

CALVERT COUNTY

Introduction. Calvert County consists of three election districts, but was apparently rich in mills, both wind and water. However, a fire of 1882 wiped out court records dating to the 17th century, and it is difficult to follow titles back even so much as a century. Much of this data was provided by Aileen (Mrs. T. Reid) Hutchins of Barstow in 1972.

BARRETT MILL (1)

In 1811, Margaret Culpepper sold to Daniel Barrett a tract called Joseph's Resurvey, "land now covered with water and attached to the mill pond of Barrett."

BASSFORD MILL (2)

The 1866 directory listed John H. Bassford as miller a Prince Frederick, p. 119.

BOWEN MILL (2)

This mill was described as lately built on Dividing Creek and occupied by Isaac Bowen in a deed of 1815. Abraham G. Bowen was operator, c. 1830, and his descendant was Cephas H. Bowen, who sold the "old mill seat" to Calvin W. Simmons in 1830 (SS 1:231).

In 1871, Simmons had acquired from J. W. Simmons half of a Mill Seat and part of a tract called "Dividing Branch . . . on one of the main branches of Battle Creek and where a mill was formerly in use and owned by Isaac Bowen (SS 1:228).

A deed of 1888 from George Bowen mentioned the "road leading to C. W. Simmon's Mill" (J. S. 1:289). A drawing in possession of Mrs. T. Reid Hutchins of Barstow showed the mill seat, millrace, and both new and old floodgates of the property of J. W. Simmons. The sketch was on the back of a bill dated 1908.

The property remained in the Simmons family until 1963. A pond still appeared on the current tax maps [about 1976], 0.7 mile NE of Bowens village and 0.4 mile east of Route 231.

BRISCOE MILL (3)

See Smith Mill near Lower Marlboro.

BRISCOE WINDMILL (3)

In 1864, James T. Briscoe sold to Thomas Grahame and Daniel Kemp part of the land Briscoe had bought from Richard Grahame, which land ran through the

windmill field, and Briscoe reserved free access from the mill and use and benefit of the ground upon which the mill was built.

BROOKS MILL (1)

See Laveille Mill.

BROWN SAWMILL (1)

The 1860 census listed Isaac Brown's sawmill worth \$2000 with 8 employees and monthly payroll of \$104; also a 20 hp steam engine; output was 300,000 ft oak, pine, poplar, and chestnut planking, scantling, and board (\$4000).

BUCKMASTER SAWMILL (3)

Henry K. Buckmaster was listed as a saw miller at Bowens in the 1912-1914 Polk statewide business directory, p. 685.

CALVERT ROLLER MILLS (3)

In 1894, Lewis McK. Griffith, Robert H. Griffith, Charles T. Chaney, Frank O. Smith, Oden Trott, and John H. Drury formed a corporation called Calvert Roller Mills "to acquire, erect, and maintain mills and machinery and appliances for making, manufacturing, sawing, and grinding of lumber, corn, wheat, etc. . . . at location in Smithville." Capital Stock was \$2500.

The *Calvert Journal* of September 14, 1895, reported under Dunkirk Items, "The flour mill was completed and started work last Wednesday and has done considerable work which proves very satisfactory. The quality of flour is the best; persons wishing bran and middlings can be accommodated at reasonable prices. Flour can also be had at less than city prices." Frank O. Smith and Company advertised in that paper on July 18, 1896, "We are not going out of business like many others . . . Our flour mill is ready and capable of doing as good work as can be done by any mill"

In 1901, Lillie G. and Frank O. Smith sold to Dunkirk Mills for \$10,000 the "land in the village off Smithville, beginning at the road from Smithville to Ferry Landing opposite the Methodist Church, being the lot where the flour mill is now standing." The site was south side of the present Ferry Landing Road, west of Md. Route 4. Smithville is now called Dunkirk; the mill was extinct when this paragraph was written in 1976.

CHANEY WINDMILL (3)

"The storm of Saturday was the most savage that has visited this section for years. Numerous buildings were destroyed, among which were . . . the old wind-mill of

James T. Chaney . . . ,” published under “Dunkirk Items,” *Calvert Journal*, April 13, 1889. Cf. “WINDMILLS (3) for possible location.

CHEWS MILL CREEK (3)

See Smith’s Mill.

COATS MILL (1)

George Coats was listed as a miller at Governor’s Run post office in 1880 State directory. Possibly the mill shown in 1873 Martenet State atlas on east bank of St. Leonard’s Creek and NW of St. Leonard’s village; west of present Maryland Route 2 and 4 and on the north side of an extinct road from Mutual to Wohman Landing. (Coats also owned the Laveille Mill and he also lost land on Parker’s Creek near “Old Mill Bridge” by default in 1889.)

COATS MILL (1)

See Laveille Mill.

COFFEY LUMBER COMPANY ()

A four-alarm fire destroyed several buildings of the Coffey Lumber Company on a dirt path off McKendree Road near the Anne Arundel County line. One wooden building measured 150 x 40 feet. A three-quarter-acre wood-chip mulch pile also ignited. Water had to be shuttled more than ten miles from Chesapeake Bay. Some 200 people were put out of work, *Sun*, June 28, 1993.

COX MILL (2)

The 1866 State Business Directory listed John A. Cox, Jr., at Huntingtown, p. 119.

CYPRESS MILL (2)

Same as Laveille Mill.

DALRYMPLE MILL (3)

In 1814, James Dalrymple conveyed to James Mackall Taylor the tract “Foxes Road,” which was at “the intersection of the road to the water mill of William Dalrymple, deceased.”

DALRYMPLES MILL (3)

The 1880 State business directory listed J. W. B. Dalrymple's mill at Lower Marlboro, probably a different site from the one at Foxes Road listed above.

DANIEL SAWMILL (1)

The 1860 census listed E. Daniel & Co. sawmill worth \$20,000 with a steam engine of 20 hp with two fires. Nine male and three female employees; annual output of 500,000 ft plank and scantling worth \$10,000. Monthly labor cost, \$118 (with \$100 to the men and \$18 to the women).

DAWKINS MILL (1)

W. S. Dawkins was listed as miller at St. Leonard's in the 1880 State business directory.

DAY SAWMILL (1)

The Day-Breeden House, Mill Farm on Rt. 266 near Lusby, had a "Windmill Gate" near its windmill on the hill above the tenant house. Two millstones were still at the site in 1954, and two square, wrought-iron straps were found. The house, c. 1670, was in the Day family until 1836, when it was acquired by Richard P. Breeden, *Know Your County*, Betty Wortington Briscoe, 1954.

DENTON MILL (2)

John Denton was listed as a miller in District 2 of the 1880 population census although not carried in the manufacturer's census.

