

Howard County Mills

ADAMS MILL ()

The 1850 census listed the Andrew J. Adams water-powered country mill worth \$4000 with 2 pair of burrs, 1 employee, and output of 300 bbl superfine flour, 1000 bu meal, and 900 bu feed (\$2305). The l-saw water-powered sawmill worth \$200 had 1 employee and cut 36,000 ft oak and poplar plank yearly (\$550).

AIR FURNACE (1)

See Elkridge Furnace.

ALBERTON MILL (1)

See Daniels.

ANDERSON LIME KILN ()

The 1850 census listed Isaac Anderson's lime kiln worth \$200 producing 5000 bu (\$700) annually using hand power.

ANTHONY MILL (3)

The 1880 census listed Listcum T. Anthony with a custom mill worth \$1100; 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum daily capacity. A 16-foot fall on Middle Run drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 3 rpm. Output was 200 bbl flour, 25 of rye, 35 tons meal, and 8.5 tons feed (\$2829).

ATKINSON MILL (2)

Joseph Atkinson leased property in 1804 from the Ellicotts and built an oil mill and wool carding mill near the intersection of the road to Sandy Spring and the Baltimore-Frederick Turnpike on Wild Cat Branch, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 46.

Joseph Atkinson wrote a letter to the *Baltimore Morning Chronicle*, reprinted in the *National Intelligencer*, February 1, 1820, entitled "Spontaneous Combustion," wherein he claimed that cold ashes would burst into flame if flaxseed oil were poured into it.

Atkinsons Oil Mill was opposite M'Laughlin Tavern in 1833, Baltimore, p. 101. Atkinson suffered "the entire loss of all earthly means" in a fire, Federal Gazette, August 31, 1808.

BACKLEY MILL (1)

Backley Merchant Mill plus a distillery, the property of John McKim, Jr., was between the Elkridge Furnaces and Avalon Iron and Copper Works, but not in operation in 1833, *View of Baltimore*, p. 100. Clerical error for Hockley.

BALDWIN MILL ()

"A flour mill will be erected on the Little Patuxent River at Savage, Md., by W. H. Baldwin, Jr., & Co., Steam and water power will be provided, and the mill supplied with the most improved machinery," *American Miller*, 21 (September 1, 1893): 688.

BAYLY AND TYSON MILL ()

The 1850 census listed this merchant mill worth \$50,000 with 6 pair of stones, 1 packer, and 1 furnace, 1 employees. Output was 20,000 bbl each of superfine flour and corn meal, plus 60,000 bu feed (\$351,200).

BAZIL SAWMILL (4)

J. Bazil sawmill was listed at Matthews Store in 1861 Hawes *Business Directory*.

BLAKEY MILL (4)

The 1850 census listed Christopher Blakely water gristmill worth \$1000; 1 pair of stones, 1 employees, output of 30 tons of meal and 6 tons flour (\$815). The one-saw water sawmill worth \$200 had 1 employee and cut 40,000 ft plank (\$600). The mill appeared on the 1860 Martenet map on Patapsco at Woodbine. Mill passed to William Soper, who suffered washout in 1868 flood; rebuilt in 1869. Cf., Soper Mill.

BOND MILL (5)

Bond's Mill was shown on the Howard County bank of Patuxent on John H. Alexander's 1837 map of Montgomery County, downstream of Snell's Bridge. Same as the Mary Jane Nichols Mill of the 1878 atlas. Also mentioned as a short distance below Snell's Bridge in J. T. Ducatel's 1837 *Report of the State Geologist*. The former mill of Jos. Bond, on the south branch of Patuxent in Howard County was for sale, *Sun*, November 18, 1851, p. 3. The mill had 3 pair of stones, cast iron gearing, merchant and saw mills, fed by the Patuxent. Bond had deeded to Barbara Adams in 1843, AALR JLM 4:412. This site, 3 miles from Clarksburg, 4 from Sandy Spring, and 8 from Laurel Factory, seems to be the same as Haviland Mill or Harden Mill.

BRAYSHAW MILL (5)

William Brayshaw grist and saw mill was listed at Simpsonville in 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 535. Spelled Bradshaw in Bishop, HAM, 3:556, where it was listed as a woolen mill (1861).

BROWN AND CORNTHWAIT (2)

See Dismal Mill.

BUCKNER' BONE AND CHEMICAL WORKS ()

The *Ellicott City Times*, July 23, 1898, reported storm damage to the Buckner's Bone and Chemical Works, Elkridge . . . Water carried away the mill and about 20 barrels of neat's foot oil.

BURDETT MLL (4)

The atlas showed the gristmill of Allen and Caleb Burdett on Cabin Branch at Shaferville.

BURGESS MILL (2)

George Burgess (b. 1795) operated a wagon works and gristmill on the north side of Main Street west of Fells Lane in Ellicott City, at least as early as 1823 and until his death in 1867, when his son, Samuel F. Burgess, took over and operated the mill and wheelwright shop by water power until his own death in 1906. An account book covering 1823-1832 was in the possession of G. Lee Burgess, grandson of the founder. The ledger contained 14 entries for horse-shoeing performed for the "Baltimore & Ohio Road Company" during October and November 1832, Letter of G. Lee Burgess to J. McGrain, April 12, 1970.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed Samuel F. Burgess mill worth \$1300 with 1 run of stones, doing one-half custom work; 25 bu/diem maximum; idle 9 months yearly. A 15-foot fall drove a 4 hp overshot wheel 3 feet broad at 4 rpm. Output was 250 lb barley meal, 9000 lb meal, 4500 lb feed, and 2500 lb hominy (\$995).

Samuel F. Burgess was listed as a miller in the 1887 State business directory. The 1878 atlas showed the wheelwright shop powered by Hudson's Old Mill Branch. This small, shed-roofed mill at 8444 Main Street was rehabbed in the summer of 1988. The tall, rear facade backs up to a ravine.

Two photos in *Maryland Time Exposures* (pp. 110-111) show the interior of Samuel W. Burgess' mill and wagon works. An outdoor photo shows the flume that jumped the water supply over Tiber Creek into the building. The originals were credited to the Howard County Historical Society (1984). See also Joetta Cramm, *Pictorial History of Howard County*, p. 139.

BUZZARDS MILL ()

The boundaries of School Districts No. 35 and 36 in 1827 passed Buzzard's Mill, possibly on a branch of the Patuxent (*Archivist's Bulldog*, April 9, 2001). Richard Caton and James A. Stimpson, attorney, advertised an overshot sawmill on Buzzard Rock Branch at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Ilchester and Ellicotts Mills, *Sun*, August 5, 1843.

CARROLL CLOVER MILL (3)

"Clover Mill" was shown on the William Dawson, Jr., 1834 plat of Doughoregan Manor, 0.3 mile downstream of Mill Turnpike (now Carrolls Mill Road). Not on the 1860 Martenet map.

CARROLL FULLING MILL (5)

Charles Carroll of Carrollton advertised a fulling mill to be rented; it was situated on Carroll's Manor, Elk Ridge (*Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, November 24, 1789).

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Richard Caton advertised the long established fulling mill on the manor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (*Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, May 25, 1790).

On August 26, 1797, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and James, John, and David Clark recorded an agreement to lease the fulling mill on Lot No. 10 to the Clark brothers for thirty years. The Clarks were required to repair the fulling mill and build a brick or stone barn and a frame dwelling house. The Clarks were also required to scour and full the clothing for the plantation Negroes (Anne Arundel Deeds, NH 48:650).

The 1798 Direct Federal Tax List showed the fulling mill, a framed building, 30 by 24 feet, rented to John James Clark and David Clark, in Elkridge Landing Hundred, Anne Arundel County.

David Clark, clothier, advertised that he carried on the fulling business, *Federal Gazette*, Baltimore, September 5, 1811. [This Clark family was later involved in Carr's Mill on Carr's Mill Road in 1921.]

Charles Carroll wrote to John Ridgely of Hampton on October 19, 1842, that he was returning a wagon load of wool that had been processed at Doughoregan. The wool had apparently been improperly treated by Ridgely, "the urine not sufficiently stale." Carroll stated:

"When stale, the alkali (or ammonia) is in larger quantity, the rule to use is to use 1/3 of stale urine, a quart of salt-to 4 gal. Of water & 2 thirds of water, the whole to be heated *nearly* but not quite to the boiling point-then the wool is immersed 4 or 5 minutes in this mixture and then rinsed in clean water 3 or 4 times changed you will yourself be astonished to see how much the best wool looks. . ." (MHS, Special Collections, Ms. 1127, Ridgely Family Papers, Box 2, in folder marked "1825-1849" of John Ridgely of H.).

An 1834 plat of Doughoregan by William Dawson, Jr., surveyor, showed a number of mill related places:

- . Mill Run
- . Mill Race
- . Clover Mill
- . Two sawmills .
- . Flour mill

State Senator James Clark, Jr., writing in 2001, stated, "Charles Carroll also had another mill on the Middle Patuxent River that was used for cleaning wool from the sheep of Doughoregan Manor. This 'fulling mill' was on the river just east of Trotten Road" (*Howard's Roads to the Past*, p. 41). No mill had been shown at this location in the 1878 atlas. [In February 1984, Lee Preston, an Ellicott City teacher, informed John McGrain that there was (or had been) a mill near Trotter Road and Maryland Route 32, saying that the deeds mentioned the tracts "White Wine and Cheese."]

CARROLL LIME KILN ()

The 1880 census of manufactures valued Charles Carroll's lime kiln at \$500. It was hand-powered, with 6 employees, and produced 40,000 bu of lime annually (\$4800).

