

ABERDEEN IRON FOUNDRY ()

An advertisement in the *Aegis* of August 6, 1869, offered the Aberdeen Iron Foundry and Machine Shop of which T. B. C. Stump was proprietor.

ADAIR AND BUCHANAN FORGE (5)

Robert Adair and Archibald Buchanan took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres "on a draught of Water of Deer Creek near a place called the Mine or old fields," for a forge, October 6, 1761. This inquiry was taken on Deer Creek on George Ridgdon's Spring Branch near a place called "the Mine Old Fields." The land was valued at £ 5 present damages, " but was already in possession of Adair and Buchanan by a Caution and Survey. The grant was made August 27, 1762. Chancery Records, Liber 9:105, MSA. Spring Branch is also called Mine Branch or Body Run. It enters Deer Creek from the north. Mine Old Fields is roughly east of Nursery Road; west of Mine Run, and between Minefield and Cherry Hill, MHM, 50:15. Also, OHH, p. 143.

ALDERSONS TANNERY (4)

Abel Alderson's son, Thomas, conducted a tannery, c. 184_, near Jarrettsville, *Directory*, p. 297. The 1880 census listed James B. Alderson, tanner, with \$2500 capital, 2 employees, and production of 300 skins annually worth \$600 by horse power.

ALLEN BONE MILL (S)

See Stafford Mill.

ALLEN MILL (2)

See Union Mill.

AMERICAN POTTERY SUPPLY FURNACE (5)

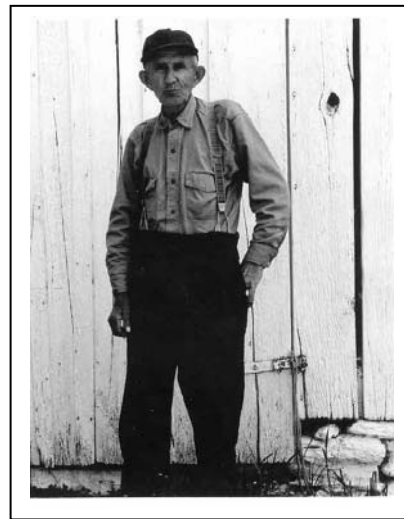
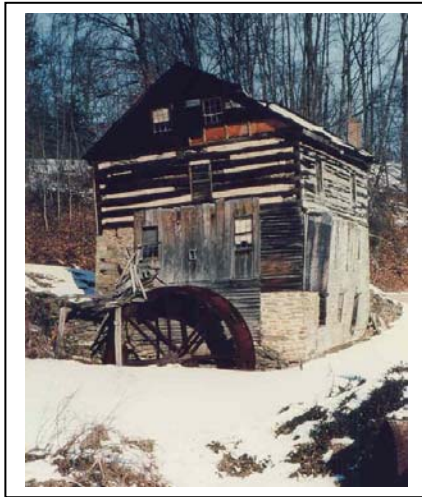
In 1902, the American Pottery Supply Co. of Baltimore bought from Joseph T. and Florida F. Deckman 245 acres between Sulphur Run and Scarboro Road, bounded on the south by Deer Creek, HCLR WSF 104:1S3. James C. Gittings was president of the company. In 1906, the Baltimore firm transferred title to American Pottery Supply Co. of Delaware. In 1907, the company was in receivership after being sued

by Frank Ehlen. The property was sold to C. Phelps, and then to the Cohens and Kahoes, and in 1956 to the county. The abandoned flint furnace was standing [1971] on the east side of Scarboro Road north of Boyd Road.

AMES MILL ()

Joshua Ames owned one wooden gristmill, 30 x 2S, out of order, on the tract Foxhill, 1798 tax list of Bush River Upper and Eden Hundred.

AMOS MILL (4)



AMOSS MILL ROAD

Amos Mill on Amoss Mill Road and Island Branch is a mixture of stone, frame, log, and chink construction, very antique in appearance, but is not found on the 1783 or 1798 tax lists. Recent deeds speak of the mill as standing on the tract Good Prospect, but Good Prospect did not enter the Wiley family until 1840, and Good Prospect was 704 acres of vacant land when patented in 1797 by David West who sold it that same year to William Foltz.

Per tradition, the mill was founded by the Wiley family and was presumably part of the 110-acre Lot No.1 bequeathed by Matthew Wiley, the pioneer, to his son David N. Wiley in 1840 (HC Wills Liber TBS No.5, folio 435). "The road leading from David N. Wiley's Mill towards the Duncans Blacksmith shop" was mentioned in a deed of 1849 (HC Deeds Liber HD No. 35, folio 69).

David N. Wiley and his daughter Sarah A. L. Wiley bought portions of Good Prospect from the Almonys in 1840 and 1849--the first ownership of any of Good Prospect by any Wileys. Not explained is what enterprise was afoot when Abraham Almony bought water rights on Island Branch from John Dunlop in 1815 (HC Deeds Liber HD No. Z, folio 152); also unclear is the meaning of the stream name;

Oil Mill Branch mentioned as flowing through Good Prospect property in deeds of 1817 and 1833 in the disposal of the property by the executors of William Foltz (HC Deeds Liber HD No.1, folio 44, and HD No.3, folio 248). No mills are shown in this neighborhood on the 1795 State map by Dennis Griffith, and Island Branch is entirely missing from Herrick's 1858 map of Harford County--on that map, the illustrator apparently ran out of space in the northwest corner of the county and had to compress the western area. Also to be accounted for is the separate Joseph-James Wiley sawmill on Island Branch for which William Wiley, owner of "Still House," bequeathed water privileges to "Joseph Wiley, nephew," in 1846 (HC Wills, TSB No. 6, folio 106).

David N. Wiley died in 1868 and left instructions that "my mill property with 20 acres belonging thereto to be sold." Orphans Court Sales, Liber JRE No.1, folio 17, records that the executor sold the mill and water rights to Charles Shroades at public auction in March 1869, but the sale was declared void following a court action instituted by Sarah A. L. Wiley. The executors, Joseph and Matthew Wiley did not convey the mill property until 1881, when they deeded to Charles Shroads "the Mill Property of Matthew Wiley." Shroads conveyed the mill to Matthew Wiley on the same day for the same price (HC Deeds, Liber ALD No. 42, folios 160:106).

The 1880 census of manufactures still listed the works as the Matthew Wiley Mill with \$2000 capital investment, no employees, 3 run of stones, and a maximum daily output of 50 bushels. All the business was custom work; i.e., everything done on a barter basis. A 22-foot fall of water drove a 15 horsepower overshot wheel 4 feet broad at 20 rpm. Annual output was 200 barrels of flour, 25 tons of buckwheat, and 67 tons of meal, all worth \$3767.

In 1887, the mill was conveyed by trustee to Joseph B. Payne for \$1300. Payne soon died and the court appointed Walter F. Preston to sell the "Wileys Mill Property." The advertisement inserted in the *Bel Air Aegis* by W. W. Preston before the sale that took place on June 11, 1889, stated:

The improvements on this property consist of A GRIST MILL in good order with a large Run of custom.

Preston's report to the court stated that he received no bid at the public auction and later disposed of the property at private sale to Isaac Amos for \$1400 (HC Equity Records ALJ 39:163).

Isaac Amos took title in March 1890. The mill site has remained intact since then, passing to John Amos in 1929. John Amos was the last person to operate the mill.

John Amos was born in the mill in 1890. He rebuilt the sluice and installed a steel Fitz water wheel in 1926. He also had a 35-acre farm and operated a store and gas pumps until a new highway bypassed the location. Mr. Amos had four daughters but no son to carry on the business. About 1968 he stopped operating the mill but

continued to live there in an upper room. The mill has been listed on State highway maps as a landmark and it appeared on the cover of *Maryland Teacher* in the November 1957 issue and in *Maryland Magazine*, Spring 1972, page 22f.

Mr. Amos was much interviewed by writers and in early 1965, he showed John McGrain and Terrence F. Coles around the mill. The entire building trembled when all the machinery got into motion. The miller was a long time member of the Fawn Grove Citizens Fire Company. Mr. Amos died at age 82 on December 13, 1972. One of the interviewers reported that Mr. Amos remembered an old song:

One hand in the hopper, one in the bag
As the wheel goes round, you holler out grab.

The *Evening Sun* answered a reader's inquiry about the mill on April 8, 1975; the article reproduced a photo of the mill taken by A. Aubrey Bodine in 1948 and noted, "The wheel is known as an undershot because the water from nearby Deer Creek pushed the wheel from the bottom" --which is entirely wrong. The article continued quoting: William Whiteford, administrator of Harford County and a resident of Norrisville, who said he believed the mill became inoperative about four or five years ago, "I understand there are still some family members of the Amos family there but I can't give you any details about the mill."

A letter to the editor of the Stewartstown, Pa., *Record-Advertiser* published on February 11, 1976, read as follows:

Dear Sir:

I viewed with interest the picture of Amos Mill on p. 2 of *The Record-Advertiser* Jan. 22, 1976. My Grandmother Caskey was born in the room in the Upper level of the building to the right side of the picture.

She was born Sarah Ann Wiley, August 8, 1842. Her Mother was Jane Lloyd, the second wife to David Nelson Wiley, the owner of the Mill.

Sarah Ann Wiley married Robert Caskey and settled in New Market, now Maryland Line, Md., Baltimore County. My Father was born to them Dec. 30, 1880, William C. Caskey. He married Elsie Shearer who now is 90 years old and presently staying with my sister just south of Maryland Line.

Yours very truly,
Carl W. Caskey Railroad, Pa.

On a visit of June 28, 1981, the author noticed that the launder or wooden sluice was caving in. The Amos heirs allowed no one to visit the mill. In September 20, 2001, Al Lintz informed the author that Miss Goldie Amos had died at age 83 the week before. Her nephew was said to be interested in producing a book she had started.

Bibliography:

See *Harford County Directory*, 1953, p. 313.

"A Maryland Mill that Still Grinds by Water and Stone," Joanne Delp, *Baltimore Sun Magazine*, December 13, 1964.

"Down by the Old Mill Stream," Elizabeth H. Moberly, *Baltimore Sun Magazine*, June 27, 1948, with cover photo.

"Old Mills of Harford County," Ralph Norman and C. Milton Wright, *Harford County Directory*, 1953.

"Down by the Old Mill Stream," William Joyness, *Baltimore American*, July 17, 1960.

"Ancient Maryland Mill Grinds On," William Joyness, *Washington Post*, September 12, 1965.

"Direct Line," *Baltimore Evening Sun*, April 8, 1975, p. C2. I

"Amos Mill A Reminder of Norrisville History," Anne W. Worthington, *Bel Air Aegis*, November 9, 1978.

"Harford County's Mill Heritage," John McGrain, *Harford Historical Bulletin*, 75 (Winter 1998):15-19.

AMOS MILL (4)

The 1880 census listed Zachariah Amos with a custom mill worth \$5000 on Winters Run. One employee, two run of millstones. A 16-foot fall drove a 12 hp, 17-inch turbine at 300 rpm. Output was 500 bbl flour, 100 tons meal, 62.5 tons feed, 3 tons, 11 of hominy, and 6.2 tons buckwheat (\$7000). The 1887 State directory listed Z. Amos as operator of a grist and saw mill. The *Bel Air Times* of March 31, 1931, listed Amos Mill near Upper Cross Roads, by then out of business.

AMOSS MILL (4)

Benjamin Amoss of James was assessed of a £ 200 gristmill in Gunpowder Upper and Lower Hundred in the 1783 tax list. Amoss Mill was shown on Little Gunpowder Falls upstream of Gittings Mill on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map at the site later used by Baldwin Mill.

ANDERSON MILL ()

James Andersons gristmill was listed in Bush River and Upper Eden Hundred on the 1783 tax list and assessed at £ 15.0.

ANDERSON MILL (4)

Same as Stansbury/Eden Mill.

ANDERSON MILL ()

“Norrisville News . . . Mr. Andrew Anderson has erected a chop mill at the Creamery,” *Md. Journal*, Towson, January 26, 1895.

ANDREWS MILL (5)

The 1858 Martenet map showed Andrews Mill upstream of Mill Green on Broad Creek.

ARCHER AND HOWARD MILL (1)

Same as Herman or Herrman Mill.

ARCHER MILL (5)

See Rock Run Mill.

ASHMEAD MILL ()

John Ashmead had a gristmill in Bush River and Upper Eden Hundred, 1783 tax list. He owned the tract Mount Pleasant. The Widow Ashmead's Mill Dam was mentioned as north of Deer Creek, 1785 (JLG F:409).

ASHMORES FULLING MILL ()

Walter Ashmore's fulling mill was mentioned in 1756, *Arch. Md.*, 31:172.

ASHMORE MILL (5)

John Ashmore's mill of the 1770' s was predecessor of Mill Green Mill. The 1798 tax list showed William Ashmore as owner of a stone gristmill, 25 x 45, 2 stories on

Ashmores Choice and part of Arabia Petrea in Deer Creek Middle Hundred. In 1810, Ashmore sold land which became the site of Enterprise Furnace.

ATWOOD AND GREENLEAF SAWMILL (6)

Hawes *Business Directory* listed this firm at Havre de Grace in 1867, p. 534.

AUSTIN MILL (5)

See Brentham Mill.

AYRES MILL ()

Thomas Ayres owned part of Chestnut Ridge and one gristmill on 1798 tax list of Bush River Upper and Eden Hundred.

BAGLEY SAWMILL (5)

George W. Bagley had 90 men at work clearing the site for Conowingo dam in 1923, and set up a sawmill to process all the timber on Paper Mill Island, an estimated 700,000 ft, over a 3-month period. Bagley was to install a cable way to transport 5 tons of logs at a time from the island to the Harford shore. *Aegis*, January 25, 1973. The following year, there was a fire that destroyed the mill shed, some of its machinery, and an immense amount of lumber and railroad cross ties, *Aegis*, November 28, 1974, quoting news of 50 years before.

BAGLEY SAWMILL (5)

William Bagley owned a sawmill on part of Arabia Petrea on 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred.

BAILEY WOOL FACTORY ()

The 1850 census listed William Bailey's water powered wooden factory worth \$2000 with 4 employees producing 3000 yd cassimeres and other cloth worth \$2000 annually.

BAKER BROS. CANNERY ()

Baker Brothers, Harford County corn canners, planned to build plants in Delaware and Elkton, *Bel Air Times*, January 27, February 10, 1888.

BALDERSONS WIRE WORKS (5)

Isaac Balderson advertised his wire works on the north side of Deer Creek,

making wheat riddles, rolling screens for merchant mills, bolting cloths, and sifters for Indian meal, *Md. Journal*, August 6, 1782.

BALDWIN MILL (4)

Silas Baldwin bequeathed the mill and 67 acres to son William Baldwin in 1845, and William was to pay the miller \$100 annually for 3 years (Wills TSB 6: 79f). The tract began at the crossing of "the old Baltimore Road . . . a corner of the old mill seat." The mill seat bordered land of Samuel Guyton, Amoss, and John Baldwin.

The 1880 census listed William Baldwin custom mill worth \$2000 with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum. An 11-foot fall on Little Gunpowder drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 12 ft broad at 12 rpm. Output was 200 bbl flour, 50 tons meal, 25 tons feed, and 4 tons buckwheat (\$3500).

William Baldwin Baldwin's mill was on Little Gunpowder Falls at present Baldwin Mill Road, south side of the road; also listed in 1887 State directory. Oscar P. Stokes was miller here and bought some of the machinery for his own mill at Deep Run. Extinct.

BALL MILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed James H. Ball custom mill worth \$2000 with 1 run of stones and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 14-foot fall on Thomas Run drove a 10 hp, 30-inch turbine at 200 rpm. Output was 112 tons meal and 3 tons feed (\$5000). The sawmill worth \$2000 had 1 each circular and one Muley saw and output of 90,000 ft (\$800). The 1887 State business directory listed J.H. Ball as miller at Thomas Run.

BANGOR SLATE MINING CO. ()

The Bangor Slate Mining Co. of Harford County was mentioned in an 1864 deed in Liber WHD 15:362.

BARK MILL (5)

The Priestford Memorandum Book of J.C. Neilson, p. 15, showed a bark mill on the west side Cox's Branch, north of Deer Creek, MHS Special Collections, MS. 613.10.

BARNES MILL (5)

Job Barnes owned one old gristmill, 26 x 36, on part of Brothers Discovery; it was occupied by Elizabeth _____ in the 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred. In 1864, Hugh Jones left a mill near Conowingo Bridge on the tract Brothers Discovery

to son, J. Fletcher Jones, who sold it to Edward M. Allen in 1869. Jones Mill was on a road leading over Birds Hill to Darlington and near Gideon Smith's bark mill, (HCLR ALJ 22:29. HC Wills CWB 7:342).

Mary Bristow reported to the author on October 5, 1976, that Jones Mill was possibly part of Rigbie's Sawmill . . . Mrs. Bristow met some Quaker ladies from Darlington who remembered George L. Stabler's mill which was located on Sandbar Road where it intersected Conowingo Road near Glen Cove Roller Mills and the site of what was formerly Hugh Jones' Mill mentioned in deeds of January 1, 1910 (JAR 130:50). Job Barnes also had a mill on the tract Brothers Discovery. The recent book, *A Journey Through Berkley*, p. 33, mentioned Hugh Jones' Sawmill on Peddler's Run, which was on the tract "Brothers Discovery" about 1835.

BAYS DISTILLERY (5)

Daniel Bay's Distillery was shown as a two-story building on a plat of a road from Bemis Mill, past the distillery, and on to meet the road from York, Pa., to Stafford and Rock Run Mills, 1827. Judgment Records, Liber G, f. 249. The house of D. Bay was on the present Bay Road SE of Whiteford.

BEL AIR BONE MILLS (1)

In 1876, Carlisle and Co., a partnership of G. A. Carlisle and Henry Reckord, leased Archer and Howards Mill at Winters Run and the Bel Air Turnpike (U.S. 1). Carlisle was out of the firm by 1877. The chief product was bone dust. The lease expired in 1882 and Reckord supplied the area from his large works in Baltimore County at Reckordville. *Aegis*, February 11, 1876. Only the foundations survived in 1939.

BEL AIR CO-OP (3)

Southern States Bel Air Co-op was a feed dealer in business at 432 N. Main Street, Bel Air.

BEL AIR FARM SUPPLY (3)

A large machine mill in Bel Air near the former Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad station, successor to Bel Air Roller Mill, q.v.

BEL AIR MILIS (3)

Place name of 1882, served by Bel Air post office, *Industries of Md.*

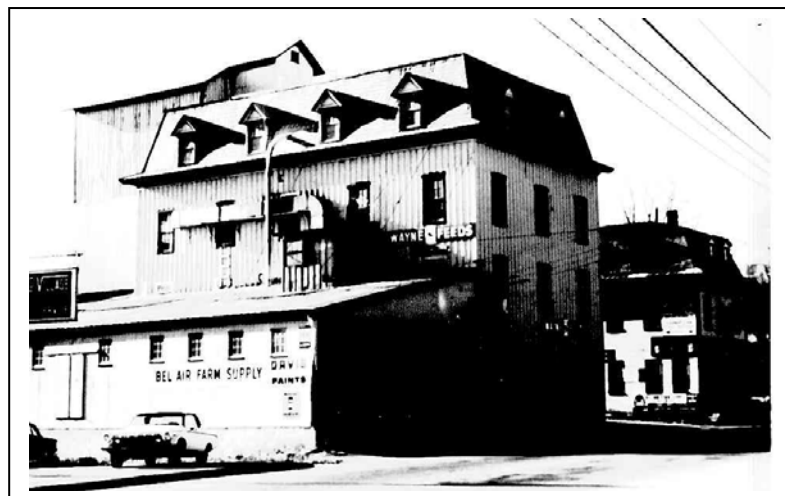
BEL AIR ROLLER MILL (1).

“The foundation walls for the new steam flour mill of Messrs. Henry Reckord & Sons, at the railroad station, Belair, are completed, and the framework will soon be ready to put up. Under the agreement with the citizens of Belair who gave the lot upon which to build this mill, its capacity is to be not less than fifty barrels of flour per day,” *Baltimore County Union*, July 24, 1886.

Bel Air Roller Mill was built on the M. & P. tracks in Bel Air in 1886 by Henry Reckord of Baltimore County and had 100 bbl./diem output and fully rollerized steam production. There was also a roller process for corn and chop. The equipment was installed by J. T. Noye Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N.Y.

Reckord’s steam flour mill near Bel Air was nearing completion and “when finished will be the largest roller mill east of the Ohio River,” *Baltimore County Union*, August 28, 1886. The same Towson paper announced on September 4, 1886, that the ladies of Bel Air would present a flag drill to open the mill on September 16. The following November 30, the same paper reported that the mill was 40 x 60 feet and five stories high, equipped with six double sets of Stevens rolls capable of grinding 100 bbl/diem.

The *Aegis* of January 21, 1887, announced that the mill was running. Reckord's brand Name was Corson Snow Flake Flour. However, Henry Reckord died December 27, 1888 at the peak of his success. The mill was advertised for sale in November 1889 but not sold, and in 1890, Reckord's four sons established Henry Reckord Mfg. Co. of Harford Co. The *American Miller* of January 1, 1890: 52, stated “J. H. Reckord has purchased the flour mill of H. Reckord & Sons at Bel Air, Md.”



Bel Air Roller Mill in 1966

“The Henry Reckord Flouring Mill Company at Bel Air, Md., has been running its full force seventeen hours a day on account of the overstock of wheat,” *American Miller*, 22 (January 1, 1894): 70. “The Henry Reckord Flour Mill at Bel Air, Md.,

on May 1 began running by electrical power in place of steam," *American Miller*, 22 (May 1, 1894): 347. The same trade journal on August 1, 1894 (p. 607) noted that the Reckord Mill was to furnish 40 lamps of 32 candle power for the town of Bel Air.

The firm was renamed Reckord Mfg. Co. in 1904, and it made both Snowflake and Susquehanna flour and distributed Gold Medal flour imported from the West. Eventually only imported flour was sold. The mill is now a feed mill of Bel Air Farm Supply. A letterhead of 190_ listed W.Z. Macomber as manufacturer of high-grade flour and feed. "Full Centrifugal System - Only Mill of its Kind East of the Ohio River," was advertised in *B. C. Democrat*, October 27, 1888. Also, "Reckord, Maryland," by Amelia R. Kolk Haile.

The *Aegis* of June 25, 1978, reprinted an item from June 1953:

Mr. H. S. Walter, successful mill operator near Forest Hill, has purchased the Allied Mills interest in the Sunshine Feed Store in Bel Air and will take over its operations on July 1. The transaction includes the business and outstanding accounts. The purchaser has leased the local mill property from Gen. M. Reckord for a ten year period and contemplates installing another large hammermill, a 3 ton mincer and oats crimper at an early date. Through this deal Mr. Walter will be able to supplement the present business with the addition of some 15,000 bushels bin capacity for grain storage, and will have the benefit of a railroad siding to handle carload shipments of feed. The new establishment will be known as the Bel Air Farm Supply, and those familiar with the new proprietor's energy and business acumen predict immediate success.

The works was still known as Bel Air Farm Supply, property of Smith Walter, when this author first took photographs in the mid-1960s, Henry Smith Holloway took over the business from his grandfather Smith Walter on January 1, 1985. The mill continued into the 21st century as "The Mill," supplying feed through its retail outlet next door. See 96-page book by Jack L. Shagena, P. E., *Bel Air Roller Mills, The Town's First Industry* (2005).

BELLS BROS. MILLS ()

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1894 (22:758) reported that Bell Bros. of Van Bibbers, Md., ordered Case Rolls for their mill.

BELLS MILL (1)

Same as McHenry's Mill.

BELLS MILL (5)

See Robinsons Mill (at Macton).

BEMIS MILL (.5)

Same as Mill Green Mill.

BENNETTS FORGE MILL (.5)

Bennetts Forge Mill was on Deer Creek at the mouth of Thomas Run at Johnsons Ford, HSHCM, p. 65. In 1748, Edward Neale, William Bennett, Ironmaster, and Ralph Faulkner brought one third of Arabia Petrea from Joseph and S. Crockett, Liber TR No. C:309; the tracts were called Rich Point and Bennetts Prospect. A writ of *ad quod damnum* had been taken out on Rich's Point in 1746, MHM, 2:129.

The condemned area also embraced parts of Maidens Bower Secured, Diamonds Rich Point, and Come By Chance, Chancery Records, Liber I.R. No. 4:623, MSA. Financial

difficulties caused Neale to attempt to sell "an iron forge lying near Deer Creek," BCLR TR No. D:14.5, 141, 18.5, and 192.

BENNETT MILL (5)

William Bennett took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Deer Creek near unto a fording place called Johnsons Ford, March 28, 1747. The tract was valued at 15 Shillings and belonged to Thomas Shea and to Bennett himself, parts of Rich Point and Bennetts Prospect. The beginning was a "bounded Red Oak standing on the north side of Deer Creek opposite the mouth of Thomas Run, it being the bounded tree of a Tract of Land called Rich Point." Chancery Records, Liber 7:640, MSA. The writ was to build a gristmill; Bennett had already applied with others to build a forge mill in that area.

BERKLEY MILL (.5)

Berkley Mill at Berkley, Md., or Glen Cove, was operated by William F. McNabb per letter of Roscoe C. McNitt to the *Aegis*, February 12, 1932. Berkley was 1.75 miles north of Darlington per GZMD. Apparently same as San Domingo Mill.

BERRY SAWMILL (4)

Albert Berry, age 79, was still operating a sawmill and axe handle factory on his farm, Rock Bridge Road; he had also operated a traveling sawmill and cider mill during his lifetime. "A Man am His Little Known Trade," Stockton Holden, *Aegis*, June 8, 1971.

BILES SAWMILL (.5)

J. Biles was listed as sawmiller at Mill Green in 1880 State business directory. The name was spelled Byles in "Mills on Broad Creek," where an up-and-down sawmill at Mill Green was owned by Charles Byles [sic].

BLAKEY MILL (3)

Thomas Blakeys Sawmill was mentioned as on the road from Fallston in 1848 (WG 10:240). Blakey's farm was on the Pleasantville Road and was acquired from David I. Lewis. "The Mill Part" was mentioned in a mortgage of 1856 (ALJ 7:227). He lost the property in 1861 following a lawsuit, and it passed to Dr. Richard Mechem (WG 12:197). When the farm of Richard Meecham was advertised in the *Aegis*, August 24, 1894, there was no mill listed.

BLEARNEYS FULLERING MILL ()

Thomas Blearney's fullering mill near Little Falls was on the tax list of 1784, HHC, p. 79.

BLUE MOUNTAIN STONE CO. (5)

This was a slate grinding mill for asphalt and roofing paper materials, operating at Whiteford in the 20th Century, OHH, p. 156.

BLUE RIDGE FLOORING CO. (5)

This works was established at Darlington, 1946; H. Smith Walter was president, DMM, 1970.

BOLTEN MILL ()

The 1850 census listed Robert Bolten's water mill worth \$2000 with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 4000 bu meal (\$2200) and miscellaneous products from corn and wheat (\$2000). The sawmill valued at \$1500 produced 10,000 ft of scantling (\$150) and miscellaneous items (\$980).

BOND BARK MILL (5)

James T. Bond had a tan bark mill and tannery at Mill Green and also an iron furnace and forge on Prospect Road at Carrs Run, c. 1832. OHH, p. 139.

BONDS MILL (3)

When Joshua Bond's father's estate was distributed in 1756, he drew lots and won a one-third ownership of a water mill and 256 acres. Joshua Bond died in 1769, see Charles G. Steffen, *From Gentlemen to Townsmen* (1993), p. 39. (Baltimore County Deeds BB No. I, folio 505, 632, 634). This mill was possibly in Poplar Neck.

Bond's Mill was shown on Winters Run, 1.5 miles south of Bel Air on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. The *Md. Journal* of January 8, 1774, contained a run-away advertisement by Buckler Bond "in Bond's Forest, Harford County" to bring back his servants John Brown and John Knight. The Buckler Bond mill was listed in 1784 on a road near Winters Run, HHC, p. 80. Cf. Lambournes Mill. The 1798 tax list showed Buckler Bond as owner of Mill Seat and a dwelling.

Testimony given by Amos Jones in 1816 stated that the mill in 1768 belonged to Joshua Bond, and was later that of Buckler Bond, the son of Joshua, and later belonged to Daniel Lambourne. Jones spoke of the former extent of the old millpond and referred to a plat with various markings, including "the Old Mill (at E on the Plat marked B)," Chancery Records, B05:24, MSA

BONDS TANYARD SECURED ()

Bonds Tanyard Secured was a tract applied for by Moses Dillon but patented by John Bond, 119 acres, 1791. Patents Liber IC No. G:117, MSA.

BONDS WATER MILLS (1)

Bonds Water Mills is the name of a 200-acre tract surveyed for Thomas Bond in 1725. On February 1, 1759, John Bond, gentleman, and Joseph Smith, both of Baltimore County, formed a partnership to "Erect, Build and Compleat a Forge Mill for making Iron as also a Saw Mill & other Mill or Mills for the use and Benefit of the said intended Forge Mill or Mills on a tract of Land Called Bonds Water Mills, situate on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River in the said County, Containing Two Hundred and Eighty Five Acres." MHS, Special Collections, Ms. 61. Samuel Bond advertised the tract containing several mill seats and a new dwelling house, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 21, 1765.

The site was purchased from Isaiah Linton, Miller, and wife by David Lee, Miller, BCLR, Liber A. L. No. E, f. 383; 50 acres, 1772. The tract started at the beginning oak tree of Jerusalem and contained a sawmill dam. Until 1771 it had belonged to Samuel Bond and wife, Sarah.

BOND WEAVING SHOP ()

John Bond offered to sell a weaving shop and brick house on "Bond's Forest" in Harford County, *Md. Journal*, September 23, 1777.

BOOLEY MILL (2)

James Bosley purchased a mill at the tide locks of the Susquehanna Canal from Edward Wilson of Philadelphia; Bosley came in conflict with canal owners over use of the water, Johnston's *History of Cecil County*, p. 395.

BOSLEY WEAVING SHOP (4)

Vincent Bosley was assessed of one weaving shop in Deer Creek Upper and Middle Hundreds, 1798 tax list.

BOYCE NAIL WORKS (H)

Roger Boyce owned a nail factory at Havre de Grace. Mentioned in connection with run-away slaves who had been mortgaged in 1804. See, John Hope Franklin & Loren Schweninger, *Run Away Slaves* (New York, 1999), p. 280. Chancery Papers, 2764, Samuel Jay-vs-Hannah Boyce, July 25, 1811. Reel M 11,081 SC, MSA. See also "Nail Manufactory."

BOYD MILL (5)

Joseph Boyd was listed in 1887 State business directory as miller at Mill Green.

BRADSHAW MILL (1)

Same as Dieters Mill, q.v.

BRENTAM MILL (5)

John Brentam owned a stone gristmill, 35 x 20, on part of Rigbys Chance. It was occupied by John Austen, 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred. Mason in HSHCM, p. 62, mentioned Austins Mill, possibly Rigbie's Mill repaired or rebuilt by John Austin; his son John Austin died in 1807 after prolonged exposure to flood waters. Mason thought the mill was of logs.

BROWNS MILL (2)

F. M. Brown's Mill was shown on Swan Creek downstream of Davis Mill on the east bank the area of the present Robin Hood Road, Martenet's 1858 map. Mary Bristow reported on October 16, 1973, that brick walls remained on west side of

Swan Creek above Swan Harbour Dell mobile home park. There were also stone foundation ruins, traces of a race, and trace of old mill road off Robin Hood Road on the Schery property.

BRUNINGERS TANYARD (5)

A German named Bruninger had a tanyard near Carleton (or Castleton) Quarry, HSHCM, p. 102. He had learned the business at Moores Tan Yard on Bynum Run. Mason relates that the tanner smoked a Merschaum, wore earrings, and claimed to have had four wives. Also, OHH, p. 139. The 1867 Bradstreet Directory listed Bruninger with a D rating, meaning “small business, industrious and honest.”

The 1880 census listed Henry Breunger [sic] tannery worth \$3000 with 2 employees, one 10 hp engine, and output of 806 sides, 1000 skins (\$2600) plus \$1160 in currying. Consumption was 30 tons bark. The Bruninger tannery ruins were reported on a nameless branch of Peddler’s Run, *A Journey Through Berkley* (2003), p. 33.

BRYARLY MILL (5)

John Bryarly had a gristmill on Peddlar's Run in 1763; the site was coupled with the story of the headless peddler’s ghost, HSHCM, p. 107. A race survived in recent years, 0.25 mile north of Glen Cove Road.

BRYARLY MILL ()

Mary Bristow found the ruin of another Bryarly Mill on the west bank of Deer Creek just upstream of Ashmeads; it was shown in Harford Deeds, JLP P:28, *Aegis*, April 8, 1976.

BULL MILL (3)

See Rockdale Mill.

BUNNT FURNACE ()

The 1850 census listed Joshuay Bunnt steam blast furnace of one fire with \$12,000 capital, 25 employees and output of 36,000 tons pig iron made from 40,000 tons ore (\$75,000).

BUSH MILL (1)

In November 1692, the Baltimore County Court ordered Samuel Browne to make a road 30 ft wide "beginning at Binams Run soe through Mr. Thurston's ground from thence to the Mill," MHM 16: 141. This mill, the first recorded in the county, stood on "Come By Chance," a tract patented in 1686 by the "Renegade Quaker" Thomas Thurston (1622-1693). For Thurston's biography, see MHM, 62: 170.

C. Milton Wright placed "Bush Mill" at Harford Town or Bush c. 1728, in OHH, p. 176. The site became part of the holdings of Bush River Iron Works, owned by Jacob Giles, John Bond, Isaac Webster, John Lee Webster, and James Webster. It was purchased in 1776 by Jacob Giles, who sold in 1796 to John Stump, Jr. Later, John Stump bequeathed Bush Mill to daughter Mary Williams with 50 acres (value \$50,000) HC Wills, Liber SR 1:84.

However, the 1783 tax list found the "Mill in Harford Town" in possession of Jonathan Hudson and assessed at £ 2000. In 1798, the tax list showed Michael Gilbert owner of a stone mill house, 20 x 12, in Harford town. Land records show that John Stump, Jr. had bought the mill from the Jacob Giles, Sr., estate in 1796 (JLG N:52.)

An advertisement in the *American*, April 24, 1832, offered to sell Bush store and mills in Harford County, along with a bark mill (no details). "The Bush Mills in Harford County were consumed by fire, one night last week with a quantity of grain, books, &c. It caught from the burning of a marsh. The mill was in the occupancy of J. S. Williams," Baltimore *Republican & Argus*, March 28, 1842. An advertisement in the *American* of March 19, 1845, offered "Bush Mills . . . The mill house has been destroyed by fire . . . 22 foot fall . . . etc,"

Herrick's 1858 map shows the mill without name. Henry D. Farnandes advertisement in the Baltimore *Gazette*, March 23, 1864, offered "Bush Mills . . . burned but the walls stand . . . 76 x 46." George Y. Maynadier, Trustee, advertised the mill in the *Aegis*, March 23, 1873, describing it as a "Stone grist and flour mill . . . Bush Mills . . . 60 acres . . . Built in the most substantial manner . . . 80 by 45 feet. . . Three run of four feet burrs driven by Leffel Turbine Wheel . . . New machinery . . . 21 feet of head and fall . . ." An advertisement for Bush Mills oyster shell lime placed by W. F. Pannell appeared in the *Aegis*, April 19, 1878. A. H. Strasbaugh of Creswell advertised Bush Mills for sale; it was near Abingdon, a large grist mill with all the machinery, and a bone mill, also a tenant house, *Aegis*, September 18, 1884.

The mill was offered for sale in the *Aegis*, February 26, 1886, along with a bone mill, lime kiln, dwelling, and granary, the estate of William F. Pannell, OHH, p. 177. The mill was extinct when mentioned in *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931. The place name Bush Mills was still listed in GZMD of 1941. A plat of Byums Run area showed the

mill location, OHH, p. 29, east side of Bynums Run, south side of present Old Philadelphia Road.

The 1880 census of manufactures had listed George M. Hardy mill with \$6300 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 150 bu diem maximum capacity, and 50% custom business. A 17-foot fall on Bynum Run drove an 18 hp, 23 inch turbine at 200 rpm. Hardy had taken possession that July 1.

BUSH RIVER IRON WORKS (1)

Isaac Webster, John Hall, and Jacob Giles took out a writ of *ad quod damnum*, for 100 acres at the head of Bush River near the Quaker Meeting House on Bynums Run, February 27, 1746. The applicants already owned parts of Come by Chance and The Enlargement. The rest of the tract was part of Turkey Hills, owned by Richard Ruff, valued at 17/6; and part of Strawberry Hills, owned by Daniel Deavour, valued at £ 2-17/6. Chancery Records, Liber I.R. No. 5:6. The works was mentioned in *Md. Gazette*, July 4, 1754.