DORSEYS MILL (1)

Clement N. Dorsey was listed with a gristmill at Port Republic in directories from 1880 to 1902-03, and at Island Creek Post Office in 1906-07. This mill was shown in the 1873 Martenet State atlas 0.7 mile west of present Md. 231 or Brooms Island Road and NW of the Island Creek village. The name "Dorsey's Mill Pond" occurs in a deed of 1894 (TBT 2:566). The mill was on a nameless branch of Battle Creek that empties into Long Cove. The "old mill site" is at the end of a private road running 0.6 mile south from the present Jim Hance Road. The pond appears on current survey maps and also on Tax Map No. 30, the site recorded in Liber JLB 57:55, formerly owned by W. Allen Dorsey.

DORSEYS MILL (2)

The 1860 census of District 2 listed Alexander Dorsey water saw and grist mill worth \$2000 with 3 employees and output of 50,000 ft oak, pine, chestnut, and poplar lumber worth \$1500/annum. The gristmill had 1 employee and output of

2000 bu meal (\$1600) and 40 bbl flour (\$240). Total monthly payroll was \$80. The 1886 State directory listed Alexander Dorsey mill at Huntingtown.

DUKES MILL (1)

James Duke took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on a run of water at the head of Island Creek on the tract Bacheldor's Hall, December 10, 1754. The site was in possession of Joseph Dawkins, who was awarded damages of £ 40 and an annual rent of 2/6. The survey found a mill already in existence and built pursuant to an Act of Assembly. Chancery Records, Liber I. R. 5:80.

DUKES MILL (1)

James Duke, Jr., took out a writ of *ad quad damnum* on Cypress Branch at the head of Battle Creek in Saint Leonard's Creek Hundred. The inquisition taken November 5, 1726, found the northwest side in possession of James Freeman and the southwest side in possession of Benjamin Mackall, Gentleman; both parcels were valued at 3 Shillings current money yearly. The grant was issued April 5, 1737. Chancery Records, Liber 6:1. Possibly the forerunner of Laveille-Coats Mill.

DUNKIRK MILLS (3)

Same as Calvert Roller Mills.

EDMUNDS MILL (1)

Polk's 1906-1907 directory listed J. T. Edmonds with a saw, grist, and shingle mill at Island Creek where he was postmaster, p. 670. (C. H. Dorsey mill was also listed there.)

FITZHUGH MILL (1)

William Fitzhugh took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 20 acres on Beaver Dam Run, September 26, 1752. The entire tract belonged to Elizabeth Rouseby and was part of Great Elton Head Manor; she was awarded 12 pence Sterling. Chancery Records, Liber I. R. 5:65.

Colonel Fitzhugh's Mill was a repository for State flour in 1781, *Arch. Md.*, 47:187, 528. Col. Fitzhugh was also reported to make bread for the army at £ 12 per cwt and supply bread barrels at \$10.

On the 1783 tax list, Colonel William Fitzhugh's gristmill, fulling mill, and distillery were listed in the first district. The 1795 Griffith map showed it on Mill Creek, 2 miles from the mouth, west side of the road to Solomons.

John Fitzhugh in 1806 sold to John Rousby the “unexpired term in the mill lot conveyed to him by William Fitzhugh, Sr., in 1794 and held by William Fitzhugh under writ of *ad quod damnum*. 20 acres.”

FOWLER MILL (3)

The 1880 census listed W. C. Fowler with a gristmill worth \$21,000 with 3 employees at \$250/annual labor cost. All custom work done; 10 hp steam engine; maximum capacity of 200 bu/diem. Annual production was 200 bbl flour, 20 bbl rye, and 536 tons meal.

A mortgage made by Fowler in 1883 placed the flour and grist mill on the Pond Woods Road above Huntington. Fowler had a sawmill across the road. The 1887 State business directory listed J. S. Fowler with a steam saw and grist mill at Huntingtown.

The *Calvert Journal* of January 19, 1889, listed under Huntingtown items, “Mr. Samuel Fowler’s saw and grist mill which has suspended work ever since Christmas, and which since then has undergone a thorough repair is expected to resume work today.”

“Joseph S. Fowler . . . Purchased . . . improvements for a flour mill at Huntingtown, Md.,” *American Miller*, 23 (March 1, 1895): 305.

FOWLER MILL (1)

In 1870, the mill of William C. Fowler was allotted to son John W. Fowler. The deed placed it “near the branch and on the road to Smithville, running to a stake near the old mill race.”

The 1880 census listed the J. W. Fowler gristmill on the Patuxent with value of \$2000, 1 employee costing \$150/annum, and maximum capacity of 150 bbl/diem. A 12-foot fall drove a 10 hp wheel 12 ft broad at 48 rpm. Output was 60 bbl flour and 32.4 tons meal (\$1200).

The 1887 State business directory listed J. W. Fowler as miller at Chaneyville. The mill came down through the family and in 1941, Lyda V. Lender and husband sold to Joseph W. Fowler “the mill property of John W. Fowler.” The site was the present Md. 4 between Sunderland and Dunkirk, on Fowlers Mill Branch.

GANTS MILL (3)

This mill was originally property of Sarah Weems Allein who exchanged it with Dr. Thomas Gantt. Gants [sic] Mill was formerly in Anne Arundel County and was shown on a branch of Lyons Creek, 2.5 miles from the Patuxent on the 1795 Griffith map. Thomas A. Gantt and John Gantt sold to William C. Hodgkins 10

acres of Dunkirk “on the west side of the mill opposite the mill branch and mill race”

In 1812, Sarah Weems Allein’s daughter, Priscilla E. Allein, made a confirmatory deed of the property, parts of Dunkirk and Harnisham, to William Watson, who had earlier bought the mill from Dr. Gantt.

GOTT MILL (1)

See Hooper Mill.

GRIERSON MILL (1)

A steam saw and grist mill of Frederick Grierson at the head of St. Leonard’s Creek was advertised in a Sheriff’s sale of 1894. In 1895, Grierson was listed as owner of a 6 hp engine threshing machine and gristmill worth \$2000.

GRIERSON SAWMILL ()

“Mr. F. W. Grierson, proprietor of the steam saw-mill at Holly Hill, Calvert County, narrowly escaped being killed a few days ago by the breaking of a lever in the rear of the cart at the time of the accident and was knocked senseless. He is said to be improving,” *Baltimore Sun*, August 30, 1886.

GRIERSON MILL (2)

W. A. Grierson was listed as the operator of a grist and sawmill at Prince Frederick in the 1887 State business directory.

GRISTMILL (3)

A gristmill was shown on the 1885 Martenet State map on Chews Creek, east bank, south side of present Lower Marlboro Road, NE of Lower Marlboro town. Possibly the Spriggs Mill on the 1795 Griffith map.

HALT MILL (2)

Philip Halt (colored) was listed as a miller at Prince Frederick in the 1871 Drysdale State Gazetteer.

HAMILTON MILL (3)

See Dr. Smith’s Mill.

HAMMETT MILL (91)

See Laveille Mill.

HARDESTY MILL (1)

Charles E. (or A.) Harsesty was listed under Port Republic with a mill in the Polk directories of 1912-1917.

HARDESTY MILL (3)

B. Hardesty was listed as a miller at Sunderlandsville in the 1880 State business directory.

HARRISON MILL (2)

The 1866 State business directory listed W. J. Harrison mill at Huntingtown, p. 119.

