

Baltimore City and County Mills A-C

INTRODUCTION:

“The rivers and falls of Baltimore County which traverse its interior afford immense water power and are the sites of milling operations more extensive than is found in any other portion of the union,” wrote Dr. R. S. Fisher in the *Gazetteer of Maryland*, 1852.

There were by Colonel J. Thomas Scharf’s estimate (*History of Baltimore City and County*, or HBCC), some 365 mills in and around Baltimore, and in 1820, Baltimore was said to be the leading flour milling city in the world. However, the 1852 Fisher *Gazetteer* tabulated the 73 mills listed by the 1850 census. Of the many mills, more than 450 names have survived, but many of those names are but alternate titles for places already known. Far fewer than the names are the actual mills, of which only 18 had lasted into the 1970s, plus a dozen 19th century cotton mills that have endured in various degrees of alteration.

ABBOTTS IRON ROLLING MILL (B)

See Canton Iron Works.

ABBOTTS MILL (B)

Abbotts Mill was mentioned at the mouth of Jones Falls in a flood account, *American*, August 5, 1868, p. 4. Machinery was for sale at Abbotts Flour Mill, corner of block Street and Jones Falls, *Ibid.*, November 12, 1868. E. A. Abbott advertised the West Falls Avenue Steam Flour Mill with a 200 bbl/diem capacity.

ABBOTTS MILLS (5)

Listed at Upperco in 1875 Boyd’s *Business Directory*.

ABRAHAMS PAPER MILL (6)

Same as Valley Paper Mill.

ADDISONS MILL (4)

Dr. Addison’s mill was upstream of A. E. Groff (Eureka) Mill on Gwynns Falls east of Reisterstown Road on the present Gwynnbrook Avenue. It became Trouts Mill and appeared as Mrs. Trout’s sawmill in the atlas, following the drowning of Jacob Trout in the millrace in 1874. Trout had been preceded by George Strewig, listed with a steam sawmill in the 1871 Drysdale directory.

AETNA WORKS (8)

Aetna Works was a powder mill on Gwynns Falls in 1812, *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 133. It was chartered as the Aetna Company by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 211. The 1820 census listed Aetna Gunpowder Manufactory as 6 miles from the city with \$40,000 capital investment, 40 men employed, and annual consumption of 200,000 lb saltpetre, and 25,000 each of sulphur and charcoal. The company had been working 7 years, “preserved from accident,” making “gunpowder, cannon F F HF, and rifle.”

Joseph Jamison, president, complained on the census form that no sales had been made to the War Department, and none were expected to the Navy Department, because the Navy’s purchasing agent was part owner of the rival Bellona works. Aetna had 2 stamping mills of 36 stampers, one an overshot mill, the other undershot, each 35 x 40 feet; a granary 60 x 34, with 1 water wheel; refinery 40 x 32 with refining kettles, coolers, drying pans, and pump. Also, coal house 20 x 90 feet, circular drying house with complete set of drying drainers for powder, 25 x 32, and new stove “with a small house adjoining to prevent the heat from escaping.” The packing and compressing house was 20 x 30; there were also 4 magazines, tenements, and a 32 x 40 foot dwelling.

The works operated from 1812 to 1824 without accident, MHM, 52:199. It was listed by Charles Varlé in his 1833 *View of Baltimore*, p. 99, as between Franklintown woolen factory and Powhattan Mill; J. K. Rowe was president and there was a warehouse at 179 Baltimore Street. That year, Aetna sold out to Bellona Gunpowder (Deeds TK 226:300).

Sidney’s 1850 map showed J. Beatty’s Powder Mills on Merrymans Run near the confluence with Gwynns Falls. This “Battleworks” site was the main Bellona plant after the Jones Falls operation was taken for water supply purposes in 1856. Charles Beatty and George B. Cole took title in 1859 (GHC 25:347), selling to Smith and Rand Powder Co. in 1867 (EHA 56:478). Reorganized as Laflin and Rand, the Battle Mill continued until 1882 when production ended. Present Powder Mill Lane running off Liberty Road along Powder Mill Run led to the site.

In 1975, George C. Wilcox, Jr., of the Archaeological Society of Maryland reported that a stone house at the corner of Bosworth and Stonington Avenue was an outlying structure of the mill complex. Down the slope from the house, in Baltimore City Park property were found ruins of an earthen dam, two tail races, and some overgrown masonry. In the 1920s, numerous foundations had been noted by Henry D. Suter, author of *Howard Park*, 1971.

AISQUITHS MILL (1)

Aisquith's Mill was shown on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map, 6 miles upstream of Ellicotts Upper Mill. Joshua "Asque" was on the 1798 tax list of Soldiers Delight and Patapsco Upper Hundred as owner of part of East Lothian and had 1 mill house, 2 story, one of stone, one of frame, 26 x26 feet; and a one-story fulling house 30 x 26. Joshua Askew advertised the mill "now in order," *Baltimore American*, October 24, 1800. Goods for fulling were to be left at Askew's near the Middle Bridge, Old Town. The East Lothian tract was later occupied by Woodstock College, then by the Jobs Corps program. T. B. Dorsey bought the Askew-Bodly-Price Mill in 1819. Sidney's 1850 map showed the T. B. Dorsey Mill. No mill was shown at Woodstock on Martenet's 1860 map of Howard County (nor a mill upstream of Alberton).

ALBERTON (1)

See Daniels in Howard County.

ALLENS MILL (2)

Edward Pontany took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Falls of Patapsco, March 20, 1754. The survey began "near the Waggon Road that leads to Frederick Town." The land, parts of Eagles Nest and Watsons Manor, was found to belong to Captain Philip Jones, John Cooke, and Thomas Watson, and the jury set its value at 30 Shillings total damages, with a yearly rent of 25 pence. Chancery Records, Liber 5:87, MSA.

Edward Pontany patented a tract called Mill Dam in 1762, 21 acres, Liber BC & GS 21:46, MSA. He had advertised a water mill about 16 miles from the town, standing on the main wagon road leading from thence to Frederick Town, the land legally condemned, and purchased by a good deed, *Md. Gazette*, January 24, 1760.

Solomon Allen advertised for a miller to work at Pontaney's Mill, 18 miles from Baltimore, *Md. Journal*, April 21, 1778. In 1782, Allen bought the Eagles Nest and Mill Dam from John Sly (WG K:41). Solomon Allen advertised in the *Maryland Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, May 2, 1783, offering a grist and saw mill on the Main Falls of Patapsco, with three pair of stones. "The settlement is good for grist, the toll being about 800 bushels per annum, and likewise great quantities of wheat may be bought in that Settlement. There is a very large dwelling house"

Allen offered to sell a mill "on the main falls of Patapsco on the great road to Frederick Town . . . 3 bolting chests, 800 bu/annum in tolls," *Md. Journal*, May 7, 1784. He advertised his grist and saw mill plus a riding chair, *Ibid.*, August 17, 1784. "Captain Allen's Mill" was mentioned in a runaway slave advertisement by Thomas Phillips, *Maryland Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, September 10, 1790.

The mill appeared on the 1795 map, 5.5 miles SW of Reisterstown on the east bank of the river, north side of Liberty Road, the site later occupied by the Lutgerding Mill.

The 1798 tax list of Soldiers Delight and Patapsco Upper Hundred showed Solomon Allen owner of Mill Seat (2 acres) and Mt. Pleasant, Mill Dam, Caroline Felix, Canaan, etc.; two-story stone mill house 50 x 30 feet; frame cooper shop, two-story, 20 x 15 feet; and a sawmill 38 x 12 feet. On the 1818 tax list of Old District No. 6, Allen was shown with a gristmill worth \$600, sawmill worth \$60, and parts of Eagles Nest, Mill Dam, and Caroline Felix. Solomon Allen of Baltimore County applied for insolvency, *Baltimore Evening Post*, January 25, 1808.

Solomon Allen was obviously financially recovered when he advertised again: The mill was under rent to Arnold and Young, 16 miles from the city on Liberty Town Road; it had three pair of stones, with a sawmill and cooper shop, "I have a Negro Man, a good miller, that will be hired with the mill," *Baltimore American*, November 10, 1815.

When Allen advertised again in the *American*, October 8, 1817, the mill was rented to Mr. G. A. Bowersox: "The dwelling house has ten rooms and a cellar; the mill is on a never-failing stream, and runs three pair of stones; there is a saw mill and cooper's shop, stalls, and other necessary buildings." Allen was still advertising in the same paper, March 31, 1818.

Samuel J. Tuck was given as tenant at Allen's Mill in the 1820 census with \$1300 investment, plus \$400 per annum in rents; one man and an overseer comprised the workforce; consumption was 1200 bu wheat and 3200 bu corn, rye, and buckwheat. The mill was equipped with revolving screen, packing chest, and elevator.

Lewis Allen, trustee of the estate of the late Solomon Allen, offered Allens Mill on Liberty Road, 16 miles from Baltimore, with a stone dwelling, stone dairy, coopershop, and mill house built of stone with 2 pair of burrs and 2 of Cullings, *American*, February 26, 1839.

The mill passed to Jacob Beam, and somewhere in its history was enlarged by two stories and rebuilt. Jacob Beam deeded to William Beam in August 1846, and it appeared as William Beam's gristmill and sawmill on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map.

Jacob Beam was apparently of a milling family and was born in the western part of what is now Carroll County, where he was listed as a miller as early as 1825. From 1830 to about 1843, he was a flour inspector in Baltimore City. In 1847, Jacob Beam bought the Milford Mill on Gwynns Falls.

The body of Asher H. Man, Esq., as identified by his watch-fob, was found in Beam's Mill pond on Patapsco Falls, *Republican & Argus*, May 22, 1855. Beams Mill

on the Patapsco was totally destroyed by fire, *Baltimore County Advocate*, February 9, 1856. Also reported in the *Sun*, February 7. It was apparently soon rebuilt. "Amicus," writing from Union in the *Baltimore County Advocate* of March 21, 1857, stated, "Mr. William Beam, whose flour mill was destroyed by fire about a year ago, has just finished a substantial and neat building on the same foundation, and will proceed to put in machinery this spring."

The mill was put up at auction by William S. Keech, trustee, and advertised in the *Baltimore Daily Gazette*, January 2, 1863. Also advertised in the *Baltimore County Advocate*, December 27, 1862. It was described as lying on Liberty Road at North Branch, 16 miles from Baltimore, 6 miles from Marriottsville; 39 acres; four-story stone structure, 35 x 40; 2 pair of burr stones; 50 bbl/diem output. There was a sawmill nearby, a cooper shop, and dwelling 35 x 60 feet.

Henrietta Randall, plaintiff against Beam, purchased the mill from the trustee on January 30, 1863, for \$6100, including the tracts Eagles Nest, New Tavern, and Mill Dam. The "former Beam Mill" was offered for rent by C. H. Shipley, *Baltimore County Advocate*, April 25, 1863. About this time, William C. Odell was miller and his wife died in February 1867; the family attributed her illness to the damp location. Mrs. Randall died in 1866, and Addison Randall sold the mill to Jesse M. Lowe, trustee, for \$10,000 in 1867. In 1869, Lowe sold at the same price to Henry C. Lutgerding (Deeds EHA 64:248).

Lutgerding, a native of Germay, had come to the county in 1857 and was an atlas patron at North Branch Post Office in 1877; he gave his profession as miller and merchant, owner of 45 acres. The mill seems to be in Carroll County per that county's cadastral atlas, but a plat made in 1906 clearly shows Lutgerding's Mill on the east bank of Patapsco River, north side of Liberty Road, a site now inundated (B. C. Plat Book, JWS 2:148).

The 1876 Tax Ledger of Election District No. 2 listed Henry C. Luttgerding with the tract "Eagle's Nest" and "stone dwelling containing store \$1500; stone flour mill \$5000; frame saw mill \$500, and two tenant houses \$500."

The 1880 census listed C. H. Luttgerding [sic] mill worth \$3000 with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 50% custom business. A 9-foot fall on Patapsco River drove a 12 hp, 4.5-foot turbine at 60 rpm. Output was 1000 bbl flour, 162 tons meal, 2 tons hominy, and 41 tons feed (\$14,000). Nelson Randall was listed as miller in the 1887 State business directory and was Luttgerding's employee.

The 1895 Roads Book, Volume 2, folio 27, showed in the second election district a design for laying out Oakland Road. The sketch showed the mill between the east bank of the river and Oakland Road; a small cider mill was located to the northeast. The large footprint of the mansion was on the corner of Liberty Road and Oakland

Road. There is also a plat of the mill property in Baltimore County Plat Book JWS No. 2, folio 148 (now accessible on-line from Maryland State Archives).

“The Luttgerding road, in the 2d district, has been accepted as a county road. It extends from Luttgerding’s mill to the property of the Oakland Manufacturing Company,” *Baltimore County Union*, May 2, 1896.

Luttgerding Mill was running day and night in spite of the harsh winter (*Baltimore County Union*, February 25, 1905). The paper continued, noting that Mr. Luttgerding had “not lost a day at his mill this winter, although standing water about this mill has for a great part of the time been covered with ice 15 inches thick. Mr. Luttgerding has spent his entire life in that section of Baltimore County and he thinks there is no other place that can quite come up to it.” A small photo of the mill taken in 1909 by Thomas Chew Worthington is filed in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department “Glossy Photo File,” labeled as “Mill on North Branch, Balto. County.” The photo also shows a Dutch Colonial type dwelling. The mill is shown as clean white stone. The Maryland Historical Society also has a photo and negative, but undated.

The 1911 2nd District Tax Ledger showed H. G. Luttgerding with 38 acres at North Branch Mill: the land worth \$760, the mill and machinery worth \$4000.

North Branch Mills passed to H. C. Luttgerding’s son, Henry George Luttgerding, who was described as a former owner when he died at 56, *Union News*, March 16, 1912. The *Democratic Advocate* of Westminster, March 15, 1912, noted that Mr. Luttgerding had retired “last spring.” A native of Howard County, he had been a member of the Pennsylvania State Millers’ Association, the Sharon Lodge of Masons at Arlington, and the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and had also served as a director of the Pikesville National Bank.

The *Union News* of Towson reported on July 11, 1914, that the wooden covered bridge on Liberty Road over North Branch was destroyed by fire on the previous Wednesday. “The firemen saved the North Branch Rolling Mill and hotel.”

The mill was still grinding flour when mentioned in 1918. The 1918 tax ledger of Election District 2 on folio 667 listed D. M. Koiner with the 38 acres adjoining H. Luttgerding at North Branch. The house measured 32 x 39 feet, the stable 43 x 23, the mill 35 x 40. The mill was assessed at \$3500, the dairy at \$145, the warehouse at \$120. The mill was reduced to \$1000 value in 1919.

William Duncan, attorney, advertised the five acres mortgaged by William D. Whaland, as containing a general merchandise store, and dwelling (can also be used as a chicken farm), and also a good automobile stand,” *Sun*, February 27, 1921.

The national milling trade journal reported a disastrous fire in 1922:

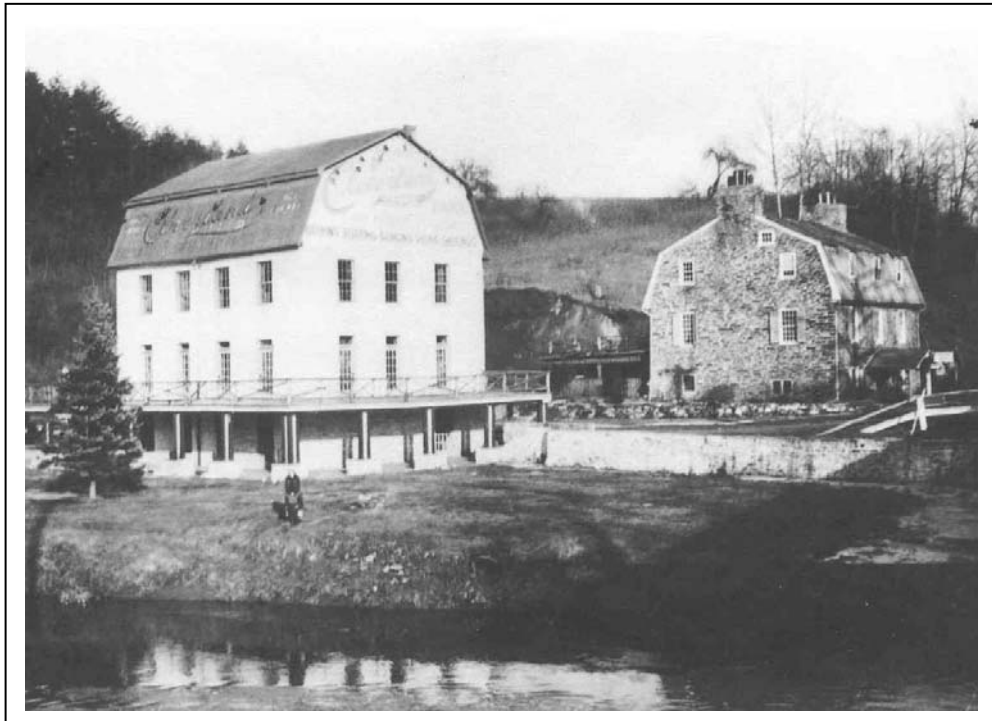
“North Branch, Md. – The historic North Branch Flour Mill on April 12 was destroyed by fire. It was operated by John and Joseph Nawrot. Three outbuildings were also destroyed, entailing a loss of \$20,000. The plant known first as the North Branch Patapsco Mill was the property of Solomon Allen and was built in 1856 after which its owner Jacob Beam, rebuilt to handle the grain trade of the West.”
(American Miller, 50 (May 1, 1922): 544.

“Marriottsville, Md. – Fire on April 12 destroyed the old North Branch Mill here together with the warehouses, some grain and outbuildings. The loss was estimated at \$20,000. The mill was built in 1775 by Solomon Allen, and was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1856. Since that time it has been owned successively by Jacob Dean [sic], Jesse Lowe, Henry Luttgerding, Koiner Bros., and Nawrot Bros. The mill is said to be the oldest one on the Patapsco River” *(American Miller, 50 (June 1, 1922): 651.*

Randallstown resident Wilson Herrera on October 14, 1979, said that the mill had survived the fire. “Maybe the family burned some warehouses for the insurance.” The 1923 tax ledger bears him out because the Mill Building was still carried, valued at \$900; the stable, tenant house, and warehouse were still taxed. The same ledger carried John J. Nawrot with 23 acres adjoining Luttgerding, including a dwelling (\$2000) and “other buildings” worth \$225.

The *Sun* of February 6, 1924, reported the burning “early today” of the H. W. Young hotel at North Barnch.

The *Community News* of Reisterstown on June 6, 1930, reported, “Edward C. Mitchell of Randallstown has the contract for rustic work on the grounds of a large Baltimore dairy at North Branch, where the dairy is converting the former North Branch Roller Mills site into a pleasure ground for the public and where every



known dairy product will be purchased by picnickers. The old mill property is of more than passing interest because the first wheat to come to Maryland over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was ground there. The grain had been shipped to Ellicott City but the mills there were not ready to receive it and it was hauled by wagon to North Branch and ground by the old local mill.”

The mill or some part of it was apparently the structure that later housed a Cloverland Dairy Bar for the automobile trade. In 1949, the mill and outbuildings were demolished as part of the Liberty Reservoir project.

Jack Wenstrom was exploring around the reservoir area in 2002 and found a sunken dirt road. John McGrain sent him data. He mentioned a road shown on Plat Book JWS 2, folio 148, made in 1906, which showed a curb cut just east of Luttgerding’s Mill. Mr. Wenstrom had also found the millrace. He also said the Oakland Road is the same as Bennentt’s Mill Road.

Wilson Herrera had other stories of the region. Once he met a man who revealed that he had ground soapstone into a powder and said it was designed to put into the buckwheat at Allen’s Mill (personal communication, December 6, 1975 to John McGrain). There was also the story of the country fellow who invented pontoon shoes so that he could walk on the water in the best biblical manner; the inventor was doing rather well on the Luttgerding pond when he toppled over on entering the current; he was rescued by a slave (told by Mr. Herrera in a 1972 or 1973 talk).

ALLENDERS MILL (11)

See Guyton mill.

ALLGIR MILL (3)

See Jackson-Ridgely-Allgir Mill.

AMENT MILL (B)

The 2-story brick feed and grist mill of M. Ament and Co. at SW corner of Carrollton and Winchester Streets burned, February 7, 1900.

ALMONY MILL (9)

E. B. Almony established a steam feed and saw mill “in the town” [Towson] driven by a Peerless engine.” It was “to be in the long building where the narrow gauge [railroad] crosses the turnpike,” *Baltimore County Union*, February 25, 1882.

ALMS HOUSE MILL (B)

A mill was mentioned in Division No.4 (p. 5) of the city-county property being distributed in 1852. The mill was apparently on Dead Run east of Gwynns falls on Frederick Turnpike. It was not identified in the accompanying map.

AMERICAN MFG. CO. (100)

Same as Warren Factory.

ANDERSONS STEAM SAWMILL (7)

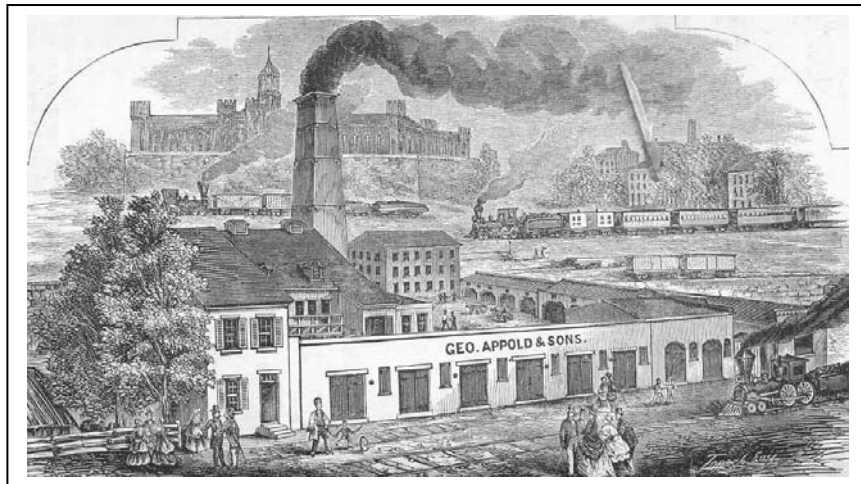
“Mr. Anderson’s steam sawmill is doing well under Mr. W. S. Gill” at New Market, *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 12, 1884.

ANSTINE MILL (7)

See Roser Mill.

APPOLDS TANYARD (B)

Hopkins’ 1876 atlas, Vol. II, pp. 60-61, showed this tanyard on the west bank of Jones Falls below the Belvidere Bridge of the 19th century, opposite the dead end of Read Street, on the east side of North Street. The works was later moved to Calverton. It described as located at North [Guilford] and West Madison Streets near the jail in 1873, *Monumental City*, p. 163. Appold sued Baltimore City for vastly increasing the flow of the Falls in the case of Baltimore City-vs-Appold, 42 Md. 442 (1875).



Appold Tannery from The Monumental City (1873).

ARMACOST MILL (5)

See Lawson Mill.

ARMSTRONG SAWMILL (11)

Transfer Book No. 1 (1845), folio 17, MSA, listed Horatio G. Armstrong with a new sawmill and dwelling assessed at \$2000.

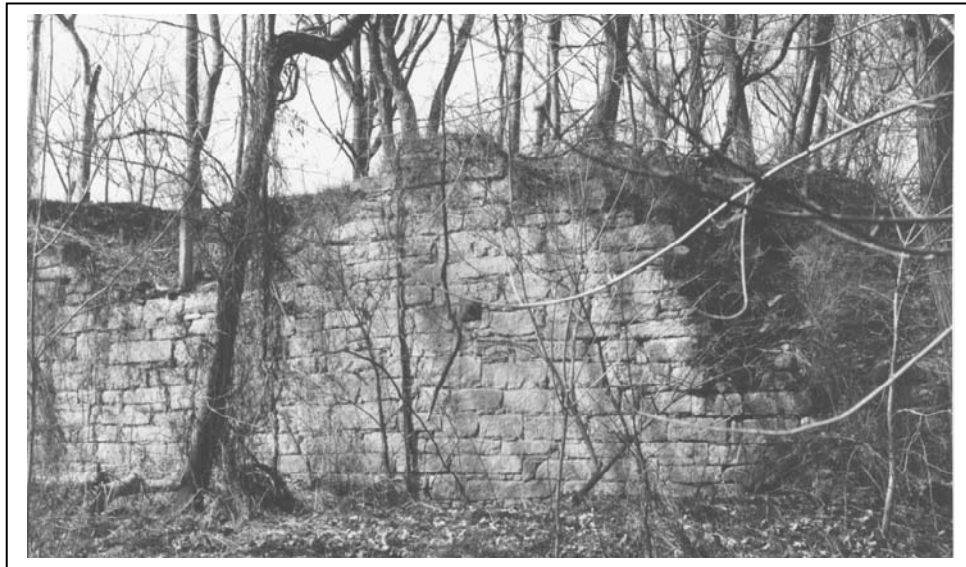
ASHLAND FACTORY (B)

Ashland Factory was a part of Wethredsville, q. v.

ASHLAND FURNACE (10)

According to RIOM, p. 155, Christian Geiger built the first Ashland furnace in 1837. Deeds of 1844 show that the Furnace Company consisted of Geiger and wife of Harford County plus Philip A. and Samuel Small of York County, Pa. The Smiths also founded Sarah Furnace in Harford County, 1842. In December 1844, they sold 40% of Ashland to Joseph W. Patterson, Edward Patterson, and Charles S. Gilmor of Baltimore for \$5982 (Deeds AWB 353:359).

Baltimore County transfer books show entries made in 1846 charging Charles Patterson, Small and Company with “Furnace, First Class,” worth \$30,000 and also “2 work cattle.” The 1849 ledger entries showed Patterson Small & Co. with a “furnace and engine” worth \$15,000 and “improvements” worth \$3000 (Transfer Book no. 2, HR #8360 4-40-4, MSA, Annapolis).



Ashland Furnace Ruin on watershed property, wall 22.5 ft high

Geiger in 1850 sold to Joseph Patterson and the Small brothers all his right to Ashland Furnace for \$20,000 and conveyed “all the horses, wagons, carts, oxen,

tools, implements . . . and ore bank agreements” (Deeds AWB 431:483). The works continued as Patterson, Small and Company. The 1850 census of manufactures

listed two steam and water-powered furnaces of Patterson, Small and Company with \$150,000 capital investment and 45 hands; annual output was 4300 tons pig iron (\$90,000) manufactured from 11,825 tons ore, 8600 of coal, and 4300 of lime stone.

The works used ore from the Oregon bank and pits at Timonium and in Green Spring Valley. It was found that pig iron could be made here more cheaply, and in the 1850s, Ashland was consolidated with Oregon Furnace under the management of Richard Greene, MGS BC, p. 223. Oregon had also experienced a serious fire in May 1853. A second Ashland furnace had been built in 1848. Greene was succeeded by James C. Clark.

A clipping of 1862 found in the Seitz scrapbook (BCHS) stated, ”Both stacks of the furnace of the Ashland Iron Works are now in blast, turning out daily great quantities of the best quality of pig iron, drawing every eight hours. It is said that the furnace is doing better than it has ever done before and as the company has accumulated a large supply of raw material, there will probably be no detention for a long time. The celebrated old Welsh founder Thomas Davis, now has charge of the stacks, which may account for the success.”

The three steam and water-powered furnaces were fired with anthracite; the first two, built in 1837 and 1848, were both 32 ft high by 12 ft in diameter at the boshes. The No. 3 furnace of 1864 was 53 ft high by 15 ft at the bosh. Total capacity was 25,000 tons foundry iron/annum. Ashland Iron Co. was incorporated by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1864, Chapter 206. The U. G. Miller foundry operated as an Ashland subsidiary from 1865-1880.

Ashland’s ghost story concerned the return of William Burns who died while inspecting a delayed dynamite charge when blasting out the salamander at the bottom of the furnace. The accounts of a Confederate attack on Ashland are undocumented nonsense, even though carried in the *Sun* of July 11, 1864. At the request of John Merryman of Hayfields, General Bradsley T. Johnson issued a written order for his men to protect the property of Mr. James C. Clark: “To violate a safeguard is death.” (See “A Memorable Order,” *Maryland Journal*, August 14, 1880.)

Principal stockholders were Colonel W. S. Franklin, plant manager from 1870 to the end, and Major L. S. Bent. Franklin’s son became president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1949-1954. Brent’s son became president of the Maryland Steel Company.

The *Md. Journal* of Towson reported on February 19, 1876, that two stacks at Ashland had been blown out [i. e., shut down], and only one continued due to the

dullness of the times; 5000 tons of pig iron were on hand, “a drug on the market.” The *Sun* of July 31, 1884, carried the story, “Gone Out of Blast – Why the Ashland Furnace in Baltimore County Had to Shut Down.” Mr. George Small, president said that pig iron was selling at \$16.50 to \$20/ton, below the cost of production. Too many “persons who figured out great profits in advance, knew little or nothing about iron making and every new furnace added that much more to the supply . . . Baltimore is not a consumer of mill iron.” By this time, capacity had reached 35,000 tons/annum and employment was 200.

Ashland was subsequently leased by Pennsylvania Steel to convert its newly acquired ores into Bessemer iron until completion of the Sparrows Point plant, but the works could not operate at a profit and was again closed. The 1887 State business directory had listed Frank Teneny as supt. of blast furnace.

“The Ashland Steel Works, a mile from Cockeysville, on the Northern Central Railway, blew out last night, and the work was stopped. The Reading strike and the scarcity of coal for the furnace is stated as the cause for stopping,” *Sun*, January 17, 1888.

The *Baltimore County Democrat* of April 26, 1890, reported, “*Phoenix* . . . Steelton Company . . . loading cars at Ashland with iron ore and the stock which has been piled up for so long at their furnace at Ashland. They are shipping it to Sparrow’s Point, where it will soon be consumed.”

In 1892, the works was sold to Bertha M. Poulterer of Philadelphia for \$27,400. The purchasers planned to dismantle the furnace, sell off the old iron, and dispose of the lands, *Sun*, June 25, 1892, p. 8.

The furnace workers’ town survived into the 20th century on Ashland Road east of York Road (Md. 45). In 1968, the village consisted of 34 houses owned by James Mano Swartz. It was purchased at auction in 1924 by Mano Swartz, the Baltimore furrier, for \$43,000. A cartoon in the *Jeffersonian* of September 20, 1924, depicted the auction and showed the school house, much as it appeared in the 21 century; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoover were the oldest residents, having come to Ashland as bride and groom. Swartz planned to develop Ashland into a model town and he moved into the “manor house,” which burned in 1932 with his books and art collection. By 1968, there were 150 inhabitants in the village, mostly people from the Carolinas; no one needed to lock doors at night. The town was not making its owner any money and he would have preferred to tear it down but for concern about the inhabitants. There was considerable community spirit among the Ashlanders, who did not think of themselves as a deprived segment of society.

County health authorities began to demand that the Swartz family install sewer lines or demolish the village. Finally, in 1985, the family sold to developer Kim Strut, whose Strutt Group installed a sewer and upgraded Ashland into prime real

estate. Barely a year elapsed from the eviction of the paupers to the installation of the yuppies at Ashland.

The furnace site was acquired by Baltimore City in the early 1920s to expand the Loch Raven watershed. A substantial stone ruin survived in the watershed SE of the terminus of Ashland Road. The former railroad became the Northern Central hike and bike trail and is thronged with outdoor enthusiasts every weekend.

Sources:

Earl Arnett, "Ashland, Poor Little Rich Town," *Sun*, December 18, 1969.

Bertha B. Bland, "Ashland Furnaces," *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 3ff.

Principio to Sparrows Point, p. 4.

John Gibson, *History of York County, Pa.*, pp. 671-676 [biography of Smalls].

John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (Towson, 1985), pp. 34-49.

ASHLAND IRON WORKS)3)

The "Ashland Iron Works" property shown at Stevenson in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins county atlas was the railroad shipping point for ore mined at the Caves Banks, RIOM, p. 221.

ATHENIAN COMPANY (B)

This company was chartered 1808-1809 for the sale of "domestic" [American-made] goods, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 302. William Haslet was president, HBCC, p. 393.

ATHOL DISTILLERY (B)

Charles F. Mayer advertised the 56-acre Athol estate on Frederick Turnpike Road along with the Maryland Tavern, a spacious stone dwelling, and a distillery. Deed references included were WG 198:331 and WG 86:485, *Baltimore American*, June 15, 1838.

ATLANTA MILLS (10)

See Hutchins Mill.

AULDS MILL (12)

August Auld was listed as miller at Stemmers Run in an 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*. The mill, same as Fenby Mill, was shown in the 1877 atlas on White Marsh Run west of Philadelphia Road, but the name was given as “A. Ouls.”

AVALON COPPER CO. (B)

This company was listed at the corner of Pratt and Light Streets in 1832, Lucas, *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 120.

AVALON IRON WORKS (1)

In 1761, Caleb Dorsey, Ironmaster and owner of Elkridge Furnace, bought a large tract called Taylor’s Forest stretching along the Rolling Road from present Catonsville almost to the Patapsco River. Dorsey first used the tract for timber and later built a forge on the property adjoining, and on his death in 1772, the inventory showed him owner of £ 10,000, a forge, and a furnace [Elkridge], which passed to sons Edward and Samuel. Martha Ellicott Tyson wrote that the only iron tools made in Baltimore County were crowbars produced at Dorsey’s Forge, named Avalon, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 7; all other tools were “regularly imported.”

The forge site at the present Gun road and north bank of the river was used as the site of a slitting mill started by William Whetcroft, an Annapolitan, under a loan voted ca. 1776 by the Convention to produce rolled, slit, and sheet iron. The works did not get into production until 1778 per Bishop in HAM, 1:592f. Whetcroft also had a contract for muskets. In January 1780, he leased from Edward Dorsey, Ironmaster, one acre of “Long Acre,” on which the slitting mill already stood, adjoining Dorsey’s sawmill. Rental was £ 28 or one ton of bar iron per annum. Dorsey agreed to raise the dam one foot higher than it had been in 1776 “with sound logs and gravel” and also dig a race 30 ft wide by 5 ft deep to the slitting mill. Whetcroft agreed to buy all his iron from Dorsey (popularly known as Iron Head Ned) “at the then selling price at the Works of the Baltimore Company” and would not operate to the prejudice of Dorsey’s forge or gristmill (Deeds WG No.D:541, MSA).

The next month, Whetcroft advertised for a partner, who should apply to William Hammond at Hockley Forge, *Md. Gazette*, September 1, 1780. Whetcroft & M’Fadon advertised in the *Gazette*, September 1, 1780, that they had reopened the slitting mill at Patapsco falls and offered sheet iron, rods, and slit iron. (See also, “Forgotten Baltimore Firsts in Metal Working,” Ralph J. Robinson, *Baltimore*, November 1952, p. 32.

The works was shown as “Moulin” in a sketch by Rochambeau’s engineer officer for the French camp of September 14, 1781, as illustrated in *Catonsville Argus*, March 8, 1967. “Interstate-95 Bridge Crosses Patapsco at Point of History.” The Sheriff seized the slitting mill from McFadon in 1785 and sold it to Samuel Goodman, who in turn sold it to Edward Dorsey. Griffith’s 1794-1795 map showed

Dorsey's Forge, and the 1798 tax list charged Edward Dorsey with part of Taylor's Forest, occupied by Allen Dorsey (1767-1850) and the following facilities:

Stone smiths shop 18 x 14	Frame slitting mill house 40 x 30
Stone forge 70 x 45	Sawmill 60 x 18
Frame mill house 20 x 20	Frame granary 40 x 14
Stone coal house 20 x 20	Open shed 50 x 14.

The next year, Edward Dorsey of Caleb died, but his estate was not fully settled until 1815; highest bidders for the forge were Benjamin and James Ellicott, who took in five other Ellicott partners and in 1823 deeded their shares to the newly chartered Avalon Company (WG 166:229).

The 1820 census of manufactures had listed two iron works owned by Evan T. Ellicott and Company, one 7 miles from town (presumably Avalon) and the other 10 miles (See Howard County list). The plants had "4 rolling mills, 6 pair rollers with the necessary furnaces," 24 patent nail machines with other modes for making nails. Employment was 50 men and 13 boys, capital investment \$220,000.

That census showed the works consuming 500 tons bar iron and 300 tons scrap to produce \$120,000 in bar iron, sheet iron, boiler plates, nail plates, nails, and brads. Profits had fallen below 6% of the capital employed.

Alexander's 1840 *Report on Iron*, p. 60, listed 30 employees and 150 horses, mules, and oxen. The works expanded to make hoops and in 1848 rolled rails for the B. & O. The old nail factory burned in 1845 and was promptly rebuilt. The *Baltimore Republican & Argus* of August 13, 1845, ran a story called "Rebuilt" and stated that the Avalon Nail Factory was of brick, roofed with sheet iron. In 1850, the plant was sold to John McCrone and Co.

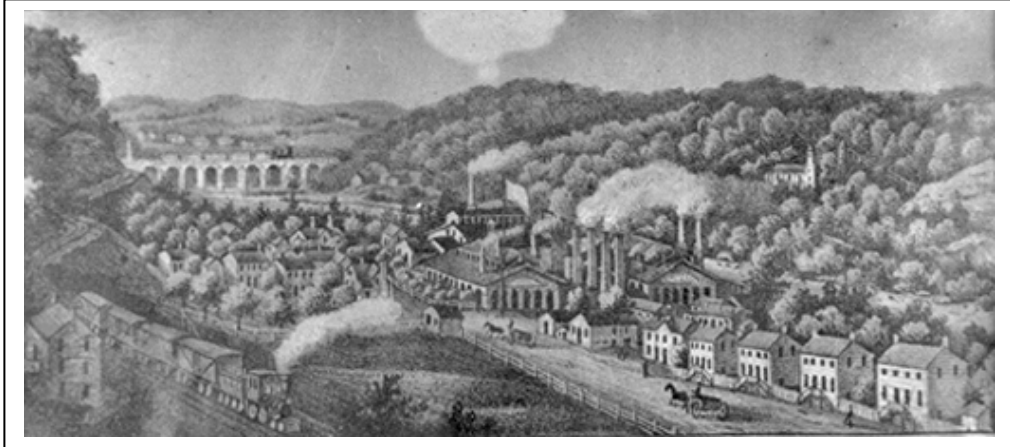
The 1850 census of manufactures listed McCrone at the Avalon Iron and Nail Works with \$105,000 capital investment, 140 hands, and water-powered production of 40,000 kegs nails (\$140,000) made from 2000 tons iron. The works was pulled down in 1854 and rebuilt with 7 puddling furnaces, 3 trains of rolls, and 44 nail machines, all driven by steam. In 1856, production reached 44,000 kegs.

On Robert Taylor's 1857 map of the county, the "Avalon" works was shown as property of Messrs. Manning and Company, which was identified as James C. Manning and Co. in RIOM, p. 173. Bishop in HAM, 3:569 (1861) listed Elijah Spurrier as supt. An illustration of the plant at its peak has been frequently published including the cover of MHM, March 1965, and in color on the dust jacket of Joseph L. Arnold's, *Maryland, Old Line to New Prosperity*, 1985.

A trustee's sale of Joseph C. Manning's half interest was published in the *Baltimore County Advocate*, June 11, 1864, "Avalon Nail and Iron Works, now a Rolling Mill . . . for \$1800 annum . . . 200 acres. Improvements are a Rolling mill, a building

formerly a nail factory, mill, stone pattern house, cooper shop, stone store, large number of tenements . . . the whole used at present as a rolling mill . . . 22 feet fall.”

J. Hugh Stickney was listed as president in *Monumental City*, p. 751, but he had sold out before the flood of 1868, when the nail factory was washed out. The works still appeared on the E. Sachse lithograph as property of H. L. Brooke and Co. The stone dwellings survived into the 21st century near Gun Road and River Road. The complex of brick buildings on River Road that survived into the late 20th century



-Baltimore County Public Library

Avalon Iron Works in E. Sachse's 1857 Lithograph, Thomas Viaduct downstream. House in lower Left corner still exists on Gun Road.

was the former pumping station of the Baltimore County Water and Electric Company, built in or about 1910, not an Avalon survival. The *Sun* of March 23, 1924, reported “City to Abandon Water Supply from Patapsco, Avalaon Plant Expected to be Closed by June 1 Siems Says.”

See also, introduction to the 1878 Howard County atlas, p. 22. Also, *Hilton Heritage* by Bayly Ellen Marks, pp. 2-7; also Singewald, RIOM. P. 169. See also “Defense Efforts at Dorsey’s Forge,” by John McGrain, *History Trails*, Summer 1974.

AVALON NAIL COMPANY (1)

Same as Avalon Iron Works.

AVEILHE WINDMILL (B)

John Baptiste Avelhe of Havre de Grace invented a horizontal windmill suitable for grinding corn, tobacco, and plaster; a model was on view at Federal Hill and for sale by Mr. March at 4 South Gay Street, *Federal Gazette*, April 29, 1803.

AYRES MILL (1, 2)

A road from William Hambleton's by Ayres Mill to Gwynns Falls and to Emanuel Teals and from the Widow Owings to the Dead Run was mentioned in B. C. Court Proceedings, Liber BB no. C:308, November 1756.

BABYLON SHODDY MILL (B)

J. W. Babylon's 3-story brick steam shoddy mill at 36-38 Buren Street burned July 25, 1885.

BAERS CHEMICAL FACTORY (B)

Baer's Chemical factory was located at Pratt Street in 1832 by Lucas, *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 120.

BAILEY AND WORTHINGTON MILL (1)

See Orange Grove Flour Mill.

BAKER BARK MILL (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures of the 7th Ward listed David Baker's water and horse-powered bark and sumac mill with \$20,000 capital investment, 12 employees, and annual output of 500 tons bark (\$20,000) and 220 tons of "schumack" (\$11,000). This steam works was at the NE corner of McElderry and Caroline Streets when advertised in the *Baltimore American*, April 13, 1855.

BAKER BARK MILL (5)

Henry Baker's bark mill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$1000 capital investment, 6 male and 2 female employees, water power, and annual output of 200 tons of bark (\$3200). The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed David Baker's bark mill on Black Rock Run, downstream of Bensons Mill. The bark and saw mill was called Black Rock Mill when advertised in the *American*, April 13, 1855. Joel Mitzell was highest bidder.

BAKER FURNACE (B)

Bishop stated that ca. 1790, William Baker had an air furnace "in Calvert Street," HAM, 1:587. See Barker Furnace.

BAKERS MILL (B)

See Norris Mill.

BAKER MILL ()

William Baker had a log mill house, 20 x 20, on his tract Stony Mountain, 1798 tax list of North Hundred.

BAKERS MILL (6)

Mrs. Sarah J. Baker, mortgage holder, advertised a dwelling house in the *Md. Journal*, Towson, November 11, 1890; the property was 67-1/2 acres with a good brick dwelling house, barn, tool and wash house, stone dwelling and other outbuildings.

BAKERS MILL (6)

Parcels P23 and P32 on Tax Map 5 trace back to the Hilgerts. The first Hilgerts acquired 59 acres from the heirs of Barbara Baker in 1854 (Deeds HMF 10:86). There was no mention of a mill or water rights. The tracts named were Baker's Stony Mountain and Gists Purchase.

BAKER-HEISE DYE WOOD MILL (7)

"Gunpowder," a correspondent from Monkton, wrote a description of the town, including, "They are the finest buildings that were erected in the place, with the exception of the large Dye Wood Mill, situated on Main Street, and owned by R. J. Baker, of Baltimore, and operated by John F. Heise, who does a great deal towards the prosperity of the village," *Baltimore County Advocate*, March 10, 1860

BALDWIN MILL ROAD (11)

This road led to William Baldwin's mill on the Harford County side of Little Gunpowder Falls. See Harford County chapter for this mill, now extinct.

BALL AND CO. FACTORY (B)

Poppleton's 1851 map showed Kidd's Mill on the west bank of Gwynns Falls, slightly upstream of Millington mill. A building on a stone foundation, originally built as a merchant mill and then in use as Charles Kidd's edge tool shop, was advertised by a trustee in the *American*, September 30, 1841. The former Kidd edge tool factory was advertised with 26 feet fall in the *B. C. Advocate*, November 2, 1850, "ice houses could be erected."

Robert Purviance, Jr., and William B. Conine bought the plant (Deeds TK 323:257) and in 1852 sold to Richard Ball and Henry D. Thompson (HMF 3:7). Ball became sole owner in 1853 but the next year lost the place by mortgage to Michael Hurley.

Klemm's 1873 map showed Ball and Co. factory (formerly Kidds Mill). The works was shown as "Old Mill" on the south side of M. Hurley Pond (across Maiden Choice Run, south of Wilkens Avenue and west of the present Dukeland Street, by

Bromley's 1896 atlas (Plate 27). The buildings had vanished by the 1914 topographical atlas. Early owners of this site were Isaac Van Bibber (1803), James Gillingham (1817), Charles Timanus (1817), John Gillingham, and Charles Kidd (1837).

BALLAST MILL (11)

The *Baltimore County Democrat*, October 13, 1888, reported from Morrison in the 11th District, "The president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad . . . visited this place . . . with a view of buying the Ballast Mill, belonging to Hipple & Bailey, of Williamsport, Pa."

BALLYMENA MILL (B)

At present Dickeyville. See Wetheredsville.

BALTIMORE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM SAWMILL CO. (B)

This firm was chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1852, Chapter 102. The Chesapeake Steam Saw Mill Company was chartered 1841, Chapter 261.

BALTIMORE AND CUBA SMELTING AND MINING CO. (B)

This firm built one of the first two custom smelting plants in the U. S. in 1845. It was a rival to Isaac Tyson, Jr.'s, Baltimore Copper Smelting Co., *MHM*, 60:22.

BALTIMORE BLEACH FIELDS (B)

This works was ready to operate near Gray's Garden in Saratoga Street extended on land of Luke Tiernan with James Andrews as head bleacher. The Irish method, "unconnected with any chymical process what ever" was to be used. At night the yard was to be protected by "two watchful and very wicked Bloodhound dogs," *Federal Gazette*, March 11, 1810.

BALTIMORE CALICO PRINTING CO. (B)

Luke Tiernan & Co. advertised for workmen, *Federal Gazette*, May 27, 1808. The firm was dissolved by Tiernan, Robert Riddle, K. Owen, and L. and P. Lanay, *Ibid.*, January 16, 1809. Its warehouse was at 157 Market Street.

BALTIMORE COMPANY FURNACE (B)

Same as Baltimore Iron Works, q. v.

BALTIMORE COPPER SMELTING COMPANY (B)

This works was set up at Canton in 1850 by Isaac Tyson, Jr., and David Keener; it later merged with Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and mining Company. *Business History Review*, 47:76f. The main building burned with \$15,000 loss, *Md. Journal*, Towson, July 18, 1885. The only remnant is Copper Row, now only 1601 to 1605 South Clinton Street; only 1603 was inhabited in 2006. See Norman G. Rukert, *Historic Canton*, pp. 24-26. Also, George W. Evans, "The Old Welsh Colony in Baltimore and Its Part in the Pioneer Daays of the Copper Industry," *Sun*, July 8, 1928.

BALTIMORE COTTON MANUFACTORY (B)

See Baltimore Manufacturing Co.

BALTIMORE CHEMICAL COMPANY (B)

At Cove and Columbia Streets; Isaac Tyson, president in 1833 per Charles Varlé's *View of Baltimore*, p. 87. The firm was started in 1816 by Howard Sims and Isaac Tyson to make chemicals, paints, and medicine in a laboratory on Pratt Street. They moved to Washington Avenue in 1822 and incorporated. The works made copperas, chromate of potash, chrome yellow, and pigments from the minerals at Bare Hills, Bishop, HAM, 2:231. See also Maryland Chymical Co. (The Baltimore Chemical Laboratory was listed at 51 Light Street in 1832, in Fielding Lucas's *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 120.

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL (B)

The *Sun* of January 23, 1879, reported, "The board of visitors of Baltimore city jail is making arrangements to start carpet-weaving, to give employment to prisoners under sentence in jail. This would enable the city to comply with the law, which requires prisoners to be put at hard work."

BALTIMORE CITY ROLLING MILL (B)

Same as Ellicotts Iron Works at City Block.

BALTIMORE EAGLE WORKS (B)

Abram G. Cole, Hugh Bolton, Chauncey Brooks, and 21 other stockholders of the White Lead and Chemical Works, corner of Eutaw and Conway Streets, chartered a new firm, Baltimore Eagle Works, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1846, Chapter 43. The company was to manufacture paints, chemicals, medicines, and other articles of commerce, dying, bleaching and calico printing, the digging and manufacture of materials to be used in the manufactory. Maximum capitalization was \$100,000.

The company set up a plant on property leased from Chauncey Brooks, part of Newington and Spicers Stony Hills, and it was shown on the 1863 military map of Baltimore County as the “Old Chemical Works” on the west bank of Jones falls opposite the mouth of Stony Run.

Chauncey Brooks, president, unsuccessfully offered to sell the works, 1 mile from Bolton Station, *American*, April 19, 1854, p. 3. Recently erected, the factory was stone, 210 x 50 feet, divided into five apartments by internal brick walls. There were 9 kilns, 6 of 16 x 6 feet; four of 18 x 20, with lead pots. A frame building 25 x 50 for prussiate of potash. The first apartment, 22 x 50, was used for the manufacture of Prussian Blue and Magnesia. The second apartment, 22 x 50, contained the engines and boilers with mills attached for grinding Magnesium, clay, and paint. The fourth room was for Epsom salts and saltpetre. The white lead room was supplied from a spring of pure water on the place, also conveyed to the mill by a lead pipe.

Nine years later, an advertisement offered Baltimore Eagle Works, *American*, April 21, 1863. Two acres, less than a mile from the city limits on the Northern Central Railroad, a stone building 210 x 50 feet which had the roof burnt off, also a varnish house and eight two-story dwellings. Brooks’ attorney, George M. Howard, conveyed the site to the Mayor and City Council in May 1864 (Baltimore County Deeds EHA 56:468). Another deed to the city was recorded in Baltimore County Deeds GHC 39:501. The Mayor and City Council sold this site to the Northern Central in November 1870, and the ground became the site of a railroad repair shop, today occupied by the repair shop of the Light Rail system.

BALTIMORE FLINT GLASS WORKS (B)

Located on Lancaster Street in 1832, per Lucas, *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 121, and HBCC, p. 402. The works was “now in operation” and manufacturing double flint glassware, *American*, November 18, 1828. George Chapman and Christian Keener advertised the Baltimore Flint Glass House near City Dock, Fells Point as a 90-foot by 50 foot structure of brick. “The cone is 590 feet high, in good order, built for 6 pots, with well for 8 pots, a double Leer, 55 feet long, outside the main building. There are 14 pots calculated to hold 15 to 1600 lbs, with Pressers, Moulds, Tools, &c. Also a large quantity of burnt Clay of the German kind, . . . charter yet unexpired,” *Gazette*, January 26, 1833.

BALTIMORE FOUNDERY (B)

Lyon and Morton, proprietors of Baltimore Foundery, advertised their horizontal cast iron bark mill, *Federal Gazette*, December 4, 1805.

BALTIMORE FURNACE (B)

This was an alternate name for Baltimore Iron Works, q. v.

BALTIMORE FURNACE TANYARD (B)

A sober tanner was wanted at the Baltimore Furnace; apply to Clement Brooke, *Md. Journal*, October 6, 1778.

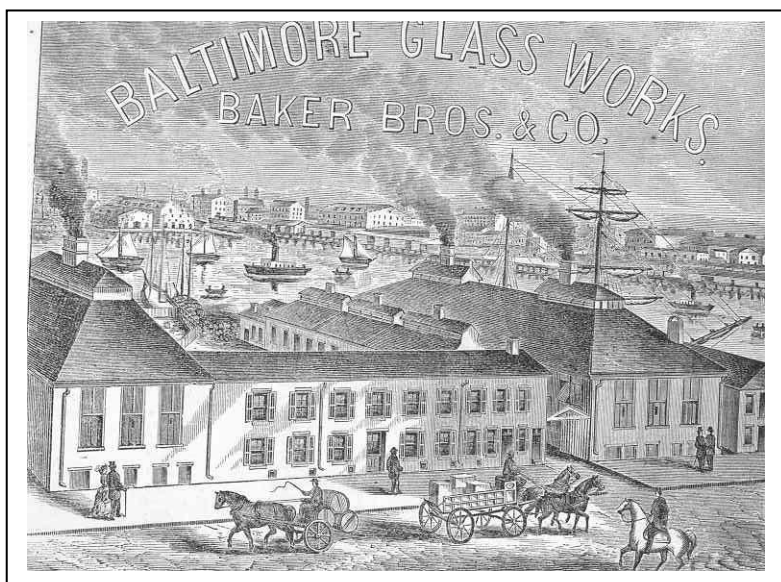
BALTIMORE GLASS HOUSE (B)

A glass manufactory was founded at the foot of Federal Hill by Frederick Magnus Amelung, son of the New Bremen glass manufacturer. Amelung's partners were Alexander Furnival and Jacob Anshutz. Operating as Frederick M. Amelung and Co., they started out on the SW side of the basin in 1799 on a lot rented from George Presstman. The company advertised to buy broken glass, *American*, June 9, 1800. Another Amelung advertisement in the papers described the Glass House as new, *Federal Gazette*, August 15, 1800.

The works, along with 1.5 acres, was offered for sale, *Federal Gazette*, August 31, 1802, with the "greatest quantity of white sand, an excellent pump for watering vessels All the difficulties of finding proper clay for pot and furnace, good sand, and other materials . . . have been overcome."

Dissolution of partnership was announced, *Ibid.*, November 12, 1802. Philip R. I. Friese bought the works, and Amelung stayed on as manager until 1806. The Baltimore Glass Furnace was "now in blast . . . window glass, quart and pocket bottles," *Ibid.*, October 10, 1803. Amelung advertised in the *American*, August 3, 1804, that he had rented the observatory on Federal Hill and would display ship signals.

Philip J. Friese advertised as proprietor of Baltimore Glass House, *Federal Gazette*, November 9, 1809. His account books in MHS Special Collections (Ms. 933)



Baker Brothers' advertisement in The Monumental City (1873).

recorded coals from Manchester; pearl and pot ash from Coit, New York; and powdered blue clay and manganese from Bremen. As at New Bremen in Frederick County, German glass blowers were imported to run the works. The original buildings probably included fritting and annealing ovens and a flattening house for making window lights from cylinders. Bottles were cast in the shapes of the Battle Monument, cannons, and presidential busts.

The Glass Works on Great Hughes Street was advertised by the sheriff following the case of Christopher F. Berhams, Fred. Ebehart, Thomas Reitz, and Lewis Reitz-vs-Philip R. J. Friese, *Republican*, June 30, 1838. The lot ran from Great Hughes Street to the basin, bounded on the west by Henry Street. Five dwellings were included, Chancery papers, No. 10,666, MSA. William Baker bought the property and it became known as Baker Brothers. The company had a glass, paint, and chemical warehouse at 34 South Charles Street where a destructive fire was reported, *American*, July 24, 1851. In 1857, the bottle works was begun at Spring Gardens.

An elaborate complex of factory buildings was put up and they were described as comparatively new at the time of the "Disastrous Conflagration," *American*, November 17, 1870. The fire started when two pots filled with molten glass burst in the blow-room and about 1.5 tons of liquid ran over the floor of the 60 x 90-foot building and set the tinder-dry frame ablaze. The flattening house was 40 x 50 feet, with a 100-foot extension. The cutting house was 20 x 50 feet; the roller and box making house, 37 x 50 feet. The original works, "looked upon as a landmark by the first residents of Baltimore," suffered \$500 damage. Clearing the debris began the next day.

Baltimore Glass Works was illustrated on p. 212 of the *Monumental City*; it was then equipped with 2 furnaces and was owned by Baker Brother, *Ibid.*, pp. 229-233. The company advertised in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas that they continued the Baltimore Glass Works, founded 1790, at Federal Hill. (the window glass factory), with bottle factories at Spring Gardens and Eutaw Street. Production continued until ca. 1890 and in 1899, the site was sold to Citizens Ice Company. It became city property in 1969 and was cleared of all structures as part of the inner harbor renewal program.

In 1970, the Archaeological Society of Maryland excavated the site and Miss Arlene Palmer, Goucher College, '71, prepared a paper, "The Baltimore Glass Works." This study attempted to describe the buildings from the partial glimpses given in various views of the city made from Federal Hill. Also reported in "The Baltimore

Beneath,” Richard O’Mara, *Evening Sun*, January 13, 1971. Other glass works of the city were Chapmans, Baltimore Window Glass Works, Baltimore Flint Glass Works, Maryland Glass Works, Carr-Lowery, and Seim and Emory, HBCC, p. 402.

BALTIMORE GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY (B)

See Powder Mill (First).

BALTIMORE IRON FOUNDRY (B)

Thomas Ryan advertised that the new air furnace of Baltimore Iron Foundry opposite the Fish Market was completed and producing weights, cider mills, and would pay the highest prices for old iron, *American* [?], June 13, 1815.

BALTIMORE IRON FOUNDRY (B)

S. H. Sweetman advertised the Baltimore Iron Foundry at Briedenbaugh Alley, which was removing from Saratoga Street, near Gay and Holliday Streets, known as the Old Laundry. Products included castings, locks, cotton machinery, and ornamental work, *Sun*, February 27, 1846.

BALTIMORE IRON WORKS COMPANY (B)

Baltimore Iron Works Company, also called Tasker and Carroll Furnace, was organized October 1731 with a capital of £ 3500 by Charles Carroll of Annapolis, Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulany, Dr. Charles Carroll, and Daniel Carroll of Duddington. The company condemned large tracts on Gwynns Falls by writs of *ad quod damnum*, Chancery Records, Liber 5:594, 763, 785, and 787, MSA. Charles Carroll [which one?] advertised for wood cutters at the iron-works on Patapsco River, *Md. Gazette*, December 28, 1733.

In 1733, Dr. Charles Carroll appealed for Parliamentary encouragement of iron manufacturing to stop the unfavorable balance of trade between Britain and Sweden, “The Baltimore Company Seeks English Subsidies for the Colonial Iron Industry,” Keach Johnson, *MHM*, 46:27 (1951).

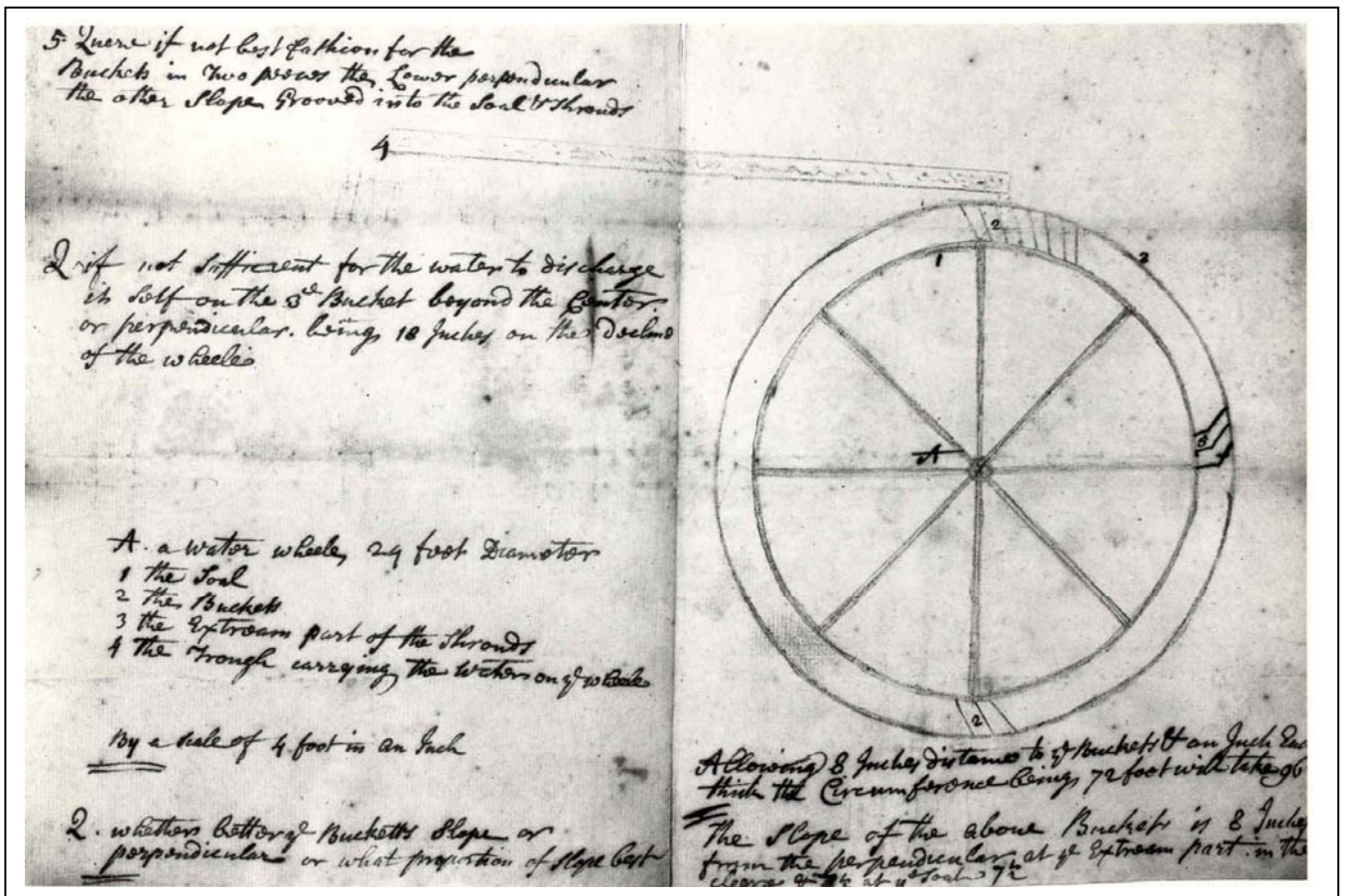
There is proof that Patapsco Furnace was an alternative name for this works in Volume II of the Baltimore Company Records, Box 2, folio 34, where there was a mention of “Mr. Benjamin Tasker & Comp. of Patapsco Furnace” in 1734, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 691.

In 1736, the Baltimore Company built another furnace on a small branch of Gwynns Falls known as Charles Run, which empties into the west side of the falls at or near tidewater opposite the point where Nanticoke Street if extended would intersect the falls. The tract was later called Mill Haven or Iron Works Landing; in

the writ of *ad quod damnum*, it was described as “below the fording place below the furnace” and was part of the tract “Georgia.” Chancery Records, Liber 5:594, MSA.

Stephen Onion, the iron master, wrote to Mr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis on November 19, 1737, “The mason is at this time at work building one of the Large Chimneys and if weather permits will detain him until finished them. I cannot say when shall discharge Mcubins and the Hands under his care from working at the Forge but conceive not until frosty weather drive them of having more than three weeks of work of them and all force. I can raise to secure the Dam and secure the water for the Forge,” MHS Special Collections, Carroll-McCubbin papers, Ms. 2119.

In 1738, Dr. Carroll became involved in a row with his partners about ruining his gristmill by building the Forge. See [Dr.] Carroll’s Mills.



--Maryland Historical Society

Drawing of furnace waterwheel, oldest known Baltimore-related illustration.

The company's writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres on both sides of Gwynns falls and both sides of Maiden Choice Run mentioned a sawmill race on the north side of Gwynns Falls, March 8, 1735, Chancery Records, Liber 5:787, MSA.

Daniel Dulany, Esq., and Company took out still another writ for 100 acres to build a forge mill on the falls, "beginning at the southernmost end of a Large Rock near the afd branch on the North Side thereof and opposite to the Baltimore Iron Works Furnace, etc.," Chancery Liber I. R. No. 4:666 (February 11, 1747), MSA.

Dr Carroll wrote in 1753 that he was obliged "by impaccable malice" to pull down his furnace before he had even made pig iron to pay for it; he blamed "the Popish interest," MHM, 16:266. He planned to reuse the stone in a merchant mill. It is more likely that he was obliged to pull down the furnace in compliance with the Parliamentary Iron Act of 1750 which sought to restrict colonial manufacturing. (Full text of the bill in *Md. Gazette*, August 22, 1750).

Richard Croxall advertised for a run-away slave names Solomon, *Md. Gazette*, November 30, 1748. William Williams advertised for slave Banjer Jack who ran away from the Baltimore Iron Works on Patapsco River, "He has been much used about the iron-works. N. B. One of the shirts is very yellow with mine bank clay," *Md. Gazette*, September 18, 1751. Richard Croxall advertised for a "new Negro Man named Caesar . . . and can speak but few words of English," *Md. Gazette*, August 22, 1754. Richard Croxall at Baltimore Iron-Works advertised for Ben, "a country-born Mulatto slave, 19 years old," *Md. Gazette*, February 28, 1764.

During the American Revolution, the State seized the one-fifth interest of Daniel Dulany III as a British asset, Aubrey C. Land, *Dulanys of Maryland*, (1955), p. 369.

Clement Brooke advertised for Ben Johnson, a country-born Negro, run away from the Baltimore Furnace, "He can weave a little but has been chiefly brought up to the labouring business of the iron-works . . . was seen at the French camp," *Md. Journal*, August 27, 1782.

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, the State's intendant of revenue, advertised the one-fifth shore for sale in *Md. Journal*, March 18, 1785, listing a furnace, two forges, and upwards of 28,000 acres, more than 200 Negroes, and stock of every kind. Between 7000 and 8000 acres adjoined Baltimore Town and was laid off into lots. There was an advertisement for pig iron made at Baltimore Furnace, *Md. Journal*, April 4, 1786. The following year, William Hammond advertised that the Baltimore Company would sue its creditors and the slaves at the Baltimore Furnace were to be sold," *Md. Journal*, November 13, 1787.

William Hammond advertised for Isaac Elsa, a run-away Negro who fled the Baltimore Furnace, *Md. Journal*, February 22, 1788. The 1798 tax list showed two stone furnaces 35 x 32 feet and 36 x 16 feet; a frame coal house 50 x 20; a stone coal house 75 x 30; and 16,674 acres; total value was \$83,514.

The business was in decline in 1799, the year that the ledgers show a steep drop in employment. John S. Tyson wrote that the Ellicotts bought the machinery and moved it to Patapsco Rolling Mill in 1807, *Howard District Press*, ___, 1847. William Hammond advertised to sell land, “the old Baltimore Furnace” property, which had navigation to the spot, and noted, “a large quantity of building stone may be had from the furnace stack,” *American*, January 12, 1808. An Act was passed in 1815 for the relief of the Baltimore Company to allow the company to provide a proper title for its unsold land (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 147).

A plat showing the lots of the Baltimore Company ca. 1818 near Catonsville ca. 1818, showed the Old Coal Road striking off the north side of Frederick Turnpike Road approximately where the Beltway now crosses Frederick Road. That road had been obliterated by suburbanization. It may survive in part as Arunah Avenue. East of Winters Lane, it merged with Old Frederick Road. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1832, Chapter 96, passed on February 23, 1833, incorporated the South Baltimore Company to hold, lay out into lots and streets and to ultimately dispose of the property; corporate officers were Richard Caton, Evan T. Ellicott, Thomas Carroll, William P. Dunnington, and John Berry.

Alexander’s *Report on Iron* in 1840 stated that the furnace in 1840 belonged to Richard Caton and had previously been Mr. Dorsey’s. It appeared in 1841 on the plan of Baltimore by Fielding Lucas (MHM, 16:228) and in 1857 on Robert Taylor’s map of the county, where it was marked as west of Gwynns falls, south of the present Washington Boulevard.

Singewald in RIOM, p. 155, was unable to cite a date for closure of the furnace, although he gave 1723 as the starting date for Gwynns Falls Furnace,

The forge was between the present Wilkens Avenue and Brunswick Street bridge over the falls; a dam could still be discerned in 1921 just north of Wilkins Avenue bridge; the Old Forge Pool extended up Gwynns Falls a quarter mile above Frederick Turnpike . John McGrain searched for the furnace site on March 28, 1982, along the west bank of Gwynns Falls; the space there was fenced off by the Patuxent Equipment Company at 2200 Berlin Street. There was a gravel driveway along the west side of the building leading to Charles Run, which looks like a natural stream. The access was also possible from 2216 Berlin Street, a 2-1/2 story federal style town house of frame. No one was present on a Sunday morning. This is a very low-lying place. The later Hurley ice pond probably used Charles Run. The company papers are among the Carroll-McCubbin Papers in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. No. 219.

BALTIMORE IRON WORKS (B)

The *Republican & Argus* of October 22, 1850, reporting on the Maryland Institute Fair, noted that the “Slitting machine invented by Mr. Wm. Ferguson of Baltimore

Iron Works” and added it was the machine that had fallen upon and killed “young McLanahan.”

BALTIMORE LEAD WORKS SHOT TOWER (B)

This tower was built in 1877 at Howard and Montgomery Streets and was 110 ft high, 24 ft square at the base, and 12 ft square at the top. A current of cold air eliminated the need for the very long drops employed in the other three shot towers, HBCC, p. 421. See also, “New Shot Tower,” *Sun*, September 19, November 3, 1877, which listed James Robertson & Company as owners.

The tower appeared as a square chimney on the south side of Montgomery Street, east of Howard, on Isaac Friedenwald’s lithograph of Baltimore, 1889. The area was incorporated into the B. & O. Camden yards, and Howard Street was closed off and tracked over, ca. 1910. Corporate title of the works was James Robertson and Company. *Baltimore Business Directory* issues of 1885-1902 gave the address as 210 and 827 South Howard Street with an office at 90 S, Charles Street. The works was missing from the 1906 directory. The same as Baltimore Lead Works, the plant also made water pipe. The former site was incorporated into the Camden Yards Oriole Park without anyone mentioning the many years of manufacturing lead on the premises.

BALTIMORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (B)

A cotton manufactory was founded at a public meeting at Stark’s Tavern, February 24, 1789, with £10,000 capital investment. Directors were Isaac and Andrew Van Bibber, Christopher Johnson, Andrew Skinner Ennalls, Alexander McKim, Richard Caton, and Thomas Dixon, *Md. Journal*, May 1, 1789, more June 19. Joseph Lowe advertised for weavers who understood the fly shuttle for Baltimore Cototn Manufactory, *Md. Journal*, September 8, 1789.

Andrew Van Bibber and Richard Caton were authorized to buy machinery. James Archibald advertised spinning, “Inquire at the Cotton Factory opposite the Hanover Market,” *Ibid.*, May 4, 1790. Bishop stated that the first works used stock carding machines and small hand jennies to make jeans and velvets, HAM, 2:19. The Baltimore Mfg. Co. was “about to erect on a large scale water machinery for manufacture of cotton,” *Federal Gazette*, August 13, 1802.

The second works of the Baltimore Cotton Manufactory was called “the first essay of its kind in the city” and went into operation near the corner of Fayette and Aisquith Streets near the Friends Meeting House, Old Town, and advertised for boys and girls from 8 to 12 per announcement of Isaac Burnetson in *Federal Gazette*, January 4, 1808. The next month, the works had to shut out curious visitors “who were slowing down the business,” *American*, February 19, 1808. Bagnall in *Textile Industries* conjectured that this works probably used hand and foot-powered machinery without Arkwright innovations, 1:488f.

The “entire machinery” and mill house was offered for sale “in consequence of the death of Mr. Thomas White,” *Federal Gazette*, September 11, 1809. Also, Bagnall, 1:131ff; also, HBCC, p. 407. The name, Baltimore Mfg. Co. was used by the firm that later became incorporated as Powhatan in 1815.

BALTIMORE NETTING AND TWINE CO. (B)

This city plant of William Hooper and Son had been recently started per article on the Maryland cotton industry. It needed no company housing, *Manufacturer’s Record*, September 29, 1883.

BALTIMORE PAPER HANGING MANUFACTORY (B)

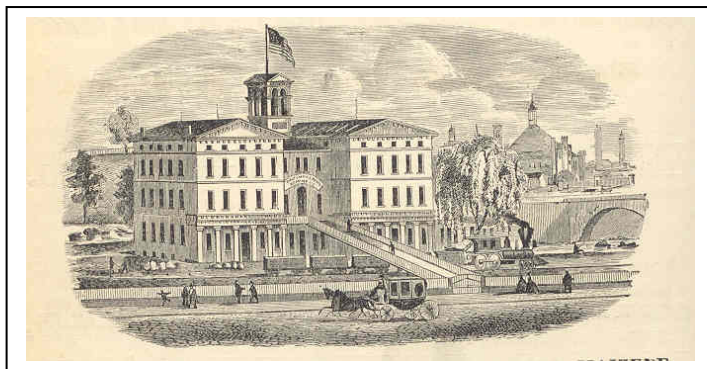
“Baltimore Paper Hanging Manufactory, 33 South Charles Street . . . operated by A. R. Williams . . . paper guaranteed not to come off wall . . .,” *American Patriot*, June 14, 1803.

BALTIMORE PATENT FLOOR CLOTH MFY. (B)

See Conradt [& Sprague].

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY MILL (B)

The Pearl Hominy Mill was constructed on land acquired from Merrill Patent fire Alarm Mfg. Company at the northeast corner of Chase and North Street [Guilford Avenue], on October 17, 1867 (City Deeds AM 353:106, MSA). The fire alarm company had acquired the ground from the Mayor and City Council in November 1864 (Deeds AM 263:435). C. C. Hall in *Baltimore, Its History and Its People* (1912), 1:44, noted that the Pearl Hominy Mill occupied the site of a water pumping station erected by the Baltimore Water Company, that early privately managed utility—the pump ran on the water from the Lanvale Cotton Factory dam according to C. C. Hall. The *Baltimore American* of July 26, 1868, reported that the “dam of the Pearl Hominy Co. at Belvidere Bridge was destroyed” by the flood.



Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company from The Monumental City (1873).

E. Sachse's 1869 lithograph showed this works as an Italianate villa with a cupola, a three-story structure between Belvidere Street and the west bank of Jones Falls. A fire caused by a boiler took place at the Pearl Hominy Mill on North Street near John (later called Preston) Street, May 19, 1872; the works was owned by MacGregor & Co., *Fire Marshall's Report*, p. 106. Baltimore Pearl Hominy mill was described as "recently established" in *Monumental City*, p. 138 (1873). It produced 2500 bu/diem of kiln-dried pearl hominy and grists, pearl maizene, corn flour, corn meal, and chop. The site was below the extinct Hansons Mill at Belvidere Bridge. Maps of 1851, 1863, and 1868 did not show this works. Possibly it replaced the Wait & Caldwell Spice Factory shown on the 1851 Poppleton city plan. The Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company was the first U. S. corporation to patent a trademark according to a display about "Firsts" at the MHS.

The Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company's mill was shown blocking Biddle Street just east of Guilford Avenue [then called North Street] in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins City atlas, Volume II, plate 60-61.

The 1880 census listed the works on Jones Falls with \$350,000 capital investment, 50 employees, 5 run of stones, and 1500 bu/diem maximum capacity, all market business. An overshot wheel 14 ft broad and a 40-inch turbine ran at 7 and 100 rpm, respectively, to develop 90 hp. Output was 225 tons meal, 12 million lb hominy, and 12.075 million lb feed (\$310,000).

Baltimore Business Directory listed the works at North and Belvidere Streets from 1875 to 1880, with Val. Winters as president until 1878. In 1879, Robert Marye was listed as supt., later as treasurer.

In 1881, Marye leased a warehouse on Frederick Street, and in 1882, lots on McElderry Street. The *American Miller*, 9 (April 1, 1881): 140, reported, "The 'Pearl Hominy Mills,' at Baltimore, Md., owned by the Pearl Hominy Mills Co., were burned on the morning of March 4. The loss was \$70,000, insurance \$55,000." The Baltimore *American* account showed that this was the mill at North Street and there was a reference to Robert Marye. The Baltimore Pearl Hominy Mills of Robert Marye and Co. was listed at 17 Buchanan's Wharf in 1883 [now Pier 3, Pratt Street] and later at 335 McElerrry's Wharf [now Pier 5].

The *Sun* of September 23, 1883, reported "Assignment of Mill Property," announcing that William Nelson Marye and George Saunders, trading as Robert Marye & Co., turned the assets over to Robbins, Sheppard & Company. Another article entitled, "The Baltimore Pearl Hominy Mill" appeared in the *Sun* on September 25 and stated that the mill conveyed was no longer needed because the company had a new mill at 137-141 McElderry's Wharf, equipped with the mosst improved machinery. "The corn used is principally from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. It is brought here by vessels which are unloaded at the

firm's wharves, opposite the mill, and transferred by an elevator to the upper stories of the mills." [The Marye's were from Fredericksburg, Va., where their family place Marye's Heights was the scene of a December 1862 battle. Marye's Mill on the Fredericksburg waterfront appeared in many Civil War drawings and photographs.]

The *American Miller*, 16 (September 1, 1888): 641, reported, "The Pearl Hominy Mills, Baltimore, Md., have ordered three degerminators of M. L. Mower & Co., Dayton, Ohio."

The *American Miller* of November 1, 1890, reported that the Case Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ohio, had an order from the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Mill for two pair of rolls (18:776). The *Sun* of December 11, 1906, p. 9, published a photograph of the new plant of Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company at the foot of Howard Street.

By 1889, the works was listed as Smith, Horpel and Co.; that year, Isaac Freidenwald's lithograph showed Smith, Horpel, and Co. property at Mill Street at the end of Pier 5, Pratt Street.

BALTIMORE PRINT WORKS (B)

Willaim W. McClellan advertised the Baltimore Print Works for sale, lease, or rent. It was calculated to bleach, print, and finish 1500 pieces of cloth per week; at corner of Front and Plowman Streets and Jones Falls," Baltimore *Republican & Argus*, September 27, 1842. The Baltimore Print Works had been closed for 9 months and, without a watchman, the place had been vandalized. It was at the corner of McHenry and Sterrett Streets and was owned by a Mr. Burk, *Daily Baltimore Republican*, December 12, 1857.

BALTIMORE SHOT TOWER (B)

This was the first shot tower, built in 1822, on the west side of Gay Street above Fayette by Jacob Wolfe under the direction of Colonel Joseph Jamieson, president; it was 160 feet high, *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 239. It was described as 187 feet high in *Sun Magazine*, February 2, 1958. It was razed in 1845. The tower was shown in the mural in the Sunpapers lobby in their Calvert Street building; the mural was based in an 1837 watercolor by T. Tanssen. However the location was given as Saratoga and Gay Streets. This tower was distinct from the Phoenix/Merchants Shot Tower that survived into the 21st Century. It was also called Shot Tower of Baltimore, with J. Franciscus as president, *Sun*, August 3, 1924. "Three Shot Towers Baltimore Has Boasted." It also appeared behind the Merchants Exchange in old views from Federal Hill. *Chronicles of Baltimore*, pp. 405, 514.

The tower was described in *The Stranger's Guide Through the City of Baltimore*, an 1827-1828 tourist map issued by Fielding Lucas; here the tower was described as 172 feet high, 30 feet at the base, and 16 feet at the top; it contained 300,000 bricks;

200tons of metal were used each year, with an annual production worth \$20,000 and was at that time the only shot tower.

BALTIMORE SNUFF MILL COMPANY (B)

The Baltimore Snuff Mill Co. was incorporated by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1832, Chapter 82. Capitalization was a minimum of \$20,000. Incorporators were Thomas Baldwin, Jacob Myers, William Heald, Daniel Bixler, Jacob Heald, John Weaver, John Hack, Jehu Gallaway, John Turet, Edward Chassaing, Robert Starr, Charles Ingraham, John B. Moody, John B. Baldwin, Anthony Bonn, Joseph Brown, James F. Echelberger, John S. Eichelberger, and the administrators of the late David Bixler, deceased, “to create a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Baltimore Snuff Mill Company.”

The steam-powered mill began in 1832, *View of Baltimore*, p. 88. It was on Jones Falls at the intersection of Buren and Centre Streets. A fire broke out at the Buren Street snuff mill but was extinguished, *Sun*, January 28, 1849. The *Sun* of October 6, 1863, reported that Martin Fisher lost an arm in the machinery at Starr’s Snuff Mill, Buren Street near French. The works burned in August 1907, and “the finest grades of snuff were once made for Popes and potentates in all parts of the world,” *Sunday Sun Magazine*, “Fifty Years Ago,” September 1, 1957. [See the other snuff works operated by Forsythe and Cole and by Beck and Bachman.]

BALTIMORE SPIKE MILL (B)

Bishop listed this works under rolling mills active in 1861, HAM, 3:569. J. Hopkinson Smith was owner.

BALTIMORE STONE WARE MFY. (B)

See Myers Pottery.

BALTIMORE UNION DRUG MILL (B)

“Baltimore Union Drug Mill . . . now finished . . . John Hankey, Head of Union Dock near Pratt Street Bridge,” *American*, May 20, 1834.

BALTIMORE UNION WORKS (B)

Chartered by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1860, Chapter 270, by Robert Poole, German H. Hunt, Thomas M. Smith, John Curlett, and John M. Smith to manufacture machinery. Capitalization was not to exceed \$500,000. Same as Poole & Hunt’s foundry listed under Woodberry.

BALTIMORE WINDMILL (B)

This white, post-type windmill was shown in George Beck's 1796 painting of "Baltimore from Howard's Park." Per *Md. History Notes*, May 1968, it was "on the near side of the water separating Old Town from Fells Point." Folie's plan of Baltimore in 1792 showed a windmill symbol at the SW corner of Albemarle and York [now Fawn] Streets. The 1796 directory listed a tailor, Christian Matthews, who lived at "Little York-Street, near the windmill," p. 60. *First Records of Baltimore Town and Jones Town 1729-1797*, p. 92, referenced "that part of Baltimore from the east side of Gay Street to the Wind Mill Point." The George Beck painting is usually displayed at the Maryland Historical Society. It is possible to plot geometric angles on a reproduction of the painting and confirm the location of the windmill in present "Little Italy."

BALTIMORE WIRE WORKS (B)

This works was founded 1793 by Isaiah Balderson at 31 Front Street to provide fly screens and flour and lime sifters, *Federal Gazette*, June 11, 1798. Baltimore was one of the first places where screening was used against insect invasion. Hugh and Jonathan Balderson were at 1 Hanover Street, *Ibid.*, April 4, 1809. Jonathan set up on his own at 52 Front Street, *Ibid.*, March 17, 1813. The works made the wire for Morse's first telegraph line. In 1911, the last descendant, Thomas Jefferson Balderson, died and the business was taken over by William C. Hilbert. Other locations were at South Calvert Street and the 500 lock West Franklin. Also made tree guards, bank screens, and gratings. See, "Screen Wire Industry of City Aided Installation of Telegraph," *Sun*, March 29, 1940.

BANKS MILL (4)

The Baltimore County Transfer Book 1-5, for 1881, folio 422, listed Andrew Banks with "Saw and Grist Mill, Reisterstown--\$1500," under "New Assessment," MSA. When the Chatsworth estate of Andrew Banks was advertised for a public auction to be held March 26, 1903, the advertiser stated that the first and second parcel (the former Lots 14 and 17 of the former Forney estate) contained "two large dwelling houses and a large barn, especially adapted for dairy purposes. Three smaller barns, one small dwelling house, and one saw and grist mill." The tract was property of Chatsworth Realty on Bromley's 1915 atlas. No other clues to a mill are found in tax ledgers or plats. [See also, Plat Book, JWS 2:13.]

BARE HILLS COPPER WORKS (9)

This mine operated on the north side of Smith Avenue a mile west of Mt. Washington and in the 1870s was an elaborate smelting mill complex, described in *MHM*, 60:17. A map of the layout appears in *Copper, Zinc, Lead Deposits in Piedmont Upland*, Figure 10. There is apparently still an adit under Smith Avenue in a modern residential area.

BARKER FOUNDRY (B)

William Barker and Son Iron Foundry advertised machinery for mills at North Calvert Street, *American*, July 30, 1817. The 1850 census of manufactures in Ward 11 listed John Barker and Son's iron foundry with \$5000 capital investment, 5 employees, steam power, and annual output of \$10,622 in gas pipe per annum.

BARNEY MILL (3)

See Eagle Mill.

BARRS MILL (4)

Possibly an outgrowth of the Crumwell Mill, Barr and Groff's bark mill appeared on the 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne about 1 mile SE of Woodensburg on Wells Branch. The manufacturing census that year listed Abraham Groff's bark mill with \$1500 capital investment, 1 employee, and water-powered output of \$1800 in ground bark/annum. The 1876 tax ledger charged Margaret Barr with a log grist and saw mill (\$400).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Groff and Barr mill with \$2000 capital investment, 2 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 50% custom business. A 22-foot fall on Western Run drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 2 ft broad at 8 rpm. Output was 50 bbl flour, 15 tons feed, and 87.5 tons meal (\$3000). The sawmill with \$500 capital investment had one each circular and Muley saw to cut 100,000 ft lumber and 30,000 laths (\$600) per annum.

Barrs Mills were advertised by Edward N. Rich, trustee, *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 19, 1884. It was a sawmill in Worthington Valley, 1.5 mile from Glyndon, a short distance from Dover Road and "in good running order." The 1896 tax ledger charged Margaret G. Barr with "Barrs old Mill property."

BARRY MILL (B)

Standish Barry advertised a mill near York Turnpike with enough water for two pair of stones, 3.5 miles from the city, *American*, July 8, 1815.

BARTELS SAWMILL (15)

Under Rossville news, the *Baltimore County Democrat*, January 30, 1904, mentioned Mr. Bartel's sawmill working during the cold weather. This steam sawmill once worked in the woods on the north side of Carroll Island Road opposite the terminus of Luthart Road. Mrs. Cecile Garrison recalled it when she went to school ca. 1912-1915). An African American settlement was constructed by Bartel's, of which only one one-story, flat-roofed house survived in 1981.

BARTHOLOMEW STILL (B)

Joseph Bartholomew owned part of Pemblico and a still house 43 x 20 feet on the 1798 tax list of Middlesex Hundred.

BARTLETT-HAYWARD PLANT (12)

The World War I munitions plant at Sollers Point was deeded to Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, December 31, 1922 (Deeds WPC 564:321). Present deed number to BGE is 5341:675. Cf., *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*, 1985, pp. 231-237.

BATTLEWORKS MILL (3)

See Aetna Powder Mill. Cf., *Bellona*.

BAUSMAN TANYARD ()

John Bausman advertised a tan-yard in the precincts of Baltimore-Town on the Elk-Ridge Road, *Md. Journal*, February 12, 1794.

BATES FOUNDRY (B)

The James Bates Foundry was at 2 President Street in 1857, *City Rambles*, p. 97. This was at the SW corner of Pratt and President Streets. An article in the *American*, June 1, 1895, entitled "Three Bars of Pig Iron," reported that Bates had ingots marked "Elkridge 1755," "Elkridge 1769," and "Principio" with an illegible date.

BAUBLITZ MILL SEAT ()

A good mill seat near Union Meeting House was mentioned in the sale of the Charles Boblitz farm 30 miles from Baltimore and 6 miles from the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad, pursuant to a decree of the Baltimore County Court, *American*, March 13, 1849.

BAXLEYS MILL (B)

John Baxleys Mill was mentioned as between the mill of William and Charles Jessop and the fording place next to George Legett's mill, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1791, Chapter 30. This was possibly the same as Union mill, MHM, 54:20. John Baxley came from Yorkshire in the 1760s, already a trained miller. He was quartermaster of the Soldiers Delight Battalion, owner of Windsor Mill (q. v.), and later a debtor. The *Md. Journal* of September 28, 1790, contained Baxley's petition to the General Assembly to be released from debtor's prison. He died in 1799. His son was apprenticed to milling under Evan McKinstry in 1802.

BAXLEY MILL (B)

See Windsor Mill.

BAXTER TANYARD (11)

Baltimore County deeds mention a tanyard on Pfeiffer Road, Bradshaw, in a conveyance from C. Ross Mace to Thomas J. Wells in 1898 (Deeds NBM 235:288). No tanyard appeared in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas although there was a Wells property. The tanyard was also mentioned in an 1867 deed from Baltimore Mfg. Co. to Laban A. Wells (JHL 52:85). The tan yard could have belonged to John W. Baxter, or even possibly to the Raphels or Howards.

BAYFIELD AND GREGGS TANNERY (B)

This works was shown as Centre and Holliday Streets on the Jones Falls Commissioners' map of 1868 [plat and sections]. This was the site of White Distillery in 1851.

BAYLIES MILL (PIER 2) (B)

Matchett's *Director*, 1847-1848, listed George Y. Worthington, miller, south end of Patterson Street (which is the same as "Spear's Wharf"). The 1851 city directory listed Worthington and Keller as millers at Patterson Street. Nicholas Baylies, miller, was at 18 Spear's Wharf in the 1858 Boyd directory. The next year, he lost the machinery he had in storage at the disused Pennington and Tagert (Salisbury) Mill when it burned.

The 1853 directory had shown at Spear's Wharf the millers Baylies and Tyson; in the 1866 State directory, Henry C. Corner was listed as miller at 11 Spear's Wharf; and in 1872, S. Hazlehurst and Son, merchant millers at No. 17.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed G. H. Baylies with a 10 hp steam custom mill worth \$3000 with 2 employees, 1 run of stones, and 300 bu/diem maximum; output was 504 tons feed (\$11,800).

BAYNES MILL (B)

The 1851 Matchett directory (p. 22) listed Thomas Baynes, bone dust manufacturer, at Harris Creek. The *American Farmer*, 6 (December 1850): 216, reported, "Thomas Baynes continues the manufacture of **POUDRETTE** and is prepared to supply any orders for the name—the article manufactured by him, will be found probably more valuable than any made in the Eastern Cities. His bone-dust weighs from 55 to 60 lbs to the bushel, and is as fine as any article sold in the market. Price of bone dust, 55 cents per bushel. Poudrette, \$1.12 per barrel. Persons sending

their carts or wagons to the factory, can obtain the Poudrette at 20 cents per bushel. [Poudrette was fertilizer made from privy pumpings.]

BAYNESS WOOLEN FACTORY (B)

"A Destructive Fire" was reported at the extensive wool factory of Mr. James Baynes in buildings at 2, 4, and 6 French Street at the corner of Bath Street. The structures were owned by the heirs of Richard Frisby, *Republican & Argus*, July 20, 1849.

BAYVIEW GRIST AND SAWMILL (5)

Same as Gorsuch Mill.

BEAMS MILL (2)

See both Milford and Allens Mill.

BEAMS MILL ()

The 1850 census (east half of county) listed Thomas M. Beams Mill worth \$5000 with 1 employee, water power, 2 run of stones, and output of 660 bbl flour (\$3500) and \$3000 in other products.

BEATTY MILL (B)

See Rural Mill.

BEATTYS SAWMILL (8)

Account of burning of the sawmill of James Beatty near Shawan, *Maryland Journal*, August 7, 1880. Described as on Falls Road one mile south of Shawan in *Baltimore County Union*, same date.

BEAVER DAM FACTORY (8)

The 1833 Assessment of Old District 2 showed William Brinkett with Beaver Dam Factory. Property was advertised under decree, the estate of William Brinkett, 11 miles from city on Falls Turnpike. Dwelling, fulling mill, carding machine, on waters of Beaver Dam. Robert Purviance, Jr., was trustee, *American*, October 30, 1835. Purviance continued to advertised, listing 200 acres and a large factory building of stone with a fulling mill and carding machine, *American*, January 8, 1836. No trace of the mill can be seen in 2006.

BEAVER DAM MARBLE WORKS (8)

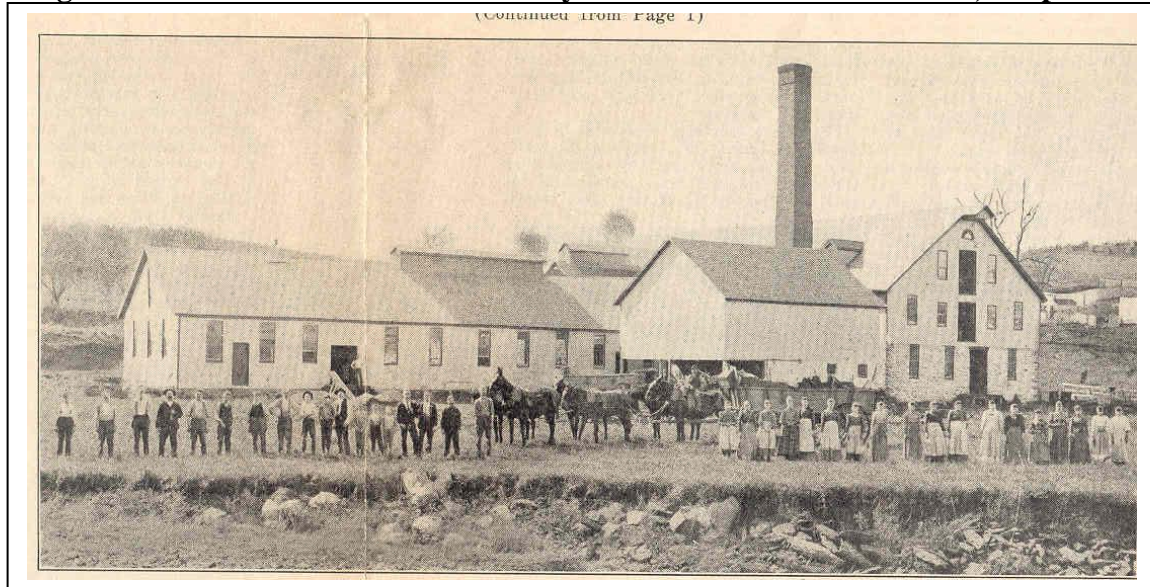
"Old Saw Mill Burned," was reported in the *Union News*, May 17, 1913, being the old stone sawmill at Beaver Dam Marble Works owned by Wm. H. Matthai.

BECK AND BACHMAN SNUFF MILL. (B)

See Forsythe and Cole, which also includes Kremelberger's.

BECKLEYS PAPER MILLS (5)

This mill village with several outbuildings and some dwellings was founded by the millwright, George Beckley about 1800. The first mill passed to Beckley's sons Daniel and James Beckley, and later Daniel (1825-1894) became sole owner. The mill was on the west bank of Georges Run at the foot of a hill, slightly SW of the bridge that carried the road from Beckleysville to Mount Carmel Road, the present



Beckleys Mill, no date, from Federation PTA News, March-April 1938.

Foreston Road before it was bisected by building the reservoir. A 13-foot high dam was 0.2 mile away. There was a 25-foot difference between the headrace and tailrace. The mill had a wooden water wheel later replaced by iron turbines, and finally by a steam engine.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Beckley with \$5000 capital investment, 3 each male and female workers, and water-powered production of 3000 reams of paper annually worth \$11,000. The payroll for the males and females was \$42 per month and \$18, respectively. The *Baltimore County Advocate* of July 3, 1858, stated that the height of the dam had been doubled in 1857; Daniel Beckley was running the works and the *Baltimore County Advocate* was printed on Beckley

paper. The county Transfer Book No. 2 for District No. 5 charged Daniel Beckley with \$800 additional assessment in 1859.

The water of Compass Run was diverted to the mill, and a reservoir of still water was impounded for occasions when both streams became muddy. The *Baltimore County Advocate* of November 8, 1862, reported:

NEW POST OFFICE. -- A new Post Office is about to be established at Beckleysville, on the line between the 5th and 6th Districts, in this county. Mr. Daniel Beckley, who has a large farm and extensive paper mill there, has recently established a store and a smart little village is springing up around. (Mr. Beckley is an enterprising man and manufactures excellent paper.) The new office will be supplied by a new mail route, recently established, from Hampstead, in Carrolll Cuntly, by Grave Run Mills in Beckleysville, once a week on Saturday. The office will be a great accommodation to many families in an improving part of the county.

Daniel Beckley was one of the incorporators of the Saint Abraham's Lutheran Church on Beckleysville Road; this was a very old religious body with ledgers dating from 1805 but the present church was built in 1850.

The 1877 G. M. Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, showed the mil on Georges Run at Beckleysville Road. The mill was also mentioned by T. J. Scharf in HBCBC, p. 869 in 1881. The *Baltimore County Union* of November 16, 1878, reported:

BRASS BAND ORGANIZED: A brass band has been organized at Beckleysville, 6th district, and now has sixteen members. William H. Wheeler is the president and John Gore leader. New instruments have been ordered from New York and are expected to arrive this week. Prof. Bowser, of New Freedom, is the teacher.

The *Baltimore Sun*, under "Affairs in Baltimore County," reported on June 1, 1880, that the large paper mil of Daniel E. Beckley burned on Saturday. The lower portion had been stone, the upper of frame. Arson was suspected. By October 2 of the same year, the *Baltimore County Union* was able to report that the new paper mil of Daniel Beckley had been completed.

The *Maryland Journal* of Towson reported on October 31, 1885, that Samuel Alban's son had fallen into the cauldron while feeding the paper boiler and died within 5 hours even though he had been pulled out at once. In late May, 1889, the mill was damaged by the same rains that destroyed Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The mill was still shut down by the flood damage when it was destroyed by fire, throwing 300 out of work, *Baltimore County Democrat*, August 3, 1889.

Abraham Lohr, a noted millwright wrote to the *American Miller*, "Now Mr. Daniel Beckley's paper mill, near Beckleysville, is burned. It will be rebuilt," 17(October 1, 1889): 701. The *Manufacturer's Record* of March 28, 1891, reported that a company had been formed to rebuild the Beckleysville Paper Mill (19:43). The *Baltimore County Union* of December 24, 1892, also had an item about rebuilding.

Daniel Beckley died June 29, 1894, and his services were held at St. Abraham's Church; the employees marched in a body. Mill figures Abraham Lohr and J. Sauble were among the pall bearers, *Md. Journal*, July 7, 1894. On March 9, 1895, the *Baltimore County Democrat* carried an advertisement to sell the property:

Large and Valuable new paper mill recently built at a cost of \$25,000 at Beckleysville . . . by virtue of last will and testament of Daniel Beckley

THE EXTENSIVE PAPER MILL

Recently re-built by the deceased, at a cost of about \$25,000
Located about one-half mile from the village on the "George's Run"
stream . . . both steam and water power . . . 3 turbines
yielding about 75 hp . . . new machinery . . . 4 tons book and
Manila paper a day . . . also 10,000 pounds old paper,
800 pounds wood shavings, 250 pounds maril, broken, lot hemp
and other twine

JOHN H. BECKLEY
Administrator c.t.a.

The mill passed out of the family by an auction held June 30, 1896, as reported in the *Maryland Journal* of July 4, that year:

A Paper Mill Sold

Wm N. Risteau, Auctioneer, sold for John H. Beckley, Administrator, c. t. s., of Daniel Beckley, 222 acres in the 5th District at Beckleysville, to B. Frank Benson, for \$8,400. The property is improved by a paper mill and a number of tenant houses.

The deed to Benson was executed on August 19, 1896, and recorded in Liber LMB 217:582. A plat of the village was recorded in Baltimore County Plat Books, JWS

1:218, "Real Estate of Daniel Beckley." Benson conveyed a half interest in the mill to John H. Beckley on August 20, 1896 (Deeds LMB 217:584).

The 1896 Tax Ledger of Election District 5 showed that the mill stood on the tract called "Neighbors Good Will and Edward's Choice, while the brick dwelling (worth \$1800) stood on the tract "Genl. Rochambeau, The Friend of Genl. Washington." The Rochambeau tract name had been selected almost a century before by the first owner, Thomas Cockey Deye, once speaker of the Maryland General Assembly. There were five houses in addition to the Beckley mansion.

Benson and Beckley borrowed money to pay for the mill and were unable to meet a mortgage made on August 18, 1896 (Mortgage Records LMB 188:533). The trustee named in the mortgage, O. Parker Bosley, exposed the mill to auction on November 29, 1898, and sold to Melchoir Hoshall (Deeds NMB 236:263). Hoshall then deeded the mill to the Shrewsbury Savings Institution of Pennsylvania (Deeds NBM 237:78).

The auction placed by attorney O. Parker Baker appeared in the *Maryland Journal* on November 12, 1898. In addition to the owner's mansion and eight village houses, there was a good sized dwelling and carriage house at the mill itself. The mill was listed with three turbines producing 75 horsepower; there was also a steam engine. The mill was "adapted for making the finest of papers."

Melchoir Hoshall, acting for the savings association intended to revive the business, and the *Sun* of March 1, 1899, reported "Paper Mill to Start Up," noting that Hoshall would employ 40 men and start the works for the first time since the death of Mr. Beckley "about ten years ago" [an erroneous figure]. Under "Good News for Beckleysville," the *Maryland Journal* of March 4, 1899, reported the same thing, nothing that the works once cost \$50,000, but Hoshall had acquired it for only \$8,500. These deeds showed that Beckleysville Hall came with the mill.

The *Maryland Journal* of Towson on October 18, 1902, reported that the mill had burned. The headline and text erroneously called it a Hoffman mill:

Old Hoffman's (Now Shrewsbury) Paper Mill Reduced to Ashes a Third Time

Hoffman's Paper Mill situated at Beckleysville in the 5th District, was destroyed by fire the third time Sunday night, 12th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock, together with the stock and machinery, entailing a loss of about \$40,000, on which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The flames were first discovered in the picking room on the second floor, which had only been inspected a short while before by the watchman, who found everything all right, and then went home. The employees, who were on their way to work at

midnight, hurried to the scene and made desperate efforts to stay the progress of the flames. About a thousand persons were attracted to the burning building by the bright reflection of the flames. A great deal of finished and unfinished stock was also burned. Only four bundles of paper out of a stock of five tons were saved.

The plant was owned by the late Daniel Beckley. It was afterwards purchased by B. Frank Benson and John H. Beckley, and later acquired by the present owners.

The building was a three-story frame structure about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide. On the first floor were a 30 horse-power steam engine, a 100 horse-power Corliss engine, two 100 horse-power boilers, a 62-inch Fourdriner calendaring machine. grinding and mixing mills and other machinery. The second story was used for the picking and dusting department, and the third floor for storing and packing purposes.

The first time the mill was destroyed, was in the early seventies; then the property was rebuilt. In 1888 it was again destroyed by fire and in 1892 rebuilt and modern machinery installed. The Shrewsbury Savings Association took possession of the property a few years ago and installed more machinery and brought the plant and its output to a high state of perfection, so that within a short time the mill had the reputation of making the finest grade super calendered paper on the market. The firm of Dobler and Mudge, Baltimore, handled practically the whole product of the mill.

The destruction of the property will entail a great loss on the community as the payroll amounted to \$2,000 per month, and the loss will seriously affect the mercantile interest of the community. The superintendent Geo. A. Fultz, said that, as all the books and records of the company were destroyed in the fire, it was impossible to give an accurate estimate as to the loss on finished stock and stock in course of manufacture, but that it would approximate \$8,000. There were over five tons of finished stock on hand, and a large quantity of raw material, etc.

The Baltimore County Public Library heritage Web has a photo of the Beckley Paper Mill and some of the employees shortly after the fire of October 12, 1902. The main chimney had survived, and the ruins were still smoking (Photo No. 25834031).

The *Baltimore County Union* of November 8, 1902, reported that the Shrewsbury Savings Institution had decided not to rebuild the mill and "The wrecked machinery is being taken from the ruins for the purpose of disposing of it."

The mill site was drowned in 1933 in the course of building Prettyboy Reservoir. In March-April, 1938, the *Federation PTA News* had a special issue about the industries of Baltimore County, and John H. Beckley wrote a part of the text. Mr. Beckley, by then an officer of the U. S. Treasury Department, noted that over the history of the mill, three processes of paper-making had been used: (1) the Hand Process, (2) the Cylinder process, and (3) the Fourdriner process. Mr. Beckley also gave a verbal description of the location of the mill. The magazine included a photograph of the paper mill with all the employees and the horse teams standing in front of it. Presumably the photo depicts the third, early 1890s mill. There was also a photo of Daniel Beckley. Mr. Beckley's text is buried within a longer article by E. May Cross, a teacher at Sparks High School, entitled, "Paper Making in Baltimore County." John H. Beckley placed production of the largest mill at 4,000 to 6,000 pounds per 24-hour day. He described the mill as:

The main building of later years was about forty five feet by about seventy-five feet. The first story was of stone, the second story and garrett of wood. There were several adjacent buildings. The attachment for the paper machine was about one hundred twenty five feet by about forty feet, of one story, but high.

Mr. Beckley described the three processes of manufacture as follows:

1st. Hand Process. By this the prepared stock was shaken by hand in a sieve. A felting was used to remove the sheet from the wire. The sheet was then hung up to dry.

2nd. The Cylinder Process. By this a cylinder covered by the wire revolved in the liquid stock attracting same to it. Machinery completed the process, including the drying of the sheet, etc. The sheet thus formed was stronger one way than the other.

3rd. The Fourdriner Process. By this the stock flows upon a wire moving belt of wire. The width of the wire used was sixty-two inches. Machinery forms and completes the sheet. The sheet was of nearly equal strength each way.

The paper generally made was known to the trade as a white book paper.

In the early existence of the mill, the product was hauled to and sold in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The principal market was later Baltimore. Shipments occasionally were made to Philadelphia.

Hauling by team required three days to make the round trip

to Baltimore. When shipment was made by railroad, the hauling was made to and from Freeland, on the Northern Central Railroad, now a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Later hauling was also made to and from Hampstead, and also from adjacent stations west of Hampstead, on the now called Western Maryland Railroad. . . . The number of employees of the last years, dependent somewhat upon The character of the stock used, ranged from about forty-five to sixty five.

During the great drought of 2002, John McGrain visited the Beckleysville site twice without finding any foundations. In the summer, the bed of the former lake was grown up in aquatic weeds, He also tried to find the mill from Gunpowder Raod, following a trail in Suzanne Myer Mittenthal's *The Baltimore Area Trail Book*, Revised Edition, 1993, p. 67. The trail had long before been overgrown with thorny bushes. No foundations could be found. Location in the present day ADC street atlas was 5-J-2. Daniel Beckley's splendid brick house at 3809 Beckleysville Road has a date stone reading 1866. It bears Maryland Historical Trust Site Number BA 567.

BECKLEYS SAWMILL (7)

Georeg Beckley's Sawmill was shown on the north bank of West Branch of Gunpowder Falls, now called Bush Cabin branch, west side of the present Falls Road in the 1850 Sidney and Browne's map of 1850. There was no equivalent in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas. Possibly the Borings Mill of 1800. Possibly connected to the tract Raven Rock Mills owned by William Bull in 1818 Assessor's Field Book of Old District No. 5. [?]

BEE TREE MILL (7) BEE TREE ROAD

This small log mill stood on the tract called "Long Valley," which was first surveyed for Isaac Sampson in 1793. The ground was deeded to David Sampson in 1819 (BCLR WG 151:230). The 1823 tax list of Old District No. 5 showed David Sampson with 90 acres, part of Long Valley, and a small grist mill assessed at \$150. The 1833 Assessor's Field Book of Old District No. 5 also showed David Sampson, this time with the tracts Long Valley and Pleasant Hills, worth \$5 per acre, and one gristmill assessed at \$500.

David Sampson, Trustee, advertised a property for sale under court decree, the auction to take place at Charles Duer's Tavern in New Market (i. e., Maryland Line village). Sampson offered the premises occupied by Micajah Freeland, deceased, . . . 5 miles north of Wiseburg . . . 1 mile south of New Market . . . 32 acres . . . "Long Valley" . . . with a stone dwelling, log barn, and gristmill in good order (Baltimore *American*, November 27, 1844).

The mill dam was mentioned in a deed made in 1849 from Nicholas Sampson to Caleb W. Royston (Deeds AWB 418:178).

C. Royston's mill was shown in the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne. Caleb W. Royston was shown in the 1852 Assessment of Election District No. 7 with Long valley and a grist mill and machinery assessed at \$250. Royston sold the mill site to William H. Simpson in 1865 (Deeds JHL 45:195).

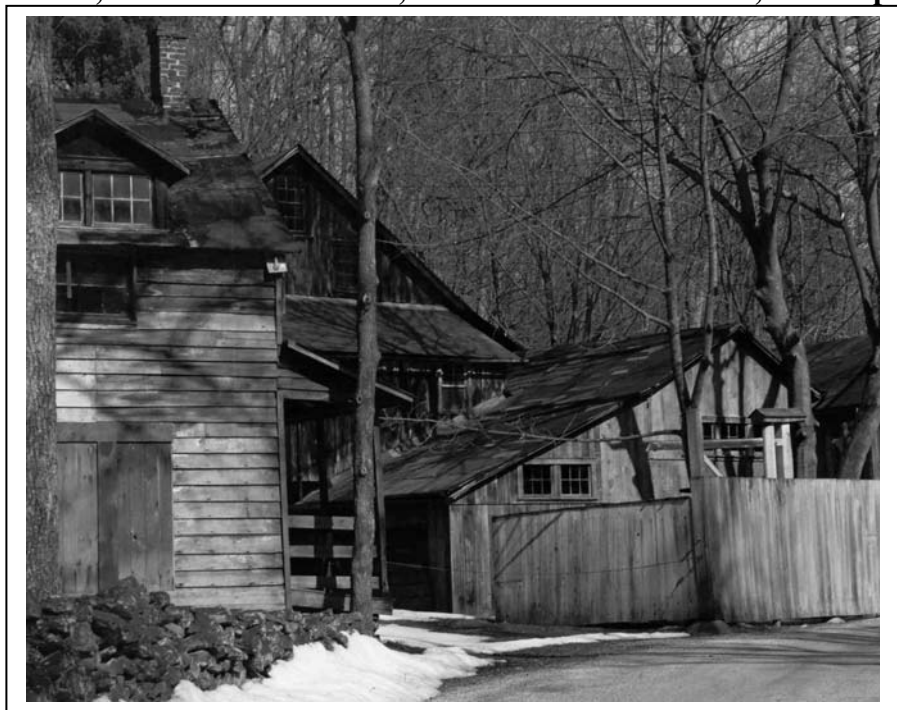
The *Baltimore County Union* of November 7, 1874, reprinted a story from the *Glen Rock Item*:

Mr. W. H. Simpson, of Long Valley Mills, near New Market, Baltimore County, informs us that he has a cherry tree in full bloom. He also says that on the 20th inst., about 75 wild geese lit in his mill dam and amused a number of sportsmen, who in a short time collected at the dam, and who succeeded in shooting three.

The 1877 G. M. Hopkins county atlas showed Simpson's grist and saw mill. W. H. Simpson was also an atlas patron, listing his nativity as Cecil County.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed W. H. Simpson's custom mill worth \$1500 with two run of stones and a 25 bu/diem maximum output. A 17-foot fall drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 26 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 20 tons meal, and 28.7 tons of feed (\$2660).

This mill remained in the Simpson family into the 21st Century, having passed to Jacob Simpson, then to Henry Wickersham Simpson in 1899, to William Henry Simpson in 1913. Mr. W. H. Simpson continued to run the mill with water power to make cider; he died in 1970, leaving the place to Raymond M. Simpson. In 1974, Stuart Roser, the miller of Parkton, noted that the heirs of W. H. Simpson were



Bee Tree Mill in 1983, photo by author.

letting the place go to ruin. Raymond M. Simpson, a 40-year press operator at the American Insulator Company in New Freedom, Pa., died August 19, 1990.

The only known account of the family and its mill appeared in the *Villager of Northern Central Maryland*, September 1990, written by Russell Doster, following a family reunion at Morris Meadows. This article contained a vintage photo of the

Long Valley or Bee Tree Mill from the collection of Norman Simpson, also a photo of William Henry Simpson, born in 1812, and Eliza Ann Gray, born 1815.

The mill burned about 3:36 a.m. on the morning of November 27, 2005, reported by Pat Van Den Beemt in the *North County News*, December 1, 2005. The mill had been a rather odd, log-and-chink structure, on the north side of Bee Tree Road west of York Road (Md. 45) in a shaded glen with a large pond impounding Bee Tree Run. The mill had been set in a cluster of small outbuildings. No visitors had ever been allowed to tour the mill or the grounds. This had been site No. BA 181 in the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory.

BELLS MILL (4)

Thomas Jones, a real estate agent, placed an ad in the *Md. Journal* of March 9, 1793, offering “a mill within a few rods of the road from Reisterstown to Taney-Town on the main falls of the Patapsco.” The grist mill was “now in order for Merchant-work, with a new Saw-Mill and land therewith.” Griffith’s 1794-1795 map showed Bell’s Mill south of the road to Westminster, east bank of Patapsco Falls. In the late 1790s, William Bell of Philadelphia sold his interest in a resurvey called Bell’s Venture to the partners Lewis Pascault, Archibald Stewart, and William MacCreery (WG 59:32).

The 1798 tax list showed Archibald Stewart and Company (and individually) with the tracts Ridgely’s Ambition, Cumber Chance, Mt. Gilead, etc., presumably the same tracts resurveyed into Bell’s Venture, some 1501 acres in all; Stewart was charged with a two-story “Saw Mill” (which must be a clerical error for “gristmill”) measuring 38 by 24 feet, lower story of stone, upper of log; also a sawmill 38 x 12; the mills were occupied by Benjamin Williams [sawmills were always long and narrow structures, only one story high].

About 1812, Dr. Moor Falls built an extensive mill on the opposite side of Westminster Pike on land acquired from the three partners. The Bell Mill is not

found on subsequent tax lists, but John Hay and Company announced the opening of a carding, spinning, and weaving mill for wool, 2 miles from Reisterstown on Westminster Turnpike at Dr. Moor Falls hill, *Federal Gazette*, June 9, 1813. One of the Falls deeds in 1821 made a distinction between the “old mill” and “the present mill” (WG 159:75). Robert and John Oliver, owners of “The Elms” as the estate on the south side of the turnpike came to be known, advertised a sawmill, plaster mill, and two carding machines, opposite to Asher Ely’s on Patapsco Falls and Reisterstown, 19 miles from Baltimore, *American*, May 26, 1823. Various old-house feature articles mentioned the earlier mill as used by Francis Scott Key, Jr., who owned the Elms in the 1830s and 40s. When offered for sale in the *American* of February 7, 1848, there was a 22-foot fall and an iron ore bed at the Elms, but no mill. Deeds that year describe the tailrace as no longer in use (AWB 396:441).

Samuel Wilderson acquired The Elms in 1848, and the property was used for ore mining by both Patapsco Copper and Cobalt Mining Company and by Maryland Copper Company; a deed of 1860 listed “buildings, tools, machinery . . . ores now mined and being upon the property . . . water power” (Towson deeds, JHL 46:410). The Maryland Copper Company, which had used the mansion as an office, in 1865, sold the place to a residential user. The old mill served for a time as a dwelling, and by 1906 it was deserted, surviving as a ruin. An undated clipping of 1930 stated that a local prankster told a visiting newsreel cameraman that this was the neglected birthplace of Francis Scott Key, and the visitor dutifully shot yards of film on it. The foundation stones were reused in a new house when Liberty Dam was under construction. A blurred white spot in a photo was identified as: “The Elms, Patapsco Falls, Old Mill on the Right,” in *Maryland Monthly Magazine*, 1 (July 1906): 12. See also, Ellen H. Gray, “The Elms.” *Federation PTA News*, (March-April 1937): 4.

In 2005, Baltimore County Public Works found the original turnpike bridge surviving in the reservoir mud, bypassed by the 1950s bridge on Md. 140.

BELT MILL (7)

John C. Belt was listed as miller at White Hall in the 1880 State business directory.

BELT MILL (10)

Ebenezer Belt was listed as miller at Phoenix in the 1880 State business directory.

BENETT MILL (2)

Laws of Md., Acts of 1815, Chapter 143, authorized a road from Jesse Bennett’s Mills to the Old Westminster Road near Buckmans Tavern. The road supervisors appointed were Elijah Robinson, Moses Brown, Edward Stocksdale, Henry Snowden, and William Beasman.

The 1818 Assessment of Old District 6 charged Jesse Bennett with 84 acres of Watsons Trust and a gristmill worth \$350. The 1820 census listed Benentt with Oakland Mills, 2 employees, \$9000 capital investment, and “rolling screen, chest, &c.,” elevators, and bolting cloths. Consumption was 2000 by wheat, while output was \$2050 in flour sold in Baltimore, plus corn, rye, and buckwheat products. This was probably the Francis Snowden Mill listed on Watson’s Trust tract on the 1798 tax list. The mill was not shown on County maps, but it was apparently the site used by Ware’s Flint mill, which shut down ca. 1893 (MGS 12:157). An estate generator house was later built on an ancient mill foundation and survived on State Park property at the end of Oakland Road adjoining the reservoir property in 1975. The stream was called Mill Run. In February 2002, Jack Wennerstrom informed the author that Benentts Mill road is the same as Oakland Road.

BENENTT POTTERS (B)

The *Republican & Argus*, June 27, 1848, reported on “Manufactory of Queen’s Ware” which belonged to Mr. Benentt at Canal and Fleet Streets. Edwin Bennett, described as “the father of the pottery industry in this country,” was fully covered in *Edwin Bennett and the Products of His Baltimore Pottery*, Eugenia Calvert Holland, Baltimore, 1973. Also, *Monumental City*, p. 449. Bennett began to make white ware in 1870, also Majolica, beer steins, scenes of Gettysburg on blue and white Staffordshire plates. He also made plates for the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. Benentt also acquired Maryland Pottery at President and Fawn Streets where they made flower pots. The 1880 city directory listed Edward Benentt, mfr. of white, yellow, and Rockingham, at Central Avenue and Eden Street. There was also a full account of the company in the Baltimore *American* anniversary book. Also a long article with technical details and photographs in the *Sun*, February 10, 1907, “Making Plates and Jars in Baltimore Potteries, the Oldest Master in America Is Edwin Bennett, of This City.”

BENSONS FACTORY (4)

In 1831, John Gartside agreed to purchase Meadows and Mills from Elias Cockey, 85 acres, and Cockey executed a bond of conveyance. John Galesides [sic] Factory was mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1839, Chapter 315, as on the Patapsco on a road authorized to run from Deer Park Road to the county road from Reisterstown. When Elias Cockey died, his heirs sued Gartside for the rest of the purchase money and got a judgment and had the works sold by the sheriff.

The Sheriff advertised the sale under a writ of *fieri facias*, *Baltimore American*, March 30, 1844, “All that . . . parcel . . . 1-1/2 miles south of Finksburg, commonly known as Gartside’s Factory . . . large two story stone Dwelling with an extensive brick building, a large 3 story stone mill, used as a Factory, with a Saw Mill attached . . .” Stephen Gill purchased the property and sued the Cockey administrators and John Gartside and Elias C., John T., and William H. Stocksedale

to obtain a clear title, Chancery records, Liber B166:620, MSA. The 1831 deed had mentioned only grist and saw mills on the Mill Lot.

The works was shown as Bensons Factory on the 1850 Sidney and Browne map. In the *Md. Journal*, September 30, 1865, there was an auction announced resulting from a decree in the case of Stephen Benson-vs-Louisa Benson et al. The property was advertised as “Meadows and Mills” adjoining the property of John Benson, 3 miles from Reisterstown with 88 acres, “. . . one of the best mill sites in county . . . mill has recently burned but the walls are remaining. There is also a sawmill on the property.”

The sawmill was shown in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas at the Patapsco River at the end of present Cockeys Mill Road. The ruinous mill later passed to the Eckhardt family. Cf., Cockeys Mill. The fire had taken place in 1858 when serving as “Smith’s Cotton Mill,” per *Maryland Monthly Magazine*, 1 (September 1906): 13.

BENSONS FULLING MILL (5)

The Assessor’s Field Book of District 6 in 1841 listed Mrs. Ellin Benson with the tract Mount Hazzards, 59 acres, and a fulling mill worth \$600 (MSA No. #8247). The former Black Rock Woolen Factory on Falls Road, 20 miles from Baltimore was for rent, *B. C. Advocate*, March 30, 1850. It was advertised by Ellen Benson who instructed parties to apply to Melchour Fowble or George Tracy.

BENSON MILL (5)

BENSON MILL ROAD

Jacob Lemmons Mill was designated as a venue for the payment of county taxes in grain in 1781, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 196. The 1798 tax list of North and Pipe Creek Hundred showed Jacob Lemmon with a stone mill house, two stories, 24 x 30 feet, on his tract part of Springfield. The 1818 Assessment of Old District 7 showed James Benson with parts of Hills and Dales and Springfield tracts, an old oil mill worth \$100, and a gristmill worth \$200. In 1833, the grist mill was assessed at \$1800, and a fulling mill, possibly the Lemmon-Naylor fulling mill—at \$1600.

Joshua L. Benson, miller, was an atlas patron; he had settled in the county, 1832. The mill was advertised in the 1877 Hopkins atlas as Springfield Mill and Store,” all kinds of flour.” The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joshua Benson with a custom mill worth \$600 with 2 run of stones and 20 bu/diem maximum. A 15-foot fall on Black Rock drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad. Output was 250 bbl flour, 50 tons meal, 10 tons, feed, and 1200 lb buckwheat (\$2800). William R. Benson was listed as miller at Berean on Falls road (“near Sparks”) in the 1887 State business directory.

In 1906, Joshua L. Benson conveyed a mill and store to Sallie W., Elizabeth and Irving Benson (Deeds WPC 299:63)). The 1918 tax ledger showed the exact

dimensions as taken in 1798. The mill has been extinct since at least 1957, but a large stone house survived at a likely looking mill seat on Benson Mill road east of Falls Road. The mill had been on the west bank.

BERRYMAN LIME KILN (4)

The farm and lime kiln of the late John Berryman in the Soldiers Delight area was advertised in the *Sun*, December 16, 1850.

BETTS NAIL WORKS (B)

Enoch Betts continued to make nails and flooring brads at 86 Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, *Federal Gazette*, August 12, 1803.

BETWOOD MILL, OR ORNDORFF MILL (B)

Two successive mills stood on the tract Sly's Venture that had been patented by Martin Tschudy in 1785. Tschudy operated a grist and saw mill many years, but following the case of William Lorman-vs-Samuel Tschudy, the land was advertised as only a mill seat (with no mill mentioned) in the *Baltimore American*, May 14, 1847. The *Sun* of June 7, 1847, reported that J. H. Orndorff bought the mill seat and water power on Gwynns Falls at the auction held at the Baltimore Exchange; the land was described as part of Sly's Venture Resurveyed, and sold for \$5100. The Tschudy trustees in 1848 conveyed title in the place to John H. Orndorff (Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 364:61). The 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne showed William Orndorff with a mill on Gwynns Falls below Ashland Factory, the lowermost textile mill in what is now called Dickeyville.

In only three years, John H. Orndorff was deceased and his trustee, William Wellmore Orndorff, advertised it in the *Baltimore American* of October 7, 1850. Orndorff stated that there was a 27-foot fall of water, a new foundation for a mill or factory, 84 by 54 feet "or thereabouts" and a new stone dam about 22 feet high.

Following the case of William Orndorff-vs-Anita Orndorff, the 63-acre site was offered for sale in the *Baltimore American* of March 15, 1853; the site was again described as having a 27-foot fall of water, and "a new foundation for a mill or factory built of stone, 84 by 54 . . . wheel pit dug . . . substantial new stone dam about 22 feet high . . . the Franklin & Liberty Plank Road passes by."

An unidentified clipping of April 7, 1853, reported, "Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co. sold yesterday a piece of land lying on Gwynns Falls, about 63 acres, on which there is a valuable water power, with fall of 27 feet. A stone dam 22 feet high, a dwelling, barn, &c. It was purchased for \$9000 by Mr. P. Zell on behalf of the owners of the five Calverton Mills. This purchase insures the mills the full supply of water they now enjoy." (Partridge Papers, MHS Library Special Collections, Ms. No. 642).

At that time, the owners of the five mills at Calverton were George R. Vickers, Samuel McDonald, John M. Buck, Samuel Hazlehurst, and Nicholas Phelan. The Calverton investors deeded in 1855 to Solomon B. Davies (Baltimore County Deeds, HMF 11:355).

Robert Taylor's 1857 map of Baltimore County included a vignette of the Betwood Mill, property of Solomon B. Davies. The mill was depicted as three full stories of stone plus two levels of dormers. Gobright's 1857 book, *City Rambles*, rated this mill's productivity at 500 to 600 barrels per diem.

Scharf's 1881 county and city history reported that the mill burned with a \$35,000 loss on July 25, 1864 (HBCC, p. 817). The *Sun* of July 26 gave the following account, misspelling the name of the owner:

LOCAL MATTERS. – Destructive Fire—Flour Mill Destroyed--About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the large four-story stone flour mill known as "Davis Mill" situated on Gwynn's Falls, distant 4-1/2 miles from this city by the Franklinton and Wetheredville roads, was totally destroyed by fire. It appears that the superintendent or head miller left the mill about half past one o'clock and in less than an hour after the mill was in flames. The fire broke out in that part of the mill where friction (as is the case with mills very often) could not have been the cause of the fire, and from the ascertained facts in regard to the matter, the fire was doubtless the act of an incendiary. The mill proper belonged to the estate of Mrs. Solomon B. Davies, and was the main property of her three children. It was valued at \$35,000, upon which there was about one fourth only insured; the remaining amount being a total loss, as nothing of the mill is left except the burnt walls. The National and the Maryland Fire Insurance offices of this city have the insurance in the mill. The mill was in charge of and run on the account of Henry M. Warfield, Esq., and was one of the largest on the stream. There were 4,500 empty barrels in it at the time of the fire, besides a number of bags, a small quantity of grain, &c. Mr. Warfield's loss is estimated at about \$20,000, upon which there is \$10,000 insurance in the Baltimore Fire Insurance office. The total loss by the fire (besides the loss of time, interruption of contracts, &c.) may be estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. Col. F. H. B. Boyd, fire inspector, is making every exertion to detect the incendiaries.

The Baltimore *American* of July 26, 1864, (page 4) spelled the owner's name correctly, although the text looks like a lift from the *Sun*:

Flour Mill Burned. At three o'clock yesterday morning the large four story mill belonging to the estate of Solomon B. Davies, situated on Gwynns Falls, distant four and a half miles from the city, by the Franklin and Wetheredville Roads, was totally destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary, as supposed. The mill was in the charge of and run on account of Henry M. Warfield, Esq., and was one of the largest on the stream. There were about 4,000 empty barrels in it at the time, as also a considerable quantity of wheat, all being consumed with the machinery. The loss will be

upwards of \$30,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The property was known as the Betwood Flour Mill, and had a capacity under a full flow of water to turn out 175 barrels per day.

The term "incendiary" in the 19th century meant an arsonist. If the names of Solomon B. Davies and Henry M. Warfield sound familiar, it is because Warfield named one of his sons Solomon Davies Warfield in honor of his partner in milling. Solomon Davies Warfield became famous in Baltimore lore as president of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and the namesake of the bay steamer *President Warfield* (renamed and recycled as the *Exodus 1947*). He was also famous as the uncle of Wallis Warfield Simpson (the late Duchess of Windsor) and as owner of the great Manor Glen house on Jarrettsville Pike.

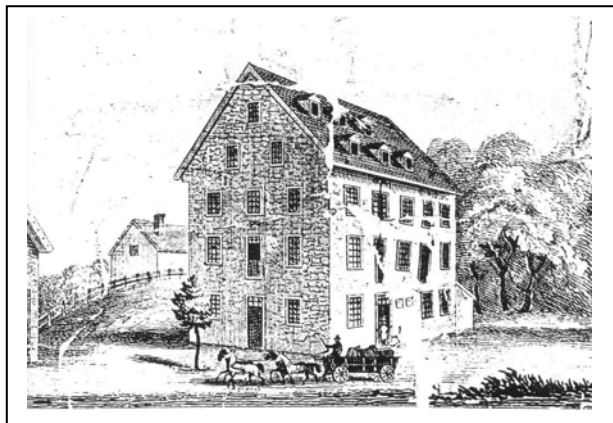
The *Gazette* of October 12, 1866, reported that the dam of Sol. Davies washed away and the stables on the Davies estate were flooded

The 1877 *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, by G. M. Hopkins, showed the land of the J. Davis heirs and the wording "old mill" at the Betwood site. The 1882 Baltimore area map by E. Robinson of New York showed only the J. Davis estate, no mill. In 1983, Dr. Charles Cheek and Carmen A. Weber of the Baltimore City Urban Archaeology office investigated this site and reported standing stone walls measuring 45 by 80 feet. This data was reported in a 1984 report by Ms. Weber on the excavations at the Franklin Woolen Mill in Dickeyville. The ruin is on the NE bank of Gwynns Falls on Wetheredsville Road, now inside Baltimore City limits. The site is designated Maryland Archaeological Site 18BC43. The coordinates in the Alexandria Drafting Company street atlas are 33-K-8.

NOTES:

Some of this data was used by Carmen A. Weber in "Phase I/Phase II Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Gwynns Falls Sewer Interceptor, Baltimore, Maryland," 1984 (pages 91-92).

There is a surviving photograph of a burned-out ruin labeled as "Tschudy's Mill at Dickeyville," but it is more likely to be the Ordndorff-Betwood Mill (Maryland Historical Society, Photograph Collections, filed on-line under "Baltimore--Business and Industry," No. 2-1164.



--Baltimore County Public Library

Betwood Mill from 1857 Taylor Map.

The name of the textile mill village upstream of Betwood Mill was once Franklin, then Wetheredsville or Wetheredville [for the Wethered Brothers], then Dickeyville [for owner William J. Dickey], much later Hillsdale, and then back to Dickeyville.

**BIG MILLS (11)
BIG MILLS ROAD**

See Joppa Iron Works.

BIRD RIVER FURNACE (11)

The furnace shown on the north side of Bird River on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map was apparently the same as Notitngham Furnace (on Honeygo Run), q. v.

BIRKHEAD MILL (B)

See Mount Royal Merchant mill.

BLACK MILL (10)

The 1894-1895 Polk directory listed S. W. Black with a feed mill at Gemmills.

BLACKROCK MILLS (5)

Jacob Lemmon announced completion of a fulling mill on Black Rock Run “above Thomas Matthew’s mill, formerly Scott’s Mill,” *Md. Journal*, November 1, 1775. Micajah Merryman advertised for three steers strayed from his plantation “near Mr. Thomas Matthews mill, in the edge of the Barrens,” *Md. Journal*, January 16, 1777. Thomas Matthews agreed to sell a mill on the tract Maynor’s Beginning to Richard Johns in 1786, but died before receiving payment.

Ann Matthews, executrix of Thomas Matthews, advertised a merchant mill with three pair of excellent stones “on the main road from Baltimore to M’Allisterstown,” *Md. Journal*, March 6, 1792 [McAllister’s Town was the present Hanover, Pa.]. Land near Richard John’s mill in North Hundred had been mentioned in *Md. Journal*, March 2, 1792. Following a court action, Ann Matthews was fully paid and she conveyed title to Johns in 1794 (Deeds WG NN:528, MSA).

Johns had Maynor's Beginning, Scott's Outlet, and other tracts resurveyed into The Miller's Delight in 1796 (IC No. L:441, MSA). The stone mill that survived into the 21st century on the east side of Falls Road, west bank of Black Rock Run, 0.3 mile north of Butler Road is dated at 1800 by a date stone [as read by architect James T. Wollon, Jr.]. Construction of the present building is attributed to Kinsey Johns.

Henry C. Zouck's name appeared here on the 1863 military map, but it was still Johns property until 1873 when deeded (22 acres) to Shadrack Kemp. The estate of Richard Johns appeared in Plat Book JWS 1:153. The plat showed the Black Rock Mill was reached from the west by Old North Mill Road, now called Ridge Road, and by a now vanished "Old Mill Road" that ran east of Black Rock Run.

Shradrack Kemp sold in 1875 to John Millender and wife, who in 1876 sold to Henry Z. Zouck. (The G. M. Hopkins atlas showed J. M. Zouck with a separate grist and saw mills.)

The 1880 census of manufactures showed David H. Bollinger with \$500 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 30 bu/diem maximum daily capacity. Bollinger was apparently the tenant miller. A 20-foot fall on Black Rock Run drove two overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 7 rpm to develop 10 hp. Output was 200 bbl flour, 7.5 tons meal, and 13.7 tons feed (\$1900) per annum. The sawmill with \$200 capital investment had 2 employees, 2 circular saw, and 1 Muley saw. A 20-foot fal drove a 10 hp, 22-inch turbine at 250 rpm to cut 60,000 ft lumber and 4000 laths (\$1000).

The local correspondent of the *B. C. Union* noted on February 28, 1885, that Mr. Bollinger, miller at Black Rock was manufacturing "extra flour" which the author preferred to "roller brand." The mill had just undergone some repairs: "The owner of this property proposes to place in the sawmill a new circular saw to save time and lumber."

Henry F. Zouck deeded the mill to P. G. Zouck in 1892. William E. McKelvy wrote to the *American Miller* of June 1, 1900, that he had sold Black Rock Mill at Butler and moved to the Shiloh mill in Carroll County (28:74). Alexander McCurdy acquired it in 1903 after a default of mortgage case. The *B. C. Union* reported on December 5, 1903, that Dr. McCurdy had fitted the mill "with the new roller process machinery and also other machinery for the grinding of corn and buckwheat meal, chop and other mill feeds. The mill is in charge of William E. McKelvy." McCurdy sold to C. W. Mann of West Virginia in 1905. The *B. C. Union* of April 1, 1905, mentioned a hominy mill.

Mann sold to Thomas F. Gray of Virginia in 1908. Gray installed an electric generator and motors ca. 1910. Mrs. Gray baked samples of bread from Black Rock Flour in square pans, and Mr. Gray distributed them as far as Towson. The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District No. 5 (f. 794) gave dimensions of the mill as 28 x 50 feet. When the flour business declined, Gray went into the quarry business on

his own property and on surrounding tracts and opened a summer resort and motel called Gray's Rocky Lodge, *History Trails*, June 1971.

For a time, the mill served as engine house for the quarry, a photo shown in the 1929 MGS volume on Baltimore County. The *Jeffersonian* of March 10, 1939, carried a feature story entitled, "Thomas Franklin Gray, Veteran Black Rock Miller, Is Hale and Healthy and Alert at Eighty-Six."

The mill was later restored from a ruinous condition and converted to an antique shop by Clay Stambaugh. The antique business was in the hands of Mrs. Cartwright when the June 1972 flood struck; that disaster washed open an arched water inlet that Mr. Gray had covered up. In 1974, the place passed to Kemp Burns, who turned the mill into two apartments. Mr. Gary recalled that farmers stayed over night in small rooms in the stone house across the road, a mansion that has been described as "Mount Airy the residence of Mr. Kinsey Johns" in *American*, April 11, 1829, p. 3. Gray Shipley, a descendant of the miller, noted in November 1983 that he had some mill ledgers; his ancestor Thomas Gray left a rather prosperous mill in Ohio to take over this small business.

BLACK ROCK WOOLEN FACTORY (5)

See Benson Fulling Mill.

BLOCK BARK MILL()

John Block advertised a 1.5-acre tract on the Garrison Road near Four Mile Run along with a tanyard, 2 bark houses, and a bark mill, *Md. Journal*, January 11, 1780.

BLOEDE DAM (1)

This hydroelectric and water supply dam was built ca. 1910 below Ilchester and was renovated by the Baltimore County Water and Electric Company. It was named for Victor W. Bloede. There were rooms for generators below the dam; it was abandoned 1926, *Towson Times*, July 25, 1968.

BODLEY'S MILL (2)

This mill was shown on a 1823 map by Willaim Howard showing the proposed route of a canal from Baltimore to the Potomac. The map is oversimplified with one loop of the river missing. See copy in James D. Dilts, *The Great Road* (Stanford University press, 1993), after p. 80. The map from the 1831 annual report of the B. & O. railroad (*Ibid.*) seems to show the name "Dorsey" just east of a nameless stream that is probably Dorsey's Run, around the first loop west of the Alberton site (map inserted after p. 158) in the Dilts book. Dorsey's Run station was shown on

Martinet's 1860 map of Howard County on the east side of the Patapsco where the railroad was located on the south bank of the Patapsco.

BOERINGS SAWMILL (6)

Boering's Sawmill was on Gunpowder falls downstream of Hoffman Mills in Old District 3 boundaries, *American*, August 23, 1800. Possibly it was on the tract "Bush Cabin Tract" when Samuel Boring was a tenant of John Merryman's in the 1798 tax list of North Hundred, property # 2480).

BOLLINGER DISTILLERY (6)

Jacob Bollinger's distillery was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$500 capital investment, 1 employee, and hand-powered production of 2500 gallons of whiskey made from rye, corn, and buckwheat (\$800/annum).

BOLLINGERS MILL ()

Joseph and Matthias Bollinger bought 149-1/2 acres of Little Meadows Resurveyed, part of Stony Hills and part of Crosses Meadows, from Abraham Myers for £ 254, on April 6, 1793. They paid an additional £ 5 for "full liberty and authority to make a Water Dam across a stream of water called Crosses Meadow Branch," (Deeds, WG LL:463-465, MSA).

BOLLINGERS MILL (5)

See Black Rock Mill.

BOLLINGERS MILL (6)

Same as Keeneys Mill.

BOLLINGER PAPER MILL (6)

Same as the former Hoffacker Paper Mill, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*, 1:289. Real estate agent Jacob Shower advertised in the *Sun* of December 17, 1861, to sell Hoffacker's Paper Mill in the 6th election district; there were 280 acres. Valentine Bollinger had discontinued making wrapping paper and converted to making heavy paper to be used as carpet, *B. C. Union*, July 7, 1883.

BOLLINGERS SAWMILL (6)

Valentine Bollinger's Sawmill was shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas on Upper Beckleysville Road on a stream above Grave Run and Below Rockdale. The 1876 Tax Ledger of Election District 6 had listed Valentine Bollinger with 25 acres of Stony Point and a sawmill worth \$250. The Nott Mill, a small farm mill, was built

here in the 20th century. The property descended from Joseph Bollinger to Valentine Bollinger in 1879, then to Thomas E. Bollinger in 1884, to George C. Nott in 1918, and to William W. Nott, 1942.

BOLTON SAWMILL (B)

See Symington Mill/Steam Marble Mill.

BOLTON WORKS (B)

This foundry built a locomotive to the design of James Millholland and the trial run was from Baltimore to Woodberry, *Sun*, February 15, 1847.

BOND MILL (4)

The 1823 Assessment of Old District 7 showed Edward Bond with part of Jirman Town and a gristmill assessed at \$200. The 1833 list showed Aron Edwrads with Jerman Town and a \$1600 gristmill.

BOND SAWMILL (B)

“Bonds Increase” was surveyed in 1704, and about 1719, Peter Bond built a sawmill on Gwynns Falls below the present Wilkins Avenue bridge; the works was mentioned in 1736 condemnation proceedings for laying out land for Baltimore Iron Works Company, MHM, 16:227.

BONDS TANYARD ()

John Bond patented Addition to Bonds Tanyard in 1759, some 138 acres, Liber BC & GS 14:662, MSA.

BORING (4)

At Boring in the Western Maryland Railroad at Old Hanover Road was a frame warehouse, 16 x 44 feet, built in 1914. It had been used as a feed mill and had a hoist door and output spout. Andrew W. Armacost was the builder and replaced an earlier warehouse dropped from the tax ledger in 1914. The mill belonged to the Cullison family when it burned on May 29, 1978, the work of an arsonists, *Evening Sun*, May 29, 1978.

BOSLEY FULLING MILL (10)

The 1818 Assessors Field Book of Old District 5 listed James Bosley of Ezekiel with the tracts United Friendship and Little Marsh plus “1 Grice and fulling mill, both under one roof,” the mill valued at \$100. The 1833 Assessor’s Field Book of Old District 5 listed Jmaes Bosley with 250 acres of Mount Joy and Ellicotts Success plus

a grist and fulling mill assessed at \$600. John Bosley advertised to rent his fulling mill and references were required, *B. C. Advocate*, March 27, 1852. J. Bosley's "old fulling mill" was shown in the Hopkins atlas of 1877 south of Hunters Mill Road and on a branch of First Mine Run near the Vernon Road intersection. Scharf in 1881 mentioned James Bosley's cloth and woolen manufactory near White Hall, HBCC, p. 913. In 1979, Clarence E. Clemens of Corbett informed the author that his son had seen just a few years before gears and "remains" in the mill foundation.

BOSLEY FULLING MILL (11)

All sorts of weavers stays or reeds were made and sold at the house of Capt. James Bosley in Baltimore County near Cromwell's Bridge on Gunpowder Falls, and within two miles of Col. Gittings Mill, 14 miles from Baltimore Town, *Md. Journal*, January 26, 1778. James Bosley [sic] opened a fulling mill near Gittings Mill at Long Green, *Md. Journal*, November 21, 1780. Edward Wise was carrying on the business at Captain James Bosley's, *Ibid.*, September 26, 1783.

BOSLEY SAWMILL (5)

"*Grave Run Mills, 5th District* Mr. Benjamin Bosley has a large contract of sawing, and his mill is running almost night and day to get it done before the lease expires," *B. C. Democrat*, December 5, 1891.

BOWEN MILL (9)

A "stone mill house now out of repair but calculated for two pair of stones . . . formerly commanded the custom of the surrounding country . . . belonging to the estate of Josias Bowen . . ." and near Bellona Powder Mills was advertised by trustee, *American*, July 14, 1818. This mill, located on the north side of Towson Run (a.k.a. Powder Mill Run, Great Run, Poultneys Run) did not appear on the 1798 tax list. The Bowen family disposed of the mill in 1833, selling to the powder firm (Deeds TK 229:109, MSA). It appeared as "Part of Bellona Works" on the 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne. The powder company sold to Franklin Pope in 1868. The site was about 0.2 mile west of Charles Street Avenue, part of the 4.5-acre lot at 7818 Ruxway Road. In June 1978, the author found remnants of a dam or possibly a bridge in the ravine of Towson Run about 0.4 mile east of Bellona Avenue. There was also a dry laid wall about 12 to 15 feet high, with a number of iron bolts protruding from the stone. The valley had been disturbed in the 1960s by a sewer interceptor.

BOWLES WINDMILL (12)

See Germany Hill Windmill.

BOYLE TANYARD (B)

The extensive tanyard occupied by Thomas Boyle at the upper end of Pratt Street was advertised by auctioneer, *Federal Gazette*, May 23, 1809. The buildings were two stories and of brick; bark house with 700-cord capacity; elegant stables, patent mill, and never-failing stream bordering the premises; also currying shops.

BOZLEY FULING MILL (11)

See Bosley Fulling Mill in District 11.

BRADFORDS MILL (B)

See Mount Royal Mill.

BRADFORDS MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills.

BREAD AND CHEESE MILL (12)

Bread and Cheese Mill was the name of a 74-acre tract surveyed for Captain Philip Jones of Anne Arundel County on Bread and Cheese Branch near the head of tidewater, 1733. Patent date was August 2, 1737. This would be the south bank of Back River. The adjoining tract was Henry's Range (Patents, EI No. 5:209, MSA). No data to prove the existence of an actual mill.

BREINART OIL CLOTH FACTORY (B)

The B. Breinart Oil Cloth factory was shown on the 1867 Robert Taylor county map between north bank of Herring Run and the present Moravia Avenue, between Harford and Belair Roads.

BRENZIER TANYARD (4)

See Weist Tanyard.

BRILLHART SAWMILL (4)

The 1880 census listed Jacob Brillhart sawmill with \$8250 capital investment, 6 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, and 1 each circular, Muley, and band saws. Also 3 boilers and 3 engines of 50 hp. Annual output was 900,000 ft lumber, 25,000 laths, and 50,000 shingles (\$26,600). Brillhart did all the logging "on the spot" and shipped by his own and hired wagons. Two other Brillhart listings were Jacob Brillhart, "miller and contractor" at Emory Grove, and John W. Brillhart, sawyer at Shawan.

BRIM NAIL FACTORY (B)

Henry Brim had a nail factory near the courthouse in Baltimore Town in 1787, HBCC, p. 435.

BRITONS MILL AND MANUFACTORY (10)

The 1798 Tax List of Gunpowder Upper Hundred listed Richard Britten [sic] with a house adjoining a mill on Great Falls; the mill was of stone, 36 feet square, two stories, with two pair of stones in good repair.

This works, mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1811, Chapter 67, in the description of a road to meet “M’Mechen’s Road at Tudor Lane from Colonel Ridgely’s gate, was probably on Great Gunpowder falls. The 1823 Tax List of Old Election District No. 2 listed “Edward Britton’s heirs with part of Blythenia Cambria, 400 acres, 352 acres of other tracts, plus a grist mill and sawmill worth \$250 together. A petition was filed to divide the estate of Edward and Nicholas Britton (Deeds, WG 191:1, MSA). Commissioners appointed to sell the property of Edward and Nicholas Britton in 1827 conveyed Lot No. 2 of Bladen’s Manor or Blythenia Cambria to Henry Trapnell (WG 186:616, MSA). The land was on the north side of Great Gunpowder Falls on the road from Warren Factory to Charles Jessop’s. In 1843, this lot was advertised by trustees and it contained a stone gristmill with two pair of burrs, a sawmill, and lime kiln, 15 miles from the city, *American*, October 14, 1843.

Trustees J. Glenn and Robert Purviance had not disposed of the mill with their 1843 advertisement. Another advertisement appeared in the *American*, June 17, 1844. Still another sale notice appeared in the *Sun*, March 31, 1845, to sell a stone grist mill on Lot X of Blythena Cambria, with two pair of burrs, also a miller’s house on Gunpowdr Falls, formerly sold by Thomas Scott to Henry Trapnall (recorded in WG 188:616), total of 163-1/4 acres. The same overall property also contained a mill seat on Overshot Run; whether there was ever a mill built on that stream is unknown.

In the *B. C. Advocate*, January 25, 1851, there was a notice: “Mr. Micajah Merryman has completely replaced the grain and saw mill, situate on the Great Gunpowder falls, just below Warren Factory, on the farm recently purchased by him of Dr. Tyson castings and mill-wright work were done by Mr. W. Daniels of Baltimore.”

A road petition and a plat showed Dr. Merrynam’s Mill [the upper mill] and mill pond on what is now called Merrylan’s Mill Road, 1855, Road Record 3:396, 399, B. C. Pubic Works, Land Acquisition Office. The road crossed Great Gunpowder Falls, apparently by a ford, and lined up with Overshot Road, which seems to have been the upper part of Pot Spring Road. Overshot Run does not seem to be the source of the name of that road.

An item entitled “Merrymans Mill” in the *B. C. Union*, October 21, 1865, reported that Otho Shipley had taken the mill about one mile below Warren on the Gunpowder and given it a thorough repairing and was ready to do all kinds of custom work.” The *Md. Journal* of November 10, 1866, had two items, one about Otho Shipley being robbed of \$1051 at home and \$1.31 in coins at the mill. The mill had been leased by William Enders, “This is the mill formerly in the occupancy of Otho Shipley, who has for a long time supplied many of our citizens on his way to the city market.”

The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed Dr. M. Merryman’s “Old Mill” on the south side of present Merrymans Mill Road, which before impounding of Loch Raven waters was at Merryman’s Bridge. It was indeed the first mill below Warren, about a mile downstream.

The news from Sunnybrook in District 10 reported the following in the *B. C. Union*, March 10, 1894” “Dr. Moses Merryman intends to put in his flour mill in the spring improved roller machinery. This old mill has an interesting history. It was built over one hundred years ago by a man named Britton, who at that time owned fifteen hundred acres of land in the neighborhood . . . About thirty-five years ago, it was one of the largest merchant mills in the country. It has a fine water power, supplied by the Gunpowder Falls.

The *Union News* of January 31, 1914 (p. 8) reported from Sunnybrook the death of Edward C. Staambaugh, for many years the miller at Merryman’s Mill, near this place, “but during the past year, relinquished his duties and went with his wife to Baltimore.” The same paper reported on April 11, 1914 (p. 5): “All the machinery in the old Dr. Merryman mill, near Warren, has been sold to a Harford County miller and hauled away.” The site was submerged by construction of the second, or high dam at Loch Raven. [George H. Merryman’s mill was the next one downstream, for which see Gunpowder Mills, District 8.]

BRINKETT-SLOFFER WOOLEN MILL (B)

Brinkett, Sloffer & Co. advertised their woolen manufactory and carding, spinning of yarn, and blankets. “Enquire for Lorman’s old Powder Mills, near the new merchant mills on Gwinn’s Falls, near Baltimore,” *Federal Gazette*, September 10, 1817. William Brinkett advertised a picker, carding machines, dye equipment, and 40 acres on the Falls, *American*, June 2. 1824.

BROAD RUN MILL (11)

Same as Carroll or Wilson Mill.

BROMWELL MILL (B)

“Bromwell & Co., at Baltimore, Md., have added a corn mill to their plant,” *American Miller*, 18 (November 1, 1890): 778. The Bromwell Pearl Hominy Co. has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md. . . . E. T. Richardson, W. P. Bromwell, J. H. C. Brewer, . . .,” *American Miller*, 19 (February 1, 1891): 130.

BROOKE CROSS MILL SEAT (11)

James Brooke, Sr., advertised Brooke Cross tract on Little Falls of Gunpowder with a new dwelling house, 16 by 24 feet, with a stone chimney and planked above and below, “a commodious seat for building a mill,” *Md. Gazette*, April 30, 1772.

BROOKLAND ROLLER MILLS (3)

See Caton Mill.

BROWN AND MOODY POTTERY (B)

John Brown announced that due to the death of William Moody, the partnership was dissolved but he would carry on at the back of No. 22 Bridge Street where there was also a small mill for grinding glazing, *Federal Gazette*. The same paper announced, May 7, 1811, that Brown’s executors would carry on the manufacture at the corner of Granby and Quinn Streets for the benefit of the widow,

BROWN AND WILSON TANYARD (B)

William Wilson and John Brown offered to buy tan bark at their tanyard, *Md. Journal*, April 3, 1792. Sarah Brown, executor, offered the tanyard, late property of John Brown, and 90 chords of excellent bark, *Ibid.*, January 16, 1795.

BROWN FLOATING SAWMILL (B)

The *Sun*, December 18, 1873, reported, “*Larceny of a Sawmill*. – Officer Sunstrum yesterday arrested John Carles, upon the singular charge of stealing a floating sawmill, a canoe, and a small scow, in all valued at \$3,000, the property of Isaac Brown.”

BROWNS MILL (B)

The 1820 census of manufactures listed two Josiah brown mills (in District 2) located 3.7 miles north of the city. The mills were assessed at \$22,000 and had 5 male employees and consumed 25,000 by each in wheat and corn; the corn was kiln-dried before grinding. One mill had 2 pair of burrs and a kiln; the other 1 pair of burrs and 1 of Culling stones for making wheat into superfine flour. “These mills are on a light stream of water, one of them in a wet season can manufacture upwards of 30,000 bu of grain, the other in but ordinary repair.”

BROWNS MILL (3)

See Caton Mill for Brown Mill at Brooklandville.

BROWNS MILL (5)

See Trenton Mill.

BROWN MILL (10)

See Carrolls Mill.

BROWNS MILL (11)

John Mitchell, late miller to George Brown at Gunpowder Forest, was suspected of stealing a mare from Mrs. Sarah Ramsay's orchard at the head of Severn. Thomas Thornton, at Joppa, will pay a reward for his apprehension," *Md. Gazette*, October 2, 1751. George Brown took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Little Falls of Gunpowder "about ten miles above navigable Water," October 20, 1746. The tract was valued at £ 12-10 in damages and 2/6 in yearly rent was awarded to John Booth for part of the tract Brooks Cross. Chancery Records, Liber 7:625, MSA. The site was just upstream of Baldwins Ford above the present bridge on Baldwin Mill road per plat in *Jenkins Genealogy*, p. 662, MHS Library. [Possibly related to Brooke Cross Mill Seat.]

BROWN POTTERY (B)

David Brown advertised a pottery at the corner of Exeter and Salisbury Streets, midway between Market Street Bridge and Glendy's Church, Old Town, *American*, March 24, 1815. An ordinance was passed February 8, 1825 to allow David Brown to build a stoneware kiln or pottery on his lot on Salisbury Street (1825-315).

BROWN SAWMILL (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Isaac Brown with \$2000 capital investment in a steam sawmill with annual production of 750,000 ft plank; located in the 1st Ward. The *Gazette* of October 10, 1864, reported a fire on Sunday at Isaac Brown's sawmill on the Back basin near the drawbridge.

BROWNE PLASTER MILL (B)

A plaster of Paris mill capable of grinding 4 tons/diem was advertised by executors of the late William Browne, south side of Franklin near Paca Street, *American*, February 20, 1830.

BRUNIER AND SHAFERS HAIR FACTORY (B)

This works on Frederick Road, a frame structure, burned with \$1000 loss that included a hair picker and splicer, *Md. Journal*, Towson, January 19, 1884.

BRYAN MILL (3)

See Caton Mill at Brooklandville.

BUCHANAN STEAM COTTON FACTORY (B)

The *Baltimore Republican* of July 29, 1829, reported this works established by Robert S. Buchanan. Quoted in Gary L. Browne, *Baltimore in the Nation*, p. 264.

BUCKS MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills.

BUENA VISTA MFG. CO. (B)

Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map showed this works near Boston and Conkling Streets in Canton. Other sources spell the name Bona Visata. In old terms it was on the east side of First Street south of Tome Street. This cotton batting works produced 1600 bales worth \$5600 per the 1860 census of manufactures. The 1867 county transfer book series showed a change of ownership in 1870, listing James Sullivan as owner of a cotton yarn factory on 1st Street, Canton. Sullivan in 1874 conveyed the building by assignment to Zion Mission, and no cotton batting factory appeared in the 1877 atlas.

BUFFALO RUN MILL (8)

A bark mill was shown by Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map at Buffalo Run Road and Buffalo Creek; the race was still visible in 1972.

BULL AND GIST MILL (7 or 10))

William Bull and Vaughn Gist had a 2-story gristmill occupied by Arthur Hyland. The mill was 24 x 24 feet, of hewn logs with a sawmill much out of repair (adjoining the lands of Jacob Spletstone and George Ellicott) in Mine Run and Upper Gunpowder Hundred, 1798 tax list.

BULL MILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Bull with a 28 hp custom steam sawmill worth \$500, 1 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum. Output was 2.5 tons each of meal and hominy, plus 58 tons feed (\$1873).

BULLS MILL (8/10)

See Monkton Mill.

BULL'S SAWMILL (6) BULLS SAWMILL ROAD

The Baltimore County Road Record, Vol. 3, folio 28, contains a plat for laying out a road that matches the present Bull's Sawmill Road in Election District 6 in 1846. This road ran SW from Mount Carmel Road and passed Peter B. Wilhelm's sawmill. [This record book is now at the Baltimore County Land Acquisition Office.] No mill can be found on this route from Middletown Road to Mt. Carmel Road.

The shape of this road appeared without a name on the 1850 county map by J.C. Sidney and P.J. Brown. The same configuration of a road appeared in the G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, and that atlas showed the saw mill of Peter B. Wilhelm at a stream. The *Maryland Journal* of May 28, 1892, reported under "Eklo Items,"--- "Mr. J. Nelson Palmer . . . is running Mr. Bull's Sawmill."

BURGESS MILL (B)

Also called Joseph Ellicott and Burgess Mill, this was the replacement of Hanson's Upper Mill/Moore's Upper Mill, and its date was given as 1761 in Martha Ellicott Tyson, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 32. The city jail was later built opposite.

After Joseph Ellicott dissolved his partnership with Burgess, he went baack to Pennsylvania, alter returning to engage in milling with his brothers at Ellicott City. The Burgess Mill (as well as "Moore's Mill") was advertised by Richard Carson in *Md. Journal*, September 25, 1792, "together with all the lands granted by write of *ad quod damnum* to George Walker, Jonathan Hanson, and Edward Fell."

Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 listed the second mill above tidewater as Howard and Ogleby's, occupied by Ogelby and Winchester. Warner and Hanna's city map of 1801 showed the "Moore's Mill" at the present Fallsway and Monument Streets, west bank, downstream of the New Jail. Poppleton's 1823 map showed a "Mill" on the west bank, just above Monument Street, ¾ block east of North Street [the present Guilford Avenue]. Lucas' 1827 city map showed "mill" on the west side of Holliday Street.

In the flood, "the small mill at Madison street and several tenements adjoining were immersed, but little damage was sustained," *American*, June 16, 1837. This mill was apparently the one shown in Moses Swett's 1837 lithograph, "Baltimore," a view looking downstream from the future site of Chase Street (See, Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints, 1752-1889*, p. 11.

The mill was destroyed to build Denmead's mill and foundry, and the *Sun* of August 3, 1847, described a stone taken from the principal entrance to the flour mill situated on the Falls between Monument and Madison Streets. The stone was inscribed "H.B.-A.D., 1762." The *Sun* continued, "When first erected it was no doubt considered as a chef d'oeuvre of architectural design although its points for a tedious number of years have been hidden behind sheds and out-houses built around it for various purposes. It was erected in the year 1762 by an old citizen of Baltimore, Mr. Hugh Burgess."

"Part of the building was constructed as a family residence, where the proprietor lived and died. It was originally moved by an undershot wheel, the waters being brought in a race along the margin of the Falls; after expending part of its force on the forementioned wheel, it was again arrested and caught to impart motion to another mill, owned by Mr. Philip Moore, the father-in-law of Mr. Burgess near Bath Street. Part of the dwelling of Mr. Moore is still standing (the old frame building at the northwest corner of Bath and North Streets). The mill has long since been numbered the things that were."

BURNS MILL (7)

See White Hall Mill.

BURKE FLINT MILL (7)

"The dam of Gore's [paper mill, on the Little Gunpowder, in the 6th district, and also the dam of Burke's flint mill at White Hall, were washed away by the freshet of last Saturday. The water was higher than it had been for many years," *Baltimore County Union*, February 15, 1897.

BURKE PAPER MILL (7)

See Rutledge Paper Mill.

BUTWOOD MILL (B)

Clerical error for Betwood Mill.

BYERLY MILL (5)

A gristmill with one pair of stones and three bolting cloths, one for Indiana corn, was advertised as 22 miles from Baltimore, apply to Peter Byerly near Reisterstown on the Conawaga Road, *Md. Journal*, February 13, 1781. By measurement the mill would have been just south of Fowblesburg, possibly on the Patapsco Run where it crossed the Hanover Pike. Possibly the Hooker Mill, q.v.

CAIRNES MILL ()

There was an advertisement to sell a plantation 9 miles from Baltimore “near Cairnes, late Haw’s Mill” with a new log dwelling 20 x 16 feet, offered by Michael Ridley, *Md. Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, March 27, 1781. [Same as Milford?]

CALHOUNS ROPEWALK (B)

There was an advertisement to sell a house near Calhoun’s Ropewalk on the way from the Point to Harris’s Creek, *Baltimore Evening Post*, September 13, 1809.

CALTRIDER SAWMILL (6)

“*Ruhl’s 6th District* Mr. Bradenbaugh has erected a blacksmith shop and Mr. James Caltrider a portable saw mill at this place. A chopping mill will be added later, which, with other improvements, would greatly surprise ‘Squire Billy’ Ruhl, after whom the post office, public school, and church were named could he see the place,” *B. C. Union*, November 14, 1896.

CALVERT CLOTH COMPANY (B)

Same as Three Mills.

CALVERT IRON CO. (B)

Calvert Iron Company advertised their iron rolling mills on Boyle Street near Fort Avenue; the machinery was nearly new, *Sun*, January 16, 1871. A stock certificate of the Calvert iron and Nail Works was displayed in a Howard Street antique shop in 1977; the cartouche showed a train and some buildings.

CALVERTON MILLS (B)

The Calverton Mills were one of the most ambitious schemes of Baltimore’s age of limitless confidence. Five great merchant flour mills were built in one string along Gwynns Falls, each successive mill using the water that had passed through the water wheels of the one upstream, each mill located on a plane higher than its downstream neighbor, the entire works powered by an engineering marvel called the Three Mile Mill Race where the water impounded a short distance upstream of Windsor Mill Road wended its way, corkscrewing along at a constant level along the contours of the hillsides of the stream valley to reach the uppermost of the mills without any loss of altitude to start the grinding process.

The project made use of the plentiful water and descending elevations along the geographic Fall Line, but such locations meant rocky terrain, and the builders had to route their water system through stony places, digging, burrowing, and blasting with black powder. John Davis (1770-1864), self-trained engineer and millwright,

was surveyor and superintendent of the route and possibly millwright of the first four mills built. Merchant mills were capitalist enterprises where the owner or miller would pay cash for crops of wheat and corn, grind the grain, and sell it to city commission merchants and exporters. A country mill or custom mill, on the other hand, was a rural enterprise where a miller could grind grain for a farmer and keep a fraction of the product as his commission; usually no cash changed hands between a farmer and country miller.

Gwynns Falls was almost as intensely used for industry, as was Jones Falls. The total number of waterpower sites reached 26 in the 19th century, each site reusing the same free supply of energy that had powered all the industries upstream. By comparison, the Catoctin Creek of Frederick County's Middletown Valley supported 67 different mill sites.

Downstream of Calverton there were five more mills, including the cluster of the Three Mills built by the second generation of Ellicotts at Frederick Turnpike Road and below that the Millington Mill of James Carroll just south of present Wilkens Avenue, and finally James Carroll's Mount Clare Mill in what is now Carroll Park Golf Course; Mount Clare Mill was known in its last days as the Woodyear Mill. Barely short of tide water at the Middle Branch of Patapsco was the last possible location for a water-powered works, disused in the 19th century but a hub of activity in the 18th century when the Baltimore Iron Works Company cast pig iron from 1731 to about 1786.

The only way to keep track of the shifting ownership of the Five Mills is to construct a chart with columns for the names of the owners found on successive editions of local maps and atlases. The last column has to be reserved for the sad demise, usually by fire, of each great building. Oddly enough, the lot numbers were assigned in north-to-south order rather than numbering them from downstream to upstream.

Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Shenandoah Valley were the wheat belt of America in the 1790s feeding the eastern cities and much of Europe, Brazil, and the West Indies. No midwestern States could bring their crops to Eastern markets so readily; the Louisiana territory had yet to be purchased, much less settled with farmers. Roads from the Ohio country were yet to be built and the mountain barriers made grain shipments uneconomical before canals and railroads provided a path. Baltimore was the leading grain and flour port of the United States until 1827 when New York forged ahead with products shipped over the Erie Canal and down the Hudson.

Baltimore merchants had it all to themselves for a brief golden age and even after competitors got into the game, they did very well until the mass-production mills of Minneapolis came on line in the 1870s and 1880s. There was almost a century of prosperity for the go-getters of Baltimore.

The Five Mills were founded in 1813 by Messrs. Worthington, Jessop, Cheston, and others, who according to historian J. Thomas Scharf “built mills within a few perches of each other.” Scharf claimed in his *History of Baltimore City and County* that the works was originally intended for cotton production. Two of the founders of the mill company, Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, already owned a plant, the Holly Mill, as shown in the tax list of 1798. The name “Holly” was later applied to one of the new generation of mills, the one on Lot No. 4. Incidentally, the “perches” mentioned by Scharf were a measure of distance familiar to old time surveyors: a perch, pole, or rod, were the same, and equaled 16.5 feet.

A mill on Gwynns Falls described as “quite new, with one pair of 5-foot stones, 4 miles from Baltimore,” was advertised for sale by Hollingsworth and Worthington in the *Baltimore American* on July 18, 1813. The owners advertised that one building contained “a variety of machines, which might at a small expense be adapted to grinding paint.” In the *American* of January 3, 1815, Andrew and Thomas Ellicott, James Cheston, and partners Hollingsworth and Worthington advertised for sale both Holly Mill and a new, three-story stone gristmill with one pair of 6-foot stones, then being used as a manufactory by the Linen Manufacturing Company.

In 1816, the owners of the five mills incorporated a turnpike road from Frederick Road and charged tolls for travelers, a move that could have added to farmers’ costs when taking grain crops to sell to the Calverton owners. On March 4, 1816, David Winchester of the mill company purchased surplus water from the owners of Windsor Mill in a deed that mentioned the “mill now erecting on Mill Lot No. 1, being part of . . . Lot No. 74 on which certain mills are now erecting and others are intended to be erected . . . to be supplied with water . . . from the said Pool lately erected through the said race or canal.”

The next week, Winchester executed a deed of partition whereby the five mill lots were assigned to the individual founders of the firm:

Lot No. 1	William and Dominic Jessop “are now erecting a mill.”
Lot No. 2	Francis Hollingsworth, Charles Worthington, James Cheston. “On which lot it is intended to erect a Grist mill.”
Lot No. 3	Dennis A Smith. “The said Dennis Smith is now erecting a Grist Mill.”
Lot No. 4	Francis Hollingsworth, Charles Worthington, James Cheston.
Lot No. 5	Andrew and Thomas Ellicott “contemplate

building a mill.”

Another partition in 1823 assigned Lot No. 2 to James Cheston and Lot No. 4 to Hollingsworth and Worthington. Francis Hollingsworth’s executrix sold Lot No. 4 to Charles Gwynn and James Cheston, and in 1829, Gwynn sold out to Cheston, reserving a road through Lot No. 4 to the “cloth factory.” After partition, the individual histories of the mills became even more complex due to frequent change of owners, part owners, and tenants; the old Holly Mill of 1798 became the site of Gelston’s Calverton Carpet Factory upstream of the Five Mills and on the opposite bank.

The 1820 Census of Manufactures listed the mills with the following technical and financial data:

William Jessop. Annual consumption of 35,000 to 50,000 bushels; nine employees; three pair of six-foot burrs; bolting gins, elevators, hopperboys, screens; \$60,000 investment; output of \$60,000 to \$120,000 in flour. The mill house was four stories, 50 by 45 feet with two water wheels 16-foot diameter by 9 feet wide with iron gearing; the bolting chests were 30 feet long.

James Cheston. Consumption of 50,000 bushels wheat; three employees; output of \$51,000 in flour, bran, shorts, etc.; \$50,000 investment; four pair of six-foot millstones.

Solomon Betts, Calverton Mill. Consumption of 50,000 to 80,000 bushels wheat; 20 employees, including waggoners, coopers; \$50,000 capital; four pair of six-foot burr stones, two to four generally in operation. Flour selling at \$4 to \$10 per barrel.

Hollingsworth & Worthington. Consumption of 40,000 bu/annum; four employees; output of \$45,000 in flour, bran, shorts, ship stuff; costs of buildings exclusive of seats, \$20,000; four pair of burrs.

S. & J. E. Careys. Consumption of 30,000 bushels wheat; three men, three boys employed; output of \$14,000 in flour at \$4 to \$5 a barrel. Four pair of six-foot four-inch burrs with the improved machinery; \$10,000 investment.

The same census contained a comment by Elias Ellicott, who operated downstream at the Three Mills, that Baltimore had twice the mill capacity it needed. Baltimore commerce had slumped badly in 1819 but somehow millers kept on going. In 1830, the Baltimore Water Company surveyed Gwynns Falls as a potential source to supply the city, finding a minimum flow of 10 million gallons per day in the Calverton race; Scharf listed the owners of the time as “Jessop, Worthington, James Cheston, George Ellicott, and John C. Davis.” The city council failed to accept the proposal, and the privately owned water utility expanded along Jones

Falls, buying flour mills along that stream to acquire their millponds. *Niles Weekly Register* on July 17, 1830, reported that one of the Calverton Mills had burned the Sunday before, probably struck by lightning. The *American* of July 13, 1830, described how the floors were seen to fall in and the walls fell down leaving only the water wheels. James Cheston advertised seven acres and the mill seat on which Holly Mill had stood along with the walls, fourbay [sic], water wheels “and all the materials remaining from the late fire” (*American*, July 22, 1830). The mill got back into business and James Cheston and Son advertised it as “new and in complete order” with four pair of stones of 5-foot diameter in the *American* of February 1, 1832.

The only clue to an architect or millwright other than John Davis occurs in an advertisement placed in the *American* May 5, 1835, where S. and J. E. Carey advertised a four-story granite grist mill with iron gearing “constructed by the celebrated William Richardson.” The Carey mill matches up with Lot No. 5, the Calverton Mill itself.

Charles Varlé’s 1833 tourist book, *View of Baltimore*, erroneously used “Calverton mills” as the title of the sixth mill above the mouth of Gwynns Falls and called it the S. and J. Carey Merchant Mill near the Baltimore Alms House; in fact, the lowermost of the five plants was called the Olney.

Order	1833 List by Varlé Name of Mill	1857 Taylor Map	Lot No.
6 th	Calverton Mills [sic] Olney S. J. Carey’s	G. R. Vickers	5
7 th	James Cheston & Sons Holly	J. M. Buck	4
8 th	Robert Oliver’s Calverton (carried on by Warfield and Mactier)	W. C. McDonald	3
9 th	James Cheston & Sons Walbrook it was Bredfords [sic])	J. Hooper (on 1850 map)	2
10 th	Joel Vickers New Windsor	J. Vickers	1

Land records reveal that Dennis A. Smith had erected Calverton Mill on Lot 3 by at least December 1816, when he sold a half share to Henry Fulford. Fulford in 1822 sold the half share to Solomon Betts; the 1820 census had already listed Betts with Calverton Mill, suggesting that he operated under a lease before acquiring ownership. Smith had made a fortune in privateering investments during the War of 1812 but overspent on his Calverton mansion, the most elegant house anywhere near the city, designed by the French architect Joseph Jacques Ramée. Smith next got involved in a bank manipulation scheme and wound up insolvent. In 1822, he sold his remaining share in the mill to Robert Oliver and the officers of a Baltimore bank. Betts sold out in 1823 to Elias Ellicott, whose heirs sold to Robert Oliver in 1825, making Oliver sole owner. Oliver was a more capable businessman and owned a number of mills during what he regarded as his “retirement.” Oliver’s heirs sold the family interest in Calverton Mill to William and Samuel McDonald in 1835. Oliver’s tenants at the mill had been Warfield and Mctier, according to Charles Varlé’s 1833 list. Eventually, Mill Seat No. 3 passed from the estate of William McDonald to Mary McDonald Thomas, as reported in the *Maryland Journal* of Towsontown on July 30, 1870. The value then was \$25,000.

Captain Joel Vickers acquired both the uppermost and lowermost mills, having started with New Windsor Mill on Lot No. 1 following the financial difficulties of Charles Jessop in 1830 and 1832. The Ellicott Mill on Lot 5 was complete by 1818 when the Ellicotts sold it to James Carey. In 1841, George Carey, trustee, sold it to Solomon Corner and Christian Keller; that same year, Joel Vickers bought out the various partners and leased the lot to his son, George R. Vickers. Joel Vickers (1774-1860), a native of Kent County, was a merchant and miller; his third son, George R., lived until 1875; his grandson, George Repold Vickers (b. 1843), went into milling in 1862, formed a partnership with William F. Woodyear in 1873, then withdrew from the firm in 1884 to devote himself to finance.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Stephen Gouda’s [sic] merchant mill worth \$35,000 with four employees and water-powered production of \$83,000 in flour; this was probably the same as William Goudy’s Mill or Walbrook Mill listed in 1882 and 1887 State business directories. Four other mills were listed in sequence with Goudy’s in the 1850 census, suggesting that they too were in the Calverton cluster. Other records suggest that Samuel Thomas, John Collins, Jonathan Shakespeare, and Tobias G. Miller probably carried on the other four mills as tenant operators.

In 1853, the Calverton owners combined to buy the waterpower of a tract of land called “Sly’s Venture.” The deed listed George R. Vickers, Samuel McDonald,



--Peale Museum, Baltimore

Holly Mill in the Calverton Group

Samuel Hazlehurst, and Nicholas Phelan; they later sold the same property in 1855 to Solomon B. Davies. Davies constructed a new works called Betwood Mill just downstream of present Dickeyville. The *Republican & Argus* of June 14, 1858, , reported that Section 3 of the Calverton Company dam on Gwynns Falls was swept away and the Calverton Turnpike was “ungraveled” by a flood.

The Walbrook Mill on Lot 2 was leased in 1851 by Galloway Cheston to Samuel Hazlehurst and Nicholas Phelan; those partners paid off their mortgage within only two years.

About 1850, C. Maynadier painted what he called “Worthington’s Mill on Gwynns falls.” That painting was owned by the Peale Museum until the acquisition of the Peale collection by the Maryland Historical Society. What the artist depicted was apparently Holly Mill on Lot No. 4, its red color showing it was a brick structure unlike the stone mills that survived into the age of amateur photographers. Illustrations on the borders of Robert Taylor’s 1857 county map showed Olney Mill, labeled as property of George R. Vickers, and Windsor Mill, property of Joel Vickers; both mills were three stories high with dormers at two levels. The name Windsor Mill or New Windsor Mill had attached itself to Mill Lot No. 1; the original Windsor Mill of colonial times at the crossing of Windsor Mill Road and Gwynns Falls was not shown on later maps; it was apparently extinct, not even listed in Charles Varlé’s 1833 tabulation of mills.

The uppermost mill (on Lot No. 1), the property of George R. Vickers and Company, burned in 1864 with a loss of \$8000; only two of the water wheels were saved. It had been a brick structure. According to the *Sun* of March 7, 1864, “A number of workmen were sitting around on the fence looking at the fire but not attempting to save any of the property.” Scharf’s county history placed the loss at

\$200,000, noting that the mill was under lease to McConkey and Parr. This mill was approximately at the present Franklinton Road and Ellamont Street. It was a flood in 1866 that washed out the dam for the entire complex, reported in the Gazette of October 12, 1866:

. . . . A few yards further downstream [of Solomon B. Davies' mill] was the dam of the race, which supplied the four mills at Calverton village. That too was destroyed.

The lowermost Vickers Mill (on Lot 5) appeared at the northeast corner of the proposed Ninth Street West (now called Ellamont Street) and the present Rayner Avenue, which was then nameless, on a plat of the Heald Estate. The 1871 directory listed G. R. Vickers at Olney Mill. However, the 1877 G. M. Hopkins county atlas seemed to place that mill south of Mosher Street between present Ellamont and Rosedale Streets; it was the only one of the Five Mills shown. By that time, the owner was George Repold Vickers, grandson of Captain Joel Vickers. The mill closed about 1876 due to competition from “new process mills,” and it burned July 11, 1888. The Baltimore *American* of July 12 reported that Charles Smith had been the last miller; this “first” Calverton Mill was six stories, about 80 by 40 feet, with an annex. One newspaper account blamed tramps for the blaze. The Catonsville *Argus* of July 14, 1888, carried a full account of “A Mill Destroyed by Fire.

One of the large stone grist mills, the property of Mr. Geo. R. Vickers, located on Gwynns falls, north of the Franklin road, caught fire Wednesday night in some unknown way and everything combustible about the building was destroyed. Several boys discovered the fire about nine o'clock and informed Mr. John Correll, who sounded an alarm from box 493. Three county fire engines responded, as well as the new city engine No. 14. The men of No. 14 Company were put in working order on Wednesday night, and they attended their first fire about one hour after their organization. The mill, which is three and a half stories high, is situated in a ravine, and the sparks from the fire were too low to endanger other buildings. The fire was allowed to exhaust itself, as there were no other buildings close at hand and as the whole interior was in a blaze before the fire engines reached the place. The machinery and all other contents were destroyed. The mill has not been occupied for over 12 years, and was one of the five, which were built (all in the same neighborhood) in 1817 by members of the Society of Friends. Another of the five mills was destroyed by fire several years ago. The loss is estimated at about \$3,000.

The *American* of July 16, 1888, reported that Charles Smith had been the last miller, 12 years before; the mill had been rendered obsolete by roller mills. Strangely enough, the Calverton Mill owners, in spite of their excellent location and sturdy buildings, had not installed either the “new process” of the 1870s or the roller process of the 1880s. By contrast, the Gambrill chain of mills at Ellicott City, Orange Grove, and Pratt Street had gone to roller mill units in the early 1880s and

advertised their progress in the papers and in brightly lithographed company Christmas cards.

Just days after the fire, the *Sun* of July 14 described the beauty of the “Bold and Picturesque Scenery” and recommended a walk through the valley:

At the Point of Rocks, a jagged wall of rock on a projecting spur, the path crosses a small bridge to the right, and some distance higher is a dam thrown across the stream. By means of this water is carried through a canal or mill-race several miles, threading its way along the steep hillsides, higher and higher above the stream. It was constructed for the purpose of turning five mills at Calverton. Three of them have burnt down, the third one on Wednesday night, making a display along the valley much finer than any fireworks could do.

Lot No. 4 had started as the property of James Cheston in 1829 and passed to Galloway Cheston, who advertised it as Holly Mill in the *American* of November 27, 1843. Holly Mill had four run of millstones. Solomon Corner bought the mill and in 1845 sold it to John Bradford. Bradford assigned it to John M. Buck in 1850, and Buck in turn sold it to John W. Wright by deeds of 1856 and 1860. The 1871 business directory listed Wright and Canby at Holly Mills. In 1875, Wright mortgaged Lot No. 4 to Albert Webb.

The 1871 Drysdale’s State business gazetteer listed the surviving mill sites as: Calverton, with Beaumont Thomas as miller; James Hooper and Sons, merchant millers at Walbrook Mills, Bartholomew Tice, miller; George R. Vickers, merchant miller at Olney Mills; and Wright and Canby, millers at Holly Mills. Wright and Canby had a city office at Commerce and Cable Streets in 1863-1864 according to the *Baltimore City Business Directory*.

The A. L. Webb & Sons mill burned on November 17, 1879, with a loss of \$20,000. It had been, according to the papers, one-story of stone and two of frame, 50 by 30 feet. Only the water wheel survived. It had been under lease to Samuel Hazelhurst and Sons at the time of the fire; the operators had just completed extensive repairs and were scheduled to begin milling the next morning with George T. McGill as hired chief miller. According to the *American*, the building had been put up in 1809 [probably incorrect] and had been idle for six months. Careless workmen were blamed for the fire, reported the *American* of November 18, 1879.

With two mills burned and one shut down, the millers listed in the 1880 and 1882 State directories were William Goudy (Walbrook Mills), S. Elder and Company, and L. P. Coale. Lewis P. Coals [sic] had advertised as a miller on the 1877 Hopkins atlas map of Catonsville; he was probably a tenant operator.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel Elder and Company’s merchant mill worth \$20,000 with three employees, four run of stones, and 240 bushels per

day capacity. A 16-foot fall on Gwynns Falls drove four overshot wheels 12 feet broad at 35 revolutions per minute to develop 32 horsepower. Output was 5000 barrels of flour and 170 tons of feed annually, worth \$29,650. Elder's office was listed at 32 South Street in the 1880 and 1881 directories. Since Olney Mill had been closed from about 1876 to 1888, it can be deduced that Elder was leasing the McDonald or Calverton Mill on Lot 3.

Calverton Mills was a post office name from 1854 to 1879 except for two weeks between postmasters in June 1875. The postmasters and their dates of appointment were as follows:

George M. Boice	April 14, 1854
Thomas A. Mills	May 8, 1860
Tobias G. Miller	October 19, 1860
Jasper N. Slack	October 21, 1862
George L. Milliman	March 28, 1862
Miss Mary E. Eney	August 19, 1872
Lewis P. Coale	March 3, 1874
John Slack	March 24, 1874
Augustus P. Webb	June 14, 1875
Lewis Franklin Bowen	December 26, 1876
Lewis Franklin Bowen, Jr.	January 2, 1877.