Isaac Webster advertised for the run-away slave, Negro Peter, who was expected to flee to Pennsylvania, *Md. Gazette*, October 28, 1762.

In November 1762, Colonel John Hall, Iron Master, sold his claim to Bush River Company Iron Works to John Bond for £ 1250 Sterling of Great Britain. Also one-third of the meadow, cloverfields, furnace, mills, dams, houses, Negroes, " horses, teams, utensils, furniture, coal, wood, and iron oar" (BCLR B No. K:524).

The *Gazette* announced on April 11, 1766, that the former partnership was dissolved and Isaac Webster would try to pay the debts. The business was advertised for sale in the *Md. Gazette* by John Lee Webster in 1767. A deed of 1796 mentioned Jacob Giles, John Bond, Isaac Webster, and John Lee Webster as "late owners of Bush River Iron Furnace, it being the principal seat where the Iron Furnace and mills did stand under the writ Aeque [sic] Damnum and where the mill called Bush Mill now stands, being part of that tract of land called Come by Chance and part of a tract of land called Whitakers Enlargement Beginning at the bounded stone at the Company's Mill . . ." Liber JLG N: 62.

Alexander listed John Lee Webster as owner of Bush Iron Works in 1840, *Report on Iron*, p. 74. Singewald in RIOM, p. 161, stated that other furnaces were built here in the 1830's but those works were upstream at Harford Furnace. Bolles' *Industrial History of the U. S.* stated that in 1815, experiments were made at Bush with a mixture half anthracite and half charcoal, p. 203.

BUSH TANNERY (1)

During the great days of Bush Town, there was also a tannery per an advertisement published by the Aberdeen National Bank, 1960. OHH, p. 139, places a tannery at Calvary Road. Benjamin Henry Latrobe made a sketch of Bush Town on September

28, 1813, and indicated the tannery. See Edward C. Carter II *et al.*, eds., *Latrobe's View of America, 1795-1820*, p. 307.

BYLES SAWMILL (5)

See Biles Sawmill.

CABBAGE RUN MILL (3)

See Walters Mill.

CAINS MILL (3)

A sale ad in the *Aegis*, May 11, 1866, offered the 250-acre farm of the late Matthew Cain including a mill seat. "There is a 'fine flush of water . . . the building has gone to decay, but the dam and race are in good condition.'" The mill was on Thomas Run.

CALVARY ROLLER MILL (3)

See Websters Mill.

CARMAN SAWMILL (4)

A new sawmill on a never failing stream was advertised as part of Thomas Carman's farm, Mount Mariah, on the road from Coopstown to Gabriel Smithson's tavern; 3 miles from La Grange Iron Works, *Southern Aegis*, November 21, 1858. It was probably along Federal Hill Road.

CARTER MILL ()

Josiah Carter was assessed £ 80 for land and a mill in the Deer Creek Upper Hundred, 1783 tax list. John Carter, deceased, was described as owner of Rock Run Mill (q.v.) in 1806.

CARDIFF (5)

Four large commercial mills were standing at Cardiff in the 1960's: (1) Robinson Brothers, part of the M. & P. station; (2) Millers; (3) Southern States; and (4)

Dooley's. A photo of a sawmill and serpentine quarry at Cardiff in 1901 appeared in MGS 12, Plate 14, Figure 1, opposite p. 256 (1928).

CARDIFF FLOUR MILLS (5)

The *Aegis* of April 14, 1977, reprinted an item from the same month in 1927, "The Cardiff Flour Mills property was sold on Saturday by Charles H. MacNabb, trustee, to M. S. Macomber of Drexel Hills, Pa., for \$12,000. When offered at public sale the property was withdrawn by Auctioneer Bunce at \$10,300 but was sold privately immediately afterwards. Mr. Macomber at one time operated the Reckord Mill at Bel Air. He will retain Howard Hamilton to run the plant and expects to make numerous improvements.

CARRS MILL (3) CARRS MILL ROAD

See Rockdale Mill.

CHRISTIE STILL ()

Gabriel Christie had a stone still house, 40 x 40, on 1798 tax list of Harford Lower Hundred.

CHROME VALLEY MILL (4)

In April 1857, Edward Holloway and Archer H. Jarrett, trustees, sold the former lands of Rebecca and Samuel Reed to Samuel Wetherill for \$4000, including Neils Paradise, Gladly Ground, and Minster; no mills were mentioned or shown in the plat (ALJ 9:113). The mill was built of stone and timber, and a marker in the south wall reads, "Wetheril's Mills/ 1857." Wetherill died the same year, but the mill was shown as Wetherells [sic] on the 1858 Herrick map. C. Milton Wright suggested that an earlier mill stood here, OHH, p. 182.



Henry W. Archer, Trustee, advertised in the *Southern Aegis*, May 8, 1858, "Real Estate of Samuel Wetherell . . . part of Neil's Paradise . . . Gladly Ground . . . Minster . . . large new grain mill, 3 pair of burrs, 1 of country stones ... sawmill." The mill was stone, 3-1/2 stories, 8 miles from Bel Air on Winters Run.

J. Jenks Kirk bought the place in 1860 and in 1866 sold to Baltimore Chrome Mining Co. of Md. In 1869, the trustee of the defunct chrome works sold to Samuel Streett (ALJ 23:35). In 1873, the Sheriff seized Streett's mill and conveyed to William N. Hughes and R. Nelson Rampley.

Apparently, Streett operated the mill both before and after acquiring title; the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory* listed Streett grist and saw mill at Chrome Hill (p. 534), while the 1880 State directory listed A. & L. Street and also H. Streett as millers there.

Hughes and Rampley sold to N. Oscar Stokes in 1883. The *Manufacturers Record*, 9 (June 26, 1886): 686, noted, "The flour mill of N. Oscar Stokes, Chrome Hill, Md., has been refitted with new and improved machinery."

Stokes sold in 1919 to Samuel W. Streett. The second Streett's flour sacks advertised Chrome Valley Mills, Queen of the Pantry flour, Sharon, Md. The mill later closed and stood vacant until the miller's heirs sold in 1959 to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Campbell, who restored the upper two stories as a home. The mill was acquired in 1973 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Farmer, who undertook further improvements. The Farmers' work was described by Yolanda Held, *Sun Magazine*, April 24, 1988, "Through the Mill."

The steel wheel remains in place although the intake sluice that stood on the author's first visit of March 1948 has been removed. The long mill race was cleared of brush by the Farmers. The mill is on the west bank of East Branch of Winters Run, north side of Jarretteville Pike, 3 miles east of Jarrettsville. A photo by Johnson (1930) appears in OBGF, p. 248. (C. Milton Wright stated that Thomas A. Amos acquired the works in 1880, OHH, p. 182.)

CLARK MILL (3)

The 1880 census of Bel Air precinct listed William T. Clark sawmill on Bear Creek worth \$1000 with 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 8-foot fall drove a 15 hp, 40-inch Leffel turbine at 150 rpm to cut 75,000 ft timber and 20,000 laths (\$825).

CLERMONT MILLS/ CLERMONT MILL ROAD (4)

Same as Streetts Mill.

COALE MILL (4)

Lewis H. Coale was listed as miller at Coopstown in 1887 State business directory.

COLE SAWMILL ()

William Cole was listed in 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred as owner of sawmill on Bachelors Good Luck, probably near Deth's Ford.

COLLING MFG. COMPANY ()

A ledger covering 1833 to 1854 for the Colling Mfg. Company, a Harford County iron works, is in the Duke University Library, Ms. No. 1169.

COLUMBIA FACTORY (3)

See Cooks Woolen Mill for this place name listed in GZMD of 1941.

COLUMBIA FORGE (5)

Same as Cumberland Forge.

COLUMBIA MILL (5) .8.

In 1776, John Rogers (or Rodgers) and Arthur McCann bought 7.5 acres of "Ten Acre Fields Divided" from the sons of Samuel Baylis (JLG A:267). The tract was on the north side of Deer Creek, and later testimony revealed that the partners acquired a "mill seat, sawmill dam, and race." They then built a merchant mill and had one pair of stones in operation by October 1778 and the entire works largely completed for merchant work by March 1779. The partners fell into dispute and Rodgers advertised that he would not be responsible for M'Cann's debts because there were no articles of agreement between them, *Md. Journal*, April 11, 1780. Rodgers, a Scotsman, was the owner of Rodgers Tavern at Perryville and also owned farms near Havre de Grace.

McCann carried on the mill on his own and was sued by William Smith, Baltimore merchant, who took possession of the entire works. In June 1781, the county court settled the case, giving Rodgers his share of the proceeds (JLG D:172). John Rogers' Friendship Mill was mentioned in 1784.

William Smith wrote to General Otho H. Williams on August 16, 1792. Describing "an unfortunate connection I have formed by entrusting a young man with the management of my mill in Harford. He has robbed me of five or six hundred pounds--sent between two or three hundred bbls flour to the Phila. market, this I pursued and stop't apart of the Process. Sold my Stock and did everything in his power to put out of my reach all my property under his care . . . It is probable I will lose by the connection nearly £ 700. I can bear a pecuniary loss with as much Philosophy as most people but I scarcely remember having met with any that chagrined me more than the present, although I have suffered many of greater magnitude." In Williams Papers, MHS Special Collections, Vol. 7, No. 704.

Henry Wilson and John J. Helms advertised the Columbia Mill, 1 mile from Wilsons Mill, a stone structure 60 x 36, lately rebuilt, with 10,000 bbl/annum annual output, plus a distillery of 3 stills, *Md. Journal*, June 4, 1794. In 1797, William Smith of Baltimore, Gentleman, sold to John Stump, Junior, miller, the Ten Acre Fields tract plus M'Canns and Rodgers Mill (JLG N:378).

Stump conveyed in 1804 to Elizabeth Wilcocks Evans, executrix of Alexander Woodrup Davey (R: 209). Columbia Mills was offered again by auctioneers as 1.5 miles from Stafford; Jeremiah Rogers on the premises would show the mill of 2 run of French burrs and 1 of Cologne stones, *American*, March 4, 1805. It was described as property of late A. W. Davy, *Federal Gazette*, May 28, 1808. Elizabeth Evans sold "McCann's and Rodgers" mill to John Sykes and Henry Hardisty in 1809 for \$550.

Columbia Mills was described as "old" in 1835 diary of J. W. Williams, and under "Notes from the Engineer's Route Books," James Crawford Neilson placed it 5400 ft beyond (downstream) of Wilsons Mill, MHS, Special Collections, MS. 613, Neilson Papers.

This is apparently the "Old Mill" shown about a mile downstream of Wilsons on Herrick's map of 1858. That site was one of the late Herman Stump properties sold in 1853 to James Forwood and John C. McCausland (ALJ 3:51); its location near the tract Lines Tents and Rigbies Hope suggests that McCann and Rodgers had bought some of the Rock Forge property. In October 1973, Mary Bristow reported remains of a mill house and wall, also evidence of grading for the Deer Creek and Susquehanna Railroad.

COLUMBIA WOOLEN MILLS (3)

See Cooks Woolen Mills.

CONOWINGO FLINT MILL (5)

This works later called Indian Rock Flint Company was operated near Darlington by E. M. Allen and James Wilson, HSHCM, pp. 65, 69; OHH, p. 158.

CONOWINGO PAPER MILL (5)

J.C. Neilson's *Priestford Memorandum Book* recorded on March 9, 1895, "Sale reported of Conowingo Paper Mill to an electric plant co.," MHS Special Collections, Ms. 613.10.

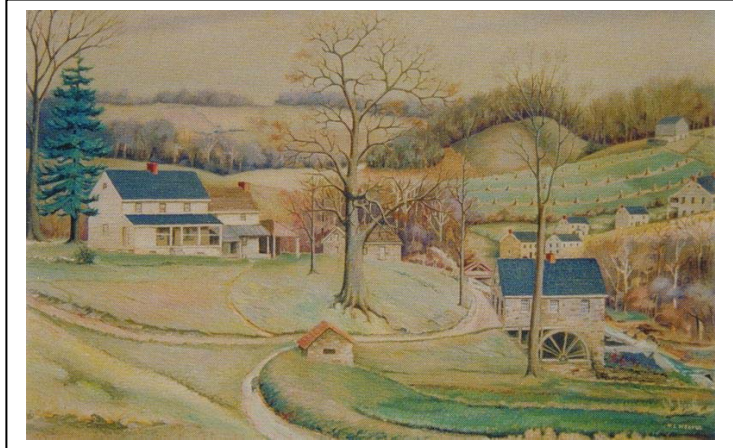
COOKVILLE WOOLEN MILL, TANBARK MILL, TANNERY (2)

Cookville was an industrial village founded by Quakers on Harmony Church Road south of Deer Creek, east of Priestford Road (Md. Route 136). Samuel Mason gathered the essential facts from 80-year-old George P. Cook in 1939 for his 1940 book, *Historical Sketches of Harford County, Maryland* (pp. 100-103). Elisha Cook of York County bought land in 1816 and moved into an existing frame and weather-boarded farm house that was still standing when Mason wrote [although that house subsequently burned]. Early in his tenure, Cook built a dam for a spinning and weaving mill near the residence. The mill was 20 by 40 feet according to measurements made by Samuel Mason in 1939, at which time it was a ruin. The mill had reportedly been burned in 1819 but it was rebuilt. It was certainly in business at the time of the 1820 Census of Manufactures. That census showed Elisha Cook with a woolen factory containing one each carding machine and fulling machine. Annual output was \$2500 worth of cloth, linsey, and Kersey. There was one employee. The raw material consisted of 4000 pounds of wool worth \$1600, although it actually belonged to the customers who brought it in for processing. Cook's remarks on the census form were, "Not so much business to be done as some years back."

A day book survives from the business which was in 1820 called Columbia Mill or Columbia Woolen Mills. The ledger shows that Jos. Kent performed the fulling services. The book mentioned "drab cloth" woven for the Quakers. A page from an 1865 ledger was reproduced in the *Aegis* mentioned, "Cash paid for hides," and "To cash for sheep skins", "Cash Cow Hide, B. Noble," also "Cash Beef Hides, black man," "To cash, dog skin," and "Paid J. Cook for hauling bark from Greenspring." The sum of \$3 was paid for lampblack. Local farmers mentioned included Dr. Glasgow, John Lochary, and E. Nelson. The Noble mentioned was the owner of nearby Noble's Mill, a gristmill that still stands on Deer Creek.

In 1842, Elisha Cook built a stone dwelling and installed his son George P. Cook as storekeeper. The younger Cook carried on a country store for some 40 years. One of the Cook daughters conducted a private school in a stone structure that still stands on Harmony Church Road. George P. Cook also built a tanbark mill and a dwelling for its miller. Adjoining the bark mill was a tanyard that consisted of stone-lined vats where hides could be soaked for long periods in various caustic and acid baths. Deeds show that the two tanyard buildings sit on a parcel acquired in 1843 by George P. Cook from George and Appelum Preston (Deeds HD 29:122). The 1850 Census of Manufactures listed George P. Cook as a tanner with \$2500 capital investment, six employees, and annual production

*Painting by Nathan
Lloyd Weaver*



of 600 sides of leather, saddles, and shoes, all produced by hand power, with an annual value of \$4000.

Samuel Mason's informant, George P. Cook (II), recalled grinding black oak tree bark in an iron hopper which reduced it to an acidic powder. The mill was the plain stone structure now used as a dwelling on the south side of Harmony Church Road. Power was provided by a horse--by some accounts a team of horses--that walked around on the second floor, probably turning a sweep that drove the machinery on the floor below. Mason stated that the horse was led into the second story from the adjoining hillside, and indeed, the structure is built into an earthen slope. However in 2002, graphic artist Gordon Callison gathered statements from Vernon Lloyd Weaver and David Miller who had heard that the horse-powered operation took place in the former mill building at 3108 Harmony Church Road. Per those stories--which the informants distrusted---the horse was led into a doorway or archway in the building and was taken up a ramp to the second level. Mrs. Van Deusen, owner of that mill-like structure, can find no such access route. Her mill has a semi-circular arch in its south wall facing the road. That archway very much resembles the type of stone arch that on water-powered mills allowed the motion of the outside water wheel to be transferred via a shaft or axle into the basement of the mill where it would drive the gearing of a mill. Today, the archway is filled in with masonry; obviously some type of water-powered work took place in that building.

The field report of Harford County's historian, Susan M. Deeney, in 1978, described the building at [no street number] on the south and opposite side of Harmony Church Road as the tanbark mill, as did a photograph in the *Newsletter of the Historical Society of Harford County, Inc.*, in September 1997; both accounts mentioned the use of a horse for motive power.

Samuel Mason reported that the hides were purchased from local farmers except for one time when the Cooks imported salted hides from South America. The hides would be soaked in the lime solution bath for a time and then moved to the tannic

acid baths made from the black oak powder. Curing the hides lasted almost a year. Mason said the term for the periodic flipping over of the curing hides was "turning pack."

H. Chandlee Forman in his *Tidewater Maryland Architecture and Gardens* (1956) described his family's tan yard, which was very similar to Cookville. Speaking of the Scott tan yard on Tanyard Road in the Western Run Valley of Baltimore County, he noted:

The principal process of tanning took place not indoors but in the Yard, where tannic acid was applied to the hides lying in the vats. There formerly stood long parallel lines of vats, which have now disappeared. The Vat House was filled with lime vats employed to remove the hair from the hides. Then the Currying House was for the purpose of oiling and rolling the leather after it came out of the vats. As the name indicates, the Bark House was used to store bark and to keep it dry so that it would grind easily. There the grinder was kept. Inside a blind horse--no good for anything else--used to go around in circles, grinding the bark to powder (page 168).

The stream that had powered the woolen mill was known as Mill Brook and Columbia Run; it flows into the south side of Deer Creek. Cookville was not shown on Herrick's 1858 map, but the name Cooksville [with an "s"] and the words "bark mill" appeared on Simon J. Martinet's 1878 county map. The road, rather than Deer Creek, served as the district boundary in 1878.

The page from the 1865 ledger of William A. [sic] Cook was reproduced as part of a feature story about the diary of Margaret Thornburg Cook Willis Andrew, the last of the family, by historian Mary Bristow in the *Aegis*, November 24, 1977. At that time, the diary and ledger were among family possessions scheduled for auction at the Darlington Fire Hall.

The 1880 State business directory listed W. W. Hipkins as a tanner at Glenville, which could indicate a tenant operating the Cook enterprise. A very late mention occurred in 1941 in GZMD, which listed "Columbia Factory" as a place name.

A 20th century painting by nearby landowner Nathan Lloyd Weaver provided a reconstructed view of the Cookville structures, prominently showing a water-powered building claimed to be a gristmill that is now extinct. In the interval since the date depicted in the painting, the county road has been relocated to pass between the mill-like building (MHT Site HA 158) on the north side of the road at 3018 Harmony Church Road and the tanbark mill (MHT Site BA 159) on the opposite side at [no street number] Harmony Church Road. This village is shown at coordinates 12-B-9 in the Alexandria Drafting Company's 21st Century street atlas of Harford County.

Sources:

"Streams and Water Wheels," *Aegis*, July 1, 1965.

Christopher Weeks, *An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland*, pp. 257-258 [this account has the history of the surviving mill/tannery buildings reversed].

Mary Bristow, "Life on a Rural County Farm: The Diary of a Victorian Housewife," *Aegis*, November 24, 1977.

Susan M. Deeney, "Cooksville Tanbark Mill," site report for Maryland Historical Trust, Bel Air, Md., January 1978.

COOLEY MILL (2)

COOLEY MILL ROAD

Cooleys Mills are shown on the 1858 Herrick map on present Cooley Mill Road and Rock Run. Extinct. It dated from before 1820 when Peter Stritehoff came from York County, "Streams and Water Wheels," *Aegis*, July 1, 1965. Friendship Mills near Rock Run was advertised in the *Aegis*, January 28, 1881, p. 2, with a reference to a deed from A. L. Jarrett to Margaret Cooley; a small dwelling house was included. Nearby resident James T. Wollon, Jr., noted in 2006 that his grandmother Margaret Cooley had tried to run the mill herself. The *Aegis* of June 17, 1881, reported flood damage to the property of Joseph Ward who occupied the old Cooley Mill property; the owner was cleaning out the mill race. Nearby farm owner, James T. Wollon, Jr., noted on August 27, 1997, that highway work on Cooley Mill Road had not damaged the Mill ruin. The ruin used to be visible in winter. The last owner was his great-grandfather Ambrose Cooley and brother or brothers. One of the six Cooleys was an actual working miller. The miller's house stood until about 20 years ago [1977] and there was a moderately large contemporary house on the site. [The name Friendship Mills seems to have been used at Columbia Mill in 1784.

COOPER MILL (5)

See Deep Run.

COX MILL (2)

Cox Mill was on the 1784 list near the present village of Level and on Rock Run, HHC, p. 80. Also shown on 1795 map on south bank; it was misread and listed as Caves Mill in MHM, 31:155. The 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Middle Hundred showed Israel Cox as owner of a 2-story gristmill, 27 x 34, in bad repair, plus a sawmill on Griffith's Romantic Prospect.

COX MILL (2)

William Cox took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* "on a run of Water called Spring Run upon the Draughts of Deer Creek," August 5, 1751. The land was part of Wests Beginning and Wests Wood and in possession of William Cox and valued at £ 16-5 plus quit rents of 8 pence half farthing, also 3.75 acres of Aquilla's Inheritance, owned by Aquilla Hall and valued at £ 3-15 plus quit rents of 2-1/2 pence. Chancery Records, Liber I.R. 5:30,37, MSA. See OHH, p. 29 for plat showing "Aquilla's Inheritance" tract.

"Cox's Mill Run" was mentioned in a boundary agreement of 1770 (JG1 L:537) and it was near the Great Road in 1787 (1:536). The former property of William Cox was conveyed to son William and Israel in 1794 (1:252). Samuel Cox, executor of William Cox (Jr.) advertised a stone mill, 3 stories, 40 x 40, with 1 pair of French burrs and 1 of corn stones; a frame building a quarter mile downstream contained a sawmill. The gristmill was large enough to convert to cotton manufacturing; the works was 28 miles from Baltimore, 5 from tidewater. The auction was set for Hanna Tavern, Herberts X Roads (present Churchville), *Hartford Republican and People's Advocate*, February 26, 1835.. Purchaser was George C. Davis (HD 18: 275f). The sawmill deed mentioned Quarry Branch.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George C. Davis water mill worth \$2000 with 1 employee and output of 600 bbl meal and flour (\$4000). The 1858 Herrick map showed G. Davis mill on present Cool Branch Road (north side) and east bank of Mill Brook.

This mill was leased about 1876 by Miss Davis to a Mr. Parker, whose employed miller was H. K. Mitchell, Sr. The property later belonged to Dr. Roberts. The 1880 census showed Mrs. J. A. Roberts custom mill on Davis Run with \$3000 investment, 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum. A 21-foot fall drove a 14.5 hp, 15-inch turbine at 414 rpm. Output was 600 bbl flour, 18.5 tons meal, and 18.7 tons feed (\$8000). The place belonged to Mrs. Vogel when mentioned in a letter from Roscoe C. McNutt to *Aegis*, February 12, 1932.

COX MILL (5)

Cox Mill was upstream of Macton Mill by the side of the road; the race was still discernible in 1933, "Mills on Broad Creek." A bridge had been

authorized at or near Coxe's Mill, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1833, Chapter 204.

COX MILL ()

John Cox owned a gristmill assessed at £ 300 and also Whitakers Delight, 1783 tax list or Bush River and Upper Eden Hundred. Also in 1798 tax list. John Coxes Mill was terminus of a road from Vonderhills Mill in 1803, HCLR Liber JG No. R:344.

CRANBERRY MILL (2)

The 1754 Debt Book listed John Hall Cranbury with part of Cranbury Hall and Widow Hall, also part of Center. William B. Marye in MHM 16:348 quoted the Rent Rolls that showed 1547 acres of Cranberry Hall, surveyed in October 14, 1694, for John Hall, beginning a bounded poplar tree standing by the mill spring. See also *Architectural History of Harford County*, p. 258. Christopher Weeks matches the hall location to 1120 Old Philadelphia Road near Aberdeen (MHT Site HA 163, "the Cranberry House.". Marye also mentioned Cranberry Swamp, MHM 19:344, 357.

Advertised by Aquilla Hall as newly done up with two pair of stones, one Old, the other new Cocalico stones; the mill was the first one outside Bush River Neck. *Federal Gazette*, January 21, 1799. It was advertised by Elizabeth Hall, *Federal Gazette*, March 22, 1809. This is distinct from the Halls Mill on the main NE branch or Bush River. The 1858 Herrick map showed Cranberry Mill on Cranberry Run at the present Perryman Road, where the owner was shown as Mitchell.

The 1880 census of manufactures of Halls Cross Roads precinct listed William Mitchell with \$700 capital investment in a mill, with 2 run of stones and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 15 hp turbine driven by Church Creek ground 87.5 tons meal and 10.5 tons feed (\$3920).

Per C. Milton Wright, the gristmill near Spesutie Church was Sylvester Mitchell's in 1858 and later Herman Albreicht's, closing about 1900, OHH, p. 352.

CUMBERLAND FORGE (5)

"Captain John Hall and Co. in Ironworks" took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres on Deer Creek to build a forge mill, May 10, 1749. The tract, part of Rigbies Hope, belonged to Nathan Rigbie and was valued at £ 190; Rigbie was awarded £ 220. Chancery Records, Liber 7: 644. This forge was 1 mile upstream of Rock Forge, HSHCM, p. 55f. Also, OHH, p. 143; *Directory*, 327.

The forge was built on the north bank of Deer Creek one-half mile above Elbow Branch by Nathan Rigbie and John Hall. Jacob Giles became sole owner in 1756,

and in 1775, it passed to Jacob Giles, Jr. and William Smith, Jr., under lease, along with a forge mill, corn mill, sawmill, coal house, stables, dwellings, Negroes, and the 80-ton schooner *Chatam*.

John Stump acquired the works in 1792 and leased it for a year to Edward Jolly and in 1794 sold a half share to Richard Templin of Chester County who undertook to manage the business. A slitting mill and a fining shaft were built in 1795.

The Library of Congress has an Account Book for 1796-1797 per a reference in *Coal, Iron and Slaves*. In the 1798 Federal tax list, John Stump was charged with 93 acres of Rigbies Hope on which formerly stood the Columbia Forge. See, Mary Bristow, "John Stump," *Aegis*, January 19, 1978, p. B-1.

The forge was still going in 1809 but presumably burned down between 1810 and 1814 when there was a description of "part of Rigbies Hope on which the Cumberland Forge formerly stood."

"The Early Iron Industry," speech delivered to Historical Society of Harford County, Alfred P. Silver, n.d., pp. 12-21.

DALLAM AND DUNGAN MILL (1)

Richard Dallam built a mill on Winters Run, 2 miles SW of Abingdon. Dallams [sic] Mill appeared on the 1795 map, but testimony in a later case put the date of building at 1797. Jesse Dungan was said to be Dallam's partner. Dungan "used to make a second dam of brush," and about 1800, he built a second permanent dam.

In 1825, the Vestry of Saint Johns Parish sued the next owner, Stephen Watters for further raising the dam and flooding the glebe lands and obliterating a road along Winters Run from the post road. Benjamin Carroll, who had been mill boy in 1797, and John Paul were witnesses. The vestry lost its suit and their plea was found in fault and they were enjoined To pay Watters \$38.01 2/3. Judgment Records, Liber C:214ff. The Watters Mill was apparently the same as the Magnolia Mills of 1858 map. The Historical Society of Harford County has a map or plat surviving from the case of Vestry of St. Johns-vs.-Stephen Waters, showing the mil and its race on Winters Run, 1827.

Stephen Watters the Elder sold parts of "Winters Run, the Water Mills, and Addition to Water Mills and Chiberry Hills" to Samuel Lukens. The 172-acre tract was sold in 1845 by court order and purchased by Francis A. Crook of Baltimore (HD 31:289).

Magnolia Mills was a place name shown on the south bank of Winters Run near its confluence with Otter Point Creek, although there is no mill symbol, on 1858 map. The site is the present McComas village on U.S. 40. Martenet's 1878 map showed the Charles Snow gristmill at the lowest possible mill seat on the stream.

Charles H. Snow and Co. at Magnolia Mills advertised in the *Aegis*, March 22, 1867, that they were buying grain, and again on August 23, 1867. The 1880 census listed E. J. Snow and Co. mill worth \$12,000 with 3 employees, 4 run of stones, 500 bu/diem maximum, and 50% custom business. A 14-foot fall on Winters Run drove two overshot wheels 12 ft broad at 14 rpm to develop 50 hp. Output was 2000 bbl flour, 200 tons meal, and 91.5 tons feed (\$17,830). The company had an office at 10 Spears Wharf, Baltimore.

The agents Smith and Schwartz advertised Magnolia Mills and Farm in Harford County, "adjoining Van Bibber Station, twenty miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Extension of the B. & O. R. R., known as Snow's Mill, containing about 25 acres, and the Farm of about 300 acres," *Sun*, April 19, 1890. The *American Miller* of February 1, 1899 (27:163), reported that J. S. Hughes would add new machinery to increase the capacity of his flour mill at Van Bibber, Md.

Snows Mills at the mouth of Winters Run eventually burned down, *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931. In September 1985, a dwelling believed to have been that of the miller at Route 175 came into conflict with a highway plan involving a reservoir in the military reservation.

See also, Mary Bristow, "A Worry of Glebes," *Aegis*, October 28, 1976.

DAVEY TANYARD ()

Mr. Davey had a "good Tan-Yard for rent . . . formerly occupied by Mr. John Patrick, situated in Deer Creek, *Md. Journal*, February 25, 1783.

DAVIS MILL (1)

Earlier name for McHenry/Bell Mill.

DAVIS MILL (2)

Davis Mill was shown on the 1858 Herrick map at present Paradise Road and Swan Creek upstream of F. M. Brown Mill.

DAVIS MILL (2)

See Cox Mill (near Glenville).

DAVIS MILL (,)

Alexander Davis had a stone gristmill, 30 x 50, on part of Arabia Petrea; it was occupied by Michael Norris, 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred.

DAVIS SAWMILL (1)

Rees Davis sawmill was mentioned as near Ralph Lee's Mill and on Winters Run in a roads petition of June 17, 1825. HC Judgment Records, G:238f.

DAVIS WOOL FACTORY ()

R. S. Davis had a water-powered wool manufactory of 80 spindles, valued at \$3000 in 1850 census. Three employees produced 5000 yards of cloth, etc., worth \$3500 annually.

DAYHOFF SAWMILL (3)

John T. Dayhoff, Sr. was listed as a mfr. of sawmill products and rough lumber on RD 2, Bel Air, in DMM of 1967.

DEAVOUR MILL ()

John Deavour and his son Antill Deavour took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Broad Run which descends into Binums Run, December 23, 1758. The inquisition found the total tract worth 6/8 yearly and in the possession of Antill Deavour, Corbin Lee, and Isaac Webster, parts of My Lords Gift and Sedgely. Chancery Records, Liber 9:51, MSA.

DEEP RUN MILL (5)

The 1858 Herrick map showed Weeks Mill on Broad Creek at the site of present Deep Run Mill or Maple Grove Mill, which stands on the tracts Week's Folly, Pine Grove, and The Grove. John Weeks had acquired property here in 1800 and by 1857 it was his son Benjamin's. In 1868 Benjamin Weeks sold to William Enfield and John R. Day (ALJ 20:246). The Enfield and Day sawmill was listed at Prospect in 1880 State directory. The mill was apparently under lease to Jacob Love, who was listed at Prospect in 1887 State business directory.

The 1880 census listed Jacob Love mill and 12 bu/hr elevator worth \$4000 with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 50 bu/diem maximum, and 66% custom trade. A 15-foot fall on Deep Run drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4.5 ft broad at 4 rpm. Output was 160 bbl flour, 120 tons meal, 21.2 tons meal, 21.2 tons feed, and 1.5 tons buckwheat (\$5000).

Title passed from Enfield and Day to Thomas Cooper of York County in 1885 (ALJ 55:68).

The *Aegis* of September 4, 1885, reported that a “A New Grist Mill” was being built by John A. Day and William Enfield, a large new grist mill on Deep Run, near Prospect with two large turbine wheels, and stonework by Caleb Miller. George W. Scarboro was carpenter. Scherer & Gelay of York, Pa., were the millwrights.

About 1900, Nelson B. Cooper inherited Deep Run Mill Property from his father and in 1920 sold to W. Theodore McLaughlin, who in turn sold to the final operator, Oscar P. Stokes in 1927.

Surviving flour sacks advertised the mill as “Maple Grove Roller Mills, Oscar P. Stokes, Whiteford, Md., Winter Wheat Flour.” About 1900, the water wheel, which had been inside the building, was replaced by turbines. One set of stones was replaced by a roller unit.

The mill was closed in 1942 due to a grain shortage; the dam later washed out and was never repaired. There had once been a molasses mill and boiler. Mr. Stokes installed some of the equipment from Baldwin Mill where he had once been employed. Some of the hired millers were Marshall Stokes, Howard Hamilton, Jacob E. Yerkes, and Charles W. McFadden. Stokes deeded to son Benjamin O. Stokes in 1951; he lived until 1971. Benjamin Stokes reported that, as a boy, he had slept in the mill with instructions to call his father if the sound of the machinery changed.

The three-story frame mill, once grey and now white, is at Cooper and Deep Run Roads near the Boy Scout Camp. It had reached ruinous condition by 1965 but in 1973 was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Holtan to convert into a home. *Directory*, p. 219; OHH, p. 179.

DEER CREEK FORGE ()

Deer Creek Forge was a place name in the fee book of the county clerk, John Beale Bordley, in fining Henry Cudday £ 6 of tobacco, Fee Book 1759, folio 2 (MHS Special Collections, Ms. 81). Probably an alternate name for one of several forges.

DEER CREEK IRON WORKS (5)

Deer Creek Iron Works was a 19th Century iron enterprise that operated until 1878 on Deer Creek, located on either side of the crossing of Forge Hill Road as shown on 1858 Herrick map.

Deer Creek Iron Works and 500 acres were advertised in the Baltimore *American*, November 19, 1834, the late firm of Stump and Jackson. There was a large forge 50 x 60, 4 fires, a run-out fire, sheds, coal and iron houses, and smith's shop. Also a Grain Mill with one pair of five-foot burrs and a pair of county stones, elevators, &c., and 14 x 60 sawmill. The water power comprised the whole of Deer Creek with a head of 12 feet. The former partners were Richard J. Jackson and Herman Stump.

Deer Creek Iron Works, comprised of Herman Stump, Benjamin M. Duncan, and Richard L. Jackson bought 100 acres of Forwood property in 1836 (HD 19:356). The works issued several varieties of paper script, some showing generic industrial buildings, illustrated in *North American Currency*, p. 370. The same bank notes are also depicted in *Money and Banking in Maryland* (1996), p. 339. The vignettes are not local scenes but generic illustrations from a Philadelphia printer. The business later passed to Moore and Company, and the Husband Flint Mill succeeded the iron enterprise. The remaining buildings were later obliterated by the flood of 1933. See HSHCM, p. 52; OHH, p. 145. By some accounts, the site had been the earlier location of Lebanon Forge.

DEER. CREEK WORKS (5)

Deer Creek Works was the name of a post office established 1838 to serve the iron works of that name.

DEERDALE MILL (5)

Deerdale Mill was located on the north bank of Deer Creek at the mouth of the stream flowing from Mountain Hill, a location between Nobles Mill and Deth's Ford (or Death's Ford, Dead Ford); ruins of the dam could be seen in 1940, HSHCM, p. 63. Not shown on 1858 map.

DIETER MILL (1)

This was originally Onions Lower Mill of 1788, located downstream of Old Philadelphia Road (MHM, 15:212). Ishmael Day, a real estate broker, advertised a farm and mill with 25 acres on Little Falls, 16 miles from Baltimore, with a stone dwelling, 40 x 20 feet. Also a country mill with two pair of burrs. "A store has been kept in the mill for years. Address Henry R. Fell, Texas, P.O. or Ishmael Day at Fork Meeting House," *Baltimore County Advocate*, November 12, 1852. The mill passed to Benjamin Pitcock, and after his death was sold to Moses Sheppard for \$2750, *Sun*, January 3, 1854.

Another sale ad placed by Ishmael Day, executor in the *Sun* of January 2, described the mill as "still in operation" on the Little Gunpowder.

The 1858 Herrick map showed it as Shepherds [sic]. The correspondent from the Little Gunpowder Falls area wrote, "The large Mill owned by Messrs. Winfield & Dorsey, has been greatly damaged, part of the walls have given away," *Maryland Journal*, August 1, 1868.

