

Dorchester County

ADDAMS MILL (2/12)

A deed of “Indian Quarter” in 1762 mentioned the Beginning point as 20 perches north of Watses Branch, 80 perches below where William Addams formerly erected a mill across said branch (18 Old 194). The adjoining tract, Rochester, was north of Watses Creek (and at the headwaters of Blinckhorn Creek) [Blinckhorn Creek was shown in the 1872 Martenet state atlas north of Cabin Creek].

ALLISON, FAECH AND CO. SAWMILL (1)

This sawmill was listed at Crotcher’s Ferry in the 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census listed J. Frank Allison sawmill worth \$2000, equipped with shipping vessels, 30 hp stem engine, and 1 gang of 4 saws, plus a circular saw. The works had 5 employees during its 4-month active season and cut 500,000 ft worth \$6200.

ANDREWS MILL (7)

The 1875 Boyd’s *Business Directory* listed William Andrews as a miller at Cambridge.

ANDREW CANNERY AND MILL (2)

The *Maryland Farmer*, 30 (November 1893): 23, reported under Hurlock, “A large canning factory has just been finished by Mr. J. B. Andrew. It is being stocked and will be put in readiness for next year’s business . . . Also Enterprise Creamery Co. . . also a large saw and planing mill. . . The postmaster is Mr. J. Hackett who keeps a flourishing drug store.” There was a photo of the town of Hurlock in the *Maryland Farmer*, 32 (November 1895): 39.

APPLEGARTH WINDMILL (5)

The windmill of J. E. Applegarth was shown at the head of Honga River at Golden Hill in the atlas. He was also shown as a store keeper and dealer in dry goods; no mention of milling in his sales ad. The windmill was near the Applegarth home and was blown down on August 25, 1933, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. The windmill at Golden Hill, a post type, built 1834, and once inhabited by its operator, was shown in *Sunday Sun*, Rotogravure, May 18, 1924.

APPLEGARTH WINDMILL (8)

The atlas showed the windmill of George H. Applegarth on the west side of Phillips Creek. G. H. Applegarth was listed as miller at Cornersville in the 1880 State business directory.

BAILEY MILL (1)

L. L. Bailey and Sons commercial feed mill is on the north side of MD. 392 and west of Finchville cross roads. Founded in 1965; 5 employees; Lehman L. Bailey, plant manager and president, DMM, 1970.

BANES SAWMILL (5)

The 1880 census listed George E. Banes 25 hp steam sawmill worth \$3000 with 3 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, plus 1 circular saw. Output was 200,000 ft (\$2400/annum).

BARNETT WINDMILL (7)

The Barrett Windmill was on the farm of Thomas P. Barnett in Pig Neck near Cambridge per Senator J. S. Shepherd, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. Pig Neck Road is located off Md. 16 between Cambridge and Church Creek. The neck is the area north of Fishing Creek.

BASSET MILL (13)

John Basset was listed as owner of a gristmill at Best Pitch, 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 517.

BEAUCHAMP MILL (12)

Polk's 1908 directory listed J. H. Beauchamp flour mill at Williamsburg, possibly same as Cabin Creek Mill.

BELL MILL (1)

J. H. Bell Bro. & Co. were listed as millers at Galestown in the 1880 State business directory. The J. H. Bell and Co. flourmill was listed at Galestown in 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census valued Bell & Co. custom mill at \$2000, listing 2 employees, 60 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 2 run of stones. A 7-foot fall on Nanticoke River drove a 12 hp, 5-foot turbine at 150 rpm to produce 200 bbl flour/annum, plus 67.5 tons of meal and 9.5 tons feed worth \$3300.

The sawmill, worth \$200, was idle 10 months of the year and had 1 employee, 1 circular saw, and 1 Muley saw. The same fall drove a 10 hp, 3-foot rich wheel at 100 rpm to cut 50,000 ft (\$600).

Bell & Co. of Williamsburg, Md., had ordered a Case sieve scalper for their 7 x 14 Nordyke & Marmon Rolls, *American Miller*, 20 (May 1, 1892): 369.

The *American Miller*, 21 (December 1, 1893): 920, reported that Bell & Co. of Williamsburg, Md., had purchased belting.

BENNETT MILL (1)

Polk's 1908 directory listed J. J. Benentt with a general store and mill at Walnut Landing on the Nantickoke.

BEULAH MILL (12)

See Lower Hunting Creek Mill.

BIG MILL (3)

Two mills in this vicinity were mentioned in the *Maryland Journal*, September 22, 1789, in an advertisement to lease 2000 acres "in Dorset, on public road from Cambridge to Vienna . . . About 9 miles from Cambridge, 7 from Vienna . . . Near two very good merchant mills."

William Craft owned Big Mills, Mill Seat, and Johns Industry Mill Seat, 340 acres in all, at his death in 1833. Craft's daughter was Margaret Craft Wilcox, and after her death, her husband Henry Wilcox sold the mill to Edward S. Medford, bought it back, and in 1839 sold to Silas Fleming. See case of Hugh Craft-vs.-Henry Wilcox, Silas T. Fleming, etc., Chancery Papers No. 6919; Chancery Records, Liber B166:311. Craft lost his suit had had to bear \$11 costs.

The Big Mills post office was established 1831. The mill was on Big Mill Pond on the north side of the present U. S.50 and the Chickamcomico River at its head. The mill has been dated as early as 1750 and was also known as Flemings Mill. It was originally driven by an overshot wheel.

Big Mill was built of granite with pegged woodwork, and the stone has been identified as ballast from the ships that once docked at Vienna. The mill produced hominy and meal; also dark flour that was good for hot cakes but not good for rising. Silas Fleming operated the mill and tavern in the mid-19th Century and had a Negro miller named Moses. It was related that Fleming instructed Moses to take out double tolls on a customer with the dictum, "Well, Moses, take it again. If he's poor, keep, him poor. If he's rich, he's able to stand it." Fleming died in 1855 and

the atlas showed E. T. Fleming's mill on the south side of the narrow road of that time.

The 1880 census showed E. L. Flemming [sic] with \$8000 capital, 2 employees, 75 bu/diem maximum capacity, 4 run of stones, and 400 bu/diem elevator. All custom business. A 3-foot fall on Chickamacomico River drove a 3-foot, 12 hp turbine at 120 rpm. Output was 1000 bbl flour, 50 tons meal, and 36 tons feed worth \$9600 annually. Flemming did all his own logging, and the \$2000 sawmill had 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. The 3-foot fall drove a 2.5-foot turbine of 15 hp at 140 rpm to cut 100,000 ft annually worth \$1500. The sawmill was idle 7 months of the year.

The mill later passed to Alexander Hurley, then to Solomon Sherman. The works closed in 1917 and was later wrecked in a storm and the materials reused. The mill disappeared about 1926 per *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. The site became the farm of J. Leslie Bradley. *Dorchester News*, August 2, 1967. Also, "The Old Mill at Salem," *It Happened in Dorchester*, pp. 71-74.

Kelly Gilbert and Stephen McKerrow reported "Snow's Gone . . .," in the *Evening Sun*, February 27, 1979, noting, "In Dorchester County yesterday, a small dam on Big Mill Pond broke, causing flooding of three cross county roads downstream."

BIRCKHEAD MILL (5)

William C. Birckhead's steam saw and grist mill was shown in the atlas SE of Golden Hill Post Office on the road to Lakeville. The 1880 State business directory listed Birckhead, Johnson & Co. mill at Golden Hill.

BODIN AND STEWART SAWMILL ()

This sawmill was listed at Fullerville in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*. This town name is apparently a clerical error in an error-prone publication [Finchville?].

BONE MILL (12)

An unidentified bone mill was shown in the atlas south of Federalsburg, but boundary changes would now place it within Caroline County.

BONWILL MILL (3)

Laws of Md., Acts of 1783, Chapter 14, passed the order, "To establish a public road in Dorchester County . . . Whereas Michael Hall Bonwill . . . is seized . . . of land . . . 6 miles from Vienna . . . on which is erected a very valuable gristmill . . . petitions . . . to open a road from New Market to Vienna to his mill"

BRADSAWS MILL (5)

Polk's 1908 directory listed Joseph W. Bradshaw with a gristmill at Golden Hill, 18 miles SW of Cambridge.

BRINSFIELD MILL (1)

W. H. Brinsfield's gristmill was shown in the atlas on a creek near the Nanticoke River NE of Crotcher's Ferry.

BROCATO FORGE (7)

An old-fashioned blacksmith type forge survived in 1967 at Cambridge. The owner was Joseph Brocato, Jr., who had succeeded his father, Joseph Brocato, Sr., Isaac Franklin, and Sid Holland. The shop was at least 100 years old and was the only forge in the county. The forge was a specialized shop, manufacturing and repairing equipment and fittings used on various types of boats, especially dredge boats; for example, oyster tongs; also parts of farm equipment and forgings for local industries.

BRODES MILL (12)

See Lower Hunting Creek Mill.

BROOKS SWMILL (4)

Joseph W. Brooks steam sawmill and shipyard were shown in the atlas at the head of Woolfords Creek; sail vessels were built to order. The 1880 census valued the mill at \$3000, listing 6 employees, 1 circular saw, 2 boilers, and a 20 hp engine. Output was 250,000 ft (\$3150) over a 9-month s season.

BROOKS SAWMILL (11)

The 1880 census listed Joseph W. Brooks 12 hp steam sawmill worth \$1500 with 4 employees and 1 circular saw. Output was 600,000 ft/annum worth \$9000.

BROWN & BRO. MILL (7)

The atlas showed G. R. Brown and Brother steam saw and grist mill on Cambridge Creek at the foot of Muir Street, Cambridge. The 1880 census of manufactures listed George R. Brown and Bro. doing all their own logging with a 25 hp steam engine, 7 employees, and 1 circular saw; output was 700,000 ft (\$9100) annually. The 1880 State business directory listed J. Wesley Brown as a miller under Federalsburg.

BURTON SAWMILL (7)

J. G. Burton Lumber and Piling Inc. of Cambridge was founded 1965; 10 employees; James Guy Burton, president; production of lumber. DMM, 1970.

CABIN CREEK MILL (12)

For the mill still operating in 1934, see Sampson Mill.

CABIN CREEK MILL - 1682 (12)

A mill was mentioned as downstream of the Beginning of a tract called Charleton, laid out May 20, 1682 for James Pattison. This mention is 51 years before Henry Trippe took out a writ to build Trippes Mill. Land Office Liber 21:436. Charleton began “on the south side of the Main Branch that issueth out of the head of Cabin Creek that cometh out of the South Side of great Choptank River.” The name Cabin Creek Mill was used in 1734 in Dorchester Deeds, 9 Old 169. In more recent times, the Sampson Mill and Fletcher Mill have been called Cabin Creek Mill.

CAMBRIDGE CANNERIES (7)

The many canneries of Cambridge are listed in HDC, p. 72:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. James Wallace and Son | 4. T. M. Bramble & Co. |
| 2. Roberts Brothers | 5. Woolford, Winterbottom and Lewis |
| 3. I. L. Leonard and Co. | |

CAMBRIDGE OYSTER PACKERS (7)

The oyster packers listed in HDC, p. 72:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Cambridge Packing Co. | 10. J. B. Harris and Son |
| 2. Choptank Oyster Packing Co. | 11. Milford Phillips |
| 3. Mace, Woolford and Co. | 12. T. M. Bramble and Co. |
| 4. I. L. Leonard and Co. | 13. George A. Hall and Co. |
| 5. Tubman and Mills | 14. Julius Becker |
| 6. J. J. Phillips and Co. | 15. George W. Phillips and Son |
| 7. J. H. Phillips and Co. | 16. William Slades |
| 8. W. C. Winterbottom and Co. | 17. Henan Slacum |
| 9. W. H. Robins and Son | |

CAMBRIDGE MFG. CO. (7)

Same as J. W. Crowell Mills, q. v.