The post office was discontinued on March 25, 1879. Several of the postmasters were also the millers of Calverton, including Lewis P. Coale and Augustus P. Webb. A query card in the Enoch Pratt Free Library quoted a publication of Saint Edward's Catholic Church that Calverton was also unofficially known as Dogtown, Feelersville, and South Walbrook.

The *American* of January 20, 1895, showed a drawing of one of the Calverton Mills, a structure of four full stories with two rows of dormers, with six dormers visible. The illustration was presumably Walbrook Mill, based on an 1893 photograph by Dr. Theodore Hinrichs. A week later, another woodcut showed the "last of the five mills," one with four dormers, property of Mrs. White. This mill would have been Calverton Mill itself on Lot 2. The 1896 Topographic Survey drawn in 1894 for Baltimore City, showed the last two mills, one apparently part of the B. A. Vickers estate, the other marked as Mrs. McDonald Whyte's. The Whyte mill was on the "Three Mile Race," due west of Saint Edward's Church on Bloomingdale Road and in a bee-line with Prospect Street. The second structure, upstream (i.e., Walbrook Mill), was in a bee-line with Mosher Street, an avenue not yet extended to Gwynns Falls. Farther upstream, there seemed to be a bridge and a forebay of some sort but no mill. These buildings also appeared in G. W. Bromley's 1896 atlas.

Woeful ruin set in all over Calverton. Dennis A. Smith's elegant Calverton mansion was purchased by Baltimore County and converted into an almshouse characterized by insanitation and plagues. An 1851 report on cholera at the alms house

mentioned that the disease had infected the daughter of Mr. McMann “who had charge of one of the Five Mills.” The McMann house was near a pigpen on Franklin Road according to the same medical report. The Union army camped at the alms house during the Civil War. The alms house next became the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and burned in 1874. The next-to-last business use of the mill lots was by the Wenstrom Electric Company that located in the valley in 1890. A county newspaper reported that the product was going to be dynamite but it turned out to be dynamos. Thomas King in *Consolidated of Baltimore* reported that Fort Wayne Electric Company succeeded Wenstrom Electric Company and briefly conducted a water-powered generating station that ultimately merged into the company that became the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company. President of Fort Wayne was Ronald MacDonald. The 1901 Sanborn insurance atlas clearly showed that Fort Wayne Electric Factory was a distinct new building with “open galleries” sitting atop the “flume” or millrace; nearby, on either side of Franklinton Road were the last two mills, both described as “vacant and dilapidated”; the uppermost mill was right on the east side of Franklinton Road on a curve; it would have been the mill on lot No. 2, the one shown with six dormers in the newspaper drawing (Sanborn atlas, 1901, Volume 2, folio 225). Consolidated of Baltimore needed the Wenstrom franchise to erect poles and power lines. The *Baltimore News* of August 8, 1906, reported that Baltimore City had bought the Wenstrom works via J. Olney Norris. By 1907, the *Maryland Monthly Magazine* could report that the “dynamo factory” was empty and cattle were grazing amid the ruins of the Calverton Carpet Factory.

The 1914 city topographical atlas showed that both mills of the 1896 survey and 1901 insurance map had vanished; the millrace had been filled in and was marked “Mill Race Walk.” The “old mill” on the Vickers site had apparently been paved over and became Franklinton Road. The bucolic millrace walk was soon converted into Ellicott Drive, a scenic but narrow motor road that opened on June 1, 1917. That winding route was washed out in places by the tropical storm “Agnes” of June 1972.

Windsor Mill Road is much older as a road than any of the Windsor Mills. William B. Marye found county court proceedings of 1757 where neighbors along Gwynns Falls complained that on two occasions some land owner had built a fence to block the road and that it had existed as a road for carts and for rolling tobacco for at least 30 years. In short, the road dated from about 1727 and linked up with the Garrison Road and probably reached the Middle Branch of Patapsco River in what is now southwest Baltimore City. In 1757, the old, presumably nameless road, crossed Gwynns Falls at John Miller’s Ford. Various old maps showed that Windsor Mill Road ran from Old Court Road through the present city to end at Jones Falls above North Avenue. The first Windsor Mill was probably at John Miller’s Ford but was nameless when advertised by the heirs of John Cornthwait in the *Maryland Journal*, February 13, 1784, as a new merchant mill, sawmill, and chocolate mill. The first document discovered with the name Windsor Mill was Oliver Evans’ diary where the inventor recorded on May 4, 1789, “went to see Windsor Mills, lately burned and rebuilt on Gwynns Falls, four miles from

Baltimore.” The mill still stood in 1808 when an act of the General Assembly authorized a road “which leads by Thomas Wells’ by the Windsor Mills, until it intersects the White Ground Road.” As noted before, the owners of the Calverton mill lots acquired the water rights of the old Windsor Mill in 1816 and then gave its name to one of the new mills Windsor Mill. A very late mention of the old mill occurred in “The Outskirts of Baltimore, the Railway to Powhatan,” in the *Gazette*, July 27, 1872. That article described the scenery along the horse car line and noted the “old mill on the opposite side of the bridge has been repaired but not as a mill.” A structure resembling a mill was shown near a wrought iron through-truss bridge over Gwynns Falls along with a horse car in Michael Farrell’s history of local rail transit, *Who Made All Our Street Cars Go?*.

About 1910, West Baltimore folks used to walk out to the romantic gorges of Gwynns Falls for a Sunday stroll, trying out their folding cameras on the great Three Mills dam below the old Edmondson Avenue Bridge. Henry L. Mencken went there. So did the author’s father and his set, decked out in bowler hats as their successful photographs demonstrate.

Today, even the desolation observed by the magazine reporter in 1907 is hard to find. The mill valley is now Gwynns Falls Park, spanned by a fieldstone-faced Hilton Parkway bridge of 1941. Roderick Ryon in wrote in *West Baltimore Neighborhoods* in 1993 that some mill workers’ houses survived at 2812 to 2816 Lafayette Avenue near Poplar Grove Street; by 2001, these shingled, Gothic duplexes were far gone in ruin. In the valley, a trail system was designed in 1995, and part of it along the old millrace opened on June 5, 1999, with all the expected public ceremony. Before opening of the trail, even the most dedicated hikers found little or nothing to identify from the industrial period. The walking route was a project of Baltimore City and the Trust for Public Lands, a national organization that helps preserve open spaces. Designers credited by the *Sun* of June 27, 1994, were Diana Balmori, a landscape architect from New Haven, Conn., and Meg Webster, an environmental sculptor from New York. The “Greenway” carried out a proposal made by the Olmsted Brothers in a report prepared for the city in 1904, only 95 years before its implementation. The first phase of the project followed the squiggles of the millrace but left the path downstream to the Three Mills to Phase 2 of construction. A tourist can get on the trail from gated parking areas, “the trailheads,” on Windsor Mill Road or at the Leon Day Park recreation building at 1200 Franklinton Road. The two lower Calverton Mills on Lots 4 and 5 were probably in the parkland on the west side of the 900 block of Ellicott Drive between Lanvale and Lafayette Avenues; two mounds in that park area attract the curiosity of ruin hunters.

Probably nothing remains of the last two mills unless there is a foundation under ground or paved over. Along the curve of Franklinton Road where the two mills were indicated in the 1901 Sanbron atlas, the road splits into two lanes at different elevations. Between the lanes is a miniature park with a “Franklinton-Rosemont” neighborhood sign. Row houses line the south lane of the road. The mill on Lot 2

was probably at the junction of Franklinton Road and Mosher Street a few yards east of Rosedale Street. The electrical plant is also gone without trace. Today's Franklinton Road was once the Calverton Turnpike Road.

In 1984, archaeologists Carmen Weber and Dr. Charles Cheek found some of the dressed stone lining of the millrace wall about a quarter mile northwest of the intersection of Windsor Mill Road and Wetheredsville Road—but that fragment was demolished by the mid-1980s Gwynns Falls sewer interceptor project. Only the place names linger: Walbrook, Holly, Clifton, Calverton—the names of the mills or the mansions of their owners—and Cheston Street for one of the jolly millers.

CALVERTON MILLRACE (B)

On April 14, 2001, John McGrain parked at the trail head on the south side of Windsor Mill road and on the east bank of Gwynns Falls and walked south along the Calverton Mill Race, that was filled in about 1917 to provide a motor road. In the late 1990s, the motor road was converted into a hike and bike trail as part of Gwynns Falls Park. The trail keeps a constant elevation of 195 feet above sea level along the cliff above the stream while the stream valley gradually sinks in elevation. About a mile south of the trail head, the elevation appears to be 80 to 100 feet above the stream level. Reading the contours on the 1894 city topographic map, the elevation proves to be 80 feet. This map is remarkable for its detail and its contour interval of 5 feet. The water was used in five mills, each using about one fifth of the fall of water from the mill race to the level of the stream. About a mile south of the parking place, an abandoned blacktop road crosses the trail near some houses that front on a suburban street. This is apparently the former Wetheredsville Road that is blocked off by Jersey barriers at Franklinton Road. The first mill in the string of five was located at the 165-foot contour, thus having a 30-foot fall or drop of water.

The 1912 Baltimore City topographic map showed the highest elevation was 200 feet above sea level, but the ground east of the mill race continues to rise, so the mill race itself could be at 180 feet above sea level.

Upstream of Windsor Mill Road there is a trail that is also part of the old mill race but it is much narrower. It is difficult to point to any place and say that it was a likely site for a dam. To the right or east of the trail, there are backs of houses visible, large shingle-style structures with towers or cupolas; those houses front on Talbott Road of the Windsor Hills suburb. Some rocky areas in the streambed suggest the wreckage of old dams, but most of the stones of any dam would have washed downstream long ago.

The Old Windsor Mill should have been on the east side of Gwynns Falls, north of the bridge, but it would have stood in the way of building the canal for the Five Mills of Calverton. Or possibly the new canal skirted around it, because the photo of the wrought iron bridge showed a mill-like building surviving about 1877. That was

probably the former mill that was being used for some other purpose than milling when mentioned in the *Baltimore Gazette* of July 27, 1872.

On February, John McGrain had explored some of the lower mill race from the trail head at Leon Day Park at 1200 Franklinton Road just north of the Western Maryland Railroad bridge [Leon Day Park was formerly called Bloomingdale Oval]. Starting from the Leon Day trail head, the hiker is at one point obliged to go up a steep hill to meet the mill race trail near Morris Road. Possibly some of the original race was destroyed to build the Hilton Street Parkway that opened in 1941. The five Calverton mills would have been on quite high ground in relation to the stream bottom. Each mill used the water that had passed through the mill next higher in elevation, or such was the intent of laying the mills out in a string. With different ownerships, the mills must have worked on different schedules, and some times it must have been the case that a mill between two others was not using the water and had to let it pass on to the plant that needed it.

Five Mills in succession was far from spectacular. Terry S. Reynolds in *Stronger Than a Hundred Men* (Baltimore, 1983) reported that 16 mills used the same falls at Barbegal in Roman Gaul, where eight mills stood in descending order on terraces along either side of the flow of aqueduct water that provided the power (300 A. D.).

CALVERTON WOOLEN FACTORY (B)

The site of the Linen Mfg. Company at old Holly Mill was expanded into a woolen works; Varlé in his 1833 *View of Baltimore*, p. 98, listed the Martin Woolen Factory after the entry for Joel Vickers Mill on Gwynns Falls but added that it was not operating. In 1842, Holly mills (the old one) was sold by James W. McCulloh to William F. Dalrymple (Deeds TK 315:490), and it passed the next year to Hugh Gelston.

The Calverton Woolen Factory, also called a carpet works, was advertised by trustees in the *American*, April 25, 1843; it was on Franklin Turnpike and had 20 looms. The purchaser was Hugh Gelston (TK 330:310); Gelston had already acquired an interest in Calverton in 1841. The name "Calvert Mills Woolen Factory" was found in the 1848 Transfer Book entries of Election District 1, folio 7, in listing a transfer of land from Samuel Farrington to Hugh Gelston. Calverton Mfg. Company was incorporated, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1849, Chapter 55, by Hugh Gelston, Christian G. Conratt, and James W. Smith of Baltimore City and County and by George Mattingly of Washington for the manufacture of all kinds of woolen and cotton goods [Mattingly had once owned a carpet factory on Granby Street in Baltimore City].

Only the mill race appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. Gelston had died in 1873, and in an 1878 lawsuit, Victor DeL. Gelston testified that "there is an old stone building on the property formerly occupied as a Carpet Factory, a superintendent of the Factory's house about four rooms . . . dam . . . an old brimstone house of

brick about 8 feet square . . . the Factory, the dam, and race for the factory are very much out of order and unfit for use,” (Judicial Records WMI 74:408, MSA). The buildings appeared on a mill race south of the Gwynns Falls in Baltimore County Plat Book JWS 2:19. The site was apparently in the path of the present approaches to Hilton Street Bridge, west bank.

See, Carmen Weber, *A Phase I/Phase II Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Gwynns Falls Sewer Interceptor, Baltimore, Maryland* (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology: Baltimore, 1984).

**CAMERON MILL (7)
CAMERON MILL ROAD**

See Walkers Mill.

**CANTON IRON WORKS (B)
CANTON ROLLING MILL**

This works about a quarter mile from Cedar Point Furnace was operated in 1828 by Peter Cooper and was also called Cooper Forge and Canton Forge. In 1836 it was bought by Horace Abbott and a Mr. Lawrence, RIOM, p. 174. The first heavy forgings in this country were made here in 1840 for a 220-foot, 2049-ton steam frigate, the *Kamtchatka*, under construction at New York for the Russian admiralty; a 6.5-ton shaft plus 4-ton connecting rods were exhibited at the New York Exchange; Clark, *History of Manufactures in the U. S.*, 1:506. Also, *Niles*, December 5, 1840, 59:213.

A correspondent of the *American* wrote of the Canton Iron Works on December 9, 1840, that the company was the only place in the country where the large forgings for steam vessels could be made. There were three hammers in operation. “They have just completed a couple of shafts intended for a boat now building in the city of New York, which for beauty of workmanship, I never saw equaled. These shafts were twenty-three feet in length and weighed about 4000 lbs.” The writer described the Abbott Works at Franklinville and on the Great Gunpowder Falls (presumably Nottingham) as also making parts for the Russian frigate.

Poppleton’s 1851 map showed the works at Luzerne and Hudson Streets next to a steam sawmill on Harris Creek. It was called “Lawrences Forge, Canton” in reference to a boiler explosion, *American*, September 19, 1854. In 1857, H. Abbott and Son added a rolling mill and in 1854 had 10 furnaces, making 2000 tons of plate out of pig iron and blooms. A second mill with two trains of rolls and a Naysmith hammer was added in 1857.

As early as 1850, the Abbotts Mills held the U. S. record for size with sheet rolls 8 feet long. During the Civil War, the works manufactured the first U. S. armor plate

to equip the first of the *Monitor* class. See Bishop, HAM, 3:112. Also, Clark, op. Cit., 1:514. In 1863, the plant completed 250,000 pounds of rolled iron in 48 hours.

Abbott sold out to the Abbott Iron Co. in 1865, HBCC, p. 427. Abbott's biography appeared in *Baltimore Past and Present*, p. 150, which failed to mention his works in the Gunpowder Forks area. A fire of 1869 caused damage amounting to \$70,000, HBCC, p. 264. *Industries of Md.*, p. 176, listed in 1882 Abbotts Iron Rolling mill at Burk and Hudson Streets, established about 1845 by H. Abbott and Son with one plate mill. It had expanded to 11 acres, 3 plate mills, 2 puddling mills, one rail mill; products included T-rail, boiler and plate iron; employment ranged from 500 to 1000 persons. President was C. M. Ashburner; vice president-treasurer, J. S. Eilman. Closure of the works was announced in the *Md. Journal*, Towson, October 11, 1884. A distant view of the works is shown incidentally in a photograph of Booze Brothers shipyard on Harris Creek, See Norman G. Ruckert, *Historic Canton* (Baltimore, 1976), p. 23.

See also illustrated account, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*, Vol. I (1985), pp. 205-209.

CANTON MILL (B)

See United Mfg. Co.

CANTON MILLING COMPANY (B)

The American Miller, 28 (August 1, 1900): 664, reported, "Simon Edlavitch of Bladensburg, Md., is erecting a flour mill at Baltimore. It is a three-story frame building, 40 by 50 feet, with stone foundations. The mill will have a capacity of 125 barrels of flour, 250 bushels of corn meal and about the same amount of rye flour daily, and will be completed by October 1." The same journal reported completion on January 1, 1901 (29:79), giving the location as between Eights and Ninth Streets, Canton. An advertisement in the *Sun*, February 1, 1902, offered the recently built Canton Mills at 9th and O'Donnell Streets, a large, four-story brick mill for flour, that Simon Edlavitch had mortgaged to Louis C. Becker in Towson mortgages, NBM 222:498. Polk's 1902-1003 directory listed Canton Milling Company, same address, p 227. Trustee Becker sold to Thomas M. Dinsmore for \$9050, subject to a lien held by the Otto Duker and Company [lumber dealers]. This building was apparently on the east side of present Haven Street. (Towson Judicial Records, NBM 188:354ff).

CANTON MILLING AND FEED CO. (B)

The former Cooknut Products Co. at Boston and Ponca Streets. It was organized in 1943 to supply brewers grain, *Baltimore*, August 1943.

CANTON PARAFINE WORKS (B)

A still at Canton Parafine Works on Tome Street near 8th Street exploded, *Md. Journal*, Towson, January 14, 1882.

CAPITAL MILL (B)

Another name for the Franklin Mill building at Dickeyville and the site of the Kitchen Cabinet Corp. in 1930.

CARSON COAL OIL DISTILLERY (B)

The R. J. Capron and Co. coal oil [kerosene] distillery on North Street near Eager Street took fire, *Sun*, November 5, 1863. “A portion of the burning oil ran into Jones Falls and set fire to the floodgates of the race nearby.”

CAREYS FURNACE (B)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George Carey’s iron furnace with \$55,000 capital, 90 employees, 1 steam-powered furnace, and annual output of 25,000 tons of pig iron (\$62,500). Carey’s Furnace, Canton, was near the scene of a brawl reported in the *American*, November 29, 1852.

CAREYS MILL (B)

See Calverton mills.

CAROLINE IRON WORKS (B)

The Excelsior Iron Works advertised in *Washington Daily Globe*, April 19, 1854, “Bently & Larrabee, Baltimore, Maryland. Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Steam-Engines, Boilers, Grist, Saw-Mills, Gearings, Shafting, Pulleys, and all kinds of Millwrighting; Wrought Iron pipes and Fittings for Steam, Water or Gas. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.”

The Caroline Iron Works was advertised as a boiler factory in Back basin at the corner of Caroline and Lancaster Streets, *Statesman*, April 10, 1869, p. 467. *Monumental City* gave the owners as H. C. Larabee and John C. Murphy, p. 864. The Henry Larabee iron foundry, a large brick building at the NE corner of Lancaster and Caroline, burned February 25, 1874, *Fire Marshall’s Report*, p. 135.

CARPET LOOM (B)

A three-story frame building with a second-floor loading door was labeled as the “Old Carpet Loom—German and Liberty Streets” in 1895 when the building was 150 years old, *1729-Baltimore-1929*, p. 259.

CARROLLS FACTORY (11)

The 1857 Robert Taylor county map showed Carrolls Factory at Old Harford Road and Great Gunpowder Falls, south bank, west side of the road. The owners were Achsah Carroll, daughter of Charles Ridgely of Hampton, and her husband, James Carroll, who owned land here from 1826 until 1867 when the property was ordered sold by the court. This factory on present Cub Hill Road was converted to flour production and became Mitchells Mill, q. v.

CARROLLS FLOUR MILL (1)

Same as Ellicotts Mills.

CARROLLS MILL (B)

See Millington Mill (at Carrollton Viaduct).

CARROLLS MILL (3)

For Nicholas Carroll, see Caves Mill.

CARROLLS MILL (10)

CARROLLS MILL ROAD

Kate Simkins of Sparks discovered that this mill was built in 1833 as proved by a deed from Pricilla H. Cooper to Henry Carroll, which allowed Carroll to divert Carroll Run. "Henry is now erecting a grist mill" was stated in the deed. The mill stood on the tract Taylor's Purchase. There was also a mention of the tailrace (Baltimore City Deeds, TK 231:74). Elmer R. Haile, Jr., of the Baltimore County Historical Society discovered a lease that required any tenant to grind his wheat at the Carroll Mill. The 1833 Assessor's Field Book old Old Election District No. 5 showed Henry Carroll with 160 acres of Taylor's Purchase and no improvements other than the mill, which was assessed at \$ 2000.

Carroll's gristmill was shown on the J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne map of the county in 1850. The owner was Henry Carroll, owner of nearby Clynmalira mansion. The Hopkins atlas showed it as a "GM" at present Philpot Road and Carroll Creek. Carroll Mill Road loops off Stockton road, and a place marked as the Carroll Mill Farm once displayed a sign as owned or occupied by "the Perry's." The mill ruin can be found in the woods on the north bank of the creek.

Cornelius Brown was tenant in 1850 and the census of manufactures valued the mill at \$4000. Listing 2 run of stones, 1 employee, and annual output of 440 bbl flour (\$2200) plus meal and feed (\$2800). Monthly payroll was \$20. Brown advertised that he wanted to rent a grist and saw mill and stated that he was then residing at

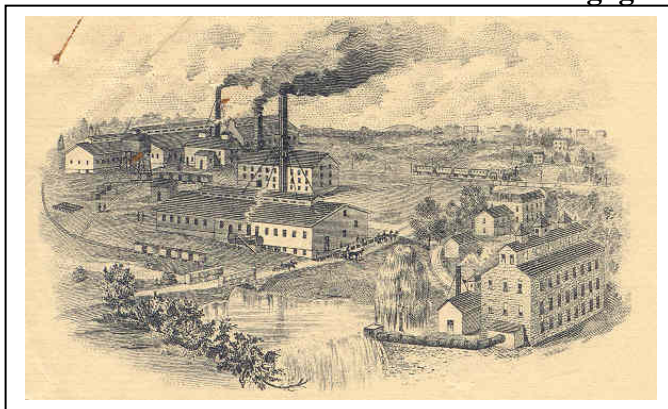
Henry Carroll's Mills near Phoenix," *Baltimore County Advocate*, January 11, 1850. Ca. 1900, Henry Perkey leased the mill as part of his planned agricultural and trade school, "Oread," and a photograph of the mill appeared in the school catalog.

CARROLL MILL (11)

The mill of "H. D. S. Carroll," actually Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll, owner of the Perry Hall mansion, was listed by Varlé on the Great Gunpowder Falls in his 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 102. The mill had not been shown on the 1794-1795 Griffith map. In 1784, when the uncompleted Perry Hall house had been advertised in the *Md. Journal*, the nearest of "several merchant mills" was 4 to 5 miles off. Carroll sold 307 acres to Thomas Wilson in 1848, and after Wilson's death in 1855, the site passed to Charles Bausman. The Wilson Mill (presumably the same as the Carroll Mill) was on the north bank of the Falls a short distance up Broad Run. William B. Marye in a letter to the *Sun*, October 17, 1966, mentioned Broad Run, observing that "... about 200 yards from its mouth (it flows into the Big Gunpowder Falls), near the ruins of an old mill, it falls over a series of cascades into a deep pool – typical trout water." The mill had never functioned in Marye's memory, which extended to ca. 1895. No ruins survived in 1972 east of the Belair Road (U. S. 1), but there seemed to be traces of a mill race or sunken road west of the mouth of Broad Run. The road was apparently one of the 1759 routes that Colonel William Young was appointed to oversee from Long Calm to Mr. Dean's Run [Broad Run], MHM 53:5, Note 63.

CARROLL WOOLEN MILL (B)

Louis Felber's plant was listed in the 1880 State business directory at Carroll, 3 miles from Baltimore on Frederick Road. "The Factory of Louis Felber, Esq., established in 1854 and situated on Maiden Choice Lane, employs from 10 to 20 hands in manufacturing of yarn, hosiery, jackets, undershirts, drawers, scarfs, etc.," p. 493. The works was mentioned in an 1858 mortgage.



Bloede's Letterhead from 1901, author's collection.

The 1882 State business directory, p. 66, showed a woodcut of the plant—3 stories with a full length clerestory—resembling a mill; the building has 7 windows along the sides, 3 across. The 1896 topographic survey map showed Victor G. Bloede's woolen mills, called Carroll Woolen Mills in the 1895 Polk directory, north of Maiden's Choice Run, south of Carroll Street, west side of present Caton Avenue, south of the stockyard branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

(DR.) CARROLLS MILL (B)

One mill of Dr. Charles Carroll's was on Elk Ridge Road (the Washington Turnpike of 1921) where it crossed Gwynns Falls; it had been built about 1723 and its fate unknown, MHM, 16:226, 240.

On July 10, 1738, Dr. Carroll wrote to Benjamin Tasker and Co., builders of Baltimore Company Furnace, "By means of the Forge, my mill is rendered useless to me of which Wm. Brown who is now here will inform ye . . . I will sell the mill to ye in Company." However, the members of the firm, of which Dr. Carroll was a participant, would not make compensation and were willing to be taken to court. Dr. Carroll declared on July 12, 1738, "I really do not want Mr. Carroll or any other to repair my mill or anything relating to me. What I do insist on is a matter of right and at heart I shall always think it till Some better reasoning given to the contrary." MHS Special Collections, Carroll-McCubbin papers, Ms. 219.

See also Baltimore Iron Works Company for Dr. Carroll's letter of 1753 about pulling down his furnace to reuse the material in a new merchant mill. Presumably this was the mill opposite the iron works on navigable water where Charles Carroll [probably the Barrister] offered to grind, bolt, and pack at 5-1/2 pence, *Md. Gazette*, October 21, 1756. The text of that advertisement stated that "Charles Carroll has a well fitted Merchant mill at his plantation on Patapsco River opposite the Baltimore Iron Works."

The Mount Clare Mill was a quarter mile above the mouth of Gwynns Falls, and Charles Carroll [obviously the Barrister] advertised two mills, Merchant and country mill, in *Md. Gazette*, July 1, 1773. Thomas Brown, who lived at the mills, advertised the Mount Clare Mills for rent, "Situate within two miles of Baltimore Town, and have water carriage for small vessels to the mill door," *Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 5, 1789. A new Mt. Clare Mill, q. v., was under construction, *Federal Gazette*, March 24, 1800 [however, William B. Marye, writing in MHM, 16:240, dated the first Mt. Clare Mill at 1733].

The Widow Carrroll was listed in Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 as residing on Gwynns Falls, and the 1798 direct Federal tax list showed Margaret Carroll with part of the tract Georgia and one brick mill house, 16 x 26 feet, 2 stories, with 1 pair of stones. Also another stone mill house, 50 x 26 feet, three stories, with 3 pair of stones. This was later the site of Millington or Mullington Mill, MHM, 16:240. [The Charles Carroll who advertised the mill in 1773 was The Barrister (d. 1783); his

nephew, James Mccubbin, changed his name to James Carroll to inherit the property after Mrs. Carroll's death.]

CARRS MILL (7)

Same as Rosers Mill.

CARRS MILL (4)

J. S. Carr was listed as miller at Woodensburg in the 1887 State business directory.

CARTY CANNERY (11)

A new canning house on Hills Camp, late property of John E. Carty at the head of Long Green and Dulaney Valley, was offered at auction, *B. C. Union*, June 28, 1884.

CASKEY MILL (10)

Same as Hutchins Mill.

CATHCART AND AYRES FLINT MILL (7)

This works was listed in the 1887 State business directory. A judgment was entered against Cathcart & Ayres from removing the machinery of a flint mill near White Hall, *B. C. Democrat*, January 3, 1891. Following the decree in Garrett-vs.-Charles E. T. Cathcart, an advertisement to sell the flint mill at Burns Switch 1 mile NW of White Hall appeared in the *Md. Journal*, August 21, 1891; there was an engine house and engine.

Another advertisement offered Cathcart and Ayer's flint mill on the NCRR at Burns Switch, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of White Hall. "It has been operated as a flint mill, but the buildings and steam fixtures aand machinery could be used for other milling purposes. Large frame building, in good condition, 25-horse-power engine and 50 horse power boiler," *B. C. Union*, July 22, 1893.

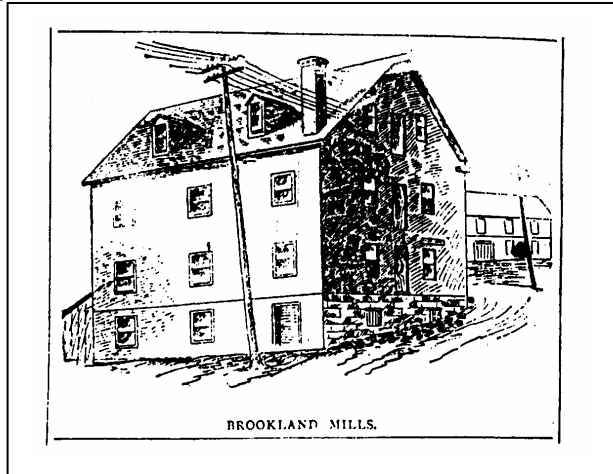
This mill on the Northern Central Railroad at Burns Switch, 0.75 mile above White Hall, was for sale, the steam fixtures could be turned from flint to milling; it was a frame building with 25 hp engine and 50 hp boiler on a 2-acre lot; *B. C. Union*, February 24, 1894.

CATON LIME KILN (8)

Richard Caton's Lime Kiln was the terminus of Falls Turnpike at Valley Road mentioned in the corporate charter, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1804, Chapter 91.

CATONS MERCHANT MILL (3)

Richard Caton advertised Brooklandwood and a Merchant Mill with three pair of stones plus two or three other mill seats and a bed of fine marble, *American*,



Caton Mill shown in 1892 Baltimore American

December 15, 1812. Caton was still trying to rent the mill, then in occupation of John Heston; there were two pair of 5 foot six inch burr stones and a pair of Colognes for plaster and coarse grinding, *American*, July 21, 1827.

Catons Merchant Mill was listed on Jones Falls about 8 miles from Baltimore and upstream of Rockland in 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 97. It belonged to Richard Caton and was rented by Joshua Jessop. There was a warehouse at the lower end of Commerce Street.

The 1841 assessment valued Richard Caton's Merchant Mill at \$3000 (MSA #8250). Caton advertised his mill and 300 acres for sale in the *American*, January 14, 1843. The mill was 9 miles from Baltimore on Falls Turnpike, 45 x 30 feet, with 3 pair of stones, the last mill on the turnpike "all the country northward being productive of grain in abundance." Apply to John Anderson, manager.

The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed Browns Mill on the west side of the road, north bank of the Falls. Alexander Brown advertised the Brookland Merchant Mill with four pair of stones and a kiln for drying corn, *B. C. Advocate*, June 4, 1859. An unnamed young man lost his arm in the mill while cleaning cobwebs from the machinery, *Md. Journal*, July 14, 1866.

James M. Bryan advertised for a stout young man from 19 to 20 years of age to learn the milling business and added, "I take this method of informing my customers, although the mill has been idle for the past two months undergoing thorough repair, it is in running order. I am prepared to purchase wheat and furnish mill feed, flour, corn meal, hominy, &c.," *Md. Journal*, December 24, 1870.

The 1876 Assessor's Field Book (f. 120) listed Browns Mill and its stock in trade at \$1500.

It was Alexander D. Brown's in the atlas. The 1880 census of manufactures listed James M. Bryan mill with \$4000 capital investment, 3 employees, 4 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum daily capacity, 33% custom business. A 16-foot fall on Jones Falls drove two overshot wheels 14 ft in diameter by 6 ft broad at 7 rpm to develop 16 hp. Annual output was 1598 bbl flour, 1.5 ton buckwheat, 132.5 tons meal, and 60.9 tons feed (\$13, 736). The *B. C. Union* of July 31, 1880, reported that James M. Bryan proprietor of Brookland Mills was having the mill remodeled.

The 1887 State business directory listed James M. Bryan flour mill on Green Spring Branch of the Northern Central Railroad at Brooklandville; it was distinct from Rockland Mill that later passed to Bryan. The *Baltimore County Democrat*, November 23, 1891, reported, "Mr. Abraham Lohr, of Beckleysville, has secured thee contract for building a new roller mill of fifty-barrel capacity, at Brooklandville, this county." The *B. C. Union* of January 23, 1892, reported that the Bryans were prepared to receive wheat in any quantity.

Abraham Lohr wrote to the *American Miller* (March 1, 1892), "Since last June I have changed two mills to the roller process, one for Ephraim Bollinger, Sells Station, Pa., and one of 50 barrels capacity for James E. Bryan and Son, Brooklandille, Md., which was started February 11. The machinery was furnished by the Barnard and Leas Mfg. Co. of Moline, Ill., and included four stands double 6 x 155 rolls, bolts, elevator boots and heads, spouting, shafting, pulleys, sprocket chains, belts, etc. It is a daisy." The *B. C. Union* of March 5, 1892, carried an item about the history of the newly renovated mill.

James M. Bryan and Son reported to the *American Miller* of June 1, 1892 (20:442), "We have recently put in a complete mill on the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co.'s System . . . Millwright Abraham Lohr and Jasper M. Jones, the latter being miller as well as millwright . . . This old mill building is said to be 125 years old."

Bryan advertised his Brookland Roller Mills, recently remodeled with the latest improved machinery; choice roller flour, mill feed, corn meal, and chop at Brooklandville, *B. C. Union*, October 7, 1893.

Bryan the elder died early in 1893, after nearly 40 years milling at Brooklandville, *B. C. Union*, February 18, 1893. His son carried on milling at Rockland Grist Mill farther south on Falls Road. The last atlas to show the mill was the 1898 issue of G. W. Bromley's *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, Plate 17. The *B. C. Union* of December 16, 1899, reported the "collapse of the wall of Brooklandwood Mill a short distance above Brookland Station," stating that the mill was about 100 years old. The *B. C. Union* of January 13, 1900, reported that the men injured by the falling of the Brooklandwood Mill during its demolition had recovered except for Elmer Plowman. Allen Stevenson bought the bricks and was hauling them to

Sherwood [i. e., Riderwood] to erect tenant houses. The site was obliterated by building the interchange between Jones Falls Expressway and Joppa and Falls Roads. Maurice Long of Falls Road, Brooklandville, remembered the mill and said it was the only convenient one at one time; its bricks were reused in two houses. (personal communication, June 20, 1976).

The only know illustration is a line drawing in the *American*, November 12, 1892, in "Baltimore Flour Mills."

CATON SAWMILL (1)

Richard Caton advertised an Overshot Saw Mill on the Buzzard Rock Branch at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Ilchester and Ellicott's Mills, also near Thistle Factory," *Sun*, September 30, 1843.

CATON TANNERY (3 or 9)

Richard Caton and James H. Stimpson, attorney, advertised "a tannery with vats, bark mill, and implements necessary to the business," also a workshop, at the 9th milestone on Falls Turnpike, *Sun*, August 5, 1843. Not on the 1850 map.

CATONSVILLE STEAM MILL (1)

"*Local Items. Business Enterprise.* Reuben Jones had fitted up a large steam mill, sawmill, corn crusher for feed, and a bone mill," *Argus*, February 10, 1883. The *Argus*, October 27, 1883, reported that "Jones & Smith . . . to open a mill on November 1 at Frederick Avenue and Bloomsbury . . . Mill beautifully located on Ingleside Avenue . . . Sawing timber . . . Flour feed, and chop." The Transfer Book No. 1 to 5, Baltimore County Commissioners' Office, listed Reuben Jones in 1883 with a steam engine, boiler, shafts, saw frame, burrs, and water tank west of Ingleside Avenue, north of Frederick Pike, folio 130 (MSA). In 1884, the transfer book listed "1 stone barn or mill \$2000."

"Mr. Reuben Jones has made improvements to his steam mill and is now prepared to furnish customers with corn meal, chopped, sawed and split wood, etc., at reasonable prices," *Catonsville Argus*, November 1, 1884. In reprinting this item a hundred years later, Jean Walsh noted, "This steam mill was north of Frederick Road behind what is now the Hardee's Restaurant," *Catonsville Times*, October 24, 1984. Reuben Jones, proprietor of the Catonsville steam mill was reported recovering in bed from injuries sustained by cutting down a tree on his farm, *Argus*, March 14, 1885.

The *Argus* of February 27, 1886, reported that Reuben Jones had nearly completed three tenant houses "which he is erecting on his mill property." The 1887 State business directory listed N. W. Jones with a flour and grist mill in Catonsville. And also Isietd Lake Brothers and Company; the connection is not clear. The 1st District

Transfer Book for 1891 and after listed in 1891 a mention of Mill Avenue, but the 1898 Bromley atlas showed Smith Lane. The last mention of a mill was in the 1911 Tax Ledger (folio 821) when owned by H. Clay Suter and Walter A. Gebhart who owned "Old Mill--\$350." No mill appeared in the 1918 Tax Ledger. An 1880s photograph of the Smith house at the SW corner of Bloomsbury and Frederick Avenues showed a sign reading "Office of the Steam Mill," and "Flour, meal, chops, & feed of all inds Wood sawed and split. All kinds of lumber." About 1900, the sign advertised Albert Smith, dealer in four and feed."

Mrs. Dorothy Meisell Ries called Jerome Smith, who is a descendant of Reuben Smith, on March 12, 1980, and Mr. Smith said that his ancestor was in business with Albert Smith . . . They had a sand pit in Catonsville where there is now parking for Salem Church; he didn't recall a steam mill but thought they leased out steam equipment. The business was on Jones Avenue [The Jones Avenue reference is the second statement that links the steam mill to that street--J. McG.]. To add to the perplexity, the John S. Wilson Company had a steam sawmill in the same block, south side of Frederick Road, and the mill was worth \$600 in the 1911 Tax Ledger (folio 55) and \$702 in 1918 (folio 302).

CAVES LOOM (4)

A family diary mentioned, "On Monday May 8th 1809 Moses began to weave the piece of linen about eight o'clock, which he began to put in the loom, it was of course tow for the peoples' trousers," *Green Spring Valley*, 1:89. There was also mention of gathering flax behind the barn at The Caves. Moses was obviously weaving material for slave clothing.

CAVES MILL (3)

Nicholas Carroll's gristmill was mentioned as a point along a road ordered by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1790, Chapter 29. Carroll was listed in the 1798 tax list of Back River Upper Hundred with a frame, two-story mill house, 28 x 28 ft.

The mill appeared on a plat of the Caves property owned by Dr. Hammond Dugan as "Saw and Grist Mill Next to North Run." The Caves was offered for rent as the late residence of Mrs. Margaret Carroll; "a kiln has lately been erected by Mr. Shoemaker." *Federal Gazette*, August 2, 1817. The mill was offered in an advertisement of July 3, 1817.

Still owner, Nicholas Carroll was shown in the 1823 Assessment of Old District 7 with a gristmill worth \$200. The grist and saw mill at the Caves was assessed at \$1800 on the 1833 list. The mill was shown on the 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne as that of Nicholas C. Carroll. John H. Carroll advertised a grist and saw mill on the north branch of Jones Falls, 1-1/2 miles from the Westminster branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, *Sun*, March 27, 1850.

John H. Carroll was shown as owner in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. The Carrolls offered to sell 26 acres of timber and two Farquhar steam sawmills at Caves Mill, *B. C. Union*, July 11, 1885. Caves Mill was on Farm No. 5 in the 1877 atlas and was labeled "old mill" but there were no buildings on Farm No. 5 when advertised in the *Md. Journal*, May 20, 1899. The works was shown as "old mill" in a plat of the Carroll Farm, The Caves, Towson Plats, WPC 6:40.

CECILIA FURNACE (B)

See Stickney Furnace.

CEDAR POINT FURNACE (B)

These furnaces were built at Boston and Potomac Streets between 1843 and 1845 and were known as the Numsen Iron Works. Car wheel iron was made here. The works was sold in 1863 to Horace L. Brooke and in 1880 was acquired by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, MGS, p. 224; RIOM, p. 159. Scharf credited Peter Mowell and Israel Munson as the founders, HBCC, p. 879.

CENTRAL FLINT COMPANY (8)

The Central Flint Company of New Jersey was moving machinery into the Corbett flint mill, *Democart & Journal*, May 11, 1907.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY (12)

Central Foundry Co. of New Jersey bought out Henry McShane Mfg. Company's Dundalk Avenue works in 1899 for \$200,000 in cash and \$350,000 in stock. The McShane works was started in 1894 to make cast iron soil pipe, furnace jackets, and kitchen range boilers. The 1896 12th Election District tax ledger listed 25 acres at Dundalk, 6 foundry sheds, one boiler house, one stable, \$10,000 of stock in trade, and \$10,000 worth of machinery. The *Baltimore County Union*, January 9, 1897, reported, "The works of the McShane Manufacturing Company at Dundalk, 12th District, are having extensive additions made to them, involving a large outlay of money." The *Md. Journal* of January 23, 1897, reported a three-story brick machine shop 48 x 150 feet for making patterns, and for the machine and carpenter department. The *Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for 1898* listed, "The Phoenix Iron Works of Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, of Baltimore city, are located at Dundalk, on the Baltimore and Sparrows Point Railroad," p. 27. The *Fifth Report* issued in 1897 noted that McShane got its pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee which was cheaper than Maryland iron. Central Foundry of Maine sold out to G. Fred Obrecht in 1942, and Obrecht to Standard Industries, Inc., in 1942. No bells were cast at this works (Deeds 228:330). The buildings survived in 1974 but were demolished by the end of the 20th century.

CHAFFEE DISTILLERY (B)

Chaffee's distillery, a 2-story brick building on Pennsylvania Avenue and equipped with 2 pair of grinding stones was offered in the *American*, March 11, 1841.

CHALMERS ROPEWALK (B)

Chalmers's Ropewalk on Harford Road near Hanson's Wood Lot was mentioned in a deed of 1826 (WG 180:233). The *American* of September 27 1852, reported a fire at Chalmers Rope Walk on Point Lane and Harford Road, the same day as a fire at Longcope, Wier & Co. ropewalk.

CHANDLER MILL (5)

Joseph Chandler had a Stone Mill 40 x 35 feet on his tract Addition to Brotherhood in the 1798 Federal direct tax list of North and Pipe Creek Hundreds.

CHANGE MILL (BC/ Harford?)

Jeremiah Change advertised a merchant mill on Little Falls of Gunpowder, about 10 miles from Joppa and 20 from Baltimore, on a never failing stream, with 2 pair of stones, one pair double-gearred, good mill house three bolting cloths, two dwelling houses, plank floors, etc., plus 20 acres. Also utensils for distilling and fulling in special buildings, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 2, 1767 [Possibly at the Treadwell or Gillings site in Harford County].

CHAPMANS GLASSWORKS (B)

Poppleton's 1851 map showed the glassworks between Canal Street [Central Avenue] and Bond Street, and between Lancaster and Alice Anna Streets. John L. Chapman's glassworks at the corner of Canal and Lancaster burned with \$5000 loss, *American*, April 27, 1853. He was rebuilding with a new furnace of brown fire stone from York, Pa., and with firebricks, *Ibid.*, July 30, 1853. Apparently the descendant of Baltimore Flint Glass Works of 1828.

CHARCOAL IRON WORKS (B)

Same as Chesapeake Furnace, Canton.

CHENOWETH FOUNDRY (B)

The fire on Stillhouse Street spread to "the plowmaker's shop, iron foundry, and blacksmith shop of R. B. Chenoweth, corner of Stillhouse and Plowman Streets," *American*, August 4, 1838.

CHESAPEAKE BARK MILL (B)

Wood's 1864 city directory, p. 523, listed Chesapeake Bark Mill at City Block near the Draw Bridge.

CHESAPEAKE CORN MILLS (B)

Fred Mengenhart, corn miller, was listed at Fremont and Pratt Streets in 1880 Bard directory. The R. L. Polk directory of 1893 called him proprietor of Chesapeake Corn Mills. The mill was shown on Plate 3 of the 1896 Bromley atlas at the NE corner of West Pratt Street and Fremont, running north to King Street, a brick building, just west of the Gandy Belting Company. The Polk 1896 directory listed Chesapeake Corn Mills at Pratt Street, corner of Fremont, p. 287.

CHESAPEAKE FURNACE (B)

Located on Clinton Street near Seventh Avenue, Canton, these steam, hot-blast furnaces were built in 1845 and 1853 and continued until 1882, shipping more than 2000 tons of forged metal out of the State, MGS, p. 224. Both furnaces were 32 ft high by 8 ft at the bosh. First owned by S. S. Lee and Co., and leased by Hugh Jenkins, and still later owned by William F. Pannell, RIOM, p. 158.

“Fire at Canton.—On Sunday morning the arch over a charcoal kiln at the Chesapeake Blast Furnaces at Canton fell in, and the 40 cords of wood that were in the kiln blazed up immediately, causing an alarm of fire. The alarm was sent over the wires, and the Chemical Department promptly responded and put out the fire in short order, with a damage not exceeding \$200,” Md. Journal, May 5, 1883.

CHESAPEAKE MILL (1)

One of the mills at Ellicotts Mills, q. v.

CHESAPEAKE MILLS (15)

This is a former name of the steel works at Sparrows Point and is not of ancient origin.

CHESAPEAKE MILLS SAWMILL (15)

The steel mills provided space for a sawmill on Humphreys Creek and during the Johnstown Flood, the company paid a bounty for trees fished out of the Susquehanna and upper bay by crabbers and oystermen, collecting thereby enough timber to provide 4 years' work. The *Frederick News* of October 21, 1889, stated that it was the work of Williamsport capitalists. The works, called Williamsport and Chesapeake Company, ran until May 27, 1893 on the “Johnstown” debris and collected another 40 million ft from a subsequent freshet. A 25-cent salvage fee was paid for logs washed up on private shores (Data from Ben R. Womer of Dundalk).

The 1896 tax ledger of Election District 12 valued the saw mill and frame building at only \$300; the six tenement houses were worth \$1500. There was also an office (\$300) and machinery and office furniture (\$7500) and stock in trade (\$2000). "The planning mill of Williamsport and Chesapeake Lumber Company, located near Sparrows Point, was burned on Thursday, causing a loss of about \$15,000," *B. C. Union*, May 16, 1896.

CHESAPEAKE PLANING MILL (8)

A saw and planing mill at the NW corner of Fremont and Pratt Street, a brick building with a 60 hp boiler, was described in a long advertisement, *Sun*, January 11, 1877.

CHESAPEAKE POTTERY COMPANY (B)

Operated at Nicholson and Decatur Streets in Locust Point in 1880, making Majolica ware, *MHM*, 52:65.

CHILDS MILL SEAT (8)

See Matthews Mill (Willow Mill).

CHILDS SAWMILL (8)

Nathaniel Childs was in the 1823 tax list of Old District 2 with the tracts part of Nicholsons Manor and Walnut Hills with a sawmill assessed at \$10. The 1824 Assessor's Field Book called it an "Old Saw Mill (both books at MSA, Baltimore County Shelf List #8238). Possibly the site later used by Willow Mill.

CHINWITHS MILL (4)

See Jessop Mill. See also the distinct Ebaugh Mill.

CHOATE CHROME MILL (2)

The Tripplett family managed the chrome mill that ground ore from the deposits at Chrome Ridge near Soldiers Delight. The boarding house and row of workers tenements have vanished but the mill and dam ruins were discernible in 1967 per "Soldiers Delight of Soldiers Delight Hundred" by Wilson Herrera, p. 9, (ms.). The site was about 450 ft SE of the historical marked on Deer Park Road. See also, Wilson Herrera, "Ore Washing in Soldiers Delight," *History Trails*, 22 (Autumn 1987): 4.

CHOCOLATE MILL (B)

See Wait-Caldwell Mill.

CHURCH STILL (7)

Police blew up Blake Church's illegal still on Bee Tree Road, *Jeffersonian*, October 11, 1940. Mr. Church was age 32.

CHURCHMAS MILL ()

Moses Dillon advertised a plantation on Little Falls of Gunpowder [which county?] and said it was 18 miles from Baltimore, within 3 miles of four merchant mills: Tyson, Lee, Gibson, and Churchman's, where Baltimore price is always given for grain, *Md. Journal*, June 7, 1793.

CIDER MILL ROAD (14/9)

This suburban street north of Joppa Road and east of Satyr Hill Road leads to the Weber cider mill on Proctor Lane. The cider mill is an ordinary barn or stable, painted red in 1978.

CITY BLOCK FLOUR MILL (B)

See Abbotts Mills.

CITY MILLS (B)

City Mills was built after 1804 at the SE corner of Centre and Calvert Streets by the private water company. The Baltimore Water Company used the same motive power for forcing pumps and to run a mill of 2 pair of stones. The water was pumped 94 ft above tidewater to a reservoir at Cathedral and Franklin Streets, *View of Baltimore*, 1833, p. 40. The mill was scheduled for demolition in the summer of 1847; A. E. and W. Denmead planned to build a new grist mill 50 x 60 ft next to Healds Tannery, *Sun*, June 8, 1847. Also in Scharf, HBCC, p. 216f.

"The water was stopped off Saturday, the machinery being taken out. In a few days the covered race from the corner of Madison and North Streets will be completed, when the water will change its course, and the old race from Madison Street to the old mill site will soon be filled up as we perceive that the workmen are removing the old stone lining," *Sun*, January 5, 1848.

The mill race was filled up in June and the "Substantial tower of the old City Mills was brought down with a rush yesterday morning," *Sun*, June 24 and July 19, 1848.

The *Sun* noted in passing that the site of a new NCRR office building at the SE corner of Calvert and Centre Streets had been railroad property before that, "This building was at one time used as a mill and a mill race passed beneath it. Centre Street at that point was then spanned by a bridge," June 24, 1875.

CITY PRINT WORKS (B)

The City Print Works, a calico plant turning out 50,000 pieces per annum in the center of the city, was advertised by S. Smith Buchanan, *American*, November 14, 1832. Listed in the 1832 city directory, this steam powered works endured only about a year. It had been set up in the former Raborg copper rolling works at the SW corner of Plowman and what is now Front Street. It has been replaced by 20th century construction.

CITY STEAM SAIL DUCK FACTORY (B)

See Crook Duck Factory.

CLARK MILL (B)

The *American Miller*, 11 (August 1, 1883): 390, reported that J. R. Clark & Co. of Baltimore “have placed in their mill a Becker Wheat Brush made by the Eureka Mfg. Co. of Rock Falls, Ill.” James A. Clark and Co. Mill was listed at 216 Spears Wharf in the R. L. Polk 1893 directory, p. 283. The author also acquired a postmarked envelope mailed from that firm and same address dated March 17, 1893. Clark had also owned Rockland Mill in 1880.

CLARK MILL ()

The 1850 census of manufactures (of the east half of the county) listed Thomas Clark with a mill capitalized at \$2000 with 1 employee, water power, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 220 bbl flour (\$1150) and 2000 bu meal (\$1200).

CLAYTON SHINGLE MILL (11)

J. J. Clayton’s shingle mill was shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas SE of Fork on the east side of Sweathouse Branch and south of Mt. Vista Road.

CLAYTON MILL (11)

Wells Clayton acquired 10.7 acres of woodland along the Little Gunpowder Falls in 1848 and bought water rights from the Harford Turnpike Company in 1851 and built a one-hopper gristmill, turning mill, and sawmill. He died in 1857 after contracting pneumonia while enlarging the mill race. His widow, Mary Clayton, sold the mill to her brother-in-law, Henry Reoord, and it served as the springboard of his industrial empire. See Reckordville. Mary Clayton opened a general store on the Harford Turnpike and ran it from 1860 to about 1880 when Henry Reckord’s company store was established.” See Amelia R. Kolk Haile, “Reckord, Maryland,” *History Trails*, 9 (Spring 1975): 13-20. [Note: Mrs. Haile’s engineer husband, Elmer R. Haile, Jr., later claimed authorship of this paper, originally prepared for Dr.

Broadus Mitchell at Johns Hopkins, 1939.] Original paper in Enoch Pratt Free Library, Md. Department, VF, with photographs.

CLEMSON TANYARD (B)

William Clemson advertised to sell a tanyard on the west side of Back Street on Jones Falls opposite Mr. Philip Yeiser's. There were 45 vats, a pump, mill, and garden. *Md. Journal*, August 8, 1780.

CLICKETT AND CROOK SAWMILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Clickett and Crook sawmill worth \$1500 with 5 employees, 1 circular and 1 Muley saw driven by a 12 hp engine. Output was 100,000 ft lumber (\$2000) per annum. A quarter of the logging was done "on Worthington property." Adam Klicket [sic] was listed as a saw miler at Randallstown in the 1887 State business directory.

CLIFTON MANUFACTORY (B)

This carpet works was on Bond Street in Fells Point; James Gilmore was proprietor, *View of Baltimore*, 1833, p. 84.

CLIFTON MILLS (6)

Clifton Mills was the name of the village that contained the Hilker Paper Mills and Lohr gristmill, *B. C. Democrat*, November 10, 1888.

CLIPPER MILL (B)

See Woodberry.

**CLIPPER MILL (6)
CLIPPER MILL ROAD**

Clipper Mill was the first of the Hoffman Paper Mills, q. v.

CLOAK FIREWOOD MILL (B)

The *Fire Marshall's Report*, p. 119, listed a fire at the Cloak and Bro. mill at the corner of Dallas and Lancaster Streets, December 11, 1874.

COALS MILL (B)

See Lewis P. Coale at Calverton Mills.

COATES ROLLING MILL (B)

There was an explosion in George Coates' rolling mill at Beeson and Cuba Streets, Locust Point, at the boiler house and puddling furnace, *Sun*, October 21, 1874. The *Sun* of August 20, 1883, reported that James A. White and Leonard Nicholson employed at Coates & Brother rolling mills at Locust Point were burned while cleaning rolls with benzene. A lamp carried by John Williams caused the explosion.

COCKEYS MILL (3)

John Cockey sold rights to a millrace in a deed of July 18, 1798, when he conveyed to Charles Carroll parts of the tracts Cockey's Trust, Helmore, and Cockey's Recovery (Deeds WG No. CC:372, MSA). This property was at or near the corner of Falls Road and Valley Road. There is no proof of a Cockey's Mill. The nearest mill would have been the Brookland Mill or Caton Mill, q. v.

COCKEYS MILL (4) COCKEYS MILL ROAD

The name Mill Lott was applied to 21 acres surveyed in 1757 along the main falls of Patapsco for Martin Winter (Patents BC & GS 9:104, MSA). Winter sold Mill Lott in 1773 to John Reister for £ 215 in Pennsylvania currency. At the same time, by another transaction, Reister, listed as "farmer" acquired adjoining land, part of Mollies Habitation, from Patric Dunkan, "miller" (Deeds AL No. G:346, MSA). Whether any of the parties carried on milling here cannot be demonstrated. The next year, Reister conveyed to Peter Sheppard, a farmer of Bucks County (Deeds AL No. 1:476, MSA). A date stone set in the end of the Cockey Mill read, "S P E 1774." See also, Lillian Bayly Marks, *Reister's Desire*, pp. 165, 191).

A public auction was advertised of "That Grist Mill Seat . . . 85 acres . . . Mill Lot and Molly's Habitation, formerly property of Peter Shepherd being about 3 miles from Reisters Town and 20 miles from Baltimore Town, good . . . for country work . . . or Merchant's Flour," *Md. Journal*, September 11, 1792.

The mill and Molly's Habitation property had passed to Jonathan Hudson and was sold by Margaret Hudson to Thomas Cockey in 1789 (Chancery Records, 17:206f, MSA). It is recorded that Thomas Cockey built a sawmill at the end of present Cockeys Mill Road and on the North Branch of Patapsco. The 1798 direct Federal tax list showed Thomas Cockey's 11-acre Mill Lot and one stone, 3-story mill house much out of repair, 30 x 30 feet. A road from the mill to Deer Park Road was authorized in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1801, Chapter 20; the route was shown in "Plat of a Road to Thomas Cockeys Mills, 1806." Pocket Plat No. 215 [on file at MSA, originally in the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse]. The site was later owned by John Gartside and by the Benson and Eckhardt families. Photographs of 1940 showed substantial ruins; the building stone and the 1774 inscription stone were salvaged shortly before the site was submerged by the backwater of Liberty Reservoir in the 1950s. See Bensons Factory for the cotton works.

COCKEYS MILL (B)

See Hamilton Mill.

COCKEYSVILLE MILLING & SUPPLY CO.(8)

Cockeysville Milling and Supply Company had a new grist and saw mill running, *B. C. Union*, April 15, 1905. Mrs. Elisha Parks won first prize at the Timonium Fair for bread baked from “Sherwood” brand flour from Cockeysville Milling and Supply Company,” *B. C. Union*, September 16, 1905.

COLE SAWMILL (5)

Same as Shauls Mill.

COLE MILL (8)

The Assessor’s Field Book of District 8 in 1841 listed Stephen Cole with 5 acres and a gristmill worth \$150 and a sawmill worth \$200. The dam washed out at Stephen Cole’s mill during a flood, *B. C. Advocate*, June 19, 1858. Location unknown.

COLLETT SAWMILL (7)

The 1823 Assessors Filed Book showed Stephen Collett with 360 acres of Blue Mountains Enlarged and Resurveyed plus a sawmill worth \$40. William and Mary Jane Collett sold 114 acres of Blue Mountain Enlarged Resurveyed to John K. Rowe on June 6, 1846 (Deeds, AWB 367:384, MSA). The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed John K. Roe [sic] sawmill on the Gunpowder Falls upstream of Monkton. Rowe and wife Ruth sold on October 28, 1853, to William Rowe, (Towson deeds, HMF 7:201). The younger Rowe and wife sold in 1870 to Stephen O. read (Towson deeds, EHA 65:238), along with the water power. In 1878, Margaret A. Kroh acquired the property and the use of all the water in the Gunpowder (Deeds, JB 108:165). There is no map or mention of a standing mill, and none appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. An “old mill race running through said land” was mentioned in deeds WPC 363:459, when Alfred G. Frankenfiled bought the palcee in 1910. The mill was at the crossing of Blue Mount Road over the Gunpowder and Northern Central Cf., Tax Map 22, Parcel P362). Only a dwelling and its outbuildings were mentioned in a trustee’s advertisement to sell the 104-acre former William Rowe Blue Mount Farm, *Md. Journal*, March 23, 1873. There was also a mention of an iron ore mine and a road running along the east bank of Gunpowder Falls [probably paralleling the present hike and bike trail].

COLLINS MILL (B)

The 1880 census of manufactures showed John Collins with \$40,000 capital investment in a water mill, 4 employees, and annual water-powered output of \$79,000 in flour. Collins was possibly a tenant at Calverton.

COLUMBIAN MILL (B)

Columbian Mill was described in a water agreement of 1818 as downstream of Olive Mill (Deeds WG 146:240). The mill then belonged to Henry Lee Williams, who had inherited half of it from his grandfather, General William Smith, in 1812 and purchased the rest of it from Charles Gwinn in 1814. The 1823 Tax List of Old District No. 2 listed Benedick [sic] M. Hall with parts of the tracts Gays Mount, Bonds Improvement, and Maidens Out with a merchant mill worth \$1000, a gristmill worth \$600, 230 acres, and 19 slaves.

This was apparently the mill that was referred to as Harkers Mill in an advertisement as “on Herring Run a little above the bridge,” *Federal Gazette*, May 14, 1806. Harker family tradition holds that John Harker, born in Glasgow in 1746, came to America as a miller and worked at the “Hall Mill” on the east side of present Harford Road.

Varlé in *View of Baltimore*, 1833, p. 103, listed “Mrs. Hall’s Cotton Factory and Grist Mill, ½ mile from Eutaw.” This reflected the sale by H. L. Williams of Columbia Mill to Benedict William Hall. The 1835 entries in the county transfer book show the cotton factory increased to an assessment of \$6500 and the merchant mill to \$3500. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed Mrs. Hall’s cotton factory and the census of manufactures that year listed A. Green and Co., cotton manufactory with \$18,000 capital investment with 13 male and 10 female hands, using water and steam power to produce 156,000 lb cotton yarn and other goods (\$23,400) per annum.

In 1854, following a decree against Ann M. Hall, the mill was sold to Samuel and Amon Green, who appeared in the 1857 Robert Taylor county map at the bend in Harford Road, west side. Amon Green exchanged his interest in Warren Factory for sole control of Columbia Mill (EHA 58:594) in 1868. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed “A. Green Cotton Mill.” The works was also called Lauraville Cotton Factory.

Lauraville Mill was shown as a two-story mill with a cupola in a photo and painting, *Sun Magazine*, December 9, 1956. The painting was the work of Mrs. Laura Kenly Crownfield, whose father was the Montebello water engineer. Major Howard L. Harker described Columbia Mill as a cordage works downstream of Lees Dam and located on the present Montebello Hospital Grounds, *Sun Magazine*, May 10, 1959, p. 2. There are apparently no surviving ruins of the factory due to frequent floods.

CONEWAGO VALLEY (PA.)

These mills were in an area once supposed to be in Baltimore County, but there is no data on whether they were built before the Mason-Dixon line was accepted: Lillys Mill, Kitzmillers Mill, Myers Mill, Delones Mill, Gitts Mill, Clunks Mill near Oxford, Latshaws Mill in Strahan Township. Lillys Mill, dated at 1750, was a grist, woolen, and chopping mill. Delones Mill was built in 1737 and was later called O'Bold's Mill, *Collections in the Life of Cardinal Gibbons* by John Timon Reily, p. 351.

CONRAD PAPER MILL (1)

See Mendenhalls.

CONRADT CARPET WORKS (B)

William Peter Sprague of Philadelphia was one of the first American carpet makers to produce ingrain carpets in 1781. He tried to get Alexander Hamilton to sponsor a protective tariff. See Deborah Kraak, "Carpets," *Antiques*, January 1996. Charles Sprague was operating in Baltimore in 1810 but only for "stamp carpets."

Henry Thompson's house on Granby Street "now occupied by a stamp carpet manufactory" was mentioned on April 2, 1810, *Records of the City of Baltimore (City Commissioners, 1797-1813)*, p. 157. George Sprague advertised his carpet manufactory in Granby Street, "Old faded carpets (of the canvas kind) will be painted and stamped a new," *Whig*, May 1, 1810.

C. G. Conradt & Co. advertised "Wool, Wool" in the *American*, November 13, 1832, saying they wished to purchase a large quantity of common wool for the newly established carpet factory in Granby Street near Pratt Street Bridge. They would also weave carpets from customers own materials. Matchett's 1837-1838 *Director* listed C. C. Conradt's Carpet Factory near the Falls on Granby Street, manufacturing 50,000 yd annually (p. 24). The *Sun* of October 8, 1847, reported on a tour of the factory. The valuable machinery of the late George Mattingly Carpet Factory on Granby Street was advertised with a 20 hp steam engine, 3 boilers, 5 breaker carding machines, and many other items, *American*, January 16, 18__.

CONTINENTAL KNITTING MILLS (7)

This company, a manufacturer of hosiery, had a Parkton address on a 1911 commercial envelope, now in the author's collection. Actual location unknown.

COOKE & TALYOR COTTON WADDING FACTORY (B)

The cotton wadding factory of Cooke & Taylor at the corner of Fayette and Paca Streets and its machinery were destroyed by fire yesterday; the adjoining building, the cotton wadding works of Durst and Gruber was slightly injured, *American*, March 1, 1844.

COOKE WADDING FACTORY (B)

The 1842 Matchett directory, p. 122 listed Israel Cooke, cotton dealer, a Saratoga Street east of Cove [renamed Fremont Avenue]. This was the “Scrabbletown” neighborhood, q. v.

COOKE COTTON FACTORY (B)

George W. Cooke, John T. Cooke, and E. Calvin Williams advertised to sell Lot on the SW side of Linden Avenue, running back to Jordan Alley, with a two-story building No. 148 Linden Avenue. “The first story of said building is used as a store, the other as a cotton factory.” Property was subject to a life estate of Mrs. Mary E. Cooke, *Sun*, August 7, 1879.

COOKS WADDING FACTORY (2)

Located on the tract Gist’s Range, this was probably the oil mill on the then road to Frederick advertised among the properties of Henry Fite in the *Md. Journal*, March 5, 1793.

John H. B. Latrobe, trustee in the case of Fite-vs-Fite, advertised a property on Scotts Level Branch, “a tributary of Gwynns Falls” and “a large stone building formerly intended for an Oil, but now used as a carding and Clover Mill,” *Sun*, May 25, 1844.

The 1850 Sidney map showed Israel Cook’s Wadding Factory on the south side of Scotts Level Branch, about 800 ft west of Milford Mill; the tract had previously belonged to the carpet maker, Hugh Gelston, as recited in Deeds 14:502. [Israel Cook was credited with aiding the Sunday School at Powhatan Factory, *Sabbath Schools*, p. 24.]

COON BOX MILL (6)

As related in *County Record*, Towson, May 15, 1942 (“In the County—Historic Sketches, Paper Mills”). This was originally an oil mill built by the Stabler family and bought by the Young family. However, E. May Cross is in *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 14, reported that the mill was above Valley Paper Mill, built in 1847 by Peter B. Hoffman and passed to Fisher & O’Connor, then rebuilt by Joseph W. Young, Sr. His sons, J. and D. Young, transferred to the Eagle Mills, where they were partners, and the mill rotted away. It had produced paper base made from colored rags. C. Albert Lintz of Freeland noted that the Coon Box Paper Mill was on “the low side of Valley Paper Mill” and upstream of the Eagle Mill, which was listed in the wrong order in *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (1985). Mrs. Seitz stated that the mill was shaped like a “coon box.” The mill was found in

the 1911 Tax Ledger but the updates made in 1916 totally abated that \$300 mill. The 1918 Tax Ledger placed the property on Youngs Ppaer Mill Road.

COOPER & SLICER SAWMILL (B)

This works was shown on City Block as Cooper & Slicer's Sawmill on Philpot Street west of Will Street on the Sachse Bird's Eye View lithograph, 1869.

COOPER FORGE (B)

See Canton Iron Works.

COOPERS KILNS (8)

The Green Spring Valley, p. 77, reproduced a survey map for the Western Maryland Railroad which showed a stop called "Coopers" on the east side of the Northern Central Railroad between Texas and Cckeysville.

COOPERS MILL (2)

See Milford Mill.

COPPER FACTORY (11)

See Gunpowder Copper Works.

CORBETT SAWMILL (8)

A sawmill operated at Railroad Avenue in Corbett in the late 19th Century.

CORBINS MILLS ()

Nicholas Corbin bequeathed Corbins Mills, 100 acres, to son Edward, May 1697, MCW, 2:126.

CORCORAN ICE HOUSE AND SHAULS MILL (5)

A plat in the Towson records showed the mill on the east bank, north side of the road (B. C. Plat Books JWS 1:153). One of the earliest mentions of the grist mill seems to be the 1833 Assessment of Old District No. 7, where Samuel Shaul was charged with parts of the tracts "Price's Hunting Ground" and "Addition to Brotherhood" plus a gristmill valued at \$1500 and a sawmill valued at \$120. Shaul apparently got full title to the mill from William Gwynn, who was probably a court-appointed trustee. Gwynn's deed to Shaul mentioned a public sale held April 5, 1839, but the advertisement cannot be found in the *American* or the *Sun*, although Gwynn mentioned in his report to the court printing handbills and advertising in

newspapers. Before that it belonged to Nicholas Merryman, who appeared with a mill in the 1823 assessment of Old District 7.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission assigned a MHT Inventory Number (BA 2552) to the Corcoran Ice House on September 25, 1992; the experts who studied the Western Run Historic District in 1980 did not describe the site at all. This is the property, or at least part of the property on which Shaul's or Dr. Frank England's mill was once located.

The 1850 map by Sidney and Browne showed the Shaul Mill on the west bank of Black Rock Run and on the north side of Western Run Road. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed the same mill as property of Dr. England. The following item appeared in the *B. C. Union*, February 29, 1896:

Purchase of Mill Property.—Mr. T. M. Cororan has purchased from Mr. George Ensor of L., the property known as Ensor's Mill, situated at Butler on the Western Run Turnpike. The place has a grist and saw mill, dwelling, and store, with seven acres of land attached. Mr. Corcoran will improve the property and establish a creamery, for which it is well adapted.

An item in the *B. C. Union*, February 20, 1897, reported the progress made in one year:

An Old Mill Transformed and a Creamery Established

Mr. T. Mont. Corcoran, who a little over a year ago, bought the old Shaul mill property, at Butler, Baltimore county, has completely transformed the place in the short time he has owned it. The mill has been entirely rebuilt by Mr. Corcoran's own hands, and he now has the necessary machinery for grinding chop of all kinds, as well as corn and buck wheat meal. He has also put in an engine and boiler and has a circular saw capable of getting out any kind of lumber.

He has also introduced one of the most complete creameries to be seen in the county, which has a capacity of 6,000 pounds of milk per day. The farmers of the neighborhood have not been slow to appreciate the convenience as it furnished them a home market for the product of their dairies. Some are so well pleased with results that they will increase their herd of milk stock.

Mr. Corcran . . . breeding Poland China pigs . . . his boar descended from *Minis Model*

By 1902 Mr. Corcoran had died and his property was advertised in the newspapers. The text of the advertisement was copied in Judicial Records, NBM 187:556:

Trustees' Sale of Valuable Business Property, at Butler, Fifth District, Baltimore County. The undersigned trustees named in the decree passed by the Circuit Court of Baltimore County in the equity case of the Germania Building Association No. 2 –vs. Corcoran and others will sell 11 February 1902 that valuable business property of which Thomas M. Corcran died possessed containing 5-3/8 acres of land, and a fine water power, improved by a dwelling of nine rooms, with a storeroom attached. A grist and a saw mill, a creamery with a first-class separator of a capacity of 650 pounds per hour, an ice cream-making outfit, and butter making concern of 200 pound capacity, a good hen house, and stabling, also an unfinished stone and brick building, 42 x 38 feet, intended asa combined ice-house of 600 tons capacity, a creamery, Ice-cream and butter making building, and an Ice Cream Parlor. All the machinery in the saw and grist mills, the creamery, ice-cream and butter-making departments is of the most approved character and in good condition, a Star Turbine water wheel and a fine separator having been lately put in. The water power is excellent and a large trade has been built by the owner, the neighborhood being an excellent one for all the above mentioned business carried on by the late owner, the one business following the other throughout the year.—James J. Lindsay, John I. Yellott, Trustees.

The trustees reported to the Court that they first sold to George A. Schull for \$1600; then they reported that they could not effect a sale and that the property was much injured by recent floods [sometime before March 8, 1902]. At a second sale on April 8, 1902, the trustees sold to Shadrach K. Cole for \$1450 (folio 559). The advertisement in the *B. C. Democrat* mentioned no flood damage and described the property as a “rare opportunity for an active man to get a good business place.” A news item [n. d.] reported from Boring that Mr. Jerome Nolte had engaged Shadrach Cole and his sawmill for cutting timber for a barn—this probably referred to a portable steam sawmill—and a few weeks later, one of Cole’s employees suffered an accident. The 1911 Tax Ledger showed Cole with not only the \$1000 ice house and machinery but also a \$400 sawmill and machinery (folio 747).

William F. Patterson acquired the place as noted in the 1915 updates to the 1911 Tax Ledger. The 1918 Tax Ledger showed Patterson with a sawmill (\$600), sawmill (\$125), sawmill (\$400), and 3 outbuildings worth \$100. Other tax entries in the 1828-1940 series showed Patterson with “old mill” worth \$200. Updates made in 1935 showed the old mill as “torn down.”

Mrs. Sybele Hebb informed John McGrain in 1992 that the mill was destroyed in the 1933 hurricane. The dam had been washed out forty years or so before that because there was an item in the *B. C. Union* of October 12, 1895, reading, “The dam at Shaul’s old mill, at the terminus of the Western Run Turnpike was also carried away and the bridge at that place wrecked. Many persons have visited these places since the flood.”

The ice house was reworked as an apartment and later suffered a fire. It was acquired in 1989 by Christopher K. and Lynn Steuart who fully restored it as reported in the *North County News*, September 1992.

CORNELIUS MILL (2)

In April 1798, John Cornelius described his gristmill, erected 30 years before and rebuilt on Gwynns Falls. Until obstructed in 1787, a road from the mill to Pipe Creek Road near Hookstown had existed for the customers. Cornelius petitioned the Court for the road to be restored. The court agreed but Thomas Jones filed a caveat. A hearing was held in September 1790, and Cornelius agreed to pay the damages to Jones, *Archivists' Bulldog*, 18 (January 15, 2004): 1. [Cornelius was found as a witness in some of Samuel Owings' deeds.]

CORN MILL (B)

Same as Dunnington Mill.

CORNERS MILL (B)

See Three Mills (the Lower one).

CORNERS MILL (B)

Henry C. Corner was listed as a miller at 11 Spears Wharf in the 1866 *Maryland State Business Directory*.

CORNTHWAIT MILL (B)

See Windsor Mill.

CORNTHWAIT TANNERY (B)

John Cornthwaite [sic] had a tannery ca. 1771 on Wilkes Street west of Harford Run, Bishop, HAM, 1:448. Cornthwait and Daniel McHenry and Son advertised for bark, cow hide, and calf skin, *Md. Journal*, April 29, 1777.

CORNTHWITES MILL (B)

See Olive Mill for Dr. W. Cornthwaite's mill.

COSKERY NAIL WORKS (B)

Bernard Coskery was making cut nails at his wrought iron nail manufactory at 105 North Howard Street, *Federal Gazette*, August 12, 1803.

COTTON FACTORY (B0)

J. H. Neff, auctioneer, advertised to sell a building at the corner of Hillen and Exeter Streets with a steam engine, the building then occupied as a cotton factory, *American*, September 7, 1833. [Distinct address from Crooks Cotton Duck Mill or Low Street Factory.]

COTTON WADDING FACTORY (B)

A fire struck at an unnamed Cotton wadding factory on York Avenue near Greenmount, *American*, November 17, 1851. It was Jacob Gorsuch's steam powered cotton bat factory when totally destroyed March 8, 1873, *Md. Journal*, Towson, March 15, 1873. [Cf., Gray and Watt Cotton wadding Factory on Greenmount Avenue.]

COTTRELL, O'CONNOR & CO. (B)

The starch and fig blue factory of Cottrell, O'Connor & Co. advertised grinding of colors for druggists and paint stores; a small new paint mill was offered for sale, *American*, June 12, 1822.

COULSON BONE MILL (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Coulson, glue maker, with \$2000 capital investment, 3 hands, and steam and horse-powered output of 2500 lb glue (\$3000) and \$3500 by bone dust (\$1500). E. L. Coulson's glue factory and bone mill in Jenkins Lane took fire with loss of main building and 250 bbl of glue; loss was \$15,000 in stock and \$7500 in property. The firefighters dammed a small stream for water. The works was near North Avenue and Greenmount, *Md. Journal*, Towson, May 29, 1875. The engine and boiler room of the mill were saved. The *Fire Marshall's Report*, p. 193, shows that the address was "in rear of Greenmount Cemetery," and the building was 49 x 125 feet; city fire units responded, May 21, 1875.

COUNCILMAN SAWMILL (4)

Charles A. Councilman had a steam sawmill in his woods getting out timber for a corn house, *B. C. Union*, March 11, 1905 [the later Sagamore Farm property].

COUNCILMAN STILL (3)

John Councilman had an old round-log still house, one story, 22 x 20, on part of Soldiers Delight, 1798 tax list.

COUNCILMAN TANTARD (4)

The unidentified tanyard shown on the old route of Reisterstown Road in the survey of 1788 for the turnpike was the Councilman works, located on the south side of present Hannah More Lane, east side of the turnpike as constructed. The 1798 tax list charged Elizabeth Councilman with a hewed log currying shop, two stories, 28 x 18 feet, and a brick bark shed, one story, 100 x 16. Hannah More Academy was established on this site after 1837.

COURELL MILL (5)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George W. Courell custom mill with \$1000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 30 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 16-foot fall on Murphy Run drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 4 rpm. Output was 180 bbl flour, 2.5 tons buckwheat, 5 tons meal, and 135 tons feed (\$3700).

COUTZ MILL ()

Michael Coutz had a 2-stoey mill house, 40 x 40, on Coutz Lot, 1798 tax list. He had patented Coutz Meadow in 1761.

COVINGTON MFG. CO. (B)

The *Republican & Argus* of March 16, 1846, reported that the B. & O. was to be re-tracked with Maryland iron from the Covington Mfg. Company (Messrs. Ellicott's Works) and also with rails from Mount Savage.

COX MILL (B)

See Woodberry Flour Mill.

COX MILL (2)

See Milford Mill.

COX MILL (4)

See Mantua Mill.

COXENS MILL (B)

See Furely Mill.

CRAUMER MIL (6)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed David Craumer with \$2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 50 bu/diem maximum daily capacity. A 10-foot fall on Gunpowder Falls drove a 10 hp, 2-foot turbine at 170 rpm. Annual output was 250 bbl flour, 1 ton buckwheat, 11.5 tons meal, and 43.4 tons feed.

CRAWFORD AND BARRY SPICE MILL (B)

This spice mill burned October 19, 1854, HBCC, p. 263, and was on the east side of President Street per the *American*, October 21, The flames originated in the steam flooring and sash mill of Lapouraille and Maughlin on Stiles Street and East Falls Avenue. The *Republican & Argus* of September 18, 1854, called it Crawford and Berry and gave the address as the corner of Union Alley and Dallas Street. Scharf gave the name as Crawford and Berry. It was also called Phoenix Mill or Halls Mill. The W. H. Crawford Spice Mill at 216-218 West Dallas Street burned, September 17, 1892.

CRAWFORD BARK MILL (B)

The bark mill of William B. Crawford near Gough and Canal Streets [Central Avenue] took fire and everything was burned; the walls fell in part. The works had not been in operation for a long time. Arson was suspected, *Sun*, March 20, 1843. The *American* of February 22, 1845, contained an advertisement for the products of B. A. Crawford's bark mill on North Street [Guilford Avenue] opposite the jail, including ground Plaster of Paris.

CRAWFORD MILL (11)

The 1820 census of manufactures of Old District 4 listed Andrew Crawford with a mill employing 2 men and a boy during the milling season to grind 15,000 bu wheat. Capacity was 50 bbl/24-hour day.

CREST MILL (5)

D. W. Crest was listed as a miller at Grave Run Mills in the 1887 State business directory.

CRICHTONS DISTILLERY (B)

See White Distillery.

CROH PAPER MILL (6)

See Krout Paper Mill and Kroh Paper Mill.

CROMWELL MILL ()

The 1850 census of manufactures (east half of the county) listed David Cromwell water mill with \$1000 capital investment, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 440 bbl flour and other product (\$2300).

CROMWELL MILL (4)

See Owings Mill (Middle).

CROOK DUCK MILL (B)

This “works” was erected in 1808 [date probably too early] on French Street by Robert and Alexander McKim and employed steam powered equipment, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 302. It was shown in Old Town on Poppleton’s map of 1823, and was not far from Hanson’s Old Mill (of 1711), *History of Baltimore* (C. C. Hall, ed.), p. 91f. Benjamin Henry Latrobe wanted to supply a steam engine to the Hamilton Cotton Manufactory in Baltimore as shown in his letter to one of the McKims, March 20, 1813, per *Engineering Drawings of B. H. Latrobe*, p. 55. See also, MHM, 61:32 (1966). The two McKims advertised the best cotton yarn in the *American*, April 4, 1814. The first steam-powered textile plant in the city, it was also called Hamilton Cotton Factory, MHM, 61:32.

Baltimore’s first cotton canvas was made about 1814 and the product was praised in *Niles Weekly Register*, July 29, 1815, with the statement, “There are two advantages arising from the use of cotton canvas, either of which is important. It mildews less than hempen, and fulls up so as to be nearly airtight; which the canvas made of hemp does not – on the contrary, as it becomes old, interstices appear in all parts of it that permit the passage of the wind.”

The redeeming social value of industrialization was treated in *Niles*, June 7, 1817 (12:226). “Messrs. Robert and Alexander McKim have a cotton mill in Baltimore, driven by steam . . . uses \$35,200 in new material . . . value of yarn, \$58,500 . . . employs only 2 or 3 men . . . 100 girls from 6 to 12 or 13 . . . very few women . . . Mr. McKim, (the late member of congress from this city) informs me that many of his little work-people read and write handsomely. They live with their parents, who are generally poor, but not the most indigent; and their wages assist in sending them to school or furnish them with clothes to appear decently there. The little girls often seek employment for the avowed purpose of earning money to buy clothes to go to school in.”

Baltimore Steam Works Factory owned by Robt. and Alexd. McKim was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures with \$100,000 capital investment, 7 men, 12 women, and 50 girls of 8-13 years old, 2000 spindles, carding and preparatory machinery. The works had been closed some months as of October 5, 1820, but production was quoted at \$40,000 to \$45,000 in cotton yarn, chick stripes, plaids,

and ticking, made from 135,000 lb cotton. The works had operated 6 years, with interruptions due to slowness of demand or shortage of money.

Jared Sparks in *North American Review*, January 1825, p. 128, listed Eagle Mill, a steam mill within the city limits, with 2240 spindles and 200 employees, “manufacturing largely of cotton sailcloth of superior quality, consuming annually 300,000 lbs. cotton.” It was on the main stream of Jones Falls per Fielding Lucas in *Picture of Baltimore*, 1832, p. 119.

Charles Crook, Jr., bought the mill from Isaac and other McKims about 1823 (Deeds WG 170:262). The *American Farmer* of November 21, 1823 (5:277), mentioned cotton canvas sail cloth from Charles Crook, Jr., and Brother that was used to outfit the John McKim Schooner *Yellot*. Crook mortgaged the plant in 1826 to James and Thomas Wilson (Deeds WG 181:367); address was at that time given as Old Joppa Road 6 feet from Union Street.

Testimonials from sea captains praised the cotton-duck sailcloth made in Baltimore by Charles Crook, *Niles*, June 14, 1828. The captains said it was superior to Holland or Russian canvas.

John Glenn, trustee, placed an advertisement to sell Crooks Cotton Factory in the *American* of July 17, 1829, describing it as the same property conveyed by John McKim, Jr., and James Wilson to Charles Crook, Jr. and others, a large and valuable cotton factory, part stone, part brick. Major Isaac McKim, who was a shipper and a sailmaker, wrote a long letter about the superior quality of cotton duck sail cloth, *American Farmer*, 11 (September 1829): 215.

Crooks Cotton Duck Factory on the west side of Old Joppa Road and Usilton Street, a 41 x 160-foot, five-story cotton factory, was advertised in *American*, November 14, 1832. Three stories were of stone, two of brick. The plant was both powered and heated by steam; it had been conveyed to Charles Crook, Jr., and others by James Wilson and John McKim, Jr.

Charles Varlé in *View of Baltimore*, 1833, p. 84, listed City Steam Sail Duck Factory on French Street, Old Town, owned by A. Mitchell with 130 employees, 2100 spindles, and annual consumption of 250,000 lb cotton.

The *Baltimore Price Current*, June 1, 1839, reported the sale of Crooks Factory situate in Old Town, bounded on the north front by Monument Street, south by French Street, with 40 small dwellings, a capital mansion, and an ice house. The buyer was D. S. Griswold.

The Republican & Argus of April 22, 1848, reported a fire at the building “formerly known as Crooks Factory Row, Monument Street east of the Falls.” One building was occupied by a German family. Arson was suspected.

Scharf in HBCC, p. 262, reported that Crooks Cotton Factory on French Street opposite Chestnut Street, burned. A very large stone and brick building four stories high, it had not been used as a factory for some years; the oil-soaked floors caused the fire to spread. It was then the property of John Baker and John Glenn, Esq., *American*, December 16, 1851. Chestnut Street is now Colvin, while French Street is called Front. North Front Street as shown in the 1877 atlas was a remnant of the Old Joppa Road shown on the Warner and Hanna map of 1801.

The *Sun*, December 16, 1851, described the mill as a brick building “built of stone and frame a half century ago by the late Isaac McKim, and used as a cotton factory. During the War of 1812, or thereabouts, it was purchased by Mr. Charles Crook, and rebuilt by the late Isaac Swansbury, an accomplished builder. Mr. Crook occupied it for many years employing a large number of operatives. Since his vacation of the building, it remained unoccupied several years.” The *Sun* urged pulling down the weakened walls.

Claims of making the first cotton duck sail cloth in the U. S. go to the Seth Bemis Manufacturing Company of Watertown, Mass., where six English weavers in October 1809 produced the material on hand looms. See W. R. Bagnall, 1893, 1:324f. The Baltimore plant did not actually operate until 1814. This site would be difficult to identify after the building the Fallsway and the Jones Falls Expressway. It was probably between the present Bath Street and the old original bed of Jones Falls.

CROOKS MILL (11)

See Peru Mills.

CROSS MILLS ()

Abraham Jarrett advertised Cross Mills for rent immediately, *Md. Journal*, February 10, 1774. Jarrett advertised a smith’s shop and complete set of tools, *Ibid.*, December 18, 1773. [Location unknown.]

CROWTHER AND GROFF SAWMILL (4)

Isaac Crowther and William Groff were about to build a sawmill between Reisterstown and Emory Grove to produce shingles, laths, and felloes, *Reisterstown Voice*, November 3, 1877. A note in Mrs. Louise Bland Goodwin’s history album was contributed by a 5th grade student of the 1930s who reported that a Mr. Crowther ran a sawmill at Arcadia, period unspecified.

CROXALL AND BROWNING ROPEWALK (B)

Richard Croxall and Richard Browning advertised as successors of Benjamin Lowndes ropewalk and had set up their works on the old site to make patent cordage at 66 South Street, *Harford Republican*, February 26, 1835.

CRUMMER MILL (4)

Clerical error for Crumwell Mill; see below.

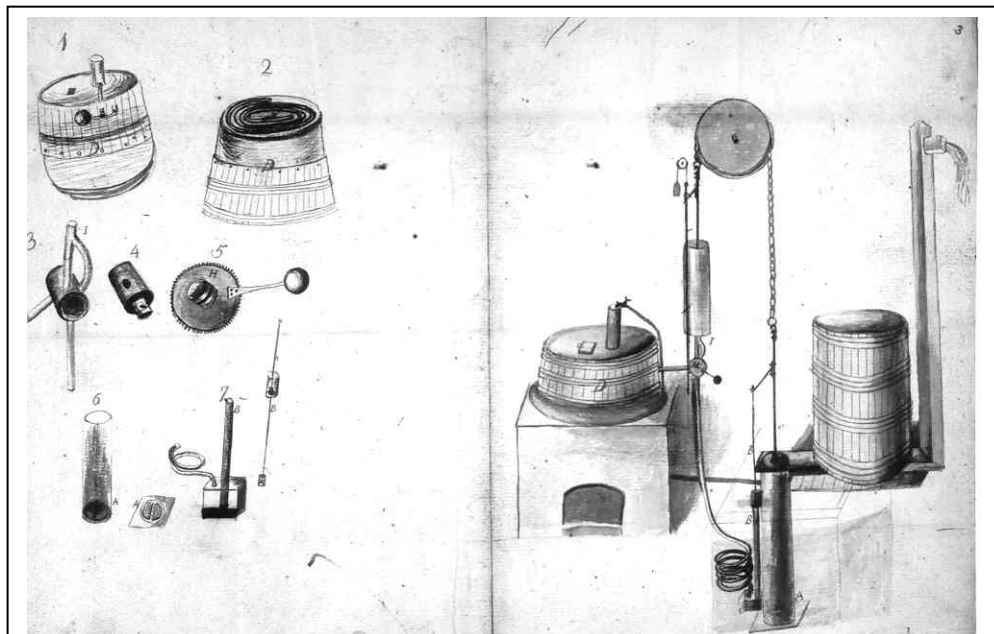
CRUMWELL MILL (4)

The 1818 Assessment of Old District 7 showed Nimrod Crumwell with a gristmill on part of Joshuas Lot tract. In 1837, Cromwell [sic] sold to George Gordon Belt, who mortgaged the place to Jeremiah Ducker (City deeds TK 324:528, MSA). Following default, trustees advertised “an old grist and saw mill 19 miles from Baltimore and 1-1/2 miles from Hanover Turnpike adjoining the lands of Kindig, Worthington, and Barr,” *American*, July 12, 1847. Ducker was highest bidder (Deeds AWB 392:142, MSA). Possibly the predecessor of the Barr and Groff Bark Mill.

An advertisement to sell Benjamin Barr’s effects in the 4th election district mentioned the “old Crummer Mill property,” *Baltimore County Advocate*, February 8, 1862.

CRUSE STEAM MILL (B)

Englehard Cruse advertised in *Md. Journal*, May 1, 1789, that he had abandoned his trade to study the “powers of steam” and “the mechanism of the steam engine, for the purpose of raising water for grist, oil, and chocolate mills, forges, manufactures, water-works, &c &c, in those places where falls and running streams are deficient.” In 1787, he had constructed a simplified steam engine. He had built another engine which he would display the next day. “It shows with how much less steam a greater quantity of water can be raised than what had hitherto been supposed. It is to serve as a model of one upon a more considerable scale, for the purpose of erecting an oil mill.” Having expended all his fortune “and sollicitous of erecting a gristmill for my family’s support,” he announced a lottery to raise the necessary capital.



Design sent to President Washington by Englehart Cruse

On May 8, Cruse announced (*Ibid.*, p. 3), “Having now my steam-engine in perfect order, I shall publicly exhibit it To-Morrow . . . at the head of the Bason, near Mr. Valck’s Warehouse.” That site was probably near the present SE corner of Charles and Pratt Streets. An advertisement of May 19 offered 3000 two-dollar lottery tickets, stating, “Englehard Cruse having had the good fortune to simplify and improve the common steam engine, is about to erect a Grist-Mill to be wrought by means of the same engine for the support of himself and his family.”

Bishop stated (HAM, 1:599), “In 1789, Engelhart Cruse petitioned Congress for exclusive privilege of making and vending an improved steam-engine invented by him for raising water for manufactories, grist mills, and the like. In the same year, he erected a steam engine near Pratt Street wharf, but the enterprise was not fully successful. On the 26th August, 1791, Mr. Cruse, Rumsey, and John Stevens of New York, each received letters patent for improvements on Savery’s steam-engine.”

Griffith’s *Annals of Baltimore* related that Christopher Cruse, aided by son Englehart, built the steam mill on Pratt Street Wharf (p. 108) and *near* that wharf (p. 127) “and ground corn as now [1821] done” but “failed for want of capital.”

The Cruse engine was little more than a steam-powered suction-producing device, invented by Thomas Savery in 1608. Such an engine had no piston and could not be directly combined with the milling equipment by any sort of shafting. Instead, the device was employed, as were Savery’s “fire engines” in England (starting about 1766), with some in use as late as 1820), to raise water to a level high enough for it to be poured into the bucketes of an ordinary mill wheel. Such pumps were not unknown in Baltimore—a “suction fire engine” was for sale by William Matthews on lower Calvert Street, *Md. Journal*, June 16, 1789.

During the period of Cruse’s exhibition, Oliver Evans was visiting Baltimore and Ellicotts Mills but made no reference to the event in his diary; Evans recorded for May 10, 11, 1789, that he had seen the Ellicotts drive a small “tube mill” for about five minutes using aa jet of steam (Bathe, Oliver Evans, p. 21). Cruse’s crude experiments may have been an American first, but two atmospheric engines designed by James Watt for the Albion Mills in London had been driving 20 millstones by direct power as early as 1786. Cruse sent President Washington a

drawing of the device in 1789 in hope of a public subsidy. (See long account in MHM, 71 (Spring 1976): 65).

CUB HILL MILL (9)

See Mitchell Mill.

CULLINGS PAPER MILL (6)

See Shaver Paper Mill.

CUNNINGHAM COTTON MFY. ()

The 1820 census of manufactures listed the Arthur Company of Arthur Cunningham with 3 looms and a millenet weaving manufactory in Old District No. 4. The works, worth \$425, had 2 hands and consumed 500 lb cotton to produce 15,000 yd of millenet for milliners at 16 cents/yard (\$2400).

CURLED HAIR FACTORY (B)

Luther M. Reynolds, mortgage holder, advertised a lot with 60 feet front on the north side of Frederick Road, 600 feet binding on Gwynns Run. There were two 3-story brick dwellings and frame shedding in the rear, formerly used as a curled hair factory and now occupied by the mortgagor, Henry C. Kaufman, *Md. Journal*, September 16, 1865.

CURTAINS MILL (B)

See Eutaw Mill.

CUNNINGHAM AND JOHNSON FOUNDRY (B)

This agricultural implement works at Barre and Light Streets took fire, *Sun*, March 6, 1854.

CURTIS MILL ()

The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 listed Joseph Curtis' heirs with parts of the tracts Elliott Chance and Norrisis Inheritance plus a gristmill worth \$150 and a sawmill \$20. The 1824-1832 Transfer Book (HR # 8356-2, MSA) for Old District 5 (folio 15) indicated that the Curtis property had been acquired from a taxpayer named Gawl, and in 1830 the same property was transferred to John Weise, Jr. [Possibly near White Hall and Gemmils.]

DALLAM AND BROWN FORGE (11)

George Brown and William Dallam took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* to build a forge mill at the mouth of Great Gunpowder Falls, November 9, 1744. The land, valued at £ 30, was in possession of John Bond, Comfort Dorsey, and John Thomas Gittings. Stephen Onion petitioned the Court of Chancery that this forge would compete with his furnace at Little Gunpowder Falls, Chancery Records, Liber 4:536ff, MSA. This works may have been the predecessor of Joppa Iron Works that was erroneously called Stephen Onion's works in RIOM, p. 151 and MGS BC (1929), p. 222. It was downstream of the Long Calm-Nottingham site at the rocky stretch of the falls.

DALLEY SAWMILL (B)

Jacob Dalley sawmill and mahogany yard burned in 1838, HBCC, p. 262.

DANCES MILL (10)

DANCE MILL ROAD

Elmer R. Haile, Jr., found Edwards' Mill in the 1823 Assessor's Field Book. He believed that it never became "debris" or went to ruin but was merely sold to the Dance family (September 25, 1975). The *Baltimore County Advocate* of January 25, 1851, mentioned "a new road past the Dance Mill [no other data].

A traditional account published in the 20th century stated that Joseph Dance built this mill on Dulaney Valley Branch in 1842, using the debris from a mill on the Edwards property. This mill stood on Prospect Hill Farm on the Dulaney Valley-Sweet Air Pike. The 1850 census listed Joseph G. Dance with \$3000 capital invested in a water mill, 2 run of stones, 1 employee, and annual output of 550 bbl flour (\$2900) and other products (\$2600).

The miller's house was built in 1853. The mill had 3 stories on the high side and two on the low side and a 27-foot overshot wheel served to grind grist or saw timber, depending on the season.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Alexander Dance with \$2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones, 2 employees, and 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 32-foot fall on a branch of the Big Gunpowder drove an 8.5 hp, 9-inch turbine at 750 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 1.2 tons meal, and 0.7 ton hominy (\$1730). The sawmill represented \$1000 capital investment and had 2 employees, 2 circular saws, and annual output of 28,000 ft lumber, 15,000 laths, and 20,000 shingles (\$1888).

The 1887 State business directory listed Alexander Dance. The turbines were found

too large for the water power available, and steam was installed in 1900. E. Scott Dance sold the mill to T. Wesley Isenock in 1902.

The *Union News* of September 14, 1918, reported, "Few of the friends of Mr. E. Scott Dance of Long Green will believe his statement that he is too old to continue the milling business, but Mr. Dance insists that it is true and that he is going to sell his mill and farm. He claims he is 74, but he doesn't look it. But when one remembers that he fought in the Confederate army, one must be convinced that he is exempt from the present draft."

E. S. Dance advertised a mill "with good local trade with water and gasoline power," *Union News*, January 11, 1919. "J. W. Isenock has bought the well known grist mill of Mr. E. Scott Dance," *Ibid.*, July 12, 1919.

The mill was closed in 1922 according to the *Jeffersonian*, October 17, 1931. This works was mostly razed in 1931 by a Mr. Horner and converted into a one-story fieldstone stable, still in use, 1975, still extant 2006.

Mr. Shearman Dance of Lutherville (August 1, 1980) informed the author that he owned the day books of Dance Mill. He knew where the dam and race survived. His mother or grandmother wrote the mill history that appeared in the *Federation PTA News*, March/April 1938. Mr. Dance said his uncle owned the mill until 1923 [actually 1919]. The uncle never put in a circular saw but used a sash saw. They got clay from Knoebel's Corner at Dulaney Valley Road. Mr. Shearman Dance also noted that there were French burr stones at the old Dance homestead. A third, one-piece stone was used as a picnic table (April 30, 1983).

DANIELS (1)

Daniels, the company town of the C. R. Daniels Company, was formerly called Alberton and before that was Elyville. Although some of the dwellings were in Baltimore County, the main mill stood in a loop of the Patapsco that put it in Howard County, and in Anne Arundel County in its earliest times. See Howard County chapter.

DARBY MILL (6)

See Upper Paper Mill.

DAVEY WINDMILL (B)

"Last week was completed in this town, a HORIZONTAL WINDMILL, the first that has been erected in North-America. This curious machine was executed by Mr. Davey and one of his sons on Philpot's Hill, for the purpose of powdering ivory-black, Jesuit's Bark, etc. . . . fig blue and blacking balls at the lowest prices . . .," *Md. Journal*, February 26, 1790. A horizontal windmill was proposed by Thomas

Gilpin in 1789, *Transactions of American Philosophical Society*, 1:405f.

DAVIES MILL (B)

See Betwood Mill.

DAVIES MILL ()

The 1850 census of manufactures of the east half of the county listed Sol. B. Davies with \$17,500 capital investment in a merchant mill with 3 hands, 3 run of stones, and water-powered output of 8862 bbl flour (\$43,247) and 21,158 bu feed (\$4669). This was before Davies built the Betwood Mill.

DAVIS MILL ()

Francis Davis had a mill of logs, 22 x 226, very old and out of repair; 2 pair of stones or burrs, tolerably good. "The other country stones very indifferent," 1798 tax list of Mine Run and Gunpowder Upper Hundreds.

DAVIS MILL (6)

See Keeneys Mill.

DAVIS MILL (1)

Probably should be Daws Mill. Francis Davis or Daws was #1685 household in the 1798 tax list and adjoined the property of Jesse Tyson.

DAVIS MILL (4)

W. H. Davis and Son had been in the feed mill business 11 years and recently purchased a hammer-type feed mill and a 25 hp electric motor; also had a corn sheller, and buckwheat mill. W. B. Townshend was manager, *Rural Power Pictorial*, August 1930, p. 10.

Ruth H. Wunder, a fifth-grader at Reisterstown wrote on April 1, 1941, "There is also a mill in Fowblesburg owned by Mr. Davis. It is connected with the store. The mill is used to grind grain. It is run by electricity. Where the blacksmith shop is located, there was a bailing house. This was used to bale straw for bed ticks." This report was in Mrs. Louise Bland Goodwin's scrapbook, now in the BCPL at Reisterstown. The report also contained a photo of the W. Harvey Davis & Sons store. The author observed this mill on November 17, 1977. It was painted gray, with white trim, just south of the Davis store (which was then closed).

DAVIS PLOW FACTORY (8)

This works was in business at least as early as 1846 per a receipt discovered by Clarence E. Clemens in the papers of Colonel James Almony who paid \$9 for a plow on October 17 of that year.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Evan Davis with \$5000 capital investment and 9 male and 1 female employee in a horse-powered works that produced 1000 plows annually from 100 tons of old iron and 300 bu coal. The material cost \$500, and output was worth \$6000. The 1850 Sidney map as well as the Hopkins atlas showed the “plow foundry” on the east side of present Belfast Road north of the junction with Western Run Road. Evan Davis advertised both the Davis Plow and the Davis Improved Plow with an illustrated notice in the *American Farmer*, July 1850.

The *American Farmer* of December 1855 (11:174) reported that Evan Davis had won the 1st premium for his Woodcock Plow at the fair of the *Maryland Agricultural Society*.

The *B. C. Advocate* of February 14, 1857, printed a letter from the Davisville correspondent who stated, “It is on the main road from Cockeyville to Black Rock Road, and contains 8 or 9 dwellings. Among which is the large and beautiful residence of Mr. Evan Davis, the proprietor of the machine shop, & intends putting up several more houses this spring. There is a large machine shop, iron foundry, 2 smith shops, 1 plow factory, 2 grist and saw mills, a post office and meeting house (Baptist) close by.”

Evan Davis of Davisville advertised he was ready to manufacture agricultural implements, plows, threshing machines, *B. C. Advocate*, February 28, 1863. Davis also participated in a plowing match at the first Timonium Fair demonstrating his “two or three-horse combined plow,” *Md. Journal*, September 13, 1879. The 1880 census of manufactures showed production of \$10,500, including 1000 plows, 300 cultivators, 10 threshers, 15 horse plows, and 50 each double-shovel plows and single-shovel plows. The works was capitalized at \$25,000 and had 12 employees working year round.

The letterhead of the plow works included a stock printer’s cut of a plow that was also used as a decoration in the *Indiana Farmer*, 7 (July 1858): 118.

The *Federation PTA News* (March-April 1938 (14:16) included an article entitled “Davisville” by B. M. Mitchell, which noted that Evan Davis was born on that property in 1802. There was once a proposal to run a railroad to Davisville. Some surviving records showed payment of \$1000.13 to the Anthracite Iron Company at Ashland. A bill from Ashland Iron Company sold Davis 2 tons of white iron at \$18 per ton, one ton of No. 3 white iron at \$21 per ton, and 2-1/2 tons of No 3 Pig Iron at \$20 a ton. There were also bills for lump coal, bit-coal, and coke. The Woodcock Plow was probably the first implement manufactured here. The Highland and the Davis Plow followed. There was once a demonstration of plowing on the farm of

Edward Scott, Jr., including cheering and speech making. This article stated, “The last old building was torn down in the summer of 1937.” The Davis mansion was supposedly copied from an ancestor’s home in Carroll County. The only known piece of Davis foundry work was an iron grate at the Davis mansion owned by Miss May Davis [1976]. A stone, 2-story storehouse survived as an apartment house on the south side of Belfast Road [2006].

See also *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (Towson, 1985) Volume I, pp. 215-217.

DAVIS SAWMILL (10)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George Davis with \$1200 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees and 2 circular saws. A 25-foot fall on Little Gunpowder Falls drove a 10 hp, 9-inch turbine at 100 rpm to cut 140,000 ft annually (\$3550).

DEAL LIME KILN (4)

H. Deal’s lime kiln was shown on Dover Road, Plate 29 of Bromley’s 1898 atlas.

DEANS MILL (11)

On October 22, 1975, the author visited the home of Mrs. C. J. (Ann) Langenfelder on Belair Road south of Kingsville and measured a grey, one-piece runner millstone, which she had moved by heavy machinery from the Broad Run meadow. The stone measured 3 feet 9 inches in diameter and was 8 inches thick, located east of the estate tenant house. Possibly this was part of a Gruppy Hollow mill or possibly the millstone imported by the Rev. Hugh Deans in the ship *Good Intent* at the time of the non-importation campaign in the 1770s.

DELCHER MILL (B)

Valentine Delcher was listed as miller in the precincts of the town on French Street, Old Town, in the 1796 directory, p. 20. In 1802, he was listed as miller at Little York Street, “beyond French Street,” a seemingly impossible combination (p. 29). George Delcher was “dealing in flour in a lane running north and south from Jones Falls to French St.” An advertisement offered the estate of Valentine Delcher, opposite Dr. Stevenson’s on the York Road, *American*, July 8, 1815. Decher was possibly a tenant at one of the Hanson Mills.

DELL BRUSH FACTORY (B)

A photo of row houses and the plant of the Samuel M. Dell & Company brush factory appeared in *Baltimore, Its Vast Advantages* (Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1929), p. 44.

DEEMS & CO. TANYARD (B)

Messrs. Deems & Co. Tanyard on Cove Street [later called Fremont Avenue] was mentioned in the *American*, July 10, 1815, Supplement, p. 1.

DELOUBERT DISTILLERY (B)

Louie Deloubert, cordial distiller, was listed at west end of Baltimore Street, 1800-1801 city directory, p. 32.

DENMEAD DISTILLERY (B)

James Holecheck discovered in an interview with Bill Boykin that the elder Boykin ran the vinegar plant. "His dad built the huge cellar fermenting tanks and he said the flooding Jones Falls made their life miserable. He also said they had their own method for disposing waste," from ms. History of Cross Keys.

DENMEAD IRON FOUNDRY (B)

Established in 1840, this was also called Denmead's Monumental Locomotive Works. W. Denmead's foundry was flooded by Jones Falls on October 4, 1847, HBCC, p. 212. "The corner of Messrs. A. & W. Denmead's iron foundry which had been exposed by excavation for the tail race of their new mill was undermined and the northern wall considerably injured. A portion of the brick arching over the race, from which the wooden centres had been removed, gave way under the action of the water," *Sun*, October 9, 1847.

In 1854, it was described as the Monument Foundry at the corner of North and Monument Streets. There were 14 forges in the smith's shop in 1857, when a roller was under construction for Abbott's rolling mill, *City Rambles*, p. 17.

The *Sun* of March 13, 1875, reported "*Important Discovery.*" e. g., "During the past days there have been interesting exhibition at the machine works of Messrs. Denmead & Co. concerning the working of steel, that is, the burning and restoring and the welding of steel by Beazell's patent. By no known process has steel been perfectly welded or restored when destroyed."

DENMEAD MILL (B)

See Monument Mills.

DENT AND SCOTT MILL (B)

Dissolution of the firm was announced following the death of George Dent, but Joseph Scott was carrying on the "milling business in his own name," *Federal Gazette*, February 18, 1799.

DEPOT MILL ()

See Index No. 64 on the 1869 Sachse bird's-eye view of the Patapsco Valley and Ellicotts Mills.

DICKEY WEAVING SHOP (B)

Patrick Dickey of Ballymena, Ireland, father of William J. Dickey, came to Baltimore in 1820 and set up weaving establishment on Saratoga Street near Poppleton, *Catonsville Times*, February 17, 1972, p. 3. The 1845 John Murphy city *Directory*, p. 35, showed Patrick Dickey as “domestic manufacturer” at 331 Mulberry Street. Dickey eventually owned several houses where he employed other weavers, as late as 1865, including houses on Rock Street and Saratoga Street. See also Scrabbletown.

DICKEYVILLE (B)

See Wetheredsville and Tschudi Mill.

DIDDENHOVER POWDER MILL ()

William Diddenhover's powder mill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$60,000 capital investment and \$8000 annual consumption of “brimstone, saltpeter, and coal,” somewhere on the east side of the county. The works used water power, had 5 employees, and \$25/month payroll, and annual output of 4000 kegs worth \$12,000.

DIEHL SAWMILL (B)

This sawmill near Mt. Hope Retreat was destroyed by fire; in the woods near the asylum, it was owned by Henry H. Diehl, *Sun*, May 18, 1903.

DILWORTH MILL (11)

The steam saw and bone mill of George Dilworth near Kingsville was burned by an incendiary and was uninsured, *Aegis*, June 28, 1878. The *Union News* of 1915, reported that George Dilworth was ill but only a few days before had been working at his sawmill near Fork.

DIVERS MILL (11)

See Peru Mill. See Crooks Mill.

DONALDSON MILL (7)

See Foster (Masemore) Mill.

DONNELLY TANNERY (8)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Patrick Donnelly tannery with \$6000 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output of 1600 sides and 60 skins (\$9750).

DONOVAN SAWMILL (9)

The *Sun* of June 16, 1858, quoting a letter published in the *B. C. Advocate*, reported that "A dam at Donovan's mill, on a branch of Cub Hill, was carried away." The *Baltimore County Herald* of May 4, 1872, reported a fire on the previous Sunday at the sawmill of Valentine Donovan near the Harford Road, about 10 miles from Baltimore City; nothing was left but "smoldering ruins." The following day, Donovan had John F. Keller and his stepson John H. Hook arrested for arson but they were released. Then Hook and Keller had Donovan arrested for threatening them. The *Md. Journal* of May 4, 1872, reported the sawmill owners as Owen and William Donovan, the fire the work on an "incendiary." The 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne both showed the Owen Donovan residence west of Harford Road (Md. 147) and another dwelling north of Cub Hill Road, probably in the present Knoll Acres subdivision.

DORSETT PAPER MILL (B)

The introduction to the G. M. Hopkins atlas, p. 34, claimed that James Dorsett's first paper mill of 1775 was in Wetheredsville, but that mill was actually in present Howard County.

DORSEYS ANCHOR FORGE ()

Aaron Levering offered a reward for the person who discharged a pistol of him back of Dorsey's Anchor Forge as he was returning from the Franklin Paper Mills, *American*, October 28, 1809.

DORSEYS FORGE (13)

See Avalon Iron Works.

DORSEYS MILL (2)

See Askew Mill.

DOUGHERTY PAPER MILL (6)

See Gists Paper Mill. Also spelled O'Dougherty.

DOVER MILL (4)

The 1783 tax list of Pipe Creek Hundred showed Thomas Matthews with part of Addition to Elledges Farm and a grist and a merchant mill. Thomas Matthews Mill in Western Run Bottoms was advertised with one water wheel, 3 pair of stones, including one of French burr; bolting cloths for manufacturing, merchant, and country work; also cooper shop, *Md. Journal*, August 24, 1784.

Richard Johns, miller, bought the place on November 27, 1792 (Deeds WG 53:655). A stray animal was reported captured “near Dover-Mills in Baltimore County,” *Ibid.*, October 29, 1793.

Colonel Johns built a warehouse at Coxville (Hampstead) to store grain from Dover Mill, and the store house later became the John Cox tavern, HBCC, p. 891. The 1798 tax list showed Richard Johns with Ellegier Farm and a mill house 40 x 36 feet; he also appeared with a gristmill in the 1818 tax list of Old District 7.

Richard Johns’ Dover Mills appeared on the 1850 Sidney and Browne map. This seems to be the “Snow Hill Mill Dam” mentioned in the 1853 survey for a Worthington Valley route for the Western Maryland Railroad (“Report on the Surveys for the Western Maryland Railroad,” p. 6, MHS Pamphlet #204). The *B. C. Advocate* of June 25, 1853, reported, “George Brown grinds away at Richard Johns mill.” The testamentary inventory for Richard Johns in 1869 included a stone grist and saw mill, large mansion, barns, and tenant house (Register of Wills Records, Inventories OPM 10:150). The 1876 tax ledger for Election District No. 6 listed John T. Johns with 600 acres and a stone grist mill and saw mill worth \$2700. The 1877 atlas showed John T. Johns’ mill on McGills Run at present intersection of Butler and Mantua Mill Roads.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George H. Lee mill with \$700 capitalization with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Piney Run drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 16 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour, 1.3 tons meal, 4.5 tons feed, and 0.5 ton hominy (\$10,860).

The Dover water was drawn from McGill’s Run, but dropped into Piney Run.

The *Md. Journal* of December 21, 1889, reported “*Worthington Valley Notes*.—The Dover Mills are undergoing an improvement. Circular saw mills, new machinery, &c. are being put in. The owners intend to manufacture quantity of lumber, &c.; this winter.”

The mill passed to Joshua Cockey in 1892 (Deeds LMB 191:399) and appeared in the Bromley atlas of 1898, Plate 41, opposite the farm of Charles T. Cockey on present Mantua Mill Road.

The *Jeffersonian* of August 7, 1926, had an article entitled “Old Time Negro” and

reported on Edward Mack of Towson who lived to be 90. He had been a slave in the Johns family in the Worthington Valley; he drove the output of the Johns Mill to Baltimore by four-horse wagon and sold it along with produce, although he was illiterate. Mack had wool suits made from home-grown sheep wool, the cloth woven at a nearby "factory." Mack's suits were cut from the same bolt as his master's."

The mill was at the NE intersection of Mantua Mill Road and Butler Road (once also called Dover Road). On December 2, 1977, there was only a shallow depression in the ground. Mr. Edward Allen, owner of the "Dover House," a home converted from the former store and commissary and post office, used the last of the building stones in his back steps (after 1952). The millstone in his yard was brought from Hampstead [an aggregate stone of one-piece construction]. Dover Mill was only a ruin when Mr. Allen lived there in 1925.

Also, Beryl Frank, "Dover Road Travels from 1783 to 1976," *The Star*, Pikesville, February 5, 1976.

DOVER TANNERY (4)

See Johns Tannery (at Dover) and Nace's Tannery.

DOWLING KILN (B)

George Dowling's lot on the Falls Road with lime kilns was valued at \$250 in 1841 assessment book of District 3, f. 29

DRAKELY CANNERY (9)

Mr. Drakely was carrying on a canning establishment on Charles Street Avenue opposite ex-Governor Bradford's estate, purchased from R. R. Boarman, Esq., canning peas, *B. C. Union*, July 9, 1881.

DRUID COTTON MILLS (B)

See Woodberry.

DUKER MILL (B)

The planning mills of Otto Duker and Bro. at President Street and Canton Avenue burned 1873, HBCC, p. 264.

DUMFERMLINE MILLS (B)

On the NW corner of Covington & Montgomery Street from 1885-1887 was a cotton mill advertised as such in city directories of 1887. It was named for a linen town in Scotland. There was equipment to weave, dye, ornament, and fringe checked table

cloths, Norman G. Ruckert, *Federal Hill*, p. 72.

DUNCAN MILL (4)

See Cockeyes Mill.

DUNGANNON WORKS (15)

The Dungannon Works of Joshua Howard, Jr., a bone dust plant, was shown in *Monumental City* located at present the Turner Station neighborhood, p. 237 (1873).

DUNNINGTON MILL (B)

This works was established in 1842 by William Augustus Dunnington in one of the buildings abandoned by the Maryland Chemical Works at Hughes & Montgomery Streets. Dunnington ground plaster for wall coating, molding, and casting. Raw material came from Nova Scotia. The *American* of October 1, 1849, reported a fire at William A. Dunnington's plaster mill at the foot of Hughes Street on South side of the basin.

The 1850 census of 15th Ward listed William A. Dunnington steam mill with \$7500 capital investment, 10 employees, and annual output of 1750 tons plaster (\$10,000) and 500,000 lb cornmeal (\$6000). Shown on north side of Hughes Street at the water's edge in the 1869 Sachse lithograph. Shown at the foot of Montgomery Street, north side, south side of Hughes Street, and east of Covington Street, in 1876 city atlas by G. M. Hopkins.

Dunnington shut down in 1895. The building was demolished in 1896 after his death. See Norman G. Ruckert, *Federal Hill*, p. 68.

DUNTY SAWMILL (11)

W. H. Duntey was listed as sawmiller at Perry Hall in the 1880 State business directory.

"Perry Hall, 11th District.-- . . . Messrs. William and John Dunty have sold out their saw mill fixtures and engine. The mill was located at the Gunpowder bridge, Belair road. Scarcity of lumber was the principal cause of their quitting business," *B. C. Union*, June 28, 1884. Possibly relates to the drying up of the Horse Ponds written about by William B. Marye. A log rolled over and broke Jacob Robertson's leg at Dunty's Saw-Mill near Perry Hall, *B. C. Union*, December 22, 1894. William Dunty, Jr., who owned the Perry Hall mansion, was on the 1896 tax ledger with a "Steam Engine and Saw Mill" worth \$300. Dunty was still owner of a steam engine worth \$280 in the 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District No. 11. Dunty sold out in 1915.

DURAND ROPEWALK (B)

The ropewalk of John Durand on Gallows Hill near Point Lane burned with \$8000 to \$10,000 loss, *American*, May 2, 1863.

DURST COTTON FACTORY (B)

The cotton wadding factory of Durst and Gruber was slightly injured by the fire that destroyed the adjoining factory of Cooke & Taylor at Fayette and Paca Streets, *American*, March 1, 1844. John Y. Durst's Cotton Batting Factory, a frame building on Ferry Road, was burned with suspicion of arson, *Sun*, October 12, 1847. Durst's cotton factory, located some distance east of Light Street on a road leading from Federal Hill to Fort McHenry burned. The interior of the building was entirely consumed, together with a large portion of its contents, *Republican & Argus*, May 24, 1851.

DUSHNE PAPER MILL (6)

See Eagle Mill.

DUSTY MILLER, THE (8)

Jonathan Hanson (jr.) patented a 100-acre tract, The Dusty Miller, in 1752 (Liber Y & S 7:24, MSA). The 1783 tax list of Middle River and Back River Hundreds showed Daniel Pennington as owner. Apparently the site that was used for Shipley Mill, but no mill appeared on the 1798 tax list. No mill was found in the 1798 tax list but only "an old bark hut" when owned by Thomas Woodcock. The "Dusty Miller" was an English dance tune, [one of the 24 melodies played by Joseph Ellicott's famous four-sided tall-case clock at Ellicotts Upper Mills].

DYER MILL (B)

Samuel Dyer was listed at 38 Commerce Street as manufacturer of Reservoir, Family, Extra, and Superfine flour in 1863-1864 directory.

OLD EAGLE FACTORY (1)

Old Eagle Factory was shown upstream of Union Factory in a map issued with the 1831 annual report of the B. & O. Railroad. It was approximately at the site of the present U. S. 40 bridge and Union Dam. See James D. Dilts, *The Great Road*, 1993, pp. 158-159 among illustrations.

EAGLE FOUNDRY (B)

George Gover, trustee, offered Eagle Foundry and Machinery for sale, at the corner of Fremont and Rumsey Streets, equipped with a 12 hp engine and boiler, *American*,

April 2, 1857.

EAGLE MILL (B)

See Crooks Duck Mill.

EAGLE MILL/FACTORY (3)

Benjamin Barney patented Benjamins Mill Lot, 56 acres in 1773. The tract began at the same point as Edward and Wills Valleys and Hills and Merrymans Pasture, Patents IC No. B, f. 17, MSA. Benjamin “Barry” was listed as owner of the lot in the 1783 tax list of Middlesex Hundred.

A mill was mortgaged in 1819 by Jesse Tyson to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank (WG 153:667); it was in the vicinity of Bellona Gunpowder Works and in 1829 was sold by the bank to Robert S. Hollins, including the tract Benjamins Mill Lot and a farm. The deed mentioned a mill race “or canal,” mill pool, and mill dam (WG 202:296). The 1833 assessment of Old District No. listed David Peden with a cotton factory worth \$5000. The mill was conveyed in 1835 by the creditors of “the insolvent debtor Robert S. Hollins” to Charles A. Buchanan. In an account of a flood, it was called Peden’s Factory, 0.5 mile above Washington Factory on Jones Falls, *American*, June 17, 1837. The *Sun* of December 12, 1840, reported that R. M. Hall & Company sold the Eagle Factory and its cotton machinery for \$8500.

In a suit against David Peden by two banks, J. P. Kenendy was appointed trustee to sell the property and in March 1841, conveyed it to the Union Bank (Deeds TK 306:321, MSA). The Eagle Factory for manufacture of cotton had been advertised in the *American*, November 17, 1840, p. 4, as being located 4.75 miles from the city limits; it was on Jones Falls, 80 yards from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad; building was 64 x 47.5 feet, three stories, plus basement; 2 floors in attic; 16-foot fall of water; 1300 spindles. There was a grist mill in the basement with 2 pair of 6-foot burr stones and a bolting machine; also 14 family dwellings.

The Eagle Mills appeared east of the Relay House near the present Lake Roland in an 1857 plat, WPC 6:58. Baltimore City’s water department acquired the factory and the annual report of the water department for 1859 showed “rent from Eagle Works,” p. 46. The city had acquired the works in connection with the Lake Roland project and advertised the mill as surplus, *Sun*, January 29, 1863, but no mill structure was mentioned in that notice.

EAGLE MILL (6)

EAGLE MILL ROAD

The site of John A. Dushane and Company Eagle Mills was on Little Gunpowder Falls at Eagle Mill Road west of Bently Springs. Eagle Mills was sued in an early pollution case, *Glatfelter-vs-Walker*, 40 Md. 1 (1870); also *Md. Digest*, 1569ff. The

atlas showed it as Glatfelters and Dushane Mill.

The *B. C. Union*, June 14, 1873, reported on the trial, “Mr. Fisher in his opening statement before the jury stated that the mill used from a half to a whole cask of bleaching powder per day which finds its way into the drain, and down into sewers and thence into the Falls. They also use sulphuric acid and other poisonous compounds. The water below is nearly black as ink; cattle can not drink it. It would destroy a pair of shoes on a person wading therein. Washing clothes in it would bring blood from the fingers in a few minutes.”

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. A. Dushane and Co. paper mill with \$20,000 capital investment, 34 employees, and annual output of 600 tons wrapping paper (\$18,000) over a 6-month season. A 17-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove a Leffel turbine 2 ft broad at 214 rpm to develop 30 hp. The tub engine had 36-inch long roll bars and 40-inch diameter rolls of 400 lb maximum capacity; 3 beaters with roll bars and rolls of same dimensions. The paper machine had 1 cylinder 48 inches wide; 2 boilers and 2 engines of 66 hp.

The works was also described in Hays, *City of Baltimore, A Half-Century of Progress*, p. 207 (1887). John A. Dushane Company had started as a partnership with Thomas H. Tolson and the home office was 40 South Charles Street. The various plants in Carroll, Baltimore, and Howard Counties (Caledonian, Ivy, and Woodbine Mills) employed 400 persons and turned out 12,000 pounds of paper per diem. The firm also served as agent for out-of-town manufacturers. Eagle Mills was said to have had the most modern equipment of its time. It burned October 19, 1924, with \$18,000 loss to the then owner, Charles M. Mayers. The last operating owner had been W. O. Webber.

EAGLE WORKS (B)

See Baltimore Eagle Works for the chemical plant near North Avenue.

EALER POTTERY (B)

Ann Ealer offered to rent the old established pottery in Carpenters Alley (formerly Whiskey Alley), *American*, February 5, 1829.

EBAUGH MILL (4)

The 1818 Assessment of Old District 7 showed William Chineworth with parts of Elms Chance and the tract “I Will I Will Not,” on which there was a gristmill worth \$100; this property was apparently the site of Ebaugh’s Mill of 1850. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Wm. B. Ebaugh grist and saw mill with \$8000 capital investment, 2 employees, and water-powered output of \$11,200 in flour, meal, and plank. The atlas showed the G. Ebaugh saw and grist mill on Patapsco Falls and Mount Gilead Road, east side of the road, north bank. Only a ruined house on the

west side of the road could be identified in 1971. The atlas showed Henry S. Stanbaugh as mill occupant in 1877.

Stanbaugh, a miller from Pennsylvania, had settled in the county in 1859. Martenet's 1862 map of Carroll County had spelled the name Stambaugh, showing the mill SE of Mt. Gilead Church west of Woodensburg.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed H. Stanbaugh mill with \$2000 capital investment with 2 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 50% custom business. An 18-foot fall on Patapsco Run drove two 11-inch turbines at 345 rpm to develop 25 hp. Output was 50 bbl flour, 48 tons meal, and 10.3 tons feed (\$1880). The sawmill worth \$500 was listed on Bond Run with a gang of 3 saws plus a circular saw; the turbines were 11 inches broad. Output was 100,000 ft lumber and 30,000 laths (\$920).

EBAUGH MILL (6)

Ephraim Ebaugh was listed as a paper manufacturer in the atlas patron list, giving his address as Paper Mills Post Office; he had settled in the county in 1849.

ECKERT TANYARD (6)

The Transfer Book No. 2 for Election District No. 6 listed for 1847, folio 2, "Stock in Trade Tanyard—Wm. Eckert . . . \$650." The 1850 census of manufactures listed Wm. Eckert's tannaery with \$1000 capital investment, 3 employees, horse-powered production, and annual output of 3600 sole and upper leathers (\$3600) made from 600 hides.

ECKHARDT TANNETY (4)

John Eckhardt's tannery was shown in the 1877 atlas on the west side of Hanover Pike below the crossing of the Western Maryland Railroad. A native of Germany, Eckhardt had settled in the county in 1847. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Eckhardt's tannery with \$15,000 capital, 5 employees, 15 hp engine, and annual output of 1600 sides and 700 skins (\$9800).

EDWARDS MILL (8)

See Shipley Mill.

EDWARDS MILL (10)

See Dance Mill.

EHMAN & BURCH SAWMILL (B)

Report of a fire at a new sawmill in South Baltimore, *Gazette*, September 9, 1870.

ELDER MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills.

ELGAR'S SELF-REEFING WINDMILL (B)

The Baltimore *Sun* of October 9, 1855, contained the following:

Self-Reefing Wind Mill. – Our late attention has recently been drawn to a machine, which justifies its title to this name, erected by our townsman, Mr. Elgar, and now working at the intersection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track with West Pratt Street. The aim in its construction is that the same agent—the wind—which causes the motion originally, shall, as its force increases, diminish the surface upon which it acts, so as to afford an effective pressure, and of course a rate of revolution nearly constant in light as well as in highest winds; thus allowing work in all kinds of weather and preventing all injury or risk in storms. This aim it is obvious, comprehends all the uniformity and security so desirable in machines of this sort; and its attainment placed the mechanical agency of the atmosphere hitherto so irregular and of such limited avail in the rank of moving forces that may be generally and economically applied to the use of men.

The mechanical application of correct principles towards this attainment by the ingenious inventor appears novel and remarkable for simplicity and appropriateness; and from the gratification we have experienced in its inspection and in seeing how well the difficulties of such a problem have been met and mastered, we can safely recommend to others to go and do likewise.

The Diehlman file of the MHS has an index card showing that John Elgar lived 1780-1858. He was born at Sandy Spring, Montgomery County Maryland and was a mechanic and inventor of railroad devices. He was associated with Ross Winans, owner of a Baltimore locomotive works; also a reference to *Annals of Sandy Spring*, 4:487

ELLICOTT ALUM AND COPPER WORKS (B)

This works had recently been started on Whetstone Point by Messrs. Ellicotts, *Picture of Baltimore*, (1832), p. 121.

ELLICOTT AND BURGESS MILL (B)

This works came to be called Burgess Mill, q. v.

ELLICOTTS FURNACE (B)

The furnace was shown at Locust Point, foot of Hull Street, on Poppleton's 1851 city map. John Ellicott put up the first rolling mill at his blast furnace in Baltimore and is said to have been the first in the country to utilize waste heat arising from the furnace gas as an agent for economical generation of steam, *Andrew Ellicott*, p. 11.

ELLICOTTS IRON MILLS (B)

Iron water pipes were manufactured here in 1811, HBCC, p. 216. In an article called "Maryland Iron," the *American* of June 2, 1841, reported that authorities from Harrisburg purchased pipes for their water system from the iron works of Messrs. Ellicott in Baltimore City, iron made from Maryland ore. The *Sun* of April 28, 1843, reported an explosion of a steam pipe in Ellicott's iron works opposite the county wharf. John F. Eversman was almost suffocated by steam.

The *Sun* of October 14, 1847, noted that the steam was now issuing without offensive noise from the Iron Mills of Messrs. Ellicotts on City Block.

"At Work Again. – The Messrs. Ellicott's Rolling Mills, in Block street, which have been suspended for a few weeks, in consequence of the destruction of the fly wheel, are again in full operation, the damage sustained having been thoroughly repaired," *Republican & Argus*, October 24, 1849.

The 1850 census of the 2nd Ward listed T. H. and B. Ellicott Rolling Mill for manufacturing of iron with \$60,000 capital investment, 2 high-pressure engines (10 and 100 hp), 7 puddling furnaces, 12 sets of rollers, 2 heating furnaces. Annual output was 1325 tons of bars (\$82,150); 1455.2 tons of plates (\$65,201), and 76 tons billets (\$4180).

The *Sun*, June 3, 1854, reported "Terrible Accident . . . at Ellicott rolling mill . . . Block Street . . . breaking up old castings . . . [using] a hammer like that of a pile driver . . . Thomas J. Thompson, weigh-master, was watching the hammer fall and had his forehead crushed in by a fragment . . ."

An advertisement in the *Sun*, April 20, 1855, placed by G. L. Dulany and Orville Horowitz, Trustees, offered the Baltimore City Rolling Mill on a square of ground at Fells Point, immediately at the mouth of Jones Falls, bounded by block Point and Dock Streets, the building 200 feet long by 120 feet wide. A long technical description followed.

The tour book, *City Rambles*, 1857, listed the Fagley, Heird and Company iron rolling mill and steam forge at the City Block. The main building was 160 x 90 feet with a 3-ton Naysmith hammer. The works also had (1) three double puddling furnaces, (2) 1-ton Kirk hammer, (3) heating furnace, (4) 60-horse power rollers, (5) steam powered shears. Product was car wheels and axles. It was called Baltimore

Forge in Bishop's HAM, 3:569.

ELLICOTTS IRON WORKS (1)

Located next to Smith Tanyard on the north bank of Patapsco just upstream of Ellicott City, the Ellicott Iron Works or rolling and slitting mill was built in 1806 to manufacture nails, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 16. George Ellicott took over in 1807, *History of Fox, Ellicott, and Evans Families*, p. 68. The *Baltimore Evening Post* of October 1, 1807, contained an advertisement by Andrew and Thomas Ellicott that they were rolling and slitting iron. Joseph Scott's *Geographical Description of Md. & Del.* in 1807, stated, "The proprietors have in considerable forwardness, a mill for rolling and slitting iron. It is expected that it is situated on so large a stream, and having the command of all the water, it will be able to do as much work as any mill in the United States."

The *American* of March 24, 1808, contained an advertisement placed by Andrew and Thomas Ellicott for "Baltimore Rolling and Slitting Mill," which stated, "The subscribers are daily receiving from the manufactory a complete supply of 3d. 4d., 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d 10d 12d. and 20d. Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails. Also spoke and nail rods of all sorts . . . Philadelphia prices . . . execute orders (if more than a ton)" [The weight of iron was expressed the old pennyweight terms.]

John P. Craig, in *Agricultural Museum*, 2 (November 1811), listed "The slitting iron, rolling, and nail factory of Ellicott & Co. on Patapsco, with fifty thousand dollars capital."

The Fitzhugh notebooks [later acquire by MHS, Special Collections] contained the note, "Millwrights began to repair Slitting Mill 6th mo., 27th 1815." Another note read, "2nd mo. 23d. 1822 . . . wheelwright & blacksmith shop both injured . . . turnpike entirely under water . . . part of the Upper Mills are carried away . . ."

Niles Register reported (5:207) on November 12, 1813, that a machine at Ellicott's mill was cutting 1200 nails per minute, "more perfect than any heretofore furnished." Scharf in HBCC, p. 434, noted, "Georeg Ellicott, Baltimore, received a patent, Sept. 20, 1816, for rolling bar iron edgeways."

The 1818 Assessment of Old District No. listed Elias, George, and John Ellicott with the Slitting Mill Proeprty, 20-1/2 acres, West Ilchester, 223-1/4 acres, Timber Land, 20 acres, Diamond, 5 acres, Square, 8 acres, and Magnet, 60 acres, total value \$4824.75.

Unfortunately the 1820 census of manufactures data is mixed with that of Avalon. The population census listed the Patapsco Rolling & Slitting Mills & Nail Manufactory of Ellicott & Co. (folio 205).

E. T. Ellicott, Nathaniel H. Ellicott, and George Ellicott, Jr., advertised in the

American, February 28, 1828, to sell a $\frac{3}{4}$ interest of a Tavern House, Atkinson Oil Mill, School House, and part of the three rolling mills upon the main falls of the Patapsco, ten miles from Baltimore, the estate of John Ellicott. A view of the iron works appears incidentally in the poster and newspaper advertisement for McLoughlin's lottery. A simplified wood cut of Robert Cary Long's illustration appeared in the *American*, October 7, 1834, turned on its side to fit in one column. A recent reprint, credited to Celia M. Holland's collection appeared in the *Ellicott City Bicentennial Journal*, in 1972. This illustration showed the Patapsco Female Seminary building before it was actually constructed. A good reproduction of the large R. C. Long illustration is found in Joetta M. Cramm, *A Pictorial History of Howard County*, p. 122.



Ellicotts Iron Works from anonymous water-color, courtes of F. Brennan Harrington

A 1/15th interest in a rolling mill and tilt hammer at Ellicotts Mills was advertised as the property of William Ellicott, *American*, July 30, 1838. The *Howard Free Press*, March 27, 1841, reported, “John & James Gaw had taken part of the machine shop formerly carried on by J. Ellicott & Sons to perform wood and iron turning to produce power and hand loom shuttles.

R. Mickle, Trustee, advertised in the *American*, September 14, 1842, to sell the tracts Mount Misery and the rolling mills, with a 14-foot fall, water wheels, dam, buildings, machinery, three stone and five log and frame dwelling houses, and two framed barns.

The *Ellicotts Mills Free Press*, quoted by the *American* of November 10, 1843, reported, “A man named James Enis was detected yesterday morning by George Ellicott, Esq., stealing iron from the Rolling Mills in this town, and was held to bail in the sum of \$500.” The rolling and slitting mill was acquired by Robert Miller, Jr., in 1843 (AWB 351:378).

The *Sun* of May 24, 1843, stated, “*A Sign of Better Times.* – We understand that a company of gentlemen of this city have purchased that valuable property, in Baltimore county, opposite the village of Ellicotts Mills, known as the Rolling Mills, for the purpose of putting them in operation in a few weeks. They have been idle for three or four years. Should this prove correct, it will give employment to a number of industrious men who have been without work for a long time.”

The *American* of December 12, 1843, quoted the *Ellicotts Mills Free Press* in stating that the long unoccupied rolling mills had been purchased by William P. Jenks, Esq. Granite Manufacturing Company bought the plant in 1846. The mill was subsequently replaced by a the Granite Cotton Factory.

ELLICOTTS MILL/MILLS (B)

For the trio of Ellicott Mills on Gwynns Falls, see Three Mills.

ELLICOTTS MILLS (B)

For the Ellicotts Mills on Jones Falls, see Woodberry (Union Mill, Red Merchant Mill, and White Hall Flouring Mill).

ELLICOTTS MILLS (1)

The mill owners homes, former mill workers’ houses, and present doughnut factory [1976] of DCA Food Industries, Inc., and the Wilkins Rogers Mill were on the Baltimore County bank of Patapsco River, although the churches, courthouse, post office, stores, station, and elegant 19th Century mansions are on the Howard County side. Some workers houses survive on the road to Oella. Jonathan Ellicott’s house

survived until the 1972 flood, leaving only George Ellicott's house. The dam was upstream of the Frederick Avenue Bridge, and some of the mill race survives. The outline of Ellicott Mills and Ellicott County history is as follows based on the sources cited:

1. The first Andrew Ellicott of Devonshire settled in Bucks County, Pa., in 1731; he was a prominent and wealthy member of the Society of Friends.
2. John Ellicott and Andrew Ellicott II surveyed lands between the Patapasco and the Blue Ridge on horseback in the 1760s looking for mill seats and they later promised Charles Carroll of Carrollton to build mills if he would turn from tobacco to wheat. Carroll had 10,000 acres available. This was an important step in the decline of tobacco as the single crop, HM, 2:46. Carroll was apparently also a financial backer of the Ellicotts.
3. The Ellicott brothers, John, Joseph, and Andrew II, purchased all water power for 2 miles each side of the mill site, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 4. They shipped their equipment from Philadelphia to Head of Elk, and by barge to Elkridge Landing, also called Patapsco, even though Baltimore Town was an established port of entry. They transported the equipment bodily for the last mile to the "Hollow" (p. 5) where they built a sawmill for building timbers (p. 7) and by 1774 they were ready to grind wheat (p. 10). [These accounts speak of landing materials at Elkridge but that would have placed the shipments on the south bank of the river; more likely, the landing opposite Elkridge, called Rag Landing, would have been the logical place for delivering materials to be used on the north bank of Patapsco.
4. The first wheat ground was from the Ellicotts' own farms, since the local planters of Elkridge and Upton were growing only enough wheat for their own tables. A small mill at Elkridge Landing served the area before the Ellicotts came. Other planters had corn ground at home by slaves; hominy was beaten by hand; neither method involved paying wages or tolls.
5. The Ellicott ledgers showed that the first customer was William Lux Bowly, who on December 4, 1774, bought 100 barrels of flour at 17 Shillings and charges, FAACHC, p. 497.
6. In 1774, Joseph Ellicott withdrew from the firm after a division of the Property, bought Hoods Mills upstream, and established Ellicotts Upper Mills (q. v.) in present Howard County. His estate was called Fountainvale.
7. At their own expense, the Ellicotts opened a road for wagons to reach Baltimore, a 10-mile distance. After a survey by George Ellicott, they built a road to Frederick. When the road passed the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, he judged that wheat would be more profitable than tobacco.

8. The Ellicott road building crews were fed from rolling kitchens, supplied with bread baked at Ellicotts Mills. The roads were kept in repair by wheelbarrow men, convicts under armed supervision of overseers. Two overseers were murdered. The jailbirds were cooped up at night in shacks built along the road. This road became part of the approaches to the National Road, the Federal project designed to reach the Ohio River.
- 9, The brothers established Ellicott and Company Store and built a school. For overseas shipments, they built a wharf at Pratt and Light Streets in Baltimore. They constructed the wharf by walling up a pier and filling it with the mud scooped out of the adjoining marshland to cut a channel. "The Long History of Baltimore's Inner Harbor," *Sun*, July 8, 1946. They also established iron works.

Jonathan Ellicott was head of the firm by 1789. The mill was the largest of its time, 1050 cwt, and the Ellicotts were the first to adopt the Oliver Evans revolutionary scheme of employing the power that ran the mill stones to also convey the product about the plant. Many of the features of the Evans patented system of automation were worked out at Ellicotts Mills before 1790, *What's Cooking*, DCA House organ, October-November 1963.

10. The 1798 tax list showed Ellicotts and Company with part of Mt. Unity, occupied by Henry Miller, with (1) frame coal house, (2) sawmill, 60 x 14, (3) stone mill house, 100 x 36 feet, and (4) stone store house with cellars, 53 x 33.
11. Oliver Evans (1755-1819), a native of Delaware, was a technological genius and had invented a form of steam engine which he demonstrated to the Maryland General Assembly in 1786. On May 4, 1789, Evans visited Ellicotts Mills, both Upper and Lower, to interest the family in steam power. John Ellicott had experimented with a steam boiler, which having its escape valve bolted shut, exploded and cost him an arm; he was "pursuing his favorite philosophical investigations," *Md. Journal*, January 3, 1792.

Evans observed the Ellicotts' own inventions in milling and suggested some improvements. The Ellicotts had already invented a continuous screw for mixing flour in the bolting chest. In a later court action, they claimed Evans had stolen this idea; Evans however viewed the screw system as rather elementary and not pertinent to a fully automated mill system.

The Maryland General Assembly granted a patent to two Evans devices, the elevator and the hopper boy, *Laws of Md.*, Kilty, Vol. I, Chapter XXI, 1787. The Evans automated mill was described in his book of 1795, *The Young Mill-wright and Millers Guide*. His patented system included:

- a. The elevator
- b. The conveyer

- c. The hopper-boy
- d. The drill
- e. The descender.

These devices carried the wheat along by endless straps fitted with buckets, and by rakes, troughs, and continuous screw mechanisms to channel the grain from farm cart or ship's hold to the millstone box without human labor. The hopper boy was a 12-foot revolving rake that pushed the ground meal from the loft floor where it emerged from the conveyor spout and funneled it down a chute to the bolting chest. It was necessary to stir and ventilate the freshly ground meal to allow moisture and heat to escape. The mechanical hopper boy replaced the live employee of the same job description.

Evans also had a set of cocentric revolving screens used with a fan to sift grain and blow off any debris, garlic, or cockle lighter or of larger diameter than wheat. He had methods of bolting, or sifting, flour; methods of re-grinding meal; and elaborate instructions for the design of efficient water wheels. He served as a mail order consultant on constructing new mills. After his death in 1819, no important developments in milling emerged until the 1870s, when the "New Process" of purifying middlings came along, followed in the 1880s by the steel roller units that replaced millstones altogether. The fifth chapter of the Evans book was written by Thomas Ellicott of Bucks County and gave a bill of materials for building a typical mill of about 36-foot width. The fifth chapter plans helped standardize American mill designs for decades.

Bishop in HAM, 1:147, stated that the Ellicotts saved \$4875 annually by the Evans improvements and brought output to 325 bbl/diem.

12. The family testified to the value of the Olover Evans inventions in the *Young Mill-Wright*, p. 125:

"We do certify that we have erected Oliver Evan's new-invented mode of Elevating, conveying, and cooling meal, &c. As far as we have experienced. We have found them to answer a valuable purpose, well worthy the attention of any person concerned in merchant, or even extensive country mills, who wishes to lessen the labor and expense of manufacturing wheat into flour.

**John Ellicott
Jonathan Ellicott
George Ellicott
Nathaniel Ellicott**

**Ellicott's Mills, Baltimore County
State of Maryland, Aug. 4, 1790."**

- This statement was introduced into a patent infringement suit at Baltimore in November 1812 by Evans-vs- Samuel Robinson and Charles C. Jones, although the Ellicotts and their relatives the Tysons entered the case to deny the unique character of the inventions. The Ellicott testimonial was also included on a printed broadside used by Evans to advertise the system.
13. A French traveler, M. Ferdinand M. Bayard in *Voyage Dans L'Interieur Des Etats Unis Pendant L'Ete de 1791*, described the lonlieness at "Hellicotts Lower Mill" and noted that "The profits that one can obtain from a mill in this place makes the owner indifferent to the horrors which are thick about him . . . he lives contentedly in his frightful retreat; the noise of the waters which wear away the rocks does not disturb his sleep at all," quoted in *Raid on Ellicotts Mills*, p. 26.
 14. The post office was established on the Baltimore County side of the river in 1797. The postmarks read ELLICOTTS L. MILLS, ELLICOTT'S P. MILLS, ELLICOTTS P. MILLS, and ELLICOTT MILLS (beginning 1842). Postal records show "Ellicotts" and "Ellicotts Lower Mills" as the station name. In the 1830s, the post office was moved across into Howard District of Anne Arundel County, *Postal Markings of Md.*, p. 83. "P. Mills" stood for Patapsco, not Paper.
 15. An interested spectator of the mills was Benjamin Banneker, who ca. 1775 became "enthralled" by the moving parts, Silvia A. Bedini, *Benjamin Banneker*, pp. 59, 65.
 16. Ellicott & Company advertised ground plaster at their mills nine miles from Baltimore, *Baltimore Telegraph & Daily Advertiser*, August 3, 1803.
 17. The company sold off land which was used to establish Smiths Tanyard and the Union Mfg. Co. (Oella) and leased land for Atkinsons Mill, oil and wool-carding works. The first flour mill burned in 1809, as reported in the *American* of January 12: "Fire. Last night a fire was discovered in the middle of Messrs. Elliott's upper mill on the Frederick-town road about ten miles from Baltimore. The very valuable property and a quantity of stock were consumed. There appears no reason to attribute the unfortunate occurrence to any other cause than accident." There was also a report in the *Federal Gazette*, January 11, 1809.
 18. The lower mil property was distributed by deed of partition to Jonathan Ellicott in severally by Elias Ellicott, George Ellicott, and John Ellicott of John (Deeds WG 119:230ff). This document split up West Ilchester, Cuckold Makers Palace Enlarged, and Grimes Choice. Jonathan Ellicott paid \$5000 to the other parties to equalize shares; he was to have part of West Ilchester including the dwelling he lived in; also "the new

Patapsco Mill, erected in 1809 as marked on one of its cornerstones and also the Country Mill Plaster Mill Saw Mill Store house and barn lately occupied by the parties to these presents under the firm of 'Ellicott and Company' and the stone dwelling house now in possession and occupation of John Ellicott of Andrew together with sundry buildings and improvements."

Also mentioned at this date were the Slitting Mill and Slitting Mill Dam and "the mill formerly occupied by Brown and Cornthwait." The deed reserved to Jonathan "the right to collect and mill flour and build mills" in the Ellicott City area "except the Brown and Cornthwait mill shall not be debarred from grinding grists or Country work," f. 231ff.

19. In 1813, Oliver Evans brought suit against the Ellicotts for patent infringement. John Ellicott had died and was succeeded by son John. The younger generation built other mills on Gwynns Falls and failed to take out a license with Evans for his patented features. A 5-day trial in Federal Court in Baltimore rusted in \$1000 award to Evans and the enjoinder to the defendants to take out a license, *Oliver Evans*, Bathe & Bathe, p. 230.

Evans' attorneys in the suit against the Ellicotts were William Pinkney and Robert Goodloe Harper. The Ellicotts were defended by Richard Ridgely and Luther Martin, HBCC, p. 375. Scharf declared that the Ellicotts were victims of Evans' "duplicity" and that *they* were the actual inventors, *Ibid*. Martha Ellicott Tyson, author of *The Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, writing in 1865, refused to believe the decision of the court.

Some of the anti-Evans statements from *Niles Register* are reproduced in *The Founders of Ellicotts Mills* by John S. Tyson (John McGrain, ed.), 1994, privately printed for the MHS. This book is a compilation of Tyson's history serialized in the *Howard District Free Press*, serialized in 1847.

20. Ellicotts Mills was the first terminus of the B.& O. Railroad in 1830, and its passenger station is described as the oldest in the U. S. In 1833, Varlé's View of Baltimore, p. 101, described the three Ellicotts Mills as equipped with six pair of 7-foot stones in the first mill and five pair in both the second and third mills. Total output was 100 bbl/diem. The 1834 lottery poster designed to advertise the properties of Mr. McLaughlin presented a scene looking upriver, away from the mills. A small version was published in the *American* of October 7, 1834.
21. During the panic of 1837, the 14.7-acre property was taken over by Charles Carroll (III, grandson of the Signer, Charles Carroll of Carrollton) and by Charles Gambrell, WPA *Guide*, p. 328. Henry K. Sharp stated in *The Patapsco River Valley, Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland* that the Ellicotts were deep in debt even before the financial panic, p. 20.

The mills were conveyed to the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland on November 17, 1842, by Grafton L. Dulany and Robert Mickle, trustee. The bank deeded the mill to Charles Carroll on October 31, 1844, for \$31,500, including 14.75 acres (Deeds YK 348:64, MSA). The deed included “the Mill commonly called the Patapsco Mill, the Chesapeake Mill and the Howard Plaster Mill and all other buildings.” During the panic, the mills had been owned for a year by Shaw, Canby, and Co.

Carroll consigned the flour to Gambrill, to whom he eventually gave control of the mills. They entered a partnership in 1844 with Carroll as the silent partner. Carrolls Mills appeared on the 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Brown and also on the 1863 military map. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Patapsco Mills as a merchant mills with \$125,000 capital investment, 12 hands, and water-powered output of \$270,000 in flour. A very early photograph in the series “American Stereograph Views” was marked “Ellicott’s Mills, Md.,” and was published in 1858 by Frederick and William Langenheim. It showed a commercial building with two-decker galleries and also a mill with three dormers facing a river, reproduced in William Welling *Photography in America: The Formative Years 1839-1900* (Thomas Y. Crowell: New York, 1978), p. 128.

22. *The Raid on Ellicotts Mills*, a souvenir program of the Howard County Historical Society, May 12, 1962, commemorated General Benjamin Butler’s seizure of the Relay House and the capture of an experimental steam cannon built by Ross Winans that was being shipped to Harpers Ferry by Southern sympathizers.
23. In 1868, Charles Carroll of Doughoregan died, and that year on July 24, severe damage was done by a flood reported in the Ellicott City paper *Common Sense*, July 29. *Harpers Weekly*, August 8, 1868, carried a drawing of “The Maryland Flood,” showing the Ellicott Mill washing away. The mill was repaired, but 32 buildings and 43 lives had been lost. After the flood, the Carroll heirs sold out to Charles A. Gambrill and his nephews, Richard G. and Patrick H. Magill, trading as Charles A. Gambrill and Co. (Also HM, 3:707).

The *Md. Journal* of December 5, 1868, reported, “The ruins of the late flood at Ellicott City is rapidly disappearing. The Howard County *Record* says that the walls of Gambrill’s flour mill are completed and the millwrights are putting in the machinery and it is thought the mill will be in operation by the 1st of January next. Daniel J. McCauley Esq., . . . building a large cooper shop . . . [to] employ 60 hands”



Harpers Weekly, August 8, 1868, illustration of the flood.

This deed executed by John Lee Carroll (later Governor of Md.) acting as trustee, resulted from a decree in the case of Carroll-vs-Gambrill. Sale price was \$40,000 (November 21, 1868). The deed mentioned (a) the slitting mill, (b) the Chesapeake Mill, (c) the Patapsco Mill, (d) the old Burnt Mill, (e) a rolling mill, and (f) the Howard Plaster Mill. The original tract was entitled West Ilchester (Towson Deeds EHA 59:467). The tract West Ilchester was a re-survey of all the property the Ellicotts had accumulated by 1803 (AA Patented Certificates No. 1673, MSA). Its beginning point was across the river in present Howard County, and therefore the patent record was filed under Anne Arundel County at the MSA.

- 24. Charles A. Gambrill had been born February 1796 on Severn in Anne Arundel County. He entered a store in Frederick as a clerk at age 15; he married the daughter of Judge Augustus Shriver of Frederick. He took**

charge of the Warren Cotton Factory. His wife died early, and he then married the daughter of Colonel George M. Eichelberger of Frederick in 1836. Going into the commission business in Baltimore, he formed a connection with Charles Carroll III in marketing the output from Ellicotts Mills, *Monumental City* (1873), p. 615.

25. Thomas Ellicott had been reviled in an anonymous poem of 1836 that reflected indignation over the conduct of his bank; in recent years Dr. Carl Bode attributed the verses to Severn Teackle Wallis; it was quoted in *Larobe His Life and Times*, p. 408:

Heroic Poem Dedicated to the Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland

When the Devil Had Started at Elicotts Mills
And Stopped at Ellicotts Store
He thought he was doomed to ride and run
Betwixt Ellicotts -- ever more.

Old Nick went to the Capital
To get rid of the Ellicott Name
And were you half as wise as the Devil
You'd endeavor to do the same.

26. The Gambrills made elaborate improvements and in the 1877 atlas showed R. G. and P. H. Macill as owners. The mill was called Patapsco Mill-A of the Gambrill chain and boasted the oldest brand name in the country. In 1875, a Corliss engine was installed and the Sun of November 27, 1875, reported, "The ponderous machinery to be used in the addition to the Patapsco flour mill, at Ellicott City, is being put in. The brick smoke tower, 92 feet high, has been erected. The new mill will be in operation in January. A photograph of the new mill and its chimney attributed to Bachrach was reproduced in Warren & Warren, *Maryland Time Exposures*, 1984, p. 111. In 1882, roller machinery that enabled the mill to compete with Western wheat. The 1887 State business directory listed as millers at Ellicott City: Samuel F. Burgess, B. F. House, and R. N. Wharry (Cf., Wharry Iron Factory and Burgess Mill under Howard County). The chimney for the steam engine survived into the early 21st Century.
27. The *Ellicott City Times* had an item about the Gambrill Warehouse and elevator, April 19, 1879. Gambrill & Company were building a 40 x 56-foot warehouse near the Patapco Mill, *Ibid.*, May 10, 1879. The times described the five-story warehouse on September 13, 1879, and again on December 20, 1879. Also reported in the *Towson Md. Journal*, April 19, 1879.
28. The *Sun* of May 30, 1889, reported, "Buried under a Mountain of Rocks,"

when James Brass, an employee of C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co. was buried while excavating a foundation of a new grain elevator; the rocks gave way, but he was rescued,

29. **“Another Elevator at Ellicott City. – The C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company of Ellicott City are digging the foundation for a new grain elevator to hold 150,000 bushels, besides the present elevator, which holds 60,000 bushels. A new bridge across the Patapsco, and rails along side the elevator will allow of ready handling of both flour and grain. The new bridge will be finished about May 10th. There will be track scales and every modern convenience for handling the product of the mills without delay,”** *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 13, 1889.
30. **The *American Miller* of December 1, 1890 (18:850) reported, “C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co.” was buying “the Richmond Mill Cleaner and Aspirator, the Howes and Ewell Cockle Machine, Richmond Adjustable Grain Scourer and Polisher, Butler rolls, reels of several patents, the Richmond Mfg. Co.’s Bran Duster and Collector, Dawson’s Automatic Centrifugal Feeder”**
31. **“Walter S. Hinman, one of the head millers at C. A. Gambrill & Co.’s Mill at Ellicott City, Md., was repairing some machinery in the wheat pit, April 1, when a portion of a broken shaft fell upon him, inflicting serious injuries,”** *American Miller*, May 1, 1890 (18:337).
32. **“The C. A. Gambrill Co. of Baltimore, is improving its flour mill at Ellicott City, Md.,”** *American Miller*, 19 (July 1, 1891): 488.
33. **“Charles Davis . . . at Ellicott City . . . employee of C. A. Gambrill . . . killed . . . on February 22 . . . caught in power car puller,”** *American Miller*, 24 (March 1, 1896): 224.
34. **Gambrill’s brands in 1894 were:**
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Patapsco Superlative | Orange Grove Extra |
| Medora High Grade Winter Patent | Pimlico (Graham or unbolted) |
| Rolands Choice Patent | Baldwin Family |
| Patapsco Family Patent | Mapleton Family |
| Cape Henry Family Patent | Seven Mills Extra |
| Patapsco Extra | Howard Mills Extra |
| North Point Family | Camden Super |
| Chesapeake Extra | |
| Patapsco Mills Choice White Corn Meal. | |
35. **“C.A. Gambrill has closed its flouring mill at Ellicott City, Md.,”** *American Miller*, 23 (March 1, 1895): 229.

36. Gambrill literature describes the mill as having been rebuilt in 1906 with a capacity of 2000 bbl/diem or 2000 bags of corn products. This mill burned in 1916 and was rebuilt in 1917 with 2400 cwt capacity.
37. "The C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co. of Baltimore, Md., will place a Nordyke and Marmon Co. No. 5 Upright Bran Duster in its Ellicott City Mill," *American Miller*, 27 (September 1899): 723.
38. Albert Gambrill, vice president of C. A. Gambrill, died on May 29 at age 55, *American Miller*, 28 (July 1, 1900): 557.
39. During World War I, the Macgill Milling Company was manufacturing pancake flour and had contracted for several carloads of sugar at 21 cents per pound; the contract was still in force when the price of sugar fell to 4 cents per pound. Attempting to break the contract, a suit followed. Losing the suit put the company in financial straits, and the mills were put up at auction. The Catonsville *Argus* of December 3, 1921, reported the bankrupt status of the C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company and the appointment of receivers.
40. The plant was bought by Morris Schapiro and Co., operating as Continental Milling Company. The new mill had a production of 350,000 bbl/annum of Patapsco flour. Specialized products were Pat-A-Cake, Hi-Spy (buckwheat), and Pan-Tex. Also stock feed. Officers were Morris Schapiro, president; R. G. Magill, vice president; and Robert S. Shriver, treasurer.
41. Towson plats WPC 5:83 showed the mill building of C. A. Gambrill (1971) as 70 feet 4 inches x 178 feet plus extensions. Plat JWS 9:72 showed layout of Continental Milling including "Old Cereal Factory."
42. The works suffered flood damage in 1923. The *Sun* of March 1, 1926, reported, "The plant and real estate of the C. A. Gambrill were acquired by Morris Schapiro for \$250,000. The Gambrill Company was acquired several years ago by Mr. Schapiro and associates," *Sun*, March 2, 1926.
- The *Sun* of June 13, 1926, p. 26, reported, "To Put Patapsco in Harness Again," describing a plan to start flour production again after a 5-year lapse.
43. The works sustained flood damage in 1923. Continental operated until 1930 and then leased the mill for 25 years to Doughnut Machine Corporation, later called Doughnut Corporation of America, and then DCA Food Industries. Inc. A machine shop also made doughnut cooking equipment.

A photo of the mill and a portrait of M. G. Belding, president of Continental Milling Company appeared in *Power Pictorial*, March 1927, p. 57. The

company had put the mill into operation after it had been idle for a year; there was a 962 horsepower electric motor. *Baltimore* magazine carried a story entitled, "The Doughnut Business is Good Hereabout," May 1932 (25:30). There was a photo of Jonathan Ellicott's house fitted with sun porches.

44. At its peak, the doughnut factory consumed the grain of 40-50,000 acres/annum. It used the liquid equivalent of 2.5 million gallons of powdered milk; 8 million eggs. Wheat was cleaned on the premises. The works had six stories of 1200 square feet each; 24 grinders; eight sifters 8 feet high, 6 feet square; three lab analysts. The doughnut machines made from 20 dozen to 600 dozen per hour. *History of Howard County*, M. Elaine Harding, p. 26.
45. The millrace was filled in by the WPA in 1940, "Old Ellicott City Mill Race Is Victim of Modern Need," *Sun*, July 28, 1940. The mill burned again in 1941 and was rebuilt with 3500 cwt capacity.
46. In 1955, DCA acquired title to the property and in 1967 sold the mill to Wilkins-Rogers Company of Georgetown, District of Columbia, millers of Washington Flour. Mr. Samuel Rogers of that company had no plans for operating the mill in early 1969, and by 1970, DCA had diversified into manufacturing electronic materials:

"D. C. A. Food Industries, Inc., Ellicott City, Md., 21043. C. A. Jones, W. J. Donovan; H. E. Randall, M. W. Bazner, J. Carmichael, J. La Forge, H. Hartley."

"Complete line of vertical and horizontal laminar flow work stations and fume exhaust hoods designed and constructed to meet the precision requirements for contamination control in the electronics industry," advertisement in the *IEEE Spectrum*, March 1970, p. 150.

47. The flood of June 1972 did \$1 million damage to the Wilkins-Rogers plant, flooded the George Ellicott mansion, and washed away the upstream end of Jonathan Ellicott's house. The river bank and the State historical highway marker were eroded away. The fire department burned the remnant of Jonathan Ellicott's home, but in August 1975, work began on restoration of the George Ellicott granite house. That September, a flood washed out one corner of the house. In 1987, the George Ellicott house was moved out of the flood plain to the north side of Frederick Road and was thoroughly restored.

At the hearing on the Oella Comprehensive Plan on July 5, 1976, executives of Wilkins-Rogers told John McGrain that they were installing two run of burr stones in the mill to be run by electric power. In Georgetown, they had four run of burrs but the canal water was insufficient since the 1972 flood. They had some years ago built an elaborate race in the District of Columbia

and covered it over.

The *Sun* of July 8, 1976, reported on Lee Hoffman's reprinting of the Ellicott genealogy book. Mr. Hoffman in conversation with John McGrain that year had no understanding of the role of Oliver Evans and asked if Evans had been any good as an inventor. He apparently relied only of Martha Ellicott Tyson's line of thought.

John McGrain learned from Mr. Brown of Wilkins-Rogers on August 2, 1979, that the company wasn't making any stone-ground flour. They did make "Indian Head" stone-ground cornmeal and "Washington" roller flour, a self-rising product. Daily output was 2100 to 2400 cwt. About 100 cwt per hour. Mr. Brown thought there were no other flour producers left in the State, certainly not rivals. He thought that if Earl Hoffman [at Boonsboro] was still producing, it was a few hundred cwt per diem. Mr. Brown also noted that the company never had any Ellicott papers in the "Doughtnut Factory" to start with, and a lot of ordinary papers were ruined in the floods of the 1970s.

48. For a time, starting in 1998, Wilkins-Rogers moved its mixing operations to the former Heilman or Stroh Brewery at Halethorpe, then sold the brewery and moved back into the Ellicott City mill, *Sun*, February 15, 2005.

References:

Martha Ellicott Tyson, *The Settlement of Ellicotts Mills* (Maryland Historial Society: Baltimore, 1871), printed version of 1865 lecture.

Warfield, FAACHC, pp. 476, 496-498, 576.

W. C. Thorworth, "The Ellicott and Co. Flour Mills," Johns Hopkins paper in American Economic History, n.d. in Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department, VF.

John W. Oliver, *History of American Technology*, 1956, p. 135.

Oliver Evans, *The Young Mill-Wright and Millers Guide* (Philadelphia, 1795).

Granville and Dorothy Bathe, *Oliver Evans, A Chronicle of Early American Engineering* (1935).

R. L. Getz, plant manager, equipment division, DCA Food Industries, Inc., Ellicott City, letter to John McGrain, January 22, 1968.

WPA *Guide*, p. 328ff.

Frank Henry, "Ellicott Brothers' Town," *Sunday Sun*, June 17, 1951.

Catharine Van Cortland Mathews, *Andrew Ellicott, His Life and Letters*, 1908.

Garland Golladay, "An Economic History of Ellicott City," Johns Hopkins paper in *American Economic History*, 1939, in Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department, VF.

Aurora, Philadelphia, April 17 and 19, 1813.

Baltimore, Maryland, the Monumental City, Liverpool of America With the Finest Harbor in the World, A Souvenir off the 121st Anniversary of the Baltimore American 1773-1894, incl. list of Gambrill brand names.

Oliver Evans, *Oliver Evans to His Counsel*, 1817.

Oliver Evans, *Exposition of the Patent Law*, 1816.

Oliver Evans, *Patent Right Oppression Exposed: or, Knavery Detected*, Philadelphia.

"Addenda to Volume the Fifth – Memorial to Congress," *Niles Register*, 1816. This includes a letter from Thomas Jefferson (1813) and the claim of Samuel Stroud, a neighbor of Oliver Evans that Evans had invented the hopper boy and elevator at Stanton, Delaware.

"Second Addenda to Volume V," *Niles Register*, January 7, 1814. Oliver Evans' answer, etc.

"Addition to Volume the Third," *Niles Register*, more on lawsuit.

Samuel Ellicott, correspondence for 1839-1847, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 523.

Celia M. Holland, *Ellicott City, Maryland, Mill Town, U.S.A.* (Hyattsville, Md., 1970).

Joetta M. Cramm, *A Pictorial History of Howard County (The Donning Company: Norfolk, Va., 1987)*.

Paul J. Travers, *The Patapsco. Baltimore's River of History* (Tidewater Publishers: Centreville, Md., 1990).

Tony Glaros, "What's Cookin' at Wilkins-Rogers Mill? Flour Power," *Catonsville Times*, August 12, 1992.

John S. Tyson, John McGrain, ed., *The Founders of Ellicotts Mills* (Privately Printed, Baltimore: 1994), MHS Library.

Henry K. Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley. Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland* (Maryland Historical Society: Baltimore, 2001).

James Walter Peirce, *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites: Our Valley's Contribution to Maryland's Industrial Revolution* (by the author: Baltimore, 2004).

Lorraine Mirabella, "Old Brewery Coming Down. Landmark. The Vats Where Beer Was Made and the Home of Washington Flour Will Give Way to a Warehouse and Offices," *Sun*, February 15, 2005.

ELLIOTT MILL ()

"Near Black Horse, 10th District.-- . . . Mr. Wm. Elliott has bought a new and excellent mill for grinding chop. Mr. William Greenwalt is the miller," *B. C. Democrat*, November 23, 1889. This could also possibly have been in Harford County.

ELLIS MILL ()

John Gorsuch of Thomas advertised that he had taken an option from Joseph Ellis, late of Baltimore County, miller, to buy the tract "Ellises Folly," *Md. Journal*, March 31, 1774. [Possibly it was the tract Elisha's Folly.]

ELY AND GOLIBART SAWMILL (B)

Shown as Elys Steam Sawmill on Sidney's 1850 map, Ely and Golibart Sawmill was listed at Canton in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 534. G. Hawkins Williams advertised the works for rent, the Golibart Steam Saw Mill on Harris Creek, Canton, *Sun*, March 17, 1879.

ELY COTTON FACTORY (2)

The Ely family had a cotton works on Bens Run between the present Ridge Road and Dogwood Road, then a main road to Frederick. That was before they founded Elysville on the Patapsco, a town that became Alberton and Daniels. Mahlon Ely appeared on the 1798 tax list with part of Murphy's Delight, but no mill was listed. In 1804, he bought another 240 acres of Murphy's Delight (WG 82:424, MSA).

John Ely and Brothers advertised wool carding and spinning machines at the Machine Manufactory near Ellicotts Mills, offering models of 6 to 50 spindles, *Federal Gazette*, March 21, 1811. They advertised wool at "their shop between the Union Cotton Factory and Randall's Town about ten miles from Baltimore," *Ibid.*, February 17, 1812. John Ely and Brothers offered merino and other wool at their "Mechanic's Cotton Factory . . . between Randall town and Ellicott's old Upper Mills," *American*, May 24, 1815. They announced that they continued to make wool

carding and spinning machinery at Mechanics Cotton Factory, *Ibid.*, May 29, 1815.

The Mechanics Cotton Factory of John and Hugh Ely was listed as closed by the 1820 census of manufactures. The partners had \$8600 capital investment, 240 throstle spindles, and two wool carding machines. When operating, the works consumed 10,000 lb cotton and employed 7 persons to make 800 lb cotton yarn worth \$4800. The carding machines formerly did 7000 lb in country work, reduced to 2500 lb in 1820 (at 10 cents/lb).

The family founded the much larger factory town of Elysville ca. 1828 (see Daniels in Howard County chapter). The Bens Run mill appeared on the 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne as “old mill” and was shown on the 1863 military map but that year, Joseph Ely lost the property by foreclosure, and 190 acres of Murphy’s Delight and Golden Forests were advertised by trustee, *B. C. Advocate*, March 7, 1863. “There is also a good WATER POWER, and a large STONE BUILDING formerly used as a Cotton Factory, but for some years now out of repair . . . but could easily be repaired and used for manufacturing purposes.”

The property and factory were acquired by Julius Sauter in 1870 and remained in his family until 1964. A photo of a roofless mill, stone and stucco, captioned “The Old Mill” appeared in the *Sun*, August 7, 1903, described as located on Ben’s Run, a gristmill [sic] built nearly 100 years ago” near Alberton, published in an article entitled, “Along Patapsco River, Picturesque Scenery.”

The Sauters once dug up a dairy trough at the mill; it had been fed by a spring located in the hillside. There had been cedar trees flanking a path to some extinct houses. The chimney bricks have apparently been carried off. About 1890, the Sauters were trying to clean up the fallen roof and shingles but their bonfire got out of control and burned all the surviving wood members inside the mill. The roof was already caved in when they bought the mill; kids from the Quaker Hill School would slide down the caved-in roof surface. It was a small camp fire started by Uncle Elsworth Sauter that did it in. Wilson Herrera, a Sauter relative, said it was a “camp fire.” Some time in the 1950s, the wall fell down and Uncle Elsworth was around to hear the crash (1986 notes from Wilson Herrera of Randallstown).

The ruin is still standing on the grounds of what was once called Lazy Days Ranch. In the late 20th century, this farm was used as a dumping site for debris from wrecked buildings. A number of historians visited the place on June 22, 1986, and found it a substantial structure, backing up into a hillside. The stream was right in front of the mill. It was the back wall that had fallen. There was a rounded arch at the south end, a rectangular door at the north end. Ghosts of a stairway remained in the inside plastering at the south end. There were traces of the mill race. This was a very lonesome and peaceful place, as good as Vermont scenery. A late appearance of the mill was on the 1885 Martenet State map, shown near an asbestos mine. See also, Baltimore County Mortgage Records, GHC 19:451.

ELY MILL (4)

For the Ely gristmill on Reisterstown Road, see Fitch Mill.

ELYS MILL (2)

Elysville was the first name of the mill town that became Daniels (see Howard County chapter).

ELYS STEAM SAWMILL (B)

Same as Ely and Golibart Sawmill.

EMORY GROVE MFG. CO. (4)

Emory Grove Mfg. Co. was established by Baltimore County Acts of Incorporation, Liber JB 1:245. Robert H. Pennington, John F. Ehler, George R. Stone, Jacob D. Geist, Franklin P. Goodwin were the principals chartered to erect a steam saw mill, stave, and chopping mill, stone, and plaster mill, foundry, and machine shop, and flour mill. The principal office was to be at Emory Grove. Capital was set at \$50,000. Recorded January 20, 1880.

ENGLAND MILL (5)

See Corcoran's Ice House and Shaul's Mill entry.

ENSOR & STANSBURY FEED MILL (8)

This mill was sold to Joseph T. Fulker, January 19, 1924 (Deeds WPC 584:391). It was located on a lot in the village of Cockeysville, same property acquired from Hubbard in 1922. on the road to the marble quarries, west side of York Road. The *Jeffersonian* of February 23, 1924, reported that Joseph T. Fulker had purchased the business of Stansbury & Ensor at Cockeysville.

Receivers were appointed for Stansbury and Ensor, a feed and milling business conducted for two years by Harry C. Stansbury and C. Frank Ensor, *Jeffersonian*, February 9, 1924. This plant had been listed as a machine shop in the 1918 and 1923 tax ledgers.

ENSORS MILL (B)

Joseph Ensor and William Fell took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the south side of the Great Run running into Jones Falls. The stream is now called Stony Run. The tract was found in possession of John Ensor and John Merryman and was valued at 1 Shilling plus immediate damages of 50 Shillings current money, March 4, 1739, Chancery Records, 4:680, MSA. Fell sold out to Ensor in 1745; the site was

above the present University Parkway bridge, MHM 59:78.

**ENSOR MILL (8)
ENSOR MILL ROAD**

The 1798 tax list showed Dickinson Gorsuch with the tracts Mill Seat, Addition to Gorsuch Retirement, and Cold Bottom. Scharf stated that Dickinson Gorsuch built a mill on Forest Farm near the York Road and made his own burrs from local stone, HBCC, p. 881. The 1823 Assessor's Field Book showed Edward Gorsuch with those tracts and half of a gristmill. Gorsuch was building a sawmill in November 1849, when his slaves ran away. Following the run-aways to Lancaster County, Gorsuch was killed in the Christiana Riot. The 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne showed his mill on the present Ensor Mill Road.

The mill was sold in 1861 by Thomas Gorsuch to George K. Ensor (Deeds GHC 34:219) and Ensor appeared in the 1877 atlas as a patron, listing himself as a farmer and miller at Belfast post office. He owned 56 acres and had settled in the county 1832.

The 1880 census listed George K. Ensor custom mill with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 2-foot fall on Piney Run drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 5 rpm. Output was 230 bbl flour, 5 tons meal, and 15 tons feed (\$8000). The sawmill had \$800 capital investment had 3 employees, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 25-foot fall drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 5 rpm to cut 90,000 ft timber (\$1900). Also listed in the 1887 State business directory. Dimensions were 22 x 78 feet.

The stone, four-story mill stood just east of the Harrisburg Expressway (I-83) on Piney Run. The large mill was rented out to tenants as a dwelling but during the 1960s, sawmilling was still done on the property. Paul Ensor of Towson confessed to



Ensor Mill in late 1960s, photo by author.

this author that an Ensor uncle had once distilled moonshine when the mill was more isolated. During the ownership of John Ensor, the mill burned on January 26, 1969, and the walls were thereafter razed; sawmilling continued.

ENSORS MILL RACE ()

Laws of Md., Acts of 1812, Chapter 59, mentioned Benjamin Price's shop, the road to Black Rock Mill, Darby Ensor's Mill Race, and Ensor's Ford in the description of newly authorized road.

ENSOR PAPER MILL (6)

The *B. C. Advocate*, December 5, 1857, reported, "We understand there was a convention of paper manufacturers at the residence of Henry M. Hoffacker, 6th

District, in this county, a few days since, to adopt a uniform price for wrapping paper. The paper manufacturers of the State were represented.” A blind advertisement to sell this paper mill 4 miles from the Northern Central Railroad appeared in the *B. C. Advocate*, February 28, 1863.

T. B. Ensor Paper Company was at the junction of George’s Run and Gunpowder Falls in the 1877 atlas. The site is now under the water of Prettyboy Reservoir, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 34. Located in the Spook Hill area and also called lower Gunpowder Paper Mill, it had been Hoffacker’s Mill before being acquired by Ensor. The atlas patron list showed Ensor’s date of settlement in the county as 1849. He was succeeded by Kroh and Wilhelm, Valentine Bollinger, D. and J. B. Young, Jacob Hoshall, and finally by Levin Mitchell. Total destruction by fire had been reported at Ensor’s Paper Mill near Beckleysville, *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 17, 1880; some 1200 acres of timber also burned. A plat of the mill run, pond, and paper mill was recorded in B. C. Judicial Records, WMI 63:296.

The bridge at Hoshall’s Paper mill was washed out in the Johnstown Flood rains, *B. C. Democrat*, June 8, 1889.

The works was apparently rebuilt after the fire per notes taken by May A. Seitz. , because John V. Slade, auctioneer, advertised the property of Levin Mitchell near Parkton including the “Gunpowder Paper Mill” and 44.2 acres; the mill had two turbine water wheels manufactured by [S. Morgan] Smith, 33 beating engines, for the manufacture of gray wrapping paper; output was 3000 pounds in a 24-hour day. Also a 6-room house, *Sun*, August 12, 1908. A similar ad appeared in the *Democrat & Journal*, August 29, 1908, and mentioned the product as gray wrapping paper plus butcher’s Manila paper. The Mayor and City Council bought the land from the Levin Mitchell estate and the mill was drowned in the Prettyboy Reservoir. One of the local accounts held that even when the mill was out of business, Miss Lucy Mitchell, a poet, kept all the machinery oiled.

ETNA MILLS (B)

William James Bennett exhibited a “View of Etna Mills” on Jones Falls at the National Academy of Design in New York, 1835, MHM 39:355.

EUREKA MILL (4)

See Owings (upper) Mill.

EUTAW CO. SHOT TOWER (B)

Same as Gists or Eagle Lead Company. See Merchants Shot Tower Company.

EUTAW MILL (B)

William Smith appeared in the 1783 Tax List of Back River Lower Hundred with part of the tract Broads Improvement, 170 acres and a grist mill (folio 8).

General William Smith wrote on October 11, 1793, to O. H. Williams in Ceresville, “. . . if you come . . . out to Eutaw in the mornings during good weather, where I am building a Mill dam, I will expect from your experience in that business much information,” Williams Papers, MHS Special Collections, VIII, No. 788. Smith had reported as early as July 15, 1790, that he had word from Jenny Hall that a mill dam had washed out (*Ibid.*, No. 562).

In 1833, Charles Varlé in *View of Baltimore*, p. 103, listed the Curtains Grist Mill of William B. Hall as the third on the stream.

“Eutaw Mill for Rent on the Herring Run, 3 miles from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike. She is capable of grinding, one season, with another, 45,000 bushels of grain, per annum,—R. W. Hall,” *Sun*, February 23, 1839. [This is one of several usages of the word “she” in speaking of mills.]

Sidney’s 1850 map listed Mrs. Halls Grist Mill, while Robert Taylor’s 157 county map showed the Eutaw Farm and Mill, as did the 1863 Military map. Only the Eutaw estate, William Hall’s heirs, appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. In the 19th century, Eutaw estate extended from Belair Road to Harford Road and was bounded by Herring Run and Eutaw Avenue.

The mill appeared in the background of a 1788 portrait of William Smith by Charles Willson Peale; it was a 1-1/2 story frame structure on a stone foundation, covered with a Dutch-barn gambrel roof; see cover of *Sun Magazine*, May 2, 1976.

EVANS MILL (2)

See Wright Mill.

EVERDNG HUSK FACTORY (B)

“Mr. Herman Everding, inventor of a corn-husking machine, operated a husk factory at York Road near Harwood Avenue [Govans]. The corn husks were cleaned, baled, and made into mattresses,” *Homeland, History and Heritage*, Barbara M. Stevens (Baltimore: 1976), p. 33. “Fire destroyed the husk factory of H. B. L. Everding at Govanstown opposite the brick hotel. Loss, \$1200,” *B. C. Union*, May 11, 1907.

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS (B)

See Caroline Iron Works.

FACTORY ROAD B)

Factory Road shown on a plat of 1847 is the present Forest Park Avenue and led straight to Wetheredsville. The end of Factory Rod was closed up between Garrison Road and Liberty Road per the plat and has never been reopened. Factory Road struck Liberty Road between the present Ayrdale Avenue and Callaway, neither of which appeared in the plat (B. C. Plat Books, Towson, JWS 1:66).

FACTORY ROAD (8)

The 1841 Assessor's Field Book of Election District 8 showed William Duncan on Factory Road. Site unknnon.

FAIGLEY, HEIRD AND CO. (B)

See Ellicotts Rolling Mill (City Block).

FALES FURNACE (B)

See Wilbur Furnace.

FALLS MILL (4)

See Fitch Mill.

Falls weaving shop (b)

Matchett's Baltimore Director, 1853-1854, p. 100, listed William Fall, weaver, at 20 Harmony Lane.

FAULKNER MILL ()

The dam of Mr. Faukner was washed away in the last week's rains, *Md. Gazette*, September 6, 1749.

FAUSETT CANNERY (15)

A half-interest in George D. Fausett's first class canning establishment, boilers, steam pumps, etc., was advertised in *B. C. Union*, May 3, 1884, at Back River Neck.

FAYE MILL ROAD (11)

Faye Mill Road, the first road north of Morgans Mill Road, runs east from Loch Raven Road; no mill survives [1976].

FEDERAL PAPER BOARD CO. (7)

See Wise Paper Mill.

FELL AND ENSOR MILL (B)

See Ensor Mill.

FELL SAWMILL (11)

Eliza Fell had a sawmill out of repair adjoining Little Falls, 1798 tax list of Mine Run and Gunpowder Upper Hundred. See also Guyton Mill.

FELLS MILL (B)

Same as Hanson and Walker/Hnasons Upper Mill.

FENBY MILL (12)

The “farm now occupied by Charles E. Wilson between Philadelphia Road and Bel Air Road on a country road now leading from one to the other” was advertised along with a sawmill on White Marsh Run in which Mr. P. Fenby had an interest. Formerly Lot 18 of the Principio Lands, *American*, September 28, 1841. Fenby Mill was shown on the south side of White Marsh Run between Belair Road and Philadelphia Road on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map, apparently the same as August Auld’s mill of 1877. The *Md. Journal* of August 23, 1879, reported the burning of the house and grist mill of August Oals [sic] on White Marsh Run, 12th District, between the Philadelphia and Bel Air Roads. The death of August Ohle was reported of dyspepsia on the 16th; he was a native of Falk Marsen, Hesse Cassel, in Germany, and was a resident of the U. S. for 37 years. He first had a flour mill on the Bel Air Road, five miles from Baltimore; of late, he had been in the hay and straw packing business at Homestead, *Md. Journal*, May 19, 1883.

FENBYS STEAM FLOUR MILL (B)

There was a boiler explosion at Fenby’s Steam Flour Mill on Smith’s Dock, *Republican*, October 4, *Sun*, October 5, 1854.

FERGUS AND ABBOTT (11)

See Franklinville Iron Works.

FEULTON SAWMILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. Feulton and Co. with 15 hp steam sawmill of \$10,600 capital investment, 5 employees, 2 circular saws, and annual output of 250,000 ft lumber and 30,000 laths (\$8120). The company did 66% of the logging for the works.

FINK SAWMILL (4)

The 1818 Assessment of Old District 7 listed Adam Fink with 18 acres of Hookers Meadows and a sawmill worth \$100. Possibly on a branch of the Patapsco which crosses the Hanover Road below Fowblesburg.

FISHER PAPER MILL (6)

Same as Hoffman Paper Mill.