The mill passed to Jackson Dorney and Albert Dorney, and in 1871, John W. Dieter acquired the mill seat and part of Onions Inheritance under deeds from Simon Winfield and F. Fernandis. The *B.C. Union*, reported on March 28, 1874, that Dorneys Mill had burned to the ground and that the miller, John W. Dieter, stated that no fire was going when he closed up at sunset; he attributed the blaze to friction. Following the case of Dorney -vs- Dorney, Dieter bought the remaining half interest in 1875 (ALJ 31:174). The 1877 Hopkins atlas of Baltimore County shows it as J.W. Dieter's.

The 1880 census listed John W. Deiter (sic) custom mill with \$13,000 capital, 4 employees, 4 run of stones, and 425 bu/diem maximum. A 14-foot fall drove two 3.5-foot turbines at 140 rpm to develop 27 hp each. Output was 600 bbl flour, 145 bbl rye, 1.4 million lb meal, and 179,000 lb feed (\$26,370). The *Md. Journal* of July 24, 1880, reported that the dam at Dieters Mill washed out.

A native of Germany, Dieter was 53 years old when he was crushed to death in the gearing of the mill on March 25, 1884, while working alone. As reported in *Md. Journal*, Towson, March 29, "he was caught in the gearing of the mill and mutilated beyond description. His feet and legs being torn and mashed from his body. His flesh, bones and clothing were mashed together, and indeed, every bone in his body seems to have been crushed. It is not known how long the body had remained in the gearing, but it seems that after all the bones were broken, his body dropped to the floor where it was found by Mr. Sheridan." The large frame Dieter Mill on part of Onion's Inheritance was advertised under decree by Thomas H. Robinson, *Md. Journal*, December 13, 1884.

The same paper carried the story on May 20, 1885, "An Old Mill Changes Hands. The Old Dieter Mill . . . has been purchased by Mr. W. A. Wilson, who is adding new machinery to improve the capacity of the mill in quantity as well as quality." The *Baltimore County Union* of January 24, 1885, reported that the sale price was \$6000. Deiters [sic] Mill, 3-½ stories, was advertised by another trustee, *Md. Journal*, November 29, 1889. It was in complete order, most of the machinery new, water at all seasons. The layout of the mill race was shown in Towson Plats, Liber WPC 6: 42, filed with a 1911 deed from Isadore Hartman to the Baltimore County Water and Electric Company. This deed called the mill seat "the Upper Mill." The mill, also called Bradshaw Mill, was described as torn down by an article in *Bel Air Times*, March 21, 1931.

DIETRICH MILL (1)

See Harford Furnace Mill.

DISTILLERIES (-)

The 1880 census mentioned but deleted the following distilleries producing less than \$500/annum: H. M. Street and Fred. M. Brown.

DOOLEY MILL (5)

John M. Dooley and Son were feed dealers at Cardiff in 1967.

DORNEYS MILL (1)

Same as Dieters.

DOWNES MILL (4)

The 1880 census listed James J. Downes mill worth \$5000 with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 140 bu/diem maximum capacity; 50% custom business. A 10-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 30 hp turbine at 75 rpm. Output was 700 bbl flour, 20 bbl rye, 125 tons meal, 10 tons feed, and 15 tons buckwheat (\$10,000).

The same census listed James Downes in Jarrettsville precinct with a sawmill worth \$500 with 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 10-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 9 hp turbine at 100 rpm to cut 78,000 ft (\$1200).

DRY BRANCH WOOLEN MILL (4)

William Hollifield owns an 1871 billhead of Dry Branch Woolen Mill. The customer was E. Bernoudy of Baltimore County. Operators were Schilling & Mullinix.

DUNCALE MILL (3)

Same as Whitaker Mill. Also spelled Dunkall in GZMD.

DU BOIS SAWMILL (6)

“The steam sawmill of Messrs. DuBois & Loine at Havre de Grace burned Monday,” *Sun*, Wednesday, October 1, 1862.

John E. Du Bois sawmill and planing mill was listed at Havre de Grace in 1887 State directory. The 1880 census had valued the sash factory at \$80,000, listing 52 employees, 10 hp steam engine, and output of \$40,000, including 2000 ft lumber, 150,000 laths, and 100,000 shingles.

The *New York Times* of June 12, 1883, reported a fire at Dubbis’ Sawmill, Havre de Grace.

Mary Bristow wrote to this author on February 6, 1974, that the sawmill operated 1862-1912 according to Oliver Currier who got his data from Eldon F. Leitheiser of Churchville.

DU PONT’S POWDER MILLS ()

A letter to Major General Ord from Major Este mentioned guarding the Conowingo Bridge 12 miles from Havre de Grace noted, “Du Pont’s Powder Mills are near the bridge,” *Official Records* I 37:297, Part 2 (July 13, 1864).

DUTCH MILL ()

A road was authorized from the ford on Little Gunpowder Falls near "the Dutch Mill" to intersect the York Road near Josiah Hitchcock's old blacksmith shop in Harford County, Acts of 1800, Chapter 61.

DUVALL MILL ()

The 1850 census listed Alhid [?] Duvall water mill worth \$3000 with 1 employee, 2 pair of stones, and output of 46 bbl flour, etc., worth \$1035/annum.

EBAUGH FOUNDRY (4)

The 1880 census listed Ebaugh and Co. agricultural implement works worth \$800 with 4 employees, a 6 hp engine, and output of 90 plows (\$1350).

EDEN MILL (4)

For Eden Milling Co., see Stansburys Mill.

EDGEWATER ROLLER MILL (6)

The 1871 *Farmers and Merchants Gazette* listed John Wright and Co. flour mill at Edgewater. The 1887 State business directory listed John L. Cook as proprietor of Edgewater Roller mills in Havre de Grace, supplying flour, feed, and grain. p. 344: The 1895 Hopper map showed Walker and Co. feed mill at Stokes and Ostego Streets. Other owners were Russel Reasin, Samuel Jones, and a Mr. Whitby. Milling ceased in 1924 and by 1973, the building was in use as a school of beauty culture.

EILERS MILL (.5)

See Nobles Mill.

ELLIS POTTERY ()

William Ellis owned a lot in Havre de Grace with "1 old pottery house" on 1798 tax list.

ENTERPRISE FURNACE (,)

In 1810, Jacob Valentine and Jacob D. Thomas of Chester County, Pa., acquired 28.5 acres of Browns Conostoga and Johns Adventure from William Ashmore with the right of building a dam or dams on Jean Carrs Run for \$300, HCLR HD V: 470. The partners bound themselves never to build a manufactory of grain" and reserved to Ashmore the right to build dams "on Carrs Run below the mouth of the furnace tail race the same Valentine and Thomas contemplate building," HD No. W:12.

Valentine and Thomas bought mineral rights for 11 years on the tract Crook in the Lot and Mary's Delight from Stephen Rigdon; this land adjoined The Miners Adventure (HD V:415). The deposits were "Black oxide or steel ore." On December 16, 1813, an ad for "The the New Blast Furnace" with two tub bellows appeared in *Federal Gazette*.

The stone stack was 30 ft in diameter, 30 ft high. secured with heavy iron bars, and with a large bridge and casting house; also a stamping mill. It was on the road from Peach Bottom Ferry to Bel Air and was offered for sale by George and Jacob Valentine, copartners. In March 1815, Richard Thomas sold his share of Enterprise Furnace to Jacob Valentine (HD Y:247), and eleven days later, Valentine sold all interest to Jesse B. Quimby of Lancaster County (HD Y: 416).

An advertisement to sell Bemis Mill noted that it that "On the above property is the old 'Enterprise Furnace,' which formerly belonged to the Valentines, and an abundance of Iron Ore is found on the same," *American*, April 11, 1829.

This furnace was near Mill Green (Ashmore's), possibly on Prospect Road north of Broad Creek on a branch unmarked on current survey maps. According to OHH, p. 139, James T. Bond had a furnace and forge at Mill Green, c. 1832. The name "Entreprize" was emblazoned on Martenet's 1878 map on both sides of Churchville Road just south of Smith's Chapel.

EVANS TURNING MILL (2)

Amos Evans advertised in *Md. Gazette*, May 31, 1753, that he had "set up the invention of turning of mill iron and grinding axes by water" within a mile of Lower Ferry on Susquehanna.

FARNANDES MILL (3)

James Farnandis advertised that grain was wanted at Homestead Mill one mile from Bel Air, *Aegis*, March 22, 1867.

Farnandes Mill was on Byums Run downstream of Moores Mill in the late 1870s but was extinct when mentioned in *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931. The 1880 census listed James Farnandis custom mill worth \$800 with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum. A 26.5-foot fall on Bynum Run drove a 20 hp, 15-inch turbine at 453 rpm. Output was 800 bbl flour, 29.5 tons meal, 300 tone hominy, 0.5 ton buckwheat (\$10,000). The census showed Farnandis doing 75% of the logging for a sawmill worth \$2500 with 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. The same fall drove a 19.3 hp, 15-inch Leffel turbine at 453 rpm to cut 200,000 ft (\$2700).

FAWBLES MILL (4)

This mill was built about 1800 and was owned by four generations of Fawbles, ending in 1949 with Claude Fawble. It was a grist, saw, and cider mill on a branch of Little Gunpowder Falls, 2 miles from Upper Cross Roads. The cider mill was closed in 1911. George Frable [sic] had been listed as miller at Upper Cross Roads in 1887 State business directory.

The up-and-down saw was powered by a turbine set in a 36-inch intake; the saw performed 100 to 200 strokes per minute. The mill passed to John F. O'Meara in 1949. "The Old Upper Cross Roads Mill One of County's Last," James R. Simmone, *Harford Gazette*, November 18, 1949. Also OHH, p. 150, which spelled it Fowbles and called it a grist and saw mill. Extinct. The miller's dwelling of "Fowble's Mill," a two story frame house, was advertised in the *Sun*, April 10, 1983, p. F-2. Address was 2837 Moores Mill Road, Located at Harford ADC Atlas 15--8 or 9.

FIFES MILL (4)

Fifes Mill was on Deer Creek downstream of the J. Wiley (Ivory) Mill at present Amoss Road per 1858 map. It was a sawmill, c. 1850, OHH, p. 150, and was still carried as a 1941 place name in GZMD.

FISHEL MILL (4)

See Reynolds Mill.

FLINT MILL WHARF (5)

Flint Mill Wharf is a place name of 1941 in GZMD. The flint mill dam was swept away in a heavy rain, *Aegis*, August 23, 1867. See Stafford Flint Mill.

FORWOODS MILL (3)

Same as Walters Mill.

FORWOODS MILL (2)

John Forwood had a part interest in a gristmill assessed at £ 50 in the 1783 tax list for Spesutie Upper Hundred.

FORWOD WOOLEN MANUFACTORY (3) !

The 1820 census of manufactures listed William Forwood with one each carding machine, spinning machine, fulling mill, shearing machine, and press, producing \$600/annum in woolen and cotton cloth. Some 4000 lb wool was consumed; there were 4 employees and, "Est. in good order and sales very good."

FOOTERS MILL ()

This mill was mentioned as a stop between Providence and Bel Air in a mail contract proposal, *National Intelligencer*, July 31, 1822.

FOWBLE/FRABLE MILL (4)

See Fawble Mill.

FRIENDSHIP MILLS (5)

Same as Columbia Mill. See also Friendship Mills meaning Cooley Mill.

FURHMAN SORGHUM MILL ()

“At Jeremiah Furhman’s Sorghum Mills near Black Rock, Md., nearly 1600 gallons of sorghum molasses have been made, a decrease over earlier years,” *Baltimore County Union*, December 12, 1874.

FULLING MILL BRANCH (5)

See Ashmore Fulling Mill.

FURNACE (4)

FURNACE ROAD

See Sarah Furnace.

FURNACE MILL (1)

See Harford Furnace Mill.

GALE SAWMILL (2)

George Gale advertised four mill seats with the races already dug along the Susquehanna, two miles above Havre de Grace. He already had a sawmill at work, *Federal Gazette*, June 11, 1812.

GARRETT SALTPETRE WORKS (2)

Amos Garrett was operating a saltpetre works in 1776 under a loan voted in 1775, Bishop, HAM, 2:24. Garrett wrote to the Council of Safety, June 15, 1776 from the works at Swan Creek that he had three boilers of 30, 60, and 10 gallons and had after much struggle produced 15 pounds of saltpetre, *Arch. Md.*, 11:493f, 287. By August 21, Garrett had 200 pounds, *Arch. Md.*, 12:229.

GIBBONS MILL (3)

Whitakers Mill was apparently the successor of the Gliddens Mill mentioned in a petition for a road in 1785. Joshua Gibson advertised in 1792 that he wished to sell his stone mill house, 43 by 33 feet, “with running gear almost new.” A third way of spelling the same name, this time as “Gibbons”, appeared on Dennis Griffith’s 1794-1795 State map, west bank of Winter’s Run two miles south of Bel Air. We tend to disagree with William B. Marye’s statement that the tract Gibson’s Park was near what became Bell’s Mill (MHM 16:140) because the Bell site and McHenry site were one and the same and downstream of Whitaker and more than 2 miles from Bel Air. See also OHH, p. 183f.

GILBERT MILL (1)

See Bush Mill.

GILBERT MILL (2)

The 1880 census listed Martin W. Gilbert custom mill with \$600 capital in Halls Cross Roads precinct. Two run of stones and 100 bu./diem maximum. A 16-foot fall on Swan Creek drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 1 rpm. Output, was 100 bbl flour, 50 tons meal, and 105.2 tons feed (\$3120).

GILES MILL (2)

Jacob Giles took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Susquehanna about 1.5 miles below the mouth of Deer Creek at Rock Run, December 18, 1731. The land belonged to John Taylor, and the jury awarded him £ 6 sterling and an annual rent of one Shilling. Chancery Records, Liber 5:49, MSA. This was apparently the predecessor of Rock Run Mill. However, other sources have placed Giles Mill, ca. 1760, stating that it was built by Nathaniel Giles on Rock Run in 1770; this Giles bought out the Perkins Mill, HSHCM, p. 21; OHH, p. 17).

GILL SAWMILL (4)

The 1880 census of Norrisville precinct listed William T. Gill 10 hp steam sawmill on Deer Creek worth \$600 with 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. Output was 60,000 ft lumber, 20,000 laths, and 10,000 shingles (\$1070).

GILLINGS MILL, (0)

Gillings Mill was shown on the 1795 Griffith map on Little Falls 6 miles south of Coopstown. Possibly Tredwells Mill of 1858.

GLADDENS FULLING MILL (5)

A petition of 1832 requested a road from Gladdens Fulling Mill to the south end of the line between Richard Deaver and Benjamin McCreary (probably near Rocks), Judgment Records G:250-255. John Lilly had taken Jacob Gladden's woolen factory near Rocks and offered carding at 5 cents per pounds, *Madisonian*, Bel Air, June 28, 1838.

The John Lilly woolen manufactory was listed in the 1850 census with \$1000 capital, 2 employees, and water-powered output of 1400 yd kersey and flannel (\$2700). By 1880, Lilly had moved to Harford Furnace. An advertisement for Lilly's Woolen Mills near Harford Furnace, Md., with new and improved machinery was placed by J. Lilly & Son, *Aegis*, May 14, 1869.

GLASGOW MILL (3)

See Priests Mill.

GLEN COVE ROLER MILLS ()

See Barnes Mill.

GNAR POTTERY ()

The 1850 census listed Thomas Gnar pottery worth \$500 with 2 employees working by horse and hand power to produce 1500 pots, pans, and jars (\$1200).

GOVER CLOVER MILL ()

Robert Gover advertised cleaning clover seed at his clover mill on Deer Creek, *Harford Republican*, February 26, 1835.

GOVERS MILLS (5)

Govers Mills was a village name on 1858 map. See Nobles Mill.

GOVER SAWMILL (5)

The 1880 census listed Girard Gover's sawmill worth \$1500 with 1 employee and 1 each circular and upright saw. A 6-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 13 hp, 4-foot

turbine at 150 rpm to cut 110,000 ft (\$2250). Gover had sold his gristmill to Benjamin Noble, 11 years before.

GRAYBEAL SAWMILL (3)

John C. Graybeal was listed in DMM, 1967, as operator of a sawmill at Fallston, established 1935. It was still operating in 1973 at NE corner of Pleasantville Road and Md. 152.

GRAYS RUN MILL (2)

The 1858 Herrick map showed a mill on present Grays Run, east bank, west of the Aldino-Stepney Road at the village of Union.

GREEN MILL

See Nelson Mill.

GREEN SERPENTINE MARBLE CO. FLINT MILL (5)

This works worth \$50,000 was listed in 1880 census as "commencing operations" with 15 employee. A 22-foot fall on Broad Creek drove two 2.5-foot turbines to develop 6~ hp. The sawmill worth \$1000 had 1 employee and 1 each circular and upright saw. The same fall drove a 20 hp, 20-inch overshot wheel at 250 rpm to cut 100,000 ft (\$2000). Cf. Maryland Green Marble Corp.

GREEN SPRING MILLS (3)

See Walters Mill.

GREENLAND MILL (2)

John Greenland was listed as miller at Aberdeen in 1880 State directory.

GREENWOOD MILL (3)

Same as Patterson Mill.

GUNPOWDER IRON WORKS (1)

Same as Onion's Iron Works, this name was used by Stephen Onion himself in advertising for a run-away notice for the Irish convicts John Wilson and John Neale, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 2, 1747.

GUNPOWER MILL (1)

Alternate name for Onions Upper/Rumsey Mill. q.v.

GUYSONS MILL (3)

Shown on the 1858 Herrick map west of Fallston on Overshot Run at present Laurel Brook Road. Park ranger Ted Brauer in 1993 reported mill ruins, rocks, and masonry at Bottom Road and Laurel Hill Road, Harford County bank of Little Gunpowder Falls. Probably the same as Guyton Mill. On Jarrettsville USGS quad sheet.

GUYTONS MILL (3)

See Baltimore County list.

GWIN MILL (1)

William Gwin was assessed of a mill and 30 acres (£ 400) plus part of Bonds Water Mills, on the 1783 tax list of Gunpowder Upper and Lower Hundreds. Gwyn and Norris's Mill was mentioned on Little Falls, *Md. Journal*, April 20, 1784. See also Morris. See also Baltimore County list.

HALL FORGE (5)

See Cumberland Forge.

HALL LIMEKILN ()

The 1850 census listed G.W. Hall limekiln worth \$1000 with 2 employees, 1 kiln, and annual output of 8000 bu lime (\$1360).

HALL MILL (1)

See Hooker Mill.

HALLS MILL (1)

The Halls Mill listed in 1941 GZMD is same place where Hookers was built in the 19th century. Isaac Webster, executor, advertised “Rangers Lodge” in Harford County, 1 mile from Harford-town on the post road, “Included is a grist and sawmill, one mile from navigable water at the head of Bush-River, well situated for merchant or country business and lying contiguous to lands yielding the best of timber, pluck, fencing, or other materials . . . “ *Federal Gazette*, August 11, 1800. The Williams estate, “Ranger’s Lodge” was shown with its boundaries on the 1858 Herrick map, east of Bynums Run, west of Calvary Mill, with 1-½ miles frontage on the west side of Calvary Road. The present “Bynum Hills” neighborhood is upstream of the Hooker mill ruins.

HALL MILL (2)

John J. Hall was listed as miller at Michaelsville in 1880 State directory; the town is now within Aberdeen Proving Ground.

HALLS MILL (3)

Griffith's 1795 map showed Halls Mill at headwaters of NE branch of Bush River, 5 miles NE of Abingdon. Also on 1784 roads list, HHC, p. 78, and HBCBC, p. 311. See Cranberry Mill for another Hall site.

HAMBY SAWMILL (1)

John Hamby was listed as sawmiller at Creswell in 1880 State directory.

HANAWAYS MILL (3)

Hanaways [sic] Mill was shown on 1795 Griffith, map on Winters Run, south bank, 4 miles west of Bel Air. Same as Hanway?

HANBY SAWMILL (3)

The 1880 census of Churchville Precinct showed Benjamin T. Hanby logging 50,000 ft of timber for a sawmill worth \$1400 with 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 20-foot fall on James Run drove a 10 hp, 18-inch turbine at 300 rpm to cut 50,000 ft lumber (\$1000).

HANAWAY AND SILVERS MILL (4)

Hanaway and Silvers Mill was 1.5 miles downstream of Watters Mill on north branch of Stirrup Run. A stone showed the date of 1855. It was a wooden mill and later served as a barn on the property of Dr. Robert K. Robinson, described as "remains" in "Mills and More Mills," John A. Robinson, *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931.

HANWAYS MILL (4)

D. Hanways Mill was shown on East Winters Run well upstream of Union Mills on the 1858 Martenet map. It was probably the present Phillips Mill Road at the intersection with present Md. 23. The mill served as 4th District polling place from 1800 to 1826, OHH, p. 82.

The 1880 census listed David Hannay [sic] custom mill worth \$1000 with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum. A 12-foot fall on Winters Run drove a 16 hp, 26-inch turbine at 200 rpm. Output was 400 bbl flour, 75, tons meal, 2.5 tons hominy, and 6.2 tons buckwheat (\$6000). H. D. Hanway advertised a roller mill property and 140 acres, 5 miles from Bel Air, 20 minutes from Fallston Station, *Aegis*, October 20, 1898. This Hanway Mill near Phillips Mill was described as extinct in the *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931.

HANWAYS WOOLEN FACTORY (4)

The 1820 census showed Washington Hanway with 2 carding, 2 spinning and picking machines, 1 warping mill, 2 looms, and shearing machines; consumption was 7000 lb wool; "great demand and good sale." Thomas Hanway withdrew from the firm October 21, 1835, leaving Washington, Joseph, and William Hanway and partners, *Madisonian*, Bel Air, May 31, 1838.

The *Baltimore Gazette* of August 9, 1873, quoting the *Aegis*, reported that on Tuesday, fire broke out at the rag-picking department of Union Woolen Mills near Pleasantville in Harford County and totally destroyed the factory owned by Melville, Childs, and Skipper.

The 1880 census listed Hanway and Brothers water-powered woolen factory with \$600 capital, 4 male and 2 female employees, and output of 6000 yd cloth, linsey, and other articles (\$2400) from 5000 lb wool, Herrick's 1858 map showed W. Hanways Factory on Winters Run at village of Union Mills, a short distance upstream of present bridge on Pleasantville Road.

An ad in the *Aegis*, July 12, 1867, offered to process local wool into cassimere, etc. The props. were John Stocks Joseph Lomax, and George Gibson. It was called Washington Hanay [sic] cotton and woolen mill in 1861, Bishop, HAM, 3:556. An ad

placed by Stocks and Lomax for Hanway's Woolen Factory announced reduced prices, *Aegis*, April 2, 1869.

The mill and race are shown on a plat made at the time of subdividing the property in 1921, HCLR JAR 176:167. David Hanway died in 1913 and the property passed to Samuel Bradford, then to Charles C. Coale, and to William H. Wimbaugh. The two-story ruin survived in the woods north of Pleasantville Road on a side road now closed off.

Lomax Bro. Woolen Factory had been listed in the 1880 census with \$15,000 capital, 13 employees, and output of \$6600 from materials costing \$3000. A 12-foot fall on Winters Run drove 2- and 2.5-foot turbines at 174 rpm to develop 18 hp.

HARDY MILL (1)

See Bush Mill.

HARFORD FURNACE (1)

Harford Furnace village is on James Run upstream of the Bush River Iron Works of Colonial times and was founded by three Pennsylvanians, John Kirk, Samuel Irwin, and John Withers, who had formed a company in 1830 with \$18,000 capital. However, the next year, the founders sold out to Joseph and Edward Patterson and Richard Green who reorganized as Harford Furnace Company in 1833.

The first furnace was built by the Pattersons in 1830 but was torn down and rebuilt in 1839. Still another furnace was built by Richard Green in 1845, a steam and water cold-blast charcoal furnace, 33 ft high by 7.5 ft wide at the boshes. Annual production reached a peak of 1421 tons.

Otho Scott, Trustee, advertised Harford Furnace and also a gristmill on James Run, *American*, October 2, 1846. The company owned 5000 acres. "The Furnace is now in operation, and there are few if any, works of the kind which possesses the advantages which these do. . . . The Furnace is situated on the waters of Bush River, near the Town of Bush, and about three miles from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road, so that it has navigable water to the premises, and a rail road within convenient distance."

The 1858 map showed the furnace with Green and Co. marked as a nearby land owner. William Green died in 1861, and William F. Pannell, shown as postmaster and storekeeper on the 1858 map, became sole owner.

The furnace was sold in 1867 to Clement Dietrich of Cincinnati.

The *Sun* of April 6, 1868, reported, "Clement Dietrich, Esq., has purchasd the Harford Furnace for \$100,000 and was erecting buildings of stone with slate rooves.

Dr. Charles O'Leary was in charge of the chemical department. H. H. Reynolds was architect."

Dietrich built a factory to make pyroligneous acid, a sort of acetic acid. The works closed down in 1876. The chief iron product had been metal for car wheels. At its peak, the company owned 5000 acres and there had been numerous buildings, as many as 48, including workers houses, rolling mill, sawmill, chemical house, general store, and a grist mill. The site was the present corner of Goat Hill and Creswell Roads. David Smith built a home on the foundation of the furnace building. See RIOM, p. 161. Also, *Directory*, p. 235, and the best account in OHH, p. 146ff. The post office called Harford Furnace operated from 1856 to 1910.

A Harford Furnace National Register Historic District has been established following an archaeological survey by Silas D. Hurry in 1987. See, Silas D. Hurry, "Archaeological Data Recovery at a Nineteenth Century Iron Workers' Dwelling at Harford Furnace, Maryland," prepared for the Maryland State Highway Administration, ms., 1990, at MHT, Crownsville, Md.

HARFORD FURNACE MILL (1)

The mill was conducted by Johnson and Smith in 1830 per papers of J.W. Williams, MHS, Special Collections, MS. 613. Otho Scott, Trustee, advertised Harford Furnace and a gristmill on James Run, *American*, October 2, 1846. A mill is shown on James Run, east bank, west side of present Creswell Road on the Martenet map. It was one of 48 village buildings, OHH, p.148. Probably incorporated a sawmill. Clement Dietrich was listed as miller in 1875 Boyd *Business Directory*. Furnace Mill was supposedly built in the 1870's on Bush Run and was long closed per *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931.

HARFORD MILLS (6)

This textile works in Havre de Grace, Harford Mills Inc., had its machinery advertised in *The Democratic Ledger* before the sale of February 27, 1935. The company's effects included:

8 Crompton & Knowles, 72-inch, 4 x 4 box looms

8 No. 1304 Halton Jacquard Machine

1 Altemus double gear beaming frame J~

1 lot Jacquard cards

8 electric motors ... and all shuttles, beams, reeds, spare parts. (In equity papers,

No. 9954.)

HARFORD TALC AND QUARTZ CO. (5)

This company acquired 45 acres from William C. Boswell on Scarborough Road in 1921 to mine soapstone, HCLR Liber 173, f. 98. The abandoned crushers were on the north side of Mill Green Road east of Scarboro [1976]. The company was owned in 1968 by E.L. Dinning III and John B. Dinning, who were also associated with Maryland Lava Co.

HARLAND MILL ()

William Harland's mill was at the same site as Blaneys Sawmill per Marry R. Bristow, February 6, 1974.

HAVRE DE GRACE CO. (6)

The 1798 tax list showed Havre de Grace Company with 494 acres and a wooden tann house, 39 x 28.

HAVRE DE GRACE MILLING COMPANY (6)

“Owing to the increasing capacity and recent changes in our mill, we offer the following machinery for sale for cash One double 9 x 12 Allis Roller Mills, smooth . . . The Havre de Grace Milling Co., Have de Grace, Md.,” *American Miller*, 18 (March 1, 1890): The 1892 *Commercial Growth Business Review and Directioory* directory, p. 47, listed this company with a 40 x 40-foot roller mill, under the same management since 1889. The mill ran on a 45 hp steam engine and 60 hp boiler and had a daily capacity of 65 bbl/diem. Some brand names were “Canvas Back” and “Faugh-ah-Balla,” “Riverside” and “Water Lilly.” President was J. Hilles and J. A. Russell secretary and treasurer. The *American Miller* of July 1, 1900, reported (28:564), “Havre de Grace Milling Co. changes hands . . . From S. R. Jones, S. Rusell Reasin, & C. F. Dismore, the founders, to S. R. Jones & S. R. Reasin.” Polk's 1906-1907 State business directory listed Havre de Grace Milling company at that town.

HAVRE IRON WORKS (6)

See Rough and Ready Furnace.

HAWKINS MILL ()

The 1798 tax list showed William H. Hawkins as owner of Expence and a fulling mill and sawmill in Deer Creek Upper Hundred.

HAYS OLD MILL (3)

"Hays Old Mill" was mentioned in "Notes from the Engineer's Route Books," an entry in J. W. Williams diary, October 22, 1835. It was 12,710 feet from Bel Air towards Cains Meadow and Thomas Run. MHS, Special Collections, MS. 613.10. Also mentioned in petition for a road from Bel Air to Baltimore, June 6, 1827, Judgment Records, G:212.

HAYES PAPER MILL ()

"Accident.--Michael Doyle, while engaged in blowing rocks on Tuesday, at the old paper mill property of N. W. S. Hayes, had his left hand much injured by the needle being blown through the palm of it as to render amputation necessary," Sun, July 2, 1859. The Aegis of July 2, stated that the project was building a mill on Winters Run near Bel Air.

HEATON MILL (6)

The 1880 census listed Jno. H. Heaton custom mill worth \$2000 with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 800 bu/diem maximum, and 60 hp steam engine. Output was 2400 bbl flour, 15 tons meal, 9.5 tons feed, and 0.7 ton buckwheat (\$14,244).

HENDERSON MILL (4)

Henderson Mill was on Little Deer Creek about 1800 upstream of Thomas H. Nelson Mill, OHH, p. 192. The 1880 census listed John B. Henderson mill worth \$10,000 with 2 run of stones, 60 bu/diem maximum, and 87% custom business. A 14-foot fall on Little Creek drove a 5 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 14 rpm. Output was 320 bbl flour, 25 tons meal, 3 tons buckwheat, and 32.5 tons feed (\$3500).

The John B. Henderson sawmill of 8 hp had \$2500 capital and cut 40,000 ft (\$700). He was listed as miller at Black Horse in 1887 State business directory. The *Md. Journal* of Towson, March 17, 1888, mentioned under "Black Rock Items" the repair of the bridge at Henderson's Mill."

HERMANS MILL (3)

An old envelope bearing an 1881 three-cent stamp is marled "J. M. Herrman's Bel Air Mill." The mill was right on U. S. One or the Baltimore-Bel Air turnpike east bank of Winters Run where Buckler Bond's Mill had been in 1795. This site had been used by the Lamborn paper mill but nothing appeared in the 1858 Herrick map. The Aegis in 1867 reported that Archer's Mill had been damaged in a flood. It was Archer and Howard's Mill on Martenet's 1878 map. Josiah M. Herman [one "r"] advertised the Bel Air Mills in early 1879 and noted that he had taken the first premium at the Harford County fair for his flour.

The *American Miller* reported early in 1880 that J. M. Herrman of Bel Air was putting an O. J. Bollinger turbine.

James M. Herman was listed as miller at Bel Air and Churchville in 1887 State business directory, pp. 345, 348. Hermans Mill was a place name of 1882; it was served by Hickory post office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 80. Also carried in GZMD of 1941.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J.M. Herman mill with \$3000 capital investment, with 4 employees, 4 run of stones, 300 bu/diem maximum, and 20% custom work. A 15-foot fall on Winters Run drove two 30-inch turbines at 700 rpm to develop 52 hp. Output was 2400 bbl flour, 324 tons meal, 96 tons feed, and 1 ton buckwheat (\$257,000). Herman did 87% of the logging for a sawmill worth \$300 with 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. The same fall drove an 18 hp, 30-inch turbine at 700 rpm to cut 200,000 ft lumber and 3000 laths (\$1000).

P. O. Herrman was reported as leading the Archer and Howard Mill on Winters Run and was going to put in new machinery. By 1931, S. O. McCourtney of Jerusalem village describe the mill as idle for a number of years.

HERMAN MILL (3)

The 1880 census listed Peter Herman's mill on Binum's Run with \$3000 capital, 1 employee, 3 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum, and 87% custom business. An 18-foot fall on Binum's Run drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 7 ft broad at 152 rpm. Output was 300 bbl flour, 53.7 tons meal, 18.2 tons feed, 6.2 tons buckwheat, 1 and 500 hominy (\$5200). Peter O. Herman was listed as miller at Bel Air in the 1880 *Maryland Directory*.

HERSEY SAWMILL (4)

Joseph Hersey sawmill was listed at Norrisville in 1880 State directory.

HESS LIME KILN (4)

Henry Hess was listed as lime burner at Taylor in 1880 State business directory.

HICKS MILL (3)

Apparently same as Wilsons Mill of 1795.

HILL MILL (2)

See Swansbury Mill.

HITENET TANNERY ()

The 1850 census lists Bernard Hitenet's tannery worth \$1500 with 3 employees and hand-powered output of 300 sides of leather/annum (\$1500).

HOFFMAN MILL (2)

Jacob Hoffman offered a mill seat on Swan Creek, "the mills having burned down." The site was on the road from Francis Smith store to Halls X Roads, 3.5 miles from Bells Ferry, 5 from Havre de Grace, *Madisonian*, October 18, 1844.

HOFNER SAWMILL ()

The 1850 census listed John Hofner water sawmill worth \$1000 with 1 employee, 1 saw, and output of 50,000 ft lumber worth \$750.

HOLLINGSWORTHS MILL (1)

Hollingsworth's Wheel Factory on Winters Run at the present Atkinson Reservoir had a gristmill operated by Nathaniel T. Hollingsworth. Both the mill and factory burned. It was not shown on the 1858 map, but Hollingsworth Road survives on current maps. The mill was upstream of the McHenry-Bell Mill. OHH, p. 142; also *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931.

The 1880 census listed Nathaniel Hollingsworth with a sawmill and shipping vessels worth \$3000 with 3 employees, a 3-saw gang, plus 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 17-foot fall on Winters Run drove a 20 hp, 2 foot turbine at 181 rpm to cut 250,000 ft (\$2575). Some \$2000 of the output was remanufactured into sashes, etc.

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1894, (22:758) reported an order from N. T. Hollingsworth's mill, Van Bibber, Md., for Case Rolls."

HOLLINGSWORTHS MILL (1)

Same as Onions Lower Mill.

HOLMFS MILL (1)

William Holmes was listed as miller at Edgewood in 1880 State business directory.

HOMESTEAD MILLS (3)

This mill was operated by A. H. Greenfield at Main Street and Port Deposit Avenue, Bel Air, supplying family flour, meal, buckwheat, as advertised in the *Aegis*, March 8, 1867.

HOOKER'S MILL (1)

Aquilla Hall took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Bynums Run about a quarter mile above the head of Bush River, December 3, 1759. The inquisition found the entire tract worth 7/6 yearly and it was in possession of Colonel Thomas White and William Bradford, parts of the tracts Ha Ha Indeed, the Mill Seat, Bradfords Barrentts, and Whitacars Enlargement (Chancery Records, Liber 9:96, MSA). This could be the mill in Bush River Lower Hundred charged to William Hall of Aquilla in the 1783 tax list and assessed at £ 750 (folio 35). The 1800 map series, *Travellers Directory* showed "Halls Mill" on the north side of the Post Road and west side of the NE branch of Bush River, also called Humphrey's Run. Map reproduced in Christopher Weeks', *Architectural History*, p. 93.

William Hall, Jr., advertised that he would lease for the year 1790 a "Valuable Merchant Mill on Binam's [sic] Run, 1 mile above Harford Town," i.e., upstream of Bush Town. The mill had two pair of French burrs, one pair of English cologne stones, a rolling screen, two bolting cloths, and a "country" bolting cloth (*Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, November 27, 1789).

Another Hall family mill was shown on Dennis Griffith's 1794 map on the post road on the west side of the North East branch of Bush River [now Grays Creek at Ripkins Corner]; yet Griffith did not show the Hall-Hooker Mill.

The heirs of William Hall, who died in 1818, conveyed their shares of a mill on Bynums Run to their brother Aquilla Hall (II) in 1821 (Deeds HD 5:48). The 1850 census listed Aquilla Hall's water mill with \$1500 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output , of 800 bbl flour and meal (\$5000). However, that entry might actually apply to the Cranberry Mill. No mill was shown here on Herrick's 1858 county map.