**CAMBRIDGE STEAM MILLING AND MFG. CO. OF DORCHESTER COUNTY
(7)**

Chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1847, Chapter 226.

CAMBRIDGE WINDMILL (7)

The first windmill gave Mill Street in Cambridge its name; it was “on the northwest side about where the residence of Mrs. L. E. Vane is situated,” HDC, p. 69.

According to Senator James H. Shepherd it was on the NW side of Mill Street near the river where there were no buildings to block the breeze, *Maryland Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. The windmill was shown in a drawing in Manakee, et al., *My Maryland*, p. 257; the scene is placed at about 1800, and the windmill had “burned down many years ago [1934].” See also Glover Windmill and Shepherd Windmill.

CARROLL MILL (1)

Frank P. Carroll was listed as miller at Ennals in the 1887 State business directory.

CARROLL SAWMILL (2)

C. W. Carroll and Sons were listed as millers at Hurlock in the 1887 State business directory.

CARROLL SAWMILL (12)

C. W. Carroll and Sons steam sawmill was listed at Williamsburg in the 1887 State business directory.

CEDAR GROVE WINDMILL (5)

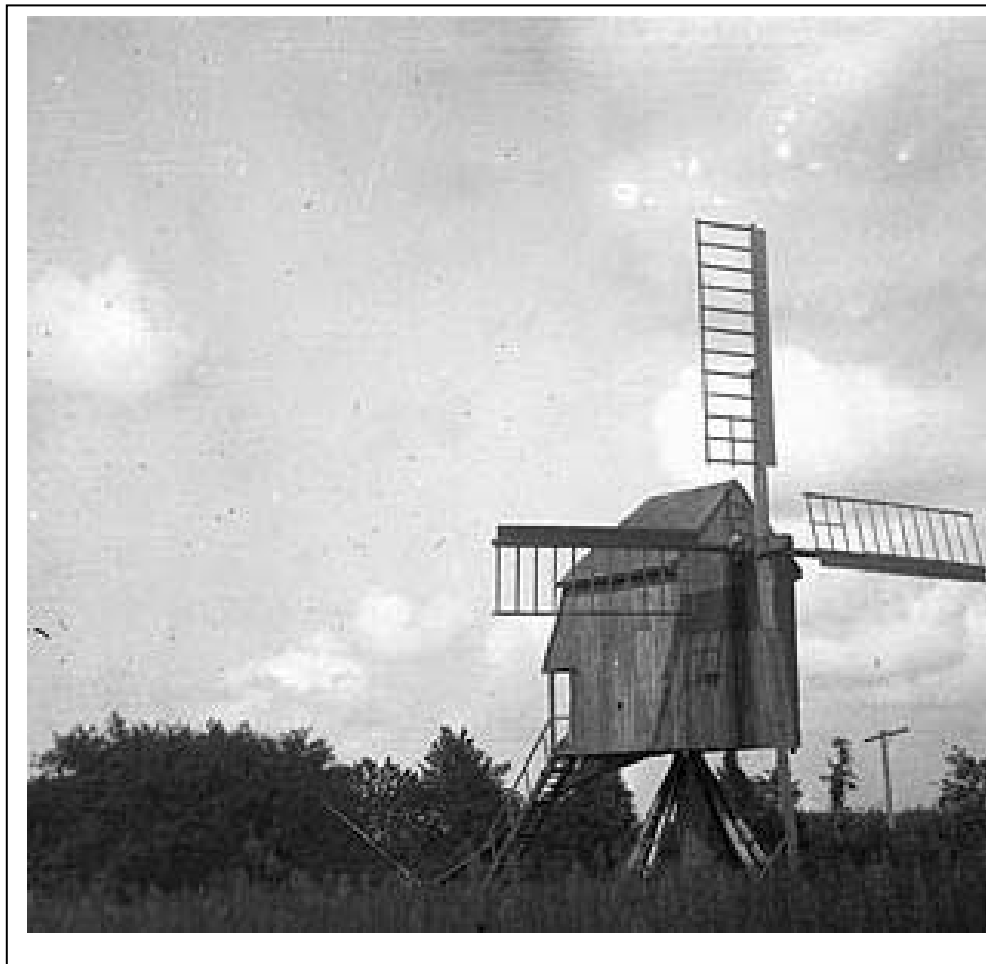
This windmill on Piney point was mentioned in the will of Levin Keene, 1837, ACYPGC, p. 506. On the original Cedar Grove tract, it was left to Levin Keene, Jr. See also Keene (Tide) mill.

CHARLES SAWMILL (2)

Charles Sawmill was shown in the atlas opposite the Kenendy Mill at Beulah across the line from District 12 on Lower Hunting Creek (Gravel Branch).

*Church Creek Windmill.
Note vertical siding on mill
house.*

--Maryland Historical Society



CHURCH CREEK WINDMILL (2)

The 1877 atlas shows two windmills without clear identification: (1) one the Woolford, on the property of William Mills, and (2) Church Creek Windmill near the village of that name. Oddly enough, the windmill nearest to Church Creek village is also nearest to the residence J. R. Neild, who is usually associated with the other, the Woolford, windmill. Senator James S. Shepherd identified Church Creek Windmill as the source of the iron-banded millstones used as an unknown miller's grave stone at Old Holy Trinity Church, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. A photograph in the MHS special collections is identified as a windmill "above Church Creek." That photograph shows siding of the mill structure as vertical board as opposed to horizontal siding on the more frequently photographed Woolford Windmill—at least that is the author's present working theory. There is also a color postcard with a 1920s format showing a windmill with vertical siding but only identified as to being located in Dorchester County. The postcard was reproduced in the *Evening Sun*, September 27, 1971, in a photo spread showing construction of the base of the new Spocott Windmill. Church Creek Windmill has been extinct for many decades.

CONWAY MILL (12)

C. Conway's mill was shown in the atlas on a branch of Nanticoke River (Marshyhope Creek) NE of Williamsburg. It was apparently the descendant of the Panes Mill on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map of Maryland and Delaware. C. B. Conway was listed as miller at Williamsburg in the 1880 State business directory.

The 1880 census listed Charles B. Conaway [sic] with a gristmill on Coffee House Branch with \$2000 investment, 2 employees, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing all custom work.

A 13-foot fall drove an overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 40 rpm, 12 hp, to power 2 run of stones. Annual output was 250 bbl of flour, 67.5 tons meal, and 12 tons feed (\$3515). The sawmill was worth \$1000 and had 2 employees, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. The 13-foot fall powered a 2.5-foot Rich wheel at 150 rpm, 8 hp, to cut 55,000 ft worth \$700 annum. No logging was performed.

CONWAY MILL (12)

J. Conway and B. Conway were listed in the atlas as millers and dealers in oak, pine, and fruit boxes near Harrison Post Office and near the Nanticoke River. They had 114 acres, and date of birth (which Conway was not specified) was given as 1819 within Dorchester County. The 1880 census valued the mill at \$2500 and listed 4 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, plus a circular saw. An 8-foot fall on Piney Creek drove a 2.5-foot Hotchkiss wheel at 100 rpm to cut 100,000 ft annually worth \$1200. Also listed in 1880 State business directory at Harrison, 2 miles from Williamsburg.

.

CONWAYS MILL CREEK (15)

The mouth of Benjamin Conways Mill Creek was selected as the starting point of the 15th Election District, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1894, Chapter 491.

COOPER WINDMILL (5)

J. W. Cooper and Brother were listed in the atlas with a sawmill and a dry goods store, 2 miles NE of Lakeville.

CROWELL MILLS (7)

This flourmill was operated on the Inner Harbor in Cambridge by J.W. Crowell and Co. in 1849 and after, HDC, p. 70. A "Letter from Dorchester County" in the *Baltimore Sun* of July 21, 1873, noted, that a large steam saw and grist mill of Crowell and Company was in full operation.

Jos. Crowell was listed in Boyd's Business Directory, 1875, p. 346. The *American Miller* of March 1, 1877 (5:36), reported, "Crowell & Co.'s saw and grist mill at Cambridge, Md., was burned February 20th. The loss was \$35,000, on which there was on insurance." It was reincorporated after the 1877 fire as Cambridge Manufacturing Co.; there is a photo opposite p. 69 in HDC. The atlas called it Crowell Steam Grist Mill, and the site was between the corner of Maryland Avenue and Hayward Street and the harbor. Crowell also had a sawmill and shingle mill per the atlas.



Pre-1907 postcard showing "Cambridge Roller Mill."

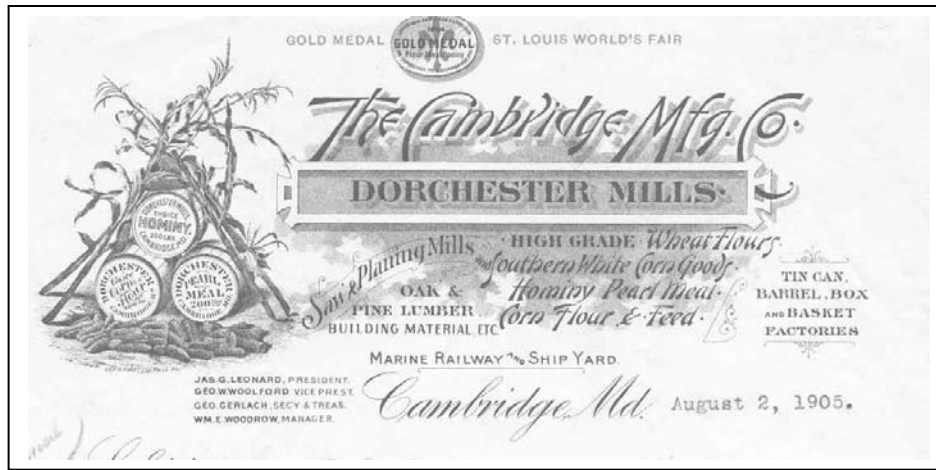
The 1880 census valued the Cambridge Mfg. Co. at \$25,000, doing one-sixth custom business with 8 employees, 5 run of stones, and 60 hp steam engine. Per diem maximum was 600 bu. Annual output was 3500 bbl flour, 1.2 million pounds meal, and 305,000 lb feed worth \$40,000. Annual payroll, \$3000.

The 40-horsepower sawmill worth \$15,000, did 95% of its own logging, had 11 employees, 1 gang of 5 saws, plus 5 circular saws. Output was 1,092,000 ft worth \$16,380 (of which \$1000) was sash and door production). Annual cost of year-round labor was \$1650. Cambridge Mfg. Co. was listed as a merchant mill in the 1880 State business directory.

Cambridge Mfg. Company's steam flour and saw mill was shown in August 1886 on Cambridge Creek NE corner of Hayward and Maryland Avenue, Sanborn Atlas, Plate 1. The 1887 State business directory listed E. Brushdall as president.

The *American Miller* of April 1, 1899 (27:325) reported, "A newly organized company has purchased the property of the Cambridge Manufacturing Company of Cambridge, Md. It includes a large flour mill, saw mill, and barrel factory." A

billhead of August 2, 1905, shows that the plant was called Dorchester Mills and its brands were shown as Dorchester Mills High Grade Wheat Flour, Dorchester Mills Choice Hominy, Dorchester Mills Choice Corn Flour, Dorchester Mills Pearl Meal.



Billhead of Dorchester Mills, August 2, 1905

Polk's *Peninsular Directory* of 1908/09 listed Cambridge Mfg. Co. at 106 Maryland Avenue with whet and corn mills, marine railway, pile drivers, box and basket factory, shipyard, and lumber and sawmill of 30 to 40,000 ft/diem output. James C. Leonard was president, George W. Woolford vice president, and George Gerlach secretary-treasurer. A picture postcard of c. 1900 showed "Cambridge Roller Mill" as a 2-1/2-story frame building clearly designed as a steam mill.