HEBB SAWMILL (1)

The Frederick Hebb and McDonald Sawmill was listed at Cove Point in the 1887 State business directory, which also listed F. Holb [sic] with a sawmill at Lusby's. The 1880 issue had listed only Frederick Helb, with a sawmill at Cove Point.

HELB SAWMILL ()

The 1880 State business directory listed William Helb with a sawmill at Cherry Lane near Cove Point.

HILLEN WINDMILL (1)

Thomas J. Hillen advertised a windmill “built of best materials within the last ten months” near St. Leonard’s Creek, 2 miles above the mouth, *Md. Gazette*, July 14, 1825.

HILLEN SAWMILL (1)

The 1860 census listed Walter Hillen & C. steam sawmill worth \$2500 with 6 employees, 10 hp engine, and output of 300,000 ft plank and scantling worth \$4000 annually. Five male employees received \$10 each per month, while the female received \$5.

HOLB SAWMILL (1)

See Hebb Sawmill.

HOLLANDS MILL ()

Thomas Holland's mill was mentioned in *Md. Gazette* of September 20, 1759.

HOOPER MILL (4)

In 1864, John and Dorcas Parran sold to Joseph Gott "land at the headwaters of St. Leonard's Creek adjoining the land of Joseph Gott and James A. Bond, where a water mill is called Hoopers Mill." The 1880 State business directory listed Jos. Gott as miller at St. Leonard's village.

In 1883, B. S. Dixon conveyed to B. D. Younger "land adjoining James Hooper near the old tub mill of Hooper and near Planter's Wharf. In 1886, Joseph J. Gott indicated in his will that his water mill and mill seat be sold and it was purchased in 1896 by Rebecca Gott, wife of Dixon Gott, for \$350 (TBT 3:561). The Ross and Gott mill was listed under Port Republic in Polk's 1912-1914 directory. The Maryland Historical trust has inventories the "Gott's Farm" and the report by Wayne Nield mentioned the mill (1977).

HUNTINGTOWN MILL (2)

In 1848, John and George Bourne conveyed to John S. Armiger land near Huntngtown, "part of the land the Bournes bought from Henry McCeney as his estate, on the north bank of Hunting Creek, near the low ground attached to the Hutngtown Mill property on the line between it, Leitches Freehold, and Pea Hen's Nest, including the interest of the Bournes in the mill and mill seat."

HUTCHINS MILL (2)

See Stoakley Mill.

HUTCHINS MILL (2)

Polk's 1906-07 directory listed John F. Hutchins with a saw and grist mill at Bowens.

IRELAND MILL (3)

Ireland Mill was shown on the headwaters of Halls Creek on the 1795 map. For another Ireland Mill, see Mill Marsh in District 1.

JOHNSON MILL (1)

Thomas Johnson of Charles County took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on a run of water called the Folly which runs into Island Creek, December 11, 1759. The 20 acres belonged to Dorothy Sollers, widow; William Sollers; Samuel Dare; Alexander Sommerville and wife Rebecca; and Barbary Dawkins. Total damages were set at £

13-11 with yearly rentals set in quantities of Indian Corn. Chancery Records, Liber 9:45.

JONES MILL (2)

Polk's 1896-97 directory listed George H. Jones as a physician and owner of a grist and saw mill at Barstow.

JONES SAWMILL ()

William Jones was killed by a falling branch while getting timber for his sawmill at lower Marlboro, Calvert County, *Salisbury Advertiser*, June 26, 1897.

KEENE MILL (2)

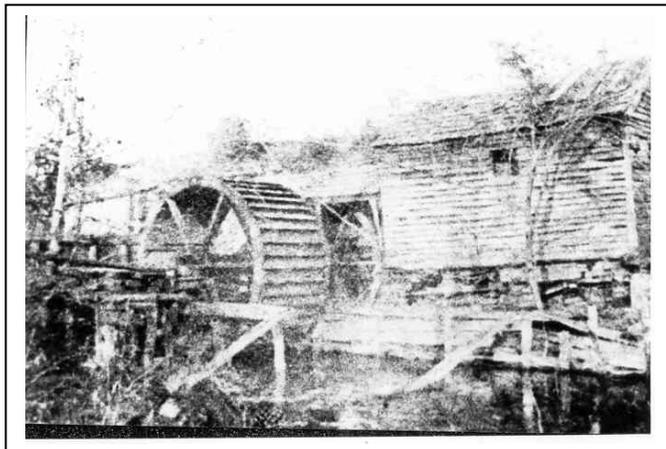
See Stoakley Mill.

KENT MILL (2)

Harry Kent (colored) was listed as miller in Calvert County in Drysdale's 1871 State Gazetteer.

LAVEILLE MILL (1)

This was probably the mill that was established by James Duke by his writ of condemnation in 1726, but proof is lacking. It is probably also the Brooke Mill and Smith Forge site. In 1797, John Bowen conveyed to Basil Brooke land called Forge' or "Smith's Forge" including 10 acres formerly condemned for use of a mill and which Basil Brooke has in his possession; some 11 years before, Basil Brook had purchased half of Cypress Mill from Frederick Skinner.



Laveille or Coats Mill. From collection of Aileen Hutchins

John J. Brooke advertised in the *Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, September 29, 1814, p. 4, "Tracts of Land . . . In Calvert County. . . Woodland . . . Another tract . . . 300 acres bordering on the headwaters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteauxs and scows to the landing and abounding in Cypress and Chestnut timber . . . Shingles impervious to worms . . . A grist and saw mill."

The will of William D. Gray, in the Chancery Records of the 1840's stipulated that his son Basil Gray was to sell his land at the Brook Mill at the head of Battle Creek. Laveille Mill was mentioned in the 1842 document establishing the bounds of Saint Paul's Parish.

The tract "Forge" matches up with the Laveille Mill pond site, where the spillway was discernible to the miller's eye of L. H. Luckadoo, who reported it on the north side of present Md. 506 (the Bowens-Sixes Road).

"Uriah Laveille's mill, now in possession of Benjamin Locks" was mentioned in a deed of 1863, which also referenced a pond. The 1860 census listed the grist and saw mill of Benj. Lock & Co. with \$2000 capital investment, 15 hp engine, and 4 employees. Output was 100,000 ft of oak, pine, cypress, poplar, and chestnut lumber (\$10,000). The gristmill had 2 employees and an output of 1900 bu meal made from 1800 bu corn (\$1620/annum).

A deed of 1866 mentioned the "public road leading from Lock's steam mill" and the road from Dorsey's Store to Port Republic (SS 1:417). The 1873 Martenet State atlas showed a Steam Sawmill symbol on the east bank of Battle Creek, south side of present Md. 506.

In 1877, Joseph A. Wilson, trustee, sold "the Mill Seat" to George Coats, who mortgaged the place the same day to William Hutchins (SS 1:422). Coats, also listed as a miller at Governor's Run in the 1880 State business directory, deeded the Battle Creek site to James E. Coats in 1888.