C. Milton Wright credited construction of the mill that survived into recent decades as having been built by Aquilla Hall (OHH, p. 181). It was originally equipped with burr stones but much later, ca. 1914, converted to the roller process. Martenet' s 1878 county map showed this as Hooker's Mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Edward G. Hooker's custom mill worth \$4000 with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 107 bu/diem maximum output. A 17-foot fall on Bynum Run drove a 20-hp overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 18 rpm. Output was 200 bbl flour, 115 tons meal, 37.5 tons of feed, 5.4 tons hominy, and 4.5 tons buckwheat (\$6710). The sawmill worth \$700 had 3 employees, a 1-saw gang, 2 circular saws. A 12 hp, 13-inch turbine operated at 180 rpm to produce \$2400 worth of timber annually.

Edward G. Hooker took title to the mill in 1881 (Deeds ALJ 42:405). Hooker was unable to pay off a \$7000 mortgage held by the Hall family and deeded the mill to Sophia Hall in 1887 (Deeds ALJ 57:523). Edward G. Hooker continued as a tenant operator and was still in possession in 1912 when Edward H. Hall advertised the place in the *Aegis* (May 10, 1912). Hall called it "the Hall or Hooker's Mill property", a three-story grist and sawmill with abundant water supply and a stone dam. A canning house, apple orchard, stable, chicken house, and wood house came with the property.

The last operating family after Hooker was the Lees, starting in 1913 with Frank E. Lee (Deeds JAR 139:241). Duvall's *The Maryland Scene* presents a photo of the covered bridge on Lee's Mill Road near Bush (page 283). Yet, the *Gazetteer of Maryland* in 1941 carried the place name Hall's Mill. Frank E. Lee deeded the place to his son Francis Granville ("Pete") Lee in 1946 (Deeds SWG 218:533). A photo and information appeared in the *Directory*, 1953, p. 219. C. Milton Wright reported that the dam washed out before 1950, and production stopped (OHH, p. 181). Hooker's was a very plain, gable-roofed structure with outer walls of unpainted vertical board with vertical battens between each board. It had weathered to a deep shade of brown and looked richly textured by the late 1960s, and all the battens were gone. This mill had been equipped with what was probably a Fitz brand steel water wheel, a very broad, breast-shot wheel, which was exposed to the elements. The mill was out of service the first time John McGrain took photographs there. In November 1970, F. Granville Lee sold the 50-acre mill property to William J. and Alice O. Lehr (Deeds GRC 860:574). During Mr. Lehr's ownership, there were two attempts by arsonists to burn the mill, the second try succeeding in late 1971, also taking the miller's residence. (*Aegis*, "Empty House and Mill Set Ablaze," November 18, 1971. Also, *Aegis*, "One of Oldest Mills Destroyed by Arsonists," December 2, 1971.)

William J. Lehr in 1989 sold the property to the developer of a housing project called Bynum Village (Deeds CGH 1545:475). The developer conveyed the mill ruin and other ground to Harford County in 1991 (Deeds CGH 1650:319). Over the years, the mill foundation became overgrown by brush and thorny vegetation. After

publication of the *Harford Historical Bulletin*, mill issue, Spring 1999, Mr. Curtis Page called John McGrain and noted that he found the ruin while walking and it was in a ravine next to a "25 mph" sign on the south side of Hookers Mill Road east of Pouska Road. Mr. Pace was indeed right and a mill foundation, about one story high, survived, being the SE corner of the mill, along with a stone wall that supported an iron forebay or water conduit that led to the water wheel. The water wheel was rusty and somewhat caving in but much of it was intact. There was also an iron axle supporting what was probably a pulley for attaching a drive belt. Water was standing in the former bed of the tail race, the artificial channel that conveyed the used mill water back to the stream. On October 29, 1999, John McGrain attempted photographs from the far side of the tailrace. The ruined installation exactly matched post-fire photographs published in the *Aegis* (January 6, 1972). The site is heavily shaded even in autumn; a return trip in late winter produced better lighting, after the leaves fell and the vegetation died down or was eaten by deer (January 8, 2000).

Photographs in the *Harford Historical Bulletin*, both Winter 1998 and Spring 1999 show the mill when it was intact. The cover of the Spring 1999 issue shows a view of the mill taken by William G. Hooker sometime during the ownership or tenancy of that family, which would have been prior to 1913. That photograph is from a glass negative owned by the Historical Society of Harford County.

Location of the ruin in the Alexandria Drafting Company's *Harford County, Md., Street Map* is 24-F-6.

HOOKERS SAWMILL ()

Laws of Md., Acts of 1847, Chapter 152, authorized the Harford County Commissioners to build a bridge over Deer Creek at Hookers Sawmill, passed February 29, 1848.

HOOPES MILL (3)

The tailrace of a mill can be seen near St. Omer's Branch on Gibson Road at the G. W. Poole farm [1977]. A deed of 1876 from Phoebe N. Hoopes to Joseph T. Hoopes mentioned a mill dam, and a deed of 1864 from Mrs. Hoopes to Darlington Hoopes had mentioned both "race near the saw mill" and "breast of the big dam" (WND 15:286). The Hoopes family had acquired the property from Joseph Trimble (1854), who had bought it from the estate of Daniel Clark.

An "old race" appeared on the tract Roses Green, running along the boundary with Saint Omer tract, on an 1832 plat and apparently extended to J. Trimble's land, The enlargement (Judgment Records 1:26f).

A. S. Walter was listed as miller at Hickory in 1880 State business directory, and that year's census listed Andrew Walters mill doing 90% custom business with

\$3500 investment, 3 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum. A 28-foot fall on Woodside Branch of Deer Creek'' drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 2 ft 8 in. broad at 4 rpm. Output was 600 bbl flour, 97.5 tons meal, 34 tons feed, 0.5 ton hominy, and 2.5 tons buckwheat. Smith Walter later razed the mill.

HUDSONS MILL (1)

Same as Bush Mill.

HUGH MILL()

William Hugh, Jr., owned a wood gristmill 18 x 18, on the 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Hundred.

HUGHES MILL (1)

Same as Dallam and Dungan.

HUSBANDS MILL (5)

The 1880 census listed Joshua Husband and Sons kaolin and ground earth works with \$15,000 capital, 20 employees, \$3200 material cost, and output of \$10,000. A 9-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 60 hp turbine at 52 rpm. The *Aegis* of June 19, 1908, contained a story about rebuilding Husband's Flint Mill.

The Husband Mill was on Deer Creek at the present Forge Hill Road at the site of the earlier Nottingham Forge, HSHCM, p. 68. It was operated by Miss Hannah Husband until 1920. A number of chasing stones are still on the north bank of the creek near ruinous furnaces. The powdered flint made here was used by pottery making plants in New Jersey, OHH, p. 158. A number of Husband buildings were shown at Deer Creek Iron Works on the 1858 Herrick map. This is listed as Maryland Archaeological Site No. 18 HA 93. Samuel Mason stated that Lancaster Forge, Benentt's Forge, Nottingham Forge, and the Husband Flint Mill, were all the same location.

HUSBANDS MILLSTONE WORKS (5)

Herman Husbands advertised to make millstones near Jacob Giles at the mouth of Susquehanna, *Md. Gazette*, October 25, 1753.

HUSBANDS SAWMILL (5)

Joshua Husband advertised a partially constructed sawmill on Deer Creek, 5 or 6 miles above tidewater, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 30, 1789.

HUSBANDS TANYARD (5)

Joshua Husbands Tanyard was mentioned as on the south side of Deer Creek east of Priestford Bridge in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1830, Chapter 26. The nearest tanyard on the 1858 map was Cooks. An advertisement to sell Joshua Husband's house, bark mill, and clover mill, and tannery of 62 vats appeared in the *American*, May 3, 1834, placed by John Quarles, Trustee. Joshua Husband's ledger of his store, and "mill" accounts over 1847-59 is preserved in MHS, Special Collections, Ms. Collection, Harford Co. Record Books, Ms. 1516, Vol. XLVII.

INDIAN ROCK FLINT CO. (5)

See Conowingo Flint Mill.

INDIAN MORTARS ()

Indian grinding pots have been found on Deer Creek about 0.25 mile south of the Rocks and also on the west bank of Bynums Run near Bush. The pot-shaped depression at Rocks is 14 inches deep and 17 inches in diameter, OHH, pp. 95, 167.

IVORY MILL (4)

Same as Wiley Mill (Ivory).

JACKSONS FULLING MILL (4)

In 1833, Joseph Miller conveyed a tract called the Mill Lot to John Wilson (HD 17:94) and in 1836, Wilson sold the 13-acre site to Benjamin Almony and Thomas J. Ayres in a deed that called it Mill Place and mentioned a mill dam and patent issued by the State (HD 19:342).

Ayres in 1855 conveyed to John R. Jackson a lot and gristmill; however, the 1850 census had already listed John R. Jackson with a woolen factory worth \$1000 with 4 male and 1 female employees; water-powered output of 6000 yd cloth, cassimere, etc., worth \$4500 annually.

In 1866, Jackson deeded for \$3500 to Joseph Molinax, Henry Schilling, and, George Keshing (WHD 17:209). John R. Jackson's woolen mill at Black Horse was listed in 1861 by Bishop in HAM, 3:556, and the Mullinix Factory was a place name in Hawes *Business Directory* of 1867. It was also known as Jacksons Fulling Mill and Drybranch Fulling Factory. Schilling [sic] became sole owner and ran it until its closing in 1900, OHH, pp. 140, 438. The location was on Jackson's Branch about 0.5

mile east of Ayres Chapel at Dry Branch village, two miles north of Shawsville on present Dry Branch Road.

JAMES SAWMILL (6)

Henry James owned one of several portable steam sawmills set up on Swam Creek at Oakington to cut vast quantities of logs that had floated from their pens along the upper Susquehanna and drifted into the creek following a flood of 1896. The mill complex covered 200 acres and included railroad spurs built on pilings. "Oakington -- The Town That Disappeared," Jack McLaughlin and Sandi Westervelt Davidson, *Aegis*, August 30, 1973.

JARRETT MILL (2)

Abraham Jarrett advertised a new, stone mill, three stories high, 36 x 32, with 1 pair of burrs, 1 pair of Lancaster mill stones for corn, soon to be completed for merchant work; also recently repaired sawmill. The property was within 2 miles of the Susquehanna and 4 miles from Havre de Grace. *American*, January 8, 1813.

JERICH0 MILL (-)

See Baltimore County list.

JERUSALEM MILL (1)

The tract called Jerusalem was surveyed in 1687 for Nicholas Hempstead and passed to Enoch Spinks, MHM, 20: 196. David Lee, a Quaker from Bucks County, and Isaiah Linton, millwright from the same county, went into partnership in September 1769. There was certainly a sawmill standing when Lee, bought out Linton's interest in part of the tract Bonds Water Mills from Isaiah Linton in 1772 (BCLR AL No. E:383), giving Lee, described in the deed as "miller of Baltimore County," sole ownership of the property. Linton was the actual builder of the mill and constructed at least six mills along the Little Gunpowder Falls. Lee came to own this large frame mill on the east bank of Little Gunpowder Falls, south side of Jerusalem Road, constructed with white oak beams 2 feet square. The mill appeared as Lees on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map.

A small stone building behind the mill. dated at 1741, has windows described as gunports, and was gun making shop in 1776 per the SRC historical marker. There was also a stone cooper shop. The mill later housed the Jerusalem Mills post office established 1840.

David Lee was in some kind of trouble in 1781, when he and Peter Bond were required to post £ 1000 in silver and gold for David Lee's good conduct, *Arch. Md.*, 45:445. By 1784, he was doing public service as overseer of a road from the mill to

Joppa Town. Lee was also involved in a case entitled John Hammond Cromwell-vs.-John Baxley and David Lee, Chancery Records 16:16 #171, MSA. His Friends Meeting also reprimanded him for manufacturing implements of war during the Revolution. The 1798 tax list for Gunpowder Upper Hundred has not survived but D. Lee was in the index although there were no measurements or specifics.

Christopher Weeks in *An Architectural History of Harford County, Md.*, p.244, reported an 1814 tax list which he interpreted to mean that the mill was *two* stories of stone.

David Lee died in late 1815 and left the mill to his son, Ralph Sacket Lee. The two carding machines and one picking machine of the late Jesse Benson were for sale at Ralph Lee's mill. Per *Baltimore American*, April 1, 1818.

Laws of Md., Acts of 1825, Chapter 138, ordered a bridge built across Little Gunpowder Falls at Lee's Mill on the road from Baltimore to Belle Aire; to cost \$1,000, passed March 1, 1826. The *Sun* of February 6, 1840, reported "A New Post Office," at Jerusalem Mills, Harford County, with James Herron postmaster.

The 1850 census listed R.S. Lee with a water mill worth \$12,000 with 1 employee and 2 pair of stones; output was 2000 bbl flour (\$9000) and 2500 bu meal (\$1200). According to S. O. McCartney, writing in the *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931, "During Ralph Lee's life time, Jews from Baltimore sent a representative to the mill to have flour made for their Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread. This representative stayed at the mill to see that no other grinding came in between the start and finish of theirs; he also stamped the barrels. The property was in the Lee family for at least one hundred and twenty-five years."

Ralph Lee left the mill to son David in 1862 (Wills CWB 7:273). David Lee, grandson of the founder, built the 20-room house north of the mill during the Civil War. During that conflict, Harry Gilmore's raiding party struck at Jerusalem Mill, July 12, 1864, Robert E. Michael, *Colonel Harry Gilmore's Raid Around Baltimore* (1976), quoting the *Harford County Correspondent*, n. d.

The *Baltimore Gazette* of August 1, 1868, reported that "in Jerusalem Mill, water rose to the second story" creating a loss of \$2000 to \$3000. The *Baltimore County Union* of May 27, 1876, reported, "David Lee's barn at Jerusalem Mill was unroofed in a gale on Monday of last week [i. e., May 15]," The *Aegis* of March 12, 1880, reported that the partners McFarland and Hickman had rented the Jerusalem Mill.

The partners McFarland and Hickman were listed on Little Gunpowder River in the 1880 census of manufactures. The mill was worth \$21,000 and had 4 employees, 4 run of stones, 420 bu/diem maximum, and did 50% custom business. A 25-foot fall drove two pitchback wheels 10 ft broad at 35 rpm to develop 40 hp. The partners had taken possession on April 1, 1880. The sawmill worth \$1000 had 2 employees, a

1-saw gang and 1 circular saw. The same fall drove a pitchback wheel 8 ft broad 20 rpm to develop 14 hp.

The *American Miller*, January 1, 1881 (9:31) reported under "Changes" that C. A. Van Cleaf moved from Jerusalem Mills P. O., Md., to Woodberry, Md. The *Cecil Democrat*, January 20, 1881, reported, "Business Change.--Mr. Matthews who operates the Valley Mills, intends moving to Jerusalem Mills, in Baltimore county, near Baltimore city. One of Mr. Matthews' sons, with a Mr. Gist, will continue to run the Valley Mills."

The *Baltimore County Union* of March 28, 1885, reported that an 11- $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound carp, 19 inches around, 27 inches long, supposedly escaped from the carp pond of Dr. Emory several miles upstream was found when water was drawn from the millrace at Jerusalem Mill.

In 1886, Lee sold the mill to Ezra E. Phillips (ALJ 56: 462); the deed mentioned an ice pond. Phillips was reported near death by the *Bel Air Times*, May 27, 1887, p. 3. This mill and the Pleasant Valley Mill were both offered by his executor in the *Times*, January 27, 1888, "subject to the effect of a lease thereon now held by William A. Wilson, having yet 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ years to run. This mill was bought by said Phillips shortly before his death, and was improved by the introduction of rollers for the reduction of wheat flour. It has been successfully operated since it was so improved, and has now a large and growing trade . . . also dwelling house, blacksmith shop and wheelwright shops, sawmill, cider mill, stabling, &c." Proof of installing the roller process by Mr. Phillips is found in the *Baltimore County Union*, May 15, 1886. Ledgers kept by Phillips at both of his mills, June 1, 1885, to November 1886, were acquired by State Park mill curator Chris Scovill in 2003.

There was no sufficient bid and the property was withdrawn for private sale, *Times*, February 24, 1888, pp. 2, 3.

Phillips' inventory (WSR 20:318) included "one lot of damp wheat, office stove, roller scales, two platform scales, two trucks, broad saw (\$20), mill stove, mill lamp, large mill wagon, small mill wagon, double mill harness, scales in cellar, cornsheller, and three horses.

In 1890, the mill tenant, William A. Wilson, bought the property. An undated clipping discovered by Chris Scovill, mill curator, reported, "Mr. Wm. A. Wilson, of Jerusalem Mills, has begun work on repairing his mill. He intends putting up a new forebay and a pair of new turbine water wheels to replace the old overshot wheels which have done duty for so many years at the old mill . . ." The *American Miller* of February 1, 1891, (19:113) reported, D. E. Keeny moved from Jerusalem Mills, Md., to Graydon, Pa. Presumably Keeny was a hired miller or former tenant operator. The *Baltimore County Union*, May 17, 1902, reported under Kingsville

items that the United Railway and Electric Company, which owned the Jerusalem Turnpike was to remove the old wooden bridge over the Gunpowder tomorrow (Thursday) and replace it with an iron bridge. "The old bridge was built in 1827." The same Towson weekly reported on June 13, 1903, "The wagon from Jerusalem Mill, Harford county, made its appearance in Towson this week. A sign on the side says the mill was established in 1772--one hundred and thirty-one years ago."

The *Maryland Journal* of October 7, 1905, reported "the bridge timbers of the wooden bridge near Jerusalem Mill were broken by a large traction engine."

In March 1905 William A. sold to Joseph and Henry Weiner for \$6000 (*Baltimore County Democrat*, April 15, 1905). That August, Joseph Weiner became sole owner and in June 1907 sold to Hymen Smotrisky, Joseph B. Smotrisky, and Jacob Kornblatt (WSF 122:3). Mr. McCourtney, in his article of 1931 declared of the new owners, "they were of the sons and daughters of Israel and a decided misfit in the milling business. Perhaps better at selling clothes that fit 'Schust like the paper on the vall.'" They sold out in October

1907 to Alexander Hurley, who assumed the mortgage (WSF 122:144). Hurley "died in the harness" per Mr. McCourtney, and his executors ran the mill three months to fulfill outstanding contracts. Mr. McCourtney kept the store at Jerusalem village and he walked to Baltimore to celebrate his 89th birthday; he was Irish-born, still able to pitch hay when interviewed by the *Jeffersonian*, August 27, 1937.

The Hurley inventory (File 8731) showed 8 tons of bran, 40 bbl of flour (\$5.35 each), 10 tons of Pilsbury Dairy feed and other types of grain in large quantity. The appraisal listed the 3-story frame and stone mill, blacksmith shop and shed, sawmill and shed, stable and shedding, smoke house, and stone chicken house (1924).

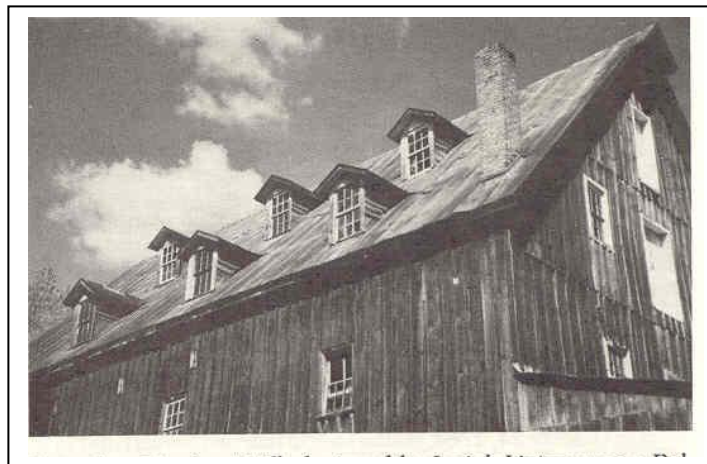
Harry S. Pyle bought the mill in 1926, and Slater Greenfield was "the jolly and smiling boss miller."

David Lee added to the S. O. McCourtney history with a letter to the *Times*, April 17, 1931. He stated that in his youth, John Matthews operated the grist and saw mill and Jesse Clayton ran a turning lathe at one end of the sawmill where he made chair rungs and also baseball bats which he supplied gratis to the boys. Some of the ladies who waited at the mill smoked pipes.

Pyle sold the mill and other property to James D. Bridges in deeds of 1944 and 1948. The last man to run the mill, Bridges diversified the business with sale of beer, tobacco, and gasoline. He also raised ducks for eggs of superior quality for baking. The mill closed "after 240 years of operation" per "Jerusalem in Maryland," Ralph Reppert, *Sun Magazine*, September 23, 1961. The property passed to the State from Bridges' heirs in 1961 and the mill was under consideration for restoration in 1972 as part of the then developing Gunpowder State Park.

In "Jerusalem's Ancient Mill," *Baltimore Sun*, September 8, 1935, A. B. Propf claimed that the mill was the only one in the U. S. with a double row of dormers, but the Timanus Mill in Baltimore and Zentz Mill in Frederick County were of that design. The mill was shown in *National Geographic Magazine*, April 1941, p. 403. Also mentioned in *U. S. One*, p. 166. See also "A Brief History of Jerusalem and Its Mill," G. B. Little and H. Gay, 1939, clipping in Enoch Pratt Library VF.

The Jerusalem Mill village was added to the National Register of Historic Places, See, *Update* (of Md. Historical Trust), 2 (September-December, 1987): 1. The "restored" mill reopened as the park ranger's office on October 28, 1995. On display were store ledgers



Jerusalem Mill in October 1964

and photographs from 1928 (taken by E. H. Pickering). Other photos in oval gilt frames dated from possibly 1915 or 1924. The interior was totally ruined historically.

See also 150-page book by Jack L. Shagena, Jr., *Jerusalem, A Preserved Mill Village* (2005)

See also, Terry L. Linton, "The Jerusalem Mill (and Its Forgotten Millwright), *Old Mill News*, (Spring 1987): 7.

See also, Hunter C. Sutherland, "Jerusalem. The Lees of Jerusalem," *Harford Historical Bulletin*, 28 (Spring 1986): 28-52.

JOHNSONS MILL (3) JOHNSONS MILL ROAD

**Johnsons Mill Road runs from U. S. 1 near Hickory, NE to Chestnut Hill Road; it did not appear on the 1858 Herrick map. The road crosses Stout Bottle Branch and Cabbage Run.
Mill Extinct.**

JONES MILL (4)

Ezekiel Jones had a 1-story stone gristmill, 21 x 36, and a wood sawmill on Jones Venture, 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Upper and Middle Hundreds.

JONES MILL (4)

Isaac Jones had a mill on Falling Branch below the falls, "prior to 1800," OHH, p. 96. Ruins survived into recent times. Isaac Jones appeared on the 1783 tax list of Upper Deer Creek Hundred as owner of Hawks Nest and part of Richardsons Inheritance, 1000 acres. In 1807, he purchased Jays Delight, patented by Stephen Jay in 1795, 45 acres north of Deer Creek, Liber T:349.

JONES MILL (4)

Jasper M. Jones was listed as miller at Taylor in 1880 State directory.

JONES MILL (5)

For Hugh Jones, see Barnes Mill.

KINGS FORGE ()

The 1850 census listed Vincent King's water-powered iron forge worth \$3500 with 17 employees and production of 170 tons bar iron (\$1530) from 250 tons pig iron and 56,000 bu coal. Monthly payroll of \$374.

KNIGHT FLINT MILL (5)

The 1880 census listed James J. Knight kaolin and ground earth (flint) works with \$4000 capital, 9 employees, 20 hp engine, \$1100 material cost, and \$5000 output.

LA GRANGE FURNACE/IRON WORKS (4)

A forge and slitting mill were built 1832 by John Withers on Deer Creek above Rocks at Rocks Road and Saint Clair Bridge Road. Withers was one of the organizers of Harford Furnace. In 1836, a cold-blast, water-powered charcoal furnace 28 ft high by 6 ft wide at the boshes was built by J. Rogers and Son. There were 72 employees and output was 1170 tons.

John H. Alexander in his *Report on Iron*, 1840, p. 86, stated, "La Grange . . . Belonging to Messrs. J. Rogers and Son . . . Furnace and forge . . . The forge was erected by Mr. John Withers in 1832 . . . Furnace by present operators in 1836 . . . The furnace . . . is I presume about 28 feet in height from hearth to charging plate: the boshes are six feet in diameter. The water of the creek is used to drive the blast; which is cold."

The stack was raised to 35 ft and hot-blast technique added. The works used local ore and operated at about 25-30 tone per week but only 6 months per annum. Pig iron was sold to Rose Winans in Baltimore for car wheels, RIOM, p. 162.

The 1850 census valued the furnace at \$35,000, listing 8 employees, and \$18,200 output; 700 tons of pig iron made from 2000 tons ore and 98,000 bu coal. The LaGrange Forge was also worth \$35,000, had 10 employees, and produced 200 tons bar iron (\$14,000) from 300 tons pig and 90,000 bu coal; both works were water powered.

The leaflet from Rocks State Park stated that water from Deer Creek was "forced up into a race" and that charcoal was brought from Rock Ridge. The pig iron was excellent and John Ericsson used it at Long Island to build the *Monitor*. The *HC Directory*, p. 297, called it Rogers Iron Works and listed Thomas Boughter as foreman for many years.

On the 1858 Herrick map, the works appeared on south bank of Deer Creek west of present Md. 24; a forge and furnace were both indicated. The company had 2000 acres, and OHH, p. 145, listed 300 employees.

The last owner was E. Stanley Rogers Company. That family was descended from Isaac Rogers of Chester County, Pa., who had settled in Maryland about 1800 with his sons, Joseph, Ivan, and Stanley. The works closed in 1874 and the holdings were disposed of in 1886. The *Baltimore County Union* of January 29, 1887, reported that a company in Pennsylvania paid for shipping the old slag and cinders from Rogers Furnace, Deer Creek.

The *Aegis* of March 21, 1965, reported, "High Winds Topple Big Tree onto Old Iron Works Building [the old store at La Grange]."

Only a warehouse survived in 1976; the site had been proposed as an historic restoration project. A drawing dated March 6, 1988, from a series called "Harford Images" by William T. Turner included "Mule and Wagon Barn at La Grange Iron Works," in HSHC Library. On a visit of November 13, 1988, the warehouse and a frame dwelling (converted to an antique shop) was still standing on the east side of Rt. 24 just upstream of the Deer Creek bridge. The building was "rodded" or braced with "S" shaped iron tie-rod anchors. The Rogers House, dated at 1785, was restored in recent years by architect Leonard Mankowski.

LAMOURNES MILLS (3)

In 1808, Daniel Lambourne bought the Buckler Bond Mill on Winters Run and it then came into possession of Thomas Hayes who rented it back to Lambourne in 1818, HHC, p. 80. The 1820 census showed Daniel Lamborn (sic) with 2 engines and 2 vats, producing \$4000 in paper annually from 35,000 lb rags. The owner remarked, "In good order -- sales dull."

Hayes reacquired the mill and in 1831 leased it to Jeremiah Evans for making paper. Evans bought the fixtures of the Franklin Paper Mill of Baltimore plus a patent license for the machinery. In 1833, Hayes foreclosed the loan on Evans. Hayes continued to make Laurel Mills brand paper and was sued for patent infringement by John Ames, the inventor. The mill burned in 1856. "It Was Near Bel Air," by Dr. G.W. Archer, unidentified clipping of 1888.

LANCASHIRE FORGE (1)

"Lancaster Forge" was on Deer Creek in the area of Johnsons Ford which would make it the continuation of Bennett's Forge Mill. According to Samuel Mason in HSHCM, p. 56, it was a quarter mile upstream of Priestford Bridge. It was sold to Corbin Lee in 1760, and that same year, "Lancashire Forge," 7 miles up Deer Creek from Navigation was offered for sale by Corbin Lee, who could be contacted "at Nottingham Forges on the Great Falls of Gunpowder River," HBCBC, p. 816.

The Baltimore County Debt Book, folio 98, showed that Lancashire Forge on D. Creek was composed of the tracts Maidens Bower Secured, Rich Point, Bennetts Chance, and Come By Chance.

"Lancashire Forge on Deer Creek" was advertised in *Md. Gazette*, May 2, 1765, with 2 fineries, chafery, 1 hammer and 400 acres. Dr. G.W. Archer found that his ancestor, Thomas Archer, carried over the balance due on Lancashire Forge (which he always called "Lancaster") to the account of the Nottingham Company', which was active at both Deer Creek in Great Gunpowder Falls.

The works was offered for sale by the Commissioners for Confiscated British Property and advertised in *Md. Gazette*, November 29, 1781, Supplement. "To be sold at vendue . . . 5 December next . . . On Wednesday the 12th, will be sold at

Harford Town . . . A tract containing about 300 acres, lying on Deer Creek in said county, on which the old forge formerly stood, late the property of the Nottingham company . . . J. Baxter, Clerk.” The seizure of the property is reflected in Proceedings, Commissioners of Confiscated British Property, 1781-82, folio 138, which called it Nottingham I. W., November 12, 1781, MSA.

Joshua Lee purchased the forge tracts on Deer Creek after their confiscation, but failed to pay, and the works was sold to John Stump in 1791, by which time it had gone to ruin.

"Old Harford Iron Works," by Dr. G.W. Archer, *Bel Air Times*, October 9, 1891. Also, OHH, p. 145. The site was on the north bank opposite the mouth of. Thomas Run and downstream of the Lebanon and Nottingham Works.

LANCASTER FORGE (5)

See Lancashire Forge.

LANIUS MILL ()

Lanius Mill was on Broad Creek, a stone mill, now a ruin, on Delp Road between Kerr and Prospect, per Mary Bristow, November 22, 1982.

LAPIDUM (2)

Lapidum was a town on the extinct canal around the Susquehanna rapids, and there were once active locks and warehouses. The locks survive. See *Lapidum*, a pamphlet of 1888 by Albert P. Silver. The *Aegis* of April 7, 1876, mentioned a steam ferry under Captain McCall that stopped at Lapidum and Port Deposit. The *Aegis* of July 26, 1878, mentioned a new bridge over the canal at Lapidum.

LAPIDUM MILL (2)

Lapidum Mill was built on the north side of Herring Run about 1760 by Reuben Perkins. In 1770 he sold to Nathaniel Giles who purchased it to end competition with his mill at Rock Run, OHH, p. 170.

LAWSONS IRON WORKS (1)

Lawsons Iron Works, probably the same as Onions, was mentioned in an account of a forest fire near Joppa, 1754, HBCC, p. 816.

LEBANON FORGE (3)

Lebanon Forge was an iron works of c. 1740 mentioned by Dr. G.W. Archer's 1889 lecture on Priestford. Both Samuel Mason and C. Milton Wright placed it at the later site of Deer Creek Iron Works, HSHCM, p. 52 and OHH, p. 145. The Rev. Bennett Neale, S.J. had an account book listing "Lebanon Forge" or Ths. Rigbie" in 1762. The forge was advertised in the *Md. Journal*, March 23, 1775, as "on Deer Creek three miles from the Chapel . . . and same from Lower Cross Roads . . . 12 miles from Harford."

LEES MILL (1)

The Lees Mill of the 1795 map is the same as Jerusalem Mill.

**LEES MILL (1)
LEES MILL ROAD**

Same as Hooker Mill.

LEMMON TANYARD (4)

George Lemmon advertised his tanyard of 25 vats, 2 miles from Black Horse Tavern, *American*, January 17, 1816.

LILLY WOOLEN MILL (1)

John W. Lilly woolen mill was listed at Harford Furnace in 1880 State directory . Cf., Gladden Fulling Mill.

LINTONS MILL (1)

Isaiah Linton, millwright, was the builder and half-owner of Jerusalem Mill, q.v.

LOMAX BROTHERS WOOLEN FACTORY (4)

See Hanways Woolen Factory.

LOVE MILL (;)

Apparently same as Deep Run Mill.

LOW MILL (4)

J. Low mill was shown on Big Branch just below the Pennsylvania line, upstream of Stansbury Mill on 1858 Herrick map on present Heaps Road.

LOWE MILL (3)

B. Ray Lowe and Sons feed mill was on Md. 165 near Fallston, serving as agent for Southern States products [1976]. .

McCLARY MILL (4)

The 1880 census listed J. W. McClary mill worth \$2000 with 2 run of stones, 40 bu/diem daily maximum output, doing 87% custom business. A 12-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 10 hp ndershot wheel 5 ft broad at 10 rpm. Output was 300 bbl flour, 50 tons meal, 14 tons feed, 0.6 ton uckwheat, and 600 lb hominy per annum (\$5000).

McCLUNGS MILL (4)

Sane as Myers.

McCOMAS PLANING MILL (3)

“McComas Brothers are improving their lumber yard in Bel Air with another modern building and will install a planing mill,” quoted from “The Aegis of 50 Years Ago,” *Aegis*, January 29, 1971.

McCOYS MILL (5)

Same as Robinsons.

McCOYS SAWMILL ()

Robert McCoy owned a sawmill on McCoys Chance and also a tract called The Mill Seat, 12-t acres, 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred.

McFADDENS MILL (4)

See Reynolds Mill.

McFARLAND AND HICKMAN MILL (1)

See Jerusalem Mill.

McGAW TANNERY ()

The 1850 census listed John H. McGaw tannery worth \$1500 with 3 employees and horse-powered output of 2000 sides leather, etc., worth \$1200/annum. George C. Davis had bought McGaw's tannery near Churchville in 1848 (ED 34:175).

McHENRYS MILL (1)

Herrick's 1858 map placed McHenry's Mill on the same location, north side of present Singer Road. It was Ramsey McHenry's mill on the 1878 Martenet map, upstream of Snow's Mill.

McHenry Mill on pre-1907 postcard



George William Brown and Arthur George Brown, Trustees, advertised a sale of McHenry's Mills, describing it as stone flour and grist mill with a sawmill attached, all the real estate of Col. Ramsey McHenry, on Winters Run, *Aegis*, May 2, 1873. The *Aegis* of May 24, 1878, reported an accident to Henry Mitchell at Colonel McHenry's mill at Emmorton. The *Aegis* of March 12, 1880, reported that Thomas Wright, formerly of Preston's Mill, had leased Monmouth Mills, formerly McHenrys near Emmorton.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Thomas Wright with a custom mill on Winters Run with \$3500 capital investment, 2 run of stones. A 14-foot fall drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 20 rpm. Wright "took possession this spring." The sawmill had \$600 capital investment, 2 employees, and a 1-saw gang and one circular saw.

Colonel McHenry supposedly traded a section or two of land in McHenry, Illinois, for the mill property to Philip Davis. Thomas Wright advertised in the *Aegis* of January 14, 1880, that he was running the Monmouth Mills owned by Mr. Alexander Bell. The next week's news reported that Wright had installed a new run of burr stones and a hominy mill. The *Aegis* of January 14, 1881, carried an advertisement by J. Thomas Wright for his Monmouth Saw and Grist Mill near Emmorton, "formerly McHenry's, now owned by Mr. Alexander Bell." The *Aegis* of January 21, 1881, reported that Monmouth Mills was refitted and would reopen on the 24th with a new run of burrs and hominy machine.

Later in the century, the mill belonged to Bell Brothers, who in 1894 were replacing millstones with Case Rollers according to the *American Miller* of October 1, 1894, (22:758). The mill was depicted on a postcard issued some time before 1907 when the post office would not permit card senders to write on the address side of the card. The illustration

showed a frame mill that looked like a replacement of any stone mill from the 18th century. The mill in present day terms was below the Atkinson Dam.

It was later Bells Mill and was near the tract Gibson Park on the east side of Winters Run per MHM, 16:140. Extinct when mentioned in *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931.

McKEMSONS MILL (4)

Andrew and John McKemson built a mill on Deer Creek, 1771-178; it preceded the George Wiley Mill, OHH, p. 189.

McNABBS MILL (5)

One of our notes mentions a William F. McNabb mill, possibly same as San Domingo Mill.

McNEIL & GIRVIN PAPER MILL ()

“Burning of a Paper Mill” owned by McNeil and Girvin on Winters Run and Harford Turnpike Road. It was reduced to ruins. It has a stone first story and frame upper story and had been recently repaired and improved and belonged to Nathan Hayes. It was insured for \$3000, *Sun*, April 11, 1856.

McNUTT SAWMILL (5)

S. G. McNutt’s sawmill appeared on Martenet’s 1878 county map on the east side of present Md. 623, north bank of a branch of Peddler’s Run (on Castleman Road), reproduced in *A Journey Through Berkley*, p. 54.

MACATEES BONDS MILL (/5)

"Macatees Bonds Mill" was shown as the destination of a road going south from Five Forks on a plat of 1832 in Judgment Records, Liber G:343.

MAGNOLIA MILL (1)

See Dallam and Dungan Mill.

MALACHI MILLS (3)

Malachi Mills was shown on Martenet's 1885 map on Grays Run in an angle formed by Carsins Run Road and Stepney Road. It was listed as a place served by Aberdeen Post Office in *Industries of Md.*, p. 87.