The 1930 issue of *Flour Mills in the U. S. and Canada* listed Cambridge Mfg. Co. with 125 bbl/diem maximum capacity; it ran on oil, p. 46. The 1932 edition mentioned, "Also 30 tons Commercial Mixed Feeds per day," p. 44.

The Crowell site is now [1976] occupied by Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation.

DAIL GRANARY (3)

T. J. Dail Granary was shown in the atlas on the Nanticoke River at Vienna. There was another granary on the steamboat wharf.

DAVIS SAMILL (1) DAVIS MILLPOND ROAD

J. T. Davis sawmill was shown east of the Nanticoke River in the atlas on the west side of present Md. 313 north of Finhville on the present Davis Mill Pond Branch. Davis listed himself in the patron list as a farmer, giving a Federalsburg address.

The 1880 census listed Joseph T. Davis sawmill worth \$600 with 4 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, 1 circular saw, and 1 Muley saw. A 10-foot fall on Nanticoke Rive drove 2 wheels, a 3-foot Rich wheel and a 1.25-foot Caulback, at 100 rpm, 12 hp. Output was 80,000 ft (\$1285) over a 9-month season. Davis Mill Pond Road runs from Oak Grove, along the branch, to Md. 313, the Eldorado-Federalburg Road. Neither road nor branch were named in the atlas.

DeCOURSEY SAWMILL (11)

The 1880 census listed S. A. DeCoursey's 20 hp steam sawmill worth \$2000 with 10 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, and a circular saw. Annual output was 800,000 ft (\$12,000).

DIKES SAWMILL (5)

Polk's 1908 directory listed M. Dikes Sawmill at Fox Creek.

DORCHESTER LUMBER CO. (2)

This firm was listed in DMM, 1970, at Linkwood with Robert P. Dickinson as president; 48 employees, production of lumber, pulp, chips, and litter. Five fire companies were summoned to a blaze that did \$500,000 damage, "Lumber Facility Ruined by Fire," *Evening Sun*, August 25, 1971.

DORCHESTER MILLING CO. (-)

This company operated a modern mobile milling truck service.

DOUGLASS MILL ()

William Douglass of Dorchester County, Miller, bought Edges Fancy from Thomas Edge, Millwright, 1765, 25 Old 410.

ENNALLS MILL (2)

Joseph Ennalls gave notice that he intended to petition the General Assembly to build a gristmill on a stream on Secretary's Creek, *Easton Herald*, December 13, 1803.

ENNALLS TIDE MILL (7)

Laws of Maryland, Acts of 1826, Chapter 212, was passed March 10, 1827. The title was, "An Act to Provide for the valuation and condemnation of water at the mouth of Cambridge Creek, in Dorchester County, for the erection and establishment of a tide mill." The act had been petitioned by Joseph Ennalls of Dorchester County . . .

“as far as low water and adjoining the land of said Ennalls and laying on said water . . . to provide a causeway . . . for passage of boats.”

FINCH MILLS (1)

Finch Mills is a place name in GZMD, 1941. The present Finchville is at the intersection of Md. 313 and Md. 392, site of L. H. Bailey and Son, a modern feed works [1976].

FISHERS MILL ()

Fishers Mill Branch and Fishers Mill Pond Road near Byrns Plains “in the head of Dorchester County” was mentioned in 1754 and 1763 (15 Old 116; 19 Old 5).

FLEMMING MILL (3)

See Big Mill.

FLETCHER MILL (15)

K. B. Fletcher’s sawmill was shown in the atlas on a branch of Cabin Creek at the village of Cabin Creek and called “Upper Cabin Creek Flouring Mill.” It was listed with an East New Market postal address in 1887 State directory. The mill is extinct, but the dam survives [1976] on the north side of Cabin Creek-Hurlock Road, east of Md. 16 and 200 yards from the Sampson Mill.

The 1880 census valued the Fletcher custom mill at \$4000 and listed 2 employees, 75 bu/diem maximum, 2 run of stones, and 15 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad driven at 330 rpm by a 13-foot fall on Choptank. Output was 400 bbl flour, 80 tons meal, 17 tons feed annually worth \$4265. The sawmill worth \$1600 had 1 employee, 1 circular saw and 1 Muley saw; no logging done. The same fall drove two 30-inch Rich wheels at 160 rpm, 15 hp to cut 75,000 ft worth \$750.

This frame and clapboard 19th century mill was still standing in rickety and ruinous condition on the south side of Cabin Creek, east of Md. 16 in 1971. A separate sawmill, then out of service, had operated east of the mill under diesel power. The gristmill had used the water of the northern prong of Cabin Creek. Almost due south of Fletcher Mill was the Sampson Mill that used the water of the southern prong of Cabin Creek.



*Roller Mill Units, 1975 by
Michael Bourne for MHT*



Mill in 1975, photo by Michael Bourne

A mill dam on Cabin Creek was mentioned as early as 1682 in laying out James Pattison's tract, Carleton, Patents Liber 21:463.

Mark R. Edwards reported on the site to the MHT in 1975, "When this area was chosen as the headquarters for Major Joseph Sullivan, Commissary officer for Dorchester County and charged with provisioning General George Washington's troops during the Revolutionary War, mills like this provided much of the needed flour."

The MHT report continued:

The first direct link with the early to mid-nineteenth century mill which survives today comes in a transaction in which the mill was purchased in October, 1833, by William Medford. The purchased "Mill Land" included a number of parcels, including "Addition to Mill Land, 100 acres; 200 acres containing all the Cabin creek Mill and improvements; 10 acres called "Sandwich"; and a wooded lot of fifty acres. Twenty years later, the mill was inherited by Medford's son, Joseph, who left "Sandwich", "Mill", "Medford Chance", and "Addition To Mills Lands" to his daughter, Sarah Medford Davis."

In 1863, James and Elizabeth Davis sold the property to Kilby B. Fletcher. Two tracts of land, "Sandwich", containing twenty-two acres, and the mill tract of seventeen acres, were purchased. The initials KBF are found painted on the oak crane in the mill, next a number Of painted dates, the earliest being 1856. K. B. Fletcher's saw Mill and mill also appear on an 1877 map of the East New Market area. Fletcher and two subsequent owners operated the grist mill and a saw mill until 1934.

Old Mill News, 5 (January 1977):17, reported, “Walton C. Bounds of Hurlock, Md., has sent us the information on the committee which has been formed to attempt to restore the Old Cabin Creek Mill near Hurlock. The mill is in ruinous condition but some of the Dorchester Co. Commissioners feel it can be restored as a museum with part of the land used as a park.” The mill was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in October 1971.

The Maryland Historical Trust publication *SWAP*, February 1979, p. 7, reported:

K. B. Fletcher’s Mill, East New Market. This mill is one of two water-powered grist mills remaining in the county. Although a mill existed here in the upper Cabin Creek area before 1689, Fletcher’s Mill probably dates from the early 19th century. The mill, which ceased operations in 1934, is in deteriorated condition, but most of its structural members and a variety of its milling equipment are still intact.

Listed as K. B. Fletcher’s mill in the MHT survey, MHT Site D-260, this mill still stood at the time of writing *Between the Nanticoke and the Choptank* by Christopher Weeks, ed, (Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 1984), p. 146. The county inventory book included a photo of June 1975 by Michael Bourne. One photo from 1975 showed three roller mill units intact.

The mill was added to the National Register of Historic Places on December 14, 1978. Subsequently the mill became extinct per Anne Roane, city planner of Cambridge, February 10, 2006. Ceres Bainbridge of Heart of Chesapeake Country Heritage Area informed J. McGrain on February 13, 2006, that Cabin Creek had become a residential area. Further data from Natalie Chabot stated that the county gave up its plans for a park and a restored mill; the mill was demolished about 1985, and the grounds have become overgrown, February 14, 2006.

Sources cited by Mark R. Edwards included:

Gloria Chamberlin, “The Origin and History of the Mill Land in Cabin Creek, Dorchester County, Maryland,” ms., 1976, Dorchester County Public Library, Cambridge.

Charles J. Truitt, *Breadbasket of the Revolution: Delmarva’s Eight Turbulent Years* (Historical Books, Inc.: Salisbury, Md., 1976),

FOOKS MILL ROAD (1)

This road, shown parallel to Gales Creek on the 1965 SRC map, leads to the site of former J. N. Wright Mill.

FRAZIER SAWMILL (C)

The steam sawmill in Cambridge belonging to Mr. Frazier was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday last [November 1], Baltimore *Republican & Argus*, November 8, 1842.

FULLER AND HUGHES MILL (13)

This grist and saw mill at Fullersville was listed in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, pp. 517, 543. Hughes Dam Creek is found on the 1971 MGS topo map in Election District 13.

“GALES CREEEK SAWMILL (1)

A sawmill, possibly that of J. N. Wright, was shown in the atlas upstream of Vincent Mill on Gales Creek.

GALESTOWN (1)

“Grist mill . . . served a hundred years,” HDC, p. 99. See also Wheatley Mill. James Fletcher, recalled in November 9, 1976, that a mill survived until about 1971 at Galestown and another one near Sharptown. Mr. Fletcher was then writing a novel about a dedicated mill buff. He also talked to Cornelia M. Ives of the Reisterstown Public Library. See also Wheatley Mill.

GLOVER MILL (7)

One of the first windmills in Cambridge was put up by a Mr. Glover on his farm Sandy Hill, a place renamed Clinton Place and later Algonquin Manor. The windmill had disappeared per *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7.

GORE WINDMILLS (5/13)

Two of Gore’s windmills were on Blackwater River per list made by Senator J. S. Shepherd, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7.

GORTON MILL (C)

“Maryland Gyrator Mill. For Sale, new steam Wolf Gyrator Mill, 45 barrells’ capacity, in good order. Situated in town of 8,000 inhabitants. Large custom and ready sales for flour and feed in town. Reason for selling, owner is not a miller. For particulars, address H. Gorton, Cambridge, Md,” *American Miller*, 23 (November 1, 1900): 890.

GREEN SAWMILL (2)

Charles W. Gore, Sr., was owner of a sawmill operating in 1970 on the north side of U. S. 50 at Linkwood; established 1950; 20 employees; production of hardwood, sawdust, chips, DMM, 1970.

GREGORY MILL (2)

John Gregory was described as “of Dorchester County--Miller” in his purchase of part of the tract Hazard from Thomas Taylor, 1707, Liber 6 Old 99. Hazard was in Cabin Creek area.

GRIFFITH DISTILLERY ()

The 1880 census listed S. M. Griffith fruit distillery producing less than \$500/annum.

GRIFFITH WINDMILL (1)

Shown in atlas at the head of Oyster Creek, property of E. L. Griffith.

GUN MANUFACTORY ()

There was a gun manufactory established in Dorchester County in 1776, Bishop, HAM, 1:593.

HACKETT, HARPER AND CO. SAWMILL (1)

Listed in 1887 State business directory at Crotcher's Ferry (now called Eldorado).

HARPERS MILL (1 or 12)

Harper's Mill was shown on Griffith's 1794-1795 State map on an east branch of Marshyhope Creek, 7 miles south of Federalsburg. Apparently on south side of present Md. 392, west bank of Gladstons Branch.

HARRINGTON WINDMILL (4)

See Tobacco Stick Windmill.

HARRISONS MILL CREEK (1)

Harrisons Mill Creek enters Nanticoke River downstream of the creek's origin near Nicholls Crossroads in a boundary description, *Laws of Md., Acts of 1846, Chapter 239*. The village of Harrison's Mill was listed in Drysdale's *Gazetteer*, 1871, no mill mentioned there.

HASTINGS MILL (7)

W. L. Hastings saw and grist mill was listed at Cambridge in the 1887 State business directory. The mill was advertised for sale or rent in *The Democratic Standard*, September 21, 1891, p. 1. “The mill is almost new. The equipments consist of a complete 50 bbl. Mill, Wolf Gyrator System, with receiving separator and storage elevator. Also 2 pairs of Burrs for Corn, and 1 Hominy Mill. Will be sold at a bargain, or will rent.”