FITCH MILL (4)

This mill was on the north side of Westminster Pike, a rival or replacement of Bells Mill on the opposite side of the road. Beginning in 1801, Dr. Moor Falls began to acquire interests in Lots 5 and 7 of Bell's Venture tract from the partners Lewis Pascault, Archibald Stewart, and William MacCreery, who had bought out Bell in 1799. As early as 1798, Archibald Stewart had been charged with a sawmill, 32 by 12 feet, occupied by Benjamin Williams, and standing on some of the same tracts that constituted the Bell holdings.

Dr. Falls advertised a merchant mill, almost new, near Falls Hill near Reisterstown in a Baltimore newspaper of July 12, 1812. In the *American* of August 22, 1812, he offered to lease a "mill or mill seat, well situated for carrying on cotton or woolen manufacturing, immediately on the turnpike road, 2 miles from Reisterstown leading to Westminster." In another ad, *Ibid.*, he placed the mill at the 19th milestone, with a capacity of 50 bbl/diem.

In May 1821, Dr. Falls sold 50.5 acres to John Cliver, who immediately sold the "extensive merchant mill" on Lots 5 and 7 of Bell's Venture to Asher Ely, although Ely did not receive a deed until 1826 (Liber WG 159:750, and WG 182:268, MSA). The 1821 deed mentioned the "new race leading to the present mill" as opposed to "the old mill," presumably meaning Bell's Mill.

It was still called Dr. Moor Falls mill on North Branch when named in the first, rejected draft of proposed boundaries for erecting Carroll County, MGS 6:462. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed John Ely's Mill. Henry S. Fitch acquired the merchant mill from John C. Blackburn, trustee, in the Ely case, June 1863, along with parts of William Bell's Lots 5 and 7 (Towson Deeds, GHC 38:89), including rights to the waters of the Great Run. Henry S. Fitch advertised Valley Mills on the Westminster Pike near Finksburg in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 479.

In 1879, Fitch sold the mill to Elizabeth A. Lamotte and husband for \$8000. The mill was shown in the Carroll County atlas on the north side of present U. S. 140. The Francis Lamat [sic] custom mill and 10 bu/hr elevator was listed in the 1880

census of manufactures with \$2500 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 80 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 25-foot fall on Patapsco drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 9 rpm. Annual output was 80 bbl flour, 107.5 tons of meal, 122.5 tons feed, and 1.2 tons hominy (\$5872).

The 1887 State directory listed Frank Lamott as miller at Finksburg. He had rebuilt the mill in 1880; while under lease to Dixon McLane, it burned with \$5000 loss, *B. C. Democrat*, February 9, 1889, p. 3. Still called Ely's Mill, the date of building was given as 1794. The fire had originated in a defective flue in the miller's house.

The *American Miller* of April 1, 1889 (17:274) reported, "Frank Lamott will rebuild his flour mill burned at Glenn Falls, Md." The same journal on May 1 reported, "Mrs. F. Lamott will rebuild her flour mill recently burned at Glen Falls, Md.," (17:348). There is no report that the mill was ever rebuilt.

The *Jeffersonian*, September 27, 1930, reported, "Just off the Westminster Pike above Reisterstown, is the tumble down walls of the old grist mill that supplied meal and flour for the family and servants of Francis Scott Key's son, whose country home, 'The Elms,' still stands a short way back from the ruin." Remains of the dam and race could be found, 1974, during the study for the I-795 transportation corridor.

FITZGERALD SAWMILL (B)

Henry Fitzgerald had just built a sawmill 120 x 35 ft with a 52-inch circular saw powered by a 60 hp engine. The mill between the Basin and Fort Avenue, locust Point, was cutting timber for Fort Sollers, *American*, November 9, 1854. [Fort Sollers was later named Fort Carroll.]

FITZHUGH MILL (9)

George Fitzhugh had a gristmill 50 x 26 and a sawmill adjoining, each in good repair but of little value from the scarcity of water, 1798 tax list of Mine Run and Gunpowder Upper Hundreds. Fitzhugh advertised 587 acres at Meredith's Ford with a mill-distillery 50 x 40 ft with a pair of Cologne and French burrs 4 ft in diameter; 20-foot overshot wheel; 2 stills and one 180-gallon boiler; three floors over the distillery, *Federal Gazette*, October 6, 1812.

FITES MILL (3)

The Fite family had several mills but the main one was on Gwynns Falls downstream of Milford Mill on the estate called Milford Meadows at 7300 Kathydale Road in present-day terms. The mill was mentioned in a real estate advertisement as early as 1781 (*Maryland Journal*, January 16). However, the 1783

tax list of Middlesex Hundred did not mention a mill when the land belonged to Henry Fite, Jr. A public sale of the properties of Henry Fite was advertised by court appointed commissioners in the *Maryland Journal* of March 5, 1793; the 117-acre property was on Gwynns Falls, 8 miles from Baltimore, and contained a gristmill, sawmill, and oil mill. The number of 117 acres is found consistently as the area of the Milford Meadows property in many 19th century deeds. Peter Fite took title in 1795 via Abraham Sitler, apparently a trustee (Deeds WG SS:519).

The 1798 Tax List of Middlesex Hundred listed Peter Fite with a two-story brick mill house 34 by 32 feet. He owned several houses, including one of stone, two stories, 56 by 30 feet, which is perhaps the surviving Milford Meadows mansion, a quite large stone and stucco Federal style house. Peter Fight [sic] was listed in the 1804 Assessment with 120 acres and a mill worth 400 Pounds Sterling. An advertisement in the *Federal Gazette* of August 7, 1810, offered to lease “Mills and a Grazing farm” . . . “on the new Liberty-town road, 7 miles from the City of Baltimore, consisting of a Merchant, grist, Oil, and Saw Mills, with a large Still house, &c. &c. The repairs and improvements now making to the mill, will render them very complete . . . apply to . . . Peter Fite living on the premises . . . or to Henry Fite . . . Baltimore . . .”

The 1818 Tax List of Old District 6 listed Henry Fite with 112 acres of Jones farm and part of Milford and Brannans Choice with a gristmill, sawmill, and oil mill, all worth \$2000. Abigail Fite had 112 acres of Gists Range and a sawmill worth \$180.

The 1823 Assessor’s Field Book of Old District 6 showed Henry Fite with 1200 acres of many different surveys and \$200 worth of improvements. The parcel with the brick mill passed to Frederick L. E. Amelung in 1825. Amelung, the glass manufacturer of Federal Hill (See Baltimore Glass House). He sold it to Albert Seekamp in 1828. Charles Varlé in his *Picture of Baltimore*, 1833, missed Fite’s Mill in his list of industries on Gwynns Falls. Seekamp also owned Milford Mill at the time of his death in 1840. Ann T. Seekamp advertised both mills in the *Baltimore American*, September 3, 1841, calling the Milford Mill property “The Upper Place.” The mill on the Milford Meadows tract was shown as “Old Mill” and the property of a person named Post [actually Eugene Post] on the 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne. This mill seems to have dropped out of use and is not found on the 1857 county map by Robert Taylor, although a possible millrace is shown in the bend of the stream on that map.

The mill parcel passed to Baltimore County in 1982 to serve as a stream valley park. Recreation and Parks management was unable to find a mill ruin along the falls.

Other Fite Mills: Before acquiring the Milford Meadows site, the 1783 tax list of Middlesex Hundred showed Henry Fite, Junior, with 50 acres of Jones Farm and 27 or 77 acres of Milford Haven Enlarged; that ground contained 484 Pounds Sterling of unspecified improvements, 3 horses, and 20 black cattle, The 1793 advertisement included a second farmstead, part of Gist’s Range, and an oil mill on the road to

Frederick, 9 miles from Baltimore. The road to Frederick in this case meant some old version of Liberty Road (Maryland Route 26). The oil mill was probably the oil mill shown on Scotts Level Branch by the 1850 Sidney and Browne map. [?]

Henry Fite was still in the neighborhood even after selling out to Amelung. Along with Rezin H. Worthington and Jacob Wolf and John Worthington, he advertised for seven run-away slaves, including Jesse Banks, age 18, on a poster printed October 26, 1841 (Maryland Historical Society Acquisition No. 1995.75.1).

In 1844, there was a case entitled Fite-vs.-Fite resulting in a public sale advertised in the *Sun*, May 25, 1844. Trustee John H. B. Latrobe offered 112 acres between Reisterstown Turnpike and Liberty Road. “The improvements consist of a saw mill, with one saw, on a branch called ‘Scott’s Level Branch,’ a tributary of Gwynns falls, a large Stone building formerly intended for an Oil, but now used as a carding and Clover Mill. There is a DWELLING HOUSE and small orchard of good fruit . . . same described in a deed from Apolonia Fite to Andrew Fite, dated July 25th, 1838” (*American*, May 17, 25, 1844).

FIVE MILLS (B)

See Calverton Mills.

FLACK DISTILLERY (B)

The *Sun* of April 5, 1875, reported, “A Huge Cattle Pen.—There are at present over 800 head of beef cattle in the pens connected with Flach’s [sic] distillery at Canton, where they have been quartered during the winter. The owners place them there to be fattened for market on the swill produced in the distillery during the winter and then send them to market. They are fed four times a day and eat 2 tons of hay for desert.” Flack Brothers advertised their Globe Distillery in Canton on the east side of Clinton Street, running back to First Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets (i. e., south of Holabird Avenue); the adv. contained a woodcut of the works, *Monumental City*, p. 128. Globe Distillery was shown at the SE corner of Clinton and Fifth Streets in E. Robinson’s 1882 city map.

FLEIGH COOPER SHOP (4)

August Fleigh was listed as cooper at Owings Mills in both the 1878 States business directory (p. 535) and 1880 (p. 516). The name was pronounced “Fly” per William D. Groff, Sr., (as recalled in 1975). The barrel-making shop was on the west side of Reisterstown Road and was photographed by the WPA’s HABS team in the 1930s. It was later replaced by an Exxon station. The Groff mill was the chief customer of the output.

FLETCHER STILL (4)

George Fletcher had a log still house 16 x 16 feet on the tract Stanes or Staines Neglect, 1798 tax list of North and Pipe Creek Hundreds. The name also resembles "Flutter." The still was probably near the Chinwith-Epaugh Mill west of Woodensburg (tax entry No. 2673).

FLINT MILL (8)

A flint mill was down the tracks from Corbett Station ca. 1889 on the present Neighbors property. The grinding stones are [1973] in possession of Ross Pearce. Not shown in 1877 atlas (data from Andrew Clemens).

FLOATING SAWMILL (B)

See Brown Floating Sawmill.

FOARD MILL (11)

J. B. Foard advertised feed at Hydes, 1967. (See Squabble Mills for the Foard and Paxon Mill of ca. 1798).

FONDEREN NAIL WORKS (B)

Adam Fonderin advertised his card manufactory and nail works, *Md. Journal*, March 28, 1788. Fonderen applied to the Maryland General Assembly for a patent on a "card teeth cutter" in May 1788 before there was a national patent system under the Constitution. .

(THE) FORGE LOT (11)

See Nottingham Iron Works.

FORGE ROAD MILL (11)

See Howard Mill (District 11).

FORGES MILL (11)

Benjamin Nicholson at Hampton Furnace complained to Captain Ridgely about 1785 that his slaves reported that the beef was rotten. The same year, John Dennis reported that the miller at Ridgely Forges provided flour that contained dead worms, clocks, cockroaches, wood lice, grasshoppers, and bran," Kent Lancaster, "Indentured Servants at Hampton," *MHM*, 94 (Fall 1999): 353.

FORNEY TANNERY ()

John Boyle was apprenticed as a tanner to David Forney, June 14, 1794. No other

data.

FORSYTHE AND COLE SNUFF MILL (1)

In 1855, the cigar makers, Manuel Thomas Forsythe and Louis M. Cole, started a snuff works in an old mill at Mount Washington. They produced Scotch Snuff and Rappe Snuff, but closed up during the Civil War, according to an account in *The Story of Mount Washington* by H. Latrobe Weston, pp. 10-12. The mill was on Western Run at the junction of Old Pimlico Road and Greenspring Avenue, upstream of the defunct cotton factory. A company poster showed a three-unit mill complex with a 3-1/2 story main building and the slogan, “T. S. Walker Virginia Smoking Tobacco” and “F. & C. B.’

Towson land records (HMF 19:157) show that Lewis H. Cole bought 80 acres of Pimlico and Pimlico Brothers Choice in 1857. The 1859 updates in the Transfer Book of Election District 3 showed Cole & Forsythe with a New Snuff Factory worth \$6000 (MSA). The 1860 census of manufactures showed Forsythe & Cole with water and steam power and a stock of 225,000 lb of snuff (\$24,700) and 112,500 lb smoking tobacco (\$13,380). In 1862, Manuel T. Forsythe assigned all assets to a trustee in 1862 (GHC 34:428). The property was conveyed to Werner Dressel in 1863 (GHC 36:249) and promptly subleased to Frederick W. Beck of the firm of Beck and Bachman (GHC 36:253).

Pimlico Tobacco Works was for sale, a few miles north of Baltimore, about 150 yards from Green Spring Avenue, one three-story stone building 40 x 48 feet, one 56 x 40 feet, one 2-1/2-story half-frame building 60 x 40 feet, also a stone dwelling, and bank barn, in an advertisement placed by Henry W. Rogers, *American*, December 12, 1864.

Following the suit of Kremelberg and Dressel –vs- Beck and Bachman, the property was conveyed to John D. Kremelberg and Werner Dressel in 1869 (Deeds GHC 74:102). An advertisement placed by a real estate agent offered to sell the Snuff Mill and some tenements, *Md. Journal*, February 24, 1872. A newspaper item of that era discovered by William Hollifield mentioned the “Snuff Mill Bridge” on Pimlico Road. The 1876 Tax Ledger of District 3 showed the owner as “Kremmelburger on S. Gay St.” and listed the Snuff Mill Property on Pimlico Road and Green Spring Avenue, 87 acres of land assessed at \$8700 and “Improvements” at \$19,650.

The *Md. Journal* of February 2, 1878, reported the arrest of Charles Akehurst, Hannah Akehurst, and Josephine Brooks at Pimlico Snuff Mills, where they were charged with disturbing the peace.

William F. Fhick advertised in the *American*, April 29, 1882, to sell a manufacturing site, the tracts including parts of Pimlico, Brother’s Choice, and The Labrynth, that had been previously conveyed to Kremelberg and Dressel, 82.75 acres on Western

Run “improved by several stone buildings; on the Pimlico Road about half a mile north of the race course.”

An account in the *Baltimore News*, August 27, 1911, seems to conflict with the history of Mount Washington in giving Kremelberg as founder of the snuff mill in 1854 and listing his name as William. This account described him as the German consul in Baltimore and inventor of the forced-draught stogie. He manufactured the stogies and snuff in a water-powered mill built on Western Run. The mill dam was the “rejuvenated” dam of the “old French gristmill,” the mill built by the colony of Huguenots.

Kremelberg’s stogies were sold mainly in the South, and during the Civil War, he sold out to Beck and Bachman; in 1867 they spent \$7000 on a stone, earth, and concrete dam, which broke in the flood of 1868. The ruins were visible in 1911 until razed by R H. Hooper. The *Evening Sun*, February 26, 1941, placed the mill where the Greenspring Avenue Turnpike crossed Pimlico Road. The name was also spelled Kremelburg. The works was shown as “Old Snuff Mill” on the tract “Snuff Mill Place” in the G. M. Hopkins Atlas, Volume II, Plate P, where it was marked as property of J. D. Kremelberg.

FORT MCHENRY AIR FURNACE (B)

An air-furnace was erected near the fortifications on Whetstone Point as recorded in the *Md. Gazette* of September 9, 1779. Also HBCC, p. 291. The battery developed into Fort McHenry. There was a reference in a letter from J. J. Ulrich Rivardi to Governor T. Sim Lee about a “furnace for heating balls” at Fort McHenry, MHM 8:289.

FOSTERS MILL (7)

A stone plaque in the wall is marked “CW” and “NF” for Christopher Walker and Nicholas Foster who built the mill in 1797. Foster was the son of John Foster, patentee of Foster’s Ramble. Nicholas Foster’s property was divided by court appointed commissioners in 1841 (Deeds TK 338:511, MSA). The plat on folio 520 showed no mill. The heirs refused to accept the proposed division, and the land was put up for sale by auction.

Nicholas Stiltz bought 14.5 acres from the commissioners in 1862; he was shown as owner of the mill on the 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne. In 1866, he sold to David Donaldson and wife. Donaldson also bought 12 acres from Melchor Armacost in 1869 and appeared as owner in the atlas of 1877.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed James Donaldson mill with \$350 capital, 3



run of stones, and 75% custom business. An 18-foot fall on Bush Cabin drove a 10 hp overshot wheel, 3.5 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 260 bbl flour, 2.9 tons buckwheat, 18.7 tons meal, and 1.7 tons feed (\$3135).

Sara Donaldson, widow, conveyed to Benjamin E. Massimore [sic] in 1890, and the mill has been called Masemore Mill and the road is still Masemore Mill Road.

Massimore sold to Robert E. Wooten in 1920. Robert Lee Wooten sold to Elizabeth M. and John R. Cummings, 1941. They sold in 1944 to Edward A. Condo-Vounesious and wife. Mrs. Alta Condo-Vounesious sold to the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks in 1961 (30.1 acres). The mill is a fieldstone structure, not an Oliver Evans planed mill, now converted into a home, some rooms finished in knotty-pine, located at Bush Cabin Branch and Masemore Mill Road west of Bunker Hill Road. The millwheel, mill race, and dam are intact. The property is across the road from Rocky Acres estate and the mill affords an excellent view from downstream.

FOTTRELL MILL (B)

See Walkers Mill.

FOUBLE MILL (5)

See Millender Mill.

FOULKE MILL ()

The 1820 census of manufactures for Old District 2 listed John Foulke with \$17,500 capital investment in a mill with 2 pair of French burrs, 3 male employees, and annual consumption of 8700 bu wheat, and output of \$10,000 in flour, bran, and shorts.

FOUNDRIES, BALTIMORE (B)

Phoebe Stanton writing in MHM, 86 (Winter 1991): 434, listed foundries mentioned in various issues of the *Sun*:

- . Denmead's July 25 1848
- . Demead's December 27 1848
- . Poole & Ferguson January 3 1849
- . Murray & Hazlehurst August 4 1848
- . Murray & Hazlehurst May__ 1849
- . Millholland April 26 1836
- . Millholland February15 1847.

FOWBLE AND PAINTER SAWMILL (5)

Abraham Painter and George Fowble at Grave Run P. O. advertised a sawmill for sale with an up and down saw and shingle machine; on the main road from Middletown to Hampstead, B. C. Advocate, March 8, 1863. It appeared on Georges Run on the south side of the present Upper Beckleysville Road in the Hopkins atlas of 1877 right at the county line [ADC Street Atlas 5-C-3]. Apparently the Rock Brook Mill of 1810.

FOWBLE MILL (4)

“A saw and feed mill on the property of Marshall W. Harden owned by Frederick Fowble, about a half mile from Reisterstown, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Fowble, who discovered the blaze, notified the Reisterstown Fire Department and the firemen succeeded in saving about \$500 worth of its contents. The loss is estimated at \$1,500 partly covered by insurance. Mr. Fowble and William Uhler, one of the firemen, were severely burned in taking material from the building,” *Union News*, October 3, 1914.

FOWBLE MILL ROAD (10)

D. J. Hurline had 1971/2 acres “on Fowbles Mill Rd. to Baldwin adj. H. Baldwin on N & E,” Election District 10 Tax Ledger, 1918, f. 118.

FOWBLES SAWMILL (5)

Fowble's Sawmill near Beckleysville, 5th District, collapsed in part and injured employee, Frank Lambert, *B. C. Union*, August 6, 1887.

FOWLERS SAWMILL (11)

J. Fowler sawmill was shown on Robert Taylor's 1857 county map on the west side of Bel Air Road at White Marsh Run.

FOX SAWMILL (11)

In 1813, John Fox bought Michaels Chance tract and other property formerly belonging to H. D. Gough Carroll and operated a sawmill on the west bank of Foxes Sawmill Branch, otherwise called First Cabin Branch or Double Run. The timber was cut here to build St. Joseph's Church, Fullerton, 1850. Matilda C. Lacey had the traditional story that the thrifty congregation paid Fox in bags of pennies. The 1857 Robert Taylor county map showed "Saw Mill—John Fox." Fox lost control of the property in 1872; his trustee mentioned no mill in a sale notice in the *American*, March 9, 1872, but the sawmill appeared without a name near the Renshaw house in Hopkins' 1877 county atlas. It was 1.3 miles east of Harford Road on the south bank of Great Gunpowder Falls and was shown in a plat by Dr. Archer referenced in MHM 16:143, 145. No mill was shown in the 1898 G. W. Bromley county atlas when the stream was not identified. The house at the end of a road coming from Belair Road was not identified either. William B. Marye stated that First Cabin Branch "empties where Fox's old mill formerly stood [1921]," MHM, 16:45.

FRANKLIN'S FORGE (B)

Same as Mount Royal Forge, q. v.

FRANKLIN PAPER MILL (B)

This works was in existence in 1810 when the owners were authorized to lay out a road to meet the new Liberty Road; there was "no public road to market," *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1810, Chapter 23. The owners were Henry Payson, John and Aaron Levering. Aaron Levering's paper mill on Gwynns Falls and his retail outlet at 25 Cheapside were mentioned in *Federal Gazette*, September 25, 1810, and the *American*, May 25, 1815. The 1820 census of manufactures showed Franklin Paper Mill to be 2 to 3 stories, 180 x 36 feet. The mill was in present Dickeyville at Forest Park Avenue and the Falls. The machinery was sold to Lambournes Mill in Harford County in 1831. See also Wetheredsville.

FRANKLINTOWN (B)

“Baltimore Co. – Situated on the north side of ‘Dead Run’ of Gwynns Falls and on the Post Road 4 miles west of Baltimore City, 32 miles north of Annapolis,” Fisher’s *Gazetteer of Md.*, 1852. This was a cotton mill town, now within the city limits of Baltimore. There was a Franklin Town Hotel and a suburban development was planned. Some workers’ houses survive as well as the hotel, Mill Race Tavern, and the Franklinton Grist Mill, q. v. After the 1918 annexation, the city line of Baltimore was pushed out and Franklinton Hotel now has its façade in the county and its rooms in the city.

FRANKLINTOWN MILL (B)

This stone grist mill at 5717 Franklinton Road is now converted to a home. Dr. Allen K. Bond, who delivered a lecture on Franklinton to the MHS in 1923, stated in his *Guide to Baltimore*, p. 56, that W. H. Freeman built the mill in 1832. In spite of that data, the mill has been imputed to have a greater age by various newspaper accounts which place its erection at 1757, 1759, 1761, 1762, 1768, and 1777. There is no writ of condemnation or other record of a mill on Dead or Franklin Run at this site, but the story has persisted, suggesting that some earlier mill existed here, yet there is no evidence. The mill stands on part of the tract Ashman’s Hope which was advertised as the estate of the late William Clemm in *Baltimore American*, October 2, 1832, as 350 acres of woodland with but one dwelling. Richard K. Heath purchased 246 acres of the property in 1826, and it passed to Upton Bruce, and from Bruce to W. H. Feeman, an attorney (BC Deeds WG 209:293, MSA).

Freeman laid out the town of Franklinton on the tract with curving streets and circles and courts, Plat Book JWS 2:25, Towson records. The model city was never completed although the hotel, gristmill, stone warehouse, and some residences were constructed. One of the elliptical streets could be traced in 1970. The *Memoirs of Col. Elijah Stansbury* mentioned, “Franklin (then known as Wm. H. Freman’s village),” p. 91. The *Baltimore Gazette*, May 8, 1832, mentioned a “New Establishment ... Franklin House ... four miles from the city.”

W. H. Freeman made over to Evan Poultney and wife the flour mill and sawmill and wheelwright shop and smith shop (Deeds WG 216:355, MSA). In November 1832, Freeman took a lease on the mill, warehouse and other properties from Poultney

In recent years, Kate Simkins of Sparks, Md., found a description of mills and the store in Baltimore City Deeds, Liber TK 278:251, MSA. That April 1838 deed of trust contained descriptive wording much like a sales advertisement; the mill was described as two stories with a frame sawmill, the whole worth \$15,000. There was also Manor Lodge Farm, a five story warehouse, and an extensive tan yard, plus the Central Tavern, also a two-story frame mill.

Freeman was still active and living at Franklin when he wrote a testimonial for Francis H. Smith's lime-spreader manufactured by Jonathan S. Eastman of Baltimore, *Farmer & Gardener*, 5 (October 9, 1838): 186-187. By 1841, Freeman had been declared insolvent and his estate was purchased at auction in 1856 by his own trustees, Reverdy Johnson and Joshua J. Atkinson; those partners sold to George T. Macill in 1859 (Towson Deeds, GHC 25:541).

Freeman died in March 1863. The mill passed from Magill to John Collins, Sr., in



1860, and from Collins back to Macgill in 1863. In November of that year, Magill sold to John Steele, whose son and heir, John Wesley Steele, sold the mill for \$820 to Anna Eliza Beaumont. The *Baltimore Gazette* of October 15, 1866, reported that Franklinton Mill, owned by Mr. Steele, and occupied by Mr. John Beaumont had its dam washed away. After a brief ownership, Mrs. Beaumont with her husband sold to August L. Piel for \$4500. Piel sold the mill to its mortgage holder, Charles J.

Baker, in 1885. Baker's executor sold in 1897 to Benjamin F. Hause; Hause deeded the mill to Samuel B. Fauth and leased it for \$25 per year. Fauth sold the mill to John H. Biemiller in 1904, and in 1914, Biemiller sold to the final operator, Clayton R. Keller, who with his brother, experienced the decline of the business.

The mill is stone, 40 x 50 feet. The walls are 18 inches thick, the interior woodwork of white pine. A frame addition raised the building's height in 1910. The pond appeared in the 1877 atlas although the mill did not. An old sign on the mill once read "Franklinton Mill Burr Ground Corn Meal, Cracked Corn and Mill Feed. Chopping Done Promptly."

The last miller was Uncle Billy Keller who ran the mill along with his brother Clayton, milling corn and flour. In the 1920s the covered bridge was removed. Little children used to ride around on the millwheel. Keller sued a night club 10 yards upstream for polluting the run to which he claimed water rights for 2500 feet based on the deed of 1832. "Alleges Night Club Spoils Sweet Smells of Old Mill," was published in the *Sun*, February 18, 1934. The effluent was described as "obnoxious materials." The *Jeffersonian* of May 18, 1934, had a feature story about the mill. Keller at one point ceased operation due to NRA regulations and a Federal processing tax on wheat, "317-Year-Old Mill Has Wheels Stilled," *Sun*, October 19, 1934. However, a Sunday *Sun* photograph of June 9, 1940, described the mill as in operation, as did an advertisement of 1941.

The mill machinery was removed and set up in the Fifth Regiment Armory at the Baltimore Food Show of October 1939 and was supplied with a 17-foot mill stream and billed as the "oldest mill intact in the United States," a preposterous claim.

In an advertisement for Koesters Bread, Mr. Keller's portrait was shown and the mill was billed as the "oldest in actual operation . . . Mr. Keller, Miller of Old Franklinton Mill says, 'Koesters Bread, etc., etc.," *News-Post*, January 6, 1941. The *Jeffersonian*, October 25, 1946, reprinted its 1934 feature story without any updates, suggesting that the mill was then turning out 100 bushels of corn and wheat per day but business was poor—the mill was probably closed at that point. Soon thereafter, it was converted into a residence by Mrs. Malcolm B. Tubbs. The mill basement, 20 feet below street level, was made into a club room, and no wheel or hoist apparatus survived the change. The millrace was dynamited in 1948 to lay a sewer line. "173-Year-Old Grist Mill Made into Modern 6-Room Home," *Evening Sun*, November 29, 1950. In 1962, it was the home of Walter and Verna Pearthree, "From Colonial Grist Mill to Modern Home," by Kathryn Geraghty, *Sunday Sun Magazine*, November 25, 1962. Later owners were the McTiernans, (1963-1965), and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Worthington, starting in 1965. See also, "I Remember Franklinton Mill and Its Lovely Setting," by Mrs. Alice Woodward, *Sun Magazine*, April 11, 1965.

Sources:

“Franklinton [description],” Baltimore *American*, September 12, 1831.

Allen Kerr Bond, “Franklin Town, A Suburb of City’s Past,” Sun, September 9, 1923, Part Two, Section 1, p. 1.

Anonymous [William Washington Williams], “Franklinton Mill Second Oldest of Its Type and Nature in the United States,” *Jeffersonian*, May 18, 1934.

Lee McCardell, “Gwynns Falls Braves Fight Against Overwhelming Odds,” *Evening Sun*, November 13, 1940.

FRANKLIN WOOLEN FACTORY (B)

This factory was owned in 1833 by C. J. Wethered and Brothers but was not in use; there was also a warehouse at 201 Baltimore Street, *View of Baltimore*, p. 99. Sidney and Browne’s 1850 county map showed it at Wetheredville. Also described in *City Rambles* of 1857, p. 60. It was a six-story building with a 6 hp boiler that also heated the entire structure; output was 5000-6000 yd/week of “black and drab doe skins.” See also Wetherdsville.

FRANKLINTOWN TANYARD (B)

The extensive Franklinton tanyard was mentioned along with vats and sheds and an abundant supply of water at William and Hamilton Streets in the deed of trust from William H. Freeman and wife to William Gwynn et al., April 30, 1838 (Deeds TK 278:251, MSA). The Tan Yard at the SW corner of Hamilton and William Streets in the town of Franklin, running through to Division Street, was offered by trustees John Glenn and J. Atkinson, *American*, March 29, 1851.

FRANKLIVILLE IRON WORK (11)

Scharf stated that in 1810 Franklinville was the site of Whitaker’s Furnace, but the name may be a confused reference to a later owner. Franklinville Road was shown as Tilt-Mill Road in 1818, MHM, 53:51. Charles Varlé in 1833 listed a spade works there operated by Upton Reed. Land records show that Reed and Rees Davis had purchased part of Bonds Water Mills Resurveyed in 1811 from John James. In 1825, Bond was a partner with David Kezerand Jacob Crawford; the group mortgaged the property to Samuel Keyser and Christian A. Shaeffer (WG 175:34).

On April 18, 1833, George Hammond and Beal M. Duval advertised in *American*, “We the undersigned have rented the iron foundry belonging to Mr. Dean Walker of Franklinville; J. S. Eastman, Franklin Street, agent . . . Wagons will ply between the two establishments constantly to deliver castings and take out patterns.”

A moiety of the land passed from Joel Johnson and Eleanor W. Johnson to Horace Abbott and Ashael Newton in 1838 (TK 282:18, MSA). The Abbott firm founded

the much larger Franklinville Iron Works, which came to be called Abbott and Ferguson.

The spade works is distinguished from the “Abbott and Ferguson forges” in a Harford County deed of 1848 (HDG 35:384) wherein Reed sold out to the adjoining owners, Horace Abbott and John J. Ferguson. The same tract was sold 10 years later to Franklin Whitaker of Harford County (Harford County Deeds, WG 10:43).

The late Gilman D’Arcy Paul cited a family tradition that massive castings were made at Franklinville Iron Works for Russian steamships and hauled out by ox cart. This was substantiated by a report in *American*, December 9, 1840, describing the three plants of H. Abbott & Co. “I visited the establishment on Little Gunpowder River, about 18 miles from Baltimore. Here they have two hammers, one of which is used for making iron, the other for faggotting. The workmen were employed in finishing the last of two connecting rods for the Russian Steam Frigate now building in New York by Messrs. Schuyler. These rods are estimated to weigh 4500 lbs. each. They were faggotted from iron made at this establishment.”

The ship that required those rods was the *Kamchatka*, a 220-foot warship launched November 1840. The Abbott works at Canton has been given credit for this project in several sources, including Bishop, HAM, 3:115, and *Baltimore Past and Present*, p. 150. Transfer Book No. 2 (1846--) showed two new houses worth \$1000 charged to Abbott & Ferguson in the 1846 entries (HR #8360 4-40-4, MSA).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Abbott and Ferguson Iron Forge with \$21,000 capital investment, 14 hands, and 2 water-powered forge hammers. Output was 135 tons iron, axles, and shafts (\$20,700) from 156 tons blooms and bars.

Franklin Iron Works was shown on Robert Taylor’s 1857 county map as that of Messrs. Ferguson and Abbott. The 1863 military map showed Fergus [sic] and Abbott. The site was the lower edge of the village in the “Egypt” neighborhood, i. e., at the bottom of Vinegar Hill Road on the river. There were no remains in 1911 when surveyed by Singewald, RIOM, p. 150. James Ferguson’s account books are preserved at MHS, Special Collections, MS. 1516.

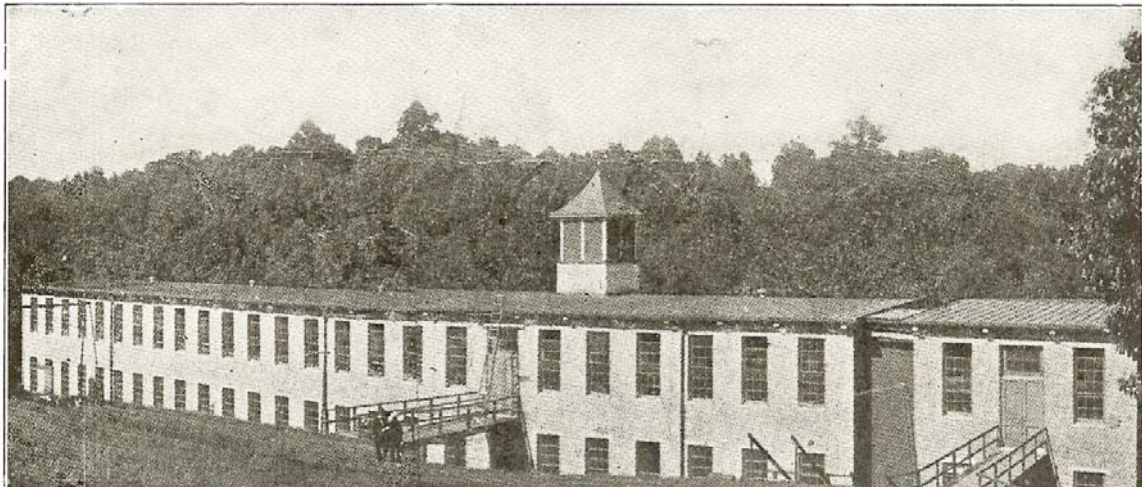
The author took photographs on February 16, 1981 and the October before that had found fragments of slag on the ground on the Baltimore County bank. There is a clearly defined race between Vinegar Hill Road and the south bank of Little Gunpowder Falls.

FRANKLINVILLE FACTORY (11)

Franklintown was on Dead Run at the western fringe of present Baltimore City, but it did not contain Franklin Woolen Factory, which was upstream at present Dickeyville. Franklinville on the other hand, probably to the annoyance of

expressmen and postmasters, was on Little Gunpowder Falls, to the east of Belair and Jerusalem Roads, opposite Harford County. The cotton works was built there (downstream of Jericho Cotton Factory, upstream of Franklinville Iron Works) on land purchased from the Tysons in 1827 by Dean Walker, who was also a member of the firm. In 1828, Walker sold shares to Messrs. Shaw and Tiffany operating as the Baltimore Manufacturing Company. The Tiffanys in this venture, also involved in other Maryland mills, were the brothers Osmond C. and Comfort Tiffany, originally natives of Massachusetts and uncles of Louis Comfort Tiffany, the great Art Nouveau craftsman in glass. The Shaw was William C., brother-in-law of O. C. Tiffany.

The investors were of course city people. Shaw's large town house blocked the extension of Cathedral Street past Saratoga for many decades. Osmond C. Tiffany owned what was said to have been the first swell-fronted house in town, 118 West Franklin Street that ended its days as the CADOA Hall. A good friend of Governor Thomas G. Pratt and the philanthropist George Peabody, O. C. Tiffany was a director of the Union Bank of Maryland and a manager of the Baltimore General Dispensary, and closely involved in furthering cultural institutions of the day, including the Athenaeum, some early libraries, and the Maryland Historical Society. He died in 1851 at age 57.



Franklinville Factory from 1915 auction catalog. Printed from an original zinc photo engraving cut on the Jeffersonian's historic proof press.

In 1833, a county roads plat showed Franklinville Road and used the names Franklin's Factory, Baltimore Factory, and Factory Village. That year, James Mahool, grandfather of Baltimore's Mayor J. Barry Mahool, managed the plant and was mentioned by name in Charles Varlé's list of mills in the guide book *View of Baltimore*. In 1838, James and Sarah Mahooll bought out the Walkers for \$12,501. They then bought out the one-third shares of the Shaws and Tiffanys for the tracts called Grooms Chance and Bond's Water Mills Resurveyed, embracing

parts of both counties, including the Franklinville Mills (TK 277:384). Walker by then had become a resident of Medway, Massachusetts.

James Mahool had previously worked at Savage Factory, Howard County, and apparently had a hand in the construction of Franklinville before coming to own it, as he had written a letter in 1827 stating that he planned to build a factory in the spring of 1828 that would be five stories, 33 by 50 feet.

The 1850 census called this the Baltimore Manufacturing Company, which had \$80,000 capital investment, and 40 male and 50 female workers producing 985,000 yards of shirting on 2,400 spindles and 80 looms. Value of the output was \$82,000 per annum. James Mahool died in 1855 when his horse bolted on the road to Baltimore; five physicians attended him, but could not help (*The Mahool Family in Baltimore and its Branches*, John Blatter Mahool, 1955, pp. 18, 32).

Mahool's son, the Confederate veteran, Colonel James Franklin Mahool, later became owner of Guilford Cotton Mill in Howard County (*The Mahool Family in Baltimore and Its Branches*, John B. Mahool, 1955, pp. 18, 132).

In 1859, the mill passed to Hugh Simms, a native of Antrim, Ireland. The Franklinville workers in 1874 made common cause against both Franklinville and Jericho Factories for implementation of the 10-hour day. Simms agreed "to make the experiment to ascertain if he could successfully compete with other manufacturers by the reduction of the hours of labor asked for" (*Maryland Journal*, April 18, 1874).

By the end of the year, Simms was in financial trouble; he had borrowed \$16,000 from the commission merchants B. S. and W. A. Loney & Company in 1864, and the claim had descended to Mrs. Ariana Loney, the widow of Boudinot S. Loney. Another family member, Henry D. Loney, a Baltimore lawyer acting as trustee, advertised the factory for sale at the Exchange Salesrooms, and sold it to Mrs. Loney for \$16,000. The sale advertisement described the mill as five stories, 90 by 40 feet, with 86 looms and 2,840 spindles. "The machinery is in good order, and is now running on the George Washington sheetings, which is a staple in the dry goods market" (*Maryland Journal*, December 5, 1874).

Henry D. Loney had called the works Franklinville or George Washington Cotton Factory. Apparently none of the family moved there to run the business, and in October 1877, the *Maryland Journal* reported that the mill was being reopened, running 3000 spindles and 86 muslin looms, and would hire 300 hands. The mill was under lease when it burned on November 10, 1881, from the usual problem, a foreign object in the picking machine. The five-story mill and its picking house were both destroyed, a loss of \$35,000, it was estimated, with insurance only covering \$20,000. "The mill building had been used for many years, and the floors and wood work were well saturated with oil, which added fuel to the flames," as the *Baltimore County Union* of November 19, reported. Albert A. Blakeney was running

the mill under lease and the *Union* concluded, “The probabilities of rebuilding of the mills by the present owner are not encouraging. About one hundred hands will be thrown out of work.”

Two years later, when workmen began to tear down the original mill and clear up the debris, a four-story wall fell on Jacob Wann and a Mr. ___ Vogths (*Union*, June 30, 1883). That year, Mrs. Loney sold to experienced cotton men, Albert A. Blakeney and Andrew D. Jones. In the autumn, the contract for building a new brick, two-story mill went to Robert Wilson and Son of Ellicott City. The new works was to be 46 by 166 feet, supposedly twice the useful space of the taller mill that had burned (*Maryland Journal*, October 13, 1883). Blakeney was said to have been his own architect. Jones, his partner, was also a member of the Woodward & Baldwin commission merchant house. The stringer correspondent of the *Baltimore County Union*, Billy Barlow, in his letter published September 7, 1883, reported that Franklinville was now Lindenville. “The factory is going up slowly, the wages paid the mechanics and laborers are so low that it is a hard matter to get hands.” On September 15, Barlow reported that the builders were trying to get the mill under roof before winter. The *Maryland Journal’s* Upper falls correspondent reported that the Franklinville Mill had been completed, equipped with the best machinery, and had begun operations “last week” (March 1, 1884). Somehow the renaming of Franklinville never took.

A boiler house was added in 1895 using old stone from Jericho Factory. The product line that year included very heavy cotton duck for the manufacture of self-binders and for mail pouches. In 1899, under the presidency of Andrew D. Jones, Jr., the company merged with Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck into a nationwide trust with Jones accepted as a director of the new organization. Blakeney, then a county commissioner, was later a Republican member of Congress—for one term. He subsequently reorganized the Thistle Factory opposite Ilchester on the Patapsco.

In May 1903, the U. S. Cotton Duck Company, as the trust was then known, announced the closure of Franklinville, Phoenix and Mount Washington factories. The *B. C. Union* of August 12, 1905, reported that the machinery was being hauled away from Franklinville Mill. The same paper reported on March 5, 1910, “The cotton duck factory at Franklinville, which was fitted up last spring and was put in operation in August, has been abandoned, and the machinery is being shipped from Bradshaw to points in the South. All the operators are removing from that vicinity and the loss of the mill has been a distinct loss to the neighborhood.”

The Franklinville plant was still part of the canvas trust in 1915 when the parent company passed through reorganization and two auctions. When advertised in 1915, the mill contained no machinery. The newly formed company, Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc., took title to Franklinville and the 1918 tax ledger showed that the building then measured 47 by 203 feet. In the early days of the automobile boom, when tire fabric was in great demand, the Oak Tire and Rubber Company

acquired the mill with borrowed money and held it from 1925 to a distress sale in 1928.

In 1931, the Mount Vernon Woodberry Company, having repossessed the mill, sold it to William T. Barton. The plant was still idle when the town was described in the *Evening Sun* of November 27, 1942. When interviewed in 1983, the residents of Franklinville still remembered the story and they felt that the reporter had confused them with recently arrived war workers and suspected that they had been portrayed as bumpkins. An accompanying photo caught one young wife at the village pump in bobby sox and working shoes. The solid citizens had not been given a chance to put on their best. Townspeople were then hoping that some war-related industry might settle in the mill; they recalled that Mr. Blakeney had always kept the place clean and would make anyone he met pick up a discarded bit of paper from the town green.

After the war, the mill was purchased by Franklinville Industries and the Dorfam Plastics Company operated there, expecting to find peacetime uses for the newly invented material. Mrs. Leedy of Franklinville recalled in 1983 that the plant was making barbershop signs, toy pianos, domino sets, and wall covering blocks, but both owners and managers were baffled by the physical properties of the material and the plastic objects resisted polishing and shaping. By 1948, the company was in receivership. Later, the building was vastly enlarged and changed almost beyond recognition as a rubber belting factory called Belko Corporation, which took title in 1954. The highway side has lost its archaic look, but at river level, the 19th century part of the mill can be seen at the south end of the complex. There is still a riveted steel inflow pipe from a turbine installation. A glimpse of the undersized cupola can be had from odd angles downstream. Upstream of the Belko plant, along Franklinville Road, there are massive dam abutments and mill-race walls of stone (Maryland Archaeology Site No. 18BA403). At the time of this study in 1983, no known eye witnesses survived from the textile-milling days, but company housing endured in private parcels, much glamorized, on Woodberry Place, formerly called Linden terrace, a one-block company street where the largest stone dwelling was the Mahool residence, now the Barton house. Mr. William Barton's back yard contained the 80-foot-long cotton warehouse, a barn-like building with an elegantly framed, cathedral-like interior space; the grounds descending to Vinegar Hill Road were long ago laid out into falls or terraces. Mr. Barton owns factory and store account books from 1848 to 1852 as well as a forged crank designed to work the floodgates.

In 1982, Ruth B. Mascari and Susie V. Hiss, Goucher College preservation students, studied the Talbott house on the hill behind the company store and learned that it had been used as a company school and church; an adjoining cemetery held the graves of persons whose life stories are unknown:

Eliza Ann Foster (1809-1852)

Stephen Pyle (1778-1884)

Sarah Bozman (d. 1848)

Mary Ann Porter (1879-1880)

Benjamin Dixon

Elizabeth Simms Pyle (1778-1844)

Mary Porter (d. 1852)

Jane A. Johnson (1811-1854)

Samuel Norwood (d. 1848).

Franklinville Presbyterian Church, established in 1838 by James Mahool and other donors, is a small Greek Revival chapel of frame and clapboard built in excellent taste. Franklinville also had its headless horseman—no end of them in mill towns—and various stories connected with the covered bridge, which more properly fit under Jericho Factory upstream.

The great red cotton storage barn (MHT Site BA 2546) was blown down in a spring storm on April 3, 2000. At that time, the 8 x 8 inch timbers were found to be riddled with termites. The Belko plant (MHT Site No. BA 2408) closed up in 2002 and was sold to a liquidator. All the machinery was sold in 2002. Owner in 2005 was the Axil Corporation of New Jersey.

FRANKLINVILE (-)

The name Franklinville has been used for the factory town in the 11th District and also for the Wetheredville-Dickeyville Company town in Baltimore City.

FRANKLINVILLE COTTON FACTORY (11)

Same as Franklinville Factory.

FRAZIER MILL (B)

“M. A. Frazier’s grist mill at Baltimore, Md., was burned recently together with other property. Loss \$20,000; partly insured,” *American Miller*, 19 (February 1, 1891): 129. The 1891 city directory, p. 445, showed M. A. Frazier & Company, machinists, at 1896 Thames Street.

FREELANDS MILL (6)

The 1813 Tax List of the Old 5th District listed Micajah Freeland with the tarcts

Expedition and Jarretts Intention plus a gristmill worth \$80. On February 1, 1817, the General Assembly passed an act to lay out a road from Moses Freeland's Mill to meet the turnpike at Hampstead, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1816, Chapter 177. The 1818 Assessor's Field Book showed Mary Freeland with part of the tracts Expedition [sic] and Jarretts Intention and a "grice mill" worth \$80 and a saw mill \$40. Micajah Freeland apparently moved, because he was in the 1841 tax list of District 7 with 35 acres of Long Valley and a gristmill worth \$900, the same tract and mill owned in 1833 by David Sampson.

FREELANDS MILL (7)

Same as Bee Tree, once occupied by Micajah Freeland before 1844.

FRENCH GRIST MILL (B)

The Huguenot colony of Mt. Washington was said to have had a gristmill on Western Run about 1810; its dam was later employed by the snuff works in 1854. Distinct from Cockeys Mill, *Baltimore News*, April 27, 1910; August 27, 1911.

FRENCH SPICE MILLS (B)

Operated by the Broadbent family under the name of J. F. Broadbent & Co., dealers in coffee, crude and ground spices, mustard, etc., agents for yeast and baking powder, at 57 North Calvert Street (old style), Woods' 1865 directory, p. 60. Scott J. Broadbent was the person who had the Evergreen mansion on North Charles Street constructed in 1857 [the later Garrett mansion].

FREY PLASTER MILL (B)

John B. Frey advertised to sell a steam engine at a plaster mill at the corner of Forest Street and Harford Avenue, *American*, October 17, 1839. Frey's Plaster Mill in the city was mentioned in *B. C. Advocate*, October 23, 1852, p. 2, col. 2.

FRIDGE AND MORRIS FACTORY (1)

See Thistle Factory.

FRIEZE GLASS WORKS (B)

See Balimore Glass House.

FRINGER TANNERY ()

Christopher Murry was apprenticed to Michael Fringer as a tanner and currier, September 9, 1798.

FRISBY COTTON FACTORY ()

Friby's was on York Turnpike Road; the lots were split up in an 1864 sale. See plat in B. C. Deeds JHL 50:485 filed in the case of Parkhurst –vs- Frisby. It was near the Star Tavern.

FRONKS MILL ()

Fronks Mill was mentioned in a road description and was near the end of Falls Turnpike, *Laws of Md., Acts of 1810, Chapter 105.*

FRONT STREET IRON FOUNDRY (B)

This works was shown on the west side of the street; its lot ran west to the Jones Falls, G. W. Bromley, *Baltimore City Atlas, 1896, Plate 4.*

FRY PLASTER MILL (B)

Fry Brothers plaster mill, a 4-story building at 710 Harford Avenue burned August 25, 1888, *Fire Marshall's Report.*

FRYFOGLE SAWMILL (4)

Thomas Fryfogle's sawmill was listed at Randallstown in the 1887 State business directory.

FULTON & MCGINNIS SAWMILL (7)

"The steam saw mill of Messrs. Futon & McGinnis, situated in the neighborhood of Shane postoffice, 7th district, was destroyed by fire one night last week. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance. The property had been insured but unfortunately for the owners, it was allowed to run out," *B. C. Union, June 28, 1884.*

FULTON FACTORY (B)

See Howard Factory.

FUTON MILL (B)

James Fulton advertised for 15 "smart lads" of 13-15 years old to learn the weaving business on Sharp Street opposite Rev. Mr. Dashield's Church, *American, June 8, 1814.*

FULTON WADDING FACTORY (B)

Thomas H. Fulton advertised a wadding manufactory at 149 French Street in front of the City Cotton Factory, 1837-1839 Matchett's *Director*, p. 7. Thomas H. Fulton was later involved in the Phoenix Factory in the county upstream of Warren. . His obituary appeared in the *B. C. Advocate*, January 18, 1851.

FULTZ PAPER MILL (6)

George M. Fultz, listed in the 1877 Hopkins atlas as a paper maker at Paper Mills Post Office, advertised in the *B. C. Union* that he was giving up farming to concentrate on other business, January 21, 1888.

FUNIVALL FLAX MFY. (B)

Alexander Funival [should be spelled Furnival] offered to buy flax for spinning next to David Rusk's tavern; he also sold fine and coarse home-made linens *Md. Journal*, December 20, 1775. Alex. Furnivall was mentioned in connection with the dissolution of Amelung's glass company, *Federal Gazette*, November 12, 1802.

FURLEY MILL (B)

Furley Mill was on the north bank of Herring Run, south side of present Brehms Lane, presumably built by Daniel Bowly (II), owner of Furley Hall, a great house that endured until 1953. The estate was divided on Bowly's death in 1811, and the mill passed to William L. Bowly and Peter Wirgman (Deeds WG 126:121, MSA).

In 1817, William L. Bowly mortgaged the mill to his sister Francis L. Bowly, and later conveyed it and the water power to William Scharf in 1831. Varlé's *View of Baltimore*, 1833, erroneously called it "Ivy Mill" but attributed it to William Scharf. Scharf conveyed it to Isaac T. Scharf, and Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map showed the "T. Scharf Grist Mill" and the 1857 Robert Taylor county map and the 1863 map showed J. Scarf [sic] Grist Mill.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Isaac Scharf with \$4000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 run of stones, 2 employees, and annual output of 1540 bbl flour plus corn meal (\$18,500).

Isaac T. Scharf conveyed Scharff's [sic] Mill to William Slater in 1858 (Towson Deeds GHC 23:371). Slater acquired Otto Gunther as partner, and about 1872, Gunther's widow conveyed "The Mill Property" to George E. Coxen and wife (Deeds EHA 77:197).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George F. Coxen with \$6000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 14-foot fall on Herring run drove a 40 hp breast wheel 8 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 300 bbl rye, 192 tons meal, and 42.2 tons feed (\$8585).

Coxen's Mill was a place name of 1882, served by Gardenville Post Office, *Industries of Md.*, and was also listed in GZMD, 1941, although long gone and the area incorporated into Baltimore City. The G. L. Coxen Furley Mill appeared in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins county atlas. The large gristmill burned with 1500 bu corn and 1000 bu wheat, *B. C. Democrat*, February 23, 1889, p. 3. The news account added that the building "locally known as Furley Mill" was built by Mr. Furley about 75 years ago." However, there was no such person as Mr. Furley, since Furley Hall was named for the ancestral English seat of the Bowly family, *Tidewater Md. Architecture*, H. C. Forman, p. 154. Only G. E. Coxen's land appeared in the 1915 G. W. Bromley atlas. Dr. Forman, a Bowly relative, had no photograph of the mill to compare to a likely looking but unidentified albumen print in the McGrain collection.

FURNACE ROAD (B)

Furnace Road along Jones Falls led to Mount Royal Forge.

FURNACE ROAD (9)

This road, now called Cowpens Avenue, led to the Northampton Furnace, q. v.

Baltimore County Mills--G- to I

GABLE, McDOWELL AND CO. (B)

This carpet factory burned with a \$250,000 loss on April 6, 1855, HBCC, p. 263

GAINS OIL MILL ()

Edmund P. Gains flax seed oil mill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$3500 capital investment, 2 employees, water power, and output of 1000 gallons oi (\$650) and 500 bu oil cake (\$250).

GALESIDES FACTORY (4)

See Benson Mill for Galesides or Gartsides.

GALL SAWMILL (11)

Glen F. Gall had a sawmill on Belair Road near Gunpowder Falls, also described as near Glen Arm. In 1940, he installed a 35 hp electric motor, *Power Pictorial*, August 1940, p. 7, December 1940, p. 6.

GALLOWAY LIME KILNS (8)

These kilns were shown in Plat Book JWS 2:200, Towson records, on Galloway property in case of Galloway -vs.- Galloway.

GAMBRILL MFG. CO. (B)

The 1863-1864 *Batimore Business Directory* listed C. A. Gambrill and Co. at 32-34 Commerce Street, supplying Patapsco and Chesapeake flour brands; partners were C. A. Gambrill, R. G. Magill, and P. H. Magill. The office was later numbered 14 Commerce Street. The *Sun* of January 3, 1871, reported a cylinder head blown out at Gambril's mill on Smith's Dock. The mill, Mill-B of the Gambrill chain, was at the end of Pier 5, Pratt Street. It had been the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Mill and was burned in the great Baltimore Fire of February 7, 1904. In the *Union News*, June 28, 1909, The Gambrill Grain Products Co. advertised milling and purchase of cob corn and wheat at 2121 Aliceanna Street. The company became insolvent in 1921.

GAMBRILL MILL (1)

See Orange Grove for Mill-C. Gambrill's Mill-A is covered under Ellicotts Mills.

GAMBRILL MILL (11)

F. M. Gambrill Co. was a feed dealer listed at White Marsh, 1967.

GAP MILLS (11)

Gap Mills, which was a post office name, 1850-1851, was the same as Hartley Mill.

GARDNERS FEATHER WORKS (B)

A drawing of F. Gardner's feather-dressing machine at Frederick and Second Streets appeared in the *American*, September 19, 1836.

GARRETT FOUNDRY (B)

Joseph Garrett brass foundry at 48 N. Exeter Street advertised machine castings plus beer and cider pumps, *Baltimore Saturday Visiter*, October 12, 1833.

GARTZ AND LEYPOLD SUGAR REFINERY (B)

Charles Gartz and John Leypold, both Germans, built a sugar refinery in Baltimore, 1784, *Md. Journal*, March 14, 1784. *Maryland Germans*, p. 162.

GARY MFG. CO. (2)

See Daniels in Howard County.

GATCH MILL (B)

Refugees from the British invasion flocked to Gatch Mill in September 1814. Cf., Steever and Adams.

GATCH STILL (B)

Nicholas Gatch advertised a still house property 5 miles from the city "adjoining the Lime Kiln Road near Messrs. Smith, Esq.,'s mill," *Baltimore Evening Post*, August 5, 1806.

GAW MILL (2)

See Wrights Mill.

GAY STREET SHOT TOWER (B)

See Baltimore Shot Tower.

GAYTON MILL (11)

Same as Guyton, q. v.

GEIST SAWMILL (5)

Helen Geist of Reisterstown owned a billhead dated May 14, 1884 reading, “Jacob D. Gesit, Lumber Sawmill and Steam Threshing, Worthington Valley, Glyndon P. O.” The 1892 entries in Transfer book No. 1-5 showed in Election District 4, “Jacob D. Geist, Sawmill ... \$300”, an addition to his tax base. Plate 29 of Bromly’s 1898 county atlas showed a sawmill at the SW corner of Butler and Longnecker Roads, the present Tax Map 40, parcel P77. In another generation, W. Dennis Geist operated a sawmill at Upperco for 10 years according to his obituary in the *Sun*, April 11, 1979.

GELSTON AND MATTHEWS PLANING MILL (B)

The 1850 census listed H. D. Gelston planing and saw mill with \$10,000 capital investment, steam power, with one engine and two planes, one dresser, and two saws. Annual output of 2000 ft D. flooring. The works at Caroline Strete and Canton Avenue took fire but was saved by Watchman Robb, *American*, May 4, 1853.

GELSTON CARPET FACTORY (B)

See Calverton Woolen Factory.

GEMMILLS (10)

Gemmills is a place name on White Hall Road and was derived from a family of that name rather than a mill, although Gem Mills was listed erroneously in GZMD in 1941. The Black Feed Mill was here in the 1894-1895 Polk State business directory. The village only contains a store and an auction hall [1976]. The *Md. Farmer* of November 1, 1864, reported that James L. Gemmill (6th District) had just set up a sorghum mill.

GERMAN ROPEWALK (B)

Philip German in December 1811 sold to Ann Hammett “a lot of ground laid out for a rope walk . . . in Bond Street . . . parallel with Aliceanna Street”(Deeds WG 116:683, MSA).

GERMANY HILL WINDMILL (12)

See Rolles Windmill.

GETTING ROPEWALK (B)

J. S. Getting's extensive ropewalk on Federal Hill was destroyed by fire, November 16, 1852, *Firemen's Record*, p. 24.

GETTLE MILL (6)

H. Gettle was listed as miller at Freeland in the 1887 State business directory.

GIBSONS MILL (10)

Shown on the west bank of Little Gunpowder Falls on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map, it was later Vance Mill. See Givens Mill.

GILLINGHAM IRON FOUNDRY (B)

John and William Gillingham advertised their new iron foundry on Lombard Street between Howard and Sharp Streets, supplying castings, *American*, July 30, 1814.

GILMOR MILL (9)

The 1841 assessment list showed Robert Gilmore [sic]. Jr., with Glen Ellen (\$12,000) and a stone mill (\$2500), and gristmill (\$1200). The 1876 District 9 tax ledger listed Miss Ellen Gilmore with Stone Cottage Farm, including a mill house (folio 255, MSA). The mill was described as only "moldering walls" near Glen Ellen in a story about the new Prettyboy dam, *Jeffersonian*, January 17, 1931.

GINRICH MILL (4)

C. Ginrich advertised to sell a sawmill and gristmill "in good running order" near Timber Grove Station, *Sun*, August 26, 1873. The Western Maryland Railroad record mentioned a sawmill siding at Ginrich Station; this would have been the crossing of Kendig Mill Road,

GISTS LIME PITS (4)

Gists Lime Pits was the name of a tract of land probably belonging to Christopher Gist. It was mentioned in deeds TR No. D, folio 94, as Thomas Gists Lime Pits. A later mention was found in Deeds WG GG:73 when William Lyon, Gentleman, conveyed some of that tract to his daughter Elizabeth Williamson, widow, in 1790. The tracts Gists Lime Pits and Lime Pits apparently straddled Reisterstown Road near Owings Mills and Gwynns Falls.

GISTS MILL (2)

See both Milford Mill and Lyons Mill.

GISTS PAINT MILL (B)

Following a suit against William Gist, a lot, fronting 231 ft on the basin and running 600 ft back to Fort Avenue, was offered for sale with a dwelling, paint mill, two warehouses, and steam engine, *American*, April 20, 1843.

GISTS PAPER MILL (6)

This paper mill was built by George Gist, Jr., after 1813 on the tract Mary's Delight, using water from Graves Run. It was sold at auction to Isaac Hoffman in 1836 and in 1848 to James Daughert, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 31f. The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Dougherty's paper mill with \$3500 capital investment, 2 employees, and water-powered output of \$1800 annually in small wrapping paper and other papers.

The mill, at the confluence of Grave Run and Great Gunpowder, passed to Franklin P. Gore, who appeared in the Hopkins atlas living nearby. The atlas also listed D. B. Hilker, paper manufacturer at Paper Mills Post Office, with 66 acres, born in the county in 1845. Hilker had renamed the site of his paper mill at Grave Run the "Clifton Mills" per *B. C. Democrat*, November 10, 1888.

Hilkers Paper Mill on Georges [sic] Run was for sale with 55 acres under mortgage to Franklin P. Gore (Mortgage Records JWS 129:474), *Union News*, April 29, 1893. The mill reverted to Gore, was abandoned, the machinery scrapped, and finally sold to Baltimore City and submerged under the Prettyboy reservoir. It had also been owned by both Kroh and Hendrick per *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 13.

GISTS SAWMILL (4)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob D. Gist sawmill with \$1800 capital investment, 3 employees, 1 circular saw, 2 boilers, and two 16 hp engines; output was 100,000 ft (\$2800) over a 2-month season. Gist did all his own logging in the neighborhood.

GISTS SHOT TOWER (B)

Same as Merchants Shot Tower Company (Eutaw Street), q. v.

GISTS WEAVING SHOP (4)

Joseph Gist advertised property on the road that leads from Baltimore-Town to Carlisle and about 13 miles from Baltimore-Town. "There are on the said land a dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and weaver's shop, with two good looms, *Md. Journal*, Supplement, February 11, 1781, p. 1.

GITTINGS MILL (11)

James Gittings took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 19.5 acres of his own land and on 0.5 acre of John Chamberlin's land, Chamberlin's Improvement, on Long Green Branch, April 3, 1746. Chamberlin was awarded immediate damages of 20 Shillings and a yearly rent of 3 half-pence. Gittings received no damages but a yearly rent of 4 Shillings Sterling. Chancery Records, Liber 9:266, MSA.

Thomas Gittings had acquired 450 acres, Gittings Choice, in 1721, and it passed to son James in 1767. The mill was on Long Green Run near the mouth of Rattlesnake Branch at the present Long Green Road. Historian Elmer R. Haile, Jr., found the mill in a 1767 inventory of structures on Gunpowder Manor (lecture of April 21, 1978). About 1791, Charles Willson Peale executed a large painting of the Gittings family with the farm fields, slaves, and mill in the background. The mill was only about an inch high in the painting but seemed small, and gable roofed with a water wheel gushing water--but no trough or launder was shown to get the water to the top of the wheel. The painting was donated to the Peale Museum in 1974 by Charlotte Gittings Cross; a reproduction of it appeared in *Maryland Heritage. Five Baltimore Institutions Celebrate the American Bicentennial* (1976), p. 167. The mill also appeared on Dennis Griffith's map of 1794-1795 (on the old route of Harford Road) and also in a map depicting the area as of 1796 drawn by W. B. Marye and included in the *Jenkins Genealogy* (MHS Library, p. 662).

The 1798 tax list of Gunpowder Hundred listed a mill of stone, two stories, 50 x 25 feet and "much out of repair." That same year, Richard Parkinson, British agriculturalist, visited Gittings and reported that the timothy hay was cured with great pains to enable the mill horses to make the 14-mile trip to Baltimore.

The 1841 Assessor's Field Book of Election District No. 11 listed Mrs. James C. Gittings with 400 acres of Long Green and a gristmill (\$800) and a sawmill (\$400) (MSA). There was a reference in *B. C. Advocate*, January 25, 1851, to a "new road past Gittings Mill."

The farm and saw mill of William R. S. Gittings on Harford Turnpike and a gristmill on Long Green Run were offered for sale, *B. C. Advocate*, May 6, 1854. The mill appeared in Road Record 5, Baltimore County, folio 253, about 1870, where there was a plat, a footprint of the mill, and a reference to "moving road near Gittings Mill." The mill was shown in the 1877 atlas on the Northern Branch of Harford Turnpike, in present day terms west side of Long Green Pike, north side of Long Green Road, the NW intersection was at grid coordinate 20-K-7 in the ADC street map atlas, the Deford property in the 1984 tax map.

The *Md. Journal*, January 12, 1878, contained an advertisement for "the little farm upon which Moses Miller lived in his lifetime adjoining what is known as the 'Gittings Mill Property.'"

The *B. C. Union*, September 1, 1882, contained the following item, "We mentioned

the necessity, many months ago of the erection of a mill on the site of the Gittings Mill in Long Green, for the accommodation of that rich farming section. We now understand that the owner, Hon. George Hawkins Williams, intends building a mill and will supply it with the latest improved machinery. It is the intention of Mr. Williams to make other improvements near the mill. This mill-site is one of the oldest in Baltimore County.”

This mill site seemed to be property of George Hawkins Williams on a plat made in 1883 (Towson deeds WMI 136:4). No mill appeared in the 1915 G. W. Bromley atlas. The mill has long been extinct. Mrs. Dennis Reed [Marha Reed] in her *Long Green Heritage* of 1976, mentioned, “The pile of rocks near the Long Green Branch where Andrew Miller’s flour mill once stood is now part of the Long Green Farm.”

GITTINGS MILL (B)

The Gittings Mill on Main York Road, 4-½ miles from Baltimore, was mentioned in *Md. Journal*, January 20, 1792, p. 3. Unable to identify.

GITTINGS SAWMILL (11)

An “old sawmill” on Long Green Run near Harford Turnpike was mentioned in 1858 deed (23:202) and further identified as Gittings Sawmill in Deeds AWB 424:386, MSA (1849).

GIVENS MILL (10)

John Givens received a patent on Lot 44 of My Lady’s Manor on June 10, 1788, and the 1793-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed “Gibson’s” mill at this point on present Vance Road and Little Gunpowder Falls. John Givens was listed in the 1798 tax list as a neighbor of Ezekiel Slade and Joseph McClung; he owned a mill built of logs, 26 x 20 ft, with 2 pair of stones. The assessor noted, ““indifferent and scarcity of water.”

In the 1823 Assessor’s Field Book of Old District No.5, James Graham had 125 acres of land, “name unknown” and also Givens Land, plus a gristmill worth \$300 (MSA). In 1842, William C. Vance sold to John Miller the right to cut a ditch and build a bark mill provided Miller not back up water to Vances Mill (Deeds, TK 318:55, MSA).

The Sidney and Browne map of 1850 and the Robert Taylor map of 1857 showed W. Vance’s gristmill. The 1850 census of manufactures listed William C. Vance with a water mill equipped with two run of stones; there was one employee and an annual output of 3000 bushels of meal worth \$1800. The 1877 atlas showed “Old Mill” near the residence of James Vance. The year before, the 10th District tax list had charged James W. Vance with “factory and fixtures” worth \$700.

The 1896 tax ledger listed a dwelling and barn but no mill nor factory. The mill still appeared on the 1915 Bromley atlas, still an "Old Mill" but close to the name "L. Sutton."

However, the mill was apparently useless when advertised in the *B. C. Union* of March 13, 1880, wherein the late Vance's property was put up at auction. "There is an old Mill Site on the property, on Little Gunpowder. It is the same property on which the late James W. Vance resided and carried on a Cheese and Butter Manufactory, and is well fixed for that business. The creamery is doing a good business at present."

The advertisement demonstrated that the creamery and cheese factory was a distinct structure, 30 x 30 ft, shed over the spring, 12 x 12 feet, with a stone dairy, 10 x 10 ft. Vance Road no longer goes through to the Harford County side of the falls.

GLADFELTERS AND DUSHANES MILL (6)

See Eagle Paper Mill.

GLASGOW MILLS (B)

Glasgow Mills was the name under which Otto Goetze and Co. operated at Ballymena Mill of Ashland Mfg. Co., 1892-1919; cf., Bromley's 1915 atlas. See also Wetheredsville.

GLEN MORRIS FLINT MILL (4)

This works was founded in 1892 on the west side of Hanover Pike, south side of the Western Maryland Railroad, to grind quartz. The *American Miller* of February 1, 1900 (28:160), reported, "The Glen Morris Flint Co. of Glen Morris, Md., has purchased an Oscillator from Griscom & McFeely." The *Democrat and Journal* reported on January 21, 1905, that extensive repairs were in progress at Glen Morris Flint Mill under the direction of Leonard Winters of Buffalo, N. Y., the property owned by F. G. Zouck. The *Democrat and Journal*, January 25, 1908, reported that a contract had been let to build a flint mill at Glen Morris to replace the one that burned. It passed to Nathan Pitcher, founder of Maryland Quartz Company in 1910, and an enlarged plant was completed in 1918. The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District No. 4 listed the flint mill of Nathan P. Pitcher as 25 x 15 feet, 16 x 45, 25 x 35 (\$3105) and the storage house was 30 x 60 ft (\$575). The main building was described as 300 x 200 ft when destroyed by fire, *Sun*, October 21, 1930, p. 28. A full listing of the grades of product appeared in Singewald's account in MGS 12:156 (1928).

GLEN MOUNT PAPER MILL (7)

See Shaver Paper Mill.

GLOBE DISTILLERY (B)

See Flacks Distillery.

GODFREY SAWMILL ()

The 1804 assessment of Soldiers Delight Hundred showed Samuel Godfrey with Mount Unity, etc., and a sawmill assessed at £ 37-10.

GOLDSMITHS MILL (10)

See Rogers Mill.

GOLIBART SAWMILL (B)

See Ely & Golibart.

GOODWINS MILL (4)

“The Goodwin Milling & Supply Company has been incorporated at Towson, Md., with capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are Grafton C. Wheeler, George A. Jessop, W. H. Zepp, H. C. Jessop, and H. E. Goodwin,” *American Miller*, 29 (June 1, 1901): 79. This was a steam mill and an ice cream works and was located at Glyndon by Harry E. Goodwin and others, a 2-story mill with 20-inch burr, a corn crusher, and corn sheller driven by a 16 hp engine and boiler, located on the east side of Railroad Avenue, 110 ft south of Chatsworth Avenue. It was acquired in 1902 by Glen Morris Supply Company (Towson Judicial Records, WPC 203:517ff). Mill is extinct. Elmer J. Cook advertised a Receivers Public Sale of the mill and milling business of the Goodwin Milling and Supply Company, *B. C. Union*, September 20, 1902.

GOODWINS MILL (6)

The same as the Mrs. Koler sawmill.

GOODWIN/GOODIN PAPER MILL (6)

The Transfer Books for the 1853 and up period showed in Election District 6 that in the 1859 updates, a paper mill and machinery worth \$1060 had moved from Christian Gore's account to that of Benjamin Goodin [sic] [folio 13]. Deeds show that Christian Gore had acquired 12 acres from William Davis, trustee, in 1852. (Towson deeds, HMF 3:117 and JHL 42:318).

GORDON ROPEWALK (B)

The former ropewalk of John Gordon was advertised in *American*, March 31, 1818; the works was on David's Fancy tract, near Howard's Branch on the road from Baltimore to the Ferry Point.

GORDON SAWMILL (7)

Julia D. Gordon's steam sawmill with \$2500 capital investment was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with 2 employees and annual output of 140,000 ft lumber (\$16,800) and 150,000 shingles (\$825).

GORES MILL (4) GIRES MILL ROAD

In 1800, Robert Davis conveyed to son James and his partner Ralph Gregory the right to back water from their mill dam onto the tract Cornelius and Mary's Lot (Deeds WG 63:439, MSA). The land was to revert to Davis if the mill broke down for more than two years. The 1804 Assessment showed James Davis owner of the mill. It passed to Abednego Griffith, who in 1828 sold to William Gore (Deeds WG 196:194, MSA).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the Henry T. Gore grist and saw mill with \$33500 capital investment, 2 employees, and water-powered output of \$5500 annually in flour, meal, and plank. The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed H. B. Gore's mill on Keyzers Run at the dead end of Gores Mill Road, north of Cockey's Mill Road. The atlas patron list showed J. B. Gore as miller, a resident of Reisterstown since 1836.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph S. Gore custom mill with \$15,000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 23-foot fall on Gores Branch drove a 3-foot 9-inch broad overshot wheel at 16 rpm to develop 2 [?] hp. Annual output was 1000 bbl flour, 10 tons buckwheat, 130 tons meal, and 24 tons feed (\$10,495). The sawmill with \$300 capital investment had 1 each circular and Muley saw and cut 40,000 ft lumber and 3000 laths (\$500).

The *American Miller*, 22 (July 1, 1894):528, reported, "Joseph Gore of Reisterstown, Md., will remodel his mill to the roller process."

The last operator was Franklin P. Zentz, who advertised in an almanac of 1915 as a maker of flour and feed. The 1981 tax ledger of Election District 4 gave dimensions as 38 x 33 ft. Title passed from the Zentz family in 1931. Production ended ca. 1920. Sometime during the ownership of Christian H. Kahl (1954-1964), the ruins were bulldozed to eliminate the snakes breeding in the rubble. Some stones were reused in recent buildings, and a decorative pond stands on the property on the east side of Gores Mill Road north of Cockey's Mill Road--a different Gores Mill Road than the one shown in the 1877 atlas, which approached the mill from the SE. Gores Mill Road in 1974 consisted of two segments; the older segment, a road

through the woods, that crossed Norris Run by a ford.

GORE-HOFFMAN-AMES PAPER MILL (6)

Sometime after 1847, Charles Gore built a paper mill on the tract “Cullings Lot” and in 1854 sold to Peter Benton Hoffman (Deeds HMF 12:501). Hoffman assigned this ground-rented property to John Ames in 1859 (Deeds GHC 25:183). Ames assigned in 1866 to John T. Habbeman (JHL 43:249). The mill was probably on the Zachariah Alban tract shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. Probably on the stream east of Alban’s house, a tract east of the present Bckleysville Rod, north of Kidds Schoolhouse Road on Tax Map 10. This parcel was in 1983 owned by Kandell (Deeds 5338:152). Data from May A. Seitz papers, p. 28, 29.

GORES MILL (6)

GORES MILL ROAD

Also called Upper Paper Mill or Darbys Mill, this was the supposedly built in 1824 by Peter Shauck, but only a grist and saw mill existed on this tract that year when his two sons, William N. and John Shauck [sic] conveyed part of Expedition and the two mills to their brother Jarrett Shauck (Deeds WG 173:542, MSA). Shauck was allowed by this deed to raise the dam one foot higer [sic].

In 1835, Jarrett Shauck and wife mortgaged the property to John Johns (TK 246:388, MSA) and failed to meet the payments. Johns’ attorney, Edward Worthington, advertised Expedition in the *American*, November 17, 1841, “Part of the land formerly belonging to Peter Shauck . . . On which . . . land . . . is a Grist and Saw Mill and other improvements . . . 50 acres . . . and two large and valuable Paper Mills.” Peter Benton Hoffman was highest bidder and appeared on the 1850 map but did not receive a title until 1854 (Towson Deeds HMF 13:124) and immediately sold to Charles Gore and Peter B. Wilhelm for \$7700 with “all and singular the mills” (Deeds HMF 10:297).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Peter B. Hoffman with \$6000 capital investment, 5 male and 3 female hands, and water-powered annual output of 5000 [reams?] of printing paper (\$30,000) and 9200 in wrapping paper (\$2700).

Wilhelm sold out to his partner Gore in 1863 (GHC 39:497), Following a suit of Jarrett W. Shauck et al. -vs.- Mary Shauck, Shauck was appointed to sell the property, and Charles Gore was purchaser (1866, JHL 54:4i8). The Charles Gore Paper Mill appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas downstream of Abe Shaver Mill on Little Falls.

The 1880 census of manufacturess listed Charles Gore with \$4000 capital investment, 2 employees, and 80 tons output (\$3000) over a 6-month season. A 17.5-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove overshot wheels 4 and 8 ft broad at 15 and 12 rpm to develop 12 and 30 hp. The tub engine and single beater had 30-inch long roll

bars, 24-inch diameter rolls of 325 lb maximum capacity. The paper machine had 1 cylinder 48 inches wide; also 1 boiler of 16 hp. The *American Miller* of August 1, 1881 (9:326) reported that “Mr. Charles Gore of Freelands, Md., has contracted with S. M. Smith for one of his Success Water Wheels and also for machinery. The same journal noted that Gore was taking out his over-shot water wheel and the Success Wheel [actually a turbine] was 18 inches in diameter (9:327). The *Md. Journal* of November 19, 1892, reported that Lydia Virginia Cooper, 17, a domestic, jumped into the pen-stock at Mr. J. W. Gore’s paper mill. A suicide, she sank 16 feet deep.

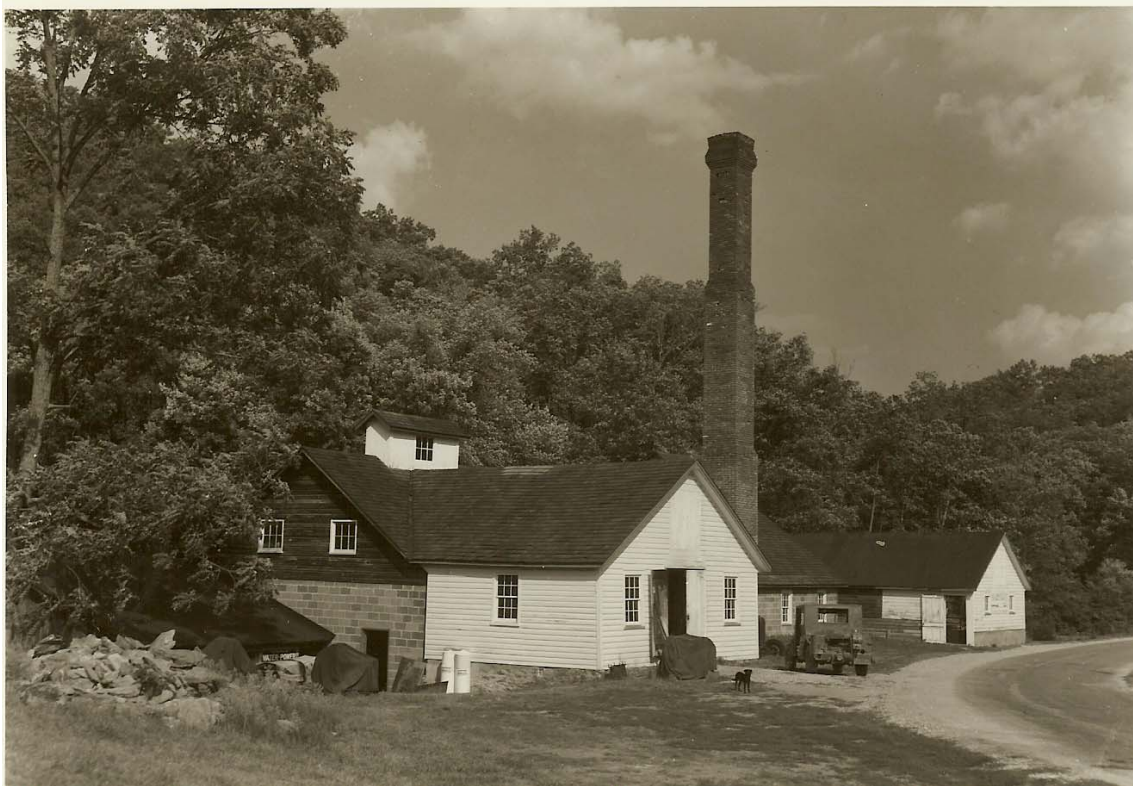
Gore’s widow conveyed to Howard M. Gore in 1890. Howard Gore sold to Daniel J. and John I. Sipe in 1917.

The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 5 listed Daniel J. and J. T. Sipe with 56 acres on the road from Freeland to Hoshall Corner with a mill of the following dimensions: 30 x 105, 12 x 20, 20 x 24, 26 x 13, and 24 x 20 feet, assessed at \$1406 (folio 256).

Daniel Sipe sold out to John Sipe in 1918, and in 1919 John Sipe sold to James Lowe, who in 1927 sold to Frank Lowe and Samuel L. Darby. Darby, a native of New York, became sole owner in 1928 and in 1837 sold to George A. Hoffman of the old original paper making family. In 1938, the plant was making “furniture bogus” paper (a packing material), *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 14.

Following default of mortgage, the mill passed to Charles C. Fager, et al., December 1938, and in 1943 Fager conveyed to Schmidt and Ault Paper Co. (of Pennsylvania). A year later, Schmidt and Ault sold to Edward C. Schuchhardt with the proviso that the grantee “shall not operate the mill on said property as a paper mill for a period of ten ears.” A few days later the mill passed (with the same restrictions) to Clarence G. Lintz and wife Helen H.

In 1970, the mill was generating electric power for an estate called Hydro Glen. There was a dam with a functioning conduit and sluice gates. Mr. Lintz was a steam engine collector and had lectured on milling to historical societies. There was



Gore Paper Mill, photo by author.

no milling machinery left at that time; the electric generator was driven by a gear and link-belt chain system powered by a large breast wheel 10 feet wide by 14 feet in diameter; it weighed three tons and was made by the Fitz Wheel Company of Hanover, Pa. There were some millstones down the road at the site of the Glen Mount Paper Mill. The Gore Mill was a one story building with a tall brick chimney. The wheel is sheltered by a shed.

There was no governor on the wheel and the owners had to adapt their use of electric appliances to suit the voltage output of the generator. "If Clarence is working in his shop, I can't use my iron," said Mrs. Lintz. The generator was rated at 2.5 kW.

See, Conway Robinson, "Electricity Is Virtually Free," *Sun Magazine*, December 29, 1968. Also HBCC, p. 816. Also, Seitz, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 27f.

See also, Amy Goldstein, "Waterwheel Powers Freeland Household," *Sun*, March 5, 1984.

Subsequently the mill passed to C. Albert Lintz and wife Anne, who have hosted a number of cider-making events in the autumn. Mr. Lintz set up an exhibit on the technology of Fitz wheels at the SPOOM annual conference at Westminster, Md., in

2005.

GORSUCH & HOOK'S MILL (2)

Laws of Md., Acts of 1803, Chapter 14, provided for the repair of a road from the Liberty Road to Thomas Gorsuch and Anthony Hook's Mill and on to the Deer Park Road.

GORSUCH COTTON WADDING FACTORY (B)

This works was shown as "Cotton Mill Lot" in the 1864 plat of "Oxford" suburb filed in 1892. The property was 10 acres between Old York Road and York Avenue, south of Starr's Tavern. This was not Waverly but was south of Huntington Avenue (25th Street) and opposite the terminus of Camp Street.

Walter Gray and Langston Watt leased a lot between York Turnpike and Old York Road in 1850 from Elizabeth Frisby (Deeds AWB 438:495, MSA). In 1857, Gray and Watt assigned the lease to William H. Carroll, who mortgaged the property to the Mount Vernon Company (Towson Mortgages HMF 9:289). The mortgage included "one steam engine and boiler erected on . . . premises, also four carding engines, a Willow and one Spreader, and chimney stack"

GORSUCH MILL (5) GORSUCH MILL ROAD

The 1877 atlas showed J. S. Gorsuch mill between Hereford Road and Falls Road. Gorsuch was an atlas patron, giving his address as Mount Carmel; he had been born in the county in 1842. A letter from Mount Carmel reported in course of erection a "grist and saw mill by J. S. Gorsuch, Esq., "*Md. Journal*, November 5, 1870. The mill was called Bayview Grist and Sawmill. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Gorsuch sawmill with \$400 capital investment, 1 employee, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 16-foot fall on Black Rock Run drove a 10 hp, 18-inch turbine at 140 rpm to cut 60,000 ft lumber and 1000 laths (\$600).

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1880 (8:338) reported, "The grist and saw mills of J. S. Gorsuch, Mt. Carmel, Baltimore Co., Md., are undergoing repair, and improvements are being added, including an Improved Success Water Wheel [supplied by the] Mill Furnishing Co. of York, Pa."

The mill is extinct, but there is a cluster of houses at a likely looking mill seat on Black Rock Run a few yards east of Falls Road. Mrs. Charles Hoover of Upperco in 1976 owned a photograph of the mill, a small clapboard structure 2-1/2 stories high. Mrs. Hoover did not know when the mill was demolished; she owned the grain hopper and its supports

GORSUCH MILLS (7)

David Gorsuch had a 2-story stone mill, 30 x 16 feet, with one pair of stones, not quite finished, on the 1798 tax list of Mine Run Hundred. Tax ledgers of 1818, 1823, 1824, and 1833 showed him with a grist and saw mill, as well as the tracts David's Race and Goshen. The tract David's Race had been patented in 1820 by David Gorsuch, 26 acres (Lifers IC No. B, folio 493 and IC No. E, folio 491, MSA).

Stephen Gorsuch built a larger mill in 1843 on Deer Creek. The 1842-1845 Transfer Book showed Stephen Gorsuch with a New Improvement, Grist Mill, worth \$1000, in the update made in 1845 (MSA No. 8359-4-40-4). Gorsuch was a native of the Black Horse area of Harford County, and the 1850 census of Census District No. 1 listed him with a mill worth \$4000, with 1 employee, 4 run of stones, and annual output of 665 bbl flour and other products (\$6225). The 1852 assessment showed that the \$200 value of Stephen Gorsuch's Saw Mill and Machinery had been abated entirely (MSA No. 8256). The 1850 population census had listed Stephen Gorsuch as a farmer with \$8000 assets, while Nicholas Gorsuch was listed as miller.

Stephen Gorsuch advertised the mill for sale, *Baltimore County Advocate*, May 6, 1854; it was brick, three stories, slate-roofed, 40 x 42 feet, with an 18-foot head and fall on Deer Creek, with 2 run of burrs and 2 of chopping stones. The *B. C. Advocate* of March 9, 1861, reported that "the body of a dead colored child believed to have been born alive" was found in the mill-dam of the Gorsuch mill. There was also a dwelling house 18 x 24 feet and another house 14 x 16 feet.

In 1866, J. V. Winemiller purchased the mill and also operated a country store. The *Maryland Journal* of June 13, 1874, mentioned "Winemiller's Mill, better known as Gorsuch's Mill, 7th District," and noted that Joseph Winemiller was working there. The 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed J. V. Winemiller's mill and Gorsuch Mills Post Office.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the Winemiller custom mill worth \$7000 with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and a 60/bu per diem maximum output. A 19-foot fall on the east branch of Deer Creek drove two overshot wheels 4 feet broad at 28 rpm to develop 24 hp. Output was 1000 bbl flour, 5 tons buckwheat, 230 tons meal, 70 tons feed, and 9 tons hominy (\$14,900 per annum). The sawmill worth \$500 had 2 circular and 1 Muley saw; the same fall of water drove a 10.6 hp turbine at 360 rpm to cut 100,000 feet of timber (\$1200). J. V. Winemiller passed the store and mill on to his sons.

The national milling journal for November 1886 published a letter from miller George G. Winemiller, who wrote from Gorsuch Mills, Md., to say, "Can not do without the *American Miller* by any means, and do not wish to miss a single number." (14:649.) The *Manufacturer's Record* for September 5, 1891, reported, "*Gorsuch Mills.--Cider Mill.* -- B. F. Jordan has it is stated, put in a new cider mill

with a capacity of 90 barrels per day." (20:42.) Possibly the cider mill was on a neighboring farm in the same postal area.

Under "Gorsuch Mills Items," the *Maryland Journal* of November 19, 1892, reported, "It is seldom that the JOURNAL hears from this place. A few words may not be amiss. It is situated about four miles east of New Market, three miles from Stewartstown, and one mile from the State line. It may be called a village, as it contains a mill, church, store and three or four families. The mill is a complete one, supplied with improved machinery, and does a large business. Mr. J. V. Winemiller is the proprietor. Mr. M. C. Gemmill, who has been teaching for a number of years, conducts the store business."

The *Baltimore County Union* of June 20, 1903, reported, "Mr. George G. Winemiller, miller at Gorsuch Mills, 7th district, has let the contract for fitting his mill with an entire equipment of roller process machinery." The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 7 showed Jos. V. Winemiller with a mill building 40 x 40 feet, three stories, assessed at \$1464 (folio 847).

By 1934 when the mill was written up in the *Jeffersonian*, George D. Winemiller was owner. The mill was described as 3-1/2 stories and set into a hill; it was equipped with both millstones and rollers. Two 15-inch turbines had replaced the original overshot water wheel. The workers' houses formed a small mill village on the road from West Liberty to Stewartstown. The Gorsuch graveyard was on a hill behind the mill; the family home was north of the mill, a house with a double porch. The mill had operated until 1926 with an output of 25 bu/diem, producing both flour and meal. (See "Old Gorsuch Mill Near Shane Was One of Earliest Water Power Plants in County," *Jeffersonian*, July 13, 1934.)

William Stump wrote a feature story for the *Sunday Sun Magazine*, February 8, 1953, entitled, "The Storekeeper of Gorsuch Mills." Stump interviewed Milt Winemiller, age 75, who believed that the mill dated from 1812. There was a mention of a "toll dish" in the mill, a device whereby the miller collected his share of the flour milled for customers in "custom" transactions. George Winemiller, Milt's brother, had taken over the mill on the death of their father. The mill was still closed as of 1953. Photos by A. Aubrey Bodine showed that the mill had a hood and a hoisting apparatus at each gable end, a very rare design for Maryland.

In 1954, the new owner, Clarence G. Lintz, set about emptying and disassembling the mill. His son C. Albert Lintz spent the entire summer of 1954 taking the building down. The country store was also demolished at some point. The name of Gorsuch Mills continues on maps and is the place name for the intersection of Harris Mill Road and West Liberty Road. In April 2004, the mill ruin survived on the east side of West Liberty Road just north of the house at No. 21305. The ruins are a foundation three to four feet high; a ruined shed also stands on the property. On the west side of the road is a spring house still producing water that flows under the road and drains into Little Deer Creek. The spring house roof was still intact as

was a window sash. The ruin bears MHT Archaeology Site No. 18BA545. The land is found on Tax Map No. 8, Parcel P2. The area is 2.93 acres; the virtually useless "improvements" are assessed at a mere \$240. In the Alexandria Drafting Company's street atlas, location of the ruin is 4-F-3.

Various items about the growth of the village appeared in newspapers in the late 19th century, including:

IMPROVEMENTS--Mr. Samuel Gay is now erecting a new house on the Road from Kirkman's shops to Gorsuch mills, in the 7th District. Mr. Henry P. Archer and Mr. William Simms also contemplate building close by. -- With two other houses now occupied by Jos. Gibbs and Henry Johnson, The little settlement assumes the proportions of a village. The road passing through it is named Baltimore Avenue (*Maryland Journal*, April 6, 1878).

Letter from Gorsuch Mills . . . new bridge across Deer Creek . . . cost the County a little over \$80 people in Long Corner waiting for election There are still some improvements going on in the village. Mr. J. S. Winemiller intends erecting an addition to his store-room occupied by Messrs. McCubbin and Slade (*Maryland Journal*, October 25, 1879).

Gorsuch Mills. -- Mr. Jacob S. Winemiller has improved the looks of the village by taking away the old rickety building formerly used as a smith shop, and erecting on the same site a neat building to be used as a carriage house and stable. The chapel congregation have purchased a new Weaver organ, beautiful in appearance, and a fine toned instrument (*Maryland Journal*, January 7, 1893).

Gorsuch Mills News. -- Mr. J. V. Winemiller will soon begin work on his new house (*Maryland Journal*, February 2, 1895).

GOULD ROPEWALK (B)

Alexander Gould's ropewalk was on Light Street extended, *American*, December 6, 1854.

GOVANES MILL (B)

See Kirk Mill.

GRAFF MILL ()

Michael Graff's water mill worth \$2000 was listed in the 1850 census of

manufactures with 2 employees and \$2500 output in flour and meal.

GRAFFLIN & SONS FERTILIZER WORKS (B)

Grafflin & Sons Fertilizer Works was shown in the 1898 Bromley atlas in Canton just north of the Stickney Iron Works, east of the Lazaretto lighthouse, west of Clinton Street between 10th and 11th Streets (Plate 26). The 1915 Bromley atlas showed this as American Agricultural Chemical Company, a complex on both sides of Clinton Street (Plate 35).

GRAHAM MILL (10)

Same as Givens Mill.

GRAHAM NAIL WORKS (B)

John Graham was making nails on Market Street, a few houses below Calvert, *Md. Journal*, April 17, 1776.

GRANITE COTTON FACTORY (1)

This was a granite structure with a tower located on the Patapsco upstream of Ellicott City bridge, downstream of the Union Mfg. Company at Oella. The company was incorporated in 1844 and the *American* reported in October 1845 that the foundation had been laid.

The investors, William E. Mayhew, Horace Capron, and Thomas Lansdale, were involved in some other local cotton factories. The first president, Robert Clinton Wright Lansdale provided plans for the factory and supervised its construction, soliciting bids with a notice in the *American* of July 29, 1845. The plant was built “on the site of the old rolling mill.” Lansdale bought a house and farm at present 2400 Frederick Road which he called Enfield, although it was later renamed Stonewall Farm. The directors engaged Timanus & Day for the stone and brick work. When the board voted to buy machinery out of State, Horace Capron, who had expected to supply the equipment from his Laurel Factory in P. G. County, withdrew his subscription. The directors built their own foundry to make the equipment. The foundry building was 86 x 55 feet, and by April 1847, they were doing work for other mills. Some equipment they purchased from Mt. Vernon Mills. Thomas Wilson bought the Patapsco Hotel in downtown Ellicott City to house the workers. On-site housing in the present 600 block of Oella Avenue was built in 1847 on what is now Granite Hill.

Spinning began in July of 1848, and goods were going to market the next month, some 440 bales of sheetings. The success crowned a difficult start-up period as reflected in the company books stored at the Hagley Library in Greenville, Delaware. Sinking foundations had been a problem, and Colonel Charles R. Carroll

disputed ownership of the river bank near the bridge. In November 1847, Thomas Wilson had written, "I have not a dollar of funds in hands."

The Mechanics & Manufacturers Fair at Washington Hall included a display of machines from Granite Factory for cutting spar, sparrow, bevel, and worm gearing," *Republican & Argus*, May 17, 1848. At the Fair of the Maryland Institute, a cotton loom from Granite Factory was operated constantly, "It is a beautiful piece of mechanism and attracts great attention," *Republican & Argus*, October 1, 1849.

Once production got rolling, it was heavy, reaching 653,553 yards of goods between May 1849 and April 1850. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Granite Mfg. Co. with \$150,000 capital investment, and 110 female hands; water powered output of 1.35 million yd muslin (\$128,000). Later in 1850, the market was depressed and by 1851 the works was running on $\frac{3}{4}$ time to avoid the cost of lighting the building.

The foundry equipment was sold to the Maryland Machine Mfg. Co., which was an entity composed of some of the same investors in the cotton works. George Poe advertised the planing machines and lathes in the *Sun*, July 27, 1847. The directors probably hoped that Baltimore City would buy the place for a reservoir, but no luck. The last entry in the books at the Hagley Library was a note written on the eve of the Civil War wondering where the company could get raw cotton.

The mortgage holders forced a sale of the factory. The plant was advertised in the *American*, January 3, 1863. The property had been mortgaged by the company to John R. Kelso in June 1848 (Deeds AWB 398:230, MSA). The factory was 168 x 48 ft overall; 4 stories of 11 ft each; 2 overshot wheels capable of using the whole volume of the river; 101 muslin and drill looms; steam heat and gas light. Also a one-story foundry, 85 x 75 with iron roof. Three-story machine shop, 85 x 45, tin roof, previously used as a shovel factory. "No expense was spared in its building." W. W. Spence was highest bidder at \$36,000, *Ibid.*, January 29, 1863, p. 2.

Spence was in partnership with Johns Hopkins, who just happened to have a large supply of cotton, war or no war. They admitted Benjamin Deford to the partnership and prospered during the rest of the war, making cotton duck. Hopkins and Spence later sold out to Deford, who built a mansion on the grounds as Spence recalled later in an interview in the *Sun*, October 15, 1905.

While operating as Benjamin Deford and Sons, the entire plant burned on August 18, 1866. The accident was blamed on a bit of iron embedded in a cotton boll in the picking room. The job of rebuilding was placed in the hands of Granite's superintendent, Samuel F. Cobb, a 26-year-old native of Lynchburg who had started at Savage Factory in Howard County at age ten. The Defords were satisfied with Cobb's efforts, but nine months later another disaster hit the \$350,000 complex.

The Granite Mills, "newly erected at a cost of \$180,000," the dam worth \$25,000, the

dwelling (total value \$250,000) were washed away on July 28, 1868, by a 4-foot crest of a flash flood. The building acted as a breakwater and held the river in check for a while. When the waters rose 16 feet higher, the tower collapsed, and one man who had taken refuge there was drowned. The mill was then owned by Ben Deford and Co., and the workers reclaimed 5000 yards of cotton goods washed up at Long Bridge, *American*, July 26, 1868, pp. 1, 4. Also, *Towson Times*, July 25, 1968. Also, *History of Howard County*, Harding, p. 13.

In making plans for the Oella sewer line, Baltimore County as required by law had an archaeological survey performed at the sites where artifacts might be encountered. John McGrain and Charles A. Wagandt predicted that the factory foundations were 759 feet upstream of the Ellicott City bridge, and there seemed to be a bit of wall peeping through the sandy bank. Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., confirmed those suspicions and in March 1981, the professionals reported finding in Test Trench No. 1, a buried stone wall. A second round of archaeology in 1982 saved the sewer contractors from blasting through a maze of forgotten foundations. Ronald A. Thomas directed the work and found door sills, window sills, and a mill race. A round pit lined with concrete was excavated and proved to have been the subterranean holder for the factory's illuminating gas tank. Numerous fire bricks were found, encrusted with the slag from the foundry. Thomas believed he had dug down as far as the strata of the Ellicott's Rolling and Slitting Mill of 1806. At the end of the digging season, after much press and TV coverage, the carefully excavated walls were buried again to prevent erosion and to seal the site for future phases of archaeology or possible development as an archaeological park.

See, Ronald A. Thomas and Judson M. Kratzer, *Archaeological Data Recovery at the Granite Factory, Oella, Maryland* (Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.: Newark, Delaware, 1982).

GRANITE FACTORY (1)

The present Oella was called Granite Factory on the 1860 map of Howard County by S. J. Maretent, named for the Granite Cotton Mill.

##GRAVE RUN FULLING AND PAPER MILLS (5)

The 1850 county wide map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne showed Grave Run Factory, apparently owned by R. Morrison, on the west side of Falls Road, just where it crosses into Carroll County. The Assessor's Field Book of 1841 (Maryland State Archives # 8247) for Election District 5, had listed Robert Morrison with part of the tract "New London and other tracts, 74 acres, with \$100 worth of improvements and one Fulling Mill assessed at \$500. No fulling mills were found in this vicinity in the 1823 or 1833 tax lists.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Robert Morrison with a wool mill with \$1500 capital investment, water-powered production, 4 male and 3 female employees, and an annual output of 4000 yards of cloth worth \$3000. The Grave Run Post Office was established in 1854. The postmasters, until discontinuance on August 31, 1900, were:

Elijah S. Morrison	April 5, 1854
George H. Hare	March 24, 1863
David F. Painter	January 17, 1889
Frank Kelbaugh	November 14, 1891
Edward L. Richards	May 29, 1896
Isaac F. Lambert	November 30, 1898
J. Frank Kelbaugh	December 19, 1899.

The *Baltimore County Advocate* of May 29, 1858, reported, "Mr. Skilton Price has left the Roland Woolen Factory, (Rider's) and removed on a farm. He is succeeded by Mr. Morrison, formerly of Grave Run Mills." However, there were at least two Morrisons in the wool business. The Morrison family were among the founders of the Grave Run Church built in 1856.

An advertisement in the *Baltimore County Advocate* of April 16, 1859, offered to sell the tracts New London and Nicholson's Beginning on Falls Road, 25 miles from Baltimore, 55 acres of which Robert Morrison died seized; there was a large three-story woolen factory known by the name of "Grave Run Mills."

The 1860 census of manufactures listed both R. & and J. S. Morrison with a wool factory with \$5500 capital investment, water-powered production, 3 male and 3 female employees making \$40 and \$33 per month, respectively. Output was 500 yards of "B. Cloth" worth \$500; 300 yards of Cassinett worth \$200; 1000 yards of Linsay worth \$6000; and 4000 pounds of fulling worth \$4000.

An 1861 deed between Henry Hoffacker and George W. Hoffacker mentioned a "road leading from Morrison's Paper Mill (formerly) to Zimmerman's Grist Mill (formerly)" (Towson deeds GHC 34:312). The county Transfer Book No. 2 showed in 1862, R. Morrison with 52 acres, the land and improvements worth \$516 and also "Wool Mill & Machinery \$800" (MSA).

Colonel J. Thomas Scharf in his *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia, 1881, page 869), described this neighborhood as having a gristmill, sawmill, and paper mill. The *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, by G. M. Hopkins (Philadelphia, 1877), showed Grave Run Fulling Mill and a separate paper mill.

At some point, probably in the 1860s, the Morrison fulling mill passed to George Hare, who was carried in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas patron list as a wool manufacturer, having settled in Baltimore County from Carroll County in 1830.

The atlas showed G. Hare's Grave Run Fulling Mill on the west side of Falls Road, south side of Grave Run. The mill was apparently on the original land survey called "Christopher's Luck." The paper mill was on the west side of Grave Run Road, north side of Indian Run, just north of the intersection with Falls Road. In present terms, the mills were at grids 1-D-12 and 13 in the Alexandria Drafting Company's street atlas of this county.

The 1880 State business directory listed George H. Hare as a woolen manufacturer. A school children's report in later times reported that the mill made blankets and cloth for fine men's suits Hare lost the "Fulling Mill Property" and "Paper Mill Property" to Daniel Beckley at an auction in 1888 (Towson deeds JWS 180:19). The auction advertisement appeared in the *Maryland Journal* of Towson on March 31, 1888, and offered, "Hare's Paper Mill Tract . . . on Christopher's Luck . . . tract deed from . . . William W. Hare to George H. Hare . . . 1885 . . . recorded in Baltimore County Land Records JHL 47, folio 426 . . . also paper mill, fulling mill and machinery."

The 1896 Tax Ledger of Election District 5 listed as Entries No. 71-72, "a tract of land known as Grave Run Mills on the Falls Road near Beckleysville & Hampstead Road containing 67 acres @ \$10.00 p. a." The assets consisted of a house, a house and out buildings, a stable, and "One Old Factory Building," which was assessed at \$200." The property was in the hands of Frank R. Biedler, who had an address at 712 Equitable Building, Baltimore. In 1902, Seward Smith purchased the property, including "Hare's Paper Mill" (Deeds NBM 254:175).

The last known listing of this property was in the 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District 5, folio 868, where Seward Smith was charged with 31 acres on Falls Road at Grave Run. One of the assets was "Mill and Machinery" worth \$250. The last local atlas published, the G. W. Bromley *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, in 1915 showed on Plate 40 the village of "Grave Run Mills" and also "Grave Run Fulling Mill" and the "A. Hare Paper Mill."

In February 1981, Joseph Maranto of the Office of Planning and Zoning, also a resident of Brick Store Road, went to the mill site where there had once been a three-story building but found no traces of anything. Both mills were extinct by the late 1960s when John McGrain started compiling his "Molinography of Maryland."

GRAY & WATT FACTORY (B)

See Gorsuch Cotton Wadding Factory.

GRAY DRUG AND PAINT MILL (B)

The drug and paint mill owned by J. S. Gray and Bro. in Carpenters Alley between

Eutaw and Paca Streets burned, *American*, April 27, 1853.

GRAYS COTTON MNUFACTORY (1)

This is a later name for Mendenhall Mill, q.v. The name Grays Level survives on present topographical maps east of Ellicott City. *Real Stories of B. C.* stated that Edward Gray was born in the parish of Bowers near Londonderry, Ireland, July 16, 1776. He came to Maryland from Philadelphia in 1812 as agent for a manufacturing company; he acquired the Mendenhall Mill on the Patapsco and is said to have built a stone and brick mill in 1814 in partnership with Joseph Taggert, William Rogers, and Robert Taylor.

Edward Gray and associates were incorporated as the Patapsco Mfg. Co. in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 140, with authorization to increase the stock to \$500,000, "Whereas Edward Gray . . . have erected a cotton mill" The works advertised white and blue yarn made from Sea Island Cotton, *American*, August 29, 1815.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Gray at Patapsco Cotton Mfy. with \$200,000 capital investment, 10 men, 50 to 80 boys and girls, 3500 spindles, 80 power looms, and 30 hand looms. The plant was still rebuilding from a fire of that January, but on a smaller scale. Typical consumption was 150,000 lb cotton, processed into cotton yarn and shirtings, sheetings, plaids, stripes, and denim. Before the fire, 40 girls worked 80 power looms to spin 1600 yd/diem of $\frac{3}{4}$ sheeting.

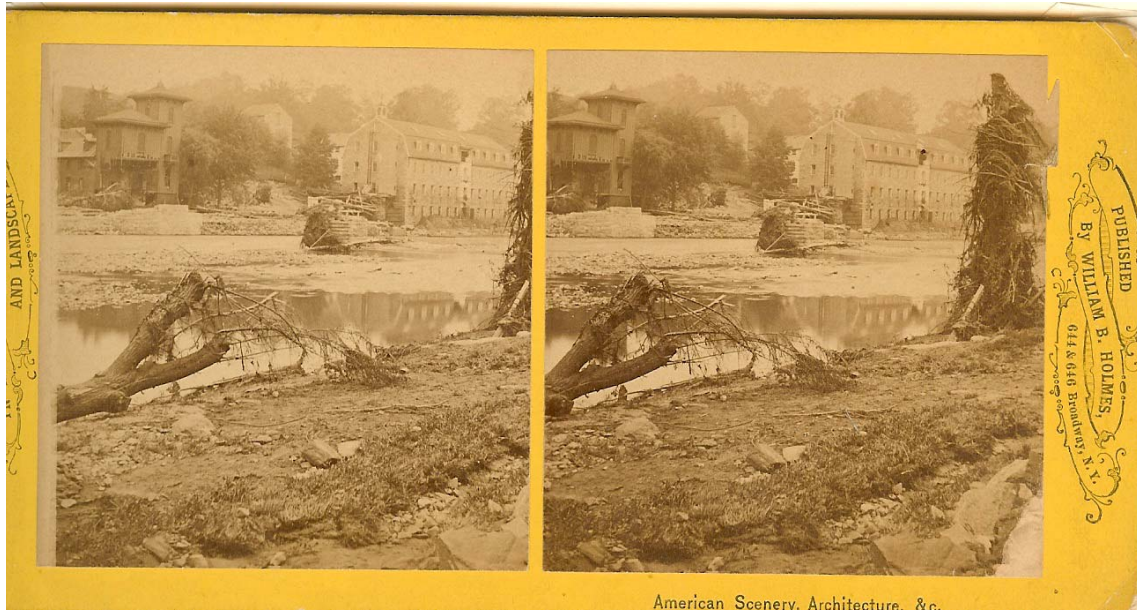
The mill began to pay off after the tariff of 1824, manufacturing cotton duck. Jared Sparks listed only 2000 spindles, 24 power looms, and 150 employees in 1825. The Gray Mfg. Co. was chartered by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1844, Chapter 271. Principals were Edward Gray, John P. Kennedy, Charles Marean, William R. Keigler, James Harwod, and associates for the manufacture of wool, cotton, iron, cotton machinery, and woolen machinery. Maximum capital was set at \$200,000.

"Patapsco Factory (Gray's) very much injured" by a freshet, *Sun*, October 17, 1847. The mill appeared as Edward Gray's on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map. That year's census of manufactures listed Gray Mfg. Co. cotton manufactory with \$130,000 capital investment, 60 male and 120 female hands; water-powered annual output was 1.45 million yd oznaburg and twills (\$140,000).

Gray had met George Washington on the street his first day in Philadelphia and as a messenger boy had visited both Washington and Hamilton. For a sketch of his expansive Irish character and protectionist politics, see *John Pendleton Kennedy* by Charles H. Bohner, pp. 63-67.

The founder's daughter Elizabeth had married novelist and Whig politician John P. Kennedy. Kennedy's friend, Washington Irving, often visited the Gray-Kennedy house. Gray died in 1856, and his daughter Martha carried on the mill aided by

Hugh Bone. Hugh Bone invented and patented a method for cooling and moistening the air in cotton factories “to condition the cotton,” *B. C. Union*, May 16 1874. Gray’s factory was shut down due to dullness of business, *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 4, 1885. The plant closed for good in 1898 and was sold to John



Stereograph of Gray’s Patapsco Factory after the 1866 flood. The 1868 flood destroyed the Italianate house tower (author’s collection).

Bone, who sold it in turn to Patapsco Electric Company which installed a power plant there to serve Ellicott City. The works passed to Baltimore Gas and Electric ca. 1914. There was a fire in the abandoned factory, *Argus*, October 1, 1927.

The mill buildings had escaped destruction in the 1868 flood due to a bend in the river according to John P. Kennedy, but water flooded in and covered the machinery with mud. Damage was \$50,000, and the Kenendy library was inundated and its art collection and books washed away, *Real Stories*, p. 177ff. See also WPA *Guide* for Irving’s praise of the river bottom scenery, p. 309. One factory outbuilding shown in the 1877 atlas on the north side of River Road survived the 1972 June flood as did a single stone dwelling.

GRAYS ROCKY LODGE (5)

See Black Rock Mill.

GREAT FALLS IRON WORKS (11)

Successor to Nottingham Iron Works, q. v.

GREEN COTTON MILL (B)

See Columbian Mill.

GREEN FULLING MILL (10)

Jerry E. Green of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, wrote to the author in 1999 that Isaac Green bequeathed a fulling mill to son Isaac, Jr., by his will of August 3, 1800. In 1802, Isaac Green, Jr., sold to brother Meshack Green

Sidney and Browne's 1850 map showed S. Green fulling mill on Wilsons River (now Greens Branch) at Paper Mills Road, 0.2 mile east of Phoenix Road. Abednego Green had appeared on the 1893 assessment with a fulling mill, Joshua Green in 1833. Wilsons River was an ordinary small stream now shown on topographic maps as Greene's Branch. William Williams advertised that he had rented the woolen factory known as Green's Fulling Mill, 1 mile from the Phoenix Factory, *B. C. Advocate*, May 29, 1852. The mill site was an estimated 660 feet east of Phoenix Road, north side of the branch, near the golf course.

GREENS MILL (B)

An Isaac Green sawmill, one story, 54 x 14, on part of Merrymans Pasture was shown on 1798 tax list of Middlesex Hundred. Isaac Green Mill on Jones Falls was mentioned in an act to lay out Cold Spring Lane in 1806; it was later called Rural Flour Mills and was at the intersection of Cold Spring Lane and the Falls. Isaac Green deeded to Jonathan Roberts, who in 1814 deeded to William Evans and William R. Gwinn, Merchants, MHM, 48:225.

The 1820 census listed Evans and Gwynn mill on Jones Falls, 4 miles from the city, with \$22,000, 3 hands, 2 pair burrs, two sets elevators, and consumption of 37,000 bu wheat. Output was \$36 to \$40,000 in superfine, fine, and middlings flour, plus bran, shorts, and ship stuff.

In 1833, the mill was owned by Evans and rented to William Wireman; there was a warehouse at Spears Wharf, *View of Baltimore*, p. 97. "Rural Mill (E. Beatty)" was listed in the *American*, June 17, 1837. Jacob P. Miller and wife deeded Rural Mill and parts of Merrymans Pasture, etc., to the Mayor and City Council, 1856 (Towson deeds, HMF 16:367). Rural Mill and Hamilton Mill were advertised as a combination by the Water Board in *Sun*, January 29, 1863. James W. Tyson bought the mill on May 24, 1864 (JHL 41:217).

GREEN SAWMILL (5)

J. B. Green's sawmill was shown on the 1850 Sidney and Browne 1850 county map but it was missing from the 1877 Hopkins atlas. The location was the southern tip of the Sixth District on a tributary of West Branch of Gunpowder Falls, first works

downstream of Ensor Paper Mill. This spot is now within District 5 and its site was drowned by the construction of Prettyboy Reservoir. Possibly the Boreing's Sawmill of 1800.

John R. Rhodes placed an advertisement in the *Sun*, February 5, 1853, to sell a farm 21 miles from Baltimore, between the Falls and York Turnpike, and 4-½ miles from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. "It contains 88 acres . . . There is a saw mill on the adjoining farm (Gwinn's) and a saw and grist mill (Shamberger's) one mile distant."

GREEN SHINGLE MILL (5)

The *Md. Journal*, July 13, 1878, reported the sale of 78 acres with a log dwelling, saw and shingle mill, belonging to William A. Green, situated near Mt. Carmel, in the 5th district, purchased by John T. Ensor for \$605.

GREEN SORGHUM MILL (9)

Alexius G. Green had just erected machinery for a sorghum mill, *Md. Farmer & Mechanic*, 1 (November 1, 1864): 346. Possibly on Prettyboy Run per Shirley Clemens, 1976.

GRIFFITH AND BOYD'S BONE MILL AND FERTILIZER WORKS (B)

Griffith & Boyd's fertilizer plant at Canton was blamed for a "nuisance", *B. C. Democrat*, August 22, 1891. A photo of the fire ruins of the Griffith and Boyd Fertilizer Plant and the Ellicott Machine Company, Canton, was shown in the *American*, July 1, 1900. This company's office was 25 South Gay Street and its works was in Canton, illustrated on the back cover of a small advertising notebook issued 1893. The *Sun*, May 21, 1926, in a story entitled, "Fire Destroys Two Fertilizer Plants," reported that Griffith and Boyd's at Canton had burned along with the Summers Fertilizer Company.

GRIFFITH MILL (10)

Samuel K. Griffith saw and grist mill was listed at Warren in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, pp. 518, 535.

GRIFFITHS MILL ROAD (4)

Griffiths Mill Road "so called but now Nichodemuses' Road" was mentioned in an 1849 deed to Richard Norris (Deeds, AWB 413:29, MSA). The road led to Griffee Mill in Carroll County.

GRIST MILL MILLS (6)

Wilhelm Hoffman had a tract called Grist Mill Hills which he bequeathed along with a grist and saw mill to son Christian in 1811, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 20.

GROFF BARK MILL (4)

See Barrs Mill.

GROFF MILL (2)

Substantial ruins of a mill (38 x 18 feet) and a dam were reported to the MGS in 1973 on a tributary of Gwynns Falls at "Shiloh Completed," a tract shown as A. E. Groff's in the 1877 Hopkins atlas, although only a pond was shown (Md. Archaeological Site 18BA102). The tract was part of Lot 6 in the 1836 division of Major Robert Lyon's lands; no prior owners were listed in that partition (Deeds TK 261:192, MSA).

The tract passed from William Lyon to Abraham E. Groff and Martin Pfoutz in 1851 (AWB 464:401, MSA). No structure appeared on the Lyon Plat. A combination creamery and ice house was listed here in the 1876 Tax Ledger, and a mill in 1918 and 1923 tax ledgers. The structure had been but into a great outcropping of rock. The site was west of the falls, 0.45 mile south of McDonogh Road, deep in the woods when visited in 1975, but the area was later suburbanized.

GROFF MILL (4)

See Owings Upper Mill.

GRUBB POTTERY (B)

Michael Grubb advertised a valuable stoneware manufactory in Conway Street opposite the Rev. Mr. Otterbein's Church, *Federal Gazette*, December 2, 1809.

GRUPPY TANNERY (11)

The 1823 tax list of Old District 2 showed Jacob Grupy [sic] with 10 acres on the Belle Air Road, 1 slave, and \$150 of improvements. The 1850 census of manufactures listed E. H. Grupy [sic] as a tanner and currier with \$2000 capital investment, 4 hands, 36 vats, and water-powered production of 2000 sides leather (\$4000) made from 1000 hides and 80 cords bark. Francis Gruppy had bought land in 1823 in Gruppy's Hollow on Belair Road south of Kingsville and operated a tannery shown on the 1857 Robert Taylor county map, MHM, 53:245. A small stone house, the residence of the Gruppys survived in 2006 on the west side of Belair Road (U. S. 1). Francis H. Gruppy later carried on tanning somewhere on Greenmount Avenue and advertised hides and leather at his outlet, 42 South Calvert Street, *The New Era*, April 25, 1864, p. 3.

GUINS MILL (10)

See Monkton Mill.

GULF MILLS ()

“A new post office has been established at Gulf Mills, Baltimore County, but we have not heard the particulars,” *B. C. Advocate*, August 24, 1850. Location unknown.

GUNPOWDER COPPER WORKS (11)

Levi Hollingsworth built a mill here in 1804 to roll and fabricate refined blocks of copper that were shipped to Baltimore from Wales and hauled to the mill by ox cart. Paul Revere furnished advice to Hollingsworth. Copper made here was used for the roofing of the original dome of the U. S. Capitol, in 1815, and Jared Sparks in *North American Review*, January 1825, p. 130, stated that the copper for the dome was mined in Frederick County. The Copper Company advertised to buy old copper at the Hollingsworth’s warehouse, Bowly’s Wharf, *American*, July 13, 1822.

Jerome R. Garritee in the *Republic’s Private Navy*, p. 267, listed Hollingsworth as a merchant and ship owner, public spirited citizen, one of the multiple investors of that period, and holder of a letter of marque. There are Levi Hollingsworth papers in the MHS Special Collections

During the 19th century, “Gunpowder Copper” was often specified for jobs of great importance that demanded a special degree of craftsmanship. The company was later reorganized as Hollingsworth and Company. It was listed as McKim and Sons Copper Works in 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 102. A long advertisement to sell the works appeared in the *American*, September 19, 1843.

An undated Pittsburgh clipping of June 28, 1915, noted that Benjamin Lutton was superintendent of the Gunpowder Copper Company before moving to Western Pennsylvania in 1844.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Hollingsworth and Co. copper refining works with \$45,000 capital investment, 15 hands, and output of 555,000 lb sheet copper (\$115,500) made from 600,000 lb in copper pigs. A crude woodcut of three sheds of the works appeared in the *Baltimore Business Directory*, 1850, p. 188. The firm was dissolved in 1858. The *Sun* of June 16, 1858, reported, “The dam of the copper factory, on the Great Falls, was also carried away.” The dam was rebuilt rather promptly, *B. C. Advocate*, August 21, 1858.

The Gunpowder Copper Works was given a corporate charter under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1864, Chapter 41. The incorporators were Enoch Pratt, William W. Taylor, Galloway Cheston, Edward M. Cylmer, and William Pinkney White, to establish a

copper works in Baltimore City or County. Capitalization was set at \$100,000.

Pope & Cole, agents of the Gunpowder Copper Works advertised their products in the *Baltimore Daily Gazette*, October 28, 1864. The products included bolts, nails, tacks--sheathing, copper--copper bottoms--large flats and extra sized sheets--rolled to order. The sales warehouse was at 75 Smith's Wharf.

The site was acquired by Baltimore City for Water Supply purposed in 1866. The works was leased to Pope and Cole for copper making, and in 1875, a building 60 x 90 feet was destroyed by fire, *Fire Marshall's Report*, p. 224 (September 12).

The 1876 Tax Ledger of Election District No. 11 listed very little, just 2 horses, 2 mules, and "lot of wagons, etc.," worth a mere \$475.

The *B. C. Union* of March 31, 1877, noted an election of directors and stated, "The mills were originally built in 1814, but were burned in 1875, and afterwards rebuilt. About thirty hands are employed in turning out sheet and rod copper. Mr. George H. Riley is the manager." The Gunpowder copper operation later moved to Canton, and a corporate descendant was Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company, which was acquired in 1907 by American Smelting and Refining Company, and ultimately merged with Revere Copper and Brass. The Upper Falls correspondent reported, "I see that the old Gunpowder Copper Works, on the Harford Road, this district, are to be discontinued," *B. C. Union*, August 4, 1883.

The entire property on Harford Road, 303 acres, plus a mill, was offered for sale as surplus by the Water Board of Baltimore City, *B. C. Union*, May 16, 1885. The *Md. Journal*, May 14, 1887, reported that H. E. Shimp purchased the property for \$2,350, but the Water Board reserved all the water rights.

"While fishing with a dip net below the Copper Factory dam, on the Harford road, a few days ago, Mr. John Evans caught a herring, the first one ever taken there, so far as it is known," *B. C. Union*, May 23, 1896.

At the works on Harford Road at Great Gunpowder Falls, all that remained in 1967 were the foundations of the mill, part of a small water diversion dam, a small stone bridge hidden by underbrush, and two houses still occupied. The small restored structure at 10841 Harford Road was the Tilt Hammer House, or Coppersmith's House, once called the Trammel House for a resident named Aeolus Trammel (MHT Site BA 248). Copper was once pounded in this structure but the structure was excessively beautified in the 1920s. The site is marked by a BCHS roadside historical marker, which is depicted in an advertising photograph placed in *Baltimore* magazine, July 1967, by the Kennecott Refining Company. At 10910 Harford Road, Maurice Brown restored an old stone ice house on the grounds of his ranch house. A large stone structure with a shed dormer was once the company stable. Most of the mill site now belongs to Gunpowder State Park. The Hollingsworth mansion is but a foundation.

This site has also been called Copper Factory or Gunpowder Copper Mill. Listed in WPA Guide, p. 305. Also described in a booklet issued by Revere Copper and Brass under the title, "Listen America," published 1970. See also, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*, 1970, pp. 238-241. See also Shimp Sawmill.

GUNPOWDER FURNACES (11)

See Nottingham Forge.

GUNPOWDER MILL (6)

See Hoffman Paper Mills.

GUNPOWDER MILLS (8)

The 1877 atlas showed an "old mill" a mile downstream of Dr. M. Merryman's "old mill" and owned by G. Merryman. The mill was on the west or south bank of Great Gunpowder Falls, on the west side of Bosley Road as it then ran. George H. Merryman offered to lease Gunpowder Grist and Sawmill one mile below Warren Factory, *B. C. Union*, April 19, 1884. But Gunpowder Mills was really two miles below Warren, because Britton's Mill occupied the site at one mile downstream of that company town. The 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District 10 (folio 137) showed George H. Merryman with 297 acres on the east side of Gunpowder Falls, 2 miles south of Warren; his grist and saw mill and machinery were assessed at \$600. The lower site, about 0.5 mile upstream of the present Dulaney Valley Road bridge was flooded out by building the second, or high dam at Loch Raven during the first phase of its construction ca. 1912-1914. Merryman conveyed the whole property to the Mayor and City Council on January 22, 1912 (Towson deeds, WPC 389:408).

GUNPOWDER MILLS (10)

For a land grant called "Gunpowder Mills," see Westerman's Mill.

GUY DYE WORKS (B)

Sonia Johnson of the Baltimore Museum of Art in a 1984 lecture stated that the artist Francis Guy had a dye works which burned in 1799; he then turned to painting landscapes.

GUYTON LOOM HOUSE (11)

The 1798 tax list of Mine Run Hundred showed Henry Guyton with a log loom house, 12 x 16 feet, entry #1736.

GUYTON MILL (11)

This mill site traces back to “Eliza” Fell, who was in the 1798 tax list with a mill on Little Falls “out of repair.” In 1804, Elisha Fell sold part of Bonds Forrest on one of the forks of Overshot Branch (in Harford County) to William Lewis (Harford Land Records No. R:332). In 1843, William Lewis deeded to James Enloes Allender part of Peaces Addition (BC Deeds TK 331:201, MSA). Lewis Mill had been mentioned in a Harford deed of 1833 (HD 14:180). A similar deed of 1852 inserted the words “Allenders Mill (ALJ 5:313).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the James Allender water mill of 2 run of stones with \$2000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 330 bbl flour plus meal and feed (\$5220).

J. A. Allender was shown on the Baltimore County side of Little Gunpowder Falls on Sidney and Browne’s 1850 county map. In 1860, James E. Allender sold part of Peaces Addition to Benjamin A. Guyton (Harford County Deeds, WG 11:3890, and the 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed A. B. Gaytons [sic] mill on the Falls at the present Bottom Road. The 1876 Baltimore County tax ledger called Guyton’s property “Kalmia Mills,” using the Greek word for “beautiful.”

“Benjamin Guyton’s mill on Little Gunpowder Falls burned Tuesday night,” *Md. Journal*, December 17, 1879. In 1880, Guyton sold 30 acres of Peaces Addition on both sides of the Falls to Henry Reckord (Harford County Deeds, ALJ 41:373). The *Bel Air Aegis* reported, “John S. and C. L. Dallam sold at auction at Fallston, Kalmia Mills, in Baltimore County, a grist and saw mill belonging to Dr. B. A. Guyton . . . mills recently burned.”

The *Md. Journal*, May 17, 1883, reported that Kalmia Mills, or Reckord’s Upper Mills burned on the 8th.

The *Md. Journal*, Towson, May 17, 1884, reported that Reckords Mill in the 11th District, formerly Guytons, which had burned 4 or 5 years before and was recently rebuilt by Reckord had burned again. Actual date of the first fire, as reported in the *Harford Democrat* was December 16, 1879. Guyton had been asleep in the mill office but managed to escape.

A deed of 1895 spoke of the “mill formerly known as Guytons Mill” (Harford Cuntty Deeds, WSF 84:470). See also Guysons Mill, which was on Overshot Branch in Harford County per the 1858 Herrick map. That map seems improperly drawn at this bend in the river. Guyton Mill Road appeared on the 1868 tax map NE of Bottom Road; the mill is within present State park property.

GWINN MILL (B)

“Charles Gwinn introduced steam power for a flour mill in his warehouse at the end of Commerce Street Wharf,” *Chronicles of Baltimore*, 1813, p. 314.

GWINNS MILLS (10)

See Monkton Mill for William Gwynn or John Gwins.

GWINN MILL (11)

William Gwinn's merchant mill was on the site of Franklinville; it was built before 1782 by Pennsylvania millwright Isaiah Linton. It was advertised in the *Md. Journal* February 12, 1782, by Elisha Tyson. Tyson described it as a complete merchant and grist mill, two stories, with two water wheels, one pair of French burrs and one of cologne stones, and a pair of country stones, with boulding chest, rolling screen, and works of all sorts necessary for manufacturing wheat in the neatest and best manner; the stone dwelling house survived in 2006 on Jericho Road, the presnet McBride House, a National Register site. William Gwin inserted a counter advertisement, March 12, 1782, insisting that he had title to the mill offered for sale by Tyson. This young works was destroyed by the 1786 flood, but rebuilt. Gwynns [sic] Mill appeared on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map on Little Falls of Gunpowder, 2 miles above Joppa. The building was 38 x 28 and of stone but in disrepair according to the 1798 tax list which showed George Bond as occupant. "Inside works out of repair and lying useless."

William Guin [sic] advertised the mill as 6 years old, *Md. Journal*, February 17, 1794. Jesse Tyson advertised Gwinns Mill with "one pair of burrs, and one pair of colognes," *Federal Gazette*, June 1, 1802. See also Gwinns Mill in Harford County.

See also, Terry L. Linton, "The Forgotten Millwright, Isaiah Linton 1739-1775," *History Trails*, 23 (Autumn 1988 - Winter 1988-1989).

GWYNN WOOLEN FACTORY (B)

See Lanvale Factory on Jones Falls.

GWYNNNS FALLS FURNACE (B)

See Baltimore Iron Works Company.

GWYNNNS FALLS PAPER COMPANY (B)

This firm bought 5 acres on the Western Maryland Railroad along the Falls, *Sun*, August 21, 1921, p. 18.

GWYNNBROOK DISTILLERY (4)

The *B. C. Union* of August 25, 1905, reported "New Distillery on Bond Avenue . . . Capacity of 10,000 bbl of rye per season . . . J. Frank Shipley, formerly of Winand

Distilling Company will manage . . .” The *Maryland Monthly Magazine*, January 1907, reported on p. 13, that J. Frank Shipley, president of the Bonita Land & Improvement Company was general manager of the distillery organized in March, 1906; the plant was using soft water from four artesian wells 60 feet deep, producing 12,000 gallons per hour. The plant had used 13,000 feet of siding and a half-million bricks; the foundation and eight floors were solid cement, the building 146 ft front by 63 ft, 58 feet high; the wings were 58 x 42 ft, respectively, with an average depth of 56 ft. The elevator held 10,000 bu. There were steam engines, 2 return tubular boilers of 300 hp each, 6 steam pumps. There was a milling room to grind rye and rye malt, also a fermentery room 62 x 52 ft handling 500 bu/diem. Also a cistern room, 22 x 58 ft, with two cisterns. There was a copper grain still built by Martin J. Kavanaugh of Baltimore. The still could handle 500 bu of grain per day; there was also a doubling still, a mash tub still of 17 ft diameter, 6 ft high. The bonded warehouse was 60 x 100 ft, sheathed in corrugated iron, with space for 8000 barrels. The rye was obtained from Michigan, the malt from Wisconsin.” This works was described as “the best equipped and most complete in the country.”

HABERNETT MILL ()

The 1850 census (2nd census district) listed Thomas Habernett’s mill with \$3000 capital investment, 2 employees, water power, 2 run of stones, and annual output of \$18,500 in meal and feed from 30,000 bu corn and rye.

HAGERTYS PAPER MILL (1)

See Mendenhall for Hagerty or Hagartha.

HAINES MILL ()

Michael Haines had a 2-story framed mill house 36 x 32 ft with 2 pair of stones; it was occupied by George Diffenderfer, 1798 tax list of Delaware Upper Hundred. In 1796, Michael Haines took John Crawford as an apprentice miller, *Baltimore County Indentures*, Wilkins typescript, MHS Library.

HAKES SAWMILL (7)

The Bentley Springs news mentioned a baseball game near Hake’s Sawmill, *Md. Journal*, March 21, 1885.

HALBISTONS TANNERY (10)

“At Halbiston’s Tannery, at Pleasant Valley, on the Northern Central railroad, chestnut bark is selling at \$9 per ton and span oak at \$8,” *B. C. Union*, May 31, 1884. Pleasant Valley was the first depot north of Monkton where a stone house ruin survives along the hike and bike trail.

HALLS MILL (B)

Caleb Hall's mill on Jones Falls was mentioned as 5 miles from Baltimore, *Md. Journal*, July 30, 1790.

HALLS MILL ()

John Hall's Mill on the road to Long Bridge was mentioned in November 1756, B. C. Court Proceedings, Liber BB No. C:309, MSA.

HALLS MILLS (B)

For the Halls Mills on Harford Road, see Columbian and Eutaw Mills.

HALLS MILL (4)

Dr. Isaac Dickson's *Early Days of Reisterstown* mentioned a Dr. Hall's Mill; possibly a clerical error for Dr. Falls' Mill (for which, see Fitch Mill). Philip Hall, a miller by trade, had a lot in Reisterstown in 1770, but there is no record of his mill, no water along Main Street for milling, *Reister's Desire* by Lillian Bayly Marks, p. 35.

HALLS MILL (8)

Elmer R. Haile, Jr., reported in 1975 that Halls Mill stood on Western Run, 1 mile NW of the intersection of York Road and Thornton Mill Roads, at a point where the mill road makes a sharp bend. This was later Joseph Thornburg's mill. Hall and Thornburg also owned the Thornton Mill (Matthews-Webstr Mill),

HALSTEAD BARK MILL (B)

The *Sun* of January 31, 1859, reported the burning of a bark mill at Monument Street near Forest, occupied by John Halstend [sic] & Company. The James Halstead Chesapeake Bark Mill was listed at City Block near the drawbridge in the 1866 State business directory. The bark mill of John Halstead and Sons at the NE corner of Eden Street and Eastern Avenue burned, September 9, 1875, *Fire Marshall's Report*, p. 222.

HAMILL CURLED HAIR MFY. (B)

The 1853-1853 Matchett's *Director*, p. 131, listed Thomas Hamill, curled hair mfr., North Street between Eager and Chew.

HAMILL MILL (B)

See Hanson's Mill (Belvedere Bridge).

HAMILL MILL (B)

Woods 1864 directory, p. 167, listed Alexander T. Hamill, millers, at 228 N. Central Avenue, which was not necessarily a mill site.

HAMILTON COTTON FACTORY (B)

See Crook Duck Mill.

HAMILTON MILL (B)

This mill on Jones Falls “in the village of Mt. Washington Cotton Manufactory” was conveyed by John Cockey Robert Burley Boone Chamberlain, Cordwainer, to Robert Hamilton in 1836 (Deeds TK 265:253, MSA). It had belonged to Chamberlain’s grandfather, John Cockey Robert Burley Boone.

The mill was acquired for water supply purposes, rented for a while in 1859 to a Mr. Terry, and then offered as surplus property, *Sun*, January 29, 1863. In September, 1863, the mill was sold to Jesse Tyson (GHC 39:12). It was shown on the east bank of Jones Falls, downstream of Georges Run; there was a 6 ft 3 inch fall (folio 14). The property began just below the fall race of the Washington Factory. The 1876 tax ledger showed Jesse Tyson with Hamilton Mills on the east side of the Northern Central Railroad adjoining Charles Mattfeldt; the improvements were a frame mill and dwelling (\$500) and also a stable (\$50).

HAMILTONS SAWMILL (B)

Hamilton’s Sawmill on Jones Falls was mentioned in the 1855 *Report on the Supply of Water to the City of Baltimore from Jones Falls* by Gilbert H. Bryson, p. 5. During the Lake Roland project, the Mayor and City Council instituted condemnation proceedings against Robert Hamilton. A plat made in 1857 showed a sawmill and race (Towson Judicial Records, EHA 29:62-63).

HAMMOND AND LAWRENCE ANCHOR FORGE (B)

The remaining 17 years lease on an anchor forge, dwellings, forge house with wheels and dam was offered in *Md. Journal*, October 24, 1786. It was one of the foremost seats for a merchant mill in the State, situate on the main road from Frederick and only 2-1/2 miles from the centre of Baltimore-town on Guins Falls, with 14 feet head and fall. Operators were Richard Lawrence and William Hammond. Presumably at the later site of the Three Mills on Frederick Avenue at the falls.

HAMPTON FURNACE (9)

See Northampton Furnace.

HAMPTON MILL (9)

See Ridgely Mill.

HANSONS FULLING MILL (B)

See Parker Fulling Mill.

HANSONS MILL--1747 (B)

Jonathan Hanson (Jr.) of Baltimore County took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on his own land, part of Mount Royal, on Jones Falls, February 25, 1746. The inquisition found that Mount Royal was a 340-acre tract and the mill site was worth £ 10 damages and a yearly rent of 2 Shillings. Chancery Records, 5:51, MSA. The grant was not issued until July 3, 1752.

The mill was on the north side of the Falls immediately above the later Maryland Avenue [Decker Street] Bridge at the mouth of Porcosen Run, later Bradys Run. The dam was between Lafayette Avenue and North Avenue. Hanson left this gristmill, the uppermost of three in his possession, to his wife Mary in 1785. He had been commissioned inspector of flour in Baltimore Town in 1768. Inspected flour was necessary to preserve the reputation of the port in overseas markets. Hansons Mill Road, later Lanvale Road, led to the mill. See map in MHM, 58:220. The mill road ran from the York Road, across present North Avenue to Jones Falls.

Another map called the road Rutter Mill Road, reflecting the passing of the mill to a Hanson-in-law, John Rutter. Pocket Plat No. 161, formerly stored in the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse, Room 634, now in the MSA, is entitled "Lanvale Road, Formerly Hansons Mill Road." Rutters Mill appeared in 1801 on the Warner and Hanna city map, 130 perches west of York Road and well upstream and 170 perches NW of Stumps Mill. In the Towson record series there is an 1874 plan for closing the surviving portion of Hansons Mill Road between North Avenue and Denmead Street [20th Street], cutting through the grounds of the Blind Asylum. The Blind Asylum became the campus of Polytechnic Institute, then the headquarters of the city school system (District 9 Roads, folio 9). The *Md. Journal* of Towson, March 27, 1880, reported the closing of "Hanson's Old Mill Road," the route through the Blind Asylum.

Rutters Mill later became known as the Lanvale Mill and was sketched under that name by Fielding Lucas in 1804; see cover of MHM, March 1959. It was a small two-story mill with a long extension at the rear that had three chimneys.

John Rutter advertised the mill in 1804 but failed to sell it; he died in 1806, and in 1809, it was sold by Josias Pennington and Thomas Rutter to James Mosher, Robert Cary Long, and William Gwynn of John. By 1810, the Lanvale Cotton Factory had

been built south of the 1747 mill. The Lanvale works was offered for sale, *Federal Gazette*, December 22, 1813, along with the merchant mill and two pair of stones, 40 bbl/diem output, with elevators, hopper boy, and new mill dam.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed William Wireman Mill with \$3000 capital investment, 2 mle employees, 2 pair of 5-foot, 9-inch burrs, and annual consumption of 24,000 bu wheat costing \$21,000. Output was in flour at \$4.50 per barrel.

The gristmill was still standing and reserved for the use of the Baltimore Water Company when the adjoining cotton works was leased in 1843 by that utility to Ashael Lampher (Deeds TK 334:78, MSA). A sale notice in *American*, April 28, 1843, described the gristmill as recently remodeled and modernized, equipped with two pair of stones; output was 250 to 300 bu/diem of Indian corn, providing an income of \$2000/annum. The same water wheel also drove a machine shop. It was offered by Columbus O'Donnell as "now in operation," *American*, April 28, 1851.

The map issued by the Jones Falls Commissioners depicting the 1868 flood area showed "Ruins of Old Mill" in the path of Decker Street.

HANSONS MILL--1754 (B)

Jonathan Hanson, Jr., built a mill in 1754 on the east bank of Jones Falls; it became Penningtons Mill or Salisbury Mills, q. v.

Jonathan Hanson, Jr., acquired 61 acres from Thomas Rutter in 1761, part of Salisbury Plains (Liber B No. 1:18, MSA) and his will of 1785 mentioned two mills on that tract; W. B. Marye placed this stone mill near Preston Street in a ms. filed in the MHS, "Historic Houses -- Baltimore -- Prospect." This was apparently the 4th mill on Jones Falls before Hanson's son-in-law, Josias Pennington, built the large Salisbury Mill downstream in 1795.

Francis Guy's 1804 painting, "Prospect--Residence of John Tagart," showed the mill, apparently out of service, propped up with heavy timbers. Downstream was its successor, Salisbury. The painting is owned by the MHS. In 1806, John Tagart made a deed to Josias Pennington, reserving to himself "an old mill house now in the tenure and occupation of a certain John Ellicott," (Deeds WG 92:231, MSA).

This was apparently the stone mill near the Belvidere Bridge where Wait and Caldwell (q. v.) started a mustard mill in 1812; their original works was described as "dilapidated" in 1858. Belvidere Bridge crossed the Falls at a point now part of the railroad yards, where Barclay Street and Hoffman Street would meet if extended. Wilbur F. Coyle stated, "It was a big mill with a wheel reaching almost to the roof," *Sunday Sun*, April 18, 1920, Part 8, p. 2.

However, John Rubins Smith's drawing "Belvidere Bridge on Jones Falls, Baltimore, Aug. 1828" in the Baltimore Museum of Art showed a very small, 2-1/2

story mill perched on the west end of Hansons or Kellers Dam about 50 yards from the bridge; the museum has labeled the drawing as “Stumps Mill.” Apparently, this mill was too unimportant to appear in the various lists of merchant mills.

Haygel, Goliart & Co. advertised that one of their machines had been installed “at the mill next to the Belvidere Bridge, Mr. Alexander Hamill’s, to clean wheat of garlic, smut, etc. . . . rice sheller,” *American*, May 8, 1847.

Poppleton’s 1851 map showed no mill here. Hamill had appeared in the 1840-1842 directories with a plaster mill on Dugans Wharf (Pier 4), and in 1851, had a steam mill on Smith’s Wharf (Pier 3). W. B. Marye and a civil engineer calculated that Francis Guy had sat on a high spot about the present [mid-20th century] location of the Yellow Cab Company to paint the mill scene and the Prospect mansion; Taggart or Taggart lived there until his death in 1810.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library’s glossy photo file contains a drawing of “Lanvale Mill” shown from a great distance ca. 1804, attributed to Latrobe. Distinct from the one used on the cover of the MHM.

An article describing the new trackage of the Northern Central Railroad to Union Depot mentioned a moss-covered “ancient mill” on the right bank where there was water going over a dam, somewhere near Belvidere Road and north of Biddle Street, which suggests the survival of this mill at least as a useless artifact, *Md. Journal*, April 22, 1871.

HANSON’S OLD MILL -- 1711 (B)

Hansons Mill was in business before Baltimore Town was established and stood near the present Bath and Holliday Streets where the ford of the Main Road crossed Jones Falls on part of “Cole’s Harbour” or “Todd’s Range,” tracts conveyed to Jonathan Hanson by Charles Carroll on June 9, 1711. *Gristmills of Baltimore County* was in error stating that a writ of condemnation was used at this site.

The mill and 30 acres were shown as Mary Hanson’s in a record of 1728. Hanson had also owned mills in Anne Arundel County with a fellow Philadelphia Quaker, Thomas Chalkley. No cotemporary illustration of Baltimore’s first mill is known, although a map of Steiger’s Meadow and a minute sketch in 1930s style appeared in Harold R. Manakee, et al., *My Maryland*, a school text book (1934), p. 151.

Jonathan Hanson the Younger was commissioned inspector of flour in Baltimore Town in 1768 and also carried on milling at several locations along the Falls. By 1769, some 45,868 tons of flour and bread were shipped from the Eastern Shore to Baltimore. It was believed that Shore wheat produced a flour that resisted mold in damp climates such as the West Indies.

On February 19, 1741, Mr. Jonathan Hanson sold to Mr. Richard Fottrell for £ 40

all his part of Cole's Harbor plus 20 acres taken up by Jonathan Hanson and George Walker in 1735 by virtue of the law for appropriating mill seats. Walker sold out for £ 120 in provincial paper money. Fottrell's home was at the NW corner of Calvert and Fayette Streets, the first recorded place of Catholic worship in Baltimore, 1756. Before the Revolution, Fottrell returned to Ireland, and his property was confiscated per *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 33f. An ad appeared many years later in the *Md. Journal*, December 7, 1787, disputing whether Fottrell had ever conveyed the mill property.

The only description of this mill had appeared in 1729 in Patents, Liber DD, 172-1729, folio 1, MSA, which listed "one very Good Water Mill with brick chimney to ye house." (See also, MHM, 35:165). The mill became Philip Moore's and may have undergone total rebuilding in 1762--Benjamin Mifflin of Philadelphia recorded in his diary that there were "Two Merchant Mills now Building on the above Creek contiguous to the Town and another abt 2 Mile off, the First by William Moore, the second by John Burgess & Co.," WPA *Guide*, p. 206f.

The *Sun* of August 4, 1847, recalled that Philip Moore had been father-in-law of Hugh Burgess; the lower mill reused the water that passed through Burgess Mill but the works by that date "has long since been numbered among the things that were."

The Hanson Mill of 1711 became known as Moore's Lower Mill in contrast with Moores Upper Mill upstream (also called Hanson's Upper Mill and Burgess Mil). Both Burgess and Moore Mills were offered at auction in *Md. Journal*, September 25, 1792, by trustee Richard Carson. Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 listed the lowest mill on the Falls as Smith and Jessop's, producing 30,000 bu/annum (MHM 31:251).

Abraham Van Bibber, age 40, made a deposition in 1785 that about 1773 he was able to float a scow with 50 to 60 bbl of flour from Moore's Mill in the days when high tide reached that far up Jones Falls, MHM, 19:272. The same year, John Slemaker, mariner, testified that the tide reached Moore's Lower Mill, MHM, 19:3896.

Alex. Grant, a cooper, was drowned near Moore's Mill, Jones Falls, when a flood washed out many mills on that stream, *Md. Journal*, October 10, 1786 [which Moore Mill is unclear].

It was one of the two Moore Mills shown on the 1801 Warner and Hanna city map, and in 1803 it was the beginning point of a canal cut across Steiger's Meadows to eliminate the loop in Jones Falls. The earliest petition to straighten out Jones Falls had appeared in the *Md. Journal*, April 20, 1784, and the work was to go from "Wm. Moore's Mill to Philip Yeiser's tanyard." Scott in his 1807 *Geographical Description of Md. and Del.* listed the first and second mills on Jones Falls in possession of a "watering company," p. 85. A correspondent signing himself "An Enemy to Imposition" complained to the Baltimore Water Company that part of the

Old Mill-Race nearly opposite Dr. White's Distillery repeatedly overflows,"
American, December 8, 1809.

In the *Federal Gazette* of August 17, 1810, all the apparatus and implements of "the Water Company's Old Mill (near Finn's Baths)" were offered at auction. Since this was the city's first mill, it might be appropriate to list all the machinery it contained, namely:

1 pair 5 feet French-burr MILL STONES with spindle balance rins
Driver hopper &c. &c.

1 pair 6 feet d. do. with do.

2 superfine Boulting Cloths with reels

1 middlings do. With do.

1 Fan and Screen

3 Setts Elevators, 1 do. Conveyor

Together with all the Cogg & counter Cogg wheels,
Wallowers & Trundle heads, Shafts, Bands & Gudgeons,
Strap wheels & reels

1 Bale for a 6 feet stone

2 Cranes, 2 Bridges, Brays & Bray Irons

1 Jack and Jack reel for hoisting, together with a variety
of *implements* not enumerated.

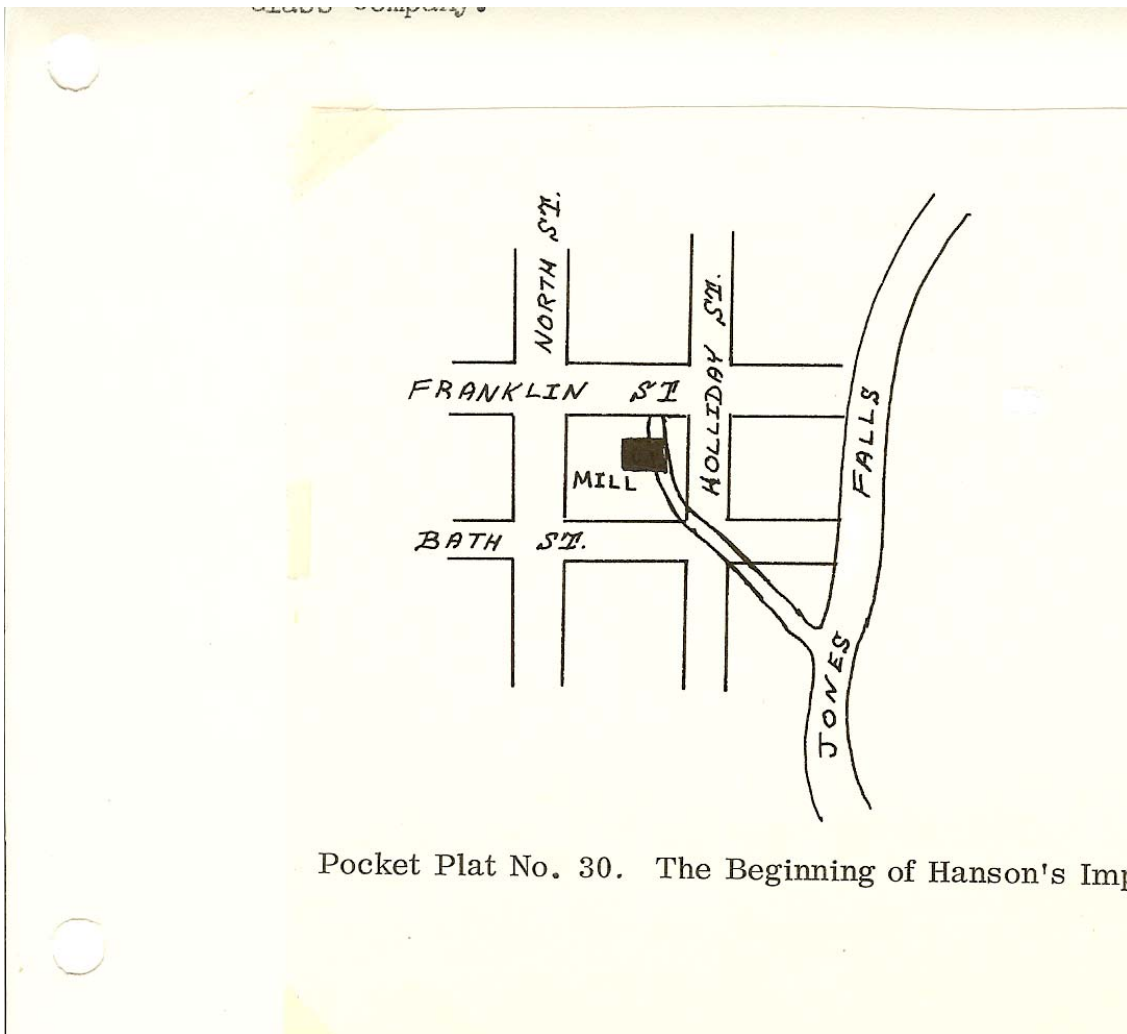
T. Poppleton in 1812 made a map called an "Eye Sketch of Part of the Town and Environs of Baltimore" that showed an unidentified square at the end of a long mill race south of and downstream of a building that was marked as a mill, reproduced in *Maryland Heritage: Five Baltimore Institutions Celebrate the American Bicentennial* (1976), p. 212.

A letter to the *American Farmer* of April 28, 1820 (2:38) reported that Jonathan Hanson's father, Timothy Hanson, had discovered Timothy hay growing in the neighborhood of the mill. "There are many old Baltimoreans, yet remaining, who will delight you with an account of the fine crops of *Timothy*, cut and cured on the Meadow, which was attached to the old mill, now in *ruins*." [The first Timothy hay has also been credited to New Hampshire.]

The ruins were mentioned in 1833 by *Chronicles of Baltimore* (p. 7). Scharf stated

that the ruins were still there at Holliday and Bath Streets in 1854 (HBCC, p. 373). There are various accounts of the mill location. The *Baltimore Literary Monument* edited by J. N. McJilton and T. S. Arthur in August 1839 mentioned “the remains of an old mill of Jonathan Hanson near the NW corner of Holliday and Bath Streets,” Vol. I, p. 186. The site was said to lie at “the lowest cascade of Jones Falls” by W. B. Marye in MHM, 46:126. In the same magazine, MHM, 16:214-216, Marye stated that the site had been covered by the Fallsway pavement.

Pocket Platt No. 30, “The Beginning of Hanson’s Improvement,” MSA, showed the mill west of the corner of Franklin and Holliday Streets, a spot that was until 1969 covered by the warehouse of the Pittsburg Paint and Glass Company.



Pocket Plat No. 30. The Beginning of Hanson’s Improvement, showing the 1711 mill. Redrawn by J. McG

HANSONS UPPER MILL - 1733 (B)

On July 6, 1733, Dr. George Walker and Jonathan Hanson obtained a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 20 acres to build a mill, Chancery Records, Liber 2:652, MSA. Walkers Mill was mentioned as the origin of a road in Baltimore County, November Court Minutes, 1733. Also called Hanson and Walkers Mill, it was the second mill above tidewater on Jones Falls.

In 1741, the mill was sold to Dr Edward Fottrell, MHM, 16:216 and 58:228. By another account, Edward Fell acquired the mill in 1741 and took out a second writ in 1760 on the same site. In 1762, Fell sold the mill to William Moore of Pennsylvania. In 1763, Moore sold the mill seat (called Moores Upper Mill) to Joseph Ellicott and Hugh Burgess of Bucks County; they had apparently already entered the property to build their mill of 1762 that had been called “the mill opposite the Jail,” a site between Monument and Madison Stretes. See Burgess Mill for the story of its replacement.

HARE MILL (5, 6)

See Grave Run Mill (District 5) and Sauble Mill (District 6).

HARE WOOLEN MILL ()

Inventories JLR 3:169 showed on December 20, 1855, that Abraham Hare had owned 15-½ yards of Linsey and Casinet at 40 cents/yd, total value of \$6.20. There was also a reel and wheel valued at 25 cents. Possibly products and parts of a woolen factory.

HARKERS MILL (B)

See Columbian Mill.

HARKERS ROPEWALK (B)

This ropewalk was on the west side of Harford Avenue, halfway between Chase and Biddle, running through the entire block to Ensor Street per a note in the Enoch Pratt Free Library query file supplied by G. C. Buck in 1937.

HARRIS CREEK SAWMILL (B)

A “. . . recently erected steam sawmill, 2 story, 80 x 60 . . . on Harris Creek . . . adjoining the Canton Company Lands . . .” was advertised in a Chancery cause by William Gwynn, Trustee (Baltimore *American*, April 18, 1836).

HARRIS MILL (7) HARRIS MILL ROAD

The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 listed Joseph Miller with 246 3/4 acres of Jesstices Lot with a G Mill worth \$250 and a sawmill worth \$40 (MSA No. HR 8241). The 1824 "Assessment in the Fifth District" listed: Miller, Joseph, with Jeptice's Lot, the same number of acres, and a G. M. and S. M. worth \$193 and \$20.

The 1833 Assessor's Field Book of Old District No. 5 showed Aquilla McDaniel [should be McDonald] with 248 acres of land formerly Miller's, valued at 10 dollars per acre (\$2480) and improvements worth \$150, plus a Grist and Saw Mill valued at \$800. The 1841 Assessor's Field Book of Election District 7 listed Aquilla McDonald with 248 acres of Miller's Meadow worth \$8 per acre, \$100 worth of improvements, and a Grist and Saw Mill worth \$1500.

The 1850 city and county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne showed "Grist and Saw Mill, J. R. McDonald."

The 1852 Assessment of District 7 showed John R. McDonald with land called Jeplack's Lot Enlarged and part of the tract Better Than Nothing, 270 acres worth \$2430, with \$950 worth of improvements, and a grist mill and machinery worth \$1000, and a sawmill and machinery worth \$200.

The 1857 county map by Robert Taylor showed J. R. McDonnell [sic] with a grist and saw mill. On March 8, 1858, John R. McDonald and wife Elizabeth sold to James R. Harris 262 acres of Jeptack's Lot Enlarged and Better Than Nothing, property "near a lime kiln," for \$7627 (Deeds GHC 21:153).

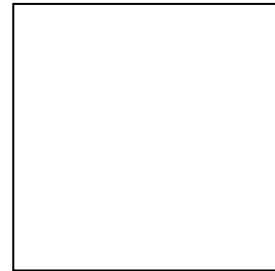
The 1876 tax ledger of District 7 showed Miranda Harris, Trustee for the Heirs of James Harris with 248 acres of the tract Something Better Than Nothing and \$1000 worth of improvements and a Grist mill worth \$1000.

The 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed the grist and saw mill of T. E. Harris on Deer Creek. Harris was an atlas patron, listing 248 acres at a Maryland Line Post Office address. A farmer and a miller, he had been born in the county in 1859.

The 1880 census of Manufactures listed Maranda Harris with a custom mill worth \$2000 with 2 run of stones and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 16-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 5 feet broad at 28 rpm. Output was 500 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 50 tons meal, and 35 tons feed (total value \$5395).

Thomas E. and Emma V. Harris mortgaged the mill to Alfred Crossmore in 1892 (Mortgage Records LMB 161:226). Upon default of mortgage, Crossmore brought suit via attorney Augustus M. Piper, who auctioned the place on October 10, 1893, and sold it to Crossmore. In The 1896 tax ledger does not list a mill. The 1915 G. W. Bromley *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed the words "Harris Mill" although the property had passed to William B. Crossmore (Deeds WPC 298:50). The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 7 did not list a mill in the account of

William Crossmore, who owned 189 acres on Harris Mill Road, although there was \$275 worth of unspecified outbuildings (folio 469). The second Crossmore sold to Hazel A. Palewick in February, 1939 (Deeds CWB 1050:522). Owner in 2004 was Jacob C. Wilson who took title in 1971 (Deeds EHK JR. 5185:534). The residence merely dates from 1978.



The mill site was at the SW corner of Harris Mill Road and present Dunk Freeland Road. No mill was to be seen in April 2004. There was a ledge of rocks across the stream, and the flat ground with very few trees looked like a former pond location. There are no known photographs or illustrations of the mill.

The same neighborhood contained a second mill once owned by Aquilla McDonald, by the Sampson family, and by Ira Umplett. It was shown as an "old mill" in the 1877 atlas, about 1.15 mile to the west. See Umplett Mill.

HARRISON & ROSS MILL (6)

See Hoshall Mill.

HARRISONVILLE MILL (2)

The 1896 Second District Assessment ledger listed Edward S. W. Choate with a one-fifth interest in Harrisonville Mill Property. Possibly same as the James Lot Ridgely mill.

Deeds show that George W. Berry purchased 6-plus acres on March 18, 1907, from a number of partners, including Sallie E. Baker, Lisa O. Bauer, C. Herbert Bauer, R. Pearce Choate, Emma J. Choate, Sarah Stansfield, Thomas B. Stansfield, Ellen M. Bauer, and C. Rose Bauer. R. Pearce Choate, acting as executor of Edward S. W. Choate, also conveyed another interest (Deeds WPC 308:439). The parcel had been conveyed on April 5, 1893, from Charles Marshall to William M. Baker et al (Deeds LMB 217:304).

The *Baltimore County Union* of April 6, 1907, contained the item, "Mr. George W. Berry, who has been occupying the store room and mill of the Harrisonville Milling Company, has bought all the property and buildings, on private terms."

The lot was on the north side of Liberty Turnpike and adjoined the land of J. Fogle. There was mention of a corner of the Hall Lot. The 1915 Bromley atlas showed a store owned by Berry on the north side of the road, possibly opposite the present Wilmar Avenue(Plate 41).

HARTLEYS MILL (11)

HARTLEYS MILL ROAD

Thomas Lucas had a mill mentioned on the tract Thompson's Choice in a deed of 1769 (AL No. A:387). The 1783 tax list showed him with 20 acres "condemned for a mill" in Gunpowder Hundred.

The 1798 tax list showed Aquilla Hall with \$10,102 in property and a stone mill house with one pair of stones, 40 x 32 feet, lately repaired and not quite finished.

Laws of Maryland, Acts of 1809, Chapter 93, authorized a road "from Stave Ford . . . to cross the Joppa Road at or near Charlesborough, from thence to the end of the World's-end Hill, and from thence to Aquilla Hall's Mill."

Aquilla Hall by his will of 1815 left the mill and water rights on Long Green Run to son Robert L. Hall.

Later deeds show that Aquilla Hall owned this site and the right to back up water in Long Green Run before 1815 when the site was inherited by Robert L. Hall. Hall sold in 1836 to John Reese (TK 256:180). Reese was already using the mill when he took title. Sidney's 1850 map showed it as Reese Mill. In 1851, John Reese and wife sold to John and Christopher Kennel (AWB 454:400). The 1850 census of manufactures had already listed the John Kennet [sic] mill worth \$5000 with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and water-powered output of 330 bbl flour (\$1800) and 3500 bu meal (\$2000).

The mill has been variously known as Gap Mills, Long Green Mills, Long Green Valley Mills, Keystone Roller Mills, and twice was known as Reese Mill. Gap Mills Post Office existed from 1850 to 1851. The present Hartley's Mill Road, a scenic route through a rocky defile, is a familiar picnic spot, with massive boulders, rock shelters, and small waterfalls; the road terminates on the west at "World's End Hill."

The *Sun* of June 16, 1858, reported, quoting the *Baltimore County Advocate*, that the dam at Kennel's Long Green Mill was carried away in the flood.

A sale notice in the *Baltimore County American*, January 18, 1861, described the mill



as 35 x 42 feet, with four run of burrs, having been built within the last four years. Kenell's Mill was completely destroyed by fire only four years after the wooden machinery had been replaced with iron and modern devices, *Baltimore County Advocate*, February 16, 1861.

John Kennell advertised that Long Green Mills had been rebuilt "completely finished with all machinery to do good work" and offered Family and Extra flour, *Ibid.*, February 8, 1862. Kenenll deeded the mill to Christian Neuhauser of Lancaster County, having assigned all his property for the sake of his creditors (JHL 56:339). The mill passed to Christian Neuhauser, Jr., then back to Neuhauser, Sr., who deeded to Philip B. and Edward Reese as tenants in common, 1870 (EHA 66:230). The 1877 atlas listed Thomas P. Reese as owner, giving a Greenwood Post Office address; listing himself as a miller and sawyer, he owned 33 acres and had settled in the county in 1840. Edward Reese and Son advertised that they had added a scroll or gig saw at Gap Mill, *Baltimore County Union*, June 30, 1877.

The 1880 census listed E. and T. R. Reese mill worth \$5000 with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, 288 bu/diem maximum output, and 90% custom business. A 30-foot fall drove a 40 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 4 rpm. Output was 520 bbl flour, 100 tons meal, 31.5 tons feed, and 1.7 tons buckwheat (\$8000). The Edward Reese & Son sawmill worth \$3000 had a gang of 3 saws, 1 circular, and 1 Muley saw. A 33-foot fall drove a 20 hp, 13.25-inch turbine at 600 rpm to cut 50,000 ft lumber, 5000 laths, and 10,000 shingles (\$2107).

The tenant operator, L. B. Hickman, advertised "A Good Chance" in the *American Miller* of August 1, 1883 (11:393), saying, "Having purchased a mill property and holding a lease on the 'Long Green Mills,' for one years and a half from Sept. 1, and being obliged to take possession of said property at time specified, I will give or transfer my lease to a good reliable party. It is the best custom and merchant mill stand in Baltimore Co., and is doing the best business at the present time. Lease can be renewed on expiration."

The mill was offered for sale by trustees as a result of a decree in Neuhouser-vs-Reese, *Baltimore County Union*, May 2 and November 21, 1885. It was described as stone, 48 x 35, four stories, with 4 run of burrs, with a 37-foot fall plus 18 additional feet of fall; 33-foot overshot wheel with iron shafts, centres, bed plates, and pedistal; pit gearings were iron with wooden cogs. There was also a cob crusher and an Eureka Smut Machine.

The sawmill was advertised as 64 feet long with 320-inch circular saw, a Page No. 2 mill driven by a turbine wheel under 33-foot head, with iron penstock. There were also four dwellings and a blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop. The *Baltimore County Union* reported that Phineas Hartley bought the mill for \$5000. "A few years ago, Mr. Reese paid \$15,000 for this property," December 19, 1885. The same paper on January 2, 1886, reported that Phineas Hartley of the 2d District had purchased Long Green Mill property and shortly would take charge of the same.

The *Maryland Journal* of April 10, 1886, quoted the *Ellicott City Progress* of April 3, saying, “Mr. Phineas Hartley, who lately sold his farm near Alberton and removed to the mill property purchased by him in Long Green Valley, Baltimore County, had been a resident of the first named section for 62 years, having been born there. He is much pleased with his new home.”

Joseph Hartley was listed as a miller in the 1887 State business directory.

The *Maryland Journal* on February 4, 1888, contained a story entitled, “A New Roller Mill in Long Green Valley” which contained some good technical information as well as free advertising, if not puffery:

The flour and saw-mills formerly known as Kennel’s or Reese’s Mills, in Long Green Valley, and which were purchased by Messrs. P. Hartley & Sons, have lately been thoroughly overhauled, as referenced in the Union some time ago, and are now known as the “Keystone Roller Mills,” with a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour they are now turning out the “Keystone Superlative” “Keystone Family” and “Oriental,” all of which are sold on their merits.

The mill is driven by a 34-foot overshot water wheel, 6 ft. wide and furnishing 60 horse-power. The four run of buhrs formerly used have all been displaced, as has also all the other machinery, and the mill now contains all the latest and best improvements in the art of milling. It was planned throughout by Mr. Ezra Valentine, of Baltimore, a widely-known milling engineer, and is a marvel of simplicity, convenience and excellence and the results it is producing will bear the closest inspection.

It is a full gradual reduction mill, on the Hungarian process, and contains six double sets of Keystone roller mills, one of Garden City roller mill, two purifiers, five centrifugal reels, scrapers, dust-collectors and in fact is complete in every particular, reflecting much credit upon its designer, Mr. Valentine, as also upon the superintendent, Mr. David Schuchts, and those who did the work.

During the past summer the wheel house of the mill was thoroughly overhauled at great expense to the Messrs. Hartley and it is now Very nearly air-tight, which, by the aid if a large furnace, enable the mill to run in extremely cold weather without the interference of ice.

The saw-mill is one of George Page’s improved circular sawmills and is driven by a 13-1/2-inch Leffell double turbine water-wheel under 36 feet head, furnishing 25 horse-power, and second to

none in the State. In addition to the 18-inch saw, they have purchased a 60-inch saw which enables them to handle very large logs. Several times they have sawed logs of such enormous size as to make eight or nine hundred ft. of lumber to the log. The mill is capable of sawing 6,000 feet of lumber per day. It is also equipped for sawing shingles, palings, laths, scroll-sawing and artistic turning.

These mills are most favorably located in the midst of the best wheat Belt in the county, and besides being approached by good roads from All directions, are within a short distance of Glenarm Station, Maryland Central R. R.

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1889 (17:489) carried a letter from the miller himself, "J. H. Hartley, Glen Arm, Md., I must have the Old Reliable, the *American Miller*, for I must say it is the best paper for the money, or double the amount, that I ever saw."

The *Baltimore County Union* of March 10, 1894, printed an obituary, "Mr. Phineas Hartley, senior member of the firm of P. Hartley & Sons, proprietors of the Keystone Roller Mills, near Glenarm, Long Green Valley, died on Monday last after a brief illness . . . 70 . . . a native of the 2d district of this county, and a son of Thomas Hartley. Some years ago he bought the mill property near Glenarm, converted it into a roller process mill and, in connection with his sons, had since successfully conducted the business." Another item contributed by "a correspondent" stated that Hartley had been born in 1824; his father was a member of the Society of Friends who had located in that area and named the settlement Diamond Ridge. The family also erected a Friends' Meeting House, which still stood, "and which is dear to the memory of the loved ones of those who have crossed the river to-day as it was to the founders."

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1894 (22:756) contained a letter from J. H. Hartley, living in Funkstown, Md., saying, "I have sold my interest in the Keystone Roller Mills at Glen Arm, Md., and have taken charge of the Antietam Milling Co.'s mill at this place."

Following the case of Joseph H. Hartley et al. -vs.-Deborah A. Hartley, the mill was advertised at another auction, *Baltimore County Union*, May 9, 1896. It was then called Keystone Roller Mills, measurements 45 x 50 feet, with 2 burrs and three double sets of Rollers, one Garden City Brake Machine, full set of Jonathan Mills flour dressers and scalpors with Eureka wheat cleaning machinery; the turbine in the sawmill was a Leffel. Following the sale, Phineas Hartley became owner, *Ibid.*, May 23, 1896. The Hartley deed was recorded in 1902.

The *Baltimore County Union* of April 21, 1906, reported that P. Hartley's Sons at Hartley's Roller Mills were abandoning the grocery line but continuing hardware. The *Baltimore County Union* of August 26, 1911, carried an advertisement that

Hartley's Roller Mill had been remodeled.

The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 11 showed (folio 609) that Phineas and Wilbur T. Hartley had 37 acres at Hartley's Mill near Harford Road. Thirty acres were tillable, 5 acres pasture, 3 acres wooded. The main house measured 16 x 30 feet with a 13 x 16 addition, assessed at \$1058. There was a stable and shed 25 x46 with a 21 x 46 addition, chicken house, other small buildings, and stone buildings with a shed, 18 x 25. The mill measured 31 x 46, and the sawmill measured 16 x 60, together worth \$2217. A second house measured 16 x 38 with an 8 x 12 addition. Vehicles were worth \$200, livestock \$520.

In 1919, Phineas Hartley and others deeded their interests to the Hartley Mill and Supply Company (Deeds WPC 508:340); the transaction included the mill, cider mill, sawmill, and platform scales. In 1922, the corporation deeded 5.7 acres to Ambrose C. Painter (Deeds WPC 544:98).

However, Painter was sued for failure to make his mortgage payments and a court appointed trustee, advertised the property in the *Jeffersonian* of December 16, 1922, as part of Equity Case No. 15,802. See also Judicial Records WPC 307:362.

The trustee, Leo Fesenmeier, advertised a "Mortgagee's Sale of Valuable Mill Property Situate on the Hartley's Mill Road, near the village of Glen Arm, in the 11th Election District of Baltimore County, Md." An extremely long text giving the metes and bounds followed. The attorney described the 5.7 acres as "The Same as by deed 22 July 1921 . . . recorded . . . heretofore granted and conveyed by the Hartley Mill Corporation . . . This property is improved by a large and fully equipped water power flour and grinding mill, cider press and ice plant."

The 11th Election District Tax Ledger for 1923 (folio 529) listed Ambrose C. Painter and Susie B. Painter at Glen Arm with 37 acres at Hartley's Mill. The house was worth \$735, the Stable and shed \$1058, stone buildings \$500, and the mill was assessed at \$3217. During the last days of the mill, it was used as an ice plant. It burned in the early to mid-1920s as reflected in a 1924 correction to the tax ledger, where all \$3217 was subtracted with the note "Abate Mill." The 1925 update in the tax ledger showed ownership transferred to a person named Tongue.

The site was just west of the log house owned in 1970 by Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Hershfield. The former house of the Reese and Hartley families. *Waugh Methodist Church* tour book, May 1970 (with illustration), p. 10f.

HART MILLS ()

Hart Mills was a place name in GZMD, 1941.

HART FULLING MILL (B)

George Parker, clothier, advertised that he had removed from Mr. Hart's fulling mill, 3 miles out, to Mr. Hanson's about one mile from Baltimore Town, etc. (*Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, September 18, 1776, p. 3). The location was possibly Stony Run.

HARTER COMPANY: FLOUR (B)

This was probably a commission house. There was a sign reading "Isaac Harter Co., Flour, Baltimore Branch" shown in the background, ca. 1898, in a photograph of Simon Lake's submarine, the *Argonaut*.

HARTS FACTORY (B)

The *Sun* of September 24, 1839, reported a fire in a barn near Hart's Factory on Jones Falls. Probably the same as Lanvale Factory. The *Argus & Republican* of May 5, 1845, mentioned the burning of an ice house on Jones Falls near Hart's Factory, the property of Mr. Sumwalt.

HARTUNG POTTERY (B)

"Charles H. Hartung, a potter, at 301 Frederick Avenue extended, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors Tuesday to R. Wheeler, trustee. The bond was for \$12,000, indicating estimated assets of one half that amount. The liabilities are said to be about \$15,000," Catonsville *Argus*, September 15, 1892.

HASKELL CARD FACTORY (B)

John H. Haskell's steam card factory was on Eutaw Street, *Sun*, January 7, 1848.

HASLET MILL ()

Thomas Haslett's merchant mill worth \$5000 was listed in 1850 census with 2 employees, water power, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 3800 bbl flour (\$19,500), located in the east half of the county.

HAUSE MILL (1)

See Spring Mill.

HAY MILL (4)

John Hay and Co. announced opening of a carding, spinning, and weaving mill for wool, 2 miles from Reisterstown on Westminster Turnpike at Dr. Moor Falls hill, *Federal Gazette*, June 9, 1813. Cf., Fitch Mill.

HAYES SAWMILL (11)

James Hayes Sawmill was on the north side of Great Gunpowwe Falls just west of Bel Air Road per the 1877 atlas. Hayes had acquired 568 acres of H. D. G. Carroll in 1849. Jas. Hayes was listed with a sawmill in the 1880 State business directory. The sawmill remained in the family until sold by James J. Hayes to Thurlow W. Justus of Parsonsburg, West Virginia, in 1909. Justus sold to W. J. Mohr and reserved the right until June 1, 1913, to remove “the lumber camp buildings and merchantable timber.” Timbering was carried on afterwards by a Mr. Wilson. It was shown as “Old Mill” in 1915 Bromley atlas. This spot was marked by a furnace symbol labeled “Old” on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map. See Old Furnace (District 11). A mill race, still flowing, was visible in January 1972 before the great floods of the 1970s. William B. Marye wrote that “the Horse Ponds” were in the Hayes woods, MHM, 53:238. Hayes house, an old stone and stucco cottage survived at 6941 Mount Vista Road in 2006.

HAZARD POWDER CO. (B)

Hazard Powder Co. and its “Powder House” were shown south of Lazaretto Light at Canton, west of the Stickney Iron Works, both west of Clinton Street, in the 1876 G. M. Hopkins city atlas, 12th District, Plate O.

HAZLEHURST MILLS (B)

This was a place name listed in the 1941 GZMD, probably derived from one of the Three Mills, all of which were extinct in 1941.

HEALD SNUFF MILL (B)

The *Republican & Argus* of February 8, 1943, reported a fire at Heald’s Snuff Mill on Jones Falls; cause was sparks from the chimney. “The stock is much injured.” The works was fully insured.

HEALDS TANNERY (B)

A new building 120 x 150 feet was being erected at North and Madison Streets for John Heald’s tannery, *Sun*, August 12, 1840. This works was next to City Mills in the neighborhood of Centre and Calvert Streets in 1847.

HEATH MOROCCO MFY. (B)

Colonel Robert Kay Heath, planning to retire, offered his morocco works with 142 vats and room for 100 acres; brick buildings, 3 fountains, pasture, and 500 cords of bark at Market Street extended near Baltimore, *American*, April 25, 1814. A plan and profile of the railroad route included in the *Fifth Annual Report* of the B. & O.

Railroad, 1831 showed a Morocco Factory between Pearl and Pine Streets and between Baltimore and German [later Hollins] Streets with Bottom Run passing through the property

HEATHCOTE MILL (7)

No mill was shown on the 1850 map by Sidney and Browne. The *B. C. Advocate* of December 9, 1854, contained a notice of the opening of a public road commencing at Thomas Wantland's Mill and running thence through the lands of Thomas Wantland, through the lands of Joseph Eaton, through the lands of the heirs of Abraham Sampson deceased to the Pennsylvania line . . . to intersect a road laid out from York County.

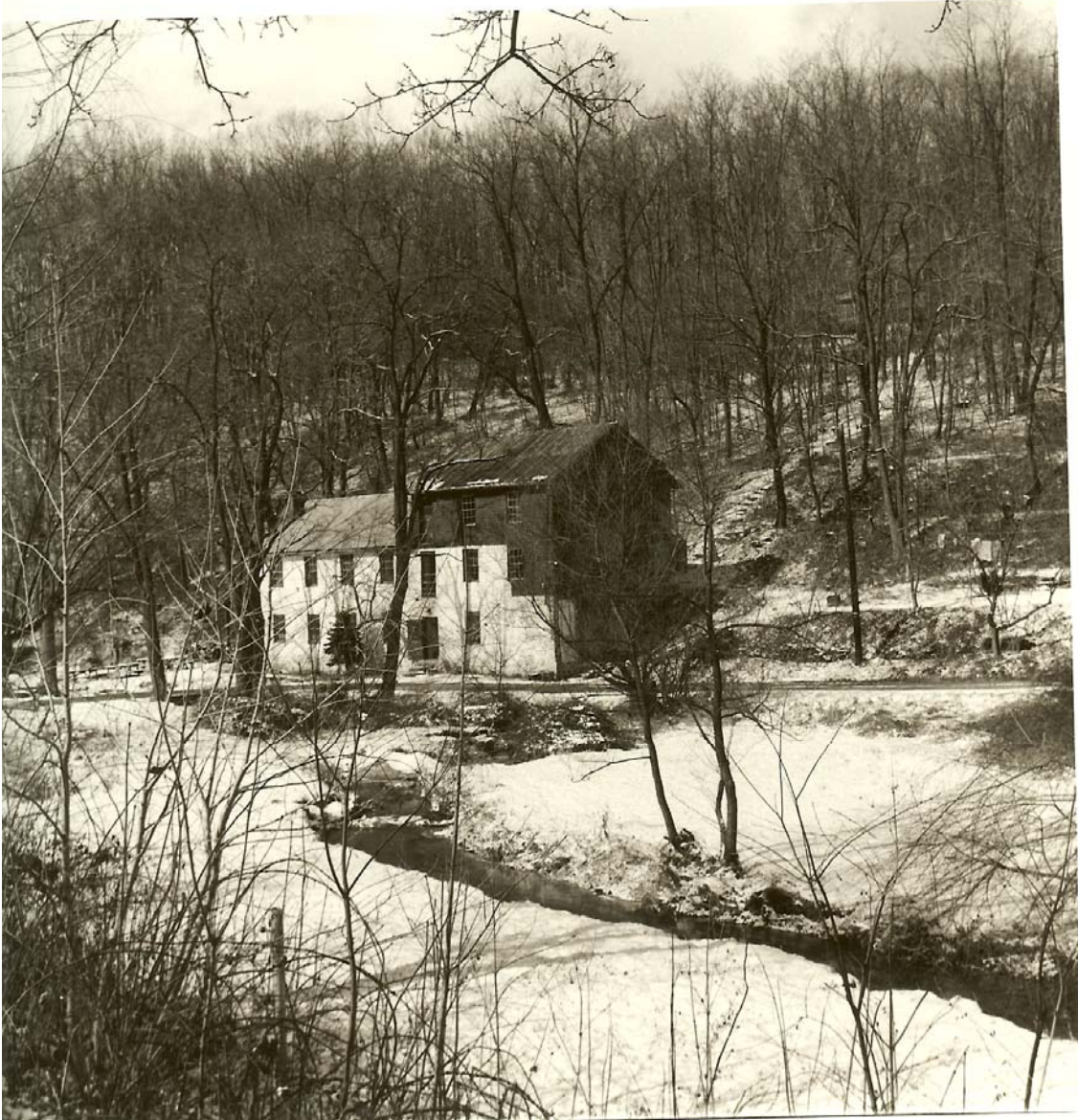
The 1860 census of manufactures listed Nathan Meads with a flour mill worth \$1000 with water power, 1 employee, and annual output of 1300 bbl flour, 16 tons cornmeal, 23 tons buckwheat, and 7 tons chop (\$2615)

Martin Heathcote's gristmill was shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas near Freeland Station; he had acquired the land from Nathan F. and Sarah J. Meads in 1863. The owners before Heathcote trace back to Thomas Wantland, 1855; John Miller; Mary Myers, 1850; William Sykes, 1849; Catherine Adelsperger, 1836; Michael Ulrick, 1810; and Moses Gist. None of those deeds mentioned a mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed M. Heathcote with \$2000 capital investment in a mill, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 75% custom business. The 22-foot fall on Bee Tree drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 4 rpm. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 20 bbl rye, 6 tons buckwheat, 75 tons meal, and 10 tons feed (\$4500).

The property passed to William Heathcote and others in 1896; to Alfred and Edwin Heathcote in 1911; to Edwin Heathcote alone in 1913. The 1918 tax ledger of Election District 7 listed Edwin G. Heathcote with a two-story grist mill 25 x 40 ft (\$625) and stock in mill (\$200).

The mill passed to Ulysses S. Schwink in 1923; Clarence Beasley, 1949; C. A. Williams, Jr., 1956; William B. Anacker, 1964; and finally to the School of Living,



Heathcote Mill by Diana Itter, 1980

1969. The School of Living was a philosophical colony, and its leaders Joe and Connie Bellamy of Antioch, Ohio, lived in the mill building when interviewed in *Sun*, March 11, 1967. Historian Clarence E. Clemens reported that residents of Maryland Line referred to the colony as “them hippies” [1978]. Mr. Clemens noted that the name was pronounced “HETH-cote.”

John McGrain and Diana Itter were invited to photograph the mill by Leslie Kass and Jeff Riak of the Heathcote Center on February 29, 1980. The mill gears were on the ground floor of the building and apparently had fed the energy from the water wheel into belting. There were two large wooden spur gears but they were behind two French doors which were nailed shut and it wasn't possible to photograph the gearing through the glass. The mill was less primitive than expected.