MALCOLM MILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures for Halls Cross Roads Precinct listed Malcolm and Co., 20 hp custom steam mill on Enterprise (Run) with \$3000 capital, 3 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum. Output of 225.6 tons meal and 27 tons feed (\$7560). The company did all the logging for the 20 hp steam sawmill worth \$2000 with 2 employees, 2 circular saws, and 200,000 ft output (\$2000).

MANNS FARM SUPPLY (3)

This commercial feed mill on Md. 152 near Fallston was in business 1971.

MAPLE GROVE MILLS (5)

See Deep Run Mill.

MARYLAND GREEN MARBLE CORP. (5)

Serpentine rock was discovered in 1910 (or earlier). This firm at Cardiff has 14 acres and 24 employees. The products were Maryland Verde Antique and terrazzo aggregate. The emerald green marble was used in the Empire State Building. The works produced 120 tons/diem in the crusher, selling at \$27/ton in 1960, *The Geology of Harford County*, p. 107. Also, "Sound' Marble Products Are Turned Out at Cardiff Mill," *Aegis*, August 11, 1960.

MAYERS MILL (5)

Richard Mayers was listed as owner of a grist and saw mill near Chrome Hill in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, pp. 517, 534. The R. Mayers molasses mill was shown near Rocks on the 1878 Martenet map, west of Ady Road and north of Deer Creek, south of Emory Church.

MERYDEN MILL ()

Edward Meryden owned Smith's Mill Seat, 25 acres, and a wooden gristmill, 26 x 40 on the 1798 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred.

MICHAEL SAWMILL (3)

The 1880 census of Churchville precinct listed David E. Michael doing all the logging for a 10 hp steam sawmill worth \$1500 with 1 each circular and Muley saw. Output was 40,000 ft (\$900).

MILL BROOK (2/3)

Mill Brook enters Deer Creek from the south between Nobles Mill and Priestford Road per survey map; it was the site of Davis Mill.

MILL GREEN MILL/ MILL GREEN ROAD (5)

Mill Green Mill is the successor of John Ashmore's mill of the 1770's and was built by Ashmore's son-in-law, Nathan Bemis in 1829, per OHH, p. 111. However, Nathan Bemis's mill was shown as a three-story structure in a plat of a road passing D. Bay's Distillery to the tavern of Major Amos, April 1827, Judgment Records, G:249. It was also recorded that William Ashmore was operating a mill in 1810 when he sold land to the builders of Enterprise Furnace. The Bemis Mill was sold to Thomas H. Roberts, Sr. of Virginia [or of Baltimore] in 1838. It appeared as Roberts Mill on the 1858 map. The mill was bought in 1866 by George C. Peverly.

A balloonist who departed from York, Pa., descended on the farm of Jacob Taylor near Mill Green, *Sun*, August 7, 1870.

The 1880 census listed Margaret Street custom mill and 8 bu/hr elevator worth \$4000 with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum. A 14-foot fall on Broad Creek drove a 10 hp undershot wheel 7.5 ft broad at 6 rpm. Output was 200 bbl flour, 70 tons meal, 13.1 tons feed, and 1 ton buckwheat (\$3100).

The *Aegis* of March 5, 1915, reported "Sale of a Farm and Mill" by John Roberts, Executor, of the property of Margaret Streett, with a stone dwelling house, stone mill, the same property previously sold by deed of April 17, 1866, recorded in WHD 17:135.

James Tate was miller many years in the 20th Century. The mill ground a lot of buckwheat and some families tried to subsist on it. The mill was purchased in 1933 by Lawrence Goodwin; operations ceased prior to 1953. One of the millers employed here, W.W. Wilkinson, bought the Rock Run Mill. See OHH, p. 177, Directory, p. 216. The mill now serves as a home.

MILL LOTT ()

Mill Lott, a tract owned by Isaac Webster, deceased, was mentioned in 1799 in Chancery Records, Liber B50:424, MSA. Webster had been a partner in Bush River Iron Works.

MILL LOTT (4)

Mill Lot was a 13-acre tract, the site of Jacksons Fulling Mill.

MILL ROAD (1)

Mill Road runs NW off Md. 7 at Abingdon, apparently toward Hooker Mill Road; it has been bisected by building the JFK Highway (I-95).

MILL RUN (2.13)

Mill Run, formerly Spring Run, is a branch of Deer Creek, MHM, 16:138; however, current topographic maps call it Mill Brook.

MILL SEAT (-)

This name was applied to at least four tracts in Harford County; (1) 30 acres of James Mitchell (unpatented), 1786; (2) 21 acres for Benjamin Amos, 1799; (3) 91 acres for Thomas Wheeler, 1795; (4) 5-¼ acres for Thomas White (n.d.), Land Office Index. An earlier tract called Mill Seat is mentioned near Bynums Run in 1759, Chancery Records, Liber 9, f. 96. See also McCoy Mill (1798) and Stansbury.

MILL SEAT (5)

Mill Seat was a 12-acre tract, offered for sale under court order in October 1839. The tract was advertised in the *Harford Republican*, Bel Air, prior to the sale along with numerous river islands and shad fisheries, former property of John Rickey (Ritchey); no mill was mentioned in the ad and Thomas C. Stump purchased it for \$59. See also Sawmill Place, offered in the same sale. Chancey Papers, No. 10,632, MSA. Also, *Harford Republican*, September 10, 1840.

MILFORD MILL (4)

Same as Prestons Mill.

MILLER SAWMILL (5)

The C. D. Miller Sawmill on Smith Road, Darlington, was established 1954 by Charles D. Miller; 15 employees; rough lumber, sawdust, and bark mulch produced. Mr. Miller was served an injunction to stop operations by July 15, 1969, under zoning ordinances of 1957 that restricted new sawmill operations and those not cutting timber on their own premises. Miller was fined \$400 in October 1969 for continuing past the deadline. *Sun*, March 4, 31; May 26; June 16; August 17; September 3; and October 8, 16, 1969. Also *Evening Sun*, July 23, 1969. Miller protested that it would cost \$100,000 to acquire 15 acres to move the sawmill.

MILLERS ATTEMPT (5)

Millers Attempt was one of the tracts that became part of Priestford Farm, the Williams-Neilson property north of Deer Creek. MHS, Special Collections, MS. 613.10.

MILLERS DELIGHT (3)

Millers Delight was a 13-acre tract laid out adjoining Thomas Beginning near Deer Creek for Henry Beach, a part of a larger tract granted to John Paca, 1748; Patents, Liber BY & GS No.1, f. 228, MSA.

MILLERS FANCY (4)

See Stansbury Mill.

MILLER MILL (1)

George T. Miller was listed as miller at Creswell in the 1880 State business directory.

MILLER MILL ()

John M'Kim *et al.*, the trustees of John Miller, offered a merchant mill on Winters Run with 2 pair of stones and bolting works, *Md. Journal*, April 3, 1792.

MIRES MILL (4)

Same as Myers Mill.

MITCHELL BROTHERS MILL (3)

See Rockdale Mill.

MITCHELL DAM (3)

Mitchell Dam is shown on an 1820 plat at the site of Whitaker Mill (q.v.) in *Directory*, p. 217.

MITCHELL MILL (2)

Same as Cranberry Mill.

MITCHELL MILL (5)

Same as Robinsons.

MITCHELL MILL BRIDGE (3)

Same site as Rockdale Mill, q. v., and Carrs Mill Road.

MONMOUTH MILLS (1)

See McHenry's Mill.

MONTGOMERYS MILLS ◊

Montgomerys Mills were mentioned in connection with a "press warrant to convey flour to landings" on July 28, 1778, *Arch. Md.*, 21:167.

MOORFS MILL (3) MOORES MILL ROAD

The *American Miller* of January 1, 1893 (21:70) reported, "John Moore of Bel Air, Md., has remodeled his mill to the roller process." A 1910 photo showed Moores Mill as a two-story structure with a prominent porch, *Aegis*, January 5, 1951, "Old Moore's Mill." It supposedly dated to 1791 and was 0.5 mile east of Bel Air and east of U.S. 1. The 1858 map had shown it as J.J. Moore's mill on Bynum's Run; it is possibly the Herman Mill listed in 1880 census. George G. Moore's roller process Moreland Mills was the title on a billhead of 1900 in Stepping Stone Museum collection.

The *Aegis* in February 1928, reported, "House to Replace Ancient Mill," and the text was as follows: "Mr. Robert H. Heige has entered into a contract of sale to purchase the well known property located a mile and a half north of Bel Air; about twenty-five acres go with the mill. The intended purchasers however means no manufacturing enterprise. Instead, the old mill which existed prior to 1791 will be razed and on its site will arise shortly an attractive stone residence Plans by Mr. John M. Down, a well known Washington architect"

The *Aegis* in May 1928 reported, "Moore's Mill, long a landmarks in this community, was torn down this week; the site will be used for the proposed Heigh Mansion," reprinted in *Aegis*, May 4, 1978. 2

The home of Robert H. Heige, Berkeley Manor, retained the pond as a landscape feature. See also, *Be Air Times*, March 17, 1931; *Aegis*, January 5, 1950; *Directory*, p. 220. Also, Mabel E. Andrews, "What Happened to Moore's Mill," *Harford Historical Bulletin*, 33 (Summer 1987): 63-64.

MOORES SAWMILL (4)

Morse Sawmill was erroneously called Moores in 1887 State directory.

MOORES TANYARD (3)

The 1850 census listed J. and A. P. Moore, tanners, with \$2000 capital, 2 employees, and output of 700 skins and sides (\$1400) by horse and hand power. James Moore, tanner, had been assessed of a £ 150 gristmill in Spesutie Upper Hundred; his son,

John Moore, was assessed of a sawmill at £90 on the 1783 tax list. Moores Tanyard was on Bynum Run near Moores gristmill listed above, HSHCM, p. 102.

MORGANS MILL (5)

Joseph Morgan was appointed overseer of the "road from the lower part of Pennsylvania to Joseph Morgan's Mill on Broad Creek and from there to the road that leads down to Rock Run," B. C. Court Proceedings, August 1756, BB No. C:306., MSA.

MORRIS MILL (1)

"Israel Morris Refused to Render an Acct. of His Property," but owned part of .Gibsons Ridge and a grist and saw mill on 1783 tax list of Bush Lower Hundred.

MORSE SAWMILL (4)

This sawmill on Winters Run off Jarrettsville Pike was founded by Elijah Morse in 1836 and during the Civil War, a sorghum mill operated here. The mill burned in 1892 (?). *Directory*, p. 299; HSHCM, p. 104; OHH, p. 150.

Morse's son, George Washington Morse, took over and when the sawmill burned, rebuilt it with a circular saw instead of the pit type. The 1880 census showed George W. Morse sawmill worth \$1000 with 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 9-foot fall drove an 8 hp breast wheel 5 ft broad at 12 rpm to cut 64,000 ft (\$8620).

Steam was later installed. Harry, Walter, Charley, and Nelson Morse took over in 1912, and Nelson Morse was still in business in 1940, claiming that the sawmill was the oldest in the U.S. The Morse Brothers sold the mill in 1946 to Harold T. Everitt and Robert E. Kellner of Baltimore who planned to continue the business, *Aegis*, April 8, 1946. The mill on Morse Road was closed by 1952 when described in the county directory.

MOWERS MILL (5)

Mowers Mill appears on the 1858 Herrick map on Broad Creek upstream of Andrews Mill.

MULLINIX FULLING MILL (4)

Mullinix Factory was a place name in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, see Jacksons Fulling Mill.

MY LADY'S MANOR MILL (4)

This name appears on the 1968 survey map; possibly a reference to Houcks Mill just across the line in Baltimore County.

MYERS MILL (4)

Henry Myrs [sic] owned a wooden gristmill, 30 x 25, and a wooden sawmill, 32 x 11, on the tract Myrrs Rambles, 1798 tax list of Bush River and Eden Hundreds. The W. C. McCung's mill, formerly Myers Mill, was shown on Deer Creek west of Norrisville on 1832 plat of a road from Five Cross Roads to McCung's Mill; it is shown as a two-story structure. Judgment Records, G: 343. There was a separate sawmill. The location seems to have been at Deer Creek and the present Carea Road, the same as Fife's Mill of 1858 Herrick map.

Two Mires [sic] Mills were shown in an 1802 plat of a road from Black House to the Pennsylvania line; one was on Little Creek, the other on Deer Creek, HCLR Liber JLG No. R:346. The text of the road authorization is reproduced in *Arch. Md.*, 192:247, Acts of 1803, Chapter 43, passed January 8, 1803, with a Supplement in 1805, 1806, and 1807. Probably the same as Nelson's and Fife's (McCung's or McClung's) Mills of 1858 map. Myers sold parts of Joshuas Forrest to William Nelson in 1809; and in 1811, various tracts to James Rampley, from whom they passed in 18?? to McClung. McClung's property was disposed of by commissioners in 1841.

NELSON MILL ()

This merchant mill was built c. 1848 on Bush River by Richard Green and was the property of James Nelson when it burned with \$10,000 loss as result of an accident, *Sun*, March 6, 1863. It had a canal leading to Bush River. The 1850 census had listed Green and Nelson water mill with \$10,000 capital, 3 run of burrs, 2 employees, and output of 2500 bbl flour (\$11,000) and other goods (\$2500).

NELSON MILL (4) NEISON MILL ROAD

There were two Nelson Mills downstream of the Henderson Mill on Little Deer Creek, c. 1800: (1) Thomas H. Nelson Mill, and (2) the John Nick Nelson Mill, OHH, p. 192. John N. Nelson was listed as a miller at Federal Hill in 1881. Nelsons Mill, probably an earlier Myers Mill, appeared on the 1858 map.

**NOBLES MILL (5)
NOBLES MILL ROAD**

Milling at this location began in the 18th century when Thomas Smith took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* to build what became known as Smith's Mills. Smith's widow Martha in 1779 assigned the lease on the mill seat to John Hawkins (HCLR Deeds JLG C:121).

The still standing 2-1/2 story wooden mill was built by Gerard Gover on the north bank of Deer Creek in 1854. The Gover Mill property was advertised in the *Aegis*, May 7, 1869, and the advertisement mentioned a mortgage made by Gerard Gove and wife recorded in HCLR WHD 18:307. It was described as a large merchant mill and sawmill, formerly Smith Mill.

The *Aegis* of June 18, 1869, contained a long description of Darlington and mentioned "Gover's Mill, recently purchased by Mr. Benjamin Noble. He being one of the first class millers in that section . . ."

Benjamin Noble, of Swansburg, had been Gover's miller, and he purchased the mill in 1869 and was listed in 1880 census as owner of a custom mill worth \$8000 with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 500 bu/diem maximum.

A 6-foot fall drove a 60 hp, 5-foot turbine at 40 rpm to produce 400 bbl flour, 240 tons meal, 23 tons feed, and 2.5 tons buckwheat (\$8000). Benjamin Noble was succeeded by son William S. Noble in 1894. Rollers had been installed 1888. Charles V. Spalding acquired the mill in 1948 and in 1956 it was sold to C.P. Eilers, who installed an electric generator. The mill closed c. 1950, but has survived, painted red. *Directory*, p. 215. OHH, p. 185. On leasing the mill in 1947, Spalding had hoped to raise flour production from 75 bbl/diem to 200, once new machinery was installed. After a five-year closure, Spalding was going to start out with production of Master Mix and Anderson Feeds, *Aegis*, "Looking Back 25 Years," December 28, 1912.

A photograph of the mill about 1880 was published in the *Aegis*, November 24, 1954. In 1956, the mill passed to C. P. Eilers, who installed turbines to power an electrical generator. At one time, the mill yard was full of beautiful white goats. In the 1990s, Bill Shimek, a graphic artist, turned some of the voluminous space into a family home and left much of the characteristic machinery in place. In the summer of 1998, the county was installing great rocks along the road and near the wrought-iron Pratt through-truss bridge as a flood control measure.

NORRIS MILL (1)

Jacob Norris advertised a grist and saw mill on Winters Run 4 miles from Bel Air. The mill was stone. 40 x 45. with 2 pair of stones and a new sawmill, *Federal Gazette*, March 6, 1880. Lloyd Norris advertised it in *American*, August 2, 1800. It was near the later McHenry Mill site.

NAIL MANUFACTORY (6)

A nail manufactory in Havre de Grace was mentioned in John O'Neill's account of the British attack, *Niles Register*, May 15, 1813 (4:182).

NOTTINGHAM FORGE (5)

Nottingham Forge was built on the north bank of Deer Creek downstream of Lebanon Forge and upstream of Lancaster Forge, 1 mile upstream of Priestford. This works was started by the Nottingham Company which had another forge in the present Baltimore County near Perry Hall on Great Gunpowder Falls (MHM,45: 36). The company also acquired Lancashire- Lancaster Forge on Deer Creek; Corbin Lee has been described as proprietor. Samuel Mason stated that the site was later used by Husband's flint mill, HSHCM, pp. 52, 174-177. Not shown on the 1795 map which contained none of the Deer Creek forges.

OIL MILL BRANCH (4)

Oil Mill Branch ran through the West-Foltz property, Good Prospect, and was presumably a tributary of Island Branch; mentioned in 1817 deed, HCLR Liber HD No. 1, f. 44.

OLD MILL (4)

A plat to layout the present Harford Creamery Road showsedan "Old Mill" on the west side of the road, north bank of Little Deer Creek, 1790, HCLR Liber HD No. M, f. 406.

OLD MILL (5)

An "old mill" was shown on the north bank of Deer Creek between Wilsons Mill and Stafford Mill on the 1858 Herrick map. Possibly Columbia Mill; or possibly, Wallis Mill.

OLD WORKS (3)

See Priests Mill.

OLDFIELD SAWMILL (3)

William Oldfield advertised his Pump Factory and Steam Sawmill at Fountain Green. It was a building, 2 stories of frame, one of stone, with two one-story extensions; his seasoned wood pumps would "outlast iron or ordinary wood." Illustration in *Baltimore County Union*, November 8, 1884. Oldfield soaked his timber for long periods in a frog pond before boring the logs into pump sections. B.

F. Carter, late partner, with William Oldfield had set up his own pump works at Fountain Green, Rockville *Sentinel*, February 21, 1873.

ONION AND LAWSON CO. (5)

See Rock Forge.

OLD HICKORY POTTERY ()

Thomas L. Grier advertised that the Old Hickory Pottery was being refitted by its owner to make earthenware, pots, pans, and jugs, *Aegis*, July 30, 1869.

ONIONS IRON WORKS (1)

Stephen Onion took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River to build a forge mill, March 18, 1741. Some of the land was already in possession of Onion and William Lou, parts of Fortune and of Samuel's Delight, also part of Winesley's Forrest in possession of the heirs of Edward Ward, James Maxwell, and William James. The survey began below Gravelly Run. Chancery Records, I. R. No. 4:682, MSA. The same Liber, f. 536, contained a petition of Onion's that a writ be denied to allow William Dallam and George Brown to build a forge mill only a mile away at the mouth of Great Gunpowder Falls.

Onion protested that he had already "built a furnace which had worked One Blast" and he further stated that "the Plenty of Wood and Encouragement of the act were the Great Inducements that first brought him from England to build Iron Works in this Province a Work which he was not able to Compleat for himself for above Twenty Years and after one years Completion of a Furnace (for himself) is like to have the price of wood advanced upon him... it would be Very Prejudicial if a proper Distance Should not be Considered for Placing Such Works."

On f. 538, the court rejected Onion's petition but ordered another survey of the Dallam-Brown tract. There followed a discussion of the improper use of the writ of *ad quod damnum* to merely take up vacant land of the Lord Proprietor. However, Onion entered an appeal.

Onion built the furnace in 1743. Onion placed a run-away notice in the *Md. Gazette*, March 31, 1747, seeking the return of two convict servant men from "Gunpowder Iron Works."

The *Md. Gazette* reported, "In Baltimore County, a Forge belonging to Mr. Stephen Onion was carried away entirely," September 6, 1749. Onion died in 1754 and the works passed to his adopted nephew, Zacheus (Barrett) Onion. Cf. obituary in *Md. Gazette*, August 29, 1754, which called him "A gentleman of Good Character and Plentiful Fortune." Deborah Onion, executrix of Stephen Onion advertised the property and also houses for rent in Joppa, *Md. Gazette*, February 27, 1755.

Edward Norwood advertised that Joseph Smith, iron-master, in Baltimore County, had mortgaged 32 Negroes to him, *Md. Gazette*, August 14, 1760. The next year, Norwood advertised that persons who owed money to Joseph Smith, late at Onion's I. W., should make payments to him, not to Jacob Giles and William Young as Smith had urged, *Md. Gazette*, January 29, 1761.

Zacheus Onion rented to John Grinnif Howard a half interest in Onions Iron Works, half the edifices, buildings, ways, passages, water courses, Furnaces, and forges, saw mill, grist mill, dwelling houses, houses wherein the said Onion and Howard dwell plus liberty to cut timber and dig ore on the tract Gudgings and half the ore banks on the Patapsco River. The other half was leased to Vachel Worthington, December 1762 (BCLR B No. K:499, 506).

Onion advertised the works along with two large forges, furnace, gristmill, sawmill, and seven dwellings, *Md. Gazette*, August 17, 1769. The site was at the head of navigation, 3/4 mile from Joppa, probably at the old Post Road. An advertisement in the *Md. Gazette*, April 12, 1770, was quite long, but informative: "One furnace is in good repair, with a sufficient quantity of ore for ages, not above one mile from said furnace, and is of excellent quality, for any kind of castings. Two forges with four fires, and two hammers, and is sufficient to make three hundred tons iron per *Ann*. One grist and saw mill in good repair with a sufficient quantity of coal houses, stables, smiths and carpenter shops, and dwelling houses. All of the above buildings are within a circumference of five hundred yards, and joining on the head of navigable water, where skows and boats take iron from the furnace door but one mile to Joppa, on board of large craft that goes to all parts of Maryland and Virginia, together with seven thousand five hundred acres of valuable land, well watered and timbered, adjoining said works, with a sufficient quantity of meadow to be made and already made, &c." The minimum bid was set at £ 6000.

Ebenezer Hazard's dairy for May 17, 1777, mentioned crossing "At Onion's Iron Works (now converted into mills) is a very dangerous Ford," MHM, 46:47. A mention made in 1787 called it a merchant mill, MHM, 53:48.

Laws of Md., Acts of 1809, Chapter 6 reported a petition to lay out a road from David Lee's Mill to Onion's Works, passing Tyson's Mill, and the Reed and Davis Forge.

G. H. Williams in *Md. Its Resources, Industries, and Institutions* in 1893, p. 104, stated, "The remains of a furnace, forge, and puddling mill built in colonial days is still to be seen on the Mt. Peru estate near Jericho, on the Little Gunpowder Falls." Dr. Williams was probably quoting Scharf's 1881 HBCC, p. 924.

Singewald in RIOM, p. 511, equated Onion's furnace with the later Joppa Iron Works site at Loreley, but that is impossible because the Joppa works was on Great Gunpowder Falls, whereas Onion's writ had been taken out on Little Gunpowder. An Onion family house, Orwell, built in 1770, still stands on Franklinville Road. Stephen Onion is buried at Saint John's, Kingsville. The 1858

Herrick map showed a large iron ore bed in the north part of Joppa Cross Roads, the present Joppatowne development.

On a visit of June 7, 1981, the author found two large clinkers which might have washed down from Rt. 7. A large rock downstream of the Rt. 7 bridge had been drilled with holes, possibly to anchor flash boards of a dam

ONIONS MILL (1)

An old mill was already standing in 1733 when Stephen Onion had a special warrant to resurvey part of Samuel's Delight into Onion's Inheritance. The surveyor entered in the certificate, "Note on the above land is an old sorry gries mill and about 5 acres Cultivated," Patents EI No.3, f. 292, MSA. On January 22, 1736, Onion took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Little Falls of Gun Powder River to build a new mill at the head of tidewater. The beginning was the same as the beginning of Onion's Inheritance, "... a Bounded White Oak now bounded standing near together and by the north side of the little falls of Gun Powder River some distance below the Mill and running thence north." The inquisition found the tract worth £ 5 and set the annual rent at 8/6 current money. The owners were Onion himself, Samuel Howard, and the heirs of James Maxwell and William James; the tract contained parts of Fortune Continuing, Onion's Inheritance, and Samuel's Delight. Chancery Records, Liber 6, f. 807, MSA.

The old and new mills were on the site later distinguished as ONIONS LOWER MILLS, and in the case of Richard Dallam-vs-Stephen Onion's heir, Zacheus Barrett Onion, Dallam's bill stated that "Zacheus Barrett Onion was seized of a part of Little Falls . . . known by the name of Onion's Old Iron Works on which stream . . . Onion owned a very valuable mill seat whereon a mill had formerly been built but was either entirely demolished or so out of repair that it was of little use when a certain Isaiah Linton of Harford County miller happening to meet with the said Zacheus Barrett Onion . . . about . . . April 1774 agreed that the said Linton should erect and build a mill . . . and Zacheus Barrett Onion made a lease of the mill with the premises therein described . . . for fifteen years," Chancery Records, Liber 19, f. 64.

The agreement of April 1, 1775 between Zacheus Onion and Linton specified that the mill (the third on this site) be stone, 48 x 38, at least two stories of 9 feet each, and built "in a skillful good strong substantial and workmanlike manner . . . cover inside walls with shingles . . . two new water wheels, two sets of running gears and all iron and other work necessary . . . one good pair of French burr stones and one pair of country stones (N.B. The said mill is already part built by said Linton)," *Ibid.*, 223. The mill went into operation grinding wheat and Indian corn. Linton died and was succeeded by his brother William, October 1776. Onion sold the remaining lease to Elisha Tyson who immediately sold to John Paul. By this time,

Onions Upper Mill had been constructed, and the traveller Ebenezer Hazard noted in his diary on May 17, 1777, "Onion's Iron Works (now converted into mills)," MHM, 46:47.

In 1780, John Paul and Richard Dallam formed a partnership to run the lower mill; Paul also had an interest in the upper mill, and Dallam was to manage and repair the lower mill, which he did, turning out 3850 bushels of flour for the State during the war. In April 1781, Paul was arrested for supposedly selling his flour to British warship. Various sources are in conflict about the details. His own partner, Dallam, thought that Paul went aboard Lafayette's ship under the delusion it was a British craft and gave himself away. Other sources describe him as partner with A. Heathcote Pickett (or Walter or Wescot Pigot). Pickett was hanged after a sloop loaded with flour was confiscated in the Gunpowder. See letter of Lafayette to Governor John Sim Lee, April 17, 1781, OHH, pp. 169, 367; *Arch. Md.*, 47:196. Pickett was hanged, but the story was that John Paul asked his captors to untie his hands so he could smoke, and he then overwhelmed them and escaped, hiding in a cave on the present farm of Edward Reynolds near Franklinville. *A Short History of St John's Episcopal Church*, Mary H. Cadwalader, Kingsville. 1967. By that account, Pickett and Paul mill was on Md. 7, which passed between both Onion Mills. Paul at some point married the niece of the Rev. Mr. Deans of St. John's, of Joppatown and Kingsville. Richard Dallam deposed that John Paul had taken refuge in British-occupied New York city. The accused's property was confiscated, and his lease on the Lower Mill was auctioned, although the heirs of Zacheus Onion insisted that the mill belonged to them. Dallam was highest bidder during the one minute allowed for the auction, but the Onions insisted on reopening bids, and their agent Nathan Bond was highest bidder on the second round. Dallam complained to the court that he had invited them into the mill to warm up by the fire before the auction, and after the sale they refused to leave and in fact ejected Dallam, broke his lock, substituted their own, dismissed his miller, and kept his grain and flour.

In the interminable suit of Richard Dallam -vs- Hannah Onion, et al., the defendants impugned Dallam's loyalty and insisted on their ownership of the mill and claimed that Dallam and Paul had not kept the mill in repair as agreed. The case was dismissed in 1790. John Barrett Onion and William McComas had advertised a merchant and saw mill for rent, *Md. Journal*, 1787, it was on tidewater and 3/4 mile from "the city of Joppa." Both Onions mills appeared on the 1795 map on either side of the post road, on the Harford County bank. In 1797, John B. Onion sold to Annanias Divers half the water rights at the lower mill site and Divers built what came to be called Peru Mills on the Baltimore County side. Onion's Lower Mill, with adjoining dwelling, within sight of William Onion's house was advertised, *American*, July 23, 1799; buyers were to apply to John B. Onion in Annapolis.

Some time before 1814, the Lower Mill belonged to Salathiel Divers, who sold it to Isaac Hollingsworth. Charles Varlé listed Isaac Hollingsworth's gristmill on Little

Gunpowder Falls adjoining the Havre de Grace Turnpike and in sight of Moses Sheppards Mill, 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 102.

Charles Crook bought the mill in 1835 and it was ordered sold in a chancery case of 1841. An advertisement to sell the Isaac Hollingsworth Mill on Little Gunpowder appeared in the *American*, May 17, 1841. The mill was purchased by Cheyney Hoskins for \$3750, *Harford Republican*, July 29, 1841; Chancery Papers, No. 8610, MSA. The mill passed to Benjamin Pitcock and for the rest of its story, see Dieter Mill.

ONION'S UPPER MILL. According to Richard Dallam's bill of complaint, c. 1776, Zacheus Barrett Onion leased the Upper Mill Seat to David Lee and John Paul, for a 15-year term and built a "large and convenient Water Grist Mill the walls of the mill house being well and substantially built of good stone and cemented with lime which said mill was put in complete order," Chancery Records, Liber 19, f. 64, MSA. Onion was half owner and left his moitey to wife Hannah Onion in 1781.

Onion's Upper Mill, at the mouth of Little Falls, 2 stories high, 50 x 40 feet, was offered in *Md. Journal*, August 4, 1794. This "Gunpowder Mill," a short distance above the bridge on the post road was advertised by Benjamin Rumsey, *Federal Gazette*, April 27, 1804 and by his executor, John Rumsey, *Ibid.*, April 1, 1809. A Rumsey ad in *American*, August 3, 1804, listed an output of 30 to 70,000 bu/annum.

John Rumsey, executor of George Rumsey conveyed the mill to Thomas Sheppard, and James McConkey in December 1809. McConkey mortgaged his share of Onion's Inheritance and Sicklemore's Dock to Moses Sheppard in 1819 and soon died. McConkey's inventory included a sloop-rigged vessel, a scow, and rowboat; "one lot of flax spread out to rot," 20 flour barrels, 65 mill bags, 2 iron flour shovels, etc. By 1823, Sheppard was sole owner. Chancery Records, Liber B121, f. 728-742, MSA. Moses Sheppard's mill was listed in 1833 above Crooks on Little Gunpowder Falls, Varlé's *View of Baltimore*, p. 102. The mill had vanished by the publication of Herrick's 1858 map.

See also *U.S. One*, p. 166.

ONIONS MILL (1)

Stephen Onion took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Winters Run about a mile and a half up the saidrun above the main road, September 10, 1746. The inquisition found the west bank in possession of Peter Carroll and or Onion himself, valued at 20 Shillings per acre. The east bank, valued at 10 Shillings per acre, was in possession of the Rev. Hugh Deans and was claimed as Glebe Land of Saint John's Parish. Total yearly rent was set at 6 Pence. Chancery Records, Liber 7:697

(Distinct from the Onions Mill on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map west of Bel Air).

ONIONS MILL (3)

Onions Mill appears on Winters Run, east bank, 2 miles west of Bel Air between Wilsons and Bonds Mills on 1795 map.

PACA MILL (1)

John Paca owned part of the tract Water Mill in the 1750 Assessor's Field Book of Baltimore County. Aquilla Paca, Sr. was assessed of a tract called Addition to Water Mills, £ 420, on the 1783 tax list of Gunpowder Upper and Lower Hundreds. Following a lawsuit over the estate, trustee Richard Dallam advertised Water Mill, Water Mill Addition, and Chilberry Hall, 2 miles from Abingdon. The post road passed through the property, and one of the farms contained "a saw and grist mill capable of great improvement being on Winters Run which is a never failing stream." William S. Dallam purchased the mill lots at private sale in 1799 (Chancery Papers 4014, 9324), MSA. For the new mill built on the site, *see* Dallam Mill.

PAPER MILL ROAD (5)

The "old paper mill road" was mentioned as intersecting Berkley Mill Road in *The Village of Darlington in H. C., Md.*, Fred C. Jones, Darlington, 1947, p. 20. The road led to the Susquehanna Power and Paper Company. The *Aegis* of January 25, 1973, reprinted an item from 1923, "Big Operations on the Susquehanna," and noted, "Work of cutting timber of the Paper Mill Island two miles below the bridge will begin soon. It is estimated that the cut will aggregate a million feet of splendid lumber." The timber was to be moved to Bagley's sawmill on the Harford County bank of the river.

PARKERS MILL (3)

See Walters Mill.

PARKER OIL MILL ()

Edward Parker was assessed of land and an oil mill worth £ 100 on the 1783 tax list of Gunpowder Upper and Lower Hundred.

PATRICK TANYARD ()

John Patrick advertised for slave Paul, a tanner and currier, who had fled from Deer Creek, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 8, 1770.

PATTERSONS MILL (3)

Pattersons or Greenwood Mill was built on Bynum Run by the Pattersons in 1804 and was south of Bel Air, 1.5 miles from Wheel Road. The *Sun* of June 16, 1858, reported that the A. T. Patterson mill dam on Bynum's Run washed away. The mill was damaged in heavy rains per *Aegis*, August 23, 1867. The 1880 census valued the A.T.Patterson gristmill at \$3500. Patterson did half the logging for a sawmill "built this spring" which had \$700 capital, 1 employee, 2 circular, and 1 Muley saws. A 12-foot fall on Bynum Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 16 rpm to cut 160,000 ft. It was stated in OHH, p. 191, that the mill was purchased by Mordecai Gist Cockey, who replaced the overshot wheel with turbines; the mill closed in 1944 and in 1946 became property of George Miller. However, S. O. McCartney described it as extinct in the *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931. There is no mill now along the bumpy but scenic trip over Patterson Mill Road [1970].

PAYNE MILL (4)

For the Joseph B. Payne mill listed at Norrisville in 1880 State directory, see Amos Mill.

PIERCE/ PEAIRS MILL ()

The road from Three Bridges to the "main road by Pierces Mill in Gunpowder Neck" was mentioned in November Court Proceedings, 1738, Liber HWS 1A:309. John Peairs [sic] published a petition for a "road from the road that leads from Upper Cross Roads to Joppa opposite to John Smith's mill, on Winters Run, by my mill, to intersect the Baltimore road from the said Cross Roads near Gidden's Mill," *Md. Gazette & Baltimore Advertiser*, April 8, 1785.

PELS MILL (2)

The 1880 census listed John Pels custom mill on Swan Creek with \$1000 investment, 3 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum. A 15 hp turbine ground 100 tons meal and 12 tons feed (\$3500). Possibly the tenant at Swansbury.

PENNINGTON MILL (4)

Carroll Pennington was listed as miller under both Coopstown and Jarrettsville in 1880 State directory.

PENNINGTON SAMILL (3)

Elmer E. Pennington Lumber Company was located at 3 N. Atwood Street, Bel Air; sawmilling and rough lumber; established 1961; 6 employees, DMM, 1970.

PERRYMAN GRIST MILL ()

"Perryman Grist Mill, Isaac S. Lee, prop.," appeared on a billhead dated August 18, 1904 (in Historical Society of H.C.).

PERKINS MILL (2)

Reuben Perkins stone gristmill on the north side of Herring Run was built in 1760 and later sold to Nathaniel Giles of Lapidum, HSHCM, p. 20. Also mentioned in OHH, p. 170, which states that Perkins was not aware of the roller process (which was not to be invented far another century).

PEVERLY SAWMILL ()

George V. Peverly's sawmill on the Philadelphia Road near Aberdeen had operated several years on a 20 hp steam engine but recently the owner replaced it with a 10 hp electric motor. The works made fenders for tug boats using black gum logs. *Power Pictorial*, June 1930, p. 51, incl. before and after photos.

PHILLIPS MILL (4)

PHILLIPS MILL ROAD

Also known as Pleasant Valley Mill, it was built on Winters Run near, Coopstown about 1820, OHH, p. 151. E. E. Phillips advertised that he had purchased from David Hanway the Pleasant Valley Mill, *Aegis*, May 31, 1879. The 1880 census listed Ezra Philips (sic) mill worth \$5000 with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 100 bu./diem maximum, and 66% custom trade. A 21-foot fall on Winters Run drove an overshot wheel 4.5 ft broad at 8 rpm to develop 8 hp. Output was 1100 bbl flour, 48 tons meal, 50 tons feed, 0.9 ton hominy, and 22.5 tons buckwheat (\$11,621).