“The mill is located near the Cross Roads, in the town of Cambridge, and was formerly operated by Hastings Bros. It is well located for custom trade, and is likewise conveniently located for trade with the merchants of the town and is easily accessible to wharves and depot. John H. Pattison, Trustee.”

HASTINGS SAWMILL (8?)

W. S. Hastings sawmill was listed at Mills Point in the 1887 State business directory.

HAYWARDS DAM (11, 13)

Haywards Dam Branch was a tributary of Transquaking River, crossed by the road from Vienna to Kennerly’s Mill in 1753 (14 Old 734).

HIGGINS AND CO. (14)

N. W. Higgins and Co. was operating as a feed dealer at Vienna per 1968 telephone book.

HIGGINS MILL (3) HIGGINS MILL ROAD

This mill on Transquaking River “commonly called Maguires Mill, now occupied by James Higgins,” was mentioned in an 1842 deed (18 ER 549). The Thomas Higgins and Son gristmill on the Transquaking River advertised in the atlas; meal, flour, lumber, peach and grape boxes.

A news item entitled “The Railroad” reported that the tracks were within 20 miles of Cambridge and a bridge was being built across Higgins Mill Pond,” *Baltimore Gazette*, July 24. 1868.

The 1880 census listed Higgins and Son 30 hp steam mill with 3 boilers, 4 run of stones, 500 bu/diem elevator, 3 employees, and daily capacity of 110 bu in custom and other work, \$6000 capital investment. Output was 240 bbl flour, 72 tons meal, 4 tons feed, and 15 tons hominy, worth \$4500 annually. The sawmill worth

\$6000 had 7 employees and did no logging. The same horse-powered engine drove one gang of 4 saws, plus a circular saw, to cut 300,000 ft/annum (\$4500). The State business directory of 1880 listed Mrs. Isabel Higgins as miler at Aireys.

The *American Miller* of August 1, 1883 (11:380) reported, “Saml. Irving Higgins, Aireys, Md., has placed the contract for remodeling his mill, including the machinery and a 36-inch Success Turbine, with S. Morgan Smith, York, Pa.”

The 1887 Md. State business directory listed the Irving Higgins flourmill. The *American Miller* of April 1, 1891 (19:272) reported, “Thomas Higgins and Son are building a 40-barrel mill at Vienna, Md.”

Higgins Mill, 1976 photo by Michael Bourne for MHT



Present Higgins Mill Pond Road leads to the pond from Drawbridge Road (Md. 397) between Aireys and Salem. The atlas showed the mill on the east bank of Middletown Branch; it had already been converted into a lodge on the farm of J. E. Barnes of Washington, D. C., when mentioned in the *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. The 94-acre pond and “brick mill attractively converted as dwelling” and an old barge converted to a boathouse were advertised in *Tidewater Times* (Easton), May 1967 (11:69). During the tenure of Barnes, the lodge hosted such notables as President Harry S Truman and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. The site was later owned by Higgins Mill Pond, Inc.

Mr. L. H. Luckado of Jessup, Md., wrote to *Old Mill News*, 3 (July 1975): 15, “I visited Higgins Mill Pond in Cambridge, Md., the other day. The pond backs up for 3 miles. The dam has been out 3 times since 1927 when the mill ceased operations.

The mill building is brick set on a stone foundation and has been changed into a lodge. It has been visited by three Presidents. The owner has some of the old mill equipment left in the attic.'

Michael Bourne wrote a National Register form on Higgins Mill in November 1976. The photo reproduced here is by Mr. Bourne, November 1975. This is MHT Site No. D-90. The photo is also reproduced in Christopher Weeks, ed., *Between the Nanticoke and the Choptank* (Maryland Historical Trust and Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 1984), p. 107.

Gordon Calison, noted sketcher of mills, reported in 1993 that he had drawn the mill at the invitation of owner Frank Langford, an ex-Marine drill instructor. The miller's cottage had recently burned (telephone conversation August 6, 1993).

HOLLY GROVE CANNING FACTORY (2)

W. S. Potter and Sons advertised canning of peaches near East New Market in Holly Grove Canning Factory, in the atlas of 1877.

HONGA WINDMILL (5)

This windmill was of the Dutch, or smock type, with a hexagonal body fixed on a foundation. The cap could be turned to bring the blades into the wind. The site was on Lake Cove or Weymouth near Honga on the road to Hoopers Island and dated from about 1750. The cap was rotated by means of a stout beam that rode along the ground on a cart wheel. "Smock windmills" resembled the flowing outer garment of the dusty miller. The other sort of Chesapeake Bay windmill was the small two-story mill house perched on an axle, with the whole structure being rotated to catch the breeze.

This was the only windmill left after the hurricane of 1933. In 1952, it was ruinous and the millstones (6-foot diameter by 1 foot thick) were about to fall through the timbers. A few wooden gears remained. The mill stood on the Lake family property, held by the heirs of Colonel Richard P. Lake. The mill was scheduled for restoration when finally destroyed by Hurricane Hazel of August 1955. The four "cant poles," the structural ribs of the building stood upright, bleaching in the sun into the 1960s.

All the windmills of Dorchester County were south of Cambridge, the water mills to the north, according to Senator James B. Shepherd, writing in *Md. Conservationist*, Sprung 1934, p. 7. The windmills needed a cleared area near the shore for full force of the wind as well as access to Bay craft.

Also, "Maryland's Last Windmill," Cooper Walker, *Sun Magazine*, March 23, 1952. Also mentioned, OBGF, p. 13, photo on p. 174. Also, *Your Maryland*, p. 186.

In 1990, Clarence H. Booze of Chester, Md., began a thorough study of both the Honga Windmill and the Tyler Windmill, which seemed to be twins. A former Captain in the Corps of Engineers, Mr. Booze made a thorough study of both mills, collected photographs, and made drawings, intending to build a 5-foot tall model of the Tyler Windmill, q. v.

In 2003, William Hollifield of Lutherville noticed two large millstones along Md. Route 335 on either side of a lane going into a farm. Each stone had an aluminum plaque. One plaque noted that the stones were used in a windmill at House Point on Honga River, owned by John Tubman (1824-1887). The millstones had been discovered in 1963 by a bulldozer operator on the “Kelly Place” and moved to Mount Pleasant. The farm sign in 2003 read, “Mallard Haven River Farm.” The millstones were on the left side, off Md. 335, southbound, past the junction with Md. 336, before reaching St. Mary’s Star of the Sea R. C. Church.

HORSEY MILL ()

The floodgates at Nathaniel Horseys Mill Dam were mentioned on the easternmost branch of Turtle Creek in the description of “Security to Mill Dam,” a 10-acre tract patented by Horsey in 1753, Liber BC & GS No. 1:54.

HUBBARD MILL (12)

Lowder Hubbard was listed as a miller at Lower Hunting Creek in the 1880 State business directory.

HUBBERT SAWMIL (12)

The 1880 census listed Richard Hubbert with a 10 hp steam sawmill worth \$1300 with 3 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, and 1 circular saw. Annual output was 75,000 ft worth \$1000.

HURLOCK GRAIN CO. (15)

A large modern mill complex at Hurlock specialized in quality hog feed and Purina chows, located on the railroad SE of Md. 392. DMM, 1967.

HURLOCK MILL (2)

J. M. Hurlock’s gristmill was shown in the atlas on a branch just west of Nanticoke River near Thompsons Store. The 1880 census listed Robert A. Hurlock mill with 2 run of stones, 32 bu/diem maximum output, and no hired help. A 10-foot fall on Nanticoke drove a 10 hp wooden overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 12 rpm to grind 240 bbl flour per annum, plus 54 tons meal, and 10.4 tons feed (\$2500). The 1887 State business directory listed R. A. Hurlock as miller at Ennals. J M. Hurlock of

Hurlock, Md., was reported to be adding a No. 3 Flour Dresser furnished by the Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, *American Miller*, 19 (April 1, 1891): 272.

HURLOCK MILL (15)

“A flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels a day will be built at Hurlock, Md.,” *American Miller*, 28 (March 1900): 324.

HURLOCK MILL (15)

“One flour mill” was at Hurlock per HDC, p. 94. The G. A. Thompson and Sons Box Factory and Mill was shown in a photo opposite p. 97. In 1967, only the Hurlock Milling Company functioned in that town.

JOHNSON MILL (7)

R. D. Johnson gristmill at Cambridge was listed in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 517.

JONES MILL (6)

George W Jones was listed as miller at Madison in the 1880 State business directory, along with George Jones, Jr. , probably on the south side of Little Choptank near Madison Bay.

JONES WINDMILL (4)

William L. Jones’s windmill was shown in the atlas north of Lakeville. The structure was still standing in 1924 when photographed by Frederick S. Schroeder, a road surveyor for the SRC. Mr. Schroeder sent the photo to the *Baltimore Sun* and it resembled the Woolford Windmill. It “then stood on the road between Golden Ring and Worlds End.” That route would be the present Md. 336. Schroeder said that there were wide ditches “like the Panama Canal” and the crew kept kerosene-saturated handkerchiefs around their necks to ward off mosquitoes (*Sun Magazine*, May 11, 1952, p. 2).

KEENE MILL ()

Levin L. Keene of Dorchester County was authorized by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1864, Chapter 304, to build a dam across Keene’s Ditch or Creek between Lake’s and Hoopers Island districts and to erect a tide mill. This mill does not appear in the atlas of some 13 years later, if ever built. See also Keene’s windmill, the Cedar Grove Windmill.

KELLEY MILL (2)

See Little Mill.

KENNEDY GRIST MILL (12)

See Lower Hunting Creek Mill.

KENNERLYS MILL (11, 13)

In December 1709, John Foster sold to Joseph Kennerly, planter, a “water mill on the branches of Transquaking River,” 6 Old 143. Kennerly’s Mill was mentioned as on the road from Vienna, a landmark in describing a tract on Haywards Dam Branch of Transquaking River (1753), 14 Old 734.

KERR-McGEE CHEMICAL CORP. (7)

This large mill complex and fertilizer works is at two locations in Cambridge, 211 Trenton Street and at Maryland Avenue [1976]. The second-named location was the site of Crowell Steam Grist Mill and other enterprises.

KILBY AND FLETCHER MILL (2)

This gristmill was listed on Cabin Creek in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 517.

KIRKE MILL (15)

John Kirke patented Mill Support, a 250-acre tract, in 1718, Dorchester Certificate No. 898. John Kirke, Gentleman, died in 1733, leaving a water mill on “Cabbings Creek.” His widow, Sarah Kirke took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Cabin Creek, March 8, 1734. The Cabin Creek Mill was already on the north bank as found in the survey. The jurors found that the south bank was in possession of Mrs. Kirke, Chancery Records, Liber 5:782. This is probably one of the mills later Owned by W. W. Williamson at Cabin Creek.

KIRWIN WINDMILL (4)

S. W. Kirwan’s windmill was shown in the atlas on St. Johns Creek.

LAKE MILL (5)

Charles Lake was listed as miller at Lakeville in the 1880 State directory. The mill was south of Taylor’s Island village.

LAKE SAWMILL (5)

Charles Lake's sawmill in Dorchester County, exploded and killed the fireman Mace Wroten; "his head was not found until Thursday." Columbus Meeekins, "a respectable colored man" was wounded. The boilers, machinery, and houses were "blown to atoms," *Baltimore Gazette*, July 23, 1870. Possibly at Lakeville where Lake was back in business by the time of the 1880 State business directory.

LE COMPTE DISTILLERY (7)

The 1880 census listed William G. LeCompte fruit distillery producing less than \$500/annum.

LITTLE BIRCH MILL (2)

Little Birch Mill was mentioned as near Salem in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1880, Chapter 456, but is apparently a clerical error for Little Brick Mill mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1906, Chapter 494. See Little Mill.