HEBBLE SAWMILL (15)

Grant Hebble was listed with a sawmill at Gunpowder in the 1887 State business directory. The *Md. Journal*, April 2, 1887, carried an advertisement to sell a Frick Company 20 hp portable Eclipse Engine and sawmill which was mortgaged to the Frick Company by C. B. Hebble, recorded in Chattel Records JWS 17:20, recorded August 17, 1886. The sale was scheduled for Morrison's Station, 13 miles from Baltimore on the B. & O. Railroad. The engine had a 10-inch cylinder with a 12-inch stroke, No. 3,141; also a Frick single sawmill.

HEBRON MILL (8)

Now extinct, the Hebron Mill was built ca. 1770 on on "Regulation," the plantation of Abraham Scott, Jr.'s. The property adjoined Pleasant Prospect. References in advertisements for lost livestock mentioned Abraham Scott's mill on Western Run, *Md. Journal*, May 1, 1789, and there was also a mention of "Gunpowder Forest near Scotts Mill," *Ibid.*, January 29, 1793. Andrew Talley (black) was apprenticed to milling under Joseph Scott, September 4, 1798.

Abraham Scott left Regulation and its mill to sons Jesse and Thomas and in 1804, Jesse deeded the mill to Thomas Scott (Deeds WG 80:448, MSA). The 1833 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 listed Thomas Scott with 69 acres of Regulation and a gristmill worth \$2000.

An advertisement in the *American*, March 7, 1840, to sell the Philpot Mill on Western Run, 3 miles east of Reisterstown adjoining Philpot and Dr. Cole; the mill had 2 run of stones and elevators for merchant work; it was the late property of Eli Scott.

The 1850 census of manufactures showed Thomas Scott with \$3500 capital investment in a gristmill with 1 employee paid \$30 per month and water-powered annual output of flour, meal, and chop worth \$6000.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas Scott with \$2500 capital investment in a gristmill, 1 employee, and annual output of \$6000 in flour, meal, and chop, made by water power. "John Scott's mills" were mentioned in an article called "Western Run," *B. C. Advocate*, June 25, 1853. The *B. C. Advocate*, January 21,

1854, reported, “A CRASH.--The end wall of the mill of John Scott, on Western Run, fell down the other day, hurting no one, but compelling the mill to cease operations for some time, which is rather unfortunate, as milling now must be a profitable business. Ten *mills* make more than one *cent* now.”

The 1860 census of manufactures showed John Scott with \$2000 capital investment in a water-powered gristmill with 1 employee paid \$18/month; annual output was 500 bbl flour (\$3500) and 15,000 lb meal (\$2700).

John Scott of Butler advertised to rent his mill and miller’s house, *B. C. Advocate*, November 3, 1860. John Scott called it “Hebron Mills” in an advertisement for a stray hog, *B. C. Advocate*, September 6, 1862.

In 1863, the mill passed to Abraham C. Scott (Towson Deeds GHC 39”268). The 1877 atlas placed the Scotts Mill on Western un, north bank, just south of Western Run Turnpike and south of the family’s tannery. The mill burned August 23, 1879, as reported under “Fire in the 8th District” in the *Md. Journal*, August 30, 1879, “On Saturday night last, 23d. inst., the large grist mill of Edwin Scott on the Western Run Turnpike, about one mile above Shawan, was destroyed by fire with its contents, consisting of about 1,000 bushels of wheat, oats, corn, &c. belonging to regular customers of the mill. The loss will be between \$3,000 and \$4,000. There is no insurance. How the fire originated is not yet known.” Actually there was some insurance because the *Md. Journal* of October 11, 1879, reported that the Harford County Fire Insurance Company ordered payment made to Edwin Scott “\$1200 for loss of his mill.”

The mill was still remembered on May 24, 1893, when the County Commissioners agreed with Albert Weber “to build the masonry of a bridge at Edward Scotts mill . . . across Western run,” *Journal of Proceedings of County Coimmissioners*, (9:75, MSA. A long article about the Scott Plantation appeared in the *B. C. Democrat*, Towson, August 6, 1904, p. 4, and noted that the tanyard had not been used since 1884.

As depicted in H. C. Forman’s *Tidewater Md. Architecture*, the mill had stone ends and frame side walls, p. 166. Forman dated the miller’s house at 1770, noting that the original section was in Medieval style. The tanyard consisted of (1) Vat House 22 x 18, (2) Bark House, 22 x 44, and (3) Currying House, 18 x 22. *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 5. See also, *Md. Garden Tour Book*, 1965, p. 16. Current owner of Pleasant Prospect, the tannery site on Tanyard Road was [1976] John Edelen.

Mrs. Betty Fisher reported to the county historic preservationist on December 3, 1975, that the foundation of Hebron Mill were exposed by flood waters of June 1972; the owners Mr. and Mrs. Frank LaMotte were planning to fill it in again because their cattle were likely to fall into the hole. Mr. Lamotte in 1908 loaned the B. C. Public Library a copy of the panoramic view of the Scott properties that H. C.

Forman had rendered into a drawing for his 1956 book. Mr. Courtney Whedbee of Shawan House owned the actual albumen photograph which he had acquired when he owned Regulation (1977 communication).

HECKER MILL (B)

George V. Hecker and Co. was listed at 107 South Charles Street in the R. L. Polk 1893 *Directory*, p. 283.

HEDRICK PAPER MILL (6)

G. W. Hedrick's paper mill was shown NE of Beckleysville in the 1898 Bromley atlas, Plate 29. Same as Grave Run Paper Mills.

HEDRICK MILL DAM (6)

The Hedrick Mill Dam was built by a person named Gill in 1795 per a talk by Clarence E. Clemens, May 23, 1981. The last owners were Hedricks.

HELB SAWMILL (7)

The 1896 Tax Ledger of the 7th Election District listed Frederick Helb, Railroad, Pa., York County, with 226 acres of land on the west side of York Turnpike between New Market and Parkton called "Emack" at \$8 per acre (\$1808). There was a frame dwelling and a barn and a sawmill assessed at \$300 (Entry #238-47), MSA. Helb was presumably involved in building the four identical houses on the east side of York Road in Parkton called "Chestnut Row."

HELLTOWN (11)

Helltown was a traditional name for a collection of lime burners' houses on Glen Arm Road, 1 mile south of Glen Arm, now on the Notch Cliff/Glem Meadows retirement home property. It was near the copper works but only a few residents lived there per *Jeffersonian*, March 15, 1935, "Hell Town on Glen Arm Road Has Passed Out of Existence But Memory Lingers On." See also Parker's Lime Kiln.

May Rinkers of the B. C. Office of Planning heard from Mr. Marion Francis, store keeper at Baldwin that Helltown was the cluster of houses around Notch Cliff Sttaion on the M. & P. Railroad, a place where a lot of gambling and drinking went on [1981 communication]. The *B. C. Union* of May 24, 1873, reported "ACCIDENT IN THE 11th DISTRICT. -- About a week since, John Smith, colored, had one of his arms badly fractured whilst attending the new colored school at Helltown."

HEMPS MILL ()

William Baker was listed as owner of Hemps Mill, 30 acres, 1783 tax list of North

Hundred.

HENDERSONS ROPEWALK (B)

Hendersons Ropewalk on Aisquith Street took fire, *American*, August 19, 1853. It had been rebuilt on Harford Road using a roof covered with sheet iron and fireproof sidewalls, Sun, January 7, 1854. The “Head House” attached to John Henderson and Co. Rope Walk, a brick building at Harford Avenue and Point Lane, burned, September 27, 1875, *Fire Marshall’s Report*, p. 227.

HENDRICKSON MILL ()

George Horvath reported a mill on the Middle Fork of Gunpowder Falls sold in 1749 by Henry Hendrickson (communication, 2005).

HENDRIX TANYARD (7)

The 1841 Assessor’s Field Book of District 7 listed John Hendrix with 34 acres of Sparks Folly plus “Stock in Trade in Tan Yard (\$1000). Entries made in the *Transfer Book No. 1 - 1842-1845* in 1842 showed a reduction of the assessment to \$500 (MSA # 8359-4-40-4). This works was probably near Maryland Line, possibly near Umplett Mill. The 1852 Assessment Ledger listed Joshua Hendrix with the tract Buck’s Outlet plus “stock in trade, bark & hides \$100,” (MSA # 8256-4-40-3). This was probably the same basic family that once owned Umplett Mill east of York Road.

HENRY MILL (6)

The 1877 Hopkins atlas patron list showed Jacob Henry as paper manufacturer at Paper Mills Post Office; he owned 13 acres and had been born in the county in 1843.

HENRY SAWMILL (11)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Richard Henry with \$2000 capital investment in a sawmill and 6 employees and 1 circular saw. An 7-foot fall on Gunpowder drove a 55-inch and 36-inch turbine at 60 and 112 rpm to develop 25 and 10 hp. Output was 320,000 ft lumber and 100,000 each of laths and shingles (\$13,450). Henry did 66% of the logging in Baltimore and Harford Counties.

HERMITS VALLEY MILLS (B)

Same as Tschudy Mill.

HERR PLANING MILL (B)

H. H. Herr’s planning mill at Fremont and Pratt Streets was burned following the

boiler explosion at the adjoining Sibley Mill, April 13, 1882, *Unheralded Heroes*, p. 16.

HERRING PLANING MILL (B)

This works on Falls Avenue near President Street burned July 13, 1850, HBCC, p. 262. The 1850 census of manufactures had listed Herring and Loveland Planing Mill with \$5000 capital investment, 8 employees, steam power, 2 planing mills, 1 engine and 3 saws; annual output was 1.6 million ft of flooring.

HERRING RUN MILLS (B)

The mills shown by the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map and the 1877 Hopkins atlas were from the mouth of stream to its source were:

1. Kingsbury Furnace
2. Orndorff Mill (Smiths in 1790)
3. Scharf Mill (1850)
4. Furley mill (later Coxens)
5. Mrs. Halls Grist Mill (Eutaw)
6. Hall Cotton Mill (Columbian, Greens, or Lauraville Mill)
7. Conthwaite (possibly same as Olive-Wilson Mill)
8. Ivy Mill (Shoemakers)
9. Kirks (supposedly Govanes).

HEWES MILL (B)

John G. Hewes offered to sell a steam mill on Carpenter's Alley west of Eutaw Street, with a 15 hp steam engine, two run of stones, two chocolate kettles, logwood clippers, fixtures, the works designed for flour, chocolate, spices, and chopping dye wood, *American* June, 17, 1844.

HEWS TANNERY (8)

The 1841 District 8th--Cockeysville Assessment book listed, "Craine, Wm. & Company has stock in Trade in Tannery, John Hewes Tanyard. . . . \$225," (MSA # 8250). A. B. Neilson, Trustee, advertised in the *B. C. Advocate*, February 1, 1851, to sell Hewe's Tannery, an extensive frame tannery 17 miles from Baltimore on York Turnpike, with stable and carriage house. This works was probably NW of the Milton Inn and on the west side of York Road where a J. Hughes [sic] had been shown as landowner on Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map,

HILGARTNER STEAM MARBLE WORKS (B)

L. Hilgartner was located at 526 and 528 West Baltimore Street; the firm was established in 1863, and in 1882 was a brick, two-story building 36 x 150 ft equipped with a 32 hp engine, *Industries of Md.*, p. 253. It was still in business when described

by Earl Arnett in “A Century Later, Marble Industry Flourishes,” *Sun*, August 25, 1971. See also, “Gravestone Building Hit by Fire, Arson Suspected,” *Sun*, February 20, 1976. The building had been vacant since March, 1975, and was in the 1300 block of South Sharp Street, occupied by Hilgartner from 1957-1975. The old building across the street was destroyed by fire in 1971. The business had relocated to 1100 block of East Cross Street.

HILKER PAPER MILL (6)

See Grave Run Mills.

HILL AND STEWART VENEER MILL (B)

George Hill and Adam Stewart advertised their steam veneering mill in Baltimore, *American*, June 2, 1817. See also *Niles Register*, July 19, 1817. The plant had a circular saw for cutting veneer although at first the saws were not large enough for logs, Brooke Hindle, *America's Wooden Age* (Sleepy Hollow Restorations: Tarrytown, New York, 1975), pp. 46, 198. An auctioneer advertised in the *Federal Gazette*, May 1, 1820, that “I shall sell by auction . . . all the Steam Machinery, &c. Belonging to the Patent Circular and Belt Saw Mill, late the property of Messrs. Adam Stewart and George Hill. Together with an extensive lot of ground adjoining the premises.”

HILLEN STREET FACTORY (B)

See Orrs Sail Duck Factory.

HILLEN TANNERY ()

John Hillen, tannier [sic] and currier, took Christopher Nice as an apprentice, 1782 (Proceedings of Orphans Court, WB 1:73-74, MSA).

HISERS MILL (4)

See Weists Mill.

HITCH, DENT AND CO. NAILERY (B)

Hitch, Dent and Co. advertised they were making Baltimore Cut Nails, *Federal Gazette*, March 3, 1802.

HITCHCOCKS MILL (B)

Hitchcocks Mill was the starting place of a road authorized in 1737 from the Old York Road toward present Broadway, MHM, 58:228.

HOBBS MILL (8)

See Matthews Mill (Willow).

HOCKLEY MILL, FORGE (-)

See Howard County Chapter.

HOFFACKERS MILL (6)

See Ensor Paper Mill or Valentine Bollinger Mill.

HOFFMAN & LAUCKS PAPER MILL (6)

The *Sun* of November 25, 1854, carried the following item lifted from the *B. C. Advocate*, "Paper Mills.--We mentioned last week that there would soon be three new paper mills in operation in the county. We have since learned that Mr. Wm. H. Hoffman, the Napoleon of paper makers, has associated with his nephew, Jacob Laucks, and they are having erected on one of Hoffman's water privileges, on Gunpowder Falls, a six engine paper mill; the machinery to be of the latest improvement, to be operated by both steam and water power. They expect soon to have it completed and ready to make paper before the dry season comes on next summer." Hoffman & Laucks were charged with additional assessment in 1861 on a paper mill and machinery, Transfer Book No. 2, 1861, p. 9, MSA.

HOFFMAN-COPE PAPER MILL)6)

See Shamberger-Hoffman-Cape Paper Mill.

HOFFMAN GRIST MILL (6)

S. C. Leakin, Sheriff, advertised all interest of Christian Hoffman in 100 acres of land on Gunpowder Falls near Scrabbletown [Middletown] with a comfortable dwelling and grist mill, *American*, August 26, 1822.

HOFFMAN HAIR WORKS (B)

Hoffman Hair Works was mentioned in the same list with Hoffman and Weger in the flood report about Gwynns Falls near Frederick Road (the Three Mills area), *Sun*, June 14, 1858.

HOFFMAN MILL (CASPAR) (8)

Caspar Hoffman was an atlas patron listed at Phoenix with 107 acres; a paper maker, he had come from Germany in 1847.

HOFFMAN MILL (WM. J. AND HY. B.) (6)

This paper mill of 1820 was near Gunpowder Mill (the paper works) and after 1818 was operated by William J. and Henry B. Hoffman, then closed, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 15.

HOFFMAN PAPER MILLS (6)

CLIPPER MILL. The first paper mill in Maryland was erected by William Hoffman, a native of Frankfurt-am-Main, about 1775 and had marketed cartridge paper by 1776. The site is now called Hoffmanville. But was for many years called Paper Mills, as was the post office. The mill was fairly close to the temporary Colonial capital at York, Pa., and it supplied ordinary paper to the government in 1778, although its claim for making currency paper seems to be unfounded.

The first mill was on the west bank of Great Gunpowder Falls, and a resurvey of a tract called Number One in 1782 listed a stone paper mill 80 ft long, part of it 30 ft wide and another part 52 ft wide. When Hoffman built the Gunpowder Mill in 1781, the Clipper mill confined production to wrapping paper. Upon the death of the founder in 1811, Clipper Mill passed to his son Christian Hoffman (1773-1833), and the 1820 census of manufactures showed him with \$800 capital investment in a paper mill, with 8 hands, 1 vat, and running machinery; annual consumption was 10 tons rags and annual output was \$500 in paper and pasteboard.

Clipper was later acquired by John T. H. Worthington and then acquired by the founding family in the person of William H. Hoffman. The mill was ruined by the flood of 1889 and never repaired. The foundations remain along Gunpowder Falls, 0.25 mile upstream of Hoffmanville Bridge. See, Seitz, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 37; photo opposite p. 16. Also shown in *Sun Magazine*, October 9, 1960. Clipper Mill Road survives near Prettyboy Dam.

GUNPOWDER MILL (1781). Gunpowder Mill, 0.25 mile upstream of Clipper Mill, was one of the successive mills built by Wilhelm or William Hoffman to make newsprint and finer papers. The 1798 tax list of North Hundred showed Hoffman as owner of the tract, Paper Mill Hills, etc., and a stone paper mill, 4 stories, not finished, 80 x 44 ft; a frame mill house, 2 stories, 28 x 22 ft; and a flutter wheel sawmill, 36 x 12 ft; all valued at \$2258.

Hoffman had a stone house and provided log houses for the mill hands. There was also a log church, a school, and an inn. Hoffman died in 1811, having by then acquired 2000 acres. His son Peter (1779-1864) inherited the Gunpowder Mill, and the 1820 census of manufactures listed Peter Hoffman's paper mill with \$1200 capital investment, 10 male employees, 2 paper vats, and running machinery; annual consumption was 40 tons rags, and annual output was \$11,000 in cap, pasteboard, and paper. This works was said to be the first in Maryland to use machinery in forming and pressing the paper output. Other mills sprang up west of

Parkton; these plants were attracted to the water power and pure streams rather than to the supply of timber, since early paper was pounded from rags rather than wood pulp.

Gunpowder Mill, always owned by a Hoffman, passed to William H. Hoffman, who appeared in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$40,000 capital investment, 25 male and 16 female hands. Output was 11,500 reams printing paper, 1000 of writing paper, and 700 gross "B. Boards" (\$55,000) made from 390 tons rags and wood; power source was water. A railroad was planned from Parkton to Manchester (see route in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas, District 6 plate); grading was started, but the line was only completed to Rockdale, and abandoned after three years. In 1875, steam replaced water power at Hoffman Paper Company. No statistics were given in the 1880 census of manufactures.

By 1893, William H. Hoffman and Sons were deep in debt and conveyed all assets to trustee John B. Ramsay, who advertised the works in *American*, February 13, 1894, including 217 acres at Gunpowder, plus Rockdale and Marble Vale Paper Mills (q. v.). Fire and floods wiped out the remainder of the business by 1900, and all family holdings were sold to Rockdale Powder Company, manufacturer of powder and dynamite. Rockdale ceased operations in 1924 and sold the tract to Baltimore City. The site is now under the water of Prettyboy Reservoir. The William H. Hoffman house survived near the family cemetery and historical marker at Hoffmanville and Alesia Roads until the 1950s; it had been a brick, cross-gabled mansion in the Italianate-Gothic style. [An erroneous Hoffmanville was shown on a B. C. topographical map on Slab Bridge Road.] Dr. Raymond Carlton Seitz, a family descendant, has collected Hoffman's watermarked paper from old documents and the end papers of 18th century books and ledgers.

Sources: May A. Seitz, *History of Hoffman Paper Mills in Baltimore County* (Towson, 1946).

Also, *Monumental City*, p. 818.

[William Washington Williams], "Quiet Village of Hoffmanville Has Had Place in Baltimore County 127 Years. Founded by William Hoffman and Became Famous for Its Paper Mills which Furnished Book Stock for U. S. Government," *Jeffersonian*, January 9, 1932.

Also, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (Towson, 1985), pp. 268-279.

HOFFMAN PAPER MILL 96)

John B. Hoffman's paper mill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$1500 capital investment, 4 employees, water power, and output of 6000 reams made from 50 tons straw and rags (\$1800) annually.

HOFFMAN PAPER MILL (CULLINGS LOT) (6)

See Gore-Hoffman-Ames Paper Mill.

HOFFMAN SHODDY MILL (6)

“SHODDY.--We have heard much, particularly since the war commenced, of Shoddy, or old woolen goods torn up and reduced to wool again, mixed with a portion of new wool and manufactured into cloth. The manufacture of shoddy has become quite a business, and wool rags of a soft nature produce a good price. Mr. Wm. H. Hoffman, the extensive paper manufacturer of the 6th district, has erected a shoddy mill, and is engaged in tearing cast-off soldier clothes into shreds and wool again,” *B. C. Advocate*, August 15, 1863.

HOFFMAN TANNERY (6)

William J. Hoffman was listed as tanner in 1850 census of manufactures with \$1500 capital investment, 2 employees, horse-powered equipment, and annual output of 350 skins (\$1800).

HOLLINGSHEAD MILL (7)

See Sampsons Mill and Umpletts Mill.

HOLLINGSHEAD GRIST AND SAW MILL (7)

The 1867 Transfer Book No. 6---1867 contained an update made in 1873 (folio 10) listing, “Shane & Hollingsworth [sic] Mill Property washed away” and deducting \$1500 of the tax base.

The 1876 Assessor’s Field Book of District 7 showed John S. Hollingshead with a tract called Rabbit Warren and a grist and saw mill worth \$800. The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed the J. S. Hollingshead mill on Third Mine Run; the road ran SE from York Road (Md. 45), south of present Saw Mill Road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. S. Hollingshead custom mill with \$1000 capital investment, 7 [unlikely number] run of stones and 15 bu/diem minimum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Third Mine Run drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 25 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 5 bbl rye, 0.5 ton buckwheat, 89.5 tons meal, and 18 tons feed (\$3265). The sawmill worth \$1000 had 1 each circular and Muley saw; annual output was 30,000 ft lumber and 20,000 shingles (\$550). Hollingshead had also owned the Sampson-Umplett mill on Harris Mill Road from 1867-1869.

HOLLINGSWORTH AND CO. (11)

See Gunpowder Copper Works.

HOLLINGSWORTH MILL (B)

The 1798 tx list of Middlesex Hundred showed Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth with part of Rogers Enlargement and a stone mill house, 2 stories, 48 x 32 ft. Paynes *Universal Geography* that same year listed their mill on Gwynns Falls. The *Baltimore Price Current*, July 18, 1805, reported that 23 pair of millstones were consigned to Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth. The Hollingsworths advertised Holly Mill, 4 miles from the city on Gwynns Falls, with two 25-foot overshot wheels, 2 pair of burrs, 5 ft and 5.5 ft, 25-foot fall, and Oliver Evans improvements; the miller was Gideon Geary, *Federal Gazette*, October 28, 1806.

In 1813-1815, the Five Mills at Calverton were built in this area and old Holly Mill was replaced by a new Holly Mill on Lot 4 of Calverton. The old Holly Mill site passed to the Linen Mfg. Company, and that company was replaced by Hugh Gelston's Calverton Woolen Factory in 1843. Gelston purchased the old Holly Mill tract from William F. Dalrymple (Deeds TK 330:310, MSA). [Was the name Holly suggested by the name Hollingsworth?]

HOLLY MILL (B)

See Hollingsworth Mill for the Old Holly Mill and Calverton Mills for the new Holly Mill or Calverton Mill No. 4.

HOLMES MILL (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Holmes brass and iron foundry, steam powered, with 2 furnaces, 2 fans, and annual output of "castings of all kinds," worth \$20,000.

HOLSINGER SAWMILL (5)

The 1800 census of manufactures listed William Holsinger sawmill with \$800 capital investment, 1 employee, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 16-foot fall on Georges Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel at 9 rpm to cut 100,000 ft lumber and 2000 laths (\$800) per annum.

HOLZNER SAWMILL (5)

The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed C. Holtzner's sawmill on Little Piney Run and Dark Hollow Road. On December 20, 1878, Charles Holzner and wife sold to Ludwick Mielke and Jacob Doering and their wives property adjoining tracts Hookers Enlargement and Point lookout (Towson deeds, JB 110:121). Holzner had acquired the ground from two owners, John T. H. Cole and from Joshua W. Fowble in 1864 and 1869. The deed to Mielke mentioned Piney Run. In 1883, Ludwig Mielke sold his half interest to Jacob Doering (Deeds WMI 135:428). Yet, the *American Miller*, 14 (February 1, 1886): 88, reported, "L. A. Mielke, Beckleysville, Md., is putting in a

new Success Water Wheel and machinery, both for saw and grist mill, both furnished by S. Morgan Smith, of York, Pa.” A road from Meilkies [sic] mill to Lambert’s Store was mentioned in the tax account of George Boerner in the 5th Election District Tax Ledger, 1918, folio 705, MSA. The Bromley atlases of 1898 and 1915 showed a sawmill apparently belonging to T. Myers. (Plates 30 and 40, respectively, although in 1898, the name J. Dering appeared fairly close to the sawmill symbol and the Myers name. A Mr. Anderson at St. Paul’s Church, Arcadia, said there were the remains of a sawmill dam near Dark Hollow Road on a branch of Piney Run (1994 communication).

HOODS MILL (B)

Thomas Hood was listtd as owner of a millhouse, 36 x 30 ft, one story of stone, the other of frame, and a one-story sawmill, 45 x 12 ft, on the tract Edward and Wills Valleys and Hills, 1798 tax list of Middlesex Hundred. Thomas Hood advertised a grist and saw mill on Falls Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Baltimore, *Federal Gazette*, August 25, 1807. The site was later acquired by Washington Cotton Factory, but the Washington Mfg. Company granted the mill back to Thomas Hood in April 1812. A deed of 1853 still referenced the former Thomas Hood Mill (Towson deeds, HMF 5:164).

This was possibly the Jesse Tyson and Son Mill listed in Old District 2 by the 1820 census of manufactures, 6 miles north of the city; there were 4 millers, 4 stones, 2 sets elevators, “Evans patent,” and \$40,000 capital. The works consumed 50,000 bu/annum, milled into \$50,000 in flour, middlings, ship stuff, bran, and shorts.

A drawing of “The Old Grist Mill” on the grounds of the Washington Factory appeared in the *Sun*, November 22, 1908, p. 24 (see above).

HOODS MILLS (4)

John M. Hood and Sons were listed as millers at Owings Mills in the 1887 State business directory.

HOOKS MILL ()

Anthony Hook’s Mill was mentioned between Liberty Road and Deer Creek Road, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1803, Chapter 14. See Gorsuch & Hooks Mill.

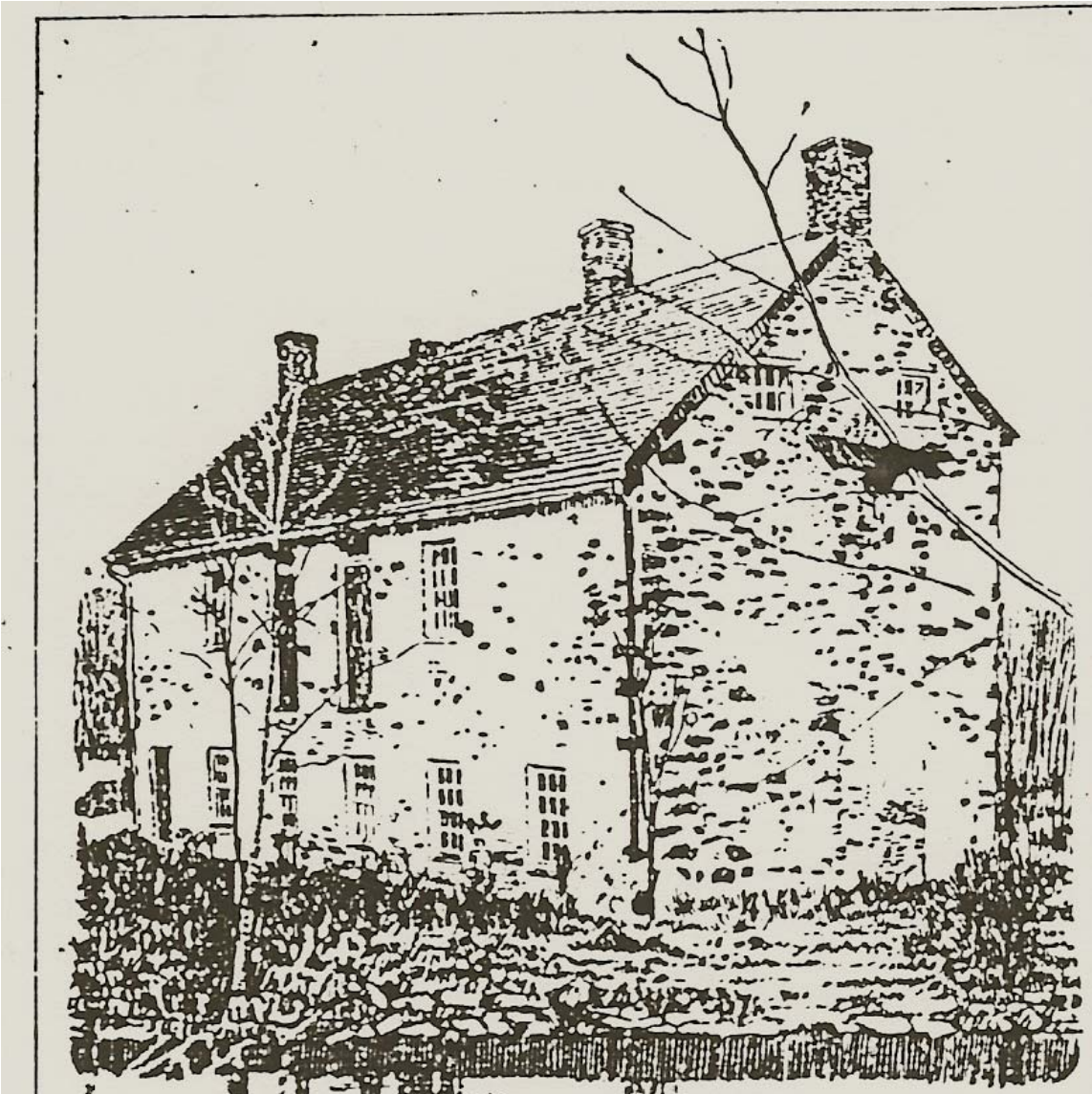
HOOKERS MILL (4)

Samuel and Richard Hooker had a two-story log mill house, 28 x 20 ft on Hookers Meadows on the 1798 tax list of Delaware Upper Hundred. Possibly the same as

Byerly's Mill of 1781, it probably lay east of the Hanover Road on the Patapsco Run and north of Pleasant Grove Run near Boring.

HOOKE TANNERY (B)

Andrew Hooke advertised seven lots in French Town (Baltimore) and stated that he was still carrying on the tanning business, as usual, *Md. Journal*, September 4, 1773.



Hoods Mill in 1908 from Baltimore . Sun

HOOPER & CHEESEBOOUGH STEAM SAWMILL (B)

The *Baltimore Commercial Journal and Lyford's Price Current*, October 3, 1846, reported a new steam saw mill lately built on Price's old wharf, Fells Pont by Hooper and Chesborough with engines built by Hussey & Lovegrove, two gates, one single saw, another gang of six saws. This was the firm of James A. Hooper and Andronicas Chesebrough which was placed at Hooper's Wharf, foot of Thames Street by Hooper's obituary in the *Md. Journal*, May 27, 1897. Hooper was also owner of the clipper ship *Kate Hooper* that was built for the coffee trade. Hooper was the brother of William E. Hooper, the textile magnate. The partners were also in the ship chandler business. Also, *Sun*, September 23, 1846.

HOOPERS MILL (B)

See Bradford Mill or Walbrook Mill on Lot 2 at Calverton.

HOOPER SAWMILL (B)

Same as Hooper & Chsborough.

HOOPERWOOD MILLS (9)

See Woodberry.

HOPEWELL COTTON WORKS (B)

This works was mentioned in 1832 by Lucas in *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 119.

HORICON FLOUR MILL (B)

Horicon Flour Mill was owned by Tyson and Brother; office was at 50 Commerce Street; Frederick Tyson was an advertiser in the 1877 Hopkins atlas.

HORNER BONE MILL (12)

Joshua Horner was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures as producing 9000 bu of animal manure (\$3000) and 8000 bu bone dust (\$4000). He had 7 employees, \$3000 capital investment, and employed horse power. The *Republican & Argus* of February 20, 1855, mentioned Joshua Horner's bone factory at North Point Road and the Philadelphia Railroad. Klemm's 1872 city map showed the Joshua Horner Dungowan [sic] Works as a vignette but not as a map location. Joshua Horner, Jr., was indicted and tried on nuisance charges, and 82 witnesses testified about his bone mill near the Philadelphia Turnpike, *Md. Journal*, Towson, October 20, 1877.

Horner was convicted but moved for a new trial, *B. C. Union*, October 27, 1877. In 1879, the *Lewis Directory of Baltimore, Carroll, & Harford Counties* listed the company as established in 1848, making super phosphate bone dust with an office at the corner of Bowley's Wharf and Wood Street. An illustration of Joshua Horner, Jr.'s extensive Dungannon Works appeared in *The Monumental City* (1873), p. 1, a factory with a railroad siding. Horner also had a large property next to Claremont Nursery in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. The 1900 Polk directory listed Joshua Horner Jr. & Company headquartered in the American National Bank, 26 South Calvert Street; Horner's home address was Ashland, Baltimore County, where he had purchased the grounds of the defunct Ashland Iron Works.

HOSHALL SAWMILL (6)

"Rayville.--Saw Mill--George W. Hoshall is making arrangements for the establishment of a saw mill at Spook Hill," *Manufacturers Record*, 20 (January 30, 1892): 35.

HOSHALL TANYARD (6)

May A. Seitz noted that the Hoffman property near Spook Hill Road and Gunpowder Falls adjoined Hoshall's Tanyard, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 34.

HOSHUR, MILLER & CO. BARK MILL (11)

The *B. C. Advocate*, October 22, 1864, reported that the steam saw, shingle, and bark mill of Messrs. Hoshour, Miller & Co. near the Baltimore and Havre de Grace turnpike road on Big Gunpowder Falls was entirely consumed by fire. Possibly near Loreley. The site was on present Md. Route 7.

HOUCK MILL (10)

HOUCKS MILL ROAD

In 1835, Robert Morton conveyed to Dixon Morton a "water course" along Little Gunpowder Falls. Dixon Morton sold the same water course plus a mill and machinery to Eliphalet Parsons on March 7, 1855 (Towson deeds, HMF 11:415). Parsons was to receive the whole use of both land and water course. No Morton Mill has been found in tax records.

Parsons willed the mill to son Stephen P. Parsons, who sold to Nicholas H. Nelson in 1864 by a deed referencing "the Old Mansion House" and "the trunk which he erected to convey the stream formerly purchased from Joshua Nelson" (JHL 42:356).

The 1867 Hawes *Business Directory* listed Stridenhoff sawmill under Taylorsville, Harford County, placing it on Little Gunpowder Falls. The mill was shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas as that of J. (John) Stritenhoff, a grist and saw mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Stritenhoff custom mill with \$2600 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum. A 20-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 12 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 160 bbl flour, 1.1 ton meal, 0.9 ton feed, and 1.5 ton buckwheat (\$2700).

Stritenhoff's sawmill had \$800 capital investment, 2 employees, a gang of 3 saws, and 1 circular saw; annual; output was 25,000 ft lumber, 20,000 laths, and 18,000 shingles (\$1500).

Jonas Nonemaker took title to the mill in 1880, as reported in the *B. C. Union*, April 3, 1880, "Mill Property Sold." The sale was made by a trustee, Edwin A. Webster and the sale took place at Bel Air. The mill sold for \$2000. The *B. C. Union*, May 1, 1880, reported that James Nonemaker "will put the mill in thorough repair and will add a pair of burrs for grinding wheat flour." Later in 1880, Nonemaker sold to Martin Dorsey (Towson deeds WMI 120:32).

The *B. C. Union* of April 26, 1884, reported that Manor Mill [sic], the former Stritehoff mill, had been leased by E. C. Staumbach, former miller at Warren, A blind advertisement in the *Md. Journal*, April 2, 1887, offered a grist and saw mill on Little Gunpowder on the road from Taylor's Post Office

In 1890, Eli H. J. Houck of Carroll County bought the works from Martin Dorsey (Towson deeds JWS 179:172).

The *Md. Journal* of June 22, 1895, reported under Black Horse News that, "The frame grist and hominy mill of Mr. Eli H. Houck, near the Manor, 10th District, was destroyed by fire, Monday night, 17th inst. There were about 500 bushels of grain in the mill at the time. The loss is estimated at \$2,500, and was partially insured."

The *B. C. Union*, June 22, 1895, reported that fire destroyed the frame and stone saw mill of Eli H. Houck in the 10th District near the Harford County Line.

The 10th District Transfer Book of 1896 listed Eli H. J. Houck with "New Mill on Little Gunpowder Falls, Upper End...\$2500," folios 126-127. A testimonial in the *American Miller*, 24 (May 1, 1896): 389, misread "Md." as "Alabama" but stated that Eli H. Houck liked the I. X. L. wheel made at the Hanover Foundry. The wheel was 19 x 4 feet and "runs on less than ¾ gate." Eli H. J. Houck was jailed for shooting one of the neighbors, *Sun*, April 19, 1907.

The *Sun* of May 29, 1915, reported that the mill was destroyed by fire. An update in the 1911 Tax Ledger of District 10 in 1915 dropped the \$500 assessment on a grist and saw mill in 1915; another entry was "New 1916. Grist Mill . . . \$1200," folio 79. The 1918 Tax Ledger of District 10 listed E. H. Houck with a house 30 x 36 ft (\$1620) and a mill 28 x 40 ft (\$2240), folio 117.



Houcks Mill, January 1965, photo by author.

Houck's daughters sold in 1955 to Henry and Barbara Obre, owners of Andor Farm (Towson deeds, 2840:563). In the 1970s, the mill was used by Davidson Chemical Company and was marked Andor Farm Fertilizer Warehouse. The adjoining Queen Anne style farm house burned down some time after the author's visit of January 1965. Location is Houcks Mill Road, north side, just east of Little Falls, which forms the Baltimore-Harford County line. In 1977, the fertilizer sign was gone, the mill clad in corrugated sheet metal and painted red. The race was still intact. One of the millstones was collected by Ross Pearce and taken to his Oakland Farm on Irish Avenue (communication 1990). The mill has been under slow restoration or repair since 2000.

HOWARD AND OGLEBY MILL (B)

See Jones Falls Valley Mills.

HOWARD FORGE (11)

Same as Ridgelys Forge. See also (Howards) Locust Grove Furnace).

HOWARD FACTORY (B)

Howard Factory at the corner of Howard Street and Fulton Alley burned; it was the former property of Thomas H. Fulton, then in the hands of trustees, George E. Sangston and William L. Levering. Out of operation for some years, most of the machinery had been removed, but a valuable steam engine and gearing was destroyed, *American*, November 1, 1851. It was a cotton wadding and print factory, recently owned by Patrick Murphy, *Sun*, November 19, 1851.

HOWARD MILL (2)

Cornelius Howard's 2-story stone mill, 60 x 25 ft, was entered in the 1798 tax list as occupied by Moses Black. Howard appeared in the 1818 tax list of the old sixth district as owner of part of Custers Choice and a gristmill worth \$450. Colonel Howard's gristmill was listed on Gwynns Falls upstream of Seekamps Flour Mill, 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 99. It did country work only.

The mill passed to Howard's great-nephew, James Howard McHenry, and was shown as "old mill" on Naylor's Lane (now called Old Court Road) in the 1877 Hopkins atlas; north side of the road, just west of Pikesville Station. R. N. Weller was occupant. McHenry died in 1888, and his estate, Sudbrook, was subdivided (WPC 284:103). The mill was not shown in the 1898 Bromley atlas. The mill had been stone with two 22-foot diameter wheels as advertised in the *Sun*, June 2, 1856. The race was reported to the MGS in 1973. The mill was assigned Maryland Archaeological Site No. 18BA100).

"Work under the direction of Maureen Kavaanagh and Silas D. Hurry is continuing at the Howard-McHenry site, a late 18th through 19th century mill tenancy complex. Surface features include sections of the race, a possible wheel pit, and a well. Systematic shovel testing revealed indications of several structures and an abundance of artifacts. Distributional analysis of the artifacts and structural remains, in conjunction with historical research, is being used to develop a research design for the next phase of investigation. The additional work is to consist of a series of mechanically excavated trenches aimed at locating the predicted architectural features. A complete report of the project is due early this summer," *Current Maryland Archaeology*, January, 1982, p. 1.

The archaeological report by Silas D. Hurry was issued 1987, as "Synchronic and Diachronic Wealth Analysis of Industrial Workers: Case Studies from Maryland," a paper presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, St. Mary's City, Md. Hurry compared ceramic assemblages versus economic status at a 19th century grist mill and a 19th century iron furnace, *Current Maryland Archaeology*, December 1988, No. 32, p. 19.

HOWARD MILL (11)

The 1850 census of manufactures showed Robert Howard mill with \$6000 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of water-driven stones, and annual output of 1320 bbl flour (\$6600) and 6000 bu meal(\$3600). An “old mill” was shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas on the north side of Forge Road, south of Great Gunpowder and west of Philadelphia Road (Md. 7). The mill was associated with the Nottingham Iron Works and with Ridgelys and Howards Forge, placed at the late 18th century by local residents. The *Md. Journal*, June 21, 1879, had an item suggesting remodeling the old pig iron furnace of Governor Ridgely at Upper Falls into a grist mill, The closest mills then were Dieters on Little Gunpowder Falls or Jerusalem Mills. A foundation and dam abutments survive upstream of the I-95 bridge, south bank.

HOWARD STREET PLANING MILL (B)

This works with a 15 hp steam engine was bounded by Howard, Montgomery, and Henrietta Streets, and by Plumb Alley; advertised by Howard Darlington, *American*, September 8, 1856.

HOWE FULLING MILL (2)

The Edward How [sic] fulling mill that belonged to Thomas Williamson was run by Francis Blackburn and described as near Benjamin Hood’s mill in Howard County), *Md. Gazette*, August 6, 1772. Williamson announced a new fulling mill near Ellicotts Upper Mills, *Md. Journal*, September 23, 1788. In May, 1789, Williamson sold a grist and fulling mill on the tract Jacob’s Delight Enlarged and Manor Hamilton to Thomas Owings (Deeds WG DD:197, MSA). For How’s other gristmill, see Milford Mill.

HOWELLS MILL ()

A road was authorized to run from “Halls Quarter . . . Jerome Gilberts Place to Howell’s Mill from the Thicket Plantation to the Main road where Dr. Wakeman formerly lived” (B. C. Court Proceedings, BB No. C:307, November 1756, MSA).

HOWLAND AND WOOLEN PLANING MILL (B)

A steam sawmill at Lombard and Greene Streets in 1833, it had one pit saw, three circular saws, one turning lathe, and four planing machines; elaborate tongue and groove work was executed, *View of Baltimore*, p. 58. It burned that same year, HBCC, p. 261. The *American* of September 28, 1833, reported that Howland and Wooden [sic] was burned along with 5 houses; the fire began in the steam engine house. Also, *Firemen’s Record*, p. 10.

HOY MILL (2)

Nicholas Hoy leased 153 acres of Eagles Nest from William Moore, Jr., in April

1770. The lot began “on Great Falls of Potapsicoe near a mill called Slighs Mill” (Deeds AL No. B:377, MSA). On November 20, 1770, Hoy was summoned by the vestry of St. Thomas Church for “keeping his mill grinding on the Sabath day and a disorderly house” (MHS Microfiche 283). Hoy was apparently still around in 1776 when he placed an advertisement for strayed Milch Cows, giving his address as “near the great falls of Patapsco,” item reprinted in *Sun Magazine*, November 21, 1976, for items from the week ending November 21, 1776. Hoy later left the county and went into milling in Frederick County at what was later known as Glissan Mill; he died in 1784. The leased mill was probably near Liberty Road and Allens Mill.

HUBBARD FERTILIZER CO. (B)

William L. Hubbard was president of this Baltimore Company headquartered in the Merchants National Bank Building until the 1904 fire. Its works at Canton was shown on a 1904 advertising notebook.

HUDNUT CO. HOMINY MILL (B)

The Hudnut Co. was listed as a hominy mill at 210 Spear’s Wharf in Polk’s 1893-1894 directory, p. 2 41. “The Hudnut Co. of Baltimore, Md., has recently bought one 20 inch Automatic Adjustment Mill of the Cutler Co., North Wilbraham, Mass.,” *American Miller*, 21 (January 1, 1893): 70.

HUDSON MILL (4)

See Cockey’s Mill near Reisterstown.

HUGHES AND MURDOCK FOUNDRY (B)

This hollow-ware foundry was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures of the 2nd Ward. It was powered by steam and had 1 furnace, 1 forge, and annual output of 360 tons (\$18,000).

HUGHES MILL (B)

“James Hughes Mill” was supposedly an alternate name for Rock Mill or Timanus Mill on Jones Falls. See 1938 exhibition catalog in the EPFL VF on Hampden-Woodberry. The exhibition was organized by Robert F. Hayes, Jr., who also issued some periodicals.

HUMBERT TIN PLATE MILL (B)

“Opening of an Industry Postponed . . . The tin-plate mill at Canton leased by the Humbert Tin Plate Company of Connellsville, Pa., has been postponed to Monday, December 13 . . . owing to illness in family . . . of Mr. Geo. J. Humbert, president,” *Sun*, December 4, 1897, p. 12.

HUNTER FOUNDRY (7)

Mrs. Russell of White Hall responded to our inquiry in the Stewardstown, Pa., newspaper that there had been a Hunter family foundry on her place along the former Northern Central Railroad at 1521 Hunter Mill Road. One of the dwellings on the present tract had been a frame warehouse. The last Hunter owner was Thomas Hunter. The back of the living room had been a tavern at one time (communication January 29, 1980).

HUNTER MILL (10) HUNTER'S MILL ROAD

Milling was going on at this site at least as early as 1818 when Peter Hunter was found in the tax list with part of the land survey called Vaughn's Counter, 140 acres, and one Grice [sic] mill assessed at \$200. The 1823 tax list also showed Peter Hunter with a gristmill worth \$250 and a sawmill worth \$40. The mill was worth \$1000 in the 1833 assessor's field book.

This mill was Peter G. Hunter's and at his death passed to his five sons. In 1841, Pleasant Hunter was charged with a grist and sawmill worth \$1000; he was also taxed for slaves, which was rare for the north end of the county. In 1843, Pleasant Hunter made over his share to Brother Thomas V. Hunter. The 1850 J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne map showed Thomas A. Hunter's mill. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thos. Hunter's water mill with a capital investment of \$1500; the mill had two run of stones and one employee. Annual output was 225 bbl of flour, etc., worth \$2925.

In 1860 Thomas V. and other Hunter family members deeded the site, then called "Mill Lot or Lot No. 4," to Pleasant Hunter (Deeds GHC 30:354); the ground included parts of the tracts Vaughn's Venture and Mt. Joy. The present building is marked with the date 1863 and appeared in the 1877 atlas as Mine Run Mills and Pleasant Hunter's sawmill. The "New Mill" was added to Pleasant Hunter's account for Election District 10 property in the Transfer Book No. 10, in 1865 (folio 15). He was charged with a "New Brick House" worth \$800 in 1869 (folio 3 and also a "New Dwelling" worth \$600).

Pleasant Hunter also owned the Wiseburg Inn or Half-Way House on the York Turnpike Road; he had been elected a county commissioner on the "Potato Bug" ticket and served in the General Assembly when Maryland voted to stay in the Union. See *Jeffersonian*, September 19, 1947, "Old Hunter Homestead at Wiseburg Was Once Famous Half-Way Tavern." Pleasant Hunter served as postmaster of



Hunter Mill, west side in leafless season, photo by author.

Weisburgh as it was originally spelled, starting March 24, 1840. He was soon succeeded by Thomas V. Hunter in 1843, and in less than a month he was re-appointed; he was succeeded by Mrs. Margaret Hunter on 1859.

The County Commissioners authorized John Wise to repair the bridge at Hunters Grist Mill "and the cost of said repair not to exceed the sum of Forty Dollars," (Journal of Proceedings, 4:505, June 29, 1880).

In 1886, the County Commissioners instructed the treasurer to pay \$1459 to the Penn Bridge Works for an iron superstructure for the bridge at Hunter's Mill (Proceedings of Co. Commrs., 7:32). The contract had been awarded the year before (Catonsville Argus, November 28, 1885).

Pleasant Hunter died at Wiseburg in his 85th year. "For many years he conducted a hotel at Wiseburg, but this he abandoned sometime ago and devoted his attention to his farm . . . (*Baltimore County Union*, May 5, 1894). His funeral took place from the Wiseburg M. E. Church (*Baltimore County Union*, May 12, 1894).

Isabella A. Hunter, widow, conveyed the mill to Samuel J. Jones in 1915.

The *Baltimore Sun* reported:

The property known as the Hunter Mill, located east of Whitehall, has been sold to Samuel J. Jones by the estate of the late Thomas J. Hunter. The tract includes 16 acres and the improvements consist of a brick residence and a large 4-story frame mill building, operated by water power, erected by the late Pleasant Hunter during the Civil War at a cost of \$14,000 (May 10, 1915).

This mill was apparently never converted to the roller process although it was only 20 years old when that system became available to operators of small mills. A search of 30 years issues of the *American Miller* turned up no mentions of Hunter's Mill acquiring updated machinery. At one time, this property was called Mine Run Mills. The former owner, Mr. Sharp reported an inscription on the third floor that read, "This is the worst rain, I've seen in my life--J. Merryman."

The 1918 Tax Ledger of District 10 (folio 146) charged Jones with a gristmill 48 x 58 feet and also a cider mill 20 x 20 feet.

The 1923 Tax Ledger for Election District 10 (folio 268) listed Samuel Jones at White Hall with 16 acres east of White Hall Road adjoining R. Riley on the north and N. & T. Turnbaugh on the east. The fixed assets were a dwelling (\$550), a Gries [sic] mill (\$350), an other building (\$250), and a cow (\$45).

The sixteen heirs of Jones conveyed to Paul E. Grundman in 1938. An update to the 1928-1940 Tax Ledger of District 10 (folio 122-2) showed Paul E. Grundman of White Hall with the former property of S. Jones:

16 Acres s.s. Hunters Mill Road

House	\$600
G. Mill	\$350
Other Bldgs.	\$200.

The 1940-1946 Tax Ledger of District 10 (folio 99) showed increased valuation of Grundman's property, with the house valued at \$1000, the barn at \$25, the "other buildings" at \$50, and the mill at \$400.

Grundman sold to William A. Fowble in 1947. Fowble sold to Robert J. Sharp in

1954 (Deeds GLB 2554:480). The 1945-1952 Tax Ledger of District 10 (folio 97) showed the new tax account of William A. and Grace A. Fowble, including a house worth \$1200 and a mill worth \$400.

The mill was already closed when investigated by John McGrain in or about 1965; it was painted red but in the early stages of decay, the grounds weed-grown. The mill is 2-1/2 stories of frame and clapboard. Brad Marshall, archaeologist, noted in November 1978, that there was a long mill race that could be traced; he believed that there had been a different road than the one at present and that there was a stone bridge in the woods, apparently built without mortar. In June 1999, John McGrain noted that the large sycamore tree that had made it impossible to photograph the main facade had disappeared.

This structure bears Maryland Historical Trust Site Number BA 233. Interior photographs taken in 2003 show intact middlings purifiers and millstone vats.

HUNTER TANNERY (11)

The 1767 inventory of Gunpowder Manor listed George Hunter with a tan house, 45 x 18 ft, built of log. See, "A Short History of Long Green," by Elmer R. Haile, Jr., 1981, p. 15.

HUNTING RIDGE WIRE WORKS (B)

See Richardson Stuart's brick nail works.

HUTCHINS MILL (10) HUTCHINS MILL ROAD

See McGaws Mill.

ILCHESTER MILLS (13)

See Thistle Factory.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY (B)

This firm was established 1808, apparently for textiles, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 302. It was on the Gunpowder per C. C. Hall, ed., *History of Baltimore*, p. 1. The Independent Mfg. Co. was chartered by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1816, Chapter 23 by Joshua Stevenson and 12 other principals for manufacturing cotton and woolen goods. The act was passed December 17, 1816. David Polk, secretary of the company, advertised that he objected to another advertisement in the *Federal Gazette* of May 31, 1817, accusing the president of Independent with having an illegal quantity of notes drawn on the company, *American*, April 2, 1817. Currency collector Denwood N. Kelly reported in 1988 that he found notes issued by the

Independent Mfg. Company; he found its address in 1817-1818 city directories with a warehouse at 54 Howard Street. Andrew Ray, the signer of the notes, was listed as a “lace weaver” in the directory. A second signature was provided by Edward Gillespy. Three of the notes are illustrated in Stuart R. Bruchey, et al., in *Money and Banking in Maryland* (1996), p. 219; the \$5 note depicts a goddess with a distaff, the \$20 note shows a woman with a spinning wheel, and the \$100 note depicts a figure with a loom and roll of cloth.

INDIAN MEAL MILL (2)

The Indians had a meal-grinding site on the east bank of Patapsco where three circular cavities 14 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep “with the edges flared” were hollowed into a large flat rock. The Indians ground corn with pestles and mixed bread and Indian-cake batter in the bowls. The site stood on the property of Daniel W. Green in 1846. Prior owners had been B. John Black and his grandfather, who had bought the land from Robert and William Gilmor in 1830. The site had been called Silvery’s Rock, and also Silver Rock. The Green farm was on Marriottsville Road, and a private road of 1 mile length led to the river and to a path to the site of the Rocks. “Indian Mill on Banks of Patapsco Recalls Days When Red Men Roamed Here,” *Jeffersonian*, November 15, 1946.

INGLEFRITZ MILL (10)

Martin L. Inglefritz was listed as a miller at St. James in the 1882 *Maryland Business Directory*. He was probably a tenant operator at McGaws or Manor Mill.

IRON HOUSE (11)

A log structure called the Iron House was mentioned in the 1783 Onion Land Commission as 7 perches (115.5 feet) from the beginning stone of Owner’s Landing tract (Deeds, WG No. N:327, MSA). The site would have been near the later Joppa Mills site on Great Gunpowder Falls. It is unclear if the Iron House had been built by Stephen Onion or by the Nottingham Iron Works. Onion’s own furnace was within reach of scow or barge traffic on Little Gunpowder Falls when advertised in 1767. The Iron House was apparently a warehouse for storage of furnace products.

IRVIN & NORRIS SAWMILL (4)

An accident to a Mr. Green resulting in a fractured jaw, was reported at this sawmill near Reisterstown, *B. C. Advocate*, February 19, 1859.

IVY MILLS (B)

IVY MILL ROAD

Benjamin Tracy advertised Ivy Mills on Herring Run with 2 pair of burrs, 30,000

bu/annum output, *Federal Gazette*, April 3, 1807. On April 21, General William Smith deeded a parcel of Sheredine's Discovery to William Wilson of Pratt Street, 19 acres, with the right of keeping the present mill Dam . . . three feet higher than now" (Deeds WG 93:343, MSA). Wilson advertised the Ivy Mill with 30 to 40 bu/diem output, *Federal Gazette*, December , 1807. He offered it for rent saying that the wheels were enlarged and the dam raised, output now 50,000 bu/annum. *Ibid.*, October 4, 1808.

Wilson later sold the estate to William Scharf. Varlé's *View of Baltimore* erroneously applied the name "Ivy Mill" to the Furley Mill location but correctly identified the mill above David Wilson's (Olive Mill) as a "Dye wood mill, or factory, William Scharf, rented by Messrs. Stanleys." The 1841 county assessment list showed "William Scharf's Heirs, Ivy Mill Farm, Grist Mill, \$2000."

John H. Scharf and other heirs in 1845 deeded the mill to William Gawthrop (AWB 356:44, MSA). William Gawthrop advertised Ivy Mill on Herring Run, late residence of William Scharf, Esq., a large mill built of brick and stone with 2 pair of stones, 50 bbl flour per day, 25 ft head and fall. Two other water powers on the same property, *Sun*, April 2, 1837. Following Gawthrop's death, his heirs conveyed sole ownership to Thomas T. Gawthrop (Towson Deeds GHC 17:187). Ivy Mill Dam was to be maintained at 11 ft 9 inches (1856).

The 1850 census of manufactures had listed Charles Gawthrop merchant mill with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and water-powered production of 5900 bbl flour (\$30,000). The Sidney and Browne 1850 county map showed Ivy Mill on a road now called Cold Spring Lane; it appeared on the 1857 Robert Taylor county map without a road; on the 1863 Military map, only an unidentified mill symbol appeared.

The *B. C. Advocate*, May 7, 1859, reported, "The Ivy Mill, neat the Hillen Road, two miles from the city limits, was sold at auction to Thomas Lovegrove, for \$3,175. The property contained 5-½ acres. It is considered the best water power on Herring Run." The same paper reported on March 19, 1864, "The Lovegrove Mill property, situated on the Hillen Road, about 4 miles from Baltimore, containing about 50 acres, with a mill on Herring Run, improvements in a dilapidated condition, had been sold at private sale to Mr. S. S. Stevens, of Baltimore, for \$9,500." Larkin Read was the owner in the 1876 tax ledger, District 9, the stone mill assessed at \$1200.

The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed J. Shoemaker mill. James R. Schumacher had acquired the works under lease from Dr. Benjamin W. Woods in 1875 (Deeds JB 94:25). Dr. Woods had acquired in 1871 from Samuel S. Stevens.

The "Old Established Ivy Mill" on Hillen Road with its 200 bu/diem capacity was advertised in the *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 17, 1886, and the late Dr. Benjamin Woods' "Joy Mill Farm" on "Joy Mill Road" was advertised in the same paper with the word "Ivy" consistently garbled as "Joy."



Ivy Mill from glass plate found at Md. Academy of Sciences. The truck has Ivy Mill painted on it.

In a letter to the editor, J. R. Schumacher complained that the Ivy Mills had burned the night before (May 2) with a light that attracted two city newspaper reporters but not the county fire department. “It seems a little strange that the department did not attend,” *Md. Journal*, May 6, 1887.

Schumacher was still listed as miller in Bromley’s 1898 atlas. The 1915 edition showed Ivy Mill on the west bank of Herring Run with Grindon Avenue, now Cold Spring Lane, dog-legging to the south of the mill, wrapping itself around the mill. On old maps, the mill was due east of the intersection of York Road and Cold Spring Lane.

The *Sun* of November 15, 1908, contained a drawing of the mill, which made it look like a stable, The *Sun*’s writer instructed the visitor to walk down Arlington Avenue to see “the shell” of the mill. The 1911 county tax ledger of District 9 listed Franklin J. Morton with “Mill on Ivy Mill Rd.--\$300.” The *Sun*, August 10, 1912, reported the death of James L. Read, 70, who had conducted a grist mill on Ivy Mill Lane.

The trustees of Morgan College bought the Ivy Hotel and other property from the Ivy Mill Company, a development firm, which had not yet carried out any development, *Jeffersonian*, June 9, 1917. The site is now part of Morgan State University campus, and Ivy Avenue remains as a street name two blocks away. Bumbo Branch was mentioned in descriptions of the adjoining farm. After straightening out Grindon Avenue to make it into Cold Spring Lane, the mill site found itself south of Cold Spring Lane, on the south half of the University campus, possibly a block south of Cold Spring Lane, in the present day Alexandria Drafting Company's atlas at grid 35-G-3. A Towson Plat shows the tract Ivy Hill and "Ivy Mill Race," Liber JWS 1:33.

IVY MILL ROAD (4)

Ivy Mill Road led to Ivy Paper Mill on the Carroll County side of Patpsco Falls; see Griffee Mill in the Carroll County chapter.

Baltimore County Mills J-K-L

JACKSON-RIDGELY-ALLGIR MILL (B)

John Ridgely in 1754 sold to John Allgir 100 acres of Wooley's Range (Deeds B No. I, folio 77-80, MSA), including Mill Worm, cross-cut saw, and 13 head of hogs." This property was near Seven Mile Lane and Reisterstown Road on Galley Pot Level Branch (data from Mrs. Lillian Bayly Marks, 1984).

JACKSON FOUNDRY (B)

Bolton Jackson advertised the foundry established in Camden Street in 1816; there were two air furnaces, cupola furnace worked by hydrostatic blowing engine; output of 4 to 5 cwt/hr of fluid iron suitable for small castings; moulding shop with walled pit and stove for core drying; a coke oven "that will produce a ton of coke for each charge equal to any in England," also a large smiths shop and carpenter's loft, *American*, May 15, 1818.

JAMIESONS POWDER MILLS (3)

Baltimore Gunpowder Company was incorporated in December 1824 and became known as Jamieson's for Joseph Jamieson, who was previously president of Aetna Works downstream. The plant was on the north side of Liberty Road along Gwynns Falls, a site acquired 1825 (Deeds 174:53, MSA). Lucas mentioned Jamieson's Gunpowder Works on the falls in his 1832 *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 120, and Varlé the next year listed it as "another powder works, joint stock company," with Jamieson as agent, *View of Baltimore*, p. 98.

T. N. Jamison [sic] advertised he was "constantly manufacturing gunpowder," *Harford Madisionian*, April __, 1847. Outlet was at No. 11 Lombard, one door east of Light Street.

Several buildings at Jamison's were carried off by a freshet, *Sun*, October 12, 1847. The works was blown up on May 8, 1848. "A German worker was killed," HBCC, p. 816. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed A. J. Ridgely Powder Mill. Jamison's Mills was mentioned as the terminus of a road in the valley of Gwynns Falls, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1856, Chapter 332. The property was sold off by various Ridgelys and Orndorffs in 1858 Towson deeds EHA 23:500, 513). The area is now called Lochearn.

JENIFER AND SHANKLIN LIME KILNS (9)

The well preserved kilns in the Cromwell Valley Park were built by the Jenifer and Shanklin partnership and represent an advanced method of mid-19th century production. The kilns are fully covered by Kimberly R. Abe in "The Limekiln Age and the Bottom Lime," *History Trails of Baltimore County*, 36 (Spring 2004): 1-8. This study was based on voluminous records preserved by Mrs. Lillian Jenifer of

the Long Island mansion in Lime Stone Bottom.

JENKINS TANNERY (B)

The widow Jones' tanyard on York Road, occupied by William Jenkins, burned completely, following a fire in the stable, *Federal Gazette*, June 16, 1806. The works was "opposite Dr. Stevenson's . . . a whole range of buildings and an immense quantity of bark in the lower story were destroyed." The firm was known as Jenkins and West, *Ibid.*, December 4, 1805. Mark Jenkins, tanner, was listed in the 1833 assessment of Old Election District 3. Wm. Jenkins and Son tannery was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$55,000 capital, 16 employees, steam power, 400 vats and annual output of 14,000 sides leather (\$51,000). Cf., Tanyards--Mile Run. A long advertisement to sell Jenkins Tanyard on present Greenmount Avenue appeared in the *Baltimore Gazette*, February 2, 1864. The *Md. Journal*, July 29, 1871, reported the death of Mark W. Jenkins who died on the 13th at Long Green; the editor mentioned "the Jenkins Tan Yard, "the buildings of which are now occupied by the York Road Passenger Railway as stables, &c."

JERICHO COTTON FACTORY (11)

In 1822, Nathan Tyson leased to Joseph Booth, Thomas Wright, and William Gartside, all of Jericho on the west side of Little Falls of Gunpowder, 100 acres with the mill and mill seat and mill already erected. The lease required "that the machinery of said mill shall at all times be so geared as not to require the outer rim of the water wheel to move at a rate exceeding six feet per second" (Deeds WG 162:329, MSA). Booth and his partners Wright and Gartside assigned their lease to the Maryland Mfg. Company in 1823 "together with the Mill and factory (Deeds, WG 167:329, MSA).

The site was one-half mile upstream of Franklinville Cotton Factory. Michael McBlair has also been described as the founder. The mill had 2,200 spindles and 50 power looms by one account. Jared Sparks in 1825 listed 1,200 spindles, 24 power looms, 100 employees, and annual consumption of 200 bales of cotton. Sparks called it the Maryland Cotton Factory as did Charles Varlé in *View of Baltimore* (1833), p. 103; Lyde Goodwin was agent. Geoffrey M. Footner in *USS Cosntellation, From Frigate to Sloop of War*, noted that the ship's former captain, Charles G. Ridgely, in 1823, used the proceeds of salvaging abandoned merchant ships at Valpariso to invest in a cotton factory with McBlair (p. 121).

On October 24, 1826, an advertisement appeared in the *Baltimore American*, "WANTED A WIDOW, who is qualified to conduct a respectable boarding house at a Factory near the city; one who has furniture, bedding, &c., will be preferred. Satisfactory recommendations will be required. Apply at this office." This blind advertisement appeared the day after the Michael McBlair accounts mentioned paying for a newspaper ad (Maryland Historical Society, Special Collections, MS. 1355). McBlair was the agent of the Maryland Mfg. Company.

The 1833 Assessment of Old District 4 listed Nathan Tyson with part of Bonds Water Mills, 100 acres, and the Jericho Cotton Factory, worth \$3200. The same book also mentioned "Upton Reed at McBlair's Factory" and "Michael McBlair--at the factory." Michael McBlair filed as an insolvent in 1839; his papers contain the names of a number of workers who were still owed their wages, possibly the earliest roster of factory workers in Baltimore County.

Nathan Tyson advertised the Jericho Cotton Factory, ending with the P. S., "The Maryland Manufacturing Co., who are about relinquishing business, have 2100 spindles, 50 power looms, and all the preparation machinery, now in the mill, which, if wanted might be bought at a *great bargain*," *American*, October 1, 1838.

Nathan Tyson, living at Franklin Post Office, advertised Jericho Cotton Factory for rent with 1800 spindles and 50 power looms, and 25-foot fall of water, *American*, November 2, 1843.

In 1846, the County Transfer Book No. 2 listed in Election District 11, "New Improvements dwelling" worth \$600" and noted "Charge Baltimore Manufacturing Co.--\$600." Nathan Tyson advertised again in the *American*, November 29, 1847, and described Jericho Cotton factory as "Equipped with 1800 spindles, 50 power looms, stone store house, picking house, warehouse, blacksmith's shop, machine shop, size house, warehouse, and 25-foot fall.

The 1850 census of manufactures showed the mill in the hands of William Simms & Company, a "cotton manufactory" with \$30,000 capital investment, 19 male and 43 female employees costing \$325/\$374 in wages each month. Production was by water power. There were 1,152 spindles, 28 looms. Annual output was 449,688 yards of osnaburg worth \$38,843. The J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne county map published in 1850 seemed to show the Jericho Factory slightly south of the Tyson mansion and about 300 to 400 feet south of the Jubilee house. The *Sun* of October 27, 1851, reported, "Sale of a Cotton Factory" and gave Nathan Tyson as buyer at \$6,050.

The *Baltimore County Advocate* of November 28, 1859, reported, the burning on the previous Saturday of Jericho Cotton Factory. The fire originated in the picking house; loss was \$45,000, but insurance covered only \$25,000. The storehouse and adjoining buildings were saved. The "Transfer Book, District 12" showed that the Board of County Commissioners released \$10,000 assessment for Hugh Simms' account, "Release on Factory, Jericho (burned down)" (Davis Collection, Maryland Historical Society, Special Collections, MS. 1581). The factory was shown as that of Sims [sic] and Company on the 1863 8th Army Corps military map (Library of Congress, now on-line under "Library of Congress, American Memory, Maps").

Horatio N. Gambrill was superintendent here before founding his own chain of mills, *Monumental City*, p. 865. Moses Sheppard lived nearby as a boy but moved to Baltimore too early to have worked in the cotton mill as sometimes reported. The

works was also mentioned in Scharf's HBCC (1881), p. 924.

This works was been rebuilt at some point, and the Mollie McDowell diary found in the nearby Jericho Farm mansion reported in one of her entries for 1864, "Mr. Simms went to the factory today." The 1866 State business directory listed both Franklinville Cotton and Jericho Cotton Factory.

During court proceedings in 1867, the large mansion across the road (Jericho Farm House) was advertised as a "Large stone dwelling, fifty feet front, containing 13 rooms together with all necessary outbuildings," (Judicial Records JB 54:148).

The *Maryland Journal* of Towson reported on April 4, 1874:

STRIKE AT FRANKLINVILLE FACTORY. -- Last week the operatives, numbering about 100, at Jericho Factory (Franklinville), situated in the 11th District of this county, on the Little Gunpowder, struck for 10 hours labor and no reduction of wages. In consequence of the strike the mills were stopped for three days. Mr. Hugh Simms, the proprietor, requested the hands to go to work, and he would make the experiment to ascertain if he could successfully compete with other manufacturers by the reduction of the hours of labor asked for.

The 1876 Tax Ledger of Election District 11 showed that Nathan Tyson's heirs owned Jericho Factory & Mill Seat worth \$4,050. Hugh Simms was charged with "Jericho Farm," 88 acres & improvements worth \$4,050, also 20 acres of the tract Pimlico. An item in the *Maryland Journal* (Towson) of June 14, 1879, was entitled "Letter from Upper falls." This letter referred to the "Jericho Mill rebuilt and roofed" after having been burned several years ago." The writer also mentioned the "fine residence of its owner Mr. Simms." But re-roofing the mill was hardly news if the factory had been back in business since the mid-1860s.

Neither factory nor gristmill were found in the 1896 tax ledger nor were they shown on the 11th District maps in the Bromely atlases of 1898 and 1915. A late mention of the structure appeared in the *Maryland Journal*, September 6, 1890, reporting, "*Upper Falls Items* . . . The Presbyterian congregation held a bazaar last week at the old Jericho Cotton Mill." The next year there was a report of a fire in the frame store of J. P. Delauder at Jericho (*Maryland Journal*, December 26, 1891).

The noted Maryland historian, William Bose Marye, born nearby in 1885, recalled the surviving Jericho Gristmill where dances and church socials were held. The Unkart family, who came to own the factory owner's mansion, recalled the gristmill as "the hall" and said that it was used as late as 1907. Raymond Unkart in 1984 still had the fiddle that was played at square dances.

Jericho Factory was razed in March 1895, its stone incorporated into new construction at Franklinville Cotton Factory. A Towson paper reported that a date stone taken from the walls of the old storehouse at Jericho had been inscribed "J. M. Tyson, May 1st, 1796." A. A. Blakeney had that stone incorporated into his new mill at Franklinville (*Baltimore County Union*, June 29, 1895).

Only two houses survive of the factory complex, one a stone structure called Jubilee opposite the terminus of Greenhouse Lane, numbered 12235 Jericho Road. Jubilee has supposedly served as an overseer's house, tavern, tenant house, boarding house for mill hands, and a suburban residence. The Jericho Mill Race once passed within 50 feet of the house but has been mostly filled in.

Scott McBride, the owner of the Jericho Farm mansion, an Unkart descendant, reported in 1978 that the foundation of the Jericho Grist Mill could be identified by his family members. They believed it was torn down in 1906. It was his uncle who played the fiddle at the barn dances. He had also found a tombstone of Mrs. Elizabeth Simms. Hugh Gifford, who performed the first restoration work at Jubilee, stated that the house west of his was also part of the Jericho cluster. The Giffords had sloped their rear yard and filled in part of the millrace. The Gifford children used to play in the mill foundation, which became overgrown after it was acquired as part of the stream valley park by the State of Maryland.

Jericho never had its own post office per official records of Appointments of Postmasters. Mr. Joe Smith of Fork, Md., reported in 1989 that he had been baptized in the "Jericho Mill Run."

JERICHO MILL (11)

A merchant mill on the Little Falls of Gunpowder near the Gwinn Mill was conveyed by Isaiah Linton to Elijah Tyson in 1774. Linton, a noted Pennsylvania millwright, had constructed a string of mills along this stream. Elisha Tyson wrote to the Council of Safety, June 28, 1776, that he had already made a dam and dug a race for a water mill in Baltimore County, three miles from Joppa and proposed to build a powder mill rather than a water grist mill if he were advanced £ 1000 of Convention money, *Arch. Md.*, 11:531.

Historian LeRoy Graham discovered an advertisement placed by Elisha Tyson in the *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, February 12, 1782, where he offered to sell property "on Little Falls of Gunpowder within four or five miles of Joppa, part of Bond's Water Mills, containing about 125 acres, more or less, on which is erected an exceedingly valuable merchant and country mill, of stone, two stories high, 30 feet by 36, an overshot, with plenty of water in the driest season, and calculated to do abundance of business, also a sawmill that is capable of doing as much work, perhaps, as any in the state." The same advertisement described a new stone house that is the smaller wing of the Jericho Farm dwelling at 12300 Jericho Road, a

National Register site.

The 1795 Dennis Griffith map showed Tysons Mill on little Gunpowder Falls, 2.5 miles north of Joppa. Isaac Tyson's mill was listed as 70 by 38 feet in the 1798 tax list, if this is a correct match. Elisha Tyson (1750-1824) also owned mills on Jones Falls and was in the Abolition movement. W. B. Marye placed Tyson's Jericho Mill in the meadow where Brown's or Dimmitt's Branch emptied into the river; it survived into the 1890s, MHM, 53:50. Mr. Marye also noted to John McGrain, that the "mill was quite high--the mill was abandoned" and he thought it had washed out in a storm of 1892. Mrs. Marie McBride in 1984 reported that Raymond Unkart recalled the mill as built of stone in the first story, frame above, about 30 by 40 feet, known as the "Hall" because church events were held there as well as barn dances where Mr. Unkart played the fiddle--but Mr. Unkart thought the mill survived past 1905--and the same gatherings were recalled in connection with the Jericho Cotton Factory.

See also, Terry L. Linton, "The Forgotten Millwright Isaiah Linton, 1773-1775," *History Trails*, 23 (Autumn 1988-Winter 1989).

JESSOP DYE BOOK (11)

The Historical Society of Baltimore County acquired Joshua Jessop's ca. 1826 dye book, a ledger with samples of wool pasted in next to formulas for dyeing. Jessop lived near Dulany Valley Post Office but near a fulling mill. He took his grain to Morgan's Mill. He was married to Anne Price, daughter of Mordecai Price. Their home was shown in the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map. Mrs. Ann Jessop was shown in the 11th Election District in the 1877 atlas just north of John Yellott's Saw Mill on the 1850 map, near Cromwell Bridge. The property was called Hickory Hills in the 1876 tax ledger. There are no clues in Jessop's inventory, although he owned a Hussey reaper and a half-interest in a self-raking reaper.

JESSOP PAPER MILL ()

Charles Jessop, miller and millwright, built a paper mill on his Vaux Hall estate. The mill was later owned by John Hunter and wife Ellen; they sold with 130 acres to William H. Hoffman on March 2, 1850. Hoffman enlarged and rebuilt the mill. It burned April 8, 1888, and was never rebuilt according to a note in Mrs. May Seitz's scrapbook (in BCHS library). Also, "Vaux Hall, Ancestral Home of Jessops Was Named After Famous London Gardens," *Jeffersonian*, January 11, 1946.

JESSOP MILL (4)

Arthur Chinwith's mill was designated as a point for the payment of taxes in wheat (*Md. Journal*, February 27, 1781). The 1798 tax list charged Chinwith with parts of

Athur's Lot and a stone mill house, one story, 26 x 26. Richard Chenoweth [sic] was charged with the mill in 1804 and in 1822 sold to William Jessop. The property and mill were charged to Dominic B. Jessop in 1823 (Old District 2). The D. Jessop house appeared on the 1862 Martenet map of Carroll County, south side of a stream (Chenowith Run), and south of the Western Maryland Railroad, 0.8 mile west of the Hanover Turnpike. No mill was charged to Dominic B. Jessop in the 1876 Tax Ledger.

An "old grist mill out of repair but well located, with an abundant water supply at hand The Jessop Farm on Westminster Turnpike between Glen Morris and Glen Falls Station . . . To be sold in the case of Jessop-vs.-Dalrymple," *Md. Journal*, Towson, March 20, 1886. No later reference to this mill appeared. No mill appeared in the 1898 Bromley county atlas.

JESSOP MILL (10)

See Rogers Mill.

JESSOP PAPER MILL (10)

See Marblevale Paper Mill.

JESSOP SAWMILL (B)

D. Stewart Jessop established a sawmill in Idlewylde in 1924, first using a steam traction engine, and later installing a 75 hp electric motor (1940). *Power Pictorial*, December 1940, p. 7.

JOHNS MILL (5 ?)

The 1818 Assessment of Old District 7 showed John Johns with a gristmill (\$100) and the tracts Nicholsons Manor and Chive Chance.

JOHNS MILL (5)

Richard Johns owned both Black Rock Mill and Dover Mills (q. v.); his former property (1873) appeared in Towson plats, Liber JWS 2:153.

JOHNS TANNERY (4)

William Nace's tannery powered by water and steam was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$10,000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of \$12,000 in leather made from \$9000 worth of hides. The Nace family may be related to the Neas family (pronounced Nace) of Hanover, Pa, who had a tannery there in the 1780s. The article entitled "Western Run," mentioned William L. Nace grinding bark and rolling leather by water power downstream of Dover Mill, *B. C. Advocate*,

June 25, 1853.

W. L. Nace, occupant, advertised Dover Tannery for rent containing 40 lay-away vats, letches, handling and drying house, bark sheds, bark mill driven by water power, beam and steam house with pipes to convey steam to different parts of the yard. Also, a two-story dwelling, store room attached, with all necessary fixtures for a large country store. Buyers were to apply to either Nace or Richard Johns, *B. C. Advocate*, May 27, 1854 [discovered by Alice J. Martin of Phoenix].

The advertisement was run by Richard Johns alone in the *Sun*, April 14, 1855, and again in the *B. C. Advocate*, February 14, 1857. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed Richard Johns' tannery as part of the Dover Mill complex. The tanyard was on the west side of present Butler Road, south of Dover Chapel. Not shown in 1877 atlas.

JOHNSON & BROS. FORGE (B)

This forge was shown in the 1869 Sachse bird's-eye lithograph, north side of Fort Avenue, along the shore, north side of Mariott Street, SE of Jones Street, as those avenues were known on the 1877 atlas map of the city. Located in an angle formed by railroad tracks at Locust Point.

JOHNSON & WRIGHT COTTON MILL (3)

See Wright Cotton Mill.

JOHNSON DISTILLERY (B)

A distillery and wharf on Harris Creek were for sale for the benefit of the creditors of Johnson, Johnson and Co., *Md. Journal*, April 23, 1790.

JOHNSON FULLING MILL (4 ?)

Benjamin Johnson was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$1200 capital investment in a fulling mill with 2 employees and annual output of \$1900 in cloth and blankets, located in the 1st Census District.

JOHNSON POTTERY (B)

Johnson's Pottery was bought out in 1812 by William Myers, q. v.

JOHNSON STEAM SAWMILL (B)

James H. Johnson's steam saw mill was described; there were 30 employees; located at Lancaster and Eden Streets, *Republican & Argus*, January 28, 1860.

JOHNSON TANYARD (B)

A fire was reported in the tanyard of W. & T. Johnson, West Saratoga Street, *American*, June 12, 1841.

JONES AND CAMERON MILL (7)

Same as Walker Mill.

JONES AND COLLIDAY MILL (3)

See Young Mill.

JONES FALLS VALLEY MILLS (B)

The following millers were authorized to lay out a turnpike road along Jones Falls to Baltimore, the Falls Turnpike, 1790: Elisha Tyson, John Ellicott, Georeg Ligett, Robert long, Jacob Hart, and John Stricker.

The following mills were listed in Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 and quoted in MHM, 31:251. The names in brackets added by the author:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Smith and Jessup Mill | |
| 2. Howard and Ogleby | Operated by Ogleby and Winchester |
| 3. Pennington and Tagart | Operated by John Stump. Building 100 by 60 feet. Three stories, one stone, two of brick. Six pair of 6-foot stones. Four water wheels; 120 bbl per day. |
| 4. Thomas and John Ritter [Lanvale] | |
| 5. Schlock & Birkhed [Mt. Royal] | Two water wheels |
| 6. Th. & Sml. Hollingsworth [Rock] | Two water wheels |
| 7. Elisha Tyson [Laurel] | Operated by Tyson and Norris |
| 8. Benjamin Ellicott [Rockdale] | Operated by Benj. & James Ellicott |
| 9. James Ellicott [White Hall] | Operated by Joseph Scott |
| 10. Elisha Tyson [Woodberry] | Operated by Wm. Norris & Co. |

The Rev. Jared Sparks writing in the *North American Review*, January 1825, in "Baltimore," enumerated 13 four mills, two cotton factories, one powder mill, and four sawmills on Jones Falls. Charles Varlé's *View of Baltimore*, 1833, p. 96f, listed 17 mills on Jones Falls and is the basis of the following table. The Enoch Pratt Free Library has a number of term papers on this subject submitted in Dr. Braodus Mitchell's course in American Economic History at the Johns Hopkins University, the best being, "The Mills Along Jones Falls," by Grace Williams, 1936-1937. The writings of William B. Marye often touched on this area, but nowhere is there a single complete coverage of Jones Falls Valley mills. The available data is filled with

conflicting statements , and the frequent change of ownership and the shifting numerical order along the falls adds to the difficulty in sorting out the sites. In addition, the course of the falls has been changed over the years, and even that once famous engineering triumph, the Fallsway, is not sure to remain as a fixed point.

For the following mills listed in the table, see enties under **WOODBERRY: Mount Vernon Mills, Park Mill, Rock Mill, Whitehall Flour Mill, Clipper Mill, Woodberry Mill, Gambrill and Hooper Mills, Druid Mill, and Hooperwood Mills.**

A long, humorous poem about Jones Falls and its pollution by Alfred Jingle appeared in the *Baltimore County Advoacte*, July 27, 1850. Verse 26 was as follows:

For coming, as I've said from hills
Which Englishmen call "hummocks,"
It after turning fifty mills,
Turns fifty thousand stomachs.

THE TABLE BELOW IS AN ATTEMPT TO LIST ALL MILLS FROM TIDEWATER TO SOURCE:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Bt</u>	<u>Date Dest.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Same As</u>
Abbotts Mill	Pre-1866		Block Street at Drawbridge	
Crooks Mill	ca. 1814	1851	Colvin & Front Sts	City Steam Dick Mills
City Mills	1804	1847	SE cor. Calvert & Centre	
Hansons Old Mill	1711	185_	Holliday & Franklin	Moores Lower Mill Smith & Jessop
Snuff Mill	1832	1907	Buren & Centre (e. bank)	Balto. Snuff Mill Co. Starr's Snuff Mill
Hansons Upper Mill	1733	1762	Fallsway & Monumnet	Hanson & Walker Mill
Ellicott & Burgess	1762	1847	Fallsway & Monument west bank "Small mill at Madison St., <i>American</i> , June 16, 1837.	Moores Upper Mill Bugess Mill Howard & Ogleby
Denmead Foundry	1848		NE corner, North and Monument (west bank)	Monument Foundry
Monument Mill	1848		SE corner, North and Madison (west bank)	Denmead's Mon. Mills H. M. Warfields
Pennington & Taggart	1795	1859	Guilford (North) and Biddle (west bank)	Keller & Forman Salisbury Mills Stumps Mill

Hansons Mill	1754	Ruin ca. 1845	Fallsway & Biddle (east bank), later a plaster mill	Pennington Mill
Balt. Pearl Hominy Mill	Pre-1869	After 1880	North & Belvedere Sts	
Hansons Mill	Pre-1785	After 1858	Perched on Kellers Dam just below Belvidere Bridge At Hoffman & Barclay sts	Stumps Mill Wait-Caldwell Mustard Mill
Hansons Fulling Mill	17__		Near Lanvale Mill on Mt. Royal tract	Parkers Fulling Mill
Lanvale Cotton Factory	1810	After 1854	Falls and Maryland Avenue (east bank)	
Hansons Mill	1747	Afrer 1853	Falsway and Md. Avenue north of Lanvale Factory	Rutter s Mill Lanvale Mill
Mt. Royal Forge	1753	178_	North of Edwards Run On Jones Falls 100 acres	Franklin Forge
Mt. Royal Merch. Mill	17__	1871	West bank just above North Avenue, shown as "mill" on On 1851 Poppleton plan	Legatt Mill Schlock & Birckhead Mill Hugh Jenkins Strickers, Pattersons, Bradford Mill
Baxleys Mill	Pre-1791	18__	Between Legatts and Jesspos per Acts of 1791, Chapter 30	Possibly same as Union Mill
Baltimore Eagle Works	After 1846	1863 or earlier	West bank, less than 1 mile above North Ave. opposite mouth of Stony Run on 1863 Military map	Old Chemical Works
Union Mill	Pre-1799	After 1854	NW side of Stony Run just above confluence with Falls (east)	Baxley Mill Gilpin Mill, Benj. Ellicott Mill. Bay Mill

MILLS LISTED UNDER WOODBERRY

Rock Merh. Mill	1802	1933	On Falls, east bank, below Cedar Avenue Bridge	Jessup & Pennington, Rock Mill, Hollingsworths, White Hall (Henry), Hewes, Carroll (David), Timanus Mill (1882)
Laurel Merch. Mill	Pre-1799	1840	2.5 miles from town, <i>Fed. Gazette</i> , July 25, 1805. Burned May 17, 1840	Elisha Tyson Mill, Nathan Tyson Mill
	1840	1873	Built or rebuilt by Hugh Jenkins, incorp. into Mt. Old No. 1 mill. Burned 1873	part of Mt. Vernon Old No. 1

Mt. Ver. Mills

Orig. No. 1	1847	1873	Site of present No.1	Consol. Cotton Duck Co.
Orig. No. 2	1855	Extant	Now renamed No. 3	Mt. V.-Woodberry Mills
New No. 1	1873	Extant	East bank, north of Cedar Avenue Bridge n. of bridge, (one wing marked "1873-1879")	Mt. Vernon Mills, Inc.
Red Merh. Mill	Pre-1798	After 1858	Upstream of Laurel, downstr. of White Hall, east bank	James Ellicotts Mill Betz Mill, Jos. Scott Mill Rockdale Flouring Mill,
Silk Works	1838	185_	Grounds of Rockdale Flouring Mill	Md. Silk Co. of Baltimore
Rockdale Factory	1847	1855	New fact. on earlier Silk Works on 1850 Sidney map, east bank Below jct. of Clipper Mill and Falls Road	Tongue & Company
White Hall Merch. Mill	Pre-1798	1854	Present Clipper Mill site (east bank)	Owings & Rogers, Jas. Ellicotts, Tyson Mill under lease 1833, Chs. Ellicotts, Gambrills
White Hall Cotton Fact.	1837	1854	A reconstr. of White Hall MM On site of pres. Clipper Mill	
Clipper Mills	1854	Extant	Clipper Mill Road and Mill Race Road, former site of White Hall Cotton Factory	W. E. Hooper & Sons, Purity Ppaer Vessels, Sekine Bruh Co.
Meadow Mill	1877	Extant	3600 Clipper Road, s. of Union Ave., west bank, west of JFX	Londontown Mfg. Co. Mt. V. Mills (1899-1960)
Park Mill	1855	Extant	Union Av. And Railraod Ave (west bank)	H. N. Gambrill, Commercial Envelope Co.
Poole & Hunt	1858	Burned 1995	West end of Union Avenue Being redevelopd in 2006	Franklin Balmar Aero Chatillion
Druid Mills	1865	Extant	1600 Union Avenue at Buena Vista, NW corner, east of Falls And east of JFX	Gambrill Sons & Co. Mt. Vern. Woodberry a rag works, Life-Like Products
Woodberry Merch. Mil;	Pre-1798	1843	Site of Schenuit Rubber Plant on west bank, west of JFX	Eliha Tyson Mill Leegre & Cox, Cox Mill, Tyson & Norris, Wm. Norris & Co.
Hooper Paper Mill	Pre 1877	Extant	West bank, s. of Woodberry textile mill in 1877 atlas	Park Mill
Woodberry Mill (textile)	1843	Extant	North of Railroad and Union Avenues (west bank).	W. E. Hooper Hoopers Woolen Fac.

				Mt. Vern. Woodberry Schenuit Rubber Co.
Rural Mer. Mill	Unk	After 1864	Cold Spr. Lane & Falls, east bank on Sidney's 1850 map; Mrs. Compton's on 1863 Military map	Evans Mill, Beattys Mill, Wiremans, Greens, Willow Mill, "Roval" Mill
Melvale Distillery	1862	Extant	Old Cold Spring Lane, west bank of Falls, west of railroad	Denmead Distillery Standard Brands Vinegar

END OF WOODBERRY LISTINGS

Hamilton Mill	Pre- 1836	After 1863	East bank below Northern Pkwy. "Hamilton " on 1863 Military map.	Cockey Mill, Boones, Chamberlins,
Wash. Factory	1809	Extant	Falls Road, west bank above Kelly Avenue	T. H. Fulton & Co. Md. Nut & Bolt Co. Leonard Jed Co., Fresh Fields, Whole Foods Market
Hoods Mill	Pre- 1798	After 1908	On or just north of Washington Factory premises	
Old Cotton Factory	Pre 1813	unk	West branch of Jones Falls at Bonnie View Avenue and Cross Country Blvd., shown in 1877 atlas	Lannay Cotton Mill of 1814, Pimlico Cotton Factory
Little Pimlico F.	Pre- 1837	unk	West Branch of Jones Falls	
Pedens Factory	Pre- 1837	unk	Main stream, 0.5 mile north of Wash. Factory, downstr of Bellona Gunp.	Barnys Mill, Hollins Factory. Eagle Mill
Bellona Gunp. Mill	1802	1856	Confluence, west and north branches of falls, now middle of Lake Roland	Beatty Powder Mill
Bellona Gunp. Mill	unk	1867	Towson Run near Malvern Avenue small branch operation	Beatty, followed by Laflin & Rand
Caleb Hall Mill	1790	unk	Advertised on Jones Falls, 5 miles from city, <i>Md. Journal</i>, July 30, 1790	
Rockland Dye Works	1831	1983	Falls Road and Ruxton Road, east bank	Wrights Cotton Mill. Rockland Bleach and Dye Works
Monks Mill	After 1758	After 1803	Near Turkey Cock Hall, probably ancestor of Rockland Mill; 1 mile from Bellona Gunpowder Mill	Nices Mill
Rockland Grist Mill	About 1810	Extant	SW corner of Falls Road and Old Court Roads (rebuilt after 1857 fire) Restored for office use, 1979	Calico Prining Works, Mellier's Printing Works, Rockland Print Works. Rockland Flour Mill
Catons	Before 1900		West side of Falls Road just south	Alex. Browns. Bryans

Merch. Mill	1812		of Valley Road	Mill
Stones Mill	Pre-1833	1902	Valley Road east of North Run	

JONES MILL (1)

N. W. Jones flour and grist mill was listed at Catonsville in the 1887 State business directory. See Catonsville Steam Mill. There was also a Jones Mill Lane, the scene of a brawl, mentioned in *Md. Journal*, June 6, 1903.

JONES MILL (B)

Charles Jones was listed with 50 acres of Edwards His Lot and a grist mill worth \$100 in the 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 2 (# 8238 4-40-4, MSA).

JONES, STEVENS & COMPANY PAPER MILL (B)

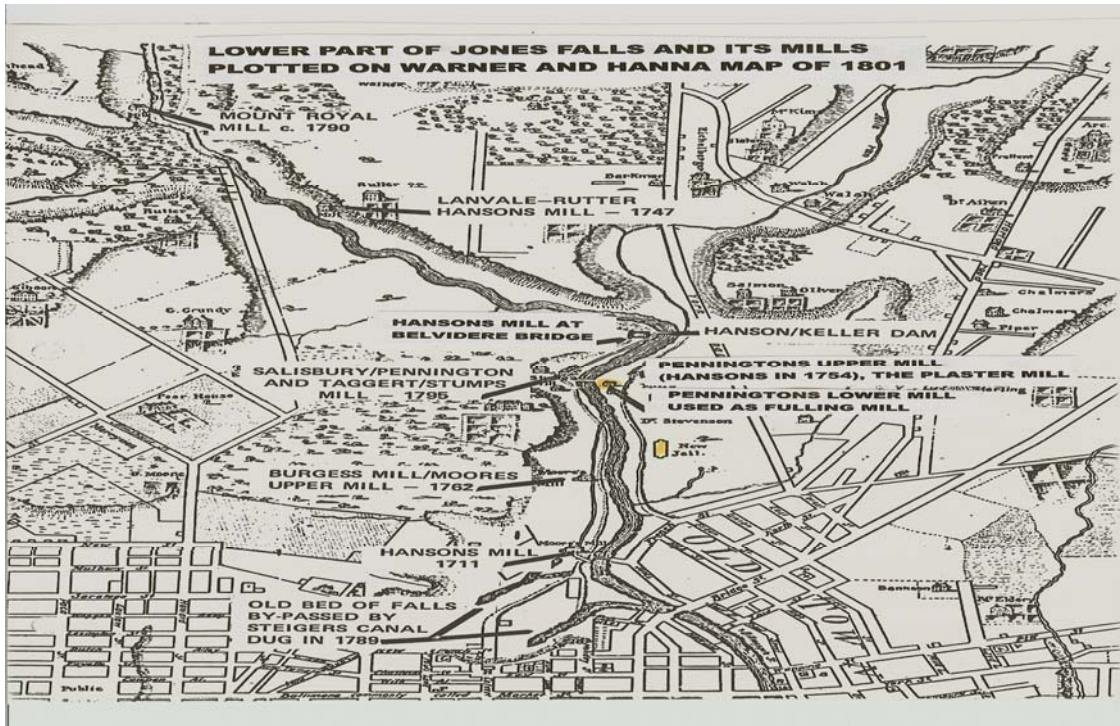
The *Sun*, December 12, 1885, described the paper mill of Jones, Stevens & Company at Warren Avenue and Federal Hill with 75 ft front and 90 ft depth, located on the former Maryland Fertilizer Company grounds; it made paper from old paper. The process began on the third floor where young women selected the stock and dropped it into a stock room. The mill was converted into residential space called Federal Park by Martin P. Azola. The last use of the building had been as a furniture warehouse. The address is 327 Warren Avenue, *Sun*, September 25, 1988.

JONES TANYARD (B)

Same as Jenkins Tanyard.

JONES TANYARD ()

Samuel Jones advertised a tanyard 7 miles form the city, equaaally distant from the



Falls and Reisterstown Road, 287 acres, with a two-story dwelling, 56 vats, a mill house of stone, a bark house, and a currying shop, *American*, May 29, 1829. Possibly near Smith Avenue and Greenspring Avenue. Another advertisement in the *American*, October 7, 1834, described the works as 7.5 miles from the city; there was a capacity of 1000 hides.

JOPPA IRON WORKS (11)

The site used by Joppa Iron Works in the 19th century was apparently the location of the Dallam and Brown Forge complained of as unfair competition by Stephen Onion in 1744. The Joppa Works was of much greater size than those of colonial times and was originally Patterson's Iron Works, established about 1817 by J. W. and E. B. Patterson, brothers of Betsy Patterson Bonaparte. Their father, William Patteron, had bought the nearby Paxon and Ford Mill in 1804.

The 1820 census listed J. W. and E. Patterson's iron manufactory, a rolling and slitting mill and nail factory situated on Gunpowder Falls. The works capitalized at \$100,000, had 1 rolling and slitting mill built with 2 pair rollers, slitters, and furnaces, plus 8 machines for making cut nails. Fifteen men were employed and output was \$90,000 in sheet iron, cask hoops, spike rods, nail plates, cut nails, and brads. The works had been erected "within the last three years" and had not been put into full operation due to competition from English sheet iron.

The location was the north bank of Great Gunpowder Falls for the most part, near Divers Island, upstream of the present U. S. 40 and upstream of the present B. & O,-CSX Railroad bridge and downstream of the Forges Bridge, the great covered bridge that carried the Philadelphia Turnpike over the Falls (now designated Md. 7). The works was also downstream of the Nottingham-Ridgely-Howard iron works site.

This rocky part of the river has been called Loreley as well as Big Mills. Some deeds mentioned Big Mills Road. Until about 1850, vessels came up to the Iron House to load shipments of iron, HBCC, p. 925. The Gunpowder was once navigable to Divers Island. The very *old* Post Road, or Red Lion Road, crossed the falls downstream of present Md. Route 7 bridge, just above Joppa Iron Works, as shown on the Robert Taylor map of 1857 (See also, MHM, 53: 46-48). The entire works, plus Patterson's merchant mill and the greater part of the bridge, was destroyed by fire, *American*, August 24, 1832, p. 2. It was obviously rebuilt, because J. W. and E. Patterson advertised the valuable rolling mill and nail factory with 600 acres; the nail works could produce 40,000 kegs/annum; an adjoining building was a keg making works. The dock could accommodate vessels of 70 to 80 tons; all was in full operation, *American*, July 22, 1848.

The 1850 census listed the Edward Patterson nail factory with \$150,000 investment, 130 hands, and water-powered output of 36,000 kegs nails (\$117,000). In 1851, Edward Patterson and Sons rebuilt the works and the layout included six puddling furnaces, one heating furnace, two trains of rolls, 37 nail machines, and one water-powered hammer. The works closed about 1860. The plant and all water rights to the lower part of the falls were acquired by Baltimore City in 1866 (Towson deeds, JHL 47:418). The 1877 atlas showed the works as abandoned. The ruins survived on both banks about 1911, RIOM, p. 151.

Lot No. 3 was offered by the Water Board as "Patterson Nail Works, south side of Philadelphia Turnpike 103 acres old and valuable mill site improved by stone dwelling and tenant houses in fair condition not required for the introduction of the waters of the Gunpowder to said City," *Md. Journal*, Towson, June 26, 1880. The *B. C. Union* of October 15, 1892, reported that an electrical appliance factory for Cathell & Company was being built at the site. The planned town of Loreley was to stand here, but in 1912 the developers sold the mill seat to Loreley Distilling Co., which built a large plant. The *B. C. Union* of March 8, 1913, reported that the frame and sheet iron distillery building was being built on the foundation of the razed Big Mill. The works passed to Frank L. Wight Distilling Company, then to Four Roses; then to Joseph L. Seagram in 1961, and to the State Department of Forests and Parks in 1970. The site is part of Gunpowder State Park, and no remains of either distilleries or iron works survive. The present U. S. 40 passes over the old 13.75-acre Divers Island, which was referenced in a 1933 deed reserving the right to the Wight Distilling Company ingress to Taylors or Devils [sic] Island . . . To dispose of distillery slop."

JORDAN SAWMILL (7)

The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed the steam sawmill of Benjamin Franklin Jordan on present Jordan Sawmill Road near White Hall. The mill was not found in the 1850 or 1860 censuses of manufactures. The transfer book entries showed Julia E. Jordan with a new house and sawmill in 1859. Ledgers found in the attic of the Jordan house at 20607 Old York Road showed the sales activities as early as 1857, continuing to 1881, with the works manufacturing thousands of shingles and quantities of plow beams, rafters, scantling, etc. Jordan had settled here in 1852

by marrying Juliet E. Anderson, heiress to the Rural Retreat farm started by her father in 1791 (HBCC, p. 871). A fire on April 18, 1898, destroyed the "store house, canning house, grist and sawmill, wagon shed, &c., belonging to Benjamin F. Jordan at Trump, 7th District" (*Md. Journal*, April 23, 1898). B. F. Jordan died in 1904 by accidentally drinking butter-coloring liquid in his dairy, thinking it was milk (*Md. Journal*, May 28, 1904). Both Jordan's name and the steam sawmill were still shown in the 1915 Bromley atlas, Plate 39, just as it had been in the 1898 edition, Plate 31. Whether the sawmill was actually rebuilt or the atlas not revised is not clear. The mill, long extinct, had been in the angle bend of Jordan Sawmill Road just southwest of its junction with Old York Road as shown in the 1915 Bromley atlas (ADC Street Map, 4-B-7). The Chenoweths, owners of the property in 2000, reported that a Jordan family member once dug up some buried saw blades but later threw them out in the woods.

JUDSON MILL (7)

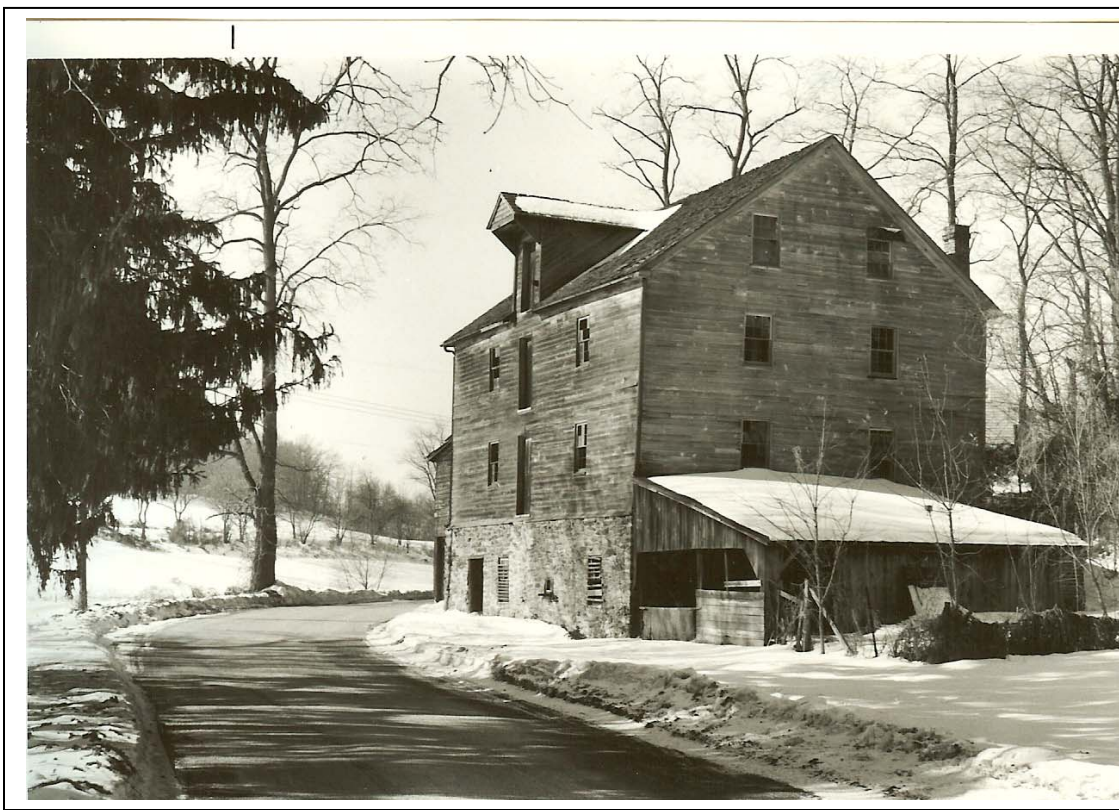
See Roser Mill.

KALB POTTERY (1)

George S. Kalb was listed with a pottery at Catonsville in the 1880 State business directory. Photo in Edward Orser and Joseph Arnold, *Catonsville, 1880 to 1940 From Village to Suburb*, p. 157. Part of the kiln was excavated when straightening out Egges Lane, *Sun*, September 1, 1999, p. B3.

Keeney Mill, photo by author.

KALBFUSS TANNERY (B)



The *Fifth Annual Report of the B. & O.* (1831) showed C. D. and S. Keener with “tanyard and improvements” at te NE corner of present Fremont Avenue and McHenry Street, west bank of Bottom Run.

KEENEYS MILL (4)

KEENEYS MILL ROAD

The 1818 Assessor’s Field Book of Old District 4 showed Ann Davis, widow, with part of Davises Chance and Dorseys Range, plus a gristmill assessed at \$80. The first mill was built on the Keeney site by Benjamin Davis between the making of the 1798 tax list and the first mention of the mill in 1818. The mill was also mentioned in a deed to Benjamin Davis (Jr.) and Robert Davis (Deeds, WG 161:104, MSA). The 1823 Assessor’s Field Book lsted Robert Davis with a gristmill worh \$200. In 1835, the late Benjamin Davis property was auctioned off, and Lot No. 4 with the gristmill went to Jarret Shauck (Deeds, TK 245:457, MSA). Shauck conveyed all his property to William Matthews in trust for his creditors; Matthews in 1841 conveyed to Jacob Bollinger (Deeds, 314:310, MSA). The 1850, Sidney and Browne map showed John Bollinger's mill.

Jacob Bollinger conveyed to Joel K. Bollinger in 1853. The mill passed to Joseph Y. Keeney who was shown in both the 1877 atlas and listed in the 1877 directory. The Transfer Book for the 1850 showed an update made in 1856 (District 6, folio 3) “Grsit and Sawmill \$800; Torn Down \$800.” The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Keeney custom mill worth \$4200 with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum." A 16-foot fall on a tributary of Little Gunpowder drove a 7 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 5 rpm. Output was 600 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 240 tons meal, and 30 tons feed (\$7600).

The *B. C. Union*, February 7, 1885, reported, “Mr. Jos. Y. Keeney, a prominent 6th district miler, is about making some important improvements in his mill by introducing late inventions in machinery &c. Mr. Keeney is one of the Union’s oldest subscribers.”

The *American Miller*, 13 (June 1, 1885): 300, noted, “J. E. Keeney, of Ruhl’s, Harford [sic] Co., Md., has completed his new mill.” The same issue also contained, “We are informed by a correspondnet that Joseph Y. Keeney, of Elko [sic], Baltimore Co., Md., has changed to the roller system. The rolls were furnished by the Jno. T. Noye Mfg. Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. The machinery consists of one Rounds’ Sectional Roller Mill, pony middlings mill, four-reel bolting chest, Smith Purifier, bran duster, etc. The capacity is twenty-five to thirty barrels a day.”

The *American Miller* of June 3, 1890 (18:441), reported, “J. Y. Keeney’s Mill at Eklo, Md., which was built about a year ago, is being remodeled to the “Wolf” System and nearly all of the machinery now contained in the mill will be abandoned. Capacity of plant will be 35 barrels. Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., have the contract.”

J. Y. Keeney died at age 83 in February 1906 and was described as the first miller in the county to install the roller process, a member of the Dunkard Church, *B. C. Union*, February 24, 1906. Also obituary in the *Sun*, February 23, 1906. His executors advertised the mill of 35 bbl/diem capacity, *Ibid.*, July 7, 1906. John H. Keeney, one of three sons, bought the mill for \$4500, receiving parts of Davis Folly and Dorseys Plains (WPC 314:226).

In 1920, Keeney (or Keeny) and wife Cassie conveyed to George K. Shelly, who mortgaged the property and

Keeney Mill in 1970, photo by author

bought it back at auction in 1930. It was sold by trustees in 1955 (Blanche E. Copenhaver -vs.- Harry E. Shelly) to H. Milton Ambrose and John Ambrose. It passed to Richard A. Burger in 1964, some 76 acres.

The mill was frame, 2-1/2 stories, standing on a one-story stone foundation . It was called Middletown Mills, Freeland, Md., during the tenure of George K. Shelley [sic] and Sons. Their brand was Flavo Blue Ribbon for flour, and they advertised as manufacturers of flour, feed, meal, and custom grinding . The main structure was 41 ft 4 inches by 28 ft 1 inch; length, including extensions, was 71 11 inches. A large steel overshot wheel was housed in the ground floor out of sight.

The mill stood at the intersection of Ruhl Road and Keeney Mill Road and had used the water of Little Falls impounded by a dam. The mill contained an American Midget Marvel Roller Mill, an American Marvel No. 3 Receiving Separator, and 2 pair of burr stones in its final layout. The mill was torn down by Baltimore County in January 1973 to widen the road. The mill house of brick survives on the opposite side of the road in a grove of pine trees . Surviving flour sacks marked with the Flavo brand name were supplied to owners of Midget Marvel roller mills according to Elmer Stahl writing in *Old Mill News*, 14 (Winter 1986): 16.

KELBACH SAWMILLS (4)*Kendig Mill photographed by the Jeffersonian in 1931*

Dr. Adam M. Kelbach, owner of the 550-acre Montrose estate on the West side of Hanover Pike north of Woodensburg, was charged with two sawmills and two engines, listed as “new” in 1916 and valued at \$800 (1911 District 4 tax ledger, f. 245). In 1917, the same items were charged to Mrs. Mary Kelbach (f. 256), and in 1918 to Dr. Kelbach (folio 269). Montrose became State property in 1920-21 (f. 281).

**KELLERS DAM (B)
KELLER AND FORMAN MILL**

Keller's Dam was a later name for Hanson's Dam, *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 47. See Pennington and Taggerts Mill. It was mentioned as under the old Belvedere Bridge and in 1824, and its canal went past Waterloo Row to the corner of Calvert and Saratoga where there was a water supply dam, MHM. 11:122.

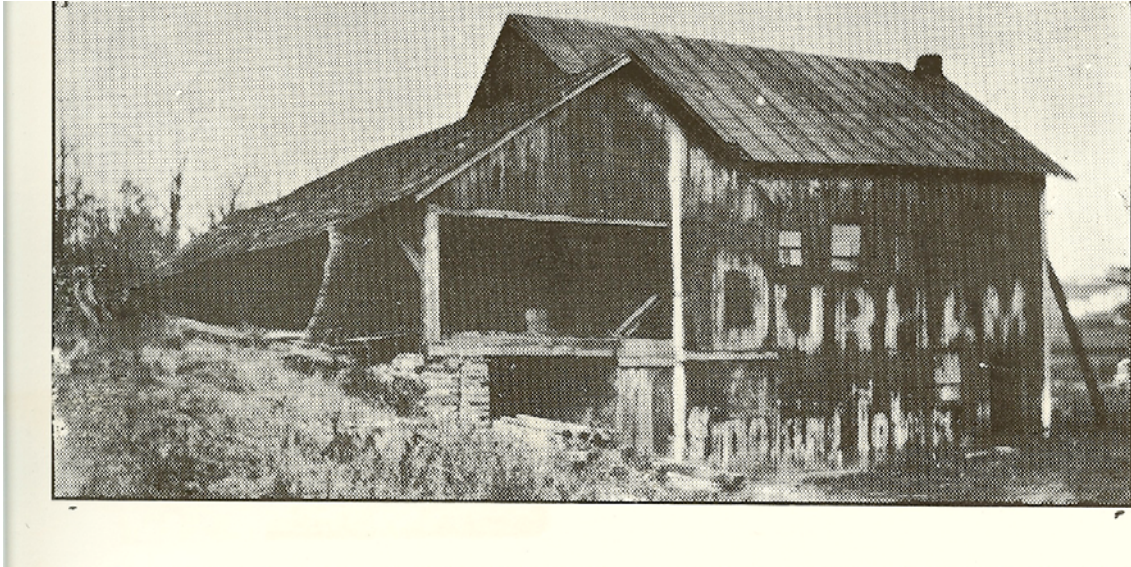
KELLY SAWING AND PLANING MILLS (B)

The Mayor and City Council bought the Kelly Sawing and Planing Mill at President and Fleet Streets with 124 feet front on Fleet Street, 184 ft on President. The intention was to eliminate a fire hazard to the sewage pumping station, *Sun*, April 12, 1922, p. 24.

**KENDIG MILL (4)
KENDIG MILL**

Isaac Snavelly acquired an older mill in 1838, according to a story by William Washington Williams in the *Jeffersonian*, December 19, 1931. A road plat made on September 30, 1854, showed Isaac Snavelly's Saw Mill and Snavelly's Dwelling (Road Record, 3:320, Land Acquisition Office, Baltimore County

Department of Public Works). The mill stood in 1863, when Benjamin Kendig became hired miller. Isaac Schnarely sic] advertised in the *American*, August 13, 1867, to sell 245 acres and a grist and sawmill on the farm. Schnarely's death at age 73 was reported in the *Md. Journal*, April 2, 1870, which noted he was a native of Lancaster County. It was acquired by John Reese who rented it out to a series of tenant operators, including Louis Holster, Stephen Lloyd, William Shaeffer, Isaac Simonds, and James Zents.



Kendig Mill photographed for the Jeffersonian in 1930s.

The sale was noted in *B. C. Union*, April 17, 1875. The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed Charles A. Reese mill on Gwynns Falls below Timber Grove Station.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Reese with \$1000 capital investmnet in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 6-foot fall on a branch of Gwynns Falls drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 50 rpm. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 500 lb buckwheat, 38.8 tons meal, and 5.6 tons feed (\$2800).

There was \$1000 capital investment in the sawmill. 1 employee, and 1 each circular and Muley saw driven by an "overshot wooden wheel" to cut 135,000 ft lumber, 18,000 laths, and 8000 shingles (\$2500). The mill was bought in 1890 by David L. Kendig, son of Benjamin Kendig. The 1918 Tax Ledger listed "Old Mill" and provided no dimensions.

The site was NE of Owings Mills, just west of the Western Maryland Railroad and on the north side of Kendig Mill Road, which runs between Bonita Avenue and Academy Lane. The mill had a 16-foot wheel covered by a shed, built by Kendig himself. Output was 75 bu/diem when described by Williams in 1931 in "Water Wheel with Wooden Cog Machinery Still in Operation at Owings Mills."

The plant closed about 1935. The sawmill collapsed in the March 29, "Palm Sunday" 1942, snow storm. After Kendig's death in 1953, the mill fell into ruin. In 1975, the author interviewed Mrs. Abraham

Bowers (Helen F.) in connection with the industrial archaeology survey of the I-795 transportation corridor. Mrs. Bowers noted at a 1984 meeting of the Owings Mills History Council that she had the old toll dish that Mr. Schnavely gave her father David L. Kendig.

KENLY PLASTER MILL (B)

Edward Kenly was listed in the city directories of 1837-1847 as operator of a steam plaster mill; he became insolvent and his property was sold at auction on May 13, 1847 (fact discovered by Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks.

KENNEDY FRUIT DISTILLERY (B)

The 1882 E. Robinson city map showed a “fruit distillery” on the SE side of Jenkins Lane on the “Kennedy estate, i. e. the NE corner of Greenmount Avenue and North Avenue, the Oak Hill estate.

KENNEDY MILL (10)

Same as Stansbury Mill.

KENSINGTON MILL B)

Same as Paradise or Van Bibbers Mill, q. v.

KENT AND BROWNE MILL (B)

Kent and Browne had a plater crushing mill at the corner of Paca and Franklin Streets and a retail outlet at 197 Baltimore Street. Black oak bark was also wanted, *Federal Gazette*, April 6, 1805.

KEYSTONE ROLLER MILLS (11)

Same as Hartley Mill.

KIDDS MILL (B)

See Ball & Co. Mill.

KINGSBURY FURNACE (B)

This furnace was built in 1744 by the Principio Company on the west side of Herring Run at the head of Back River just below the Philadelphia Road on a site that was later occupied by a power plant (1929). The investors took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* to build a forge mill on 100 acres of their own land in 1746. Applicants for the writ were Sir Nicholas Carew, Baronet; Osgood Gee, Esq.; and others. The site was described as “at the head of the South Branch of Back River on the Herring Run near Main County Road.” The tracts condemned were parts of Wilmot Folly, Kingsbury Resurveyed, The Plains, and Rogers Road; all but one

acre was in possession of Carew and Company; the entire tract was valued at £ 91-15. (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:16ff, MSA). The writ was apparently taken out ex post facto, since the furnace was recorded to have gone into blast in April 1745. Output was about 75 tons per month.

An advertisement to sell land mentioned the nearby Kingsbury Iron Works in Baltimore County, *Md. Gazette*, August 5, 1746.

Some 3000 tons was shipped to England. Lawrence Washington was a stockholder and left his share to his brother, Augustine in 1752. Francis Phillips was manager in the 1760s. *Principio to Wheeling*, p. 16. Cannon balls were cast at Kingsbury Furnace and were mentioned in a letter of the Council of Safety to Jesse Hollingsworth, June 29, 1776, *Archives of Md.*, 11:536. In July of that year, John Weston of the furnace wrote to the same Council, "both our furnaces is out of blast nor can we blow till late this fall for want of water," *Arch. Md.*, 12:44. The works which were held under the title of "Nicholas Carew and Company of the Kingdom of Great Britain," were seized by the State of Maryland in 1780, and production ceased. A long list of slaves, materials, and buildings of Kingsbury Furnace appeared in the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Confiscated British Property, 1781-82, folio 9, 11, MSA. Some slaves were listed as miners, watermen, founders, etc.

An advertisement for a strayed horse was placed by John Weston, his address Kingsbury Furnace, *Md. Journal*, October 9, 1781.

The site was shown on Christopher Colles' 1789 *Roads Survey* as Kingsbury Ironworks. About 1790, the site was acquired by General Samuel Smith along with a gristmill built by Robert Long. A later owner, John Weston, was mentioned as having died at Orkney, his Harford County home, in 1812, *MHM*, 53:51.

See also, *MGS BC* (1929), p. 233. Also, *RIOM*, p. 154. *Short History of Essex and Middle River*, by George Martinak, 1963, p. 6. William Strickland's *Journal of a Tour in U. S. of A., 1794-1795*, mentioned the "remains of the Kingsbury Iron Furnace" as located on the west side of the post road, p. 222. Also, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (1985), pp. 19-21..

KINGSBURY MILLS (B)

The Principio Company, also called Chetwin, John Whitwick and Company, acquired 273 acres from Colonel Thomas Sheredine, November 20, 1730. The company decided to divide the lands in 1773, but the property was still confiscated during the American Revolution. A "Kingsbury Furnace Inventory" in the Historical Society of Delaware at Wilmington contains a list of items found in the mill in 1781: barrels, mill picks, and loose items. There was also a mention of the Landing House and a reference to "Beazeys House," Beazey being the slave miller. In the State's list made by the Commissioners for Confiscated British Property,

Beazey was listed as miller, age 60, and “sickly.” The State’s list enumerated “2 grist mills in good condition.” Robert Long, who had acquired some of Kingsbury Resurveyed from George Matthews, bought it from the State in 1786 as recited in Deeds WG No. DD:354, MSA. Robert Long was in debtor’s prison by 1788, and it took an act of the General Assembly to get him out, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1788, Chapter 17. Resolution No. 4 passed by the Assembly in 1788 noted that Long had purchased 1106- $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of Principio Company land.

Long had gotten into financial difficulties from building the Squabble Mills on the Great Gunpowder Falls and was forced to sell the mill he had built at Kingsbury, offering it in the *Md. Journal*, September 7, 1792. “Land and mill for sale, 1 to 600 acres, 4 miles from Baltimore on post road to Philadelphia. Mill 50 ft. square by 50 ft. high; brick and stone, almost finished for Merchant-Work and has at present an extensive run of Country-Work, there being no mill in the State better situated for that business, and when completed, none more convenient for Merchant-Work.” The property was on Herring and Moores Run, “one of which is sufficient to turn two wheels near Nine Months of the year.”

General Samuel Smith bought the mill and it appeared as Smith’s on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 22, credited Smith with building the mill. Kingsbury Mill was offered for rent in the *American*, October 31, 1804, by S. Smith, who listed 3 pair of millstones. The 1813 Tax List of Old District 4 listed John Baxley “(at S. Smith’s Mill).” Lt. Kearney’s map, “Military Topography of Baltimore,” describing the Battle of North Point, showed two mills on opposite banks of Herring Run.

Varlé in his 1833 *View of Baltimore*, listed it as John Spear Smith’s Mill, 1.5 miles from tidewater. A Kingsbury Post Office existed from November 1840 to June 24, 1841 with James Cooper as postmaster. Orndorff and Co. advertised Kingsbury Mill, tavern, and racecourse, *American*, February 15, 1842; the mill was “newly built last summer” with 3 run of 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6-foot burrs; output was 100 bbl/diem in flour.

The 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne showed the Orndorff Heirs Mill; the trustees of the late John Orndorff advertised it for sale in the *Sun*, November 19, 1851; output was advertised as 75-100 bbl/diem.

Robert Taylor purchased the mill in 1852 (Towson deeds HMF 2:237) and it also appeared as the R. Taylor Flour Mill on the 1857 county map by Robert Taylor. The ca. 1857 map by A. E. Rogerson showed the Welch and Legg Grist Mill. The *B. C. Advocate*, October 29, 1859, reported the destruction of Kingsbury Mill on the Philadelphia Rod. Only a star appeared on the 1863 Military map. An advertisement in the *Sun*, for an auction to be held on June 11, 1872, offered “Valuable Mill Property” but no improvements were listed, and the place was merely called a mill site (Baltimore County Equity File 2072). The mill was missing from the 1877 Hopkins atlas, which only showed “Old Mill Race.”

The *B. C. Union*, November 19, 1892, reported, “*Rossville* A large stone building had been erected on the site of the grist mill at Herirng Run in which electricity is to be manufactured for furnishing light on that road and in Highlandtown.”

The Rev. Lewis Beesman Browne reported, “the old race is still to be seen, and such of the old stone walls as were still standing were utilized in building the engine house of the power house which supplies Highlandtown with electricity,” *Sun*, September 8, 1907, p. 13. In 1895, the *B. C. Union* of October 12, reported that the power plant was being enlarged to hold five boilers. The Browne article seemed to equate Kingsbury Mill with Worthington’s Mill, a War of 1812, site, which is probably erroneous.

Bromley’s 1915 county atlas showed the Baltimore County Water and Electric Company on the site. A plat made in 1901 showed Bowleys Mill Road (Towosn Plats, JWS 2:76). Another enterprise on that site was a new versison of the Marsh Market, the Wholesale Produce Market, dedicated by Governor Tawes at 6400 Pulaski Highway, *Evening Sun*, May 11, 1960.

KINSEY MILL (B) KINSEY MILL ROAD

This mill was mentioned as a waste-water mill on Lot 17, west bank of Gwynns Falls and near the Ellicotts’ “middle principal mill” in the family deed of partition in 1812 (Deeds, WG 119:240, MSA). There was also a Kinsey Mill Road leading to Frederick Turnpike. Isaac Kinsey had bought land from Jonathan Ellicott, f. 244. The “old stone mill called Kinseys Mills” on Lot 17 was mentioned in 1823 in Deeds, WG 168:181, MSA. John Glenn, Trustee, advertised Kinsey Mill Seat on Lot 17 in the *American*, April 21, 1851; no improvements were mentioned. On present-day maps, Kinsey Avenue runs from the terminus of east Baltimore Street to Ellicott Drive at Gwynns Falls. See ADC Street Maps, 42-E-13.

KIPP OIL MILL(B)

John Kipp started an oil mill on Eutaw Street and sold oil and oil cakes for cows, paying highest prices for flaxseed, sunflower, mustard seed and palmachristi, *Federal Gazette*, May 5, 1808.

KIRK MILL (B)

A gristmill stood on the west bank of Chinquapin Run, a tributary of Herring Run, on the north side of present Woodbourne Avenue. James Govane (d. 1783) was described as the builder of that mill in the *Sunday Sun*, November 15, 1908, “The Origin of Govans Is Lost in Antiquity.”

The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed Kirk Mill at this site; Kirk had acquired 96.5 acres from Charles Howard (Deeds WG 182:500, MSA), a site east of the York Road containing the mill seat. The tract was part of Sheridans [sic] Discovery (Towson Deeds, 13:118 and 49:154). Isaac Kirk conveyed the tract to William J. Whitely and Seth C. Holmes, September 9, 1855, reported in the *B. C. Advocate*, October 6, 1856. The partners placed an advertisement in the *B. C. Advocate*, October 20, 1856, stating, "NOTICE. Kirk's Mill Is Now in Operation." The ca. 1857 map of Baltimore by A. E. Rogerson showed the Whitley and Holmes Gristmill at Woodbourne Avenue. The *Sun* of June 16, 1858, reported slight flood damage to Kirk's Mill on Silver Run. It was the dam that washed out "on Silver Creek," *B. C. Advocate*, June 19, 1858.

Also called Walker's Mill, it stood opposite Enoch Pratt's estate, Tivoli. It later belonged to William T. Walters and ceased operation ca. 1878. The mill was not shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas, but a pond appeared on the Walters property. The mill site was shown as [property of Mrs. T. Cochran]. The mill was torn down ca. 1903. The *American* of August 12, 1888, noted that Enoch Pratt's estate used a 7-foot overshot wheel to pump water to the Tivoli mansion; it used the site of a former mill.

KIRKMANS MILL (7)

Kirkmans Mill, probably the ancestor of Cameron Mill, was shown on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map in the north end of the county, 4.5 miles south of the State line, but the name should have been Curfmann. See Walker Mill.

KIRWAN TANYARD (B)

In 1787, John Kirwan established a tanyard on Philpot Hill near the Quaker Meeting house and worked in the English style, tanning leather for 18 months, *Md. Journal*, October 2, 1789. "Roger M'Ginniss, Glue-Manufacturer near the Friends Meeting House, Old Town," offered to rent a commodious tanyard, *Ibid.*, May 3, 1791.

KITZMILLER MILL (PA.)

Martin Kitzmiller built a mill on Conewago Creek near Hanover-Littlestown Pike sometime between 1736-1747 when the area was presumed to be in Baltimore County. Kitzmiller's son shot and killed Dudley Digges of Maryland when the Digges family party was attempting to evict Kitzmiller. A photo of the mill appeared in John Poist Keffer's *Catholic Colonial Conewago*, p. 10. The name was spelled Kreutzmiller in *Dulanys of Md.*, p. 174, which placed it on the Monocacy Road, ca. 1739. See also the Kitzmiller family's mill in Carroll County.

KIRK'S OLD GLASS WORKS (1)

Baltimore County Recreation and Parks acquired a one-plus acre parcel in 1977 that is described in the deed as the Kirk's Old Glass Works. The State Assessment Data Bank gives the address as 5331 Dogwood Road, while the deed calls it 5311 Dogwood Road. The measurements in the 1877 deed match those in a recorded plat and also the measurements in various recorded deeds. The actual building was shown on the Baltimore West U.S.G. S. quad sheet in 1953 (revised 1974), but it is presumably extinct, there being a \$0 assessment for improvements in the data bank of assessments (2003).

This property was apparently not used for industry until William H. Freeman platted out the town of Franklin about 1830 and created this lot. Assessments for prior owners in 1813 and 1818 show no water-powered shops in the accounts of William Clemm or Richard K. Heath, such profitable businesses would have been readily taxed by an assessor. Unfortunately, no assessments survive for this district in either 1823 or 1833. Freeman's ambitious plans got him into trouble in only eleven years. Liquidating his assets was a dragged out process.

An advertisement inserted in the Baltimore *American* of March 29, 1851, p. 1, by John Glenn, Jr., and J. Atkinson, Trustees, offered:

Public Sale ... No.1. ALL THAT PARCEL OF GROUND in the Town of Franklin, containing about one acre, on which is erected A two story Frame Dwelling, about thirty-five feet by twenty with A water power of nearly twenty feet head and fall formerly used as A Turning Shop, and known as Kirk's Glass Cutting Works, and Formerly rented at one hundred dollars per annum

The trustees were the court appointed attorneys serving in the bankruptcy of William Freeman, a case filed in 1841, when the developer of the projected early suburb of Franklin had become insolvent. The trustees on May 31, 1852, sold the glass works lot, plus Lots 14 and 15 of Franklinton, to John Moke but never gave him a deed. Seven years later, Moke requested Joshua J. Atkinson, sole surviving trustee, to execute a deed to the next owner, Rezin H. Worthington. The deed mentioned that one of the properties contained "a stone house formerly occupied by Kirk and now occupied by John Moke (Towson Deeds, GHC 25:419). In other words, Kirk of the glass works had been a tenant of the developer Freeman. Worthington was a large owner of land at Granite and Randallstown.

John Moke John Moke executed his own deed to Rezin H. Worthington in January 1861 (Towson deeds, GHC 31 :444). These parcels passed in quick succession to Paul Rust, then to George Moke.

In 1886, Ferdinand Dugan sold the glass works lot to Adah Z. Worthington, and Frederick Arndt acquired it the same year. Joshua Zimmerman gradually acquired many of the Franklinton lots in the 1860s and the parcels on the opposite side of Franklinton Turnpike or Dogwood Road remained in his family until a post-mortem public sale held in 1914. The various historic atlases of 1876, 1877, 1898, and 1915

showed the holdings of the Zimmerman family. The mere acre with the glass works was too small to identify on maps of that scale, although a structure was shown without any owner's name on a triangular lot, in the two issues of the *Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, 1898 and 1915, on Plates 17 and 7, respectively.

Frederick Arndt sold his Franklinton properties to Frederick Reitz in 1889 (Deeds JWS 174:279). The Reitz family, Frederick and Helen Reitz, lost their property by default of mortgage made to the Union Trust Company in July 1929. There was a public sale on September 28, 1937, and the Old Glass Works was conveyed by Assignee, Eben F. Perkins, to the Royal Realty Company (BC Deeds CWB JR 1018:222). Then Ernest and Evelyn Reitz acquired the glass works and some other lots of what had been surveyed as "Windsor Terrace." (Deeds RJS 1284:542).

Finally in 1975, Evelyn Reitz sold the 1 acre 35 square perch site, still described as the Kirk's Old Glass Works to Jacob France, the last private owner (Deeds EHK JR 5584:356).

Dr. Allen Kerr Bond mentioned Kirk's Glass Works in an article about Franklinton that appeared in the *Sun*, September 9, 1923. The "old glass works of Mr. Kirk" was mentioned as a point on the north edge of Franklinton, a village that had the Franklinton Mill as its southern extremity in the neighborhood bicentennial book, *Woodlawn, Hebbville, and Franklinton*, 1977, p. 17.

This now vacant stream valley parcel has not yet been identified as a potential archaeological site (2003).

KLICKETT SAWMILL (2)

See Clickett and Crook Sawmill.

KLINFELTER SAWMILL (4)

The old county transfer book showed in the 1863 updates (Folio 17) that David Klinefelter had new property, "Saw Mill & Improvements, \$1800). Klinefelter's Mill on Garrison Forest Road was mentioned, *Md. Journal*, November 21, 1868.

KNOWLES MILL (B)

The E. W. Knowles Mill was listed at 418 West Pratt Street in the 1882 Wood's city directory.

KOLLER SAWMILL (6)

A sawmill belonging to Mrs. Koler [sic] was shown on the west side of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad tracks and 0.3 mile north of Freeland Road on the 1850 map of Baltimore City and County by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne. In 1860,

Thomas G. Rutledge and William Koller sold in separate deeds their interests in the tracts "Michael's Mount" and "Farmania" (Baltimore County Deeds 31:58 and 31:60). A notice was published in the *Baltimore County Advocate* of February 21, 1863, that the county road examiners proposed a road petitioned by Adam Koller and others to lead from the sawmill of Adam Koller through the land of John Brown, thence through the land of John Palmer, and through the land of Thomas Rutledge, etc.

In 1865, Thomas Rutledge, Trustee, advertised a saw and shingle mill and its machinery; he stated that the works could make "anything from the size of a mill girder down to a plastering lath." (*Maryland Journal*, October 28, 1865). In 1867, John A. Koller and others sold 105 acres to Samuel Krauner (Baltimore County Deeds, JHL 53:53, 56). Krauner sold in 1869 to Charles Winters. The 1876 Tax Ledger of Election District 6 showed that Charles F. Winters had 107 acres at Freeland with a bone mill worth \$500.

Winters' was the only mill that we know about near Freeland, yet there are mentions of "Goodwin's Mill." For example, the *Maryland Journal* of August 2, 1873, reported that Goodwin's Mill dam above Freeland Station had washed away. In addition the Baltimore County Transfer Book No. 6 for the year 1867 showed an 1869 update assessing Benjamin Gooding with a "New Mill" worth \$1200. [Possibly the Goodwin or Gooding Mill was a separate site.]

The 1877 *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, by G. M. Hopkins of Philadelphia showed on the Sixth Election District map a "Gristmill" on the west side of the Northern Central Railroad tracks. The owner's name was not indicated.

Winter's property was sold for unpaid taxes that had fallen due in 1899; the property was purchased by Samuel A. Sweeney (Baltimore County Deeds JWS 182:378). Sweeney was listed in the 1896 Tax Ledger with "1 Mill" worth \$200. That mill was shown near Sweeney's property in the 1877 atlas but was not identified except for the marking that it was a grist and saw mill. Samuel A. Sweeney had lived in the neighborhood some time, because the *Maryland Journal* of June 15, 1878, reported that his horse became frightened and kicked in the dashboard, breaking his owner's leg. Mrs. Sweeney and two other ladies in the carriage survived without injury.

The mill was not identified by name in the 1898 atlas published by George W. Bromley, and the works is missing altogether from the 1915 issue of the Bromley atlas. Neither is a mill charged to Sweeney's account in the tax ledgers of 1911 and 1918. However, tax ledgers mention other Sixth District properties as being located "near the old bone mill" in the 1896 tax ledger and near the "Bone Mill" in the 1911 ledger (folio 52). The mill passed from Samuel A. Sweeney to William R. Whipperman in 1922 (Deeds WPC 550:217).

The ruins of the mill can be found on the present Herman F. Whipperman property

west of the former NCRR line 0.3 mile northwest of Freeland Road. In gathering data for the book *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line* in 1975-1976, Mrs. Shirley Clemens interviewed Sarah Williams Hammond of Ruxton who used to live at Freeland; Mrs. Hammond recalled a foul-smelling bone works in the vicinity (a fertilizer plant). On a 1978 excursion along the abandoned railroad tracks, hostile dogs at the nearest farm house discouraged the hikers from a closer inspection of the ruin. This mill ran on the water of Bee Tree Run.

This property is shown as Parcel P19 on Tax Map No. 2. The deed number at the time of gathering this data was Liber 4247, folio 370. The owners in 2001 were still Herman F. and Mary C. Whipperman, their address No. 1205 Oakland Road, Freeland MD 21053-9656. The ruin is found on the "New Freedom" sheet of the USGS quadratic map series. The site bears Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Number BA 2968. When observed in 1979, the ruin was south of a small frame house that was perched on a high basement.

KNOX COTTON FACTORY (B)

See Lexington Factory.

KONE MILL (6)

John Kone gristmill was shown on the 1850 Sidney map, the same as J. C. Wolf Mill shown in the 1877 atlas on Parsonage Road in Frog Hollow. The name Ross' Old Mill or Rosse's Mill Dam was also found. "Pickles" writing from the 6th Election District, mentioned his or her address as Rosse's Mill Dam and also mentioned an unimproved water power site called "Devil's Back Bone," *B. C. Union*, July 15, 1871.

KREMELBERGERS SNUFF MILL (B)

See Forsythe and Cole.

KREUTZMILLERS MILL (PA.)

See Kitzmillers Mill.

KROHS GRISTMILL (6)

Krohs Grist Mill was mentioned in a sale notice in the Baltimore *Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, September 3, 1836. It was on the road from Middletown to the Clipper Mill, but no sign of a mill can be found on what is now Cotter Road. Cf., *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 25.

KROHS PAPER MILL (7)

See Rutledge Paper Mill.

KROTTS MILL (6)

Probably misspelling of Krouts Paper Mill below.

KROUTS PAPER MILL (6)

Jacob Krout's paper mill near Middletown was advertised in *American*, November 11, 1841. The former Krout's Paper Mill, then assessed in the name of Samuel Kramer, was advertised by the county collector, *Md. Journal*, Towson, January 4, 1873. Presumably this was the place spelled as Krott's Mill in the *B. C. Union*, July 29, 1865, when Buell Smith lost his mule to a train accident on the Northern Central Railroad.

LA MOTTE MILL (4)

See Fitch Mill.

LACY IRON FOUNDRY (B)

This works was shown in the 1876 Hopkins city atlas on City Block at the SE corner of Philpot and Wills Street (Plate 15). An iron works had been shown there in the 1869 Sachse bird's-eye view of the city. James F. Turner, III, president of Flynn and Emrich Company, in a letter to the *Evening Sun*, July 19, 1977, insisted that the Lacy Foundry, operating since 1865 was still in business. Lacy's suffered a disastrous fire on April 12-13, 1988. See also, *Baltimore, Industrial Gateway on the Chesapeake* (Baltimore Museum of Industry: 1995), p. 29, which noted that the lost building was two stories, 19 bays by 26 bays wide, plus additions. The structures were a total loss. Production was shifted to Harrisburg, Pa.

LAKE BROTHERS AND CO. (1)

See Catonsville Steam Mill.

LAMB TANYARD (7)

John E. Lamb in 1841 was listed in the Assessor's Field Book of Election District 7 with 26 acres of Lows Range and "Stock in Tanyard ... \$500 (HR No. 8249 4-40-4, MSA).

LAMOT STILL HOUSE (B)

Daniel Lamot offered to sell his still house in Baltimore, *Federal Gazette*, October 23, 1805.

LANDWEHR MILL (B)

J. H. Landwehr lost a cooper shop, a large amount of seasoned cooper stuff, and a small steam gristmill in a fire that had spread from the Tallerman Silk Factory on Calverton Road near Browns Lane, just outside the city limits. The mill had been worth \$2000, *American*, December 15, 1874. The *Fire Marshall's Report*, p. 123, called the site Frederick Avenue.

LANNAY AND PHILLIPS CALICO MFY. (B)

The firm of Lannay and Phillips was established as a calico printing manufactory on Ructon Lane, *American*, April 19, 1813. Lannay announced dissolution because "Robert Phillips had clandestinely remove dteh effects of the late company." *Federal Gazette*, September 25, 1813. But in spite of his troubles, P. Lannay advertised he was still making blankets at 15 Ruxton Lane, *Ibid.*, October 16, 1813. He announced he was leaving town and offered for sale 2 horse mills, 1 wool picking machine, 1 jenny, and a flax machine capable of spinning 40 lb/diem, 0.5 mile past the first toll gate on York Road, *American*, May 27, 1815.

LANNAY COTTON MILL (B)

See Pimlico Factory.

LANNAY PRINT WORKS (B)

L. and P. Lannay advertised their Calico Printing Manufactory at 62 Cumberland Row, *Baltimore Telegraph and Daily Advertiser*, August 5, 1803.

LANCASHIRE FURNACE (15)

This works was apparently built about 1746-47 by Dr. Charles Carroll, who took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres on North Run or Branch of Bush [sic] River for a forge mill. The land was in possession of Charles Carroll and of the heirs of George Harryman and John Fanning and it had a total value of L 75-10/0, current money of Maryland. The grant, made only 11 days after filing the writ, specified "Charles Carroll, Chirurgeon" and described the tract as located on a branch of Back River (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 4:707, MSA).

Dr. Carroll wrote a letter on December 4, 1746, and mentioned "the furnace I was building," MHM, 22:191.

Dr. Carroll sold the tract to the Principio Company in 1751, the deed being signed by Lawrence Washington.

Jacob Backman, jailer of Northampton County, Pa., advertised that he had confined Hugh Jones, a miller and indentured servant of George Randall at Lancashire Furnace, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, October 20, 1768.

George Matthews was manager in 1774, RIOM, p. 16.5 The propertor was subject to confiscation after 1780 and the furnace probab1y did not operate after that, MGS BC (1929) p. 223 The deed included 8200 acres lying on Marsh Run and the

Back and Middle Rivers and included all the messuages, **furnaces, forges; barns, etc** " The cost was £ 2675, *Principio to Wheeling*, p . 45 . Also, *Iron in All Ages*, p. 250.

The 1783 tax ledger of Back River Lower Hundred showed Job Garretson with 750 acres of Bucks Range, a grist mill, saw mill, and old furnace.

William Strickland's journal of his 1794-1795 tour mentioned the Lancaster Furnace as on the east side of the Post Road. Its "old Iron Mine" was a mile to the north "close to a small rivulet," p. 222.

Job Garretson advertised that a 40-year-old slave, Moll, ran away from "Lancashire Works." "She is also a country-born Negro, and is a good spinner of wool or cotton," *Md. Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, August 14, 1789. Garretson advertised for slaves Stephen and Guy, who were expected to make for Joseph or Joshua Pusey's mill in Chester County, *Md. Journal*, April 16, 1790.

Singewald in RIOM, p. 153F, placed the furnace at about the same site as the Locust Grove Furnace of 1844; on p. 164, he described it as on Stemmers Run. The furnace map, Plate VII of RIOM, showed the location between the present B. & O.-CSX Railroad and the Amtrak route. Scharf in HBCC, p. 425, listed not only Lancashire Furnace but also "Lancaster Furnace," the latter supposedly managed by Georeg Matthews.

LANVALE COTTON FACTORY (B)

This factory was built on the east bank of Jones Falls at approximately the present Maryland Avenue (once Decker Street) south of the Jonathon Hanson Jr. gristmill of 1741 that was also called Rutter or Lanvale Mill.

The mill advertised itself as the "First Baltimore Woolen Factory," *Federal Gazette*, January 12, 1810. Spinners were wanted for the jenny and billy, *Ibid.*, October 21, 1811. The mill was advertised in the *Baltimore American*, March 10, 1813, by William Brinkett, "The Lanvale Woolen Manufactory, equipped for fulling, dyeing, and dressing of mixed linnens and woolen or cotton woolen clothes." Brinkett mentioned his own familiarity with the textile business in Europe, MHM, 53:33.

The Lanvale works was offered for sale along with the merchant mill on the premises, a new mill dam, woolen factory, and fulling mill by James Mosher, Robert Carey Long, and William Gwynn, *Federal Gazette*, December 22, 1813.

"J.G." writing from England' in the *American*, August 1, 1815, said that Lanvale Factory under Mr. N. H. Clifford, its proprietor, "cannot fail of producing the most elegant cloths that can be manufactured. The best specimens, I think I ever saw were at his factory." The 1820 census listed it as John Heart's.

The Rev. Jared Sparks in ab article entitled "Baltimore," in the *North American Review*, January 1825, p. 128, listed 300 employees and 2000 spindles with enough water power available for 5000 and called the plant progressive. Hugh D. Evans bought the mill in 1828 for \$25,000, (Deeds Liber WG No. 204, f. 592., MSA). Evans sold a half interest to Joseph Todhunter in 1830, MHM, 54:33.

A corporate chrter for the Lanvale Mfg. Co. was obtained under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1827, Chapter 66, with John Hart, Hugh William Evans, and Joseph Todhunter as incorporators. In 1822, H. D. Evans was listed as proprietor, with 150 employed and an annual consumption of 200,000 pounds of cotton, *View of Baltimore*, p. 84. Scharf in HBCC, p. 217, placed the mill just above the Belvidere Bridge on the east bank. There was a retail outlet on Hanover Street. After some complex legal and

financial problems, the factory was acquired through a trustee's sale by the Union Bank of Maryland in 1843 and conveyed within a few months to the President and Directors of the Baltimore Water Company (Chancery Records, Liber B162:173, MSA).

The sale notice in the *American*, April 28, 1843, described the mill as three stories plus garrett, 125 x 44 ft, stone with an engine on the first floor; 90 looms; power enough for 3100 spindles. The building was warmed in winter by exhaust steam of the engine. The picking room was sealed off by iron doors; the boiler house was brick, 33 x 29, housing four boilers plus a drying house. The engine was 50 hp, built 1839 and it burned anthracite coal, which was becoming cheaper each year due to the Susquehanna and Tidwater Canal. The gristmill, recently remodeled, could grind 250/300 bu Indian Corn per diem. Also a new pump, tenements, cotton house, and ice house.

The works was leased to Ashael M. Lampher in September 1843 for \$3000/annum. Lampher also owned the Ring Factory in Harford County. The lease listed the 50 hp engine, 4 boilers, and fan, complete, and 39 other categories of textile equipment including 18 mill looms and 72 plain looms. The water company reserved the right to operate a gristmill, and retained the ice house and land north of the cotton factory plus all the water power of Jones Falls except so much as may be necessary for the use of the steam engine." Lampher "shall not in any way pollute the Water of Jones Falls or of the Tributaries" (Deeds TK 334:78f, MSA).

Lampher became insolvent, and by decree, the Ring Factory and the unexpired term of the Lanvale Factory were offered for sale, *American*, December 12, 1848. Lanvale Mill and many other properties were deeded to the Mayor and City Council in 1854 by the Water Company (Towson Deeds GWC 33:76f). The 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne showed Lanvale Mill at or below present North Avenue, then the city line. The 1854 deed to the Mayor (33:85) mentioned a "stone building erected for the Weaving shops and range of buildings . . . Brick storehouse . . . and . . . Stone drying house."

Lanvale was for rent and measured 125 x 44 FT, *American*, April 28, 1853, advertised by Columbus O'Donnell, president. The gristmill was in operation with 90 looms; also a manager's house. "Charles Street is paved to the Factory and affords great facility for the cheapest transportation of goods."

Lanvale Factory was acquired by the Northern Central Railroad, *Sun*, May 31, 1863. Poppleton's 1851 street plan showed the factory at the northwest corner of Decker Street [Maryland Avenue] and Lanvale Street. The NCRR 1872 Union Depot project overran the site and the 1877 Hopkins atlas showed the new tracks passing through the corner where the mill had stood.

LANVALE MILLS (B) LANVALE MILL ROAD

Same as Hanson's 1747 gristmill (q. v.) that was later Rutter's. It was on the same premises as the Lanvale Cotton Factory above.

LARABEE FOUNDRY (B)

See Caroline Iron Works.

LARSH MILL (B)

Valentine Larsh advertised a stone mill, 3 miles from town, with 2 pair of stones, one for merchant

work, the other for country work, *Md. Journal*, June 8, 1779. Herring Run was once called Larshs Run (Deeds WG 152:557, MSA). Larsh sold part of Broads Improvement to William Smith and William Neil in October 1779 for £ 25,000 (Deeds WG No. DD:439, MSA). This mill was possibly the the predecessor of Eutaw Mill.

LATIMER, COULTER & HELP SAWMILL (2)

Transfer Book No. in its 1865 updates, folio 21, listed Latimer, Coulter & Help with "Saw Mill and Machinery" worth \$1000 somewhere in the 2nd Election District.

LAURAVILLE COTTON FACTORY (B)

See Columbian Mill.

LAUREL FURNACES (B)

Also called South Baltimore Furnaces, the Laurel Furnaces were built as steam, hot-blast types, in 1846 and 1856 on the south side of the basin. Furnace No. 1 was 31 ft high by 9 ft at the bosh; No. 2 was 33 ft high by 10 ft at the bosh. Output was about 2000 tons/annum; abandoned in 1885. RIOM, p. 160,. Also, MGS BC (1929), p. 224. The *American* of August 9, 1847, reported that Reese and Mills foundry at Whetstone Point near Fort McHenry had a fire. In 1852, a half share held by Levin R. Mills and Daniel M. Reese was for sale, Lot 6, a hot blast furnace producing 50 tons pig iron per week, one-quarter mile from Locust Point, *Sun*, April 10, 1852. The 1853-1854 Matchett directory, p. 249, showed the office of Daniel M Reese, iron founder, at the corner of Charles and Lee Streets, "furnace n. Fort Road near water." The *Republican & Argus*, February 11, 1854, reported a fire in the ore shed of "Reeves Mill" in the southern section of the city.

The *Daily Baltimore Republican*, December 29, 1856, reported, "Destruction of Reese's Furnace" on the south side of the basin with a loss of \$10,000 to \$12,000. "It was the only anthracite furnace in this city and it is said has been quite successful." The insurance policies had expired. The *Sun* of the same day noted that "but one furnace in operation."

George Rusheimer, 32, overcome by the fumes while filling the stack with charcoal, ore, and oyster shells, fell into the interior of the furnace. He had been filling in for his brorger, just for one day, *Sun*, June 15, 1873.

The 1869 Sachse bird's-eye lithograph showed D. M. Reese's Laurel Furnace on the north side of Fort Avenue between nameless streets that were makred as Burlows Street and Allen Street in the 1877 Hopkins atlas, Volume II, p. 48.

LAUREL MERCHANT MILL (B)

See Woodberry.

LAUREL MILLS (10)

Same as Stansbury's Mill.

LAWSON DISTILLERY (B)

The later Richard Lawson's distillery near Market Street Bridge was being carried on by Slater and Roy, *American*, October 31, 1804.

LAWSONS IRON WORKS (110)

Same as Notitngham Furnace.

LAWSONS MILL (5)

The Assessor's Field Book for Election District 5 listed in 1841, Edward Lawson, part of Cold Botton, 135 acres, and one grist mill worth \$1000 (#8247 4-40-4, MSA). "Lawsons Old Mill" was shown on Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map while the 1877 atlas showed E. M. Lawson sawmil on Georges Run, west side of Falls Road, just north of the intersection with Beckleysville Road; it was later an Armacost mill. The Transfer Book 1-5 starting in 1879 showed in its 1885 updates (folio 532) that E. M. Lawsons Mill and Small House worth \$400 had moved to the tax account of Lewis M. Mielke. The 1898 Bromley atlas showed L. Milke's sawmill on the west side of Falls Road.

LAZARETTO FURNACE (B)

See Stickney Furnace.

LEA MILL (B)

William Lea and Sons Mill was at 129 Cheapside per 1893 R. L. Polk *Directory*, p. 283.

LEE MILL (B)

For Lee Mill at Lauraville, see Olive Mill.

LEE MILL (2)

See Owings Mill.

LEE MILL (4)

See Dover Mill.

LEGETT MILL (B)

See Mount Royal Merchant Mill.

LEMMONS FULLING MILL (5)

Lemmons Fulling Mill was on Black Rock Run, upstream of Matthews Mill, newly built, *Md. Journal*, October 25, 1775. This was apparently the Naylor Fulling Mill of 1818. See Bensons Mill for the Lemmon gristmill.

LEMMON MILL (5)

See Bensosn Mill.

LEVERING PAPER MILL (B)

See Franklin Paper Mill.

LEVERING POWDER MILL (B)

Same as Bellona.

LEWIS COMPANY (B)

John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, a white lead works, operated in Baltimore and Philadelphia, 1829-1870, *Merchants to Color Men*, p. 51.

LEWIS MILL (4)

L. Lewis Mill was on Gwynns Falls about 12 miles from Baltimore in 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 99. See Owings Upper Mill.

LEWIS MILL ()

The 1823 Assessment of Old District 2 listed William Lewis with 25 acres of the tract Pearses Addition and a grist and saw mill worth \$350, plus 4 slaves.

LEWIS MILL (11)

See Guyton Mill.

LEXINGTON FACTORY (B)

The site of this cotton works on the east side of Rock Street south of Hammn Street was purchased from William Batchelor by Richard Whitworth in July 1830 (Deeds WG 205:596). The estate of the insolvent R. Whitworth and Sons was advertised in *American*, June 7, 1837. It included a woolen factory 60 x 24 ft, frame dye house, and steam engine. A separate ad listed a 5-story brick and stone woolen factory.

A boiler explosion resulted from a faulty safety valve and a deceptive glass guage, *Sun*, May 8, 1848. On the following May 24, the textile complex consisting of the Old Whitworth Factory and the Lexington Cotton Factory burned down along with sixty row houses. Lexington Factory was described as owned by Alexander Knox on Lexington Street, Fremont Avenue and Poppleton Street, above Cove Street. The Old Whitworth Factory was owned by Mr. Baker. The New Market Fire Cmpany came to the blaze but stood idle with remarks such as, "Let it burn," or "Let the privileged fire companies put it out," *Sun*, May 29, 1848. Loss was put at \$80,000 to \$100,000 with 200 to 300 persons put out of work. It was called Knox Cotton Factory in HBCC, p. 262.

LIGGETT MILL (2)

Same as Leggett.

LIGHTNER SAWMILL (2)

Luther W. Lightner's sawmill was listed at Randallstown in 1967, DMM.

LILLY MILL (B)

H. J. Lilly of Baltimore, Md., is building a roller mill . . . Contract to Aug. Wolf & Co.," *American Miller*, 20 (November 1, 1892): 828. Location unknown.

LIME KILN (B)

A vagrant took refuge in a lime kiln on Fayette Street Extended near Calverton Road and was suffocated by the gas, *Md. Journal*, Towson, January 8, 1876.

LIMEBERGER MILL (2)

William Limeburger owned part of Islington and a mill house, 12 x 10 ft on the 1798 tax list of Patapsco Upper Hundred. The tract Islington was shown on the 1857 map in District 1, on the Patapsco south of Dogwood Branch. Or else, Islington could have been at the head of Dogwood Branch on the property of Caleb Emmart.

LIMES SAWMILL (B)

Captain Lime's sawmill was 3.5 miles from Baltimore near George Parker's new fulling mill, *Md. Journal*, October 16, 1773. Limes Sawmill was near Hart's Fulling Mill as deduced from various advertisements placed by George Parker for his fulling mills. It was three miles from town, possibly on Jones Falls.

LINDENBERGER AND McCLELLAN POWER MILL (B)

Built by George Lindenberger and John McClellan near Baltimore in 1776, MHM, 52:188. Cf., Powder Mill (First).

LINEN MFG. CO. (B)

The stockholders of the Linen Mfg. Co. of Baltimore met at Gadsbys Hotel in January 1813 and set up a stone factory 60 x 30 ft fitted up for spinning flax and hemp on a 20-acre site at the [old] Holly Mills property, 4 miles from Baltimore. The stockholders were summoned to consider dissolution, *American*, April 30, 1815. Also, *Federal Gazette*, June 10, 1813; *American*, March 5 1814. The mill site was that used by the first Holly Mill that was superseded by the newer Holly Mill of the Calverton Five Mills, somewhere near Gwynns Falls and Windsor Mill, west bank.

LINSEED OIL MILL (B)

View of Baltimore in 1833 listed William Kirk's linseed oil mill on Herring Run, the 7th and uppermost mill on the stream, p. 103. Possibly the same as the Kirks Mill (grist) shown on the 1850 map.

LITTLES MILL (B)

Clerical error in name; see Van Bibber Mill.

LITTLE PIMLICO FACTOPRY (B)

Little Pimlicco Factory was mentioned on the west branch of Jones Falls, distinct from Pimlico Fcatory, *American*, June 17, 1837.

LLOYD MILL (8)

See Price Woolen Factory.

LOCUST GROVE FURNACE (14)

Also called Stemmer Run Furnace, it was built 1844 about 0.5 mile north of Stememr Run Station and operated on local carbonate ore until abandoned in 1885, MGS BC (1929), p. 224. It was owned by Robert Howard, who sold out to the Great Falls Iron Company in 1858, (Towson deeds, 21:224). Robert Taylor's 1857 county map showed "Locust Grove, R. Howard" and "Locust Grove Furnace." The presnt Race Road survives between U. S. 40 and Md. 7. The furnace was shown south of Philadelphia Road on North East Creek, a branch of Back River on the 1863 Military map. There was no continuity with any of the colonial furnaces.

The furnace was 30 ft high by 7.5 ft at the bosh. George R. Burroughs was amanger and then purchased the plant himself in 1865; in 1877 the Hopkins atlas sshowed the furnace at the present Amtrak Railroad with Hayes and Bowen as owners; it was east of the present Race Road.

Under Howard's ownership, a small chapel had been built on the property, which was later abandoned and then purchased by the United German Lutheran and Reformed Chuch in 1866 (\$800) and razed in 1892 for a larger structure of the present Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 60th *Anniversary Essex, 1909-1969*, p. 21.

John S. Hayes sold Locust Grove Furnace, machinery, and railroad switch to Levi Furstenberg for \$10,000. Furstenberg, who had been lessee of the works at the time of their stoppage 5 years before, proposed to go into operation with about 100 employees, *Md. Journal*, Towosn, October 18, 1879.

Under the ownership of Levi Furstenberg [sic] and S.J. Adler, the works operated until 1885, producing 1200 tons/annum of car wheel iron.

The *B. C. Union* of January 23, 1886, reported, "About a mile southeast is situated the furnace of the Great Falls Iron Company, or was at one time known by that name. A few weeks ago it blew out its last blast and being in bad condition, it will be abandoned. Ore and wood being scarce and the low price of iron is the principal cause of the suspension. The furnace was built before the Revolutionary war and its product was sent to England." The old works could not compete with the mass production of furnaces in Pennsylvania such as Bethlehem or Carneigie.

Originally built as a hot-blast charcoal furnace run by water power, it was changed to a steam-blast furnace, RIOM, p. 153. Per RIOM, p. 153, the works was on the same site as the colonial era

Lancashire Furnace; however, Lancashire has been described at various sites. Some 100 workers were listed in 1880 per HBCC, p. 931.

The author went to the site on March 16, 1980 and found nothing. The water that formed the pond was from Brien Run. Stemmers Run where it crosses Race Road was too low lying to serve as a water supply. The ridge on which the present Rossville Boulevard (the original east-west segment of Race Road) is the last high ground that could provide a fall of water. There was no trace of the rail spur that ran to the east of the north-south leg of Race Road. The same premises contained the Cochran Ice House that was shown in the 1877 atlas and was also mentioned in the 1879 deed to Levi Furstenberg.

LOCUST POINT ROLLING MILLS (B)

Operated by Coates and Brother, the partnership of George W. and Charles E. Coates; charcoal iron was manufactured for locomotive boilers.

LOCUST POINT SAWMILL (B)

Ricketts & Whittington [possibly real estate agents] advertised a wharf and steam sawmill at Locust Point, *Sun*, August 31, 1855. "Modern built steam saw mill . . . not one year old . . ." with circular, gang, cross-cut, ripping saws, output of 18,000 to 20,000 board feet.

LOHR MILL (6)

Abraham Lohr advertised in the *Md. Journal*, Towson, November 13, 1869, to sell a mill in the 6th District, 1.5 miles from Beckleysville; the mill had 2 run of stones and was built in 1868 "and has strong water power." The A. Lohr Mill appeared on Grave Run downstream of the Gore Paper Mill in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. The *American Miller*, December 1, 1880 (8:471) reported that Abraham Lohr, millwright of Beckleysville, was about to finish a new two-run custom gristmill for Jones Warner near Eichelberger, Carroll County. Lohr wrote to the *American Miller* of June 1, 1884 (12:318) that he was also a millwright and had more business than he could do, "I don't like to be without your paper."

The *B. C. Union* of April 7, 1894, reported that Abraham Lohr was putting in a complete outfit of roller process machinery.

The grist mill passed to Daniel B. Hilker, who named the village Clifton Mills. The grist mill there belonged to Abraham Lohr and was rented to Charles B. McCullough per *B. C. Democrat*, November 10, 1888, which called the stream Great Gunpowder Falls. Lohr was a frequent letter writer to the *American Miller* and other publications. In the *Manufacturers' Record*, 7 (February 28, 1885): 33, he stated, "I own a gristmill" and reported the traditional story of a Governor's award to Wilhelm Hoffman for making the first paper in Maryland.

LONEY, BROOKS & CO. (B)

This iron foundry was found afire, *Sun*, October 18, 1853.

LONG CALM FORGE (11)

See also Nottingham Iron Works and Gunpowder Furnace. This name, also spelled Cam and Calme, was mentioned as early as 1692 before there was a forge.

LONG GREEN MILL (11)

Same as Hartley Mill (Long Green Valley Mills).

LONG HOMINY MILL (B)

A two-story house on Mulberry Court near West Saratoga Street, used as a hominy mill by John T. Long, burned accidentally shortly after shutting down, *American*, January 1, 1859. It was also near Rock Street.

LONG MILL (B)

See Jons Falls Mills, Shipleys Mill, or and Kingsbury Mill.

LONG VALLEY MILL (7)

Same as Bee Tree Mill.

LONGCOPE, WIER & CO. ROPEWALK (B)

See Wier and Longcope Ropewalk.

LORELEY (11)

Loreley, in a restricted sense, was applied to the site opposite Big Mills on Great Gunpowder Falls, more or less the site of the Joppa Iron Works; see MHM, 53:241. A residential development was projected ca. 1890 to extend along both sides of Philadelphia Road, embracing the sites of several iron enterprises, by then extinct. The town was named for the Loreley Station on the B. & O. Railroad's Philadelphia branch. The plan advanced by Thomas Bannister was never fully executed.

LORELEY DISTILLERY (11)

The *B. C. Union* of March 9, 1912, reported that the Loreley Distillery was to be built that spring. The *Union News* of June 13, 1914, contained an advertisement to sell Loreley Distillery in the lawsuit of Loreley Corp. -vs-Loreley Distillery re a mortgage recorded in Towson records WPC 414:434. The *Sun Magazine*, June 22, 1958, in an article about turning the valley into park land mentioned the distillery still standing on the Gunpowder at Old Philadelphia Road; there were mooring posts for vessels still visible 25 years before. A plat of the Wight Distillery is filed in Towson records, WPC 10:74. See also, *Power Pictorial*, December 1933, p. 6. See also, MHM, 53:241.

LORELEY MACHINE SHOP (11)

The Loreley Machine Shops under the direction of Harry Shry, manager, were making an "Automatic Lumber Measure" for a company "in the north," *B. C. Union*, March 20, 1897.

LORMAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & COMPANY MILL (B)

This firm owned the Powder Mill (Second), q. v., when it was destroyed by an explosion.

LOVE-GOODWIN MILL (11)

Dr. Thomas Love and Caleb D. Goodwin advertised to lease a country mill and sawmill on the Great Falls of Gunpowder near Hercukes Courtney, Esq., 2 miles below Cromwell Bridge, *American*, September 5, 1811. Goodwin sold his share in this mill to Levi Hollingsworth in 1816 in a deed that mentioned that it was near the Copper Works tilt hammer house (WG 136:336, MSA).

LOVE AND WEBSTER DISTILLERY (8)

Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map showed this works on York Road below Thornton Mill Road at Cockeysville, just south of the present Broadmead retirement home.

LOVEGROVE MILL (B)

Same as Ivy Mill on Cold Spring Lane.



*Second
version of Low
Street Cotton
Factory used as
a laundry.*

LOW STREET COTTON MFY. (B)

The Low Street Cotton Manufactory was offered for sale by D. Judah, and its machinery was nearly new. It was two stories with dormant [sic] roof, built of brick. It was steam powered by an 8 hp

engine, *American*, February 21, 1834. A print of “Cotton Duck Factory” on Low Street was lithographed in 1831 by Endicott & Swett; an original was stored in the Peale Museum Hambleton Collection, with a copy in the EPFL glossy photograph collection; the print made it look like a gristmill. Also reproduced in Laura Rice, *Maryland History in Prints, 1743-1900* (MHS: Baltimore, 2002), p 95.

An advertisement in the *American* of April 15, 1843, offered to sell the machinery of the Low Street Cototn Manufactory (between Front and High Streets, including:

1 picker	1 mule of 220 spindles
4 cards	1 reel
1 drawing frame	8 power looms
1 reel spinner	1 lot of cans.

The *Republican and Argus* of September 21, 1850, reported, that B. J. Sparklen, had bought the machinery owned by J. McD. Roberts, at the Steam Mill, No. 6 Low Street near Front Street. The mill was converted into S. S. Stevenson’s Baltimore Steam Laundry, and a woodcut of it appeared in advertising in the *Republican & Argus*, September 2, 1852. The original building had obviously been expanded or replaced.

The *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 1, 1871, carried an item about the Maryland Steam Furniture Works operating at No. 6 Low Street, where there was a photographic catalog of items that could be ordered. Sachse’s 1869 bird’s-eye lithograph of the city showed that the original factory depicted in 1852 was the predecessor building of the furniture works. The 1887 city directory showed Haywood Bros. Co., furniture manufacturers at 808 Low Street [which was No. 6 renumbered]. The tall brick furniture works was still there in 1989 but vacant, last used as Stacks stationery warehouse.

LOWES CIDER WORKS (4)

Edward Lowe mentioned his “cider works” in his 1867 will; it was in the area of Pleasant Hill Road, site of the later Pikesville Sportsman’s Club (Towson Wills, HJH 11:450).

LUCAS MILL (11)

Thomas Lucas owned 20 acres “condemned for a mill” and part of Thompsons Choice on he 1783 tax lsit of Gunpowder Hundred. See Hartley Mill.

LUDWICKS NEW MILLS (PA.)

This tract surveyed by Ludwick Schriver on November 15, 1735, was on Conewago Creek and fell inside Pennsylvania when the boundary line was established. The mill was SW of the wagon road to Monocacy, MHM, 16:373, 382.

LUGENLAND BONE FACTOY (4)

Bone dust was for sale by Andrew Lugenland at his factory near Watcoat Chapel, Reisterstown, *Sun*, January 30, 1847.

LUTGERDINGS MILL (2)

See Allens Mill.

LUX ROPEWALK (B)

Baltimore's first ropewalk was built by Mr. Lux, followed by William Smith's near Bond Street, 1771. By 1792-1793, there were more manufacturers of rope in Maryland and Virginia than in any two of the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, or New Hampshire, according to Tench Coxe, who was quoted in J. L. Bishop's *HAM*, 2:59.

LUX TANNERY (B)

Captain Lux had a tannery west of Green Street prior to 1770, Bishop, *HAM*, 1:448. Presumably that was Darby Lux.

LYONS BROTHERS RICE MILL (B)

The *American Miller*, 12 (July 1, 1884): 374, reported, "The rice mill of Lyon Bros., at Baltimore, Md., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000. The *Report of the Fire Department for 1884* (Baltimore, 1885), p. 27, reported, "June the 4th. . . . Box 232--Time of first alarm 5:30 A.M. . . . caused by the partial burning of a three-story brick building, on East Fayette street, near Caroline, occupied by Lyon Brothers, as a rice mill. The third story was badly damaged. Six engines and two trucks were in service. Damage, \$8,081.49." The 1886 *City Directory*, p. 1653, listed Lyon Bros. & Co., Rice Mill, over 31 South [Street].

LYONS MILL (2)

LYONS MILL ROAD

Bryan Philpot and Dr. William Lyon of Baltimore County, Gentlemen, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Gwynns Falls, June 16, 1761. Both tracts were in possession of Dr. Lyon and valued at £ 6 yearly, parts of Wester Ogle and Harrysons Meadows, Chancery Records, 9:101, MSA. Dr. Lyons store and mill were mentioned in a road order of 1768 (B. C. Court Minutes, Liber BB, November 1768, MSA). Wester-Ogle Mills "rebuilt this last winter" were advertised for rent, *Md. Journal*, August 22, 1774. Wester-Ogle Mill was mentioned in an advertisement for a stray mare, *Md. Gazette*, January 11, 1780. A stallion was scheduled to stand "at Dr. Lyons Mills" in an ad signed "Wester-Ogle Mills, Baltimore County," *Md. Journal*, May 8, 1789.

The Garrison Church, p. 146, contained the story that a Mrs. Gist summoned Dr. Lyon and complained of his mill dam as a menace to health. She locked the door and told him he would not leave until he promised to remove it. "Dr. Lyon replied, 'By my troth, woman, you're daft,' and succeeded in making his escape."

Robert Lyon advertised for a miller, *Md. Journal*, May 14, 1794. The 1798 tax list showed Robert Lyon with a stone, two-story mill house, 85 x 35 ft, and a log cooper shop, 16 x 16 ft, on part of the tract Mount Organ, occupied by Joshua Wright. Lyon had once owned 2200 acres. The mill would have been rented out as a money-making asset of the plantation; Gentlemen like Dr. Lyon and other great landowners like the various Carrolls never ran the mills themselves.

The *American Farmer* of December 10, 1819 (1:297) contained a letter from W. V. B. [probably

Washington Van Bibber] reporting a mechanical feed grinder and a cob crusher at Major Robert Lyon's mill.

The mill site was within Lot No. 4 given by Major Robert Lyon (1755-1843) to son James E. Lyon in 1836 (Deeds TK 261:189, MSA). James Lyon died in 1838, and the next year the property was purchased by the trustees of Thomasina H. Gist, an infant orphan, who acquired title via Henry Robinson in 1854 (TK 324:95, MSA).

The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed the Miss T. H. Gist Mill on the east bank of Gwynns Falls, north side of the road as then laid out. Miss Gist's mill was mentioned in a deed of 1857; that year, she sold to Robert Oliver. The 1862 updates in Transfer Book No. 1 (MSA) shows that Robert Oliver owned "Mill Farm" and inter alia, "1 Steam Engine" The road was still called Lions [sic] Mill Road on the 1863 Military map. Oliver sold to Willim G. Harrison in 1870, and in 1872, Harrison sold to the trustees of McDonogh School.

The mill was last mentioned in a deed from the school trustees to the Western Maryland Railroad in 1873 (Towson deeds EHA 81:590). The mill was not shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. The upper end of the race was re-dug in 1902 and a water-driven pump was set up and was still functioning automatically in 1974. Parts of the lower race survived north of the present McDonogh Road west of the railroad during the author's 1975 survey for the I-795 corridor. Burgess and Smoot noted in *McDonogh School: An Interpretative History*, p. 339, that the floods associated with the tropical storm Agnes in June 1972 cut a new path through Painter's Meadow and by passed the dam that fed the pump house. The old Lyons Mill Road/McDonogh Road has crossed the falls and the railroad in three different configurations.

There are no known photographs of the mill but it was sketched by Frank Blackwell Mayer of Annapolis.

LYSTRA BOTTLING PLNT (3)

The former bottling plant for Lystra Spring Mineral Water survived on the east side of Greenspring Avenue south of Valley Road on the estate of Robert H. Levi, *Md. Garden Tour Book*, 1965, 34.

Baltimore County Mills M

MACLIERS MILL (B)

See Three Mills (Lower Principal Mill).

MAHOGANY STEAM SAWMILL (2)

Parson and Stow had a mahogany mill in Ushers Alley, 1833, View of Baltimore, p. 153.

MAITLAND DISTILLERY (B)

The Brian Maitland and Co. distillery was listed in 1850 census of manufactures with \$90,000 capital, 27 employees, steam power, and annual output of 640,000 gallons whiskey (\$154,000). It was located at the NE corner of Clinton and Fourth Street, Canton, in Baltimore County at that time.

MANCHAS SAWMILL (6)

Charles H. Mancha established a sawmill at Upperco in 1958 and had 6 employees, output of rough lumber, DMM, 1970.

MANNING AND CO. (1)

See Avalon Iron Works.

MANNING, STIMPSON & CO. MILL (B)

A lawsuit relating to a contract between Alexander Paul; and Manning, Stimpson & Co. involved putting in an engine, boiler, and gearing to drive two run of stones at a cost of \$4000. Manning et al. were to do the masonry and brickwork for the boiler and foundations of the machinery. A case was filed in Superior Court of Baltimore City against Paul in 1855. By the time the case reached the court of Appeals, Paul was in Australia, "a new and only semi-civilized country." Paul was characterized as "a young man whose previous habits of life had shown him to be of a roving and migratory disposition," 15 Maryland 510 (also paragraphs 513, 516, 534, and 526. The summary of the appeal does not mention where the mill was.

MANOR MILL (10)

See Monkton Mill.

MANTUA MILL (4)

This ruin on the west side of Western Run, south side of Mantua Mill Road was

originally Philpots Mill, property of Brian Philpot and after his death in 1812 allotted to his son John (Deeds WG 166:367, MSA). The 1818 Assessment of Old Election District 7 listed Elizabeth Philpot, widow, with part of Nicholson's Manor and Philpot's Enquiries along with a grist mill worth \$300, the earliest documentation of the mill.

The mill was acquired by Eli and Elizabeth Scott, who in 1839 mortgaged the place (Deeds TK 294:215, MSA) to Elisha S. Johnson, who won a decree in 1841 and bought the mill at public auction (Deeds TK 314:495, MSA). Before the sale, the mill was advertised as Philpots Mill, one of the largest merchant mills in the county with an inexhaustible flow of water . . . Its location . . . for the purpose of a Factory is believed to be unequaled, being in the centre of what is known as the "Worthington Valley," *American*, May 13, 1841.

An article entitled "Western Run" in the *B. C. Advocate*, June 25, 1853, mentioned, "Mantua Mill of Mr. Johnson."

Johnson left the mill to his wife, Eleanor A. Johnson, in 1866, and she appeared as owner in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas, with W. T. Cox shown as proprietor at Mantua Mills Post Office. The atlas patron list showed W. T. Cox as miller at Mantual [sic] Mills, having settled in the county in 1845. Cox was actually the tenant operator.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Cox with \$1500 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 125 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on Western Run drove a 25 hp, 36-inch turbine at 90 rpm. Annual output was 2400 bbl flour, 228 tons meal, 8.87 tons feed, and 1.2 tons hominy (\$22,529). The mill was stone, three stories, and 41 x 38 feet as advertised in the *Md. Journal* of January 2, 1886.

The mill passed to the Johnsons' daughter Elizabeth Ann Johnson. Who with her husband, Charles W. Semmes, mortgaged the mill to Richard C. Smith in 1883 and lost possession of it in 1887 when Edward Worthington bought it. The following year, Worthington sold to Jacob Roop. The real estate agents, Longnecker Brothers advertised Mantua Mills and 107 acres in the *B. C. Union*, November 1, 1890, calling it "a stone grist mill with saw mill attached; one of the best water powers on Western Run." Mary A. Roop, widow, sold Mantua Mills to Thomas E. Gill in 1891 (Towson Deeds JWS 185:124).

The *Md. Journal* of January 10, 1891, reported that Mantua Mill, "long idle," was repaired by F. Dixon McLean. The post office of Mantua Mills was re-established with T. E. Gill as postmaster, *B. C. Union*, February 13, 1892. Thomas E. Gill purchased the mill and planned to start a general store, *B. C. Union*, January 23, 1892. The 1896 tax ledger of Election District 4 showed Thomas E. Gill with 33.5 acres of land, Mantua Mill, and a saw and grist mill assessed at \$600. This seems to be the last tax listing of the mill. The mill, closed three months, was started again by

Thomas E. Gill, *B. C. Union*, September 23, 1905. Gill died January 30, 1912. (Towson Judicial Records, CWB JR. 425:456).

Following the case of Thomas I. Gill -vs.- Mary A. Butler [Gill's sister] in 1936, the mill was sold under decree and purchased by Catherine C. Young Wickes, owner of the adjoining Philpot mansion, and following her death in 1943, it passed to the Sage family. The *Jeffersonian* of July 29, 1938, published a poem about the mill by Howard B. Mays, including:

Hidden away in Maryland's hills
There's a lovely place called Mantua Mills.
The miller has long passed away.
The mill is crumbling to decay.
The millstone lies upon the ground
No more to whirl its busy round.

The house was owned in the 1970s by Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt L. Sage. The mill is now in ruins, and the millstones have been incorporated into a garden wall [1976].

The *Md. Garden Tour Book*, 1967, p. 647, stated that the millstones were piece work from Mantua, Italy, but the surviving stones are obviously typical French burr stones fitted together with plaster of Paris and bound at the rim by iron hoops, the kind of mill stone that could have been made in Baltimore City. The name Mantua Mills was not used in the 1841 auction notice. It was Snow Hill Mills in an 1853 survey for the Western Maryland Railroad. The first usage of "Mantua" seems to be in the "Western Run" article mentioned above. In 1975, historian Catherine F. Black discovered that the road was called Oregon Furnace Road in mid-19th century.

Mrs. Virginia Cox of Sudbrook Park gave a Mantua Mill ledger for 1879-1880 to the Historical Society of Baltimore County in 1996. She also owned a copy of a lease from Eleanor Johnson to William T. Cox, signed October 14, 1875.

MARKS MILL (3)

A letter from Pikesville recounted a story that two Germans named Marks owned an old mill near Pikesville and remodeled it to make paper from wood pulp; they celebrated with a barrel of beer. The process was a failure and the mill burned down "several years ago," *Md. Journal*, May 31, 1884. Location unknown.

MARBLE VALE MILL (10)

See Rogers Mill for the grst mill.

MARBLEVALE PAPER MILL (10)

This mill was supposedly built before 1828 by Charles Jessop and bequeathed to Joshua Jessop. The operators were the Johnson Simms & Company that signed a letter to the Directors of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad, February 10, 1836, complaining that the railway builders were dumped brush and silt into the Gunpowder Falls (ALS, author's collection). The 1842-1845 Transfer Book for District 8 listed on folio 12 a transfer of property from John and Hugh Simms to John H. Hunter (#8359 4-49-4, MSA). The *Republican & Argus*, December 20, 1848, reported that John Hunter's paper mill near Cockeysville was destroyed by fire. It was owned until 1850 by John Hunter, a cousin of W. H. Hoffman. The sale was reported in the *B. C. Advocate*, March 20, 1850 (also in Deeds, AWB 429:301, MSA). The mill was at Ashland Road where the road crosses the Great Gunpowder Falls. William H. Hoffman, the north county paper manufacturer purchased it in 1850. That year's census of manufactures listed Matthews and Hoffman paper mills with 8 male and 3 female hands, water power and output of 3800 reams of printing paper (\$8500).

The *Sun* of November 18, 1856, reported on the 14 paper mills in the county, including "Matthews & Hoffman mill near Cockeysville, which has been constantly manufacturing all it could turn out for the last twelve years for the *Sun*. This, with other mills in this State, keep up our supply."

The *Sun*, June 16, 1858, reported, "Considerable damage was done at the Gunpowder paper mill of Messrs. Matthews and Hoffman, near Cockeysville. The water-house and dam were injured, and the water gates carried entirely away. The whole damage was between \$200 and \$600."

"*Wanted*. . . a bridge over the Gunpowder, at Hoffman's Mill to take the place of the one destroyed during the raid last summer," *Md. Journal*, February 11, 1865 [referring to the 1864 Confederate invasion].

E. F. Church mentioned a bridge burned in April 1861 [during the Secession crisis] as located near W. H. Hoffman's paper mill, "now run by Wheelwright, Mudge & Company," *Md. Journal*, April 1871.

Another flood damaged the dam and the paper stock in the mill, then operated by W. H. Hoffman in conjunction with Messrs. Wheelwright, Mudge, & Company of Baltimore, *Md. Journal*, March 6, 1875. The *B. C. Union* of the same date noted that Wm. H. Hoffman had received several large contracts for supplying the Government with printing and other paper. The paper will be made at one of Mr. Hoffman's mills on the Gunpowder."

The *B. C. Union*, October 21, 1882, noted, "The walls of Wm. H. Hoffman & Sons Marble Vale paper mill, on the Gunpowder, near Ashland, are going up rapidly and when the mill is occupied it will be a very fine improvement." The Transfer Book for Districts 6 thru 9 started in 1879 showed in its 1883 update entries: "Deduct Old Paper Mill, Wm. H. Hoffman--\$29,000.

The *B. C. Union* reported on January 27, 1883, that Wm. A. Hoffman had entered suit against Warren Manufacturing Company for raising its dam and affecting the water supply of the paper mill. [The water was apparently backing up to Marble Vale, which was upstream of Warren village.]

Paper Mills were dangerous. John Price lost his little finger in a wire device for cutting paper, *B. C. Union*, November 10, 1883. Thomas Christie was killed by the shafting while fixing a belt, *Catonsville Argus* and *Md. Journal*, March 22, 1884. The *B. C. Union*, same date, stated that he “was passed through the rollers.”

The *B. C. Union* of February 14, 1885, announced that the mill was shutting down for 60 days, “The product of this mill is first-class manila paper, used for the manufacture of envelopes.”

The mill was 100 x 80 feet, NE of Ashland station on the Northern Central, and it burned on April 9, 1888. The *Sun* story stated that the fire was “yesterday” and attributed it to an accident, “Total Destruction of the Marble Vale Paper Mill,” April 10, 1888; the *Sun*’s estimate of the damages was \$50,000; the fire had been discovered by Grafton Barrett. “The site of Marble Vale Paper Mill, “now occupied by Joshua Evans,” was advertised by trustees following the insolvency of W. H. Hoffman and Sons, *American*, February 13, 1894. See also Caspar Hoffman’s mill. (See Rogers Mill for the Marble Vale grist mill).