CARROLL MILL (3)

A gristmill and sawmill at Doughoregan Manor were mentioned in 1774 as a project of Charles Carroll of Annapolis, who was then residing there (Ronald Hoffman, *Princes of Ireland, Planters of Maryland*, pp. 237, 242, 248). The 1798 Federal tax list showed Charles Fox as tenant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton' s tract, Friendship, including a "two-story frame mill house, 36 x 28."

The 1850 census listed the Carroll Mill as a country mill worth \$1500, listing 1 employee, 2 pair burrs, and annual output of 12,000 bu feed (\$7500). The gristmill,

presumably the same one mentioned in 1774 Carroll papers, was shown on the Middle Patuxent at Mill Turnpike on Martenet's map of 1860, property of Colonel Charles Carroll. It is shown as Harper Carroll's mill in the 1877 atlas on present Carroll Mill Road east of Vineyard (or Wineyard) Road, the present Folly Quarter Road. Carroll Mill Road runs from Triadelphia Road to Manor Road. Carroll Mills was a village name of 1882, served by Cooksville post office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 62; it was 2.5 miles south of Mayfield per GZMD of 1941.

"Charles Carroll, one of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland, had his grist mill on the Middle Patuxent River at Carroll's Mill Road, just about one mile south of Folly Quarter Road. I well remember the stone walls and the water wheel when I passed there on my pony. There were several stone houses at Carroll's Mill and a store and post office. The post office was called Doughorean and not Carroll's Mill. The store probably predated the post office, which was operated from 1876 to 1907. Carroll's Mill road has been closed for quite some time along the portion that passed the site of the old mill and village, which is now only a memory." (James Clark, Jr., *Roads to Howard's Past*, 2001, p. 51.

CARROLL SAWMILL (3)

Colonel C. Carroll's mill was shown on Martenet's 1860 map on the north bank of Middle River on the present Triadelphia Road just inside the boundaries of Doughorean Manor. The 1850 census of manufactures listed only one family sawmill, one belonging to Charles Carroll worth \$3500, cutting 900 logs per annum worth \$900 in a water powered works; there were 3 employees at a labor cost of \$30 per month. Output was 90,000 board feet of oak and poplar plank worth \$1350.

CARROLL SAWMILL (5)

Building No.9 of Doughoregan Manor was shown on the 1860 Martenet map about 1.5 miles north of Simpsonville on the west bank of Middle Patuxent. The 1878 atlas showed Harper Carroll's sawmill here.

CARROLL SAWMILL (5)

This Harper Carroll Sawmill was shown in the 1878 atlas on Clarksville Lane (now Homewood Road) where it crosses Middle Patuxent River. The road had been called called Rolling Road on the Martenet map of 1860, which showed a millrace and a nameless building along the race. The sawmill was extinct before 1967 visit of the author.

CARROLL WOOLEN FACTORY (3)

Charles Carroll of Annapolis built a weaving house in 1770, and acquired a British prisoner of war to serve as a weaver at Doughoregan (Ronald Hoffman, *Princes of Ireland, Planters of Maryland*, pp. 240, 334, 340). Charles Carroll advertised in the

Md. Journal, October 21, 1778, for coarse woolens and linens for his manufactory carried on at his dwelling-plantation beyond Elkridge. Bagnall, *Textile Industry in U.S.*, 1:80.

CARRS MILL (4)

CARRS MILL ROAD

The 1794 map by Dennis Griffith showed a nameless mill symbol on the west side of Cattail Creek inside a bend in the stream 1.0 mile south of the Frederick Turnpike Road and a little SE of Poplar Spring. This was apparently the same mill in which Humphey Peirce advertised a half interest for sale in the *Maryland Journal* of Baltimore City on April 9, 1795. It was a three-story structure, 40 by 50 feet, the first story of stone, the upper two of brick, with three pair of burrs. The advertisement placed the mill a half-mile from the Frederick road and 3 miles from Poplar Springs. The distance of 3 miles from Poplar Springs is an almost perfect match to the later site of Carr's Mill, but Carr's was fully a mile south of the turnpike, not a half-mile. Jacob F. Levy advertised the same mill in the same newspaper, April 5, 1796.

Jacob Levy and his family had been listed in the 1790 census of Frederick County and was possibly the miller in partnership with Peirce five years later. The Maryland Historical Society's Diehlman file also contains a mention of a Jacob F. Levy, who married Ann Maggs of Baltimore on November 4, 1804.

This location seems to be the same place shown as the mill of J. Miller on the Martenet 1860 map of Howard County. The one discrepancy is the fact that the Peirce-Levy Mill was advertised as built of stone and brick whereas the Mills-Carr Mill was built of frame when advertised in the 20th century. There had been a mention of property near Lisbon "adjoining Miller's Mill property" in the *Baltimore American*, November 3, 1855. But the family name was actually Mills, and the 1878 G. M. Hopkins atlas of Howard County showed Ann Mills as owner of a saw and gristmill on Cattail Creek south of Lisbon. George W. Mills was listed as a miller under Lisbon post office in the 1880 Maryland State Business Directory.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George W. Mills as owner of a sawmill worth \$400 with one employee, one each circular and Muley saw. A 16-foot fall drove a 15 hp flutter wheel 3 feet broad at 13 rpm to cut 60,000 feet of lumber worth \$900 annually. The custom gristmill was worth \$3000 and had one employee, two run of stones, and a daily capacity of 35 bu/diem. A 14-foot fall drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 6 feet broad at 15 rpm to grind 650 bbl flour, 83 tons meal, and 25 tons of feed, all worth \$5300 annually.

The *American Miller* [13 (October 1, 1885):521] reported, "Mr. William Carr has purchased the "Pleasant Meadows Mills" from Mr. George Mills, in Howard Co., Md., for \$4,400." The deed from Ann Mills and George Mills to Elizabeth R. Carr was recorded in Liber LJW 50:52. There was a report that Borie [sic] Carr of Cooksville had purchased from Griscom Company & McFeely one single Butler Mill, 6 by 20, "with necessary pulleys, belting, etc., to complete the job," *American Miller*, 20 (March 1, 1892):369. Some years later Bowe [sic] Carr of Cooksville, Md., was reported to have ordered McAnulty Slow Motion Force Feeders from the McAnulty Mill Furnishing Company of Manheim, Pa., *American Miller*, 21 (April 1, 1893):300. Allen Bowie Carr, as his name should have been spelled, was obviously updating the ancient works to produce roller mill flour and replacing the millstones with the inventions of the 1880s.

State Business Directories listed William T. Carr as a miller under Lisbon post office from 1894 to 1916 and A. Carr as miller under Cooksville over the same period. The two Carrs were possibly father and son and the question arises as to whether both worked at the former Mills Mill.

Allen Bowie Carr was sued by Stephen Hobbs and wife in 1921 for default of mortgage. The mill was sold on May 2, 1921, to Wallace J. Clark along with 113 acres of Pleasant Meadow, Columbia, and Frog Range. It was described in the deed as "the 'Trump Mill,' more recently 'Miller's Mill' or 'Carr's Mill'" (Deeds HBN 114:610). Wallace J. Clark borrowed \$5000 to buy the mill but in 1925 lost the property by default. It was sold for \$5600 to William H. Pickett according to a trustees' report made June 16, 1925 (Equity Records HBN 44:449).

When trustee James Clark advertised the property in the *Ellicott City Times* of May 23, 1925, it was described as follows:

Mortgagee's Sale of Valuable Farm . . . 4th District . . . Mortgage from Wallace J. Clark and Annie Lucille Clark to Rachel Clark Macgill . . . 1922

Sale on 20th of April ... 113 acres ... on the Carr's Mill Road a short distance south of Warfield Highway... substantial frame dwelling containing Twelve rooms, a four room tenant house An ample stable A three story frame mill in working order ... almost 50 acres of meadow The above mentioned mill is operated by a constant stream of water flowing through the property and has enjoyed patronage for many years, grinding wheat flour, corn meal and chop.

This property was formerly known as the Carr's Mill Property, having been occupied for many years, and is located about three and one-half miles from Woodbine.

Allen Bowie Carr lived until 1949; his obituary described him as the husband of the late Grace E. Carr. He was age 84, "a well known miller and farmer near Lisbon for a number of years and a charter director of Woodbine National Bank." He had retired in 1920 and had lived in Frederick for the last fifteen years of his life (*Ellicott City Times*, May 31, 1949).

John McGrain looked for this mill in 1968 and found a sign for Millers Mill Road at Carrs Mill Road and Bushey Park Road, but no mill survived. Mr. James T. Clark of Greencastle, Pa., who had visited the Ellicott City library, called Mr. McGrain on July 15, 1987, asking about the mill's history. The caller remembered that his father had sold it in the 1920s. The elder Clark had made corn meal and ground wheat for feed about 1923. Present day maps show both Millers Mill Road and Carrs Mill Road although there was only one mill in historic times. A small Carrs, Mill Park is shown on the east side of Carrs Mill Road on current Alexandria Drafting Company street maps.

Carr's Mill appears as a place name on the 1945 USGS quad sheet of "Woodbine, Md.," and on the State Highway Administration maps at the crossing of Carrs Mill Road with Bushey Park Road. That crossroads falls within the lines of the tract "Columbia" on Caleb Dorsey, Jr.'s, 1968 plat of original land surveys. Columbia was in fact one of the tracts mentioned in the 1925 auction notice to sell Allen Bowie Carr's mill (ADC Atlas 8-H-I).

The present Miller's Mill Road is apparently a typographical error for Mills' Mill Road; that road, shown as an unpaved road on the 1945 USGS quad sheet, weaves through the former Bushey Park estate but neither the 1860 map nor the 1878 atlas showed a mill there. However, one of the many curves in this road west of Md. Route 97 looks like a possible mill seat.