LITTLE MILL (2)

Little Mill or Little Brick Mill was the counterpart of Big Mill and north of it on Big Mill Pond. It was built of brick and apparently also owned by Silas Fleming, possibly built before 1800. The atlas showed the gristmill of James H. Kelley (or Kelly) on Chicamocomico River NE of Salem, east of Linkwood, and downstream of Payne Mill. Kelley also owned 45 acres and had been born in Dorchester in 1819. Little Brick Mill was mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1906, Chapter 196 as on a branch leading to the Chicamocomico in District 17. Now extinct.

"Little Mill Farm." The house is located on the headwaters of the Chicamocmico River. There was a grist mill on the property; the mill race and foundation are still visible." The house was constructed of large bricks between 1760 and 1790 . . . Owners, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher C. Betts, Jr. . . . reached by Maiden's Forest Road--from 1978 *41st Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage* [guidebook], p. 20.

LINTHICUM SAWMILL (9)

Polk's 1902-03 Md. State Gazetteer, p. 479, listed B. J. Linthicum with a general store and sawmill at Church Creek. Same in 1907 edition, p. 545. There was also the sawmill of Linthicum and Burke in the 1907 edition. The 1908 Polk directory also listed B. J. Linthicum with a sawmill at Church Creek.

LOCKERMANS MILL (2)

Griffith's 1793-1795 State map showed Lockermans Mill on the Chickamacomico River, 3 miles NW of Vienna, possibly the same as Kelly/Kelley or Little Mill.

LOOMTOWN (9)

Loomtown is the former name of Woolford before an Act of Assembly attempted to suppress home weaving of cloth, HDC, p. 107.

LOWER CABIN CREEK MILLS (2)

See Sherman Mill.

LOWE MILL (-)

See under Linchester Mill in Caroline County.

LOWER HUNTING CREEK MILL (12)

John Nicholas acquired a tract called Hampton from Richard Bennett of Dorchester county in 1713 (6 Old 230). He acquired another part from Thomas Noble in 1717 (7 Old 54). In 1737, he patented a 9-acre tract, "Mill Security," which was "on one of the branches of Hunting Creek." He left it to his sons Isaac Nichols (a minor) and Levin in 1759. Hampton was described as a tract "on which is an old watermill much gone to decay, both mill ad mill house . . .," also described as "dwelling house and one old mill house 15 x 10 feet very sorry . . ." (21 Old 283). Isaac Nichols and Levin Nichols and their wives sold part of Hampton to Andrew McGhee, merchant of Dorchester County, in March 1767 (21 Old 269, 280).

McGhee had Mill Security resurveyed in 1769, Patented Certificate 2084. This certificate and that of "Puzzel" reveal that the beginning point of the survey was at a fork in the road just below Nicholls Mill, the present intersection of Md. 331 and Ellwood Camp Road at Gravel or Gravely Branch, known in colonial times as Lower Hunting Creek.

Andrew McGhee died in 1773 and left the mill and his various tracts, including Hardekins Beginning, Richardson's Choice, Hardekins Conclusion, and Hampton to his nephews, Samuel and John McGhee of Guilfort County, North Carolina (Dorchester Wills 39:514). The property was "on one of the branches of Hunting Creek."

In 1785, Samuel and John McGhee sold the mill, Puzzle and parts of Hampton to Edward Noel, John Eccleston, and Colonel Joseph Richardson for £ 3000 (NH 5:41). Noel sold out to his partners in October that year (5:291), and Colonel Joseph

Richardson of Joseph. The mill did not appear on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map, which showed the present Beulah village as Hunting Creek Town.

John Eccleston died in 1798, and in 1813, **Joseph Richardson of J.** sued the Eccleston estate for money owed him and at the auction decreed for September 3, 1815, became sole owner (Chancery Papers No. 4355). Upon the death of the younger Richardson, his heirs petitioned that the property be sold rather than divided, and it was advertised in *Cambridge Chronicle* prior to the auction of January 28, 1834, when the trustee, **Henry Page**, struck off the mill and 20 acres to **Jacob Leverton** and **John Rowens** as tenants in common for \$1950 (Chancery Records, B151:412-423; and DCLR ER 15:163).

The new partners sold out to **Algernon Thomas** and **Jonathan Eaton** in 1845 for \$2500 (WI 2:221). In 1849, **Thomas** bought out the Eatons and in 1877 his widow conveyed to **George** and **Mary Kennedy**. The county atlas of that year showed **Mrs. Carroll Kennedy** as owner of the gristmill in District 12 and a sawmill opposite in District 2.

The 1880 census listed **George Kennedy [sic]** mill worth \$2500 doing all custom work with 1 employee; maximum output was 46/bu diem, two run of stones. The overshot wheel 11 ft broad ran at 40 rpm, developing 12 hp, and ground 285 bbl flour annually, plus 77 tons meal and 15 tons feed (\$4038).

The **Kennedy [sic]** sawmill with \$1200 capital investment had 2 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, plus a circular saw. A 10-foot fall on Hunting Creek ran a 3-foot turbine of 10 hp to cut 60,000 ft worth \$750/annum. **Peter Kennedy** was listed as miller at Lower Hunting Creek in the 1880 State business directory. **George Kennedy** was listed in the 1887 State business directory.

Kennedy assigned the grist and saw mills to trustees for the benefit of his creditors in late 1887 (CL 9:462). His trustee conveyed to **Samuel L. Webster** in 1890 (CL 13:735).

S. L. Webster of East New Market, Md., advertised in the *American Miller*, 20 (January 1, 1892):71:

Merchant & Custom grist mill 2 sets of stones,
One for wheat one for corn House new, two
stories high, built so rolls can be added without
interfering with present works . . . Sawmill . . .
All situated at Beulah, a third of a mile from river
landing . . . Terms . . . \$4,000.

Webster sold to **Robert H. Williamson** in 1912. The mill passed to **Thomas E. Beauchamp**, who deeded to **Perry S. Messick**, a citizen of Hurlock, in 1925 in a deed that mentioned “the Mill Stream of the Old Saw Mill” (JFD 33:572). The

neighborhood was by then called the village of Beulah. Messick had a canning house on the west side of Md. 331.

The mill is remembered as a 2-story, steep-roofed building, painted red and equipped with an undershot wheel. Messick's son, Charles, worked here, and Charles's son, Perry, was the last operator and later went into the feed business at Federalsburg and settled in Ridgely. It has also been called Brodes Mill. Norman Messick in 1943 deeded "the mill site" to William E. Brown, and it passed to Charles J. Mack in 1949. In 1951 it passed to Booker T. and Camay P. Brooks; in 1959 to the States Roads Commission, and in 1971 to the County Commissioners. A ruined foundation survived on the south or east side of Ellwood Camp Road, north bank of Gravelly Branch [1976].

For the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, see Linchester Mill under Caroline County; that entry also accounts for the Lowe Mill of 1719.

MAGUIRES MILL (3)

Same as Higgins Mill.

MANNING MILL (8)

Daniel Manning purchased the Thomas Pattison mill on James Island prior to 1702. That was the year that Ann Pattison, widow of Thomas, died, leaving to her son James a tract called "Armstrong's Hog Pen on James Island, part of said tract having been sold to Daniel Manning at the mill," MCW, 3:6. If located on a Bay island, it was probably a windmill. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1783, Chapter 5, provided for a road from the windmill and dwelling of Nathaniel Manning, MGS, 3:141.

The legislation described a "road from the wind-mill and dwelling plantation of Nathaniel Manning, of Dorchester County . . . Manning set forth that he resides in a neck on Great Choptank River about twelve miles distant from the town of Cambridge, in the said county, and within one mile of the main road that leads from the said town to Edward Noel's, and that he hath begun a wind-mill, which when finished will necessarily draw a great number of carts and carriages . . ."

MARINE MILLS (1)

Alternate spelling of Merine, q. v.

MAYS MILL ROAD (2)

Mays Mill Road runs between Hawkeys and Forest Road and leads to the Chicacomico River near the former Kelley Mill per MGS survey map. Other maps show Rosedale Road.

McGHEE MILL ()

A deed in Liber 21 Old 440 (1766) referenced “Lockermans Beginning near Hogg Creek on the same point that Andrew McGhee laid out his warrant to condemn for a mill.” There is no record of such a writ in the Chancery books.

McGHEE MILL (12)

See Lower Hunting Creek Mill.

MEDFORD MILL (2)

(1) A deed of 1766 from William Medford, Jr., son of Robert, to Robert Medford, Jr., included “half of grist mill now built and standing on the said land,” part of Sandwick (Liber 21 Old 83). The mill was near Hurlock. William Medford was described as a miller in 1771 (Liber 25 Old 224 and 383),

(2) William and Robert Medford acquired another “Grist Water Mill” in 1770 from George Maxwell; this mill stood on Sandy Hill, which Henry Trippe had taken up by escheat. Medford had Sandy Hill resurveyed into Resurvey on Mill Land; the site was south side of Cabin Creek as mentioned in deeds ER 10:195.

MELVILLS MILL ()

Melvills Mill was mentioned as on the road from Marshy Hope in a deed of 1764 (Liber 19 Old 2611). David Melvill patented 130 acres called Mistake (Liber TI 1:191).

MERINE MILLS (1)

William Merine (or Merin, Marine), Esq., of Bucks Lodge (1696-1767) owned the first saw and grist mill in the area of Federalsburg and left his mills in upper Dorchester to be equally divided between his sons Zorobabel and Charles, the mills located on the south and north sides of Mill Creek, respectively.

The land was on the NW fork of Nanticoke. Zorobabel Merine was reputed to be stronger than several men combined, HDC, pp. 419-421. The mills were possibly the Twin Mills.

MERRICK MILL (2)

Polk’s 1908 directory listed B. F. Merrick with a flourmill at Cabin Creek and also listed J. L. Merrick, miller and storekeeper.

MIDDLETON MILL (11?)

George Middleton took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Branch of Chickenecomico [sic] River near a bridge of the same name, April 28, 1764. The inquisition found the land on the west side of the bridge to be part of Luck By Chance, property of Denwood Hicks and worth 7/6. The east bank was part of Bridge Neck, property of William Langford, Planter, and worth 12/6 damages. Chancery Records, Liber 11:13. Middleton assigned his lease and water mill to William Douglas, Sr., and Samuel Shelton in 1771 (Liber 25 Old 70).

MILL BRANCH ()

A deed of 1757 mentioned the path from William Pollet's old plantation to the Mill Branch, 15 Old 494.

MILL CREEK (3)

Mill Creek flows into Nanticoke River below Vienna.

MILL CREEK (15)

Mill Creek flows into Marshyhope Creek near Rhodsdale. Cf. Nichols Mill.

MILL LAND ()

Joseph Cole patented the 2-acre tract Mill Land in 1750, Liber BY & GS 5:298. The tract began on the north side of Gravily Branch of Northwest Fork of Nantickoe.

MILL LANDING ()

John Rider patented the 50-acre tract Mill Landing in 1722, Liber IL 4:105. This tract on the north side of Nanticoke River passed to James Millings (1735). John Henry (1770), and to Mary Steele. Rent Roll, Liber 10:533. It was near a tract called Poplar Neck.

MILL POINT ()

Thomas White in 1713 patented the 91-acre tract Mill point, Liber IL No. A:368. It was on the north side of Transquaking River and passed to John Young, 1722, and to Eleanor White, 1735. Rent Roll, Liber 10:542.

MILL POINT (8)

Mill Point is on Great Choptank River, but no mill was shown in the atlas. Mill Point Farm had been owned by the Spedden family and later by Thomas Fetherstone. A foundation and two pair of millstones can still [1976] be seen at low tide where the point has eroded. The mill operator was William Granes.

MILL RUN (15)

Mill Run was mentioned in the 1704 sale of the tract “Millard” from an owner named Millifort to John Brown (Liber 6 Old 62).