Andrew Bristow informed the author in 1981 that he had seen the mill building when he was a boy. Elizabeth A. Comer prepared an archaeological report in 1994, showing four foundations about 150 feet upstream of the steel bridge on Paper Mill Road built in 1922. The archaeological site No. is 18BA434. The old bridge is MHT Site No. BA 1140. The report took the history back to the colonial Rogers Mill. The original road was probably a rolling road linked to Joppa rather than Baltimore Town.

See also [William Washington Williams], “‘Vaux Hall,’ Ancestral Home of Jessops Was Named after Famous London Gardens,” *Jeffersonian*, January 11, 1946.

See also, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (985), p. 270ff.

MARKS MILL (8)

See Prices Woolen Factory.

MARLOW & BRO. FOUNDRY (B)

This abandoned building at President and Fawn Street took fire, *Sun*, March 13, 1854.

MARSHALL BROS. MILL (10)

“Messrs. Marshall Bros., whose steam saw mill is located on the Joppa Road, east of Sweet Air, have also added a grist mill and are doing a flourishing business. The mill is about 1-½ miles from Patterson’s on the Maryland Central,” *B. C. Union*, February 10, 1883. Marshall Bros. steam saw and grist mills were listed at Sweet Air in the 1887 State business directory. The *B. C. Union* of February 14, 1885, reported from Sweet Air, “Messrs. Marshall Bros. are doing a brisk business now at their saw mill. The place presents an active appearance, and judging from the number of logs waiting to be sawed, the spring building prospect is most encouraging.”

MARSHALL MILL (5) MARSHALL MILL ROAD

Conrad Marshall acquired a mill seat in 1849 from Joshua Caltrider, and the Marshall Paper Mill appeared near the Carroll County line on the north bank of Murphys Run on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map. That year’s census of manufactures carried Edward Marshall Paper Mill with \$1500 capital investment, 2 employees, and water powered output of 1000 reams (\$2800).

In 1868, Conrad Marshall’s executors conveyed parts of Fosters Pleasant Meadows and Green Visenburg to John P. Tyrell (Towson deeds 59:283). Tyrell sold in 1871 to Robert P. Reese who gave Tyrell a mortgage. The property was advertised at public sale, *Md. Journal*, Towson, January 20, 1877, as a gristmill with 2 pair of burrs, located on the farm of Robert P. Reese, partly in Carroll County. The Carroll County atlas showed John G. Smith’s mill.

The “Tyrell Mill Property” with mill and rights was conveyed by William A. Fisher and wife to Thomas J. Gorsuch in 1880 (Carroll County Deeds BFG 72:225). The 1880 Carroll County census of manufactures listed Thomas J. Gorsuch with \$3000 capital investment in a mill, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 66% custom business. A 14-foot fall drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad. Annual output was 525 bbl flour, 70 bbl rye, 125 tons meal, 20 tons each feed and buckwheat (\$9413).

The sawmill with \$500 capital investment had 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of \$50,000 ft (\$700). A 14-foot fall on East Patapsco [?] drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 20 rpm.

Trustees Clifton Murray and David K. Brown conveyed to Betttie Murray in 1896 for \$451, and it was still called Tyrell Mill although no mill was mentioned in the sale notice, *Democratic Advocate*, Westminster, March 28, 1 896. “Tyrell Mill Property” was deeded by Earl W. Murray to Daniel Wesley Cooper in 1917 (Towson deeds, 477:478).

The mill was on the south side of the present Marshall Mill Road, just inside the Baltimore County line. The designation of Marshall Mill Road has changed over the years.

MARTIN WOOLEN FACTORY (B)

Martin Woolen Factory (possibly a predecessor of Calverton Woolen Factory) was listed on Gwynns Falls, upstream of Joel Vickers Mill and not operating in 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 98.

MARSTELLER MILL (7)

A trustee's advertisement in 1919 offered a house in Maryland Line village now numbered 21429 York Road and included the note, "There is also on the property a new building 16 x 40 feet built for a mill, and adapted to that use," (Judicial Records WPC 282:121. The mill had been constructed by David Wiley Marsteller and was later called the "sewing factory," a one-story frame structure, later used as a dwelling.

MARYLAND COTTON FACTORY (11)

See Jericho Cotton Factory.

MARYLAND CHYMICAL CO. (B)

This firm was organized in 1827 by Isaac Tyson, Jr., and Daniel T. McKim, Richard McKim, and David Sims to supply Epsom salts, *Business History Review*, 42:76. They also produced blue vitriol, alum, and chrome yellow from a location at 69 South Street, *View of Baltimore*, p. 68. *The American Farmer*, 11 (June 19, 1820): 111, reported on the manufacture of Calcinated Magnesia. The Maryland Chemical Works on the south side of the basin was partly burned, *American*, October 18, 1827. See also Bishop, HAM, 2:230 for British comment on the purity of the salts. See also T. Stephen Whitman, *The Price of Freedom* (1997) for the use of renetd slaves.

MARYLAND FURNACES (B)

These furnaces were built in 1840 and 1853 at Jackson and West Streets on the south side of the basin by H. William Ellicott and Brother, and the product was used in local manufactures. These steam, hot-blast charcoal furnaces operated until 1900 [?]; furnace No. 1 was 30 ft high by 9 ft at the bosh; No. 2 was built in 1853 at the same site, RIOM, p. 159f. The works was fully described in *American*, July 29, 1853. Annual output was then 50 tons/week. One furnace was owned by William Ellicott and Brother, the other by G. R. Gallagher and Co.; ore was brought from Anne Arundel County, the charcoal from points on the Bay.

The works was depicted in the Friedenwald lithograph of 1889, reproduced in Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints*, p. 39.

The *Md. Journal* of Towson, December 9, 1893, reported, “The Last of the Ellicott Furnace” noting dismantling of the Federal Hill works where Henry W. Ellicott operated for 40 years. “The plant consisted of charcoal kilns, ore-drying department, two melting furnaces and a moulding department.” In the 20th century, part of the grounds were used for Southern High School. Key Highway slices through a part of the furnace property cutting off part of what had been Jackson Street. See also, Norman G. Rukert, *Federal Hill*, 1980, p. 68.

MARYLAND FERTILIZER WORKS (B)

Maryland Fertilizing Company’s plant on a wharf at Canton was shown in an advertising illustration, ca. 1870, *Baltimore, a Picture History 1858-1958*, p. 67. An iron furnace stack appeared in the background. Maryland Fertilizer Works was shown at the foot of Clinton Street in Canton by the 1898 Bromley atlas, south of 12th Street (Plate 26). It was Baugh Fertilizer in the 1915 Bromley atlas on the east side of Highland Avenue (Plate 35). [The company apparently started on Warren Street near Federal Hill, a later used by Jones, Stevens & Company, *Sun*, December 12, 1885.]

MARYLAND GLASS WORKS (B)

This firm was operating in 1881, HBCC, p. 400.

MARYLAND HOMINY AND CORALINE CO. (B)

See Maryland Steam Flour Mill.

MARYLAND MACHINE MFY. (1)

See Granite Factory.

MARYLAND QUEENSWARE FACTORY (B)

This works was started as Hamill and Bullock in 1879, then became Hamill, Brown & Company, to manufacture, white granite, C. C., and decorated ware. The works was on the west side of President Street between Stiles and Fawn Street. Robert W. Hamill was president, and the other principals were Matthew W. Brown, and Thomas McNuty, *Industries of Maryland, A Description and Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore*, 1882, p. 248.

MARYLAND SHOT TOWER CO. (B)

The Maryland Shot Tower Company was incorporated under *Laws of Md., Acts of*

1833, Chapter 367. Incorporators were Harry S. Danderson, James Wilkes, Jr.; George Gordon Belt, Thomas Whitridge, Thomas Widley, John I. Gross, Samuel G. Hyde, and others. Capitalization was not less than \$10,000.

MARYLAND SASH FACTORY AND PLANING MILL (B)

This plant at Eutaw and Cross Street burned, *Gazette*, November 27, 1873.

MARYLAND SILK CO. OF BALTIMORE (B)

See Woodberry: Silk Works.

MARYLAND STEAM FLOUR MILL (B)

This mill was on Smith's Wharf or present Pier 3, Pratt Street, along with the McKim Mill of 1818 (q. v.). In 1850, William McKim leased to Alexander Hamill warehouses numbered 116 and 118 on Smith's Wharf; those four-story structures adjoined McKim's Steam Mill (City Deeds, AWB 427:417, MSA). The 1850 census of manufactures of Ward 9 listed Alex. Hamill's flour mill with \$25,000 capital investment; it was powered by steam and had 10 hands employed; annual output was 30,500 bbl flour (\$156,000) and 60,000 by mill feed (\$12,000).

In 1851, Hamill assigned his lease of the warehouses to Joseph B. Fenby and Joseph Merrefield; the assignment included "also one steam engine of fifty horse power and six run of mill stones and all the machinery fixtures apparatus in and belonging to the flour mill upon the premises (City Deeds ED 33:238, MSA).

The *Republican & Argus*, December 3, 6, 1852, reported the explosion of a boiler at A. Hamill's mill at the lower end of Smith's Wharf and scalded Mr. Kingsworth, the engineer, and he subsequently died.

The mill at the lower end of Smith's Wharf was advertised in *American*, February 11, 1856. Annual output was 1000 bbl/week, over 20,000 bbl in past five months; 6 pair of French burr stones, bolting machinery for 250 bbl/diem. Joseph B. Fenby offered the Maryland Flour Mill with 800 to 1000 b/week output in the *American*, April 19, 1856.

Two warehouses, one of them apparently converted to milling, were assigned to Hugh Warden in 1860 (City Deeds GES 186:337). Warden had owned the McKim Steam Mill since 1856.

"Mr. John C. Legg, of Buckeystown, Md., has leased the 'Warden Steam Mill' on the Smith Wharf at Baltimore, Md. The mill has seven run of burrs, and is calculated for making shipping brands. Mr. Legg will put in another run of burrs and run the mill on the New Process system, making 200 barrels per day. He writes that the harvest is abundant in Maryland and Virginia, and the wheat excellent,"

American Miller, 5 (July 1, 1877): 111.

In advertising his Phoenix (or McKim Steam Mill) for sale, James Warden noted, "My six-run mill has been leased to Mr. John C. Legg, who has had it in successful operation since July 1, 1877," *American Miller*, 6 (March 1, 1878): 65.

The same publication reported that Legg had sold his mill to Messrs. Tyson and Brother, "who in addition to the two Keystone Purifiers already in the mill have put in two large sized Hunter Purifiers," *American Miller*, 6 (August 1, 1878): 188.

The mill was used for a number of years by Robert Marye and Company as their Baltimore Pearl Hominy Mills before moving their operation eastward to Pier 6 or McElderry's Wharf in 1884. In these years, the address was given as Buchanan's Wharf (the foot of Frederick Street), and another hominy producer, Maryland Pearl Hominy Mills owned by Robins, Sheppard and Co., was listed in 1885-1886 city directories.

The three-story coraline mill was burned out per *American*, July 6, 1887, p. 4, in the same conflagration that took Gambrill's Mill-B. The report stated that Robins, Shepherd and Co. were former owners; manager was Henry R. Robins, Jr. Some 1500 bags of coraline (a corn product used in brewing) were destroyed.

The *American Miller*, 16 (January 1, 1888): 57, reported, "The 'Maryland Pearl Hominy Mill' at Baltimore, Md., will put in a 50-horse power steam boiler and engine."

Production was apparently resumed, because Maryland Hominy and Coraline Co. was listed at 264 Buchanans Wharf in Polk directories of 1889 (p. 181) and subsequent years as late as 1893. If the building was rebuilt, it certainly perished again in the 1904 Baltimore Fire. (Note: according to old practice, the west side of Pier 3 was Smith's Wharf, the east side was Buchanan's Wharf; other directories give addresses for streets that ran out onto the piers.)

MARYLAND TANNERY (B)

Messrs. Hayfield and Gregg's Maryland Tannery on the west side of Jones Falls, corner of Centre Streets, was washed away, *American*, July 26, 1868, p. 1.

MARYLAND WOOLEN MILL (B)

See Three Mills (Upper).

MAST MILL (11)

Henry Mast as listed with a steam mill at Fork Meeting House in the 1880 State directory. The *B. C. Union*, March 27, 1880, reported, "Mr. Mast of Long Green

Valley, will shortly bring his steam sawmill to our neighborhood [Gardenville] for the purpose of getting out lumber for Mr. Otto and others. He will continue here until threshing season commences when the engine will be used for driving the thresher.”

MASEMORE MILL (7)

See Fosters Mill.

MATTHEWS AND GRUBB MOROCCO MFY. (B)

John Matthews and John Grubb announced dissolution of partnership, *Federal Gazette*, January 4, 1811. Matthews carried on the manufacture of morocco at the west end of Baltimore Street extended and had a store at 2 Cheapside, *American*, April 16, 1814. Red, yellow, and black roans were produced. John Matthews carried on the business at 2 Cheapside with red, yellow, green, or roan leather, and many other items; he also had a patent splitting machine, *American*, April 16, 1814.

MATTHEWS AND HAMPSHRE OIL MILL (6)

The 1833 Assessor’s Field Book of Old District No. 5 showed William Matthews and T. Hampshire with 1.5 acres of Smith Prospect, valued at \$25 and an oil mill worth \$500. The tract Smith’s Prospect was near the present house at 1906 Freeland Road where a Hoshall dwelling appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas.

MATTHEWS-WHITE-SAWMILL (6)

A nameless sawmill with a shingle machine in the 6th District was advertised by J. Alex. Preston, trustee, *Md. Journal*, October 18, 1879. At the sale, the buyer was Joshua Goodwin. We are able to deduce that the former owner was Jarrett N. Matthews. A still alter buyer was Adam Walker.

MATTHEWS AND HOFFMAN PAPER MILL (10)

Same as Marblevale Paper Mill.

MATTHEWS CANNON FOUNDRY (B)

The Council of Safety noted on January 30, 1776, that George Matthews, a cannon founder in the neighborhood of Baltimore, had some old guns in stock that needed re-boring; he could probably produce 40 18-pounders in the next four months, *Arch. Md.*, 11:22. Dunlap’s *Md. Gazette*, March 26, 1776, carried a poem lamenting the death of George Matthews resulting from injuries caused by a cannon bursting.

MATTHEWS DRUG MILL (B)

William Matthews advertised a small brick and frame building at the NW intersection of Lexington and Liberty Streets that had been occupied as a horse mill for grinding drugs and paints, *American*, March 23, 1810. “The machinery is worked by a spur wheel 14 ft diameter, calculated for one or two horses and might be applied to many of the Manufacturing purposes now contemplated in this city. The machinery consists of a Drug Mill for preparing Powders in the most complete and expeditious manner without waste, it is composed chiefly of cast iron, to which is annexed a fine Bolting Chest worked either by machinery or by hand, there are two pair of paint stones for preparing paints in oil, with either of which, one ton of white lead or other color may be mixed ground and packed in the day, equally well prepared with any imported from Europe. There is also connected with these works a pair of stones for preparing Hair Powder, a copper boiler for making ship varnishes, and boiling Paint Oil and a leaden cistern which will contain six hundred gallons.” Signed by Wm. M’Mechen and Wm. P. Matthews.

MATTHEWS MILL (THOMAS) (4)

See Dover Mill.

MATTHEWS MILL (THOMAS) (5)

See Black Rock Mill.

MATTHEWS MILL (10)

The *B. C. Advocate*, June 21, 1856, reported under “Bridges” that a bridge was to be built from District 7 to District 10 over the Gunpowder Falls at a place where Thomas R. Matthews was about to build a mill near a small stream entering the Falls from the east side. The road was to go from Hereford to Pleasant Valley and on to Black Horse in Harford County. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed a crossing at Pleasant Valley on the NCRR where there is neither bridge nor access road today. The ruin of a stone house at the Pleasant Valley depot can be found on the hike and bike trail north of Monkton. Shepperd and Gerding Roads may be surviving links of that lost highway.

MATTHEWS MILL (ELIAS) (8)

The 1818 Assessor’s Field Book of Old District 5 showed Ely Matthews with Brices Chance and Olivers Lot, plus a grice [sic] mill with \$2000 capital investment and a sawmill with \$80. Sidney and Browne’s 1850 county map showed the Eli Matthews grist and saw mill on Piney Creek just west of York Road north of Sparks. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Elias Matthews water mill with \$7000 capital investment, 2 employees, and \$10,000 annual output in flour. The *B. C. Advocate*, January 25, 1851, noted that the Caro Mill had just been refitted with three run of

stones.

The mill had passed from Eli Matthews to Elias ca. 1855, and the 1880 census of manufactures showed that Elias Matthews had \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 70 bu/diem maximum capacity, and all custom business. A 10-foot fall on East Piney run drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 76 tons meal, and 200 tons feed (\$9200). The sawmill with \$1200 capital investment had 11 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall drove a 15 hp, 24-inch turbine at 400 rpm to cut 54,000 ft lumber (\$1300).

After Elias Matthews' death in 1884, the mill passed to Mollie Bosley; however, Elias was still listed as miller in the 1887 State business directory. Granville Matthews took title to "all that farm and mill property situated near Philopolis," (Towson deeds WPC 290:529), and it appeared as G. Matthews sawmill in the 1898 Bromley atlas. A deed of 1905 whereby Granville Matthews disposed of the property mentioned "an old mill race now abandoned" (WPC 293:37). No mill appeared in the 1915 Bromley atlas.

W. U. Hensel in *The Christiana Riot* (1911), p. 21, stated that in the late 1840s, Elias Matthews bought grain stolen by Dickinson and Edward Gorsuch's slaves via their friend, free man Abe Johnson; Johnson was known to have no land on which to raise grain. Miss Mary Mitchell recorded the same tradition in a tape interview with Miles Jackson in 1971 for a LP phonograph record called "Two Man War," sold to schools by Random House.

In 1976, Alice Martin of Phoenix gathered some data from George P. Mays of 11426 York Road, Cockeysville, who lived in the Matthews mill dwelling as a boy; the mill stood by the present entrance to the John N. Dunham house, west side of York Road opposite Sparks bridge; the mill was stone, about 40 x 60 ft, built in 1810. The mill dwelling was huge, some 13 rooms, with five fireplaces. Benjamin Howard Mays, father of Mr. G. P. Mays, rented the house from about 1875 to 1907, when the family moved. It was about that time that the owners, the Fanistocks, demolished the mill. Mr. Mays remembered a large wooden water wheel. The house was as solidly constructed as the mill. A murky photo of the mill shows it was rectangular, gable-roofed, and built of local limestone.

MATTHEWS MILL (WEBSTERS) (8)

This mill at the SW intersection of Thornton Mill Road and York Road was originally Halls Mill and stood on parts of the tracts Small Wood, Halls First Design, and Taylors String. Thomas Hall sold half a gristmill to William Spicer in 1786 (Deeds WG No QQ:610, MSA). In 1796, William Hall Spicer sold part of Halls Mill on the east side of Western Run to William Price (Deeds WG No. VV:70, MSA). The 1798 tax list showed Price with 9 acres of "land belonging to the mill."

In 1806, William Price sold a half interests in the mills to Amos Scott (Deeds WG 86:653). Scott had bought other tracts in 1802 from Charles Gorsuch who had purchased them the previous day from William Hall (WG 72:639f). In 1805, when Jonathan Wright mortgaged the mill, the deed described it as new (Deeds WG 86:646, MSA). At one point, two mills belonged to Joseph Thornburg--and in 1810, the turnpike company gave Thornburg's mill customers toll-free travel in exchange for Thornburg's "stopping the bye roads" that passed through his land (records of the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Road Company, MHS Special Collections). In 1813, Scott sold Halls Mill to Joseph Thornburg (WG 125:217). The 1818 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 showed Thornburg owner of two grice [sic] mills (\$2000). On Thornburg's death, the mill and Mount Repose farm were sold to John Skinner Webster, and on Webster's death, the mill and 434 acres were conveyed by trustees to the widow Elizabeth Webster (1834) (Deeds TK 245:267, MSA).

Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map showed Mrs. Webster's mill. That year, Mrs. Webster conveyed to Thomas H. Matthews along with the right to improve the site by building "a dam so as to employ the whole of said power" (Towson deeds, HMF 17:35). Matthews bought additional water rights to Western Run from Thomas S. Hall in 1856 and deeded to Hall a road though "Halls Mill Site" (folio 40f). The *B. C. Advocate*, June 14, 1856, reported that Thomas H. Matthews intended to manufacture "his far famed Willow Mill flour" at the Thornton Mill. The 1863 Military map showed a star symbol without identification.

Thomas H. Matthews advertised in the *American*, November 14, 1865, that he wished to retire from the milling business and offered the mill on the turnpike and noted that it was powered by two turbines, "recently put in."

The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed a mill and mill race of Thomas H. Matthews, who was mentioned in an easement of 1863 as owner of the mill site north of Mount Repose farm (the later Bonnie Blink). [?] Thomas H. Matthews advertised the works in the *American Miller*, 6 (April 1, 1878): 89, describing the mill on York Road as driven by two N. F. Burnham turbine wheels, 36 inches, and 43 inches in diameter. There were also four dwellings and a cooper shop and stables.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas H. Matthews with \$10,000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity; 90% market business. A 15-foot fall on East Piney Run [an error] drove a 36-inch, 25 hp turbine. Annual output was 300 bbl rye, 138.5 tons meal, and 1.9 tons feed (\$4000). The mill was still running on two turbines when Thomas H. Matthews advertised it in the *American Miller*, 12 (May 1, 1884): 264. When advertised in *B. C. Democrat*, September 14, 1889, the mill was 3 stories, 96 x 38 ft, with a capacity of 100 bbl/diem. There were also 4 dwellings and a cooper shop, no mention of wheels or turbines. The *American Miller*, 21 (October 1, 1893): 766, reported, "Thos. H. Matthews & Son, Cockeysville, Md., have a new 60-barrel mill. The machinery and supplies were all furnished by Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa." The mill was

apparently switching to the roller process.

Bromley's county atlases of 1898 and 1915 showed it as T. G. Matthews mill. However, the *B. C. Union*, September 6, 1902, reported that the mill, a structure of frame and stone, had tumbled down "this week." The *American Miller*, 30 (October 1, 1902): 845, noted that the mill had been idle for about 15 years. The mill was not enumerated in the 1918 tax ledger of Election District 8. Matthews sold the mill tract to Anna M. Bosley in 1940 (Deeds GWB 1114:502). The earliest use of the name "Thornton Mill" seems to have been in a mortgage signed in 1887, but "Thornberry's Mill" had been mentioned in a *Sun* want ad for a lost purse, inserted by Thomas Sater, April 2, 1839. By one tradition the road was called Wright or Wights Mill Road. Some of the race could be identified west of York Road. Over 1973-1975, the archaeology class of Towson High School unearthed the mill foundation.

Most of the stone was used in a project to build a foundation and basement under the existing Bosley United Methodist Church, donated by Mrs. Bosley. In the mid-1970s, the county ran a sewer line through the site to serve the nearby Hunt Valley Mall. In October 1984, Kenneth Bosley, Sr., local attorney, landowner, and Air Force veteran, sued the county for damages to the ruin. After a lengthy trial, he was awarded \$1 damages. Mr. Bosley complained of the loss of a great block of stone, a "marble dock" about 3 feet thick and 25 feet long; he had once dug it loose to serve as a diving stone into the waters of Western Run. Mr. Bosley told the author, a stand-by witness in the case, that he also found "twin containments" that were the pits for two turbines but no turbine rotors were discovered. Mr. Bosley's 90-year-old father recalled that the mill ran on a steel overshot wheel rather than turbines (1976). Kenneth Bosley also noted that he owned four millstones, some French burrstone, taken up at the time of the archaeology study.

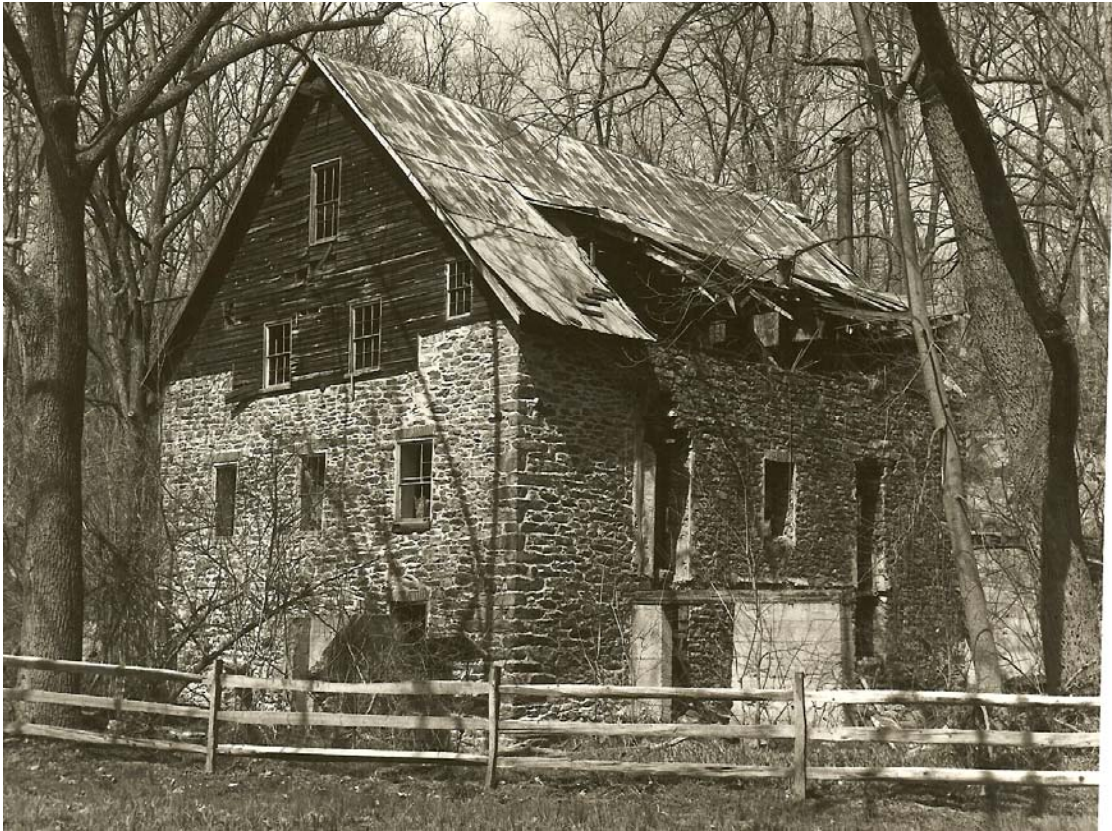
MATTHEWS MILL (WILLOW) (8)

A "good mill on part of Nicolsons Manor and Walnut Hills" on Western Run, late property of George Gillingham and by him purchased from Nathaniel Childs in 1839, was advertised by trustee John H. B. Latrobe, *American*, October 4, 1841. No mill had ever been mentioned in the sale of the same property in the *American* of November 25, 1824. An even earlier owner was Moses Dillon, who held it by two deeds, one from Roger Boyce, the other from Oliver Matthews. This was possibly a descendant of the William Matthews mill (q. v.) advertised in 1784.

Gillingham's mill had gone out of existence when Latrobe advertised in the *Sun*, of

March 13, 1845. "There was formerly a mill on this seat, and one built there now would be in good custom . . . fine bold stream." As trustee, Latrobe conveyed to Thomas H. Matthews in 1845 (Deeds, AWB 360:131, MSA). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Th. Matthews' merchant mill, with \$10,000 capital investment, with 3 hands and water-powered output of \$35,000 in flour and meal. In the flood,

Thomas H. Matthews lost 800 empty barrels at Willow Mill, *Sun*, June 16, 1858.



Willow Mill in 1980, photo by Dianna Itter

“Thomas H. Matthews of Willow Mills . . . lost a large amount of wheat, but also twelve horses and five mules” to Major Harry Gilmer’s Confederate raiders, *B. C. American*, July 31, 1864. The 1880 census of manufactures showed Thomas H. Matthews market mill worth \$15,000 with 4 employees, 4 run of stones, and 500 bu/diem maximum. A 14-foot fall on East Piney Run [an error] drove two-42-inch turbines to develop 70 hp. Output was 1840 bbl flour and 64 tons feed (\$1200).

Matthews advertised Willow Mill for rent, *B. C. Union*, March 22, 1884. William H. Hobbs announced on April 26 that he had taken charge of it, the property of T. H. Matthews, and the 1887 State business directory listed W. H. Hobbs and Co. at Western Run. The mill was downstream of Scotts (Hebron) Mill.

Following the death of Thomas H. Matthews, the mill was offered for sale at the Cocksylvie Hotel and was purchased by Oliver Matthews for \$200 cash, subject to a \$5000 mortgage. The sale ad in the *B. C. Union*, March 6, 1897, listed the mill as 38 x 50, with the most improved machinery, miller’s house, and two tenements, the

same deeded to Oliver J. Matthews by Thomas H. Matthews in 1893. The report of sale was published in the same paper, March 27, 1897.

Willow Mill Family Flour had been quoted at \$11 per barrel and Willow Mill Extra at \$10, *Md. Journal*, Towson, August 14, 1869, in an ad for Shealey Brothers Store.

A post office was established with William Hobbs as postmaster at Willow Mill under the name "Western Run," *B. C. Union*, July 3, 1886; there was apparently a "Willow Mill" post office already in existence in Calvert County according to the *B. C. Union*, May 8, 1886. William E. McKelvy took charge of the mill in July 1893, and in a letter to the *American Miller*, he stated that it was a full roller mill, capable of 300 bbl/diem, 22 (March 1, 1894): 205. In 1894, William McKelvey and John Lutz rented the mill, *American Miller*, 22 (July 1, 1894): 528. Thomas H. Matthews, age 82, was struck by a locomotive at Hollins Station and killed, *B. C. Union*, October 12, 1895.

The same year the dam was washed out but was repaired and the mill was operating in the hands of McKelvey & Lutz, *B. C. Union*, January 11, 1896.

Robert C. Proctor of Harrisonburg, Va., purchased the Willow Mill from Dr. William Sider, *Md. Journal*, August 11, 1900. The *Md. Journal* stated that it was "an excellent roller process plant," August 11, 1900.

The mill was acquired by John L. Holland and Frank O'Neal of Missouri, who advertised Maryland Queen Flour. The *Md. Journal*, August 31, 1901, reported, "*Cockeysville News* Messrs. Holland & O'Neal, with their families, of Republic, Mo., arrived at this place on Monday. The firm recently purchased the mill property of Robert C. Proctor at Western Run, 8th District. Mr. Oneal [sic] is a son-in-law of Mr. Holland. They report the corn crop in the state of Missouri as a failure"

The mill was burned out with heavy loss per *B. C. Union*, September 12, 1903; it had been built over a half-century before by Thomas H. Matthews. Ernest Ensor was the chief miller, and the quaking of ducks in the pond alerted him to the fire; Ensor was able to save the books and papers. The partners sold to Robert F. Stabler (Towson Deeds NBM 272:47). The 1918 Tax Ledger listed Robert F. Stabler with a mill 50 x 40 feet worth \$800 (folio 523). Stabler sold to James W. Davis in 1919.

Davis advertised that he had bought 25,000 bu since harvest, *Union News*, October 25, 1924. In 1935, following a lawsuit, the property of Bertha O. Davis was ordered sold and passed to Charles E. McManus, executive of the Crown Cork and Seal Company and founder of the McManus Cork Oak Project which aimed as domesticating that Iberian tree in the U. S.

Mrs. Gordon H. Cade, Jr., of Glyndon informed the author in 1975 that her father was a millwright, originally from Adamstown, Frederick County, Md., Her father,

Lawrence Roelke, worked for Charles McManus on the mill and a Mr. Tovell was the miller. Gordon H. Cade III worked along with his grandfather fitting up the mill, and the experience persuaded him to study engineering.

“An Industrial Leader Applies Scientific Methods to Poultry Farming,” *Power Pictorial*, May 1936, p. 29, described how McManus, owner of Willow Mill Farms at Butler, had just reconditioned a mill on the banks of Western Run and had powered it with an electric motor, replacing a turbine wheel.

McManus made a deed of gift of his property to the University of Maryland in 1938 (See Baltimore County Plat Books, 12:0). The Board of Regents liquidated the property, and the mill passed to Donald S. Stubbs in 1940 and to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Gardner in 1971. Extensive flooding took place on Western Run in June 1972 and the anticipated restoration of the mill was not carried out. The mill stood windowless and empty, visible from the north side of Western Run Road, just above Shawan Road. Trustee Maurice W. Baldwin, Jr., advertised the mill and 1.036 acres, giving its dimensions as 32 x 40 ft, three stories, *Jeffersonian*, May 31, 1979. Melvin F. Blanshard, a Towson lawyer, bought the property in 1979 (Towson deeds EHK JR. 6062:581). Scott Garnett and Susan Magsamen bought the place for restoration, but the mill collapsed in 1985 and they used the rubble to build a platform for a new flood-proof residence (See: “The Fall and Rise of A Mill House,” by Lynn Williams, *Sun*, August 5, 1990.)

MATTHEWS MILL (WILLIAM) (8)

A number of references appeared to a mill owned by William Matthews, which may be a forerunner of Willow Mill. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of November 1783, Chapter 11 provided for a public road leading from William Matthews Mill in Baltimore County to a main road; the act noted, “that the said mill has been erected at a great expense and completely fitted for extensive merchant county work” but without a road would “be rendered almost completely useless.” The road commissioners were Benjamin Nicholson, Robert Lemmon, Jeremiah Johnson, and Robert Caples, all names associated with Worthington Valley. William Matthews of Oliver advertised a good mill and mill seat along Western Run on the York Road on the tract Nicholsons Manor, 12 miles from Baltimore; it was within 60 perches of Robert Woodcock’s mill, *Md. Journal*, August 24, 1784. Matthews, listing his office at County Wharf, advertised for a miller for an unspecified location, *Ibid.*, April 28, 1789.

MATTHEWS MOROCCO MFY. (B)

See Matthews and Grubb.

MATTHEWS NAIL FACTORY (B)

George Matthews built a nail manufactory at Baltimore ca. 1778, Bishop, HAM,

1:587.

MATTHEWS ROAD MILL (8)

An “Old Mill” appeared in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas on Matthews Road south of Monkton. See Monkton Mill.

MATTINGLY CARPET FACTORY (B)

See Conrardt Carpet Works.

MAUGHLIN PLANING MILL (B)

A woodcut of W. W. Laughlin & Sons Steam Planing Mill on East Falls Avenue appeared in the 1868-1869 *Baltimore Directory*, p. 6.

MAY & PAYSON (B)

This firm was listed as manufacturers of cotton duck, Russian duck, flax, cotton, and New England rum in 1788, HBCC, p. 429. Possibly worked by hand weaving.

MAYS BARK MILL (7)

The 1852 Assessment Ledger for Election District 7 listed John P. Mays with the tract Hard Lot and “stock in trade manufacturing Quecitra Bark . . . \$400.00” (HR # 8256 4-40-4, MSA).

MEADOWS AND MILLS (4)

Meadows and Mills, a tract surveyed for Thomas Cockey in 1803, was 568-¼ acres, later the site of Bensons Factory (Patents Liber IC No. Q:330, MSA).

McARDLE & SCOBAY FURNACE (B)

See Union Furnace.

McCAULEY’S STEAM BARREL FACTORY (1)

This works was on the Baltimore County bank of Patapsco at Ellicott City per *Md. Journal*, Towson, December 12, 1874.

McCULLOUGH PAPER MILL (6)

The *Baltimore County Advocate* of November 18, 1854, predicted that “Mr. McCullough” intended to build a new paper mill in the 6th District. The name James McCullough was lettered on both sides of Gunpowder Falls upstream of the

present Beckleysville Road on Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map. Baltimore County Roads Records, Liber 3:382, showed a plat for laying out a road from Gunpowder Falls past "the mill house of James McCullough's." The road petition and plat filed in February 1855 stated that, "There is a New Mill House built on the Old Road." Other points cited in the plat were Peter Wilhelm's land and Falls Road.

In a few years, James McCullough was "indebted to sundry creditors" and made a deed of trust to Thomas T. Hutchins of Baltimore City on January 18, 1859 (Deeds GHC 24:283). Hutchins, as trustee, advertised a paper mill for sale in the *Sun*, June 29, 1859 (p. 3). It was [in his opinion] "near Freeland's tank, a stopping place on the Northern Central railroad" with a paper mill 55 by 35 feet. "It is known as James McCullough's Paper Mill." Hutchins sold the "McCullough's Mill" to Henry Hoffman, who turned his interest over to Joshua G. Wilhelm (Deeds GHC 31:419). That deed mentioned the Great Falls of Gunpowder and mentioned a 1796 transfer from Markey to Ezekiel Boring. (Possibly this was the site of the Boreings Saw Mill given as a landmark in establishing the numbered election districts listed in the *American*, August 23, 1800. Boreings Saw Mill had to be somewhere downstream of the earliest Hoffman Paper Mills.)

In 1862, Joshua G. Wilhelm, Henry Hoffman, and their wives united in a deed selling some adjoining property to John Kearney. Kearney acquired part of the tract "Rabbit Hollow," and the Wilhelms reserved the right "to lay pipes to carry water through said lot from the northern branch to Joshua G. Wilhelm's paper mill" (Deeds GHC 35:188). That deed to part of "Rabbit Hollow" is a valuable clue for proving that the paper mill property was not very close to Freeland; the Kearney family still had the land when Prettyboy Reservoir was developed in the 1930s.

In 1865, Joshua G. Wilhelm was sued by his mortgage-holders William Ensor and Frederick Baugher for failing to pay anything due on the purchase. Testimony in the case stated that Wilhelm "has become deranged and is now non compos mentis." Other testimony revealed that there was a paper mill, water power, and a log dwelling, stable, and new trees. William Kidd testified, "The mill isn't worth anything now, it is all torn to pieces."

The trustees appointed by the court sold on November 20, 1865, to Thomas E. Ensor and Richard N. Burns for \$2000 after advertising in the *B. C. Advocate* and *Md. Journal* (Judicial Records JHL 16:383-395). In August, 1867, Ensor and Burns sold to William Ensor (Towson deeds EHA 57:394).

The sale advertisement described "McCullough's Mill Property" as equipped with a two-story log house and a "stone paper mill containing two engines and all necessary machinery This machinery had been standing about one year and only wants repairing" (*Md. Journal*, November 4, 1865).

William Ensor advertised the McCullough Mill property with a stone paper mill and log dwelling, *Md. Journal*, June 8, 1867.

The mill was not shown in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas nor was it listed in any subsequent tax lists. It had an entirely distinct chain of ownership from the Gore-Hedrick Mill that stood on another part of the tract "Rabbit Hollow." The Franklin Gore (later Hedrick) paper mill was shown on the south bank of Grave Run in the 1877 atlas. The configuration of the old, pre-reservoir route of the Beckleysville-to-Middletown road seems to match the plat drawn for an improved segment of a road past McCullough's Paper Mill in 1855. That mill site would have been drowned in 1933, by impounding the Great Gunpowder. McCullough's site would lie about 0.65 mile upstream of the relocated Beckleysville Road bridge.

In 1928, Henrietta Kearney and other heirs of John Kearney sold to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City the parcels purchased by John Kearney in 1862; that deed mentioned that the land adjoined the property sold by Thomas T. Hutchins, Trustee, to the unfortunate Joshua G. Wilhelm in 1860 (Deeds WHM 654:446).

McCABE CARD FACTORY (B)

McCabe built a card factory at Baltimore ca. 1778, Bishop, HAM, 1:587. Cards were wire brushes for combing wool.

McCOMAS MILL (10)

The atlas showed the "old fulling mill" on J. M. McComas property on Hunters Mill Road, First Mine Branch, east of Vernon Road junction.

McCONKEY AND PARRS MILL (B)

See Franklinton.

M'CORMICK STEAM MILL (B)

James McCormick & Son advertised to sell a steam plaster mill with 12 hp Boulton and Watt engine, etc., *American*, June 1, 1819. A steam mill for grain and plaster with a 12 hp Boulton and Watt engine was advertised, *Easton Gazette*, January 10, 1820. The mill at Green and German [Redwood] Streets had 2 pair of stones, one 5 feet, the other 4.5 feet, plus iron gearing.

McCRONE IRON WORKS (1)

Same as Avalon, q. v.

McCULLOCKS MILL (B)

See Jones Falls Valley.

McDONALD MILL (7)

The McDonald Mill near Hereford was purchased by the “Cummings boys” who were rebuilding the washed-out dam; it was near York Road, *Gourmet*, March 1943, p. 15. See Harris Mill. This mill has also been erroneously listed as McDaniel’s.

McDONALDS MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills.

McFADON BLEACH YARD (B)

John McFadden “hath at his Bleach Yard at Mr. Edward Hanson’s (a mile from Town) . . . Erected a Wash and Rubbing Mill and Bleaching Engine to finish Linens,” *Md. Journal*, September 25, 1776. The works was also mentioned in *Arch. Md.*, 12:219 (1776).

McGAW MILL (10)

The McGaw Mill day books survived in the hands of Mrs. Elmore Hutchins and there were various prose entries, including. “The mill was burned on Saturday the 17 [?] 7th of January 1818, John McGaw wrote the above when the accounts occurred 25th February 1820.--R. McGaw.” Another note was, “Robt. James Commenced milling on the 14th day of July Eighteen Hundred and twenty at \$8 per month.” Richard McGaw was found in the 1823 Assessor’s Field Book of Old Election District No. 5 with parts of various Manor Lots and a grist mill worth \$500. The day books showed, e. g., that 389 bushels of toll had been taken of rye and corn between March 1 and October 1, 1825. An entry of August 28, 1828, listed 75 cents spent on repairing the cider press and trought.

John McGaw’s mill was shown on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map; McGaw was a vestryman of St. James on the Manor Church. “One man, short of money, had his contribution [to that church] paid by a neighbor and added to his account, to be settled when it could. Another, Mr. William Slade, evidently paying up overdue subscriptions, had entry made in the daybook of McGaw’s Mill, ‘To cash for 6 yrs. Church subscription \$12,00, 2 dolers pr. Yr,’ and charged to him along with the ‘Cwt. Of Chopt,’ the ‘Bus. Of Wht.,’ ‘½ Bushel Sault,’ and the barrels of ‘Flower.’”

“Wm. Jordan came to the Mill House fift-day of Nov.bre 1811. For his services, he is to have eight dollors per month three hundred wt. of pork pr. Year and thirty bushels of Rye or Carn.”

“Gerrard Tracy moved to the Mill on the 2nd Apl. 1836 and is to have for his services \$5 pr. Month, what corn meal or rye his family may use and 150 lbs. of Bacob. Pasturage for his cow and is to find his own firewood.” Quotes from McGaw’s ledgers in *St. James My Lady’s Manor 1750-1950*, by Robert N. Turner and Elmore Hutchins, Monkton, 1950.

The mill was off Hess Road at the present Hutchins Mill Road and Little Gunpowder Falls, east side of the road. The 1862 updates of Election District 10 in the 1850-1860s Transfer Book, folio 11, showed “R. McGaw Hutchins New Mills . . . \$3,500.” In the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 518, it was listed as Richard N. Hutchins Company under Taylorsville, Harford County. An advertisement to sell Atlantic Mill property appeared in *Md. Journal*, March 9, 1867. The atlas of 1877 showed it as Robert W. Caskey’s Atlanta Mills, “. . . having recently purchased the Atlanta Mills.” Caskey was from Ohio, having settled in the county, 1868.

An ad in *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 14, 1877, had described the mill, property of Richard McGaw Hutchins, as 45 x 40 feet, four stories of frame, wit 3 run of stones and 19-foot overshot wheel; the deed was recorded in Towson deeds, EHA 65:166.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed R. Hutchins with \$2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones, 1 employee, and 40 bu/diem maximum. A 22-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove two 9-inch turbines at 250 rpm to develop 12 hp. Annual output was 240 bbl flour, 1 ton meal, 1.5 ton feed, 0.6 ton hominy, and 0.7 ton buckwheat (\$3000).

“Mr. R. W. Caskey has sold his mill property, formerly belonging to Richard M. Hutchins, to Willaim Hutchins, the canning man, for \$5,500. Mr. H. has rented the property to Mr. Ness, who has had charge of Mr. Nonemaker’s mill, nearby for some time,” *B. C. Union*, February 23, 1884. Among the entries in the 1891 record books was the phonetically spelled “Jarsh Cockey.”

The 1911 Tax Ledger of District 10, folio 77, listed Mrs. Wm. Hutchins with 37 acres of the old Caskey Mill; the house, stable and mill were lumped in one line item at \$1000. Harry S. Carver, attorney of Bel Air, advertised the Hutchins Mill property for sale, *Union News*, June 22, 1912. While owned by Joseph Walters, the mill burned on October 25, 1914, after undergoing a renovation; it had suffered “a long shut-down” (*Union News*, November 7, 1914, p. 5). Bromley’s 1915 atlas went to press with the mill still shown as a “Grist Mill” downstream of Houck’s Grist Mill.

Mrs. Shirley Clemens in 1979 reported some holes in uneven ground in a briar patch; a few stones were still set in mortar; for half a mile the Hutchins Mill race ran parallel to Hutchins Mill Road, almost as far as Barbara Obre’s house and then the race struck away from the road. Mrs. Clemens went there on April 21, 1979, and found a semi-circular piece of what could have been a cog wheel.

Mr. J. Rieman McIntosh showed the author the site of Hutchins Mill on July 2, 1981. In summer it was covered with vegetation but in winter some masonry could be seen. Mr. McInosh recalled that in the 1940s or so the walls were much higher. In 1981, the mill acre could still be discerned parallel to the road until it struck off into a pasture at an angle. There was a considerable drop in elevation. The ruin was about 0.6 miles south of Houcks Mill Road junction with Hutchins Mill Road.

McGINNIS SAWMILL (7)

The 1896 Tax Ledger of District 7 charged George H. McGinnis at Shane with an engine and saw mill worth \$150.

McGINNIS TANYARD (B)

Cf. Kirwan Tanyard.

McHENRY MILL (2)

See Cornelius Howard Mill.

McKELROY COTTON FACTORY ()

The 1880 census of Old District 1 showed John McKelroy with \$1000 capital investment in a cotton factory with 8 hands, 4 looms, 2 warping machines, consumption of 4160 lb cotton yarn and output of \$3120 in cotton plaid.

McKELVY MILL (8)

See Price Woolen Factory.

McKIM MILL/COPPER MILL (B)

About 1818, Isaac McKim built a flour mill, shown as the "First Steam Mill" on Poppleton's 1823 map, at the south end of Smith's Wharf [i. e., at the foot of Gay Street or on the later Pier 3). J. W. Patterson of Baltimore wrote to William E. Williams on July 29, 1818:

McKim had had his mill underway for some days--he calculates that his consumption of fuel does not exceed 2-1/2 cents per Bushel of grain ground. He professed to be perfectly satisfied--he calculated that two Boilers would turn six pair of stones--the evening before last they turned *eight*, all the millers in town were there. He was of opinion that each pair ground at the rate of 10 Bus. P. hour--they thought not more than five--if he is correct in his calculations--steam will under work water throughout the country. The millers however are less alarmed since they witnessed the experiment. (MHS

Special Collections, Williams Papers, Vol. X, No. 1059).

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Isaac McKim's steam mill with 12 men and a 60 hp Boulton and Watt steam engine imported through Birmingham. The mill had eight pair of 5-foot, 10-inch burrs and all Oliver Evans improvements. "The wheat is emptied into a hopper from alongside the vessel lying at the wharf and is not touched by hand until made into superfine flour."

The mill had run two years, only during the plentiful season, milling 117,000 bu the previous year. McKim complained that certain individuals controlled the price of coal, and any increase in the cost of wood or coal would render the mill unprofitable.

The works was later called Vallona Copper Works and still listed at Smith's Wharf. "The power used is the stupendous steam engine in the steam mill of Isaac McKim, Esq., which before was accustomed to work 8 pair of mill stones. The copper warehouse is No. 42 Gay St.," *View of Baltimore*, p. 86 (1833).

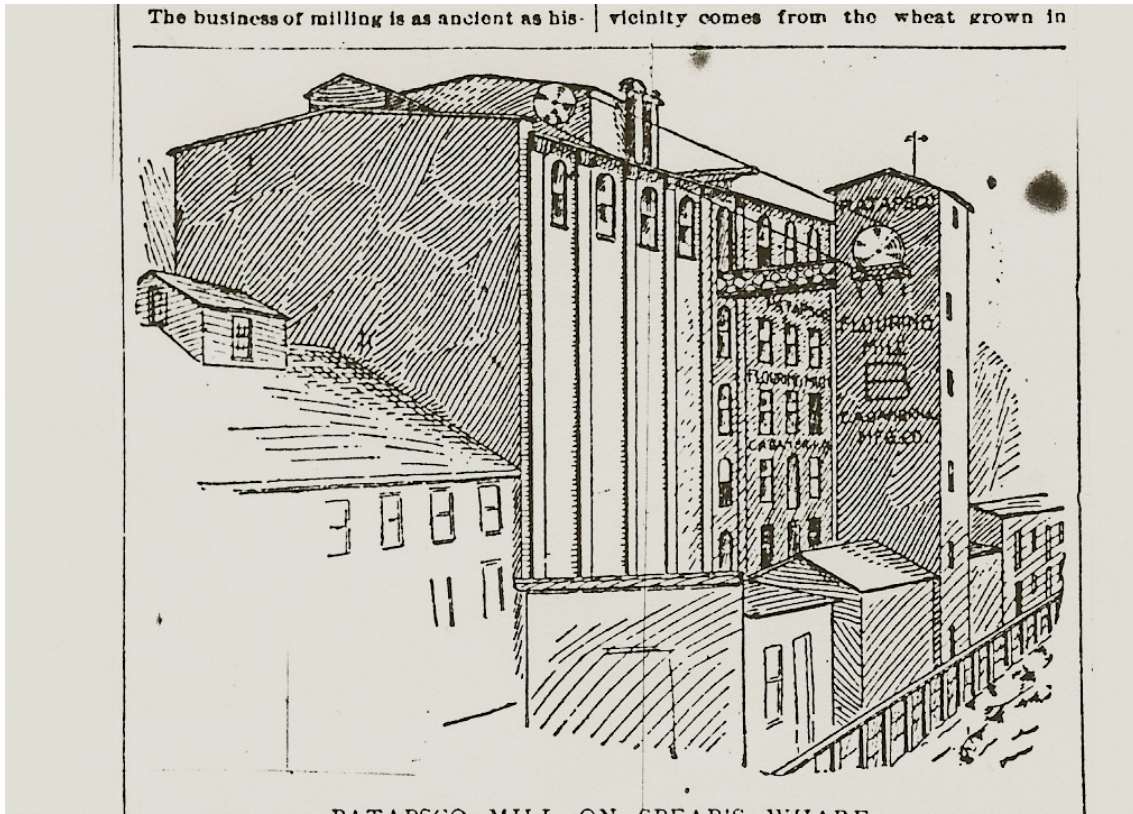
In 1839, William McKim advertised the ship *Ann McKim* built in 1833, and also the copper rolling mill on Smith's Wharf, along with furnaces and machinery. "Adjoining the copper mill . . . A Steam Flour Mill--fonting 50 feet on Smith's Wharf, four stories high, and built in the most substantial manner. It contains 8 pair of burr stones, capable of turning out 200 barrels of flour a day. The same engine that works the copper mill is also attached to this . . .," *American*, May 6, 1839. The *Ann McKim* was the first ship that brought Chilean copper to Baltimore. The *American* of September 6, 1839, reported that Vallona Copper Works of the late Isaac McKim will be carried on by Messrs. William and Haslett McKim.

The great Boulton and Watt engine of 1818 was apparently intact at age 21, but was it obsolescent and did the next owners dismantle it for high pressure machinery?

The *Republican & Argus*, July 22, 1846, reported that the Valona Copper Works machinery was being sent to Dayon, Massachusetts and the building was to be demolished and replaced with extensive warehouses.

The mill also appeared on Fielding Lucas' 1845 city map and was probably one of the structures on the end of the pier in "Baltimore from Federal Hill," a lithograph by R. Varin. A mill with a tall chimney appeared in an 1859 lithograph by E. Sachse (see Lois B. McCauley, *Md. Historical Prints*, p. 35).

Title passed in 1855 to Hugh Warden, who in 1860 acquired the adjoining plant, Maryland Steam Flour Mill (q. v.). J. and H. Warden were listed as millers at the foot of Smith's Wharf in 1866 by *Md. State Business Directory*. The Hopkins city



Patapasco Mill -B of the Gambrill Chain, Spears Wharf, American, Nov. 12, 1892. atlas of 1876 showed on plate A (p. 11), “Hugh Warden’s Phoenix Flour Mill,” adjoining and south of T. and J. M. Smith’s linseed oil manufactory.

Mr. Warden was remodeling his mill and installing a Hughes Bran Duster per *American Miller*, 6 (June 1, 1878): 130. The same issue reported that William E. Woodyear had leased the mill and was also installing two Garden City Purifiers. Warden had advertised the mill in the spring, giving dimensions as 90 ft front and 70 ft deep, four and a half stories high. There were 9 run of stones, two double engines of 75 hp each, and output of 400 bbl/diem, *American Miller*, 6 March 1, 1878): 65.

The mill was acquired by C. A. Gambrill and either replaced or remodeled into a roller mill called Mill-B of the Gambrill chain. The company ran a small, one-column advertisement almost every day in the *American*, and, starting March 28, 1882, the words “Modern Roller System“ were added for the first time. The *American Miller* of June 1, 1883 (11:271) stated that Gambrill acquired the James Warden Phoenix Mill and tore most of it and the warehouse down and put up a six-story mill of granite; it could unload 2500 to 3000 bu per hour from vessels at the pier. The final result was a building 147 by 65 feet. An advertising card of ca. 1884 stated, “This mill and warehouse adjoining were built by the company in 1881 and 1882, being the first Roller mill ever built in Maryland, it is thoroughly clothed and

equipped on the modern Roller System, and is a very handsome and imposing structure, having a front of 145 by depth of 65 feet and ample depth of water on two sides for vessels. A Corliss Engine and Poole and Hunt boilers furnish the power.” The 1882 issue of the *Monumental City* gave daily output as 500 bbl.

The mill burned with \$138,000 loss per *American*, July 16, 1887, p. 4. The fire report gave date of building as 1844. An elevator had been put up in 1882 when the mill was equipped with new machinery. Both mill and elevator had been six stories, measuring 125 x 65 ft. Some 82,000 bu of wheat store in the 20-bin elevator was lost. Output had been 600 bu/diem or 1500 bbl/week).

The works was repaired and carried on as Mill-B with its office at 214 Commerce Street. The *Sun*, November 4, 1887, reported that the Patapsco Flour Mill at Smith’s Wharf had been rebuilt; C. J. Carmach of Mechanicsburg, Md., was the millwright. A drawing of this version of the mill appeared in the *American*, November 12, 1892, in an article entitled, “Baltimore Flour Mills, They Are Modern in All Their Equipments.” The mill burned again in the Great Baltimore Fire of February 7, 1904 and was not replaced. (For McKim’s cotton works, see Crook Duck Mill on French Street.)

McLAINS MOULING MILL (B)

The *Republican*, Baltimore, September 13, 1861, contained the advertisement, “William McLains Steam Turning, Sawing and Carved Moulding Mill, No. 46 Holliday St., Baltimore, where he is prepared to execute all kind sof Turning, Sawing, and Moulding as above mentioned. Cabinet Makers, carpenters, Coach Makers, Plane Makers and others in want of work in his line will do well by giving him a call, as he is prepared to sell cheaper than can any other Mill in the State. Keeps constantly on hand, Newell posts, Bannisters, both plain and fancy, hubs and spokes of all sizes; table legs and posts, hand screws, swingle trees, tenpins and balls, brackets of all sizes, scroails [sic], hand railing for stairs; fancy and scroll sawing done with neatness and dispatch”

McMANN MILL (10)

Joseph McMann was listed as a miller at Phoenix in the 1887 State business directory.

McNULTY PAPER MILL (1)

John McNulty ran an advertisement for workers at a paper mill near Ellicott City, *Federal Gazette*, July 3, 1813. The site on the Frederick Road 9 miles from Baltimore was probably the same as Mendenhalls.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY (B)

Henry McShane came from Ireland in 1856 and started a brass foundry for plumbing fixtures. *Monumental City*, pp. 475, 778, listed the works at 147 to 161 North Street [now Guilford Avenue]. The *Sun*, December 22, 1873, reported that more than 100 persons witnessed the casting of a bell for Engine House No. 8 on Saratoga Street near Fremont. The company shipped a 2000-pound bell to the Paris Exposition, *Sun*, February 22, 1878. Work force stood at 400 and the men were working every night to meet orders, *Sun*, June 17, 1878. There was a report of strike against the company, *Sun*, June 17, 1879. The brass foundry men went on strike complaining that they needed more than \$7 per week, *Sun*, March 11, 1880.

McShane established a large plant near Clifton Park and also on in an area he called Dundalk for his birthplace. His partner, John Schmidt, was a trained bell-founder. Molds were made of New Jersey sand and dried manure to produce bells reaching 10,000 lb. "I Remember the Role a Sapling Played in Making a Fine Bell," Albert Williams, *Sun Magazine*, April 14, 1968. There was also an iron foundry, *Industries of Md.*, p. 290. The works continued at 201 East Federal Street [1976]. See Central Foundry for the furnace jacket plant at Dundalk. The *Sun* of November 16, 1942, reported that the company was to close and sell the assets.

McMULLEN NETTING WORKS (B)

John McMullen, manufacturing machinist made netting for seines, &c., &c., 71 South Street, Bowly's Wharf, Matchett's *Director*, 1853-1854, p. 208.

McTIERS AND TYSON MILL (B)

Same as Millington Mill.

MEADS MILL (7)

Same as Heathcotes Mill.

MECHANICS COTTON FACTORY (2)

See Ely Mill.

MEDCALFE DISTILLERY ()

Franklin Medcalfe appeared in the 1850 census of manufactures, second district, with \$1500 capital investment in a steam powered distillery, with 2 employees, and annual output of 7200 gallons whiskey (\$1800) and \$500 in feed annually.

MEGENHARDT MILL (B)

See Chesapeake Corn Mills.

MELCHOIRS GUN FACTORY (B)

“On Saturday last, the extensive Gun Manufactory of Mr. Melchoir, near the Belair Road, about five miles from the city was burnt, and all the stock and machinery, valued at \$15000, was destroyed. The manufactory was propelled by water and steam, and was formerly a grist mill. There was an insurance on the machinery, &c. We did not hear how the fire originated,” *B. C. Advoate*, March 6, 1858. [Possibly this was the former Gatch Mill.]

William F. Frick, attorney, advertised Melchoir’s Gun Factory in the *B. C. Advocate*, November 1, 1862, It contained 6 acres on Mosher’s Run east of Belair Road. The factory was stone, three stories high, recently built. There was machinery for making guns, rifles, and pistols.

The two-story frame building, a former gun factory, then owned by Mr. Hyser, burned with \$200 loss, *Sun*, December 9, 1863. It was on Belair Road, 5 miles from the city. In present day terms the works was at Hamilton Avenue and Moores Run.

MELVALE DISTILLERY (B)

See Woodberry: Standard Brands Vinegar Plant.

MELVALE MILL (B)

The MHS graphics collection has a photograph of a three-story mill on a dirt road at Melvale, Md., dated 1819; presumably same as Melvale Distillery.

MENDENHALL MILL (1)

Thomas Mendenhall of Philadelphia bought a site below Ellicotts Mills and built a paper mill, shown on Dennis Griffith’s 1794-1795 map, 1 mile below Ellicott City. The Methodists met here before building a local chapel. Mendenhall advertised the works in *Federal Gazette*, December 18, 1797; it was a three-story mill, 100 x 338 ft, with 3 engines, 2 vats, 6 excellent iron screws, sizing house, vat houses, and water enough for 6 engines. Joshua Ford was bound over by his father John Howard Ford as a paper maker apprentice to John Hagerty and Gilbert Middleton, May 31, 1798 (Apprenticeships, Vol. I, folio 338, MSA. Also in Wikins file, MHS Library).

John Hagartha [Hagerty] was shown on the 1798 tax list of Patapco Upper and Soldiers Delight Hundreds as owner of part of the tract Stout and a stone, 3-story paper mill house, 110 x 30 ft. Hagerty’s deed was dated 1802 (B. C. Deeds WG 71:592, MSA). Hagerty offered the mill for sale in the *Federal Gazette*, April 6, 1805. It was still his in 1807 when described as 120 x 40 ft “with four sets of hands and the most productive paper mill in the U. S.,” *Geographical Description of Md. And Del.*, p. 92. But that year, Hagerty sold to John Conrad, Philadelphia bookseller for \$20,000 (Deeds WG 95:174, MSA). [Thomas Mendenhall, cashier of

the U. S. Branch Bank in Savannah, was reported to have died, October 2, *American*, October 21, 1808.]

Laws of Md., Acts of 1809, Chapter 191 mentioned opening a road near Conrod, Lucas & Company paper mill, apparently the present River Road.

John D. Craig in "Domestic Manufactures," published in the *Agricultural Museum*, 2 (November 1811): 169, reported, "The paper mills of Conrad, Lucas, & Co. on Patapsco with forty thousand dollars capital, make twelve thousand reams per annum." Orphans Court Indentures (WB 8:47, MSA) show that Joseph Schunppflug was apprenticed to Michael Conrod & Co. as paper maker, March 18, 1811.

Following a chancery suit, the mill was advertised by Samuel Mole as the late property of John Conrad of Philadelphia, on the north side of the falls, 100 x 35 ft, with a 25-foot shed at the east end for a seizing house, plus a sawmill and six workers' houses, on the Frederick Turnpike, *American*, January 6, 1813, and *Federal Gazette*, January 30, 1813. The complainant in the suit, Edward Gray, Samuel F. Bradford, Robert Taylor, and John Inskeep, bought the mill for \$16,000 in 1813, and Edward Gary and Taylor bought out the other two (Deeds WG 121:550, 553, MSA). The mill later became Edward Gray's Cotton Factory, (q. v.), burned, and was totally rebuilt.

MENGES MILL (PA.)

Menges Mill is NE of Hanover, Pa., off highway 116 in an area once presumed to be in Baltimore County. It was once operated as Colonial Valley Museum, charging admission. It is a large stone mill in the German tradition.

MENTZEL PAPER MILL (1)

There were apparently three Mentzel Paper Mills, on both sides of the Patapsco at various times. The name was spelled with one "L" and two "L's" at various times by the newspapers. Thus, the firm operated in two counties.

The *Baltimore County Union* of March 12, 1881, reported, "A Baltimore firm has leased the old mill at Union Factory, 1st district, which has been vacant since the flood of 1868, and proposes converting it into a paper mill."

The *Baltimore County Union* of July 30, 1881, reported, "The paper mill of Henry D. Mentzell, at Union, 1st District, has been put in operation and is now running day and night." That location would have been at present Oella on the Baltimore County side of the river.

The *Catonsville Argus* of February 11, 1885, reported, "The paper mill at this place,

owned by Wm. Mentzel & Sons, has been shut down several weeks owing to the breaking down of the engine. It is learned, however, that it will start up again in the early part of next week.

The first works was mentioned again in "Notes from Union" in the *Catonsville Argus*, July 25, 1885, where it was stated, "The paper mill at this place, Mentzel & Sons, proprietors, has been shut down for the purpose of putting in new machinery of a more modern pattern, in order that the production of paper may be larger and of a higher grade."

The *Argus* of August 8, 1885, reported, "A force of men are now at work on the paper mill at this place, owned by Mentzel & Sons, arranging for putting in of new machinery. The improvements, it is learned, will be very extensive."

On October 24, 1885, the *Argus* reported, "Mr. John E. Bull, foreman in the paper mill of Mentzel & Sons, at Union, first district, was accidentally caught in the machinery of the mill while it was in motion on Monday morning last. The flesh was torn from his right arm nearly to the shoulder."

The *Argus* of January 30, 1886, reported, "The pyramid of ice which forms every winter back of the paper mill of Messrs. Wm. Mentzel & Sons, at this place, is attracting no little attention, from the fact that it has assumed larger proportions than ever before. It is about 20 feet at the base and reaches to the third story of the mill. It is caused by a flow of water from the wash room in the third story."

The *Argus* of July 3, 1886, reported, "Mentzel & Sons paper mill here is running full time, averaging about ten tons of fine manila paper per week."

The *Argus* of September 11, 1886, reported, "Mr. William Welsh, employed in Mentzel & Sons paper mill, had his hand badly lacerated Thursday night by having it caught in the belting."

The *Baltimore County Union* of September 11, 1886, reported that the H. D. Mentzell paper mill burned; it had been the former grist mill of the Union Manufacturing Company.

The *Baltimore County Democrat* of September 25, 1886, reported, "The paper mill at Union, this county, which was burned a few weeks ago, is being rebuilt. The owners expect to have it in operation in about two weeks."

The *Argus* of October 23, 1886, reported, "Mentzel & Sons paper factory at Union, first district, will resume operations in a few days, that portion of the mill which was destroyed by fire about two months ago having been rebuilt."

The *Argus* of January 26, 1889, reported, "The proposed erection of a paper mill on 'Sucker Branch' near here is again being agitated." The same paper reported on

July 27, 1889, "The paper mill of Messrs. Mentzel . . . is still shut down . . . dullness of trade." For the subsequent history of this business, see the Howard County chapter.

MERCHANTS SHOT TOWER (B)

Baltimore's second but more famous shot tower at Fayette and Front Streets was formerly called Phoenix Shot Tower. The Phoenix Shot Tower Company was chartered by *Laws of Md., Acts of 1828, Chapter 60*. The cornerstone was laid June 2, 1828 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The bricks for the structure were made at Brown and Russell Company (See *Chemical Plant Is Destroyed by Explosions, 5 Alarm Fire*," *Sunday Sun*, August 3, 1969).

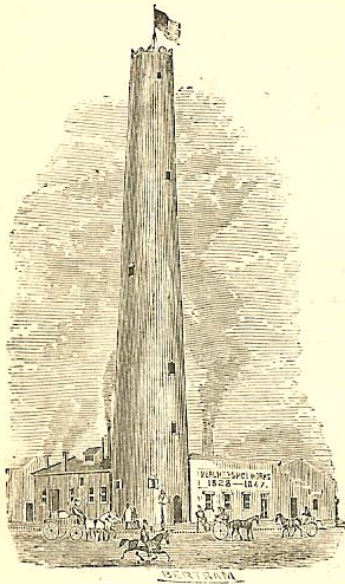
Molten lead was poured through sieves to fall down the tower into vats of water at the bottom to form round pellets. The 17-foot foundation was set on solid rock. The tower was "absolutely vibration free, except during the highest gales, when the maximum vibration at the highest floors is less than 4 inches." No outside scaffolding was used in the construction; the walls were built entirely from within. The walls are 6 feet thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. Base circumference is 129 feet. Large sized shot was dropped from the top; smaller sizes from half way up. The tower had a capacity of 100,000 bags per season; it could produce 500,000 bags per year, *Monumental City*, p. 105.

Niles Register of December 27, 1829, mentioned the new Phoenix shot tower at Front and Pitt Street, 35:282. "Now there are two towers, and a tariff protection of American-made shot has reduced the price 33 per cent." Philip Laurensen was president in 1833. In that year, James Boardman declared the tower, "the loftiest erection of the kind I had seen either in America or elsewhere, and the view from the summit is very extensive," *Baltimore As Seen By Visitors*, p. 115. Lady Emmeline Stuart Worthey in 1850 declared the tower as rising "above all the monuments that distinguish Baltimore; it is two hundred and fifty feet high [sic], and is said to be higher than any similar building in the world, exceeding by one foot that at Villach in Carinthia," *Ibid.*, p. 155.

Merchants' Shot Company

COR. FRONT AND FAYETTE STS.

Baltimore, Md



Having all new and the most approved machines for the manufacture of Drop and Mould Shot and Bar Lead, the quality of our manufactured articles in sizes, style and finish is not excelled in the world. The sizes of Shot we manufacture are

MOULD SHOT, - - No.	16	37	55	1C	AP	NP	000	00	0	1	2	3
Number to the Pound	16	37	55	212	51	85	85	111	144	170	250	300

Colt's Army. Navy. Pistol. Buck Shot.

DROP SHOT.—TTT TT T BBB BB B 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

HENRY D. HARVEY, President.

LUCIEN O'CONNOR, Secretary, *pro tem*

DIRECTORS.

HENRY D. HARVEY,

JAMES HOOPER, JR., of James Hooper & Sons,
 GEORGE N. EATON, of Eaton Bros. & Co.
 GEORGE WM. BROWN, late Mayor of Baltimore,

FRANCIS A. CROOK, Treas. Balto. Equitable Society
 WILLIAM WILSON, JR. of Wilson, Burns & Co.
 GEORGE W. CORNER, of James Corner & Sons.

Advertisement from The Monumental City, 1873.

The Phoenix Shot Tower Company's account books are in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 657. The company suspended May 27, 1846, with the notation, "These books are finally closed. The loss sustained from the beginning is \$14,665.07 exclusive of interest." The ledger showed that 409 Phoenix shares were sold to the Merchant's Shot Tower Company at \$42.50 each--\$17,385.50.

The Merchant's Shot Tower Company of Baltimore was chartered under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1844, Chapter 83, and the bankrupt Phoenix Company was purchased in 1847 by the Merchants Shot, Sheet Lead, and Lead Pipe Manufacturing Company and the entire plant was renovated and equipped with a 16 hp engine, *Sun*, September 6, 1847. This company had already been operating the Gists Shot Tower which was torn down in 1851.

The existing tower is actually 234 [sic] feet high, contains 1 million bricks, and was as claimed *the tallest structure in the United States when built*. In 1873, the company president was Henry D. Harvey; Lucien O'Connor was secretary pro tem, *Monumental City*, p. 106.

At the "southwest corner of Franklin [sic] and Front Streets, an old landmark, and the most complete piece of work of that kind in the United States was burned out

entire on Saturday night," *American*, September 21, 1878," HBCC, p. 265. The Merchant's Shot Tower Co. was still listed under shot makers in Baltimore business directories of 1885-1902 but had disappeared by the 1906-1907 issue. The company office had been at 12 N. Front Street. Baltimore City took title to the tower but did not open it to the public for decades, then closed it up again as the city declined.

See "Shot Towers" for a tabulation and map of Baltimore's other shot towers.

Baltimore's surviving shot tower may now be without rival anywhere in the world, at least among the old models. But it is only 215 feet 9 inches as measured by the WPA HABS team in the 1930s, so all the comparisons are rendered absurd. The mentions of a taller tower in Austria inspired the author to write to the mayor of Arnoldstein in the province of Kärnten ("Carthina" in Latin) near the Italian border. The Austrian shot tower was listed in *Baedeker's Austria* (1896, p. 206), as beyond Villach . . . "133 ½ m. Fürnitz, opposite Federaun, with its lofty shot-tower. --138 l/1 m. to Arnoldstein . . ." Mayor Ch. Wirtitsch replied in a letter of February 2, 1979, using data provided by Engineer Jacob Mörtl, that about 1830, Simon Wallner got the idea for a shot tower on a trip to England and built towers of wood and then stone. The tower at Federaun was essentially not a tower but was a chute built onto a cliff wall. "The Kärnten artist Ignaz Preisegger recorded it in a pencil drawing before its collapse." The works had gone out of business in 1887, replaced by a square stone tower, more like a clock tower at Gailitz, nowhere as tall as Baltimore or London's towers. Herr Wirtitsch sent the author some photos of the surviving smaller tower and a sketch of the one attached to the cliff. The classic shot tower on the south bank of the Thames near Royal Festival Hall disappeared in mid-20th century. An old shot tower in Bristol was demolished in 1968 but replaced by a new one of merely 141 ft high that hardly competes with the 19th century models (Angus Buchanan and Neil Cossons, *Industrial History in Pictures, Bristol* (Newton Abbot:1970), pp. 51, 65). The tall shot towers in New York and Philadelphia are extinct as well.

MERCHANTS SHOT TOWER COMPANY (B)

This tower, the same as Gist's Shot Tower, was Baltimore's third such works, built sometime after 1833. *View of Baltimore* listed only two shot towers in 1833 but listed William Gist as "making compressed shot at Eutaw and Conway Streets," p. 165. The tower was shown on a poster as belonging to the Merchants Shot Tower Company of Baltimore. It had been on the east side of Eutaw Street between Conway and Barre Streets and was torn down in 1851 to build Camden Station. This tower did not usually appear in panoramic views of the city. The bricks were used to build five warehouses on the south side of Baltimore Street between Eutaw and Paca Streets, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 537. Fielding Lucas' map of 1852 still showed the tower, although that was the year Camden Station was built. See also, "100 Years Ago," *Sun Magazine*, March 1, 1951. The Phoenix Shot Tower had been acquired by the Merchants Shot Tower Company in 1847 and it came to be called by the name of its new owners, *Monumental City*, p. 105f.

MEREDITH SORGHUM MILL (7)

Thomas Meredith had just set up machinery for a sorghum mill, *Md. Farmer & Mechanic*, 1 (November 1, 1864): 346. Probably near White Hall per Clarence E. Clemens.

MERRITT WINDMILL (12)

The base of a windmill survived on Sollers Point Road on the Merritt property, full of farm implements, boarded up at least 50 years as of 1972 per data from Robert Zahner of Dundalk.

MERRYDITH MILL ()

Benjamin Merrydith had a mill house 9 ft square in Mine Run Hundred and Gunpowder Upper Hundred on the 1798 tax list.

MRRYMANS MILL (8, 10) MERRYANS MILL ROAD

See Gunpowder Mills and Britains Mill.

MERRYMAN MILL (7)

The lands mortgaged by William Merryman to Thomas Harwood, parts of Low Range and Addition to Low Range, were advertised with a mill house 33 x 24 ft, first story of stone, and a sawmill, 42 x 14 ft, located 21 miles from Baltimore and 0.5 mile from York Road, *American*, November 22, 1828. The mill appeared in the 1850 map with the Rowe Powder Mill, q. v.

MERRYMAN SAWMILL (8)

Roger Merryman ran a steam grist and saw mill across from the store on Corbett Road in Corbett village, ca. 1889. The *Md. Journal*, January 26, 1889, reported, "Mr. Joseph H. Sheppard, a carpenter engaged at the sawmill of Mr. Robert G. Merryman at Corbett Station, met with a very painful accident a few days ago. He was engaged in sawing tenants for window frame sash on two small circular saws, when by some means the piece of frame he was holding flew out of his hand and his fingers came in contact with the saws. The middle finger on his left hand is nearly cut in two lengthwise and another is very severely injured. Dr. A. H. Price dressed the wounds, which were very severe." The *Md. Journal*, February 11, 1899, reported that Parkton Lumber & Mill Company, A. Alonzo Sparks, president, had leased the Merryman lumber mill at Corbett for 5 years.

MERRYMAN STILL (8/10)

The 1798 tax list of Middle River Upper Hundred showed Micajah Merryman with one stone still house on the tracts Blythenia Cambria, Cumberland, Valley of Jesophat, and Merryman's Delight. In 1818, he had two gristmills [but where?].

MEYERS TANYARD (B)

Meyers Tanyard was on Frederick Street between the two lower bridges on Jones Falls, *Md. Gazette*, April 14, 1774.

MEXICO MILL LOTT (11)

See Peru (Crooks) Mill.

MICHAEL STEAM SAWMILL (B)

William C. Michael mill was on the west side of Union Dock, Baltimore. "Steam saw mill on the premises" was depicted on an advertising blotter of ca. 1900 reproduced in *Chesapeake Bay*, p. 154.

MIDDLETON MILLS (6)

Same as Keeneys Mill.

MIDDLETOWN TANYARD (6)

See Thompson Tanyard.

MIELKE SAWMILL (6)

See Holtzner Sawmill.

MIER/MIERS TANNERY ()

Christopher Nice, 13 years old, was apprenticed to Frederick Mier, tanner and currier, August 14, 1782. Miers [sic] gave up his apprentice at age 14 and Nice went to train under John Hillen (Proceedings of Orphans Court, WB 1:73-74, MSA).

MILFORD HAVEN (B)

Milford Haven was a tract at present Bonnie View Golf Course per Mark Miller in *Mount Washington* (1981),, p. 3.

**MILFORD MILL (3)
MILFORD MILL ROAD**

Richard Gist patented 83 acres on Gwynns Falls in 1723 and called it Milford (IL No. B:41, MSA). Richard Gist's post-mortem inventory listed some items of IA interest including:

**1 pr millstones frog spindle & 7 mill picks
6 large iron scoops & 1 mill Gudgeon, 79 lb
1 parcel old iron
64 Barrels Indian Corn at 10/
1 Still, worm & tubb
8 Cyder Barrels 1 Molasses hogshead & 1 Bear Cagg
A sailing Boat with Rigging and Sails
1 old hand engine 2/ and 1 large earthen jarr 8/. (Inventories, 26:415, MSA).**

The property of Christopher Gist was advertised by William Cromwell and Tobias Stansbury in the *Maryland Gazette*, November 1, 1745:

**For good bills of exchange, the following Parcels of Land
(which were lately the Estate of Christopher Gist, of
Baltimore County; viz. One Tract of Land lying in the said
Forest, called Milford, containing eighty-three acres; whereon
Is a good Grist-Mill.**

Gists Mill was mentioned as on the Indian Roads in November Court Minutes of 1733 (f. 189) and the 1734 minutes (f. 354) placed it on that road after it crossed Scut's Level Branch (MHM 15:218f).

After Gist's death, the 83 acres passed to his son Christopher, and from him to William Cromwell of Anne Arundel County in 1745 (TB D:202). Christopher Gist then migrated to North Carolina and later became prominent in the Ohio Company, Christopher Gist of Md., p. 12. Cromwell and Tobias Stansbury advertised "one tract of land lying in said Forrest, called Milford, containing eighty-three Acres; where on is a good Grist-Mill," *Md. Gazette*, November 1, 1745. Tobias Stansbury took title in 1750, selling that same year to Thomas Bond, Planter.

The next buyer was John Kearns, cooper, in 1750. In 1751, Samuel Hocke (Hoke, or Hooke) also a cooper, bought out Thomas Bond's share, and in 1753, Kearns's share. John How and Edward How bought Milford from Samuel Hooke in 1757 (BB No. I:15). In 1768, John How, a farmer of Frederick County, sold Milford to Edward How, miller, along with "Milford Enlarged," 20 acres condemned (by Edward How) under a writ of *ad quod damnum* and "all Buildings, Mills and Improvements" (AL No. A:1).

Matthew Ridley advertised a plantation 9 miles from Baltimore "near Cairne's, late Haw's Mill" with a new log dwelling 20 x 16, *Maryland Journal & Baltimore*

Advertiser, March 27, 1781.

Howe's Mills were offered for sale under deed of trust from Jacob Karn in *Md. Journal*, April 9, 1782, described as 9 miles from Baltimore on what was then the road to Frederick. On Edward How's death, his sons John and Samuel sold the 83 acres of Milford on the west side of Gwynns Falls to George Swingle, 1784 (WG No. V:338).

George Swingle advertised a mill and 115 acres on Gwynns Falls, also described as 9 miles from Baltimore on the road to Frederick, *Md. Journal*, January 21, 1785. Swingle sold Milford to Adam Valck in April 1789 (WG CC:663). Valck's warehouse was at the head of the Basin in Baltimore per an advertisement to sell some other merchant's warehouse advertised in the *Md. Journal*, January 31, 1792, p. 3. The survey book in the Cornelius Howard papers showed that the Valck Warehouse was 115 feet long by 60-1/2 feet wide and was 49-1/2 feet from the water (MHS MS. 469.5). Valck advertised a grist and saw mill in *Md. Journal*, June 2, 1789, and sold the 83 acres and the mill to William Cooper the next February. Coopers Mill appeared on the 1795 Griffith map, west bank of Gwynns Falls above present Liberty Road. Cooper sold Milford, Bonds Garrison, and the gristmill to Anthony Kimmell in 1796 (WG YY:293). That December, Kimmell deeded to Albert Seekamp (WG 52:617).

The 1798 tax list showed an old, two-story mill house, 34 x 24, with hip roof and one old one-story sawmill, 50 x 12, owned by Thomas Donley and Seekamp Company, part of Milford. The 1804 Assessment of Middlesex Hundred showed Albert Seekamp with part of Milford Haven, 100 acres, and a Mill and Improvements worth 500 pounds sterling. In 1806, there was a plat drawn for a road "from George Beame's house to Albert LeCompte's Mill to Liberty Road," but "Le Compte" was a clerical error for Seekamp (Baltimore County Plat No. 19,957-181-5-16-0, MSA).

Varlé in 1833 described it as Albert Seekamp's Flour Mill, doing country work only, located between Jamieson Powder Mill and Colonel Howard's Grist Mill on Gwynns Falls, *View of Baltimore*, p. 99. Albert Seekamp died in 1840, and his widow Ann T. Seekamp advertised both the former Fite Mill and the Milford Mill in the *American* of September 29, 1841:

Also, the farm called the Upper Place, being part of Milford Enlarged, containing about 180 acres of land. This place adjoins "Milford," lies on the same stream, is divided into large fields, and from its location is capable of making several handsome farms . . . divided by a public road . . . Valuable mill seat at Western extremity with a grist and Saw Mill will also be sold . . . The fall of water is good and the Mills might be made very productive by proper management."

The 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne showed Jacob Beam and the 1850 census of manufactures listed him with \$7000 invested in a water mill, 1 employee, and output of \$16,500 in flour. Beam had acquired the property from George W. Uhler in 1847 (AWB 387:104). In 1851, Beam conveyed to Augustus Wegner.

S. H. Gover, auctioneer, advertised the place in the *Sun*, June 15, 1856:

MILFORD . . . 102 acres . . . frame Dwelling . . . The
grist mill runs three pair of burrs and is capable of doing
a Large merchant business and is now rented for \$300 per
annum, full free of all repairs . . . Saw Mill .. .

Augustus Wegner in 1857 conveyed to James Howard McHenry, who held the “Gristmill lately known as Beams” until 1867 when he sold to Charles M. Shipley (JHL 56:419). Shipley sold out in 1872 to William Wilkinson, and in 1883, J. Marion Wilkinson sold to William F. and Rebecca F. Cox. Cox had previously leased the Mantua Mill.

In the early 1880s, Cox began to install modern machinery. The *Maryland Journal* of May 31, 1884, reported that A. [Abraham] Lohr, a millwright from Beckleysville, was putting in two of Smith’s Improved Patent Turbine Wheels for William T. Cox near Howardsville. The *American Miller* of July 1, 1884 (12:373) reported that Cox had ordered from S. Morgan Smith of York, Pa., all the machinery of a first-class sawmill, including a 27-inch, No. 2 Success Water Wheel, also a 36-inch No. 1 Success Water Wheel and some gearing for his gristmill.

Cox also appeared in the 1887 State business directory with an address at Howardsville; the 1898 G. W. Bromley atlas showed W. T. Cox as miller. Old residents remembered the mill as four stories, ground floor of stone, the upper stories of frame. The mill was equipped with wooden gearing. At the peak of the busy season, it burned on October 8, 1888, but Cox and his four sons built a larger roller mill on the same site and were in production by the summer of 1889. The trade journal reported, “W. T. Cox, Howardville, Md., whose mill burned last October, will rebuild using the roller short system,” *American Miller*, 17 (March 1889): 202.

Abraham Lohr wrote to the trade journal, “The millwright business is very good. Mills are burning down faster than I can put them up. I put up a mill for W. T. Cox at Howardville, that burned,” *American Miller*, 17 (October 1889): 701.

Mrs. T. Newell Cox recorded that the new water wheel, a Leffel (made by Poole and Hunt) proved to be inadequate. About this time, a salesman named Smith appeared, carrying a sample case in which he had a model of a new type of wheel of his own invention. “His enthusiastic demonstration, together with his long flowing beard, high collar, and frock coat, so completely awed the miller and his four sons

that a sale was made then and there.” This memory shows how Milford Mill came to use the S. Morgan Smith water wheel, but it could easily relate to the family’s purchases of 1884, before the fire.

Mrs. Cox noted that the Cox sons would bring grain out from vessels at Spear’s Wharf or Light Street Wharf or from the Mount Clare or Monument Street grain elevators, grind it at Milford, and haul the product back to the city. The mill ground 25 barrels of flour over 24 hours and only closed for Christmas and July 4th. Farmers from Liberty Road had to open and close each of five pasture gates to traverse the John George estate before reaching the mill. (*The Story of Pikesville*, Mrs. T. Newell Cox, 1957).

F. M. Ruppert of Cumberland published his memories in the *Sun Magazine* of September 1, 1957:

I knew the Gumps, Drees, Barnetts and the Cox family that Operated the old mill at Gwynns Falls. We used to take five Bushels of wheat and have it ground into flour. We got one Barrel of flour, 196 pounds, and 30 or 40 pounds of bran, and About 10 pounds of middlings and second flour. For this We paid either 50 cents or half a bushel of wheat, called toll.

In 1890, the Minutes of Proceedings of the County Commissioners showed a payment to John Feller for \$23.88 for making a road and a fording through the falls at Milford Mill bridge, (Liber 8:165). The Second District Roads Book contained a petition from 1892 for Milford Mill Road to be covered, i. e, improved; it was at that time “an old stone road bed , formerly a mill road” (folio 11). Objections to the road were reported in the *Baltimore County Union* of June 3, 1893. Mr. Cox favored the opening of the road but apparently met opposition from nearby land owners, including J. S. George.

The 1896 tax ledger of District 3 called the road merely “Milford Road near Cox’s Mill.” The flour and grist mill was assessed at \$1200 and the residence at \$800. The machinery in the mill was worth \$2000, stock in trade \$100; there were 5 horses, one cow, and one wagon.

William E. Burnham, also a dealer in ice, acquired the mill in 1902, selling in 1917 to John W. and Joseph R. Edmondson. The brothers were listed as owners of the “old ‘Cox Mill’” in the 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District No. 3. The mill then measured 30 x 49 feet and was assessed at \$2058. The mill dwelling was only 19 x 30 feet and assessed at a mere \$856 (folio 333). The land was 10 acres and 26 square perches, mostly standing pasture.

The Edmondson brothers sold to Anna B. Slicer in 1922. The BG&E magazine *Power Pictorial* presented a photo of the mill in its issue of December 1925, p. 16, and reported:

A contract recently made with the Milford Milling Company for 15 h. p. motor service represents another case where it has proven to our customer's advantage to purchase Central Station Service even though they had no fuel costs with the old system. This customer is located on the Milford Mill Road and Gwynn's Falls, where they formerly used water power for grinding feeds and making cider. Along with their change in the source of power, they have installed new equipment for cider making.

Mrs. Slicer detached the mill from the rest of the property and sold it to William Levinsohn in 1928 (*Sun*, March 18, 1928). The 1928-1940 Tax Ledger of Election District 3 showed that Levinsohn only had 1.25 acres (folio 374). The last several operators of the mill did little business and in the 1930s the only services was cider making. Later the Cox barn was used as a cider mill and bag factory and eventually vanished. The mill building decayed and was taken down piece by piece. In 1936, the county took possession for Levinsohn's unpaid taxes (also reflected in 1928-1940 tax ledger and Judicial Records CWB JR. 464:358).

The Sheriff advertised the place for auction and noted that it was "improved by a mill," *Jeffersonian*, September 3, 1939. A buyer was finally found in 1946 when it was sold at auction to Monterey F. W. Widermeyer.

There are only two known photographs of the mill, the first in *Power Pictorial* in 1925 and a second one dating from November 7, 1903, published in the *Sun Magazine*, May 5, 1957 under the title "Gwynns Falls at Cox's Mill"

When only a foundation remained, Thornton Newell Cox showed the students of nearby Milford Mill High School where to dig, and they unearthed an iron turbine spinner which is now displayed at the school entrance. See Jim Wohlmutter, "Milford Mill Students Really Dig for History," *News-Post*, December 6, 1959. Journalist Andrew Reiner reported to the County Historian in 1987 that he had worked on the archaeology project.

A low dam and traces of a race could be detected in 1974. The mill was on the east bank of Gwynns Falls, just south of Milford Mill Road as it was located in 1974 (during research for the Northwest Expressway environmental study). The mill site is now part of a county-owned stream valley park, Villa Nova Park, purchased with open space funds, the second time the Milford Mill site has belonged to the county (See deeds EHA JR. 5821:768, recorded 1977).

MILL BLOCK (B)

The mill block, a group of warehouses at 463-473 West Pratt Street, burned

November 17, 1885, *Unheralded Heroes*, p. 19. Also reported in J. Albert Cassedy, *The Firemen's Record*, 1891, 157, which placed the block near Fremont Avenue.

MILL BOTTOM (10)

In 1800, John Naylor, Jr., patented 24.5 acres called Mill Bottom (Liber IC No. N:380, MSA). Later the Ashland Iron Works was built here.

MILL DAM (2)

The colonial survey called "Mill Dam" was the site of Allen's or North Branch Mill, mentioned in Henrietta Randall's Inventory, Liber 7:586 (1866).

MILL FARM (9)

One of the fragments of the Ridgely estate was referred to as "Mill Farm," Union News, June 6, 1914, p. 5.

MILL FROG ()

The 1798 tax list of Delaware Lower Hundred charged the tract Mill Frog to David Evans. The 1818 list of Old District 6 showed it in possession of John Evans of John (15 acres), David Evans (110 acres), and Henry Cover (75 acres). Other records speak of Dorseys Mill Frog.

MILL HADCHAD ()

John Epaw patented 11 acres called Mill Hadchad in 1799 (Liber IC No. D:64, MSA). Possibly included in Carroll County after its 1837 creation.

MILL HAVEN (B)

In 1695, 100 acres called Mill Haven were surveyed for John C. Mercer on the north side of Patapsco River (Liber BB 3:487, MSA). According to Rent Roll 2:343, it was resurveyed into Georgia. Mill Haven was one of the tracts that Dr. Charles Carroll enumerated within his tract of Georgia on the west bank of "Owins" Falls. Georgia contained 1568 acres of the total Carroll holdings of 3018 acres, "Memorandum of Lands about the Furnace," ca. 1745, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 219.

MILL HAVEN (B)

In 1672, Charles Gorsuch patented 50 acres called Mill Haven (Liber 17:281, MSA); it was on the north side of Patapsco River on the Middle Branch of said River, and passed to Thomas Lightfoot and was resurveyed into Brunswick (Rent Roll 2:387, MSA).

MILL HILL (1)

The Catonsville *paper* reported a cock fight at Catonsville Hotel between the Mill Hill bird breeders and the Catonsville enthusiasts, *Argus*, January 26, 1889.

MILL HOLLOW ()

Mill Hollow was mentioned as the 1874 meeting place of Hunt's Church congregation while a new church was being constructed, *Green Spring Valley*, p. 172. [Possibly near Rider's Mill.]

MILL HOVER ()

Mill Hover was patented in 1756 by Christopher Kitshear, 190 acres (Liber BC & GS 5:190, MSA). The patent described Kitshear: "being a German Protestant and married man." The tract began "by the Wagon Road on the west side of a Branch descending into Gunpowder falls."

In 1810, following a suit against the estate, David Dennis was appointed trustee to sell Mill Hover, Foremans Run, and Georges Right, the estate of Henry Gettier (or Kittier), and after advertising in the *Baltimore Evening Post*, sold the tracts on March 15, 1811 to Peter and Jacob Kittier (Chancery Papers No. 2138; Chancery Records 78:194, MSA).

MILL LOT (11)

A parcel conveyed from John W. Porter to Benjamin Baldwin on June 17, 1851, mentioned a "mill lot" somewhere near Sweat House Branch and Clayton Branch north of Great Gunpowder Falls, south of Mt. Vista Road (Towson deeds HMF 1:19). The tract Thompson's Choice was also mentioned.

MILL LOTT (5)

Martin Winter patented 21 acres, Mill Lott, in 1757 (Liber BC & GS 9:104, MSA). See Cockey's Mill.

MILL ROAD (B)

Mill Road is a present-day street name in Woodberry near Mt. Vernon Mills.

MILL ROAD ()

In 1803, William Heesey patented 34-1/16 acres called Mill Road (Liber IC No. Q:335, MSA).

MILL ROAD (4)

This “Mill Road” was reserved through the Baer [Barr?] property in Towson deeds GHL 34:163. It ran west of Longnecker Road, the first road south of “the Fork Road.”

MILL RUN (B)

In 1704, the survey of mount Pleasant mentioned “The Mill Run,” a stream now called Stony Run, suggesting the existence of an early mill (Patents DD 5:201, MSA; also MHM, 58:231).

MILL RUN, THE (B)

One of two streams that cut through Robert Oliver’s estate before it was developed into Green Mount Cemetery, mentioned in the centennial history of the cemetery. The Warner and Hanna map of 1801 called it Mile Run and showed it reaching the east side of Jones Falls just above what was called Keller’s Mill Dam. No certain connection with mills.

MILL SEAT, THE ()

In 1793, John, Thomas, Lewis, and Andrew Pierce patented a tract of 27-³/₄ acres called The Mill Seat (Liber IC No. 422).

MILL SEAT (2)

Benjamin Horowitz, attorney, advertised a mill seat under a mortgage from John C. Blackburn to Elias Livezy in 1876 (Towson Mortgages JB 68:582). The land was 1 mile from Elysville on the B. & O., 40 acres bounding on a public road to the city; 33 -foot fall; sufficient power to turn a gristmill; adjoining Alberton and the lands of Hartley and Upton, *Md. Journal*, February 15, 1879. Tract names were Food Plenty, Addition to Golden Forest, Avoy's Desire Resurveyed, Wells Manor. There was also a reference to Ben’s Run. The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed Blackburn’s land in the angle between Alberton and Dogwood Roads, in the modern ADC street atlas it was at grid 32-E-8. The road to the city was probably Johnnycake Road.

MILL SEAT (9)

N. R. Moore advertised a mill seat on Jones Falls on the Turnpike Road at the 7 Mile Stone; fall of 10 feet, *American*, July 14, 1815. This site would be just north of Pimlico Road on present Falls Road.

MILL SEAT (11)

There was a reference to the tract “Mill Seat” in 1856 in a deed from George H. Williams to May Rumsey; located on Little Gunpowder Falls (Towson deeds HMF

15:429).

MILL SEAT (THE) ()

In 1771, John Littleton patented The Mill Seat, 10.5 acres, Certificate 1028, MSA.

MILL SEAT FARM ()

A 130-acre tract called Mill Seat Farm was mentioned in Chancery Records of 1847 (Liber B171:426, MSA).

MILL STREET (B)

The new jail was on Mill Street about 1806 per *Memoirs of Col. Elijah Stansbury*, p. 259. A real estate advertisement offered a lot on the “east side of Mill (now Buren) street,” *American*, March 18, 1845. Even earlier, there was mention of “Buren Street (late Mill),” *American*, February 11, 1831.

MILL STREET (B)

Mill Street ran south from Pratt Street and parallel to Long Dock prior to the Baltimore Fire of 1904.

MILL STREET, TOWSON (9)

Mill Street was shown between East Joppa Road and Dulaney Valley Road, in the rear of Bosley’s Hotel, Sanborn Atlas, 1910, Sheet 4. In 1922, the same route was marked “McCurdy Avenue (Mill Street),” the second dog-leg of McCurdy Avenue.

MILL TRACT (11)

Benjamin Amos owned “Hills Camp” and “Mill Tract” but no mill in the 1798 Tax List of Gunpowder Upper and Mine Run Rundred, entry #1638. Possibly near Glen Arm Road and Williams Road.

MILLENDERS MILL (5)

MILLENDERS MILL ROAD

Melher [sic] Fouble had a 2-story mill house, one story of stone, the other of log, 24 x 24 ft, and occupied by Thomas Almick, on the tract Stoddard’s Delight, 1798 tax list. The boundaries of Old District 7 followed “the road to Captain Fouble’s Mill” from the Blue Ball Tavern, *American*, August 23, 1800.

On July 8, 1830, Melchor Fowble sold to Jacob Fowble parts of Sportsmans Hall and Stoddard’s Delight in a deed that mentioned “a mill race which the said Jacob Fowble have in contemplation to make,” (Deeds WG 208:181, MSA). Peter Fowble

sold to Henry C. Zouck in 1848 (Deeds AWB 401:55), and Zouck appeared on Sidney's 1850 map. John H. Millendore [sic] bought the works in 1865 in a deed that mentioned both old mill and new mill roads (Towson deeds JHL 44:330).

The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed Millenders Mill on Piney Run at Mount Zion Road downstream of Trenton Mill, the saw and chopping mill of J. R. Millender. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John H. Millender with \$1800 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees, 2 circular and 1 Muley saws. A 14-foot fall on Piney Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 110,000 ft lumber, 10,000 laths (\$1980). Also known as Zoucks Mill, it is now extinct. Millenders Road leads north from Dover Road and ends in private property. No mill was to be seen in the mid-1960s.

MILLERS BARK MILL (10)

John Miller purchased from William Vance the right to cut a ditch and back up water for a bark mill in March 1842 (Deeds, TK 318:55, MSA). Vance owned the former Givens Mill, q. v., on Little Gunpowder Falls in the Manor area.

MILLERS CHOICE (9)

Millers Choice was surveyed for John Gardner, October 20, 1722, beginning at two bounded white oaks standing in a glade on the east side of Jones Falls, Rent Roll 2:542, MSA. Cf., Monks Mill.

MILLERS DELIGHT (5)

See Johns Mills.

MILLERS FLOUR MILL (11)

See Gittings Mill on Long Green Run.

MILLERS GIFT ()

The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old Election District 5 listed Miller's Gift as a tract in possession of Robert Pocock, who had no mill. This was probably in the Manor area near McGaw Mill (HR # 8241 4-40-4, MSA).

MILLER IMPLEMENT WORKS (10)

The *Md. Journal*, September 7, 1878, reported that Uriah G. Miler exhibited machinery and implements at the Grange Fair in Ridgely's Woods, Lutherville. The following week, the paper of the 14th reported on Miller's fancy plow made at Ashland Iron Works, "It was a beautiful piece of work of the kind and reflected credit on that enterprising firm." Miller was a native of Pennsylvania and had lived

in the county since 1851 per the Hopkins atlas patron list. U. G. Miller's agricultural implement works advertised plows, harrows, drags, cultivators, shovel plows, at Ashland Post Office, *Md. Journal*, February 1, 1879.

MILLERS MEADOWS ()

Millers Meadows was a 38-acre tract surveyed for John Parrish in 1746, Unpatented Certificate, No. 1027, MSA.

MILLERS MILL ()

The 1850 census (west side of the county) showed Tobias G. Miller with \$43,000 capital investment in a merchant mill with 4 employees, water power, and annual output of \$18,000 in flour (possibly at Calverton).

MILLER MILL ()

Jacob P. Miller was in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$30,000 capital investment in a merchant mill on the west side of the county, with 3 employees and water powered annual output of \$60,000 in flour.

MILLERS MILL (1)

A B. & O. Railroad map of ca. 1835 (on file at Baltimore City archives) showed "Millers Cotton Factory" east of Oella's Union Dam. The 1842 updates in the Transfer Book for 1842 to 1840 listed Mrs. Mary J. Miller (folio 1) with "Cotton Factory, not in use--Value Released \$1000." (HR #8359 4-40-4, MSA).

Trustees George Baker and John S. McCulloh advertised the farm and mill of the late Christopher Miller with a stone dwelling and a 2-1/2-story stone mill, 40 ft front by 22 ft deep, with a new pair of French burrs and gearing suitable for a gristmill; it had also been used as a cotton cord manufactory, *Sun*, June 11, 1847.

A Sheriff's sale offered "Stella Enlarged," 137 acres and a stone mill house adjoining the land of the Union Manufacturing Company, the farm of Frederick Miller, *American*, December 1, 1847. The 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne showed Mrs. Miller's estate NE of Oella, while the 1863 military map showed J. H. Miller.

In the case of William Barkerville -vs.- George A. O'Donnell, a mill and two dams on the tract "Frederickstadt Enlarged" were advertised by D. C. H. Emory, Trustee, *Md. Journal*, Towson, June 12, 1875, p. 3. The mill was near the Old Frederick Road and Bentzingers Lane, 0.25 mile from the terminus of the Catonsville Railroad; it adjoined the land of Pape, Appold, Herd, Kimble, and Brademyer.

This is the same property involved in the case of John R. Kenly -vs.- Justina Miller,

George Miller, and John H. Miller in 1847 (Chancery Records, B171:130, MSA).

John H. Miller, heir of the late Christopher Miller, had petitioned for relief as an insolvent in 1843; his father had left him 137 acres of Frederickstadt Enlarged or Lot 99 of the Baltimore County Lands, acquired in 1820 from George Fringer and John Lester (Deeds WG 134:385, MSA). The trustees appointed to sell the land conveyed to Justina Miller, John W. Miller, and John B. O'Donnell. In 1867, the property passed from John S. McCullough, Trustee, to William C. Miller and John B. O'Donnell (Towson deeds EHA 60:460). None of these deeds refer to the mill. The 1875 sale advertisement mentioned deposits of ore and asbestos.

An "Old Mill" was shown on the "Miller Heirs Farm" on the north bank of the nameless stream upstream of Union Dam in the Volume II of the G. M. Hookins 1877 atlas, p. 27.

Mrs. Ida M. Gambrill in "Our Readers Write. Elk Ridge Lore," *Sun Magazine*, July 8, 1956, mentioned her family's property "Rockwell" near Union Dam. As a child, she visited the "ruined silk mill on the Millers' Branch." The Miller property adjoined Rockwell on the north in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. (Location was ADC Street atlas, 40-H-1.)

MILLERS MILL (6) MILERS MILL ROAD

This mill, now vanished, was shown in the Hopkins atlas as a gristmill on Little Falls, downstream of Keeney Mill. The 1880 census of manufactures showed John Miller with \$2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 17-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove an 8 hp, 15-inch turbine at 300 rpm. Output was 400 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 105.5 tons meal, and 18 tons feed (\$4900). Miller was also listed in the 1887 State business directory. Dimensions of the mill were 52 x 36 on the 1918 Tax Ledger when owned by Stephen B. Miller.

The foundation was shown on a plat of John D. Neal and wife's property made in 1933 (Towson Plats LMCLM 10:92). This map showed that the mill touched Freeland Road at its SE corner just west or SW of Little Falls. Paul (Butch) Miller, owner of the former Miller farm, told John McGrain on March 6, 1990, that his father acquired the mill in 1919. The family tore it down ca. 1937-1938. The present road, which skirted the wall of the mill was relocated to pass right over the site. Mr. Neal said it was larger than the Keeney Mill, which they called Shelley's Mill. The water power began to grow feeble and they could only run when Shelly's was running and releasing used water. The mill ran on turbines and Mr. Neal's father had to go down into the pit with a lantern and knife to cut out eels and catfish trapped in the turbine fins.

In 2002, Butch Neal on Freeland Road had a millstone from Millers Mill.

MILLERS MILL (7)

See Harris Mill.

MILLERS MILL (11)

Historian Elmer R. Haile, Jr., mentioned that Millers Mill north of Sweet Air was damaged in a flood, lecture at Pierces Plantation, February 1975. The *B. C. Advocate* mentioned a place as “between Sweet Air and Miller’s Mill,” October 3, 1857. There was also a reference to Hertzler’s brick yard. Location unknown.

MILLERS TANNERY ()

The 1850 census of manufactures (east half of the county) listed John Miller, tanner, with \$2500 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery of 30 vats, with 4 employees, and annual output of 1000 sides leather (\$2800).

MILLER TANNERY (B)

John Hobbs was apprenticed as a tanner to Jacob Miller of Baltimore Town, May 30, 1794.

MILLERS TANYARD (B)

“In the vicinity of Gay Street Bridge, the tannery of Wm. Miller was swept clean” by the Jones Falls flood of May 12, 1837, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 491.

MILLINGTON MILL (B)

The fall of water at Millington Mill was 7 ft 1 inch according to the 1799 calculation of Basil Lewis, quoted by James Carroll, January 30, 1827, MHS Special Collections, Carroll-McCubbin Papers, Ms. 311. The 1820 census of manufactures listed James Carroll’s Mill occupied by Henry Brice, “a short distance beyond the limit of the city.” There were 4 men, \$15,000 capital investment, 3 pair of 6-foot burrs, and annual consumption of 50,000 bu wheat costing about \$40,000.

The account books covering the period of Charles Ridgely Carroll of Clarewood, 1821-1863, are preserved in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 21. It was listed as Charles R. Carroll’s Mill on Gwynns Falls near Carrollton in Charles Varlé’s 1833 *View of Baltimore*, p. 96. Carroll advertised the works in a clipping of ca. 1847 found in the Partridge Scrapbook, MHS Special Collections, MS. 642:

The subscriber Offers for Sale, this Mill, situated on Gwynn’s Falls, two miles from the city and within two hundred yards of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it

has a fall of 17- $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, three pair of 6 feet burrs, and all the machinery for manufacturing Flour, and can make 90 barrels in twenty four hours. On the premises are a Millers House, Ice House, Dairy and Smoke House, and a never failing Spring in front of the Mill door. Its proximity to the city and having the exclusive water right, renders it a desirable location for a factory. -- C. R. Carroll/ 66 n. Charles Street.

A similar advertisement was found in the *Sun*, March 21, 1845.

Poppleton's 1851 city map showed "Mill" while the 1853 Isaac Simmons map was the last to show Carroll's Mill; Taylor's 1857 map showed Millington as a 6-story stone mill, owned or operated by N. A. Gassaway. It was listed on Wilkens Avenue in *Monumental City*, p. 459.

Gassaway offered Millington Mill in the *Sun*, May 26, 1871, calling it a stone and brick flour mill with 11.5 acres, 100 ft from the city limits, "so near Wilkens Avenue . . . in excellent order . . . with the Double Mill which enables it to grind two grades of flour at the same time." Capacity was 150 bbl/diem; gearing all of iron; it was then rented for \$3500/annum. Terms, \$10,000.

In 1871, Charles A. Carroll leased the plant to George F. Webb who appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. Following the case of William Haeffer -vs.- Webb, the works was advertised with a 40-foot fall, nearly a mile of water rights, ice privileges, and output of 170 bbl/diem. William Haeffer of Adams County, Pa., acquired the mill from the trustee's sale held on August 8, 1881 (Towson deeds WMI 124:271) and deeded it to Warren W. Hafer [sic] the same year.

The Catonsville *Argus* of May 2, 1885, reported that the mill at the end of Millington Lane, a three story structure, 23 x 30 ft, had burned; it was a favorite resort of tramps, and had been idle lately but was scheduled to house a fertilized company starting May 1. The fire took place April 29. The *Sun* also blamed the camp fire of some tramps, April 30, 1885

The 1894-1896 city topographical map showed "Old Mill" surrounded by Union Stockyards, the opposite bank owned by William E. Woodyear's estate. It was also marked "Old Mill" in the 1906 Bromley atlas but was missing from the 1914 city topographic atlas. W. B. Marye wrote in September 1921 that the site of Mullington [sic] Mill had been occupied by one of Dr. Carroll's 18th century mills, MHM, 16:224f. Millington Lane now dead-ends south of Wilkens Avenue in a scrap metal works [1973].

The mill was visible in "East View of Baltimore Maryland" drawn by George Beck and engraved in 1802 by T. Cartwright. See Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints, 1752-1889* (MHS, 1979), p. 4.

Emily Emerson Lantz in the *Sunday Sun* wrote an article entitled “Wilkins Avenue” and noted that Millington Lane lead to a mill of that name, “the old stone abutments which support the dam for Millington Mill race can be seen just below the bridge” and also said, “The Merchant Mill of Charles R. Carroll was near the Carrollton viaduct and two and a half miles from the Baltimore Courthouse,” May 25, 1924.

On May 3, 1975, the author went down to Carrollton Viaduct and upstream of it on the opposite bank from the Millington Mill but could not spot any remains. There was once a bridge at Brunswick Street, and its piers remained. There seemed to be a curved dam upstream of Brunswick Street, but might have been part of a meat packing plant.

MILLS & COMPANY MILL ()

John Wroe, age 12, was apprenticed to William Mills & Co. and partner William Hartstone, merchant millers, by parents John and Mary Wroe, April 19, 1810, Baltimore County Orphans Court Indentures, 7:407 (HR #12,026, MSA).

MILLSTONE (9)

A large, one-piece millstone stands at the driveway of 1202 Malvern Avenue, Ruxton, in February 2002, and was there long before that. The nearest mill was Bowens on Towson Run.

MILLSTONE FARM ()

An estate name mentioned in the MHT nomination form of Worthington Valley (1976), p. 5.

MILLSTONES (B)

“Millstones” was the name of a tract on Guins [sic] Falls left by Stephen Gill, Jr., planter, of Baltimore County, to his uncle, Peter Bond, in 1717, MCW, 4:121.

MILNOR, COCHRAN & COMPANY (B)

“Milnor, Cochran & Co., Baltimore . . . ordered . . . 24-inch . . . mill from Munson Brothers, Utica, N. Y.,” *American Miller*, 8 (November 1, 1880): 426.

MINE RUN MILLS (100)

Same as Hunter Mill.

MITCHELLS MILL (6)

See Hoffackers Mill.

MITCHELL MILL (9)

Carrolls Woolen Mill (q. v.) shown on the 1857 Robert Taylor map was apparently the same structure used as a gristmill on the west side of Cub Hill Road. James Carroll et al., sold the property to William Young in 1867, and Young sold to William Gilmor, Jr., in 1869; the atlas of 1877 seemed to show the mill as part of the Gilmor family's Summerfield Farm, but it had passed in 1869 to George T. McGill, in 1870 to Leonard Lang, and in 1874 to Henrietta M. Oals (Towson deeds JB 88:465).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William Oales as miller at Cub Hill; that same year, Henrietta and August Oals sold the mill to John H. and Stephen D. Mitchell (Deeds WMI 118:453). The 1887 State business directory showed J. Mitchell as miller here.



Mitchell Mill before 1903, photo courtesy of F. Brennan Harrington.

The shaft of the Mitchell mill broke, and the owner was proposing to do away with the overshot wheel and get turbines, *B. C. Union*, February 18, 1893. However, Mitchell got a new overshot wheel, *B. C. Union*, June 10, 1893; the paper added, "It is a old and picturesque mill, surrounded by towering hills, with a fussy little brook tumbling over rocks in front of it, on its way to the Gunpowder, which is only a few yards below." The 1896 tax ledger gave dimensions as 30 x 40 ft, 3-1/2 stories.

The mill appeared in Bromley's atlas of 1898 on the south side of the M. & P. tracks, just south of Gunpowder Falls and south of Cromwell's Bridge; also called Cub Hill Mill, it stood a little SE of the miller's dwelling that survived in 2006.

"Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell, who conducted the old mill near Cromwell's Bridge, died," per the *B. C. Democrat*, Towson, September 2, 1901.

"Mr. Joseph T. Fulker, who has been conducting what is known as Mitchell's Mill, near Loch Raven, for the past two years, is about putting in some new and improved machinery that will add to the capacity of the plant," *B. C. Union*, June 13, 1903.

The *B. C. Union*, November 7, 1903, reported, "James T. Fulker, proprietor of Mitchell's Mill, had his wagon destroyed by an automobile on his way to Towson."

The mill burned on the morning of December 26, 1903, while under leased to Joseph T. Fulker, "nothing about its age being known by the oldest citizens of the neighborhood . . . It originally belonged to the late Governor Ridgely . . . Was part of Hampton Estate . . . used as a fulling mill . . . Hampton-grown wool . . . for the use of the slaves . . . The late Skelton Price, who one time operated the old Rider fulling mill, near Sherwood . . . Who died about 20 years ago . . . told me he had learned his trade as a weaver in the Mitchell Mill, and it was an old mill then . . . a mecca for amateur photographers . . .," *B. C. Union*, January 2, 1904.

Two weeks later the same paper noted that the insurance had not been adjusted. The mill was not rebuilt. A poster announcing the Baltimore County Farmers Institute had a photo of Mitchell's old mill near Loch Raven and showed the south end of the mill and its water wheel, *B. C. Union*, January 28, 1905. Mitchell's Mill was pulled down and the stone used to build a barn at the Maryland School for Boys [the former House of Refuge and the future Hickey School], *B. C. Union*, April 13, 1907. J. A. Wilson wrote in the *American Miller*, August 1, 1907, p. 614 "The Loch Raven Mill Is No More."

The miller's dwelling (ca. 1896) at 2401 Cub Hill Road was restored from impending ruin by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bennesch, who acquired it in 1948; the restoration was featured in the *Sun Magazine*, October 2, 1966. A photograph of the mill and its enormous overshot wheel appeared in the *Jeffersonian*, February 6, 1968.

The photo used as the rear cover of *Gristmills of Baltimore County, Maryland* (1980) was taken by John Leisenring of Lutherville, the original photographer who had taken it as a boy.

MITCHELL SAWMILL (8)

"*Philopolis*--Dr. F. G. Mitchell has a sawmill cutting chestnut and oak on his farm,"

Union News, February 10, 1906.

MONITOR MILL (B)

Same as Norris Mill (J. Olney Norris).

MONK MILL (9)

Renaldo Monk took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Jones Falls near Turkey Cock Hall, August 14, 1758. Monk already owned 19 acres of the site, part of Monks Discovery; one acre belonged to John Bosley, part of Millers Choice. Total damages were set at £ 0-9/11. In 1773, Monk's son-in-law, William Jacob, petitioned the Court of Chancery for reissue of the writ in his wife's name, Mary [Monk] Jacob; this was effected October 6, 1773 (Chancery Records Liber 11:42, MSA). The site was apparently in the neighborhood of present Rockland village.

This was apparently the "Henry Rutter's Mill" shown on the tracts Mill Land and Turkey Cock Hall on a 1788 plat filed in the case of Rinaldo Johnson -vs.- Michael Kramer and John Bosley (HR Res. Plant No. 49, MSA). The mill was shown as an "x" on this plat that attempted to resolve overlapping boundary lines.

Christopher Nice's heirs advertised Nice's or Monk's Mill, 1 mile from the new powder manufactory, *Federal Gazette*, February 8, 1803.

When laid out in 1806, the Falls Turnpike was to follow a route "beginning at a tree in George Stephanson's field, in crossing the Bare Hills. When the route entered Thomas Johnson's land, it was to cross to the east side of the Falls at Monk's old mill and go through Johnson's woods to a corner of Nicholas Ruxton Moore's property, then through Thomas Johnson's meadow and woods to a tree on the 'old court road leading to Joppa,'" William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy* (1977), p. 42. Calculating from the turnpike specifications, the dam was apparently at Rockland Bleach Works, and Monks Mill was most likely downstream of the Bleach Works. Other valuable proof is found in Towosn deeds, EHA 40:143 (1864).

See Robert Barnes, "The Career of Renaldo Monk, Convict," *The Archivist's Bulldog*, 13 (September 13, 1999): 1.

MONKTON DYEWOOD MILL (10)

R. J. Baker advertised in Wood's 1861 *Baltimore Directory* his Monkton Dyewood Mills: dyewood, dyeing drugs, emery paper, etc., used by woolen, cotton, soap, and paper manufacturers, machinists, and dyers. Outlet at 30 South Charles Street.

#MONKTON MILLS: MANOR MILL (10)

Two Monkton Mills have existed at two different locations. Both mills stood on the same large tract of Bull family property and took different descents after the American Revolution. The last owner of both tracts was the widow of Adam Hoopes, ca. 1771.

Research by Dr. Robert M. N. Crosby at the time of forming a My lady's Manor National Register Historic District demonstrated that the mill now called Manor Mill was the location of the first mill operation in this area and it stood on the Fruitful Valley land grant. In 1742, Thomas Brerewood, owner of the entire manor, had leased Lot 70 to Jacob Bull and required him to build a mill (Deeds TB No. C, folio 121). The second Bull Mill was on present Matthews Road and had a long life as Gwynn's Mill or Baker's Mill, and although shown on the 1915 Bromley atlas, it had been disassembled and its stones reused for road metal by that time.

In 1756, Bull, identified as "Old Jacob", left a water mill and 188 acres to his son Isaac. Isaac Bull in 1769 sold this tract along with his interest in another mill seat to Thomas Harris. Harris deeded in 1770 to Adam Hoopes. Hoopes died the next year, bequeathing the property to his wife Elizabeth Hoopes. Mrs. Hoopes sold to her husband's nephew, Robert Cummins, whose name is often spelled Cummings.

Robert Cummings apparently gave a name to the vicinity and in fact he used the name "Monckton Mills" in a letter written July 19, 1773, recording that he had purchased part of his uncle's estate for 1400 Pounds, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 52 (September 1957): 250.

According to one, now-exploded account, the village originally called Charlotte Town, took its present name from the Monkton Mills of William Wynn [sic], who named it for Monkton Priory in Wales. See, "Youth Finds Charlotte Town Plan," *Sun*, December 4, 1947. A more supportable theory given in MHM, 52:248, was proposed by Esther Clark Wright, in "The Naming of Monkton Mills," wherein she stated that the settlement was named by Robert Cummings for Monckton in Nova Scotia. Cummings actually used the name "Monckton" in his 1776 letter to the Council of Safety (*Arch. Md.*, 12:501). Cummins intended to honor Colonel Robert Monckton, son of Viscount John Galloway, the colonel having been involved in dispossessing the French from Nova Scotia. Monkton Mills, without a "c" was a post office name from 1848 to 1883.

Robert Cummins advertised that Thomas Welsh, probably an indentured servant, had run away from his mills on the Great Falls of Gunpowder, *Maryland Journal*, July 9, 1774.

Cummins died at an early age and his mother, Margaret Cummins, served as executrix. In an advertisement about settling the estate, Mrs. Cummins gave her address as "Monkton Mills, Baltimore County," and urged her son's creditors to

come forward, including, "Likewise, those who have any demands against the said Cummins, as contractor for victualing the Maryland or Continental troops," Dunlap's *Maryland Gazette*, Baltimore, December 2, 1777.

Margaret Cummings sold some of the estate lands to John Montgomery in 1778, including 122 acres of The Manor, 45 acres of Isaac's Lot, Isaac's Second Lot (23-1/2 acres), and an unnamed parcel of 20 acres (Deeds WG No. B, folio 415).

William Gwynn had a survey made, but never patented, for 131 acres called "Monkton Mills," Unpatented Certificates No. 1039, Maryland State Archives.

Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 State map showed a mill symbol on the west bank of the Gunpowder, which would equate with the Monkton Mill near the "Bridge House." However, Griffith did not show the first mill on the Charles Run. The 1794 mill symbol marked the site where Isaac Bull had built a mill about 1762 after taking out a writ of *ad quod damnum* to create a 20-acre mill seat within his own property. He was literally condemning his own land by this process but also creating a salable mill property--a sort of minor subdivision.

In his will, Edward Murray mentioned a mill in his bequest to son Francis Murray (1794). This had to be the predecessor of the present Manor Mill. In rapid order this property passed to Robert Gorsuch (1797), Robert Smith (1797), Gorsuch and Merryman (1799), and finally in 1804 to John Merryman of Benjamin. No Merryman mill appears in the 1798 tax list but in the assessments of Old District No. 5, the mill appeared in 1818, 1823, 1824, and 1833, taking a jump in value from \$500 in 1823 to \$1000 in the volume for 1833. John Merryman of Benjamin left the mill to son John J. Merryman in 1848. J. C. Sidney & P. J. Browne's county map of 1850 showed the J. Merryman Grist Mill just south of the present Sheppard Road, west side of Monkton Manor Road, powered by the stream now called Charles Run. "Grist Mill, J. Merryman" also appeared on Robert Taylor's 1857 county map.

On one occasion, both mills were mentioned in describing property offered for sale by Josiah Sheppard. The land advertised was "on the manor . . . near . . . a mill formerly owned by a Mr. William Gwynn, and 1 mile from John Merryman, Esq.'s mill," *Baltimore American*, January 29, 1834. The Merryman line of descent is the one related to the brick mill still standing in 2006. On the other hand, the Gwynn Mill and its dwelling were both described as built of stone in an advertisement placed by Charles F. Mayer, Trustee, *Baltimore American*, October 28, 1834.

The 1850 Census of Manufactures listed John Merryman's water mill with \$1000 capital investment, two run of millstones, and 1 employee. Annual output was 352 bbl flour per annum and other goods, worth a total of \$4060. John J. Merryman sold the mill to Samuel Miller in May 1864; in that deed, the stream was called Merryman's Branch (deeds JWS 40:504). The Merrymans retained the large brick Federal style or late Georgian house called Fruitful Valley at the SE corner of Sheppard and Monkton Roads.

An item in the *Maryland Journal* of Towson stated on August 5, 1865, that a heavy rain at Monkton on the 25th of July had washed away "Mr. Miller's Mill dam."

The 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed "G. M.--Sl. Miller" for the Manor Mill in District 10 owned by Samuel Miller.

The County Commissioners' *Journal of Proceedings* in September, 1880, contained an order "to repair bridge over Charles Run at Miller Mill, 10th District," (Vol. 5:30). Early in 1889, a county newspaper reported that a storm had washed



***Manor Mill in 1978 with Rodney Field's Antique Business Truck* out "one of the flood or waste gates in the millrace belonging to Mr. Samuel Miller," whose loss was \$50 (*Maryland Journal*, April 6, 1889).**

John J. Merryman's will included an 1876 plat showing that the mill had left the family. The brick house to the rear of the mill stood at that time--and no doubt had

been there some time--assuming that the Merrymans relied on a hired miller for the actual operation of the works; that brick dwelling, while sturdy, is far from high style.

Following the deaths of both Samuel Miller and his executor, the mill passed to Samuel W. Billingsley in 1917 and was immediately deeded to Edna E. Miller. In 1920, Edna E. Miller and husband, S. Elmer Miller, sold to Frank S. Schultz. According to a *Jeffersonian* story of June 21, 1940, the mill was owned by J. F. Schultz, who was then over 80 years of age and in the hospital:

The old Monkton Mill, which was owned and operated by Mr. J. F. Schultz for a number of years is no longer in operation and has been closed. Mr. Schultz has been in poor health the past two years and is now a patient at the York Hospital with arthritis. Mr. Schultz is an octogenarian and has resided in this community a long time. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Schultz's executors sold to Robert F. Fahy and wife in 1941, and they sold to Arthur H. Deute and wife in 1942. Deute published an article entitled, "The Stones Grind Slowly," in *Gourmet*, March 1943, p. 15, where he spoke of Manor Mill at Monkton in the heart of "Our Lady's Manor . . . near point where Manor Creek dashes into the larger Gunpowder is Manor Mill . . . built of native stones and local brick and great hand-hewn timbers many years ago. It was supposedly built by a family of Dunkards, and they erected it with the idea of a long life. The mill is four stories high and has a huge cellar below."

The overshot wheel was described as 24 feet in diameter. The mill was supposedly used as a hiding place on the Underground Railroad before the final dash for freedom into Pennsylvania [which is unlikely, because the Merrymans were slaveholders]. Mr. Deute was producing buckwheat when he wrote in that food magazine; he was also mentioned in the *Evening Sun's* article on the aid rendered to the war effort by rural millers: "State's Old Water Mills Get New Lease on Life," June 30, 1944. Deute died in 1946, and the following year his widow conveyed to J. Talbott Kelly (Deeds JWS 1527:572). In January, 1948, Kelley [sic] sold to Charles C. Walts; at that time the stream was described as Manor Creek (Deeds JWB 1635:367).

In August, 1948, Anna R. Walts conveyed to F. Kenneth Albrecht (Deeds TBS 1682:539). Towson's legal newspaper reported the sale:

The mill on The Manor at Monkton, which was recently acquired by Dr. F. Kenneth Albrecht, editor of a medical magazine in Baltimore, has been reopened under the management of Herschel Bucksath ("Mill on the Manor Reopened," *Jeffersonian*,

September 13, 1948).

In 1963, Dr. Albrecht's widow conveyed to the present owner, antique dealer, Asbel O. Fields. In the 1960s or so, a cinder-block wing was attached. The stream is again called Charles Run.

About 1976, architect James T. Wollon, Jr., AIA, wrote the site descriptions for the National Register nomination of the Manor. He stated of the dwelling, "The Miller's House is a rectangular, two-storey house above a high stone foundation, three bays in length, one room in depth. A one story porch extends across the principal or east front, facing the mill, at the first floor level. An unmoulded four-panel door is centered between 6/6 windows with louvered blinds and exposed wood lintels. In its detailing, the Miller's House is identical to the adjacent mill and was undoubtedly built at the same time."

In 1977, Rodney O. Fields was interviewed by Mitch Betts about the antique business and stated that the mill had stopped running about 1950, "Monkton Mill Stone Stands Silent," *Valley Voice*, December 8, 1977.

On April 11, 1978, John McGrain, county historic sites planner, and Mrs. Shirley Clemens toured the mill and took large format photographs. The photos were used by Mrs. Clemens in an article entitled, "The Water Mills of Monkton," *History Trails*, 12 (Winter 1977-1978). After publishing that article, McGrain found in the county transfer books No. 10, 1867, an update line entry where Samuel Miller was charged with "New Mill," assessed at \$3500, in District 10, entered in 1870 (folio 4).

Notes made on the 1978 visit include the statement that there was no sign that roller units were ever adopted after they became available in the 1880s. The third floor was apparently the grinding level. Two wooden hoppers, but no millstones or vats remained inside. The mill cornice was formed of corbeled brick. Window lintels were of wood. There were several brick arches in the basement: at least four, two for wheel axles, one an arched doorway, the other of purpose unknown. There had been a grain-drying kiln in the basement in the NE corner. There was some iron gearing: iron vertical drive shafts, some bevel gears with hard wood teeth set into the iron rim. The water wheel looked more like 32 feet in diameter and was in an outside open pit. The stone walls of the first story were extremely thick. One piece of broken millstone with its grooves showing was set in an outside wall (east). There were millstones in the yard, both French burr stone as well as a conglomerate stone. Rodney Fields thought that the machinery had been removed in stages before his family's tenure. There were all kinds of notches in girts and upright posts. There were no visible pegs in the bolsters but a lot of them were split. Mr. Fields thought there were blind pegs out of sight in adjoining surfaces. In 1978, the hoist was still operable. Its rope had worn a hole in the gable peak under the hood. The pulleys were large, made of composite or laminated wooden pieces. There was also a large iron out-of-doors pulley on an axle emerging through the west end of the mill.

The mill tailrace was clearly visible to the west. There was also a part of the approaching race across the road, up a slope. The question arose of whether the water was brought in on a flume or via level ditch. There was a large iron input pipe which fed into an iron riveted box over the wheel. There were iron rods in the building and also iron tie-plates or anchors.

At that visit, before finding the Transfer Book entry, the dating of the building remained problematical. The bricks seemed to be older than a post-Civil War building, being brittle and dry. Two heads of the elevator system survived. Most of the chutes and elevator conduits were gone--some used for fuel by a former tenant. The millstones on the ground had irregular dimensions: about 45 inches--not 48 inches as expected. Some stones had "eyes" in the center, in the shape of the Red Cross symbol, obviously runner stones that in actual operation had been supported from below by an iron shaft.

Rodney Fields continued the antique business until 2004. That year, Curtis and Joann Shearer bought the mill property and promptly started restoring the brick dwelling. The Shearers invited John McGrain, Kimberly R. Abe, and Martin P. Azola to tour the mill and dwelling on October 18, 2004. The mill had suffered serious alterations since 1978, and there was much seepage from the roof. The floors in places were wearing thin. The water wheel buckets had entirely rusted away. The wooden grain hoppers from the old millstone installations were still on hand. The excellent crafting of chamfered posts was still apparent.

MONKTON MILL (Bridge House). As noted above, Isaac Bull built a mill on the west bank of the Gunpowder Falls about 1762, then sold to Thomas Harris in 1764. Bull continued milling on Winter's Run in present Harford County at the Rockdale site. Thomas Harris in 1770 conveyed to Adam Hoopes, who died a year later, leaving his widow to sell to his nephew Robert Cummins. Cummins died young, leaving his mother to settle the estate. Mrs. Cummins sold to John Montgomery, a merchant of Hanover, Pennsylvania, on March 11, 1778. Montgomery never moved here but sold in 1779 to Joshua Wyley and Abraham Cox (Deeds WG No. D:1). In 1782, Wyley agreed to sell out to Cox for one penny (Deeds WG No. DD:344).

Cox got into debt and had to sell; the deed of April 1785 whereby he conveyed 122 acres and a mill to George Foster and William Gwynn described him as a miller and resident of the tract that stretched from the Gunpowder to Charles Run (Deeds WG No. BB:390). All these deeds included the former interest of Isaac Bull in the 20 acres set aside by writ of condemnation.

In 1782, William Gwinn acquired from William McLaughlin part of three tracts of land totaling 68-1/2 acres, parts of Isaiah's Lot and Isaac's Second Lot (Deeds WG No. J: 63). Also in 1782, William Gwynn acquired 122 acres of "The Manor" from Abraham Cox (Deeds WG No. BB:390). [In the 1783 tax list, Cox still owned 682 acres (unnamed) in Middle River Upper Hundred with 350 Pounds of improvements and another 94 acres of My Lady's Manor in Mine Run Hundred

with 100 Pounds in improvements.] The entire Manor area was seized as British property by the State of Maryland during the American Revolution. The land was later auctioned, usually to the settlers already in place; during colonial times, all the "owners" were merely tenants of the successive owners of the 10,000-acre manor

The 1798 tax list of Middle River Upper Hundred carried William Gwynn as owner of a "Stone Mill," not further described, which would also match the former Isaac Bull works at the Bridge House.

In 1784, William Gwynn acquired the lots on the west side of Gunpowder falls from Ramsey & Holliday, including parts of Manor Lot 65 (4.5 acres), Lot 66 (49 acres), Lot 69 (20 acres) (Deeds WG No. T, folio 489). Lot 66 is the property owned by Frank Durkee in 2004, reached via Matthews Road. Thus, Gwynn would have owned both Monkton area water mills by 1784.

A deed made in 1788 from Abraham Cox to Foster & Gwynn conveyed a tract on Charles Run, 122 acres originally granted to Isaac Bull (Deeds WG No. BB: 390).

In 1802, Gwynn acquired more land from George Foster, including parts of Small Hope (25 acres), Myers Wires (19 acres), and Myers Policy (12-1/2 acres) (Deeds WG 73:577). Those parcels were on the west side of the river.

The *Federal Gazette* of August 13, 1817, reported, "At Monkton Mills, the Saw Mill, a part of the grist mill and the miller's house were swept away."

Charles Jessop's diary reported that John Gwynn of "Munkes Mill" died on March 23, 1823 at age 75. A Chancery Case that ended in 1834 disposed of William Gwynn's mill and land, which were purchased by James Tracey and William O. Eichelburger (Deeds, TK 268:336; also Chancery Records B151:715, 725, 727).

A chancery suit was filed in 1833 over the property of John Gwynn, Jr. (there spelled Guynn) who had died March 16, 1822, leaving Monkton Mills, which had passed to his brother William Gwynn and other kinsmen. The estate was ordered sold, and at an auction held June 26, 1834, John Crawford was highest bidder. However, Crawford failed to pay, and a second auction was scheduled (Chancery Records, B151:714-772, MSA).

The late William Gwynn's stone mill and stone miller's house were advertised in the *American*, October 28, 1834. [The miller's dwelling mentioned as washed away in the 1817 flood had obviously been rebuilt]. James Tracey and William C. Eichelburger bought the property at auction (Deeds TK 268:336, MSA). The auction advertisement had offered, "that valuable estate known by the name of Monkton or more commonly, Gwynn's Mills, situate 23 miles from the city on Susquehanna Railroad . . . including the mill."

In *Laws of Maryland*, Acts of 1835, Chapter 114, there is an act of the General

Assembly to build a bridge at Monkton Mills over the Great Falls.

James Tracy advertised the mill again as "Gwynns Mill" in the *American*, March 5, 1839. The land comprised 218 acres. Tracy's description follows, "This place is one of the principal stopping places of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, and has the privilege of a depot. It is a central place for business, having several public roads leading to various parts of the county. The buildings are substantial being principally of stone, viz. A 2 story DWELLING, Mill, barn, store house and dwelling, blacksmith's shops, &c &c. It has the advantage of a college and several churches within 2 or 3 miles and is favored with good society, and is well calculated for mechanical or mercantile businesses, having been successfully carried on for many years by the late Major Gwinn . . . water power to almost any extent."

Eliphalet Parsons bought the mill in 1840 (Deeds TK 296:435, MSA), selling to William Baker in 1857 (Towson deeds, HMF 20:217).

J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne's 1850 county map showed Monkton Mills in District 7, across the road from Monkton Mills farm of E. Parsons. The *B. C. Advocate*, January 18, 1851, reported improvements at Monkton, "The new mill of Mr. Baker at Monkton in this county which has been in course of construction for sometime past is now nearly completed. It is to be used for grinding log-wood and kindred substances."

The 1852 assessment of District 7 listed William George Baker with "Mill Seat at Monkton containing 11 acres, along with a Dye Mil for Grinding Dye Stuff" and "Stock in Trade to make dye." Monkton mills and 12 acres on the Northern central Railroad in the village of Monkton were advertised in the *Sun*, January 20, 1867, p. 3. The mill was 40 by 40 feet, three stories of stone and frame, with a frame dwelling and sheds, all erected in 1851. There was a new stone dam, erected in 1859. The mill was powered by two Jaggar Patent Turbine wheels made in Albany, producing 150 hp. Apply to John F. Heise at the village of Monkton.

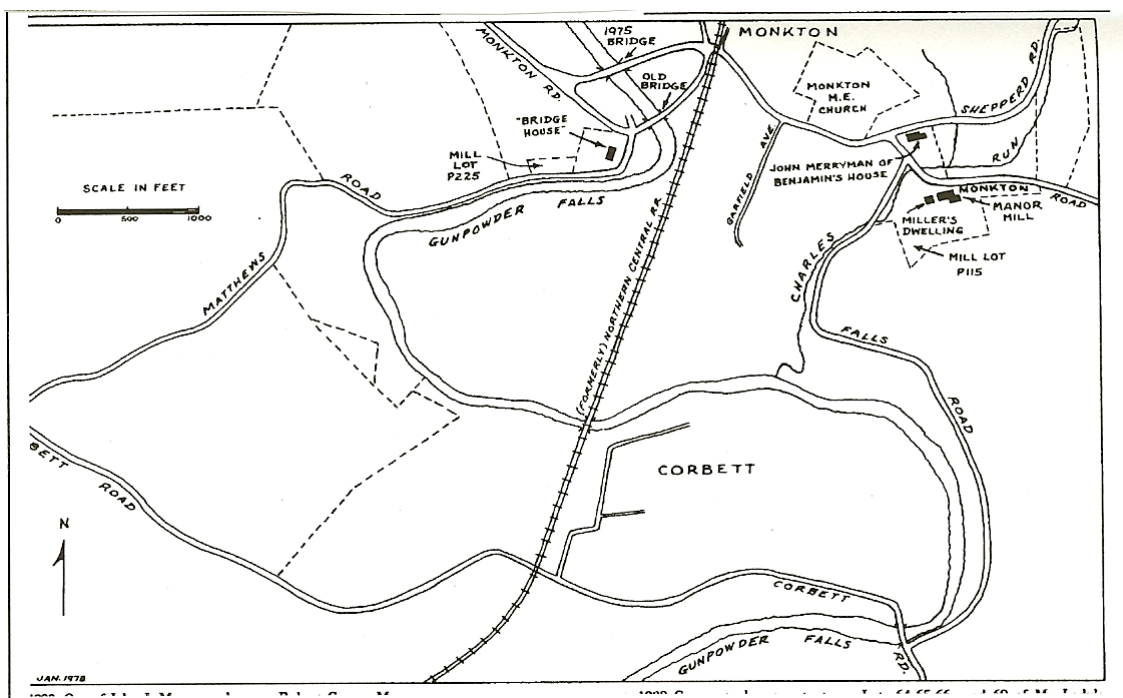
The *Md. Journal*, May 6, 1871, reported the sale to John A. Dushane of a 40-foot-square mill on the Great Falls and NCRR, stone and frame, all erected 1861 [sic], new stone dam from 1859.

The 1867 transfer book contained an entry made in 1873 (folio 9) reducing the assessment on William and George Baker's property by \$2000 for "Mill Property Destroyed by the flood."

The 1876 tax ledger of District 7 showed William and George Baker with "Monkton Mill Property" and a large gristmill on 11 acres, total assessment \$1500. The Baker's agent was listed as John F. Heise. The 1877 G. M. Hopkins county atlas showed an "old mill" near the "R. J. Baker" house. The mill was advertised as having been built in 1861 in the *Sun* of November 8, 1881, p. 3. The date of 1861 is more believable because the Transfer Book No. 2 in its 1862 updates listed Stephen

Parsons with "New Mill--\$1,000." The works was not carried in the 1896 tax ledger or the 1911 ledger.

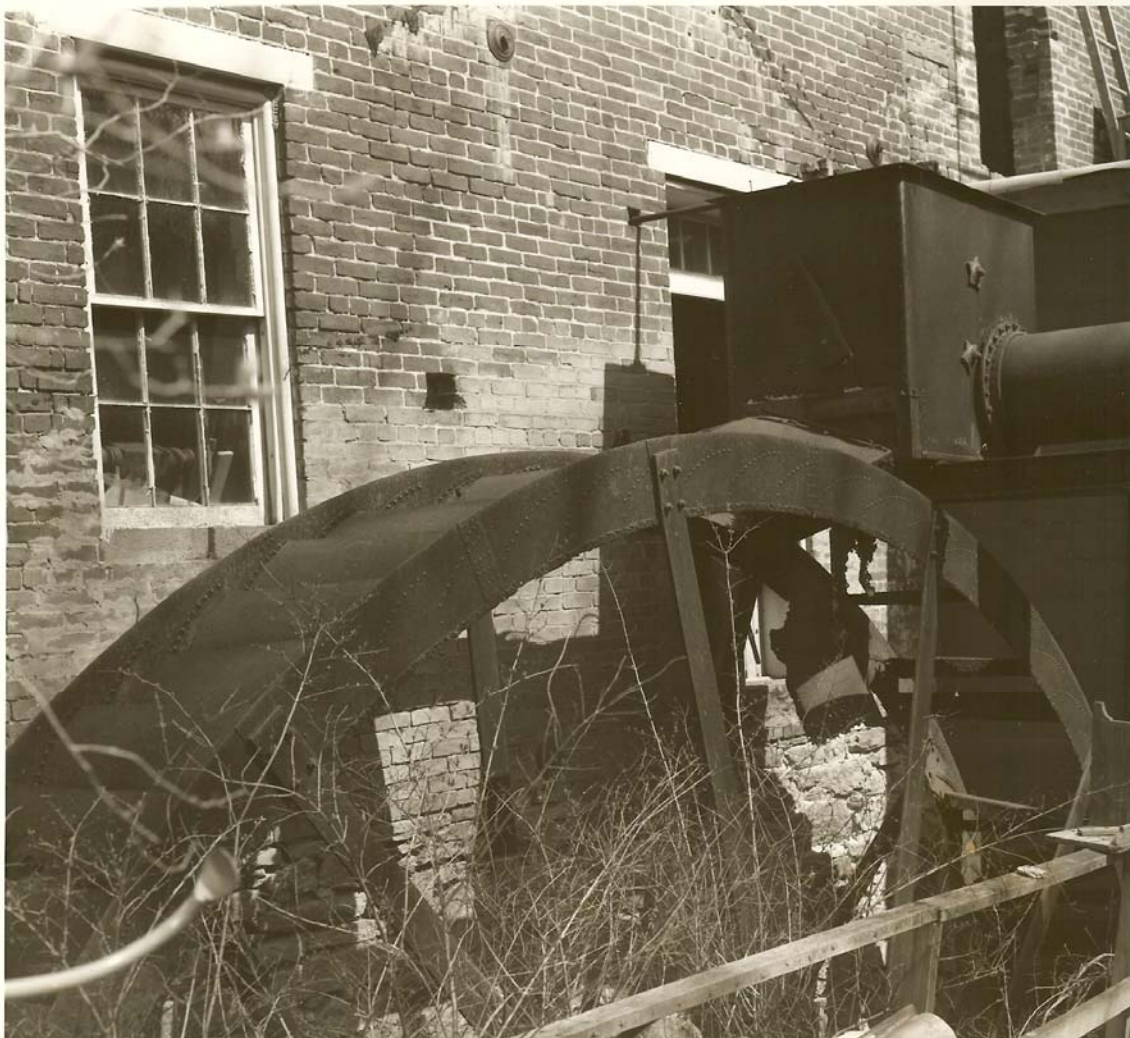
The *Md. Journal*, September 21, 1901, reported that the Baker family's dye wood mill, disused since the war, "was blown down last Sunday evening by a terrific tornado which swept over this place. The mill was of stone and frame, 40 x 40 feet, and three stories high. Large quantities of dye woods of different colors and names, as well as cream of tartar and other drugs, were turned out many years ago, John F. hisse having had control of the property for many years. Much of the amterial is sound yet and can be used again for building purposes. The machinery is no use. A. S. Miles of Baltimore, is the owner of the property at this time."



[The above map is by Claire A. Richardson, based on Baltimore County Tax Maps and other sources.]

The *Baltimore County Democrat* of January 30, 1904, under "Monkton Items," reported "the flat in front of the old dye mill is filled with ice." Bromley's atlas of 1915, Plate 39, was the last map to show the "old mill," located near the J. Bacon house. The map entry was probably a carry-over from the 1898 edition. There was no mill in the tax account of George C. Bacon or John B. Heise in the 1918 ledger of District 7 (folio 424). Shirley Clemens reported that the stone walls were ground up for road metal early in the 20th century. She also noted that the millstones were lying near the river until some time prior to 1975. Admiral Kemp Tolley had owned a photograph of the millrace when it was full of water. John Magers informed Mrs. Clemens that a deed described the race as one perch wide. John McGrain visited

the mill site in the 1990s and found no remains, although the mill lot is a separately recorded lot in the possession of Frank H. Durkee (Deeds 5242:750) (Tax Map 28 Parcel, P225).



Manor Mill water wheel at 1978 visit with Shirley Clemens. Water moved from right to left and drained away in Charles Run.

MONKTON ROLLER MILLS (8)

Otis E. McCoy was president of Monkton Roller Mills which was seeking investors for an 8-story mill to be built at Timonium; the prospectus gave dimensions of the main mill as 44 x 116; output was to be 2000 bbl/diem of My Lady's Manor Flour, *Union News*, May 1, 1920. Grading had begun at the site on the 90-acre property at Timonium between York Road and the railroad, the former Hanna estate. The investment from Gunther and Company was receiving poor response from local people, *Ibid.*, May 15, p. 3. The incorporation was recorded in Towson, Incorporations WPC 6:321, 452. The project apparently failed to raise enough capital.

MONTICELLO DISTILLERY (B)

The Monticello Distillery at Bath and Fallsway was sold, a business said to date from 1790, *Sun*, April 27, 1928.

MONUMENT MILLS (B)

The *Sun* of June 8, 1847, reported that A. E. and W. Denmead planned to build a mill 50 x 60 feet next to Heald's tannery. This flour mill was built at the SE corner of Madison and North Streets in 1848 by A. E. and W. Denmead and was north of their foundry and machine shop, *Sun*, January 5, 1848. An 1854 advertisement showed a woodcut illustration of it as "Flour Mill" at one end of the Denmead complex, *Baltimore Pathfinder*, March 1854, p. 3. Also, HBCC, p. 216f.

The 1850 census of Ward 11 listed D. Warfield and Son with \$50,000 capital, 6 employees, and annual output of 25,000 bbl flour (\$125,000) and 10,000 bags meal (\$25,000). The 1866 State directory listed both (1) James Fuller, miller at Monument Mills, N. Madison" and (2) Daniel Warfield & Son, North Street between Monument and Madison [North Street was the present Guilford Avenue].

Monument Mills on North Street owned by Warfield & Co. had its dams, race, and head gates carried away in another flood; the water was 30 ft deep and up to the burr floor, *Ibid.*, July 26, 1868. The Jones Falls Commissioners' map of the 1868 flood damage showed H. M. Warfield's Monument Mills fed by a race tapping the falls just below Eager Street. The 1869 E. Sachse & Co. bird's-eye lithograph does not clearly indicate the mill, although its range of buildings can be discerned in the 1874 photos from the First Presbyterian church tower, upper left corner of photo. Hopkins' 1877 atlas, Volume II, p. 48, showed Monument Mills/Denmead Foundry on the north side of Monument Street, east side of North Street. Monument Mills on North Street between Madison and Monument was for rent, *American*, November 18, 1879, with machinery "for carrying on an extensive milling business." [The 1876 city atlas volume showed no mill but only J. W. Heald's Patapsco Tannery in this location.] The last city directory to list Robert Tyson & Company's Monumental Mills, North Street near Madison, was the issue of 1882, p. 629.

MONUMENTAL MILLS (B)

Monumental Mustard Mill was at the corner of Bank and Canal Streets, R. R. Griffith and Son owners, *American*, December 15, 1854. Its products, spices and mustards, had been shown by the Md. Institute fair, *Sun*, October 15, 1853. There was a report of a fire at the Monument Spice & Chocolate Mill, *Republican & Argus*, March 27, 1856. It was a three-story building at Bank and Canal Streets occupied by Captain John W. Hall. Canal Street is now Central Avenue. "Hall's Monumental Mills" was listed in the fine print at the bottom of the print "View of Baltimore," 1852, Lois B. McCauley, Maryland Historical Prints, p. 16.

MONUMENTAL SILK WORKS (B)

This works owned by Towles Bro. and Tallerman was in two large buildings on Holliday Street opposite the old city hall [the later Peale Museum]; manufacturing ties, scarves, the only such works in the U. S., *American*, October 3, 1863. It moved to 43 German Street and became Tallerman Hecht and Co.; 100 girl workers, *Sun*, January 3, 1878.

MONUMENTAL STEAM SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS (B)

This works was advertised as located at the corner of Falls and Buren Street, *B. C. Union*, February 3, 1866.

MOORES MILL (UPPER) (B)

See Hanson's Mill of 1773.

MOORES MILL (LOWER) (B)

See Hansons Old Mill of 1711.

MORNINGSTAR MILL (5)

There was mention of an accident at Morningstar's (Painter's old mill), *B. C. Advocate*, May 31, 1862. Cf., Fowble & Painter Sawmill.

MORGAN MILL (11)

MORGAN MILL ROAD

Morgan Mill Road ran between Loch Raven Road and Manor Road, but no mill survives; the road enters Bureau of Water Supply property and ends at the shore of the reservoir. The mill was mentioned in Harry Gilmor's account of his 1864 Confederate raid; it was on a branch east of Loch Raven Road, south side of Morgan Mill Road; the 1877 Hopkins atlas showed George F. Morgan who had

settled from Pennsylvania in 1849 according to the atlas patron list.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George Morgan with \$4500 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall on a branch of Gunpowder drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 30 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 35 tons meal, 49 tons feed, and 0.7 ton buckwheat (\$7000). It was listed as a grist and saw mill in the 1887 State business directory.

The *B. C. Union*, March 26, 1892, reported the death of George Morgan at age 83, a native of Lancaster County. The next owner was G. Frank Morgan whose assistant miller was Fred Weiland. "In one week, running only about two-thirds of the time ground 1,060 bushels of grain, the greater part of it being green corn on the cob. The mill was built by the late John Yellott . . . About eighty years ago, and it was run for some time as a merchant mill. The walls are 40 feet high, (3 feet thick to the first floor), 40 feet long and 35 feet wide. The mill was formerly run by an old time overshot wheel, with massive shafting and cogs. This wheel was 24 feet high and furnished 10 horsepower, the water being conveyed to it through a trunk of 90 feet long. Mr. Morgan has lately remodeled the mill, and it is now driven by a 13-inch turbine wheel, which makes 1,315 revolutions per minute and furnished 15 horsepower. The water is carried to it through an 18-inch iron pipe, 22-½ feet fall and 5-½ feet head. Mr. Moran has introduced other new machinery and fully intends to put in the roller process, but owing to the scarcity of water and the low price of wheat, he has abandoned the idea for the present. From 1812 to 1892 this mill was owned and run successfully by the late George Morgan, father of the present proprietor," *B. C. Union*, December 22, 1894, from, "An Old Mill's Good Record."

"Mr. G. Frank Morgan, proprietor of Morgan's Mill, Dulany's Valley, has made thus far this year, over two hundred and sixty barrels of cider for those who brought apples to his mill," *B. C. Union*, October 12, 1895.

Mr. G. Frank Morgan, whose farm and mill property in Dulany's Valley has been condemned for the use of Baltimore city's new reservoir, has purchased the farm of Charles H. Linville, situated near Knoebel," *Union News*, May 16, 1914. Before taking over his father's mill, G. Frank Morgan had briefly owned Powells-Stansburys-Laurel Mill on Little Gunpowder Falls near Sweet Air, starting in 1888.

MORGAN POTTERIES (B)

Thomas and Joel Morgan had a stoneware factory at Pitt and Greene Streets, Old Town, *Federal Gazette*, April 24, 1802. Thomas Morgan announced his partnership with William H. Amoss at the old location, plus a new manufactory at Liberty Street near Pitt, *Ibid.*, January 23, 1812.

MORRIS MILL (15)

Thomas Morris of Patapsco River, Baltimore County, left a mill to Richard Mainer in his will of 1693. Witnesses were John Thomas, John Robards, and Jane Ensor, MCW, 2:111. Morris was found in 1692 and 1694 assessments of the north side of Patapsco, south side of Back River Hundred, in other words, in Patapsco Neck.

MORRIS SAWMIL ()

“Mr. Joseph Morris expects to open a lumber yard and saw mill in Corbett. Plans are being made to have the engine installed in about two weeks,” *Union News*, November 23, 1912, p. 8.

MORRISON WOOL FACTORY (5)

Same as Grave Run Fulling Mill.

MORTON FURNACE (B)

“An air-furnace was built on the south side of the Basin in Baltimore about the same time (1780) by John Morton,” Bishop, HAM, 1:587 [an air furnace worked from a natural draft rather than a current of air forced by a bellows].

MORTONS MILLS (B)

Mortons Mills was a place name served by Baltimore post office and listed in the 1882 *Industries of Md.*, p. 89, and also in GZMD of 1941.

MOUNT CLARE MILL (B)

See Dr. Carroll’s Mill for the ancient Mt. Clare Mill or Mills.

#MOUNT CLARE MILL (B)

See Dr. Carroll's Mill for the ancient Mt. Clare Mill or Mills.

MOUNT CLARE MILL (B)

This name was applied to both Dr. Carroll's Mill (q.v.) and the large commercial mill that succeeded it. James Carroll advertised for stonemasons to build a new mill that would contain nearly 1000 perch of stone, *Federal Gazette*, March 24, 1800. A head miller was wanted by September 1801. This mill apparently replaced the 18th Century one. It was advertised for rent in *American*, April 30, 1822:

“Mount Clare Mills - Consisting of a Merchant and Country mill will be rented for a term of years to Commence in August next. They are situated one and three quarter miles from Light Street Wharf in the City of Baltimore on the Washington

Turnpike Avenue on Gwynns Falls just about the bridge crossing the same.”

"This merchant mill has three pair of six feet burr stones, is improved with all the machinery for the manufacture of merchant flour and competent to grind seventy or eighty thousand bushels of grain per year. Attached thereto is a miller's house, stable and other outhouses."

"These mills are now undergoing repair The Seat is on tide water and has always been estimated as one of the most valuable in the vicinity of Baltimore. Apply to Henry Brice, Patterson's Whf. or at Mount Clare to James Carroll." The 1820 census showed Samuel Byrnes as tenant.

The mill account books are in MHS Special Collections, Ms. No. 217. James Carroll in 1827 estimated the fall of the stream as 8 ft 11 inches, Carroll-McCubbin Papers, Ms. 311. An ad in the *American* of January 29, 1833, described Mount Clare Mills as "having been lately rebuilt in the best manner," and the *Annapolis Republican* of July 7, 1835 reported that the mill had been burned.

In 1849, William E. Woodyear leased Mt. Clare Mill, and in 1853 took title, subject to a ground rent (BCLR 6: 466). Woodyear and George R. Vickers, Merchant Millers, advertised "Mount Vernon Extra" and "Rio" brands of flour on Cable Street, Monumental City, p. 137. It was probably Woodyear who enlarged the mill to the large industrial proportions shown in late photographs.

The 1880 census listed William E. Woodyear mill on Gwynns Falls with \$65,000 investment, 18 employees, 12 run of stones, and 1600 bu/diem maximum, engaged in "market and shipment" trade. An 18-foot fall drove 2 overshot wheels, 13.5 ft broad by 16 and 15.5 ft in diameter, at 5 rpm, developing 25 hp. Output was 54,886 bbl flour, 2.89 million lb feed (\$387,319). The mill was also equipped with 3 boilers and a 130 hp engine.

In 1881, Woodyear sued Henry Schaefer, operator of a slaughter house, for allowing blood and offal into the millrace, rendering the water offensive with the addition, on occasions, of dead animals. The mill owner argued that there had been a mill on that site over 50 years. The slaughterhouse was on Gwynns Run. The effluent was foul, "making the hands so sick as to be unable to retain their food." The lower court upheld the slaughter house, but Woodyear won on appeal. The higher court ruled that a riparian owner has the right to have the water of the stream come to him in natural purity, etc. *William E. Woodyear -vs- Henry Schaefer*, 57 Md. 1 (1881).

The mill was on the east bank of Gwynns Falls between James and Herkimer Streets and west of Kent Street, just north of present Washington Boulevard bridge, now within Carroll Park Golf Course. The mill last appeared in 1914 city topographical atlas. The dam abutments survived in 1975 just downstream of the Carrollton Viaduct.

(DR.) CARROLLS MILLS (B)

1. One mill of Dr. Charles Carroll was on Elk Ridge Road (the Washington Turnpike of 1921) where it crossed Gwynns Falls; it was built about 1733 and its fate unknown, MHM, 16: 226, 240.

On July 10, 1738, Dr. Carroll wrote to Benjamin Tasker and Co., builders of the Baltimore Company Furnace, "By means of the Forge, my mill is Rendered useless to me of which Wm. Brown who is now here will inform ye . . . I will sell the mill to ye in Company." However, the members of the firm, of which Dr. Carroll was a participant, would not make compensation and were willing to be taken to court. Dr. Carroll declared on July 12, 1738, "I really do not want Mr. Carroll or any other to repair my mill or anything relating to me. What I do insist on is a matter of right and at heart I shall always think it till Some better reasoning given to the contrary." MHS Special Collections, Carroll-McCubbin Papers, Ms. 219.

2. See Baltimore Iron Works Company for Dr. Carroll's letter of 1753 about pulling down his furnace to reuse the components in a merchant mill. Presumably this was the mill opposite the iron works on navigation where Charles Carroll offered to grind, bolt, and pack at 5-1/2 pence/bu, *Md. Gazette*, October 21, 1756. The text of that advertisement stated that "Chares Carroll has a well fitted Merchant Mill at his plantation on Patapsco River opposite the Baltimore Iron Works."

3. The Mount Clare Mill was a quarter mile above the mouth of Gwynns Falls, and Charles Carroll advertised two mills, Merchant and country mill, in *Md. Gazette*, July 1, 1773; both were on the same race as the country mill and had one pair each of French and Cologne stones. The Mt. Clare Mill was advertised in 1789 and 1797. A new Mt. Clare Mill (q.v.) was under construction, *Federal Gazette*, March 24, 1800. (MHM, 16: 240, however dates the first Mt. Clare Mill at 1733.)

The Widow Carroll was listed in Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 as on Gwynns Falls, and the 1798 tax list showed Margaret Carroll with part of Georgia and one brick mill house 26 x 26, 2 story, 1 pair of stones. Also another stone mill house 50 x 26, three story, 3 pair of stones. This was later the site of Millington or Mullington Mill, MHM, 16:240. (The Charles Carroll who advertised the mill in 1773 was The Barrister (d. 1783); his nephew, James Mccubbin, changed his name to James Carroll to inherit the property after Mrs. Carroll's death).

MOUNT PLEASANT MILL (B)

See Scotts Mill (on Stony Run).

MOUNT ORANGE LIME KILN (B)

A lime kiln was part of the Mount Orange estate, 2 miles on Bel Air Road, advertised in *American*, March 28, 1842.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILL (B)

See Scotts Mill.

MOUNT ROYAL FORGE (B)

A survey and inquisition were made on October 11, 1753, in connection with a writ of *ad quod damnum* taken out on Jones Falls by Charles Carroll, Esq.; Charles Carroll, Chirurgeon; Benjamin Tasker, Jr.; Charles Carroll, Jr.; and Walter Dulany, Esquire; for 100 acres to build a forge mill. The survey started at the beginning trees of Mount Royal, in possession of Jonathan Hanson. The rest of the tract belonged to Alexander Lawson, part of Haphazard, and to Thomas Spicer, part of Spicers Stony Hills (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 590-100, MSA). The tract was above Edwards Run. Singewald in RIOM, p. 155, placed the site at Monument Street, but it was actually between Mount Royal Terrace and Jones Falls, north of the later Mt. Royal Reservoir per W. B. Marye, MHM, 54:18.

It was also called Franklin's Forges, MHM, 54:17. An old account book called "Charles Ridgely & William Goodwin's Ledger -- 1767," that belonged to the Blunt family of Granite, Md., contained an account page for Mount Royal Forge that mentioned an order for Ridgely iron from James Franklin, April 10, 1769.

James Franklin advertised for a run-away slave "from Mount Royal Forge," *Md. Journal*, July 27, 1779. Jonathan Hanson (jr.) conveyed part of Mt. Royal to James Franklin in 1783 (Chancery Records, Liber B83:296f, MSA), which probably explains the Franklin name. Furnace Road once led here. An undated lithograph by Ligny Frères of Paris showed a "Pessine" or a foundry on Jones Falls drawn by J. Milbert, shown in *My Maryland*, by Harold R. Manakee, et al., 1934, p. 246 (book illustration from the Cator collection; an original also owned by the author).

One of Franklin's other escaped slaves was Will, age 22, "these twelve months past has worked in a forge, at a finery . . . He lately cut himself with an ax, which is not quite healed up," *Md. Journal*, October 9, 1781.

MOUNT ROYAL MERCHANT MILL (B)

This mill associated with the Mount Royal Forge was the same as the George Leggett Mill mentioned in laying out a road, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1791, Chapter 30. Legatt and Co., a firm composed of George Legatt and William Taggart, operated the mill under lease. They mentioned their mill in connection with their stone quarries on Jones Falls above the mill, *Baltimore Daily Repository*, May 18, 1793. The partners took title to the mill in 1795, but immediately sold to Dr. Solomon Birckhead. The year before, Birckhead had been described as the owner in an advertisement to hire a millwright, *Md. Journal*, June 16, 1794. At that time, Basil Lucas was manager.

This was apparently also the same as McCulloch and Birkhead [sic] Mill listed in Payne's *Universal Geography* in 1798. On the 1798 tax list of Middlesex Hundred, Solomon Birkhead was assessed of Mount Royal and a stone mill house, 2 story, with a hip roof, 51 x 41 feet--meaning the mill itself, which was probably what is today called gambrel roofed rather than hipped. The mill appeared near Birkhead's estate on the Warner and Hanna city map of 1801, 1.09 miles above the intersection of Franklin and Eutaw Streets, a spot above the present North Avenue; it was on the west bank, upstream of Rutters Mill. The Birkhead house at the corner of Park Avenue and Reservoir Street survived to the present and was in the 1950s and 80s used as the Norwegian Seamen's Home--for sailors between voyages; it overlooks the falls valley.

[A mill on Ensors Run on the tract Mount Royal was mortgaged by Bernard Gilpin in 1802 (Deeds WG 74:293, MSA), although we cannot fit this fact into the other data.]

Mount Royal Mill was advertised by Thomas Rutter, Jr., and John Rutter, *American*, August 15, 1804. The fifth mill on the falls was described as that of William Patterson and Captain Streaker [sic], *Geographical Description of Md. And Del.*, p. 85 (1807). Solomon Birkhead sold it to General John Stricker in 1814 (Deeds WG 126:605, MSA). In 1822, it was rented to Hugh Jenkins. In 1833, it was the property of John Bradford, still leased to Jenkins; annual output was 15,000 bu/annum; a warehouse was located at Commerce and Cable Streets, *View of Baltimore*, p. 96.

The *Republican & Argus*, March 19, 1845, reported the sale of John Bradford, Esq., on Jones Falls along with 14 acres. Bradford then purchased a mill at Calverton from Corner. Stephen Goudy advertised that he was operating the Mount Royal Mill, *Sun*, July 19, 1845.

The mill was acquired for water supply purposes by the private water company, which in 1854 sold its assets to the city (Towson deeds GWC 33:86). See also, W. B. Marye, "Some Baltimore Place Names," *MHM*, 54:18f. Also, *HBCC*, p. 219, which placed it west [sic] of the Northern Central Railroad. See also Poppleton's 1851 city map, which showed "Mill" above North Avenue, west bank, east of the railroad. Mount Royal Mill lost its headgates and a part of the race in a flood, *Sun*, June 15, 1858. The Water Board offered this mill as surplus, *Sun*, January 29, 1863, "Mount Royal Mill Property, now in running order for the manufacture of flour, &c." The 1860 census of manufactures had listed Mt. Royal Mill with \$1000 capital investment, 4 employees, and output of 16,000 bu flour. A late mention appeared in the *Sun*, May 13, 1862, when a horse was stolen from William Goudy at Mt. Royal Mills.

The *Annual Report, Baltimore Water Department* contained mentions of Mt. Royal Mill from 1858 through 1864. No mention appeared in the 1865 report. The mill

was near the first toll gate on Falls Road. E. Sachse & Company's 1869 bird's-eye view showed what was probably Mount Royal Mill east of the railroad and NE of Mount Royal Reservoir. An obscurely rendered building was probably also the mill in a ca. 1870 view of the reservoir in Granville Perkins and Robert Hinshellwood's *Picturesque American* opposite p. 97 in Volume 2; also reproduced in Laura Rice, *Maryland History in Prints 1743-1900* (2002), p. 303. The mill had apparently survived construction of both the reservoir and the earthwork bastion, Fort No. 7 (1864).

This works was erroneously called Union Mill in the *Md. Journal*, April 22, 1871, in an article entitled, "Northern Central Railway Improvements." Union Mill was a mile north of Bolton Station where the improvements were being made. The article, previously published in the *American*, reported the building of stone retaining walls along the west bank of the falls, blasting near the toll house, and the blasting and grading of 18 acres to build the NCCR repair yards.

An 1890s topographic map reproduced in Sherry H. Olson. *Baltimore, The Building of An American City*, p. 86, shows a mill race running south from the Northern Central Railroad's repair shops on the west bank of the falls and curving around the base of the reservoir mound, to end at a rectangular building that was in a bee-line with the alley south of Reservoir Street, or on the east banks, between 21st and 21st Streets. That building cannot have been the mill, which should have been NE, not due east, of the center of the reservoir. This map suggests that the many parallel classification tracks of the Mount Vernon Yards devoured the mill site.

The MHS has a photograph of "Stricker Mill" made in the 1850s by George B. Cole, a very early amateur photographer-- the mill view published in MHM, 91 (Winter 1996): 489). Another Cole photograph on p. 485 showed the mill next to the Falls Road toll house, a spot known to be just upstream of present North Avenue. For toll road history, see William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy*, 1977, pp. 42-47.

MOUNT VERNON MILLS (B)

See Woodberry.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COTTON MILL (B)

See Washington Cotton Mill.

MOWELL MILL (10)

A steam sawmill was shown on the north side of Glencoe Road, east of the railroad and on the creek in Glencoe village.

MOWELL AND HARRISON FURNACE (B)

See Cedar Point Furnace.

MULLINGTON MILL (B)

Same as Millington. MURRAY AND HAZLEHURST IRON WORKS (B)

See Vulcan Furnace.

MYERS POTTERY (B)

William Myers advertised a stone and earthenware manufactory at No. 10 Dugan's Wharf, *Federal Gazette*, April 17, 1812. He bought out the well known manufacturer of stoneware, James Johnson, *Ibid.*, June 5, 1812, and advertised his works at the corner of Pitt and Bond Streets, *American*, February 5, 1813. The firm also called Baltimore Stone Ware Mfy., became Myer and Parr by taking Elisha Parr into partnership, *American*, June 6, 1815.

MULLERS MOROCCO FACTORY (B)

The 3-story brick warehouse or factory, Mullers Morocco Factory, was between Jones Falls and Buren Street, *American*, September 11, 1856.

MUSGRAVES TANNERY (B)

"Musgrave's old tannery, on Front Street between Gay and Hillen, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last," *B. C. Union*, October 27, 1877. James Musgrave's Tannery was shown south of Hillen Street, east side of Jones Falls in the 1869 Sachse lithograph. Possibly the same as the G. H. Lochner & Co. Morocco Factory in Plate 23 of the city atlas. See also 1868 woodcut of the flood downtown published in either *Harpers Weekly* or *Leslies*.

The *Sun*, July 2, 1877, reported on a "Morocco Factory. Business Improvement," the tearing down of "The Castle . . . A great and antiquated structure at Hillen Street bridge . . . built by Perry Long . . . proprietor of a soap and candle manufactory . . . New Morocco factory to be erected by Locher [sic] & Akehurst . . ."

NACE TANNERY ()

William Nace's Tannery powered by water and steam was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures (west half of the county) with \$10,000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of \$12,000 in leather made from \$9,000 in hides.

NATHANS MILL (2)

This works was mentioned in specifications for a road from John Riston's house to the Nathans Mill on the main falls of Patapsco, *Court Proceedings*, August 1768, MHM 50:120. William B. Marye was unable to locate the mill. Riston was overseer of another road from his house "to the entrance to the Barrens."

NAYLOR FULLING MILL (5)

The 1818 Assessment of Old District 7 showed Samuel Naylor with tracts Mount Hazard and Hap Hazard, plus a fulling mill worth \$50. Located near Bensons Mill, it was possibly successor of Lemmons Fulling Mill, probably on Indian Run.

NEEDLE FACTORY (B)

The Hopkins 1876 county atlas showed "Needle Factory" on the west bank of Jones Falls on the west side of a millrace and opposite W. Denmead Mill, which is the present Standard Brands Vinegar plant (Plate CC, p. 109). E. Robinson's 1882 city map showed "Needle Factory" west of Melvale Distillery [which was not itself identified, the vinegar plant of the present], north side of Cold Spring Lane.

NEW HAVEN BOARD & CARTON COMPANY (1)

Corporate title of the paper plant that took over Thistle Factory, q. v.

NEVIN MILL (8)

Thomas Nevin was an atlas patron and miller at Cockeysville; he had settled in the county in 1851 and was a native of Ireland.

NEWCOMER MILL (B)

"Newcomer & Co., millers at Baltimore, Md., have taken Waldo Newcomer into partnership," *American Miller*, 19 (August 1, 1891): 560. The Polk directory of 1891 gave partners as B. F. Newcomer & William J. Doyle, flour and grain commission merchants, 300 Spear's Wharf.

NEWHOUSE WIRE MFY. (B)

C. Newhouse and Co. had a wire manufactory, *American*, February 21, 1814.

NICES MILL (9)

See Monks Mill.

NICHOLSONS MILL (10)

See Rogers Mill for Nicholson or Nicholas Mill.

NOELS MILL (PA.)

In 1750, John Noel's mill was on the York and Gettysburg Pike below Abbottstown in an area once thought to be in Maryland, *Conewago Collections*, John Timon Reily, p. 40.

NONEMAKER SAWMILL (6)

"*Ruhl's, 6th District*.--- Mr. H. Nonemaker has purchased a new saw mill and commenced operations on the woodlot lately purchased by him from Mr. G. F. Miller," *B. C. Union*, January 4, 1896, p. 3.

NORRIS MILL (B)

Poppleton's 1823 city map showed the "Second Steam Mill" on a wharf (now Pier 5) at Mill Street and East Market Space. John Baker advertised a steam mill in *Baltimore Gazette*, November 27, 1832, and in *American*, January 6, 1841. The boiler had been little used as of 1832; capacity was 150 bbl/diem; the building was of brick with an engine house, low pressure steam engine of 30-inch cylinder; 4 run of burrs. The plant was set on a 100-foot-square lot running from McElderry's Wharf (east side of Pier 5) to Mill Street, running down the middle of the pier; also shown in the 1876 Hopkins city atlas, Vol. I, Plate A. One of Baker's advertisements claimed that the mill could be converted to textiles and run 2000 spindles or 30 power looms, *Gazette*, April 19, 1832.

Alexander Brown's credit report on William Baker & Son noted ca. 1830 that they "were rich but have got a share in a flour mill that may injure them," Gary L. Browne, "Business Improvements and Social Change: The Career of Alexander Brown After the War of 1812," *MHM*, 69 (Fall 1974): 251.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. Olney Norris market mill with \$35,000 capital investment, 13 employees, 4 run of stones, and 1000 bu/diem maximum, 4 boilers, and 40 hp engine. Annual output was 44,400 bbl flour and 2,044,000 lb feed (\$263,361) annually.

An advertisement in the *American Miller*, 11 (June 1, 1883): 288, listed J. Olney

Norris among the purchasers of a Garden City Mill [a roller unit]. J. Olney Norris advertised a complete Silver Creek Centrifugal Reel, Size No. 2, but little used and as good as new, sold only to replace it with a larger one, *American Miller*, 12 (April 1, 1884): 203. The *American Miller*, 17 (October 1, 1889): 704, reported that J. Olney Norris, proprietor of the Monitor Mill at Baltimore had started a voyage around the world and expected to be gone a year.

The mill, 40 x 60 ft, of brick and frame, property of J. Olney Norris and located at the SE corner of Mill Street and Chestnut Alley burned with a \$20,000 loss, *American*, November 24, 1890, p. 8. The *American Miller*, 18 (January 1, 1891): 54, reported that Norris intended to rebuild the burned mill. A mill, unoccupied, at 229-½ Chestnut Street, 3 stories of brick, suffered a minor fire, *Fire Marshall's Report*, March 5, 1900. Rebuilt or not, everything on the pier would have been burned to the ground by the great Baltimore Fire of February 7, 1904. Cf., Phenix and McElderry's saw and plaster mill which was on the same pier.

NORRIS MILL (4)

According to his descendants, Richard Norris of Baltimore built a mill on Norris Run west of Reisterstown about 1812 to produce hardware items unavailable during the war; the conflict ended before the mill was finished. It was probably on Norris Run, downstream of the Weist-Hiser Mill, *Sunday Sun*, January 5, 1947.

NORTH BRANCH MILL (4)

Same as Allens Mill.

NORTHEAST IRON WORKS ()

A road was mentioned "from the head of Middle River to the North East Iron Works," (B. C. Court Proceedings, November 1756, Liber BB No. C:309, MSA). Possibly it led northeasterly to White Marsh Furnace.

NORTHAMPTON FURNACE (9)

This furnace, now partially submerged in Loch Raven reservoir, was 2.5 miles north of Towson on Spring Branch of Peterson Run. Charles Ridgely the Elder took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on his own property and that of John Bourings and Robert Wilmot in 1758 (Chancery Records, Liber 9:84, MSA). The writ was for 100 acres "on the south side of the Main Falls of the Gunpowder and on Patterson's Great Run and on Pott Spring Run." Ridgely and his sons John and Captain Charles Ridgely built the furnace. Captain Charles Ridgely purchased 55 convicts in one lot from the ship *Isabella*, July 16, 1770 (See "Convicts to Maryland," *William & Mary Quarterly*, Series III, Series III, 42 (April 1985):218).

Henry Howard and Company advertised swivels, cannon, kettles, and salt-pans at

Northampton Furnace, and they intended to make tea-kettles soon, *Md. Gazette*, February 21, 1780.

In 1771, Henry Howard was made manager. George Teal was the founder, aided by 30 employees. An explosion in 1780 killed Major John Fulford while testing artillery, *Md. Journal*, October 24, 1780. Also, *History of Baltimore*, C. C. Hall, 1:28.

Northampton Furnace advertised “cannon of any size,” *Md. Journal*, September 11, 1781. The 1783 tax list showed Ridgely, Lux & Co. with 27 slaves at the furnace. A notice in the *Md. Journal*, June 28, 1785, stated that the bar-iron in future would be stamped “R. F.”

Captain Charles Ridgely became sole owner and left the furnace to his son Governor Charles Ridgely, in 1790. The 1810 census of Back River Upper Hundred, p. 702, listed one furnace in that territory which cast 36,000 tons per year.

Richard Green, was apprenticed to Chas. Ridgely to learn “the art & trade of managing iron works and book keeping,” April 4, 1814 (B. C. Orphans Court Indentures, Vol. 9, folio 285, MSA).

The Governor carried on the works, but it was abandoned before his death in 1829, RIOM, p. 152f, based on data furnished to Joseph Singewald by Mrs. John Ridgely of H. from original family papers. In fact, the “Northampton Furnace Time Book 1826-1827” available at the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 691 Box 15, showed that employment dropped off sharply in July 1827. Apparently Abraham Rider was the last iron master or manager.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Charles Ridgely of Hampton with the Northampton Furnace and \$100,000 capital investment, 50 men, consumption of 1520 tons ore and 120,000 bu charcoal, and output in pig iron and castings. The works had 1 water wheel and pair of bellows, also a merchant mill, and sawmill. Richard Green, manager, remarked on the census form that the works only operated at a profit because the owner furnished all the labor and materials. Allen Dorsey advertised that Northampton Furnace was “now in blast and will blow for 20 months” making Ridgely’s Bar Iron, *American*, September 1, 1820.

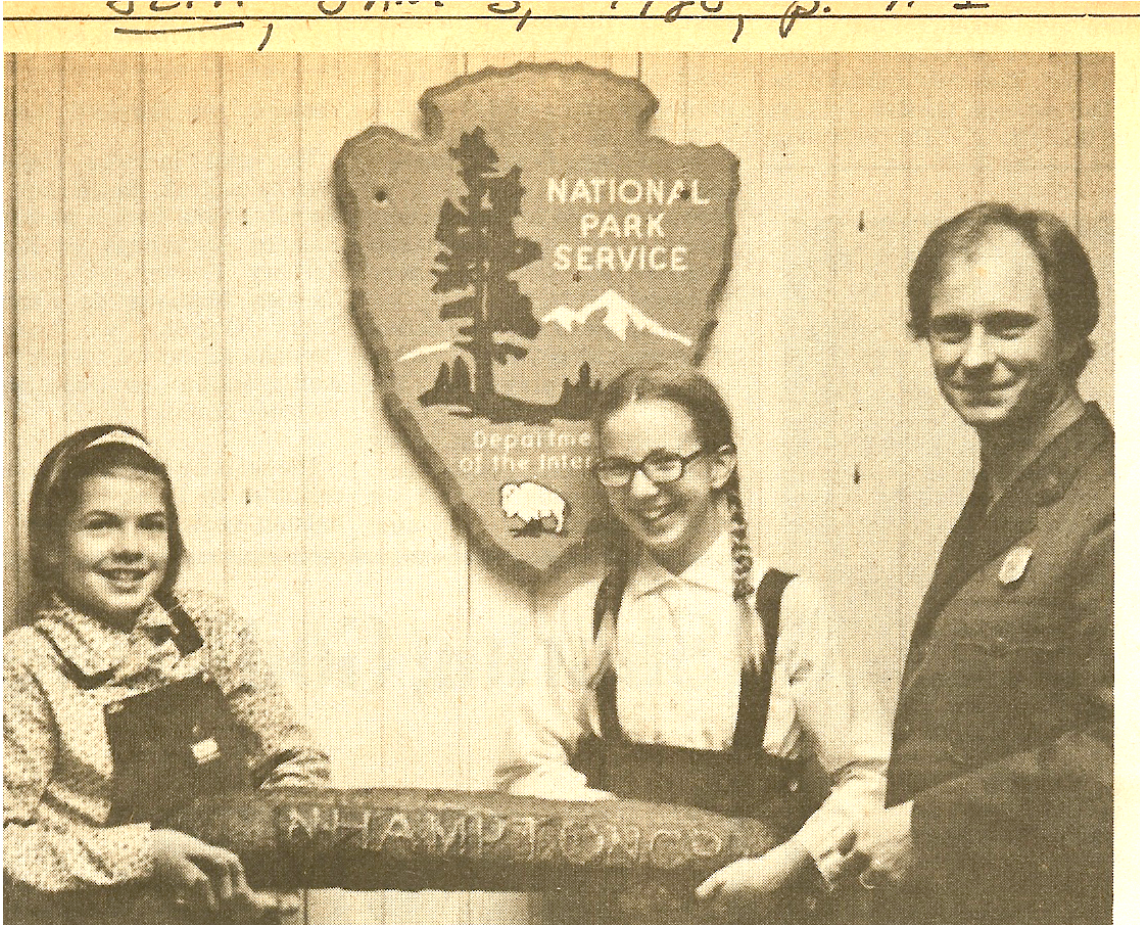
Charles Varlé in his 1833 *Complete View of Baltimore*, p. 102, stated that Northampton Furnace was “now out of blast.”



Northampton Furnace in Hampton Cove, 1981, photo by author.

Ridgelys Furnace Road was mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1834, Chapter 121.

Old Furnace Road, now replaced by parts of Loch Raven Boulevard and Cowpens Avenue, once led to the site. The route was called Ridgelys Furnace Road in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1834, Chapter 121. The Ridgely house, Hampton or Hampton Hall is now administered by the National Park Service. This monumental dwelling has all the earmarks of a cotton kingdom mansion but was built with the proceeds of ironworking and shipping rather than agriculture. During the Revolution, the works produced shot and cannon. The furnace is seen from time to time when the reservoir sinks unusually low during a drought; its site is east of Dulaney Valley Road in Hampton Cove. The ruin bears MHT Archaeological Site No. 18BA165. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed the place as Hampton Farm Furnace. Bars of Northampton Cast Iron and numerous cannon balls have been found by hikers. The work force was composed of slaves and indentured servants and there were frequent run-away notices inserted in the newspapers.



Meg Bates and Susan Stine found a 60-pound iron bar and presented it to Courtney Wilson at the Hampton National Historic Site. Jeffersonian, January 3, 1980. NPS photograph.

The Chew mansion in Towson contained a fire back marked "S. L. R. I. R. H. - 1784" that had been cast at Hampton Furnace, Md. *Journal*, Towson, March 24, 1894, reporting the burning of the Chew house.

For the beastly life of the Hampton "help" see Kent Lancaster, "Almost Chattel: The Lives of Indentured Servants at Hampton-Northampton, Baltimore County," *MHM*, 94: (Fall 1999): 341.

See also, Richard J. Cox, "Servants at Northampton Forge, Baltimore County, Md., 1772-1774," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 63 (June 1975): 110-117.

See also, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (Baltimore County Public Library: Towson, 1985), pp. 26-31.

Charles G/ Steffen, "The Pre-Industrial Iron Worker: Northampton Iron Works, 1780-1820," *Labor History*, 20 (Winter 1979): 89.

NORTHAMPTON MILL (9)

See Ridgelys Mill.

NORWOOD MILL (B)

The 1850 census of the 18th Ward listed Norwood Mill with \$35,000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of 25,550 bbl/flour (\$127,750). Possibly Norwood was tenant operator of Millington Mill; the other mill in Ward 18 was Mt. Clare Mill, which was under lease to Woodyear at that time.