CARRS MILL (4)

ROVER MILL ROAD

Warfield in *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties* published in 1905 stated that the mill at Rover was at one time owned by Henry Cornelius (of Joseph) Hobbs, who had acquired the land in 1767 and renamed his part of "Poverty Discovered" tract as "Hobbs Regulation." Hobbs' sons, the Rev. James Hobbs and Charles Hobbs were the next owners but later the place was called Rover. Late-19th

century deeds describe the Mill Lot as part of the division of the estate of Henry Hobbs.

On Martenet's 1860 map of Howard County, a mill was depicted on the Middle Patuxent east of present McKendree Road, SE of Cooksville, NE of present Inwood, and its owner was H. Forsythe. That was Henry Forsythe who had purchased 14-plus acres from Wesley A. Hobbs on May 7, 1850 (Deeds WWW 10:42). The deed mentioned a mill dam and the tracts Hobbs Regulation and Poverty Discovered, parcels Wesley Hobbs had inherited from his father Henry Hobbs. Henry Forsythe and wife, along with Walter and Julia Dorsey, sold the 14-acre site to Frederick Stier in 1861 (Deeds WWW 21:342).

In 1874, Frederick Stier sold the same 14 acres to Elizabeth R. Carr, who was Mrs. William T. Carr, for \$4000 (Deeds 33:170). The 1875 Boyd's business directory listed William Carr as miller at Cooksville. The 1878 G. M. Hopkins county atlas showed the W. Carr mill next to the 200-acre farm of Charles Hobbs. The atlas clearly shows that the mill was on the south bank of the stream and on the south side of what is now called Rover Mill Road, located at the extreme western edge of the USGS "Sykesville" map sheet. There were distinct saw and grist mill structures in 1878. In the present day Howard County road atlas, the site is at ADC 9-F -3.

The 1880 census of manufactures valued William T. Carr's Mill on Middle River at \$5400, listing one employee and one each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4 feet broad at 14 rpm to cut 50,000 feet (\$750 annual value of output),

The custom gristmill in this same census was worth \$2500 and had one employee, two run of millstones, 35 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 15-foot fall of water drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 4 feet broad at 12 rpm to grind 500 bbl flour, 62.5 tons meal, 15 tons feed, and 5 tons buckwheat (\$4500).

Various items from the national trade journal of the milling industry trace the growth and change of ownership of the Carr Mill:

John W. McAnuly, millwright, is thoroughly repairing the "Howard Mills" at Cooksville, Md., for W. T. Carr & Son. He is putting in a New Process bolting chest, middlings burr, purifier, and a 3-1/2-foot wheat burr, along with improved wheat cleaning machinery. The mill will do merchant work in connection with grist work, and will make the "Golden Anchor" brand of flour. [*American Miller*, 12 (July 1, 1884):375].

Mr. Wm. Carr has sold his mill, situated near Cooksville, Howard Co., Md., to Mr. Howard S. Peddicord, of the same place for \$5,000. [*American Miller*, 13 (October 1, 1885):521].

Mr. Shaw of the firm of Shaw & Son, who rent the "Roxbury Mills," Howard Co., Md., will run the mill recently purchased by Howard S. Peddicord situated near Cooksville, Howard Co., Md.,

Mr. Shaw's son will continue to run the "Roxbury Mills," which are doing a good business. [*American Miller*, 13 (October 1, 1885): 521].

Testimonial from H. S. Peddicord of Cooksville dated November 3, 1886, endorsing the Geo. T. Smith Centrifugal Reel: "I have increased my trade 50 percent since I commenced using it." [*American Miller*, 14 (November 1, 1886):688].

The flouring and saw mills of Howard S. Peddicord, near Glenwood, Md., were sold, Jan. 19, to Albert Hobbs, for \$4,500. [*American Miller*, 16 (February 1, 1888):130].

The 1885 item about Peddicord's purchase is confirmed by the deeds, but the first name shown on that document was that of Elizabeth R. Carr, wife of William T. Carr (Deeds LJW 49:391).

In February 1888, Howard Peddicord deeded to Virginia D. and Charles Albert Hobbs of the original landowning family (Deeds LJW 53:57). The mill lot began at the beginning stone of Hobbs Regulation and consisted of 14 acres, 2 roods, and 34 square perches.

The mill was later called the Rover Mill at Rover Post Office but there were news items/from Rover before the establishment of the post office. No one named Rover is found in the Howard County index to deeds and certainly not in the chain of ownership of the mill lot. National Archives records show that Rover Post Office was established February 23, 1893, with Albert N. Dorsey as postmaster. The Rover correspondent reported in the *Ellicott City Times* of July 30, 1898:

The work was completed last Saturday on Mr. C. A. Hobbs' mill dam, and now the young people are enjoying some fine boating. They report the boat is in bad condition, but it will be put in good repair in a few days.

The *Times* had more about the mill on August 6:

Mr. Elwood Bidinner, the miller in charge at Hobbs mill, has resigned, and Mr. Fred Everett, is now running the mill on full (time since the dam has been cleaned out. . . . Since there is a postoffice at this place a crowd can be seen congregating about the store at most any time discussing the happenings of the past and making arrangements for the future. The present war finds a big place in the conversations and everybody is anxious to see the paper

At present the general opinion is that the postoffice will be permanent and "Rover" will become a shining village.

And more valuable data appeared on September 3:

Mr. Jno. Q. Selby, the popular merchant of Glenelg, this county who has been conducting the business of Messrs. Day & Sharp, has resigned his position there in order to open a general store here (Rover), having rented Mr. Albert N. Dorsey's store-room. He also intends running the flour mill at that place full time day and night.

The *Times* of September 17, 1898, confirmed the prediction that C. Albert Hobbs was renting the mill at Rover to John Q. Selby.

The 1902-1903 *Maryland State Gazetteer* published by Polk listed A. Dorsey as postmaster at Rover, with John Q. Selby keeper of a general store, and Augustus Selby flour miller (p. 633). National Archives data shows that John Q. Selby became the second postmaster on July 8, 1902. Third postmaster was Charles A. Hobbs, starting August 3, 1905. Augustus Selby took actual title to the mill lot from the Hobbs family in February 1907 (Deeds WWLC 83:355). Augustus R. Selby was appointed fourth postmaster on May 6, 1909. The USGS 15-minute quad sheet entitled "Ellicott, Md.," drawn from 1904 surveys and printed in 1906 showed a cluster of three structures called Rover at the far left-hand edge of the map.

"Rover's Mill" was still being operated in 1910 by Augustus Selby & Sons, making Silver Spray brand flour as reported by Joetta M. Cramm in *Pictorial History of Howard County*, p. 167. Augustus Selby, Sr. and wife Mary C. Selby sold to Augustus Selby, Jr., and his wife Lucy W. Selby on February 25, 1910 (Deeds WWLC 88:517). The younger Selbys mortgaged the place to Mrs. M. Virginia C. Hobbs the day after taking title. The 1912-1914 directory carried Selby Milling Company under Rover.

A postcard postmarked at Rover, Md., on March 14, 1907, was mailed to Miss Edith M. Selby by someone named "Gus," presumably Augustus Selby, who wrote that the illustration was the millrace. Miss Selby was possibly a sister of the sender. The card is an actual photo, probably amateur, printed on postcard stock with space for the message next to the picture. This view shows a wide ditch or race with a sturdy board across it to serve as a footbridge.

Augustus Selby who died in 1963 at age 76 was described as the son of a Howard County miller who began work in the mill at age 16 [approximately 1903] and later purchased the works from his father [which we now know was 1910]. The younger Selbys sold on March 16, 1915, to Henry C. and Rosella Ridgely (Deeds WWL 99:394). After that [in 1917] he founded the Liberty Milling Company in

Germantown, Montgomery County, and was still president and general manager there at the time of his death (*Sykesville Herald*, February 21, 1963). Mrs. Ridgely was the last postmaster at Rover, appointed July 23, 1915. Neither mill nor post office was listed at Rover in the 1915-1916-1917 directory; by that time, mail was being delivered by RFD and the nearest post office was Cooksville. The *Ellicott City Times* of March 17, 1941, stated that Charles Hobbs was still operating the Rocky Glen Mill. Rocky Glen was the name of the main house of the Hobbs family on Hobbs Road (Cf. Cecelia M. Holland, who placed the Rocky Glen estate on the tract "Hobbs Regulation," which was still in the hands of the original colonial family when she was gathering her data in 1977 (*Old Houses and Families of Howard County, Maryland*, 1987, p. 275). The 14-plus acre mill parcel was still intact in 1951 when Mrs. Ridgely's executor sold to Marjorie M. Grimes. The name Rover had dropped off the USGS 7.5-minute quad sheet entitled "Sykesville, Md.," published in 1953, although the same three structures shown on the 1906 quad were still shown in 1953. No mill was standing in 1968 when John McGrain made his first exploration for Maryland mills. In March 2002, Mrs. Shirley Hobbs told McGrain that there were some stones near the bridge "near a house and a Quonset hut," but even in early April that year, no stones could be seen, only an obsolete fragment of highway culvert. Nor did Mrs. Hobbs know how the name Rover originated.

In 1972, Marjorie M. Grimes conveyed the mill parcel to James G. and May D. Blair, who only kept it a year and sold in 1974 to Louis and Dorothy Mobley (Deeds CMP 620:525 and 627:51). The Mobleys sold in 1974 to the present owner, Joseph A. Carroll. The deed mentioned "Old Rover Mill Road."

The Hobbs family is still in possession of the Rocky Glen mansion in 2002. Near the entrance to the mill in 2002 was the entrance to a distinct estate called "Mill Spring Farm." In present day terms, the mill lot is at 14111 Rover Mill Road. The parcel is wooded along the stream. The shape of this parcel on the current tax map is the same that can be plotted by using the 1885 deed from Elizabeth R. Carr to Howard Peddicord (Liber LJW 49:391).