The 1887 State directory listed E. E. Phillips; he had acquired the Jerusalem Mill the year before. His executors sold the mill, much in need of repairs, to James Poteet, February 1891, (Real Estate Sales JRE 1:349). Phillips had acquired the works from David Hanway in 1818 (ALJ 31:55); however, both Hanway and Phillips appeared as millers on the 1880 census. The mill was long extinct, *Times*, March 21, 1931. Also, OHH, p. 112.

PICKETT MILL (1)

Cf., Onions Mills (Upper and Lower) for Pickett Mill.

PIGOT MILL (1)

Same as Pickett Mill; also spelled Piquot.

PITCOCKS MILL (1)

Same as Dieters.

PLEASANTVILLE (3)

"Saw and grist mills are doing a profitable business," Fisher, *Gazetteer of Md.*, 1852, p. 87. This was the site of Union, or Hanways Woolen Mills.

PLEASANT VALLEY MILL (4)

Same as Phillips Mill.

PLUMBER SAWMILLING CO. (3)

Bel Air and Reckord Roads, Fallston; J. Adam Plumber, partner; established 1948; 4 employees. Rough and green hardwood lumber; DMM, 1910.

POOLE SAWMILL ()

Howard Poole's sawmill was mentioned as cutting oak for church flooring in 1911, *St. Ignatius Hickory*, Clarence V. Joerndt, p. 188.

POUSKA MILL (.3 }

Same as Websters.

POWDER MILL/POWDER MILI. ROAD (3)

Current survey maps show the place name Powder Mill where Bottom Road crosses Little Gunpowder Falls, the former area of Guytons Mill. The tract Bonds Forest extended to this neighborhood, and there was a tradition in the Bond family that they made gunpowder before the Du Ponts did. However, this "Powder Mill" was invented in 1967 as the name of a real estate subdivision filed by Mr. Joseph Diegert.

PRESTONS MILL (4)

Underhills Mills was mentioned in a public road description of 1791 for a route from Peach Bottom Ferry to Baltimore; it was on Deer Creek per *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1791, Chapter 70, which called it Thomas Underhills Mill. The 1798 tax list showed it as a 3-story stone mill with a sawmill, 45 x 35, on the tract Millford Corrected, 85 acres, with George Lankey as tenant. Also spelled "Under Hills" and "Vonderhills" in various documents. Apparently the same as Prestons Mill.

Thomas Underhill's mill on Deer Creek was mentioned in connection with building a road from Peach Bottom, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1791, Chapter 70, passed December 30, 1791. Also mentioned by Samuel Mason in HSHCM, p. 44. James B. Preston's Mill was mentioned in a road petition of June 3, 1828, Judgment Records, G:250. William B. Bond advertised a saw and grist mill in Harford County, the property of John Preston, on Deer Creek, *American*, March 7, 1843. Herrick's 1858 map showed Mrs. Preston's Mill at Preston's Ford over Deer Creek on the south bank at present Rocks Road.

OHH, p. 186, gives a somewhat different descent: A Yorkshire Man named Sankey built the mill before 1800 and it passed to the Underhills, then to Harry Morton, and to J. Bond Preston in 1823, and to his son, James B. Preston, in 1833. Preston rented out slaves and oxen. A long letter from "Traveler" described Darlington and mentioned J. R. Preston's flour mill with one of the finest water powers on Deer Creek, *Aegis*, June 18, 1869. Thomas Wright formerly of Preston's Mill leased Monmouth Mills, formerly McHenry's Mill near Emmorton, *Aegis*, March 12, 1880. The 1880 State business directory listed Thomas A. Wright as miller at Chrome Hill and at Rocks.

The *Baltimore County Union*, February 28, 1885, stated that Mrs. Mary A. Wise of Virginia had purchased the 108-acre Preston Mill property near the Rocks on Deer Creek for \$9000. The *Aegis* of February 27, 1885, stated that J. Wise of Virginia paid James B. and Carrie Preston \$8000 for the property.

When the dam washed out in 1885, Wise brought suit against the county for damage caused when the Rocks Bridge washed into the dam. Same as Milford Mills. Also, *Rocks of Deer Creek*, p. 49.

PRICE LIMEKILN ()

The 1880 census showed John Price with one lime kiln worth \$60, producing 4000 bu worth \$640 annum; 2 employees.

PRIESTS MILL (3)

The Priests Mill was presumably built by Thomas Shea, an Irish immigrant, on Deer Creek at Priestford some time before he made a 120-acre estate over to the Rev. Mr. John Diggs, S. J., in 1743 to serve as a priest's home and means of support. The Roman Catholic clergymen who received the farm for a nominal 5 Shillings were expected to pay Mr. Shea 80 Shillings a year on the mill. The property was later owned by the Rev. Mr. Bennett Neale, S.J., and then by the Rev. James Walton, S. J., who deeded it to the Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen in 1793.

Father Neale's mill account book is in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 1133. According to this book, a "new mill" was built in late 1760 at the cost of several month's labor, a bolting cloth, and much whiskey for the workmen; the mill was in operation by at least November 1761. The "old mill" was still mentioned in 1769. Numerous entries mentioned repair of the mill.

Daniel McNabb, Millwright, was credited in 1767 with £ 20 for "Work to Double Geer Mill." The same year, Wilmore Mason was credited with £ 9-13/6 for 59 Perches of "drie wall at ye mill" and "ye Peer Head" and dam, "all done by Mullato Jem." In 1771, Ralf Smith, Jr. repaired the mill at a cost of £ 67, and Enock West cut a pair of millstones at £ 12. A 1773 entry showed that wool was taken in for spinning. The mill ledger also contains Baltimore and Harford Counties' first Catholic baptismal records (four slaves) and a list of religious books loaned out to neighbors.

The estate once celled "The Old Works" was advertised for sale in the *Federal Gazette*, March 31, 1806, p. 3. describing the spot where "an iron forge, a grist mill, an oil mill, etc were formerly erected. It is an excellent mill seat." The Jesuit-owned corporation sold the Paradise Farm to Dr. James Glasgow in 1814. The millrace could still be traced along the south bank of Deer Creek on the estate of Colonel William W. Graham, USAF Ret., in 1976. The millstones were taken to Medical Hall as decorations. See, "Priest Neale, His Mass House and His Successors," MHM, 62:245ff.

PRINCESS WEAVING MILLS (6)

This mill at Havre de Grace went into receivership in 1921, *Aegis*, July 8, 1971.

PROCTOR MILL (5)

“Walter Proctor’s new mill at Cardiff, Md., will be run by electricity from a 44 hp dynamo,” *American Miller*, 28 (June 1, 1900): 484. The 1902 Polk Directory, p. 469, listed Walter Proctor with a hardware store and flour mill at Cardiff.

PROSPECT MILL (3) PROSPECT MILL ROAD

This works was operating in 1973 at “Shuck’s Corner” at the intersection of Churchville Road and Prospect Mill Road. A fire took place in February 1937; the mill was later electrified for feed, *Power Pictorial*, Decmber 1938, September 1947. It was owned by Herbert Pennington; *Aegis*, July 29, 1971. Penington instituted foreclosure action against the dairy ranch, Indian Spring Farm. It is a frame type of modern feed mill [1976].

PYLESVILLE MILL (5)

Nathan Pyle owned a mill on Broad Creek at the present Pylesville and it passed to his son Nathan Pyle in 1857. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Nathan Pyle with \$4500 capital investment in a custom mill and a 12 bu/hr elevator, with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 128-bu/diem maximum. A 13-foot fall on Broad Creek drove a 13 hp overshot wheel 6.5 ft broad at 8 rpm. Output was 462 bbl flour, 90 tons meal, 64 tons feed, and 1.5 tons hominy (\$5753). On Pyle's death the heirs rented it to William Q. Herman who advertised in 1887 that the mill had been put in first class order. The Pyle family sold out to J. Henry Lanius and James B. Stansbury. The 1902 Polk directory, p. 625, listed Pylesville Milling Company with a flour mill while the 1907 edition, p. 725, listed Pylesville Trading Company, mill and general store. Lanius was sole owner by the time the mill closed in 1923, OHH, p. 191. However, "Mills on Broad Creek," *Aegis*, December 1933, stated that It was still running. Mary Bristow had a memoir that Pyles Mill was stone at the bottom, frame at the top (letter of August 22, 1982).

PYLES PAPER MILL ()

A petition to the General Assembly from citizens of Harford County urged the body to alter the road from Nathan Pyles Paper Mill to Peach Bottom, *American*, December 18, 1813.

RAITT MILL (4)

Raitt Mill was shown just inside the 4th District line downstream of Mrs. Walters Mill on Sharon Road and Stirrup Run on 1858 Herrick map. The dam of C. Raitt on Winters Run was washed out by a freset “as was Whitaker’s,” *Sun*, June 16, 1858. Charles Raitte (sic) gristmill was listed at Chrome Hill in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 517

The estate of the late Charles H. Raitt, Esq., on Trout Branch with a frame mill, 40 x 45, three stories and attic, with 3 run of burrs, and 22-foot high overshot wheel, was advertised as near Forest Meeting House, *Aegis*, November 20, 1868.

RANDALL & WALLACE MILL ()

A small photo shows a standing wall and the ruin of Randall & Wallaces Mill in 1931, "Mill Seats & Forge Lands, Harford County," note books, Vol. 1, by Frederick R. Williams, HSHC Library, Bel Air.

RECKORD MILL (1)

HBCC, p. 926, mentioned a branch of Henry Reckord's fertilizer mill at Bel Air, the local plant called Bel Air Bone Mills although located well out of town. Cf. Bel Air Bone Mills.

RED DRUM FORGE (5)

Red Drum Forge was on Deer Creek upstream of Lebanon Forge, OHH, p. 145. It was near Forge Bridge, HSHCM, p. 52 (and on the north bank).

REED MILL (2)

The 1858 map showed Reed Mill east of present Robin Hood Road on Swan Creek : upstream of Swansburg village, possibly same as Swansbury.

REEDS MILL (4)

D. Reed mill was shown on the 1858 Herrick map on Willow Branch and present Rush Road; the stream is now Kellogg Run.

REED OIL WORKS (4)

Thomas W. Reed's sassafras oil works was listed in 1880 State business directory at Coopstown.

REMINGTON MILL (4)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Carrollton Remington with \$5000 capital investment in a mill mill, with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, 75 bu/diem maximum,

and 87% custom business. A 28-foot fall on Winters Run drove an 8 hp turbine at 161 (461?) rpm. Output was 900 bbl flour, 102.5 tons meal, 42.5 tons feed, 1 ton hominy, and 16.5 tons buckwheat (\$9125). The sawmill worth \$500 had 2 employees and 1 each circular and 1 Muley saw. A 13-foot fall drove an 8 hp overshot 5 ft broad at 14 rpm to cut 20,000 ft (\$650).

REYNOLDS MILL (4)

Also called Fishel Mill and McFaddens, Reynolds Mill on Md. 136 near Pylesville may date to 1825. A small map for laying out a road in 1832 showed that McClungs Mill stood here,



Reynolds Mill in 1965

and before that was called Myers Mill. Adam Trout of Pennsylvania leased the mill to S. M. Whiteford who appeared on the 1858 Herrick map which showed it as on Falling Branch at Five Forks. Whiteford had purchased it from Adam Trout of Pennsylvania, later selling it to Jacob Fishel in 1864. Under “Maryland Affairs,” the Baltimore *Gazette* reported on July 13, 1872, that the bridge at Fishel’s Mill was carried away.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Fishel with \$3000 capital investment in a custom mill, with 4 run of stones and 100 bu/diem maximum. A 24-foot fall on a branch of Deer Creek drove a 40 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 16 rpm. Output was 600 bbl flour, 132.5 tons meal, 140 tons feed, 3.5 tons hominy, and 25 tons buckwheat (\$8730). The 1887 State directory listed J.G. Fishel as miller at Linden Grove.

In 1915, Fishel died, and his miller of many years, Charles V. McFadden, acquired the plant. Fishel’s executor advertised the works in the *Aegis*, December 3, 1915, describing it as capable of grinding 13 bbl/diem, “equipped with a new steel overshot wheel and a twelve horsepower gasoline engine. This mill is on a paying basis, and is an attractive proposition to anyone wishing to engage in business of this kind.” McFadden had learned the business at Rock Run; he died in 1941 and the

mill was run by Fred McFadden, whose heirs in 1946 sold to Richard W. Reynolds. In recent times, the works had been converted to a hammer mill powered by an engine. Milling stopped about 1964. The mill was later put to use as a car and truck repair garage and some of the outbuildings were removed.

RIGBIES MILL (5)

See Wilson's Mill.

RIGBIES SAWMILL ()

Rigbies Sawmill Run was an early name (1763) for Peddler's Run, MHM, 50:123. A tract called Rigbies Saw Mill Seat was surveyed 1784 for Rigbie, but he became insolvent and made his patent over to Joseph Donaldson and Isaac Massey, Patents IC No. 1:87. The 1798 tax list showed the 12-acre tract without a mill, in possession of Aquilla Massey. Nathan Rigbie's will of 1783 mentioned a mill and dam which is equated with present Wilsons Mill, OHH, p. 177.

RING FACTORY (3)

Samuel R. Smith advertised a new factory on Winters Run, 16 [sic] miles from Baltimore. The building was 3 stories of stone, 70 x 40 ft with a dye house 30 ft square adjoining; also a sawmill, stone dwelling, 4 power looms, 7 hand looms, 1 broad loom, 3 cards, 1 picker, 2 shears, 1 Billy, 2 each power and hand Jennies, 700 acres, and 200 Merino sheep, *American*, November 14, 1828. Smith's properties were partitioned in 1833, when the factory and sawmill appeared on the Duncale tract (FD 20:18).

In 1839, Ashael M. Lampher acquired from trustee David Davis a site on Winters Run downstream of Duncale Mill. Following Lampher's insolvency, "The cotton factory known as 'The Ring Factory'" was advertised in *American*, December 12, 1848. The mill was stone, 70 x 40, with a covered wheel, two blocks of stone dwellings housing six families, and a blacksmith shop. Lampher also had a lease on Lanvale Cotton Manufactory in Baltimore.

In 1851, Lampher deeded the works to Oliver H. Thomas, Trustee. The original mortgage to Alexander Fisher in 1846 enumerated: "water wheel, gearing and drum, twenty two cards, one willow, one spreader, one Lapwinder, and one tailway on Breakers, one Railway head and Railway: to Finisher, one Drawing Frame, two spindles, five throetles, one pair of mules, one turning engine, one turning lathe and all other' machinery . . . belonging to said Factory," HCLR HDG 33:76.

Ring Factory Road of the present runs from Emmorton Road to Hollingsworth Road. No works was shown on the 1858 Herrick map. Extinct. An archaeological

dig was scheduled for April 5, 12, 19, 26, 1987, by the Harford County Archaeological Society. The site had become Harford Glen Environmental Education Center. Possibly the name Ring Factory was derived from the improved method of spinning: ring spinning.

ROBERTS MILL (3)

Same as Davis Mill.

ROBERTS MILL (4)

The Roberts Mill was downstream of John Nick Nelson mill on Little Deer Creek about 1800, OHH, p. 192.

ROBERTS MILL (5)

See Mill Green Mill.

ROBINSONS MILL/ ROBINSONS MILL ROAD (5)

An advertisement in the *Sun*, May 4, 1844, offered a farm on Broad Creek, bottom land on which is a valuable mill site and the remains of a mill and sawmill. The old mill being immediately on the road from Havre de Grace to York and Peach Bottom.” The land adjoined the Golbreath property.

The 1850 census listed Isaac Mitchell water mill worth \$4000 with 2 pair of stones, 1 employee, and output of 425 bbl flour (\$2100). Published accounts state that the mill was built by David G. McCoy and sold to Mitchell in the late 1850's; it appeared as McCoy's on 1858 Herrick map, north bank of Broad Creek.

The mill was purchased in 1867 by Nicholas R. Bell, whose daughter married George Robinson of Baltimore. The 1880 census listed N. R. Bell custom mill and 10 bu/hr elevator worth \$4000 with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and .50 bu/diem maximum.

A 7.5-foot fall on Broad Creek drove a 14 hP. 36-inch Leffel wheel at 80 rpm. Output was 200 bbl flour, 3.5 tons meal, 0.5 ton buckwheat, 1.4 ton feed, and 100 lb hominy (\$2200). N.R. Bell was listed at Macton in the State business directory.

The mill was carried on by Ernest and Clayton Robinson until 1946 and it then became Robinsons Feed Store on Robinson Mill Road. The store was gone sometime before 1966 although a sawmill was operating in the neighborhood, OHH, p. 179. *Directory*, p. 219.

John O'Neill of Harford County informed John McGrain in 1999 that Robinson Mill or Nicholas Bell Mill had its equipment inside when demolished in 1969. He had a studio photograph (a mounted print) of three roller units inside dating from the 1880s, also a pre-demolition photo taken in 1969.

ROBINSON SAWMILL (3)

John C. Robinson's sawmill was listed at Chestnut Hill in the 1881 State directory.

ROBINSON TANNERY ()

The *Sun* of October 24, 1868, reported a fire at the tannery establishment of Mr. Thomas R. Robinson at Rock Run which destroyed all tannery buildings along with a steam saw and sorghum mill; the loss was \$7000 and there was no insurance.

ROCK FORGE (5)

George Rock and Samuel Fisher took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres to build a forge mill on Deer Creek, September 23, 1748. Rock already owned the site, part of Lines Tents, valued at L 50. Chancery Records, Liber I.R. No.4, f. 661. George Rock built the forge in 1749 at the present Stafford. The works was bought by Stephen Onion, former manager of Principio Furnace, and reorganized as Onion and Lawson; the site was "directly below the Smith House" (of 1779), HSHCM, p. 56. Also OHH, p. 143.

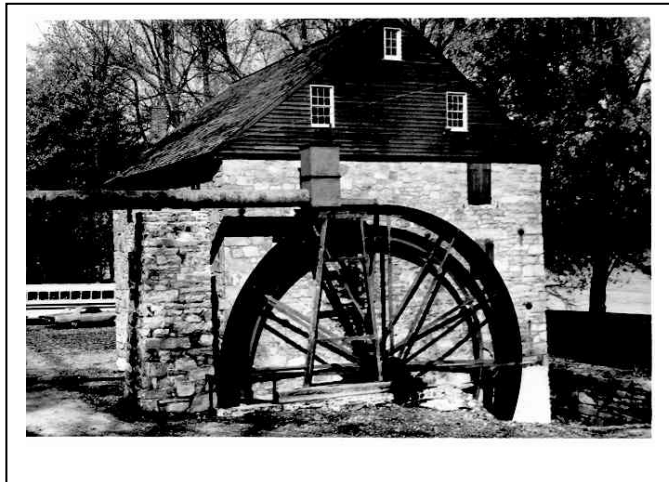
Stephen Onion was a native of Staffordshire and gave the works the name Stafford Forge which appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 5, 1757. In 1750, Onion and Lawson sold the forge to Thomas White, an investor in the Bush River Iron Works) and Thomas Harrison. Harrison bought out White in 1752. The works passed to John Stump in August 1782 by which time it was out of production. Only the Stafford Mill appeared on the 1795 Griffith map. In his will of 1816, John Stump bequeathed "Stafford old Forge" to son Herman, HC Wills, Liber SR No.1, f. 84.

The Stafford Forge papers of Thomas White, his quit rent book of 1762 to 1778, and miscellaneous papers of 1749 to 1803 are in the Historical Society of Philadelphia. See *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 64:148 (January 1940). Also, "The Early Iron Industry," Albert P. Silver, ms. in MHS general clipping file.

ROCK RUN MILL (5)

The present Rock Run Mill on the banks of Susquehanna in the State Park is presumably the successor to Nathaniel Giles Mill of 1760. The site seems to be that described in Jacob Giles' 1731 application for a writ of *ad quod damnum*.

However, the 1795 map showed no mill at this site. the nearest being the Stafford Mill at the mouth of Deer Creek.



John Stump, Jr. bought the present mill site in 1794 and soon after bought all the surrounding Giles property. The new Rock Run Mill was mentioned in 1801 in the deed where Stump and John Carter went into partnership. John Carter built the large house now called the Archer House; he died the next year and his executors advertised Rock Run Mill with its two pair of 6-foot burrs and 36-foot fall, and a new stone dwelling, spring house and wash house, barn and stables, *Federal Gazette*, April 15, 1806. John Stump bought out the Carter interest.

John Stump, Jr. also had a tanyard and an early shipping company; the firm's schooner *Swallow* and *Elk* traded with the West Indies, shipping out tobacco, wheat, and corn in exchange for molaeses, sugar, spice, and rum. John Stump (here called John Stump III) left Rock Run Mill and tanyard to his daughter Ann Archer in 1816, HC Wills, Liber SR No. 1:84; estimated value was \$20,000. Ann Archer was the wife of Dr. John Archer, Jr., son of Dr. John Archer of Medical Hall. Their son, General James J. Archer, served the Confederacy in A.P. Hill's Division of Jackson's Corps.

C.R. Smith was the employed miller in 1841. The 1850 census listed R. H. Archer water mill worth \$6500 with 2 employees and output of 2000 bbl flour (\$12,000).

Henry W. Archer, executor of Mrs. Ann Archer, advertised a stone flour mill on the bank of the Tidewater Canal with two pair of French burr millstones, a two-story dwelling, granite quarries, and Wood Island with a fishery, *Aegis*, May 21, 1869. Mrs. Archer's property was later divided among her several children, and Harry W. Archer became sole owner of the mill and went into partnership with Joseph C. Parker. The mill was apparently under lease when the 1880 census showed Kinsey Matthews operating Rock Run Mill. Matthews returned the census questionnaire with the note:

Dear Sir,

Yours received and noted! Being as dumb as the enumerator who called to take my business I thought I would not try to fill up the blanks but give you a statement and let you make out of it what you can.

I employ no skilled mechanicks or day laborers but one apprentice to whom I give \$50/per year.

I grind about \$6000 bu wheat abbut half of which is custom work. The balance is bought to supply the home market trade. The value of the wheat I suppose will be close to \$7000 -- my other grinding will amount to \$800 including custom work and grain bought. The proportions I am unable to state as I keep no account of it. I grind neither Rye, Barley, Bucwheat or Corn for Hominy, cannot state value of products but know I pay all expenses and have some money left.

The census office valued the mill at \$1500, listing 1 employee, 3 run of stones, 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, 50% custom work. A 36-foot fall drove 8: 25 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 3 rpm; output calculated at 1200 bbl flour, 20 tons meal, and 42.8 tons feed (\$9084).

On Harry Archer's death in 1904, the heirs sold out to John M. Macklem for \$4500. Macklem's widow sold to W. Wilkinson in 1929. Another account holds that W. W. Wilkinson bought Rock Run in 1915 and ran it with a gas engine--*Aegis*, July 1, 1965. Mary Bristow in 1977 informed us that Wilkinson had been hired or tenant mill for Margaret Street at Mill Green. The mill closed in 1954 and was acquired by the State in 1963 as part of Susquehanna State Park. The old steel water wheel, dating from 1908, was sent back to the Fitz Company to be repaired in 1965 ("Streams and Water Wheels," *Aegis*, July 1).

The mill was dedicated on August 7, 1910 as a museum by Governor Marvin Mandel. The building had been restored and a large new Fitz wheel was installed; the old wheel was broader but had fallen into ruin and Mr. Wilkinson had installed a gasoline engine. The mill is 3-½ stories of stone and timber. The water ie brought in by a large pipe supported on stone piers.

The old bagging machine was still intact on restoration and could handle 25 to 100 bags. The post office established in 1829 was kept on the second floor to stay out of reach of floods. See also OHH, p. 115ff. *Directory*; HSHCM, p. 57f.

"Governor Mandel Helps Get Rock Run Mill Re-Started," Sandi Westervelt, *Aegis*, Auguet 15, 1970.

"Restored Rock Run Mill Is Historians Delight," *Evening Sun*, August 12, 1970.

The *Aegis* of May 25, 1989, reported that Charles Howell of the Sleepy Hollow Mill at Tarrytown, N. Y., had sharpened the Rock Run millstones.

ROCKDALE MILL (3)

Bulls Mill was mentioned in a roads document of 1755, MHM, 53:50, and in 1756 “Old Jacob Bull left Cissel's Adventure to sons Abraham and William and to son Jacob a water mill on the western part or Bells Camp, (BC Wills 30: 223). The *Maryland Gazette* of March 30, 1758, carried a notice that Thomas Smithson had found a stray mare in the Land of Nod, Forrest near Jacob Bull's Mill in Baltimore County. Isaac Bull took out a Writ of *ad quod damnum* on a Draught of water leading into Bush River called Winters Run; July 8, 1761. The beginning was a stone on a point to the southward of Lemuel Howard's plantation. Total value was £ 15-5 current money; owners were Bull (3 acres) and the Lord Proprietor, part of Chissels Adventure; and William Robinson and Thomas Smithson both contended for a right in the remaining 17 acres. Chancery Records, Liber 9:197.

The 1783 tax list found Jacob Bull, Jun., the owner of a gristmill worth £ 200 plus part of Bulls Camp in Bush Lower Hundred. It was also listed in 1784, HHC, p. 79. Josias and Isaac Bull appeared on the 1798 tax list as owners of part of Wheelers Outlet and a 2-story gristmill, 24 x 24.



Carr's Mill in 1924 Power Pictorial magazine

The real estate of Elisha Bull including a grist and saw mill was for sale under decree, *American*, October 22, 1840. The mills were in full operation, machinery

lately repaired; the tracts were parts of Normandy, Cowleys Hall, etc. The trustees, John E. Bull and Michael E. Pue sold to William E. Bull (Equity HD 4:187).

On John E. Bull's death, the Cecil's Adventure tract was put up for sale by trustee: Henry W. Archer and "the Mill Property" sold to Samuel Wetheral in 1856 (ALJ 7:392). Still called "Bulls Mill," it was offered in *Southern Aegis*, by Wetherill's executors, July 8, 1858. There were 3 pair of stones and new sawmill.

The 1858 Herrick map showed W. Wetherell Mill. The works passed to a son, Joseph Wetherell in 1867; that year the *Aegis* (August 23) reported that the wing walls of the bridge at "Wetheralls" Mill washed out in the heavy rains. A sugar cane mill had been added in 1864.

A subsequent owner was Isaac Mitchell, and the 1880 State directory showed Howard and Robert Mitchell at Fallston. The 1880 census listed Hannah Mitchell and Son custom mill-



Rockdale Mill ca. 1930s from Baltimore County Public Library

worth \$3000 with 3 run of stones and 40 bu/diem maximum. An 11-foot fall on Winters Run drove a 10 hp, overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 16 rpm. Output was 196 bbl flour, 22.8 tons meal, 107.5 tons feed, and 1.1 ton buckwheat (\$2301). Also a 6 bu elevator.

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1881 (9:381) reported that Messrs. H.K. and N. L. Mitchell, of Bel Air, Md., are making changes in their mill, repairing it from top to bottom, and have purchased a Rechar Turbine Water Wheel, mde by Geo. F. Baugher, of York, Pa. The 1887 State directory carried the Mitchell Brothers.

The next owner was Clement G. Butler who died in 1901. The *Bel Air Times* social notes of September 4, 1903, mentioned "Rockdale," the home of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Robinson near Vale. James C. Carr took over in 1906 and operated until 1937, giving his name to Carrs Mill Road. John H. Buck operated the mill until 1914 and in 1937 sold to Charles V. Spalding, who closed down in 1950. (See, *Aegis*, March 19, 1937. Also, "Grist Mills," *Aegis*, August 23, 1956. Also, OHH, p. 180. *Directory*, p. 215. Rockdale Mill was mentioned as extant in "Streams and Water Wheels," *Aegis*, July 1, 1965).

The mill was 2-1/2 stories of clapboard, later covered with composition sheathing. It was standing in 1965 but between that visit and 1969, it had burned down; the machinery was rusty and twisted, with bolting equipment and endless-screw conveyors heaped up in the collapsed structure. The water wheel had been inside the building and was a wide breast type of steel. An inscription on the door of an adjoining building read:

Spalding Milling Co. -- Do You Need Feed

Manufacturer of Rockdales Best Flour

Cream Float Flour

Buckwheat Flour

Our specialty . . . custom ... (rest obliterated).

The *Aegis* of September 28, 1972, reported that Charles V. Spalding had donated the Fitz water wheel to the county, "Watervale: County Given Waterwheel and Land to Widen Road." The wheel was taken to the Stepping Stone Museum. Charles Rodefer recalled going from his uncle's farm on Patterson Mill Road, like his father and grandfather, to Carrs Mill, *Sunday Weekly*, September 24, 1989.

Road widening at Carrs Mill obliterated the mill site. The narrow truss bridge there in 1965 photos was replaced with a wide modern concrete and steel span. By 1998 there was no trace of the mill. The extensive ruins on the north side of the present Carrs Mill Road were probably not the mill foundations but those of a barn and a Queen Anne style house and also the stone termination of the forebay that carried the water to the wheel. The mill had been on the north side of the old narrow road that made a sharp bend around its southwest corner. The 1924 photo from the BGE magazine showed a small outbuilding between the road and Winters Run. The present ruins were distinct structure's still marked as extant on the 1956-1978 U. S. G. S. quadratic map sheet, "Jarrettsville, Md."

RODGER\$ MILL (.5)

See Columbia Mill.

ROGERS IRON WORKS (4)

See La Grange.

ROMNEY CREEK (MILL (2)

Romney Creek Mill was shown on the north bank of Romney Creek near the Bay on the 1795 Griffith map at the present "Penny Come Quick" area of Aberdeen Proving Ground.

ROUGH AND READY FURNACE (6)

Rough and Ready Furnace at Havre de Grace was at the foot of Bourbon Street near the point where the Penn. Central Railroad crosses the Susquehanna. It was built by Joseph and George P. Whitaker of Principio in 1842 and 1843. There were two charcoal steam furnaces 30 ft high by 9 ft wide at the boshes. The *Baltimore American* of January 1 (or 2?), 1845, stated, "An iron furnace was put into blast at Havre de Grace last week by Messrs. Reeves & Co., and sundry pigs of iron cast." A firm headed by A.P. McCombs, the Havre Iron Company, bought the works in 1855 and operated until 1868. RIOM, p. 1601. It was the site or a cannery in 1941, *History of Havre de Grace*, Elias W. Kidwell, p. 60.

RUFFS MILL (3)

RUFFS MILL ROAD

The 1880 census listed Henry Ruff custom mill worth \$2\$00 with 2 run of stones

and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 32-foot fall on Thomas Run drove a 13-hp, 13-inch Leffel wheel at 510 rpm. Output was 300 bbl flour, 37.5 tons meal, 15.7 tons feed (\$3550). James Ruff was listed as miller at Thomas Run in the 1887 State business directory. Ruffs Mill Road runs between U.S. 1 and Thomas Run Road; no mill survives [1976]. The road, but not the mill appeared on the 1858 Herrick map.

RUMSEYS MILL (1)

Same as Onion' s Upper Mill/ Gunpowder Mill.

RUTLEDGE MILL (4)

“The mill of Miss M. J. Rutledge at The Rocks, Md., has been burned,” *American Miller*, 19 (April 1, 1891): 269.

SAN DOMINGO MILL (5)

A photo of a square-ish, clapboarded frame mill with a cupola appeared in *A Journey Through Berkley* by Constance R. Beims and Christine P. Tolbert (2003), 1st ed. The same book also showed the location on a map. There was no mill at this location in either Herrick's 1858 county map or Martenet's 1878 county map. The name San Domingo Farm occurred in a 1853 deed from Charity Silver et al. to Caleb Cope.

The "Havre de Grace" sheet of the USGS Quad maps of August 1900 showed a small structure symbol for the mill, otherwise unidentified, upstream of a nameless tributary of Peddler's Run. This quad sheet was reprinted 1931 but without any corrections, not even the new Conowingo Dam being shown.

Polk's 1903 State directory, p. 545, listed Glen Cove Flour Mill, no owner mentioned. The 1910 telephone book listed Everett Carr with a roller mill at Berkley. The 1920 manuscript census called the same neighborhood Santo Domingo Village, although most earlier tabulations had called it Berkley. The photo published in 2003 was from the collection of Edwin Kirkwood. Fred Greybeal of Smith Road had been interviewed and was quoted in the book as remembering the dam and its flume as well as the fire that destroyed the mill, which Mrs. Beims took that to mean sometime in the 1920s (*Journey Through Berkley*, pp. 96-97). The map on p. 98 showed the mill at the intersection of Glen Cove Road and Berkley Road.

A substantial foundation, forebay walls built of gneiss, and dam abutments survived on the east side of Peddler's Run, just north of the Glen Cove Marina entrance (photographed on November 11, 2004). The site is reached by turning left off U. S. 1 into Maryland Route 623 to Berkley Road and following that road down into the Susquehanna bottom and the



San Domingo Mill

marina. Peddler's Run is a rocky stream with massive boulders and a small water fall, just upstream of the dam. The site is grown up into oak trees and thorny bushes. (Location Harford County ADC Street Maps, 6-G-10.) The ruin is 0.35 mile west of the Conowingo reservoir/Susquehanna River. At one time it was 0.5 mile from the string of covered bridges that crossed the river until November 28, 1927, when that span was blown up by Stone & Webster Company following completion of the dam and its new roadway. Some of the north bank of the stream had been lined with dry wall stone to prevent downstream erosion from the mill. Mrs. Beims believed in a 2004 communication that the marina and the stream bed belonged to the Philadelphia Electric Company, which acquired much land along the river shores in the 1920s and holds it as a buffer. The power company now operates under the name of PECO Energy and is a subsidiary of Exelon PSEG. The holdings of the power company are so vast and varied that John McGrain was not able to find the Harford County deed number whereby the mill site was acquired.

SAPPER FLINT MILL (5)

The 1880 census listed Jacob Sappers kaolin and ground earth (flint) works worth \$2400 With 3 employees and \$1360 output from materials costing \$500. A 15-foot tall on Pedlars Run drove a 36 hp, 1.5-foot turbine at 75 rpm.

SARAH FURNACE AND MILL (4)

In 1842, Samuel Small, Philip A. Small, and Christopher Geiger of York County, Pa., bought parts of Charleys Struggle, Isles of Calparea, and Pleasant Valley from Henry Scharff, James W. Tolley, Elijah Rockhold, and Mary M. McBlair, HCLR HD No. 27, f. 100, 210, 392, and 394. They also bought from James W. Tolley rights of washing ore with the waters of the Eastern Branch and building a ditch; they also acquired ore mining rights from Henry Scarff. The company purchased other tracts in 1845 through 1847, reaching a maximum of 473-1/2 acres. RIOM, p.

162 states that the furnace was built in 1841 and rebuilt 1851; it was on the north bank of West Branch (of Winters Run), 2 miles SW of Jarrettsville at the present intersection of Furnace Road and North Furnace Road. Sarah Furnace, named for Mrs. Sarah L. Small, wife of Philip A. Small, was a steam and water hot-blast charcoal furnace, 31 feet high, 6.5 feet wide at the boshes with annual production of 971 tons. The "furnace road" appeared in an 1845 deed, Liber HD No. 32, f. 68. The company was "trading under the name of Small and Geiger," f. 430, 1846. "The road lately laid out for the furnace road" was mentioned in 1847, HD No. 33, f. 334. Christian Geiger sold his share of the land and ore bank to William E. Shay for \$900 in 1848.. HD No. 34, f. 263. The partners and their wives had also founded Ashland Furnace in Baltimore County and Geiger had sold out his share in that enterprise to the Smalls. "Gaggers Furnace" was mentioned as a place name in the Baptismal Records of Saint Ignatius Church, Hickory.

The 1850 census valued Sarah Furnace at \$45,000, listing 11 employees, water power, and output of 1100 tons pig iron (\$28,600) from 3000 tons ore (cost \$5250) and 126,500 bu coal (cost \$12,000).

The 1858 map by Herrick showed Sarah Furnace as property of P. A. and S. Small, along with a store at the SE corner of the two Furnace Roads. Abraham Combs was manager in 1855, OHH, p. 146, but Bishop in 1861 listed the supt. as A. P. McCombs, HAM, 3:565. According to a recent map of the site by Mrs. Richard DeCoursey, there were 14 buildings in this industrial village, including blacksmith shop, mansion house, ice house, general store, school, apartment house, gristmill, four dwellings, and a barn for the white mules. The pig iron was hauled by the teams of white mules to reach the railroad at White Hall.

In 1868 the Smalls sold 270 acres to James K. and Joshua Scharf for \$14,653.25, "lots of land commonly known as the Sarah Furnace Farm . . . , Beginning at the north side of Furnace Dam," mentioning "the road leading from Sarah Furnace site to Jarrettsville," Liber ALJ No. 22, f. 202. By 1877, Philip A. Small was described as deceased, ALJ No. 35, f. 175.