NORWOODS TANYARD (3)

Norwoods Tanyard was a tract name near Liberty Road and Gwynns Falls mentioned in an 1858 deed (Towson records GHC 23:513). Not known if it was a functioning tanyard.

NOTT GRIST MILL (6)

This very small grain mill was supposedly the scene of square dances in a story collected by Clarence E. Clemens of Corbett, ca. 1980. However, tax records show that the Nott family had a separate dance hall in the 1920s, found in tax records. This small mill hardly 16 feet square was built by the elder Nott with the aid of his young son in the 1920s to grind feed for the farm. In February 2001, Kenneth Bitter told the county historian that the younger Mr. Nott had died and his wife rented the place but no one lived there; Mr. Bitter had never seen the equipment inside the mill on Gunpowder Road.



Notts Mill. Photo by author.

NOTTINGHAM COMPANY ()

The General Assembly chartered the Nottingham Company by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1845, Chapter 371. Corporators were Walter T. Alexander, Charles W. Howard, John Carroll Walch, Joshua Hutchins, Robert Taylor, Lloyd Norris, E. T. J. Woodward, James M. Buchanan, and others for “the mining, smelting, and manufacturing of iron and other ores, and metals, erecting furnaces, factories, stobes [sic], dwellings, and such other buildings. The company was restricted to Baltimore Contny and was not to operate until \$10,000 had been raised. No evidence that the company functioned.

NOTTINGHAM IRON WORKS/ FURNACE (11)

“Nottingham Works in Baltimore County” was first mentioned in the *Md. Gazette*, January 4, 1749, in David M’Culloch’s stray horse advertisement. The company’s largest works was at the Long Calm on Great Gunpowder Falls. Their first and less documented works (described here) was on Honeygo Run, a branch of White Marsh Run, and in turn the head of Bird River. In terms of present-day landmarks, this furnace and forge stood at the corner of Ebenezer Road and U. S. 40. Singewald placed the works on the south side of Ebenezer Road about 300 yards from Cowenton Station on the B. & O.

Alexander Lawson and Company bought the first of their iron lands on Honeygold Run in November 1745, the tract “Back Ligan” purchased from Thomas Swan and wife. The *Md. Gazette* reported on January 23, 1752, “On Friday Night last, the Furnace for making Iron belonging to Mr. Lawson and Others in Baltimore County, took fire, and burnt to the ground; It is said 1000 l. Sterling will not repair the Damage. The Accident was occasioned by keeping too large a Fire near the Wheel to prevent the ice from clogging it up.”

The same paper on December 28, 1752, also reported that Mr. Lawson’s Iron Works was the scene of a tragedy when several of Lawson’s daughters and others, total of four girls, and a young man, James Byus, fell through the ice in the furnace pond and drowned. A number of iron pigs were unearthed by a crane operator working in a gravel pit along the Philadelphia Road; the pigs were 5 inches thick by 3 feet long and stamped “Nottingham Co. y1753.” There were two generations of Alexander Lawsons; the elder died as reported in *Md. Gazette*, October 23, 1760.

Scharf in HBCC, p. 925, stated that iron cast at the White Marsh Furnace was hauled across the Tolley Farm to ships in Bird River, the privilege being paid for by the iron company.

The works was sometimes called James Russell & Company for another prominent investor, James Russell of London, who also had an estate called Nottingham in Prince Georges County, so the name was apparently transferred from Southern Maryland rather than directly from England.

“Nottingham” was shown on a 1772 map published in Utrecht by J. Schoonhoven & Company, “Nieuwe en Nauwervige Kart van een gedeeltz van Nord Amerika,” Library of Congress, web site.

Mrs. Frederick M. Gambrill, late charter member of the Baltimore County Historical Society, discovered the Princeton University library the original “Journal de la Campagne d’Amerique” of Alexander Berthier, Rochambeau’s engineer. The French army camped at White Marsh on August 24, 1782, and the Berthier map of the encampment showed the *etang* (the mill pond) with a race leading to two structures; the iron works, and two tail races carrying the water into the head of Bird River. The army camped on both sides of the mill pond. The road was marked *Chemin de Baltimore* on one side of the camp and *Chemin de Bush Town* on the other side. This road would have been the old post road, of which Red Lion Road is a surviving segment. The mill pond was later drained and served as the site of Mrs. Gambrill’s house.

This works was seized as British property during the American Revolution; James Russell & Company was specifically mentioned as land owner in the legislation, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of May 1781, Chapter 3 Further legislation, Acts of November 1782, Chapter 2, revealed that the Russell properties had not yet been sold. The commissioners of confiscated effects were empowered to cut the Long Calm and White Marsh Furnace tracts into small farms and numerous mill seats. Acts of April 1782 showed that the White Marsh Furnace had been sold [to whom?] and permitted the commissioners to convey “the mine bank on Patapsco River, in Anne Arundel county, belonging to the State.” The General Assembly passed a Resolution (No. 2) in November 1791, to pay the loyal citizen, William Augutine Washington for his share of the confiscated property of Russell and Principio. The books of the Commissioners of Confiscated British Property prove that White Marsh Furnace was on a tract called Boughton’s Forest. William B. Marye’s 1970 plat issued with Matilda C. Lacey’s *Perry Hall, So Called Since 1775* proved that Boughton’s Forest embraced the Honeygo Run site, down Red Lion Road from Cowenton Avenue.

Dennis Griffith’s 1794-1794 map labeled the site “Furnace” and placed it on the east side of the road on the north side of Bird’s River. William Strickland described the “Remains of Nottingham Furnace” two or three miles down the post road from the Nottingham Forges, *Journal of a Tour in the U. S. of A. 1794-1795*, p. 222. The *Traveller’s Directory* of 1802, Plate 14, showed it west of the road as “Old Iron Works.” A map by S. Bernard published in 1827, exhibited at the MHS in 1982, showed “Old Furnace” where the Post Road crossed the headwaters of Bird River. In 1893, W. Keyser in *Maryland, Its Resources, Industries, and Institutions*, called this John Ridgely’s furnace and stated that it was out of blast by 1815. Singewald, who had not seen the items from the *Md. Gazette*, examined the ruins in 1911 and declared that it was a forge rather than a furnace. The place name of Nottingham survives on Md. 7 on present day topographical map, 1.7 mile SW of White Marsh Run.

The author visited the area on October 22, 1978, but found nothing, no mounds, no slag. The 1972 and 1975 floods had torn the area to pieces.

See also, R. E. Wright, "Pigs That Lived 200 Years," *Sun Magazine*, June 25, 1950, pp. 4-5, reporting the excavation of the bars of iron by equipment operator John T. Donovan.

NOTTINGHAM FORGE (11)

The Nottingham Company, a group of British investors, was apparently in business as early as 1745 on Honeygo Run at the head of Bird River. However, their largest works (described in this entry) was at the Long Calm on Great Gunpowder Falls upstream the present Md. Route 7 or Philadelphia Road bridge--the Forges Bridge. The historical highway marker on the east bank gives the starting date as Long Calm as 1753, some six years before the first land purchase in this area. A better indication of the start-up is a 1751 bill of sale of Negroes to Alexander Lawson by Ralph Faulkner, Iron Master, and Edward Neale; one slave was named "Cheshire," (Court Minutes, Liber BB No. F:38, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 67).

As noted under Nottingham Furnace entry, the name Nottingham was apparently transferred from James Russell's estate in P. G. County, Md.

Alexander Lawson, James Russell, James Wardrope, and Walter and John Ewer, the investors "concerned in iron works" (in other words, the Nottingham Company), purchased 200 acres at Long Calm Ford from Jonathan Starkie in October 1759, MHM, 53:43. The tract was Cullingborne, on both sides of the Falls [The actual deed gives the date as 1757, Liber B No. G:526, MSA.]. An advertisement of 1760 quoted in HBCC, p. 816, mentioned "Corbin Lee at Nottingham Forge on the Great Falls of Gunpowder River."

In September 1762, some of the same group of investors took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on some of their own property and on that of Zacheus Onion, John Hammond Dorsey [sic], and Captain Walter Tolley. The applicants for the writ to build a forge mill at the mouth of "Gun Powder River" were James Russell, Walter and John Ewer, John Buchanan, and Alexander Lawson "in company." The 100-acre site included parts of Onion's Second Thought, Spanish Oak Bottom, Owners Landing, Wignalls Rest, and Littons Improvement (Chancery Records, Liber 9:239, MSA). There is no record that the condemned site was developed for iron works at that time; however in the next century, the Pattersons set up their nail works at or near Spanish Oak Bottom.

In November 1773, "Nottingham Iron Works" was mentioned as in possession of John Buchanan [sic], who had sold a one-third interest to John Rogers, Abraham Dyson, Richard Cooke, John Worall, Edmond Lardner, Samuel Dyson, Edward Gale, and Thomas Peters to satisfy his creditors (Chancery Records, Liber 12:1,

MSA).

Dr. Robert Honyman's Journal of April 23, 1775, stated that the only clearings in the Great Gunpowder area were near the furnaces [where the forests had been devoured for charcoal]. During the Revolution. The Nottingham Company assets were expropriated and offered for sale by the Office of Confiscated Effects which advertised the forges, one furnace, and two grist mills, plus 12,000 acres in the *Md. Journal*, September 4, 1781.

Nathaniel Ramsey writing to Thomas Johnson (iron master of Frederick County), August 11, 1781 (*Arch. Md.*, 46:417), conjectured that the works could not be profitably carried on -- ore was then being brought in from Anne Arundel County and handled nine times before reaching the furnace -- but the Ridgelys bought the works. Henry Howard advertised for Hercules, age 40, who had run away from Nottingham Forges on the Great Falls of Gunpowder; he was a forge carpenter, *Md. Journal*, March 5, 1782. Howard advertised for Cato, age 30, a run away slave, an army veteran and "a regular-bred forgerman and finer" who had also worked at Antietam Forge and also at Frederick and Hagerstown, *Md. Journal*, November 7, 1788.

On Christopher Colles' *Survey of Roads*, 1789, two stars appeared on the east or south bank below Long Calm Ford; this indicates either the works itself or its associated mills. Ridgely's Furnace appeared on the south side of the Long Calm Road on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. The holdings of General Charles Ridgely were shown in detail on a plat in the MSA, Baltimore County Deeds WG 191:493.

The works was apparently under lease to Abbott & Co. when visited by a correspondent writing in the *American*, December 9, 1840, p. 2. "I proceeded to the other works on the Falls of the Great Gunpowder River, 14 miles from Baltimore and near the Philadelphia Turnpike. This establishment was fitted up by these gentlemen for the purpose of making a heavier kind of work. The hammer which they have erected is driven by a powerful water wheel, 22 feet in diameter, with 14- $\frac{1}{2}$ feet buckets, assisted by a fly wheel of 18 tons weight. When I was there, the workers had just completed the main center shaft for the Russian steam frigate . . . the largest ever made in this country, being 14- $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is estimated to weigh *thirteen thousand pounds*." The forged shafts were also reported by W. G. Lyford in "Maryland and Its Resources," *Sun*, August 7, 1841, quoted from *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*.

The first road roller made in the U. S. was cast in five sections at Ridgely's Furnace in accordance with a suggestion made by Thomas W. Griffiths; it weighed 3308 pounds and required six horses and two operators, *Portfolio*, Philadelphia, 1810, quoted in *Baltimore* magazine, November 1952, p. 32. The Ridgelys also owned Northampton Furnace and Curtis Creek Furnace. In 1845, David Ridgely sold the Forge Lot to Robert Howard (Deeds AWB 363:155, MSA). A plat of the Foreg Lot

and its buildings appeared in Deeds TK 336:49, MSA.



The Gunpowder Furnace of 1846 at the Nottingham Forge site, 1971 photo by author.

The Great Falls Iron Company was chartered by *Laws of Md., Acts of 1845, Chapter 34*, “for rebuilding and putting into operation the works heretofore known as Ridgely’s Forges.” The incorporators were Robert Howard, William G. Harrison, William Winn, William Knox, and John S. Hayes. The company was also authorized with “laying out a town called Great Falls . . . near Havre de Grace Turnpike . . . and . . . beautifying and improving said town by erecting therein stores, dwellings, workshops, factories, buildings, mills, furnaces, school houses . . . and making a railroad to meet the Philadelphia Baltimore and Wilmington.” Needless to say, no such town was beautified or constructed.

Transfer Book No. 2, started in 1846, showed in its 1849 updates, “Robert Howard . . . New Furnace, \$30,000, Improvements, \$2000,” (HR #8360 4-40-4, MSA).

Robert Howard offered to sell the extensive rolling and slitting mills at Great Falls, two stone mills of about 50 x 60 feet, with machinery for manufacture of bar iron. Each mill had four furnaces and the stacks were in good order, *American*, July 1,

1847.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Robert Howard with \$200,000 capital in an iron furnace, 120 hands, and two water and steam-powered furnaces. Output was 3000 tons pig iron (\$75,000) from 7500 tons ore and 10,000 cords wood.

In 1858, Robert Howard and wife sold 1050 acres to the Great Falls Iron Company which had been chartered by the General Assembly in 1845, Chapter 34. This sale for \$223,000 included former properties of the Nottingham Company and Principio Company at Locust Grove works (Towson deeds, Liber 21:224). Howard conveyed all chattels including, "Horses, mules, and oxen, harness wagons and carts. Hay Straw grain, feed, manure, and farming utensils furnace tools, fixtures and machinery, baskets and barrows, with the materials for the manufacture of Iron, ore, coal, wood, shells, fire brick, Old Iron, etc. and the Stocks of stores at the Great Falls of Gunpowder and of Locust Grove, excepting therefrom all household and kitchen furniture and private carriages and horse of said Howard" [This is the only deed we have ever seen specifying manure as an asset.]

A clipping in the Partridge Papers (MHS Special Collections, Ms. 642) stated, "Mr. Robert Howard has recently sold to the Great Falls Iron Company, a tract of land lying east of that city, containing 3,500 acres. It has three blast furnaces, and all the machinery for the manufacture of pig iron, besides three water powers, one of which has a head and fall of sixty feet. The whole property lies from tow to fourteen miles from the city and was sold for \$250,000." The *Sun* of June 15, 1858, reported of a flood that the dam did not break but the water made a new course around it.

Following the case of James George -vs.- Robert Howard, the Forge Lot, 1040 acres, was ordered sold by trustee, *B. C. Advocate*, April 18, 1863. "The above property is improved by a very valuable grist mill and iron rolling furnace, and has one of the most valuable water powers for manufacturing and milling purposes in the State of Maryland." James George bought the Forge Lot, and it passed to his widow in 1864. The tract was acquired by the Mayor and City Council for water supply projects in 1866 (Towson deeds GHL 47:422) and was eventually declared surplus, all 1084 acres.

The *Md. Journal*, June 21, 1879 reported, "A Grist Mill at Upper Falls. -- Operations have commenced looking to the remodeling into a grist mill of the old Forge property at Upper Falls, formerly owned and operated by Governor Charles Ridgely as a furnace for pig iron, the pig iron being produced being hauled to the furnace near here where it was used up for the various purposes of manufacturing." Nothing came of the gristmill proposal, and the property was advertised for sale by the Water Board, *Md. Journal*, Towson, June 26, 1880.

The Forge Lot was Lot 1 in the grand division of the Ridgely estate, and was referred to on a plat of the Lower Gunpowder area by William B. Marye, furnished

with Matilda C. Lacey's *Perry Hall, So Called Since 1775* (published 1970). Howard's Iron Works appeared on the 1850 map by Sidney and Browne, on the 1857 Robert Taylor county map, and the 1863 military map. It appeared as City property in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. The company had disposed of large tracts in the 1860s.

The Mayor and City Council sold the Forge Lot and the Patterson Nail Works to Levi Furstenberg, who was involved with the Locust Grove Furnace, on April 14, 1881, (Towson Deeds, WMI 122:123). Scharf reported that Levi Furstenberg paid to restore the Forges Church when he acquired the property, HBCC, p. 925. The *Md. Journal* February 26, 1881, stated that Furstenberg intended "to remodel the mill and establish a trading store." Furstenberg had bought into several declining industries and ended up insolvent, never getting Gunpowder Furnace going again--this was hardly eight years before start up of the highly advanced steel works at Sparrows Point.

The ruins of one installation, the Gunpowder Furnace built in 1846 as a hot-blast charcoal furnace survived in the 1970s on the east or south bank of the river, west side of Md. Route 7, behind a tavern, about 100 yards from the road. The furnace was 31 feet high and 8 ft at the bosh and its peak output was 1100 tons of foundry iron turned out in 30 weeks of blast in 1856, RIOM, p. 151. Also, MGS BC (1929), p. 224. The site fell mostly within the present Gunpowder State Park. Forge Road once led to this iron enterprise. In 1973, Michael W. Robbins reported the ruins of an engine installation, *Maryland's Iron Industry during the Revolutionary War* (Annapolis 1973): 31-41. The furnace was destroyed late in the 20th century by the saloon owner.

Archaeologist Ken Basalik of Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research told the author in 1981 that glassy green or gray slag found at an ironworks is the result of smelting, while the more porous slag is from a heating activity or even from blacksmithing; the latter type of slag can be found near the Nottingham dam abutments. The abutments are probably 1750 feet upstream of Route 7. The Long Calm Ford is about 2620 ft upstream. Fords are created by streams emptying silt at their mouths into a wider river. W. B. Marye had no name for the stream that formed the ford, but James Komatinsky of the Baltimore County Office of Planning inquired of neighbors in 1983 and was told it was locally called Boschert's Run.

The "Gunpowder Iron Works Furnace Ruin" bears MHT Site No. BA 598. The "Gunpowder Iron Works Dam Abutments" bear MHT Site No. BA 599. The "Robert Howard's Gristmill (Site)" bears MHT Site No. BA 600.

Farther downstream was the site of the Dallam-Joppa-Patterson iron works, also called Big Mills or Loreley. See also Nottingham Furnace (Honeygo Run). Also RIOM, p. 151, and MHM, 43:36. Also, HBCC, p. 925.

See also John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (Baltimore County Public

Library: Towson, 1985), pp. 189-191, 203.

Also, Jacob M. Price, "One Family's Empire, the Russell-Lee-Clerk Connection in Maryland, Britain, and India," *MHM*, 72 (Summer 1977): 165-225.

NUMSEN IRON WORKS (B)

See Cedar Point Furnace.

NUNNEMAKER OLD MILL (6)

Nunnemacker Old Mill was shown on the 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne on Little Falls upstream of Jacob Bull's sawmill on the present Ruhl Road. It was Daniel Nunemakers on the 1857 Taylor map; it was the same as Smalls Mill shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. This grist and saw mill was one of many milling enterprises owned by P. A. and S. Small, millers and iron manufacturers of York, Pa., whose activities provided at one time one-sixth of the freight on the Northern Central Railroad.

O'DOHERTY PAPER MILL (6)

James O'Doherty paper mill, the same as Gists Mill, was shown NE of Hoffmanville on Sidney's 1850 map. The name was spelled without the "o" in *Hoffman Paper Mills*.

O'DONNELL STILL (B)

Mr. O'Donnell of Canton had planted an orchard of red peaches and had a still but let it all go to ruin, then uprooted the trees and planted corn. There was little profit in stills, Richard Parkinson, *A Tour in American*, 1798, 1:214.

OAKLEY NAIL AND ANCHOR MANUFACTORY (B)

This nail and anchor works was conducted by John Dorsey a mile from Baltimore Town, ca. 1790, HBCC, p. 425. Mentioned in *Md. Journal*, April 7, 1789, also described as a mile from town. Captain John Dorsey owned Oakley, being part of Chatsworth, Bonds Pleasant Hills, Parishes Range, and Georgia, one nail manufactory of stone, one story, 72 x 30 ft, with a one-story frame addition, 50 x 26 ft, 1798 tax list of Middlesex Hundred. Probably near Gwynns Falls, east bank.

"John Dorset continues to make anchors from 30 to 2000 pounds weight . . . He will pay cash for a few sprightly Negro Boys from 10 to 15 years of age," *Md. Journal*, November 9, 1792.

OAKUM FACTORY (B)

The *Sun*, August 17, 1876, reported, “*New Enterprise*.--An extensive factory for the manufacture of oakum has just been put in operation on Fifth Avenue, Canton, There are now only three oakum manufacturers in the United States, one at Boston, one at New York, and the one just started in Canton. Oakum is made of old rope and is used principally for caulking vessels and in some cities for ‘seaming’ flagstone walks.”

The building was 135 x 40 feet. “The larger portion of the work is done by machinery,” *B. C. Union*, August 19, 1876.

The buildings of the Oakum Mfg. Co. of Baltimore City were advertised in *Md. Journal*, Towson, October 5, 1878, p. 3. The building on Fifth Avenue near Colegate Creek and between the city limits and the first tollgate was frame, two stories with a 2-story closed shed and boiler, engines, shafting, belting and harness; recorded in Mortgage Records JB 71:240. It was then in Election District 12.

“The oakum factory on Colegate Creek, 12th district, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning 1st inst. . . . Loss \$1000. Insured,” *Md. Journal*, Towson, February 7, 1880.

OALS MILL (B, 9, 15)

August Oals was involved with both Fenbys Mill and Mitchells Mill, q. v. A deed from August Ohle [sic] to Nathaniel Melchoir of Baltimore City conveyed a tract on Moores Run on March 1, 1853. The deed included a right to enter the land of Conrd Scharf to repair a dam and race (Towson deeds HMF 4:488). Ohle, other times spelled Auld, Oals) had acquired this tract under deeds AWB 384:489, MSA. The site was in the Hamilton neighborhood of the city and later served as the location of Melchoir’s Gun Factory.

ODELL MILL (2)

The 1798 tax list showed John Odel [sic] owner of many tracts, including part of Plains of Paran, Odel’s Addition, etc., and a stone mill house, 2 stories, 40 x 30, plus a log smith shop 25 x 15 ft; the property was occupied by William Odell. The 1818 tax list of the Old District No. 6 showed John Odell’s heirs with part of Rolls Choice and a gristmill worth \$200. It was shown as G. E. O’Dell gristmill on the 1850 Sisney and Browne county map.

The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed the mill on the east side of the present Powell Run Road, south bank of a stream now called Falls Branch. It was in 1887 operated by J. Dickson O’Dell who advertised as a miller and surveyor on the Harrisonville inset map; he gave his birth date as 1836 in the atlas patron list. George E. [for Eclipse] O’Dell, farmer, was shown as owner of the surrounding land.

The mill stayed in the Odell family until 1876 when lost by mortgage and deeded to

James L. Ridgely, Jr. (Towson deeds JB 97:79). In 1878, Ridgely deeded the land and “Mill the Machinery” to Charles M. Shipley, and a year later Shipley deeded to Charles Phillips (an Odell relative) “Beginning . . . from the SE corner of the mill (now called Odell) . . . also the right to convey the water from the mill by ditch or race (better known by mill owners as the tailrace) . . . together with the Mill the Machinery and fixtures . . . privileges of drawing water . . . from the lands of John Worthington . . . called the Plains of Parran,” (Deeds JB 113:298).

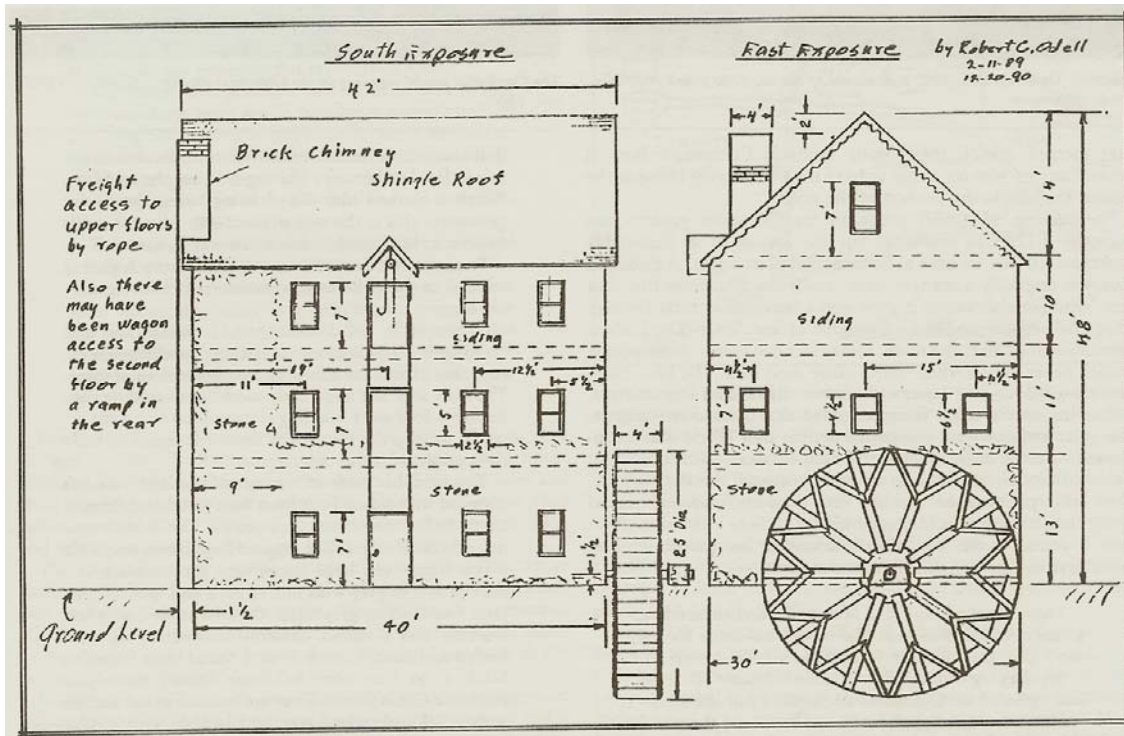
The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles Phillips mill with \$3200 capital investment, 3 employees, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, 50% custom trade. A 22-foot fall drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 30 rpm. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 13.5 tons meal, and 4.5 tons feed (\$2000) over a 6-month season.

The road was then called O’Dell Mill Road. A photo of the mill in the MHS graphics collection showed two wheels in place; the mill was two stories in back and 2-½ in front. The records of Walter G. O’Dell satted, “In 1854-55, the mill was remodeled by Georeg E. (Eclipse) Odell (grandson of the builder John Odell) and the entire four floors utilized for grain milling purposes. The mill stood on a tract of land called Odell’s Expectation --72 acres.” Mr. Walter Odell estimated the mill’s origin at ca. 1796 and added that there was a 25-foot overshot wheel driven by two streams that joined near the site. When first built, the third floor was used as a dwelling and later as a country store.

The burning of the mill was reported, *Sun*, February 16, 1917, p. 12, col. 2.. There was also a fire report in the *Union News*, February 17, 24, 1917. The property later passed to the Lauel Country Club. In 1972, a spring house and dam ruins survived on Powell Run Road. James Walter Peirce visited the site in 2003 and found urban sprawl destroying the mill site, *A Guide to Patapsco Valey Mill Sites*, 2004, p. 89.

Sources: Genealogical data from Jesse Choate Phillips, Harrisburg, Pa., July 15, 1971.

Also, Thomas J. Phillips, *The Orange Grove Story, A View of Maryland Americana in 1900* (Washington, D. C., 1971, 1972), pp. 24-26.



Odell's Mill or Union Mill. with dimensions based on photos and measurements found in the 1798 tax list of Soldiers' Delight Hundred. Drawing by fam.

Robert C. Odell's Mill Sketch.

Robert C. Odell of New Berlin, Wisconsin, built a model of Odell's Mill and supplied a measured drawing of the structure based on the 1798 tax list measurements. This material was incorporated into, "Odell's, A Model Mill," by John McGrain, *History Trails*, 25 (summer 1991): 13-16.

See also, "Odell Mill Ledgers, 1832-1850," microfilmed from originals loaned by Mr. Robert C. Odell, 1991 (Microfilm No. MSA SC 2594).

OELLA (1)

See Union Mfg. Co.

OIL CLOTH CARPET FACTORY (B)

This works owned by Denison and Conain operated in Old Town, 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 85. Cf., Patent Floor Cloth Factory. The Dennison & Conain oil cloth manufactory was listed on South High Street in Matchett's *Director*, 1837-1838, p. 27. Also an advertisement in the front matter, p. 24.



Odells Mill, early 20th century.

OIL MILL (B)

“New Enterprise.-- . . . mill has been established recently on the south side of the basin by a company of capitalists for crushing oil from cotton seed. The article is not only an excellent lubricator, but makes a popular substitute for olive oil for table purposes,” *Sun*, October 18, 1869.

OKISKO COTTON FACTORY (1)

See Daniels in Howard County.

OLD COTTON FACTORY (B)

See Pimlico Factory.

OLD FURNACE (110)

A furnace symbol labeled “Old” was shown on the west side of present Bel Air Road, north bank of Great Gunpowder Falls, on Dennis Griffith’s 1794-1795 map. The furnace was then on the west side of a road that preceded the route from Perry Hall to Kingsville; that old road went to Fork Meeting House through the woods which were owned ca. 1900 by James Hayes. The site was on the tract Heathcote’s Cottage, property that had been sold by Stephen Onion and Thomas Bond Onion to Harry Dorsey Gough in 1785 and 1790 (Deeds WG EE:155 and W:177, MSA). Stephen Onion was indeed an ironmaster. This symbol could still have been a clerical error.

OLD FURNACE ROAD (9)

The Old Furnace Road shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas and in a 1919 plat (Plat Books WPC 6:175) ran between Joppa and Cromwell Bridge Roads; it is now replaced by parts of Loch Raven Boulevard and Cowpens Avenue; its destination was Northampton Furnace. Cowpens Avenue was named not for a mere coral for bovines but for the Battle of Cowpens during the Revolution.

OLD MILL (7)

For the “Old Mill” marked east of Maryland Line in the 1877 Hopkins atlas, see Pocock Fulling Mill and also Umpletts Mill.

OLD MILL ROAD (2)

This road runs south from Liberty Road and led to an extinct powder mill, the Battleworks.

OLD WORKS ROAD (1)

“Old Works Road” was the site of property owned by William Clemm’s heris in Old District 1, 1813 Assessment.

OLDFIELDS MILL (B)

Oldfields Mill was listed as the mill between Hugh Jenkins [actually Laurel] Mill and the White Hall Cotton Factory, in a list published in the *American*, September 25, 1843, p. 2. It was apparently merely the same as the Red Mill or Benjamin Ellicott Mill. This list gave it as the 7th mill above tidewater.

OLIVE MILLS (B)

Olive Mills on Herring Run 3 miles from town and 8 months old had a 30,000 bu/annum annual output and was advertised by Larkin Read, *American*, August 22, 1804. The description suggests Ivy Mill, but Varlé’s *View of Baltimore*. 1833, listed David Wilson’s Merchant Mill as a distinct works, located on Herring Run, 0.5 mile

upstream of Halls Cotton Factory; there was also a warehouse at 16 M'Elderry's Wharf, p. 103.

The 1820 census had listed David Wilson with \$8000 capital investment, 3 employees, 2 pair of burrs, and annual consumption of 9000 bu wheat. Output was \$10,000 in flour, bran, and shorts; demand was "dull and discouraging."

The 1823 Tax List of Old District 2 showed David Wilson with parts of the tracts Maidens Out and Grindon, 30 acres, and a merchant mill assessed at \$1000, improvements worth \$20, and no slaves.

It was stated in Towson deeds HMF 15:67, that John Oliver Cornthwait inherited the mill in 1835 from his grandfather, David Wikon [sic]. This mill passed to Daniel Wilson [or Wikon] Cornthwait in 1847 and he sold to Thomas Russell and G. E. Penrose in 1856, including parts of Maidens Out, Arabia Deserta, Grindon, and Silent Cyphus of Africa. The mill passed through Samuel C. McDowell to Rebecca C. Lee, 1868; and to Thomas Wilson by mortgage made in 1874. The *Sun*, July 31, 1875, reported that Mr. Lee had seen a gigantic snake near the mill.

On Thomas Wilson's death, the mill was offered for sale by trustees, *Md. Journal*, Towson, October 4, 1884. It was a stone and brick gristmill run by water power on 9.5 acres with a dwelling, only a few hundred yards from Harford Road. The 1880 State business directory had listed J. F. Lee and W. H. Lenaert as millers at Lauraville. The *American Miller*, 17 (August 1, 1889): 559, reported, "The dams at the mills of Lee, Green & Weid, near Hall's Spring, Md., were recently washed out."

A photograph in William C. Keneny's album showed a mill, pool, and dam ruin entitled "Montebello Park." That was the name of a subdivision on the east bank of Herring Run on the 1914 MGS topographic map of Baltimore. That rocky outcrop may have been just north of the present Argone Drive bridge (built 1950), east bank, down the slope from the American Four Square houses on Park View Terrace. The stream bends just north of the bridge, with a second bend on the west bank. Possibly the dam shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas was anchored to the large outcrop. Another photograph published in Charles T. Duvall's *The Maryland Scene* (1943), p. 164, showed a very rocky stretch of Herring Run below Sydenham Hospital [as it was once called].

OLIVER & THOMPSON MILL (B)

Oliver & Thompson wished to hire a miller, mill carpenter, and blacksmith for a length of time, *Md. Journal*, July 5, 1790. This was Robert Oliver. The date is too early for any of the Calverton Mills.

OLIVER MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills.

OLIVER MILL (15)

An advertisement to sell “Hare Wood” mentioned “a mill for grinding flour by horse power,” *American*, May 31, 1836. William Martin advertised Harewood and 483 acres of the former Robert Oliver deer park and farm; in addition to the mansion there was a “Mill House 30 by 40 feet, and the mill is in good condition for grinding.” Martin stated that he wished to retire from farming, *B. C. Advocate*, May 27, 1854. Robert Oliver, merchant prince, had developed this great waterside estate on the Gunpowder estuary in the 1820s.

OLIVER STEAM SAWMILL (4)

Drysdale’s 1871 *State Gazetteer* listed Robert Oliver’s steam sawmill and dairy under Owings Mills, p. 471. Probably at present McDonogh School.

OLIVER’S WHARF STEAM SAWMILL (B)

The *American*, August 14, 1843, reported a fire at the steam sawmill on Oliver’s Wharf. It was totally destroyed. It had been occupied by S. Fenby and Brother and used for compressing hay.

OLNEY MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills.

ONIONS IRON WORKS (HARFORD)

See Harford County. A “Tilt Forge” was shown on a plat of a road from David Lee’s Mill [i. e., Jerusalem Mill] to Onion’s Old Works in Baltimore County (Harford County Deeds, HD No. U:329). *Maryland, Its Resources, Institutions, and Industries*, 1893, p. 104, claimed there was a remnant on a furnace, forge, and puddling mill built in colonial days still to be seen on the Mount Peru estate near Jericho on the Little Gunpowder Falls. State Terrestrial Archaeologist Tyler Bastian had no such site on his list in the late 20th century.

ONION MILL SEAT (11)

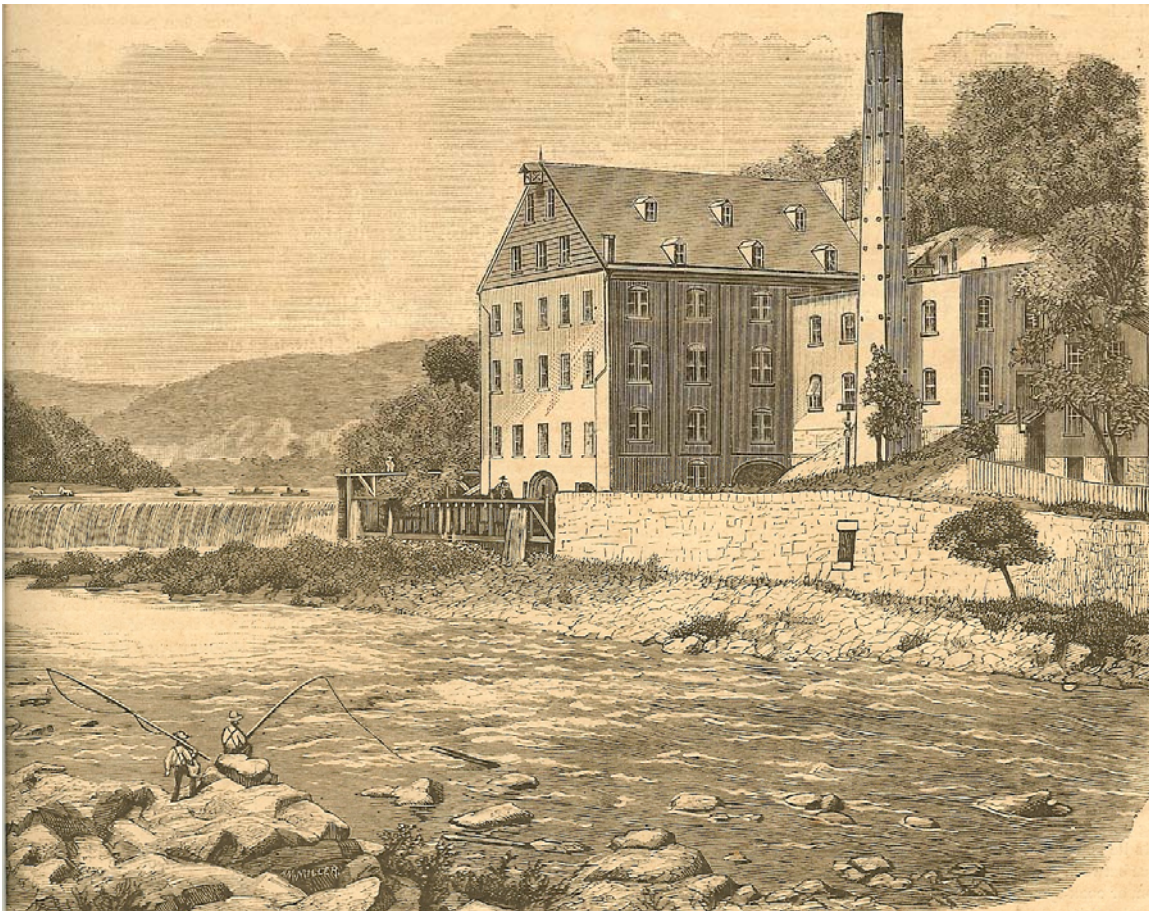
Stephen and Hannah Onion, executors, offered a mill seat on Great Gunpowder Falls, Md. *Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, January 15, 1782. The tract name was Onion’s Second Thought.

ORANGE GROVE FLOUR MILL (1)

This was the Bailey and Worthington Mill built in 1856 on a site acquired from both Benjamin Ellicott and wife and from the executors of John Glenn; parts of the

tracts Vortex, Small Bit, the Pavement, and Moores Morning Choice Enlarged, 47 acres in all (Towson deeds 14:205 and 28:7). The next year, the forebay was destroyed by a flood that followed a thaw and an ice jam, *B. C. Advocate*, February 11, 1859. The mill was purchased by C. A. Gambrill in 1860 for \$45,000 and was the largest mill in the State with its output of 500 bbl/diem, Sun, May 7, 1860. It was called Patapsco Mill-C in the Gambrill chain of three plants and was on the north bank of the Patapsco downstream of Thistle Factory (*Sun*, May 7, 1860).

The engraving or wood cut showing Orange Grove facing another mill on the opposite bank of the Patapsco is artistic license carried to an extreme: the mill on the south bank is the Patapsco Mill-A at Ellicott City, several miles away. The author searched maps and titles under the delusion there was a companion mill in sight of the 1856 one. This deception appeared in the *Monumental City* (1873), p. 132, five years after the mill at Ellicott City washed away.



Orange Grove Mill from lead story in American Miller, September 1, 1879.

On the Baltimore County bank, there had been a public road below the level of the

railroad. The road passed through an arch in the mill, whereas the railroad was at third-story level as illustrated in *Monumental City* cited above. The road was washed away by the flood, *Towson Times*, July 25, 1968 (flood centennial issue). The *American* of July 25, 1868, reported the building undermined and the stock of flour and grain washed away. In later years the original Bailey and Worthington mill was heightened to reach six stories, and an eight story elevator was built. A coal-fired Corliss steam engine was installed. The mill was converted to rollers in 1883. There were also three horizontal water wheels and a wooden dam. An electric generator was installed to light the building. The superintendent was furnished with a house with hot and cold water and a zinc-lined bath tub. There were other workers' houses, a swinging bridge, and combination church and school. The only private house was that of the night engineer, John Bathgate. The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed R. G. and P. H. Magill as owners with C. A. Gambrill as operator.

The 1880 census of manufactures presented combined statistics of Patapsco Mill at Ellicott City and that at Orange Grove. The orange Grove mill had 100 bbl/diem greater capacity than the Patapsco. The two mills had \$150,000 capital investment, 50 employees, 45 run of stones, 3500 bu/diem maximum capacity, all market business. A twelve foot fall on Patapsco drove 10 turbines 8 ft broad to develop 50 hp. Annual output was 177,381 bbl flour, 10.7 million lb feed (\$1,247,312). There was also a 55,000 bu elevator. Fortunately, a chart in the *American Miller*, 7 (October 1, 1879): showed that Orange Grove had 23 run of stones. The month before, a woodcut of Orange Grove was the inside cover illustration (7:273). The summary of the census gatherings appeared in *The Tenth Census* (1880), Vol. 16, Part I, p. 56, where the 23 sets of stones were also reported, 13 of them driven only by steam; the dam was of wood and stone, 180 feet long and 15 feet high, built 1857, "pounding the water 5 to 6 feet." The pond was 5 to 6 acres and produced 12 feet of fall, driving 5 turbines (UMBC Kuhn Library, Catonsville).

The Catonsville *Argus*, October 20, 1883, mentioned Seth Henderson, former manager of Orange Grove Mill, who had moved from Catonsville to Baltimore. Another manager mentioned was Carroll Schofield, mentioned as an uncle by Lawrence Cardinal Shehan in *A Blessing of Years* (Notre Dame, Indiana: 1982), pp. 13-14. The family had twice yearly picnics there via the Catonsville trolley car.

The dam was ruined by the Johnstown Flood rains but the mill continued with steam power, *Argus*, June 8, 1889. Damage amounted to \$8000 to \$15,000, *American Miller*, 17 (July 1, 1889): 489. The dam was rebuilt, "thoroughly put down" and a new 36 x 60-foot storage structure was built, *Argus*, October 26, 1889.

A line drawing of the mills and other local plants appeared in "Baltimore's Flour Mills," *American*, November 12, 1892.

The *American Miller*, 23 (August 1895): 614, reported that James T. Brass, a fireman employed at the Orange Grove Flour Mills at Ellicott City, Md., received a severe shock from lightning recently and he remained unconscious for about 24

hours,

Orange Grove apparently was shut down early in the 20th century. The lay-off was reported in the *Ellicott City Democrat*, March 9, 1901 due to a scarcity of wheat. It closed again, *Sun*, December 1, 1903. Then, the *Argus* of February 15, 1904, reported it would be reopened because the city mill [i. e., Gambrill Mill-B on the Pratt Street pier] was destroyed by the Baltimore Fire of February 7, 1904, the week before. Two ice gorges created a flood in the Patapsco in early 1904. The second flood postponed reopening of the mill, and the swinging bridge was destroyed again, *B. C. Democrat*, January 30, February 27, 1904.

Orange Grove was an isolated place that fascinated visitors. Thomas LeRoy Phillips, wrote in the *Sun Magazine*, June 25, 1967, "I Remember . . . Orange Grove as a Busy Mill Village," saying, ". . . the subdued rumble of the mill was heard from early Monday morning to late Saturday evening; the muffled roar of water pouring over the high wooden dam was unbroken, and long freight trains rolled by day and night." Mr. Phillips expanded his memories of the mill town to a pamphlet *Orange Grove in 1900* (Washington, D. C., 1971).

The mill, 150 x 175 feet, and the elevator upstream, 100 x 150 feet, burned with \$200,000 loss and blocked the B. & O. Railroad traffic during the fire, *Sun*, May 2, 1905. Some 35 hands were put out of work. James Felch was listed as head miller. The mill was claimed to be the largest flour mill east of Minneapolis with an output variously quoted as 1000 to 1500 bbl/diem of Orange Grove and other flour brands. Wilson A. Clayton, day engineer, had named one of his sons Corliss Clayton as a tribute the highly dependable model of steam engine.

The *Sun* of May 8, 1905, reported, "Orange Grove Flour Mill Not to Be At Once Rebuilt by Gambrill Company." Rebuilding was not to be. The 1903 Sanborn atlas (1:51) showed "Former Site of C. A. Gambrill Mill Co.'s Patapsco Mill C. Destroyed by Fire. Not to be rebuilt." In 1924, the swinging bridge was rebuilt at Orange Grove by the parents and students of Donaldson School, *Jeffersonian*, January 26, 1924. A few months later, bids were being asked to build a new suspension bridge there, *Argus*, May 17, 1924. The bridge could be dangerous because during the Johnstown Flood rains, William H. Hudson, night packer was drowned when a timber struck and broke the bridge, *Argus*, June 8, 1889.

In the 1970s, only a ruin could be located in the Patapsco State Park Orange Grove area according to the official park leaflet. The only surviving building the Bathgate house had become th park office. Nearby was the Bloede Dam, which had its power generating equipment inside the dam, *Maryland Living*, January 24, 1965.

James Walter Peirce reported visits to the site in 1993 and 20003. On the first trip, the Bathgate house was gone, replaced by a lavatory. A dam abutment was intact. Ten years later, the coal arch was gone and only a few foundations survived, much overgrown, *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites* (2004), p. 47. Location in the ADC

Street atlas is 41-C-9.

OREGON FURNACE (8)

Richard Green, iron master, and Walter Fernandis, Baltimore lawyer, formed a partnership to mine ore on a tract Green had acquired in 1836 from Mary E. Fernandis. Richard Green and Co. built a furnace near the site in 1849, the Oregon Furnace, at the Oregon Ore Banks; it was an anthracite type, 36 ft high by 11 ft wide at the bosh, RIOM, p. 155. The county Transfer Book No. 2 started in 1846 showed in its 1849 updates (folio 13), "New Furnace \$353,000Richard Green." The Oregon Store, now a restaurant at Beaver Dam Road and Shawan Road, was operated by C. J. Rosan, who had \$1200 stock in trade. The Green Company was in sharp competition with Ashland Iron Company for ore on the property of Miss Charlotte C. D. Owens.

The Green holdings blocked Ashland's access and forced them to haul ore from more distant deposits. The dispute was climaxed by "armed resistance and litigation" and the merger of both works under Green's management was effected in 1851. A deed was made by all partners of Ashland and by Richard Green to Philip Small to combine assets and redistribute ownership in 1852 (Towson deeds HMF 2:75).

"On Sunday morning Oregon Furnace, situated near Cockeyville, was entirely destroyed by fire. The property was owned by Messrs. Patterson, Small, Green & Co., whose loss is said to be very high," *American*, May 31, 1853. The article entitled "Western Run" in the *B. C. Advocate*, June 25, 1853, reported that the Western Run itself was "polluted by Beaver Dam from ore washing."

The *B. C. Advocate*, January 14, 1854, reported, "The Oregon Furnace, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Davis, founder, ran out, in one week, over one hundred and ten tons of No. 1 iron. This is considered by persons acquainted with such matters to be the largest yield ever given by any one furnace in the United States in the same length of time." A correspondent signing himself "Pig Iron" wrote that Mr. Davis had made the production marvel "from ore that had been thrown aside and considered as useless. Mr. Davis is known to be the best founder in the world. He was the first man who commenced the manufacture of pig iron in this country, with anthracite coal," *B. C. Advocate*, January 21, 1854.

Production was 4419 tons/annum in 1855. The next years, the furnace was abandoned and iron making consolidated with that of Ashland. It appeared as "Ashland Furnace, Engine House" in 1915 Bromley atlas. The ore pit became the present Oregon Swimming Pool, operated by first by the Kurtz family, later in 1969



Oregon Company Town Housing, 1980. Photo by author.

by Baltimore County's Department of Recreation and Parks. Thomas Kurtz, the last mining superintendent, bought the whole place when the business ended. The stump of the furnace, encrusted with solidified iron splatterings, is close to the pool, exactly where an old plat found in the EPFL Maryland Department showed it.

When the county acquired the Kurtz farm in 1969, most of the company town houses were intact, the entire parcel still intact, constituting an original colonial land survey. The Oregon store contained letterhead and envelopes of the Ashland Iron Company, some of the stationery buried under an inch of dirt on the floor; there were also bills of lading for hams sold by the Kurtz store in the 1920s. In the 1990s, high school archaeology students under the direction of George Brauer excavated a number of domestic sites, and then the students built a fresh, full scale reproduction of an ore miner's frame house that stands near the Nature Center.

See also, Oregon Account Books, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 619.

See also, [William Washington Williams], "Old Ore Bank at Oregon Where Iron Miners Labored Now Popular Swimming Pool," *Jeffersonian*, August 20, 1932.

Harold Sampson, "A History of the Ashland Iron Company; with a Short Introduction to Iron Manufacture in Maryland," 1935, paper submitted in JHU

economic history course, ms., EPFL Maryland Department, VF, Baltimore, [including plat].

See, Bertha B. Bland, "The Old Iron Industry at Oregon and Ashland," *Federation PTA News*, March-April, 1938, p. 2ff.

See also, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (B. C. Public Library: Towson, 1985), which reproduced extracts from the furnace company ledgers and references by name to its employees, pp. 50-54.

ORIENT DISTILLERY (B)

The 1876 Hopkins city atlas showed Orient Distillery on the east side of Clinton Street, north of 4th Street [Eastbourne Street] and opposite the Copper Works. The 1877 atlas showed E. Walls as owner. The *Sun*, January 15, 1878, reported a fire at Orient Distillery at Canton. E. Robinson's 1882 map showed the Orient Distillery at the NE corner of Clinton and Fourth. A lithograph of the Canton waterfront included an illustration of the Orient Distillery, Robert C. Keith, *Baltimore Harbor* (1982), p. 138. [Distinct from Globe Distillery, a little to the south on Clinton Street.]

ORNDORFF MILL (B)

For the Orndorff Mill on Gwynns Falls, see Betwood Mill.

ORNDORFF MIL (B0)

See Kingsbury Mill on Herring Run.

ORRS SAIL DUCK FACTORY (B)

Alexander Orr advertised a steam duck factory on Hillen Street, Old Town, *American*, July 2, 1833. Orrs Sail Duck Factory was begun on Hillen Street, Old Town, by J. Orr and had 27 employees in 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 84. Matchett's 1837-1838 *Director* listed J. Orr as president of Hillen Street Factory, p. 25.

OSBORN SAWMILL (4)

Daniel Osborn was listed as saw miller and thresher at Boring in 1894 to 1907, *Md. & D. C. Gazetteers*.

ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS (B)

The 1876 tax ledger of Election District 12, folio 342, listed Oriental Powder Mills with \$800 improvements and \$1200 stock in trade. Location unknown, possibly at Canton.

ORRICK FEED MILL (4)

The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 4, folio 374, listed Frank D. Orrick with 1-½ acres on the NW side of Central Avenue between Glyndon and Bellevue Avenues, Glyndon; in the rear of the above lot was 3-¼ acres and a gas engine & feed mill worth \$55.

OVERSHOT RUN MILL (10)

John Glenn and Robert Purviance, Trustees, mentioned a mill site watered by Overshot Branch in an advertisement to sell the tract Blythenia Cambria; there was also a reference to Deeds WG 180:616, MSA, *American*, June 17, 1844. There is no mill ruin to be found in the present watershed property near Merrymans Mill Road. See Suzanne Meyer Mittenthal, *The Baltimore Area Trail Book* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983), pp. 77-78. Overshot Road was apparently the upper end of Pot Spring Road, not necessarily related to Overshot Branch, Roads Records, 3:396, 399, BC Public Works, Land Acquisition Office.

OVERTON MILL (B)

Overton Mill, apparently part of Calverton, was shown on a map of the B. & O. Railroad, ca. 1835, Baltimore City archives.

OWINGS AND STUART MILL (B)

See Windsor Mill.

OWINGS FULLING/GRIST MILLS (2)

Thomas Owings advertised his fulling mill in Garrison Forest within 1 miles of Owings Mill, *Md. Journal*, September 17, 1782. Owings advertised that he would take cloth to full and dress at Samuel Owings store on Market Street, Baltimore, *Md. Journal*, September 26, 1783. The 1798 tax list showed Thomas Owings in Soldiers Delight Hundred with a stone mill house 64 x 26 ft, occupied by Isaac Owings on the tract Timber Ridge. Thomas Owings advertised a grist, merchant, and fulling mill 12 miles NW of Baltimore and within sight of Reisterstown Turnpike, *American*, August 14, 1814.

The mill or mills descended ca. 1822 to his grandson Thomas Owings (son of Jesse). Levi Owings advertised that a slave named Will or Bill Pye had run away and stated, "he has been several winters employed in a fulling mill, and will very likely take upon himself that of being a fuller, &c., his clothing tow linen and fullled cloth," *Federal Gazette*, August 27, 1817. The fulling mill was conveyed in 1829 by Levi Owings to Peter Reister (Deeds WG 198:294, MSA). Reister sold to Hannah Owings, wife of Levi, in 1845 (Deeds TK 348:362, MSA). In 1852, Mrs. Owings sold to Ferdinand Weaver (Towson deeds HMF 1:418). Weaver received release of

mortgage in 1857 on the fulling mill and machinery. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed the Hannah Owings Woolen Factory, and she was still shown on the 1863 Military map. The works was on Fulling Mill Run along Fulling Mill Pool, upstream of the gristmill on Red Run.

The gristmill passed to Ann Owings Arthur and husband Benjamin, who sold to Isaac Tyson, Jr., in 1860 (Towson deeds GHC 31:110). Tyson's executors sold the mill to Richard W. Hook (1864), reserving te right to dig chrome ore in the stream bed (JHL 41:305). Hook sold the mill in 1868 to Frederick C. Bryan (EHA 59:495). Bryan mortgaged the property and then defaulted; the land was advertised with a gristmill and a frame sawmill on a farm then occupied by John Hollingsworth, *Md. Journal*, January 27, 1877; this site was 1.5 miles from Owings Mills.

William A. Fisher was highest bidder, but James Fenenr Lee of Carroll County was substituted as purchaser (JB 99:556). The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed the grist and saw mill of Col. Fenenr Lee on the north side of Red Run, north side of present [1976] Meadows Road. The last map to show the mill was Bromley's 1915 atlas. A one-story stone ruin was on the Meadows farm of Miss Nancy Offutt; the race was filled in some time after 1946.

Miss Offutt had been unable to find any trace of the fulling mill, but her brother, Thomas Worthington Offutt, had found it while quail hunting farther up Red Run. In the late 20th century, the whole area was urbanized under the Owings Mills Plan, and Red Run became a stream valley park. An archaeological excavation was performed at the fulling mill by Norma B. Wagner in 1988; the foundation proved to lie at the exact place called for in the deed to the Meadows property and a new survey of the property resulted in planting a stake at the very corner of the mill verbally specified in the documents (Towson deeds JHL 41:305). The Offutt mansion, The Meadows, was converted to an office by Macks and Macks. A stone and log stable found in the 1798 tax list survives but the mill ruin, down to a low foundation, perished in the project. The author attempted to measure the ruin in 1974 but the site was formless, but at least 27 feet in one dimension. The stable and mansion have been frequently used as a backdrop for shots of new cars on the Maryland Public Television program, "Motor Week."

OWINGS MILL (3)

A mill on the tract Owings Traverse near the Green Spring Punch estate appeared on the 1818 and 1823 Assessments of Old Election District No. 7, charged to Samuel Owings (III). Samuel Owings I (1703-1775) had patented the tract in 1762, and his inventory of 1775 mentioned a sawmill, millstones, and a still, although that equipment could have been used at his Mill Place tract on Morgans Run in present Carroll County. The 1850 Sideny and Browne map showed Henry Stevenson's mill on the north bank of Jones Falls, north side of Old Valley Road, west side of Stevenson Road. It was later property of the Ashland Iron Company, which in 1869 conveyed the water rights to Ann C. Carlisle (Towson deeds EHA 62:363). The

Ashland Company's interest was in mining ore banks here. Mill extinct [1976].

OWINGS MILLS (4)

The mill standing at Owings Mills north of the Western Maryland Railroad (now CSX) is the "Upper Mill" of a former group of four. The builder, Samuel Owings (Jr. or II) was born at Green Spring Punch on Valley Road in 1733 and had vast land holdings and held various public offices. Earliest mention of "Owings Mills" seems to be a tax notice in the *Md. Journal*, February 27, 1781. His spacious brick mansion was called Ulm and dated to about 1767, although there is no proof. It looked like a Georgian house from a distance but proved to be an unbalanced design close up. Owings spaced his mills about a quarter mile apart on Gwynns Falls, and the upper part of the races was about two miles to get the designed head of water. When advertised in 1828, no dam was needed but in later years there were two dams on the ridge back of the upper mill, and each opened into one of the two-mile races.

The 1798 tax list showed Samuel Owings with 1745 acres and property worth \$8918.75, including three mills, all brick:

1. Two stories 50 x 44 ft
2. Three stories 45 x 45
3. Three stories 60 x 50.

A fourth mill, a plaster works, adjacent to the Middle Mill, had been added by 1828 and appeared on a sales plat (Division 2, 50A, MSA). The name "Ulm" was apparently not in use in colonial times, but was a name given to the estate; a deed of 1842 spoke of the tract "Timber Level and recently called Ulm" (Deeds TK 324:95, MSA). Ulm was said to stand for "Upper, Lower, and Middle," and the letters ULM were stamped on flour barrels. The dwelling called Ulm adjoined the lower mill.

On the death of Samuel Owings II in 1803, Ulm passed to William Owings. William Owings in 1813 advertised the Upper Mill as a potential cotton factory and in 1823 made a contract with Michael McBlair to convert one of the decayed mills into a factory. The contract was rescinded when Owings was sued by his sisters and their husbands; he died during the litigation and the property was ordered sold (John Cromwell et al. -vs.- Ann Owings et al., Chancery Liber B137:308ff, MSA).

The 1700-acre Ulm estate was advertised in *American*, September 27, 1828, including three large and valuable mills, a plaster mill, sawmill, miller's house, and cooper shops. The tracts were split up and the individual histories follow:

LOWER MILL (PAINTERS). Pilkington Codd purchased part of the Ulm tract at the trustee's sale in 1830 (Deeds WG 209:6, MSA) including Lots 1, 2, 5, and 6 and "the mills thereon." The mill was on the east side of Gwynns Falls, north of

present Painters Mill Road, west of the Ulm Mansion [when it still existed] and west of the railroad--probably the first built of the Owings chain.

Varlé in his 1833 *View of Baltimore*, p. 99, declared that on the falls, “The last is a merchant Mill called Ulm, belonging to Mr. Pilkington Codd,” which he listed upstream of Dr. Cromwell’s mill (the Middle mill), which was in turn upstream of L. Lewis (Upper mill), in short, Varlé had the series of mills reversed.

Codd made a number of mortgages and lost the property, which was conveyed to Henry Robinson in 1841, subject to William Hiser’s lease on the mill (Deeds TK 308:122, MSA). Robinson conveyed to William Painter in 1844 (Deeds TK 346:203). Painter deeded the mill to Milton and Charles Painter in 1849 (Deeds AWB 418:374, MSA). Sidney and Browne’s 1850 map of the county showed Painters Mansion Farm Mills. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Charles Painter with \$1000 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee and water-powered output of \$1500 in plank and plow beams. Charles Painter sold his share of Ulm to Milton in 1860. The *B. C. Advocate*, May 31, 1862, called this “Morningstar Mill (Painter’s old mill)” when James Cowan had his clothing caught by a shaft; he was carried around until his coat gave way and was then thrown across the mill, breaking a leg and an arm, and several ribs, but was expected to recover.

In the 1877 Hopkins county atlas, J. P. Tyrell advertised as operator of Painters Mills. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Isaac Simmons with \$500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 70 bu/diem maximum, and 6% custom business. A 23-foot fall on Gwynns falls drove a 7 hp, 13-inch turbine at 400 rpm. Output was 1210 bbl flour, 5 bbl rye, 218 tons meal, and 54.5 tons feed (\$15,665). Isaac Simmonds was recalled as the tenant miller at Painter’s, by a grandson, Joseph M. Simmonds; he was also found in the 1880 State business directory.

Milton Painter was listed as a miller in the 1887 State directory; his obituary in 1888

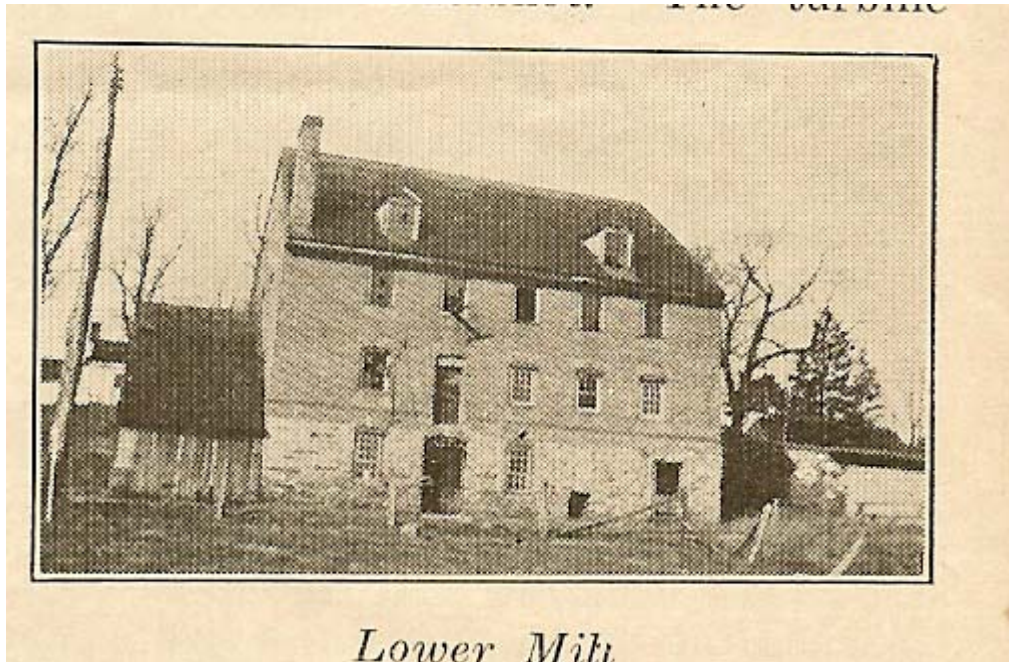


Photo from Federation PTA News, March-April 1938

mentioned him only as maker of "Painter's Ice Cream." His widow left the mill to son E. Lynn Painter and his sister Margaret. Mr. Painter was killed in 1916, walking his dog along the railroad tracks. Milling ended about 1927, but water still stood in the race when the Ulm farm was described in the *Jeffersonian* of December 23, 1932. Levering Bowen was manufacturing ice cream in the mill in 1938 when the place was reported in *Federated PTA News* (March April 1938), p. 8.

Miss Painter died in 1944 and her estate was purchased by Dr. James G. Saffel of Reisterstown, who was using the mill as a cattle barn when mentioned in the *Evening Sun*, March 3, 1952. The mill was torn down and the area became the scene of an industrial park. After standing vacant seven years, the Ulm Mansion was opened in 1794 as "The Samuel Owings--1767," an elegant restaurant. The house was ultimately demolished as a result of a corrupt political bargain in 1996, and a mid-rise office building of no distinction stands on the site. (Cf., *Sun*, March 1, 1996, p. B-1.)

The lower mill had been 2-1/2 stories of brick on a stone foundation, presumably the mill that measured 45 x 45 feet on the 1798 tax list. Two dormers were set very low in the roof as photographed by the HABS survey ca. 1937. There are no know good, sharp close-up photos of the mill.

MIDDLE MILL. Dr. John Cromwell, husband of Urith Owings, bought Lot No. 4 of the William Owings estate in 1828 and the sale plat showed the middle of the three mills and a separate plaster mill, close to the west side of the turnpike, one on each

bank of the race, and both south of Gwynns Falls. This mill had probably been built after the 1788 survey of the straight line route that replaced the wandering Conewago Road of ca. 1737.



Painting ca. 1850 of Middle Mill going to ruin. Author's collection. Turnpike bridge on the left.

Cromwell advertised a farm, merchant mill, and plaster mill on Reisterstown Turnpike, 12 miles from Baltimore, and within a few steps of the railroad, *American*, June 13, 1832. “The late Dr. Cromwell’s mill out of repair” on Gwynns Falls was listed by Varlé in 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 99, although as noted above, Varlé got the other two mills in the wrong order. Cornelius Howard advertised two mills at the intersection of the Susquehanna Rail Road and Reisterstown turnpike, “The buildings are an excellent dwelling, two spacious mill houses, in one of which is part of the machinery necessary for the manufacture of flour,” *American*, May 19, 1835.

“Owings Middle Mills” and 176 acres were advertised as a large grist and plaster mill with cooper houses. “The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad is finished to

the mill door," *American*, March 4, 1842. The Middle Mill was missing from a list of mills published in the *Sun*, September 28, 1843. Following the death of Mrs. Urith Owings, the property was ordered sold in 1845, and Samuel Moale, former trustee, deposed that "the buildings on it consist of a Plaster mill and a Grist Mill standing near to each other and an old log one story house I think used as a cooper shop. The mills both of them are now in a ruinous condition. The Doors and Window Frames are down and mills exposed in every way--the Mill Race is dried up and I saw no water running or standing in it," (Chancery Papers No. 9960, MSA).

Trustees John Mason Campbell and A. P. Winchester advertised the brick flouring mill, miller's house, cooper shop, and blacksmith shop in the *Sun*, February 11, 1845, stating that purchasers were expected to inform themselves about the condition; the fall of water was estimated at 25 ft.

Joseph C. Wilson was highest bidder and soon conveyed to William A. Moale, who conveyed to David Lightner (Deeds AWB 414:501, MSA). Lightner sold all 176 acres to John R. Reese that November (Deeds AWB 468:321, MSA). The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map had shown no mill at this spot, nor did the 1877 Hopkins atlas. The area south of the millrace passed to John H. Harman, keeper of a general store. Mrs. Fannie B. Harman had been appointed postmistress [sic] replacing Benjamin F. Goff [sic], *Md. Journal*, November 22, 1873.

Various accounts have explained the fate of the mill, and in January 1974, William D. Groff, Sr., told Andrew Clemens that he recalled the name Harmans Mill. Later that year, W. D. Groff, Jr., and E. Bennett Bowen reported that the Harman family had lived in a former mill and the building was torn down some time after 1906 when W. D. Groff, Sr., installed a coal hopper immediately north of the old main line, just west of the Reisterstown Road.

UPPER MILL. This mill, still standing in 2006, is of brick, 50 x 60 feet, exactly as measured in 1798. The will of Samuel Owings (II) showed that this was the last mill built, and deeds of 1793 showed that he was buying water rights for a new race. An advertisement placed by Philip Sholl mentioned that his Irish indentured servant Mary Barter had run away from the vicinity of "Mr. Samuel Owing's new Mill," *Md. Journal*, April 4, 1793. In 1828, the mill passed to David Hoffman. Four years later, the remaining 4-½ year's lease of the late Michael Dorsey was advertised by John Boggs & Co.; capacity was 15 to 20,000 bbl/annum, *Frederick-Town Herald*, February 11, 1832. The upper of the three mills called Owings Mills with 40 to 60 bbl/diem output was advertised by Louis Lewis, *American*, June 28, 1832.

Lewis was listed as a miller on Gwynns Falls in Varlé's 1833 *View of Baltimore*, p. 99; he acquired title in 1839 from Samuel Owings Hoffman for \$13,200. Lewis deeded to Francis B., Abraham E., and Jacob B. Groff in 1848 (Deeds TK 395:47, MSA), and the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed A. E. Groff's Flour Mill.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed A. E. Groff with \$8000 capital investment in a gristmill with 2 employees and water-powered output of \$7000 in flour and meal. The name “Eureka Mill” appeared in 1854. B. F. Groff tried to sell lots in the village of Eureka but there were no takers, *Sun*, February 4, 1857. By 1856, Benjamin Franklin Groff was sole owner. A trustee’s advertisement offered Eureka Mill, cooper shop, brick dwelling, and 12 acres, *American*, April 13, 1863. However, B. F. Groff rescued the property that has remained in his family into the 21st century.



Owings Upper Mill or Groff's Mill, south façade, photo by author, 1980s

The 1880 census of manufactures listed B. F. Groff mill with \$14,000 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, 4 run of stones, 66% custom trade, and 80 bu/diem maximum. A 50-foot fall drove a 40 hp turbine at 749 rpm. Annual output was 1300 bbl flour, 28.9 tons meal, and 47 tons feed (\$16,213). The 1880 State directory listed as miller at Owings Mills Mr. C. E. Butler, actually a 50-years employee of the Groffs. Other persons, possibly tenants here (or at the Lower mill) were William Scott, John T. Legg, and John M. Hood and Sons. In the 1880s, Edward Butler was mentioned as Groff’s miller in 1883, when he moved to St. Michaels, and William R. Hiser was mentioned when he died in 1885.

Rollers were installed in 1888. *The American Miller*, 17 (March 1, 1889): 201, reported that F. S. Peeling, formerly of Bristol, Tennessee, took charge of B. F. Groff's roller mill at Owings Mills. The same journal of October 1, 1993 (21:766) reported that B. F. Groff was having his 75-barrell mill remodeled to the Wolf system by Augustus Wolf & Company of Chambersburg. B. F. Groff died in 1895, and the mill was rented out in certain years. The *B. C. Union* of February 24, 1906, announced, "Mr. William D. Groff will take charge of the Eureka Mills, at Owings Mills, on the 3rd of April. The mill was owned and operated for many years by his father, Benjamin F. Groff." That year, the widow Groff, as trustee, sold the water rights to the railroad to allow realignment and double-tracking of the line to Emory Grove. The final tenant, George T. Legg, ran the works until the water was cut off in 1907. William D. Groff, Sr., sold off the roller equipment and went into the feed and fuel business; the fuel business is still carried on in 2006 by William D. Groff III. One of the cooper shops, dated at ca. 1776, survived until about 1955; it was on the west side of the turnpike opposite the terminus of Bonita Avenue, the later site of an Esso/Exxon gas station. August Fleigh was listed as a cooper in the 1880 State business directory. William D. Groff, Sr., when interviewed by Carol L. Pollock in 1973 remembered Fleigh's shop and his ox-yoke for carrying completed barrels.

The mill was written up for the National Register in 1976 and was accepted on the National Register of Historic Places on September 12, 1978. The structure bears Maryland Historical Trust Site No. BA 52. A youthful arsonist set fire to the mill and burned the little frame infill room at the NW corner of this brick mill, *Sun*, August 14, 1994. This is the only Maryland mill where the loading doors are built into a brick pavilion (or projection) from the main body of the building.

Sources:

Katherine Scarborough, "In Baltimore's Spreading Suburbs -- II," *Sun*, December 4, 1932.

[William Washington Williams] "'Ulm,' Homestead of Samuel Owings, Is One of the Finest Types of Colonial Mansion, Built by Founder of Owings Mills in Revolutionary War Days. It Has Been in the Painter Family Since 1844 When Bought by Present Owner's Grandfather," *Jeffersonian*, December 23, 1932.

Katherine Scarborough, "Ulm's Third Family--And Second Century," *Sunday Sun*, May 28, 1944.

Eleanor B. Turnbaugh, "Stream That Gave Life Nearly Destroyed Owings Mill," *Community Times*, Randallstown, July 30, 1975.

John McGrain, "Owings Mill or Groff's Mill," *Old Mill News*, 8 (October 1980): 8.

OWINGS MILLS (9/10)

Charles Ghequiere advertised a plantation 11 miles from the city, near B. Owings Mill and Garretson's Church, on the old York Road, *American*, July 11, 1815.

OXFORD MILL (10)

Oxford Mill was Charles Jessop's name for the home mill on Paper Mill Road, the former Rogers Mill.

PACA MILLS (B)

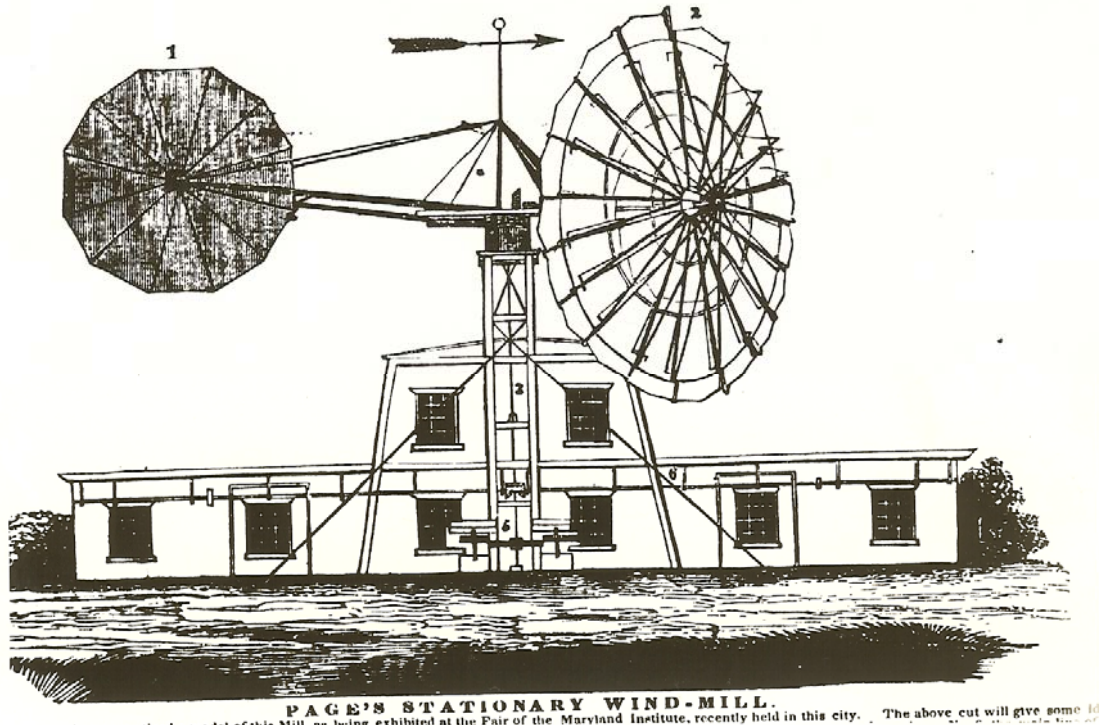
Same as Wait Chocolate and Mustard Mill.

PAGE SAWMILL (8)

"PORTABLE SAW MILL. -- A few days ago we noticed one of Page's portable sawmills on its way up the turnpike, bound for the property of John O. Price, Esq., near Cockeysville, who intends by its aid to convert some of his giant white oaks into merchantable timber," *B. C. Advocate*, May 14, 1859.

PAGE WINDMILL (B)

General George Page invented an air-motor type of windmill which he exhibited at the Md. Institute Fair of 1848. The mill, presumably set up at Page's implement works, had ground 13,000 bushels of wheat the previous year. It was also used for pumping water, sawing timber, and threshing. Page had driven a buggy through Washington under power of the windmill, *American Farmer*, 4 (December 1848): 191. The illustration is from *American Farmer*, 4 (January 1849): 229. This mill had a tail piece to keep it square to wind and all its sails were designed to "throw off any surplus wind."



**PAINTERS MILL (3)
PAINTERS MILL ROAD**

See Owings Mills: Lower Mill.

PAINTER MILLS (7)

The 1818 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 listed William Merryman with tracts called Laurel Hills and Painter Mills, 196 acres, improved by one grice [sic] mill assessed at \$150. Painter Mills may be a corruption of Panther Mills. Possibly the predecessor of Rowe's Mill on Panther Branch, q. v.

PAINTERS SAWMILL (5)

See Fowble & Painter.

PALMER WEAVING SHOP (7)

Elijah Palmer owned town lots in Stablersville and "carries on the weaving business to some extent," "Stablersville," *B. C. Advocate*, October 4, 1856. The Sidney and Browne 1850 county map showed an E. Palmer house on the north side of the road.

PAPER MILL ROAD (B)

A description of "Our Suburbs," *Baltimore Gazette*, August 8, 1872, mentioned

“Paper Mill Road” near the George R. Vickers estate, which would be near present Dickeyville.

PAPER MILL ROAD (10)

See Marblevale Paper Mill.

PAPER MILLS POST OFFICE (6)

Former name for Hoffmanville, q. v.

PARADISE MILL (B)

See Van Bibber Mill, which was also Kensington Mill.

PARAGON FLOUR MILL (B)

See Seevers and Andersons Flour Mill.

PARK CITY FLOURING MILL (B)

“Poynter Bros. Co. now have their new Park City Flouring Mill at Baltimore about ready to start,” *American Miller*, 28 (August 1, 1900): 644. Park Mills was listed at 26 South Frederick Street in the 1900 Polk directory, p. 1086. Not in 1906 Bromley atlas; probably destroyed in the 1904 great fire.

PARK MILLS (B)

See Woodberry.

PARKERS FULLING MILL (B)

George Parker from North Britain was carrying on fulling at the new fulling mill near Capt. Lime’s sawmill, 3.5 miles from Baltimore, *Md. Journal*, October 16, 1773. He then “removed from Mr. Hanson’s to the new fulling mill about 3 miles from Baltimore Town on the Great Run between Messieurs Joseph Merryman’s and Ensor’s plantation,” *Ibid.*, September 25, 1778. By 1789, he had a “new fulling mill at Mr. Josias Pennington’s about a half mile up Jones Falls,” *Ibid.*, October 27, 1789.

During Parker’s brief tenure at “Mr. Hanson’s” in 1776, he occupied the fulling mill of Jonathan Hanson, Jr., that passed in 1785 to Amon Hanson, *Md. Journal*, October 16, 1776. Also, *MHM*, 54:31f. The mill stood on Mount Royal near Lanvale Mill.

A handbill printed for George Parker, August 24, 1790, survives in the Waters-

White Collection at MSA (D 473 with D 453). Parker announced his new fulling mill and offered fulling, dying, and dressing of cloth and pressing. He dyed cotton, linen, and woolen yarn to blue, green, brown, and yellow, and scoured old blankets. Material could be left at John Shultz in Market Street, second door above South Street. The blanket had to be taken directly to the mill.

PARKERS LIME KILN (11)

William S. Parker's lime kiln was mentioned as on Old Manor Road and the terminus of a road from Copper Factory Road, *Md. Journal*, Towson, July 30, 1870. Cf., village of Hell Town.

PARKER MILL (2)

See Wrights Mill.

PARKINSON/PARKISON COTTON FACTORY (B)

The Sun, September 9, 1845, reported burning of James R. Parkinson's cotton factory 2 miles from the city near the first tollgate on Philadelphia Turnpike Road, established about one year. The fire broke out in the spreader room, possibly caused by an arsonist. Loss was estimated to be \$2500. The *American* of September 10, 1845, spelled the name Parkison. Apparently near Orangeville.

PARKS POWDER MILL (B)

The 1878 State business directory listed James Parks, powder manufacturer, at Garrison, 1 mile from Arlington. The 1880 issue listed James Parks at Garrison on Liberty Road, 3 miles from Baltimore.

PARKS SAWMILL (10)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph E. Parks sawmill with \$1600 capital investment, 4 employees, 1 gang of saws, 1 circular saw, and 10 hp engine. Output was 480,000 ft (\$4600). Parks did all the logging in Baltimore and Harford Counties. The *B. C. Union*, June 11, 1880, reported, "Joseph Parks has set up his portable sawmill (and thresher) with a Page engine near old Powder Mill site around Lake Roland . . . on William Bowen's land."

PARKTON LUMBER CO. (7)

This company was involved in both dissolution and a flood in 1901. In the case of Corkran -vs.- Parkton Lumber Company, there was a petition, "That . . . the Receivers . . . while on their way to take possession of said property one of the worst floods ever known in that locality overflowed the lumber yard of said company and washed away a large quantity of lumber, which your petitioners . . .

are advised is scattered in a broken condition from Parkton to the mouth of the Gunpowder River,” Judicial Records, Towson, NBM 189:61. The flood took place August 19, 1901.

PARR POTTERIES (B)

David and Elisha Parr advertised a pottery near the corner of Eden and Great York Street on Market Street, Old Town, near Rogers Woolen Factory, *American*, March 9, 1815. David Parr & Co., makers of earthenware, advertised a “New Stoneware Manufactory” of Parr & Burland at the corner of Eden and Dulany Streets near Mr. Roger’s woolen factory, *American*, November 21, 1815.

PATAPSCO COTTON FACTORY (1)

See Grays Cotton Factory.

PATAPSCO FURNACE (B)

The 1833 city directory, p. 62, listed Evan T. Ellicott & Co., mfrs. of boiler iron, props. of Patapsco Rolling Mills, 7 & 8 Ellicotts st. near Pratt St. Wharf

E. T. Ellicott and Company built Patapsco Furnace at Locust Point in 1835. It was 30 ft high by 6 ft wide at the bosh, driven by a 20 hp engine. Ore was brought from Locust Point and later from Spring Gardens. The first cast steel in Maryland was made here. The product was used at Avalon Iron Works for bar iron, hoops, nails, and rails. The furnace, the first successful blast stove in te U. S. closed in 1849 and burned in 1853.h

Edward Grubb had gone to England, and disguised as a workman, got the plans of the stove then used, brought the designs to America, and sold the idea to Ellicott, RIOM, p. 159. According to John H. Alexander, the charcoal was made in ovens, *Report on Iron* (1840), p. 89. The 1851 Poppleton city plan showed “Ellicott’s Furnaces” as small squares on both sides of Hull Street, just SW of the intersection with Cox Street, the foot of Hull Street where it meets the harbor. The question arises whether this works was “an integrated steel works” but we lack the technical details to make a call on that. Years later, *Md., Its Resources*, etc., p. 168, stated that “This furnace made a good quality of steel in brick ovens, the first in Maryland.”

PATAPSCO IRON WORKS (B)

See Baltimore Iron Works Company.

PATAPSCO IRON WORKS (B)

A long description of the Patapsco Bridge and Iron Works of Wendel Bollman appeared in the *American*, September 5, 1873. The Esso oil refining company was

about to demolish the 19th century three-story office building of the Patapsco Iron Works, the former bridge fabricating plant of Wendel Bollman shown at Canton in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. See, Helen Delich, "On the Waterfront, Clinton Street's Factories to Lose Colonial [sic] Landmark," *Sun*, June 11, 1951.

PATAPSCO MILL-A (1)

See Ellicotts Mills for Mill-A of the Gambrill chain.

PATAPSCO MILL-B (B)

See McKim/Copper Mill on Pratt Street for later 19th Century history of Mill-B of the Gambrill chain.

PATAPSCO MILL-C. (1)

See Orange Grove for Mill-C of the Gambrill chain.

PATAPSCO MILL SEAT (1)

Samuel Goodman patented 116 acres on the east side of Patapsco in 1796, a place in present terms downstream of the I-70 bridge, next to Oella. This was a resurvey of earlier tracts that the surveyor found to have only 1 Shilling worth of old structures. Goodman's executor sold at auction on September 24, 1810, to Union Manufacturing Company (Deeds WG 117:602, MSA).

PATAPSCO ROLLING AND SLITTING MILLS & NAIL MANUFACTORY OF ELLICOTT & CO. (1)

This name was used in the 1820 population census for Ellicotts Iron Works at the Ellicott City bridge.

PATAPSCO SLITTING MILL (1)

See Avalon Iron Works.

PATAPSCO STEAM CANDLE FACTORY (B)

See Adamantine Steam Candle Factory, Canton.

PATAPSCO TANNERY (B)

Long advertisement for Patapsco Tannery at SE corner of Madison and North streets, *Sun*, April 19, 1871. Diagonally across from the city jail, possibly the replacement of the Denmead Monumental Foundry. The site was overrun by building the JFX. Cf., Heald's Tannery.

PATENT FLOOR CLOTH FACTORY (B)

Charles Sprague's Baltimore Patent Floor Cloth Mfg. was at Granby Street, *American*, February 24, 1816. Lucas in *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 120, 1832, listed this works at High Street near Water Street. Cf., Conradt.

PATTERSON AND STRICKER MILL (B)

See Mount Royal Merchant Mill.

PATTERSON COPPER MFG. & MINING CO. OF MD. ()

The General Assembly under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1854, Chapter 265, chartered this company. Incorporators were Abram B. Patterson, John McComas, Allen B. Chipman, Alexander P. Woods, John H. T. Jerome, and William D. Miller. Its operations were restricted to Baltimore County.

PATTERSONS DISTILLERY (7)

“Patterson's Distillery, about three miles east of New Market, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday night, the 20th inst. At the time of the fire, the building contained two thousand gallons of whiskey and a large quantity of rye apparatus, which with the building and distilling apparatus, was entirely consumed. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary,” *Md. Journal*, April 26, 1873. In 1978, Clarence E. Clemens suggested the site was near Harris Mill.

PATTERSON IRON WORKS (11)

Same as Joppa Iron Works.

PATTERSON MILL (11)

This was an enlarged version of one of the two Squabble Mills,. “At the mouth of the Gunpowder is a mill built on an extensive plan with five pair of seven feet stones. It is the property of Mr. William Patterson,” *Geographical Description of Md. And Del.*, 1807, p. 85; output was 150 bbl/diem. Plaster grinding was advertised in *Federal Gazette*, May 20, 1809.

In an auction catalog of 1907 (in the William A. Corner collection) one item listed was an Oliver Evans certificate or license dated January 18, 1811, issued “to William Patterson to use his patent for making flour, signed also by Nathl. Williams, James Beatty, and William A. Ringold.” Catalog item # 108.

“On Gunpowder Falls, Mr. W. Patterson's Saw and Plaster Mills were entirely destroyed together with 200 barrels of flour. The bridge at the Philadelphia road,

and two others above are also destroyed,” *American*, August 14, 1817, p. 2.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed J. W. and E. Patterson mill on Gunpowder Falls with \$100,000 capital investment in mill, warehouses, and vessels for shipment to Baltimore. There were 10 men, five pair of 7-foot stones; consumption was 70 to 100,000 bu wheat. made into \$70,000 to \$90,000 in flour annually. The mill was barely paying expenses that year, but in the past had returned 10 to 15% on capital investment. The mill burned along with the iron works, *American*, August 24, 1832.

PAXTONS MILLS (11)

See Squabble Mills.

PEARCE MILL (7)

In 1817, William and Thomas Ayres, Sr., sold to Joseph Parce [sic] “a small mill . . . On the northern prong of the Great Falls of Gunpowder” (WG 146:147, MSA). The valuable mill of the late Joseph Pearce on York Turnpike and Gunpowder Falls was advertised by trustees, Sun, September 4, 1841. There were two pair of stones but water enough for four; also a sawmill. Trustee J. I. Speed conveyed the tracts Bulls Folly, Romantic Hills, and Wild Cherry Tree Bottom to Levi Rutledge, who went into paper production (Deeds TK 327:133, MSA). The 1857 Taylor map of the county showed the J. M. Pearce gristmill east of York Turnpike and NE of Parkton, rather than at White Hall village.

PEARL HOMINY CO. OF BALTIMORE CITY (B)

See Baltimore Pearl Hominy Mill.

PEDDICORDS MILL ()

In 1765, Nicholas Peddicord lived on a tract called Peddicords Hope on the main falls of Patapco, 60 acres, “good mill property, etc.,” HBCC, p. 816.

PEDENS FACTORY (3)

See Eagle Mill (upstream of Mt. Washington).

PEIRCE MIL (B)

The 1823 Assessment of Old District 4 showed Israel Pearce [sic] with Sophia’s Garden and a gristmill worth \$100. Israel Peirce advertised a stone gristmill with a pair of Cologne stones and a pair of French burrs on the new Bel Air Road between 5 and 6 miles from the city. It could be made into an oil mill or factory, *American*, June 18, 1833. Probably on North East Run, a branch of Stemmers Run, possibly in Double Rock Park west of Belair Road. The tract Sophia’s Garden was on the west

side of Belair Road, south of the Fountain Green house of C. H. Amoss shown on the 1877 Hopkins atlas, 12th District plate. Another clue was found in an 1861 deed that mentioned “the mill dam formerly belonging to Israel Pierces Mill,” (Towson deeds, GHC 33:414).

PEIRCES MILL (15?)

There was mention of a road from Three Bridges to the main road by Pierces Mill in Gunpowder Neck, Court Proceedings, Liber HWA No. 1A, March 1736-March 1738/39 folio 309 (November Court, 1738, MSA).

PENITENTIARY MILL (B)

The 1820 census had listed \$26,000 production in cotton plaids, checks, stripes, and ticking, “excellent quality and patterns--demand for them great.” Some 43 females were employed in carding, spinning, knitting, sewing, and washing.”

The Penitentiary had its own steam mill to produce supposedly nourishing unbolted flour. The mill was under control of “John Murray a notorious burglar” who had told the judge he would “make a Moscow of Baltimore” if he ever got out, declaring, “I’d burn my mother!” *Sun*, “Visit to Penitentiary,” October 15, 1847.

PENNINGTON AND TAGGERTS MILL (B)

"In 1795, Mr. Josias Pennington, who had married a daughter of Mr . Hanson, original owner, and Mr. Taggert, obtained the 3rd and 4th mills on Jones Falls and at great expense cutting a race through a spur of the granite ridge which there approaches the town, united the water power of both for a new and extensive mill which is now owned by Messrs Keller and Foreman, within a mile of the navigation," *Annals of Baltimore*, pp. 47 and 116. Two paintings of Pennington Mills by Francis Guy are owned by the Museum of Art, Baltimore, and reproduced in the museum's *News*, Winter 1962; one of them reproduced in *Baltimore, A Picture History*, p. 12. Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 listed six pair of 6-foot stones, two water wheels, and an output of 120 bbl/diem, adding that it was 2 stories of brick and one of stone. It was then operated by John Stump and appeared as "Stump's Mill" on 1801 Warner and Hanna's map, west bank of the falls in a bee-line with North Street.

Parkinson in *A Tour of America in 1798*, reported a visit to Stump’s mill and said that Mr. Stump’s men lived on plain food: salt fish, smoked beef, smoked bacon, tea or coffee, with water for their drink, p. 1:245.

It was on a rocky point that met the falls per W.B. Marye. An ad in the *American*, March 21, 1809, described it as a three-story mill, 104 x 50 ft, with 5 pair of millstones, coopershop, and 34 acres. James Caldwell bought a half interest in 1812 (WG 120:292) . The mill appeared in the print depicting a Baptism in the falls, September 13, 1818, *Baltimore, A Picture History*, p . 10 . The 1820

census listed Keller and Foreman at Salisbury Mills with \$110,000 capital, 3 millers, 4 laborers; and consumption of 120,000 bu wheat milled into \$125,000 in superfine, fine, and middlings flour, ship stuff, shorts, and bran. The mill had been "recently rebuilt and constructed on the present and most improved plan of Milling" and contained 2 water wheels, 2 iron master wheels, 2 iron crown wheels, 6 iron pinions or trundle heads, 6 pair of 6-foot burr stones, elevators, and conveying apparatus. A tanyard was offered along with the Salisbury Mills, *American*, January 30, 1820 .

Poppleton's plan of 1851 showed North Street extended looping around the Pennington and Taggart Mill just north of Biddle Street. This is the same as Salisbury Mills which was acquired by the private Water Corporation in 1830 for \$75,000 to build a larger reservoir, *View of Baltimore*, p 40, (which listed 6 pair of stones and an output of 20,000 bbl/annum). While it is tempting to think that the Moses Swett lithograph of 1837 showed the Salisbury Mill, that structure with its stone lined millrace has to be south of the eventual location of Eager Street, possibly even south of Madison Street; see Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints, 1752-1889* (1975), p. 11.

W. B. and B. A. Crawford advertised that they had taken the Salisbury Mills and constructed a kiln for drying corn, at the former property of Keller and Forman, *Baltimore Commercial Journal & Lyford's Price Current*, January 25, 1840.

The mill passed to the Mayor and City Council along with other water company mills in 1854 (Towson deeds, GWC 33: 75f). The last illustration to show the mill was Sachse's 1858 lithograph of a bird's-eye painting that showed the mill blocking the extension of Guilford Avenue, Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints*, 1975, p. 33. The Salisbury Mills, described as standing in the bed of North Street between Biddle and John (Preston) Streets, was burned in a vast sheet of flames by a fire presumed to be arson, and Mr. Baylis, who was storing machinery and 1600 empty barrels inside, lost \$2000. Baltimore City, owner of the building, only had \$7000 insurance and lost a steam engine and other machinery, *American*, February 28, 1859. The following month, Giles Norwood was removing brick from the Salisbury Mill removed a bolt from the water wheel and fell into a pit, *Gazette*, March 29, 1859. The preservation plan for the mill was not carried out, and later Guilford Avenue was laid out straight through the site. Cf., "Historic Houses--Prospect," W. B. Marye, ms. in MHS general clipping file. The site would have been just south of present Biddle Street, probably opposite the Fallsway Monument.

PENNINGTON MILL (B)

--William Hollifield Collection

Building in foreground is the lowermost Pennington Mill, upstream of the Eager Street Bridge and the jail built in 1800. Estimated date 1856 to 1859. Photo published by E. Anthony of New York.

Built in 1754 by Jonathan Hanson, Jr., on land acquired from Thomas Rutter, this mill passed to Hanson's son-in-law, Josias Pennington as his share; it was stone mill opposite the Salisbury Mill of 1785, and upstream of John Eager Howard's home "Belvedere." In 1793, William Askew conveyed an interest to John Tagart (or Taggart), and the partners Taggart and Pennington combined the water of this mill, the 3rd on the falls, and the water of the 4th mill upstream at the Hanson-Keller-Dam, to power their large Salisbury plant.



It was Pennington's Mill on the 1801 Warner and Hanna map, in present-day terms at Fallsway and Biddle Street. The Francis Guy's painting of 1804 showed this mill,

apparently still working, across the Falls from the Salisbury Mill and Cooper shop, *Baltimore, A Picture History*, p. 12. This mill also appeared at the right end of the print, "View of Jones Falls, Baltimore," which depicted a Baptism ceremony (total immersion) of 1818. The Peale Museum's copy had a handwritten identification, "Old Plaster Paris Mill." The same scene is reproduced in Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints, 1752-1889* (1975), p. 156.

In 1831, John Wright, Josias Rutter, and Josias Pennington sold to the water company the mill on the east side "standing idle from the loss of water . . . opposite to the brick mill now belonging to the water company (Deeds WG 209:238, MSA). The Hambleton Collection (Peale Museum No. 146) contains "A View of Jones Falls," lithograph by E. Weber, ca. 1845, where the mill seemed to appear as a stone foundation.

In 1999, William Hollifield acquired a never-published stereograph of the old configuration of the city jail which seems to show the lowermost Pennington Mill, a small building with its gable end pointing to the stream; the one used as Parker's Fulling Mill. Photography was first tried in Baltimore in 1839, and some stereographs can be dated at 1854; this view also showed the Eager Street bridge, which was authorized in 1853 (*Republican*, June 7, 1853); excavation for the new jail started in September 1856 (*Republican*, September 20, 1856.). The author owns another stereograph showing the Prospect house and the lowermost Pennington Mill with the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Mill in the middle distance. That stereograph dates from some time after building the hominy mill ca. 1868, and before demolishing the Pennington Mill. The photographer probably stood on the Eager Street bridge. The stereo clearly shows the mill race that led to the old Burgess Mill downstream near Madison Street; the millrace had a waster-water spillway exactly as shown in the 1837 Moses Swett lithograph showing a view downstream. The 1869 E. Sachse & Company bird's eye lithograph showed the Pearl Hominy Mill and also a small structure, possibly the lower Pennington Mill, where Chase Street would eventually be laid out. Late in 1868, Josias Pennington sold the mill property to the Northern Central Railroad (City deeds, GR 395:155, MSA). The lot began 110 to 112 feet north of Chase Street. There was mention of a new branch of the railroad and also to "the old stone house." Nothing survived as shown in the 1876 Volume II of the Hopkins atlas, pp. 60-61. The site was probably just north of Chase Street, probably paved over by building the Fallsway. James Walter Peirce reported searching for the Hanson/Pennington mills, and residents told him that the rubble of a mill formed a stone wall at the rear of No. 218 East Biddle Street, *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites* (2004), p. 11.

PERINE POTTERIES (B)

Perine Potteries was at 709-711 West Baltimore Street, with an 83-foot front on that street, 141 ft running back to Booth Street, where it had a front of 115 ft, plus a front of 48 ft on Schroeder Street, the building forming an "L." There was a large kiln on Schroeder Street; also a clay cellar and clay mill, plus vaults to keep the clay moist. There were six wheels. The two kilns were 19.5 ft wide by 43 ft high to the top of the cupola with double furnaces attached "in the lower one of which the fire is first made to avoid too great an expansion of heat; a fire is then built in the second vault, and the flames are emitted through draught holes, the smoke and heat escaping through other holes and chimney." A burning was made every week. The works had been established 1837, *Baltimore Guide Book - 1858*, p. 187f.

"Field work on the City Boulevard I-395 archaeological project is finished. The archaeologist, Deborah Harrison, was able to locate a sample of early local ceramics and kiln furniture from the Maulden Perine pottery site," *SWAP*, September 1977, p. 3.

PERRY & BINGHAM SAWMILL (B)

The steam sawmill of Perry and Bingham on West Falls Avenue burned, *Republican & Argus*, September 26, 1859.

PERRY SAWMILL (B)

A motion was made in the city council to examine the walls of Jones Falls from Pratt Street to Perry's Sawmill, *American*, March 2, 1853.

PERU MILLS (11)

In 1793, William Francis Heath Onion sold to Annanias Divers part of Onion's Inheritance on the Baltimore County bank of Little Gunpowder Falls (WG 53:363). In 1797, John B. and William H. T. Onion sold Divers five acres below the post road bridge plus the right "to a sufficient Quantity of Water . . . To turn one overshot mill wheel of the common width that will carry one pair of mill stones of five feet diameter all the year and every year except two months in each year which will be July and August and in case of a scarcity of Water in the above mentioned months, the said Divers . . . agrees with the said John B. Onion to stop Grinding for and during the time of the two months and if any accident or casualty shall happen to the aforesaid John B. Onion's present mill dam or Race after the said Divers . . . shall or may put up a dam at the head of the tide water the said Divers . . . agrees to put a sufficient trunk in said Dam until such time as the said John B. Onion . . . shall repair the same (Deeds WG 53:368, MSA).

The 1798 tax list showed Annanias Divers owner of one stone 2-story mill, 1 pair of stones, new and in good repair. Annanias Divers issued a run-away poster dated March 10, 1810, for Jack Alexander, who had signed aboard the ship *Jolly Miller* at Baltimore and escaped. Divers gave his address as "Near William Patterson Esqrs Mills, Gunpowder Falls (the poster was displayed at the MHS Museum, March 26, 2000).

In 1814, Salathiel Divers, executor of Annanias Divers sold the mill house, Mexico Mill Lot, and half the dam to Charles Crook (Deeds WG 27:100, MSA). In 1833, Charles Varlé listed Charles Crook's mill on Little Falls; it was rented by Sellman and Crook and there was a warehouse at Pratt Street near South, *View of Baltimore*, p. 102. Charles Crook had surveyed 1800 acres under the name Crook's Mill.

The mill was called Peru Mills in the division of the late Charles Crook's property in 1836. Wheat was wanted at Pern [sic] Mills near Onion's Old Works on the Philadelphia Road by Sellman & Crook in Baltimore or by Mr. Standiford at the mill, *Madisonian and Harford and Baltimore Advertiser*, Bel Air, June 28, 1838.

Peru Mill was advertised by S. Teakle Wallis, trustee, *American*, April 19, 1843. "The buildings were consumed by fire some years ago, but the Mill Seat is a very fine one with a right to one half the water of Little Gunpowder Falls . . . part of 'Onion's old works' . . . the estate of the late Charles Crook." Peru Mills was described as a tract owned by Robert Taylor in 1844 and near the Mt. Peru Mansion, HBCC, p. 923. The Mount Peru mansion still stands on the north side of Jones Road, in a rebuilt form after suffering a long-ago fire.

The *Md. Journal*, November 2, 1889, stated, "Near Bradshaw station is the Peru Flour Mill, which formerly supplied the South American trade in vessels which used to come up to the mill for their cargoes."

PETERS MILL (8)

The 1880 census listed William Peters custom mill and 200 bu elevator with \$3000 capital investment, with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 200-480 bu/diem maximum. A 13-foot fall on Gunpowder drove

a 20 hp, 3-foot turbine to grind 360 bbl flour, 46.6 tons meal, and 9 tons feed (\$4172).

PHENIX AND M'ELDERRY MILL (B)

Phenix and M'Elderry had just built a mill to grind plaster of Paris and had a store at Greene and North Streets, Old Town, *American*, July 7, 1815. Thomas Phenix, trustee, advertised a ground rent on the lower end of McElderry's Wharf with a sawmill and other buildings, late property of Thomas McElderry, *Federal Gazette*, July 30, 1817. See Norris Mill.

PHILLIPS MILL (2)

Same as Odell Mill.

PHILPOT AND LYON MILL (2)

See Lyons Mill.

PHILPOT MILL (8)

Same as Hebron Mill.

PHOENIX FACTORY (10)

The *Sun*, September 24, 1847, reported on "A New Cotton Manufactory", the Phoenix Factory, 102 x 36 ft, its millwrighting by Poole & Fergsuon's Baltimore Iron Works, designed to run 2500 spindles. Thomas Fulton opened the Phoenix Factory in February 1848, "100 Years Ago," *Sun Magazine*, February 1, 1948. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Th. H. Fulton cotton factory with \$80,000 capital, 35 male and 85 female hands, 1400 spindles, 43 looms, and water-powered output of 778,796 yd osnaburg (\$77,873) made from 471,000 lb cotton. This works replaced Westermans Mills, a flour works.

The town was still known as Westerman's Mills in Fisher's Gazetteer of Md. in 1852, which called it a "P. O. Balto. Co. -- Situated on Black Rock Creek, 18 m. N. of Baltimore City by Balto. and Susquehanna R. R., and 48 m. N. of Annapolis."

"The Phoenix Cotton Mill in the Tenth District, Merssrs. Myers, Slothower, & Co., proprietors, is now engaged in manufacturing what is called 'shoddy.' Vast quantities of refuse, soldiers clothing, are purchased, which is assorted the buttons, linings and seams cut from the garments, and then the cloth is torn and picked to pieces by machinery, reducing it back again to its original state, to wool. Different

Aerial Photo of Phoenix Factory, 1922, before its demolition, BCPL Legacy collection.

grades of articles are made, according to quality and fineness of the material. The cotton or linen lining is sold to paper makers and buttons are sold as old brass --- the seams make an inferior article.

The business is carried on very extensively in or near Philadelphia and there is but little cloth manufacturing at this day but what contains more or less shoddy. The greater part of it is again reconstructed into cloth for soldiers' clothing and blankets," *Baltimore County Advocate*, November 28, 1863.

The factory had closed due to "dullness of times," *Md. Journal*, Towson, June 26, 1875. The sale of Phoenix Factory was reported, *Ibid.*, September 4, 1875. A new mill built and stocked with improved machinery that had cost \$100,000 was offered with 136 acre; it was purchased by Robert W. Garrett and Sons and Joseph W. Jenkins for \$97,000.



Phoenix Cotton Mills were shown in the 1877 Hopkins County atlas. The original firm had been chartered under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1846, Chapter 354. It was still owned by Garrett and Jenkins in 1881 when listed by Scharf in HBCC, pp. 408-410. The *B. C. Union*, November 19, 1887, reported that some of the machinery at Phoenix Factory was in operation and electric lights would be installed, the power plant provided by Bosley and How of Baltimore. The works passed to the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Company and was little used by them. Early in the 20th century, Henry Perkey, the shredded-wheat magnate, leased the mill as part of his grand plan for a private agricultural college. The *Sun* in 1911 described the town as practically deserted, waiting to be drowned in the next reservoir expansion. At an auction in 1916, Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., bought Phoenix and later sold it to his family firm, Warren Manufacturing Company, eventually being acquired by Baltimore City along

with Warren Factory for \$1 million in 1922 to raise the water level of the upper dam at Loch Raven. The mill was torn down, but only some of the foundations are submerged in the slack water of the reservoir. The town was mostly on higher ground and not lost to flooding.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY (B)

Henry McShane's Phoenix Foundry was shown on Holliday Street near Jones Falls, *Sanborn Atlas*, 1892, Reel 1, Plate 52. It was also called Phoenix Iron Works, and a minor fire was reported there, *Gazette*, April 12, 1872. It was manufacturing cast iron pipe per *Monumental City* (1873), 203.

PHOENIX MILL (B)

See McKim Mill.

PHOENIX SHIRT FACTORY (8)

This shirt factory was mentioned in *B. C. Union*, September 12, 1903.

PHOENIX SHOT TOWER (B)

See Merchants Shot Tower.

PHOENIX SPICE MILL (B)

This works was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures of the 7th ward as property of Nathan Hall with \$4000 capital investment; it was powered by 12 horses; 5 employees; annual output of \$10,000 in spices, chocolate, and pepper. Phoenix Spice and Mustard Mills were mentioned as property of Crawford and Barry, 58 South Street, *American*, May 4, 1853.

A fire took place at Halls Spice Mill, operated by Crawford and Barry on Union Alley, *American*, September 18, 19, 1854. The W. H. Crawford & Co. mill had a warehouse at 53 South Street *Ibid.*, November 15, 1859. See Crawford and Barry for their other works on President Street.

PICHET STILL ()

The 1798 tax list of Soldiers Delight Hundred showed George Pichet with parts of Fells Forest and one old still house, 1 story, 18 x 16,

PIERCES MILL (11)

Pierces Mill was shown on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map, 6.5 miles above Joppa on Little Gunpowder Falls. See also, Peirces Mill in Harford County chapter. Apparently the same as Guyton's Mill.

PIMLICO FACTORY (B)

Louis I. Lannay came from a Le Harve textile family and tried several times with his brother to

succeed in calico printing in the city. Dena S. Katzenberg rescued the Lannays from obscurity in her exhibition catalog celebrating the reopening of the American wing of the Baltimore Museum of Art with a show of Baltimore Album Quilts in 1981. Louis I. Lannay also operated on his own in the county, where he bought 184 acres in 1801 from Mordecai Stevenson. The 1804 assessment showed that he owned a mill of some kind. The 1810 population showed 23 people within his household in Middlesex Hundred. During 1812 and 1813, Lannay took on 16 apprentices as shown in the Orphans Court Indentures (Vol. 8:459, MSA).

Lannay, a member of the dissolved Baltimore Calico Print Co., advertised spinning of cotton and flax by waterpower near Hookstown Road, *American*, January 11, 1814. He had “the only hot callendar in Maryland, *Ibid.*, November 6, 1813.

He also advertised to hire men and women in the *Federal Gazette*, August 17, 1814. One of his classified ads showed that he had hired “Mr. Rosseau of Paris” as a bleacher and dyer. He advertised “spinning of cotton and flax by water.” Both Peter and Louis I. Lannay were in difficulties by the summer of 1815, and Louis lost control of his works via a suit in Chancery; his trustee advertised the “cotton manufactory and weaving establishment” in the *American*, June 26, 1815. The auction notice described the building as brick, 104 by 55 ft, its water wheel 24-½ feet in diameter, with gearing enough for several thousand spindles. The mill was 4 miles from Baltimore between Reisterstown and Falls Turnpike Roads as advertised. Also mentioned in MHM, 61:31, which placed it [erroneously] on Gwynns Falls.

This factory apparently ties in to the Western Run Mfg. Company that was incorporated under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1814, Chapter 119. The incorporators were David Williamson, Luke Tiernan, Kennedy Owens, James H. M’Cullough, and Nicholas Brice who were empowered to manufacture cotton and linen goods with \$50,000 maximum capital.

Samuel Morton was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures at Pimlico Cotton Manufactory with \$20,000 capital investment, 15 employees, 4 carding machines, 400 operating spindles, plus other machinery. Annual output was \$5600 in cotton yarn made from 14,000 lb. cotton. The next owner of Luke Tiernan, once described as an “opulent merchant.”

Lucas listed Pimlico Factory as a cotton mill on a tributary of Jones Falls in his 1832 *Picture of Baltimore*. It was listed on Western Branch in the *American*, June 17, 1837. The 1841 tax list crossed out the word “factory”, suggesting some dire fate. The *Republican & Argus*, August 28, 1849, reported that the old Pimlico factory was burned, unoccupied for some time, arson suspected. The “ruins of Pimlico Mills” on the present Kelly Avenue were shown in the 1853 maps in Road Record, 3:246-247 (BC Public Works, Land Acquisition Office). The Green Spring Avenue Company published a notice of condemnation for their turnpike to go through the land of the Pimlico Factory, *B. C. Advocate*, June 16, 1860. A plat of that 1860 road showing an “old mill” appeared in Road Record 5, Baltimore County, 5:61 (BC Public Works Department). The buildings were extinct when advertised in the *Sun*, April 18, 1872. Charles L. Shipley, writing about his voyage on the new Baltimore & Northern Railway (a trolley car line) mentioned the Old Pimlico Cotton Factory and its “ruined walls,” *Md. Journal*, August 5, 1899.

This was the same as “Old Cotton Factory” shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas on the west branch, west

of Mt. Washington. The dam broke in the 1868 flood per H. Latrobe Weston, *The Story of Mt. Washington*, p. 11. The photograph captioned as Pimlico Factory in Mark B. Miller's book on Mt. Washington was determined by Richard Parsons to be the "Snuff Mill", which is inscribed in Victorian script on the back of the original photograph. The rubble of the mill was used in building the Boy Scout Armory on Cross Country Boulevard in 1911. Chief guests at the cornerstone ceremony were naturalist Ernest Thompson Seton and Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough. The site fell within the new city lines of 1919. The armory was abandoned in the 1930s and by the 1950s was a ruin. An historic roadside marker commemorates not the pioneers of the Industrial Revolution but the defunct armory.

PIMLICO TOBACCO WORKS (B)

For this or Pimlico Snuff Mill, see Forsythe and Cole.

PLASTER MILL (B)

A plaster mill was shown on the Basin at the foot of Montgomery Street, north side, in the 1876 *City Atlas of Baltimore and Environs* by G. M. Hopkins.

PLASTER MILL (B)

See Frey Plaster Mill.

PLEASANT VALLEY MILLS (11)

See Reckord Mill.

POCOCK MILL (7)

The 1833 Assessor's Field Book showed Israel Pocock with 50 acres. The 1841 book of Election District No. 7 showed him with a fulling mill worth \$300. In 1853, Abraham Sampson sued Pocock, and in 1845, a trustee deeded the property to Abraham Sampson, Jr. (Deeds TK 348:242, MSA). This property was close to the State line east of Maryland Line village. This site, part of the tract Buck's Prospect, was possibly the land with a shingle mill and machinery charged to Adam Krout in the 1852 Assessor's Field Book. This was possibly the "old mill" shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas east of that village, possibly the mill that in a useless condition came into possession of Ira Umplett.

POCOHONTAS MILL 2)

See Powhatan Factory.

POLLARD BLEACH WORKS (B)

"A person having a bleaching and printing establishment in the neighborhood of Baltimore would take on an associate. Apply by letter to James Pollard," *American*, January 3, 1825.

PONTANAY MILL (2)

See Allen Mill.

POOLE AND HUNT (B)

See under Woodberry for their Union Works. The company was originally on North Street [Guilford Avenue]. A long description of the works appeared in the *Sun*, August 27, 1847. A fire was reported there by the *Republican & Argus*, February 8, 1853. When the firm was called Poole & Ferguson, the *Sun*, October 27, 1847, reported on "A Mammoth Kettle":

We, on Monday afternoon, witnessed the casting of a portion of a mammoth kettle, now being made at the Baltimore Iron Works of Messrs. Poole & Ferguson on North street, for Messrs. Smith & Curlett's Steam Soap and Candle Manufactory. The kettle is to be cast in three parts, and when completed will be 11 feet across at the top and about 8 feet at the rim and about three feet of the sides of the kettle and weighs bear 4,000 pounds. The casting was made in amould formed of two shells of brickwork placed in a pit, and the earth carefully rammed on the inside to enable the mound to withstand the enormous pressure of the fluid metal. Within five minutes after the metal was poured, the workmen were inside the inner shell with Picks in order to demolish it before the metal should compact upon it in cooling, and endanger the safety of the vessel. In a few minutes more the red hot iron was laid bare in a number of points of its circumference and the entire success of the operation ascertained, and all hindrance to the contraction removed. This is the largest Vessel that has ever been cast in Baltimore, and Messrs. Poole and Ferguson, by their success in this instance, fully demonstrated their capacity of filling any orders of the kind that may be entrusted to them

POTOMAC MFG. CO. (B)

This was a subsidiary of C. R. Daniels located on Boston Street in Canton; it started making tents as part of rearmament, *Baltimore* magazine, June 1941, p. 30.

POTTERIES (B)

Two major potteries supplied Baltimore residents as well as settlers outfitting to go west: (1) Morgan site, and (2) Brown Pottery, which had 12 wheels and produced white ware. A "valuable pottery" on East Fayette Street and Mullikin Street, between Braodway and Ann Streets was advertised, *American*, September 7, 1880. Both potteries were covered over by later buildings, and the potsherds became accessible to archaeologists in 1969 when the houses were leveled to put up the new East Fayette Street post office building. Artifacts were sent to the Smithsonian for classification. See also potteries under the names: Parr, Benentt, Perrine (or Perine), Morgan, and Kalb.

POWDER MILL (FIRST) (B)

The first powder mill in the State was built in 1775 near Baltimore, MHM, 52:188. C. C. Hall in *Baltimore Its History and People*, 1:28, gave Samuel Purviance as builder and equated it with the Bellona site, stating that his descendants carried it on and that the ruins of a magazine could be

detected on the west bank of Lake Roland in 1911. [A Purviance tract does appear at Lake Roland in the 1877 atlas.] Certainly there was no powder mill at the present Lake Roland in Revolutionary times.

George Kindenberger and John McClellan of Baltimore submitted samples of gunpowder to the Council of safety, sometime before February 1776 and proposed acquiring a mill seat and building a mill, provided the Council advance them £ 1000, *Arch. Md.*, 11:135, 137. The Council of Safety advertised in the *Md. Gazette*, March 14, 1776, seeking a person to erect a powder mill in the neighborhood of Baltimore. After the war, the *Md. Journal*, October 21, 1783, mentioned an accident “at Mr. Clement’s in this Town” where a carelessly fired pistol caused a quantity of powder to explode; two African American boys were severely burned; was this a powder mill as suggested in MHM, 52: __, or merely a warehouse.

POWDER MILL (SECOND) (B)

This was apparently Baltimore’s second gunpowder manufactory. “In 1791, Messrs. Robert Gilmore, John O’Donnell, Stephen Wilson, Charles Ghequiere, John Holmes, and others erected a Powder Mill on Guinns Falls which was continued by the same or others until 17th of September 1812, it was blown up a second time and not rebuilt,” *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 133.

Powder was advertised for sale by Robert Gilmore and Co., Stephen Wilson, or Ghequiere and Holmes (also wine importers), *Md. Journal*, October 21, 1792.

The chain of explosions in 1812 destroyed every building, MHM, 52:189. A story signed by “Whig” and headed “Unfortunate” described the blast, *American*, September 19, 1812. “Last evening the powder mill and works in the neighborhood of this place belonging to Messrs. Lorman, Hollingsworth, &c. were blown up. The fire originated in the salt-petre refinery. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The workmen fortunately escaped. The *times* and the merit of the owners, cause this accident to be much regretted.”

On October 3, 1812, Thomas Chase, attorney, offered to sell the remaining part of William Lorman & Co.’s Powder Mill and Machinery, including 258 acres on Gwynns Falls, 3-½ miles from Baltimore, “Two mill seats, on one of which stands the remains of William Lorman and Co.’s Powder Mill and Machinery.” The grounds became the property of the Linen Manufacturing Company, then the Calverton Woolen Factory.

POWDER MILL FIELD (2)

Freeborn G. Hipsley’s diary mentioned a Powder Mill Field, ca. 1838. He apparently lived near Hollified, *Woodlawn, Franklinton and Hebbville*, p. 76. Unable to place a powder mill here.

POWDER MILL LANE, POWDER MILL RUN (3)

Powder Mill Lane was shown at Lochearn and Liberty Heights Avenue on the 1885 map and led to the Battleworks site. The present lane runs SW from Liberty Heights Avenue along Powder Mill Run, a stream originating in the former Seton Institute property and flowing to Gwynns Falls.

Powhatan Mill letterhead from 1818, engraved by Joseph Cone of Philadelphia.

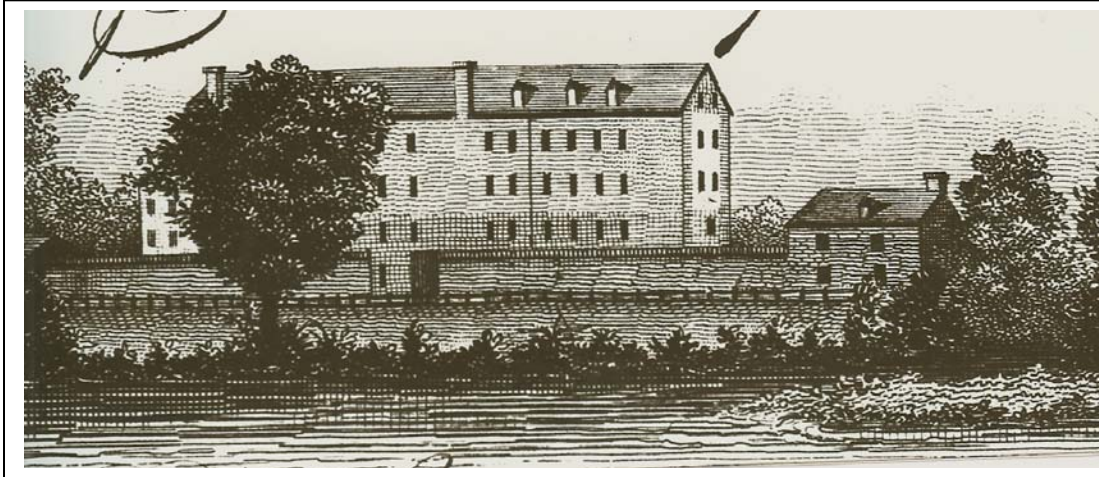
POWDER MILL ROAD (9)

Bellona Avenue was once called Powder Mill Road; map in MHM, 58:221. Proof is also found in an 1887 deed from Isaac Hartman to Henry Imwold for part of Dolci Domum farm at present Joppa and Charles Street Avenue; that document called it Meeting house Road “and Charles Street Avenue commonly known as the Powder Mill Road . . .,” (Towson deeds JWS 159:407, 408). A plat filed in 1859 with deeds GHC 26:446 showed the meeting of Powder Mill Road and Charles Street Avenue and a road cutting through the Sweeney property. It also showed “the Great Run.”

POWHATAN COTTON FACTORY (B)

In 1811, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Gentleman, made a lease for \$5520 plus the yearly payment of one pepper corn or one Cent (if demanded) for a parcel on Gwynns Falls, Lot No. 80 of the Baltimore Company lands. The grantees were Alexander MacDonald, Nicholas Ridgely, trading as MacDonald and Ridgely; Enoch Levering and Jesse Levering; Frederick and August Schwartz; Christian Mayer and Lewis Brantz, Merchants; William Wilson, James Wilson, Samuel Harden, William Wilson, Jr., Peter Levering, William Levering, John McKim, Jr.; and Harry Payson (Deeds WG 115:703, MSA).

A charter of incorporation was obtained in 1815, and a later deed recited the facts that The Powhatan



Mfg. Co. was called the Baltimore Mfg. Co. before its incorporation and consisted of the founders listed above (Deeds AWB 359:325, MSA). Baltimore Mfg. Co. was the same name used for a cotton enterprise in 1789 in Baltimore City--before factories were granted corporate charters.

Between 1812 and 1815, Nathan Levering, as agent, took on 48 young persons as apprentices to “the mystery of a cotton spinner” or apprenticed in weaving, mule spinning, or making machinery. Levering advertised in the *American* that he wanted “three or four families at the Powhatan Works--widows with large families of children will find an advantageous situation . . . 10 to 15 grown girls to attend the water Looms . . . by industry they would earn a handsome competency.” He also wanted a weaver, a disabled man would do, to attend a dressing frame (June 29, 1815). Late in 1815, Charles

Delahunt advertised that he had leased the dye house at Powhatan Cotton Works, where he was bleaching and dyeing both piece goods and cotton yarn. Neither Powhatan nor Pocohontas is a name tied to Maryland history or land grant names; in Virginia it is usually pronounced Pow-ha-TAN.

The company reached the 4000-spindle level in 1813 per *Md. Business Corporations*, p. 29. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Powhatan with \$240,000 capital investment, 5300 spindles, 45 power looms, 7 men, 15 women, and 58 boys and girls in spinning, plus 23 girls on the power looms. Consumption was 130,000 lb cotton; annual output was \$42,000 lb cotton yarn, bed ticking, brown shirting, plaids, and stripe. The mill was 5 stories, 140 x 34 ft. The elaborate buildings were shown on a letterhead of 1817, where Powhatan was spelled with one "T."

On November 15, 1845, William Mason paid Powhatan Mfg. Co. \$24,000 for the Mill, Factory, dwellings, and machinery. The deed listed the Powhatan partners as William Robinson, Jr.; James Wilson, Alexander Lorman, David T. W. McKim, and James H. Wilson (Deeds AWB 359:325, MSA). The works was offered for sale in the *American*, February 7, 1850.

Both Powhatan and Pocohontas Mills were for sale, *Ibid.*, November 15, 1859, and Powhatan was described as 5 stories, 2-1/2 of brick, 155 x 45 ft. Pocohontas was 3 stories, 45 x 255 ft., with 62 cotton duck looms and 28 Osnaburg looms. Each mill had a steam engine, 40 hp and 75 hp, respectively, but the water power was sufficient for full operation. An advertisement of October 31, 1876, also in the *American*, listed 64 dwellings, 100 looms, 2400 mule spindles, and 1900 throstle spindles.

The mills were sold in 1876 to William Bayne and Charles M. Roache "for the estate," HBCC, p. 408. The Hopkins atlas of 1877 showed Powhattan [sic] Mills on each bank of Gwynns Falls, just north of present Gwynn Oak Avenue; the Ashland Mfg. Co. was shown as owner. George W. Englehardt's 1895 booster book, *Baltimore, Maryland*. Reported that Powhatan Mill was making both hosiery and cotton duck; just two years before, a county paper had reported that boys and girls were running the hosiery knitting machines. The same report included an interview with one of the owners who stated that Powhatan was an economical place to operate even though they had to haul the raw materials from the city; the company grew its own horse feed, the workers were cheaper and grew their own food, energy was free from the falls, and taxes were lower. Another mill tenant, M. Gambrell and Company were making "cotton crash" for tennis suits.

A fire took place in the picker, caused by a nail passing through the machinery; the picking house was a separate building with iron doors, and the fire was confined there with \$1000 loss, *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 12, 1879. The same paper announced that the mills, property of Messrs. Ross Campbell & Co., had resumed production, November 8, 1884.

The *Sun*, July 9, 1891, reported the sale of Powhatan Mills to a syndicate via William Gill and Benjamin Benedict.

The works had given the name of Powhatan to the neighborhood now called Woodlawn. In early December, 1895, Powhatan Mill was burned, and the site was sold to Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation in 1902; the mill dam provides the cemetery pond. Also, *B. C. in State and Nation*, p. 156; *MHM*, 61:31. *B. C. Union*, December 7, 1895. Most of the buildings were razed, leaving only a granite building used as a garden shed. The company town church was moved to a new lot at present 2119 Gwynn Oak

Avenue where it serves as the rear meeting rooms of Saint Luke's United Methodist Church. The church was placed on rollers and a bridge of submerged whiskey barrels to get it across the frozen falls. Ruth Zimmerman Loos noted in the *Sun Magazine*, October 11, 1973, that "the brief time the church was on the ice was undoubtedly the only time in history when whiskey barrels served . . . as supporting pillars of the Methodist Church." The company town cemetery blends into the planned burial sites of the commercial cemetery.

POWLEY AND MEE WORSTED WORKS (B)

John Powley and William Mee had a worsted manufactory at 209 Market Street and prepared wool for spinning, *Federal Gazette*, October 28, 1802. Mee is a known Irish family name.

PRESTON DYE WORKS (B)

William Preston, blue dyer, from Ireland, advertised his services at the house of Andrew Hooke at the upper end of Market Street, Baltimore, in a Sunday magazine reprint from the week ending August 29, 1776.

PRICE LIME CO. ()

The Price Lime Company was chartered about 1892 and had some connection with the McShane Bell Foundry according to William McShane of Annapolis who owned one of the stock certificates. (personal communication, n. d.).

PRICE MILL (B)

The 1863-1864 directory listed Joseph Price's mill at 50 Commerce Street.

PRICE TANNERY (8)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Ezra Price Tannery with \$3000 capital investment, 2 employees, horse-powered production, and annual output of \$2500 in leather from \$1800 in hides; 1st census district. "Ezra Price died March 16, 1877, aged seventy-two years and two months. In his younger days he successfully conducted a tannery near Priceville and was greatly esteemed," HBCC, p. 883.

PRICES TANYARD (8)

The John C. Price tannery was on York Road below Cockeysville, east side of the road, along the stream just south of Warren Road, per *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 5.

PRICES TANYARD (9)

Joshua Price's tanyard was mentioned in the District boundaries as between Ensors Ford and Huhnts Meeting House, *American*, August 23, 1800.

PRICES WOOLEN FACTORY (8)

Thw 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 showed Samuel Price, Jr., with a fulling mill on the tract Samuel's Meadows. Price deeded his "factory" and three acres to Jehu Price in 1844 (deeds TK 346:281, MSA). Jehu Price had sold the Brookeville Woolen Mill in Montgomery County in 1832. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed Prices woolen factoy and sawmill on Piney Run at the present Priceville Road. That year's census listed John [sic] Price, woolen manufacturer, with \$2500 capital, 5 hands, and water-powered production of \$3000 in cloth, flannel, and casinet.

In 1859, Jehu Price and wife, Susan M., sold the "factory or mill" to Daniel Marks (Towson deeds GHC 25:454). Marks Mill was not mentioned in the 1876 tax list of his property but appeared as a grist and saw mill (not a woolen works) in the 1877 Hopkins atlas; Marks was listed as a miller at Philopolis in the atlas patron list. A native of Pennsylvania, he had settled in the county in 1829.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Marks as owner of a custom mill with \$3000 capital investment, 2 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 13-foot fall on East Piney Run drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 10 rpm. Output was 900 bbl flour, 22.5 tons meal, and 42.5 tons feed (\$7000). The sawmill represented \$500 capital investment and had 1 each circular and Muley saw. The same fall drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 12 rpm to cut 30,000 ft lumber (\$650).

Following his death, Marks' widow sold in 1887 to William McKelvy (JWS 165:166); that year McKelvy was listed as miller at Cockeysville in the State business directory. McKelvy and wife sold to Robert Lloyd in 1888. Lloyd had been listed as a miller (probably a tenant or employed miller) at Cockeysville in the 1877 atlas. He assumed the McKelvy mortgage.

However, it was McKelvy who was sued for default of mortgage in 1892, and a trustee's advertisement described the three acres as occupied by Robert F. Stabler; it was improved by a "stone grist mill with two run of burrs and excellent water power" (Towson Judicial Records, LMB 137:588). The purchaser was Frances A. Ensor.

Ms. Ensor was charged with a stone mill worth \$50 in the 1896 tax ledger. In 1905, she sold to Albert and Harry Hahn's stock "with the mill thereon" (Towson deeds WPC 288:190). The mill was not found on subsequent tax lists or in the 1898 or 1915 Bromley atlases. In 1996, the county historian determined that this 3-acre lot was No. 707 East Belfast Road, once the home of William Curtis Carroll.

PROCTOR FEED MILL (8)

Walter P. Reckord of the Ashland vicinity bought the grist and feed mill at Cockeysville belonging to R. Clark Proctor of Baltimore, *Democrat & Journal*, December 10, 1904. The garage and mill of Walter P. Reckord at Cockeysville was destroyed by fire, *Union News*, February 17, 1917, *Jeffersonian*, same date.

PRODUCT SALES COMPAY FELDSPAR MILL (B)

The mill of the Eastern Flint and Spar Company on the B. & O. Railroad at Claremont in the SW suburbs of Baltimore was taken over in 1915 by the Product Sales Company and the works was rebuilt to grind feldspar and other minerals with a daily capacity of 65 tons, all driven by electricity, the

material passed through a jaw crusher, chaser, screens, and tube mill, MGS 12:13 (1928).

PROSPECT VALE PAPER MILL (10)

Apparently the same as Marblevale Paper Mill, it was owned by William H. Hoffman and was near Phoenix Factory. A barn there burned per *Md. Journal*, Towson, November 2, 1878.

PUNTE MILL (14)

Located fairly close to Trump's Mill, this works was apparently not dependant on water power and probably did not exist in the age of millstone production. Joseph L. Punte acquired 22 acres here in 1888 (Towson deeds JWS 166:246). The Punte property first appeared in the Bromley 1898 atlas (Plate 24) on a nameless route that is now Gum Spring Road, a road that was shown as Mace Avenue on a plat made in 1925. The atlas only showed a house and a stable along a stream. At the beginning of the 20th century, this neighborhood was still agricultural, in fact some of the earliest settled acreage of the county, barely out of sight of tidewater. The mill was advertised in the *Baltimore County Union* of September 20, 1902, as a "Valuable Steam Flour Mill" under mortgage from Maximilian Roehre to the Golden Ring Permanent Land and Loan Association, a mortgage made on August 16, 1900, and recorded in Towson Mortgages, NBM 195:575. C. Ross Mace, court-appointed trustee, advertised the plant for sale, saying it was on Trump's Mill Road, improved by a two-story steam flour mill containing one 30-horsepower boiler, one 22-horsepower Flynn & Emerich engine, two double stand Case Manufacturing Company flour rolls, one five-reel flour dresser, one purifier, one cleaner, and one Gould's pump, also elevators, belting, and pulleys. A deed quoted in this lawsuit mentioned the "right and use of the waste water that flows from a spring near the third line of the above described land." However, it is unlikely that a spring, even the "Gum Spring" could have powered a mill.

Elizabeth Punte, Roehre's mother-in-law, bought the mill at auction, for \$550. The trustee's report of sale noted that the mill was a frame building. Mrs. Punte soon died. Following another lawsuit in 1904, the mill was advertised in the *Baltimore County Union* of November 5, 1904, and sold at auction to Theodore Messerschmidt and Henry Dingeldein (Deeds 289:102). The last reference to the mill was apparently in the 1904 lawsuit when Frank M. Punte, a farmer from Walters [now Essex], testified that there was a "Two story house, barn, and a flour mill and corn house and hen coop (Towson Judicial Records, WPC 217:305). August Buechler bought the 22-acre site in 1908 (Deeds WPC 326:65). The 1910 topographic map showed the road without a name.

The 1915 Bromley atlas (Plate 30) showed the corner parcel of 22 acres with a home and stable belonging to A. Buecher [sic]. South of that was another 22 acres in the hands of Joseph Diebold, who owned an unidentified frame building on the east side of Gum Spring Road. No mention of the mill as such was made in the 1911 or 1918 tax ledgers. In 1911, the assets on the August Buechler property included a dwelling, barn, spring house, and "shop" (folio

60). The The 1918 Tax Ledger listed August Buechler with 22 acres on the west [sic] side of Trumps Mill Road with dwelling, barn, and "other buildings" (folio 101).

This mill was at the sharp angle on the east side of Gum Spring Road was shown on the 1898 Bromley atlas map. In 1925, the "Gum Spring Farm" was subdivided into building lots by J. Requard & Brothers, Realtors, who had apparently reassembled a number of parcels. The house lot was designated No.1 on the plat and contained a residence, stable, spring house, and tin shop but the road was called Mace Avenue (Plat Books WPC 8:5). This neighborhood has been considerably impacted by building I-95 and I-695, but the mill parcel survives at the SE corner of Rossville Boulevard and Gum Spring Road just southeast of the Ridge Road Elementary School. Location was probably at coordinates 36-K-1 in the modern ADC street atlas. The name Gum Spring is not explained in any known literature but could easily be derived from a gum tree,

PURVIANCE DISTILERY (B)

Samuel Purviance of Philadelphia had a distillery at the SE corner of Water and Commerce Streets, 1761 (Bishop, HAM, 1:263). Robert Purviance announced his new rum distillery, *Md. Gazette*, February 21, 1765.

RABORG FOUNDRY (B)

During the Revolution, Christopher Raborg made priming wires and gun brushes, and in 1785, components for James Rumsey's steamboat and engine. His foundry on Jones Falls (at Still House and Front Streets) was mentioned in disposing of his late property in 1821 (Deeds WG 166:330, MSA); also, *Baltimore magazine*, November 1974, pp. 27, 29. An advertisement to sell Raborg's Foundry appeared in the *American*, October 19, 1825.

RANDALL MILL (2)

The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 6 listed Beal and John T. Randall with a gristmill worth \$200 on the tracts Powells Green Spring and Level Union; the mill was probably south of Scuts Level Branch.

RANDALL MILL (2)

See Allens Mill.

RANELAGH MILLS (10)

Same as Rogers Mill.

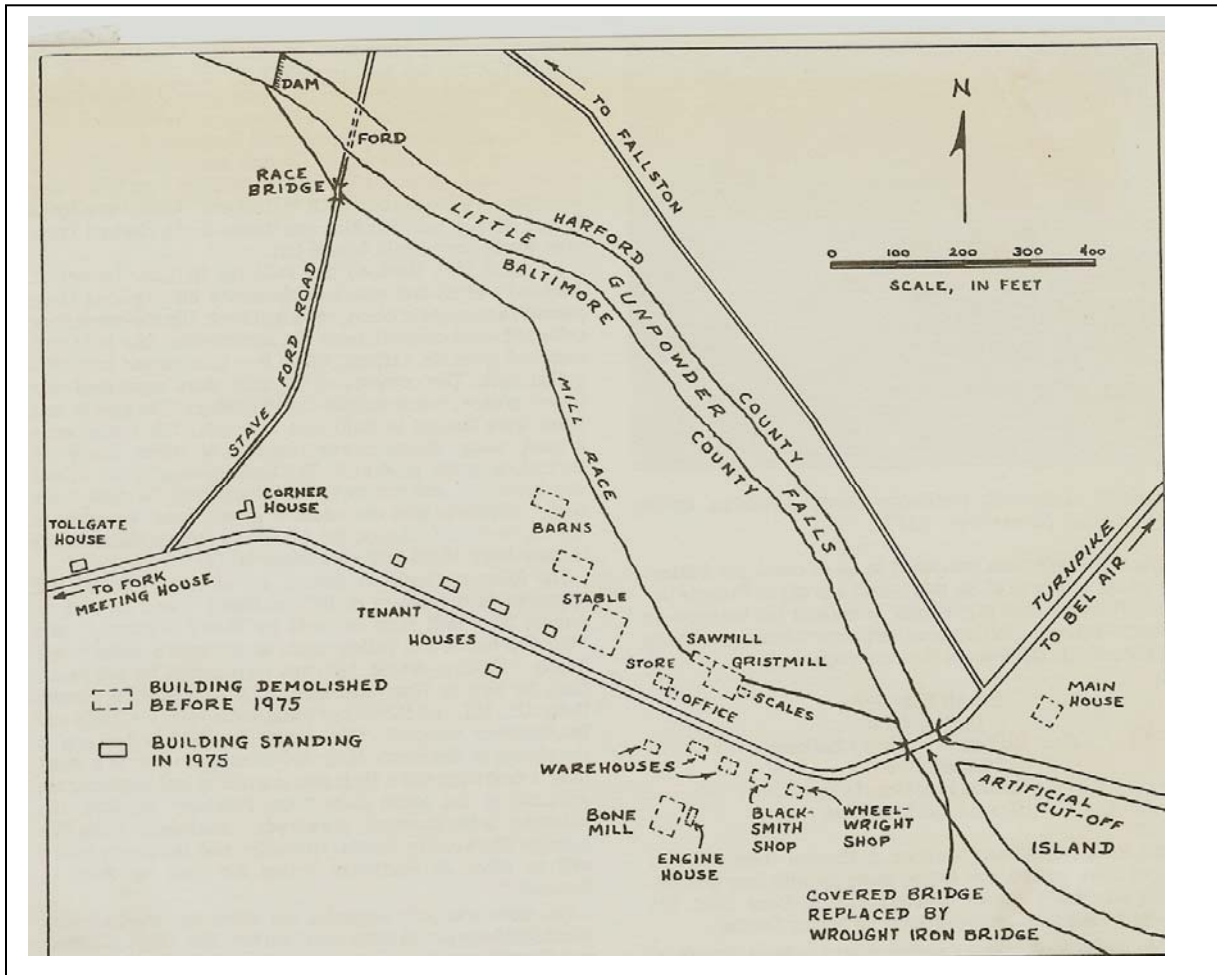
RECKORD MILL (11)

Wells Clayton built a small grist and saw mill ca. 1848 on Little Gunpowder Falls upstream of the present Harford Road, then a turnpike. He died in 1857 and his brother-in-law, Henry Reckord, a native of Maine then working in Richmond at the Belle Isle Iron Works, bought the mill and 11 acres for \$2470. Reckord had been born in 1825 and had been working in Virginia since 1847. His sister-in-law, Mary Clayton, carried on a grocery store on the turnpike for 20 years until Reckord built his own large store. The place was called Pleasant Valley Mills when Reckord acquired it, according to Amelia R. Kolk Haile's 1939 paper, based on her information from Mrs. George Archer, the daughter of Wells Clayton. This term was also used in the *Sun* in an advertisement, June 17, 1859.

Reckord ran a turning mill making table and chair legs and ship pine and also used it to grind sorghum during the Civil War, 140 gallons/diem in season. He soon enlarged the mill to 3-1/2 stories with a low wing for the sawmill. It was a frame mill with Victorian eaves.

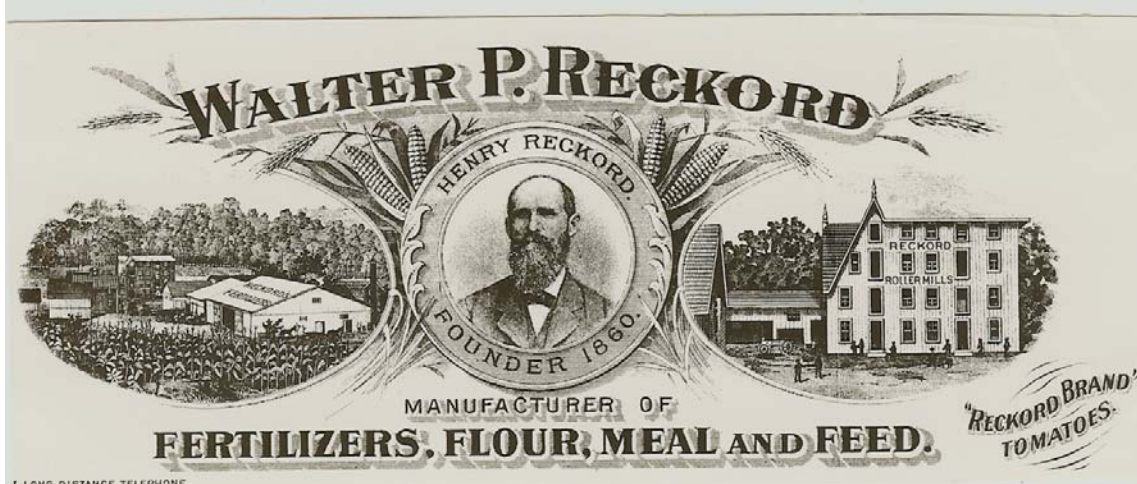
In 1867, Reckord added a new hopper to grind bone dust which he sold at \$45/ton. The mill ran timber by day and bone by night, 1.5 tons/noctem. He hauled the bones from Baltimore, paying from 1.5 to 1.75 cents per pound. In 1869, he bought

Reckordville Map, 1879, redrawn from Mrs. Haile's 1939 original by Claire A. Richardson, 1975. The buildings extant in 1975 still existed in 2006.



more land and built a cutoff channel downstream of the covered bridge and put up a fertilizer factory, ca. 1872, importing bones from the West, some gathered off the prairies of Ohio and Indiana. The *Md. Journal* of January 17, 1874, reported the burning of Reckord's bone mill on the night of the 9th and rebuilding began almost at once. The *B. C. Union* of May 9, 1874, reported the new bone mill was already operating. In 1876, in partnership with C. A. Caryle, Reckord leased the Archer and Howard mill at Winters Run on the present Bel Air Road and expanded into Harford County (see Bel Air Bone Mill); bone dust now sold at \$30/ton. Caryle left the firm in 1877.

The Baltimore County works, now known as Reckordville, brought out a “Special Compound” in 1877, a mixture of blood, bone, and flesh made from local dead animals hauled in; whole carcasses were boiled and reduced to tankage; the hide was sold in Baltimore. The mill was steam powered. Sulfuric acid was used to make soft bone. The combined plants produced 1400 tons/annum. A telephone line was installed to the Bel Air branch in 1880, HBCC, p. 925. Reckord put up signs along the Old Joppa Road (to the indignation of many, especially William B. Marye) pointing to his mill and renaming the colonial road Sunshine Avenue. In 1880, the Reckordville Post Office was established with John H. Reckord as postmaster through the good offices of Representative J. Fred C. Talbott.



Reckord Company letterhead courtesy of Mrs. Amelia R. K. Haile.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Henry Reckord with \$10,000 capital investment in a mill with 3 employees, 4 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum, and 33% custom trade. A 7-foot fall on Gunpowder drove a 15 hp, 35-inch turbine at 112 rpm. Output was 310 bbl flour, 41.8 tons meal, 2.5 tons buckwheat, and 1 ton hominy (\$4000).

Reckord also built a warehouse at Fallston when the M. & P Railroad reached there; bone had previously been hauled from the present Amtrak Railroad at Magnolia, and after 1886 from the B. & O. Philadelphia Extension at Bradshaw. The *American Miller* of June 1, 1884 (12:315) reported that Henry Reckord and Sons were preparing to rebuild their mill at Fallston which was recently burned.

In 1886, he also built the Bel Air Roller Mill (q. v.) in Harford County. Reckord died in 1888 at the peak of his success; he had 40 employees, 50 houses, and a store; he was also founder of Mountain Christian Church.

The Reckord Sons incorporated in 1890 to operate in Harford County, *American Miller*, 18 (March 1, 1890): 199. Later, Walter R. Reckord purchased the Reckordville property in 1894 (\$16,838) and operated on his own, installing rollers

in the old gristmill and starting a tomato cannery in 1895.

An insurance policy filed in Harford County Equity Paper 5867 listed, inter alia, “one frame bone mill and shedding, 67 x 71 ft; covered way, 8 x 14 ft, stone engine room, 24 x 24 ft, one frame canning house, 24 x 33 ft.” Chattels sold in 1902 included horses named Flora, Dexter, Joh, Daisy, Ned, and George, and mules Eliza and Jennie. There were also two hearses.

By 1902, he was insolvent and was succeeded by A. H. Whitaker.

An advertisement placed by George W. Staniford “successor to G. M. Whitaker at Reckord offered the service of “Dead Animals Called For” plus custom grinding and flour; the ad contained a drawing of a bedraggled mule with buzzards flying overhead, *Union News*, August 30, 1913.

The 1918 tax ledger of Election District 11, folio 909, listed A. H. Whitaker with 92-½ acres on Harford Road at Reckordville with 22 structures, many of them tenant houses; the bone mill measured 50 x 60 ft, the grist mill 50 x 50 ft, the saw shed was 16 x 46, and the main warehouse, 20 x 23. There were four more warehouses, two stable, store, ban, shed, wood shop.

The next owner was a Mr. Spurrier. The post office was closed in 1909. Spurrier sold in 1924 to Amelida Mejer; the sawmill collapsed that year; a cider mill was installed in the roller mill. M Lester Alger purchased the property in 1932 and operated the store. The roller mill was torn down in May 1939. Only a few houses remain of this industrial center; the rendering of animal carcasses was still carried on in the neighborhood by the Theobald works downstream until that valley became Gunpowder State Park.

In 1975 and again in August 2006, the author explored the village site and found that four tenement houses shown on the 1939 map survived on the west side of the road. The “corner house” survived and the tollgate house survived, covered with stucco or concrete. A foundation surviving on the east side of the road in 1975 was probably that of a warehouse or small dwelling. There was a fragment of millstone on the east side of the road, a white millstone of single-piece construction (observed 1975).

See, Amelia R. Kolk Haile, “Reckord, Maryland,” Johns Hopkins American Economic History paper, 1939, EPFL Maryland Department, VF. Same paper published in *History Trails*, 9 (Spring 1975): 13-20. [In the 1990s, Elmer R. Haile, Jr., a civil engineer, claimed to have written this paper for his wife when she took Dr. Broadus Mitchell’s class.] See also MHS, 16:210.

RED MERCHANT MILL (B)

See Woodberry.

REEDS MILL (B)

See Olive Mill.

REED SPADE FACTORY (11)

John D. Craig, writing in *Agricultural Museum*, 2 (November 1811): 169, stated, “The spade, shovel, and hoe manufactory of Reed & Davis on Gunpowder Falls, with eight thousand one hundred dollars capital, made last year four dozen of spades and of shovels per day, and is now said to be producing double that quantity- these spades and shovels are certainly far superior to any ever imported into the country.”

The Assessor’s Field Book, ca. 1819 [miscataloged as dating from 1750] listed Upton Reed with part of Bond’s Water Mills, 19-¾ acres (\$112.50), Improvements, tilt mill, altogether, \$230 (# HR 16,927, MSA). The 1820 census of manufactures listed Upton Reid [sic] with a spade and shovel factory with \$12,000 capital investment, 7 employees, and consumption of 8920 lb Sweeds and Russia iron, 736 bu stone coals, and 600 ft ash planking. The works contained 3 water wheels, 1 tilt and 2 raising hammers, 1 shovel swedge, and 1 turning lathe.

The works had made \$2380 in sand and socket shovels over the year ending August 1820. Reid had held an interest in the works from 1808 to 1817, when he rented it out; then in 1819, he became sole owner. In a good year (1811), the works had produced 836 dozen spades and sand shovels; 150 dozen socket shovels, and 200 dozen weeding hoes in 1812, The 1820 output was one-quarter of the plant’s capacity.

Upton Reed’s spade factory was on Little Gunpowder Falls 2 miles upstream of Hollingsworths gristmill and near and [just below] Franklinville Cotton Factory per 1833 *View of Baltimore*, p. 102. Samples of slag could be found on the ground in the 1980s.

REEDERS STEAM ENGINE AND TANK FACTORY (B)

This works was on the south side of the Basin in 1832, Lucas, *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 121.

REEHM TANNERY ()

William Sheen was apprenticed as a tanner to Henry Reehm, August 6, 1798.

REESE AND MILLS IRON FOUNDRY (B)

See Laurel Furnaces.

REESE MILL (4)

See Kendig Mill.

REESE MILL (11)

See Gittings or Hartley Mill.

REESE SORGHUM MILL (4)

Frank Reese established a sorghum mill for molasses and sugar to cope with the shortages of sugar caused by the Civil War. The mill was a wooden shed that stood on the west side of Reisterstown Turnpike just north of Gwynns Falls until the development of the "Tollgate" suburb was built in the late 1950s. Since sorghum was only green for a few weeks, all the customers crowded in at the same time (data from E. Benett Bowen of Owings Mills).

REGESTER BELL FOUNDRY (B)

Joshua Regester advertised bell castings and brass faucets at 83 Holliday Street, *American*, March 4, 1863. Regester's estate Beulah Land became the suburb of Idlewyde, which is reached via Regester Avenue.

REIBLICH FEED AGENCY (2)

This commercial feed outlet was listed at Dogwood Road in the 1966 telephone book.

REISTERS MILL (4)

See Cockeys Mill.

REITZ MILL (B)

"W. E. Reitz is building a 125-barrel mill at Baltimore, Md.," *American Miller*, 19 (September 1, 1891): 632. No other data.

RESH MILL (6)

RESH MILL ROAD

R. Carlton Seitz's map of NW corner land grants showed "Gore's Mill" just east of Graves Run Road on the south bank of Grave Run on the tract "New London." Gore was a very late owner of this mill. In the 1833 Assessment Record of Old District No. 3, Henry Hoover owned 180 acres of New London and a gristmill worth \$2000 and a sawmill worth \$200. New London was a re-survey made in 1793 for Charles Baublitz, patented 1798. Louis and Mary Baublitz sold some of New London to Henry Hoover on April 7, 1828 (Deeds WG 193:333,

MSA).

The mill site passed from Henry Hoover to Jacob Resh in February 1839 (TK 287:330, MSA). The 1841 Assessor's Field Book of District 5 listed Jacob Resh with the tract New London and a grist mill (\$1600) and a saw mill (\$200). Jacob Resh's mill appeared on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map, north side of Grave Run, west side of present Resh Mill Road. The tract names here were both New London and Catey's Delight. Jacob Resh deeded the mill and 22.5 acres to Daniel H. Resh on May 23, 1875 (JB 94:4), and Daniel Resh appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas and was listed in the State business directories of 1880 and 1887 under Beckleysville and also Grave Run Post Office.

The Transfer Book for Districts 1-5 in 1879 (folio 506) listed "New Frame House, Reshes Mill, Daniel, Resh" and added \$700 to the miller's tax base; that house, a Pennsylvania-German style structure with a walk-in basement, still survives in 2003 at 19,302 Resh Mill Road (MHT Site No. BA 5574), but was later demolished.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Daniel Resh with a custom mill of \$400 capital investment, with three run of stones and a maximum output of 20/bu/diem. A 20-foot fall on Grave Run drove a 15-hp overshot wheel 4 feet broad. Annual output was 230 bbl flour, 2.5 tons each of buckwheat and meal, plus 32.5 tons feed (\$2500). The sawmill worth \$200 had one employee, two circular saws, and one Muley saw. A 14-foot fall on Grave Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 8 rpm to cut 50,000 feet of lumber and 1000 laths per annum (\$500).

"Deaths in the 5th District. -- Mr. Jacob Resh, of the 5th district, formerly a wellknown farmer and miller, died on Friday night of last week, aged about 76 years. He leaves a wife and two sons. Mr. Resh was at one time quite prominent in Democratic politics in the upper end of the county," *Baltimore County Union*, February 7, 1885.

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1888 (16:502), reported, "D. H. Resh, Grave Run Mills, Md., has ordered dressers, purifiers, etc., to remodel his mill, of Griscom & Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia." Abraham Lohr, millwright of Beckleysville wrote to the same trade journal, "Daniel Resh of 'Grave Run Mills', Baltimore County, Md., is also changing to the roller system and has contracted with Mr. Wakeford for Stevens Rolls, and other machinery," *American Miller*, 16 (October 1, 1888): 709.

The *American Miller*, 20 (August 1, 1892): 598, reported D. H. Resh of Grave Run "has shipped his rolls to the Dubuque Turbine & Roller Mill Co., to obtain the Hueffner Wave Corrugations."

Daniel Resh sold the 22.5 acres to Theodore F. Shearer in March 1907, and the 1911 Tax Ledger of District 5, folio 867, listed Theodore F. Shearer with "22-1/2

acres, Mill Property on Grave Run Creek, Mill Road." The mill and machinery were assessed at \$1000. The structure still appeared as Resh Mill in the 1915 county atlas by G. W. Bromley. The 1918 Tax Ledger valued the mill at \$655 giving its dimensions as 30 x 35 feet; two outbuildings were worth \$50.

Shearer and wife sold to Paul G. Gore in 1938. The mill was found on tax lists down to the 1947-1951 volume. By 1966, or some time before, the building had become a mound of ruins. A photo of the Resh Mill appeared in the Clemens and Clemens book, *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line*, on p. 44. The mill resembled the relatively late Keeney Mill in Election District 6. It is entirely possible that the mill was entirely rebuilt in the late 1880s.

REYNOLDS FOUNDRY (1)

Downstream of Granite Factory, Reynolds Foundry was destroyed in the flash flood of July 24, 1868, *History of Howard County*, M. Elaine Harding, p. 14. It was near Gray's Factory and near "King's house," *Sun*, July 27, 1868. Ms. Justine Penman of Blenheim Road, Rodgers Forge, informed the author in 1990 that all the sons of shoemaker Hosea Reynolds were iron founders.

REYNOLDS SAWMILL (11)

Edward Reynolds had his steam sawmill at work in the woods of Mr. Albert Miller, near Kingsville, *B. C. Union*, April 9, 1881. Edward Reynolds erected a steam sawmill near Upper Falls and also made packing boxes, *B. C. Union*, July 9, 1881. . . Some "contemptible person went to the saw-mill of Mr. Edward Reynolds and cut a large driving belt, which cost about \$40 into a number of pieces," *B. C. Union*, May 16, 1896, Upper Falls items). W. B. Marye remembered a Gus Reynolds cutting timber on the Reynolds farm called Sherwood (1975 communication). The 1896 tax ledger of Election District 11 listed Edward Reynolds adjoining St. Stephen's R. C. Church with an engine and saw mill assessed at \$300.

RHOTEN SAWMILL (5)

The 1915 Bromley atlas showed Dd. Rhoten's sawmill SE of a house at the SE corner of Falls Road and Lower Beckleysville Road. A dwelling house survived there in April 1978.

RICHARDSONS MILL (B)

Same as Kensington-Van Bibber-Paradise Mill.

RICHARDSONS MILL ()

The 1823 Tax List of Old Election District No. 2 showed Arnold Richardson with part of Ridgely's Whim and Conveniency tracts plus a gristmill worth \$300, \$300 of improvements, and 2 slaves.

RICHARDSONS OIL CLOTH MILL (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed J. B. Richards [sic] oil cloth works worth \$6000 in the 2nd census district with 5 employees and annual output of 7000 yd (\$12,000). In 1866, John W. von der Horst and Andrew Rupprecht purchased the Richardson Oil Cloth Mill at Belair Road and Erdman Avenue and converted it into the Eagle Brewery; that neighborhood was once called Georgetown, HBCC, p. 931.

RICHERS MILL (B)

H. N. Richers advertised a flour mill and sale of hay and feed at 721 South Charles Street in the 1887 State business directory.

RIDDLE BLEACH YARD (B)

Robert Riddle erected a bleach field for whitening linen cloth, 4 miles from Baltimore on the Great Road to York, *Md. Journal*, June 11, 1776. He added, "a few looms for country work," *Ibid.*, April 8, 1777. Also, Bagnall, *Textile Industry*, 1:80.

RIDER MILL/WOOLEN MILL (8)

Edward Rider's new gristmill was mentioned in a real estate advertisement, *American*, March 2, 1830. E. Rider's mill was mentioned in the district boundaries, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1834, Chapter 121 (MGS, 6:449). The 1833 assessment of Old District 2 showed Edward Rider's "grice mill." The 1841 District 8 tax ledger showed Edward Rider with 200 acres of the tract Selsed and a gristmill worth \$1500. A "cotton factory" appeared on the west bank of Jones Falls just north of Riders Road, the present West Joppa Road, on the 1852 map of Baltimore water system by Thomas P. Chiffelle. Taylor's 1857 map showed it as Edward Rider's Woolen Factory.

Skelton Price advertised carpeting at Roland Factory, *B. C. Advocate*, May 27, 1854. Skelton Price was leaving as manager of Roland Woolen Factory (Rider's), to be replaced by Mr. Morrison of Grave Run Mills, *B. C. Advocate*, May 29, 1858. Price advertised wool at the Old Roland Factory, *B. C. Advocate*, June 14, 1856. The 1860 census showed 4 employees and annual output of 9000 yards of cloth and library. The *B. C. Advocate* reported on December 6, 1862, that "Wm. Price had his arm fractured in the band of a wheel in Rider's Woolen Mill near the railroad at Rider's Switch."

Skelton Price was apparently back in business when the *B. C. Union*, September 23, 1865, reported a visit to the fulling mill; the material was of fine finish and close texture, selling at \$1.75/yd. "The demand is much greater than he can supply." The *Md. Journal*, December 15, 1866, reported that Price's woolen factory at Rider's Switch was robbed of \$40 of fulled cloths taken from his tenter bars while the material was stretched out to dry.

The 1877 atlas showed L. J. Rider's grist and saw mill.

The *Md. Journal*, April 13, 1878, reported, "*Fire at Rider's Switch*. -- We learn that on

Friday morning 12th inst., about 4 o'clock, the old mill property upon the Rider property on Roland Run, at Rider's Switch, was consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of tramps, who fired it accidentally. The building is insured but to what amount and in what company we did not learn." *The Md. Journal*, March 18, 1887, reported that Skelton Price had died at age 73; he was operator for many years of the 8-Mile House one mile north of Towson. When he ran the old fulling mill he was involved "in the manufacture of the old style of cloth that had the wearing qualities of leather."

Mrs. John Hession of Riderwood recalled that her grandfather, Edward Rider, had acquired about 1000 acres from the Ridgely estate and lived on Thornton Farm on present Thornton Road. The gristmill stood in Mill Hollow at the present corner of West Joppa and Thornton Roads. The Riders owned the mill until 1914 and sold to a Mr. Naylor. The site was in 1973 occupied by a Citgo gas station. John W. Hession, believed that the gas station replaced a smithy rather than a woolen factory (1981 communication). The mill site had to be the west bank per the 1877 Hopkins county atlas.

RIDGELYS FORGE/FURNACE (11)

See Nottingham Iron Works and Forge.

RIDGELYS FURNACE ROAD (9)

See Northampton Furnace.

RIDGELYS MILL (9)

Also called Hampton Mill on Mill Farm or Northampton Mill. A 1754 roads authorization mentioned a segment from William Towson's place ending at "Coll. Ridgely's Mill," a location which W. B. Marye took to be either on the Great Gunpowder Falls at present Harford Road or near the Northampton Furnace site north of present Towson, MHM, 15:211. Also recorded in B. C. Court Proceedings, November Term, 1754, Liber BB No. A, MSA. Proof that the mill supplied grain or flour to the army during the Revolution is found in Ledger E of the Ridgely Papers, Richard Buel, Jr., "The Revolutionary Grain Crisis," *Old Mill News*, Spring 1987, p. 9.

The *Md. Journal* of May 30, 1783, announced that, "The Noted Horse *Liberty*, property of Capt. Chas. Ridgely of H. will stand the season at Onion's Mill in Harford County at the moderate rate of 10 bushels of wheat to be delivered to Capt. Ridgely's mill." The same paper of August 12, 1785, mentioned Henry Penney as miller for Mr. Charles Ridgely Carnan.

The Ridgely Papers contain an entry of August 6, 1785, showing that Ridgely & Carnan paid Pennington and Jessup £ 85 2/6 "to building our Country Mil compleat," and the structure was 3 stories of frame, completed July 21, 1785 (MHS Library # MF 187.B3 H2S6, quoted in "Historical Structures Report, Historical Data Section

Hampton Mansion and Gardens,” National Park Service, by Charles W. Snell, Denver Services Center, August 1980). The 1798 tax list showed Charles Ridgely with 1 stone mill houses [sic], occupied by John Gorsuch (entry # 1210).

The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed a pond and two distinct grist mill near the Hampton house, one mill due east of Glen Ellen, the other downstream and north of Glen Ellen at a point now covered by Loch Raven. A plat of the Robert Gilmore property, which had been purchased from a Ridgely heir, showed Mill Dam Meadow and Race Meadow; the deed mentioned a race on the west side of Petersons Run (Towson plats, JWS 1:148).

Ridgely’s Mill in 1922 condemnation album, Historical Society of Baltimore County.

J. Ridgely of H. advertised Hampton Mill, in good order with a 50 bbl/diem maximum output of flour, *Sun*, October 7, 1857. John Ridgely of Hampton had his mill dam swept away; the dam was 30 years old and was a “costly and permanent structure,” *B. C. Advocate*, June 19, 1858. Other washouts were reported in the *Sun*, May 16, 1860, and July 27, 1868, and *B. C. Democrat*, August 3, 1889.



William Collins was the tenant operator of the mill on the Hampton estate per his advertisement in the *Md. Journal*, March 11, 1871. The 1876 tax ledger showed that Charles A. Thomas was miller and had \$200 stock in trade, flour and feed. The mill itself was charged to Margaret Ridgely and was described as a stone structure. The *B. C. Union*, May 3, 1885, reported that Charles Thomas of Hampton Mill had a boat built “for his own accommodation and for the pleasure of those who might enjoy a

row on the placid bosom of the beautiful dam which furnished water for his busy mill. With Capt. Thomas at the helm, the most timid will feel secure.“ *The Md. Journal*, April 16, 1887, reported that Thomas was not put out of business by “the late heavy rain” and had repaired a “small wash.”

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles Thomas [the tenant operator] with \$2500 capital investment in a mill, 4 employees, 3 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing both market and custom milling. A 4-foot fall on a branch of Big Gunpowder drove two overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 12 rpm to develop 18 hp. Output was 200 bbl flour, 81 tons meal, and 7.3 tons feed (\$3000).

The *B. C. Union*, October 16, 1886, reported “An Old Millwright,” who had died, Capt. R. R. Duvall, living near Fallston, Harford County, who “did work on the Hampton Mill on the Ridgely estate near Towsontown, upwards of 50 years ago. The Capt. Commanded a company in the Purnell Legion.”

An account of the Hampton Mill dam mentioned Charles A. Thomas as miller, *Md. Journal*, April 16, 1887. Another washout was reported in the *B. C. Democrat*, August 3, 1889.

Photographs of the mill and the Otho Ridgely house called “Furnace Farm” appeared in the *New Era*, August 6, 1921, when the properties were about to be acquired for expanding Loch Raven upper dam.

See also, Richard Buel, Jr., “The Revolutionary Grain Crisis,” *Old Mill News*, Spring 1987, p. 9.

RIDGELYS PAPER MILL (9)

Only public record mentioned a “P Mill,” presumably a paper mill, tat being found in the Assessor’s Field Book, Old District 2, 1824, where Charles Ridgely of Hampton was assessed of merchant mill, sawmill, and “PM,” all worth \$800.

RIDGELYS POWDER MILLS (3)

See Jamiesons.

RIDGELYS SECOND FURNACE (11)

Scharf used this term for Nottingham Iron Works/Furnace on Philadelphia Road, (q. v.), HBCC, p. 925.

RIDGELYS STEAM SAWMILL (2)

James L. Ridgely’s Steam Sawmill was shown on the north side of Liberty Road in Harrisonville west of the Odd Fellows Hall in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas. The 1880 census showed James L. Ridgely with \$8000 capital investment with 5 employees, 1 gang of 4 saws, and 1 each circular, Muley, and band saw; 25 hp steam engine, and 200,000 ft annual output.

The assignee of a mortgage advertised in *Md. Journal*, December 6, 1884, "Large sawmill known as Ridgely's Mill." James L. Ridgely, Jr., and wife had mortgaged the mill to Noah Worthington (Towson deeds EHA 53:33). An atlas patron, Ridgely had been born in the county, 1833. This red, barn-like structure stood until 1969, and the author failed to photograph it.

RISTEAUS MILL (9)

Mentioned in a roads document of 1754, Isaac Risteau's mill was probably at the present crossing of Dulany Valley Road and Gunpowder Falls, MHM, 16:134.

RITTER MILL (B)

See Jones Falls Valley Mills and Rutter [not Ritter] Mill.

ROACH MILL ()

James Roach was listed as a miller in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$1500 capital, 1 employee, water power, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 4000 bu meal (\$2400); 2nd census district, which would have been the west side of the county.

ROBERTS MILL (B)

See Greens Mill (Jones Falls).

ROBERTS SAWMILL (1)

The 1818 Assessment of Old District 1 showed Jonathan Roberts with land acquired from Dr. Leclair and a sawmill worth \$500. This was 4 years after Roberts sold Rural-Greens Mill.

ROBERTSONS SHOT WORKS (B)

See Baltimore Lead Works Shot Tower.

ROBERTSON STEAM SAWMILL (11)

The Perry Hall correspondent reported that Jacob Robertson was putting up a steam sawmill on his property near Gunpowder River, *B. C. Union*, December 13, 1890.

ROBINSONS PLANING MILL (B)

The *Gazette*, March 21, 1872, reported a fire at Edward W. Robinson's factory at Canton occupied by Robinson & Cunningham as a sash and planing mill and agricultural implements factory.

ROCK BROOK MILL (5)

William McCrea advertised this mill 28 miles from Baltimore on Georges Run, 2

miles from Hanover Turnpike. A stone mill, 30 x 30 ft, with a 16-foot overshot wheel, 1 pair of burrs, 1 pair of country stones, new rolling screens, elevators, output of 10-12 bbl/diem in driest season, *Federal Gazette*, February 7, 1809, and August 10, 1810. Probably same as the Fowlble and Painter Sawmill site used in 1863, south side of [Upper] Beckleysville Road.

ROCK MILL (B)

See Woodberry for Rock/Timanus Mill.

ROCK SPRINGS (B)

Rock Springs was a place name for a part of Wilkens Hair Factory per *B. C. Union*, January 20, 1874.

ROCKDALE FACTORY (B)

See Woodberry.

ROCKDALE PAPER MILL (6)

Built in 1852 by William H. Hofman, this paper mill on the east abnk of Great Gunpowder Falls was his largest. The county commissioners ordered Lysander McCullogh to repair the bridge over the tail race of Rockdale Paper Mill and not to exceed \$80, July 1, 1884 (County Commissioners' Minutes, 6:243, MSA).

The *B. C. Democrat*, March 12, 1892, reported, "Mr. William Bull, with a twelve mule team, hauled the five ton new boiler from New Freedom, for the Rockdale Mill, last week. He was accompanied by a force of men to load, and shovel open the snow drifts, in charge of Mr. T. N. Bull, who has had large experience in such matters. They attracted much attention as they passed along." The *B. C. Union* of February 18, 1893, noted that George M. Fultz had come out of retirement to superintend the Rockdale paper mill again.

In 1893, William E. Hoffman and Sons were insolvent and conveyed all assets to a trustee, James B. Ramsay. The property was advertised in the *American*, February 13, 1894; the mill had both steam and water power and an output of 3 to 5 tons of white Manila paper. Rockdale Powder Company, a Delaware corporation, makers of dynamite and powder, purchased the mill and operated it 1901-1908.

Employees Tracey and Kelly were killed by an explosion, *Md. Journal*, August 1, 1903. The *Md. Journal*, December 17, 1904, reported an explosion that destroyed the plant, and the concussion moved the M. E. Church at Hoffmanville eight inches from its foundation and knocked out the window lights. The press building at Rockdale Powder Mill blew up and injured Moses Winehault, *Md. Journal*, February 11, 1905. The next week the same paper reported that Allen Krebs and Lloyd Krebs died as a result. "Another Explosion at Rockdale Powder Mill," was reported in the *B. C. Union*, July 15, 1905. The oil house at Rockdale Co. went up in an explosion but no

one was hurt, although windows were broken in the M. E. church [probably Mt. Tabor] and the woods were set afire, *B. C. Union*, May 5, 1906. The *Democrat and Journal*, January 28, 1911, reported that Burton Powder Company of Pittsburgh bought Rockdale Powder Mill. The Rockdale owners sold out to Baltimore City Water Supply Board in 1924. The site is now under water, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 28.

See, David Caruthers, "Walking Down Old Roads: Rockdale," *Hereford Magazine*, September 1989, p. 11.

ROCKLAND BLEACH AND DYE WOKS (3)

See Wrights Cotton Mill.

Rockland Mill, 1952 advertising of Bemis Bag Company, drawn by by Lloyd Harting.

ROCKLAND GRIST MILL (3)

This stone gristmill on Falls Road and Old Court Road was built on Slaughterhouse Branch as a flour and corn mill on Richard Gist's former estate, Turkey Cock Hall. The *Md. Garden Tour Book* of 1965 gave Robert Wright as the builder, ca. 1810, p. 3, which is not so. This mill is on a distinct site from the 18th century Monk's Mill. The mill was constructed in 1813 for Dr. Thomas Johnson by water engineer John Davis. The head miller's house at the NW corner of Falls and Old Court had a smaller house behind it for the second miller. One structure standing on Falls Road, the former



store, is marked “1815” in a date stone set in the gable.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Samuel Scott at Rockland Mills with \$25,000 capital, 4 men, three pair of French burrs, and annual consumption of 50,000 bu wheat. Annual output was \$80,000 worth of wheat, corn, and rye flour. Sales were dull. *Niles Weekly Register* reported on August 27, 1831 (40:435), “The Rockland Flour mill, eight miles from Baltimore, has been converted into an extensive calico printing establishment by Mr. Mellier, and is already printing 250 pieces, or between 7 and 8,000 yards of calico daily.” A plat of 1835 showed most of the present structures then in place (See Johnson Papers, MHS Special Collections).

Rockland Print Works was for sale for the benefit of the creditors of A. Mellier, Jr., *American*, April 1, 1840. The plant had 3 printing machines, 1 three-color 1 single-color, 1 two-color; 2 padding machines and fixtures, about 86 copper rollers, 2 engraving machines, 3 steam boilers with copper pipes, pumps . . . madder dye house with 12 cisterns, 3 wash wheels, 3 squeezers, and fixtures. Also 2 calendars, 3 presses, wagons, and horses. The mill building and the water rights were not for sale, belonging to William Fell Johnson, who had inherited the estate.

There was a brief ownership by the Dawson Brothers who had also been involved in the ownership of Warren Factory. William Dawson & Co. advertised the printing of cassimeres and cassinets at Rockland Print Works, *American*, December 17, 1836. The Dawsons also advertised that the Rockland Print Works was printing all kinds of woolen and cotton goods, *American*, September 18, 1839. The Dawsons owned the English Consul mansion in present Baltimore Highlands. They lost their shirts building a fleet of sailing ships at Fells Point for the Republic of Texas, which paid them in worthless bonds. By 1843, they were bankrupt, and trustees J. Mason Campbell and John Glenn advertised Rockland Print Works in the *Republican and Argus*, May 1, 1843.

Johnson offered to rent Rockland Print Works in the *American*, July 7, 1847; output was then 400 pieces/diem. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed the site as Rockland Print Works. It was sold in 1855 by W. F. Johnson to Richard W. Hook, provided he not “make gunpowder or any combustible,” (Towson deeds HMF 12:187). The mill burned in 1857 with loss of \$25,000, and there was the usual suspicion of arson.

A different account stated that Messrs. Comly established the calico works, using the madder print process, and that they had 90 employees. Charles Varlé in his 1833 *View of Baltimore* had listed the calico printing works as conducted by “Alline Mellin, an European of great knowledge as well practical as theoretic,” p. 97.

The 1857 Robert Taylor county map showed R. W. Hook and Co. Cotton Yarn Factory. Hook’s associates were Arsemas Schofield, Alicium Schofield, and James L. Sheridan. The partners made a mortgage to Alexander Davidson in 1856 (Towson mortgages HMF 6:592). Hook became assignee of this mortgage, and being unable to pay for the mill, his attorney advertised the Rockland Mills in *American*, November 16, 1859. “There is on said land a fine MILL SITE, with race and dam already built.”

The fire had totally ruined the mill and its machinery, *Sun*, October 24, 1857.

The mill seat was auctioned at the courthouse door in Towson, December 6, 1859, and was conveyed to R. Edwin Hook (Deeds GHC 31:457). The 1863 Military map showed the F. W. Hook & Co. Cotton Yarn Factory. That year, Hook sold to Matthew B. and James R. Clark, and the 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed the gristmill of M. B. Clark Bros., surrounded by the estate of W. F. Johnson. A Mr. Boss was said to have manufactured needles somewhere in this period.

The 1880 census of manufactures of District 3 listed James R. Calrk wit \$5000 capital in a mill on Jones Falls with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 300 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 16-foot fall drove 3 over shot wheels 12 ft broad at 140 rpm to develop 40 hp. Annual output was 7000 bbl flour and 245 tons feed (\$46,900).

James R. Clark became sole owner, and the *B. C. Union*, February 16, 1884, reported that he had installed an engine and rollers. Clark's widow sold the mill in 1894 to the works downstream, Rockland Bleach and Dye Works. In November of that year, the bleach works sold the mill to William Bryan (Deeds LMB 221:1) of Brooklandville who already had the old Caton Mill. In 1906, Bryan sold to Maurice L. Garrett of New Castle County, Delaware, for \$12,000 (WPC 297:125).

During times of low water, a 100 hp Corliss engine was used in the mill. Garrett was ruined by the dumping of vast quantities of Western wheat on the Eastern markets following the overproduction of World War I. In 1922, he sold out to James P. Hooper who made artificial silk from New England paper pulp. That venture failed in 1927; the same year, the mill was purchased by William Fell Johnson, a descendant of the Gists and of the 19th century owner of the same name. Mr. Johnson maintained and rented the tenant houses; a Princeton graduate, he made his own repairs. He fox-hunted until he was 60, and was killed in an auto accident in April 1968. During his ownership, the mill was leased to various enterprises, including a wooden toy factory, the Wood Novelty Co., which failed.

In 1933, the mill was leased to J. S. Young, a subsidiary of Standard Foods, Inc., for the production of prepared flour mixtures and waffle mixes. The water was brought from the NW beyond the railroad. The *Union News* of May 17, 1946, in "Rockland Mill, 150 Years of Producing the Staff of Life," gave the following account: Harry M. Blinn was president of Standard Foods and in 1933 he needed a 4-story building for continuous mixing processes. (In 1915, he had developed a cake mixture for Patapsco Milling Company.) By 1946, the mill was producing 2.5 million pounds/annum. It took 150 tries to get his first dry mix right. The preparations were ingredients for doughnuts, biscuits, gingerbread, cakes, and muffins. All ingredients, if not precooked, were sterilized. Some were treated with gas and then bolted through silk. Fat was melted from the top down by a copper wire lowered into the barrel. The liquid was then siphoned off to an atomizer on the floor below. The plant also water-proofed granulated sugar with a layer of fat sprayed onto each grain. There were 14 employees and an annual output of \$250,000. Mr. Blinn had landscaped the grounds and built a waterfall.

The Standard Foods operation was terminated, and in 1966, the mill was being used by the Wagner Spice Company for making flavors and extracts and also by Dorothy Lamour Enterprises, a cosmetic plant carried on by the former film star who had retired to Maryland.

The mill building is 56 x 36 feet with 16 x 36 foot frame additions at each end. The window panes are 12/12. The foregoing data is largely from "The Rockland Mill," a paper submitted at Johns Hopkins in American Economic History by Helen Mixer, Katherine Merritt, and Roger Hecklinger, 1938-1939. Also, "The Mills Along Jones Falls," by Grace Williams, 1937. Both papers were donated to the EPFL by Dr, Broadus Mitchell and are in the Maryland Department VF.

When Mr. William Fell Johnson died in 1968, the entailment of the 468-acre estate ended, and in 1970, the heirs reached agreement with the Rouse Company to develop a planned community on the spot without sacrificing the old homestead, mill, or company town. See, "Development Plan for Brooklandville," Frederick B. Hill, *Sun*, April 10, 1970. This plan fell through. In the 1950s the estate had been reduced by 100 acres by building the Jones Falls Expressway and the Beltway, the Rockland estate taking the worst hit of any private owners caused by those projects. The mill and the Johnson mansion were listed with the Maryland Historical trust and in 1973, a National Register Historic District was established for the village. The mill bears MHT Site No. BA 220. In 1976, architects James R. Grieves and Associates planned the conversion of the mill into office space, which was carried out by the J. R Azola Company. Martin P. Azola acquired an authentic steel Fitz water wheel for the mill, reported in the *Sun*, June 12, 1988. Rockland Mill survived in 2006. In 2005, owner Stephen Seymour had the old cooper shop demolished--it was standing on its own thanks only to props and a tangle of vines, and built a slightly larger cooper shop for additional office space; architect was Lawrence L. Link, Jr., whose professional office is inside the restored mill.

See also, [William Washington Williams], "Mill at Rockland Erected over Century and Half Ago," *Jeffersonian*, September 27, 1930.

"Converting Mill to Offices Is Approved," *Towson Times*, December 15, 1977.

ROCKLAND PAINT FACTORY (3)

John Chatburn was listed in the 1841 Assessment as owner of "Machinery in the Rockland Paint Factory," which might be a garbled version of "print factory," (HR No. 8280 4-40-4, MSA).

ROGERS & OWINGS MILL (B)

See White Hall Mill for Rogers & Owings or Owings & Rogers.

ROGERS AND COMPANY MILL (B)

See Rogers Wool Factory.

RODGERS FORGE (9)

The neighborhood of Rodgers Forge is named for an ordinary blacksmith shop rather than a mill-type of forge. The 1823 tax list of Old District 2 showed George Rogers [sic] with a 4-acre lot on York Road, improvements worth only \$20. The *Md. Journal*, November 5, 1881, reported that James Rogers [sic], blacksmith, had replaced his father's old home dating from 1800 with a new dwelling. James Rodgers was listed in the 1887 State business directory. The *Sun*, July 1, 1926, reported that the Rodgers Forge Post Office was to be moved to a drug store in Stoneleigh. The shop stood at the SE corner of York Road and Stevenson Lane, south of Towson until it burned, February 9, 1946, taking the life of a 9-year-old boy. The smithy had also served as the Rodgers Forge Post Office. See, "Boy, 9, Burns to Death in Plant Blaze," *Sun*, February 10, 1946, p. 24. Also, [William Washington Williams], "William R. Rodgers, Picturesque Proprietor of County's Oldest Blacksmith Shop Passes Away," *Jeffersonian*, January 3, 1931, with photo p. 14.

ROGERS MILL (10)

Benjamin Rogers advertised that two Irish servants had run away from his mill on the Great Falls of Gunpowder, *Md. Gazette*, July 15, 1773. Ebenezer Hazard's diary for November 6, 1777, contained the note, "Crossed the Falls of the Gunpowder at Rodgers [sic] Mill," MHM, 46:54. An advertisement for a stray mare noted that the animal had been lost somewhere between Rogers and Gwinns Mills on Great Falls, *Md. Journal*, December 14, 1787. John Merryman advertised that he had been authorized to dispose of the property of Benjamin Rogers and Charles Rogers, a valuable farm of 530 acres with a grist and saw mill, *Md. Journal*, May 8, 1789.

Mary Nicholson, administrator of Benjamin, advertised a large mill on Great Gunpowder Falls, 17 miles from Baltimore on the road to York, *Md. Journal*, June 26, 1792. This was the Ranelagh Mills and the same as the Nichols [sic] mill on the east bank of Gunpowder Falls shown on the old route from Slade's Tavern on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. The 1798 tax list showed Mary Nicholson, widow, with a house but no mill.