MILL SEAT ()

Richard Mitchell had a survey made in 1788 to acquire a half-acre tract called Mill Seat, Unpatented Certificate No. 896. The tract was on the south side of Great Choptank near Poplar Point.

MILLS SECURITY ()

Edward Lloyd patented Mill Security, 341.5 acres, in 1765. The certificate had been taken out some time before by John Fountain, Liber BC & GS 24:601, 310. A resurvey of Whites Beginning, the tract was on Vauaghns, alias Long Branch, near Thomas Fountain’s plantation.

MILL SECURITY (12)

See Lower Hunting Creek Mill.

MILL SUPPORT (15)

Two tracts were surveyed under the title Mill Support: (1) 250 acres for John Kirke, 1718, and (2) 125 acres for Thomas Taylor, 11762; Unpatented Certificates 898 and 897. Sarah Kirk and Ann Kirk sold their tract to Henry Trippe in 1739; it was on the north side of Cabin Creek (Liber 11 Old 23). The Taylor tract was on the SW side of a small branch of the NW fork of Nanticoke River, 2 perches below the lower landing place, and the ground was a resurvey of Addition to Limster.

MILLAND (15)

A tract on the north side of Cabin Creek was laid out under the title “Milland” for John Richardson of Dorchester County; later, in 1704, John Millifort sold to John Brown (6 Old 62). Brown sold to Henry Trippe in 1761 (17 Old 399). There was also “Addition to Mill Land.” The tract was originally called “Hope” and became the site of the later Smith mill,

MILLARD AND CO. (2)

J. Millard and Co. were listed in the 1877 atlas as fruit and vegetable packers and growers at East New Market.

MILLER MILL (7)

R. T. Miller's steam saw and grist mill was 5 miles west of Cambridge and he advertised custom work in the 1877 atlas.

MILLIKAN MILL (8)

Whaland Millikan purchased the tracts known as "Mill" and "Mill Seat," 30 acres, on the NW fork of Nanticoke River in 1834, Chancery Records, Liber B153:39ff.

MILLS MILL (4?)

Mills Brothers flour and saw mill and cannery were listed at Fishing Creek in the 1908 Polk directory.

MILLS WINDMILL (9)

See Church Creek Windmill.

MILLSTONE LANDING ()

Millstone Landing on Gladston's Branch was mentioned in Patents BC & GS 1:54.

MITCHELL MILL (8)

In 1801, John Mitchell owned a mill on the tract "Mitchell's Garden" at Corners Wharf near the present Saint James Episcopal Church, Cornersville.

MITCHELLS MILLS (3)

Mitchells Mills, property of Robert Dennis, was advertised by Henry Page, Trustee, in the Baltimore *American*, February 10, 1830. It was apparently near Vienna; the sale represented the equity of John T. Barr in the estate of the late Robert Dennis; the leasehold was to expire in 8 or 9 years. There were 10 acres, one mill seat, and a "commodious gristmill in excellent repair."

NEAL AND SON CO. (15)

N. H. Neal and Son Co. were manufacturing vegetable cans in 1925 at Hurlock, HDC, p. 90.

NEWHART MILL ROAD (1)

Newhart Mill Road runs from Galestown to Caroline County line, crossing Irving Pond and Gales Creek per survey map. Also spelled Newerts and Nelson Mill. See Vincent Mill.

NEWTON SAWMILL (2)

F. A. Newton was listed as saw miller at Linkwood in 1887 State business directory.

NEWTON SAWMILL (3)

F. Newton was listed as saw miller at Aireys in 1887 State business directory.

NICHOLS MILL (15)

Nichols Mill was shown on a branch of Marshyhope Creek, 5.5 miles east of New Market on Griffith's 1794-1795 map. Apparently on Mill Creek east of Rhodesdale.

NICHOLS MILL (12)

See Lower Hunting Creek Mill.

NIELD MILL (9)

See Woolford Windmill for Nield or Neild.

NOBLE AND KENNEDY SAWMILL (12)

Polk's 1908 directory listed Noble and Kennedy as canners and saw millers at Williamsburg.

NOBLE SAWMILL (2)

Joseph M. Noble and Son had a steam sawmill at Hurlock in 1887 State business directory.

NORTH WINDMILL (8)

John H. North was an atlas patron; a farmer and miller with 92 acres; his mill was on the east bank of Beckwith Creek; postal address was Cornersville; he was born in 1826. J. H. North was listed at Cornersville in the 1880 State directory.

OLD MILL ANTIQUES (15)

See Smith Mill.

OLD SAWMILL SEAT (2)

See Smoots Mill.

PANES MILL (12)

Panes Mill was shown on the 1794-1795 Griffith map on a branch of Marshyhope Creek, 3 miles SW of Federalsburg, apparently a predecessor of Conway Mill. William Pain [sic] had bought part of Taylors Promise or Lockermans Manor from Nicholas Lockerman in 1759. It was then “on the road from Cabin Creek to N. W. Fork Bridge,” (17 Old 75). William Payne’s plantation was mentioned in 1763 as near Punces Branch (19 Old 20). The site was at Skinners Run, 1 mile NE of Williamsburg and downstream of present Md. 307.

PATTISONS MILL (4)

See Manning mill.

PAYNE MILL (2)

PAYNE MILL ROAD

W. J. Payne is shown in the atlas on Chickamacomico River NW of Linkwood. Payne, a farmer and miller, owned 0.5 acres; he had been born in Dorchester in 1835; East New Market postal address; atlas patron. Paynes Mill Road appears on the 1965 SRC map, running east from Hawkeys along the boundary of Districts 2 and 3.

PAYNES MILL POND (14)

Paynes Mill Pond was mentioned in a boundary description in *Laws of Maryland, Acts of 1800, Chapter 465.*

PERDUE FEED MILL (2)

There was a mention of Perdue’s Feed Mill just outside Hurlock, where a 35-foot pile of corn the size of two football fields was stored on the ground, *Sun*, October 24, 2000.

PHILLIPS CANNING HOUSE (3)

The atlas showed William H. Phillips canning house at Linkwood.

PIERCY WINDMILL (11)

George Piercey windmill was shown at Bestpitch Ferry on Transquaking River in the atlas of 1877.

POWELL AND NETTLETON MILL (9)

This steam sawmill on “Big Blackwater” advertised its custom sawing in the atlas. The 1880 census valued the mill at \$6000 and listed 7 employees, 1 circular saw, 2 boilers, and 15 hp engine; output was 350,000 ft annually (\$5000). The 1880 Md. State business directory listed the mill under Church Creek post office. Location was north bank of Big Blackwater and Md. 335.

PROVIDENCE MILLS ()

The name Providence Mills appears as the location of James Urie’s store on a 10-cent private bank note dated December 20, 1839. There was also a 12-½ cent note in the Maryland Historical society collection. On one note, “Kent” was written instead of “Dorchester (Inquiry from Denwood Kelly, Baltimore, 1992).

RADCLIFFE DISTILLERY (7)

The 1880 census listed William H. Radcliffe fruit distillery doing less than \$500 business annually.

RADCLIFFE WINDMILL (4)

The J. A. L. Radcliffe windmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Slaughter Creek near Little Choptank.

RADCLIFFE WINDMILL (7)

See Spocott Windmill.

REUSON SAWMILL (5)

The 1880 census listed T. A. Reuson [?] doing half his own logging and cutting 400,000 ft (\$4800) annually in a 35 hp steam sawmill worth \$4000; 6 employees, 1 gang of 3 saws, and 1 circular saw.

ROSS MILL ()

Vickers Mill, alias Ross Mill, was involved in the suit of Peter Vickers-vs.-Isaac Wright and other heirs of the Peter Vickers estate. The one-acre tract and sawmill in Fork District was ordered sold and was advertised in the *Cambridge Chronicle* before an auction held on September 4, 1843. Isaac Wright was highest bidder at \$725. Chancery Papers, No. 11,664, Maryland State Archives.

SAMPSON MILL (15)

William Williamson, manager of the Buck Landing wharf in Caroline County, owned the “Cabin Creek Mill” sometime in the 1860s. The 1877 atlas showed G. J.

Sampson's grist and saw mill on Cabin Creek at Cabin Creek village. Cabin Creek Mill was still operating in 1934 per *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. However, this cannot be the Cabin Creek Mill of 1682 or 1734.

SAULSBURY MILL ()

The descendants of John Saulsbury presumably had a mill on the west bank of Transquaking River on the tract Prosperity, because Saulsbury's Dam had been mentioned in an 18th century deed.

SAWMILL (1)

The atlas showed a sawmill NW of Crotcher's Ferry on the creek that forms the district line. The nearest house was that of S. Howeth.

SAWMILL (8)

An advertisement in the Baltimore *Maryland Journal* of April 10, 1784, offered, "Sawmill in good repair . . . 4 miles from Crotcher's Ferry. . . On the NW fork of Nanticoke River. . . Same distance above the NE fork. . . On Main Road from Cambridge to Cannon's Ferry and Dover." Cannon's Ferry later became Brookview. Possibly near Eldorado.

SHENTON MILL (7)

John Shenton was listed as miller at Woolford in the 1902-03 Polk *Md. State Gazetteer*, p. 677.

SHEPHARD MILL (7)

Caleb Shephard was listed as owner of a saw and grist mill at Cambridge in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 534.

SHEPHERD WINDMILL ()

A Dutch-type windmill was on Caleb Shepherd's property on Egypt Road, 3 miles from Cambridge, a hexagonal mill structure with a moveable cap, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7.

SHEPHERD WINDMILL (7)

The last windmill for commercial use was built in 1858 by Caleb Shepherd at the foot of Muir Street, now the site of a Philips Packing Company plant, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. This may have been the Shephard [sic] mill of the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*.

SHERMAN AND COLLINS MILL (7)

The Sherman and Collins steam flourmill was in Cambridge, HDC, p. 72.

SHERMAN MILL (2)

The atlas showed the “Lower Cabin Creek Mills,” of B. F. Sherman, a gristmill on that creek, downstream of both Sampsons Mill and Fletchers Mill. Sherman was also constable of New Market district and had been born in the county, 1832. He owned 129 acres and was an atlas patron and also advertiser in that book under “Lower Cabin Creek Mills,” 1877.

The 1880 census listed B. F. Sherman with a custom mill of 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones. A 6-foot fall on “Choptank” drove an 8 hp turbine 4.5 ft broad at 60 rpm. Output was 100 bbl flour, 20.8 tons meal, 20.8 tons meal, 8600 lb feed, and 500 lb hominy (\$1500). The Lower Cabin Creek Mills was mentioned in *Laws of Md., Acts of 1904, Chapter 555*.

SMITH MILL (15)

Thomas Smith was listed in Hawes *Business Directory* of 1867, p. 517, as owner of a gristmill on Cabin Creek. The atlas showed this mill near the T. K. Smith house at the present garden of Mr. and Mrs. Walton Bounds, the site of The Old Mill Antiques Shop; east of Md. 16, south side of the road, north bank of the creek.

There had been another mill at the other end of the long dam as shown by the two asterisks in the 1872 Martenet State atlas. The antique shop [1976] is a small red frame structure and sits astride the spillway. The Bounds family once ran a home electric generator there during World War II. There is a large millstone on the lawn.

SMOOTS MILL (2)

Smoots Mill in Fork District and a mill and mill seat were mentioned in Chancery Records of 1845, Liber B168:326. The 20-acre tract was on the NW Fork of the Nanticoke and had been sold in 1834 to Whaland Millikan, Liber B153:39ff.

Smoot had declared bankruptcy, *Cambridge Chronicle*, March 18, 1843. The old saw mill seat was at the Vienna Ferry. At the first sale held in 1843, Jacob Wilson bought the tract Saw Mill Seat for \$76; Wilson was later sued (1846) by Francis B. Turpin, and the property was ordered sold again, but Wilson appealed, B168:356, 366. Cf., Wilson Sawmill.