CIDER MILL AND PETTING FARM (1)

This cider mill at 5012 Landing Road near Elkridge was described as between Ilchester and Montgomery Roads west of I-95. It was an old, vertical-board cider mill building that preserved some of Howard County's agricultural heritage. Local apples grown there were processed in season. There was also a color photo in the 1992 yellow pages listing of tourist sites ("Cider Mill and Petting Farm," MHT Site No. HO 420). [Also a general article about the apple season in Howard County, "Cider Mills," *Catonsville Argus*, September 25, 1897.]

CISSEL LIME KILN (5)

The 1850 census listed Samuel Cissel's hand powered lime kiln worth \$300, producing 4300 bushels of lime annually worth \$520. The 1860 map and the atlas showed the kiln on the west side of Browns Bridge Road near the Patuxent.

CLARK FULLING MILL (3)

Same as Carroll Fulling Mill.

CLARK LIME KILN ()

The 1850 census listed William Clark's lime kiln worth \$200 with 2 employees, producing 6000 bu annually (\$725) by hand power.

COLLIER MILL (2)

Thomas M'Crea advertised flour, corn meal, etc. at the Depot Mill (*Howard District Press*, August 6, 1847). John H. B. Latrobe advertised the Depot Mill at Ellicotts Mills village, 3-1/2 acres, with water from two branches, 30-1/2 feet of fall, two pair of four-foot burr stones. "It is used principally as a country mill . . . Its situation is adjoining the turnpike and railroad" (*Sun*, July 9, 1847). Thomas McCrea was still found in the 1850 census.

The *Sun* of June 15, 1858, reported a "Destructive Freshet at Ellicott's Mills" and at McCrea's Depot Mill, the water ran down Main Street and the mill races of that mill were destroyed; there was a loss of \$1500 worth of grain, flour, and meal "having been floated off." Later that year, there was a report that McCrea of the Depot Mill, Ellicott City, had bought a bridge in Ilchester (*Baltimore County Advocate*, October 2 1858).

The Depot Mill was sold to a Mr. Curran (*Maryland, Journal*, Towson, July 28, 1866). An article entitled "The Storm" quoted from the *Howard County Record* of August 16, 1867, reported:

The county bridge at Hallse's Mill (formerly McCrea's) was washed away. The water was four feet deep in the mill, and grain and cornmeal, with a chest of tools, were carried away. Mr. Halse estimates damage at several hundred dollars.

William B. Collier's flourmill was shown in the atlas on Timber Branch between Frederick Avenue and Saint Paul Street in Ellicott City. The mill used water power from two ponds upstream as well as water from Hudson's Old Mill Branch. The *Ellicott City Times* of February 22, 1879, reported that Mr. William B. Collier had sold his mill property and adjoining residence to Robert N. Wharry, Esq., for \$10, 150.

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1889, reported (17:489), that B. F. Haws & Sons' grist mill at Ellicott City was flooded and a quantity of flour and grain badly

damaged during the recent flood. (The name should be spelled Hause for this miller who previously had owned the Spring Mill in West Catonsville.)

Samuel Arlene in his 1988 walking tour placed the Hawes [Hause] Mill at Tiber Branch and Tiber Alley, a building used at that time as the Side Street Restaurant. That would make it the same as Colliers Mill in the 1878 atlas. Also calling it "the Depot Mill," Arlene stated, "The mill was fed by water from dams on the Tiber and the branch that runs along New Cut Road. A dam upstream on the Tiber fed the dam next to New Cut Road through a mill race and then a second race supplied the mill.

In 1891 a company headed by Herman Shriver purchased the mill and used it to generate the first electricity in Ellicott City. When there was an insufficient flow of water, a steam engine was used. Around 1904 the Patapsco Power and Light Company purchased the property. Shortly after that, PP&L built the Bloede Dam downstream of Ilchester on the Patapsco and started to produce power that that site. This was the first of its type in America. For a while the Tiber Alley mill was kept as a backup. The flood of 1952 carried off the water wheel and caved in one wall of the mill.

COPPERHEAD BRANCH MILL ()

This mill was mentioned c. 1868 in the legend of Goog Martingale, Fabulous Riverman, who thought the flood of that year was the River's attempt to flush away the Warfields, Ellicotts, and Dorseys in revenge for building dams and trapping silt. See, Harding, *History of Howard County*.

CORNTHWAITS MILL (2)

See Dismal Mill.

COTTON FACTORY (3)

Martenet's map of 1885 showed a cotton factory on present Md. Route 32, south bank of Patapsco. Cf., Howard Cotton Factory.

CROWS MILL (5)

Crowe Mill was on the Patuxent west of Laurel and was mentioned in an act erecting Frederick County in 1748, FAACHC, p. 35. Griffith's 1795 map showed it 5 miles above Laurel. James Crow of Prince George's County had left a mill to his wife in 1776. Crows Mill was advertised under decree, as a country mill on the Patuxent with Columbian Turnpike going past the door, Richard Snowden, *Frederick-Town Herald*, March 12, 1814. Crows Old Mill was the point where Columbia Turnpike (ancestor of U. S. 29) crossed the Patuxent, mentioned in the Anne Arundel County school district boundaries of Districts 26

and 27, in 1827, *Archivists' Bulldog*, April 9, 2001. The atlas showed Crows Mill Ford, but not on Columbia Pike; the ford was on a road, now vanished, that crossed into Prince George's County just east of the Montgomery County line.

DANIELS (1)

Daniels, the company town of C.R. Daniel's Company on the B. & O. old main line and Patapsco River, has also been known as Elysville, Okisko, and Alberton. The Ely family (pronounced EEL-y, like the English cathedral town) first had a cotton mill on Bens Run in the 2nd Election District of Baltimore County, the Mechanics Cotton Factory. When the business expanded, the family moved their operations to the Howard County side of the Patapsco.

Ely's-ville Mfg. Co. was chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1828, Chapter 33, with Thomas Ely, Asher Ely, Beale Ely, Hugh Balderson, and William Ely as incorporators "for the manufacture and vending of cotton and woolen goods" with \$200,000 authorized capitalization. The stonework on the mill was recalled as the work of the Luther Timanus family, *Woodlawn, Franklinville and Hebbville*, p. 35.

The company sold the mills to Okisko Mfg. Co. in 1845. Okisko was chartered in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1845, Chapter 121; it was founded by Lemuel W. Gosnell, William P. Bangs, Francis T. King, Thomas Meredith, Richard Sewell, and Thomas Hambleton. Capitalization was \$200,000 for manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. However, the Elysville Company still enjoyed a separate existence.

The site included a merchant mill, sawmill, store house, and six family tenements, and the Okisko Company planned to start a cotton mill.

In July 1849, J.J. Speed and David Stewart were appointed trustees to sell the property of Okisko. It was auctioned September 29, 1849, for \$21,000. Hugh Ely, who had left the family firm. Soon thereafter, Hugh Ely sued the trustees in Chancery Court claiming that the property had been advertised to have a 15-foot fall, but in fact had at most a 14-foot fall and he further charged that his four brothers, Thomas in particular, had objected to his emptying the Okisko tail race opposite their works. Hugh Ely refused to complete payment.



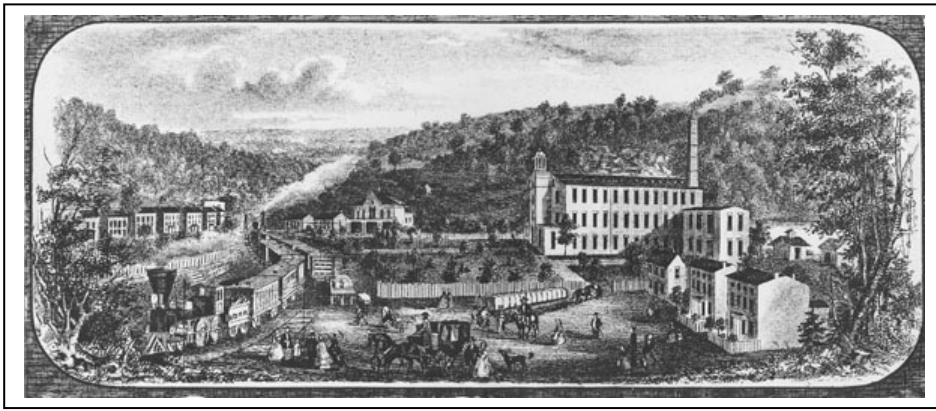
Daniels Factory, February 1967. Photo by Shipley of News American.

The court ruled that it was Ely's own folly to buy Okisko without finding out about the outflow rights. On appeal, the Chancellor was upheld and the court held that the property had not been misrepresented since, as a member or the original Okisko firm, Ely had knowledge far superior to the trustees. (2 Md., 417 -1852).

The 1850 Sidney map showed Okisko Mfg. Co. and the Elysville Post Office, both in Howard County. The 1863 military map showed Okisko Cotton Factory, owned by A. Ely, plus Alberton Hall. The post office, founded in 1839, was still shown as Elysville in the 1877 Baltimore County atlas, although it had been renamed Alberton in 1854. The Baltimore and Elysville Railroad was chartered, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1854, Chapter 175; the incorporators included Hugh Ely, Enoch Pratt, Joseph W. Patterson, and others; it was never built.

The *Sun* of August 31, 1852, reported one mill building of Mr. Eeley [sic] destroyed by fire but it was apparently not the main structure.