William C. Goldsmith's mill (formerly Rogers) was mentioned on the old York Road at Gunpowder Falls in the bounds of Election District 2, *American*, August 23, 1800. The site was on present Paper Mill Road, east bank of the Falls. William Copeland Gouldsmith [sic] in 1811 sold a mill on Great Gunpowder Falls and the tract Benjamins Hills and Valleys to Charles Jessup (deeds WG 114:60, MSA). Jessup's journal of 1803-1812 recorded in November 1811 (folio 86) "expenses in rebuilding the mill" and the cost of plastering and paying \$483 to Jacob Chock for millwright's work. Jessup noted that the second story was 18 feet in the clear and recorded that it was 8 ft 4 inches in the first story from the bottom of the sleepers to the top of the joists (folio 87).

The 1818 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 showed Charles Jessup with Benjamin Hills and Valleys, Bethley Cambria, and one "grice mill." Jessup's ledger (in Historical Society of Baltimore County) shows that he moved to Vaux Hall in 1807

and in 1824 purchased “Boyids Mill” from Alexander Nesbet and in May 1827 acquired from Nesbet the “Beaver Dam Mill.” The records refer to the home mill as the Oxford Mill.

The Jessop ledger records heavy damage in the flood of August 9, 1817. On January 30, 1822, the ice in the Gunpowder broke and water was 7 feet deep in the first story of the mill. Another flood hit on February 18, 1822, and on March 17, 1825, William Price, 3 years old, was drowned in the forebay.

A new works, the Marble Vale Mill, with four pair of 5-foot burrs and a sawmill, in occupancy of William Tyson, was advertised in the *American*, September 17, 1838, and again in the same paper, December 27, 1843. The atlas showed a race along Falling Branch, upstream of Marblevale Paper Mill, q. v.

ROGERS WOOL FACTORY (B)

George Rogers and Joseph Rogers had opened a factory at Harford and Dulaney Streets near the new Stone bridge. They were carding wool and would soon install spinning and weaving equipment, *Federal Gazette*, August 18, 1808.

George and Joseph Rogers advertised a new factory for wool carding, spinning and weaving and a loom for weaving at the north intersection of Harford and Dulaney Streets, *Baltimore Evening Post*, October 18, 1808. John D. Craig, writing in the *Agricultural Museum*, 2 (November 1811): 162, reported in “Domestic Manufactures,” that “The woolen manufactory of Rogers & Co. on Jones Falls, which sent a large quantity of cloths to our market last winter, will probably send double that quantity next season, and of a much superior quality as the establishment is greatly enlarged and improved.

Rogers Woolen Factory was mentioned in *American*, March 9, 1815, as near Parr’s Pottery, q. v. It was called a coarse woolen mill on Jones Falls ca. 1810 in MHM, 61:31.

An advertisement of May 14, 1831, placed the works on the Philadelphia Road.”

ROLAND WOOLEN FACTORY (8)

Same as Riders Mill.

#ROLLES WINDMILL (12)

The 1846 Transfer Book shows that Isaac Rould, identified as colored, purchased or built upon his land on Trappe Road "1 Wind Grist Mill" worth \$250. The windmill appeared without an owner's name on the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne at a place known as Germany Hill. The 1852 map of a proposed water supply system by Thomas Chiffelle showed a "windmill" at the NE corner of Canton Road and Trap Road, while the 1857 map by Robert Taylor showed the "J. Bowles Windmill," and the 1863 military map showed Rolles Windmill. Deeds of 1853 show Isaac Rolles buying a parcel of land from the Canton Company. The

latest map to show the premises was the 1882 map by E. Robinson, which showed the property lines of L. Rolls but without a structure. Isaac Rolles, however he spelled his name, was obviously a free person when he went into the milling business. Windmills were common along Chesapeake Bay, especially on the Eastern Shore and in Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties. Breezes off the water as low as 5 mph could provide enough free energy to turn the millstones in a typical wooden windmill. The mill was extinct when mentioned in *Real Stories from Baltimore County History* in 1917.

ROPEWALK (4)

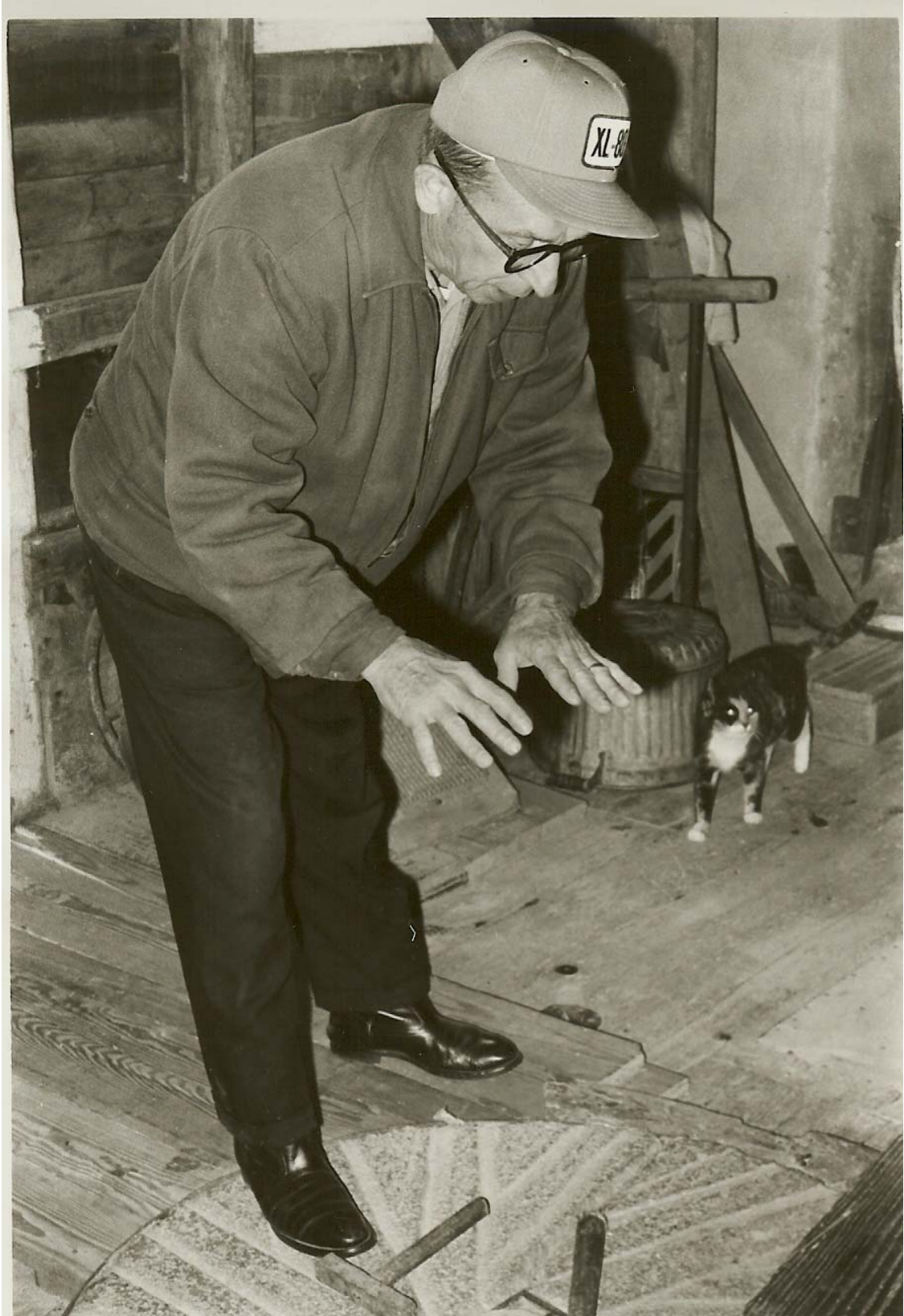
A tract called “Ropewalk” was listed in the 1783 tax list of Pipe Creek Hundred, owned by Andrew Steiger; it contained £ 27 in improvements. The tract “Ropewalk” was patented in 1760 by Adam Shack and “The Ropewalk” in 1763 also by Shack. Whether these tracts were intended to be a functioning rope walk is unknown.

ROPEWALKS (B)

Several ropewalks, including one on Point Lane and other places were on a map published 1851 by Lloyd Van Deiver based on the records of Sidney and Neff (filed in EPFL). A number of block-long ropewalks can be found on Poppletson’s plans of the city, 1821, 1851.

ROSER MILL (7)

Rosers Mill is dated at 1786 by local tradition and was on the tract Calders Castle, 602 acres shown as James Calder’s on both 1783 and 1798 tax lists. Unfortunately, Sheriff Calder’s buildings were not enumerated in the 1798 tax list, nor did the mill appear on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. Captain James Calder, born in Scotland in 1729, fed to America after the Battle of Culloden. His daughter Sarah Calder in 1811 married James Turner (1783-1863), HBCC, p. 872.



[Overleaf: Stuart Roser explaining millstones, 1975. Photo by author.]

The James Calder estate was divided in 1811. James Turner was actually the builder of the mill and the Transfer Book for the Old 5th Election District, folio 12. contained an 1828 update showing James Turner with a newly taxable “Grist Mill--3 story \$100.” (HR # 8356 4-40-4, MSA). Turner’s will also mentioned on folio 145 a parcel of land to be “laid off for the benefit of the mill which I erected on the real estate on which I now reside.” The will was signed April 21, 1857 (Towson wills JLR :145).

The 1850 county map by Sidney & Browne showed the mill as J. Turner’s, and it passed to his widow Sarah Turner in 1857, then to James C. Turner, and in 1875 to Georegтта Turner, who was shown as owner in the 1877 Hopkins atlas.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed the mill in the hands of a tenant, J. K. Judson; the mill represented \$5000 capital investment and did all custom business; it had 2 run of stones, 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 10-foot fall on Little Gunpowder [actually Owl Branch] drove a 10 hp turbine at 360 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 40 bbl rye, 0.5 buckwheat, 59.5 tons meal, and 92.5 tons feed (\$7117).

Following a lawsuit among the Turners in 1884, the court ordered the property sold, and David Anstine bought the mill and 10 acres for \$1721.86 (Towson deeds, WMI 143:588). Testimony showed that another tenant had been J. Scott Price. Jasper Joyce deposed, “It is an old mill and right smartly out of repair” (Towson Judicial Records, WMI 89:361).

George T. Smith used a testimonial letter from Mr. Anstine in an advertisement in the *American Miller*, 14 (October 1, 1886): 612. The miller had written, “The Smith Centrifugal Reel we bought over a year ago, does all it was recommended to us to do, making a clear sharp flour. I drive it with a 2-½ inch belt. I think it is the best centrifugal made.” Getting any kind of quotable utterance from a miller [or for that matter a farmer] is fairly rare.

The *Manufacturers Record*, 10 January 15, 1887): 814, reported, “D. A, Austine [sic], Parkton, Md., has purchased some new machinery for his flour mill.”

By 1888, Anstine was insolvent and the mill was advertised in the *B. C. Union*, January 21, 1888, as “a mill on a strong stream with all modern machinery and an excellent run of custom.” Anstine’s wife, Ellen F., was highest bidder at the sale.

J. E. Slyder advertised, “I have rented the mill at Parkton, Baltimore County, Md. It is a Smith mill, with Rickerson and Butler Rolls. It has a capacity of 25 barrels in 24 hours,” *American Miller*, 16 (December 1, 1888):852. The same journal on February 1, 1889 (17:129) reported that John L. Hoffman, head miller at J. E.

Slyder's mill at Parkton had his left hand caught between cog wheels and lost three fingers.



Roser Mill in 1935. Courtesy of Andrew Clemens.

Mrs. Anstine sold to William Wise in 1889. Wise sold 6 months later to Elizabeth A. Jones. In 1891, the Jones's sold to George W. Carr. Carr's widow, Grizella, sold the mill to Lemuel M. Carr and wife, 1912. The *Union News*, March 7, 1914, reported that the mill had been idle a few weeks because the ice in the mill race was 14 inches thick, preventing the flow of water to the wheel.

In 1915, Carr deeded it to J. Frank Shultz. Shultz sold to John E. Walter in 1919; Walter to William E. Smoot, 1920; and in 1921, Walter bought the mill back and held it until 1938, when it was purchased by Stewart and Olive Roser, who operated until 1974.

The mill is on Owl Branch of Little Falls, on Dairy Road west of Prkton, and eventually became a feed mill; it operated by electric power after the water supply was condemned to build Interstate-83. Burr stones, hominy grinders, and a wooden master mortice wheel were still to be seen on a tour in 1975. The building had been enlarged, first in 1921, and later by Mr. Roser. The Rosers had it covered with asbestos shingles to pacify health inspectors.

Mr. Roser in 1967 reported that sales had once been \$97,000 but were down to \$38,000, although reduced overhead had kept the profits about the same. The old miller told the author that he paid for the mill in about a year. At one time he packaged corn meal under a "Red Mill" label to sell in stores, but the business gradually became strictly feed, and he had a large molasses mixer installed and put a molasses tank under the front platform. The State Highways had offered him a mere \$350 damages for cutting off his free supply of energy, so he went to court backed up by J. S. Fitz, president of the Fitz Water Wheel Company of Hanover, Pa. The trial consumed four days but the final settlement was more reasonable. Mr. Roser installed electric power and the old water wheel was removed. When the author heard Mr. Rose speak of an "I. X. L." wheel he asked what the letters stood for. All Mr. Roser could say was that it was the trade name of the Fitz Company. The three letters had a sort of space age, military-industrial complex sound. It was years later that the answer turned up in the 1880 pages of the *American Miller--*"I.X.L" was a catchy slogan of long-ago advertising and meant nothing more than "I Excell." The Fitz wheels were such a great improvement over wooden wheels that they were entitled to such bravado.

The electrical system at Roser's had a large rheostat similar to the control switch on the old trolley cars; the operator slowly turned the handles and hit a series of contact points, gradually bringing the entire load on line. It wasn't safe to just flip the switch to start anything so full of inertia as a mill; the miller had to ease up on it, or else blow out the whole neighborhood as it was wired in 1947.

Mr. Roser knew all the 18th century milling jargon and understood the old methods of making fine adjustments between the millstones by working a massive timber lever in the basement. Like many other millers, he wrote history on the wall as it happened: cold temperatures in August, heat waves, the dates of haircuts, mileage of the most recent truck lubrication, heavy rains, and the like. He was always ready to take tourists around, offering to take them up into the 120-degree temperature in the top floor. Some hobbyists once made a film there. When flour was no longer in demand, he sold his American Marvel Midget Roller Mill to some missionaries in Paraguay--he had to scour the machine down to the metal to render it fit for export from the U. S. to germ-free South America.

The inner framing was of traditional millwrighting with peg construction. This was the last antique mill still running in the county when it stopped grinding in early 1974. Real estate agent W. Burton Guy advertised it as a 32 x 45-foot mill dating from 1786 [sic], *Sunday Sun*, November 17, 1974. The *Sun* of February 21, 1975, carried a story by Harvard history major, Steven M. Luxenburg entitled "Buyer Sought for Mill."

Mr. Roser died in August 1978. Mrs. Katherine Kerse bought the mill and had a boutique shop there for a while and in 1979 had the white composition singles painted red. The next owners of the mill turned it to office use.

Some of the machinery observed in 1980 included an Eclipse Hominy Mill manufactured by Combs and Gray of Philadelphia, Indiana. The feed mixer was 4 ft 9 inches in diameter with a Sprout-Waldron name plate, Type 150, built in Muncie, Pa. In the cellar there was a hammer mill, fed by a trap door chute; it bore the insignia "Meadows Mill Co., North Wilkesboro, N. C." Mrs. Kerse had some flour sacks hung up as decorations including, "Bakers Choice/ From Choice Wheat Flour/Roller Process/ Stuart Roser," and "Straight Grade/ Lilly Full Roller Flour/ Stuart Roser/ Parkton, Md.," and "Roser's Old Fashioned Burr Ground/ Buckwheat Flour/ Guaranteed Absolutely Pure/ Stuart Roser/ Parkton, Md."

ROSS NEEDLE FACTORY (8)

The *B. C. Union*, February 24, 1882, carried an advertisement to sell a 5-horse power steam engine at J. Ross, Jr.,'s Needle Factory near Rider's.

ROSS OLD MILL (6)

Same as Kone's in Frog Hollow.

ROWE GRIST MILL (7)

The Rowe Grist Mill apparently traces back to a Merryman Mill. The 1818 Assessor's Field Book listed William Merryman with 195 acres of tracts called Laurel Hills and Painters Mills, including a "Grice Mill", so spelled, worth \$150. (1) This property was in Old Election District No.5.

The lands mortgaged by William Merryman to Thomas Harwood, parts of the tract Low Range and Addition to Low Range were advertised in the *Baltimore American* of November 22, 1828, along with a mill house 33 by 24 feet, first story of stone, and a sawmill, 42 by 14 feet, located 21 miles from Baltimore and 0.5 mile from the York Road. The property was offered by Samuel Moale acting in a Chancery suit.

A grist and sawmill was shown upstream of the J. K. Rowe powder mill on the 1850 map of Baltimore City and County by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne. The owner's name was not shown, although it was probably Rowe's.

The 1852 Assessment, Hall of Records No. 8256 listed John K. Rowe with a gristmill and machinery worth \$500. In that assessment, the powder mill belonged to William Rowe. The 1853 Transfer Book contains a 7th District entry made in 1860 showing John K. Rowe with "Sawmill (Dilapidated)" worth \$6000 (on folio 9). Distinct from the Collett Sawmill, q. v., that belonged to John K. Rowe from 1846 to 1853.]

Neither grist nor powder mill were shown in the 1877 *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, of 1877 published by G. M. Hopkins, C.E., of Philadelphia.

In July, 1986, Mike McMahon of the Baltimore County Office of Law told John McGrain that he had been hiking along Panther Run and saw a millstone. [NOTE: In colonial speech, "panther" and "painter" were the synonymous. This is noted in some of the writings of William B. Marye.]

ROWE POWDER MILLS (7)

The 1850 county map by Sidney and Browne showed J. K. Rowe mill NE of Hereford and downstream of an unnamed [Merryman's] grist and saw mill. It was listed as John Rowe and Son in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$4000 capital investment, 4 employees, water power, and annual output of 1800 kegs blasting powder (\$4750).

In 1853, John K. Rowe bequeathed to son Joseph E. "all my gunpowder mills and all that appertains to them for the manufacture of powder." He also mentioned the grist and saw mill. The property was advertised in *B. C. Union*, prior to an auction held on April 6, 1880, "There is also a nice site on the tract on which there was formerly erected a powder mill." (Judicial Records 79:497).

The road to William Rowe's sawmill was reserved in the subsequent deed of 1882 (WMI 130:446). The powder works had blown up while under lease to J. Johnson of York, Pa., *B. C. Union*, July 11, 1874. Extensive ruins were reported along Panther Branch by Ron Long in July 1973 on the property of Joseph L. A. Willingham. Towson attorney Mike McMahon also discovered a millstone in July 1986.

For a trail map, see Alan Fisher, *Country Walks Near Baltimore* (Rambler Books, 2001), pp. 38-39. Also, Suzanne Meyer Mittenthal, *The Baltimore Area Trail Book* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983), pp. 77-78.

ROWE SAWMILL (7)

The Transfer Book No. 2 (1853--) for District 7, folio 9, showed in the 1860 updates, "John K. Rowe, Sawmill (Dilapidated)\$6000." This entry relates to the Panther Branch complex listed above. For Rowe's other sawmill, see Collett Sawmill.

ROWLEYS MILL (B)

Daniel Rowley's mill which was built "on old construction" was listed on Herring

Run in 1807, *Geographical Description of Md. and Del.*, p. 85. Probably clerical error for Bowly Mill.

ROYSTONS MILL (7)

See Bee Tree Mill.

RUBY SAWMILL 95)

The 1911 tax ledger of Election District 5 listed Howard A. Ruby with 1 47 acres on the road leading from Beckleysville to Tracey's Store and an engine and saw mill worth \$300.

RUHLS MILL (?)

Ruhl's Mill supposedly existed in 1789, the starting place of Ruhl, once spelled Rühl, on Jones Falls. The George Ruhl & Sons continued in the bakery supply business at Hanover, Pa., *City Paper*, August 30, 2000. No data to prove that.

RULE OIL MILL (6)

The former oil mill of George Rule was deeded to Rosana Rule by her sister and brother-in-law Daniel and Susan Numemaker, in 1826; tract names were Rules Bargain and Borings Hall (Deeds WG 180:252, MSA).

RULE/RUHL SAWMILL (6)

Jacob Rule sawmill was shown on Little Falls upstream of Nunnemaker Mill at the present Ruhl Road on Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map.

RURAL MILL (B)

See Green Mill (on Jones Falls near Cold Spring Lane).

RUSHBROOK KILN (9)

Rushbrook Farm, 3 miles NE of Towsontown with 450 acres, newly limed; there was a kiln of 1500 bu capacity. The buyer was to contact the editor, *American Farmer*, 5 (November 1849): 174.

RUSSELL MILL (B)

Russell Mill was shown on Herring Run just west of Harford Road by Robert Taylor's 1857 county map.

RUTLEDGE PAPER MILL (7)

Levi Rutledge acquired the Pearces Mill in 1841, and that year's Assessor's Field Book for Election District 7 showed him with 49 acres of Bull Bottom and a grist and saw mill worth \$1400. His paper mill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$5000 capital investment, 3 employees, and water-powered output of 1200 reams of "Rapping Paper" worth \$2880. Levi Rutledge advertised in the *Sun*, May 24, 1854, "In consequence of the undersigned having lost his paper mill by fire, he will offer the premises at public sale, on Monday, June 5." There was a stream of water sufficient to run four engines, two good dwelling houses, and a bank barn. Rutledge sold to George L. Kroh in 1855. The *B. C. Advocate*, February 28, 1857, mentioned the failure to make paper from southern cane at Kroh's Paper Mill near White Hall. There was a mention of Kroh's mill race near White Hall, *B. C. Advocate*, April 13, 1863. Kroh's Paper Mill dam washed out near White Hall on February 13, *B. C. Union*, March 6, 1875. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed Kroh's Paper Mill at the NW corner of Weisburg Road and Greystone Road. Kroh's paper mill had been advertised in the *B. C. Union* of June 19, 1875. Alonzo J. Burke acquired the works in 1878 (Towson deeds JB 109:501) and was listed as papermaker at White Hall in 1880 and 1887 directories; he lost the property in 1898 and it passed to Thomas Peters, Jr. (Deeds WPC 410:285). A "frame mill formerly used as a flint mill" was advertised in *B. C. Democrat*, February 5, 1898. A splendid frame Italianate house with a cupola was the papermaker's dwelling and survives on the hilltop on Greystone Road, usually visible in the leafless season.

RUTTERS MILL (B)
RUTTERS MILL ROAD

See Hanson Mill of 1747.

RUTTER MILL (3)

See Monks Mill.

RYANS FOUNDRY (B)

See Baltimore Iron Foundry.

ST. HELENA WINDMILL (12)

The town of St. Helena near the present Dundalk was supplied with water from an artesian well on Central Avenue between Baltimore and Patapsco Streets, and ca. 1910, water was pumped into a 3000-gallon tank by a windmill, the sole motive power until an auxiliary gas engine was added. "Old Farms Give Way to Houses as Dundalk Industry Expands," Lee McCardell, *Evening Sun*, October 2, 1940.

SALISBURY MILL (B)

Same as Pennington and Taggerts Mill.

SANTEE MERCHANT MILL (B)

See Three Mills (the middle mill).

SATER LOOM (3 or 8)

Henry Sater's inventory of 1759 listed, inter alia, 1 weavers loom and tackling, and a parcel of flax, wool, and tallow (B. C. Inventories, Liber G:487, MSA).

SAUBLE MILL (6)

J. M. Sauble grist and saw mill was shown on Sidney's 1850 map on the north side of both Grave Run and Beckleysville Road. A. Hare's property was shown there in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas. Hare was listed as a miller in the 1880 State business directory. No mill was shown in the atlas.

SAVIN SAWMILL (1)

An advertisement in the *American*, December 19, 1842, announced a Sheriff's sale of the property of Thomas L. Savin including a sawmill, 24 x 32 ft, situate on Buzzard Rock Branch about ten miles from the city and near Thistle Factory. Buzzard Rock Branch was also mentioned by Richard Caton in trying to sell a sawmill, *Sun*, September 30, 1843. This stream is now Sawmill Branch. Saw Mill Branch rises west of Hilton Avenue and flows to the Patapsco above the swinging bridge in the Hilton Area of the State Park. The 1877 atlas showed a pond on L. N. Reynolds' property; most of the stream was on the Glenn property. See map in Suzanne Meyer Mittenthal, *The Baltimore Trail Book*, 1983, p. 132. This was east of the Ilchester Tunnel approximately at ADC 41-B-8.

SAWMILL BRANCH (1)

See Savin Sawmill above.

SAWMILL BRANCH (10)

This branch of Little Gunpowder had its mouth 2.5 miles NW of Jacksonville, GZMD, 1941.

SAWMILL BRANCH (11)

Sawmill Branch runs through the tract Darnall's Camp, south of Perry Hall mansion and west of Belair Road, per W. B. Marye's 1970 plat of the Perry Hall

area.

SAWMILL (1)

The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed an unidentified sawmill downstream of Ellicotts Upper Mill. This was apparently property of the Ellicotts and was sold to Union Mfg. Co. in 1809, then resurveyed into the new tract called "Oella." Near the Union Dam.

SAWMILL, LOCUST POINT (B)

See Locust Point Sawmill.

SCHAFFERS MIL ROAD (6)

Schaffers Mill Rod passes through the extreme NW corner of the county from Carroll County, site of the mill, to Pennsylvania.

SCHARF MILL (B)

See both Furely Mill and Ivy Mill.

SCHATZ ROPEWALK (B)

The 1877 Hopkins atlas inset map of "Garrison P. O." showed Ferdinand Schatz, mfr. of ropes, twine, etc., on Garrison Lane, south side of Frederick Avenue. Still another ropewalk was on the south side of Frederick Avenue near the lowermost of the Three Mills.

SCHAUM GLASS WORKS (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures in the 15th Ward listed F. & L. Schaum glass manufactory with \$24,000 capital investment, 40 employees, 1 furnace, and annual output of 3500 gross of jars and bottles (\$26,000).

SCHNEIDER MILL (B)

Miss Anna Eugenia Schneider of Catonsville conducted a small, electric-powered mill in the second floor of 408 West Lexington Street opposite the Lexington Market to produce the finest whole wheat flour obtainable for dietetic purposes. She was described as half idealist and half business woman. Her father had started grinding whole wheat flour at home in a sort of coffee mill of his own invention. Her mother had recovered from an illness diagnosed as incurable after a doctor recommended the use of whole wheat flour.

In 1939, Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition carried a supply of trail

biscuits baked by Miss Schneider which met exacting tests at MIT. Experimental batches had been baked in the kitchen of Mrs. Dexter Thurber of Brookline, Mass. Supplies of these biscuits were still edible in 1970.

The whole wheat flour was highly recommended by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of the Pure Food and Drug Administration. "Owner and Head of a Wheat Mill," *Christian Science Monitor*, January 6, 1936. Also, "Byrd Test Won by Woman Here," by Emilie A. Doetsch, *Baltimore American*, November 26, 1936. Miss Schneider eventually closed the store but was still grinding wheat for friends in 1971. The machinery was a professional secret, but involved neither stones nor rollers, she said; the metal parts were of an extraordinary hardness. Miss Schneider showed the installation to the author in the 1970s when she lived on Powers Lane near Catonsville. She was also a pioneer in organic gardening.

See also, Marianne Ellis Alexander, biog. of Ms. Schneider in *Notable Maryland Women* (Tidewater Publishers: Cambridge, Md., 1977), pp. 330-335.

Also, "A Miller of Flour," *Independent Woman*, May 1931. Also, Edna F. Crouch, "A Modern 'Dusty Miller,'" *The Quotarian*, February 1936. Also, Joseph A. Massal, "The First Woman Miller in the United States," *Correct Eating*, June 1926.

SCHROEDER TANYARD (B)

Henry Schroeder of Hammond Street advertised a tanyard for rent, also a bark mill, adjoining his country place, "fine stream of water to fill the vats," *American*, January 1, 1810.

SCHUER SAWMILL (15)

Mr. George Schuler was sawing timber in the woods owned by Mr. John Miller, *Union News*, March 6, 1915, under Rossville Items.

SCHUMAKER MILL (B)

See Ivy Mill.

SCOTT FOUNDRY (B)

F. T. Scott advertised his two-story machine and car building shop on Cathedral Street nearly opposite Bolton Depot; production of steam engines and cars, *B. C. Advocate*, March 9, 1850, with woodcut. Fire destroyed the shop, which had just been fitted up, and arson was suspected, *Ibid.*, July 30, 1850.

SCOTTS MILL (B)

Mount Pleasant and a quarry were advertised by Robert Scott, *Federal Gazette*,

April 10, 1805. It was later Rosster Scott's Mill. The arct was previously called "Adjonction" and had been surveyed in 1769 for Joseph Merryman, MHM, 58:219. Stony Run was once called Scotts Run or the Mill Run, 58:220, which implied that a mill existed somewhere along its course as early as 1704. Rossiter Scott's mill was built before 1798 and was probably west of the president's home at Johns Hopkins University, MHM, 58:86. The mill builder was unknown. There was a breast wheel, but the water was insufficient. It was distinct from the Ensor-Fell Mill, MHM 59:86. The 1823 Tax List for Old Election District No. 2 showed Rossiter Scott with "Scott's Mill Lot, 18 acres, a gristmill worth \$80, and improvements worth \$20; he also had 60 acres of Mount Pleasant with another \$100 in improvements. Rossiter Scott died in 1830 and left his merchant mill to his sons; the land was conveyed in 1840 to James McCormick and the mill was leased to Henry C. Mankin.

SCOTTS MILL (3)

See Stones Mill.

SCOTTS MILL (4)

William Scott, presumably a tenant, was listed as miller at Owings Mills in the 1887 State business directory.

SCOTTS MILL (5)

See Black Rock Mill for the Scotts Mill mentioned in 1775.

SCOTTS MILLS (7)

"Joseph Scott's Mills in Gunpowder Barrens" were mentioned in *Md. Gazette*, October 25, 1774. Andrew Talley (black) was apprenticed to milling under Joseph Scott, September 4, 1798. W. B. Marye noted that an Abraham Scott mill was mentioned as near the beginning of the Castle Calder tract and was probably the same as Walkers Mill, MHM, 50:22. Richard Owings was apprenticed to Joseph Scott, Jr., to learn the milling business," June 1, 1801 (Register of Wills, Indnetures, WB No. C:206, MSA).

SCOTTS MILL (8)

See Hebron Mill.

SCOTTS MILL (8)

Charles Jessop's ledger contained an entry made January 31, 1808, recording "Wheat Sent to Amos Scott Mill" (Jessop Journal 1803-1812, folio 114, Historical Society of Baltimore County).

SCOTTS MILL (?)

Isaac Scott took William H. Trimble, age 14, son of Joshua and Julia Trimble, as a miller's apprentice in 1816 (B. C. Orphans Court Indentures, 10:264, MSA).

SCOTTS TANYARD (8)

Data combined with Hebron Mill.

SCRABBLE TOWN WEAVERS (B)

Augustus Duncan Clemens in his "Memoirs," (p. 67), typescript, recalled, "West of Cove Street, at Saratoga and Franklin, was called Scrabble town, and was mostly occupied by weavers who worked hand looms, making domestic check goods." The 1866 *History of Sabbath Schools* mentioned the Old Tabernacle at Scrabble Town in the area of Fremont and Franklin Streets. William J. Dickey started his textile career in the city in 1838 by "putting out" work to craftsmen in clustered row houses on West Saratoga near Fremont Avenue; those local weavers were still in production in spite of machine competition; some 99 female and one male hand-and-foot weavers were counted in just the west end of Baltimore County in the 1820 census, and some 1,000 were working in back alleys of the city according to *Niles Weekly Register* in 1828. William J. Dickey appeared in city directories through the late 1860s as a domestic manufacturer

SEEKAMPS MILL (2)

See Milford Mill.

SEEVERS AND ANDERSON MILL (B)

This mill stood at the corner of President and Fawn Streets through most of the 20th century. It had been Wilson & Son hominy and feed mill in the 1851 Matchett city directory.

The Paragon Mill was apparently also the successor or continuance of the Telegraph Mill. The Telegraph Mill suffered an explosion injuring the head miller William H. Brown, a laborer in the boiler room named Scholfield, some nearby residents of Slemmer's Alley, and also a passing cart driver. The loss was expected to be \$6000 to the mill owners Lee & Welby, *Republican & Argus* September 17, 18, 1857.

Charles C. Welby advertised the Telegraph Steam Flouring Mill in the *Sun*, November 26, 1867, along with its 60 hp boiler, engine, three pairs of stones, new burrs, artesian well, and donkey engine; the mill could produce 1200 bbl/week. This plain building appeared on the 1869 bird's-eye lithograph by E. Sachse &

Company, five bays wide five stories high, exactly as it was in the late 20th century.

The Paragon Mill was advertised in the 1877 Hopkins atlas as the Celebrated Paragon Flour Mills, manufacturing “Our Best Peabody, Champion, President, Paragon, Telegraph, Challenge, Fawn” brands. The 1880 census of manufactures listed \$50,000 capital

investment, 19 employees, 6 run of stones, 585 bu/diem maximum capacity, 3 boilers, and 2 engines developing 160 hp. Annual output was 23,162 bbl flour and 1.3 million lb feed (\$182,0000.

“Seevers & Anderson of Baltimore, Md., are increasing their number of Stevens’ Rolls to be supplied by the sole manufacturers, the John T. Noyes Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.” *American Miller*, 1 (January 1883): 29.

The *Manufacturers’ Record*, 12 (November 12, 1887): 597, reported that the Baltimore Co-operative Furniture Manufacturing Co. had purchased the flour mill of Seevers and Anderson and will put \$10,000 of machinery to manufacture furniture.”

Seevers & Anderson Milling Company advertised their machinery, “having disposed of the mill building,” and offered a Cosgrove Combination Mill built by John T. Noye Mg. Co., with five pair of 9 x 24 Stevens Rolls, a complete roller mill in itself, with scalpels, etc.; one double Steevens Bran Roll . . . ,” *American Miller*, 16 (January 1, 1888): 60.



Telegraph, Paragon, or Seever & Anderson Mill, 1986, photo by author.

The building became a furniture factory and warehouse, and the *Sun*, April 19, 1928, reported that the factory of the Reliable Furniture Mfg. Company at the NE corner of President and Fawn Streets was acquired at public auction by Warren Veneer and Paint Company for \$101,900. The address was 303-305 President Street and also 234-236 Slemmers Alley. The interior of the structure was framed in typical rural millwrighting methods with posts, bolster, and girts of very heavy timber.

A plan was made to convert the building to loft type living in the mid-1980s, but nothing came of it. On May 30, 1986, architect Ed Hord of Hord, Coplon and Macht, took John McGrain through the mill. The words "Family Four" were still visible on the granite door posts and the wording "Seever and Anderson Paragon Flour Mills" were still visible in ghostly letters on the granite lintels over the Fawn Street doors. There were typical loading doors on Fawn Street and wide, semi-elliptical-arched doors on the east side opening on Slimmers Alley. The mill was about a quarter-block diagonally across Fawn Street from the location of the old

Baltimore Windmill shown on the Folie 1791 map and in the 1796 painting. The mill was four stories, the roof slightly gabled but disguised behind a parapet. There was a picture of the building in *The Jews of Baltimore*. The mill was within sight of the Beaux Arts sewage pumping station, the 1984 statue of Columbus, and the President Street Station lobby. The MHT did not want to list this 19th century mill as historic. The building was eventually demolished to provide parking for the nearby restaurants of Little Italy per Channel 11 News, July 31, 1999.

See Edward Gunts, "Office, Retail Complex Cooked up for Former Flour Mill," *Sun*, April 15, 1987.

SELLERS SAWMILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William Sellers sawmill worth \$1800 with 6 employees, 2 circular saws, and 25 hp engine. Annual output was 225,000 ft (\$6600). Sellers did 33% of the logging in Worthington Valley.

SEWELLS TANNERY (B)

Sewells Tannery was mentioned in the *American*, April 16, 1841, and described as on Reisterstown Road in an advertisement for lots that ran back to Cove Street. Also described a s fronting on Hookstown Road near Dolphin Street, *Sun*, July 26, 1845. Sewells Tannery on the east side of Pennsylvania Avenue was for sale under decree, *Sun*, January 21, 1867.

SEIM AND EMORY GLASSWORKS (B)

Henry Seim and A. M. Emory advertised that thir factory at the foot of Leadenhall Street produced the Baltimore Window Glass, 1877 Hopkins county atlas. It was listed as Md. Window Glass Works in *Monumental City*, p. 230, or Seim, Emory, and Swindell. A rendering of the glassworks at Leadenhall, Clement, and Stockholm Streets appeared in George W. Englehardt's *Baltimore, Maryland*, 1895, p. 160. "Old Glasshouse Burns, That of Henry Seim & Co., in South Baltimore Is in Ruins," *Sun*, December 20, 1900. It was a one-story frame building at Leadenhall and Ostend Streets.

SENTMAN& ALEXANDER SAWMILL (7)

The 1876 Assessor's Field Book listed Sentman & Alexander with a steam sawmill and lot worth \$1500 in Election District No. 7.

SHAFFER SAWMILL (6)

The 1918 Tax Ledger for Election District No. 6 listed Cornelius Shaffer with 12 acres on each side of the Parkton & Shamberger's Road, with an engine and sawmill worth \$500.

SHAUCK PAPER MILL (6)

See Valley Paper Mill.

SHAULS MILL (5)

See Corkran Ice House and Shauls Mill.

SHAKESPEARE MILL (B)

Jonathan Shakespeare had \$40,000 capital investment in a water powered mill in the 1850 census of manufactures and had 4 employees and an annual output of \$80,000 in flour. Possibly at Calverton.

SHAMBERGERS MILL (5)

The 1833 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 listed Jacob Shamberger with the tract Bare Rock and a grist and sawmill valued at \$1000. Jacob Stumberger's [sic] grist and saw mill was shown by both Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map and the 1877 atlas on Georges Run upstream of T. E. Ensor paper mill.

Shamberger's saw and grist mill was mentioned as a mile away from property advertised for sale by John R. Rhodes, *Sun*, February 5, 1853.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Shamberger with \$2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 3 run of stones, 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 13-foot fall on Georges Run drove two overshot wheels 8 ft broad at 20 rpm to develop 10 hp. Annual output was 650 bbl flour, 40 tons meal, 100 tons feed, and 6.2 tons buckwheat (\$7300). The work was "done by self."

The sawmill represented \$1200 capital investment and had 1 employee, 2 circular saws, and 1 Muley saw. The same fall drove an 8 hp turbine 1.5 ft broad at 200 rpm to cut 60,000 ft lumber, 10,000 laths, and 20,000 shingles (\$600). Lysander McCullough was authorized the repair the bridge on Georges Run above Shambergers Mill "at a point where the road leading from Black Rock to Middletown crosses said stream" (County Commissioners Minutes, 6:243, MSA), July 1, 1884. Abraham Lohr, local miller and millwright, wrote to the *American Miller*, 16 (October 1, 1888): 709, stating that Jacob Shamberger of Shamburg [sic] "is changing his mill to the roller system" with equipment from John T. Noy Co. He was also putting in a Success Water Wheel, penstock, and forebay. The *Northwestern Miller* noted that Shamberger was keeping three sets of buhrs in the rollerized mill, 26 (November 2, 1888): 568. Shamberger converted to rollers and had Peter B. Sauble as miller, *B. C. Democrat*, February 9, 1889.

The *B. C. Union*, February 10, 1894, reported that the Rev. Jacob Shamberger was

going to add a paper mill to his flouring mill. In mid-year, Rev. Jacob Shamberger, farmer and miller, was reported to have died, *Ibid.*, June 16, 1894. The *B. C. Union*, June 16, 1894, noted that Shamberger was a Bishop of the Dunkard Church, son of Daniel Shamberger, age 76. The *Democrat and Journal*, June 11, 1904, reported, "Mr. Donald Shamburg [sic] has repaired his mill and is ready for business." The assessor neglected to measure the mill in 1918 had valued it at \$150.

The mill was clapboard on a stone foundation, with the wheel behind. Both mill and family house were dynamited to build Prettyboy Reservoir and the site is under water, *Sun Magazine*, March 18, 1962, p. 2. The trade name was George's Creek Water Mill on D. Fred Shamberger's billheads printed for 1918; the address was given as Parkton and a small headline read "Established 1825." The Historical Society of Baltimore County has a small ca. 1924 engraving or etching of the Schamberegr mill and residence (hanging in the library, 1993). Andrew Clemens took photographs of the foundation during the 1965 drought. The author also bought a hand-tinted 8 x 10 print of the mill produced at Hochschild, Kohn's department store in 1929, a murky snow scene. A note to the colorist prescribed green shutters and green roofing on the house.

See also, Helen Schamberger Schmidt, "I Remember . . .," *Sun Magazine*, March 18, 1962. Mrs. Schmidt was the niece of "Uncle Dan," the miller. Also, [William Washington Williams], "Prettyboy Dam Will Wipe Out Many Old Homesteads. Shamberger House and Hoshall's United Brethren Church Among Landmarks to Be Sacrificed. Sentiment Disregarded. 2000 Acres of What Is Now Farm Land, Gardens and Woodlands Will Be Flooded," *Jeffersonian*, January 17, 1931.

SHAMBERGER PAPER MILL (6)

See Shamberger-Hoffman-Hoshall-Cope Paper Mill.

SHAMBERGER SAWMILL (5)

The 1833 Assessor's Field Book listed Jacob Shamberger with the tract Bare Rock and a grist and saw mill worth \$1000 altogether.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Shamberger with \$600 capital investment in a sawmill on Prettyboy [Branch], with 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 17-foot fall drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 8 rpm to cut 60,000 ft lumber, 5000 laths, and 2000 shingles. This was Bishop Jacob Shamberger who also owned the gristmill described above.

SHAMBERGER-HOFFMAN-COPE PAPER MILL (6)

John Shamberger acquired part of "Here Is Life Without Care and Love Without Fear," 89 acres, from Simon Mackey (Towson deeds HMF 9:390) and sold it to Peter B. Hoffman in 1856. Hoffman's property was sold under decree by the York

Bank and advertised in the *American*, March 30, 1863, along with a paper mill and miller's house "on the road to Falls Road from Middletwn," apparently the present Beckleysville Road.

However, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, p. 29, stated that Schamberger [sic] had built the mill after 1847 and it was sold at auction to Willis and Adams of Baltimore; the site was not known to May A. Seitz.

John Shamberger sold a paper mill on the tract Hurst's Hills to Peter Benton Hoffman in 1866 (HMF 16:323). It passed to Willis and Adams in 1866 (Deeds GHL 48:295). It passed to J. Cope 1868 (EHA 69:139), then to Jacob Hoshall in 1877 (JLB 101:252). May Seitz, *Hoffman Paper Mills*, pp. 28, 29. A small square was shown as J. Cope's in the 1877 Hopkins atlas, downstream of present Beckleysville bridge.

In 1894, there was an item in the *Md. Journal* of October 13, entitled "Road and Bridge Complaints," stating that the bridge at Hoshall's Paper Mill on the road leading from Parkton to Beckleysville had broken down; the county commissioners had voted to build an iron bridge.

SHAUCK PAPER MILL (6)

Edward Worthington as attorney advertised all of Jarrett Shauck's interest in land and a grist and saw mill and two paper mills, *American*, October 29, 1841.

"*Paper Mill Burnt*" was reported in the *Sun*, February 20, 1852. It was on Little Gunpowder Falls 20 miles west [sic] of Baltimore and belonged to Jarrett Shauck; destroyed by a spark from a furnace.

SHANNON STEAM SAWMILL (B)

Louis Shannon and Co. steam sawmill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures, 2nd Ward, with \$1000 capital investment and output of 250,000 ft of light stuff, panel, and plank.

SHAVER PAPER MILL GLEN MOUNT PAPER MILL (6)(BC)

The ruins of Glen Mount paper mill survive south of Gore Mill Road on a private road along the west or south bank of Little Falls on the property of C. Albert Lintz, about 600 feet downstream of the public road. The Shauck family had at least 501 acres in this vicinity in the 1820 and 1830s. Possibly Glen Mount started as a gristmill. There was a petition for a public road filed by Abraham Shaver in 1823; one of the points along the road was "Abraham Shaver's Grist Mill." (Baltimore County Deeds, WG 191:144, MSA). The earlier tax lists seem to suggest that William, John, or Peter Shauck never had more than one mill at a time.

Peter Shauck was in financial difficulties in 1841, having mortgaged most of his land to John I. Johns. On September 22, 1841, Shauck conveyed all his assets except his bedding to trustees William Matthews and Robert H. Thompson (Deeds TK 312:266, MSA). The following month, the trustee for John T. Johns's advertised all 501 acres, two grist and saw mills, and two paper mills (Baltimore *American*, October 29, 1841).

It took several years to dispose of the Glen Mount site, if we are correctly interpreting the records. It was October 13, 1846, when this 20-acre site was disposed of by Shauck's trustees, Thompson and Matthews, to Nelson Cullings (Deeds, AWB 378:103). The 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne showed the Nelson Cullings Paper Mill downstream of Peter B. Hoffman's Paper mill. (Today, the Peter Benton Hoffman mill is called the Gore-Lintz Paper Mill). The 1850 census of manufacturing valued the mill at \$1000, listing four employees, and water-powered output of 7000 units of paper (sheets or reams?) worth \$1960, manufactured from 75 tons each of rags and straw.

In 1860, Abraham Shaver bought the mill from Nelson Cullings (Deeds GHC 31: 145). The 1863 updates in the Transfer Book No. 2 show a paper mill worth \$1000 moving from the Cullings tax account to Abraham Shaver. This is apparently the Abraham Shaver Glen Mount Paper Mill shown in the G. M. Hopkins 1877 *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, the first mill downstream of Charles Gore's paper mill. A. Shaver was a patron of the atlas, listed as a paper manufacturer at Freelands Post Office; he gave his date of settlement in the county as 1843 and listed ownership of 46 acres. The mill created some legal suits when its pond water backed up to the detriment of owners upstream (Cf., *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 14).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the Abe Shaver works worth \$1500 with four employees and 108 tons annual output in wrapping paper (\$2776) over a 9-month operating season. A 12-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove overshot wheels 2.5 and 10 feet broad at 12 and 10 rpm to develop 8 and 12 horsepower, respectively. The tub engines and single beater were equipped with roll bars 26 inches wide by 26 inches in diameter, with a maximum capacity of 800 pounds. The paper machine had a 48-inch wide cylinder; also a 12 horsepower boiler.

The *Manufacturers Record* published in Baltimore City noted that A. Shaver & Son had built an addition to their paper mill, 20 by 26 feet (April 9, 1887, Volume 11, p. 323). The *Maryland Journal* of Towson noted on January 5, 1889, "6th District . . . Mr. A. Shaver and son are making extensive repairs to their paper mill, and when completed will be able to manufacture the article very rapidly and with great facility. The Transfer Book for Districts 6 through 9 showed an increased assessment of \$1000 in the 1889 updates for improvements to the paper mill and machinery (folio 38). A report in the Catonsville *Argus* of December 7, 1889, noted:

Two members of the firm of A. Shaver & Son, paper manufacturers, in the sixth district of this county, have died within two weeks. On November 21, the father, Mr. Abraham Shaver, died of typhoid fever, aged 63 years. Wednesday night, his son, Mr. James Shaver, died of the same fever. He was thirty-one years old. Another member of the family is now ill with the same affliction.

Abraham Shaver's inventory listed the following types of product, raw material, and fixtures: straw paper, jute yarn, com-paper, loose straw, lime, bituminous coal, a two-horse wagon, a cylinder fan, and two "feltz." (Baltimore County Inventories, BWA 23 :468, December 19, 1889).

The year after Abraham Shaver's death, Sarah E. Shaver, trustee, advertised "a valuable paper mill and farm . . . on the road leading to Middletown in the Sixth Election District." The improvements included "a valuable Paper mill and excellent machinery, steam and water power, and by a good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings, and is particularly described in a deed from Nelson Cullings and wife to Abraham Shaver, dated November 26th 1860." (*Maryland Journal*, Towson, May 17, 1890).

William Sebastian Hart, Sr., in his 1928 study of the declining paper industry reported that Glen Mount Paper Mill had burned in 1900 ("The Disintegration of Paper Mills in Baltimore County, Maryland," ms., Enoch Pratt Free Library, VF."). Hart gave Abraham Shaver as builder of the mill, 1848.

The author visited the ruin on October 16, 1999. It is next to trout stream; the mill was part stone, part frame. Its dam was just upstream and very close to the mill. The site is at ADC street atlas grid 2-K-8. The substantial; ruin bears MHT Archaeology Number 18BA476.

NOTE: Jarrett Shauck did not lose everything by insolvency. He managed to retain ownership of the Valley Paper Mill downstream, and a stone and wooden mill owned by him, probably the Valley Paper Mill, was reported to have burned in the *Baltimore County Advocate*, February 21, 1852. This property, still distinct from the Gore-Lintz Paper Mill, is on Tax Map 6, Grid 23, Parcel P168. B.C. Deed No. 5327:110. Acres, 19.63.

SHAW BLEACH WORKS (B)

Archibald on March 23, 1797, purchased 5 acres of former Principio Company land on the old road to York (Deeds WG ZZ:565, MSA). The heirs of John B. Shaw including Daniel Shaw, sold the property to Lloyd W. Williams on October 27, 1865 (Towson deeds, JHL 46:322). The site, part of Sheridans Discovery, was called Shaw's Hill in a mortgage made in 1865 (Towson mortgages, JHL 22:395). Archibald Shaw left to his son Daniel in his will of June 27, 1845, a 20-acre parcel of Sheridine's Discover "where my bleaching establishment was formerly erected," (Data from Mrs. Edna Kneavel of Baltimore). The 1850 Sidney and Browne map showed the property of J. Shaw on Old York Road a block or two south of Cold Spring Road. Possibly Shaw's works was the continuation of the Riddle bleach yard of 1776 that was 4 miles out the Great Road to York.

SHAWBLES MILL (10)

Same as McGaw or Hutcins Mill.

SHEARERS MILL (5)

The “road from Falls Road to Shearers Mill” was mentioned in the 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District No. 5, folio 493. Same as Resh Mill.

SHELLYS MILL ROAD (6)

Name used in 1928-1949 Election District No. 6 tax ledger, folio 559. See Keeneys Mill.

SHEPHERD MILL (4)

See Cockeyes Mill (west of Reisterstown).

SHEPHERD MILL (B)

See Kirk Mill (Herring Run).

SHERWOOD DISTILLERY (8)

The Hyatt and Clark Distillery at Cockeyesville was incorporated by Edward Hyatt of Baltimore and John Wight and others under the name Sherwood Distillery, *Md. Journal*, February 4, 1882. An undated clipping mentioned breaking ground for a large warehouse in addition to the bonded government-controlled warehouse already existing. Thomas R. Frantz was awarded the contract. Completion of a 10,000 barrel warehouse was reported in Catonsville *Argus*, January 25, 1890. The *Sun*, December 25, 1912, reported that the company was to rebuild a 98 x 98 foot dryer plant at Cockeyesville that had been burned the month before. After Prohibition, the first generation of buildings was demolished. The warehouse now standing dates from about 1948, lacks architectural distinction, and was battered by the 1972 flood in Western Run. The Sherwood brand name was apparently derived from nearby Sherwood Episcopal Church.

SHERWOOD FEED MILLS, INC. (B)

Sherwood Feed Mills was listed in DMM, 1967, at 2841 South Boston Street, Baltimore, dealing in animal and livestock feed, and producing dog food, rabbit pellets [the edible sort], bird, pigeon, and fish food, livestock and poultry feed. Also Brewers yeast and grain. It was listed at Eastern Avenue and President Street in 1968.

SHILLING MILL (7)

H. C. Shillings woolen mill was at White Hall per 1887 State business directory.

SHIMP MILL (9)

Henry E. Shimp was running a flour and feed mill in Pocopson, Pa., when Abram & Caleb Marshall, also of Pennsylvania, hired him to run a 30-horse power sawmill in Maryland, *Md. Journal*, April 9, 1881 (quoting the *Jeffersonian* of Westchester, Pa.). Henry E. Shimp was operating on the defunct copper works site on Harford Road. The *B. C. Union*, February 28, 1885, reported that Shimp and Bell were putting in improved machinery to manufacture wagon and carriage rims, hubs, and spokes.

The *B. C. Union*, June 19, 1886, reported that he was adjudicated an insolvent and John T. Mason was appointed trustee to take over the steam sawmill. H. E. Shimp, giving a Greenwood address, advertised that he had taken charge of the saw and banding mill at the Copperworks “heretofore operated by Mr. J. L. Shimp,” *B. C. Union*, March 26, 1887. Shimp was manufacturing felloes, rims, hay carriage bows, and sawing and dressing hard lumber. H. E. Shimp took title to the property from Baltimore City, *Ibid.*, May 4, 1887. J. S. Shimp was listed as saw miller at Cub Hill in the 1887 State business directory. The same directory listed H. E. Shimp’s [sic] planing and bending works under Greenwood, also 1887.

The *B. C. Democrat*, July 20, 1889, reported that Henry E. Shrimp [sic] lost \$4000 in the flood which damaged his sawmill on the Gunpowder and damaged the mill race. Henry E. Shimp of Greenwood P. O., advertised “The Eagle Steam Saw and Bending Mills” where he was going to process timber from 1600 acres he had purchased in Richmond County, Va.. He was also supplying wheelwright or bridge lumber, *B. C. Union*, January 23, 1892. The *B. C. Union*, October 29, 1892, reported that John Chenoweth had rented H. E. Shimp’s Eagle Bending Works. “Mr. Shimp is devoting his entire time and attention to his extensive lumber interests in Virginia.” The same paper, July 23, 1892, noted that Mr. Harry E. Shimp of Rainswood, Va., had visited Towson; he was still owner of the Eagle Bending Works.

SHING MILL (11)

Misspelled version of Shimp above.

SHINNICK ROPE WALK (B)

Jacob Shinnick advertised a rope walk 1 mile from Point Market, “enquire Joppa Road (old Philadelphia road) near the Hospital,” *American*, August 14, 1814. Hardly a month later, the army burned the ropewalk to keep it out of British hands, Walter Lord, *The Dawn’s Early Light*, p. 273.

SHIPLEY KILNS (8)

“Michael McCabe having purchased the quarries and kilns belonging to J. F. Shipley, formerly owned by J. Clark of Texas, in Baltimore county . . . [was producing] wood-burned lime . . . coal-burned lime . . . of best alum limestone,” *B. C. Advocate*, March 11, 1854.

SHIPLEY MILL (8)

Shipleys Mill on Beasmans Branch between the Interstate-83 and Beaver Dam Road is a stone structure used as a dwelling almost 70 years, dated at 1791 by a stone set in the wall. Early deeds call the tract "The Dusty Miller," which was also the name of an English dance tune. An adjoining tract was "John and Thomas' Forrest."

The property was advertised in the *American*, May 16, 1925, p. 4, with a lime kiln and quarry, with a "good grist and saw mill well adapted for country work, and a large stone distillery not completed. The tract, previously owned by James P. Boyd and the late Thomas Long, was purchased by Alexander Nisbet. In 1827, Nisbet (or Nesbit) sold to Charles Jessup (Deeds WG 186:406, MSA). Jessup bequeathed the mill to son-in-law Levi Merryman in trust for his daughter Mary Jessop Merryman. Levy [sic] Merryman appeared on the 1857 county map by Robert Taylor as owner of a grist and saw mill. Jessop's ledger called it Beaver Dam Mill or Boyd's Mill.

In 1859, the mill was conveyed by trustees to John Franklin Shipley, a native of Carroll County, and it remained in that family until 1914. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Shipley flour mill with \$500 capital investment, water power, 1 employee, and annual output of 5000 cwt flour (\$3500) annually. The "merchant, grist, and saw mill" was advertised in the *Sun*, March 30, 1878.

The J. F. Shipley house burned in 1884, and the ruins were discernible in 1972. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed N. V. Shipley's grist and saw mill; title passed to Vincent T. Shipley in 1881 (Towson deeds WMI 123:302) and in 1906 to Harry V. Shipley, who appeared in the 1915 Bromley atlas. In 1914, 150 acres of Parks and Shipley property were purchased by Henry J. Bishop, Inc., a Baltimore pet store and manufacturer of Bishop's Bird Feed and fish food. Mr. Bishop built an extensive series of ponds for raising goldfish and did a lively business with Sunday motorists. The farm was elaborately landscaped and even included a fieldstone double privy for the customers. Henry J. Bishop, Jr., and daughter Evelyn A. Bishop had the 2-story fieldstone mill converted into a residence with apartments as described in "Bishops Remodeling 147-Year-Old Grist Mill at Cockeysville into Interesting Residence," *Jeffersonian*, June 3, 1938. A pre-restoration photograph appeared in the *Sunday Sun*, July 19, 1931, Rotogravure section.

Following a public auction in 1941, the estate was acquired by Charles T. Kemp, the contractor who had executed the restoration. The mill was on the property of Mrs. Charles T. Kemp in 1976 and the mill and the frame and shingle miller's dwelling were rented to tenants. The structures were at the end of a private road shown on the 1968 tax map as "Old Mill Rod." The wheel, ponds, and race were gone, even in 1976. The elaborate mill race or "canal" was shown in Towson Plat Books WPC 4:122; the waste water was channeled to Beaver Dam Run. "The mill originally boasted a ghost, but the last time I talked to any of the present tenants they had not had any indication of him," L. Parks Shipley to author, New York, March 21, 1972.

Subsequently the property was subdivided. The enormous Kemp house had been amplified from a two-story, two-bay-wide, stone house shown in L. Parks Shipley's family history, *We Shipleys*.

SHIPLEYS MILL ()

Nicholas Orrick was authorized to lay out a road from the Widow Owings Place to

Shipleys Mill, and to the main falls of Patapsco in 1754, MHM, 15:210. Location unknown. Also found in Court Proceedings, November Court, 1754, Liber BB No. A, folio __, MSA). The highway does not seem to be Old Court Road.

SHOEMAKERS MILL (B)

See Ivy Mill.

SHOCK MILL ()

The 1850 census of manufactures (2nd Census District) listed Nicholas Shock with \$1000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 run of stones, 1 employee, and annual output of 3000 bu meal (\$1800).

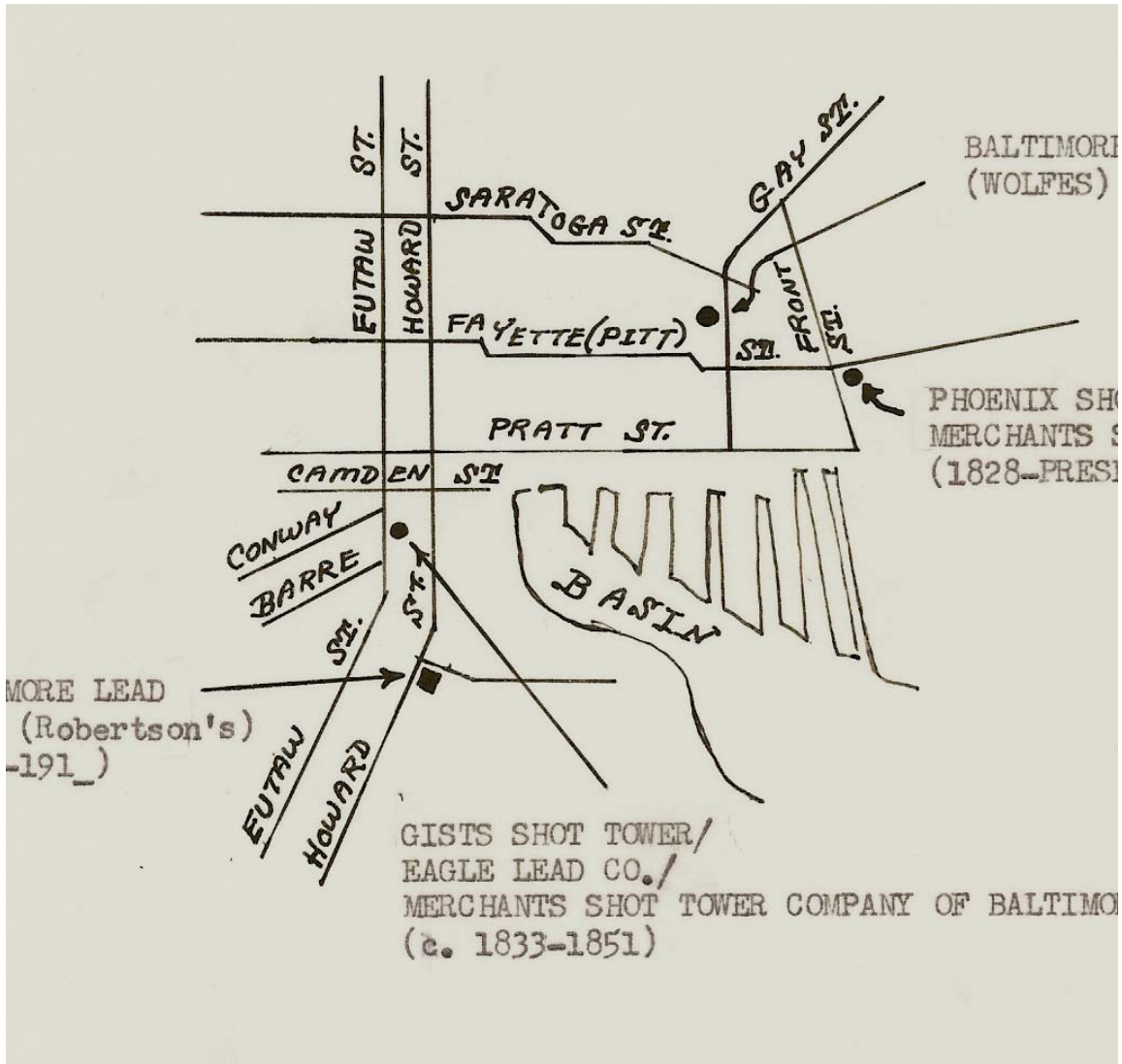
SHOT TOWERS (B)

Four shot towers existed in Baltimore under various names and at conflicting addresses:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Baltimore Shot Tower (Wolfe's) | 1822-1845 |
| 2. Phoenix (Merchants Shot Tower) | 1828-present |
| 3. Merchants Shot Tower Company of Baltimore (Gists, Eagle Lead Company, Eutaw Company Shot Tower) | After 1828-1851 |
| 4. Baltimore Lead Works Shot Tower (James Robertson and Company) | 1877-ca.1910 |
| 5. Maryland Shot Tower Company (Chartered 1838; No record that tower was ever built). | |

See individual entries for fuller account of each. See map, "Baltimore's Four Shot Towers." For comparison, the following data is given about out-of-State rivals:

1. The shot tower near Wytheville, Va., east of U. S. 11, is 75 ft high with a 75-foot deep cistern, resulting in a 150-foot drop for molten lead.
2. A 156-foot shot tower was built in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1856.
3. A 120-foot underground shot tunnel was hollowed into the side of a cliff in present Tower Hill State Park, near Arecan, Wisconsin.



Sources: "Three Shot Towers Baltimore Has Boasted," *Sun*, August 3, 1924. Also, "Three of a Kind, All Different," *Sun Magazine*, August 12, 1956. Bolles in *Industrial History of the U. S.*, p. 360, listed other U. S. towers active in 1881; on p. 355, he credited a Bristol plumber named Watts with the idea of dripping hot lead from a great height to produce round pellets. Watts had dreamed of a rain shower of molten lead in 1782 and found by practical experiment from a church tower that the method would work.

SHOCKS MILL ()

A roads authorization in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1807, Chapter 8, provided for a route in North Hundred and mentioned Peter Shock's Mill.

SHRIES MILL (4)

Kingey [sic, possibly Kinsey] Shries and wife were assessed £ 40 on the tract Wises Mill and the tract "I Will I Will Not," Smith's Spring, and Impark, on the 1783 tax list. Possibly the predecessor of Ebaugh Mill; probably west of Hanover Pike and south of Fowblesburg.

SHRIMP MILL (11)

Spelling error for Shimp.

SIBLEY MILL (B)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. H. Sibley with \$4000 capital investment in a market mill with 10 employees, 3 run of stones, 60 hp boiler, and 300 bu/diem maximum capacity. Output was 2.86 million lb meal, no flour, and 220,000 lb feed (\$33,790). The A. H. Sibley mill of H. H. Herr was also destroyed in a neighborhood fire, April 13, 1882, *The Unheralded Heroes*, p. 16. The *Md. Journal*, Towson, April 28, 1883, reported a lawsuit filed against Sibley and Emmart at Fremont and Pratt Streets over the boiler explosion. Sibley's Mill was scorched when the buildings known as the Milling Block burned, *Sun*, November 18, 1886. (See, "Two Destructive Fires," *Ibid.*) Also, *Unheralded Heroes*, p. 19. Polk's directory for 1893 listed A. H. Sibley mill at 736 West Pratt Street, p. 283.

SILK FACTORY (B)

For this predecessor of Rockdale Factory, see Woodberry.

SILLIK STEAM SAWMILL (8)

The steam sawmill of George Sillik near Blenheim was destroyed by fire, *B. C. Union*, June 6, 1908. The sawmill plant of George E. Sillik on the property of Otho Ridgely at Lutherville was destroyed by fire, *Democrat & Journal*, September 25, 1909. George E. Sillick of Towson sold his sawmill and brush handle factory to Alfred Safstrom et al., *B. C. Union*, May 6, 1911.

SIMPSON MILL (7)

See Bee Tree Mill.

SINCLAIR FOUNDRY (B)

An article entitled "The Manufacturing Interest of Baltimore" contained a long description of this foundry, its boilers, and steam engines, *American*, July 19, 1854. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Company was located on Light Street and manufactured "horse powers", corn shellers, straw-cutters, and other advanced agricultural machinery.

SINCLAIR SILK WORKS (B)

Robert Sinclair, Sr., had successfully reeled \$357 worth of silk, *Niles Register*, October 23, 1841 (61:128).

SISSON AND BAIRD STEAM MARBLE WORKS (B)

This works at the corner of North and Monument Streets was mentioned in 1851. It was owned by Hugh Sisson and equipped with 8 to 10 saws driven by a 30 hp engine; also steam rubbing mills, *City Rambles*, 1857, p. 67.

SLADE STEAM MILL (4)

The 1896 Assessment Ledger for District 4 showed Stanley Slade with an “engine grist mill” worth \$2000 on the Hanover Pike, 2.5 miles from Reisterstown. The Slade property was just below Woodensburg, east side of the pike.

SLATERS MILL (B)

William Slater’s mill on Herring Run was advertised in the *Md. Journal*, June 23, 1867.

SLIFER SAWMILL (11)

Slifer Sawmill was on the south bank of Great Gunpowder just west of Bel Air Road and was shown opposite Hayes Sawmill in the 1877 atlas. Edward Schroeder, age 91, in 1970, remembered the up-and-down saw; the mill was falling into decay when he was a boy; products were chair rounds, axe handles, baseball bats, and possibly potato mashers.

SLIGHS MILL (B, 2)

See Tschudi Mill, Hoy Mill, and Allens Mill.

SLODER CARPET WORKS (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures of the 1st Ward listed Frederick K. Sloder, carpet weaver, with \$200 capital investment, 2 hand looms, and annual output of 4000 sq yd carpet.

SMALLS MILL (6)

See Nunnemaker Mill.

SMITH AND DYER CARPET MFY. (B)

A full technical description of this plant on Granby Street was given in *Sun*, October 8, 1847. Cf., Conradt Carpet Works.

SMITH AND JESSOP MILL (B)

See Hansons Old Mill--1711.

SMITH BARK MILL (1)

Sam Smith bought from the Ellicotts 7 to 8 acres on the north bank of Patapsco upstream of Frederick Road bridge and operated a tanyard from 1796-1838 next to

the Ellicott iron works/rolling and slitting mill, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 45. The 1798 tax list of Patapsco Upper Hundred showed Samuel Smith owner of a bark mill house, 1 story, 30 x 18 ft, on the tract Mt. Unity.

SMITH CIDER MILL (6)

“Leander Smith has made over 100 barrels of cider at his mill, some of which will be used where it will do the most good in the political campaign,” from “Sixth District,” *B. C. Union*, October 1, 1904. The same “Sixth District” reporter noted, “At L. J. Smith’s mill over 300 barrels of cider has been made up to this time,” *B. C. Union*, September 23, 1905.

SMITHS DISTILLERY (B)

There were at least three Smith distilleries. Using the profits from privateering and government contracts, General Samuel Smith built a distillery in the city before the Revolution ended, *Merchant Congressman in the Young Republic*, p. 40. *The American*, May 28, 1830, reported a fire at the distillery of General John S. Smith, 3 miles from the city. Richard H. Smith’s alcohol distillery on Granby Street near Jones Falls was destroyed by fire, *American*, December 6, 1855.

SMITHS LINSEED OIL MFY (B)

Thomas M. Smith had a linseed oil manufactory on Pennsylvania Avenue near Lanvale, 1853 Matchett’s *Director*, p. 281. T. & J. M. Smith’s linseed oil manufactory was north of and adjoining Phoenix Flour Mill on Smith’s Wharf in the 1876 G. M. Hopkins city atlas, Plate A, p. 11.

SMITHS MILL (B)

For the mills on Herring Run owned by the Generals Smith, see: (1) Kingsbury Mill of General Samuel Smith, and (2) Eutaw Mill, Columbian Mill, and Ivy Mill of General William Smith.

SMITHS MILL (5)

See Marshall mill.

SMITH MILL (6)

Joseph Smith, an 1877 Hopkins atlas patron, was listed as a papermaker at Paper Mills Post Office; he owned 5 acres and had been born in the county in 1824. Smith Mill Road was mentioned in the 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 6, foilo 251.

SMITH MILL (8)

Jacob Smith, patron in the 1877 Hopkins atlas, was born in the county in 1820, listed himself as a papermaker at Phoenix and owned 5 acres.

SMITH ROPEWALK (B)

Scharf in *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 189, reported that in 1780, three acres and the

buildings of William Smith's ropewalk were seized as British property, and the advertised for sale in *Md. Journal*, September 10, 1781, after which Thomas Worthington bought it at the auction. Worthington paid £ 1540 per Sale Book of Confiscated British Property--1781-85, Liber TAS 2, folio 7, MSA.

SMITH SAWMILL (B)

In 1813, Job Smith built an early steam mill on Chases Wharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 341.

SMITH SHINGLE MILL (10)

Elmer R. Haile, Jr., in his lecture of April 22, 1978, showed slides of a surviving mill race of a shingle mill that stood at the NE intersection of Green Road and Sweet Air Road. It was shown in the 1877 atlas as R. T. Smith's.

SMITH TANYARD (B)

William R. Smith advertised a tanyard, bark mill, currying shop, and dwelling at the foot of his ropewalk, *Federal Gazette*, November 13, 1803.

SMITH TANYARD (1)

See Smith Bark Mill.

SNAVELYS MILL (4)

Same as Kendigs (or Reese) Mill.

SNUFF MILL (B, 13)

See (1) Baltimore Snuff Mill (Buren Street). There was also (2) Forsythe and Cole on Green Spring Avenue, and (3) a snuff factory on Hollins Ferry Road at Lakeland, which burned, *Union News*, January 16, 1916, and (4) Beck and Bachman.

SOHO IRON WORKS AND CO. (1)

This company was listed in the 1911 Tax Ledger of the 1st Election District, folio, 805, with a half-acre on the corner of Frederick Road and Bishops Lane, Catonsville, with a house, stable, and outbuildings. The tax account was transferred to a person named Weber in 1913.

SOUTH BALTIMORE FURNACES (B)

See Laurel Furnaces, Fort Avenue.

SOUTH SIDE DISTILLERY (B)

This 3-story building, 106 x 48 ft, with a 16 x 20 spirit house, was south of the city limits of that time, advertised in *American*, April 29, 1858. It was on the Washington Road a few yards south of the city line, *Sun*, November 16, 1863. Baltimore County Chattel Records, GHC 3:413, MSA, showed that the incorporators were Adam

Denmead, William Denmead, Edward Denmead, William Crichton, John T. Scott, and Peter Grabill.

SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE (B)

This feed mill operated in the city at 2100 East Fort Avenue producing Milkmaster textured cow feed, Rabbit Maker feed, and Silver Stirrup horse feed. The *Jeffersonian*, March 23, 1962, contained a photo of the first shipment from the new feed mill of Southern States Cooperative which replaced a 28-year-old mill. Some 316 bags were stolen over night per *Sun*, November 16, 1963.

SNOW SAWMILL (B)

The sawmill in Uhler's Alley, the estate of Captain Thomas Snow, burned following a fire originating in the furnace, *Sun*, May 29, 1848.

SNOWDEN DISTILLERY (B)

J. Snowden offered a distillery at the corner of Calvert and Franklin with a 30-gallon patent still and 120-gallon common still, plus shed for cows and hogs, *American*, July 12, 1813.

SPARROWS POINT (15)

Sparrows Point is a gigantic topic covered by a number of books and articles. The essentials are that the *B. C. Union*, April 2, 1887, reported work already started on two waterside farms purchased by the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Steelton, Pa. (More in *B. C. Union* April 9, 1887). The *Sun* of May 20, 1887, reported that construction of the access railroad was completed; also in *Md. Journal*, January 5, 1889. One of the first of many accidents was the death of "Frank Braxton, colored," killed by a hoisting boom, *B. C. Union*, November 17, 1888. The furnaces were described in *Iron Age*, 43 (June 13, 1889): 890. The first pig iron was cast October 23, 1889. The first ship, a steam tug, the *Pennwood*, was launched May 30, 1891. The first set of stacks consisted of Furnaces A-D. Bessemer process steel was first made on August 1, 1891, *Manufacturers Record*, August 8, 1891. The famous Krupp gun for display at the Columbian Exposition was unloaded at the point, and drawings of it appeared in *American*, April 7, 8, 1893. There was a complete company town with stores and several churches. In 1916, Bethlehem Steel Company acquired the plant. The residential area was demolished in the early 1970s to build the vastly productive L-Furnace. The K furnace was blasted to make way for expansion of the L Furnace, *Sun*, November 16, 1989. Sparrows Point could produce as much molten iron in one day as the entire American colonies combined could in a year. The company went into decline in the 1980s, and Bethlehem Steel itself went bankrupt, the company dissolved on December 31, 2003. The Point continued production into the 21st century under various combinations of capitalists, but the workforce was much reduced.

As to archaeological sites, some underwater features were identified by the MHT, but the older furnaces were melted down for scrap as new ones came on line. The various buildings are relatively young. The old town street grid was built over. Vast quantities of slag and cinder filled up much of Humphreys Creek.



Sparrows Point from south of furnaces, dusk, April 1975. Photo by author.

See, *Women Workers at Steel Plant,*” *Sun.* July 14, 1918.

See: John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (Baltimore County Public Library: Towson, 1985).

Mark Reutter, *Sparrows Point. Making Steel--The Rise and Ruin of American Industrial Might* (Summit Books: New York, 1988).

“Beth Steel’s Hopes Ride on New \$300 Million Mill,” *Sun,* May 2, 2000.

John B. Lovis, *The Blast Furnaces of Sparrows Point, One Hundred Years of*

Steelmaking on Chesapeake Bay (Canal History and Technology Press: Easton, Pa., 2005).

SPEEDWELL FACTORY (B)

Speedwell Factory, equipped with a large sawmill, dust mill, and brick yard at Whetstone Point, was offered along with Gist's Lead Works and Washington Factory on Conway Street, *Republican & Argus*, January 24, 1844.

SPRAGUE CARPET WORKS (B)

See Conratt Carpet Works.

SPRING MILL (1)

Peter Hause's sawmill appeared on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map while Robert Taylor's 1857 map showed the B. F. Hause Spring Mill south of Frederick Road and west of Rolling Road. It also appeared NE of Ilchester on the 1863 Military map. The tract was deeded April 13, 1857 by Peter Hause and Maria Hause to Daniel Vondersmith. Following a decree in Peter Vondersmith -vs.- John Wolfe et al., the mill of which Daniel Vondersmith died seized was offered for sale by R. R. Boarman, Trustee, *Md. Journal*, Towson, January 16, 1875. It was described as near Frederick Turnpike with a paved road to the premises; near Catonsville, St. Timothy's, and Mt. de Sales, "a large frame gristmill with new burrs and machinery complete . . . substantial dam . . . 22 foot fall . . . doing a fine business." Reynolds' Pond appeared here in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas. The Hause Mill Property was acquired by the Catonsville Water Works in 1887. A dam was reported by neighbors in 2006.

SPRINGFIELD MILL (5)

See Bensons Mill.

SQUABBLE MILLS (11)

"Squabble Mills" were shown in *Traveller's Directory*, Plate 14, of 1802 on the east side of Great Gunpowder Falls next to the bridge. The "Forges Bridge" was built some time after the commissioners announced in *Md. Journal*, of February 19, 1788, that the location was to be "at or near Paxton's Saw Mill." These mills did not appear in Christopher Colles' *Survey of Roads*, 1789, which on Plate 58 showed two adjoining mill symbols on the west bank, downstream of the Long Calm fording place, presumably the extensive mills and facilities of Nottingham Iron Works.

The name Squabble Mills may reflect the extensive litigation that followed their construction, a case that occupies 343 handwritten ledger pages in Chancery Records, Liber B54, MSA and ran from September 1797 to October 1802. Two distinct gristmills seem to have been involved, although the uppermost one is not clearly documented:

(1) Upper Squabble Mill. An upper mill was implied in the 1793 agreement between Jeremiah Ford [or Foard], Robert Long, and Jacob Bouldin, which located the new mill “to the southeastward of the mill now building on the said Falls,” (Deeds No. PP, folio 424, MSA). Chancery Records, B54:482 stated that Jacob Bouldin [sic] “undertook . . . to build a dam across the said Gunpowder for the purpose of mills to be erected below and also to erect a sawmill upon the Lands aforesaid which dam and saw mill was accordingly by him erected that by his superintendance and direction.” Then Ford’s testimony went into the story of the mill downstream.

In Robert Long’s complaint in the case of Long -vs.- Jacob Boulding, Abraham Falconer, Jeremiah Ford, George Legatt, and John Paul, he stated that Boulding was building a mill and was short of cash; Long and John Paul backed him financially, and Boulding hoped to earn L 100/diem by running the mill a round the clock. However, there were no profits, and Boulding was drawing orders on Long’s account. Long was soon in debt and had to sell his Kingsbury Mill near Baltimore Town to General Samuel Smith for what he could get [1792]. Then Boulding contracted to build another mill fro Ford. Mr. Hollingsworth, Baltimore Merchant, changed his mind about patronizing the mill and refused to do business with any mill that had Boulding as its superintendent. Long was imprisoned for debt. When arbitrators were appointed o sell Long’s interests in 1794, George Legett was highest bidder. Long went to Virginia to build iron works and a gristmill but never received the proceeds of the sale (Chancery Records, B54:443-446, MSA).

A “new mill” was shown in 1792 on the north bank of Great Gunpowder Falls, downstream of a proposed road to replace the Long Calm ford route on a manuscript map by James Baker with additions by Jehu Boulden (MHS Maps and Graphics, displayed at MHS in April 1996).

(2) LOWER SQUABBLE MILL/ FORD AND PAXON MILL. In 1783, the executors of Zacheus Onion sold potential mill seats on the Great Falls to George Ligett, Dr. Nicholas Way, Samuel Paxon, and Abner Cloud, parts of the tracts Spanish Oak Bottom and Onion’s Second Thought. George Legett sold some of the property to Benjamin Briscoe, John Cooper, and Jeremiah Ford in 1784 (Deeds WG No. T:560, MSA). In 1793, Ford and Robert Long agreed to have Jacob Boulding build a mill southeastward of “the mill now building.” The new mill was to be stone, 3 stories, 34 x 38, with two water wheels and three pair of good 5-foot burr stones, with partial completion due February 28, 1794, full capacity for merchant work by February 1795, “together with the blowing and cleaning out of the foundation” and “opening and clearing out the head race.” Penalties were set for lateness (Deeds WG No. PP:382f, MSA). Jeremiah Ford acquired Cooper’s share in 1787, and John Lathim bought the interest of Briscoe’s widow in 1795 (Deeds WG No. SS:335, MSA).

According to Ford’s testimony in the Chancery Records (B54:503, MSA), Ford and Paxon jointly held the mill until 1796. “Part of the time the said Paxon resided in a part of the Mill House which had been fitted up for that purpose.” Levi Alexander was hired as miller in 1795, replaced at the end of the year by Nathan Nichols. While Paxon was away and Ford laid up with an injured knee, George Legett took over the mill, expelled the employees, and installed his own man, Caldwell. In October 1796,

Ford recovered, and going to the mill, found the door open and took possession. The next day he found Caldwell and wife in possession and they were abusive toward him and Caldwell snapped a pistol which Ford believed was loaded, at him from 6 to 8 feet distance. Ford obtained a warrant against Caldwell.

In September 1797, Robert Long filed his suit against all parties concerned. The 1798 tax list of Gunpowder Upper Hundred listed Ford and Paxon as owners of “1 large stone mill, 2 full stories, 3 pair of stones, but considered not of so much value as the description merits from scarcity of Grain; 1 small sawmill adjoining in tolerable repair, adjoining An’s [Annanias] Divers and the Great Falls.”

The Court of Chancery in 1802 ordered the property sold, and Ligett was to pay Long his share from the earlier settlement. This property with “a valuable gristmill and other improvements” was advertised in the *Baltimore Telegraph* before the sale held on October 11, 1802. George Legett was again the purchaser at \$10,410 (Chancery Records, B54:752, 772-772-778, MSA); he then assigned his interests to Jesse Tyson.

In February 1803, Samuel Paxon, miller, sold his one-third share to Tyson, and in May both Ford and John Lathim sold interests to Tyson (Deeds WG 76:558, 593, MSA). A plat on folio 599 showed just one mill on a newly laid out mill seat on the former tract, Spanish Oak Bottom. The mill was on the north or east bank. Nicholas Brewer, Trustee, in the “squabble”, confirmed the tracts to Jesse Tyson, August 1803 (Deeds WG 76:599).

In 1804, Tyson conveyed the mill to William Patterson. See Patterson’s Mill, which was apparently an expanded version of the Ford and Paxon works. The deeds also included ferry boats and associated machinery, plus a mud machine. (Deeds WG 82:166, MSA). A herring fishery was nearby, and the place name, Fish House Marsh, was mentioned in 1832.

The name “Squabble” entered court records as the title of Ford and Paxon mill in a Chancery case brought in 1802 by George Legett over the one-twelfth interest held by the heirs of Benjamin Briscoe (Chancery Records, B63:486, MSA).

STABLERS MILL (7)

The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed the grist and saw mill of A. J. Stabler on Third Mine Run west of Stablersville on Vernon Road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed the A. J. Stabler sawmill with \$150 capital investment, 1 circular saw, and annual output of 70,000 ft (\$800). An 11-foot fall on Third Mine Run drove a 5 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 25 rpm. [The 1880 State business directory listed E. Wilson as a miller at Stablersville.]

STABLER MILL (10)

Same as Merryman Mill, originally Britton’s, q. v.

STAMMER STILL (15)

Capt. Ulrick Bernard Stammer's inventory included 1 still, 112 gallons (\$104.54) and 1 still 44 gallons (\$800), *Green Spring Valley*, Dawn F. Thomas, 1:336. This works was probably around Stemmers Run.

STANBAUGH MILL (4)

See Ebaugh Mill.

STANLEY & McCONKEY FOUNDRY (B)

Stanley & McConkey foundry had a cupola at Leadenhall and Henrietta Streets and cast the iron fronts for a warehouse on Eutaw Street opposite Camden Station; they also had orders from New Orleans, and cast 10,000 stoves per year, *American*, June 22, 1854, "The Iron Business of Baltimore."

STANSBURY CIDER PRESS (10)

The 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District 10 listed Harry S. Stansbury with a cider press and engine, new in 1916, worth \$200. The assessor also reduced the assessment on vehicles and a gas engine (folio 220).

STANSBURY MILL (10)

STANSBURY MILL ROAD

The mill on this part of Little Gunpowder Falls was shown in the 1824 Assessor's Field Book in Old District 2 as property of Jacob Shock who owned 20 acres of Stansbury's Prospect, \$20 worth of improvements, and a grist and saw mill worth \$300. A neighboring landowner was Dixon Stansbury.

Jacob and Mary A. Shock sold "Stansbury's Prospect" (93.25 acres) to Edward B. Stansbury and his wife Cordella on January 28, 1848 (Baltimore City Deeds A WB 391 :355).

The Stansbury Mill [no first name] was shown on the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne on Little Gunpowder Falls in the newly created Election District No. 10. In 1870, Annie H. Powell bought shares in the mill from her father Edward B. Stansbury and from James and Dixon Stansbury (Deeds EHA 67:293). The odd typographical error of "Lowell's Mill--formerly Stansburys" was mentioned in a survey for a railroad to Delta, Pa., *B. C. Union*, June 1, 1872--Lowell being a misreading of Powell. The 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed the grist and saw mill of Ann Powell. That map showed the road crossing into Harford County. In 1885, the Minutes of Proceedings of the County Commissioners (6:486) mentioned a bridge over the millrace at Powell's Mill, 10th District.

The 1877 atlas also showed a short road running north from present Sweet Air Road [the atlas has erroneously marked Manor Road as Sweet Air] opposite the house of Henry Emerine; that route is called "the road to the mill" in an old deed

to the Powell family, per discoveries of John Russo. That road also served as a dividing line of the Powell property.

Mrs. Powell probably leased the mill to tenant operators because the 1880 census of manufactures lists Michael Kennedy with a Sweet Air address and a mill on Little Falls, and there is no entry for grain production by Mrs. Powell. Kennedy was shown with \$2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 35 bu/diem maximum daily capacity. A 13-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove two 23-inch turbines at 190 rpm to develop 12 hp. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 5 bbl rye, 1 ton each of meal and feed, 0.7 ton hominy, and 1.2 tons buckwheat (\$2500). Kennedy had \$1000 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees, and 1 circular saw. A 25-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove a 10 hp, 9-inch turbine at 100 rpm; annual output was 105,000 feet lumber worth \$2455. Michael Kennedy was listed as a miller at Sweet Air in the 1880 and 1887 State business directories.

Mrs. Powell and her husband James D. Powell sold the Powell's Mill property to G.

Frank Morgan in April 1888 (Deeds JWS 168:459). The sale was reported in the *Baltimore County Union*, December 24, 1887, and again on February 4, 1888. Morgan later acquired his father's mill near Loch Raven and moved there, selling the Stansbury site to Elizabeth M. Smith in May 1893 (Deeds LMB 196:543).

A family connection was explained in the *Baltimore County Union*, January 21, 1893:

Mr. G. Frank Morgan, who a few years ago bought and greatly improved the Laurel Mill property, located on the Little Gunpowder, near Sweet Air, has sold it to his sister, Mrs. E. M. Smith, and her son, Mr. S. Edgar Smith, who will take charge about March 1. Mr. Morgan has purchased the mill and farm of his late father, George Morgan, in Dulany's Valley, and will shortly commence to improve the mill by fitting it with the latest and most improved roller process machinery and all the necessary appliances for the manufacture of flour, feed, &c. Mr. Morgan is a thorough miller and his many friends will welcome him back to his old home, which was the scene of his first experience in the milling business.

Mrs. Smith, listed as a widow, sold the place to Thomas H. Stansbury, Jr., on May 16, 1894 (Deeds LMB 205:13). The mill property was 10-plus acres.

The *B. C. Union*, October 22, 1898, reported from Sweet Air, "The saw and grist mill belonging to Mr. T. Howard Stansbury, known as Laurel Mills, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The cause of the fire is unknown as Mr. and Mrs. Stansbury were away from home at the time. It was insured." The same paper on

Decembr 31, 1898, reported, "Mr. T Howard Stansbury, who lost his grist mills by fire recently, is rebuilding on the same foundation and talks of adding the roller process to the new mill"

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1899 (27:562) reported, "T. Howard Stansbury of Sweet Air, Md., visited Philadelphia on June 5 and placed his order with Griscom & McFeely for a complete new Oscillator Mill, and also a buckwheat outfit."

The 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District 10 (folio 220) listed Howard Stansbury with 35 acres on Little Gunpowder Falls at Stansbury's Mill; the grist and saw mill and its machinery was assessed at \$1200, the house at \$500, and the stable at \$50. The 1915 Bromley *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed Howard Stansbury's grist and saw mill, the road still shown as crossing into Harford County.

The *Union News* of April 15, 1915, carried an advertisement for a mortgagee's sale of a valuable mill property in the Tenth District. It was a "three-story frame mill in excellent condition, equipped with a turbine water wheel, with ample water power from the Little Gunpowder falls, up-to-date Roller Mills for grinding flour, corn meal, feed, etc., and also a Hench & Dromgold Saw Mill and a Farquhar Shingle Mill." Attorney Haile ended his advertisement with the statement, "An excellent business opportunity for a live man." The place had been mortgaged by Thomas H. Stansbury, Jr. in 1894, the transaction recorded in Mortgage Records LMB 172:204.

The 1918 tax ledger of Election District 10, folio 282, showed the Sweet Air Building Association as owner of a mill on Stansbury Mill Road, measuring 26 x 44 feet, assessed at \$1373.

Acting as assignee for the savings and loan institution, Elmer R. Haile, attorney, conveyed the property to Elizabeth Valentine on January 1, 1921 (Deeds WPC 534:553). The 1915 sale had proved to be invalid because the attorney forgot to advertised in the Harford County newspapers as well as those of Baltimore County; another sale was run in 1919. The mill was transferred to the tax account of Elizabeth Valentine in 1922; she was shown with 35 acres "at terminal of Stansbury Mill Road" with the mill building formerly charged to the Sweet Air Permanent Building Association (folio 307). The assessment was now \$1353. In the 1923 Tax Ledger, no mill was charged to Elizabeth Valentine but there was no notation to show that the line item had been abated.

A deed made in 1921 mentioned a bridge over the mill race, also a road to Rutledge's School House (WPC 534:553). One of the earlier deeds, the one from Elizabeth Smith to Thomas H. Stansbury, had mentioned the "Shocks graveyard." (Deeds LMB 205:13). Ms. Valentine assembled a large tract of land here and in 1936 it was transferred to William F. Schluderberg, the Baltimore meat packer; that report mentioned the road from Laurel Mill to Good Will Church." The name Laurel Mill was the trade name or operating name at

Stansbury's at least as early as 1893, and the name still appeared in the 20th century, found in Deeds 6030:389 and LMB 204:510. Schluderberg's executors sold to William A. Graham in 1957, and in 1960, Graham conveyed to the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks (Deeds 3769:40).

Sandy Adams of the *Parkville Reporter* searched for the ruins of Stansbury's Mill and talked to a nearby private property owner in June 1982. However, the mill parcel apparently was transmitted along with 139-plus acres to the State of Maryland. A plat of the State's acquisition appeared in Towson Deeds WJR 3769:41. In the ADC Street Atlas of Baltimore County, the mill was at 14-F-8. The site would lie on the Phoenix USGS quad sheet. The ruin bears MHT Archaeology Site No. 18BA 546.

STANSBURYS MILL (11)

Luke Stansbury took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Long Green Run, May 4, 1736. The tract was assessed at £ 4 damages, but the owners were unknown. Chancery Records, Liber IR No. 4:702. There was a mention of Luke Stansbury's old mill was on Great Gunpowder Falls (B. C. Court Proceedings, November 1756, Liber BB No. C, folio 306, MSA), Elmer R. Haile , Jr., noted that Luke Stansbury's daughter married John Hall, and a lease of the property was made over to him. There was apparently only one Luke Stansbury mill, and W. B. Marye was probably in error when he placed it at present Cromwell Bridge Road, MHM, 15:110 and 62:42.

STANSBURY MILL (15)

Detmar Sternberg arrived in Maryland in 1658 with wife Renske (or Catherine) and son Tobias. He settled near Middle River where he built and operated a mill, which trade he had learned in Holland per data from Mrs. Eleanor Calahan's paper on "Ballestone." Mrs. Callahan stated that the mill was on the tract Mount Hayes at the head of Back River where north Creek splits off from the tidal river.

STARN MILL ()

Joseph Starn water grist and saw mill with \$2000 capital investment was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with 2 employees and \$6500 annual output in flour, meal, and plank (2nd census district).

STARRS SNUFF MILL (B)

See Baltimore Snuff Mill.

STEAM MILLS (B)

(1) Poppleton's 1823 city plan showed "First Steam Mill" at the end of Smith's Wharf [Pier 3, Pratt Street], for which, see McKims. (2) The "Second Steam Mill"

was on East Market Space [Pier 5], for which, see Norris Mill. (3) For an earlier “first steam mill,” see Cruse Mill. For other early steam works, see (4) Job Smith sawmill of 1813 [Chase’s Wharf]; (5) Charles Gwinn, 1813 [Pier 2]; (6) Phenix and McElderry saw and plaster mill, 1815 [Pier 5]; (7) Baylies Mill [Pier 2]; (8) Tyson and Brother, Commerce Street [Pier 2]; and (9) the steam mill and distillery shown on Poppleon’s 1851 city plan at C. Smith’s Wharf between Donaldson and Moale Streets near old Fort Covington.

STEAM SAWMILL (11)

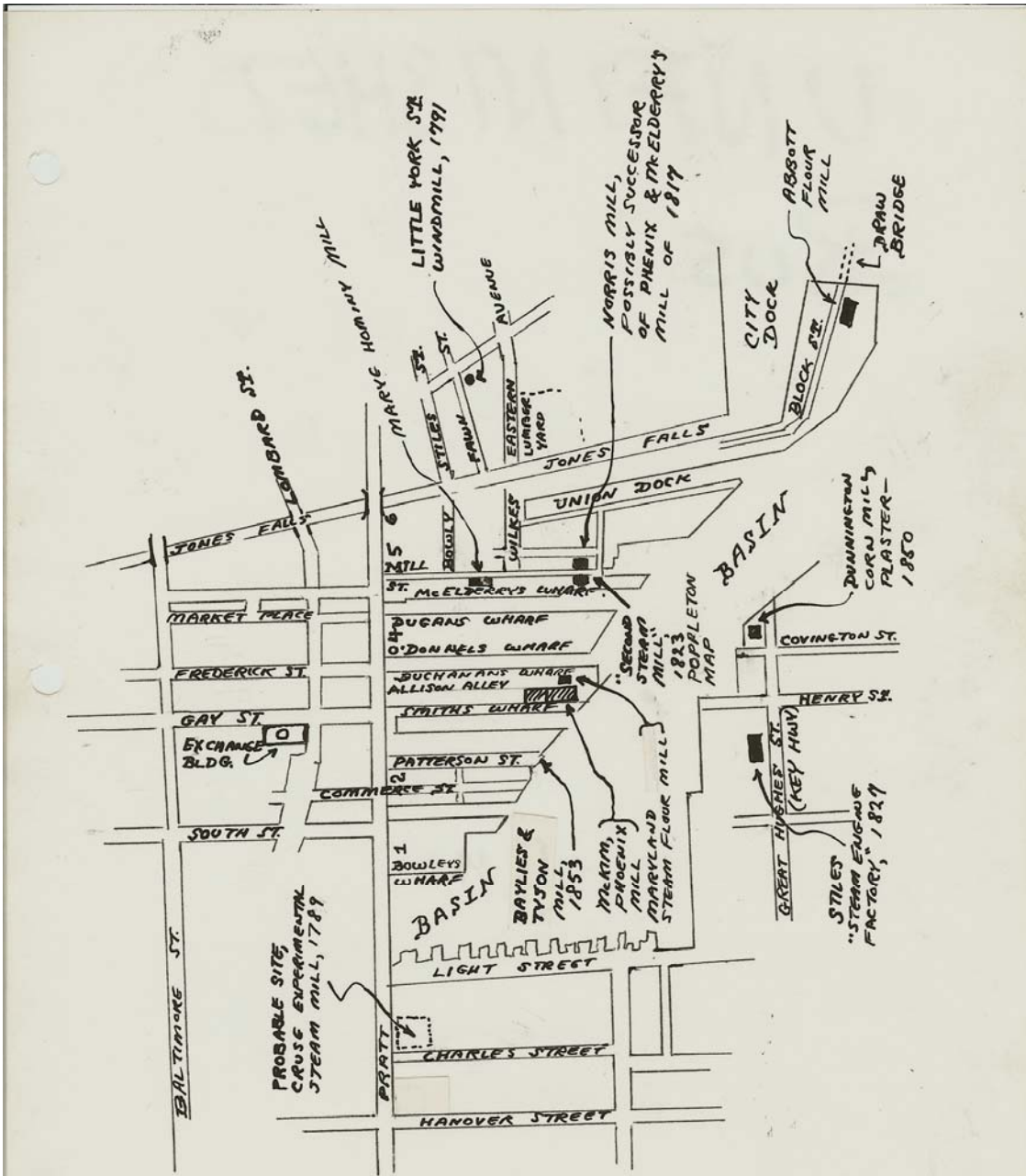
A steam sawmill was shown in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas on the north side of Sunshine Avenue, west of Kingsville and on the headwaters of Broad Run, west bank. Extinct.

STEEVER AND ADAMS WOOL MILL (B)

Daniel Steever and L. Adams had just set up carding machinery for marine and other wools, 2 miles from Baltimore on the New Hartford [sic] Road, the place formerly occupied by Nicholas Gatch, *American*, May 27, 1815.

STEMMERS MILL (15)

The Assessor’s Field Book of ca. 1819 (Md. HR #16,927) listed Ulary Stammon, meaning Ulrick Stammer or Stemmer, with the tracts Bricks Range and property bought from Garetson and \$500 worth of improvements, a grist mill worth \$300 and some slaves. Benjamin H. Latrobe, Chief Engineer, advertised for proposals for laying the railroad from Harris Creek, Canton, to Mrs. Stemmer’s mill at the head of North East Creek, *American*, July 1, 1835. A sale notice mentioned “the mill formerly called Stemmer’s Mill, 7 miles on the Port Deposit Rail-road,” *American*, February 11, 1839. Another advertisement in the case of Ulrick K. Stammer -vs- William R. Garden and Lewis A. Truefitt offered to sell a brick grist mill with sufficient water power about 400 yards from the railroad, 7-½ miles from the city; the turnpike [Philadelphia Road] passed through the property, *American*, September 12, 1829. The 1898 Bromley county atlas, Plate 24, showed Walter Townsend owner of a tract near the pond and adjoining John S. Hayes. Another nearby house was called “Sunnyside.” The *B. C. Union*, February 24, 1906, reported, “An old mill, used as a hayhouse on the property of Mr. Walter R.



Steam Mills near the Inner Harbor

Townsend, at Stemmer's Run, was burned last Saturday night, causing a loss of about \$1,500. Partially covered by insurance."

STEMMER RUN FURNACE (15)

See Locust Grove Furnace.

STEVENSON OIL MILL (B)

John Stevenson advertised for a person who understood building of an oil mill, *Md. Gazette*, November 28, 1754.

STEVENSON SAWMILL (3)

See Owings Mill (at Green Spring Punch).

STEWART MILL (4)

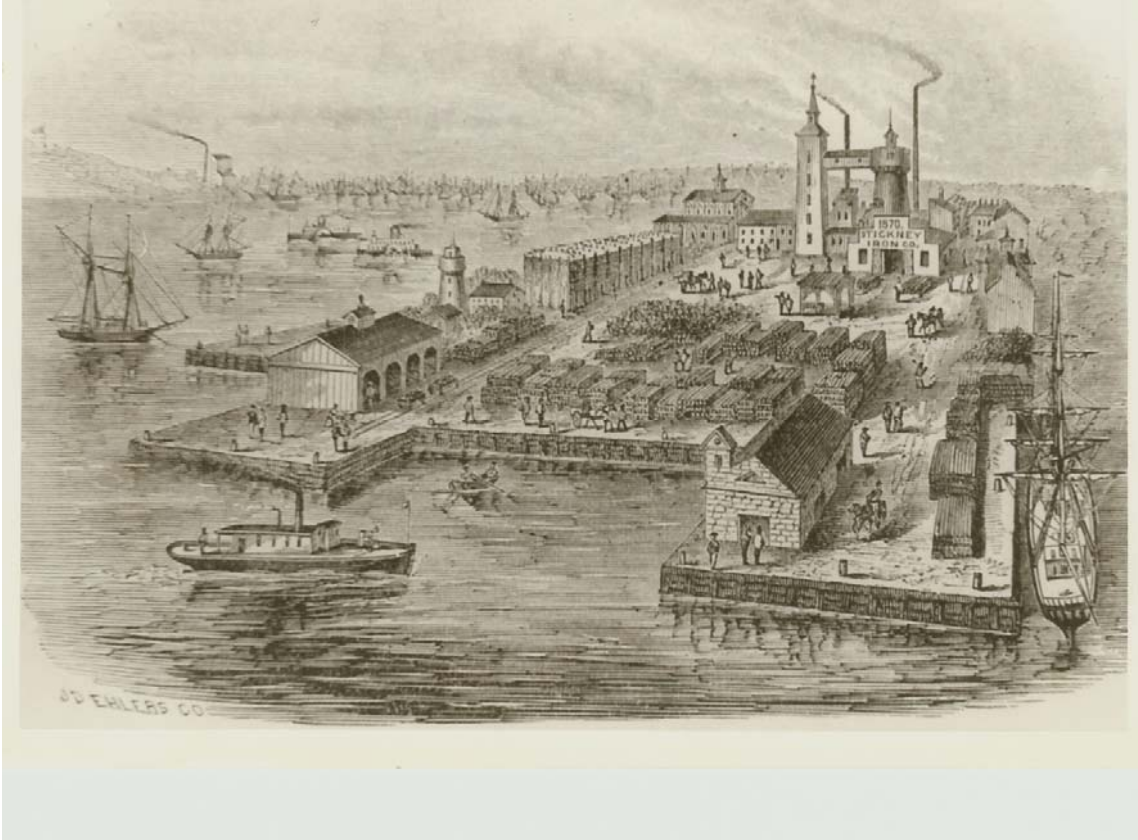
See Bell Mill (1798).

STICKNEY FURNACE (B)

The Stickney Iron Company operated 1854-1896 at the foot of Clinton Street, Canton, at the harbor. It was a steam-powered, hot-blast charcoal furnace 33 ft high and 9 ft wide at the bosh with 2200 tons/annum output of charcoal pig iron.

The first stack was called Cecelia Furnace, later Lazaretto Furnace. In an article entitled, "Baltimore Charcoal Iron," the *Sun*, March 3, 1864, reported that Stickney & Company's Lazaretto Furnace opposite Fort McHenry produced 40 tons of iron per week. There was a 45-inch blowing cylinder. The furnace was lined with Berry's Premium fireproof brick. There were 7 charcoal kilns, each 12 x 40 ft, and 18 ft high. The plant ran on Baltimore County ore. In 1870, the stack was raised to 50 ft. A second furnace was added to bring total output to 11,000 tons/annum, supposedly the highest in the east. It was shut down by the 1893 panic and reopened in 1895. A tin-plate mill was installed, but the entire works closed in 1896. This was the last charcoal furnace near Baltimore. The Bromely atlas of 1898, Plate 26, was probably the last to show the Stickney Furnace.

The property was acquired by the Antietam Tin Plate Company in 1899 and then became the site of Baugh Fertilizer Company in 1901, *Principio to Sparrows Point*, p. 6. A woodcut of the plant appeared in *Monumental City*, p. 208; other data on p. 749. Also MGS BC, 224f. Also, RIOM, p. 158. Also, McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (1985), pp. 56-59.



Stickney Furnace in Baltimore County from Monumental City, 1873

Also, Ralph J. Robinson, “The Story of the Fertilizer Industry in Baltimore,” *Baltimore* magazine, June 1950, p. 59.

STILES STEAM MILL (B)

George Stiles and Son advertised that their rotary steam engine was in successful operation in their factory near the glass house. “That no deception can be imposed, at the end of our factory, we have erected a gristmill, with two run of stones, each of them grind eight bushels of corn per hour; the engine that drives them is only 34 inches diameter and 12 inches deep; it can at the same time in addition to those two pair of stones, carry all the turning lathes in the factory at common work. We are now prepared to make engines,” *American*, February 16, 1818. Lucas’s 1827 map showed “Engine Factory” on the north side of Great Hughes Street between Johnson and Henry Streets.

STILL, ILLEGAL (B)

The *Sun*, August 4, 1928, reported that two men were scalded when a mash-boiling

still exploded on Eastern Avenue at 34th Street.

STILL HOUSE HILL (10)

“Glencoe News . . . That portion of the Glencoe Road known as Still-house Hill has been coated with ice since November 18th,” *The Democrat*, Towson, February 20, 1904.

STILL HOUSE RUN (13)

The first route of the B. & O. Railroad in 1828 crossed Still House Run, 6 miles from Baltimore, 2nd Annual Report . . . 1828, p. 33. “The road to the old still house” and Dr. Dorsey’s Meadow” were mentioned in the 1867 deed to the Ville Franche estate on the west side of Rolling Road in the upper end of Relay (Towson Deeds JHL 55:411). Dr. Robert C. Dorsey’s house was shown on the 1853 James Slade water supply map.

STILL HOUSE STREET (B)

Still House Street “out of York Street” was mentioned 1795, *Records of the City of Baltimore, Special Commissioners*, p. 280. Location was present Baltimore and Front Streets.

STILTZ MILL (7)

Nicholas Stiltz mill is the same as Foster-Masemore Mill, q. v.

STIREWITH FACTORY (B)

“Raynal [Abbé] mentions a Mr. Stirewith who had established several manufactures, such as silk and cotton stuffs, hardware of all kinds, and firearms,” ca. 1777, Bishop, HAM, 1:594.

STOCKING WEAVERS HOUSE (B)

The Stocking Weavers House was mentioned in 1787 as on the east side in setting up the canal, *Records of the City of Baltimore*, 1782-1794, p. 49.

STONE MILL (3)

Captain William Stone bought land from Beal Owings in 1795 and in 1796 built a mill that he willed to his sons in 1821, Dawn F. Thomas, *The Green Spring Valley* (MHS: Baltimore, 1978), pp. 98-99. Samuel Stone had a grist and sawmill on Valley Road east of North Run on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map. It was listed on Jones Falls a mile below Green Spring in *View of Baltimore*, 1833, p. 97. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Stones Mill with \$3000 capital investment, water

power, and 1 employee.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Scott with \$500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on North Run of Jones Falls drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 3 rpm. Annual output was 10 bbl flour, 40.3 tons meal, and 100 tons feed (\$3000). The sawmill represented \$500 capital investment and had 1 each circular and Muley saw; annual output was 125,000 ft lumber (\$900). Scott did all the logging himself. Probably the same as the Owings Mill at Green Spring Punch or the Stone Mill.

It was later called Stumps Mill, for Alexander Hamilton Stump, a nephew of Samuel Stone, and the mill was advertised on the *Sun*, May 27, 1887, and appeared on a plat in Judicial Records, JWS 11:328 (Towson records). This brick mill had just been demolished, *B. C. Union*, October 25, 1902. The *B. C. Union*, November 11, 1905, reported that Stump's Mill had disappeared "the site has become a hole in the ground." Dr. Thomas noted that in the early 1970s, there were valley residents who recalled the mill.

STONE MILL (7)

See Fosters Mill.

STONE WORKS (B)

See Woodberry.

STOVERS TANYARD (B)

John Stover advertised a tanyard on the Old York Road at the Mile Run, *Federal Gazette*, January 27, 1797. The site was the crossing of the now covered Jenkins Run at its emergence from Green Mount Cemetery, MHM, 58:229. Another advertisement in *Md. Journal*, April 22, 1795.

STRAUBELS MILL ()

Zacharias Straubel took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on his own property on Little Gunpowder Falls, October 10, 1763. The tract was valued at 2/6 in immediate damages plus a yearly rent of 6 Shillings (Chancery Records, Liber 10:1, MSA).

STREDICKS MILL (4)

See Addison Mill.

STRICKERS MILL (B)

See Mount Royal Mill.

STRINNER STILL ()

Richard Strinner owned a one-story log still house, 32 x 24, in Delaware Upper Hundred in the 1798 tax list. Possibly the former owner of Guilford Mill in Howard County.

STRITEHOFF MILL/SAWMILL (10)

Also spelled Strtenhoff. See Houcks Mill.

STUARTS BRICK NAIL MANUFACTORY (B)

Richardson Stuart was at the corner of Conawago and Charles Street, 1800, *Records of the City of Baltimore*, 1729-1813. It was described as on Church Hill in *Md. Journal*, October 31, 1788. Also mentioned in Bishop, HAM, 1:587, where it was dated at 1778 and the name spelled Stewart.

Stewart also advertised Hunting Ridge Wire Works, 7 miles from Baltimore, 5 miles from Ellicotts Mills, supplying wire for camp kettles, knitting needles, *Md. Journal*, November 8, 1777. D. Carroll at Hunting Ridge advertised for two or three nailers, *Md. Journal*, December 25, 1787--Daniel Carroll lived at Mount Dillon, if there is a link with nail making.

STUMPS MILL (B)

See Pennington and Taggart Mill on Jones Falls.

SUMAN AND LAMB NAILERY (B)

Suman and Lamb established a factory for cut nails "between Peter's and the lower bridges," *Federal Gazette*, July 1, 1803.

SUMWALT MILL (4?)

The Assessor's Field Book of Old District 7 for 1833 listed John Sumwalt with a gristmill worth \$300 on tracts called "The Chase" and "Parrishes Folly" (HR # 8273,4-40-4, MSA).

SUMWALT TANNERY (4)

John Sumwalt at Reisterstown advertised the White Horse tavern lately occupied by Jacob Mumma, also a tanyard with three vats and sheds, *American*, July 26, 1841.

SUSQUEHANNA FERTILIZER WORKS (B)

Shown north of 9th Street in Canton in the 1898 Bromley atlas (Plate 26) and (Plate 35) in the 1915 edition.

SUTER AND SONS STEAM TURNING MILL (B)

The J. S. Suter establishment at 11 North Frederick Street made boxes and coffins, *City Rambles*, 1857, p. 136.

SUTTON STILL (7 or 10)

The 1798 tax list of Mine Run Hundred listed Joseph Sutton with 1 still house of logs, "indifferently built, 14 x 14 feet."

SUTTON, TREGO & CO. (B)

See Trego, Thompson & Co.

SWINDELL GLASS MFY. (B)

Swindell Bros., glass manufacturers, advertised at 112 West Lombard Street in the 1880 State business directory. Also advertised in *Monumental City*, as Maryland Window Glass Works, p. 230, Seim, Emory and Swindell. Swindell Brothers Glass Works was reported on p. 159, and on p. 160 with Henry Seim & Co. Both works were with illustrated of in George W. Englehart's 1895 book *Baltimore, Maryland*. The plant was at the corner of Boyd and Warren Street and at Russell and Haines Streets; there were 300 to 400 hands in 1895. The Swindell firm was acquired in 1948 by Carr-Lowery Glass Company, *Sun*, November 21, 1976, p. K-7. The *Sun* of May 8, 1977, in the obituary of W. Emmett Swindell, noted that Swindell's had become Anchor Hocking glass plant.

SWINGLE MILL (2)

See Milford Mill.

SYKES MILL (B)

James Sykes had a manufactory for cloth and cassimeres in Baltimore, *Niles Register*, September 24, 1825. John Sykes announced his wool warehouse where he was buying wool on German Street between Charles and Hanover, *American*, March 8, 1830. He later went into business at present Sykesville on the Howard County side of the Patapsco. The McGaw Mill ledgers contain detailed entires in 1839, 1848, and 1850 about sending wool to James S. Sykes to be manufactured, in one case into "fine black mixed cloth." McGaws Mill was at My Lady's Manor.

SYMINGTON MILL (B)

The *American*, August 6, 1846, reported the construction of Mr. Symington's steam sawmill on Cathedral Street near Howard Street. The *Sun* reported on the newly erected steam marble mill of Thomas Symington mill and listed 8 gang saws at the location on Cathedral Street opposite Howard Street, September 28, 1847. A long advertisement for this plant appeared in the *American*, January 19, 1848: the Bolton Saw Mill for Sawing Marble on Cathedral near Biddle, operated by Thomas Symington. The Marble Saw Mill, known as Symington Mill on Cathedral Street near Biddle was offered for sale at auction, June 3, 1864, *Baltimore Daily Gazette*.

TAGARTS MILL (B)

See Pennington and Taggart Mill.

TAGERT TANNERY (3)

Cornelius Howard recorded in his farm day book for 1828-1829, "An Account of Hides sent to Cardiff Tagert to be tanned for me on shares," MHS Special Collections, Ms. 469.5. Tagert lived in the Stevenson area.

TALLERMANS SILK FACTORY (B)

This 3-story building, 50 ft front on Frederick Avenue, running 100 ft to Brown Lane, a few hundred feet from the city limits, burned December 14, 1874. The tin-roofed building had been built in 1872 by Christian Hermann, *American*, December 15, 1874. The *Md. Journal*, December 19, 1874, noted that the works was on Frederick Road at Brown Lane, just within the county line [of that time]. The *Sun*, December 15, 1874, gave the address as 261 Frederick Avenue near the west end of Baltimore Street; it was a three-story building 40 x 300 feet, a former cooper shop.

TANN TROUGH GLADE (4)

Tann Trough Glade was near the beginning of the tract Bailey's Lot when purchased by Samuel Owings, Junior, Planter, in 1768 (Deeds B No. G:286, MSA). The tract began about 320 feet from the later site of the 12 Mile Stone on Reisterstown Road. For the mile stone location, see Deeds WG 53:641, MSA. This is not a tract name.

TANNEL'S FOUNDRY (B)

"*Fire at Canton.* At an early hour on Monday morning, a large frame shed at Tannel's iron foundry, at Canton, was discovered to be on fire and was soon destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is covered by insurance," *Md. Journal*, June 4, 1887.

TANNERY (B)

A nameless tannery and Morocco Manufactory was advertised under decree. It was on Fish Street “opposite the colored Meeting House.” The lot bounded on the Falls in back. The two warehouses measured 20 x 35 ft (*Sun*, May __, 1845).

TANNERS YARD ()

James Blare patented Tanners Yard, 50 acres, in 1730 (Patents Liber PL 1:573, MSA).

TANYARD (THE) (1)

The Tanyard, 289 acres, was applied for by John Earnshw (Unpatented Certificate No. 1592, MSA). Nathaniel Stinchcomb patented 393 acres under that name in 1704 (Liber DS 7:523, MSA). Emanuel Teale in 1765 applied for Tanyard, 637 acres (Unpatented Certificate No. 1591, MSA). Tanyard tract was west of Catonsville on both sides of Frederick Road, MHM, 16:245. Nicholas Baker had a tract called Tanyard on the 1798 tax list of Patapsco Upper and Soldiers Delight Hundreds. “Tan Yard” was a property of Joseph Snowsen sold under decree by trustee Samuel Moale, 1817, to Robert Gilmor, Jr., and Sr., and to William Gilmor (Deeds WG 143:364). Whether any of the property owners intended to start a tanning business is unknown.

TANYARDS -- GENERAL (-)

[The Tanneries] “of Baltimore amount to twenty-two, seventeen of which have together a capital of 187,000 dollars and tan annually 19,000 hides, and 25,000 calf skins,” Albert Gallatin’s report on manufactures submitted to Congress, April 19, 1810. *American State Papers*, Finacial Affairs, Vol. 2:246.

Other tanneries mentioned in *Records of the City of Baltimore 1782-1797* were: (1) Davies on Bridge Street, 1788, p. 72; (2) Dowell’s at the end of Bridge Street, 1787, p. 50; (3) Hayward’s, 1787, east side near Post Road, p. 242; and (4) Erasmus Uhler’s, 1794, on Hanover Street somewhere between Pratt and Market Streets, p. 225. (5) A tanyard and brick bark house bounding on Cove and Portland Streets between Columbia and Pratt Streets was advertised in the *American*, April 13, 1837. (6) A tanyard in Fish Street was advertised, *American*, March 1, 1817. (7) A tanyard appeared at the head of a stream running to the Middle Branch, probably at West Baltimore Street and Gilmore [sic] on the “Military Topography of Baltimore,” etc., 1814, revised 1818 by Lt. James Kearney (National Archives RG 77 G-4-12). Possibly was Boyle’s Tanyard.

Some county tanneries included: (1) On the farm of J. Pembroke Thom near Sparks, (2) on Falls Road 3 miles above Butler, *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 5. (3) A tanyard and vats were mentioned in various deeds as near a corner

of John Baxter's and E. F. Raphael's land west of Pfeffer Road in the Bradshaw vicinity.

TANYARDS--MILE RUN (B)

Several tanyards, including Stovers, existed on Red Lane-Point Road, ca. 1800 on the Mile Run or Jenkins Run, east of the present Greenmount Avenue near Homewood Avenue and North Avenue. Point Lane-Red Lane, a street running diagonally to the present street grid, can be detected south of 25th Street in the 2300 block of Boone Street and in Lamotte Street east of Greenmount Cemetery, 1973 See MHM, 58:230 and 54:362.

TANYARD RESURVEYED ()

Thomas Watson applied for this tract in 1860 (Unpatented Certificate No. 1593, MSA).

TANYARD ROAD (8)

The Scott or Griffith Tanyard is the origin of this name. See also, Hebron Mill.

TASKER AND CARROLL FURNACE (B)

See Baltimore Iron Works Company.

TAYLOE'S MINE BANK ()

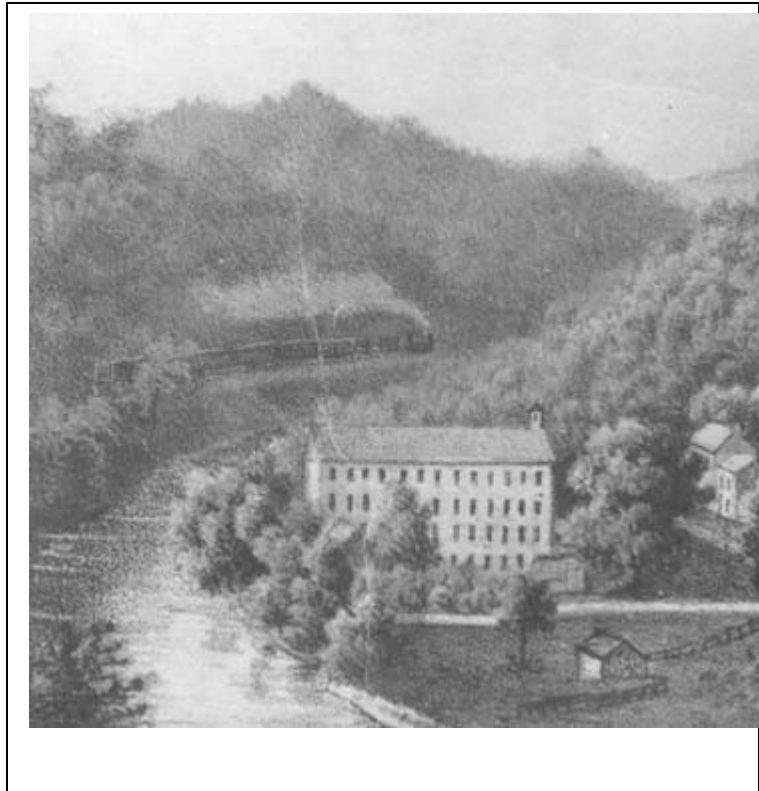
John Hartsborne advertised that three slaves had run away from Col. Tayloe's Mine Bank in Baltimore County near Patapsco Falls," *Md. Gazette*, May 31, 1853.

TAYLOR FLOUR MILL (B)

Same as Kingsbury Mills.

TAYLORS SAWMILL (15)

Taylor Land Company owned a sawmill at Essex and Taylor Avenues which cut timber for the suburb of Essex ca. 1910, *60th Anniversary, Essex, 1909-1969*, p. 21.



TELEGRAPH STEAM FLOUR MILL (B)

See Seevers and Anderson.

THISTLE FACTORY (1) THISTLE ROAD

The Baltimore City dry goods merchants Alexander Fridge and William Morris bought land upstream of the flour works called Dismal Mill in 1820 and 1823, apparently planning to make gunpowder, but they actually built a textile works. Their Thistle Factory was in business by at least 1824, when the company displayed Short Staple No. 72 cotton at the agricultural fair; the Sachse lithograph of 1854 gave the starting date as 1821. Fielding Lucas's list of mills in *Picture of Baltimore* published in 1832 placed Thistle opposite the Dismal Mill Factory on the north bank of the Patapsco, property of Messrs. Morris, or as Lucas put it:

The tall factory of yellow hue, with those neat buildings of stone, scattered on tehhsilside above it, with their gardens and shady trees, and the dashing and unquiet mill dam that casts its silver sheen before you in the sunlight, with its unceasing flickering of light and shade--all these belong to the Thistle Factory.

J. Hyland, who advertised the Ilchester Hotel in the *American* of June 29, 1837, was probably also thinking of romantic paintings, saying that the hotel was in "the wildest and most picturesque scenery anywhere to be met with on the Patapsco, and in view of that noble structure, the Patterson Viaduct."

William and George Morris in 1836 conveyed their interests to the Thistle Manufacturing Company, a firm wholly owned by themselves. It was still a family corporation in 1850 when the census figures were collected.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William George Morris at Thistle Factory with \$80,000 capital investment, 71 male and 106 female hands, and water-powered output of 1.3 million yd of sheeting and drill (\$95,000/annum).

In 1857, it was necessary to blow up the dam to save the factory itself from a "large body of ice" that threatened to scrape away the mill town (*B. C. Advocate*, February 11, 1857).

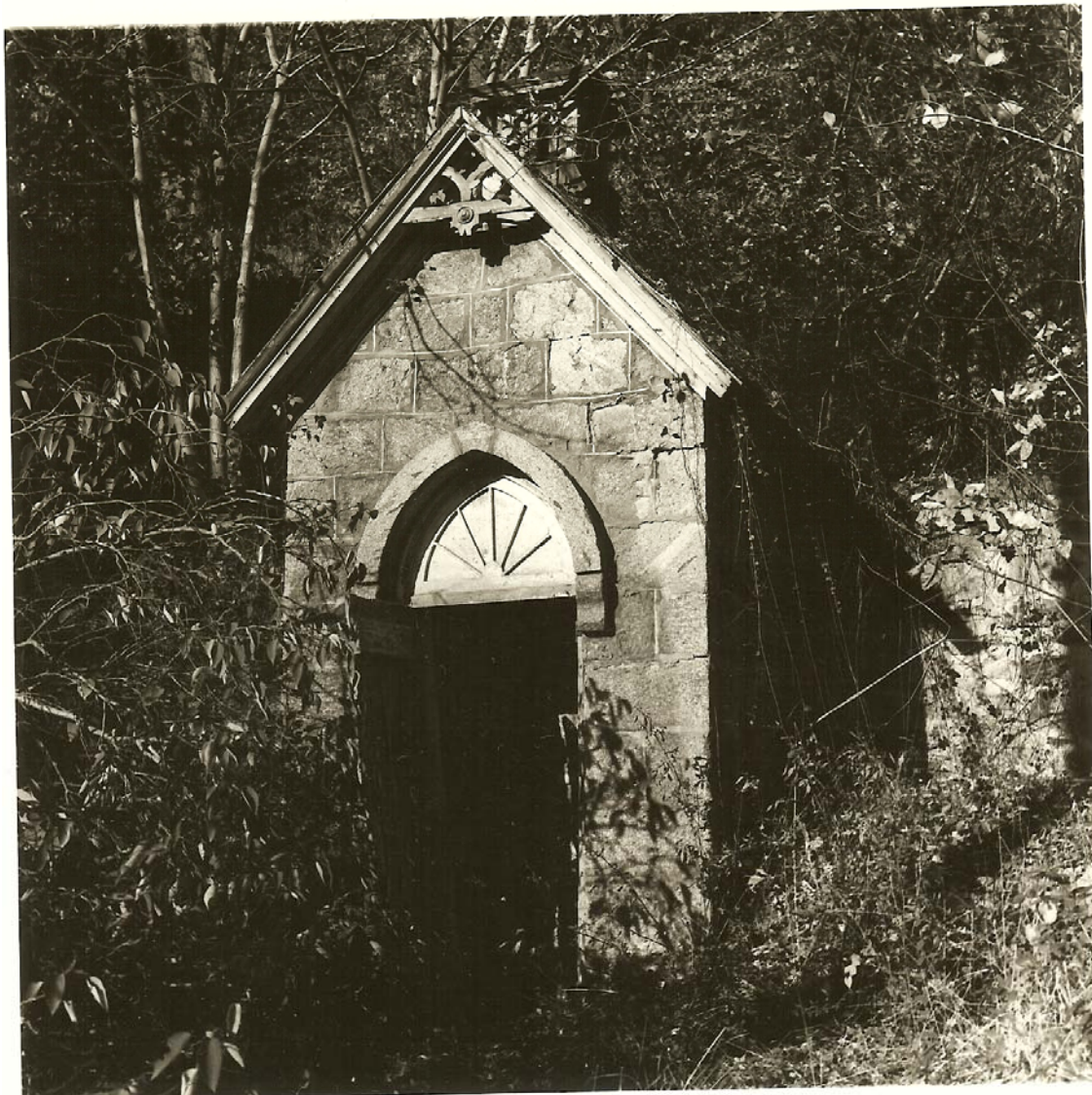
A company town grew up, some houses on river level, others on a bluff; many of the early workers were Welsh, and writers compared the spot to a Welsh industrial village. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed Thistle Mfg. Co./Thistle Cotton Mills. There were four more corporations formed with the name Thistle in the title. The original firm, under the presidency of William W. Spence, sold to the Thistle Mills Company in 1882.

In 1882, the *B. C. Union* reported that a new brick mill was under construction and would measure 70 x 135 feet. In 1891, a new firm was organized to purchase and operate the mill under the name Thistle Mills Company of Baltimore County, with Edgar George Miller, Charles Reed Spencer, John McHenry, and Alexander Hamilton Stump Post as principals. A fire did \$20,000 damage to the dye house on February 7, 1899; the photograph in the *American* of February 8 showed the main building with a small belfry on the end next to River Road, the scene still fairly rustic. The stockholders voted in 1899 to amend the charter to include the manufacture of silk--which had been allowed in the first incorporation of 1834. The Towson paper reported the results the following year:

The Thistle Mill Company had just completed a new building at Ilchester, to be used as a silk mill, which would accommodate 200 looms, and is fitted with the very delicate machinery required for the work. About 300 hands are employed. The mills have been used for years for the manufacture of cotton duck but about two weeks ago were converted to silk mills (*Md. Journal*, May 5, 1900).

In 1907, the Sun declared that Thistle made “goods that rival the silk works of France.” Not so fortunate was the 20-year-old Bertha Harding of Ilchester, a weaver, who “suffered lacerations about the head when her hair became entangled in machinery in the silk department at Thistle Mills,” (*Catonsville Argus*, February __, 1906).

Still another corporation was chartered in 1909 by Albert A. Blakeney, Redmond C. Stewart, and Frank B. Smith. Blakeney was a former county commissioner, former Member of Congress, and former owner of Franklinville Factory; Stewart was a noted society figure, Master of Fox Hounds of the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club,



Thistle's Company town spring house, photo by Diana Itter.

and the son of the Baltimore merchant Charles Morton Stewart; Smith was an attorney. Stewart had two residences: the palatial *Cliffholme* in Green Spring Valley and a large town house that in the late 20th century served as the Brass Elephant Restaurant. That triumvirate took title to the mills and held on until 1920 when the 26 stockholders then in control sold to Thistle Cotton Mills, Inc. The fifth chartered corporation had been founded by J. Potter Stockton, Charles M. Sears, and Harry Cohen, all from out of State. Their ambition was to produce fabric for automobile tires, then the coming thing.

The *Power Pictorial* magazine of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company published a testimonial in 1925 that Thistle Cotton Mills, Inc., had installed a new 50 hp electric motor to bring their power up to 235 hp. Electric power was

replacing the deterioration-prone steam engine and water wheels.

Bartgis Brothers, the paper manufactures of Baltimore, bought the plant in 1928 and began to produce cardboard stock for their packaging line. New Haven Board and Carton Company bought the works in 1957, and production continued into the 21st century. Before they were convicted on pollution charges in 1971, te company had been daily discharging 1.1 million gallons into the Patapsco, fouling it with titanium dioxide that passed into Pataspco State Park. The owners were beleaguered by the flood of June 1972 and by a four-alarm fire on November 29, 1972, as well as lesser blazes in 1976 and 1980.

Thistle once had a branch plant on the southwest side of Catonsville in 1883, the tax transfer books listing two large brick factory buidings “complete with elevator, wrought iron conduits.” The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed that tract between the present Seminole and Hilton Avenues, a site sold in 1893 to Catonsville Improvement Company and developed into Oak Forest Park.

When the WPA’s Historic American Buildings Survey photographer E. H. Pickering hit Thistle in 1936, he recorded a street of ca. 1820 stone tenements; River Road was lined with Model A Fords, the pauper’s vehicle of the Depression era. All thse dwellings were still standing in the mid-1960s, but by 1979, only one house was left on river level, and that one was empty--a structure accessible by road at both river front and at the second-story rear as the steep road whipped back behind it. By the late 1980, it was a burned-out shell. Most of the paper-making buildings were functional but the old original mill still stood exactly where Sachse’s lithographs of the valley and shown it. The pump house looked like a 19th century survival. The dam was still intact, rebuilt in 1950 according to Mr. Ridgely of Simkins Industries. Thistle’s Post Office was 8 x 10 feet in 1953 and had been built for postmaster Mrs. Gerald E. Schad by her father Henry Kramer; it was supposedly the smallest post office in the State.

Thistle had not been studied by social commentators and was rapidly being repopulated. John Robinson wrote the town up as a future ghost town, *News American*, June 28, 1982, quoting William Shifflett, who said, “One thing you can say about Thistle. Our mill is still going. People here have jobs. We’re kinda proud of that.”

A good photograph of the starter mill appeared in Joetta Cram’s *Howard County, A Picture History*, p. 56; this is an aerial view; the mill was difficult to shot from River Road. A disastrous fire knocked Thistle out for good, “Fire Damages Recycling Plant,” *Sun*, June 4, 2003. Baltimore County Fire investigators ruled the fire an accident, *Sun*, July 3, 2003. The author visited Thistle on June 30, 2003, and found almost everything gone except the original Fridge and Morris factory. One brick building still had a sign reading, “Bartgis Brothers Company.” On a trip of January 1, 2006, the 1834 original mill was gone, although the mill race and dam were still intact, as well as the silk mill with its rows of saw-tooth monitor windows

and some add-on buildings. A security officer was patrolling the ruins.

Sources: "Old Thistle Mills Awake with a New Life," *Baltimore* magazine, September 1929, p. 40.

"Bartgis' History of One of Constant Progress--Started as Print Shop in '78," Harry M. Bull, *Carton Sense*, June 1947, September 1947.

"The Bartgis Brothers Co.," *Baltimore*, March 1952.

"Progress Versus Prosperity, A Howard County Beginning," Robert G. Breen, *Sun*, March 25, 1953.

"New Haven Board Buys Bartgis Bros.," *Sun*, April 23, 1957.

THOMAS MILL ()

The 1850 census of manufactures showed Samuel Thomas with \$45,000 capital investment in a mill with 4 employees, and water-powered output of \$80,000 in flour made from 65,000 bu wheat annually. In 1st Census District, possibly at Calverton.

THOMAS MILL (0)

See Shipley's Mill.

THOMAS PLANING MILL (B)

The Joseph Thomas Sash Factory, a complex of three-story buildings on Gay Street between Park Avenue and Howard, had a fire in the engine room which was conveyed through the shaving chutes and consumed all three buildings, one of which was 100 x 35, within a half hour and sparked the multi-block Clay Street fire, Baltimore's worst to that date, *American*, July 26, 1873.

THOMPSON MILL (2)

John A. Thompson's steam sawmill was shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas on Old Court Road east of Brices Run, south of the road. See James Walter Peirce, *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites*, p. 70.

THOMPSON TANNERY (6)

A trustee's sale advertisement for Lots 14, 15, and 16 in Middletown, property of the insolvent debtor John Thompson, included a tanyard and bark house, *Sun*, September 16, 1844.

THORNTON MILL (8)

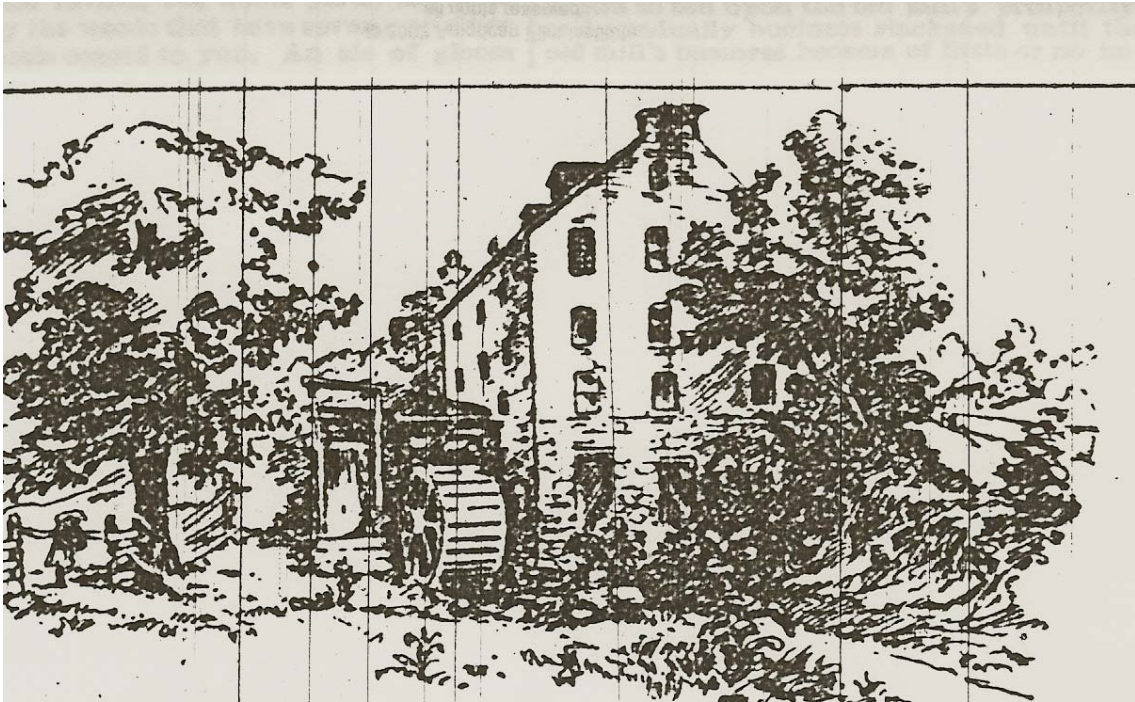
THORNTON MILL ROAD

See Matthews (Websters) Mill.

THREE MILLS (B)

Ellicotts Mill on Gwynns Falls was listed in Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 as 80 x 40 ft, three stories, with 4 pair of 7-foot stones, and 3 water wheels, one of the largest and best designed mills in the United States, MHM, 31:251f. The 1798 tax list showed Ellicott and Co. with part of Holmes Rich Newtown and other tracts, the brick mill mentioned by Payne, plus a mill house of 3 stories, one of stone and two of frame, 33 x 26, unfinished.

“Not long after, Messrs. Ellicotts, taking up the water from Gwinns Falls a mile above convey it along the east bank and obtain an elevation sufficient for three mills of about 20 feet fall each, in succession, which they build at the place where the great western road by Frederick Town passes the stream and within three miles of the wharves in town,” *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 150.



The last of the Three Mills from sketch in the American, July 9, 1891.

A Geographical Description of Md. and Del. (1807) placed the output of the two upper mills at 150,000 bu/annum and the lower mill at 100,000 by/annum. The upper two (by that list) were five-story buildings, 80 x 40 ft; two upper stories of

brick, the lower three of stone. Each mill had four pair of 7-foot stones and three water wheels geared together so that all three wheels drove the fourth set of stones. There was no danger to children from exposed machinery, and operation was very quiet, p. 83. One third of the gristmill race was hewn from solid rock and the individual mills were connected by “subterraneous funnels.” There was a corn kiln capable of drying 1000 bu corn or wheat/diem.

These mills were described in the Ellicott deed of partition made September 1812. Kinseys Mill already stood at the “middle principal mill seat” but on the west bank of the falls and was assigned to Elias Ellicott. John Ellicott of John received the “lower principal mill” and the right to replace his frame mill with one equal to the others. The three mills on the east bank had a total fall of 66 ft: upper, 22 ft 8 inches; middle, 21 ft 3 inches; lower, the residue. Elaborate agreements were worked out for sharing the water and for arbitration in case of disagreement (Deeds WG 119:231, MSA). The cluster of buildings was called “the village of Millington” in Towson Deeds 14:302. The Baltimore *Gazette*, October 12, 1866, reported that the dam of the Three Mills fell in a freset.

LOWER PRINCIPAL MILL. Awarded to John Ellicott of John in 1812, this mill was leased on May 18, 1815, to George Tyson of Baltimore, Merchant, who was already in possession under a lease of 1810. Annual rent was \$2666.67 and the mill had just been equipped with a new water wheel, a complete set of new bolting cloths (except the bran and shorts dusters), a new forebay and penstock (Deeds WG 131:141, MSA).

The lower mill was nearest to Frederick Avenue bridge, and Varlé in *View of Baltimore*, 1833, described it as that of Thomas Ellicott, rented to W. Wireman, who had a warehouse at No. 3 Spear’s Wharf. The old frame mill was on Lot 3, marked “C” on the plat, was to become a waste-water mill as soon as a large stone mill were completed on site “D.” That option was apparently never exercised.

This valuable mill was advertised by S. M. Janey, Trustee, in *Sun*, October 30, 1847; it belonged to Samuel Mactier, and the mill house was of frame with 2 pair of 7-foot stones and the equipment necessary for making flour.

Moses Sheppard bought the works in 1848 and leased it to Solomon Corner. The 1850 census of manufactures showed Corner with \$18,000 capital investment in a merchant mill with 4 hands and water -powered output of \$60,000. Sheppard bequeathed the mill to the trustees of Sheppard Asylum, who continued to rent it to Corner. In 1863, Corner sub-leased to Frederic Tyson. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed the three mills of Tyson, Hazlehurst, and Tyson. John E. Tyson conveyed the leasehold interest to Samuel Hazlehurst in 1878. The five-story mill burned to the ground per *Sun*, February 1, 1887, having been untenanted for six years. The last occupant had been Walsh and Brother of Georgetown, D. C. In 1891, the asylum trustees sold the out to Edwin L. Tunis, who also contracted to buy the other two sites. On default, the lot was advertised with a reference to

“frame mill (not now standing),” *Sun*, December 2, 1893, p. 7.

MIDDLE PRINCIPAL MILL. This brick mill was on lot 2, market “B” on the Ellicott deed of partition. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Elias Ellicott with \$20,000 capital investment in a mill, 6 men, 4 water wheels, 4 pair of 7-foot stones, and annual consumption of 60,000 bu wheat costing \$1/bu, milled into flour, middlings, ship stuff, and horse feed. Ellicott complained on the census form about mills built in recent years which put his mill on a 6-month season, saying [that the mills] “Within the neighborhood of Baltimore [were] more than doubly adequate to grind all the wheat that comes to market.”

Elis Ellicott advertised to rent the mill in 1822, and the next year, he sold to Solomon Betts, who sold in 1826 to Jacob G. Davies for \$17,500. Varlé in 1833 called it the Santee Mill, property of Davies, with a warehouse at 81 South Street. It passed to Thomas Tenant, who died in 1834, and in 1849, title passed to Henry Mactier Warfield, who leased it to Samuel Mactier for 99 years.

The 1850 census listed William McTier Merchant Mill with \$30,000 capital investment, 5 employees, and water-powered output of \$70,000/annum in flour and meal. In 1851, Mactier bought the mill from Warfield via trustee J. P. Kennedy. Mactier promptly sold to John K. McCulloch and took another lease, and in 1863 purchased the mill and at once leased it to John M. Buck; Buck assigned his lease to Samuel Hazlehurst in 1866.

The mill was apparently rebuilt or enlarged to 120 by 40 feet in 1866, as mentioned in the account of its destruction. The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed all three mill as property of Tyson, Hazlehurst, and Tyson. The Santee Mill was reported as totally destroyed by fire in the *American* of December 24, 1878. Some 4000 bbl of wheat and 300 empty flour barrels were lost. Charles Phillips had been head miller. The plant had been equipped with a corn kiln and an engine house and boiler room. Samuel H. Hazlehurst was listed as owner.

The site passed to Samuel Mactier, who died in 1886. His widow, Virginia Mactier, in 1891, conveyed title to Edwin L. Tunis, who gave her a mortgage, which was in 1893 assigned to Anna M. Westcott (B. City mortgages, JB 1336:471, 469, 561). Following default by Tunis, the property was offered for sale in an advertisement that mentioned the “middle mill (not now standing),” *Sun*, December 7, 1893.

UPPER PRINCIPAL MILL. This brick mill was on Lot No. 1, marked “A” on the partition plat, fell to George Ellicott and in 1833 was still described as his in Varlé’s list, conducted by N. Tyson with a warehouse on Patterson Street. The 1851 Poppleton street plan showed it as Tyson’s mill; the 1850 census of manufactures had listed Tyson and brother with \$30,000 capital investment in a merchant mill with 7 hands, and water-powered annual production of \$12,000 in four made from 170,000 bu wheat.

In 1856, Nathan Tyson et al. leased the mill to Frederic Tyson and the 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed it as part of the Tyson, Hazlehurst, and Tyson chain. By deduction, the site has to match up with the market mill charged to Samuel Hazlehurst and Sons in the 1880 census of manufactures. There was \$7000 capital investment, 5 employees, 5 run of stones, and 500 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Gwynns Falls drove 5 overshot wheels 12 ft broad at 30 rpm to develop 48 hp. Annual output was 33,000 bbl flour and 975 tons feed (\$201,000).

Frederic Tyson mortgaged the works to George S. Brown in 1886 and four years later conveyed it to him absolutely. A drawing of a mill near Frederick Road and Gwynns Falls was published in *American*, July 9, 1891, reporting that the mill had been purchased by Joseph Pope for an electrical plant. At that time, Conrad Robb told the reporter that the mill was once called "The Brook Mill." In 1891, Brown's widow deeded to Edwin L. Tunis and accepted his mortgage. In 1894, Anna M. Wescott, who had acquired the Tunis mortgages, gained title to the upper mill as well as the sites of the defunct middle and lower mills, also lost by Tunis.

The *American* tabloid of January 27, 1895, p. 27, showed that the last of the mills below the dam of the Gwynns Falls in the rear of the Gerkins Farm. "With but one exception, all mills had bene torn away between there and the tollgate and Millington Lane." A woodcut made from an 1893 photo by Dr. Theodore Hinrichs showed a ruin and one mill of 4 full stories plus two rows of dormers; the mill had a chimney in the midle of an end wall. "The one in the distance is still idle and is one of the most interesting landmarks of Southwest Baltimore."

The *News* in September, 1921, reprinted a note of September 16, 1896: "Old flouring mill on Frederick Avenue, near Gwynns Falls, many years disused and dilapidated: only remaining one of the famous group of three mills (other two having burned about 20 years before) for generations owned by the Tyson family, was being converted into an ice factory by Charles T. Wescott and E. S. Merryman who would manufacture about 100 tons daily; mill was a six story building of stone and brick, about 60 x 100 feet and tract belonging to it extended along Gwynns Falls over 1-1/2 miles." The *American*, July 19, 1896, published a line drawing of a mill on the east bank of Gwynns Falls, captioned merely as "old grist mill."

The 1896 city topographical survey maps showed only one of the mills, plus other buildings of Lewis Wescott. Charles T. Wescott sold all the lots to Gwynns Falls Power Company, which in 1903 sold to Maryland Woolen Company. The *News*, August 10, 1906, reported, "To Start Woolen Mills," stating that a new company was going to take over Maryland Woolen Company's plant. The *Sun*, June 12, 1904, reported, "Say Mill Pays Now," reporting that Thomas Ireland Ellicott and David C. McGraw, receivers of the Maryland Woolen Company, had hired Otto Schrangee as superintendent and they had severely reduced employment. The textile company failed, and the woolen mill at 555 Frederick Avenue was advertised in *Sun*, August 22, 1905, with both a brick and frame mill, race, water rights, 22 acres, 40 broad looms, and annual output of 41,000 yd. The 1906 Bromley atlas

showed Annie Wescott's woolen mill opposite East Lynne Avenue. The works was acquired by Southern Cloth Company, Edsom M. Schryver, president, *Merchants and Manufacturers Journal*, September 1906, p. 42. Another map showing the layout of Calvert Cloth Company appeared in the Sanborn atlas of 1903- Vol. 1:37.

In 1911, Southern Cloth deeded to Mary G. (Mrs. Charles T.) Wescott, and in 1914, the city topographical atlas showed a large square frame building with brick annex, completely surrounded by Gwynns Falls Park.

The dam for the Three Mills was just south of Edmondson Avenue, and the race ran to Frederick Avenue at an elevation of between 105 and 110 ft above sea level. Baltimore City purchased the Calverton Mill race, *News*, August 8, 1906. The race was filled in and along with the Three Mile Race that had served the five Calverton Mills. The *Sun*, May 26, 1913, reported that thousands of walkers tried out the path on "Mill Race Day." The path became a narrow motor road, Ellicott Drive, in 1917. See, *Baltimore Municipal Journal*, 7 (September 12, 1919): 5, "Baltimore Parks--Gwynns Falls." The motor road was washed out in places by the floods of the 1970s, but by 2005, the route was restored as a hiking trail. The dam was just downstream of Edmondson Avenue bridge but the slope is too steep to descend and return--the hiker should park at Leon Day Park on Franklinton Road and walk about 20 minutes downstream to see what is left of the falls and dam [2006].

See also, "Baltimore's Niagara Falls," by William Andrew Atkins, *Sun Magazine*, July 5, 1949. Mr. Atkins recalled the race as a wooden trough. No trace could be found of the mill complex in the 1970s; piers of an earlier Frederick Avenue bridge survived 1973 south of the existing bridge.

The MHS Plat Case, Baltimore County, contained a plat made August 7, 1794, by the surveyor Cornelius Howard, showing Lots 1 and 2, later cut up into the Ellicott deed of partition (1812), Lots 13 through 17. The "Three Mills Site" has been assigned Maryland Archaeology Site No. 18BC35.

TILLMAN (PATTERSON) SAWMILL (5)

The 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District 5 showed Richard Tillman with "engine and thresher \$400" and "sawmill...\$167." The equipment had been acquired in 1915 from William P. Patterson (folio 884).

TILT MILL ROAD (11)

Franklinville Road was called Tilt Mill road in 1818, MHM, 53:52.

TIMON CALICO WORKS (B)

James Timon, calico printer and paper stainer, had a factory on the west side of Jones Falls, opposite the new jail, *American*, August 18, 1800. Another adv. on

August 3, 1801.

TIN MILL ROAD (15)

This road is aprt of the Sparrows Point complex and not of antique origin.

TITLOW & CO. MILL (1)

The Transfer Book for Election District No. 1, showed in the 1878 updates, folio 6, "New Grist Mill and Machinery, \$1000, Titlow & Co."

TOOL SUGAR REFINERY (B)

John Tool advertised a sugar refinery on the east side of Jones Falls, a short distance above Market Street bridge; 38 x 30 ft, four stories, with a pan that contains 16 x 17 cwt of sugar, *American*, March 30, 1818, p. 1.

TOWNSEND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT (B)

The *Republican & Argus* of April 1, 1845, contained an advertisement to sell the Townsend Dyeing Establishment at the corner of North and Franklin Streets, 50 feet on North Street, 94 feet on Franklin.

TREGO, THOMPSON & CO. IRON FOUNDRY (B)

The *Sun*, January 6, 1855, reported a "New Forge," of Sutton Trego & Co. at the corner of Central Avenue and Alice Anna Street, 75 x 90 ft, with 3 heating furnaces, double puddling furnaces, two steam hammers, one Naysmith patent, the other Kirk's patent; also an artesian well sunk by Mr. Bolles. The *Sun*, February 4, 1863, reported the works destroyed by an explosion. *Md. Its Resources, Industries & Institutions*, 1893, p. 108, reported Trego, Thompson & Co. at the foot of Caroline Street, operating from 1853 to 1876.

#TRENTON MILL (5)

TRENTON MILL ROAD

This advertisement seems to show that there was no structure on the property when sold in 1824:

"Sale at M'Hanney's Tavern in town of Hampstead--Jacob Stoffel's Land, SWITZERLAND, GERRY PEAT . . . 86 acres . . . subject to lease for 5 years to Cox . . . \$30 per year . . . Sportman's Hall . . . near the 25th mile stone on the Baltimore and Hanover turnpike road, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Hilderbrand, and John Murray, Jr. . . . The improvements consist of a log dwelling House and a large Barn, and some few fruit trees--There are no improvements on the last mentioned parcel of land . . . apply to John Murray, Junior, Esq. of

Hampstead, or to Mr. John Cox, who resides near the property above mentioned.

SAMUEL MOALE

-- -*Baltimore American*, June 7, 1824, p. 3,

Captain John Murray sold tracts in 1833 to George Zouck, who in 1839 built the first mill on the opposite side of the road from the present mill. Local traditions hold that an earlier mill was built by George Zouck in 1839, employing Wesley Michael Murray Armacost as millwright [No source].

Assessment, Old Election District No. 3 (1833):

George Zouck

Pt Sportsman's Hall & Hookers Meadows Res. 140 acres

Impv. \$300

Pt Sportsmans Hall & others 55 acres

Imp. \$ 75

Grist Mill 900

Saw Mill 200

There is an 1836 date stone set in chimney on south end of the stone dwelling.

Assessor's Field Book, Election District No. 5 (1841), Maryland State Archives No. 8247, [no page numbers] showed:

George Zouck Part of Sportsman's Hall

225 \$7 pr A.

1 Grist Mill \$1600

1 Saw Mill 300

Other Improvements 600

Part of Sportsman's Hall

231 Acres \$7 pr A.

Improvements \$100

Furniture	150
5 Horses \$5 pr. H.	
12 Cattle \$12 pr. H.	
15 Hogs \$2 pr. H.	
18 Sheep \$1.25 per h.	
1 Silver Watch \$5	
1 Negro Slave Male between 14 & 45 y	\$300

Henry C. Zouck's grist and saw mill was shown on the 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne. At that time, the mill was at the end of a road coming in from the north.

The Zoucksville Post Office was established in 1854.

Lottie Fishpaw of Trenton stated in 1973 that the millwright of the second, still surviving mill, was master mason Wesley Armacost.

John C. Zouck also appeared on the 1863 military map. Zouck advertised that he was "intending to decline farming and retire from the milling operation" and offered to sell "one of the best Grist Mills in the county, built 1861 and '62 of the best materials and by the most proficient machinists with 4 pair of burrs . . . 22 x 64 dwelling . . . and Lot No. 2 . . . the Saw Mill Property . . . also on Piney Run . . . excellent saw mill capable of sawing boards, shingles, banisters, wagon felloes and plastering laths," *Baltimore County Advocate*, June 11, 1864.

John C. Zouck sold the mill to Mordecai Parrish on June 27, 1864, along with parts of the tracts Sportsman's Hall Resurveyed, Hooker's Meadows Resurveyed, and Morrow's Venture as now distinguished by the name of Zoucksville Mill Property (on lot No. 1), Baltimore County Deeds, JHL 41:376. The parcel was 28 acres. Parrish soon died and the mill was scheduled for at an auction on February 16, 1865.

Parrish's executors placed a new and different advertisement in the *Baltimore County American*, December 30, 1864, and stated, "Upon this property is a good water power and the Flour, Grist and Saw Mill located thereon is acknowledged to be the best in the county. The mill is built of stone, nearly new, and the machinery will compare with any in the State. The mill is five stories high, is now under rent, and is doing a good business. There is also upon the property a fine large stone Dwelling, seventy feet front. In good repair, together with the necessary

outbuildings and tenant houses -- JOHN R. D. BEDFORD, THOMAS C. BOSLEY, Executors."

Parrish's executors did not convey the mill for three years, and it was Richard J. Gittings and Lewis H. Wheeler, who deeded it to John M. Wheeler, on February 24, 1869, for \$2000 (Deeds EHA 61:222). John M. Wheeler was apparently the tenant miller or least was in possession before recording the deed, because the *Maryland Journal* reported on June 9, 1866, p. 2, "The mill dam upon the property of John M. Wheeler, Esq., situated in the 5th district (recently purchased from the estate of Mordecai Parrish, deceased), was washed away."

The 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed it as J. M. Wheeler's at Trenton Post Office, but that very same year, Wheeler lost the mill by default of a mortgage he had made in 1871 to William Heaffer (Mortgage Records EHA 40:363). The mill was conveyed to Heaffner [sic] in 1871.

John M. Wheeler had tried to sell the place himself in an advertisement placed in the *Maryland Journal*, March 8, 1873:

"The undersigned will offer at public sale . . . HIS VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY situated in the village of Trenton, Baltimore county, five and a half miles from Glen Morris Station, Western Maryland Railroad, and one and a quarter miles east of the Hanover Road . . . 100 acres . . . STONE DWELLING HOUSE 60 feet front, a new Bank Barn and all necessary outbuildings.

The mill is a good substantial building and is well located for business.

The Worthington Valley Railroad, which will in all probability be completed in the Spring, will pass through the property. -- JOHN M. WHEELER."

In the case of Heaffer-vs-Wheeler, the trustee's advertisement was recorded and contained the statement, "This property is situated near Zoucksville, or Trenton Post Office in the Fifth District of Baltimore County, and is improved by a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Dwelling House, with all the necessary outbuildings," (Towson Judicial Records, JB 51:32).

At the public sale held at Towson town courthouse on October 17, 1876, Stephen Barton was highest bidder (folio 31). Barton then objected to the sale, stating that he had expected to get a sawmill with the mill property (folio 34). In reply, Wheeler's affidavit stated that Barton had "after passing through the Grist Mill and barn and looking at the property generally he said, 'Where is the saw mill?' This affiant pointed to the Saw Mill a few hundred yards distant and said that it had not

been used for some time and that the last use of it was in sawing the timber of the Barn (on this property) he also remarked that the meadow land about the saw mill was valuable and only wanted cleaning up--that the saw mill is distant but a few hundred yards and although the building is old and dilapidated the site and adjoining grounds are worth from one thousand dollars and upward." (folio 34).

The next sale was to Heaffer on October 13, 1877), (folio 40).

A letter to the editor from the 5th district dated February 21, 1878, stated, "But one of the most important men in their midst is Brown the miller. He also draws largely from the ladies in praise, as well as draws customers for miles around, not only by making the best flour to be had in the country, but by his affable bearing and first class treatment of his customers." (*Maryland Journal*, Towson, March 16, 1878).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Claudius G. Brown as miller with \$1200 capital investment, 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and 26 bushels/diem maximum capacity. A 25-foot fall on Piney Run drove two overshot wheels 4 feet broad at 10 rpm to develop 10 hp. Output was 200 bbl flour/annum. 10 bbl rye, 5 tons meal, and 120 tons feed (all worth \$3800/annum).

C. G. Brown was listed as miller at Trenton in the 1880 *Maryland Directory*. Obviously, he was the tenant operator.

"Mr. A. M. Hood of Trenton, has gone to Hampstead, where he has rented Houck's gristmill. Mrs. Hood, who was a teacher in the Sunday School and a member of the Trenton Literary Society, will leave a void," *Maryland Journal*, Towson, April 3, 1886, p. 3. C. G. Brown was still listed as miller at Trenton in the 1887 State business directory.

The *Baltimore County Democrat* of July 6, 1889, reported, "*Tuesday Cloud Burst . . . Trenton . . . Mr. C. G. Brown, the miller, lost considerable fencing, several cords of stove wood, &c. and had a pen full of fine hogs near the stream, which he was compelled to drive out in short order . . . afraid that dam would give way . . . dam 25 feet high and 300 feet wide.*"

The Heaffer executors conveyed the mill to L. C. Caltrider in January 1910. In April 1910, the mill passed to Dr. James H. Preston, and in 1914 to Lewis Seeger.

The *Union News* of August 22, 1914, page 8, reported, "Mr. Seeger, formerly of Florida, who recently purchased the Trenton Mil property, has put the mill in running condition, and the old mill wheel is no longer silent."

The 1916 update in the 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District 5 (folio 872) showed Louis Seeger with 21 acres on Menton [sic] road at Trenton, including, "House

\$500. Barn & Outbuildings ... \$300" and "Mill Building, machinery\$1200)."

The 1918 Tax Ledger of the Fifth Election district gave the following dimensions:

House	22 x 60	\$500
Barn	30 x 44	160
Mill	40 x 40	960
Outbuilding		25.

Then in 1919 the mill passed to Otis F. Boyd, and in July 1920, to George M. Jordan. Jordan sold to Martin S. Komornik in 1946. Following the case of Komornik-vs.-Komornik in 1949, the mill passed to Henry Morfoot of Towson in July 1950, and in a few weeks to Zotie A. Boczkowski-Bea, then to Louise Graham Lowery in December 1950, and back to Zotie Boczkowski-Bea in 1955.

Testimony taken in the 1949 case described "a large four story stone mill building with tin roof which structurally is in good shape but for any use it is rather limited . . . there is a mill dam which is pretty well gone from any use as a mill dam" (Judicial Records TBS 542:63). The property was advertised in the *Jeffersonian* before the sale set for March 3, 1950, described as "a large stone mill building . . . on the east side of the Trenton Mill Road" (folio 74-75).

Robert G. Breen published an article called "Down Hill to Contentment" in the *Sun*, June 8, 1955, where he described George M. Jordan as the last miller. Jordan had once shipped 40 tons of product per month. He had installed a steel water wheel 18 feet 4 inches in diameter. The house, was built in 1839 [sic] and the mill in 1860. Ice used to freeze on the pond. Two children skating on the ice were once drowned. At nearby Trenton, John T. Martin kept the general store and post office. The mill had been built with stone from the ridge along piney Run. Breen also mentioned the Armacosts as builders of both mill and of the Christ Evangelical and Reformed Lutheran Church.

Lottie Fishpaw of Trenton village wrote a short piece in 1973 entitled, "A Visit to Trenton, Maryland." Ms. Fishpaw reported that Wesley Armocost had been the master mason of the mill in 1861-1862. Legend held that each corner of the mill had been built by a man named Armacost, working in competition. The stone was quarried locally and set with lime and sand mortar. Lime was available from a kiln about a mile away on Trenton Road. Originally there had been a wooden trough to convey the water the last stretch into the mill. The first water wheel had been of wood; the burr stones were four feet in diameter. Late in the mill's history, it had acquired a hammer mill for pulverizing livestock feed. There was also a corn-cob crusher to convert the stripped ears into cattle feed. It was George Jordan who replaced the wooden trough with the cast iron pipe.

Alexander Murray Fisher bought the mill, but not the mansion and in 1974

contacted Robert M. Vogel of the Smithsonian Institution. Vogel urged Mr. Fisher to contact John McGrain. Only the water wheel was missing at that time. The roof was in bad shape but there was plenty of machinery inside intact. In early 1975, John McGrain and John B. Campbell, engineer, Cornell graduate, and millwright, visited the Fishers at Trenton, and an account of the inspection and some of the photographs are in *Gristmills of Baltimore County* published in 1980.

Machinery found in the mill on January 12, 1975, included:

Mawhood Roller Mill, built by Richmond City Mill Company
Another roller mill by Wolf Company
Eureka New Improved dust-less receiving separator, made in Silver Creek,
New York, by S. Howes Company
Three silk screen bolting reel chests marked "Silver Creek, new York"
No. 5 Norwood Sheller
"Grain Buster" a plaque from that machine was nailed to a door frame
Eureka Smut Machine, patent date 1872 (label missing).

Mr. Campbell stated after his inspection that it was a beautiful mill but had been driven hard. He said, "All this is modern," of the mid-and-late-29th century pulley and gearing system. He thought the builders had put in too many grinding stones for the water power available--that was confirmed by a neighbor, George Shaffer, who recalled that as a boy he would be swimming in the pond, only to have it drained out by Mr. Jordan's running of the mill just downstream. Mr. Campbell stated that the techniques of mill framing were "the same from Maine to Georgia." He also noted that the open stairs (without rails or risers) were replacements, because unlike the carefully crafted stairs of some mills such as Roser's at Parkton, the treads would not slip in and pull out. But, all in all, Mr. Campbell thought it was a well made mill, and said, in effect, that it was built like a brick ancillary plantation structure.

The water wheel had been inside the building, but Mrs. Bea had it cut off with a torch and sold as scrap. There were no papers or flour sacks in the building. Water had been brought to the wheel by a large diameter iron pipe that had also been sold for scrap.

In September, 1978, John McGrain wrote a Maryland Historical Trust report form on the mill to be sent to members of the Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission That reported noted work performed to date by the Fishers, including the addition of a standing seam metal roof, jacking up the floors, the acquisition of a water wheel, and installation of replacement brackets on the cornice. The mill was added to the Baltimore County Final Landmarks list by action of the County Council in 1980 by Council Bill 157-80.

In 1980, professional planner Diana Itter, working for Mr. Fisher, prepared a National Register nomination form along with supporting photographs and

submitted the material to the Governor's Consulting Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust. The nomination, however, was never forwarded to the National Register program in Washington. This building is MHT Site No. BA 177.

The mill dwelling was advertised for auction set for December 9, 1989. The accompanying photograph showed the house in very rugged condition. Thomas R. McFarlane purchased the house in 1990 (Deeds SM 8412:512). By 1990, the mill dwelling had been fully restored and a line drawing illustration of it appeared in a real estate advertisement in the *North County News*, November __, 1990. The dwelling bears MHT Site No. 468.

Robert A. Erlandson published a story in the *Sun* of May 5, 1991, "Trenton Hopes to Remain Secluded, Tranquil Village." This article mentioned the recent restoration of the miller's house, swimming in the former mill pond, and the mill itself.

On June 23, 1993, John K. Culver acquired the mansion (Deeds 9843:196). Four years later, Culver acquired the detached mill parcel.

About 1995, John Stevens, a professional artist, published an offset-lithograph print of the Trenton mill which he was selling at the Towson Art Festival on September 30, 1995.

A color photograph of the mill dwelling appeared in a real estate supplement in the *Sun*, June 19, 2002. The ad mentioned the foyer with its hand-painted floor. The mill had been reunited with the original property and now contained a top floor carpeted office suite.

On June 17, 1997, Alexander Murray Fisher sold the mill parcel to John K. Culver (Deeds SM 12234:255) (Tax Map 25, Parcel 249).

On July 3, 2004, William Hollifield and John McGrain were shown around the mansion and mill by the new owners, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Brennan Harrington, who had acquired on June 9, 2004.

The physical description written for the 1978 Landmarks Preservation Commission report was as follows:

Trenton Mill is a sturdy stone building of three stories plus attic; three bays wide and three bays deep. The main façade is provided with loading doors at four levels from ground to attic, and a projecting section of roof called a hood, provides shelter for the hoisting equipment. The mill is lighted by ordinary sash windows with brick lintels over each frame. There is a gable roof, covered with ribbed aluminum, renewed in 1975. A cornice runs along the side walls and is decorated with dentils or scroll-sawn brackets. At the rear of the building, part of the wall is of timber, allowing the water wheel to

pass into the gear pit in the basement.

The floor plan is purely four-sided, with no projections or wings. Dimensions in the 1918 tax ledger were 40 x 40 feet.

The interior of the mill exhibits all the building techniques used by millwrights over two centuries or so. There are internal supporting posts with chamfered corners, and the beams overhead (called girts) are supported on large shaped blocks (bolsters) mounted on top of the posts. Pegs in sets of four are used to pin the bolsters to the girts. In places, girts are morticed in a Z-pattern into the adjoining girt.

Many iron shafts and iron bevel gears for linking the machinery to the energy output of the water wheel are intact. The works is equipped with both millstones (48-inches in diameter) and self-contained roller mill units which made a whiter grade of flour with corrugated, chilled-steel rollers. This mix of equipment represents a high point in the technology of milling in the rural parts of the Eastern United States. The millstones represent a system used in English America since about 1607 (and even earlier in French Canada). The roller units were put in by Eastern millers to make a style of flour competitive with the spring wheat, bleached flour made in Minneapolis a trend, perhaps a craze, for roller mills began in Maryland about 1882-3-84

Location in present day terms is ADC street atlas grid 10-C-1. In 2006, a painting of Trenton Mill was broadcast on the PBS "Antiques Road Show" program. The picture was the work of an itinerant anonymous artist and belonged to a resident of Tampa, Florida, who had Baltimore County roots.

TRIPPLETT MILL (4)

Ephraim Tripplett of Reisterstown was in the atlas patron list in 1877 as a farmer and miller, born in the county in 1822. The 1876 Tax Ledger showed him with a cider mill worth \$10.

TRIPPLETT WOODWORKING SHOP (2)

R. H. Tripplett, Harrisonville, had a new woodworking shop equipped with a 32 hp motor, *Power Pictorial*, 46 (March 1927): 46, with photo.

TROUT SAWMILL (4)

Same as Addison Mill.

TRUMPS MILL (14)

TRUMPS MILL ROAD

Trump's Mill was not identified as a mill in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas plate of District No. 12 nor in the 1898 or 1915 Bromley atlases, although the Charles Trump property was clearly shown on both sides of Trump's Mill Road each time. The mill was, however, shown on the suburban part of Volume II of the Hopkins atlas in 1877 (Plate Z). The works was marked "GR. MILL" and was symbolized by a small square on the north side of present Trump's Mill Road, east bank of Stemmer's Run, and on the west side of a road leading deeper into the property that accessed the Trump residence. The 1915 Bromley *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Plate 29) showed a small square, color-coded in yellow to symbolize frame construction; that structure was not identified in 1915 but was the very same building marked as a grist mill in the 1877 Volume II Hopkins atlas plate. There is no doubt that there was a Trump's Mill because the production statistics are given in the 1880 census of manufactures.

One other document identified the mill on a map: the Road Record Book No.3 in the possession of Baltimore County Public Works, which showed its location in 1859 (folio 544).

In present day terms, the mill location was probably in the grid shown in the Alexandria Drafting Company's street map atlas at 36-J-2, just west of Interstate 95. The Trump house was shown inside a curve of Trump's Mill Road in the various historic atlases. The mill tract was brokep up in mid-tolate 20th century; the present property of Donald A. Siejack on Tax Map 81, Parcel P42 is a possible match up. Mr. Siejack is not an owner-occupant, and the tax data bank does not give a street number for the house on that 9acre tract. The next house going east toward the Interstate is No. 5909 Trump's Mill Road, which belongs to Rose M. Rebsamen and Frances V. Ziegler who own three lots (Tax Map 81 Parcel P817). The deeds to these parcels give no clues to the locations of a mill, but the chain of title leads back to the Trump family---the last of the Trumps was sued in 1916, and court-appointed trustees conveyed 38 acres to Bonaventure von Paris on September 16, 1916 (Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 466:487). Von Paris would have been the owner in the 1918 tax ledger, the year buildings were measured by the assessor.

The mill was not necessarily in the path of Interstate-95. No archaeology site in the area of the interchange with the beltway is marked on our maps, so there was never any recovery archaeology done prior to building (See Middle River and Baltimore East USGS Quad Sheets).

The mill was apparently started by Charles Trump when he came to Baltimore County from Bucks County, Pa., in 1850, acquiring Lot No. 49 of the former

Principio Company's land in 1853 and starting the "lumber merchant partnership" of Charles Trump and Son (B. C. Deeds, Liber HMF 5 :262). This firm was dissolved two years later. The property then passed to son Charles N. Trump in 1868. In 1878, the *Maryland Journal* mentioned that Charles Trump, miller, had left his carriage unattended while seeing his family onto the train at the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore station. When a freight train came along, it frightened his team of horses and "they dashed off and into the mine bank just across the road, making a complete wreck of the carriage, but fortunately the horses were only slightly cut about the hind legs." The 1876 District 12 Tax Ledger showed Mary E. Trump as owner of 168 acres, no details about structures given

In the 1880 census of manufactures, Trump was shown with \$800 capital investment in a "custom" mill on what was erroneously listed as Moores Run. Annual output was 300 barrels of flour annually, made from two sets of millstones. Other products were 200 barrels of rye flour, 1200 pounds of buckwheat, 53.5 tons of meal, and 400 tons of feed, total value of \$2695. The fall of water was 10 feet; there was one employee. Maximum daily output was 50 bushels.

For many weeks, starting on October 11, 1890, the mill was offered for sale in the *Baltimore County Union*, possibly the last known document to mention the mill:

MILL PROPERTY AND FARM FOR SALE

A farm of 168 acres known as Trump's Mill, situated on the county road leading from Fullerton on the Belair road to Rechabite Hall, on the Philadelphia road and near Stemmer's Run Station on the P. W. & B. R. R., and 1 mile from Rossville Station on the B. & O. R.R., and about 5-1/2 miles from the present city limits by the Belair road.

The county road divides the place, the mill, dwelling, and a small stable, with about 45 acres, being north of the road. The mill is on Stemmer's Run and has an excellent and never-failing water power. On the south side of the road are 125 acres, 100 of which is beautiful meadow, balance wood. On this tract there is a comfortable frame dwelling, large frame barn, with all necessary appliances for carrying on the dairy business, for which the place is well adapted. Would sell as a whole or in two tracts, the county road being the dividing line. This property will be sold on easy

terms. Apply to:

LONGNECKER BROS.

Real Estate and Loan Agents, Towson, Md.

Oct. 11 -- tf

No mill was mentioned in the 1896 Assessment Ledger of Election District 12, which listed C. W. and S. N. Trump as owners of 168 acres worth \$35 an acre; the unspecified improvements were worth \$1400. After that, no mention of Trumps Mill has been found. The property was in the hands of Bonaventure von Paris in the 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 14 but no mill was charged to his account. In the construction of Interstate 95 in the early 1960s, the neighborhood was considerably impacted, and Trump's Mill Road was chopped in two unconnected segments.

The Punte Mill (q. v.) was also near Trumps Mill Road but on a different road which had no name on the 1910 topographic map, but was later shown as Mace Avenue on a plat made in 1925; that road is now Gum Spring road. Punte's Mill ran on engine power rather than water. It too is extinct.

TSCHUDI MILL (B)

The Tschudi mill was built in 1762 by a Swiss, Wimbert Tschudi, who owned all the land between the present Walbrook Junction and Forest Park Avenue. The mill was located at the present Dickeyville on Gwynns Falls and Wetheredville Road. Wimbert's son was Martin Tschudi. Martin Tschudy [sic] advertised the former Sligh's Mill on Queens [sic] Falls, *Md. Journal*, March 5, 1782.

The 1798 tax list showed Martin Tschudy owner of Slys Venture tract and a 2-story mill house, half stone, half logs, 30 x 24 with a stone addition, 24 x 10 ft; also 58 acres worth \$348. A stone in the family graveyard recorded, "Mary Barron Tschudi died September 29, 1820 at 44 years." One of the former City Courthouse "Pocket Plats," now at MSA was a "Plat of a Road Leading to Tschudys Mill on Gwynns Falls, 1818."

Winbert Tschudy advertised the mill with an output of 100 to 150 bu/diem, *Federal Gazette*, March 26, 1802. Samuel Tschudy advertised timberland near Franklin Paper Mills and Powhattan Cotton Works and gave his address as Hermit's Valley Mills, Gwynns Falls, Baltimore County, August 4, 1815.

Samuel Tschudi in 1822 bought another mill seat adjoining Sly's Venture from Nicholas Carroll. It was on the west side of Gwynns Falls and part of Baltimore Company's General Plot No. 89; he later sold it to Samuel Hillen (Deeds WG 162:325 and WG 201:353).

In April 1844, "C. Wethered purchased for \$5150 a tract of about 60 acres, 4 miles from the city on Gwynns Falls near Windsor Mill Road with spacious double stone dwelling, stone paper mill (three-story), saw mill, grist mill occupied by Samuel Tschudy, property adjoining Wethered's woolen factory." (Baltimore *News* quote of April 1919. The Wethereds' new mill was built upstream of Tschudi's, and the Tschudi Mill ruins could be seen in 1928 although much of the stone had been reused in other structures.

See, Clark Delbert, "Hazels and Chinquapin Overhang the Drowsy Mill Race," *Sun*, November 16, 1928. Another Tschudi, Winbert, was found in Queen Anne's County, 1816. Tschudi's mill was shown on Virginia Sandlass' map of Dickeyville.

TURNERS MILL (7)

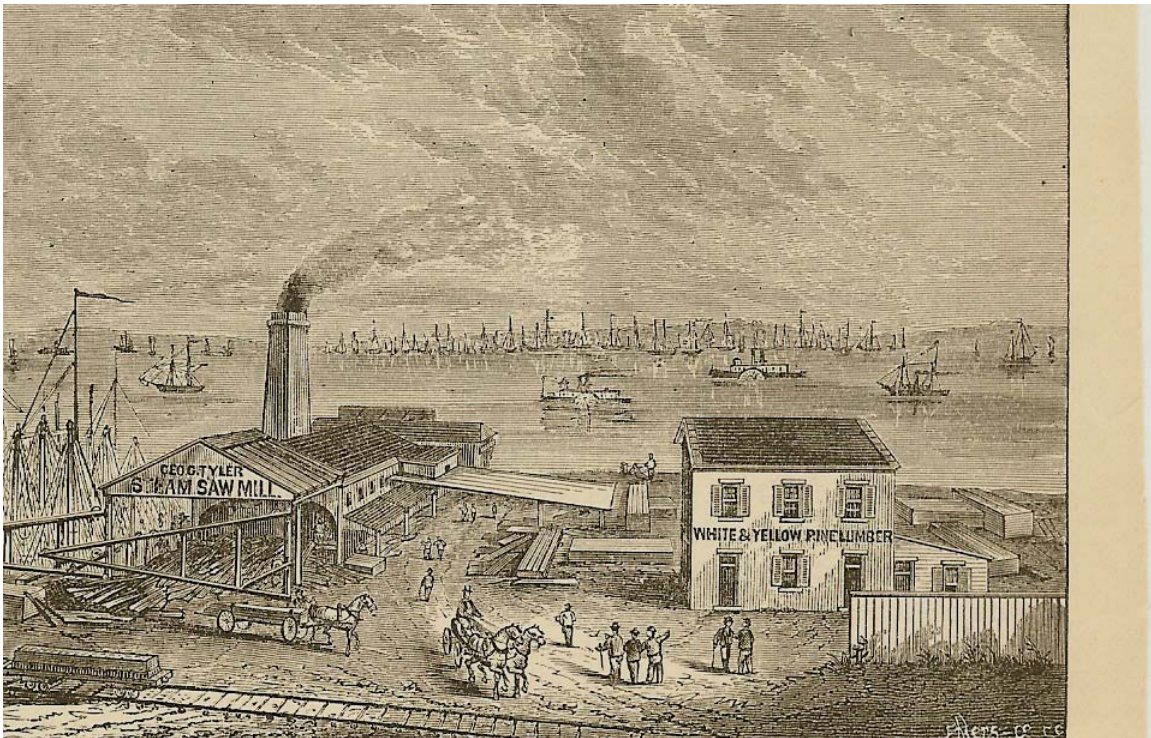
See Roser's Mill.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY (B)

John Stickney advertised his turpentine and varnish factory at Wolf Street, Fells Point, *American*, September 7, 1815.

TYLER STEAM SAWMILL (B)

George G. Tyler sawmill was shown in an old view of the harbor, *Sun Magazine*, April 9, 1967. "White and Yellow Pine" was painted on the mill. The G. K. Tyler steam sawmill was listed on Wolfe Street, Fells Point, in Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 438 (1867). George G. Tyler was listed as Boston Street, Canton in 1873, *Monumental City*, p. 189.



Woodcut from *Monumental City*, 1873.

TYRELL MILL (4)

See Owings Mill (Painters or Lower Mill).

TYRELL MILL (5)

See Marshall Mill.

TYSON AND BROTHER MILL (B)

Tyson and Brother were listed as millers at 40 Commerce Street, manufacturing super flour and kiln-dried cornmeal, 1863-64 business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Tyson Brothers with \$10,000 capital investment in a 20 hp steam market mill with 5 employees, 1 run of stones, and 500 bu/diem maximum capacity; annual output was 302.5 tons meal and 111.1 tons feed (\$11,589) over a 3-

month season.

TYSON AND NORRIS MILLS (B)

See Woodberry and Laurel Mills.

TYSON AND TAGERT MILL (B)

“Thomas and Tagert . . . have commenced business at the warehouse on Bowley’s wharf, and mills lately occupied by Messrs. Tyson and Tagert . . . manufacturing and selling flour will be their principal object,” *Md. Journal*, November 8, 1791.

TYSON CLOVER MILL (11)

The *Sun* of November 15, 1839, carried an advertisement for a clover mill at the Jericho Works of Nathan Tyson adjoining Mr. R. S. Lee’s Mills on Little Falls of Gunpowder. The 1841 Assessor’s Field Book of Election District 11 also showed Nathan Tyson with a clover mill worth \$300 on part of the tract Bonds Water Mills.

TYSON, HAZLEHURST, AND TYSON MILLS (B)

See Three Mills.

TYSONS MILL (B)

The mill, warehouses, and elevators of Tyson & Brother were destroyed by fire on December 20, 1883. “The fire originated in the floating grain and corn elevators The buildings being of wood burned very rapidly” Loss was 30,000 bushels of grain, a loss of about \$60,000, *American Miller*, 12 (January 1, 1894): 34. The *American*, December 20, 1883, placed the works at the foot of Hughes Street. The ship “leg” for scooping up grain from vessels apparently got choked up and created friction. The *First Annual Report of the Fire Marshall, 1883*, [unpaged] described Hughes Street as near Covington Street, east of Federal Hill Park.

TYSONS MILL (B)

See Jones Falls Valley Mills and also Woodberry.

TYSONS MILL (3)

See Eagle Mill in District 3.

TYSONS MILL ROAD (B)

In the early 19th century, this road ran along Jones Falls in the vicinity of Timanus Mill. It was mentioned as late as 1861 in a deed to Fannie A. Timanus (Towson

deeds GHC 33:218).

TYSONS MILL (11)

For Elisha or Nathan Tyson, see Jericho Mill.

UNION IRON FURNACE (B)

M'Ardle and Schobely purchased this furnace on Pratt Street from Joseph Leonard, *American*, May 19, 1814. Henry McArdle and John Schobey, former partners in Union Cast Iron Furnace, sold out to Abraham Lerew in April 1815 (Deeds WD 130:604, MSA). The lot was on the north side of Pratt Street, 95 ft east of Paca Street. The partners advertised the foundry known as Union Furnace in Pratt Street with two large ovens calculated to melt four tons and upwards, likewise a cupola and a large pair of bellows, with flasks, sand, and all the apparatus, in a state ready to commence the casting business immediately, *American*, April 11, 1817.