The furnace site was in 1971 the farm of Mrs. George B. Gettings, and some man-made mounds could still be detected as well as a millrace built along the shoulder of the hill

from Winters Run. A few laid stones indicated the furnace site and ramp. The three-story mansion house burned, although, an 1890 photo was preserved by Mrs. DeCoursey. Slag fragments could be easily found in the Gettings Pasture and there were black particles in the soil of the mounds. The gristmill was next to the furnace and used the same race, then dried up. No other record of this mill has come to light. The furnace had been built on a large outcrop of schist.

The nearest iron deposits to Sarah furnace were the Hope Ore Bank and the

Scharff bank, which also supplied the La Grange Iron Works at Rocks, HD No. 29, f. 398. Scharff was to receive \$1 per ton bonus for iron made from his ore.

According to RIOM , p. 226, the Sarah works drew on Judge E. Cavil Tolley's place 0.5 mile above Hess, where the ore was hauled by ten teams from c. 1840-65. The ore there was limonite that occurred in small lumps situated within limestone, 54.02% iron content. Sarah Furnace iron was said to have been used in the *Monitor*. However, there are many claims by various furnaces for having supplied iron for that famous warship. Also OHH, p. 146 and *Directory*, p. 297. In recent years, large suburban dwellings on spacious lots have obliterated the site of the furnace.

SAUNDERS MILL (1)

Thomas Saunders took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Winters Run, April 13, 1764. The inquisition found ten acres, some on each bank, in possession of James Norris and awarded him £ 18 damages plus a yearly 18 Shillings current money. The rest belonged to the Glebe Land of Saint Johns Parish and damages were £ 20 plus a yearly 18 Shillings. The grant was made June 9, 1774. Chancery Records, with plat, Liber 12, f. 14, MSA. Thomas Saunders, miller, appeared on the 1783 tax list of Gunpowder Upper and Lower Hundred.

SAW MILL (1)

A sawmill appeared on Winters Run well upstream of Dallim Mill and 3 miles NW of Abingdon on the 1795 map.

SAWMILL ()

A new sawmill, "now in operation on a farm 4 to 5 miles NE of Bel Air on road to Conowingo on Thomas Run was advertised by broker John Nicholson, *American*, May 11, 1822.

SAWMILL PLACE (5)

Sawmill Place was a 5-acre tract, part of Brothers Discovery, 2 miles from Darlington near the Canal. It was seized by the Sheriff from John Ritchey or Ricket in 1818 and sold to John Sample, resold to John Kelly and James Johnson of York County who sold to John Forwood in 1824. In 1839, the Court of Chancery ordered the property sold again and it was purchased for \$63 by T.C. Stump. Chancery Papers No. 10,6.32, MSA. See also, "Mill Seat" in District 5.

SAWMILLS OF 1969 (-)

The minutes of the County Planning and Zoning Commission indicated 22 operating sawmills, only three of which did not conform to the stricter interpretation of the zoning ordinance, "Baldwin Admits Ignorance of Harford Sawmill Extent," *Sun*, October 17, 1969.

SCHARF MILL ()

"C. T. Scharf has erected a corn mill at Upper Cross Roads, Md.," *Manufacturers Record*, 11 (February 19, 1887): 47.

SCHELLENSCHLANGER MILL ()

The bark and clover mill near Glenville in Harford County, owned by M. Schellenschlanger, burned with a loss of \$2000, *Baltimore County Advocate*, May 2, 1857.

SCHILLING FULLING MILL (h)

See Jacksons Fulling Mill.

SCHOTTENS TUB MILL ()

Schottens Tub Mill on Schottens Run or Glenville Branch was used to soften cow hides; it burned in 1827, "Streams and Water Wheels," *Aegis*, July 1, 1965.

SCOTTS MILL & STILL ()

Daniel Scott's deed to his son conveyed the tract Scotts Close to James Scott, excepting a mill and a still, 1745; possibly near Bush River (HCLR Deeds TB No. D, f. 345). Discovered by Pamela James of MHT. Cf., OHH, p. 32.

SHANNON MILL (4)

Thomas Shannon was listed as a miller at Clermont Mills P O. in the 1880 Md. State business directory; possibly he was a tenant operator at Streett's. John Shannon was listed as miller at Taylor in the 1887 State business directory.

SHAWNBURY MILL (3)

Shawnbury was a place name in GZMD and in *Industries of Md.*; it was served by Thomas Run post office.

SHEPPARD MILL (1)

Moses Sheppard came to own both of Onions Mills, q.v.

SHIFLER FOUNDRY (4)

The 1880 census listed Shifler agricultural implement works worth \$2500 with 5 employees, 8 hp engine, and output of 18 cultivators and 250 plows (\$3425).

SILK MAUFACTURE ()

The *Md. Journal* reported that 20 yd of cloth had been made at a Harford County Silk Manufactory which had 2000 worms, June 27, 1786.

SLADE MILL (4)

Slades Mill was mentioned as on the road authorized from Fawn Meeting House (Pa.) to the Baltimore Road at or near Isaac Davis', *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1810, Chapter 118.

SLAW WEAVING SHOP ()

John Slaw was listed as a weaver in 1778 tax list of Gunpowder Upper Hundred.

SLEE SAWMILL (3)

John Slee, Trustee, advertised a tract called "Leigh of Leighton" of which Joseph Slee died seized . . . Thomas Run passes over the centre of it upon which a saw mill is erected . . . 5 miles from Bel Air, 8 from Bush," *American*, June 19, 1830. A decade later, Stevenson Archer advertised a farm 1 mile from Deer Creek, "Thomas Run passes through the land and makes a fall of 16 feet, which a few years since turned a sawmill," *American*, February 27, 1840. Mary Bristow in 1973 reported a ruin on Thomas Run off Pennington Road.

SMITH BARK MILL (5)

Gideon G. Smith offered to buy black oak bark at Stafford Mills, *Harford Madisionian*, October 18, 1844, and advertised in *Aegis*, August 9, 1861, that he wished to buy bark at his mill near Glen Cove below Conowingo Bridge.

The 1880 census listed B.G. Smith and Sons mill worth \$2500 with 3 employees, \$1600 material cost, and \$2500 output. A 24-foot fall on Pedlars Run drove an overshot wheel.

SMITH FLINT MILL (5)

See Stafford Flint Mill.

SMITH FULLING MILL (1)

John Smith, fuller, was assessed of a £ 150 gristmill and a £ 100 fulling mill in Bush Lower Hundred tax list, 1783. John Smith's mill on Winters Run was mentioned in a road petition, *Md. Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser*, April 8, 1785. Possibly this is the fulling mill occupied by John Smith that was advertised on Winters Run in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 3, 1785. The advertisement was placed by Joshua Pusey of Chester County, whom we can not otherwise identify

SMITH MILL ()

In 1746, William Smith bequeathed to son William Smith “my plantation where I live, my mill and buildings” The other heirs were to be educated with part of the benefit of the mill, Wills 24:447. The witnesses to the will were Samuel Crockett and Samuel Tender. Thomas Crockett owned part of Arabia Petrea in the Rent Rolls. Location of the mill not known.

SMITH MILL (1)

Joshua Pusey of Chester County, Pa., advertised a merchant mill with 2 pair of stones, one of French burr, three bolting chests, along with a fulling mill occupied by John Smith, on Winters Run, 9 miles from Joppa, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 3, 1785.

SMITHS MILL (3)

See Walters Mill.

SMITH MILL (5)

See Columbia Mill, Nobles Mill, and Stansbury Mill.

SMITHS MILL (5)

Joshua C. and Gilpin Smith had a gristmill near their paper factory opposite Amos Island before 1880, HSHCM, p. 73. They also had a flint mill.

SMITH TANYARD (5)

The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* gave Gideon Smith's tanyard at Darlington an E rating, “not recommended for credit.”

SMITHSON SAWMILL (4)

Smithson's Sawmill on Deer Creek was mentioned in an 1802 roads plat, Liber JLG R:346.

SNOWS MILL (1)

See Magnolia Mills.

SPENCER PLASTER MILL (6)

John N. Spencer's plaster mill was listed at Havre de Grace in 1880 State directory.

STABLER MILL (5)

For George L. Stabler, see Barnes Mill.

STAFFORD FLINT MILL (5)

The mill was built about 1880 by Thomas Symington who planned to produce soapstone, but it was acquired by Joshua C. Smith and B. Gilpin Smith to make flint for pottery; they switched to paper manufacturing and sold the flint works to Horace Stokes who advertised the Staffordshire Flint and Fleldpar Mill, Darlington, in 1887.

The 1880 census listed B. G. and J. C. Smith kaolin and ground earth (flint) works worth \$12,000 with 15 employees, \$2500 material cost, and \$8400 output. A 14-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 40 hp, 3.5-foot turbine at 100 rpm. The bark mill was on the site of Rock Forge above present Stafford Bridge per OHH, p. 139. Also, HSHCM, p. 60.

It should be noted that only HSHCM had the story of the Smith brothers alone. The brothers were not mentioned in OHH, pp. 156-158, which placed 1850 as the beginning of flint grinding under E. M. Allen. Allen also had an interest in the Conowingo flint works, which was entitled Indian Rock Flint Company, OHH, p. 157f. Operation stopped c. 1920. Only a beehive oven remained in the State park on Stafford Road north of Deer Creek [1976]. A photograph of the vanished industrial complex of 1885 is found in OHH, p. 157.

STAFFORD FORGE (5)

See Rock Forge.

STAFFORD MILL (5)

The mill was apparently under construction c. 1780. John Stump, son of John, had his papers and ledgers seized by Richard Dallam in the process of arresting

Stump; it was the wrong Stump, but Dallam had captured the first one he could find. Stump wrote to Governor Lee, November 8, 1781, that he had just built a "Very Commodious Merchant Mill Nearly Equal to any in the state" and it only lacked "the stones and clothes," *Arch. Md.*, 41:44. John Stump advertised that he would pay \$1 per barrel reward for flour thrown overboard from the schooner *Tacy* near Poole's Island, *Md. Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, February 18, 1791.

Stafford Mill appeared on the 1795 Griffith map on the north bank of Deer Creek and close to the Susquehanna; the Rock Run Mill did not appear on this map. The mill was bequeathed by John Stump in 1816 to his son, HC Wills, Liber SR 1:84. The *Directory* stated that a William Stump failed in business at this site and was replaced by a Mr. Levering who also went out of business and was succeeded by E. M. Allen. Levering had once kept 80 employees and had operated a shipping line to Baltimore, p. 25.

Stafford Mills occupied by T. W. Levering and Sons was offered for rent, *American*, May 24, 1834; it was at the junction of Deer Creek and the Tide Water Canal, and had 4 pair of burrs; 100 to 200 bbl/diem output; warehouse and wharf; 5 dwellings and a coopershop.

The trustees of Herman Stump offered to sell the mill, *American*, November 19, 1841. It was a large new flour mill (just completed), running 4 pairs of 6-foot burrs, sawmill, and double store house. The mill was built of granite with cast iron Machinery and had a surplus of water power. The mill seat adjoining was "where the 'Old Forge' stood . . . about a half mile from the Tide Water Canal . . . fall of 11 feet."

The 1850 census listed Stafford Mills with \$16,000 capital, 5 employees, and water powered production of 30,000 bbl flour worth \$151,000. John R. Plater announced he had taken Stafford Mills, supplying wheat, corn, oats, guano, and fertilizer, *Southern Aegis*, September 4, 1858, p. 3.

The trustees H. W. Archer and John H. Price, Committee for Priscilla Stump, advertised the mill for rent, citing a 200 bu/diem output. *Aegis*, May 8, 1858. They still described it as lately occupied by T. W. Levering in an ad in *American*, November 15, 1859. The mill appeared on the 1858 Herrick map. The firm of Archer & Allen were listed with a bone mill at Darlington in 1867 by *Bradstreet's Directory*.

Samuel Mason related that his father as a young man found the miller busy grinding up carloads of Buffalo bones to make yellow pruciate of potash; this was some time in the 1880's and at this point the various sources are in conflict as to whether a totally new mill was built for grinding flint and whether the Smith Brothers were successors or nearby rivals of E. M. Allen.

The 1880 census listed Edward M. Allen fertilizer factory worth \$30,000 with 10 employees and \$30,000 output made from materials costing \$25,000. A 15-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 45 hp, 3-foot turbine at 125 rpm.

The census found the flour mill worth \$20,000 with 10 employees, 4 run of stones, and 1200 bu/diem maximum doing market milling only. The same fall ground 20 tons feed and 540 tons meal (\$12,000), but no flour. Allen died in 1884. See Also, OHH, p. 173; and HSHCM, p. 5

STANSBURYS MILL (4)

The 1798 tax list showed Elija Stansbury as owner of a stone gristmill and wooden sawmill on part of Millers Choice and the Mill Seat in Deer Creek Hundred. Distinct from the present Stansburys (Eden) Mill, which is a frame building, the third one on the site.

Elijah Stansbury, Sr., was described *as* having a large stone mill for flour and meal on his two farms on Deer Creek, c. 1808. He also had a sawmill, fulling mill, and carding Machine. "The carding machine was secured as a preliminary step to going into the manufacturing of domestic goods. But that enterprise was never carried into Effect." His son, Elijah Stansbury became mayor of Baltimore, *Memoirs of Colonel Elijah Stansbury*, p. 17.

STANSBURY MILL (4)

The predecessor of what is now called Eden Mill [and possibly Smiths Mill], was built about 1805 on Deer Creek near Red Bridge by Elijah Stansbury along with a large brick house on a towering hill. The mill is a rambling wooden structure with a dramatic waterfall produced by its outflow. a popular fishing spot. The mill is apparently successor to the stone mill of the 1798 tax list described above.

The site is approached by Eden Mill Road from Md. Route 165.

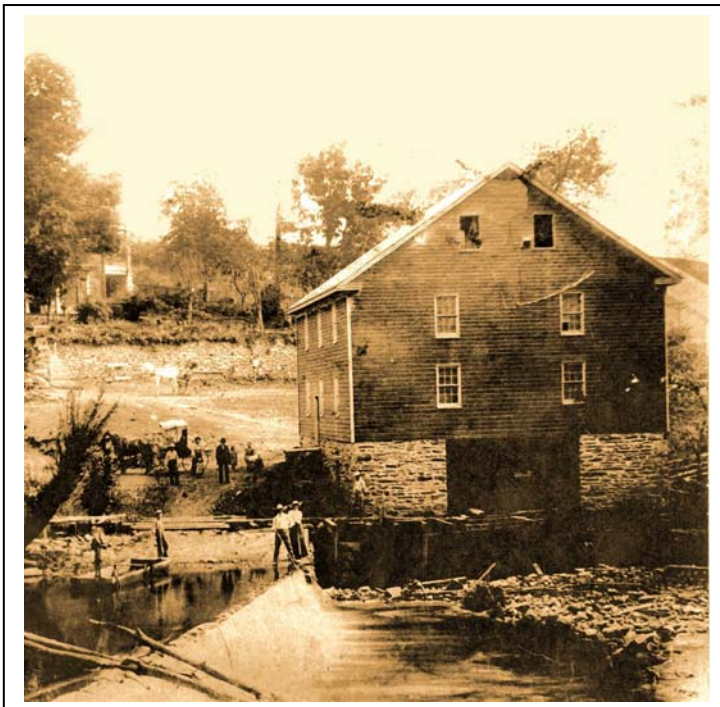
There is a tradition that the place was named for the Rev. Joseph Eden, pastor at Priestford Mass House; Father Eden, a Bavarian who had changed his name from Edenshink, is an unlikely to have been a kinsman of Sir Robert and Sir Anthony Eden, as the legend holds. More likely the name is derived from Eden Hundred, which was possibly named for the Royal Governor.

A title search by Christopher Weeks showed that Elijah Stansbury, Sr., willed the property to John E. Stansbury. In 1841, John Stansbury sold to Isaac Stansbury, and in 1861 Isaac Stansbury sold to James Stansbury. It was still a Stansbury Mill

on the 1858 Herrick map and was shown as James Stansbury's on Martenet's 1878 map. The next year, James Stansbury willed the works to John E. Stansbury. The 1880 State business directory listed T. Stansbury as miller at Clermont Mills Post Office [along with Thomas Shannon, who might have been running Streett's mill] and also Jacob Fishel [who matches up with Reynolds Mill]. Yet, the 1880 census of manufactures missed the Stansbury Mill.

In 1883, George L. Anderson, who had married into the Stansbury family, acquired the place, and two years later the *American Miller* [January 1, 1885, 13:31] reported that he was about to build or install a roller mill at Clermont Mills, Md. The Fishel correspondent of the *Aegis* reported on February 27, 1885:

Mr. George Anderson of Deer Creek who lives on the Stansbury property, is building a fine gristmill with many improvements on the old one, including patent rolls, &c., for making New Process flour. The mill and machinery cost about \$6,000.



The Eden Mill built in 1885.



Edewn Mill in 2006

The Clermont Mills correspondent of the *Aegis* reported on June 19, 1885, that the new mill would soon be in running order but he also described the project as rebuilding and enlarging the mill. The correspondent from Rocks reported the mill running in July 1885 under the management of Jesse A. Carr. It was already producing 10 to 20 barrels of flour per day and doing 100 bushels of custom work. The 1887 State business directory listed George Anderson's roller mill under the place name of Clermont Mills, although the actual Clermont Mill belonged to John A. Street, who was also included in the same list.

In 1895 George L. Anderson was in financial trouble and the mill was advertised for auction at the courthouse door in Bel Air, *Aegis*, January 10, 1896. The trustee's advertisement used the name "Eden Mills" and called it a large four-story merchant and custom mill with a slate roof, capacity of 600 bbl/diem, also a sawmill. "The mill is relatively new, having only been built a few years and has the best water power on Deer Creek."

Thomas Anderson purchased the mill at the auction, and Christopher Weeks' title search proves that Thomas Anderson was the same person as John T. Anderson--buying back his property at the last moment. Another trustee's advertisement placed by Otho S. Lee offered to sell Eden Mills, a four story roller mill, relatively new, along with 160 acres, *Aegis*, January 10, 1896. The *American Miller* of March 1, 1896 (24:222) reported, "Thomas Anderson has purchased the Eden Mills located near Norrisville, Md., for \$3,900." The *Aegis* reported the same thing on February 14, 1896. In 1900, John Anderson sold to Howard S. Jefferson. Early in the 20th century, J. Frank Wolfe and John Marsteller took ownership.

A photo in the *Aegis* of June 19, 1977, came from the collection of Mrs. Harry Heaps, showing a frame mill perched on a stone foundation, a gable-roofed structure like Noble's Mill. Other photos of this late 19th century mill are displayed in the present Eden Mill museum. The published photo was identified as Eden Mill

operated by the Marsteller and Vansant families, The 1902-1903 Polk *Gazetteer* listed the Marsteller and Vansant partnership.

The *Aegis* of September 18, 1908, reported that the firm of Marsteller and Wolfe had suffered the loss of the mill by fire some months before and they were rapidly building a new mill. Mr. McFadden at Fishel Mill was serving the old Eden customers.

Eden Mill on Deer Creek was operated by Frank D. Wolf and was advertised as a new flour mill equipped with Wolff's Rolls, *Aegis*, June 21, 1912.

The next owner of the mill was James T. Smith, who sold to Fawn Grove Power and Light Company to provide electricity for the towns of Fawn Grove and New Park, Pa. The power company sold the place back to Smith in 1927. His miller was Beaufort Mays of Virginia. Smith's Mill on Deer Creek near the Pennsylvania line was mentioned in *Gourmet*, March 1943. The *Sun* of February 25, 1942, published a photo of the dam and one end of the mill and noted the research of writer Arthur Deute. The generating machinery and the grain processing devices were still in place in 1964 when Ward Vaughn bought the plant from Smith.

In 1965 the county bought the property and 56 acres from Vaughn for park purposes at a cost of \$35,000. The county prepared a plan for restoration of the mill, as did the Eden Mill Foundation. (In later years the milling machinery had run on electricity from the water-driven generator). The dam washed out in the floods of the 1970s but was later rebuilt. By August 1976, the mill had been painted grey--having been paintless before that. The *Aegis* of September 9, 1976, reported that the dam had been repaired and the water level restored by Harford County Recreation and Parks, "It Has Taken 2 Years But Things Are Shaping Up at Eden Mill."

Sources: OHH, p. 178f; *Directory*, pp. 219, 304. *Aegis*, December 3, 1964. June 24, 1965.

Also, "Restoration of Eden Mill Opposed," Edna Goldberg, *Sun*, July 30, 1969. "Eden Mill Seen as Possible Park Area Development," Earl Arnett, *Sun*, November 19, 1969.

Also, "History of Eden Mill in North Harford Recalled by Resident," *Aegis*, December 3, 1944.

Luke D. Glusco, "Reviving Eden Mill Park, Group Plans Nature Center in Pylesville," *Weekly Record*, February 25, 1992.

STASSO MILLING CO. (5)

Stasso Milling operated from 1923 to 1953 at Whiteford to grind slate into granules for topping asphalt and roofing paper, OHH, p. 156. See also Blue Mountain Stone Co.

STEVENSON MILL (2)

Samuel Stevenson was listed as miller at Glenville in 1887 State directory.

STIFLER & BRO. (4)

“Founders and Dealers in all kinds of plow castings. Cast chilled plows. Located at Norrisville; William H. Stiffler & Co.” was the text on an 1884 letterhead from the Almony papers.

STOCKHAM CANNERY (2)

The Stockham Cannery was founded by E.V. Stockham c. 1900 and was acquired by the U.S. Army in 1918 to build Aberdeen Proving Ground. Stockham set up other works in the county. The chimney was equipped with a ship's warning beacon c. 1969. "Old Canning Factory Chimney Now Serves As a Lighthouse," *Evening Sun*, (n. d.).

STOKES MILL (3)

See Carrs Mill.

STOKES FLINT MILL (,)

See Stafford Flint Mill.

STREETT MILL (4)

See Chrome Valley Mill.

STREETT MILL (4)

W. Street's mill was shown on the 1858 Herrick map on Falling Branch north of Clermont Mill village in present area of Red Bridge Road and Falling Branch. John W. Streett advertised his valuable mill at the confluence of Deer Creek and Falling

Branch in *Southern Aegis*, July 17, 1858, p. 3. The property of Abraham J. Streett was advertised under decree, including a flour mill with new turbine water wheel and machinery in good order; it was near La Grange Iron Works, *Aegis*, November 20, 1868. Kay Scarborough of Towson, a Streett descendant, commissioned a painting of the family house and its mill but the mill doesn't look right in the final product. The Streett house was on the north side of Holy Cross Road east of Md. 165. The mill was on the south side of the road and the south side of the stream per the 1878 Martenet map. Martenet labeled this mill as the Clermont Mill. Clermont Mills Post Office was shown a little to the north, probably located in a general store.

STUMP BARK MILL ()

The 1850 census listed John Stump's bark mill worth \$2500 with 3 employees, Waterpower, and annual output of 350 hogsheads of bark (\$10,500).

STURGILL SAWMILL (5)

The sawmill partners listed in DMM of 1970 were: Dennis M. Sturgill, Jr. and L.E. Sturgill. The D. M. Sturgill Lumber Company was on Route 440 just east of Dublin, established in 1950; with 8 employees. In 1969, D. M. Sturgill appealed to the zoning board for a continuance to operate as a conditional use in an agricultural area. *Evening Sun*, July 23, 1970.

SUPPERS FLINT MILL (5)

Jacob Suppers was listed with a flint mill at Castleton in 1880 State directory.

SUSQUEHANNA POWER AND PAPER CO. (5)

This paper mill was built in the 1880's by Joshua C. and B. Gilpin Smith below - their flint mill on the riverbank opposite Amos (or Ames) Island. The dam was washed out in both 1889 and 1890. In the 1889, "Johnstown" flood the rail link was demolished and 300 cords of poplar wood washed away; machinery was covered with mud and a stock of wall paper ruined. The new foundation for a 150-foot square addition was destroyed, *American*, June 5, 1889.

Harry Carter, an experienced paper maker of Cecil County, was manager. The mill was worked by turbine power and used both the ground and the sulphite paper processes. The company owned Paper Mill Dock and had a system of conveyor buckets hung on a cable to trade coal and pulp across the river to the Cecil County side. About 1901, the works became too expensive to maintain in the teeth of falling

paper prices and was closed. HSHCM, p. 73. The company's charter also permitted building a hydroelectric dam.

SUTTON MILL (4)

The L. Sutton Mill was shown in 1877 atlas of Baltimore County on the west of Old York Road near the Little Gunpowder Falls, just inside Harford County. Possibly same as Vance Mill in BC.

SWAN CREEK MILL (2)

Swan Creek Merchant Mill was advertised by Jacob Giles, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 26, 1765. A mill was shown on Swan Creek upstream of Davis Mill and on the east side of present Paradise Road and just south of present JFK Highway per 1858 Herrick map.

SWANSBURY MILL (2)

Traditionally, the Swansbury Mill dated to the late 1600's and was powered by tide water---the water accumulated upstream in Swan Creek and was then released to run an undershot wheel, OHH, 169, 173. A list of owners is recited in Deeds, JLG C:109: Samuel Howell, Senior, in 1758, sold to Joseph and Samuel Hill the tracts Billingsgate, Woods Risque, and Howell's Dream, along with a "corn or grist mill & sundry houses." That year, Samuel Hill took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Swan Creek. The inquisition found the tract worth 8/4 yearly, and the owners were John Paca and Samuel Hill; some 15 acres were part of Knavery and Fugates, while 5 acres on the NE side were part of John Paca's tract Swan Creek Harbor (Chancery Records, 9:127, MSA).

Joseph Hill died, leaving as sole owner Samuel Hill, who became indebted, mortgaged the place, became insolvent, and finally "absconded out of the Parts." The mortgage holder, Jacob Giles bought the mill at auction. Jacob Giles advertised Swan Creek merchant Mill in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 26, 1765. Later, Giles conveyed to son Thomas Giles, who sold in 1779 to William Mitchell of Cecil County for £ 214.

Subsequent owners were Thomas Mitchell of William, then Gabriell Mitchell (1800, Deeds JLG P:12), and Mark Pringle (1807, Deeds T:111). The location was then called Mitchell's Mill Seat. Pringle was listed as a merchant, and in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1814, Chapter 167, there was *mention* of "The bridge over Swann Creek at Mark Pringle's Mill."

Pringle's heirs were sued by three Gilmors and two Olivers of Baltimore in 1819, and the mill was bought in at auction by Robert, Sr., Robert, Jr., and William Gilmor (HD 4:198).

The trustee's ad revealed that the mill was brick, four stories high, calculated to run four pair of six feet stones, was built in 1811, under the superintendence of that celebrated engineer, John Davis, Esq. without reference to cost and of course is complete in every respect. Also within 100 perches of the above mill, a Country Mill, running two pair of 4-1/2 feet stones, built in 1816 by John Reese, one of the best millwrights in this state with a Saw Mill and a plaster mill adjoining, *American*, June 1, 1819.

The last Gilmore owners, Robert and Sarah R.L., sold in 1837 to William Sappington and Jacob Hoke (HD 21:35). Hoke and wife sold "Swansbury Mills" to Joshua Bryant in IB54. The next year, Bryant sold to John Conard, who three days later, sold "the brick grist mill, store house, and warehouse" to James M. Conard, who within months sold to Edward S. Fitch, a "bricklayer of Philadelphia." Title passed to Mrs. Harriet Fitch, and in 1858 to George W. Myers.

The Archer Papers contain 26 volumes of Swansbury Mills account books covering 1832-1852, including entries of "modern poetry" by F.D. Anderson and loss papers signed by Gilespie and Hoke in 1854. Herrick's 1858 map showed the village of Swansburg, with the nearest mill being Reed's (possibly a distinct site).

On the death of George W. Myers in 1871, his heirs sued for liquidation and trustee A. Preston Gilbert sold the large brick flouring mill at auction to William R. Martin (ALJ 30:70). Gilbert advertised Mitchell's Mill Seat and other tracts in the *Sun* of October 22, 1872. It was a "four story brick mill with three run of burrs, turbine water wheel, and newly fitted up within the last two years at a cost of \$5000 call upon Mr. Charles F. Myers, residing on it."

The equipment seems to match up with the 1880 census entry on the John Pels mill, listed on Swan Creek with \$1000 capital, 15 hp turbine, and 3 run of stones; the daily maximum capacity was 75 bu and annual output was 100 tons meal and 12 tons feed (\$3500). An advertisement placed by August Oels announced he had purchased Swansbury Mill, *Aegis*, January 14, 1881.

The *American Miller* of August 1, 1886, (14:453) reported that "W. F. Wright, formerly of Calvary, Md., informs us that he has removed to Aberdeen, Md., where he bought the 'Swansbury Mill.'"

Mrs. Mary Bristow of Bel Air reported in 1976 that one of the post-Civil War operators was H.W. Andrews and the last owner was Millard F. Wright; the mill burned in 1909.

The mill was on the north side of the Havre de Grace Turnpike (present Md. 22) at Swan Creek village, east of Aberdeen; a covered bridge once spanned the creek. The ADC Atlas grid location is 20-F-10.

SYMINGTON MILL (5)

"The old Symington Mill was built before the organization of the Stafford Company and is now a flint mill too. It has 8 flint grinders. The Stafford mill bought out the mill from W. Stewart Symington, trustee, with W. Beatty Harlan as attorney, about 1884," *Priestford*

Memorandum Book, J. C. Neilson, p. 61, MHS Special Collections, Ms. No. 613. Also, *Directory*, p. 325.

TANYARD BRANCH (5)

Tanyard Branch is between Sulphur Run and Scarboro Road north of Deer Creek, mentioned in HCLR 364: 501. Also mentioned in 1793 survey of Deer Park.

TAYLOR MLL (2)

A new mill and distillery on Swan Creek was advertised by trustee, *Southern Aegis*, April 28, 1859. It had been deeded by John J. Taylor to Israel Allen and Joseph K. Rickey in 1856 (ALJ 8:150). The mill-still was substantially built by L. Titus of Easton, Pa., 75 x 42 feet, of 3 stories, with separate engine and boiler house, and 30 hp Harlan and Hollingsworth engine built in Wilmington.

The works was on navigable water accommodating vessels of 7.5 to 8-foot draft at the wharf. The 18.58 map showed J.J. Taylor/Allen & Co. Distillery on west bank of Swan Creek opposite Cedar Point, within the present Aberdeen Proving Ground, 2.5 miles from Aberdeen station.

THARPE AND GREEN MILL (3)

This feed mill was operating in 1967 at Churchville on Md. 136 per telephone directory.

THEOBALD RENDERING WORKS (3)

This rendering works was still functioning in 1970, carrying on the service previously offered by Henry Reckord; the works was between Harford and Bel Air Roads, on the north bank of Little Gunpowder Falls at a site surrounded by park property. Works now extinct.

THOMPSON SAWMILL (2)

Thompson and Coo did all the logging for a 10 hp steam saw mill valued at \$1000 in 1880 census of Halls Cross Roads; 6 employees, 2 each circular and band saws, and output of 2.50,000 ft (\$500).

TIPTON SAWMILL (4)

Before 1900 Alfred Tipton and brother John F. Tipton ran a sawmill across the road prom the present [1976] John Tipton dwelling. The mill used a portable steam

engine to cut logs brought to their location, *Jarrettsville Past and Present*, p. 23; photo of engine in 1896, p. 38.

TRAPNELL POTTERY (6)

George W. Trapnell's pottery was listed at Havre de Grace in 1880 State business directory.

TREADWELL MILL (2)

The 1880 census of Halls Cross Roads precinct listed Treadwell custom mill worth \$500 with 2 run of stones and 100 bu/diem maximum. A 12-foot fall on a tributary of Chesapeake Bay drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 1.5 rpm. Output was 100 bbl flour, 62.5 tons meal, and 1102 tons feed (\$3000).

TREADWELL MILL (3)

J. B. Treadwell was listed as miller at Bel Air in 1887 State business directory.

TREADWELLS MILL (4)

The 1850 census listed S. Tradway water mill worth \$3500 with 2 employees and output of 900 bb1 flour (\$6500). The 1858 Herrick map showed Tredwell's Mill on Little Gunpowder Falls upstream of its confluence with Laurel Brook, a little west of Pleasantville Road. James Treadwell had agreed to buy James Allender's mill before 1860, but died without acquiring title, and the mill was sold to Benjamin Guyton (Liber GHC 35:296, Towson). Tredwells Mill of the 1858 Herrick map was possibly the Gillings Mill of the 1795 Griffith map.

Park Ranger Ted Brauer reported in 1993 finding evidence of a mill at Pleasantville Road and Little Gunpowder Falls, on the Harford County bank. Possibly the same as Maryland Archaeology Site No. 18HA81 reported some years before (1971) to Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist, by J. Maurice Harlan. Mr. Harland believed the mill was a ruin even in 1820 and could have originated 1750-1800; location was downstream of the Pleasantville bridge over Little Gunpowder Falls.

TRENTON FLINT AND SPAR COMPANY (5)

This flint works was on the east side of the bridge at Flintville Road and supplied flint to pottery works in New Jersey, HSHCM, p. 67. The furnace was submerged by building Conowingo Dam, OHH, p. 158. The 1880 census listed the Flint and Spar Co. of Trenton New Jersey kaolin and ground earth works with \$15,000 investment, 15 employees, \$1000 material cost, and \$6300 output. An 8-foot fall on Broad Run drove a 60 hp, 405-foot turbine at 75 rpm.

TRIMBLE MILL (2)

H. C. Trimble was listed as miller at Perrymansville in 1880 State directory.

TYSONS SAWMILL (3)

John H. B. Latrobe advertised a farm on the road from Bush to Churchville; the western boundary was Broad Run, the property of Philip T. Tyson, deceased, with a sawmill (out of repair on Broad Run, 2.5 miles from Bush, 1 mile from Harford Furnace. *Sun*, October 14, 1844. Sawmill shown on 1858 Herrick map. Near Calvary.

UNDERHILLS MILLS (4)

Same as Prestons Mill.

UNION MILL (4)

See Hanway Woolen Mills.

UNION MILLS (2)

"The Union Mills and store near Abingdon in Harford County, Md., were destroyed by fire on the 21st ulto, with nearly all their contents," *American*, May 1, 1847, p. 2. A mill symbol appeared on Church Creek at Union village on the 1858 Herrick map.

Court records reveal that E. N. Allen died in 1844, leaving a stone and frame gristmill valued at \$850 plus a sawmill and chairshop worth \$200. The gristmill burned April 21, 1847, and was the subject of a suit between Allen's executor and the insurer in *William Allen -vs- Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in Harford County, 2 Md. 111 (1852).*

UNION MILLS (3)

W. H. Glenn, proprietor, advertised that Union mills at High Point, Md., was lately repaired and improved with roller mill machinery, *Aegis*, July 12, 1895.

UPPER MILL (1)

Same as Dieter Mill per 1911 plat in Towson County Courts Building, Liber WPC 3:162.

VARY MILL (4)

Vary Mill was a spelling error for Ivory Mill on 1963 topographic map.

VASS SAWMILL (3)

Vass Brothers Lumber Mill is on Churchville Road near Fountain Green, established 1957 by James D. and Lester Vass; 7 employees. Zoning hearings were held in 1969 on petition of residents against operation of the mill under a liberalized regulation of June 1969. *Evening Sun*, July 23, 1969.

VICKERS POTTERY (4)

A Vickers was listed as a potter at Chrome Hill in the 1880 State business directory.

VONDERHILLS MILL ()

Thomas Vonderhills Mill was mentioned as the starting point of an 1803 road to John Coxes Mill, HCLR JLG R:344. The new road was to meet the road "leading from John Neals to John Coxes Mill at the mouth of Patrick Smith's Lane."

WALKERS MILL (4)

The 1858 Herrick map showed Walkers Mill SW of Upper Cross Roads on present Moores Road.

WALLIS MILL (5)

Randall Wallis advertised a grist and saw mill for rent 2.5 miles from the mouth of Deer Creek, plus a coopershop and store; capacity of 12,000 bbl/annun running gears in most elegant order," *Md. Journal*, January 1, 1794. Samuel Mason placed the mill 1.5 miles upstream of Stafford and declared that it had never been used because John Stump bought up all the wheat, putting Samuel and Randall Wallis out of business before 1812, HSHCM, p. 61. However, the ad of 1794 stated that the mill had produced from 300 to 400 bbl/week.