Coats died and his residence, "the Mill Seat" was advertised in the *Calvert Journal* of October 31, 1896, by trustee J. Briscoe Bunting, and was sold to James O. Hammett for \$175 (TBT 4:343). Even before the sale, the name Hammett's Mill was mentioned in a solicitation to rebuild a bridge, *Ibid.*, September 5, 1896. Oliver Hammett was listed in directories from 1896-97 to 1906-07 as owner of a saw and gristmill, his address either Bowens or Port Republic. Calvert Deeds, GWD 1:1 contains a two-page plat on linen, "Partition of Laveille Farm."

Oliver J. Hammett conveyed most of the former mill seat to Benjamin Warren Bowen in 1919 (AAH 2:523). Bowen sold to Rosa L. Monnett in 1926, and she conveyed in 1955 to the Keims, who in 1957 conveyed that part of Battle Creek Cypress Swamp to the Nature Conservancy corporation (JLB 11:160).

One of the millstones (a one-piece type) is preserved by Miss Mary L. Gray who lives [1976] up the hill to the west, when interviewed by Lunsford H. Luckado. Miss Gray recalled that it was called Coats Mill in the 1860s and that the last hired operator was a Negro named Locks who was owned by her family. The surviving millstone was of one-piece construction, possibly a runner, suitable for corn rather than wheat. Mr. Luckadoo's study of the earth dam and spillway remaining in 1975 led him to conclude that the water mill was upstream of the road and close to the road, at one end of its own dam. The pond endured until well into the 20th century. Mrs. T. Reid Hutchins was informed in 1972 by Ashcom Gourley that there had been an undershot wheel of 10-foot diameter. Mr. Luckadoo estimated the fall of water at 6 feet. The Gray family recalled that the pond endured into the 20th century although by 1976 it was a swamp with cypress knees jutting out of the water. How the water mill and the Locks steam mill fit together is unclear.

Mrs. Hutchins in her "Then and Now" column in the *Prince Frederick Recorder*, April 10, 1975, stated, "Mrs. May Ireland Jones wrote an interesting article about this in 1957, in which she said, 'one could drive off the road to a nice grassy plot that bordered the swamp, tie the horse to a nearby tree, strap on skates and go skating up the shadowy aisles formed by huge cypress trees. It took more than two of us to encircle those trees with our arms. . . The water above the dam was quite deep, but gave a wide, clear, smooth pond for skating. People sometimes cut holes in the ice to catch fish. It was interesting to watch the water go over the dam, turning the big broad wheel with many creakings and groanings, but it was even more fun to go inside and find it grinding the sweetest cornmeal to be found anywhere . . . I think old Mr. Calvin Simmons was the miller there."

Mrs. Hutchins in a conversation with John McGrain on March 12, 1976, at Prince Frederick, said that "Smith's Forge" fitted in with the swamp site. Kenneth Brooks who lived in the first house before crossing over to Benedict was looking for an old photograph of Coats Mill taken by his uncle, Mr. Gourley. Dr. Eschelman of the "economic department" went into the swamp looking in vain for more millstones.

The photograph shown here is also displayed in the nature center and was taken by Mr. Ashcom Gourley's brother-in-law, and was supplied to John McGrain in 1984 by Mrs. T. Ried Hutchins.

Mr. Luckado's letter of October 5, 1975, stated:

As I was studying the trees on the upper side of the road, I discovered a part of an old dirt dam 4 ft high and 15 ft long

with the end next to the road also washed out. It has a cypress and sycamore tree growing on top, 12 inches or so in diameter while cypress above and below the dam were two or three times this size. I found signs of an old road on the other bank what appeared to be a little piece of the other end of the dam. Also there was a good flow of water so I decided when the dam was built they left the cypress trees standing in the millpond. So I decided they probably had used a breast wheel with maybe 6 ft foot of fall, as I figured the dam used to be 6 ft high, 4 of water, and if the tide came up before filled in, was another 2 feet of fall, gave me 6 ft figure.

LAWRENCES MILL (3)

The *Calvert Journal* of April 13, 1889, noted under “Dunkirk Items” that “The road known as Lawrences Mill Hill is almost impassable and has been all winter”

LEGON MILL (2)

Mathias Legon was listed as a miller at Prince Frederick in the 1871 Drysdale State Gazetteer.

LOCK AND CO. MILL (1)

See Laveille Mill.

MACKALL MILL (1)

James John Mackall took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* at the head of Parker’s Creek in the Upper and Lower Hundreds of the Cliffs, July 29, 1740. The inquisition awarded £ 3 Sterling damages and a yearly rent of 6 pence Sterling to both Benjamin Johns and John Rouseby, Esq. Chancery Records, Liber 6:23.

In the 19th century the Dorsey and Parran families as well as George P. Freeland and George Coats owned land on Parker’s Creek, and deeds in that area mentioned the Mill Bridge Road, “Mill Bridge near Parker’s Creek,” and “Old Mill Bridge.” However, no mill symbol appeared in the 1873 Martenet State atlas. The mill was apparently at the crossing of Parker’s Creek Road.

MARSH MILL (1)

James T. Marsh was listed as proprietor of a marine railway and mill at Solomons in the 1887 State business directory.

MILL BRIDGE ROAD

See Mackalls Mill.

MILL CREEK (1)

Mill Creek emptied into the Patuxent near Solomons. The Mill Creek post office operated from 1870-74 and was shown on county maps in the lower part of District 1. Mill Creek was listed as a village name in GZMD of 1941.

MILL CREEK (2)

Mill Creek enters Hunting Creek west of Prince Frederick after crossing Stoakley Road and was probably the site of Stoakley Mill.

MILL CREEK (3)

Mill Creek flows into Lyons Creek west of the present Md. 4 and west of Peters Chapel, per Martenet's 1885 State map. It was once the site of Gantts Mill.

MILL FIELD (1)

Mill Field was a tract conveyed in 1913 from heirs of Perry S. Rose to William W. Ross.

MILL LAND (3)

See Sollers Mill for this tract name.

MILL MARSH (1)

The tracts Mill Marsh and White Marsh were patented in 1765 by Mary Ireland, 63 acres, Liber BC GS 30:66. The 1783 tax list showed the 63 acres in Elton Head Hundred, in possession of Richard Ireland.

MILL MOUNT (1)

A post office called Mill Mount existed from 1841 to 1850. The 200-acre tract, Mill Mount, was mentioned in Chancery Records of 1843, Liber B158:585.

The Mill Mount estate with an 18-foot fall on Mill Creek and a steam sawmill and gristmill were advertised by S. Morris Cochran, trustee, *Sun*, November 13, 1856. The site was between Mill Creek and the Bay.

In 1865, Alexander Somervell left his land Mill Mount to his wife Cornelia for life. In 1883, the estate of Cornelia Somervell mentioned land near the headwaters of Mill Creek and also land “on the south side of the old mill.” This land was in 1972 the property of Drum Point Corporation.