UNITED MFG. CO. (B)

This works was incorporated by Benjamin Buck, James Frazier, Edward S. Lamdin, William Gray, William E. Hopper, and James C. Steeden under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1844, Chapter 235. The iron and cotton manufacturing firm had an authorized capitalization of \$15 to \$100,000. Ground was broken in Canton adjoining the Mann and Hancock Candle Factory and was the project of a number of sail makers, *Sun*, June 30, 1845. The Assessor's transfer book showed \$20,000 worth of machinery installed in a \$15,000 building. Matchett's *Director*, 1847-1848, listed the Canton Co. cotton works at Clinton Street, Also described as located on the west side of Clinton Street just south of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad--the NE corner of Clinton and Second Street (now Cardiff Avenue). Henry Snowden was superintendent. The directors, Buck, Lambdin. Gray, and Hooper were listed as a sail makers in the 1845 directory, while Frazier was listed as a Captain, probably a mariner. Hooper was also the son of a sail maker and in those very years was also developing a sailcloth industry in the water-power valley of Jones Falls.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed "United Mfg. Co." steam sail duck cotton manufactory with \$45,000 capital investment, 36 male and 52 female hands, 1152 spindles, and 28 looms. Annual output was 364,000 yd sail duck (\$102,000) annually. Located in Second Census District. The back part of the mill was burned, *Republican & Argus*, April 24, 1850. Another fire at United Mfg. Co. did \$60,000 damage per *American*, July 24, 1852. A deed made in 1856 between the Canton Company and Peter Mowell mentioned "2-story brick houses in a block on the east side of Clinton Street" (Deeds HMF 16:454)--those structures could have been Cotton Row, or else Copper Row. Norman G. Ruckert in *Historic Canton*, p. 95, stated that the Esso Refinery destroyed Cotton Row, but Copper Row was still standing in the 1980s in woeful condition; and still visible in an aerial photograph of

April 2005; see photograph in Ruckert, p. 25. The city inset map on Robert Taylor's 1857 county map showed the wording "Cotton Factory." The United Mfg. Company sold the premises in 1865 to the Gaslight Company, and Sachse's 1869 Bird's-Eye lithograph showed a gas holder occupying the site. The 1877 Hopkins atlas also showed the gas utility. The burned cotton factory was recalled by a correspondent signing himself "Copper Bottom." writing in the *Md. Journal*, February 15, 1879; Copper Bottom also said the candle factory was replaced by Bollman's bridge works.

UMPLETT'S MILL (7)

Ira Umplett, an African American, bought a 24-acre property on April 1, 1869, from John S. Hollingshead and wife Huldah Hollingshead (Towson Deeds 61:554). A mill, possibly only a sawmill, came with this property, but the structure was removed from Umplett's assessment in the Transfer Book entries for 1874 with the notation "rotted down." This could have been the Sampson Mill before Hollingshead's ownership. The 1877 G. M. Hopkins county atlas showed Ira Umplett and the words "old mill" on the north side of present Harris Mill Road. The Umplett tract is now numbered 1228 Harris Mill Road. There is no record of Umplett selling or bequeathing this property, nor was he indexed as a defendant. No mill is found in the hands of the Fletcher or Hendrix families in the 1918 tax ledger of Election District No. 7. The property lines in the deed to Umplett are exactly the same lines as the present Hans and Ingrid Buttner property, the same number of acres (Tax Map 3, parcel 10). A stream runs through that property parallel to the road, and there was a small pond in 2004. There also a small red barn or stable very close to the road and the pond. Location is ADC Atlas grid 3-J-1.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY (1)

This was the first manufacturing concern chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1808, Chapter 49. John McKim was the first president. The company reflected the enthusiasm for domestic manufacturing started by Jefferson's Embargo. Production started in an old grist mill on the 850-acres tract acquired from the Ellicotts; a number of old throstle frames were used at the outset.

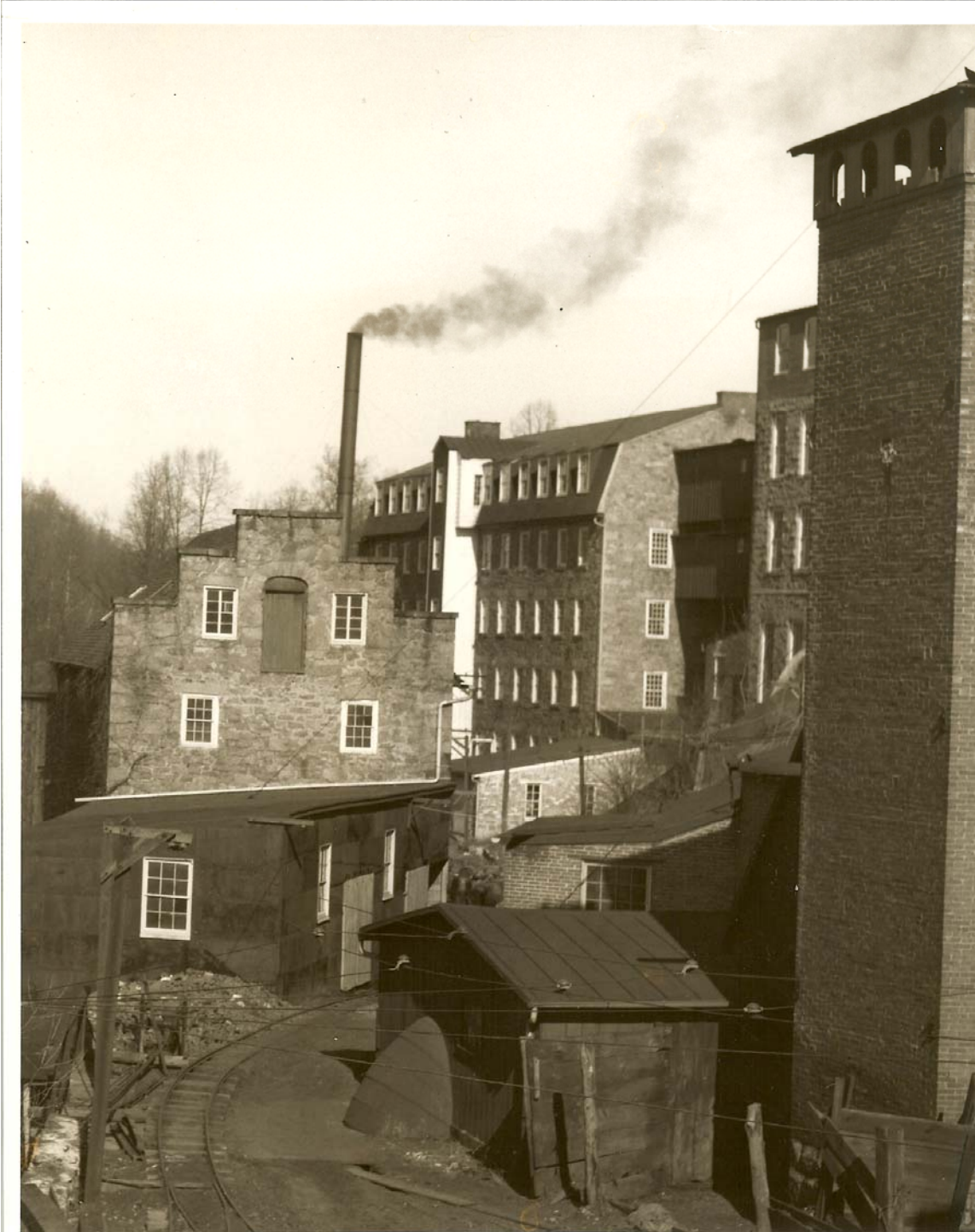
The first building was finished in 1809, five stories, 106 x 44 ft, with an attic; the works was equipped with 800 spindles, and Matthew Waddell was supt. A second mill was built in 1813 to house 7000 (or 5500) spindles. Bagnall totaled the spindles at 8000 in both structures, making it far the largest in the U. S., surpassing the mills of Almy, Brown, and Slater at Slatersville and that of the Blackstone Mfg. Co. at Mendon (Blackstone), Mass.

Niles Register of November 12, 1813, announced that the company would start a third mill as soon as the second was complete, "and begin to count on a fourth. They have seats for *sixteen* mills in the space of a few hundred yards to be turned by the Patapsco."

The large mill building burned, December 13, 1815, with a loss of \$60,000 (*American*, December 15). There was no insurance. After the flood of August 1, 1817, half the capital was gone. The company decided not to rebuild the mill but to carry on with 5500 spindles “in the 1812 building.” Robert Miller was president 1816-1849, and the mill was managed from 1812-1815 by Thomas Moore, a Montgomery County engineer who later managed Triadelphia. An allegorical drawing of the mills made by Maximilian Godefroy was shown in MHM, 53:24f, and belongs to the MHS. The company put up the mill town houses now known as Oella, a name assigned to the entire property when it was resurveyed in 1811; the resurvey document is the only known Maryland patent that explains the name selected for the property, “Oella, in commemoration of the first woman who applied herself to the spinning of cotton on the continent of America.” We have never been able to find a woman named Oella in the history of other States, but there was indeed a steamboat of that name that operated out of Pittsburgh.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Manufacturing Company of Maryland with \$430,000 paid-in capital, the entire sum already put into buildings and lands, 4000 spindles, and 32 water looms. Employment was 10 men, 15 boys, and 104 girls. Consumption was 150,000 lb cotton; output was 127,000 lb yarn and 240,000 yd of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ cloth. Of the yarn, some 75,000 lb was sold in the hank, the rest consumed in weaving. The company had acquired 1600 acres, 16 mill seats, and had built the 5-story mills, 106 x 44, plus gristmill, smith shop, machine houses, school, and boarding house. The first mill, begun in August 1808, was operating on Sea Island cotton by May 1810, but had burned, December 1815, dislocating 400 hands; it was still a ruin. The second mill had gone into operation with 4000 spindles before the fire, but since 1815, demand only required operation of 2000 spindles. The use of the 32 water looms or power looms, started in 1819 as an experiment, helped bring the mill into solvency, and in 1822 a new works was built with 7000 spindles and 150 power looms; however, by this time, the plant merely ranked as “the largest outside New England.” The founders had \$1 million capital and 500 employees in 1821, *Md. Business Corporations*, p. 28f.

A cotton duck mill was started in 1838. In 1849, Robert Miller was president, succeeded by Richard Townsend, and finally by Harry M. Wilson, whose term ended 1887. A vast expansion was undertaken in 1882 including a mill 234 x 55 ft and a rail bridge linking the factory to the B. & O. Railroad. The new factory was dedicated with a ball with three bands, two nights of celebration. The new building was of slow-burning construction with Georgia pine planking. Unfortunately, the old company had overreached itself and in 1887 there was a distress sale of the entire town and three mill structures. William J. Dickey was highest bidder at \$125,000. Dickey revived the name “Oella.”



Oella between 1914 and 1918, courtesy of Charles L. Wagandt 2d

William J. Dickey was from Ballymena in Northern Ireland, and in the 1830s, he had employed many home weavers in the Scrabbletown neighborhood of West Baltimore, “putting out” weaving to craftsmen who operated out of their homes near Saratoga and Fremont (See also Scrabbletown). Dickey also had a plant in Philadelphia, and in 1871, he bought the entire mill town of Wetheredsville. The W. J. Dickey Company switched Oella to wool production.

While doing war work in 1918, the entire range of buildings burned. A new brick mill was built in 1919 in a fire-proof style. In 1951, the mill lost its water supply to the Liberty Reservoir project. In 1954, the company acquired the last Dickeyville Mill, and renamed it Ballymena Mill to provide yarn for Oella, but Ballymena closed in 1967. There had been no shutdown at Oella since 1934, but in February 1972, the company announced closure due to competition from synthetic double-knit fabrics. The company had been using the trademark, “Fabrics with a Heritage” and operating a retail outlet for “Sheep Brand” products.

The rambling company town was acquired by company treasurer, Charles L. Wagandt, 2d, and redeveloped into upscale housing under Baltimore County’s Murphy-Williams plan. A sewer line was needed to make Oella a modern place and building the sewer involved an archaeological excavation of Granite Factory downstream. The mill was used for storage and art galleries and antique shops for twenty some years but was eventually redeveloped into residential use in 2006.

Sources:

Baltimore *American*, February 23, 1808 (proxies announced)

***American*, March 9, 1808 (stock subscribed)**

***American*, December 15, 1815 (fire report)**

W. R. Bagnall, *The Textile Industry of the U. S.*, 1:491-497.

MHM, 53:27ff; 61:26-30.

“Old Mill Stream Doomed for Two Patapsco Plants,” *Evening Sun*, April 6, 1951.

John T. Ward, “Oella Woolen Mill to Close,” *Evening Sun*, February 16, 1972, p. C14.

John W. McGrain, “Oella: Its Thread of History,” May 1976, Oella Community Improvement Association, souvenir brochure of Oella Festival.

Henry K. Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley. Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland* (Maryland Historical Society: Baltimore, 2001).

Jamie Smith Hopkins, “Housing Conversion Nears for Historic Oella Mill. Va. Developer Plans Luxury Apartments,” *Sun*, April 5, 2005.

UNION MILL (B)

See Woodberry.

UNION MILLS (B)

The 1852 *Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory* (p. 202) listed Thomas Ferguson at Union Mills, a mustard and spice mill, at 62 Bowly’s Wharf.

UNION ROPE WALK (B)

This works, then in tenuse of James Chalmers on Old Harford Road near Dr. Aiken’s property was advertised by trustee Samuel Moale, *American*, December 22, 1813. Hezekiah Price bought the works for \$1800 in 1817 (Deeds WG 143:364).

UPPER PAPER MILL (6)

See Gores (Lintz) Mill.

UPTON SAWMILL (2)

Fire threatened the sawmill of C. E. Upton at Gwynn Oak Avenue and Dogwood Road, Woodlawn, but was put out by Catonsville firefighters, *Sun*, March 28, 1919.

VALCK MILL (2)

See Milford Mill.

VALCOURT OIL MILL (B)

A. de Valcourt advertised an oil mill and still near the footbridge on Bath Street, Old Town, *Federal Gazette*, August 17, 1813.

VALLEY MILLS (4)

See Fitch Mill.

VALLEY PAPER MILL (6)

VALLEY MILL ROAD

This mill stood on part of the tract Expedition, conveyed in 1824 by William N. Shauck and Jarrett Shuck to their brother John N. Shauck (Deeds WG 173:423,

MSA) in the division of the property of their father, Peter Shauck. No paper mill was mentioned, and Peter Shauck's grist and saw mill passed to Jarrett Shauck and served as the site of the Gore-Lintz Mill. The Valley Paper Mill has been dated at 1824. It is more likely that it was the paper mill charged to Philip Kroh in the 1823 tax list. Kroh's obituary in the *B. C. Union*, June 25, 1870, stated that he had come from Europe and learned paper making with William H. Hoffman, an also served as an ensign in Captain Kerlinger's Company in the War of 1812.

The works appeared on the 1850 Sidney and Browne map as J. Schauck's paper mill. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jarrett Shauck's paper mill worth \$2000 with 5 each male and female hands and water-powered output of 10,000 reams of printing and wrapping paper (\$30,000). In 1860, on the death of John Shauck, his brothers conveyed 7 acres of Expedition to Abijah Knight (Towson deeds GHC 28:473).

Knight became bankrupt along with partner William B. Johnson. In court testimony, Knight stated that he had bought an improved water power that had on it a stone building 30 ft square with some old machinery in it for a paper mill, Judicial Records EHA 30:64. The Valley Mill was advertised in the *Gazette*, April 7, 1869; it ran on either an 8 hp steam engine or overshot water wheel power. Knight conveyed to trustees, who in 1872 sold to John J. Abraham for \$5150; Abraham appeared in the 1877 Hopkins atlas, and the 1880 census of manufactures listed him with \$5000 capital investment, 4 employees, and 110 tons output in wrapping paper (\$4400) over an 8-month season.

The same census listed the tub engine and two beaters with roll bars 28 inches wide by 22 inches in diameter, maximum capacity of 1400 lb. The paper machine had a 44-inch wide cylinder; also a 15 hp steam engine and boiler. An 18-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove 2 turbines, 15 and 24 inches broad respectively, to develop 10 and 24 hp.

John Abraham[s] died intestate, and the mill passed to William H. Anderson, 1818 (Towson deeds WMI 128:248). In 1883, W. H. Abrahams sold to John W. Gore (Deeds WMI 135:143). Gore, having rebuilt the mill, sold to Joseph W. Young in 1893. The 1918 tax ledger of Election District 6 listed Joseph W. Young with a mill 20 x 31 ft in one section and 50 x 71 ft in the other (\$1001). Joseph W. Young in 1919 sold to Bentley Paper Mills. Following the case of Louis A. Dieter -vs.- Bentley Paper Mills, Inc., a receiver was appointed and the works was sold to Dieter, 1924. In two weeks, he sold to the paper company, which in 1931 sold to Ernest R. Young.

In 1938, Young was making 5 tons/diem of grey wrapping bogus, *Federation PTA News*, March-April 1938, p. 14. Young sold in 1945 to Harry K. Williamson and the mill passed to Freeland Paper Company, Inc., that same year; to Freeland Paper Products, Inc., 1956; Resolute Paper Products Corp. (N. Y.), 1957; and Monroe R. Dell, 1959.

The mill was on Little Falls and Valley Mill Road, a low, rambling structure of wood with a tall chimney; a clapboard miller's house stood nearby. The mill was out of service a long time but in 1969 underwent some repairs and produced a few experimental batches of paper for its owner. Mr. Dell showed John McGrain, Richard Parsons, and photographer Geoffrey Fielding through the mill in the summer of 1982. There was a boiler built into a permanent brick wall and a slide-valve steam engine from an old Chesapeake Bay steamer. Mr. Dell explained the whole process and knew all the jargon of papermaking, including "cooch", which is spelled "couch." The owner was confident that the mill would run if fed some steam, but Richard Parsons's foot went through a soggy plank and the visitors suspected the machinery would shake itself through the deck if ever set in motion again. Mr. Dell died some time before 1985 and his old account books turned up in a flea market and were acquired by F. Brennan Harrington. Ms. Shirley Wright of the *Shrewsbury Record-Observer*, reported to the author on January 2, 1986, that in 1985, the new owners of the property had the paper mill demolished: the most perfect antique paper mill surviving in Baltimore County.

VALLONA COPPER WORKS (B)

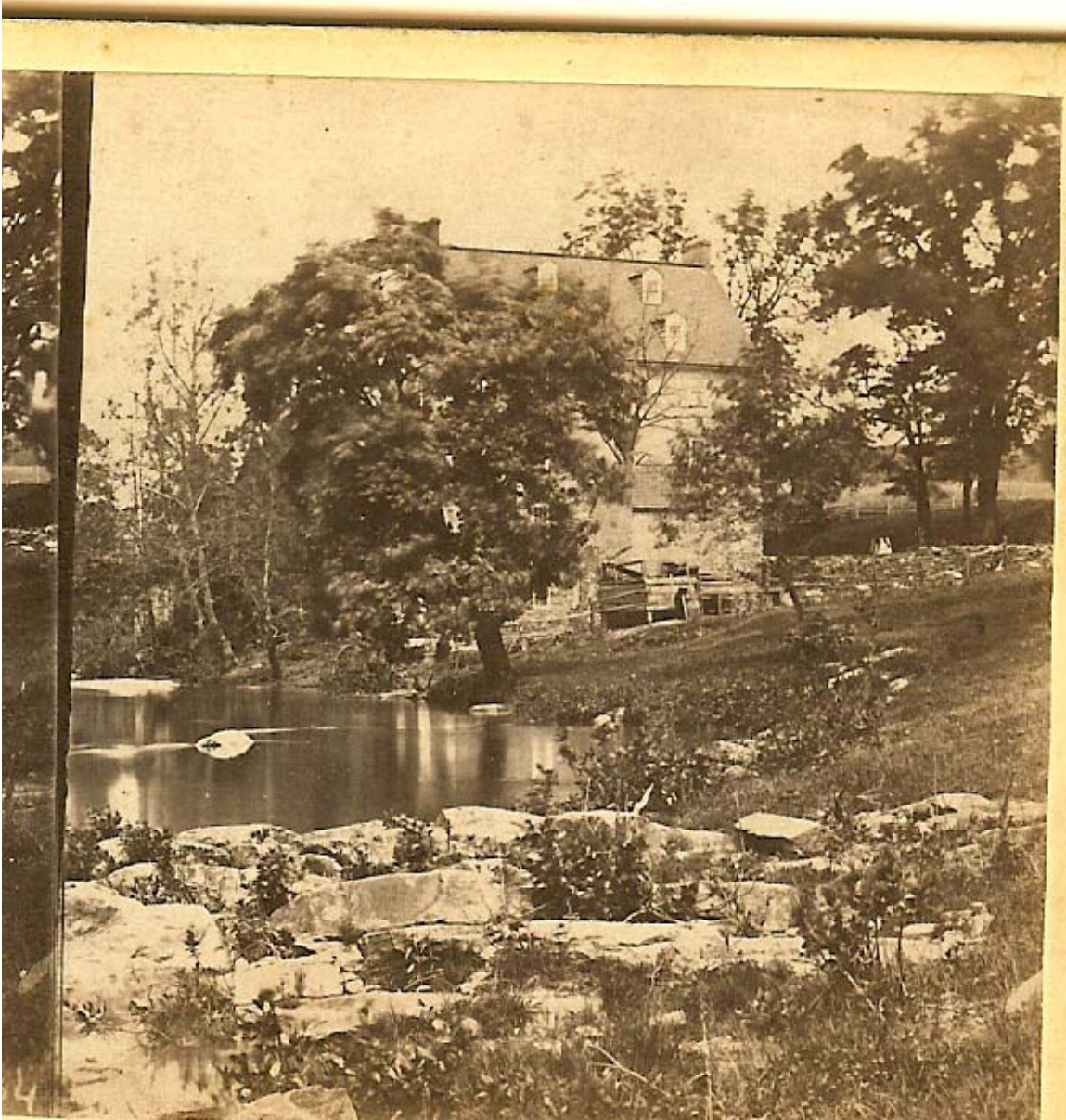
See McKim Copper Mill.

VAN BIBBERS MILL (B)

VAN BIBBERS MILL ROAD

Christopher Hughes advertised for a runaway slave, James Fox alias James Goose, country-born, age 25-26, "he lately acted as miller under Mr. Wilson, at Capt. Van Bibber's mill, near this town, and was taken on the second instant but made his escape at the mill run," *Md. Journal*, May 8, 1789 [from Latham Windley's run-away series, Maryland volume, p. 388].

Abraham Van Bibber mill, the same as Paradise Mill, was above the present University Parkway on Stony Run and was reached by Merryman's Lane, MHM, 58:350. It was mentioned as early as 1799 and stood on Paradise Farm; the 1798 tax list called it a "thundergust mill," suggesting that there was not much water power in ordinary weather. Arnold Richardson bought it in 1809 and renamed it Kensington Mill; he died in 1813 and the mill was auctioned to Charles Gwinn for \$3000. It was sold by Evans and Worthington to Samuel Buckman in 1840; he sold in 1846 to Larkin Reed, a miller from Dorchester County. L. Read of Paradise Mill placed an advertisement for Jim Ward, age 17, a run-away slave who had hidden in the woods near Govanstown, *Sun*, August 12, 1852. In 1855, it was bought by



Paradise or Van Bibber Mill from an anonymous Stereograph

Robert Turner, who died 1898. The mill appeared in the Hopkins county atlas south of Cold Spring Lane (500 feet from the mill site to University Parkway bridge). The building fell into disuse and has vanished. In 2002, historian James Holechek found that there was a Paradise Grove at Merryman's Lane and Stony Run.

VANCE MILL (10)

See Givens Mill.

VENEER MILL (B)

See Hill and Stewart.

VERNON COTTON WORKS ()

Lucas in *Picture of Baltimore*, 1832, p. 119, listed this works as within 20 miles of Baltimore (It was too early to be Mount Vernon Mill at Hampden-Woodberry).

VICKERS MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills for either of the two Vickers Mills.

VANLOHE BLEACHERY (B)

C. C. Vanlohe acquired a building in Canton for bleaching cotton in air-tight cauldrons, Md. Journal, April 28, 1883.

VAUGHN MILL (7)

The 1798 tax list of Mine Run Hundred showed Gist Vaughn with a stone gristmill in good repair; also a sawmill, but on too small a stream of water. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1802, Chapter 16, provided for a road from William Sinklair's Plantation to Vaughn's Mine Run and gunpowder mills and thence to Owl Branch." Acts of 1812, Chapter 127, authorized a road passing "Mine Run and Gunpowder Mills formerly Vaughn's and now Hunter's, from thence passing by Michael Gaul's Mill to the old York Road near Forster's meeting house and thence to the Baltimore and York town turnpike road . . ." [That road would pass the old White Hall mill and follow the present Wiseburg Road.]

"The tract Mount Pleasant, former property of the late Gist Vauagh, was inherited by sons Thomas and Benjamin Vaughn, 25 miles from Baltimore, between Old York Road and the turnpike was advertised with a grist and saw mill, *American*, January 4, 1809. Apparently the predecessors of Hunter Mill.

VINEGAR PLANT (B)

See Woodberry for Standard Brands or Fleischman's.

VON SPRECHELSON ROPEWALK (B)

This ropewalk on Lombard Street was burned by an incendiary, August 3, 1838, HBCC. P. 262.

VULCAN FURNACE CO. (B)

The Vulcan Furnace Co. of Baltimore was chartered under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1826, Chapter 207, by William D. McKim, William Lorman, Isaac McKim, and others who were about to establish a company for making iron. The firm was authorized to begin operation when \$40,000 was subscribed.

Murray & Hazlehurst had the contract for an iron bridge over Jones Falls at Fayette Street, *Republican & Argus*, July 13, 1848. The Vulcan Iron works had built an engine for the new U. S. Steam Frigate being constructed at Philadelphia Navy Yard, *Ibid.*, July 29, 1848. There was a long description of this works at Federal Hill, *Ibid.*, August 21, 1848.

The company advertised as civil and mechanical engineers, “special attention paid to iron bridges for railways and common roads,” *Metal Truss Bridges in Virginia, 1865-1932*, 1:38.

The works was also fully described in *American*, August 3, 1853. Later called Murray and Hazlehurst Iron Works, it occupied 2 acres between Hughes Street, William Street, Johnson Street, and the basin. W. D. Wiegand was supt. And in 1857 there were five shops for car building and two cupolas for founding as described in *City Rambles*, p. 84.

A large casting was made at the Vulcan Works of Messrs. Hazlehurst & Co. on the south side of the basin. The casting, for a steam frigate under construction, weighed 26 tons and was cast in a pit with molten iron from two cupola furnaces and from a 4-ton kettle, *Sun*, February 1864. Also mentioned in MHM, 86:434.

WAGNER CARPET WORKS (B)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Charles F. Wagner, carpet weaver, 2 hand looms, output of 8000 yards worth \$1000, 2 employees.

WAGNERS MILL (2)

Same as Milford Mill.

WAIT AND CALDWELL MILL (B)

George W. Wait and Thomas Caldwell and Co. advertised their chocolate mill “near Baltimore’ and a store at Spear’s Wharf and stated that, “The husks of Cocoa will be found a cheap substitute for tea or coffee,” *Federal Gazette*, March 17, 1813.

In 1812, George W. Wait had set up a mustard mill in a stone mill on Jones Falls near Belvidere Bridge, and installation was supervised by his father, John Wait. Both Waits were former residents of New York and Boston. In 1846, the company set up Paca Mills equipped with 9 spice and mustard grinders powered by a 10 hp

steam engine. By 1858, the Jones Falls mill was described as "dilapidated" -- it was presumably the early Hanson Mill perched on Keller's Dam at Belvidere Bridge.

The company had marketed "Union Brand" mustard since 1818, and also produced curry, pepper, spice, and chocolate. The warehouse was at 72 Bowly's Wharf, *Baltimore Guide Book*, 1858, p. 206. The 1855-1856 Matchett's *Director* placed Paca Mills at 24 Pin Alley. Also called Paca Mills. [Another chocolate mill operated on Union or Stony Run per *North American Review* in 1825, MHM, 59:77.]

WALBROOK MILL (B)

See Calverton Mill.

WALKER DISTILLERY (B)

Charles Walker advertised an extensive grain distillery at the corner of Calvert and Water Streets, head of Cheapside, *American*, August 23, 1914.

WALKERS MILL (B)

See Hansons Upper Mill (1733).

WALKERS MILL (CAMERONS MILL) (7)

An 18th century mill apparently stood on the present Cameron Mill Road and it belonged to Abraham Scott because that mill was mentioned as located near the beginning of the tract "Castle Calder" in 1771. The certificate of survey for Castle Calder (or Calder Castle) provided the dimensions to prove that the mill was 1,551 feet South 75 degrees East from the beginning point of that land grant (Certificate No 916, Maryland State Archives). Possibly Scott had no title to this property because the land adjoining Castle Calder was granted to Daniel Curfman only a few years later.

Walker or Cameron Mill stood on the tract Curfmanstadt, a parcel surveyed in the 1780s for Daniel Curfman, a Pennsylvania German from York County. The mill was as on the NW prong of Gunpowder Falls per *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 50:22. The term "Northern Prong" also appeared in an indenture signed between Daniel Curfman and James Calder in 1785 where they set boundary stones between Castle Calder and the Curfman lands. The dividing line was surveyed from the beginning stone of Rattlesnake Den (Deeds WG No. X, f. 480.

A reference in an old newspaper advertisement proves that this area was part of the "Barrens," a treeless waste when the first settlers arrived (*Maryland Journal*, November 20, 1793). Curfman moved to Frederick County and sold his holdings to Daniel Walker prior to 1794, but the 1795 map of Maryland

and Delaware by Dennis Griffith still showed "Kirkman's Mill" some 4.5 miles below the MasonDixon Line.

Materials in the Baltimore County Historical Society, researched by Robert A. Barnes, demonstrate that the later owners, the Camerons were related to the Walkers through the marriage of Rachel Walker. The family name could have been Walcker when they left Scotland.

The 1798 tax list of Mine Run Hundred charged Daniel Walker with a log mill, much out of repair, with two pair of stones; also a sawmill out of repair. The premises also included one old dwelling house of logs, 25 x 18 feet; 1 old meat house 16 feet square. There were 50 acres, and the nearest neighbor was Capt. James Calder. The entire property was assessed at \$1818.

The 1818 Assessor's Field Book (Old District 5) showed Daniel Walker as owner of "Curfman Stadt," 604 acres, including:

1 Grice Mill	\$100
--------------	-------

1 Saw Mill	\$ 70
------------	-------

In 1828, William Ball, the Sheriff of Baltimore County, following a lawsuit against John Cox, advertised a share of this property in the *Gazette* of March 13, 1828. He described it as a one-quarter interest in the tracts Curfman's Stadt and Daniel's Lot and Daniel's Addition, some 650 acres, plus three comfortable dwelling houses, gristmill and sawmill, 28 miles from Baltimore and near Middletown. Pricilla Walker was listed as owner in the 1833 Assessor's Field Book of Old District No.5, with 19 acres, part of Cherfmans Tadt and a grist mill worth \$800. Other improvements were also worth \$800. Mrs. Walker owned one horse worth \$40. She also owned one female slave in the 14 to 36-year-old age bracket and two slave children under 8 years.

In 1835, Thomas Parkin Scott acting as Trustee, conveyed part of Curfmanstadt, Daniel's Addition, and Christopher Daniel's Lot to Joseph Walker (Baltimore City Deeds, TK 246:361).

This property apparently got out of the Walker family for a time, because the 1841 Assessor's Field Book of District 7 showed that James Turner, the great land owner of Parkton, had two gristmills, one on Curfman's Tadt and another one on Castle Calder, which would be the Turner-Roser Mill on Dairy Road. No mill was charged to the Walkers in the 1841 list. Somehow, this property reverted to the Walkers' prior to making the first countywide map in 1850.

The 1850 city and county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne showed "J. Walker's Grist and Sawmill" on the opposite corner from the mill ruin that survives in 2006. The present much restored stone dwelling is probably the dwelling shown on the east side of the road by Sidney and Browne.

In the 1852 Assessment (MSA 8256), Joseph Walker was listed with 280 acres of "Kirkman's Stadt" and \$1000 worth of improvements, also Grist Mill & Machinery worth \$550, and a Saw and Shingle Mill with Machinery worth \$350.

Walker's Grist Mill was mentioned in a sale advertisement to sell part of the adjoining tract Calder's Castle (*Baltimore County American*, March 21, 1862). The mill had also been shown as Walker's Mill on a plat made in 1861. This plat also showed what was probably the Calder-Turner Mill on present Dairy Road and the first stone of the land survey called Castle Calder (Baltimore County Plat Books, WPC 6, folio 24). The advertisement to sell the nearby land of Charlotte Withers stated:

Walker's Switch on the Northern Central Railroad is located on and belongs to this lot, and it is well watered by the Little Gunpowder falls. The county-road from Middletown to the York turnpike crosses the switch here affording a fine business centre, where a lucrative business is now transacted which might be much enlarged with proper effort. (*American*, April 5, 1862).

At another auction in 1865, Daniel W. Cameron bought 185 acres of the Charlotte Withers property "opposite Walker's Gristmill" from trustee Talbot Denmead (Deeds HMF 47:33). The newspaper advertisement in the *Baltimore American* prior to the sale stated that the property offered contained "a two-story log dwelling house and other outbuildings." (*American*, March 31, 1865).

The 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, clearly showed that Jos. Walker's mill was the same one later called Cameron's Mill and was in Election District 6 in that atlas.

Joseph Walker was born on July 16, 1794, and served as Sheriff of Baltimore County from 1861 to 1863. He was the son of Daniel Walker (1752-1820) and Prudence Purdue Walker (who died in 1841). Joseph Walker served in the House of Delegates from 1841-1844 and again in 1857-1858. Joseph Walker lived in the large stone house built into the hillside near the mill and carried on farming and milling. At age 71 he became involved in a lawsuit that has in the last quarter-century been cited in pollution and environmental issues.

Walker brought suit against the firm originally known as Dushane and Gladfelter, which in December 1869 had begun to use a long extant paper mill upstream. Walker complained that the waters of the stream had previously been "limpid" and fit for watering livestock, but after reactivation of the

Gladfelter Mill, the same stream turned black and was covered with foam from bank to bank. Two of his animals died, and Walker testified that he found they had suffered "almost destroyed bladders" which were full of foul water when he made an autopsy. Walker was unable to rent out the Walker Mill to tenant operators due to the pollution. The jury awarded him one cent and costs, and the paper company appealed the case but failed to have the verdict overturned. Gladfelter, the surviving partner, had argued that paper mills along Gunpowder Falls and been dumping waste and charred straw into the stream for over thirty years. He argued that in paper manufacturing, it was customary to empty out leftover batches off soda ash, lime, bleaching powder, and sulfuric acid. However, the Maryland Court of appeals ruled that the downstream riparian owner had the right to receive all the water in the stream in its natural purity. (*Maryland Reports*, 1874,40:1, Gladfelterv.-Walker. Also, *Baltimore Sun*, June 9, 14, 26, 1873. Also, *Maryland Journal*, Towson, June 14, 1873).

In early 1877, Joseph Walker died and left all his real estate to his nephew, Daniel Walker Cameron, who was already a large landowner in the area. The inventory of Walker's real estate mentioned "A certain tract or parcel of land situated in Baltimore County called Curfmanstadt & containing about 267 acres with all the improvements thereon being a stone dwelling house, grist and saw mill, Barn, cow house and wagon house . . . 22 February 1877" (Baltimore County Inventories, JBM, 14:509). The personal inventory showed that a number of persons owed money to Walker and that he was still active in farming at the end of his life, equipped with some modern machinery including a threshing machine, wheat fan, hay rake, and mowing machine. (Baltimore County Inventories, JBM 14:572).

The 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas plate of District 7 seemed to show the mill as D. W. Cameron's, while the District 6 plate still showed Joseph Walker as owner. The road was shown passing to the east of the mill rather than to the west as was the case in the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map. Possibly the mill was rebuilt or the road relocated in that period.

The 1880 census of manufactures gave the complete technical statistics on D. W. Cameron's mill, which was described as doing all custom business--Le., grinding grain for payment in kind rather than purchasing wheat for resale. The following statistics were recorded on the census form:

Capital Investment	\$1000
Run of stones	4
Maximum output per/diem	60 bu
Fall of water	11 ft
Overshot Wheels	2
Speed (rpm)	28
Width	4 ft
Rated power	2 hp

George H. Cameron, take pleasure in stating that they are now prepared to 'fill the bill' promptly and will guarantee satisfaction to buyers, bakers, and consumers (*Baltimore County Democrat*, September 25, 1886).

This plant was described as "a large flour mill at Walker's Switch" in the 1887 State business directory. More equipment was acquired in the following decade:

The Case Mfg. Co., has received an order from B. F. Starr & Co., Baltimore, Md., for 7 pairs of rolls to be placed in the mill of E. W. Cameron, Walkers, Md. (*American Miller*, 23 (July 1, 1895): 537.)

Daniel W. Cameron (1811-1904) was also a member of the House of Delegates, serving in 1867 and 1870. He appeared in the 1896 tax ledger with a flour mill and "mansion house" and other outbuildings plus six silver spoons worth a total of \$4.50 plus \$30 worth of "Brittania Ware."

Cameron left the mill to George H. Cameron. The dwelling was left to Lucinda A. Cameron and Elizabeth Lassiter for their natural lives, then to pass to George H. Cameron. Daniel Cameron's postmortem inventory mentioned four bedrooms (*Baltimore County Inventories*, HR 33:513, MSA). Some of the items listed were, inter alia:

**Windmill
1 Mare Jin
1 Mare Bet
1 Horse Tobe
1 Mare Daisy
Champion Binder
Grain Drill**

George H. Cameron appeared in tax lists down to the 1928-1940 series. The 1918 Tax Ledger of District 7 (folio 457) showed George H. Cameron with 371 acres at Walker's Switch on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The buildings had the following dimensions:

Dwelling 12 x 22 20 x 38 two stories	\$908
Grist Mill 36 x 40	\$1200
Dwelling 14 x 16 18 x 36 two stories	\$810
Ten. House 16 x 24 two stories	\$432
7 Outbuildings	\$300.

George H. Cameron died in 1928. Following some legal complications, the mill was auctioned in 1939 and sold to Claude A. Hanley, a noted Towson attorney, who conveyed the mill to D. Webster Cameron and the dwelling property to Harry G. Cameron (Deeds CWB JR. 1067:202, 208). The sale advertisement in the *Jeffersonian* was not very specific, offering only "a large stone house, two barns, and a grist mill . . . The property is well watered with numerous small streams and the Little Gunpowder River." (Baltimore County Judicial Records, CWB JR. 459:369).

The 1928 tax ledger showed a correction made in 1940, with the house and mill charged to Harry G. Cameron. The mill burned down in either 1943 or 1944 according to the late Richard Cameron who was away in the army at the time. The mill was not carried in the new 1946 tax ledgers. The entire property devolved on Richard D. Cameron over 1960-1963, and the mill was but a set of foundation walls as long ago as 1965 per photographs. The house became vacant in 1976 and suffered some vandalism. One of the surviving millstones was stolen some time prior to the 1977 write-up of this property by the county historian. A restoration of the house was planned in 1977 but nothing came of it until 2002 when a thorough restoration by capable contractors was carried out for W. Talbot Dailey who took title in December 2000. This house had been nominated to Baltimore County Landmarks List in 1977 by owner Richard D. Cameron and was added to the Baltimore County Final Landmarks List by action of the County Council the same year under Bill 101-78. The house is on a parcel (Tax Map 12, P238, Lot 50) that also includes the mill ruin.

Date of construction of the house cannot be determined with records that survive. It must have been built somewhere between the 1798 tax list and the making of the 1850 county map. It could be argued that a prosperous milling family would have needed a dwelling at this location from at least 1794 and upwards. The mention of "three comfortable houses" in an 1828 advertisement to sell this property could be an important clue in narrowing the date. The dwelling is built into an earthen bank in the Pennsylvania-German tradition and in the 1970s still had elaborate scroll-sawn Victorian porch railings that did not match the early 19th century period of construction. Behind the house is a cemetery with burial places of former owners.

WALPERT HAIR FACTORY (B)

This works for steaming and curling horse hair for furniture stuffing was established about 1870 on Jenkins Lane, Englehardt, *Baltimore City, Md.*, p. 155. The 1976 District 9 tax ledger showed Frederick Walpert & Company with a lot on Jenkins Lane with two brick buildings (\$2000) plus hair factory and machinery (\$2000) and a brick stable (\$150). This mattress plant on Jenkins Lane on part of the Kennedy estate was consumed by fire, *American*,

March 28, 1891. Plate 15 of the 1896 Baltimore City Atlas showed the “E. Walpert & Co. Hair Factory” south of the B. & O. branch to Philadelphia and between Jenkins Avenue and Kennedy Lane. Sanborn’s atlas showed “All Buildings Vacant,” Vol. 7, folio 714, including a brick spinning house and a brick winding house. John A. Wagner, wrote “I Remember When they Put the Curl in Horsehair,” *Sun Magazine*, October 16, 1949. This was in the Waverly area near 25th Street--Kennedy Lane being named for Captain William Kennedy, owner of the Mount Vernon Mills.

WALSHS TANYARD (B)

This tannery was on Old York Road near the site purchased in 1728 for St. Paul’s Parish but never built upon, later known as Walsh’s Tan Yard, HBCC, p. 518.

WALTERS MILL (B)

See Kirk Mill.

WARE FLINT MILL (2)

See Benentt Mill.

WARFIELD MILL (B)

See Monument Mill.

WARREN LIME KILN (3)

Hugh Warden’s lime kiln was shown on the west bank of Roland Run in 1857, Towson Plats WPC 6:52. It was submerged by the lake.

WARREN COTTON MILL (10)

Warren was a mill town, now extinct and distinct from the present Warren village. Warren Manufacturing Company was established in 1816 on the land of John Merryman in partnership with Samuel Smith, who had built a dam across Gunpowder Falls. Charter members were Samuel Smith, J. A. Buchanan, Andrew Clopper, Hezekiah Price, Micajah Merryman, Robert Watson, George Harryman, and George Warner. The company manufactured printed calico and endured a long series of mortgages, fires, insolvencies, and reorganizations.

The first insolvency occurred in 1819; the company was bought by Sidney Buchanan for \$32,467 and was immediately resold. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Warren Cotton Manufactory with \$160,000 capital investment, 109 hands, 2880 spindles, and 30 power looms. Annual output was 230,000 yd sheeting and shirting, averaging 14 cents/yd, made from

83,000 lb cotton. Robert Watson, president, remarked on the census form that the works could be brought up to a half-million-yard capacity; only 1440 spindles were in use. A supply of hands was wanted for a second cotton mill to go into operation, *American*, July 24, 1822. Initial cost of the factory was variously quoted at \$150,000 and \$180,000.

Jared Sparks in *North American Review*, January 1825, listed 125 power looms, 2 buildings, 6500 spindles, 6 printing tables, 600 employees, and consumption of 1190 lb cotton/diem. Other figures reported 80 dwellings, 2000 spindles, and output of 78,000 yd/month. The working day was from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m., and at one period, Horatio N. Gambrill was manager. *Niles Register*, June 30, 1825, reported on calico printing., also November 24, 1827 and October 16, 1830.

A fire destroyed the printing machinery in 1830, and in 1831, the mortgage was foreclosed. Four-fifths of the company was then owned by Columbus O'Donnell, Robert H. Taylor, John S. Gittings, John Merryman, and Edward Didier; they sold for \$68,000. The fire was reincorporated. Another fire took place on January 23, 1834; insurance covered only \$63,000 of the loss. The stockholders dwindled down to Phillip T. and Frederick Dawson, city commission merchants, who sold out in 1835 to William and James Johnson and William Simms--the Dawsons were also owners at one time of Rockland Print Works. In 1835, the heavily mortgaged outstanding one-fifth share was foreclosed and bought in by the company.

The works was incorporated in 1839 as the American Manufacturing Company. A new mill was built in 1840. The machinery of American Mfg. Co., formerly called the Warren Factory was for sale, *American*, September 25, 1841. The factory was offered on October 5 along with a stone flour mill of 2 run of stones and a sawmill. The cotton works was 5 stories, 126 x 44, and had 2772 spindles.

Jacob Heald, Alexander Kirkland, and William G. Harrison bought the plant in 1842 and within 6 months, they sold to John Sharpley for \$20.00 subject to old mortgages. The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Sharpley and Sons with \$85,000 capital, 49 male and 81 female employees; 2600 spindles, 84 looms, and annual output of \$60,000 yd muslin (\$62,400).

It was reorganized as Warren Manufacturing Company in 1856. On Sharpley's death in 1864, the mill was sold to Summerfield Baldwin, Amon Green, Samuel Green, and Edward Norris for \$40,000. The mill began to operate successfully for the first time since Buchanan's death. The dam was washed out in 1869, and steam power was added to supplement the overshot water wheel.

Warren Factory in 1922, Baltimore County Public Library Legacy

Amon Green left the firm in 1870, and Warren became an all-Baldwin family corporation. The *Md. Journal* of Towson reported on August 4, 1877, “The Burnham water wheel put in at the factory is doing all that is now claimed for it. The mill is now filled with machinery and will give employment no doubt



to more hands.”

Mr. S. H. Green, both stockholder and superintendent, retired

and was replaced by Mr. Grimes of Wilmington; the 150 employees had not missed a payday since 1865, *Md. Journal*, June 21, 1879.

The *Md. Journal* listed 220 employees at Woodward, Baldwin & Company's Warren Factory, and the firm had 40,000 spindles in Maryland and other States, January 12, 1884. That year, Warren Mfg. Co. sued W. H. Hoffman over raising the dam at Phoenix; an appeal was entered, but denied, *Ibid.*, May 17, 1874.

The company wielded considerable political influence; a law was inspired by them to prohibit saloons within a mile of the mill. The mill manager was expected to keep order, but only experienced two cases of violence in 38 years, one of whom was a robber he hit on the head with an iron bar. No insurance was carried on mill hands until 1912, although four accidents could be expected each day. The Baldwins believed in attracting families with young children who would grow up in the mill town atmosphere.

The Summerfield Baldwin family also bought the mill town of Savage in Howard County. Warren had a population of 900 with 250 employed in the mill. There was a post office, store and three mills; the main Warren cotton duck mill, Warren grist mill, and Stablers Grist Mill. Cotton goods were driven by teams 2 miles to the rail station at Cockeyville. The Baldwin mansion overlooked the town, and Christmas and midsummer parties were held there for the young people. Scharf reported a stampede of slaves from the Warren neighborhood upon their emancipation, HBCC, p. 142, although slaves were almost never used in cotton factories in Maryland.

Summerfield Baldwin was born September 16, 1832, at Bunker Hill at Severn Cross Roads, Anne Arundel County, a place now called Millersville. He was the son of Judge William Henry Baldwin, a Naval veteran of 1812 on the frigate *Peacock*. His mother was Jane Maria Woodward of Annapolis. In 1849, at age 18, he went to work in the dry goods firm of Kell, Ball, and Criss, 10 Hanover Street. Sales trips on horseback took him through Ohio and the South. Later, with Edward T. Norris, he founded the firm of Norris and Baldwin of Baltimore and New York. They were the pioneers of the development of the Southern cotton industry. Baldwin was a stockholder and director of many Southern mills.

Baldwin was also president of the United Electric Light and Power Company in Baltimore, vice president of International Trust Company, Maryland Savings Bank of Baltimore, and president of Warren Mfg. Co. He continued as president until 1922, residing part time at the mill town. In 1881, he undertook to organize the Brush Electric Company and was first president. Arc lamps were installed in the streets. The only customer was Baltimore City; other companies were then being chartered by the General Assembly. In 1893, the Brush electric plant burned. George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh came to the rescue with new equipment. The firm later sold out to Westinghouse. Baldwin was renamed as president. Westinghouse later sold control to Consolidated Gas and Electric Company [the present BGE], *Tercentenary History of Md.*, 4:375.

An early pollution case was City of Baltimore -vs.- Warren Mfg. Co. (59 Md 96 -1882), wherein the county circuit court ruled against the city. The Court of Appeals later held that the city, a riparian owner, was entitled to either damages at law or injunctive relief in equity, but added that the original bill of complaint was not precise in its description of the conditions. Warren village had no sewage disposal system, and its privies sometimes perched over the river, contaminating the water of the first Loch Raven dam. A sign of increasing scientific awareness was the argument of the company attorney (a Baldwin family member) that the complainant has “failed to say if the privies were discharged superficially or by percolation.” The court’s opinion may contain Maryland’s first official recognition of “the theory of germs.” At any rate, as long as Warren survived, its privies did their duty, and in 1981, A. Maude Britton, who grew up in Warren, did not recall that the privy pits were ever pumped out by professional “night men”--the sanitation workers who performed “night work,” when hired.

The mill was managed by Richard N. Britton of Towson from 1902 until its closing. Miss Julia Baldwin established a library, assembly rooms, and playroom and taught domestic science in a company-furnished kitchen about 15 years before closure of the plant.

When the Baltimore City Water Board decided to raise the Loch Raven high dam of 1908 from 188 feet to 240 feet above sea level, Warren was in the path of the flooding. To avoid recourse to condemnation by a county sheriff’s jury, the Water Board made prior negotiation with the company to pay \$725,000 for the mill appraised as a “going concern” rather than the \$250,000 assessed value. An almost interminable hearing was held before the city council, and the newspapers had a field day with the indignant utterances; even H.L. Mencken chimed in with satire. Mayor Preston instituted a suit in 1911 to avoid paying the high figure, and the city won after an appeal by the Warren Company. In 1912, the right of eminent domain was added to the State Code (*Laws of Md.*, Chapter 117, Article 33A) to avoid condemnation by local juries.

The *Md. Digest* listed the Warren case under Specific Performance, 121 (11):Md. 1913. In the bill by a manufacturing company to specifically enforce a contract by a city to purchase its property for water purposes, evidence held to show that the contract price exceeded the market value of the property and that the contract was induced by material misrepresentation, defeating the company’s right to relief (Warren Mfg. Co. of Baltimore County v. City of Baltimore, 86A, 501, 119 Md. 188).

By the time the city was ready to complete the dam, the price turned out to be \$1 million for both Warren Factory town and Phoenix Factory town. Under the original agreement, Warren agreed to pay rent to the city down to the completion of the dam; thus, given the 14 years it took to finish the lake, the city could have gotten Warren virtually for free.

The Warren Road now crosses the sunken town site and even at the most severe drought, there are no foundations to be seen under the yards of silt. On high ground, there are foundations of the owner's mansion and near the bridge the foundation of the Juliet Baldwin Memorial Church, and occasional beds of garden plants that keep coming up. Announcement of the contract to build the bridge appeared in the *Sun*, May 25, 1922, the awardee the Whiteley-Turner Construction Company.

The last person surviving from the Warren work force was probably bobbin-doffer Florence Marian Brown Eichler, who died in July 24, 2006, at age 103. Mrs. Eichler had visited Warren Elementary School to tell students of the modern school about the old town whose Warren School was drowned (See *Sun*, July 29, 2006). The author met Mrs. Eichler at Timonum United Methodist Church in early 2005.

John McGrain and Richard Parsons interviewed several Warren residents in the early 1980s for Volume II of *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*, which has never been published as of 2006.

Sources:

William L. Howard, "I Remember When the Town of Warren Flourished," *Sunday Sun Magazine*, September 8, 1951.

"The Doomed Village," *American*, August 14, 1921.

Evelyn K. Weiland, "An Economic History of Warren, Md.," Johns Hopkins American Economic History paper, 1933, EPFL, Maryland Department, VF.

"Placid Loch Raven Waters cover Warren, Once Busy Milltown of 1000 Inhabitants," *Jeffersonian*, March 7, 1947.

"Warren Was One of Quaintest and Most Picturesque Villages in Maryland," *Jeffersonian*, April 15, 1946.

WARREN FOUNDRY (10)

This foundry at Warren was mentioned in MHM, 61:32f.

WARREN GRSTMILL (10)

The gristmill was associated with Warren Cotton Mill and operated at night to save water. The stone flour mill of 2 run of stones and a sawmill was advertised in *American*, October 5, 1841. It was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures as the John Sharpley & Son flour mill with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, water power, and annual output of 1111 bbl flour (\$6118) and other products (\$6050). W. R. Ennis and William C. Clover were listed as millers at

Warren in the 1880 State business directory. Mill extinct but photos survive.

WASHINGTON COTTON FACTORY (B)

This was an alternative name for Buena Vista Factory in Canton, q. v.

WASHINGTON COTTON MFG. CO. (B)

The Washington Cotton Mfg. Co. was incorporated by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1809, Chapter 163. John Kelso was the first president, and the mill was said to have been the first in the State to complete its entire operation, the first specializing in bleaching and fulling, and the first textile mill to operate on water power. The mill stood on the tract called Edward and Wills Valleys and Hills, apparently downstream of Thomas Hoods grist mill, which survived on the new company's premises into the early 20th century. John Davis, in his autobiography, stated that he "aided and assisted in the erecting a large cotton manufactory and a large merchant mill on Jones Falls six miles north of Baltimore," *MHM*, 30 (March 1935): 24. Davis was a noted water engineer whose obituary appeared in the *Daily Gazette*, April 26, 1864.

Under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1813, Chapter 86, capitalization was increased to \$100,000. At that time there were but 87 textile mills in the entire nation. At first there were 228 spindles, but in 1820, the census of manufactures listed 1600 throstle and mule spindles, but only 750 of them were in use. Capital was \$75,000 and



Washington Cotton Factory before restoration. Photo by author, 1992.

employment was 4 men, 2 women, and 30 boys and girls; the property was rented out and the mill only partially in operation. In 1819, some 60,000 yd of cotton was consumed to make yarn, some of it woven by hand looms; before that, production had been much larger.

Jared Sparks in 1825, writing in the *North American Review* (January 1825), listed 1600 spindles, 16 power looms, 1 dressing frame, and 150 employees. The mill passed from Cumberland Dugan to John Hollins, and in 1833, Varlé listed Robert S. Hollins as president, *View of Baltimore*, p. 97.

Title passed from John Spear Smith to John S. and Robert S. Hollins in 1843, and then to Thomas H. Fulton, who appeared on the 1850 Sidney and Browne map. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Th. Fulton's cotton manufactory with \$350,000 capital investment, 30 male, and 70 female hands, water and steam powered annual output of 933,000 yd cotton (\$70,000).

Following a lawsuit against Hollins and Fulton in 1850, the court ordered the property sold, and in 1853, it was purchased by Horatio N. Gambrill and David Carroll for \$21,000 (Towson deeds HMF 5:164). Thomas Fulton, who also had an interest in Phoenix Factory, died suddenly while preparing to move out of Washington Factory to settle at Phoenix, *Sun*, January 13, 1851. The mill appeared on Robert Taylor's 1857 county map as Washington Ravens Duck Factory.

Gambrill sold his interest to Willaim E. Hooper in 1868 along with all his other mill interests in Jones falls Valley. The Hopkins county atlas of 1877 showed Mount Washington Cotton Mill. The works was incorporated into the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company in 1899, and was sold off in 1923 by Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., to the Maryland Nut and Bolt Corporation, which later merged with ACCO. Visitors could see very large iron bolts being forged among splendidly Satanic flames at this works. One old wing of the cotton works built in 1853, the brick part, continued in industrial use until 1972.

The flood of June 26, 1972, filled the main floor of the bolt works with 7 inches of mud, fouling automatic bolt forming machines and causing \$500,000 loss. The American Chain and Cable Company sold the works to Leonard Jed Company that summer, *Sun*, September 13, 1972, p. C9. The Leonard Jed Company cleaned up and got back into production. Then in 1984, Don L. Byrne, Jed's general manager and 30-year veteran of the fastener industry, purchased the plant.

Dennis Zembala and John McGrain toured the building in the early 1980s to gather material for a National Register nomination. The mill measured 110 by 38 feet and contained pencil marks indicating old flood water levels, and up in the high and dry garret there were still cast-iron sheaves (pronounced *shivs* in Baltimore) from cotton

spinning days. The old dormers for lighting the top floor were made from planks more than a foot wide, and some of the neevr-broken window lights contained not just wavy pre-Victorian glass, but crude, rippled blown glass with its imperfections radiating in two directions. The various machine shops and additions, trees, streams, and bridges conspire to prevent photographing this little appreciated industrial shrine in a single view. The mill was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. In the 1990s, Sam Himmelrich, Jr., restored the mill buildings and converted them into a shopping center with a Fresh Fields grocery. (See, "Fresh Use for Old Mill," *Sun*, April 19, 1996.) In mid-2006, the store name was Whole Foods Market.

The mill town of brick duplexes disappeared well before the floods to make room for the Jones Falls Expressway/Interstate-83, for which, see "Road Ending 162 Years of Washingtonville," *Sun*, March 16, 1958.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY (B)

The large brick building known as the Washington Foundry, former property of John Robertson, deceased, was advertised as occupying a lots on Conway Street running back 120 feet to Mould Lane, *American*, November 20, 1844.

WATCHMAN AND BRATT ENGINE FACTORY (B)

This was a steam engine factory on the south side of the basin in 1832, Lucas, *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 121. Watchman seemed to be sole owner in 1843 when he mortgaged the works to a Baltimore attorney and prominent investor, Walter Farnandes (Deeds TK 332:352, MSA). The deed included an entire square, shop, foundry, iron manufactory on Hughes and Johnson Streets, plus the dwelling houses of Watchman and Bratt.

WATER COMPANY MILLS (B)

The Water company advertised cornmeal, rye, oats, barley, and feed at its mills, *Federal Gazette*, February 22, 1811. The president and directors solicited proposals for grinding wheat at City Mills and advertised grinding of corn and rye at "the stone mill on Holliday Street" [Hanson's Mill of 1711?], *American*, June 6, 1822.

Chartered in 1804, the Water Company acquired a number of mills as its reservoirs expanded northward along Jones Falls, including Hansons Mill of 1711, Pennington and Taggart (Salisbury), Birkhead-Stricker Mill, "the burnt mill of Benjamin Elliott," and the later Hewes-Timanus (Rock) Mill, and in 1843, Lanvale Factory and Lanvale Mill (recitation in Towson deeds GWC 33:76-93). Scharf in HBCC, p. 215, presented the early history of this utility.

WEAST AND LILLICK MILL (4)

See Weists Mill.

WEBERS CIDER MILL (9)

Weber Cider Mill Farm advertised pressing of cider daily in April and May near its “historic red barn” on Proctor Lane between Satyr Hill Road and Old Harford Road, *Catholic Review*, November 9, 1973. This business began early in the 20th century and continued into the 21st in the Cub Hill area.

WEBSTERS MILL (8)

See Matthews (Websters/Thornton) Mill.

WEBSTERS MILL (14/11)

The Duke de la Rochefoucauld in 1797 reported the home of one Webster near Bird River and the nearby mill from which the meal was sent to Baltimore, *Travels in the U. S.*, 6:179 (Paris edition). This works was possibly the grist mill at the White Marsh Furnace site, possibly the predecessor of Ouls Mill of 1877.

WEGER HAIR WORKS (B)

The Weger Hair Works was mentioned in an account of a flood near Frederick Road in the same list with Wilkens and with Hoffman, *Sun*, June 14, 1858.

WEIR CHROME MILL (2)

The Weir Mine and Weir Chrome Mill was 0.1 mile west of Wards Chapel Road, 0.9 mile south of Deer Park Road (MGS 12, Plate XII, Index No. 34). Two shafts 60 feet apart reached a depth of 200 feet, making this the largest mine in the Soldiers Delight barrens. When visited in 1974, the shafts had been filled in. There was also the Weir and Harris Mill; powered by steam, it was equipped with a crusher and rolls, the ore panned out of the streams by three round buddles, and by a long buddle that served two mines. The site was 0.2 mile south of Harris Mine, 0.2 mile NW of Wards Chapel Road (MGS 12, Plate XII, Index No. 36). Johnny Johnsson showed slides of a one-story wall surviving from a steam-powered chrome crushing mill (lecture at Cylburn Park, November 12, 1995). The crusher mill was approximately at ADC 23-G-4 in the modern street atlas. A “buddle” was a wooden trough used for placer mining in streams.

WEISBROD COOPER SHOP (8)

“Mr. Conrad Weisbrod is doing a good business at his steam cooperage plant . . . up to date machinery,” Lutherville Items, *The Democrat*, May 7, 1904.

WEISE PAPER MILL (7)

See Wise Paper Mill.

WEISENTHAL SALTPETRE WORKS (B)

Dr. Charles Weisenthal was authorized on December 17, 1775, by the Convention to supervise the manufacture of saltpetre in Baltimore County, HBCC, p. 72. The father of medicine in Baltimore, Dr. Weisenthal used a system of his own of extracting potassium nitrate, Marks, *Reister's Desire*, pp. 154-157. *Chronicles of Baltimore*, p. 38. MHM, 24:16 (1929).

WEISTS MILL (4)

This mill south of Cockeys Mill Road, 1.4 miles west of Reisterstown was established on the north bank of Norris Run by Henry Weist, of York County, who also worked as a tanner, and by George Liddick in 1793 (WG No. MM:490f, 495).

The 1798 tax list of Soldiers Delight Hundred showed Henry Weast [sic] and George Lillick [sic] as owners of Parrishes Forest and part of Soldiers Delight, plus a stone, 2-story mill house, 40 x 28 ft. Henry Weist's interest in a gristmill near Reisterstown was advertised in *American*, April 14, 1823. John Sumwalt was purchaser. Margaret Sumwalt, as a trustee, advertised the mill in the *American*, September 3, 1847, describing the mill as stone, three stories, 36 x 40 ft, with a pair of 5-foot burrs and a pair of 5-foot Cologne stones. There was also sawmill. Sumwalt's widow in 1848 sold to William R. Hiser.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Hiser's grist and saw mill worth \$2500 with 2 hands and water-powered output of \$2600 in flour, meal, and plank. Hiser lost the place by default in 1895. No references to the mill appeared after the 1876 tax ledger. The mill was shown in the right location on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map, but was incorrectly marked in the 1877 atlas. During the ownership of W. P. Bird and Brother, the Fountain Valley property contained an engine house and boiler house with an 18 hp engine to cut hay and grind and shred fodder and grind grain for livestock feed. The finished product was "transferred by blowers to their respective apartments," from "A Model Stock Farm," *Maryland Monthly Magazine*, Reisterstown, October 1906, 1:15.

WEISTS TANNERY (4)

Henry Weist, trained as a tanner in York County, married Betsy Reister, daughter of the founder of Reisterstown, and built a large house at 410 Main Street and operated a tannery and tavern there, appearing in an apprenticeship document of 1796. He sold out to Adam Brenizer and went west. The 1818 Assessment of Old District 7 showed Brenizer with 11.5 acres of Brotherly Love. An advertisement to sell Adam Brenizer's log house and tan yard, *American*, May 31, 1821. In the 1823, Assessment, 3 acres of the tanyard were charged to John Sumwalt.

Brenizer advertised the tanyard with 22 laying away vats, 2 lime vats, 5 handlers and bark sheds, bark mill, and fountain of water in the yard. The works was advertised again by a trustee in *American*, November 1828 and passed to Solomon Choate, who did not carry on the business. In 1869, Dr. Isaac Dickson (*Early Days of Resisterstown*) recorded that every vestige of had been obliterated.

WELLS ANCHOR WORKS (B)

George Wells advertised as an anchor smith at Fells Point, *Md. Journal*, August 4, 1778.

WELLS AND MILLER FOUNDRY (B)

The *American*, January 24, 1837, reported a fire at the recently established iron foundry and steam engine factory of Messrs. Wells, Miller & Clark. The *Sun*, April 1, 1846, reported on pre-fabricated iron boats built on President Street by Wells and Miller to ship to Layuayra for the coffee trade. This foundry was mentioned as near Exeter Street, *Sun*, March 14, 1854. The large foundry, boiler and pattern shop of Wells & Miller Foundry was for sale, located on President, Street, Albemarle Street, Canton Avenue. and Hammond Alley, *Sun*, April 7, 1866.

WELLS MILL (4)

Wells Mill on the Conowuga Road was mentioned as near the property of Vallerius Duchart, *Md. Gazette*, May 27, 1758, presumably on the old, meandering route of the Reisterstown Road. A deed of 1787 mentioned the mill and mill race retained by Thomas Wells (Deeds WG No. Z:620, MSA). The mill passed to Thomas Wells, Jr., who in 1790 sold it to Samuel Owings [II] and moved to the area of Westminster. No further mention of this mill appears, and it was apparently the water rights that Samuel Owings needed for building his Upper Mill. Wells Mill stood on Gwynns Falls at present Crondall Lane [by calculation] downstream of the Gwynnbrook Distillery [the later Colts training field], and E. Bennett Bowen had observed abandoned millstones there in 1914.

WEST AND SMITH (B)

West and Smith advertised a woven wire manufactory at 7 Bridge Street, *Federal Gazette*, June 1, 1802. The works became Amos Smith's, 4 doors north of Griffiths Bridge, *Ibid.*, June 22, 1804.

WEST FALLS STEAM FLOUR MILL (B)

West Falls Steam Flour Mill was the same as Abbott Mill.

WEST TURPENTINE DISTILLERY (B)

Joel West and Co. advertised their turpentine distillery east of the Falls, *American*, December 1, 1813.

WESTERMANS MILL (10)

Elijah Merryman patented a tract called “Gunpowder Mills” in 1793; the certificate had been in the name of Richard Rhode (Patents IC No, I:139, MSA). It was mentioned as lying on the road from William Sinclair’s plantation to Vaughn’s Mine Run to Gunpowder Mills and thence to Owl Branch in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1813, Chapter 30.

Tax Ledgers of 1823 and before mentioned Nicholas Merryman of Elijah as owner of Cromwells Chance, Cole Chance, and Gunpowder Mills, 78 ½ acres with a sawmill. The 1823 Assessor’s field book of Old District 5 listed the widow of Nicholas Merryman with 18-½ acres of Gunpowder Mills tract, plus a gristmill worth \$600 and a sawmill worth \$40. William Westerman had no land but he was listed “at W. Factory.”

The Assessor’s Field Book of Old District 5 showed that the Gunpowder Mills tract belonged to Mary Westerman, widow of William Westerman, and contained a gristmill worth \$2000. Under a decree in Chancery, the late property of William Westerman, mortgaged to John Jones, was advertised in the *American*, October 9, 1834. It was located 18 miles from Baltimore on Gunpowder Falls and 2 miles from the York Turnpike Road and about 2 miles from the Warren Factory. The gristmill was 36 x 40, four stories, with a 20 ft square addition of 2-½ stories, built of stone.

C. H. Bland purchased the mill and advertised to lease it in the *American*, February 11, 1839. Bland described the mill as 44 x 36 ft, two stories plus basement, “This building has for some years been occupied in part as a cotton factory having but one run of stones for grinding. The Cotton Machinery has been removed . . . The Rail Road runs within a few yards of the door of the mill, and there is to be a depot almost adjoining . . . A Saw Mill will be let with the above if desired . . .”

The Westerman’s Mills Post Office existed from 1841-1861, when it was renamed Phoenix. The large Phoenix Cotton Factory later occupied this site. The Westerman stone mansion survives on the hilltop but has been radically altered after long standing vacant.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD SAWMILL (4)

The contractors for the rail line set up a sawmill at Reisterstown to saw 7-foot chestnut and oak cross ties in 1858, Harold A. Williams, *WMRR Story*, p. 25.

WESTERN RUN MFG. CO. (B)

See Pimlico Cotton Factory.

WESTERN RUN MILLS (8)

See Matthews (Willow) Mill.

WESTER OGLE MILL (3)

Same as Lyons Mill.

WETHERALL MILL (11)

William Wetherall advertised a gristmill with 4 pair of stones and equipped with elevators on Great Gunpowder Falls, *Federal Gazette*, September 30, 1802. Possibly one of the Squabble Mills.

WETHEREDSVILLE (B)

This factory town was founded by the Franklin Company composed of William Wilson and Sons, the Leverings, Henry Payson, James Doll, and others who built the Franklin Paper Mill and a factory in 1812 near Tschudi's mill, a place that Tschudi had called Hermit's Valley. The founders sold out to the Wethered Brothers who converted the works to a woolen mill, 1829. Mr. John Wethered founded the Ashland Manufacturing Company. In 1844, C. Wethered bought out Samuel Tschudi for \$5150. The sale included the Tschudi paper mill, grist and saw mill, double dwelling, and 60 acres." The paper mill was stone, three stories, and still in operation as advertised in *American*, April 2, 1844.

The 1850 census listed Wethered and Bro. woolen factory worth \$130,000 with 65 male and 70 female hands, water power, and output of 190,000 yd doe skins and casimere (\$152,000). In a separate entry, Ashland Cotton Mfy. was listed with \$40,000 capital, 30 male and 50 female employees, and water and steam output of 697,177 yd osnaburgs and duck (\$60, 000). Franklin Post Office, founded 1832, was changed to Wetheredsvi11e (with an "S") in 1848. Fisher's *Gazetteer of Md.* in 1852 described the town, "Balto. Co. Situated on Gwynns Falls, 4-1/2 miles west of Baltimore. It contains: 1 school; 1 church; several stores; and about 100 dwellings, chiefly of stone. The village is 300 feet above tide with a fall within its limits of 90 feet, which affords immense water power. The mills of the Wethered Bros., celebrated for their fine cassimeres, are located here, and there are also several mills producing coarse cotton cloth. Both up and down the stream are large numbers of flowering and other mills. The surrounding country is undulating, and the soil is of good quality. Population of the neighborhood is 700."

Ashland Cotton Factory burned, *American*, December 7, 1854., *The City Rambles* in 1857 listed J. Griffith as agent of Ashland Mfg., Co., and gave the output as 6000 to 7000 yd per week. According to one account, the Wethered Brothers were ruined when caught shipping material to the Confederate States—but that was total nonsense, not reflected in official records, refuted by Michael Musick often Natioanl Archives.

In 1871, William James Dickey, an Irish immigrant, bought the town and the Ashland Factory and built

the Ballymena Mill, so named for his birthplace in Ulster. The town was renamed Dickeyville, although the 1877 atlas still showed it as Wetheredville. W.J. Dickey had planned to become a Presbyterian minister, but went into the textile business in Baltimore in 1838 with a capital of \$75.

Both W. J. . Dickey and G. W. Dorsey were listed as woolen manufacturers in the 1887 State business directory The Ashland Woolen Factory burned September 9, 1873, HBCC, p., 828. By 1907, William A. Dickey was president and George A. Dickey vice president. In 1908, they sold their interest in Ashland Mfg. Co., along with Ballymena Mill but continued to make duck products at Oella. The company town was renamed Hillsdale in 1919 and was put up at auction by Louis C. Jira, attorney, in November 1931. and was purchased by the Title Holding Company for \$42,000. Dickeyville was then reborn as a residential showplace. The former Franklin Mills followed a different history from the Wethered-Dickey properties" It passed to a Mr. R. Gould and in 1892 to Otto Goetz and Co. and was renamed Glasgow Mill and produced textile fabrics. J. A. Griffith and Co. bought it for \$11,000 and operated as Woodberry Bleach and Dye Works and was employing 30 people in 1939 Another Franklin building, Capital Mill, was used in the 1930's by the Kitchen Cabinet Corp. to build rowboats, coffins, and cabinets; it burned in 1935.



Photographers Bachrach and Chase near Franklin Woolen Factory, Wetheredville, ca. 1870. Authors's collection.

The Dickey firm repurchased Ballymena Mill in 1954 to supply yarn to Oella; closure was announced in 1967, but a skeleton force was still engaged in weaving and warehousing in 1972 when closure of Oella was announced. The president of the company at that time, W.J. Dickey 4th, lived in South Carolina near the firm's other mills. The surviving building dated to 1873, the replacement of the burned works. The village at Forest Park Avenue and Gwynns Falls has been an isolated enclave within Baltimore City limits since 1918. After the shutdown of textile operations, Mrs. Barbara Holdridge bought the mill,

intending to open a restaurant. The next day, the mill was heavily damaged by the flood "Agnes" of June 1972; the bridge was swept away and the dam breached. *Sunday Sun*, July 9, 1972. That November, the dam was repaired by Baltimore City.

"Site of Gwynns Falls Mill Available for Park or Apartment Building," *Evening Sun*, May 18, 1967.

"History of Dickeyville," Virginia A. Sandlass, 1960, contains a 46-item bibliography.

WHEELERS MILL (8)

Joseph Bosley, Jr. was appointed overseer of the road from "Wheelers Mill to Old Court Road" in November 1758, MHM, 16:212. Wheelers was mentioned again in 1768, MHM, 50:131.

Wheeler's Old Mill was described as located on Western Run, on the road from Slade's and Wilson's Tavern via Goldsmith's Mill, in the published boundaries of Old Election District 2, *American*, August 23, 1800. It was apparently on present Paper Mill Road.

WHEELERS MILL (5)

See Trenton Mill.

WHEELER'S MILL (8)

The Baltimore County Court Proceedings (Liber BB No. C:307, MSA) at the November Court of 1756, contained a reference to a "road lately laid out by Mr. Mordecai Price and John Merryman from the Temporary Line until it intersects the rolling Road that comes down by John Merryman's to Wheeler's Mill." On folio 308 there was a reference to a road from "Wheeler's Mill to the Court Road." This is a valuable proof of a rolling road at least 12 miles from deep water. In the November Court minutes of 1758, Joseph Bosley, Jr., was appointed overseer of the road from "Wheeler's Mill to Old Court Road" (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, 16:212).

In the November Court Minutes of 1768 (Liber BB, MSA) there was mention of a road from "Wheeler's Mill up the main road leading to John Merrymans, Sen. . . . from thence to the great falls on Gun Powder that led to York County." Wheeler's Mill was mentioned in a 1768 letter by Joseph Ensor, who told the traveler to pass Towson's Tavern at the Sign of the Horse and enquire at Wheeler's Mill (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, 50:131).

Wheeler's Old Mill was mentioned as located on Western Run and the road from Wilson's Tavern in the Baltimore *American*, August 23, 1800, in the instructions for drawing the boundaries of Election No.2. Described as downroad from Nicholson's or Gouldsmith's Mill at what is now Paper Mill Bridge. A camp meeting on the a land of the late Thomas Cockey Die, Esq., near Mr. Stephen Wheeler's Mill on the Western Run, about half a mile easterly of the Beaver Dams and 15 miles from the city of Baltimore was mentioned in the *Baltimore Evening Post*, September 22, 1808.

There is no outward indication of a mill site where Ashland Road bridge "1922-

1986” crosses Western Run close to the Ashland Presbyterian Church. South of the bridge are the presumed piers of an earlier bridge. No sign of a mill race (February 16, 1998), assuming that Ashland Road was the path of a colonial route to York, Pa. There is also the possibility that the colonial road passed through the Broadmead retirement community campus. The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed the road tapping off eastward above present York Road bridge near Thornton Mill Road.

WHETCROFTS MILL (1)

See Avalon Iron Works.

WHITE DISTILLERIES (B)

The 1816 Matchett *Director* listed C. P. White’s gin distillery at the south end of Holliday Street, and the 1831 issue placed J. C. White and Sons on Holliday between Bath and Centre. At Dr. White’s distillery, a large frame house and 30 large mash tubs were carried off by a Jones Falls freshet, *American*, August 14, 1817, p. 2. The *Sun*, June 5, 1838, reported that White’s Distillery on Jones Falls almost entirely burned, the work of an incendiary; it was on Holliday Street below Bath. The *Sun* of December 16, 1839, reported an accident at the distillery of Mr. White “in the meadows.” It was spelled Whyte in the *Sun*’s flood account, October 9, 1847. Poppleton’s city plan showed Dr. White distillery at the SE corner of Holliday and Centre. [The papers of Dr. John Campbell White, 1857-1847, are in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 1005. Mrs. White was Eliza Ridgely by birth.]

It was Malcolm Crichton’s in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*. Crichtons [sic] Distillery was destroyed by a flood per HBCC, p. 212. It was spelled Crichtons in *American*, July 25, 1868, where it was reported that the works was “wrecked.” The company appeared in the 1880 State business directory.

WHITE FOUNDRY/MAGEE COOPER SHOP (B)

An advertiseent to sell a linseed oil press at White’s Foundry on Cove Street south of Pratt Street appeared in *American*, November 29, 1843. The *Sun*, July 28, 1845, reported the burning of part of Thomas White’s foundry on Cove Street near Columbia Avenue; part was occupied by Mr. Magee, a cedar cooper. Losses included a steam engine, circular saws, and material

W.
Se
W.
Th
Ev

1800,
ng mills



White Hall Mill in 1966, photo by author.

at White Hall although they had set out for Ellicott City; they eventually married each other's sisters, and McKinstry in 1814 bought the Pusey Mill in Carroll County that is still called McKinstry's in 2006.

In 1814, Michael Gaul, John Burns, Administrator of the late Adam Burns, along with Michael and Adam Burns deeded to Godfrey Sumwalt part of the tract Shrewsbury with a saw and grist mill and apparatus (Deeds WG 129:275, MSA). Adam Burns had acquired the tract from Andrew Steiger in 1764 (Deeds B No. O:187, MSA). The saw and grist mill were sold by David G. Stansbury to Rossiter Scott in 1821 (Deeds WG 129:275, MSA).

The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed John Wise's mill at White Hall on the Northern prong of Great Gunpowder, although no mill appeared on the 1857 Taylor map. A deed of 1866 mentioned an old mill dam and old water gate on the tract Shrewsbury (Towson deeds JHL 50:297).

No mill appeared in the atlas, although the 1880 State directory listed John G. Belt as miller at White Hall.

The *American Miller*, 30 (October 1, 1893): 851, reported, "The White Hall Grain Milling Company has been organized at White Hall, Md., and will build a new mill. The directors are M. H. Bohn, C. L. Almony, Samuel H. Black, Nelson Gilbert, and H. D. Bohn." The 1894-1895 Polk directory listed S. W. Black's feed mill under Gemmills. The *B. C. Union*, February 12, 1898, reported, "The large warehouse and mill at White Hall, owned by the Black estate, and occupied by the firm of Anderson, McCulloh & Co., were destroyed by fire, with their contents, on Tuesday last. Nothing was saved. The buildings contained 100 barrels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat, several tons of feed, a carload of salt, several hundred barrels of oil and several lots of grain to be ground for several individuals. The loss is about \$800 on the contents, with insurance of \$500. The loss on buildings and fittings is estimated at \$2500 with no insurance. The mill had only recently been put in order for work and had been furnished with a new engine, &c."

In 1902 Black conveyed to the White Hall Grain milling Company. The *Md. Journal*, October 4, 1902, reported that the company had awarded its building contract to Stiffler and Arnold for a five-story mill to be completed in 60 days at a cost of \$3335.19. White Hall Milling & Supply Company was reported to be increasing its capital from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and Nelson Gilbert was president, *B. C. Union*, October 3, 1903. That company was dissolved in 1910, selling to Thomas C. Hunter, who appeared on the 1918 Tax Ledger with a four-story mill building 40 x 48 feet.

Hunter sold to William H. Krout in 1920 and three years later the works was advertised by trustees as a large flour and grist mill on the Northern Central . . . frame sheet-iron and weatherboard covered mill building, equipped with a boiler and steam engine . . . 75 bbl/diem every 24 hours. Also machinery for chopping, cracking corn, and a roller mill, *Jeffersonian*, June 9, 1923. William Hollifield found a sheet of W. N. Krout's letterhead used on October 9, 1922, listing the business as Manufacturers of Roller Process Flour; the customer was E. A. Bernoudy.

Robert C. Hendrix acquired the mill in 1923 and it later passed to White Hall Feed Company (Richard R. Cameron and Lillian H. Fogle). This large plant was on the west side of White Hall Road at Third Mine Branch, and in the early 1970s, it was an outlet for Wayne Feeds. The mill was burned by arsonists in January 1973. Police later charged Ernest W. and Thomas W. Widener of setting the fires, *Sun*, April 18, 1975. Feed milling continued in the former railroad station and that building was torched by the local barn burners on November 4, 1984 (*Evening Sun*, November 7).

WHITE MILL (B)

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Henry and Stevenson White with a flour mill in the City of Baltimore; there were 5 men, 3 pair of stones, and annual consumption of 50,000 bushels of wheat.

WHITE SHINGLE MILL (6)

The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 6 (folio 301) showed William T. White with 42 acres on present Slab Bridge Road with a shingle mill worth \$100. The shingle mill was also found in the 1911 Tax Ledger, folio 284).

WHITAKERS FURNACE (11)

See Franklinville Iron Works and Spade Factory.

WHITWORTH FACTORY (B)

See Lexington Factory.

WIER AND LONGCOPE ROPEWALK (B)

The Von Sprechelsen Ropewalk burned on August 31, 1838, per Scharf, who placed it on Lombard Street, HBCC, p. 262. Another fire was reported at Longcope, Wier & Company's ropewalk on Old Joppa Road about half a mile east of Broadway, the same day as fire at Chalmer's Ropewalk, *American*, September 27, 1852. Old Joppa Road in the city was probably the present Orleans Street. This works at Monument Street Extended burned with \$30,000 loss, *American*, May 2, 1853. The *Sun* of December 7, 1873, reported a change of ownership and named the earlier owners: "The property known as Ramsay's Ropewalk, in the northern section of the city, between Monument and McElderry streets, and intersected nearly at right angles by Castle, Chester, Choptank, Gist, Burke and Cannon streets, and by Duncan, Madeira, Bradford and Port alleys, was sold on Saturday. The property had long been occupied as a rope walk. It was purchased by Mr. Charles H. Wier for the sum of \$14,000." Other owners of the past had been German's, James Glendy Ramsay's, starting in 1861, and Von Sprechelsen's, and Wier, Longcope & Ramsay.

WILBUR FURNACE (B)

Mrs. Lillian Bayly Marks reported that in 1842 Harrison Wilbur established a furnace on the "Spring Garden" tract on South Hanover Street (ms. re James Tyland, 1984). S. M. Fales was a partner of Harrison Otis Gray Wilbur's father in the iron works. They found wood and iron on the premises, later sold out to the Baltimore Gas Light Company.

WILEYS MILL (8 or 10)

Mrs. Shirley Clemens suggested that John Wiley's mill could be the mysterious foundation found along the riverbank downstream of the Monkton village lots (1981).

WILHELM PAPER MILL (6)

Daniel B. Wilhelm "who keeps a paper mill near Uniontown in Baltimore County" found some money letters from the mails among the waster paper he was about to pulp, *American*, June 27, 1855. The 6th Election District transfer book showed in the 1855 updates, "Daniel B. Wilhelm, New Improvements, Paper Mill, \$4000," (folio 2, MSA).

WILHELMS SAWMIL (6)

A road laid out in 1846 ran SW from Mount Carmel Road along the present Bulls Sawmill Road passed "Peter B. Wilhelm's Sawmill," Road Record, 3:28 (B. C. Public Wrks, Land Acquisition Office). The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed P. B. Wilhelm's sawmill on this road which was still nameless in the atlas.

WILKENS COMPANY (B)

The William Wilkens Company was a large mill complex on Frederick Avenue, turning out 49,000 pounds of manufactured goods per week, *Baltimore, A Picture History, 1853-1958*, p. 67. Shown as Hair Curling Factory on Poppleton's city plan of 1851. It was founded by a German on Colston's Hill on Hookstown Road, 1836" and moved to Frederick Road in 1847, *Monumental City*, p. 183. The move may have been earlier because Transfer Book No. 2, folio 3, in its 1846 updates (folio 3) shows William Wilkens with a new factory worth \$1000, two horses \$50, and \$100 in furniture (MR # 8360 4-40-4, MSA). This sprawling plant was mentioned in the *Gazette*, July 26, 1872, in "The Outskirts of Baltimore," which also mentioned a bronze cast in Munich to adorn the grave of William Wilkens' favorite cart horse. The article also stated that Louis F. Lannay, Esq. [who had lost his shirt at Pimlico Factory] had been Wilkens' manager for 20 years. The product was steam curled hair, mostly used in stuffing Victorian furniture. This works in Snake Hollow was fully described in *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck.*, pp. 262-267. The plant stretched south to a new avenue built by Wilkens himself, the present Wilkens Avenue. The company had a classic double, iron-fronted building at 300 ½ West Pratt Street, reported as new in the *Gazette*, December 9, 1871.

WILKINSON MILL (2)

Same as Milford Mill.

WILLIAMS CALICO PRINTING MFY. (B)

A. R. Williams had a calico printing manufactory of French Street two doors from the footbridge, *American*, January 6, 1814.

WILLIAMS DYE SHOP (B)

Charles Williams, dyer, and scourer, at his manufactory nearly adjoining Moores Mills, Baltimore Town, advertised in *Md. Journal*, April 4, 1788. Charles Williams advertised

“Dyeing for Living” at his dye house for silk and wool “at little footbridge on Jones Falls, near the first mill,” *Baltimore Evening Post*, January 7, 1808. Probably near Hanson’s Mill of 1711.

WILLIAMS DYE WORKS (B)

John Murphy’s 1845 Directory listed James R. Williams & Son dyeing establishment on south Charles Street. It was also mentioned as on Uhler’s Run in the old boundaries of Baltimore, 1729.

WILLIAMS MILL (11)

See Gittings Mill for George Hawkins Williams (1883).

WILLIAMSON FULLING MILL (2)

See How Fulling Mill.

WILLOW MILL (B)

See Rural Mill.

WILLOW MILL (8)

See Matthews (Willow Mill).

WILSON CARPET MFY. (B)

A woolen carpet manufactory at the corner of Mulberry and North Streets below Cathedral was advertised by John Wilson, *American*, May 14, 1825. It was the corner of Mulberry and Park Streets in *American*, October 19, 1825.

WILSON COTTON FILLING FACTORY (B)

Hall Wilson advertised his cotton filling factory, having fitted up a small works on the Reisterstown Road, 5 miles from Baltimore at Hook’s Town, nearly opposite Owings Tavern, *American*, December 19, 1812. The 1820 population census listed Hall Wilson, folio 187, not far from the entry for the Etna Powder Mill of Joseph Jamison, only one page away from the listing of Powhattan Cotton Manufactory.

WILSON HOMINY MILL (B)

The steam hominy mill of Mr. Wilson at the corner of Fawn and President streets was set on Fire but little damage done, *Republican and Argus*, February 2, 1852. Same as Seever’s & Anderson Mill (Paragon), q. v.

WILSONS MILL (B)

For Wilsons Mill on Herring Run, see Olive Mill.

WILSON MILL (7)

E. Wilson was listed as miller at Stablersville in the 1880 State business directory.

WILSON MILL (11)

Same as Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll's Mill on Broad Run.

WILSON STILL (7)

The new still house of Mrs. Wilson was for sale by its mortgagee, William Hall, *B. C. American*, Towson, March 21, 1862. The site was 1.5 miles east of Parkton.

WINAND DISTILLERY (2)

Winand Brothers doubled the capacity of their distillery at Scott's Level and its owner, John Winand, was believed to be the oldest distiller in the State, *B. C. Democrat*, April 4, 1891. A story entitled "Destroyed by Fire," reported that the boiler house of Winand Distillery at Scotts Level burned, *B. C. Democrat*, December 24, 1904. The elaborate history of this Maryland Rye plant is found in John McGrain, "An Industrial Archaeological Survey of the Northwest Transportation Corridor," Office of the State Archaeologist, MHT, 1975, also in MHT Library Criownsville.

WINDMILL, STATIONARY (B)

See Page Stationary Windmill.

WINDMILL, HORIZONTAL (B)

See Davey Windmill,

WINDMILL HILLS (6)

The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 showed Aaron Camble with 300 acres of Pleasant Valley and Wind Mill Hill, and "one small mill" worth \$50. The tract name of Windmill Hills traces back to a warrant granted in 1794 to Joseph Walker and Joseph Curtis which they promptly signed over to John Beaver. Windmills usually do not function away from bodies of water with constant breezes.

WINDSOR MILL (B)

WINDSOR MILL ROAD

Windsor Mill Road seems to be of considerable age, although it was not originally called Windsor Mill Road. William B. Marye in 1921 published an account of a petition filed in 1757 by 11 planters who informed the County Court that there had been a road in use for upwards of 30 years, i.e., from about 1727, which was used for cart travel and rolling tobacco; twice the petitioners stated, the road had been stopped by some landowner putting a

fence across it. The court ordered John Ridgely, John Philpott, and John Ensor, Jr. to lay the road out again. The road overseers reported in March 1757 that they had laid out a road from the fording place in Guinns Falls now called William Miller's Ford and continued it until it intersected the main road that led to the Baltimore Iron Works a little above John Wooden, Jr.'s, lane to meet the main road to Baltimore Town. (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, "Sessions," 1757-1759, folio 21). Marye interpreted the Main Road to be the same as the Garrison Road.

There is no suggestion that William Miller was a miller by profession as well as by name. Miller's plantation was on the tract "Crowley's First Venture" which had its beginning point at the confluence of Dead Run and Gwynns Falls. William B. Marye showed the road on one of the maps published with his 1921 study of the Garrison Roads (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 16, September 1921). Marye stated that, "The old Windsor Mill Road existed before the founding of Baltimore, and its origins are obscure; but it is doubtful if it originally went as far as the Patapsco" (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, 16 (September 1921): 246). Various old maps showed that this road ran from Old Court Road through the present city of Baltimore to a point on Jones Falls above North Avenue.

What could have been the first mill at the road crossing was advertised by the executors of John Cornthwait in the *Maryland Journal*, February 13, 1784, but the mill lacked a name, at least in that newspaper item. It was a new merchant mill, sawmill, and chocolate mill on Gwynns Falls, four miles from Baltimore. The mill was already mortgaged to Cornthwait's partner John Baxley, and Baxley became sole owner of it in 1787 (Chancery Records, 15:313, MSA). Baxley inserted an advertisement in the *Maryland Journal* of January 23, 1787, describing the works as large and commodious, stone, three stories high, a merchant and chocolate mill with three water wheels, three pair of French burr stones, two sets of bolting cloths, cooper shop, and a stone dwelling measuring 36 x 20. In August of that year, Baxley sold the mill to Robert Gilmor and William Bingham; the tract names here were Crowleys First Venture and Rogers Enlargement, comprising meadow ground and the mill lot (Baltimore City Deeds WG No. AA, folio 447, MSA). Baxley was later mentioned as a miller operating on Jones Falls in 1791, the very same year he had to assign all his goods except his clothing to Sheriff Rutter to get out of the "gaol for sundry debtors" (Baltimore City Deeds, WG No. FF, folio 589, MSA).

The first document thus far discovered that gives a name to the mill here was Oliver Evans' diary where the inventor recorded on May 4, 1789, "went to see Windsor Mills, lately burned and rebuilt on Gwynns Falls, four miles from Baltimore" (Greville and Dorothy Bathe, *Oliver Evans*, page 23). Evans returned on May 15, and the then operators "Wallace and Alexander" agreed to install his patented machinery for automating the mill (*Niles Register*, Vol. 9, Addenda, page 2).

A plat made in 1791 showed the "Road from Baltimore to Patapsco Falls" along with Windsor Mill; this works was on the west side of Gwynns Falls, the first mill upstream of the junction of dead Run and Gwynns Falls (Pocket Plats No. 184, MSA, Annapolis). The name of Windsor is apparently a transplant from England rather than a Maryland land grant name; even if there was no House of Windsor in power, the name was familiar from the play *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. Robert Gilmore & Company advertised the mill for sale in the *Federal Gazette*, September 9, 1797, and described it as stone, with three pair of millstones, elevators, and packing machines. Gilmore and Bingham sold a half-interest to Archibald Stewart in 1798 (Baltimore City Deeds WG 53:382) and Stewart sold to Beale Owings the next year (WG 60:484). Early in the 19th century, the late Beale Owings' trustee offered to sell a half-interest in Windsor Mill (*Baltimore Telegraph*, May 14, 1804).

Payne's *Universal Geography* in 1798 listed Owings and Stewart's mill on Gwynns Falls. Dimensions of the building in the 1798 tax list were 50 by 46 feet. Following Owings' death in 1801, a share of the mill and 160 acres was sold by trustees to James Owings for \$5000. The mill was advertised in the *Baltimore Telegraph*, May 14, 1804, and again in the *Federal Gazette*, June 30, 1807. Thomas Chase, the auctioneer, described the works in his advertisement as equipped with a 20- to 30-foot fall of water with a daily output of 60 barrels. Richard Owings of Anne Arundel County continued in possession in partnership with William Jessop until his death in 1818, then bequeathed a half share of "old Windsor Mill" to his daughter Ann Jessop (Chancery Records, B58:158ff, B142:58, MSA).

The mill was also mentioned in *Laws of Maryland*, Acts of 1808, Chapter 117, wherein the General Assembly ordered the widening of "the road which leads from Thomas Wells' by the Windsor Mills, until it intersects the White Ground Road." The 'White Ground Road' was most likely the present Gwynn Oak Avenue; Woodlawn village was originally called The White Grounds."

In 1816, the owners of the five newly constructed Calverton Mills bought the surplus water from the owners of Windsor Mill. Windsor Mill had apparently been a major operation when reconstructed in or before 1789, and it measured 50 by 46 feet in the 1798 tax list; yet it seems to have dropped out of existence when other mills were prospering early in the 19th century. Old Windsor Mill was not included in Charles Varlé's 1833 guide book to the Baltimore region. No mill appeared here on the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne, nor on Robert Taylor's 1857 county map. The name of Windsor was apparently appropriated by the owners of the Calverton mills and in fact the Windsor Mill shown as a vignette on the margin of Taylor's map was captioned as property of Joel Vickers. In a similar manner, the Calverton millers also appropriated the name of Old Holly Mill for one of the units in their chain.

A real estate advertisement in the *Baltimore American* of April 27, 1865 mentioned "Old Windsor Mill Road (macadamized)" in describing the location of a house for sale. The County Commissioners invited proposals for

a bridge "on Old Windsor Mill Road over Gwynns Falls at the intersection of said road with the road leading to the Wethered Factory on the Franklin Road" (*Sun*, April 30, 1866). The bridge was to be 53 feet, 6 inches, with abutments of solid masonry.

The index maps to the Baltimore City block books in the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse show that part of Windsor Mill Road in west Baltimore was called School Street near its meeting with Pennsylvania Avenue; the road was roughly parallel to Presstman Street between Gilmore and Calhoun Streets. The meandering east end of Windsor Mill Road was obliterated by the grid pattern of Poppleton's Plan for laying out city blocks. Windsor Mill Road was shown by name on J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne's 1850 map of city and county and also appeared as "Liberty or Windsor Mill Road" in the 1877 G.M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, District 1 plate. Another pocket plat road map made in 1818 for Tschudi's Mill Road seems to show present Windsor Mill Road as "Old Frederick Town Road" (Pocket Plat No. 220, MSA, Annapolis). Thus, Windsor Mill Road, although it started as a rolling road for tobacco casks, seems to have been a link in some very early route to Frederick, Maryland, that has been superceded for two hundred or more years.

A very late mention of the mill occurred in "The Outskirts of Baltimore, the Railway to Powhatan," in the *Gazette*, July 27, 1872. That article about the scenery visible from the horse car stated that the "old mill on the opposite side of the bridge has been repaired but not as a mill." Possibly the adapted mill structure was the building shown at the end of an iron through-truss bridge in Michael Frrell's history of local transit, *Who Made All Our Street Cars Go?* (p. 51). The same photograph of a mill-like structure, credited to the Enoch Pratt Free Library collection, appeared in *Woodlawn, Franklinton and Hebbville*, the 1977 Bicentennial book about that neighborhood (p. 56). Still another bridge had to be built in 1877 and was designed by Wendel Bollman; its iron plaque showed that it was authorized by Pleasant Hunter and the other County Commissioners of Baltimore County.

Archaeologist Carmen A. Weber in her 1984 survey of Gwynns Falls valley reported that nothing remained of Windsor Mill. In present day terms, the old Windsor Mill or mills was at 34-A-9 in the Alexandria Drafting Company's *Street Map of Baltimore City and County*.

In the 1818 Tax List of Old District No. 1, there was the item in the tax account of William and Dominick Jessop about "Rogers Addition, commonly called Windsor" . . . and "one other mill . . ." That property was apparently at the Calverton mills rather than at the crossing of Windsor Mill Road and the Gwynns Falls. The modern reconstruction of early land grants in *Woodlawn, Franklinton and Hebbville* shows that the tract name where Windsor Mill crossed the

falls was "Crowley's First Venture," patented in 1699 by Dennis and Daniel Crowley (page 7).

WINDSOR WOOLEN FACTORY (B)

Apparently the same as Ashland Factory or the Franklin Woolen Factory in present Dickeyville, mentioned in connection with Wetheredsville in the *Sun*, March 13, 1844.

WINTERS MILL (4)

See Cockeys Mill. See also Mill Lott of 1762.

WISE FLINT MILL (7)

William Wise's "flint mill" was shown near Bernoudy Road in the 1898 Bromley Atlas. The adjoining E. [Edgar] Burns property was advertised with a flint quarry in *B. C. Union*, April 4, 1903.

WISE FULLING MILL (11)

Same as Bosley, Bozley, or Booley, located near Long Green.

WISE LIME KILN (7)

The ledger of Col. Joseph Almony of Blue Mount vicinity contained, "paid John Wise--17 Aug 1846 "two Kills of Lime Stone."

WISE PAPER MILL (7)

The 1841 Assessor's Field Book of Election District 7 listed John Wise with part of Shrewsbury and a paper mill worth \$1200, a sawmill worth \$100. The 1850 Sidney and Browne showed J. M. Wise paper mill on Mine Run at the SW intersection of Wiseburg Road and White Hall Road. The 1850 census of manufactures showed John Wise with \$5000 capital investment in a water-powered paper mill; 3 employees; annual output of 1500 reams (or pounds?) of wrapping paper worth \$3600. John Wise of White Hall sold an unimproved mill site of 18 acres to Dr. Butler who intended building a large merchant mill, *Sun*, May 27, 1854,

Wise and others conveyed the paper mill to William Wise in 1864 (Towson deeds JHL 41:325).

"The large paper mill known as 'White Hall,' situated near the Parkton Station of the Northern Central Railroad, in the county belonging to Mr. Thomas E. Ensor, took fire in the boiler house on Friday night, 2d instant,

about eight o'clock, and the flames spread so rapidly that the entire building was destroyed, together with the contents. Mr. Ensor's loss is very heavy, on which there is no insurance. The fire is said to have been partly accidental," *B. C. Union*, November 10, 1866.

The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed William Wise as did the 1880 State business directory. Title passed to Charles H. Wise in 1903. Wise lost his dam in a Christmas Day flood, *B. C. Democrat*, January 2, 1904. The *B. C. Union*, September 16, 1911, reported that George L. Rigney sold the mill to Frederick Brinkman; the New York and Maryland Paper Corporation was to build a new structure of brick and concrete to be run by a 150 hp engine and to install an electric generator; the plant was to employ 25 and run day and night. White Hall paper mill reopened after being enlarged, *Jeffersonian*, September 28, 1912.

The *Democrat & Journal*, April 19, 1913, reported a plan to enlarge the paper mill at White Hall after only six months of operation; the White Hall Paper Mfg. Co. was capitalized at \$200,000. President was Robert B. Laughlin; vice president was Frederic Brinkman; secretary was W. Jerome Soper, and John Clugston was superintendent of the plant. In 1915, Michael Holtzbeirlein, Henry J. Grant, and John Clugston incorporated White Hall Paper Mfg. Co., *Union News*, November 15. The *Sun*, February 19, 1916, reported that Joseph Clugson [sic], manager of the mill, was killed when his coat was caught in a belt of the fly-wheel.

A new corporation was formed, Baltimore County Incorporations, WPC 6:478; Max M. Katzen and Thomas W. Constable, and Sidney M. Louis were principals. Title passed to W. Carroll Hunter in 1930.

Power Pictorial reported in November 1935, p. 11, that Federal Paper Board Company of Bogota, New Jersey, took over Acme Paper Company ca. 193_ from Shenandoah Paper Board Company of Winchester, Virginia, which had acquired the local firm in 1935; output was 22-25 tons/diem. Acme Paper Board Company acquired actual title in 1939 from W. Carroll Hunter and wife (Deeds CWB JR. 1056:82). *Power Pictorial*, August 1943, p. 14, contained an article, "Acme Paper Board Company Dismantles Private Plant Electric Generator," announcing the removal of 40 KW steam generator; the company replaced the steam drive of the winding roll, centrifugal pumps, and Jordan machinery. There was a 5-cylinder board machine; production was 40 tons/diem off high quality folding board. Production continued into the late 20th century in a complex of relatively modern, functional style brick buildings. A 3-alarm blaze in the mill was reported in the *News American*, July 21, 1982. And the *Sun* of the same day published a fire photograph. There are no known photographs of the 19th century mill but plenty of photographs of the 1913 building. The Reading White Hall Paper Board Company conveyed to B. F. Partnership in 1985

(Deeds 6889:744).

WOLFES SHOT TOWER (B)

Same as Baltimore Shot Tower.

WOLFS MILL (6)

Wolfe grist and saw mill was shown in the 1877 Hopkins county atlas on a branch of present Frog Hollow Creek on the present Parsonage Road near Rayville. Mill extinct. It was John Kone's on the 1850 Sidney and Browne county map. The *B. C. Union*, March 30, 1878, reported that J. C. Wolff [sic] and Brother bought the old Ross-Kone gristmill and built a new sawmill and repaired the gristmill [in Frog Hollow].

WOLFS SAWMILL (2)

Charles Wolf's steam saw mill on the Reisterstown Road near the 10th milestone burned, *B. C. Union*, September 4, 1869. Present Mt. Wilson Lane was mentioned in a deed as "the lane leading to Wolf's Sawmill" (Towson Deeds JB 84:29, 1873). The 1877 atlas showed the farm of Elias Wolfe on Gwynns Falls. A large Cologne millstone 25.5 inches in diameter was found at Mt. Wilson Lane and the Falls ca. 1920 and rescued as a garden ornament for the Pearre estate, Balmuckety.

WOODBERRY (B)

Woodberry was described in 1887 State directory as the largest manufacturing town in the State; it was then in Baltimore County and population was 13,000; the name was derived from Woodberry Mill, which was in turn named for an early land grant. The various mills were:

ROCK MILL (TIMANUS). Although described as having been built by James Hughes in 1802, this mill seems to be the Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth Mill mentioned as 3 miles from Baltimore (*Md. Journal*, March 21, 1792) and listed above Birckhead's in the 1798 Payne *Universal Geography*, a mill with two water wheels. If so, this is the tract (and possibly mill) conveyed from Josias Pennington to Charles and William Jessop in 1789 (WG EE:21) and from Jessop to Samuel Hollingsworth (WG No. JJ:112, MSA). The 1798 tax list showed Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth owners of part of Rogers Enlargement and a 2-story stone mill house, 48 x 32 ft.

S . Hollingsworth and Sons advertised for a second miller, *American*, July 22, 1815. Rock Mill was for sale, 2 miles from the city; 18-foot fall, 3 pair of 6-foot burrs; bolts, hoppers, and elevators constructed on Oliver Evans improved plan both main water wheels almost new, Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth," *Ibid.*, August 29, 1815. Ann and Samuel Hollingsworth advertised Rock Mill, adding that the dam had been rebuilt since the flood of last August, *Ibid.*, May 20, 1818; the fall was 20 feet. The 1820 census showed the mill as three stories of stone, all machinery of wood.

A print in the former Peale Museum was "Jones Falls Near Baltimore," engraved" by J . Hill from a painting by J. Shaw, which showed a small, low mill on the east bank below a curved dam or waterfall; windows appeared at four levels in the walls; just down the road was a bridge with three arches (Hambleton Collection No. H 178). The arched bridge was also found in Cornelius de Beet's "Hollingsworth's Mill," a painting of ca. 1820, also in the old Peale collection. In both views the gable end of the building pointed downstream. However by 1840, when Alfred Jacob Miller painted the mill, it had apparently been extensively rebuilt, and the gable-end was perpendicular to the falls, and dormer windows had appeared in the roof--two rows of them. .

W.B. Marye described the mill as above the mouth of Stony Run; its dam was of concave design, the old masonry having been cemented over; the mill stream had become a sewer. Charles Varlé in 1833 listed it as Rock Merchant Mill, property of Henry White; warehouse at lower end of Commerce Street, *View of Baltimore*, p. 96. It appeared as the H. White mill on Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map, and that year, Henry White sold the mill to the Baltimore Water Company (Deeds, AWB 438:351, MSA); the Rock Mill pool and the Mt . Royal Mill pool had a combined capacity of 10 million gallons, HBCC, p. 218.. The Rock Mill passed from the private water company to the Mayor and City Council in 1854 (Towson deeds, GWC 33:76ff). It was advertised as surplus property, *Sun*, January 29, 1863, "in complete condition for grinding Grain of all kinds."



Rock or Timanus Mill from postcard pre-1933.

The Mayor and City Council sold the mill and its impounding privileges to John G. Hewes in 1863 (Deeds, JHL 52:394). Hewes sold to David Carroll in 1872, and Carroll's executors conveyed it in 1882 to his daughter, Mrs. Fannie Timanus (Deeds, 137:210). The beginning of the tract was "at an oak tree amid a cluster of rocks." This spot was at the end of a tract described in GWC 33:191 and even more poetically defined as "an oak tree growing among the rocks at a great spur of rocks jutting out into the valley of Jones Falls." These rock can still be found just south of Mt. Vernon Mill No. 1.

The 1880 census listed John F. Timanus mill with \$10,000 investment, 5 employees, 3 run of stones, 400 bu/diem maximum, and 90% merchant business. A 5-foot fall drove a 65 hp overshot wheel 13 ft broad. Output was 125 bbl flour, 1000 bbl rye, 581.5 tons mea1, and 17.4 tons feed (\$21,176). The Timanus was the father of Mayor E. Clay Timanus.

The mill was 100 ft south of Cedar Avenue Bridge on the east bank of the Falls, west side of Falls Road. A walkway once led from the road into the top story. The double row of dormers appeared in a photo in *Baltimore County in State and Nation*, opposite p. 42. But a photo in Duvall's *Sunshine Trail*, p. 112, showed the dormers gone and the entire roof line reduced by one-story (ca. 1920). The dormers were probably lost in the fire that took place on August 25, 1898, *B. C. Union*, August 27.

The three millers before Timanus were described as William Cummer (1854-1874), a Mr. Hughes, and Michael Barnes, who served 37 years and taught E. Clay Timanus to make flour. The name was changed in 1882 to D.C. Timanus and Brothers. Former Mayor Timanus was interviewed about his life as a miller in the *Sunday Sun*, April 16, 1911. The mill once ran day and night but was shown as out of operation in the 1915 Sanborn atlas. The city board of estimates authorized city purchase of the mill as a flood control measure, *Evening Sun*, November 6, 1933. Highway Engineer Nathan L. Smith stated that the mill would be razed.

Bill Streuver and Ted Rouse built a path and platform to make the round falls of Rock Mill accessible and visible, *Sun*, July 8, 2001.

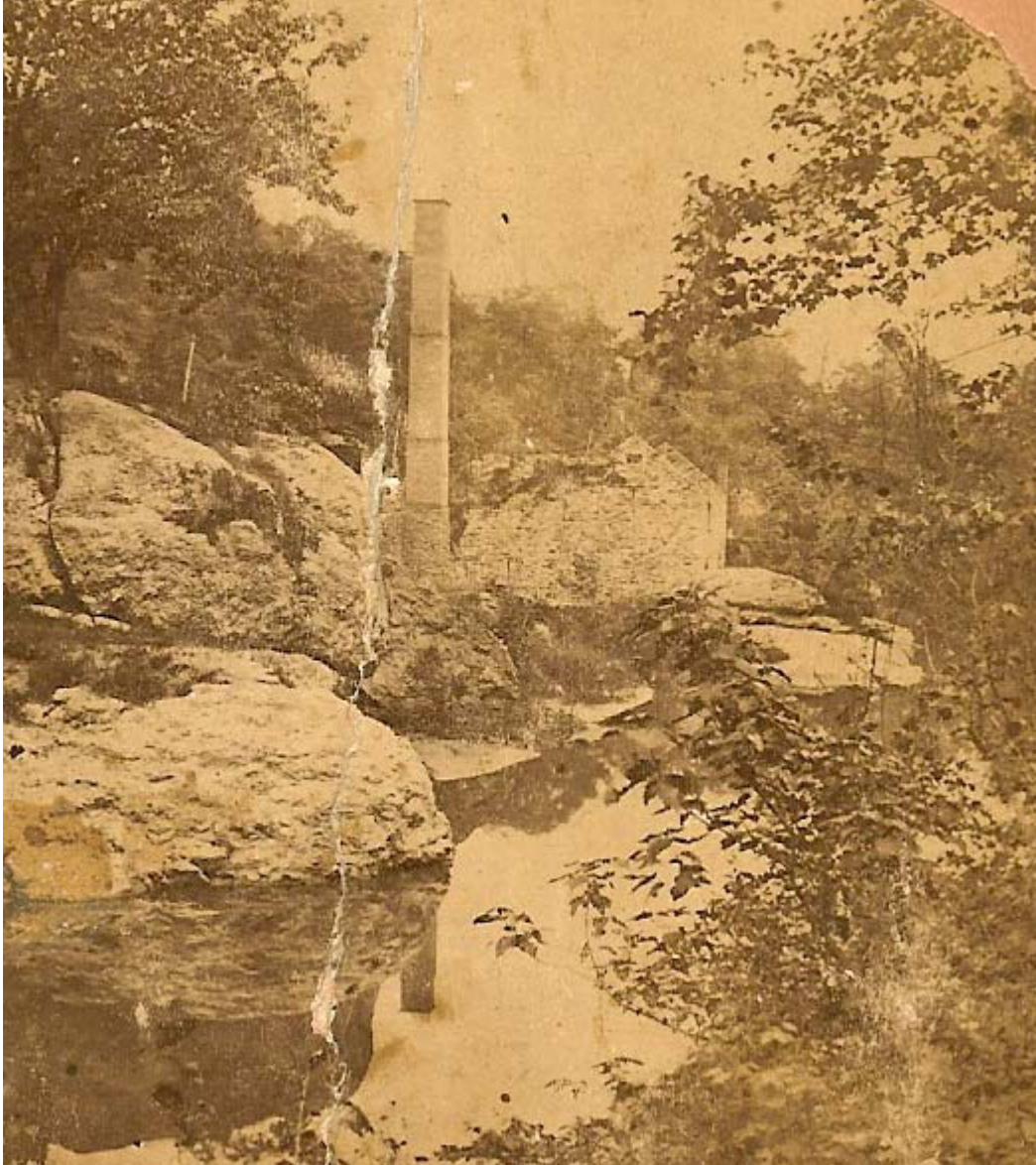
UNION MILL. Union Mill was on the NW bank of Stony Run, 100 ft NE of Falls Road, not far from the confluence with Jones Falls. Perhaps a Rutter Mill per W.B. Marye, MHM, 59:90f, or possibly the Baxley Mill mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1791, MHM, 54:20. It was owned by Philip Rogers and Nicholas Owings in 1799-1800. [They also owned White Hall Mill on the tract Seed Ticks Plenty upstream.] The mill was occupied by Joseph Scott in 1800; it was of stone, 40 x 30 ft, with 1 pair of stones. In 1802, it was purchased by Bernard Gilpin.

The tax list of 1799 had described Stony Run as "a weak stream" and called the mill a "rough stone building." However, Bernard Gilpin's sale ad called it a 2-story, 40 x 40 mill and gave it a rating of 30,000 bu/annum and listed the wheel as 29 ft in diameter with enough water power for another wheel, January 3, 1803. It was advertised at auction with 2 pair of stones, three sets of cloths, and all Evans' latest improvements, *American*, April 5, 1805. Another ad gave it a rating of 30-40 bbl/diem" *Federal Gazette*, November 25, 1805. Gilpin sold out to Benjamin Ellicott in 1807; it was bequeathed to Andrew Ellicott in 1837. Union Mill on the north side of Ensors Run with a large fall of water and 56 acres was advertised in *American*, May 10, 1841. James Bay was the buyer in 1842, MHM, 59-928

In September 1848, James Bay purchased from William Mason et al., "the bed of the Old Road leading through the land of the said James Bay to the Laurel Mill now belonging to the said Mason and others and known as Elisha Tysons Old Mill Road," (Deeds, AWB 401:241, MSA).

Union Mill, which in the opinion of W. B. Marye fell into disuse at mid-Century, was possibly the "burnt mill of Benjamin Ellicott" mentioned as a landmark in providing an exit road from Rock Mill in a deed of 1854 (GWC 33: 93-- Towson).

LAUREL MILL. Elisha Tyson was one of the millers authorized to lay out a turnpike along the Falls by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1791, Chapter 30. Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 listed



Possibly the Laurel Mill, burned out, and equipped with a chimney from a grain drier. Photo ca. 1866 by David Bachrach, described in a pen inscription as looking down Jones Falls below Mount Vernon Mill. Author's collection.

him as owner of a mill operated by Tyson and Norris (MHM, 31:251); he also appeared in the 1799 tax list (MHM, 46:131). Laurel Mills was mentioned in *Federal Gazette*, July 22, 1805. In 1809, Norris died, and Nathan Ellicott, Jr. became a partner.

William Cooke of Baltimore wrote to William E. Williams, Esq., on March 6, 1816, describing a mill not otherwise identified. He was told that either Davis or the Millwright had entirely failed in Tyson's Mill--that with 4(I think) pr of Stones he could not make more than 60 Barrells per Day--& that one might hear the mill, when at work, 2 miles

distance, and that a stranger would be afraid of remaining in her while going, fearful of some terrible explosion," MHS Special Collections, Williams Papers, Ms. 908, Vol. 9:983 .

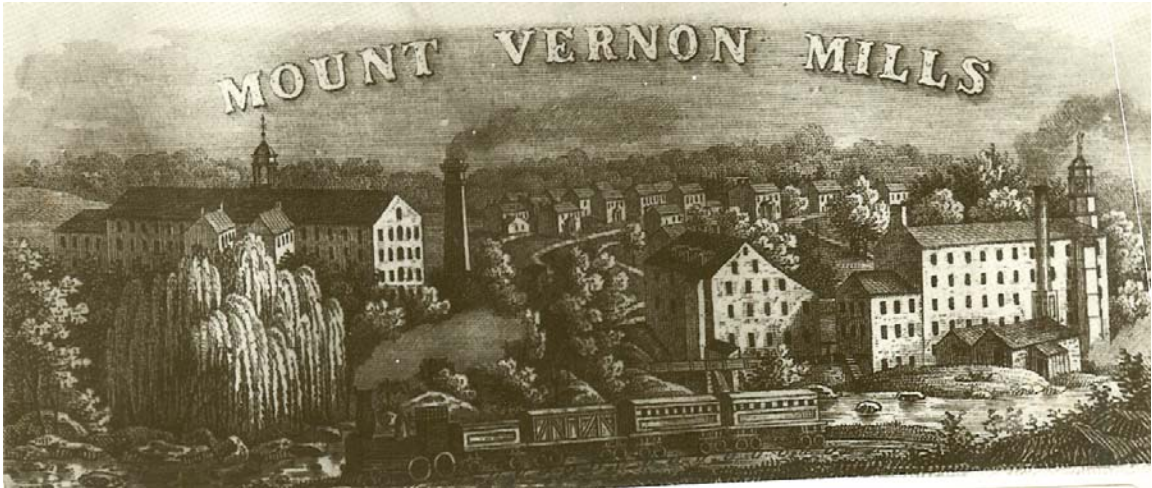
The 1820 census listed Elisha Tyson at Laurel Mill with \$75,000 capital, 12 men, 4 pair of French burrs" and elevators. Consumption was 50,000 bu wheat, milled into flour at \$4.25/bbl. Tyson, a founder of the movement to resettle slaves in Africa, died, *Niles Register*, February 16, 1824. Henry and Stevenson White advertised to hire a miller at Laurel on Jones Falls, *American*, May 26, 1824.

Charles Varlé in 1833 listed Laurel Mill as Nathan Tyson's with a warehouse at lower end of Patterson Street, *View of Baltimore*, p. 96. Nathan Tyson installed a number of revolving cylinders enclosed within a furnace heated by anthracite coal for continuous drying of flour as it came from the bolts. Flour thus dried would keep well in the Brazilian trade, *Niles*, December 15, 1832. One of the kilns set fire to the mill, causing its total destruction, *American*, May 18, 1840.

However, in October 1841, the mill was bought by Hugh Jenkins and was described as "substantial" with four pair of burr stones, *Sun*, October, 4, In 1845, Jenkins leased the mill to the textile makers, William Mason, Horatio N. Gambrill, and David N. Carroll. Tyson, who also had an interest in Powhatan Factory, left the partnership and was replaced by Henry Leef. The partnership sold out in 1848 to a new group consisting of Thomas Wilson, William Kennedy, and Joseph P. Grant (Deeds, AWB 401:331, MSA). The new firm founded the Mt. Vernon Company, and several accounts state that Laurel Mill was rebuilt into the original Mt. Vernon Mill No. 1, which appear on the 1850 Sidney and Browne map, whereas the Laurel Mill is missing. *Baltimore Past and Present*, p. 256. Laurel may be the ruined mill photographed in 1867 by David Bachrach, identified in the author's collection as "Looking down Jones Falls near Mt Vernon Mills." The tall chimney next to the mill suggests that it was the one equipped with a drying kiln; a print appeared in *Sunday Sun* "Brown Section," April 18, 1920.

MT. VERNON MILLS, The Mt. Vernon Company was chartered by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1849, Chapter 52. Incorporators were William Kennedy, Thomas Wilson, John B. Rowell, Joseph P. Grant, John Williams, and Thomas Whitridge, a partnership that had bought out David Carroll, Henry Leef, and Horatio N. Gambrill, the owners of Laurel Mill. The county assessment lists for 1854 and 1855 showed the company property worth \$63,150, raised by a penciled correction to \$101,550, which reflects the construction begun in 1853 of mill No. 2 (now called No. 3). Both mills appeared on letterhead of the 1860's, and there is nothing to suggest that the long No., 1 Mill was ever a flour mill.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Mt., Vernon Factory with \$200,000 capital, 50 male and 95 female employees, and steam and water-powered production of 2 million yd cotton duck~ A parallel wing of the mill No., 1 was under construction when the main building burned to the ground.



Mount Vernon Mills Cloth Label of 1850s, Enoch Pratt Free Library.

The lost structure had been five stories, 135 x 43; it was equipped with steam sprayers and water sprinklers" but the fire made rapid headway, also ruining a 250 hp Corliss engine. Loss was \$207,000, *Sun, American*, June 21, 1873. Captain William Kennedy died that year after 25 years as president, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Colonel W. M. Boone. The captain had given up the sea for business, and the anchor of his ship leans against the front wall of Saint Ann's, a church he built at 2201 Greenmount Avenue near his estate Oak Hill. Captain Kennedy was the only textile magnate known to have maintained a live-in chaplain.

The burned mill was replaced in 1873, and in 1881 an extension was added to No. 2 Mill. Scharf in HBCC, p. 409, listed No. 1 mill with 5000 spindles and dimensions of 130 x 40 ft; No. 2 had 5000 spindles and was four stories, 204 x 44; combined employment was 1600 (1881). The mills combined with the Hooper and Gambrill interests and other U. S. mills in 1899 into the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company (q.v.), which was reorganized in 1915 as Mt. Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc., and in 1956 as Mt. Vernon Mills, Inc. These complex corporate structures are fully tabulated by James G. Bullock, Jr., in *A Brief History of Textile Manufacturing Mills Along Jones Falls*, p. 10ff. The mills were electrified in 1917. One man was killed in a boiler explosion, *Sun*, April 27, 1918.

The works turned to synthetic yarns in 1948, and the company continued until 1972, using the thoroughly modernized mills of 1853 and 1873, both handsome old piles in dramatic settings. David Carroll's house, Mt. Pleasant, survived on the hilltop at 32nd Street. The mills are surrounded by workers' houses of various periods, including "Good Husbands Row"--where the manually dexterous wives worked in the mills and their untalented husbands kept house. There was no Mill No.2 in the early 1970's.



Mt. Vernon Letterhead of 1860s. Enoch Pratt Free Library.

George H. Lanier, president, announced that due to the antiquated nature of the buildings, they could not be adapted to the latest technical advances, and dress fiber and canvas production was being moved to the plants in South Carolina, *Sun*, May 16, 1972 . The buildings were purchased by Rockland Mills (the old Wright Cotton Mills) for storage of the output from its plant near Ruxton, *Sun*, January 9, 1973, p. C7. See also, HBCC, pp . 264, 409, 863f. Also, *Baltimore Past and Present*, pp. 256, 338. Also, Bromley's atlas of 1896.

RED MERCHANT MILL. Payne's *Universal Geography* of 1798 listed Benjamin Ellicott's Mill operated by Benjamin and James Ellicott. In *View of Baltimore*, 1833,p. 97, it was listed as "Red Merchant Mill, the property of the Ellicotts and rented to Solomon Betz; there was a warehouse at 93 South Street . In 1836, Andrew and John Ellicott, heirs of Benjamin, sold the mill to the Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, a firm incorporated by Edward A. Roberts and Associates, *Laws of Md.* Acts of 1837, Chapter 221. The silk company failed and the Ellicotts, who held a mortgage, assigned it to the Union Bank. The grounds were used as the site of the Rockdale Cotton Factory, which opened in 1847 and burned 1855.

The Rockdale property was offered with an excellent stone gristmill, *Sun*, May 10, 1858. Colonel George P. Kane was purchaser. During Kane's ownership, the mill burned on Spete,ner 16, 1859 (*B. C. Advocate*, September 17). Kane sold Rockdale Flour Mill to the Mount Vernon Company in 1860 (Towson deeds, GHC 29~21e). The 1860 census listed Rockdale Flour Mill with \$10,000 capital, water power, 4 employees, and output of 16,000 bbl flour (\$122,700). The mill did not appear on subsequent maps. As advertised (*American*, March 12, 1842), Rockdale was 4 stories of stone, with 3 pair of French burrs.

ROCKDALE FACTORY. Edward A. Roberts and associates were incorporated as a silk growing and spinning company, the Maryland Silk Company pf Baltimore, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1837, Chapter 221. There was also a Baltimore Silk Company that offered to sell a Gay's

Patent Silk Machine at Easton, *Easton Whig*, November 10, 1840. The "site of the old silk factory" was employed by William Mason and Eleazer Johnson for a new, 5-story stone cotton duck and ravens mill. The works was powered by an overshot wheel 30 ft wide by 10 ft in diameter. Cotton fiber was conveyed from the picker room to the fourth floor by a forced current of air. There were 1700 spindles, 32 carding machines, and tenements had been erected on the "lofty hill" adjoining the factory, *Sun*, October 7, 1847.

The 1850 census of manufacturers listed J., D. Tongue's Rockdale Cotton Mfy. with \$30,000 capital investment, 20 male and 60 female hands, and water-powered output of 360,000 yd cotton duck and twill (\$40,000). The founders were in financial difficulties, and the factory was up for sale in 1850 and passed to Samuel D. Tongue, *American*, November 2, 1850 (Deeds AWB 465: 241, MSA).

Sidney's 1850 map showed Rockdale Factory upstream of Mt. Vernon, just below the intersection of Falls Road and present Clipper Mill Road. Tongue and his partner, Ebenezer Pyle, mortgaged this mill to the Birckheads in 1853, and the works was advertised in *American*, of October 24, 1854, but no sale had been effected when the cotton mill burned with \$26,000 loss, *Sun*, February 26, 1855, p. 1. The surviving gristmill and 35 acres were offered by trustees, *Sun*, May 10, 1858, and purchased by Colonel George P. Kane, who conveyed the site to Mt. Vernon Company by two deeds in 1859 and 1860. Bromley's 1896 atlas showed an unidentified yellow rectangle (a warehouse) below the intersection of Clipper Mill and Falls Road. The site is presently desolate and the heavily eroded banks were even further undermined by the June 1972 flood.

WHITE HALL MEHCHANT MILL. James Hickey and Matthew Patton advertised a merchant mill, sawmill, and corn kiln 3 miles from town on Jones Falls, a large and convenient mill, 72 x 34, with 76 acres, bolting cloth and screen, *Md. Journal*, September 3, 1789. Payne's 1798 *Universal Geography* listed a mill owned by James Ellicott and operated by Joseph Scott (MHM, 31: 251). The 1798 tax list showed Messrs. (Philip) Rogers and Owings as owners of White Hall Mill, but a correction noted James Ellicott as new owner. The mill house was stone, 70 x 30 ft (MHM, 54:251). Varlé listed it as White Hall Merchant Mill, property of the Ellicotts and rented by Isaac Tyson; warehouse at Cable Street, *View of Baltimore*, p. 7, (1833). In 1837, the mill was leased to Nelson Gambrill, David Carroll, and Richard W. Hook and was expanded into White Hall Cotton Factory

WHITE HALL COTTON FACTORY. The White Hall Company was incorporated under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1838, Chapter 349, by Thomas Lansdale, H.N. Gambrill, David Carroll, and associates for the manufacture of cotton with authorized capitalization of \$100,000. In 1837, they had leased the White Hall Merchant Mill and in 1839 enlarged it for making sail duck, starting with five looms. In 1842, the partners Gambrill, Carroll, William Mason, Henry Leef, and the White Hall Company received release of mortgage on the same property from Gustav Lurman (Deeds TK 326:99, MSA); that deed mentioned the "Mill and Factory." Hook had sold his interest in 1838.

"White Hall Facy." appeared upstream of Rockdale Factory on the 1850 Sidney and Browne map. That year's census listed White Hall Cotton Mfy. as property of S.D. Tongue, with \$40,000 investment, 40 male and 65 female employees, water and steam power, and annual output of 220,000 yd cotton duck from \$30,000 in raw materials.

John Orem, who was born 1841 and went to work at White Hall at age 9 or 10, recalled that the overseers used to strike the boys over the head and pull their ears, *Mt. Vernon-Woodberry News*, April 1921, p. 5. An 1849 insurance policy among Chancery Papers No. 9444 (MSA) described the mill as "a stone Building covered with Shingles [meaning roofed with shingles]." The mill was then assessed at \$22,500. William Mason and Company were sued in 1850 by William and Hazlett McKim, and the works was offered for sale in *American*, March 2, 1850, "The factory is of granite, 3 stories high, 40 ft by 40 . . . 18-foot fall . . . steam engine 27 Dwelling Houses . . . Storehouse, blacksmith's shop, &c 32 heavy Duck looms."

The mill was purchased by Townsend Scott, agent for the McKims, who a few months later made a bond of conveyance to Horatio N. Gambrill (Chancery Records, Liber B118:474, MSA). White Hall Cotton Works was shown in Towson Plats WPC 3:45. The mill took fire and was reduced to a pile of ruins, *Sun*, April 7, 1854, p. 1. But within less than 6 months, it was rebuilt and renamed Clipper Mill. (Various erroneous dates are given in local books for the great fire.)

CLIPPER MILL/ CLIPPER MILL ROAD. This mill, named for the clipper ships that used the sail duck, was built on the site of the burned White Hall Cotton Factory in 1854 and appeared on the 1857 Robert Taylor map as "Hoopers Clipper Cotton Duck Factory." Horatio N. Gambrill and William E. Hooper operated as Wm. E. Hooper and Co. until Gambrill in 1865 sold all his varied interests and the associated real estate to Hooper (Towson deeds, EHA 58:195).

Clipper Mill suffered a fire early in its life, *Sun*, November 6, 1865, also mentioned in *Monumental City*, p. 180. The mill was promptly rebuilt at double original capacity. It was part of the Hooper chain until 1899 when the Mt. Vernon, Hooper, and Gambrill interests were consolidated. The race was still full of water as shown in *Mt. Vernon Woodberry News*, March 1921, p. 13. Not long after that, Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc sold Clipper to Purity Paper Vessels, *Sun*, February 10, 1925. The paper described Clipper as the most famous of the group,

"where for 62 years bobbin and loom daily chanted a poem of industrial achievement." The mill is still intact, a two-story brick structure, 900 ft long between the east bank of the Falls and Clipper Mill Road. In the 1950's and 1960's, it was the distribution center for the British publisher, Penguin Books. Major tenant in 1972 was the I. Sekine Brush Co, which had its papers scattered all down the road during the flood that June. The mill race shown in the 1877 atlas has long been filled up. Mill Race Road now runs NE from Clipper Mill Road.



The real and only Clipper Mill of 1855, 1866 on Clipper Mill Road. Photo by author.

STONY WORKS. The 1833 tax list of Old District 2 showed Charles Crooks with Stony Works, 15 acres, and a cotton factory worth \$2000. Robert Purviance, Trustee, advertised “Stoney Works, a factory near Falls Turnpike Road, in occupancy of Charles Creek, Jr., used by him as a cotton factory. Large three story stone building . . . Dwellings for workmen . . . Two large ice hosues . . . The mill seat is on Jones Falls . . . ample supply of water . . . 20 acres . . .” *American*, January 8, 1836. About 1836, Horatio N. Gambrill and David Carroll started their first textile enterprise at Stony Works, using second-hand equipment on credit from Savage Factory. Possibly this was one of the places cited in a rash of mill fires, including “Carmack’s cotton factory . . . on Union Run,” *American*, October 4, 1830. Stony Works was mentioned in an article called “The Mills, &c.,” in the *Sun*, September 25, 1843, which mentioned Union Run and “a cotton factory recently destroyed by fire. “Some of these buildings were later used by Michael Hurley as an ice house and still later became part of Wyman Park. These clues suggest that the mill was one of the structures shown on Union (Stony) Run on an 1849 plat of the Mankin Property (MHS Plat Case); also on Towson Plat, WPC 6: 6, which showed ice ponds on

Mankin Road. The site was apparently on Stony Run, between the present 33rd and 34th Streets. It was stated in *Mt. Vernon-Woodberry News*, December 1920, p. 19, that the first product was cotton batting and the first important order was from the Maryland Penitentiary. Also, *Baltimore, Past and Present*, p. 255. Also, *Monumental City*, pp. 667, 865. Many decades later, there was a reference to "yarn made at the 'Stony Run Mills,' the ruins of which can be seen in Wyman Park," the yarn supposedly made by William E. Hooper about 1847, *Sun*, June 21, 1908, "Woodberry Plannig Old Home Week."

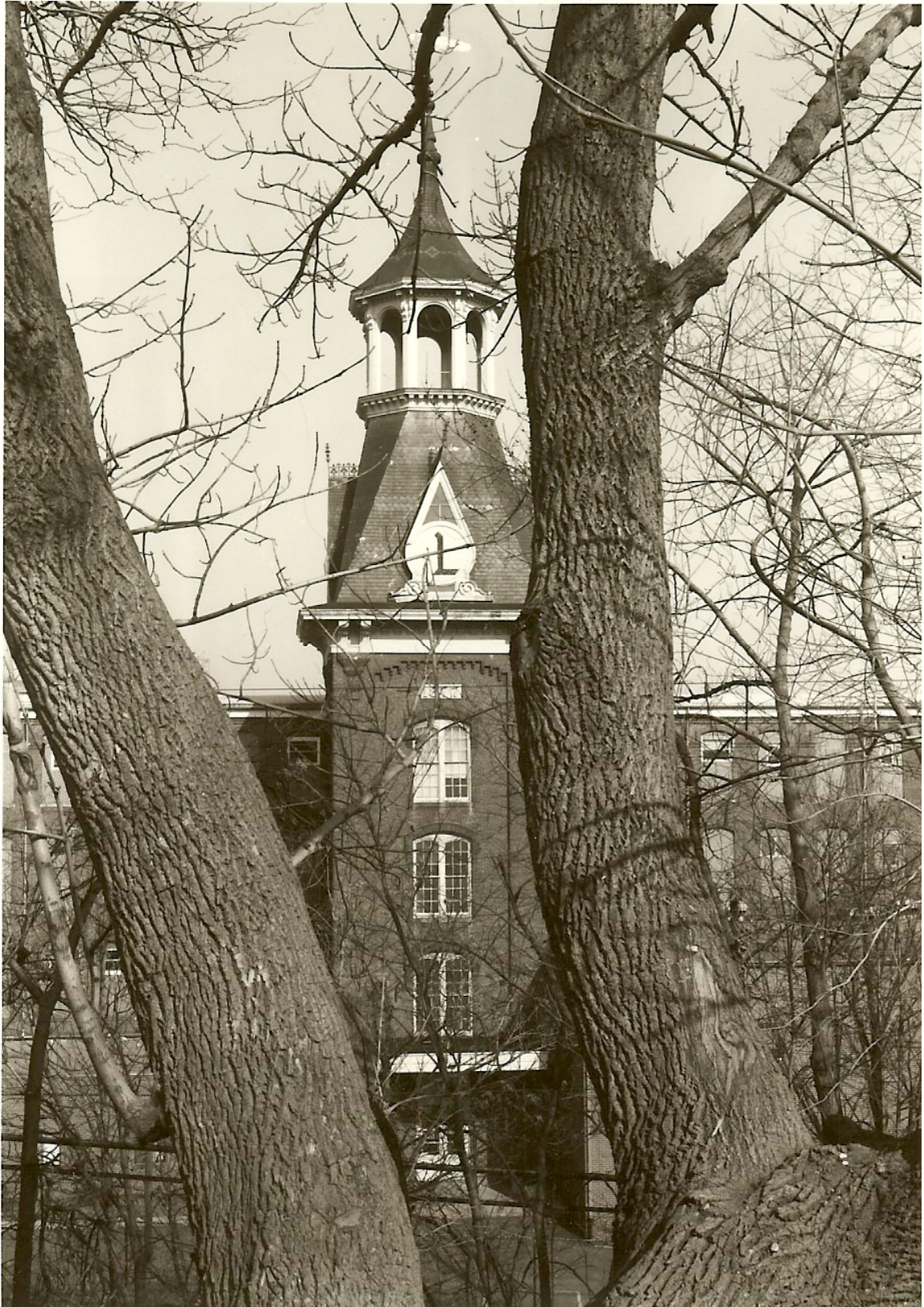
MEADOW MILL. Erection of this new plant was announced in *Woodberry News*, February 3, 1877, following James E. Hooper's buying tour in New England; the plant was to have 6000 spindles. The Meadow Mill was built on Clipper Road as a cordage factory owned by William E. Hooper. Its designer was probably Reuben Glatfelter, in-house architect of the Hooper company. The *Md. Journal*, Towson, June 21, 1884, called it William E. Hooper's Meadow Mill and mentioned a "fallen warehouse" and added that the works closed down every year for repairs.

The mill became part of the 1899 consolidation and the 1915 reorganization as part of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc. The deed that conveyed Meadow to Mount Vernon in that year described the main building as brick, four stories, with basement, picker house, opener building, packing building, engine house, cotton warehouse, waste house, finished goods warehouse, boiler house, pump house, dry house, blacksmith shop, shipping bridge, and one-story office building (B. City deeds, SLC 3001:1). In 1948 all the windows were sealed and the building air-conditioned for use as a synthetic textile plant; the mill had been out of production since 1940.

In 1960, the works was sold by Mt. Vernon-Woodberry to Londontown Mfg. Co., makers of nationally distributed London Fog rainwear. "Meadow Mill, Old Hampden Landmark, Sold at Auction," for \$148,000, *Sun*, June 22, 1960. The address of this handsome brick Victorian mill is 3600 Clipper Road, south of Union Avenue, west bank of Falls, east of the former NCRR tracks, now the Light Rail line.

The corporate history was described in "Raincoat City U.S.A.," *Maryland Magazine*, March 1972, p. 16. The plant suffered \$665,000 when inundated with mud in the flood of June 1972; raincoats were washing down the falls and being reeled in with fishing rods. Later, Meadow was turned into artists studios and shops by Sam Himmelrich, Sr., and enterprises included a theatre, racket club and gym, and a bakery.

See Jacques Kelly, "A New Niche for Meadow Mill," *Evening Sun*, January 24, 1992.



Meadow Mill in 1986, photo by author.

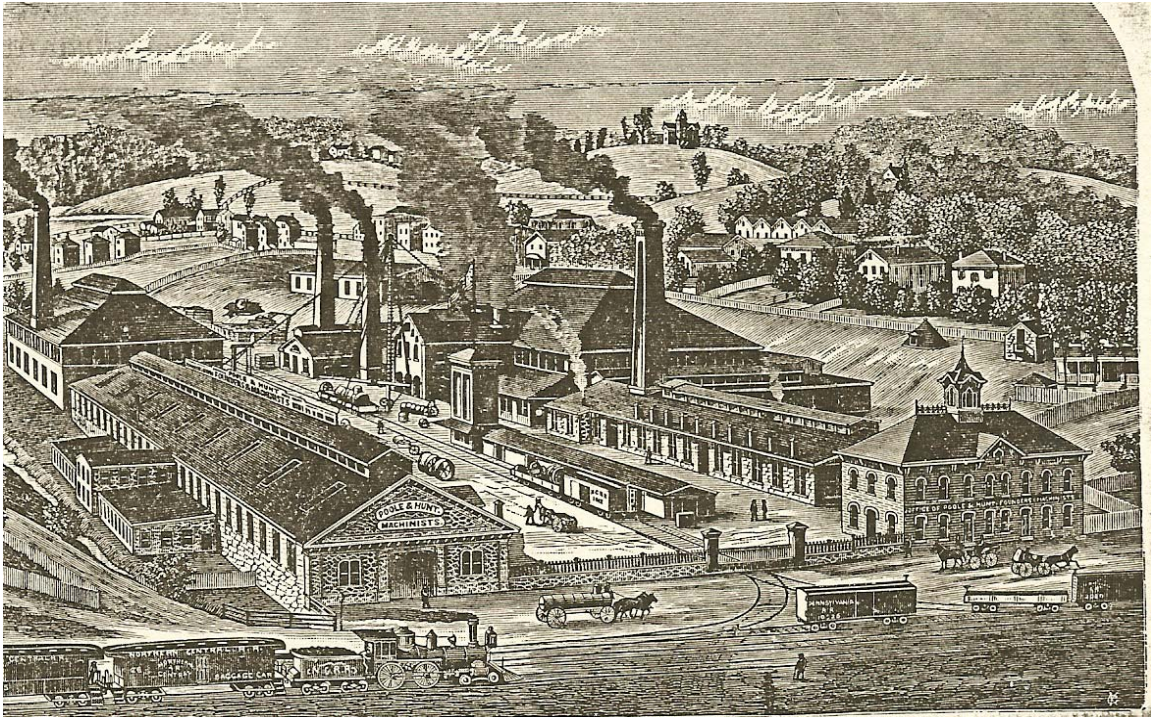
PARK MILL. Park Mill was built in 1855 by H.N. Gambrill, William E. Hooper, and David Carroll for manufacturing seine netting and it appeared on the 1857 Taylor map as "W.E. Hooper Cotton Duck and Seine Factory." Gambrill sold Park Mill and other mills to Hooper in the 1865-1868 period (Towson deeds, EHA 58:195). The mill appeared as Hooper Paper Mill in the 1877 atlas. The plant followed the Hooper properties into consolidation in 1899, reorganization in 1915, and following the first World War, was sold off by Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc. When owned by Bes-Cone Inc., the second floor, some 12,000 square ft, was leased to Commercial Envelope Company, which later acquired the entire stone, two-story structure.



Park Mill in Baltimore Gas and Electric Company News. 1916.

Commercial Envelope was water-logged in the June 1972 flood, but got back into production but later left the city. This plant on the east side of the N.C.R.R. tracks, just north of Union Avenue and south of the present Schenuit Rubber buildings, was also called Parkdale Mill; it was incorrectly identified as Woodberry Mill in Dorsey and Dilts, *Guide to Baltimore Architecture*, p. 185, (Also City Deeds, 4409:464). In 2005, this mill was part of a rehabilitation project called Clipper Mill Park.

POOLE AND HUNT FOUNDRY. Robert Poole went into business with William Ferguson on North Street in 1843. Poole had been trained at Lanvale and Savage Factories . The firm of Poole and Hunt was formed in 1851 with German R. Hunt. The plant burned in 1853 and a new works was built in Woodberry and the downtown location discontinued in 1858. Two cupolas, each of 20-ton/diem output, were in use 1857, *City Rambles*, p . 90" The company cast the columns for the U.S. Capitol dome and also lighthouse bodies. Gears and shafting were produced, and there were gear-moulding machines that required no patterns for gears over 1 foot in diameter.



Poole and Hunt works from U. S. Miller, November 1889.

In 1873, some 8000 of the company's water wheels were in use (the Leffel patent American double turbine water wheel). They also made portable and stationary steam engines, Babcock and Wilcox's patented turbine steam boiler, circular sawmills, gang saws, mining machinery, machinery for oil mills, *Monumental City*, pp. 207, and 304. Also cables for cable-car street railways. See also, HBCC, p. 838.

The vast mill complex was in mid-20th Century operating as Franklin Balmar Company at the west end of Union Avenue, west of the Falls and Jones Falls Expressway. Aero-Chatillon, an aerospace firm, acquired the company in 1961. Franklin Balmar was a major operator of skin-milling equipment, employing a technique whereby aircraft wings were carved out of large slabs of metal. The works was purchased in 1971 by Built-In Wood Products, Inc., cabinet makers. The 1975 national tour of the Society for Industrial Archeology toured the plant and saw the vast, cathedral-like interior of the erecting shop. In 1982, the machine shop bore a sign reading Clipper Mill Industrial Park in spite of the fact that this was not

Clipper Mill. There was a rock-climbing gym and various artists studios. A disastrous fire took place on September 16, 1995, and two city firefighters were killed by the falling of the pediment of the machine shop. In 2005, the complex was being redeveloped by Struever Brothers, Eccles and Rouse as part of their Clipper Mill Park, housing, retail, and office spaces. By August 2006, a large gable-roofed apartment was complete and inhabited, sitting right in the foot print of the machine shop, looming ahead when viewed from Union Avenue as if it had always been there. The two stone corners of the machine shop were left standing.

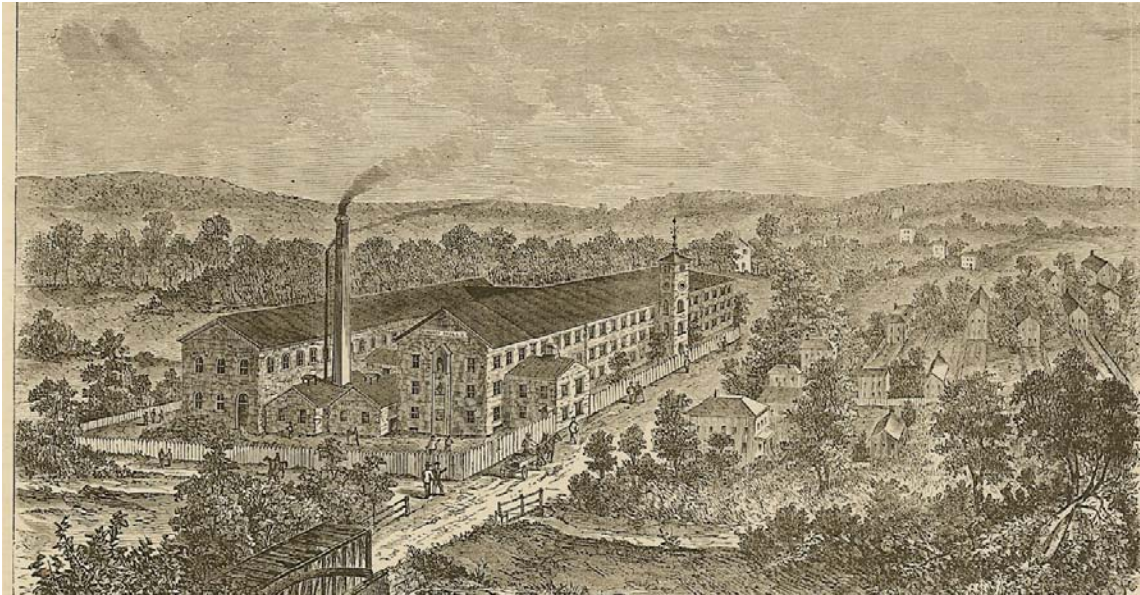
See, Jamie Stehm, "Renaissance for Clipper. Redevelopment. The 19th Century Industrial Park, Ravaged by Fire in 1995, Will Become a \$50 million Complex of Housing, Art Studios, and Offices," *Sun*, January 3, 2004.

Larry Perl, "Clipper Mill Development Is History in the Remaking," *Baltimore Messenger*, February 19, 2004.

DRUID COTTON MILLS. In 1865, Horatio N. Gambrill agreed to sell his partnership interest in Clipper, Park, Woodberry Mills, and Washington Cotton Factory to Wm. E. Hooper, and in January 1866 leased land between Union Avenue and Dellwood Avenue from Thomas M. Smith (Towson deeds, JHL 47:364) and without partners built the massive stone Druid Cotton Mills, the largest in the State., By 1871, there were 300 employees and monthly output of \$55,000. Gambrill's and other Baltimore Mills eventually drove the Patterson New Jersey, mills out of business and won the market formerly enjoyed by Russian sailcloth producers. The 1877 atlas showed the works as Gambrill and Sons. When Gambrill died in 1880, his sons carried on the business. A native of Anne Arundel County, he had risen from poverty, having started at age 16 at Savage Factory and at Amos Williams' mill near Ilchester. He became superintendent at Jericho and then with David Carroll started manufacturing at Stony Works (q. v.) about 1836. He was the inventor of the "self-stripping cotton card" and sold the rights in England for \$66,000, *Monumental City*, p. 65; also, obit, *American*, August 31, 1880.

The Gambrill and Sons firm merged into the consolidation of 1899. Druid was the first mill spun off by Mount Vernon Mills, Inc., sold to Poole Engineering Company on March 19, 1917; it served as Poole's Plant No. 2 during their incursion into the manufacture of washing machines and other consumer appliances. The mill was auctioned and sold to Hampden Realty Company. Some depression-era city directories listed no companies working at 1600 Union Avenue, but eventually new enterprises flourished there, including Hand Printer, a textile printing company found in Polk directories from 1940 to 1942. Commercial Envelope Company owned it from 1944 to 1947 when Henry Rudow bought it. The 1951 revision of Sanborn's insurance atlas showed the south wing occupied by H. B. Mnaufacturing Company, makers of chrome furniture, while Wheelwright-Folger, Inc., makers of janitor supplies had the north wing. The furniture firm was still there in the 1961 Polk directory. The next year, Henry Rudow sold the mill to Kramer Brothers Hobbies of Long Island. The north wing of the stone mill was mentioned in the deed as "the Lifelike Building," reflecting the Kramer trade name "Life-Like Products," a line of plastic ice buckets, portable coolers, and toys. The mill continued through the 20th century as that company's factory for infused plastic toys, including Christmas garden model buildings

copied from nearby Woodberry landmarks. Other sources record a period of use as a rag plant. The mill is still occupied by Life-Like Products, manufacturers of infused plastic toys. In 2006, the corporate name had apparently been changed to LIFOAM Industries, LLC. Location is 1600 Union Avenue, at the corner of Buena Vista, east bank of the Falls, east of the Jones Falls Expressway. A faded marker on the wall still marked the building "Mount Vernon Mill No. 4 [2006].



Druid Mill from the Monumental City, 1873, author's collection.

WOODBERRY MERCHANT MILL, The 1798 tax list of Middlesex Hundred showed Elisha Tyson with Woodberry tract and a brick mill house, 2 stories, 43 x 43 with a log, one-story wing 37 x 18 ft; occupant was Leegra and Samuel Cox. Tyson and Norris advertised for a miller at Woodberry Mills four miles from the city, *Federal Gazette*, January 25, 1799. The 1804 assessment of Middlesex Hundred showed Elisha Tyson with a mill and improvements "from Henry Wills's." William Tyson announced that due to the death of William E. Norris, the partnership would continue as W. & N. Tyson, and was taking his brother, Nathan Jr., into partnership, *Ibid.*, July 13, 1809.

An advertisement appeared in the Hagerstown *Torch Light*, December 28, 1826, "Wheat Wanted at Woodberry Mill," placed by Tyson and Norris, who instructed shippers to "Turn off below Griffith's Tavern at the foot of Stoney Hills." A long advertisement to sell Woodberry Mill appeared in the *American*, May 28, 1833, offering a 40 x 45 foot two story mansion and a mill of brick and stone, 45 x 65 feet, three stories, with two water wheels, 120 bbl/diem capacity, three pair of French burrs and one of 7-foot Russ's patent rubber. The sale was for the benefit of the creditors of William Tyson and Lloyd Norris.

Varlé, in *View of Baltimore*, p 96, gave owners as Tyson and Norris, with warehouse at Spear's Wharf (1833). It was called Woodberry (Cox's) Mill in *American*, June 17, 1837. Both Woodberry Farm and Woodberry Mill were charged on the 1841 assessment book to Gambrill, Carroll & Co. In 1846, the mill and its ground rent were assigned to H. N. Gambrill and his associates, David Carroll, Henry Leef, and William Mason, by Josiah Colling and Ebenezer Pettigrew in order to build a duck plant called Woodberry Factory. The flour mill burned due to the failure to oil a gudgeon (*Sun*, September 25, 1843).

WOODBERRY FACTORY. Gambrill's biography in *Baltimore Past and Present*, p . 256, gave 1843 as the date of building Woodberry Factory on the merchant mill premises. Both flour and textile mill briefly co-existed as the *Sun's* account of the flour mill fire attests. The first quotation for Woodberry cotton duck appeared in *Lyford's Price Current*, September 23, 1843, two days after the flour mill fire. The earliest mention of company housing at this plant was found in the 1845 county transfer book updates.

The "Woodberry Fac." appeared on Sidney and Browne's 1850 county map, while the 1857 Robert Taylor map showed "H. N. Gambrill," as did the 1863 military map. The 1850 census listed William Hooper's Woodberry Cotton Mfy. worth \$150,000 with 30 male and 120 female employees, water and steam power, and output of 750,000 yd cotton duck (\$150,000), A record of 1857 showed H.N. Gambrill leasing the "Factory called Woodbury" [sic] from John Clark and wife (Towson deeds, GHC 30:503). The factory stood on the tracts Come By Chance, Seed Ticks Plenty, and Ridgely's Whim. W. E. Hooper became sole owner in 1868 (Deeds, JHL 44:519 and ERA 58:195).



The Woodberry Cotton Mill is the building in the center, 1912, BCPL Collection courtesy of Jacques Kelly.

The workers were treated to free turkeys in 1853. The works had Baltimore County's first fire engine, acquired sometime before 1854 and operated by the employees. The device was no match or that year's White Hall Factory fire even when aided by the New Market Fire Company from Eutaw Street in the

city. The engine, however, saved Woodberry on December 21, 1861, when things got hot in the picker room. The company later acquired a steam pumper, a surplus city engine called the *Deluge*, but it was out of commission when arsonists kindled the the Clipper Mill in 1865,

On May 17, 1879, the *Md. Journal* of Towson reported ground breaking for a new duck mill at Woodberry, adjacent to the old one, 105 x 120 ft, 3 stories high, to be built of brick. Following the death of William E. Hooper in 1886, his sons, Theodore, James, and Alceus, reorganized Washington, Park, Meadow, Woodberry and Clipper Mills into Woodberry Manufacturing Company of Baltimore County, under *Laws of Md., Acts of 1886, Chapter 34*, also recited in Deeds JWS 153:165. All these properties were deeded to the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company in March 1900 (Deeds, NBM 244:282) as a result of the 1899 consolidation.

After passing through the 1915 reorganization, Woodberry Mill was sold by Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., in 1924 to Frank G. Shenuit Rubber Co. The old granite mill was described as the northernmost of the group, 50 x 200 ft, with 500,000 sq ft floor space and a 500 hp steam plant. The mill was shown in *Power Pictorial*, Vol. 1, No.5, p. 2, as on Main Avenue, a three-story structure with a clerestory and bell tower; text p. 23. This mill was immediately north of Park Mill, east side of the railroad and Railroad Avenue, and above Union Avenue. It was incorporated into modern structures of the tire factory, which expanded in 1951, and now only some brown stone walls some roof trusses can still be identified from the Light Rail tracks (2006).

HOOPER MILLS/ HOOPERWOOD MILLS . W. E. Hooper started as an associate of Horatio N. Galnbrill and in 1865 made a bond of conveyance to purchase all of Gambrill's interest in the Wm . E. Hooper and Co. and the Washington Cotton Factory, Park, Clipper, and Woodberry Mills. These properties went into the 1899 consolidation as Woodberry Mfg. Company. Then in 1904, W. E. Hooper and Sons built an independent works, Hooperwood Mill No. 1, next to Druid Hill Park. Hooperwood No. 2 followed in 1917, as did No. 3.

The *Sun*, May 28, 1913, reported, "Now the Largest Cotton Mill in the State, the Hoopewood Mill of William E. Hooper & Sons, Co." Each floor was one acre and there were 550 employees, the mill recently doubled in size. One cotton duck machine at Hooperwood, wove a roll 240 inches wide and was supplied by 18,000 spools. An old gatehouse, still stands near Druid Park Drive and 41st Street, but most of the complex is devoid of antique charm. In December 1944, there were 857 employees; trainees made \$25.73/week; skilled workers \$40 to \$50 per week. See, "5 Veteran Woodberry Mills Workers Back Up Fighters," *Sun*, December 22, 1944 .

MELVALE DISTILLERY. The present Fleischmann vinegar plant on the west side of the Light Rail Line and on Old Cold Spring Lane, east of Jones Falls, is a stone Victorian mill-like structure of three stories with a square cupola and many recent extensions. Its manager, Henry D. Benjamin, stated that it was originally a textile mill dating from 1830, *Evening Sun*, October 4, 1971, p. 1.

However, the mill did not appear in Varlé's list of 1833. The property was John Gambrill's in 1835, combined from purchases from the estate of the miller Isaac Green and from John E. Evans, 1830. The farm of John Gambrill was advertised by trustees in the *American*, February 14, 1834, but his widow purchased the property. Her executors in 1860 advertised "Rural Farm" on the Northern Central Railroad at Melvale Station with 30 acres, stone house, barn, and orchard, *Ibid.*, June 12, 1860. William

Denmead purchased it for \$6350 (Towson deeds GHC 36:166) in 1862. The distillery was probably built soon after that.



Melvale Distillery, photo by author, 1967.

In 1872, Denmead conveyed to Aquilla Denmead, who immediately conveyed the land west of the railroad to William Denmead's wife, Rachel (Deeds 73:429); Rachel Denmead, "owner of Melvale Distillery," consented "that property may be used by William Debmead for purpose of distilling

Spirits” (Deeds 74:430). The 1877 Hopkins county atlas showed only the Denmead estate at the station. The 1850 and 1863 maps showed only Rural Mills at this station, but that mill, the former Green Mill, was sold to the Mayor and City Council in 1856 by Jacob P. Miller.

On William Denmead’s death, his executors advertised 29 acres, the mansion, and “Also what was known as the Melvale Distillery, with about 2 acres . . . to the west of the railroad . . . The building is a fine stone structure, three stories and basement, contains three engines and valuable machinery of the latest and most approved description, including Davis’ Disintegrator for grinding bones, all in perfect running order.” The advertisement was entitled, “Valuable Country Seat, Mill Machinery, &c.,” *American*, April 3, 1880.

The *B. C. Union*, December 15, 1883, reported the Melvale Distillery was building a shed 180 feet long to shelter beef cattle that would be fed on the distillery slop.

The trustees sold the distillery and 2 acres to Simon J. Kemp, John Cummins, and Charles Spilman for \$10,500 (Deeds WMI 118:429). Spilman, sold out in 1881, and in 1903, Cummings and Kemp conveyed to Melvale Distilling Company for \$499,400. The 1918 Election District 3 tax ledger (folio 66) listed building No. 1 as 87 x 37 feet, two and a half stories (\$3000) and an office building 15 x 21 (\$100). During Prohibition, this former Maryland Rye plant was used as a government bonded warehouse. *Power Pictorial* in 1925 reported that the company was using a 65 hp electric motor to run wood-working machinery to harvest timber from the disused warehouses. It was being operated by Standard Brands, Inc., when the author and Mrs. Catherine Black of Baltimore City’s preservation agency visited the building in early 1975. At that time, Mr. Benjamin explained that vinegar was converted from tank cars of vodka brought in by rail to the distillery siding on what was then the Penn-Central line. At that time, the plant produced 60% of the vinegar consumed in the U. S. The 86 proof vodka was cut down and fermented, stored in Douglass Fir tanks. Daily output was about five trailer trucks per day. Mr. Benjamin stopped the train by turning on a red light when he had tank cars ready to be taken off the siding. The office staff included the manager, one chemist, and a secretary. A man who worked there in 1960 said there were no steam engines in his time. There was cistern room, a former well. The framing was much like that of a merchant mill--posts and bolsters. Some pegs were found in the roof supports, but the bolsters were secured by iron bolts. Mr. Benjamin had taken home one millstone, a runner, found on the property. There had been a projecting beam in the wall for hoisting grain but had been sawn off. There was a grain bin upstairs with a chute controlled by a sliding wooden paddle. Since that visit, the works had become the Flesichmann vinegar plant. James Walter Pierce reported a visit to the works in 2003, when he met manager Tom Minarik, *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites* (2004), p. 20. Mr. Minarik noted that the smell of acetic acid in the neighborhood had been much reduced.

CONSOLIDATED COTTON DUCK COMPANY. This company was a trust formed in 1899 and composed of a number of textile mills of the Baltimore region and other areas. Offices wer ein the Continental Trust Building, Baltimore, and the officers were Charles K. Oliver, president; David H. Carroll, vice president-treasurer. In an advertisement of 1907, they claimed 90 percent of the world’s cotton duck production. The brands listed were:

Mount Vernon	Yellow Jacket	Hartford
Woodberry	Polyphemus	Buffalo
Aretas	Turner Mills	Parneton

Ontario	Harvester	Montana
Franklinville	Greenwoods	Excelsior
Laurel	Imperial	Elk Wood
Druid Mills	Raven	Richland
Stark	Bear	Yamassee
La Grange	Tallassee	Lake Roland

Duck was furnished as belting, hose, sail twine, seamless grain bags, and in many other forms, including awnings, mail bags, laundry ahnpers, mine curtains, and tents. A general account of Woodberry town was given in Scharf, HCCC,p., p. 409, 836f. When the mill conglomerate was reorganized as Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., Harold Baetjer (1880-1968) served as president from 1916-1946, succeeded by Thomas M. Bancroft. The younger Mr. Baetjer was unaware of any papers surviving from the earlies period (1976).

Soures: The foregoing data on Woodberry is from many sources, including, "Cotton Duck Output. Mills in and Around Baltimore Have Many Large Orders. Running to Utmost Limit," Sun, June 22, 1899. "The Mills Along Jones Falls," by Grace Williams, submitted in American Economic History at Johns Hopkins University, 1937, found in the EPFL Md. Department, VF. Also, "Meadow and Mt. Vernon Mills Join Trend in Processing of Synthetics," J. T. Ward, *Evening Sun*, June 24, 1948, and *Baltimore* magazine, November 1952. Also, *A Brief History of Textile Manufacturing Mills along Jones Falls*, James G. Bullock, Jr., 1970. Also, Dennis M. Zembala, *Baltimore: Industrial Gateway on the Chesapeake* (1995). See also, "Bibliography of Hampden-Woodberry," by John McGrain, available at EPFL Md. Department and Hampden Branch, EPFL Library. The independent companies almost never released production statistics in the 19th century. Some family papers of the Hooper and Kennedy families survive in the MHS Special collections but lack technical or financial information about the businesses. Mrs. James G. Bullock, Jr., in the early 1980s had a collection of insurance maps showing the footprints of the mills combined with isometric views of the buildings.

WOODCOCK MILL (8)

Robert Woodcock's Mill was in Western Run Bottoms, 60 perches from the mill of William Matthews according to an advertisement to sell land and a third mill owned by Thomas Matthews, *Md. Journal*, August 24, 1784.

WOODWARD MILL (11 or 14)

E. T. J. Woodward advertised a farm, grist mill, and saw mill adjoining White Marsh Farm, selling on account of his age, *B. C. Advocate*, August 12, 1854. Possibly the same as Fenby.

WOODYEAR MILL (B)

See Mt. Clare Mill.

WOOLEN FACTORY (B)

Advertised by Henry W. Rogers in *American*, January 20, 1867, this woolen factory was on a railroad, of

easy access from Baltimore. In complete running order, with city and country custom; production of yarn, blankets, cloth; unfailing water power. Cost only \$10,00. Location unknown.

WORTHINGTON MILL (B)

On Harris (Collett's or Kemp's) Creek, Worthington Mill was slightly in front of the American lines in the period of September 13-14, the days following the Battle of North Point. It was well outside the town in approximately the bed of Glover Street (an alley shown on the 1851 Poppleton city plan, one block east of Luzerne Avenue) between Biddle and Eager Streets.

Thomas Worthington had bought part of Grange, former Baltimore Company lands in 1799 from Samuel Moale, trustee of the alte Jacob Small (Deeds WG 88:361). The mill was missing from the 1801 Warner and Hanna map but appeared on the situation map in *The Perilous Fight*, p. 475, and also on the National Park Service leaflet, "Fort McHenry." Sidney and Browne's county map of 1850 showed the property of A. Worthington, but no mill.

WORTHINGTON MILL (4)

A deed for part of Welches Cradle from Samuel to Charles Worthington in 1810 mentioned the road laid out from Worthingtons Old Mill towards Baltimore Town (Deeds WG 106:503, MSA). Worthingtons Mill on a branch of Western Run was mentioned in the 1754 patent of Turkey Cock Hall. The 1823 Assessment of Old District 7 charged Walter Worthington with a gristmill (\$100) on the tracts Kings Chance and Shawan. Clues in deeds to the Woodburn (an octagon house) estate placed this mill on Wells Branch and Piney Grove Road, about 0.6 mile NW of St. Johns in the Valley P. E. Church.

WORTHINGTON ROPEWALK (B)

The 1783 Tax List of Deptford Hundred listed Thomas Worthington with a ropewalk, probably in Felsl Point.

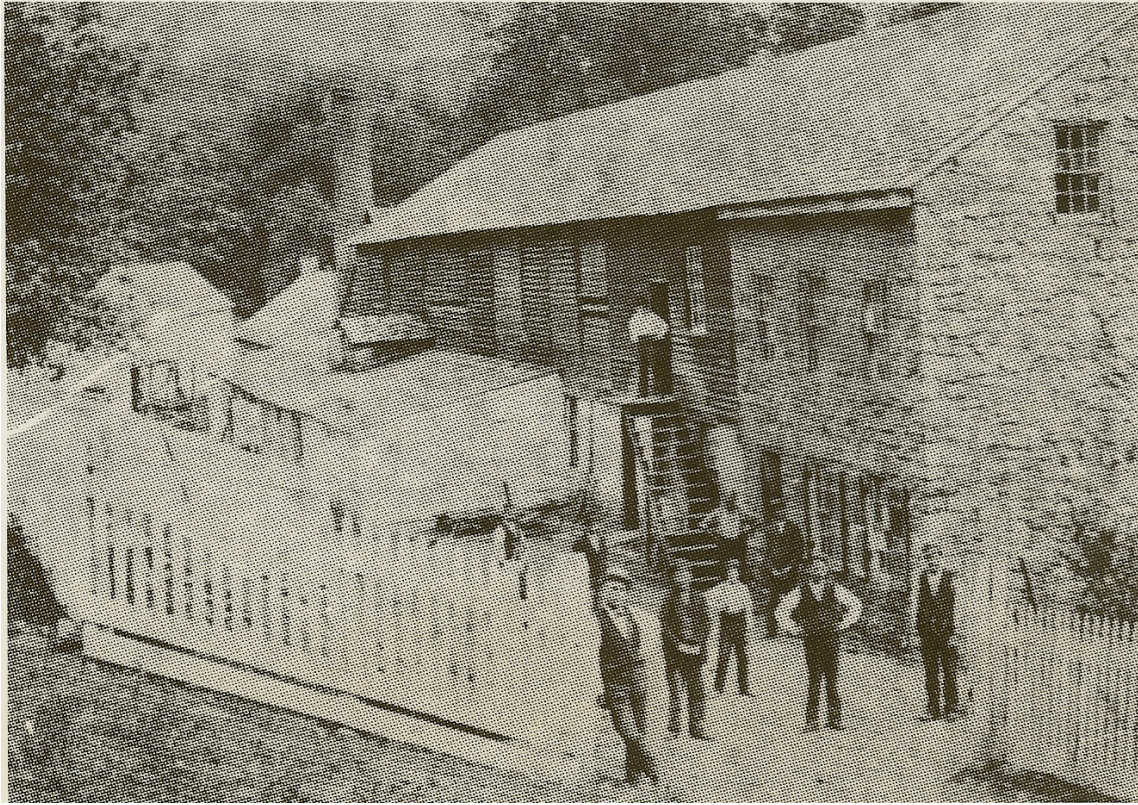
WRIGHT AND CANBY MILL (B)

See Calverton Mills.

WRIGHT COTTON MILLS (3)

Robert Wright came from England in 1810 with the secret of cotton bleaching and established factories at (1) Leington and Eden Streets, (2) at York Road Manufactory (q. v.) at present Greenmount and 22nd Streets (NW corner), and (3) south of Rockland Gristmill on Falls Rod at Brown's Bridge, variously dated at 1821 and 1832. Steam later replaced water power. Wright's brothers Thomas and John emigrated to join the firm, which became a corporation only in 1887.

One account called it Johnson and Wright Bleach Mills, where it was stated that it was built in 1827-1830



Wright Cotton Mill before the 1884 fire, courtesy of Rockland Mfg. Co.

with houses for workers. Material was received full of cotton oil, which was removed by boiling in caustic soda. The material was then washed and run through a “white box” full of starch, French talc, and blueing. The fiber was stretched through the process. Finished material was used for making bags. A deed of 1860 described William Fell Johnson as sole owner of “Wrights Bleaching Works” (Towson deeds GHC 30:500).

The atlas of 1877 showed R. Wright and Co. bleaching and coloring works mostly surrounded by the W. F. Johnson estate. The main building, dated at 1832, burned completely, *American*, February 13, 1884, p. 4. The works was rebuilt, and the 1915 Bromley county atlas showed W. W. Wright’s Cotton Mills on Falls Road and Moores Branch below Rockland Station. The bleach works bought the Rockland Grist Mill in 1894 but sold it off the same year.

Rockland Bleach and Dye Works Co., also listed as Rockland Mills, Inc., continued in a large complex of buildings near present Ruxton Avenue well into the late 20th century. The works was south of and distinct from Rockland Gristmill which had once served as a calico printing works and a cotton mill.

Rockland bought the disused Mt. Vernon Mill [No. 1] buildings for storage and distribution purposes for about \$250,000. The company had 200 employees in Baltimore and claimed to be the world’s largest manufacturer of drapery linings. Annual revenues, including that of South Carolina branches, was about \$40 million, *Sun*, January 9, 1973, p. C7.

After experiencing the 1972 flood and building levees that failed to work in the next flood, the company

resolved to move to high ground. During the 1979 flood named “David,” great rolls of valuable cloth were flung out into Falls Road by the waters. A tax-free industrial revenue bond issue was arranged in April 1982 and Baltimore City lured the company out of its county headquarters into the former International Paper plant on Edison Highway. The following month, on May 4, the 100-foot long fabric drier started scorching the cloth and proceeded, after repairs, to set fire to the south end of the plant, resulting in a six-alarm blaze. The plant site was deeded to Baltimore City in August 1983, the land to be added to Robert E. Lee park. Richard Hughes of the Maryland Historical Trust determined which part of the vast and rambling complex of add-on buildings was the 1832 factory walls, and these remnants were spared when all else was razed just a few weeks later. The company town of two duplex houses on Wrights Lane east of Falls Road was also demolished. When the plant passed to the city, there were obsolete machines that the past owner had never seen in use in 37 years of operation. The ruin of the 1832 building was to be preserved as a “stabilized ruin,” but its stones were quickly carried off by home craftsmen.

See also, “Falls Road Village Depends on a Venerable Industry,” *Sunday Sun*, January 15, 1933, Section 1, p. 1.

“Rockland Bleach and Dye Works to Observe Century of Business Activity February Eighteenth,” *Jeffersonian*, February 7, 1931.

“Rockland Bleach Works,” E. Bennett Bowen, *History Trails*, Winter 1974-1975.

John A. Ahlers, “Mansion, Dinky Post Office Contribute to Rockland’s ‘Country Club’ Life,” *Evening Sun*, February 25, 1952.

WRIGHT FEED MILL (7)

William B. Wright bought the former Slade store at 2224 White Hall Road, Vernon, in 1911, and in 1928, *Power Pictorial*, 12 (May 1928): 55 published a photo of the store and a feed mill adjoining that was being run on electric power. The mill had started out using a gasoline tractor for energy, but the 20 hp motor eliminated the need for an attendant. A photo of the feed mill shows that it was a functional building in vertical board., part flat roofing, part shed. It burned, possibly in the 1970s.

WRIGHT LIME KILN (8)

A lime kiln was built on the north side of the present Masonic Home east of York Road near Cockeysville per data from Malcolm Dill, Director of Planning, Baltimore County. This was the same Wright who built a mill near Matthews (Websters/Thornton) Mill.



Wright's Store and Feed Mill in Power Pictorial, 1928.

WRIGHTS MILL (2)

Joseph Evans was charged in the 1804 Assessment of Soldiers Delight Hundred with Stinchcomb Hills and a mill worth £ 200. The 1818 tax list of Old District No. 6 charged Joseph Evans, Sr., with a gristmill (\$300), sawmill (\$50), and fulling mill (\$50). Evans died in Chautauqua County, New York, and his

executrix, Ann Evans sold part of Stinchcombs Hills and presumably the mills to Joseph Wright in 1833 (Deeds, TK 227:237, MSA). Wright soon mortgaged the property to Noah Worthington. A real estate agent advertised a mill on Brice's Run in the *American*, May 15, 1837; the mill had two run of stones and its output was 20 bbl/diem. There was a two story stone mill and a new barn. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed S. H. Wright mill. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Joseph Wright, miller, with \$500 capital investment, doing mostly country work.

Joseph Wright died in 1875, and that year the mill was advertised as a good site for a merchant mill, with a 20-foot fall, plus an unimproved fall of 27 feet. The mill passed to Owen Wright and others, appearing in the 1877 atlas as Valley Grist and Saw Mill owned by O. Wright. However, Mrs. S. H. Gaw was an atlas patron and listed herself as miller at Alberton. Susan H. Gaw was the daughter of Joseph Wright.

In 1877, the mill passed to the mortgage holder, Samuel Ellicott. The *Ellicott City Times*, October 26, 1878, provided a history of the mill and noted that its aged African American miller, Moses Rogers, was widely respected as an expert. The same paper on January 18, 1879, reported on the death of Moses Rogers "employed as a miller at Wrights Mill for upwards of half a century." The 1880 State business directory listed A. Gaw and Sons, millers, at Alberton, but the 1882 and 1887 editions showed C. J. Parker. The 1880 census of manufactures had listed J. C. Parker mill on Brice Run with \$4000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 50% custom business. A 22-foot fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4.5 ft broad at 7 rpm. Output was 3000 bbl flour, 40 bbl rye, 43.6 tons meal, and 106.8 tons feed (\$23,000).



Master Gear of Wrights Mill in 1973 after its demolition. Wright's was possibly the most primitive mill in the State, straight out of Oliver Evans' 1795 guide book. It was destroyed before any molinologists could inspect its works.

The mill went through various hands to Milton W. Offutt, who deeded it to Jacob Katzen in 1897; it became David Katzen's in 1911, and Joseph Katzen's in 1945 (Towson deeds, RJS 1390:294).

The mill continued in the Katzen family until 1972. It was not known to have operated after 1935, although it served as a feed outlet until ca. 1950. Cecil Shifflett acquired the place in 1972 and the mill was torn down in February 1973 to provide a home site--although flood-plain legislation had ruled the location unbuildable. Location was Granite Branch (or Brices Run), north side of Wrights Mill Road, a spot called "Jew Bottom" in MGS BC (1929), p. 260. There was also a wooden general store, later used as a residenec by a perosn who called himself Tom Mix. The stone miller's house survived until 1972.

The mill was one story of stone and one of brown timber; the steel wheel had been mounted on the west wall. The late Joe Katzen had estimated the date of the building as ca. 1850, although it was probably much older.

The machinery was of primitive design with wooden spur gears, wooden conveyors, and wooden trundles. The stones were of one-piece configuration, and one runner was of white and the other of violet volcanic material. Some of the machinery was still well balanced at the time of demolition, and elements could be turned by hand; however, some of the wooden cogs in the master gear had long been either missing or worn down.

WRIGHT MILL (8)

Jonathan Wright, Sr., moved from his Pennsylvania farm and tanyard to a farm on Western Run near York Turnpike and was owner of a farm, grist mill, and saw mill, oil mill, and lime kiln before moving to Ohio, *Literary Era* (7:125), ca. 1900.

In a mortgage made in 1805, Jonathan Wright pledged to Joseph Thornburg part of the tract "Coles Addition containing five acres where on the said Jonathan Wright hath already erected a mill" (Deeds WG 83:359, MSA). In October that year, Wright sold a mill to Josiah Brown (Deeds WG 86:546, MSA), and in 1807, Brown conveyed to Thornburg (WG 95:725, MSA). The site was probably on Western Run near the distinct mill called Thornton's (i. e., Wright-Matthews-Webster Mill). Thornburg was charged with two grice [sic] mills in the 1818 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5 and in 1823 with a grist and paper mill.

WYNNS MILL (10)

See Monkton Mill.

YELLOTT SAWMILL (11)

John Scott, trustee, offered the newly built stone gristmill of John Yellott, Jr., along with a sawmill and lime kiln, *American*, March 2, 1833. The mill lot was part of the tract Sewell. George and Coleman Yellott advertised a mill of 35 bbl/diem output on a strong stream, *Harford Madisionian* April 30, 1847. The 1850 Sidney and Browne county map showed John Yellott's sawmill on Great Gunpowder Falls downstream of Morgans Mill.

YELLOW HOUSE & MILL SEAT (15)

John Pratt advertised the Yellow House opposite the Red House tavern with 27 acres "on which there is a mill seat with the advantage of water carriage to the door . . . 6 miles from the city," *American*, September 8, 1801. The Red House was shown on the 1850 Sidney and Browne County map in the angle between Old Philadelphia Road segment [the abandoned or bypassed colonial road] and the Turnpike Company's newer road, the present Maryland Route 7. The inn called the "Yellow House" was in 1850 labeled as Byrgess' Tavern. The Yellow House may have been the Fairmount Hotel of the 1877 atlas on the Election District 12 plate. The stream was probably Red Houe Run. No mill was shown in either 1850 nor 1877.

YORK ROAD MANUFACTORY (B)

The 1820 census listed Thomas Wright's cotton factory, The York Road Manufactory, with \$1000

capital investment, 30 looms, and spinning and drying machinery. Wright employed 19 men, 14 women, and 9 boys and girls. The works consumed 18,720 lb cotton yarn (18 cents/lb) to make \$17,784 in cotton plaid. Goods found “ready sale.” The works was at the NW corner of present Greenmount and 22nd Street, then open country. Cf., Wright Cotton Mill.

YOUNG AND BROTHER (5)

The Young and Brother paper mill was listed at Shamburg in the 1887 State business directory.

YOUNG FOUNDRY (B)

The property of James Young on the north side of Pratt Street west of Greene Street was advertised in the *Sun*, May 25, 1844; the lot ran back to Carpenters Alley and included a foundry 35 x 75 feet, also an engine house with a slate roof, a shop 13 x 35 feet, office, blacksmith’s shop, and machine shop.

YOUNG MILL (3)

Thomas Jones and Jacob Colliday took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Jones Falls, December 13, 1763. The jury found the site to be parts of the tracts Hector Hopyard and Youngs Neglect, in possession of Edward Tulley, John Fishpaw, and the applicants themselves. Total valuation was set at £ 6-7/5 yearly, plus £ 20 to Edward Tulley “for cutting of roads and overflowing his land.”

A mill stood on the tract Hector’s Hopyard when Michael Young sold the land to the organizers of Bellona Gunpowder Mill in 1803 (Deeds WG 79:338, MSA). The land passed into the family from Edward Tully [sic] in 1780. The powder makers wer permitted to raise the dam by 2 feet. Location would be the west side of present Lake Roland.

YOUNG PAPER MILL (6)

The 1824 Assessment on Old District 5 listed John Young, “son in law of Eli Matthews,” with a paper mill worth \$267 on a tract “name unknown” along with a sawmill worth \$27 (HR # 8244 4-40-4, MSA). The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Young with \$1000 capital investment in a paper mill with 3 male and 1 feamale employees; water and steam production of 3000 reams of wrapping apper (\$7000). The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Young with \$2000 capital investment in a works with 3 employees and annuala output of 40 tons wrapping paper (\$2000) overa 3-month season. A 17-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 5 rpm.

Roll bars on the tub engines measured 28 inches long by 23 inches in diameter, with 300 lb maximum capacity. The one beater had bars and rolls of the same dimensions. The paper machine had 1 cylinder 36 inches wide; also a 5 hp steam boiler. Sidney and Browne’s 1850 county map had shown the Young paper Mill west of Bentley Springs. The D. and J. C. Young paper mill was listed in the 1887 State business directory.

The *Md. Journal*, May 14, 1881, reported, “Paper Mill Destroyed” and stated that Young’s near Bentley Springs had burned on the 5th; it was owned by Joseph Young of Baltimore but the machinery belonged to Charles P. Knight. Loss was \$500. [For another Young Paper Mill, see Cullings-Young

Mill.]

ZACHARIE NAIL WORKS (B)

Peter Zacharie of Maryland patented a machine for making cut nails and brads, Bishop, HAM, 1:594 (1796).

ZIMMERMANS GRIST MILL ()

A deed from Henry Hoffacker to George W. Hoffacker on December 28, 1861, mentioned the tract Stansbury's Grove Resurveyed and mentioned a road "leading from Morrison's Paper Mill (formerly) to Zimmerman's Grist Mill (formerly)", (Towson deeds GHC 34:312).

ZIMMERMANS SAWMILL (7)

The *Jeffersonian*, November 5, 1937, had a biography of Peter Zimmerman, who ran a sawmill at Shane and also had a creamery.

ZINKS SAWMILL (4)

A fire took place at Zink's Sawmill on the property of Dr. W. H. H. Campbell near Owings Mills. Pikesville Fire Engine Company saved the sawmill and machinery, *Sun*, February 5, 1920.

A fire at Zink's sawmill on Dr. W, H. H. Campbell's farm near Owings Mills burned with the loss of some slabwood, *Union News*, February 7, 1920.

ZOLLER MILL (B)

The 1889 Bard's directory listed Joseph M. Zoller and Co. mill at 15 Post Office Avenue.

ZOUCKS MILL/ZOUCKSVILLE (6)

See (1) Black Rock Mill, (2) Millender Mill, and (3) Trenton Mill at Zoucksville.

ZWISLER MOROCCO MFY. (1)

James Zwisler and Co. announced their Morocco leather manufactory, *Md. Journal*, December 11, 1792. The owners claimed that, "... one of the company has at great expense, acquired the art of dying leather, as practiced in Turkey."