The growth of the buildings can be traced by comparing different editions of 19th century prints. Sachse's 1854 lithograph of Ellicott City had a detail of the mill before the tower was added, although the red brick houses were in place. A lithograph by Hoen, printed some time after James S. Gary became proprietor, showed that the mill had grown longer and acquired a tower with a winding curved stair within. Both the stair tower and the steam engine were mentioned in the 1858 sale advertisement but not in the offering of 1850. A third lithograph, possibly also by Hoen, showed that Gary's son had joined the firm and that the superintendent's house had grown an entire story higher, a combination of clues that would date that print after 1861. The Alberton stair tower was possibly the first on a Maryland textile plant, and its installation demonstrated that local manufacturers were heeding the demands of fire insurance companies.



Label for shipping Alberton cloth.

After the 1857 panic, the Alberton Mill was reorganized as Sagouan Manufacturing Company. James Sullivan Gary took sole ownership in 1859 and took his son James Albert into partnership, 1861. Gary almost lost his life in the flash flood of 1868, but the mill was the first one back into operation.

The *Baltimore Gazette* of July 31, 1868, carried a story called “The Flood in the Patapsco, Interesting Particulars--Damage at Elysville--at Sykesville--Destruction of Railroad Bridges and Telegraph Lines--Damage to Crops-- Correspondence of the *Washington Star*,” including an account of the destruction of the three-story Gary mansion.

James S. Gary had been born in 1808 at Medway, Mass., moving to Maryland in 1838 to manage a department of the Patuxent Mfg. Co. at Laurel. In 1844, with two partners, he founded Ashland Mfg. Co. of Baltimore County, HBCC, p. 408f, 832. An 1868 county paper called the town "Gareysville." The Ely company charter was renewed in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1860, Chapter 134. The 1850 census had included an oakum factory.

The company installed a 15-mile private telegraph line to its office on German Street in Baltimore, *Sun*, April 14, 1871.

The *Ellicott City Times* of August 11, 1877, reported under “Elysville Items” that “Petersburg” was the part of the village on the Baltimore County side of the river and had been improved by new fencing enclosing the yards of the employees.

Scharf writing in 1881 gave the dimensions of the factory as four stories, 340 x 50; preparatory department, 68 x 32; dyeing department, 32 x 50; 9000 spindles, 228 looms; total value \$600,000; he still called it Elysville, HBCC, p. 409.

The *Baltimore County Union* of January 24, 1885, carried an article entitled, “Sketch of Elysville.” The Gary Mfg. Co. was listed in the 1887 State business directory with S. F. Cobb as manager; C. J. Parker of Alberton was also listed as a miller.

The *American* of August 26, 1892, reported, “Howard County Cotton Mills Put in Steam Power” and mentioned a 400 hp engine for James A. Gary & Son.

Gary's house had long been disfigured by the company. According to a local tradition (cited by Mr. Wilson Herrera of Randallstown), Gary's daughter was being courted by a Mr. Holton, a school teacher. The father used to pace around the house muttering, "A-B-C, A-B-C --it's a hell of a way to make a living." Holton succeeded in marrying her, however, and was elected to Congress.

James Albert Gary was appointed Postmaster General in McKinley's cabinet and was principal leader of Maryland Republicans until his death in 1920.

Power Pictorial, November 1928, p. 30, stated that the mill was being gradually converted from belt drive to electric motor drive, 1921-1928. The mill required its own 600 KVA, 13,000-volt substation; surplus power was sold to the Baltimore G. and E. Company.

On October 24, 1940, an auction notice was published in the *Sun* for a trustees sale of the entire plant for November 24, 1940, "a default having occurred to mortgage of First National Bank of Baltimore." The following statistics were cited:

- . 550 acres, 3 miles along river
- . Stone mill, 48 by 230
- . Machine shop, 30 by 60
- . Brick sizing house, 28 by 46
- . 118 dwellings, average of 5 rooms
- . 12,000 spindles
- . 4 vertical 200 hp boilers
- . 3 water wheels-with governors
- . 1 Corliss 24 by 48-inch steam engine
- . 1 Scott 22 qy 48-inch steam engine
- . one 180 KVA generator
- . concrete dam furnishing 400 hp

The town and mill was purchased by C.R. Daniels in 1941. The town was repaired and cleaned up and grass planted. There was a swinging footbridge over the river to the residences on the Baltimore County side. The store did "a flourishing business" according to the auction notice.

"Must An Old Mill Town Die?" by Robert P. Adams, *Evening Sun*, June 12, 1968, lamented the company's decision to tear down the entire set of workers' dwellings, most of which lacked inside plumbing. In 1968, the factory was also manufacturing belting, fiberglass, and canvas laundry hampers. The actual mill stands in a loop of the river placing it in Howard County, while a large part of the town was on the Baltimore County bank on both sides of the mill. Baltimore County writers, including Scharf, have usually taken credit for the mill and its owners. The mill closed after taking a \$2.7 million beating in the 1972 flood. Shortly after the flood, the State condemned much of the land to expand Patapsco State Park.

A range of 15 buildings burned on September 17, 1977. The roofless ruins of the main building had a strangely Norman look--like Normandy in 1944. The old main

building had a belfry atop its stair tower. Robert M. Vogel of the Smithsonian once noted, "You don't often find a mill with a rose window." Eventually the foundation of the mill became a storage bin for mulch.

Alice Lukens, writing in the *Sun*, September 8, 2000, reported on the informal shrine that sprang up in the ruins of St. Stanislaus Church.

Also, "Metropolitan Main Streets, Daniels" *Evening Sun*, March 10, 1952.

"Old Mill Houses of Daniels/Come Tumbling Down," *Sun*, May 23, 1967.

Also, Scharf, HBCC, pp. 408f, 833f.

"Daniels Mill Is Declared a National Historic Site," Stephen McKerrow, *Evening Sun*, May 14, 1973, p. C4.

Also, Diane Brown, "Daniels," *Catonsville Times*, October 12, 1988.

DAVIS MILL (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joshua Davis with a water mill worth \$100; 2 employees; 2 pair of burrs; annual output of 4000 bushels of corn and chop worth \$2500.

The mill was probably under lease to Davis because in April of 1857, George and Agnes Ellicott sold 3 acres on Bonnie Branch to Joshua B. Davis. The tract names mentioned in the deed were Caleb's Vineyard, Ellicott's Park, and Hayward's Discovery. The deed mentioned Bonny Branch and the mouth of the tail race. This deed had no "same as" clause. Presumably the mill was built by George Ellicott who also owned the nearby Dismal Mill on Patapsco Falls downstream of the Thistle Factory (Deeds WHW 18:362).

The 1860 Simon J. Martenet map of Howard County showed the grist and saw mill of J. Davis on this site. The *Maryland Farmer* for April 1872 (9:121) reported that Joshua B. Davis sold his grist and saw mill and appurtenances, with three or four acres of land attached, located on Bonny Branch near Ilchester in Howard County, to Alexander Esler for the sum of \$6,000. The actual deed is from Joshua B. and Rebecca Davis to Matilda Esler, April 13, 1872, for \$6,000 (Deeds WHW 32:285).

The mill was shown as a nameless grist and saw mill in the 1878 county atlas and it seemed to be part of the campus of Mount Saint Clemens College. At some point the mill passed into the hands of the Redemptorist Fathers who built a large college or seminary building on the hill overlooking the Dismal Mill site.

The mill is missing from the 1880 census of manufactures but the 1880 State business directory listed A. Brunsman as miller at Ilchester, while the 1887 issue listed Z. Duvall. This was after the burning of the much larger Dismal Mill on Ilchester Road near the present rail tunnel and steel bridge.



--John McGrain

Davis Mill on Bonnie Branch, 2001.

A photo of a stone mill appeared in a Baltimore *Sun* Sunday feature story about Ilchester on March 16, 1924, with the caption, "This old grist mill at Ilchester was built more than one and one-half centuries ago. It still has the original wooden machinery of that time. The miller is in his eighty-seventh year." The photo matches the surviving building, but in 1924 there was only one dormer, that one fitted up with the hoisting mechanism; today, used as a residence, there are three smaller dormers.

Celia M. Holland in *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland*, wrote that the college or seminary was closed in 1979 and the entire campus sold to developer Michael A. Nibali who hoped to turn the collegiate structure into residential space. This project failed. In 1980, the Redemptorists sold to Nibali the small mill parcel of 1.779 acres (Deeds CMP 995:660). Subsequent owners of the mill lot were Leslie J. Deutsch in 1986, Stephen J. and Joyce Jenkins in 1988, and Peter G. Ruff in 1994. Ruff completed the conversion of the mill into a residence. The current owner as of 2001, Craig Phillips, took title in 1997 (Deeds 4109:349).

An article in the real estate section of the *Sun* on June 17, 2001, described the restoration efforts expended on the mill and noted that, starting in 1929, the mill had been the water pump house for the college and that Mr. Phillips still had the large pump in his basement. The mill is built with dressed granite from the Patapsco region, and is two stories high in functional style, gable-roofed with three dormers. Present address is 4450 Bonnie Branch Road. There is no documentary evidence to

push the origin of this mill back to the 18th century. It was apparently never upgraded to use any of the "new process" devices of the 1870s or the roller mill system of the 1880s. [Located at ADC Atlas Grid 13-A-13. On "Savage, Md.," USGS Quad Sheet.] James Walter Peirce in *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites*, p. 50, found remains of a 40 x 100 foot mill in 1993. On his 2003 trip he accounted for ruins, wall segments, and a dam, all of which he counts as a mill distinct from the inhabited structure at 4450 Bonnie Branch Road.

DAVIS AND HEMPHILL (1)

Davis and Hemphill, a screw factory, was an outgrowth of Viaduct Manufacturing Company, founded in 1906 by Marion Davis, postmaster. In 1914, it moved into the old mill at Patapsco Station, and then to a new building on Furnace Avenue. "An Economic History of Elkridge, Maryland," by Michael J. Kitt, submitted at Johns Hopkins in the 1930s, p. 14. The works used the Hockley Forge dam. Cf., Selby Mill in Anne Arundel County.