MILL RUN (1)

Mill Run was the name of a 150-acre tract owned in 1782 by George Plater, Esq., on the tax list for Lower Hundred of the Cliffs, HCVCN, p.361.

MILL RUN 9 -)

Mill Run was the name of a 50-acre tract left by Tobias Miles, planter, to his daughter in 1691 (MCW, 4:236). “The Mill Run” was a tract patented to Lord Baltimore in 1663 as 150 acres (Liber 5:511).

MILL RUN ROAD (3)

Mill Run Road presently [1976] runs south from Md. 262 east of Briscoes Turn Road.

MILL SWAMP (3)

See Smith Mill.

MOORE SAWMILL (1)

J. Moore was listed as a saw miller at Cove Point in the 1887 State business directory.

NEW YORK SILICATE COMPANY (3)

The *Calvert Journal* of April 13, 1889, reported under Dunkirk items, “The storm of Saturday last was the most severe that has visited this section for years. Numerous buildings were destroyed among which were . . . the buildings of the New York Silicate Company at their mines were also injured.”

The *Calvert Journal* of September 13, 1902, reported, “Smithville Items—The silica mines at Lyons Creek which have been closed for sometime, are now in operation, preparing for the shipment which is to be made during the week. The vessel which will carry the dirt to New York is expected daily.”

The *Calvert Journal* of November 15, 1902, contained an advertisement for a Sheriff’s Sale of “Lyons Creek Farm” with 130-1/8 acres; the advertisement mentioned a deed from Harvey N. Wood and wife et al. To New York Silicate

Company made in 1889 and recorded in Liber JS 2:68. There was also a reference to a deed made to the same company in 1884, recorded in Liber SS No. 6:280. The tract began on the Patuxent. There was also a 100 hp steam boiler and a 25 hp steam engine, silicate mill, and attachments.

The USGS report of 1908 mentioned Maryland as the top producer of diatomaceous earth and mentioned the deposits in Calvert County near Lyons Creek. A building survived in 1977, a steel-framed structure with sheet metal walls, reported by Wayne Nield in an architectural inventory made for the Maryland Historical Trust.

OWENS MILL (3)

The *Calvert Journal* of August 30, 1902, contained an advertisement of a sale set for September 2, wherein the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis was suing Owings & Parkhurst, offering land in the 3rd district “of which said James Owens died seized and possessed . . . within a mile of a sawmill . . . within 2 miles of a ferry landing.”

In 1903, John W. Armiger purchased the former property of James S. Owens, Sr., of Anne Arundel County, including a marsh of Patuxent River, as per a plat of survey made by James A. King. The plat made in 1851 showed a mill near the boundary of “Mrs. Ann Smith and the Meadow of E. Howes” (GWD 3:467). Owings had acquired “The Calvert County Farm” via an 1864 mortgage made by Joseph Deale.

PARRAN MILL (1)

In 1808, John F. Fitzhugh sold to John R. Plater several tracts in which he had a life interest by virtue of his marriage to Elizabeth Parran, daughter of Richard Parran. One tract was “on the east side of the branch or swamp and the old mill pond and run until it passes where the old mill dam and house formerly stood, then went to Prestons Creek and down the creek to the beginning.”

A second tract mentioned had belonged to Sarah (Parran) Gunn and began “on the creek below Parran’s old mill.” Prestons Creek is now Helen’s Creek and is between St. Leonard’s Creek and Solomons, on the river side.

PERRY AND JENIFER MILL (1)

Richard Perry and Daniel Jenifer took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for ten acres of Resurrection Manor on the run of water running into the Back Creek of Patuxent River. The jury found that Thomas Sprigg would be damaged to the extent of 12 Shillings, and the heirs of John Bateman, 10 Shillings, 6 pence, September 6, 1760. *Arch. Md.*, 5:28ff and Chancery Records, Liber 1:20.

RAWLINGS MILL (1)

Daniel Rawlings took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on a Swamp or Run of Water lying in the North Part of Eltonhead Manor and running into the Woodyard near Cove Point on Chesapeake Bay, October 1, 1741. The mill had already been built.

The north 10 acres were in possession of Jesse Jacob Bournes and others unknown; damages were set at 10 Shillings, plus an annual 6 pence rental. The south bank was in possession of the guardians of the orphans of J. J. Bournes with damages of 20 Shillings due to them plus an annual 6 pence rent. Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 4:727.

A deed of 1807 mentioned Rawlings Mill Swamp, and when another tract was sold in 1815, it adjoined Rawlings Mill Seat and the deed mentioned “the mouth of the Swamp which empties into the Bay, Rawlings Mill Swamp.” A deed of 1816 from Sheriff John Ireland to Nathaniel Baker referenced Devil’s Woodyrd as “near the water mill of the heirs of John Rawlings, and on the head line of Elton Head Manor.”

ROBINSON SAWMILL (2)

William H. Robinson’s sawmill was listed at Barstow in Polk’s 1896-97 State directory, p. 425.

ROSS MIL (1)

George F. Ross was listed with a saw and grist mill under Port Republic in the Polk directories from 1894 to 1907. In the latter year, he was the only miller listed there.

SAWMILL (3)

A sawmill was operating in 1970 on Md. 2 below its intersection with Md. 4 below Sunderland.

SAWMILL (3)

A sawmill was operating in 1970 on the north side of Md. 262 between Mill Run Road and Briscoes Turn Road.

SCOTT MILL ()

William Scott advertised a fulling mill at the mouth of Patuxent River . . . Provided with a good fuller . . . “as this expensive undertaking was begun and prosecuted, principally to encourage the manufacture of woolen country cloth, at a Time when the oppressive Measures lately adopted and pursued by the Mother Country, render

it indispensably necessary, for our own well being, that every Individual should manufacture as much as in his power lies . . . Cash only . . .,” *Maryland Gazette*, April 12, 1770, p. 4. [This mill could as easily have been in St. Mary’s County.]

SCRIVENERS MILL (2)

Henry Scrivener was listed as a miller in District 2 in the 1850 population census and was shown at Prince Frederick in the 1871 Drysdale State directory. In 1915, Maurice K. Scrivener leased a mill seat for 25 years from Thomas and Sallie E. Boyd. This half-acre was on the Stoakley farm “on the road leading from Prince Frederick to Huntingtown.” The Boyds were to furnish a roadway “to get to and from the mill seat” and Scrivener was to fence the road “to the mill herein mentioned” (AAH 1:487). The Maurice Scrivener mill is recalled as standing c. 1930 north of Stoakley Road, west side of present Md. 2 and 4, north of Prince Frederick and opposite the Calvert County Hospital; it was a saw and flour works; extinct by at least 1976.

SEDWICK MILL (1)

John Sedwick in his will of 1721 left to son Joshua his dwelling plantation, “Neighborhood,” “with two water mills thereon.” An account book survives from the store and mill kept by John and Joshua Sedwick and covers the years 1795-1805, including accounts of wheat and Indian corn ground and payments made in 1797 to George Brown, millwright. A deed of 1807 referred to a tract on Cypress Branch below Joshua Sedwick’s Mill. In 1976, a mill ruin survived on the eastern branch of Battle Creek, 1.1 mile SW of the junctions of highways Md. 2 and Md. 506, located on the property of the late Louis L. Goldstein known as Oak Hill, a former Sedwick property--which also included 600-year old cypress trees.