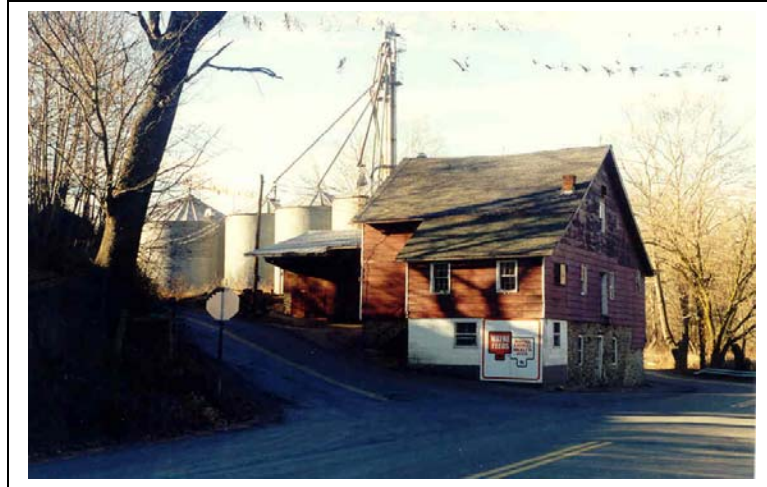
WALTERS MILL ()

In 1809, Buckler Bond, the miller at present U. S. 1 and Winters Run, petitioned the General Assembly for liberty to put two gates across "the road leading from Robert Walter's mill until it intersects the road leading from Belle-Aire to Baltimore," *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1809, Chapter 27. [Possibly a clerical error for Waters or Watters Mill]. Bond competed with rival mills both upstream (Watervale) and downstream., including the later Whitaker site and the Stephen Watters Mill near Van Bibber.

WALTERS MILL (3)

WALTERS MILL ROAD

The present Walters Mill is a replacement built in 1900 for the Forwood Mill that had burned. John and Samuel Forwood had built a mill prior to 1715 at this site on Cabbage Run near Deer Creek. Samuel Forwood became sole owner in 1790 and in 1794 it passed to Samuel Forwood, Jr. Clement Green acquired it in 1804 and Joseph Parker in 1823.



Walters Mill, January 1998

Joseph Parkers Mill on Deer Creek was mentioned in a petition of c. 1827 to reopen the road between Parker, Mill to Watters Meeting House on Thomas Run, Judgment Records, Liber G: 291. The road that had been closed to traffic was apparently the present Kalmia Road. John S. Smith bought the mill from Parker's trustees in 1846, and it remained in his family until acquired by Charles S. Walter in 1911. The mill did not appear on the maps of 1795 or of 1858.

The 1880 census listed John S. Smith custom mill worth \$4200 with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum. A 25-foot fall on Green Spring Branch of Deer Creek drove a 13 hp, 13-inch Leffel Wheel at 510 rpm; output was 800 bbl flour, 6.2 tons buckwheat, 19.8 tons meal, and 54 ton feed (\$10,232). The 1887 State business directory listed John O. Smith as miller at Chestnut Hill.

The mill was still operating by waterpower supplemented with electricity in 1970, producing cornmeal, feed, and buckwheat. The mill was "under water" to the first story as shown in the *Aegis*, June 29, 1972, during the tropical storm "Agnes." A grain storage tank half filled with corn was lifted off its foundations. The mill was back in operation in 24 hours although \$1500 worth of corn was lost as well as 10 tons of fertilizer and thousands of feet of baling twine. The wheel was an I. X. L. overshot. The site has also been called Green Spring Mills. The site is just west of the Hickory-Ady Road on Walters Mill Road. The present [1976] operator is Smith Walter who uses the brand name "Deer Creek's Best" and gives a Forest Hill address. Later the mill passed out of the family but kept going.

The manager of the grain drying operation showed John McGrain around in December 1998. The mill still contained two run of millstones and the iron hoisting apparatus, much like an old fashioned ice man's tongs, for lifting the stones out of their vats and flipping them over for sharpening. The stair treads leading to the attic level were remarkably worn. Upstairs there was a complete sifting apparatus called a "plansifter" designed to rock back and forth with the freshly ground flour to make it pass through a series of fine screens. The output of the plan sifter was funneled to various wooden chutes through flexible cloth tubes about the diameter of a fire hose. The long west wing contained a hammer mill and hoppers for handling animal feed. The interior framing was of a traditional type of construction, not as massive as the framing of Jerusalem Mill, but very sturdy, the woodwork never painted, browned slightly with age. The millrace photographed in 1965 had been filled in with earth. Old, never-used flour and buckwheat bags still littered the floor in 1998. Everything was coated with a grey dust from many years of handling minute particles. All the equipment was there to get back into producing another batch of "Deer Creek's Best" pancake mixture.

Hugh Smith Walter died at age 90 at Forest Hill on October 31, 2002, *Sun*, November 7, 2002. His 400-acre dairy farm was known as Bridgeview. He was the fourth-generation miller in his family and started out working with water power.

An account in the *Sun* August 4, 1952, was entitled, "Cabbage Run Watershed," and stated that the mill dated to at least 1852 and was built on the foundations of one that burned. The creek is Stout Bottle Branch and part of the Cabbage Run watershed.

WALTERS MILL (3)

See Hoopes Mill.

WARD MILL ()

Joseph E. Ward of Webster, Md., has repaired and improved his grist mill, *American Miller*, 16 (January 1, 1888): 56. [Same as Websters?]

WARFIELD WINDMILL ()

WATERS MILL (4)

Waters Mill stood on Bealls Camp, a tract purchased from Thomas R. Onion by Robert Waters. Waters died, and from 1828 to 1831, ten of his heirs deeded the property to their brother Amos Waters (HD 11:160, 13:96).

The 1850 census listed Amos Waters water mill worth \$4000 with 2 employees and output of 300 bbl flour and 300 bu wheat (\$3500) annually. The 1858 map showed Mrs. Waters mill on North Stirrup Run, west side or Rigdon Road. John A. Robinson, writing in the *Bel Air Times*, March 21, 1931, listed Walter Watters [sic]

mill on a tributary of the north branch of Stirrup Run; the mill was then extinct, the property that of Henry Rigdon, Esq.

WATERS SAWMILL (4)

Thomas G. Walters sawmill was listed at Chrome Hill in the *Hawes Business Directory*, 1867, p. 534.

WATERS TANNERY ()

The 1850 census listed Alex. Y. Waters, tanner, with \$1000 investment, 1 employee, horse-power production, and output of 500 skins worth \$1000 annually from 500 raw hides.

WATERVALE MILL (3)

Benedict F. Watters advertised a “Valuable Mill and Farm” 20 miles from Baltimore on Winters Run, in complete order with 170 acres, *American*, February 25, 1819. Waters Mill was shown on the 1858 Herrick map on Winters Run, separated only 0.7 mile from the Rockdale Mill upstream. Waters new guano mill was advertised in the *Aegis* in 1867. It should not have taken long for a family named Waters to come up with the name Watervale. Mr. Walters used the name in 1880 but also forgot and called it Bel Air in a letter to the *American Miller* a few years later.

A letterhead reading “Watervale Mills Post Office, Fallston, Md.--William H. Waters” was discovered by Erick F. Davis. The stationery was dated 1879-1880-1881 and was a bill sent to Thadeus Blair for sawing service.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed only the grain mill in which Waters had invested \$6000. There was only one employee. There were three run of millstones, and the daily maximum capacity was 100 bushels or 20 bbl flour. An 11-foot fall on Winters Run drove a 2-½ foot Leffel turbine at 148 rpm to develop 21 horsepower. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 16 tons of cornmeal, 13 tons feed, and 0.9 ton of hominy, the entire product worth \$3900.

The *American Miller* of November 1, 1886 (14:368) reported, “William H. Waters is putting some new machinery in his flour mill at Belair, Md.” Waters was also carried in the 1887 State business directory as miller under a Fallston address. That same year, Waters was appointed postmaster of Vale.

The 1902-1903 R. L. Polk Md. *State Gazetteer*, p. 663, showed that W. S. Sellers was operator of a sawmill and grstmill at Vale [as was L. E. Butler, whom we can connect to the Rockdale Mill]. Postmaster was Thomas M. Maynadier.

A bill head dated August 29, 1914, showed that J. B. Beshore had revised his “Concrete Work of All Kinds” stationery from Delta, Pa., for use as “Proprietor of Watervale Roller Mills” [original owned by William Hollifield].

Emily Emerson Lantz in *Spirit of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1929), p. 137, stated, “Doubtless the oldest [?] flour mill in Harford County is that owned by T. Murray Maynadier, of Baltimore, which is picturesquely located at Watervale and near which is the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Maynadier.”

Watervale Mill on Winters Run was still operating in 1931, distinct from Carrs or Rockdale Mill, *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931. Possibly same as Waters Mill or Waters Bone Mill. The Historical Society of Harford County owns a ca. 1920s photograph of the M. & P. trestle and through-truss bridge that gives a glimpse of the mill framed by the bridge piers, showing it to have been a gambrel-roofed structure.

Today, the mill is gone without trace, although the name of Watervale survives. The mill site was the SE intersection of Vale and Watervale Roads as indicated by Martenet’s 1878 map. A likely looking symbol was shown on the fringe area of the 1910 MGS topo map of Baltimore County. The T-intersection was also the site of a long trestle and a steel Pratt through-truss bridge of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, which took up its rails in 1958.

WATSON MILL (3)

John Watson bought the Lamborn Mill on Winters Run, August 29, 1811; it was sold by Lamborn to satisfy his debt to Buckler Bond, Judgment Records, Liber G:96.

WATTERS MILL (1)

See Dallam and Dungan Mill.

WATTERS MILL (3)

See Waters Bone Mill.

WATTERS TANYARD ()

Watters Tanyard was mentioned as on the road from Upper Cross Roads in a sale notice, *Aegis*, March 18, 1869; it was on the present Md. 165.

WEAVERS (-)

A run-away advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 5, 1771, sought the capture of John Mooney from near Bush Town. An ad of November 7, 1751, sought the capture of John King, an Englishman fled from Joppa. An ad of July 18, 1778, sought capture of William Law, age 50, who fled from Darby Lux. Thomas Carr advertised for a nameless weaver, *Ibid.*, March 25, 1742.

WEBBS TANYARD (4)

A reference to Sam Webb's tanyard was found 1763 in the Plantation Account Book of the Rev. Benentt Neale, MHS Special Collections, MS. No. 1133. Samuel Webb's sawmill was mentioned as on the road between Nathaniel West's barn and Thomas St. Claire barn, Judgment Records, Liber G: 255 (1827).

WEBSTER MILL (3)

James Websters Mill on James Run was on the 1783 tax list and the mill appeared on that stream on the 1795 Griffith map 4.5 miles north of Abingdon. Webster was a partner of John Mitchell and had acquired the mill from the heirs of William Luckie.

Mitchell died in 1801 and Webster became sole owner and left it to his son Richard in 1824. J. Webster appeared on the 1858 Herrick map. Per the *Aegis* of May 27, 1971, the Calvary Roller Mill was built in 1870 to replace the 18th Century mill.

The 1880 census listed James W. Webster custom mill worth \$5000 with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall on James Run drove a 12.5 hp, 13-inch turbine at 400 rpm. Output was 1000 bbl flour, 55 tons meal, 2.5 tons feed, and 1.2 ton buckwheat (\$12,000). W. F. Wright, presumably the hired miller or tenant, wrote to the *American Miller* of August 1, 1886 (14:453) that he was moving from Calvary to Aberdeen where he had purchased the Swansbury Mill.

“James Webster, Calvary, Md., is having his mill remodeled to the full roller system, having awarded the contract to Messrs. D. C. Reitz & Co., Berlin, Pa. It will

have a capacity of 25 barrels per 24 hours, on the Reitz Short System. The mill will be completed by Sept. 15.," *American Miller*, 18 (August 1, 1890): 561.

James Webster was the last of the line and his widow continued the mill with Millard Wright as miller; Henry Pouska bought the mill in 1918 and ran it until 1946 when it burned; he had enlarged the plant with a 4-story addition in 1939. *Directory*, p. 217; OHH, p. 192.

WEBSTERS WATER MILLS ()

Alexander Steinhouse and Isaac Webster advertised a saw and grist mill at the head of Bush River along with 20 acres, a dwelling, kitchen, wash house, cheese house, and a well and pump, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 24, 1763.

Isaac Webster patented Websters Water Mill in 1767, Liber BC & OS 34:307; it was resurveyed in 1819 for John A. Webster, Liber IB No. G:246. The tract was ordered sold by decree as the real estate of the late George Jefferson, 120 acres, and offered by trustee, Hiatt P. Hepburn, in *American*, April 15, 1843. The mill was 2 miles from Abingdon with "excellent water power on the property and a good two-story STONE HOUSE in which is a factory."

The property was purchased by John and Thomas Lilly for \$885. Hardy had acquired the tracts from Benjamin F. Forwood, September 9, 1841. Chancery Papers No. 8332, MSA. (Hardy -vs- Hardy, 1840, re tracts Nova Scotia, Contrivance, and Websters Water Mills.)

WEEKS MILL (5)

See Deep Run Mill.

WESTS MILL (5?)

John Farmer was appointed overseer "of the roads from Robert West's old mill by the Widow Galloway's Quarter and down by Joshua Cowen's into the great Road leading from Thomas Sliea's to the new Church until some other person is appointed in his stead," BC Court Proceedings, August 1, 1737, Liber HNS IA, f.102, MSA. (Robert West lived on Maiden's Mount near Bald Friar, cf., MHM, 16:252.)

WETHERELLS MILL (3)

See Rockdale Mill.

WETHERILLS CHROME MILL (4)

The Wetherill Mill was built by the firm of Wilkes and Street to treat ore for Isaac Tyson's paint works in Baltimore. The works was purchased by Carroll Pennington and it had 12 stamp pumps that forced ore through screens. The industry failed in the late 19th Century when cheaper ore was imported from Turkey. *Directory*, p. 297. OHH, p. 151f. (Not to be confused with Chrome Valley Grist Mill, also a Wetherill Mill).

WHALAND PAPER MILL ()

The 1850 census listed R.W. Whaland paper mill with 16,000 lb output manufactured from 187,000 lb of rope and cotton costing \$1600.

WHEEL FACTORY (3)

WHEEL ROAD

The Wheel Factory was operated by J. C. Hollingsworth & Sons at the village of Wheel at the present site of the Atkinson Reservoir. It specialized in light wheels for horse-drawn vehicles. The works operated first by waterpower and later by steam. The wheel building and the nearby gristmill burned ca. 1900 and were never rebuilt. See, "The Wheel Factory," by G. A. Grier, *Directory*, p. 221. OHH, p. 112. Not shown on the 1858 map. Articles of incorporation were filed, *Bel Air Times*, January 6, 1888. p. 3. The Wheel Post Office existed from 1890 to 1907.

WHEELER MILL ()

A Chancery Case of 1800 involved a complaint by Benedict Hurst against Richard Ration and Nicholas Koncake (Koneche) over Wheelers Outlet, Mill Seat, "where a mill was erected by a certain Jacob Wheeler." Hurst charged that the defendant in 1794 agreed to sell him the property for £ 350 but failed to convey title to the 20 acres with the mill which had subsequently been patented by Benjamin Amos. The certificate showed that the 20 acres resurveyed on Wheeler's Outlet began on Winters Run near the head of backwaters of the milldam. Chancery Papers No. 2224, MSA.

WHITAKERS MILL (3)

WHITAKERS MILL ROAD

This mill is the successor to the Gibbons or Gibson Mill of 1793. Gibbons Mill appeared on the 1795 map. The property was acquired in 1819 by Howell and Edward Mitchell and as sold to Caleb Pue in 1831. In 1846, it was leased to Franklin

and. Rachel Whitaker. The present 40 X 60-foot mill, the third on the site, was built by Whitaker in 1851. Claire A. Richardson's photograph confirms the origin because a date stone reads "F. Whitaker 1851."

"For about ten days there were ten Confederate soldiers who hid out in the woods across from the mill on Whitaker Mill road. The people used to feed them secretly until one day they just disappeared. No one ever knew what happened to them, whether they were captured or if they went back home," from "Reminders of the Old South Live on in Harford County," memories collected by Dorothy Loetell of Joppa, *Aegis*, June 19, 1975.

Whitaker was a member of the General Assembly and was listed as a Bel Air miller (with two T's in Whittaker) in the 1881 State directory. The site appeared as Duncall Mills on the 1858 map (also spelled Dunca1e Mill). The dam twice washed out in heavy rains, first reported by the *Sun*, June 10, 1858, and again reported by the *Aegis*, August 23, 1867.

Rita Suffness discovered that H. A. Ramsay and Son built a pre-fab bridge at Whitaker Mill in 1878 (same company as Vulcan Steam Engine Works that advertised in Wood's *Directory*, pp. 663, 1,016 (message to author, 1992).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Franklin Whitaker with \$7000 capital investment in a mill and 3 bu elevator with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, 50 bu/diem maximum, and 33% custom business. A 14-foot tall on Winters Run drove a 12 hp, 3-foot turbine at 50 rpm; also a 12 ft broad overshot wheel of 20 hp, 10 rpm. Output was 1400 bbl flour, 75 tons meal, 84 tons feed, 1 ton hominy and 2000 tons buckwheat (\$11,430).

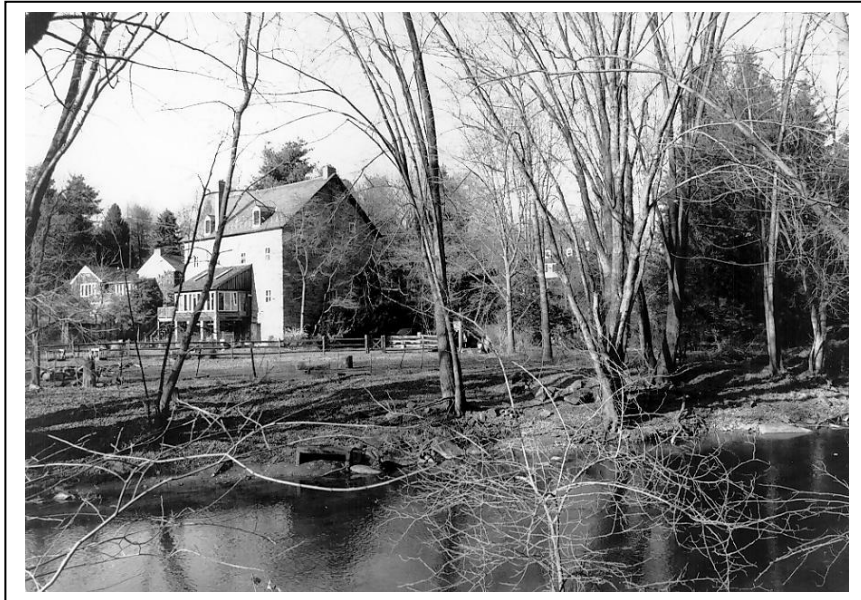
Franklin Whitaker of Harford County died at his home near Bel Air in his 73rd year, *Baltimore County Democrat*, January 10, 1891.

The mill was put out of business by the flood of the 80's per *Bel Air Times*, March 27, 1931, although OHH, p. 184, states that the mill worked into the early part of the century and was used as a barn. It was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hicks, 2nd, in 1954 and turned into a dwelling.

Historical societies had a chance to tour the mill in 1981. There was an arch for water on the north and a water outlet arch on the east. A lot of mud had been deposited there by the 1979 tropical storm "David." One of the French burr stones fell apart after the outer iron band rusted away, and a shiny tag made of brass inserted by the original manufacturer fell out, reading "E . . . Morris & Co., Baltimore, 1852." The stone was a runner. There were also some millstones made of aggregate material near the miller's dwelling. Franklin Whitaker's former residence was across the road on the north; the east end is a 1-1/2-story colonial, log house with sharply raking roof; the main block was a later addition in Greek Revival but of fairly simple design, frame and clapboard. Mr. Hicks had a November 1861 newspaper saying the voters were right to defeat Mr. Whitaker for

another term in the General Assembly because of his support for the rebellion. The owners of the Whitaker residence filled up the last of the millrace in recent times; water had been stagnating in it. The mill address is 1212 Whitaker Mill Road. The mill had once been converted into a barn with an early type of silo at the NW corner.

"Mill Becomes a Home Yet Stays a Mill," *Sun Magazine*, April 1, 1962, Katharine Geraghty. Mr. Hicks excavated a 2-foot deposit of pigeon manure from the basement



--Christopher Weeks, MHT

Whitaker Mill photo by Christopher Weeks

before attempting restoration. Mr. Hicks died at age 60, *Sun*, July 1, 1987. He had been a senior vice president of General Electric Company at Linthicum.

WHITEFORD FLINT MILL (5)

E. Clay Whiteford operated a flint mill in 1922 west the bridge on Flintville Road; now extinct. He also owned a quarry. HSHCM, p. 68; OHH, p. 158.

WHITEFORDS MILL ()

See Reynolds Mill.

WHITEFORD TANNERY ()

Hugh Whiteford was listed as a tanner in Broad Creek Hundred on 1798 tax list. Cf., Wilson Tanyard.

WIDENER AND COMPANY MILL ()

Widener and Co. Mill was on Little Gunpowder Falls, 5 miles SW of Coops town on 1795 map downstream of Yellow Branch near present Jarrettsville Road (Md. 146). No mill appeared on the 1858 Herrick map.

WILEY CIDER MILL ()

John Wiley in 1799 bought the "late Joseph Wiley's cyder mill and trough -- £ 0-18/9," Sales Book, Liber AJ 1: 34.

WILEY FOUNDRY/SAWMILL (4)

The 1880 census listed James A. Wiley agricultural implement works worth \$1250 with 2 employees and \$10,000 output, including 20 cultivators, 6 harrows, and 30 plows in a 6-month season. A 27-foot fall on a branch of Deer Creek drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 7 rpm.

The same waterpower ran a sawmill worth \$3000 with 1 employee, 1 Muley saw and 2 circular saws. Output was 105,000 ft lumber, 50,000 laths, and 100,000 shingles (\$2740). Wright in OHH, p. 150, stated that James Wiley built a sawmill on Island Branch about 1850.

WILEY MILL (4)

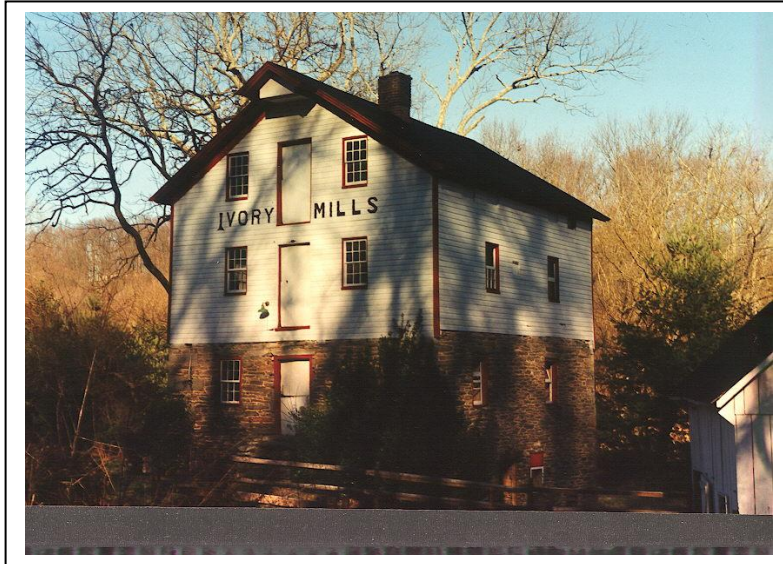
For the Wiley Mill (grist) on Island Branch, see Amos Mill.

WILEY MILL (IVORY) (4)

Matthew Wiley's mill is shown on a plat of 1190 on the south or west bank of

Deer Creek; this was Wileys Lower Mill and was the terminus of the present Harford Creamery Road, HCLR JLG M:406. It was described in OHH, p. 190 as a log mill

replaced in 1818 by one of frame on a lower story of stone. The Lower Mill Lot, 251 acres, passed to John Wiley by Matthew Wiley's will in 1840, provided John would deed the Upper Mill's dam to his brother Matthew.



John Wiley bequeathed his Lot No. 1 to son Richard in 1867. This Richard Nicholas Wiley operated under the name or Ivory Mill. The 1880 census listed R. N. Wiley custom mill worth \$1500 with 2 run of stones and 60 bu/diem maximum. A 9-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 15 hp undershot wheel 4.6 ft broad at 20 rpm. Output was 400 bbl flour, 1.2 tons buckwheat, 72.5 tons meal, and 80 tons feed (\$5780).

The sawmill worth \$700 had 1 employee, 1 Muley saw and 2 circular saws. An 8-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 10 hp reaction wheel 5 ft broad at 100 rpm to cut 100,000 ft (\$1500). This was probably the up-and-down sawmill observed by C. Milton Wright in 1895, OHH, p. 150.

“Mr. R. N. Wiley of Norrisville, Harford County, Md., is remodeling his new flour and sawmill, and has purchased two Rechar Turbine Wheels, manufactured by Geo. F. Baugher of York, Pa. Mr. Jonathan Geesey of Dallastown, Pa., is the millwright, and Has the work in charge,” *American Miller*, 9 (June 1, 1881): 236.

The *Maryland Journal* of Towson reported under “Norrisville News,” January 5, 1895, “Mr. Richard McDnald has filled his ice house with ice six inches thick from Mr. R. N. Wiley’s dam on Deer Creek. There is good skating from the breast of the dam to Mr. George Wiley’s, a distance of one mile.”

A cousin, M. Floyd Wiley, was a partner, 1900-1922. The mill passed to R. N. Wiley's son, Clarence B. Wiley, in 1922 and to Clarence's children, Walter W. Wiley and Mrs. Helen McDonald. Ivory Flour was the brand name. The mill is on Harford Creamery Road, 2 miles south of Norrisville; it was erroneously marked "Vary Mill" on topographic map of 1963. None of the Wiley Mills appeared on the 1795 Griffith map. A photo of the mill appeared in the *Aegis*, December 5, 1952.

WILEY MILL (UPPER) (4)

Matthew Wiley, grandson of the Irish miller Joseph Wiley was born 1751 and came to NW Harford County about 1780 and in 1781 bought 153.5 acres of Black Rock and New Design with a mill on Deer Creek from Andrew and John McKemeon, Yeomen, land the McKemeons had patented in 1781. The 1783 tax list showed Wiley owner of Black



Wileys Upper Mill, 1998

Rock, 100 acres, and one gristmill, the estate assessed at £ 321. The 1798 tax list showed him with 823 acres and a gristmill, 30 x 25, Bush River Upper and Eden Hundreds.

This was presumably the Upper Mill Lot No. 4 bequeathed by Wiley to his son

Matthew Wiley (Jr.) in 1836, H. C. Wills TB 5:435. It passed to George N. Wiley in 1878. The 1880 census listed George N. Wiley custom mill worth \$2000 with 2 employees and 75 bu/diem maximum. A 12-toot fall on Deer Creek drove A 30 hp breast wheel 8 ft broad at 16 rpm. Output was 200 bb1 flour, 10 bb1 rye, 125 tons meal, 100 tons feed, and 25 tons buckwheat(\$623,).

The *Md. Journal* of Towson reported that George N. Wiley shot himself in the foot trying to kill a crow that was stealing eggs, March 25, 1893. The *Jeffersonian* of September 18, 1915, reported. "At Wiley's Mill near Norrisville . . . A young man killed a copperhead snake 46 inches long and 8 inches in circumference."

The mill passed to Wiley's daughter, Mts. Dora Treadway in 1920 and to Black and Decker Mfg. Co, in 1927; that company used the place as a company park called Jolly Acres. In 1941 it became a Lutheran day Care facility. The mill, a log structure, much remodeled, is on Deer Creek, 2 miles SW of Norrisville. The camp suffered heavy damage in the flood of June 1972. See OHH, p. 189. Also, *Directory*, p. 216.p. 216.

The mill passed from Lutheran Social Services to a farmer, Leonard Billingslea by 1988. Later it was reworked into a Bed and Breakfast.

WILEY SAWMILL (4)

Combined with James Wiley' Foundry.

WILEY STILL (4)

Matthew Wiley in 1836 bequeathed "Still House," Lot No. 3 in the division of his property, to son William, HC Wills TSB 5:435. William Wiley instructed that the lot be divided among his heirs in 1846, TSB 6:106.

The inventory of William Wiley's possessions showed 1 flax brake, a lot of carded wool, 2 old copper stills and worms, cider works, and odd lots of flannel and casenet. Matthew Wiley bought one still; Inventories, Liber TSB 9:221.

WILLIAMS AND PRATT SAWMILL (1)

James Williams and Frederick Pratt bought a sawmill and 45 acres from Israel Morris. The property had been conveyed to Morris by William Gwynn (or Gwin) and John Jewell, December 1787, HCLR JHG H:410. A mortgage release from Morris in 1813 described the tract as part of Bonds Water Mills, BCLR WG 127~626.

WISONS MILL (2)

The later Bosley Mill, q.v.

WILSONS MILL (3)

Wilson's Mill was shown on the 1795 map on Winters Run, 2.5 miles west of Bel Air. This seems to be the same as the 2-1/2-story stone mill, 40 x 32, on Western Run, 2.5 miles from Bel Air and 3 miles from Little Falls Meeting House, advertised as property of the late James Hicks, *Federal Gazette*, January 3, 1809, and February 13, 1810.

WILSONS MILL ()

John Wilson was assessed of "Smalls." 18 acres, and part of Dunkail, 25 acres, plus a mill worth £ 300 on the 1783 tax list of Gunpowder Upper and Lower Hundreds. (Wilson's Mill of 1795 is too far west to match up with this mill, which is on part of the original Dunkail tract also occupied by the Gibbon/Gibsons Mill of the 1795 map.)

WILSONS MILL ()

Wilson's Mill on Deer Creek at Md. Route 161 is a middle sized mill of uncertain age although there have been published articles citing a date stone, Christopher Weeks could find none. The mill was not mentioned in Nathan Rigbie's 1783 will. The 1783 tax list of Deer Creek Lower Hundred showed that Rigbie owned a mill seat assessed at a mere £ 5 but it apparently lacked a mill. Weeks suggested that Rigbie's inventory contained large quantities of wheat, casks and barrels: items used in mills. The 1798 tax list shows a mill on this tract charged to John Brinton; the mill was 35 by 20 feet and was "occupied" by John Austen. Yet it seems unlikely that a mill would be built on a property while its estate remained unsettled. Joseph Brinton was actually owner when he sold the mill to his tenant Austin in 1808. But Austen had already agreed to sell the mill to Henry and Reuben Stump. The various confirmatory deed prove that Rigbie's Mill, Brinton's, And Austen's were all one and the same and probably the same as the building standing today. Reuben Stump

sold a mill to Rachel Price Wilson in 1821. The next documentary proof is Herrick's 1858 map that clearly showed "Wilson's Mill" but it was drawn on the east side of the Darlington road--the need for a bridge makes the west bank the best place for this mill. The tract name here is Parker's Choice.

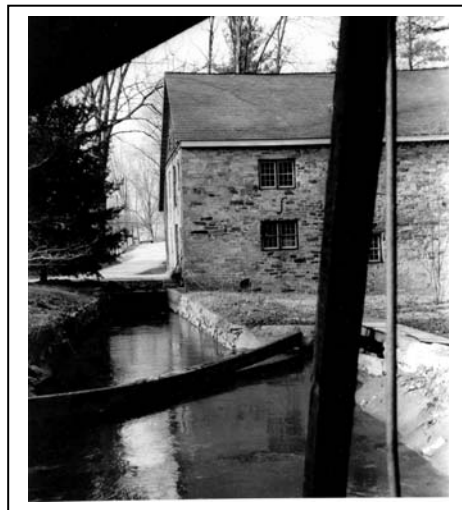
David E. Wilson inherited the mill in 1866. A long letter from "Traveler" described Darlington and mentioned Wilson's Mill run by Allen and Wilson; there was also a bone and sawmill, *Aegis*, June 18, 1869.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed David E. Wilson with \$6000 capital investment in a custom mill with 5 employees, 3 run or stones, a 500 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 10-foot fall on Deer Creek drove a 25 hp, 3-foot turbine at, 120 rpm. Output was 250 bbl flour, 26 tons meal, 9.7 tons feed, and 1 ton hominy (\$3000).

The sawmill worth \$1000 had 2 employees and one each circular and Muley saw. The same fall on Deer Creek drove a 30 hp, 3-foot turbine at 200 rpm to cut 200,000 ft (\$4000). Also listed under Glenville in 1887 State directory.

The *American Miller* of July 1, 189_ (27:561) reported that G. E. Wilson of Darlington was going to remodel his mill to an "oscillator spring and winter wheat system." Wilson had been running a Griscom & McFeely Reel System for the past eight years.

D. Gilpin Wilson operated it 1903-1931. The *Aegis* reported an incident of 1928, reprinted March 9, 1978, "While taking a load of corn to Wilson's Mill near Darlington on Friday, Mr. Johns Hopkins with his wagon and four horses went over the high bridge crossing a branch at the approach to the mill . . . Fortunately no damage was done and only a few minor bruises sustained." The year before, Alfred Johnson had almost drowned in the



Wilson's Mill through steel bridge, 1965

pond but he was saved by Howard Price, 17, and sent home to the Stone and Webster camp at the Conowingo construction site.

The mill is on Deer Creek on the west side of the Darlington-Havre de Grace Road. Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Stokes acquired the mill in 1931 and used it to house an electrical generator for the estate. The bridge that Johns Hopkins and his team plunged over was replaced by an elegant Parker through-truss span in 1935. The present uninteresting bridge dates from 1998 but gives an interesting and elevated view of the mill and it is possible to photograph reflections in the dark water.

Sources: "By the Old Mill Stream," *Sun Magazine*, June 24, 1962. Also, OHH, p. 177, GZMD; *Directory*, p. 215, 317, and *U. S. One*, p. 159. Also, Thomas J. Emory, Jr., "Easement Protects Stokes Mill," *Evening Sun*, April 19, 1976. The mill has been enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places.

WILSON TANYARD ()

John and Isaac Wilson advertised a tanyard and stone mill and tan houses and 75 vats at the mouth of Rock Run at the head of Tidewater on the Susquehanna, *Federal Gazette*, December 29, 1798. In 1807, J. Wilson offered it for sale and mentioned that it was under lease for 2-1/2 more years to John S. Peck & Co. There was also a Beam House and Bark House, Drying Sheds, Currying Shop, etc., *Federal Gazette*, February 16, 1807.

In 1836, John Wilson sold "the Mill Place" to Benjamin Almony and Thomas J. Ayres, HCLR HD 19:342. The beginning of the 19-acre site was "5 or 6 perches east of a Mill Dam." The 1820 census had listed Whiteford and Wilson and Wilson with a 22-vat tannery.

WILTON MILL (2)

The Wilton Mill owned by J. Hoke was shown on Gasheys Creek near the present Oakington Station, 1858 Herrick map. Mrs. Mary R. Bristow reported (1973) brick ruins, excavation, race, and one millstone between Oakington Station and the Tydings estate. Wilton Farm and a flour mill on a bold stream, the late property of Jacob Hoke, 2 miles south of Havre de Grace, was advertised in the *Aegis*, January 17, 1879. In May 2006, Rebecca Gallo noted that there were ruins and a millstone in what was now a public park called Swan Harbor Farm Park. Local archaeologists were investigating the site. The mill site is found at ADC Atlas grid 20-J-10.

WILTON MILL ()

A. C. Hanson advertised 50 acres of land in Harford County, 3 miles from Bel-Air on Winters Run heretofore conveyed from Thomas Wilton to Francis Davis; two story stone dwelling and a good merchant mill and a grist mill, which has rented for £ 90 per annum, exclusive of the dwelling, *American*, May 21, 1897. Possibly predecessor of McHenry Mill.

WINDMILL HILL (2)

Windmill Hill was a tract in Susquehanna Hundred in possession of Thomas Hill on 1783 tax list.

WINDMILL POINT ()

James Osborne patented Windmill Point, a tract of 1.2 acres on Bush River adjoining the tract Lambert's Marsh in 1785, Liber IC No. B:440, MSA.

WOOD MILL (2)

Isaac Wood took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Swan Creek, April 8, 1761. The beginning was south of Chestnut Ridge tract. The inquisition set a year's rent of 6 pence per acre of Patent Land and 1 Shilling Sterling and the quit rents. Isaac Wood owned 11.5 acres, part of Chestnut Ridge, and the Lord Proprietor owned 8.5 acres. Chancery Records, Liber 9:274, MSA.

WORTH & COMPANY FURNACE (5)

The Worth & Company Furnace was listed under Dublin in the 1867 *Bradstreet Directory*. No other data.

WORTHINGTON LIMEKILN ()

The 1850 census listed T. C. Worthington, lime burner, with \$2000 investment, 2 employees, and output of 25,000 bu lime (\$3500).

WRIGHTS MILL (1)

See McHenry Mill.

WRIGHT MILL (1)

The 1880 census listed Robert J. Weight custom mill on James Run with 2 employees and 2 run of stones. A 20-foot fall drove a 10 hp, 20-inch turbine at 200 rpm. Wright had taken possession in 1880, and the census taker added, "Knows nothing of previous operation and it cannot be ascertained."

WRIGHT MILL (4)

Thomas A. Wright was listed as miller at Chrome Hill and Rocks in 1880 State directory.