DAVIS MILL (3)

"MILL BURNED.—Ellicott City, Md.—Jan. 15. — A grist and saw mill belonging to William Davis of Marriottsville, Howard County, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The property was valued at \$500 and was insured."—*Sun*, January 16, 1897, p. 6.

DEPOT MILL (2)

See Colliers.

DERBY BLEACHERY

Jonathan Derby's bleachery was established at Savage Manufactory. Contact Geo. Williams at Baltimore (*American*, July 17, 1824).

DISMAL MILL (2)

Martha Ellicott Tyson stated that Dismal Mill or Vortex Mill was built 1761, one mile from Elkridge Landing, and mostly ground corn for local farmers (*Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, 1865, pp. 32-33).

Cornthwaits Mill was shown on the 1794 Griffith map on the Patapsco, 2 miles downstream of Ellicott City, at or near present Ilchester. John Cornthwait was listed as owner and William Matthews tenant of a 30 x 42 mill on the 1798 tax list of Anne Arundel County. That mill stood on the tract Last Shift and Stony Hillside. The name was also spelled Caithwait.

It was also mentioned in the Ellicott family deed of partition in 1812: “the mill formerly occupied by Brown and Cornthwait shall not be debarred from grinding grists or country work,” BCLR WG 119:237. The history series by John S. Tyson published in the *Howard District Press*, May 24, 1847, also stated, “Dismal mill was built by Cornthwaite.”

In 1822, Elias Ellicott sold land opposite “old Dismal Mill seat” to Jonathan and George Ellicott to allow them to expand the water power (Deeds WG 165:145). In a deed of 1823, Jonathan and Elias Ellicott promised Evan T. Ellicott that “Dismal Mill” otherwise called Brown and Cornthwaites Mill” would only grind grain brought out from Baltimore City and refrain from grinding country work (WG 166:228).

The old Dismal Mill was apparently replaced, because Lucas in his 1832 *Picture of Baltimore* (a tour book), p. 206, placed it on the B. & O., four miles upstream of Elkridge: “After passing the Patterson viaduct, the new mill on your right, and rising on the very edge of the road, is the Dismal Mill Factory, the property of George Ellicott,,” just before reaching Thistle Factory.

Richard Caton and A. and J. Ellicott advertised that they would sell the tailrace water from Dismal Mill between that point and the works of the Avalon Company, *Baltimore American*, February 28, 1832, p. 4.

Charles Varlé in *View of Baltimore*, p. 33, listed Dismal Mill as standing in 1833, upstream of Avalon Iron and Copper Works and “lately erected by George Ellicott, not yet in operation.” The 1840 Howard District Deed Books once contained water-colored plats of the Division of the Estate of George Ellicott. Plat No. 11 showed the footprint of a building and the words, “Dismal mill” (reproduced in color in Henry K. Sharp, *The Patapsco Valley, Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland*, p. 68 (original now in Maryland State Archives).

The genealogical book, *History of the Fox, Evans & Ellicott Family*, p. 73, stated that “after his marriage in 1841, George Ellicott 2d moved to Dismal Mill and built a new mill. He had a handsome residence on the side of the hill nearby” along the B&O Railroad; Ellicott lived until December 16, 1869.

The *Howard District Press* of June 12, 1847, published a letter from a correspondent signing himself “Western Country.” That writer stated, he had been away 20 years and on returning went to Dismal Mill: “Instead of the long and black looking building, which was once there, I beheld a massive granite structure; a magnificent viaduct crossed the stream, and I ascended a splendid flight of granite steps to an elegant edifice, which almost crowned the summit of the mountain.” The writer also mentioned a brilliant dance and party with uniformed officers and well dressed people.

The Ilchester Mills post office was established in 1842. Sidney and Browne's 1850 Baltimore County map showed G. Ellicott Flour Mills. The 1854 lithograph of Ellicott City by Sachse of Baltimore included a vignette entitled, "Ilchester Mill, built by George Ellicott, Jan. 1831." The lithograph depicted the mill as a four-story, somewhat Mansarded stone structure upstream of the Patterson Viaduct. This illustration is reproduced in color in Henry K. Sharp, *The Patapsco Valley. Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland*, pp. 68-69. The mill and Ellicott mansion also appear in the ca. 1859 E. Sachse & Company lithograph of the Patapsco Valley, reproduced in Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints*, p. 50. The 1860 Martenet map of Howard County also showed the mill and the map color scheme clearly shows that the mill was in Election District No. 2.

The print showed the railroad passing to the rear of the mill; it also showed the public highway going through an arch in the mill building itself.

The *Baltimore County Advocate* of January 8, 1859, reported that Howard and Baltimore Counties were jointly building a Bollman bridge at Ilchester.

John Pendleton Kennedy, the cabinet officer and novelist of Baltimore, once sketched out a plot for a gothic horror story entitled, "The Story of the Dismal Mill." Kennedy noted: "A haunted mill, that had once been the scene of some dreadful tragedy. The miller described—Archy Backbent a disorderly savage mysterious man who is supposed in a fit of passion to have thrown his child into the hopper—and baked her into a loaf for his wife's supper." (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, 48 (December 1953): 333), quoted in Lloyd W. Griffith, "John Pendleton Kennedy Manuscripts." [Grinding up a body, even of a child, would be physically impossible because the millstones are set apart only by the thickness of a grain of wheat or a kernel of corn.]

On June 27, 1864, George and Agnes B. Ellicott leased the mill for 99 years to Robert Tyson for \$20,000; this deed took six pages to recite the complex boundaries of the 12 acre Lot 32 and it also mentioned that the Ilchester Mill was "a large flouring mill which was erected on the site of the old Dismal Mill" (Baltimore County Deeds, JHL 42:41-47).

The flood of October 1866 washed out the B&O's Patterson Viaduct, which was soon replaced by a Bollman cast iron through truss bridge (*Gazette*, October 12, 1866).

The *Baltimore County Free Press* of Towson reported on July 17, 1867, that the George Ellicott stone mill at Ilchester had burned.

The *Baltimore Gazette* of July 12, 1867, provided a full account of the disaster:

THE BURNING OF A FLOURING MILL. – Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive flouring mill of Messrs.

Robert Tyson & Co. situated at Ilchester, Howard County, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about two miles east of Ellicott City, which in a short space of time was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have originated in the department for drying corn. The flames spread with great rapidity and baffled the efforts of the hands and neighbors who were present in large numbers. The mill was quite a large structure built of granite, and formerly belonged to the Ellicott estate. It had been greatly improved by the present proprietors and was in fine running order, having a capacity of over 200 barrels per day. The mill was entirely devoted to the manufacture of corn meal and for this purpose had attached the usual kiln drying department. The structure was worth about \$50,000, but was not fully insured. There was an insurance of about \$5000 on the stock which is in city and Howard county offices.

The *Sun* of July 12, 1867, had a shorter article but claimed that the mill was sufficiently insured to cover a \$40,000 loss. The *American* of July 12 stated that only \$35,000 of the loss was insured.

The *Sun* of July 27, 1868, reported that the B&O Bridge at Ilchester washed away in the great flood of the 24th and that the mill was “almost totally destroyed.” On the 28th, the *Sun* stated:

The report of the extensive flour mill at Ilchester having been destroyed in the late flood is a mistake. This mill, which stood only with charred walls, was destroyed about a year ago by fire. It is the property of Mr. Robert Tyson.

The *Gazette* of July 27, 1868, reported “damage to the iron bridge at Ilchester.” The *Maryland Journal* of Towson on August 1, 1868, reprinted extensive items from city papers and repeated the error about damage to “Gambrill’s” mill at Ilchester but also noted, “it remains standing.”

W. Paul Hicks of Whitaker Mill once owned a small lithograph of “Mount Clemens, C. S.S.R.,” showing the Catholic college on the hill along with the walls of the burned-out mill. Another copy is owned by the Catonsville branch of Baltimore County Public Library. According to the *Catholic Directory* of 1964-65, the college had been established 1868. The illustration showed two water wheels on the gable end of the building nearest to Ilchester Road. The original sketch has to date between July 11, 1867, and July 24, 1868.

The *Sun* of March 25, 1878, reported that, “The new iron bridge over the Patapsco at Ilchester, Howard County, has been completed. It has a span of 160 feet.” On May 9, 1869, Robert Tyson sold to the County Commissioners of Baltimore County a privilege for building a road and a bridge from Baltimore County into Howard County for a nominal \$1.00 (Baltimore County Deeds EHA 62:291).

The question arises, was the mill ever put back into operation? Apparently not. The 1877 Howard County atlas showed a large building, apparently that of A. A. Fahey, who was listed as an Ilchester miller and merchant in the list of atlas patrons. Two other millers were listed at Ilchester at various times: A. Brunsman in the 1880 State business directory. William C. Brown was reported by the *American Miller* as moving from Ilchester to Carroll, June 1, 1886 (14:336). Z. Duvall was listed as miller in the 1887 edition of the directory, however those four operators probably used the smaller mill on Bonnie Branch, for which, see Davis Mill. Then in the 1895 booster book, *Baltimore, Maryland*, G. W. Englehardt mentioned James E. Tyson, “capitalist and grain dealer” of 306 Water Street, Baltimore City. “For many years, he was interested largely in milling, as owner and operator of the Ilchester Mill on the Patapsco River. He is now [1895] retired.” Englehardt said that Tyson’s estate in Howard County comprised 500 acres. Tyson seems to be a correct match with the largest mill.