SIMMONS MILL (2)

See Bowens Mill.

SKINNER MILL (2)

The WPA Guide, p. 457, stated that General James Wilkinson was the builder of this mill. The 1783 tax list showed Elizabeth Skinner owner of a water mill assessed at £ 17 in Hunting Creek Hundred (HCVCM, p. 372). Ms. Skinner married Joseph Wilkinson and resided on the south side of Hunting Creek, p 332.

The 1795 map by Dennis Griffith showed Wilkinson Mill on Hunting Creek, 1 mile east of Griffiths Hunting Town.

A deed of 1808 from Lewis Sutton to Joseph Essex mentioned Wolf Trap as located on a branch of Hunting Creek “near the mill branch of Frederick Skinner, and near the land of James Skinner.” J. S. Skinner, postmaster of Baltimore, advertised the

farm and gristmill of the late Frederick Skinner, now of Mrs. Skinner, near the courthouse in Calvert County. “The mill is well situated and does a large proportion of the grinding for the county,” *American Farmer*, November 5, 1824 6:264).

A deed of 1866 mentioned Anne Skinner’s mill near Wolf Trap, while that year’s State directory listed Levin Skinner’s mill under Prince Frederick. The 1880 State directory listed W. D. Skinner as miller at Plumb Point.

The late Arthur W. Dowell, Sr., reported to Mrs. T. Reid Hutchins in 1971 that he remembered when Skinners Mill was standing and that parts of it were still there fifty years before. Location was the old Clay Hammond Road near the bridge that crossed the swamp, NE of Prince Frederick, a site indicated by a nameless symbol in Martenet’s 1873 State atlas and on his 1885 State map.

SMITHS FORGE (1, 2)

When patented in 1663 by Thomas Hall, “The Forge” was “near the head of Battle Creek at a marked cypress in the cypress branch.” John Stone in a will made in 1693 left to his son-in-law John Fields “my plantation called The Forge being at the head of Battle Creek and adjoining a parcel of land now in occupancy of Nicholas Willson,” Wills 2:262, quoted in the Seth-Clark book of abstracts available at the Enoch Pratt Free Library. John Bowen in 1795 conveyed to Basil Brooke land called Forge or Smith’s Forge, including 10 acres formerly condemned for use of a mill and which Basil Brooke has in his possession.” The tract called “The Forge” may have been named for a ford rather than a smithy or iron works, according to Mr. Luckadoo in the 1970s. The location was somewhere on Battle Creek Swamp near the later Laveille-Coats Mill.

SMITH MILL ()

In 1809, Fielder B. Smith obtained land of the late Nathan Smith, including “mill lot on the fourth course down Miles Swamp.”

SMITH MILL ()

Charles Busie, Sr., mentioned a tract “on the other side of Thomas Smith’s mill branch” in his will made in 1827 (Md. Wills, 19:177).

SMITH MILL (1)

See Calvert Roller Mills of 1894.

SMITH MILL (3)

John Hamilton Smith's mill dam already stood on a stream called Chew's Mill Creek when he had a 54-aces tract surveyed under the name "Mill Swamp" in 1773 (Patents BC & GS 45:375). The tract adjoined Timberwall.

The 1783 tax list of District 3 showed Dr. John H. Smith owner of a water mill. A deed of 1808 mentioned part of Thatcham "on a branch of Wadsworth Creek, used by Robert H. Smith as a mill seat." In 1809, Robert H. Smith of John sold to Leonard Covington "land near Lower Marlboro, known as Dr. Hamilton's mill near Wolf Pit Pont, and on the boundary of Timberwall of the heir of Daniel Kent."

In 1863, James T. Briscoe mortgaged a mill and mill seat of 16.6 acres, part of Thatcham, which he had bought of Daniel and Charity M. Kemp [sic] in 1856.

The 1880 census listed J. T. Briscoe gristmill on the Patuxent with \$1500 capital, 1 employee, \$150 annual labor cost. The mill had one wheel 12 ft broad, driven by a 9-foot fall at 25 rpm, producing 6 hp. Annual output was 50 bbl flour and 28 tons meal worth \$950; all the business was done on a custom basis.

SNELL FEED AND FARM SERVICE (2)

This modern feed works was operating at Prince Frederick in 1967, supplying Purina Feed and providing grinding service.

SOLLERS MILL (1)

The 1887 State business directory listed N. D. Sollers as proprietor of a gristmill at Sollers, a village on St. Leonard's Creek.

SOLLERS MILLL (3)

The 1783 tax list showed James M. Sollers owner of a tract called Mill Land and a water mill.

SOLLERS SAWMILL (1)

N. D. Sollers was listed as owner of a mill and sawmill at Lusby in the 1887 State business directory.

SPICKNALL SAWMILL (2)

In a mortgagee of 1879, Thomas S. Spicknall and wife Dorcas pledged their property adjoining David I. Bowen, Frank T. Harrison, et al., including the steam mill purchased from Taylor Mfg. Co." The tract was near Huntingtown on the road to Plum Point. The 1880 State directory listed Thomas S. Spicknall as miller at Huntingtown.

SPRIGS MILL (1)

Sprigs Mill was shown at the headwaters of Chew Creek on the 1795 Griffith Map, north bank, south side of Lower Marlboro Road where a mill symbol also appeared on Martenet's 1885 State map.

STEAM SAWMILL (1)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a steam sawmill west of present Md. 2, SW of Governor Run post office and west of the proposed Drum Point Railroad.

STEAM SAWMILL (3)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a steam sawmill on the north side of Chaney Road near a windmill, north of Dunkirk, and near Mill Creek branch of Lyons Creek.

STEAM SAWMILL (1)

Henry W. Cooke in the Law Building, Baltimore, advertised a new steam sawmill at Cove Point, Calvert County, *Baltimore County Union*, May 2, 1868.

STEAM SAWMILL ()

The Maryland Historical Trust listed Historic Site CT-276 as a "steam mill" at Bowens. "A steam engine and a one-story shed were once used for sawing lumber at this cross-roads site." Location was the corner of Sixes and Adeline Roads (Md. 506 and Md. 508). The statement in the surveyor's report stated, "The crossroads was made busier by a steam mill opposite the store on the northeast corner of Sixes and Adeline Road. The 1873 map indicates this mill, and more than one senior member of Bowens recalls it. The steam engine and a single-story wooden shed came to their minds with the fact that its purpose was the sawing of lumber." Also mentioned in *MHT Inventory of Historic Sites in Calvert County*, 1980, p. 50.