SPEDDEN MILL (8)

John R. Spedden was listed as a miller at Cornersville in the 1880 State business directory and at Hills Point in the 1887 State business directory.

SPOCOTT WINDMILL (7)

The 1877 atlas showed J. L. Radcliffe's windmill on the narrow neck of land between Garys Creek and LeCompte Creek on the south side of present Md. 343. The creek has also been called Lees or Gaines. The windmill was on the Radcliffe ancestral estate, Spocott Farm at Lloyds; it had been built by John Anthony LeCompte Radcliffe shortly after he acquired the farm in 1848. Date of building was possibly 1850. An even earlier windmill was referenced in a colonial survey that placed such a windmill at the head of Garys Creek near an Indian trail.

The second windmill was blown down in the blizzard of March 1888 and was not reconstructed.

In 1973, the builder's son, former U. S. Senator George L. Radcliffe, then 94 years old, determined to rebuild the mill, and the job was given to James B. Richardson's Boat yard. Since no plans existed, the mill design was modeled on the Woolford



--Photo by John McGrain

Spocott Windmill, dedication day, 1972

Windmill and other historical photographs and drawings. The mill was to be a post-type of two stories with sails of 28 feet across. Only treenails (wooden pegs) were to be used in the house portion. "Senator's Dream Coming true," Frank Megargee, *Evening Sun*, September 27, 1971. At that point, only the three-ton central post assembly had been constructed at the boatyard.

The windmill was dedicated on the Senator's 95th birthday, August 27, 1972, and given the name *George L.* The timber had been cut on the Spocott Farm and the project incorporated one of the old millstones and the original internal stairs. The tail pole was the former mast of the Bay vessel *Richard Smith* and rides on a wheel from a Radcliffe farm wagon. The family's cluster of buildings on the Spocott farm formed about a sixth of the buildings of Lloyds in the 19th century and constituted a self-contained industrial complex, including smithy, shipyard, barns, outbuildings, and country store, in addition to the windmill.

Spocott, once thought to be an Indian name, may be derived from a Cornish family name. Spocott Windmill Foundation maintains the restoration and operates the mill for visitors on certain holidays. Foundation president is George M. Radcliffe, a Baltimore attorney, who formerly practiced at 929 North Howard Street.

A small miller's dwelling was moved to the site in early 1975. An historical roadside marker east of the Spocott marker is entitled, "Gary's Creek-Indian Path, Dorchester County." The text reads, "Gary's Creek was named for Stephen Gary (d. 1692), High Sheriff and one of the Judges of Dorchester County for whom "Spocott" was surveyed on this creek, December 27, 1662. This road about 1663 was "the Indian Path from the Indian Towns on Choptank River to Jordan's Point/Mill's Point on Chesapeake Bay."

The historical marker for the mill reads, "Spocott Windmill. This windmill is typical of the grist post mills used in the 18th and 19th Centuries for grinding grain. Such a windmill, built here about 1850 by John A. L. Radcliffe, was blown down in the blizzard of 1888. In 1972 it was reconstructed using the original grinding stones and internal steps."

See also, Dickson J. Preston, "One Man's Answer to the Energy Crisis," *American Forests*, February 1974, 80:20, and John W. McGrain, "A Windmill Stages a Comeback," *Maryland Magazine*, 9(Summer 1977):12, cover photo by Paul Hutchins, other photos by Bob Wright. Also, Linell Smith, "Windmills. Winter Winds Flame the Allure," *Evening Sun*, December 18, 1984.

SPENCER MILL (5)

L. T. Spencer's grist, saw, and lumber mill was listed at Golden Hill in Polk's 1908 directory as 18 miles SW of Cambridge.

STAPLEFORDS WINDMILL (10)

Stapleford's Windmill was mentioned as near Fox Creek in *Laws of Md., Acts of 1852, Chapter 174.*

STEAM MILL FARMS (3)

Steam Mill farms is the name of Mr. Fred Boog's farm near Vienna. "Steam Mill Reach" is the name of a strip of ground east of the Boog house and running to the Nanticoke River. The name refers to a long-vanished steam mill, which was on the site of the Boog farm before 1900, according to old-timers. There was also a legend that "Yankees" came from the North and built the mill, anywhere from 100 to 150 years before 1969. *It Happened In Dorchester*, p. 41f.

STEAM SAWMILL (2)

A steam sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on the east side of the railroad SE of New Market near the home of J. Ross and the store of Thomas J. Hicks.

TAYLORS ISLAND WINDMILLS (4)

Three windmills were listed for Taylors Island by Senator James S. Shepherd, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. The windmill was northerly down the road from Grace Chapel and on the Travers farm. A lady who had seen it stated in 1974 at the services for Senator Radcliffe that it had a heavy body, thus it was apparently a smock mill.

TAYLOR SAWMILL (1)

See Wilson Sawmill.

THOMAS AND SONS (3)

C. Thomas and Sons, grain dealers, were listed at Vienna in 1967 telephone book.

THOMAS MILL (7)

Carroll W. Thomas and Sons, 206 Trenton Street, Cambridge, provide marine hauling under the name Thomas Grain Co.; grinding and milling. Licensed bonded warehouse. Modern commercial installations [1976].

TIDE MILL CREEK (3)

A tributary of the Nanticoke a short distance from Mr. Fred Boog's farm near Vienna is called the Tide Mill Creek. A wheel survived in recent years but has

disappeared. Mr. Boog related that the wall was of large logs laid on top of each other and secured with iron spikes. It is conjectured that Vienna was once concentrated south of its present site. *It Happened in Dorchester*, p. 42. The survey map calls this stream Mill Creek; it is east of Hurley Neck Road.

TIDE MILL, TOWN POINT (7)

M. V. Brewington informed Massachusetts geographer Dr. Peveril Meigs that there was a tide mill on Town Point, Fishing Creek, Little Choptank. Dr. Meigs went there and found no one who had heard of the mill, but he observed a mound (letter of Dr. Meigs to John McGrain, November 13, 1974). There were no clues in the 1877 atlas; the entire point belonged to various Skinners.

TOBACCO-STICK WINDMILL (4)

A windmill was listed at Madison by Senator J. S. Shepherd, *Md. Conservationist*, Spring 1934, p. 7. Shown at the head of Tobacco Stick Bay next to the J. E. Harrison residence in 1877 atlas.

TODD GRANARY (7)

W. H. H. Todd's granary and coal yard were shown in the atlas on the Inner Harbor at Cambridge.

TRANSQUAKING MILL ()

Transquaking mill was at Willis Dam, the present Roadley, in 1727 on land owned by Richard Willis.

TRANSQUAKING MILLS (3)

Transquaking Mills was the place name at Higgins Mills in an obituary in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, October 25, 1845.

TRAVERS TAN YARD ()

William Morgan offered to lease a tan yard in [East] New Market "which for many years was occupied by Robert Travers," *Easton Republican Star*, March 26, 1816; again, February 16, 1819.

TRAVERS WINDMILL (4)

S. M. Travers windmill was on Hoopers Point on Little Choptank River in the 1877 atlas.

TRIPPE MILL (2/15)

(1) Henry Trippe took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 13 acres on Cabin Creek “where the said branch makes the first forke” January 18, 1733. The Dorchester Coroners summoned the jury because Trippe was himself the Sheriff of the county. They found that the 3 acres on the north in possession of John Brown, planter; the owners of the remaining acres on the south bank were unknown. Chancery Records, Liber 5, f. 785. This was Henry Trippe, Jr. The John Brown who lost land in the condemnation had acquired Milland (q. v.) in 1704 and sold the entire tract to Henry Trippe in 1761.

(2) In 1770, Sandy Hill on the south side of Cabin Creek, formerly taken up by escheat by Henry Trippe, was sold by George Maxwell to Robert and William Medford, along with the “Grist Water Mill thereon.” See also Medford Mill. (Distinct from Sampson Mill. The first fork in Cabin Creek is the inlet NW of Secretary; there are other forks before reaching Cabin Creek village.)

TRIPPE STEAM MILL (8)

The *Dorchester Advertiser*, quoted by the *Baltimore Republican & Commercial Daily Advertiser* of December 25, 1835, reported, “Steam Grist Mill of Capt. Edward Trippe of Todd’s Point burned to the ground . . . 80 bbl of corn . . . 150 bu of wheat . . . The only steam mill in the county.”

TRUITT MILL (1)

J. J. and A. B. Truitt were listed with a mill at Galestown in the 1880 State business directory.

TWIN MILLS ()

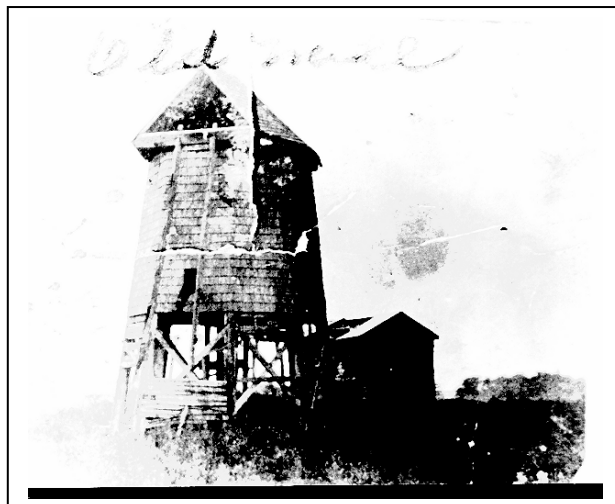
The Twin Mills gave their name to Twin Mills Point.

TYLER WINDMILL (6)

Tyler windmill, owned by J. Tyler, was shown in the 1877 atlas on the north side of Fishing Creek on Hoopers Island opposite the Tyler residence and store. This could have been a pre-Revolutionary enterprise. Jabez Taylor was listed at Fishing Creek with a store and mill in the 1880 State business directory. This was a smock mill, and its cap would be turned to catch the breeze, rather than rotating the whole building. The mill was wrecked by the flood of August 1933.

Mr. Clarence H. Booze of Chester, Md., in 1990, determined that the site of the windmill was in the path of a proposed road alignment for the bridge over Fishing Creek on Md. 335. The Maryland Historical Trust determined that the mill had been dismantled after the August 1933 flood. An archaeological investigation was

then carried out (Letter to Cynthia D. Simpson, SHA, from Elizabeth J. Cole of MHT, Annapolis, August 27, 1990). The Maryland State Archaeology Number is 18DO175. Mr. Booze was planning to build a 5-foot high model of the Tyler Windmill, relying on photos of both Honga and Tyler Windmills after foul weather stripped off the outer cladding to reveal their structural members. The ca. 1910 photograph reproduced here was supplied to Mr. Booze by Helen Brown, who found it in her attic. Ms. Brown had played in the mill as a child. Mr. Louis Tyler, age 84 at time he was contacted by Mr. Booze remembered the mill well and noted that the gable roofed auxiliary building had been used by watermen who fished with nets. He didn't remember the mill equipped with its sweeps. Mr. Booze deduced that the main four uprights of such a mill, the "cant posts" would be heartwood 16 inches square, deeply embedded in the earth. The eight outer posts tenoned into the cant posts carried little weight. The Phase I archaeology report by Daniel Koski-Karell in 1990 recovered little more than brick fragments, cut nails, wire nails, and oyster shells. The report suggested a construction date of 1840 to 1877



Tyler Windmill; old photo discovered by Clarence H. Booze.

UPPER CABIN CREEK MILL (15)

See Fletcher Mill.

VICKERS MILL ()

Same as Ross Mill.

VIENNA (14)

“Steam mills for manufacturing lumber, flour, and metal,” existed in 1902, 1929, per HDC, p. 88. There were no mills left in 1967. J. Ashland Higgins, an atlas patron listed under District 3, gave his address as Vienna, with zero acres owned and the title of Supt. of Mills; he had been born in the county in 1845. The grain business is now carried on at Vienna by C. Thomas and Sons [1976]. See also Tide Mill creek and Steam Mill Farm.