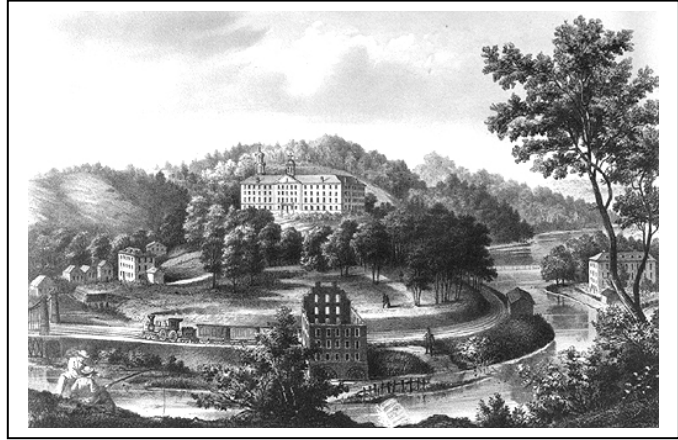
In 1904, the B&O rerouted its line and drilled a tunnel through the cliff on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. The tunnel emerged just downstream of the Thistle Factory silk mill building. A map in Herbert H. Harwood’s *The Impossible Challenge*, pp. 137-138, showed the old loop around Dismal Mill versus the straight shot along the south bank of the river.

Ilchester village is on the Howard County bank of Patapsco. Some small dams survive on that bank along River Road. The mills and factory ruins still standing [at least in the late 20th century] near Ilchester were the Thistle Factory on the Baltimore County side.

The name of River Road changes as soon as it enters Howard County. A large ruin of some sort existed in 2004 on the right side of the road leading into the New Haven Board property on the south bank of the Patapsco, a right turn off of Ilchester Road. This remnant was probably not the Ilchester/Dismal Mill, which should have been between Ilchester Road and the Riverbank, just downstream of the present railroad bridge. Neither was it the ruin of the depot, which is apparently gone without trace. By January of 2006, the ruin was engulfed in a thicket of brush. See Howard County street atlas by ADC, Map 13-A-12.

Joetta Cramm in *A Pictorial History of Howard County* presents an aerial photo of the college on p. 102 and a photo of the façade of the George Ellicott House on p. 102.

An account of the ruined mansion and burned out seminary building is given on-line by Michael Duck, “The Story Beneath the Ruins. A History of St. Mary’s College in Ilchester, Part I. From Tavern to Seminary.” By this account, George Ellicott’s stone mansion burned on June 14, 1968, and the Upper House or Seminary building burned November 1, 1997. Mr. Duck also warned of a seemingly self-appointed and hostile caretaker.



Dismal Mill Ruin and St. Mary's College between 1867 and 1868. Thistle Factory on the right.

--Catonsville Public Library



The Howard County end of the Bollman truss bridge appeared on the left edge. This iron bridge was damaged in the 1868 flood (Gazette, July 27, 1868). The 1904 relocation of the railroad passed to the right of the mill and followed the south bank of the river. The mill ruin could not be found in January 2006.

DORSET PAPER MILL ()

See Elkridge Paper Mill.

DORSEY AND WEBB PAPER MILL (1)

See Elkridge Paper Mill.

DORSEY MILL (3)

Vachel and John Dorsey took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Western Branch of Patapsco Falls adjoining to Vachel Dorsey's Plantation, April 22, 1763. The inquisition found 11.5 acres to be of a yearly value of 5 Shillings and was in possession of Vachel and John Dorsey, part of Dorsey's Interest. Zachariah Maccubbin was owner of 8.5 acres, part of Turkey Thicket, partly in Baltimore County, Chancery Records, Liber 9:226.

DORSEYS MILL (3)

If the tract "Turkey Thicket" was the clue to Dorsey's Mill, it was patented March 21, 1741, was Zachariah Maccubbin "on draughts of western falls of Patapsco" and was resurveyed into "Dorsey's Neglect." It began at the beginning of "Hunter's Chance" and was next to "Belt's Hill," and "Elder's Plague Resurveyed." However Dr. Tracey's notes place that tract in Freedom District of Carroll County.

See also "Mill Seat" tract laid out in 1802 for John Frost in what is was still Anne Arundel County. [Dorsey's Neglect" was surveyed for David Brown in 1798.]

DORSEY MILL (4)

Robert Dorsey of Edward advertised for private sale a farm on Anne Arundel County 22 miles from the city on a never-failing stream; the mill could be converted to cleaning clover seed or used as a factory; it was a quarter mile from the railroad (*American*, June 22, 1832).

DORSEY-STIER MILL (4)

Mortimer Davis conveyed 102 acres of the tract "Dorsey's Mill Seat" to Frederick Stier in 1877 (Deeds 38:356).

DORSEYVILLE STEAM ROLLER MILL

"This past summer, Dorsey Bros. Erected an addition to their roller mill, 16 by 24 feet and four stories high, making the mill building now 76 by 24 feet all of which is four stories (*Ellicott City Times*, January 13, 1894, reported by "Gary"). In an advertisement on January 6, 1894, p. 1, Dorsey Brothers gave notice of their Dorseyville Steam Roller Mills at Gary Post Office, Howard County. The brands produced were: Anchor Patent, Pearl Patent, Extra, and Choice Family.

In the 1906-1907 *Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia State Gazetteer*, Frank Dorsey was listed as a miller at Gary in Howard County (p. 947). The Gary

Post Office farmers were listed on page 854. Present-day topo maps no longer show Dorseyville, but its location would match the present Shady Lane.

DORSEY MILLS (4) DORSEY MILL ROAD

The 1850 census listed Reuben Dorsey clover mill worth \$150 with water power, 1 employee, and output of \$2000 in clover seed. The sawmill worth \$100 had 1 hand and cut 10,000 ft plank annually. A water-powered machine shop produced \$450 in threshing machines and \$100 in repairs. The 1860 Martenet map showed Owen Dorsey's reaper factory, sawmill, clover mill, and machine shop. The atlas showed the saw and grist mill of Edmund Dorsey SW of Dorseyville.

The 1880 census valued Edmund Dorsey's sawmill at \$300, listing 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 16-foot fall on Cattail Creek drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 13 rpm. Output was 45,000 ft (\$675). The custom gristmill worth \$300 had 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and 30 bu/diem maximum daily capacity.

The same fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 10 rpm to grind 81 tons meal and 3 tons feed (\$1800). The present Dorsey Mill Road runs from Md. 97 to Gary. There is no mill, but a millrace survived at Kramer s Picnic Area and swimming pool, and some farm houses remain.

DORSEY MILL (4)

See Roxbury Mill far Philemon Dorsey.

DORSEYS MILL SEAT (4)

Dorseys Mill Seat was a tract patented by Mortimer Dorsey in 1825, Liber IB & GBB No. H:178. The 1850 census listed Mortimer Dorsey water gristmill worth \$1000 with 2 pair of burrs and output of 40 bbl superfine flour worth \$225, plus \$825 in cornmeal. See also Stier Mill.

DOYLES MILL (4)

Doyles Mill was on the Patuxent, "a ruin 75 years ago." It had a wall built of soapstone, *Ellicott City Times*, March 17, 1941.

DUSHANE PAPER MILL (4)

The Woodbine Paper Mills were on the south bank of the Patapsco at Morgan Switch east of present Eden Mill Road. George F. Jones was shown as supt. In the atlas. Dushane had acquired the works from James Shauck through default of mortgage, 1869, Carroll County Mortgage Records JS 4:281. In 1873, Dushane's

partner, Thomas E. Ensor, sold out his interest (JBB 42:225). Dushane's house was shown across the river in Carroll County. The paper mill at Woodbine was damaged in the flood per *American*, July 29, 1868, p. 4. During the "Johnstown Flood" rains, water was 2 feet deep, *American*, June 2, 1889,

The 1880 census valued the mill at \$50,000, listing 25 employees and output of 1200 tons wrapping paper (\$60,000). A 20-foot tall on Patapsco drove 2 Leffel wheels 2.3 ft broad at 400 rpm, 100 hp. There were also 2 boilers and 2 engines of 125 hp. The paper equipment included 4 beaters with roll bars 44 inches wide by 40 inches in diameter, 2400 lb capacity each. The paper machine used a 68-inch cylinder. Same as Woodbine Paper Mill. The *Baltimore County Union* of January 3, 1885, mentioned Woodbine among its seven plants--the Howard County works starting again after a two-month shutdown. Ross M. Kimmel of Maryland DNR reported finding the mill ruin in March 1991, on the south bank near Morgan Station (letter of April 2, 1991 to J. McGrain).

DUVALL MILL (4)

Duvall Mill was on the Patuxent near Annapolis Rock, half in Montgomery County, q.v.

EAGLE MANUFACTORY (5)

The 1820 census listed Alexander Orr and Co. with Eagle Manufactory, a cotton mill with \$14,000 capital, 31 employees, and output of \$16,000 in cotton yarn. The works had 1150 spindles, 9 carding Machines, 10 drawing heads, 2 double spreaders, and stretching frame, 4 reels, and cleaning machine; only 800 spindles were in use. One of our informants, a Mr. Jensen, noted that the B. & O. Museum displayed a map showing "Eagle Mill" approximately opposite the Union Dam that served Oella. See also the William Howard Company's "Map of the Practicable Routes of a Canal from Baltimore to the Potomac," reproduced in James D. Dilts, *The Great Road*. See also Fielding Lucas's map of Maryland, 1841, showing Eagle upstream of present Oella.

EARTH PRODUCTS COMPANY MILL ()

The mill of this company was located at the quarries, 4.5 miles NW of Laurel. Its output consisted of three sizes of chicken grit, flake mica, and pulverized feldspar. The mill was steam powered. Fully described in *Maryland Geological Survey*, 12:131 (1928).

ECK MILL (3)

William J. Eck was listed as miller at Doughoregan post office in 1880 State directory. Polk's 1906-07 *Md. State Gazetteer* listed Doughoregan Flour and Grist Mill.