STOAKLEY MILL (2)

A writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued March 25, 1671, to Edward Keene for the condemnation of a mill seat on Hunting Creek on a tract of James Stoakley, to whom Keene had to pay 20 pence Sterling for 10 acres, *Arch. Md.*, 51:57-61. The mill had apparently already been built in 1670, and it stood on Stoakley's land. Chancery Records, Liber 1:50.

In 1698 the inventory of Francis Hutchins included "the wheat and Indian Corn at ye mill," assessed at £ 3-19/6. His will made in February 1698 left to his daughters

“all that tract of land called Stoakley, containing 700 acres, which I purchased of Stoakley, with a water mill.”

In 1737, Francis Hutchins left to son Francis the land called Stoakley and water mill thereon. The original Stoakley mill apparently vanished because the site was selected for another condemnation.

John Waters took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on one of the branches of Hunting Creek, August 16, 1765. The inquisition found that the 10 acres on the north was in possession of John Waters, part of Stoakley and it was valued at 1 Shilling per year. The south bank was in possession of John Waters, James Weems, and Kensey Nance. Chancery Records, Liber 10:18.

The 1895 tax list showed Stoakley in possession of the Morton family, and a plat of their property showed a mill near one boundary. In the early 1900s, a mill was operated here by William A. Grierson, who had been listed as a miller under Prince Frederick in the 1887 State business directory.

TABBS MILL (2)

In 1890, Webster Tabbs, a black man, owned and operated a steam gristmill near Prince Frederick near the present Calvert County Fair Grounds, NE of town; probably the S. S. symbol shown on Martenet’s 1885 State map, south of the present Dares Beach Road and east of Md. 7.

TALBOT MILL (2)

Edward Talbott’s water mill was valued at £ 12 on the 1783 tax list of Hunting Creek Hundred. Talbot was owner of “Tillington,” HCVCM, pp. 322, 372.

TAYLOR MILL (2)

James Taylor was listed as a miller in Bowens Neck by the 1871 Drysdale State Gazetteer.

THAYER SAWMILL (1)

The 1880 census listed Elijah Thayer sawmill with \$10,400 capital investment, with a 10.75 hp steam engine and an annual output of 400,000 ft plank and scantling worth \$5333.

THOMAS MILL (3)

J. N. Thomas was listed as miller at Lower Marlboro in the 1880 State business directory.

THOMAS SAWILL (1)

Henry Thomas was listed as a saw miller at Cove Point in the 1887 State business directory.

TRUEMAN LUMBER CO. (2)

Trueman Lumber Company was operating at Huntingtown in 1970.

WATERS MILL (2)

See Stoakley Mill.

WEEMS MILL (2)

James Weems was assessed of a water mill worth £ 20 on the 1783 tax list of Hunting Creek Hundred. A deed of 1814 from Alexander Skinner to Ann Alton conveyed parts of Purchase and Bussey's Garden "at the east end of Overton, and running to the road where James Weems formerly had a mill, to Huntington." Overton was near present Prince Frederick; the site was probably Md. 2 at Hunting Creek.

WHITTINGTON MILL (3)

King Whittington, a black man, was listed as a miller in the 1850 population census.

WILKES MILL (1)

A. N. Wilkes was listed as a miller at Cherry Lane in the 1880 State business directory.

WILKINSON MILL ()

William Wilkinson, merchant of Calvert County, left a half share of the mill income to grandson William and daughter Wilkinson Hicks in August, 1726 (MCW 6:3).

WILKINSON MILL (3)

See Skinner Mill.

WILKINSONS MILL (3)

The survey of the tract “Second Thought” on Copes Creek in 1773 mentioned the mill pond of the late Mary Wilkinson, “a reputed boundary of . . . Chews Manor, alias Henry Chew, which was sold by Henry Chew Senior and Henry Chew, Junior unto the said Mary Wilkinson” (Patents BC & GS 45:377).

WILLIAMS SAWMILL ()

The Williams Lumber Company at Prince Frederick was offered at an auction to be held October 5, 1974, along with a sawmill, rolling stock, and excavating equipment, *Sun*, September 15, 1974.

WILLOW MILL ()

An item in the *Baltimore County Union* of May 8, 1886, stated that Willow Mill in Baltimore County could not be a post office name because there was already a Willow Mill post office in Calvert County. No other data.

WINDMILL (2)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a windmill symbol east of Wilson Road and SW of present Carpenter Beach.

WINDMILL (2)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a windmill symbol between the forks of Hunting Creek, on the east side of a road not shown on current survey maps; SW of Emanuel Church and NW of Dares.

WINDMILL (3)

A windmill symbol was shown just south of the Anne Arundel County line, SW of Herring Bay, on the 1885 Martenet map. It was just north of present 5th Street Extended of North Beach and east of Md. 613.

WINDMILL (3)

A windmill was shown NW of Huntingtown on the 1885 Martenet State map, east side of Md. 2, north side of Pond Woods Road.

WINDMILL (3)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a windmill symbol on the east side of present Christian Parran Road west of Holiday Beach.

WINDMILL (3)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a windmill on the east side of present Hardesty Road just north of Pond Woods Road.

WINDMILL (3)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a windmill on the west side of a road between Cocktown Creek and Kings Landing Road.

WINDMILL (3)

The 1885 Martenet State map showed a windmill symbol on the south side of present Kings Landing Road, 0.4 mile west of the junction with Hollin Cliffs Road.

WINDMILLS (3)

The 1873 Martenet State atlas showed two windmills NE of Dunkirk. One was on the south side of Chaney Road, 0.5 mile SE of Peter's Chapel, the other at the SE intersection of Brick House Road and Chaney Road. One of these was Chaney's Windmill, q.v.

WINDMILL (1)

A windmill was shown on Saint Leonard's Creek at the Patuxent River on Commodore Joshua Barney's map illustrating the British attack of June 12, 1814 (*Chronicles of St. Marys*, July 1968, p. 205). The site was on the south bank.