VINCENT SAWMILL (1)

Captain C. Vincent sawmill was shown in the atlas on Gales Creek north of Galestown, east side of the creek on the present Irving Pond. The 1880 census showed Vincent & Co., doing half its own logging and idle 8 months of the year. The mill, with \$1000 capital investment, has 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 8-foot fall on Nanticoke River drove the 12 hp, 3-foot Rich Wheel at 100 rpm to cut 75,000 ft per season worth \$600. On present Newhart Mill Roads. Also called Newerts and Nelson Mill.

WALLACE, ADAMS, AND OWENS MILL (1)

This grist and saw mill was listed at Galestown in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*.

WARDS TANYARD (7)

George Ward offered to rent a tan yard 4 miles from Cambridge, Easton *Herald*, July 31, 1804.

WARNER MILL ()

William Warner, Planter, sold to Dorcus Warner, spinster, slaves, livestock, “and one hand mill,” (Deeds 14 Old 492), 1751.

WARREN MILL (7)

The L. K. Warren flourmill was listed under Cambridge in HDC, p. 77. Jabez Warrant [sic] was listed as miller in Boyd’s 1875 *Business Directory*. Warren was listed with a merchant mill at Cambridge in the 1880 Maryland State business directory.

WEBSTER CANNERY (2)

Charles Webster owned a cannery at East New Market in 1925, HDC, p. 90.

WEBSTER CANNERY (7)

Noah Webster and Brother owned a cannery at Thompson Crossing near Cambridge, HDC, p. 86. It was in District 7 per tax list.

WHEATLEY, HACKETT AND TULL SAWMILL (1)

This steam sawmill was listed at Finchville in the 1887 State business directory.

WHEATLEY MILL (1)

J. F. Wheatley and Co. mill was listed at Finchville in 1887 State business directory. Possibly related to the sawmill listed above.

WHEATLEY MILL (1)

J. R. Wheatley mills, grist and saw, were shown in atlas at Galestown and on Gales Creek. Gales Roller Mill was acquired by Robert Records and T. E. Smoot in 1924; it was both water and engine powered. An item reprinted in 1974 noted the sale, "Old Mills Sold. The Galestown Roller Mill, located in upper Dorchester County has been sold at public auction to Messrs. Robert Records and T. E. Smoot, both of Galestown. The price was \$5,400 which is considered very reasonable. The mill is both water and engine powered and is one of the oldest in the county. It is located on Gales Creek, just below the Newerts and Nelson's Mill." (clipping supplied by Mrs. Clara Mitchell, Preston, September 1, 1974).

WHEELER MILL (8)

The 1880 census listed John Wheeler's 28 hp combined steam and grist mill with 2 employees and maximum capacity of 120 bu/diem, doing all custom work; \$1000 investment, 2 run of stones. Output was 600 bbl flour, 35 tons meal, 22.4 tons feed, and 0.5 ton hominy worth \$4600 annually. The sawmill worth \$500 had 2 employees and 1 circular saw, cutting 62,000 ft annually.

WHITE LOOM HOUSE ()

Thomas White's inventory taken in 1728 listed "in the Loom House" one old loome and one warping bars, Inventories 14:90. Probably in the Chickamacomico area.

WHITLEY MILL (12)

The H. H. Whitley and Co. is a commercial feed firm with a mill of modern design located on the east side of Md. 307 at Williamsburg [1976].

WILEY MILL (8)

The 1880 census listed Columbus Wiley with a steam grist and saw mill. The gristmill with \$900 capital investment had 3 employees and a maximum capacity of 150 bu/diem, doing all custom work with 2 run of stones driven by a 30 hp engine. Output was 400 bbl flour, 40 tons meal, and 15.5 tons feed (\$4500). The sawmill of the same value, manpower, and horsepower had one each circular and hand saw, cutting 62,000 ft annually (\$1900). No logging was done.

WILLIAMSON MILL (15)

The 1908 Polk directory listed W. W. Williamson and Son, millers, at Cabin Creek. Same as Sampson Mill, q. v.

WILLISON MILL (7)

The H. and A. Willison gristmill was listed at Cambridge in 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p.517.

WILSON SAWMILL (1)

Colonel Jacob Wilson bought the old 20-acre Smoot Mill seat in 1846 and apparently started a new enterprise some years later. This sawmill was started about 1860 by Colonel Wilson, who died the next year, and his widow remarried and became a Mrs. John B. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor appeared as owner on the atlas of 1877, labeled as R. C. Taylor. The atlas plate showed the sawmill on a creek east of the Nanticoke SE of Crotchers Ferry, which has been renamed Eldorado. Mrs. Taylor's son, Jacob later took over the sawmill and took title to the separate lot containing the mill.

The 1880 census had shown Wilson doing 87% of his own logging with the help of 1 employee. The sawmill was valued at \$1000 and was driven by an 11-foot fall on Nanticoke River that powered a 10 hp, 3-foot Rich wheel at 100 rpm to cut 75,000 ft annually (\$75)), In 1886, Wilson conveyed the 20-acre mill on Lot No. 5 back to his mother. Jacob N. Wilson's sawmill was listed at Crotcher's Ferry in the 1887 State business directory. Tax records of 1891 show that Mrs. Taylor "disposed of" the sawmill. This parcel was apparently the former Smoot property, acquired by the Colonel in 1846. The 20-acre area suggests the standard size of a mill seat created by some prior, 18th century writ of condemnation. Jacob N. Wilson's sawmill was listed at Crotcher's Ferry in the 1887 State business directory.

In 1992, Dr. Charles D. Cheek and Dana B. Heck performed an archaeological investigation in connection with a highway project on Md. 313, and found the entire sill of the frame sawmill building intact underground, sunken probably due to the rise of the bay water and the sinking of the Delmarva Peninsula. See, Cheek and Heck, "Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Wilson Mill Site (18DO177) and the Taylor Site (18DO182), Maryland Route 313 from Sharptown to Maryland

Route 14 in Eldorado, Dorchester County, Maryland," *Maryland State Highway Administration Archaeological Report Number 51*, Contract No. D 528-251-171, Maryland Historical Trust library, Crownsville, Md. Possibly this stationary sawmill was outpaced by the plentiful portable steam sawmills that became available in the late 19th century.

WINDMILL CREEK (11)

Windmill Creek flows into Transquaking River east of Bestpitch on current survey maps and is possibly the site of Piercy Windmill.

WIND MILL POINT ()

Wind Mill Point was a tract of over 1 acre surveyed for Ralph Smith in 1795. Unpatented Certificate No. 1355.

WINDMILL POINT (5)

Windmill Point is a place name south of Crapo. Portions of the mill post were standing in 1969, but the gears had been made into coffee tables, *Footnotes on Dorchester History*, p. 51.

WINDMILL POINT (5)

Windmill Point is on Asquith Neck, but no windmill was shown in the 1877 atlas. There is a Windmill Cove on the east side and on the lowermost strip of land which is called Asquith Island although it is not actually an island.

WINDMILL POINT (7)

Windmill Point was shown on the survey map on the north shore of Fishing Creek at the end of a branch of Town Point Road. It is distinct from Woolford.

WOODLAND MILL ()

H. C. Woodland was listed as miller at Fishing Creek in the 1880 State business directory.

WOOLFORD WINDMILL (9)

The Woolford Windmill was built about 1840 by some accounts. Two windmills appeared in Election District 9 in the 1877 atlas; one was on the opposite side of the road from J. R. Neild's residence; the second was west of that in Milton [Loomtown], on the south side of the road, its owner's name not shown. The 1887 State business directory listed John R. Nield [sic] as miller at Woolford, which was

the renamed Loomtown, the renamed Milton. The Polk 1908-1909 directory listed John Shenton as the only miller under Woolford—if that is an actual match.

A photograph of the mill appeared in the *Sun* of March 13, 1905, accompanying a short item entitled, “Dorchester Windmill.” This article described it as standing on the farm of John R. Neild near Milton. It was then one of the last two functioning windmills on the Eastern Shore and had a daily capacity of 60 bu/diem. There was one run of millstones. One man could turn the mill at right angles to the wind. The mill had once run at full speed in a strong blow even after the canvas sails had been completely reefed.

The mill was a post type equipped with a beam [a tail tree] and a ground wheel used for turning the entire building to face the wind. The *Sun* in 1905 also noted that the cogs were of black gum wood. The mill had an enclosed back porch. Only one man could work at a time.

Woolford had previously been called Loomtown and also Milton. Per HDC, p. 101, it was built about 1800. There is also a photo of the windmill in *Chesapeake Bay Country*, p. 405; the photograph used by Swepson Earle was credited to J. Walter Thompson and its caption read, “Old Dutch Windmill Below Church Creek, Dorchester County.” The photograph showed a building with horizontal clapboarding --but the design was more English than Dutch. Also, *Sun Magazine* May 11, 1952. There was also a photo in *Chesapeake Bay, A Pictorial and Maritime History*, by M. V. Brewington, p. 149.

Woolford Windmill with its horizontal siding



The article by Cooper Walker in the *Sun Magazine* of July 27, 1952, reported that all the Dorchester Windmills were extinct.

A black and white postcard postmarked April 15, 1907, showed “Windmill Built in 1840, Woolford, Md.” was published by the Rotograph Company, New York, which

had it printed in Germany (MHS Library, Baltimore). The *Sun Magazine* of July 24, 1952, showed the windmill in a nose-down position, taken in 1921 by Mrs. Horace W. Morgan of Queen Anne. Another photo in the *Sun Magazine*, September 10, 1961, was labeled “A Windmill at Church Creek, 1898,” sent in by Mrs. Jennie L. Robinson of 3631 Liberty Heights Avenue—this one is more likely the Woolford Windmill. All these photographs tabulated before show that the siding on the mill structure was put on horizontally; the only known photograph of the windmill at nearby Church Hill showed an almost identical structure but one clad with vertical board siding. A Church Creek man remembered in 1969 how as a boy he had climbed the ladder of one of those mills while it was running; it shook and vibrated in a frightening manner, *Footnotes to Worchester History*, p. 57.

WOOLFORD CANNERY (9)

S. L. Woolford and Co. was shown in the 1877 atlas at Church Creek.

WRIGHT MILL(2)

The 1880 census listed H. Martin Wright custom mill worth \$3000, with no hired help, idle half the year. Daily maximum capacity was 30 bu. There were two run of stones; a 14-foot fall on Nanticoke River drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 30 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 216 tons meal, 8600 lb feed (\$1525).

WRIGHTS MILL (7)

R. T. Wright, farmer and proprietor of a steam saw and grist mill 5 miles west of Cambridge, advertised in the atlas custom work in both branches of the mill, which was shown east of Horns Point. Wright came from Somerset County in 1873 and had 357 acres.

WRIGHTS MILL (12)

Henry D. Wrights mill was mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1858, Chapter 235. J. Wright’s gristmill was shown in the 1877 atlas at Harrison Post Office on a tributary of Marshyhope Creek. William Wright was listed as a miller at Harrison 2 miles from Willaimsport in the 1880 Md. State business directory.

WRIGHT SAWMILL (1)

John N. Wright was listed as saw miller at Reliance in 1887 State business directory. Wrights Mill Pond Branch appeared on the 1965 SRC highway map as a NE branch of Gales Creek with its confluence on the north side of Cokesbury Road. The present Fooks Mill Road leads here.

The 1880 census showed Wright doing 75% of his own logging. The mill was worth \$3500 and had 3 employees; one gang of 3 saws, 1 circular, and 1 Muley saw. A fall of 7 feet on Nanticoke River drove two 2-foot Rich wheels of 130 rpm, 12 hp. Output was 150,000 ft (\$2000) over an 8-month season.