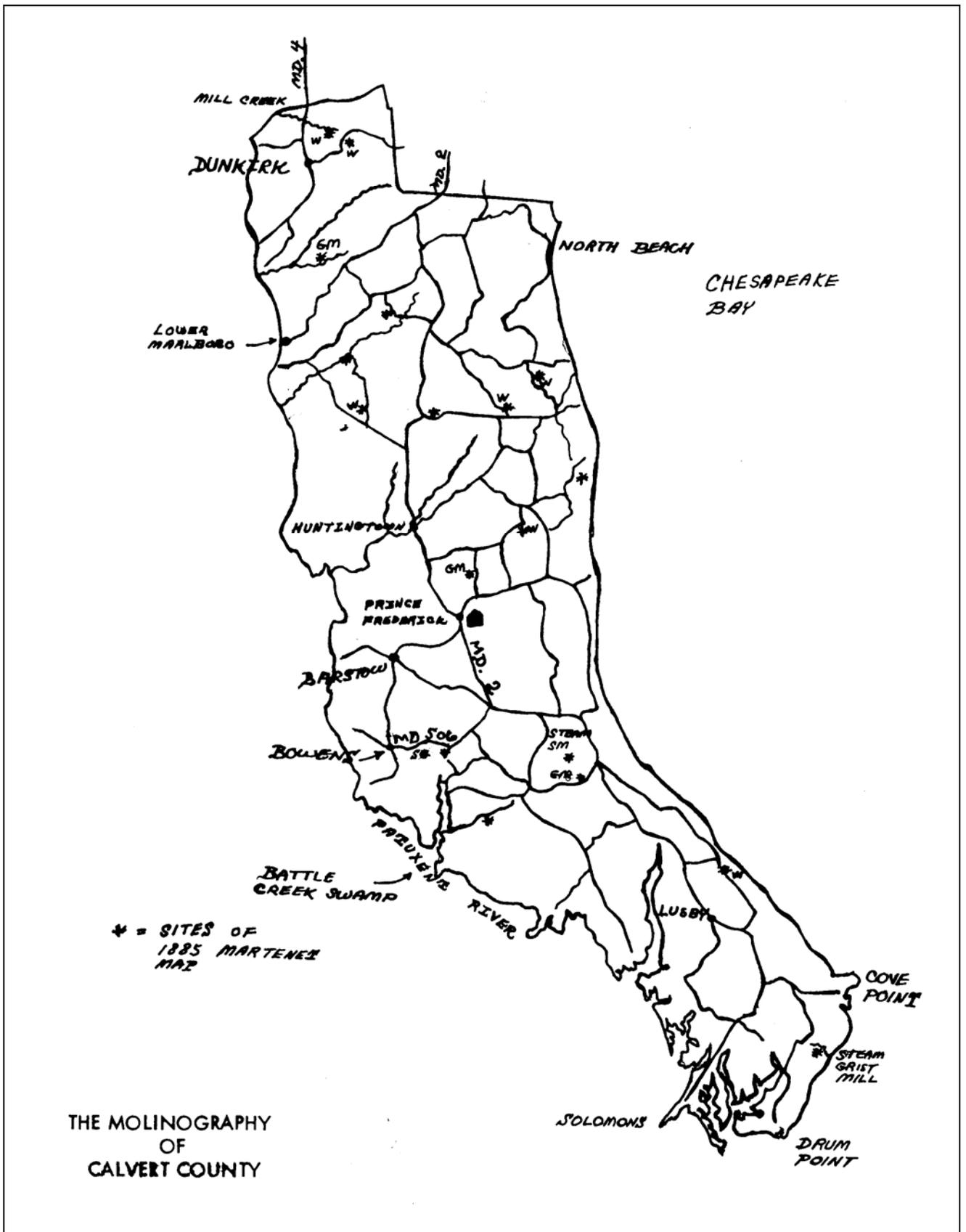
WINDMILL (3)

The Martenet State map of 1885 showed a windmill symbol SW of Sunderlandsville [Possibly Hardesty's, q. v.].

WEEMS MILL ()

John Weems, Jr., had set up spinning near his dwelling house, *Md. Gazette*, June 6, 1776. Mary Timmins advertised that she had gone to work for Weems and then quit, upon which he reviled her, locked her out of her room, and confiscated her money and clothing, *Ibid.*, August 5, 1776.

WOODWARD MILL (3)



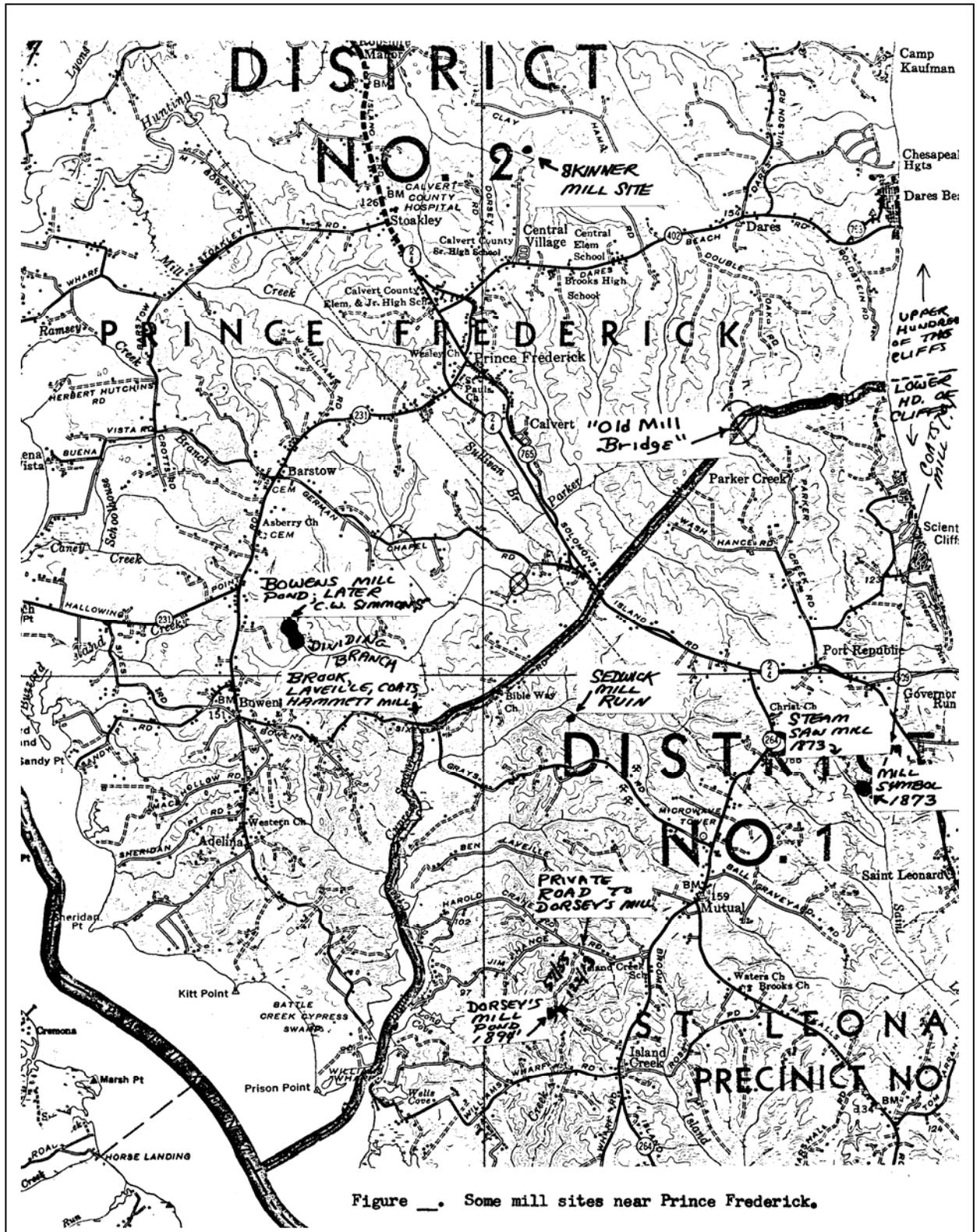


Figure __. Some mill sites near Prince Frederick.