EDMONDSON MILL (5)

John H. Alexander's 1837 map of Montgomery County showed Edmondson's Mill on the Anne Arundel County bank near the Prince George's County line. Cf., J. C. Ducatel, *Report of the State Geologist*, 1837. J. Edmondson's property without a mill appeared in the 1878 G. M. Hopkins atlas, SE of Waters P. O. [the present Scaggsville]. It was not on the 1861 Martenet map of Prince Georges County. Nor was there an Edmondson Mill on the 1865 Martenet & Bond map of Montgomery County where only the estate of Edmondson was shown. This site was probably drowned by the Triadelphia reservoir.

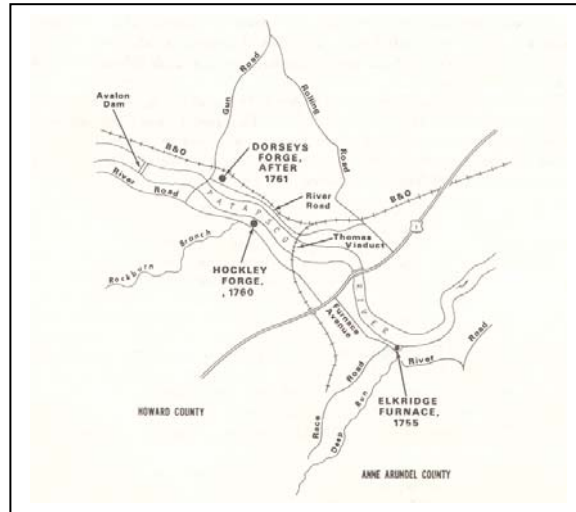
ELDERS MILL

Charles Elders, Sr. was owner of part of Snowdens Cowpens and a one-story frame gristmill, 24 x 24, on the 1798 tax list.

ELKRIDGE FURNACE (1)

Elkridge Furnace was on the Patapsco a half-mile east of present Elkridge Station, founded by Alexander Lawson, Caleb Dorsey (Jr.), and Edward Dorsey in 1755 under a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Dorsey's own property. Moors Morning Choice, Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:91. Caleb Dorsey, Jr., (1710--1772) was ironmaster and later built Dorsey's Forge (Avalon) and a furnace at Curtis Creek in present Anne Arundel County, and served as contractor in building Hockley Forge. Dorsey's home was Belmont, built in 1738 as a gift for his bride, Priscilla Hill; the mansion stands on the tract Moore's Morning Choice, surveyed in 1695; the house enjoys a 20-mile view in three directions; it passed to Senator Alexander Contee Hanson, to Miss Nanny and Miss Florence Hanson, then to Howard Bruce, and in 1974 was property of the Smithsonian Institution. In 2006, the property was threatened by undesirable development.

The papers of the Elkridge Company are in the MHS Special Collections, Hanson Papers, Ms. No. 408. Some of the more quaint entries in the account book include, "Settled to coals made by Benj. May," or "November 23 [1766] The cooper from Patuxent Quarter Worked 12 Days at 3/6 per day . . . £ 1.6." Also, January 25th 1767, Negro Harry died in the Woods, cost £ 3.5 Sterling." Again, "January 31, 1767. Sent to Curtis Creek 250 lb nails." Other entries mentioned Theophilus Kitten, an employee, and the payment for wood cutting with quarts of rum. Cowhides were branded ERF and designated as "negro upper leather."



--Map by N. Gwendolyn Tillery

Elkridge Furnace & Hockley Forge

One of the rare statistics from that era was, “The amount of pig iron made at ElkRidge Furnace from 1761 to 1766 per Exhibit D4 . . . 2974 tons,” according to a paper in Chancery Papers No. 4549, October 15, 1766, MSA. This document was filed in the case of John Scott, Jr., and Elizabeth-vs.-Edward Dorsey, Jr., Dr. Michael Pue, William Goodwin, Eleanor Dorsey, re Caleb Dorsey’s estate, Anne Arundel County, 1789. Also recorded in Chancery Records, 41:842; 42:1, re the properties called Timber Ridge, Dorsey’s Delight Enlarged, and Mill Frog.

Caleb Dorsey, Jr.’s sons, Samuel (1741-1777) and Richard “Ironhead Ned” Dorsey, continued the business. Edward (1758-1799) was the brother-in-law of Charles Ridgely of Hampton. Before his early death, Samuel Dorsey received orders from the Council to cast 24-pounders and swivels and to forge bayonets; a letter addressed to him and John Onion at Elkridge appeared in *Arch. Md.*, 16:275.

Five or six potters were wanted immediately “for the Air Furnace at Elk Ridge Landing by Daniel Hughes and William Russell, *Md. Gazette*, March 7, 1780. [The Howard Tilting forge that has been confused with Elkridge village was in Montgomery County.] An air furnace used a natural draft to fan the flames rather than a water-powered bellows.

The 1798 tax list of Elk Ridge Hundred listed Edward Dorsey of Caleb with parts of the tracts Caleb and Edward’s Friendship and Elkridge Landing, along with one Old Brick House, 30 by 26 feet, two stories.

In 1826, Andrew Ellicott, Jr. and brothers erected a furnace 32 ft high by 8.5 ft wide at the bosh; it had a water-powered blast and was capable of an output of 1400 tons pig iron/annum for the manufacture of water and gas pipe. In 1840, the furnace was being worked by J. Barker and Sons, *MHM*, 48:39.

The 1850 census valued the Ellicott Brothers Blast Furnace and Foundry at \$40,000; there were 12 employees, steam and water power, 3 cupolas, and 1 blast furnace. The works was consuming both charcoal (300,000 bu) and anthracite (600 tons). The flux was oyster shell (\$600 worth). Annual output was 2400 tons cast iron pipe (\$96,000) and 2000 tons pig iron (\$30,000).

Elkridge Furnace was advertised by John Glenn, trustee, in *American*, March 8, 1850; the furnace and foundry were located on the tract called Caleb and Edwards Friendship and other lands. It was advertised again by Robert Howard as a foundry with 3 cupola furnaces at Elk Ridge, *American*, October 2, 1854.

The furnace was rebuilt in 1854 and operated by the Great Falls Iron Company; this configuration was a steam and hot-blast furnace, 32 ft high by 9.5 ft wide. R. Howard & Company advertised the foundry and three cupola furnaces for rent at Elk Ridge Landing, *American*, January 26, 1855. During the Civil War, it was leased to Brooks and Moore. After the war, it was run by James P. Ellicott, and later by Howard Brown until 1872, RIOM, p. 169. The 1880 State business directory listed Thomas Brown's iron furnace. Howard County deeds show that John S. Hayes was president of Great Falls Iron Company when they sold the property to Robert H. [Howard] Brown on April 18, 1887 (LJW 52:47).

The *Ellicott City Times* of June 8, 1895, reported on "Elkridge Iron" . . . "Mr. James Bates has at his iron foundry, at the southeast corner of Pratt and President streets, Baltimore, three pieces of pig iron which are among the first produced in the State of Maryland. They average in weight about 100 pounds each, being but parts of a pig. One is stamped 'Elkridge, 1755'; another "Elkridge, 1769," and the third "Principio," the date being obliterated. Mr. Bates bought these pigs about two years ago as old iron, and he knows nothing about their history, with the exception that of the furnaces at which they were cast."

An anonymous article called "A Suburb of Baltimore Older Than Baltimore Itself," *Sun*, February 21, 1909, stated, "The relics of the old iron foundry in Elkridge are near the river, below the railroad station. They consist of a dismantled old stone wall with several grim staring windows, and some old pieces of junk . . . Above the foundry [was] the old Howard House, the Elkridge Hotel."

The furnace was mentioned in a Johns Hopkins paper of the 1930's by Angela Carroll Donegan and Cathryn Gordon Carroll, "Elkridge." The authors met an ex-slave, Robert Hawkins, who remembered the Ellicott Pig Iron Furnace and showed them the ruins. It had been destroyed in the flood of 1868 along with the Avalon works. Hawkins showed them the ruins of a gristmill; he had also dug nails out of the furnace race. According to the Hopkins paper by Isobel Eney, the flood waters came when the "lead" was molten and resulted in an explosion at Elkridge that destroyed the puddling mill and boiling works.

Elkridge Town was once called Jasonville. In a letter to the *Sun Magazine*, March 3, 1957, Carlyle R. Earp stated that Charles A. R. Earp razed the furnace in 1903 to salvage the bricks. However, a substantial ruin survived in 1911 when Singewald wrote: photo in RIOM opposite p. 164. The 1860 Martenet map showed the furnace on west bank of Deep Run, close to south bank of Patapsco, at the end of a long race, and north of present Furnace Avenue near the terminus of Race Road; the last of the ruins are apparently gone.

Data from other Johns Hopkins economic history papers on Elkridge by Rosena Id. Coppolletti and Michael J. Kitt (in EPFL, Maryland Room VF).

Also, *WPA Guide*, p. 309, and *U. S. One*, p. 171. Also, RIOM, p. 168f. "Belmont, Howard County," by John H. Scharff, F.A.I.A., MHM, "March 1953. 48:37.) Catonsville, March 10, 1967.

Accounts and business papers of Caleb Dorsey and Company or the Elk Ridge Company are among the Hanson family papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 720.

See also, Ronald W. Fuchs II, "At Elk Ridge Furneis As You See, William Williams He Made Me, The Story of an Eighteenth Century Maryland Iron Furnace," *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts*, 12 (Winter 1996): 40-59.

ADDENDA ON ELKRIDGE FURNACE:

1. A chimney back owned by Nathaniel Ellicott was washed out of his Ellicott City house in the 1868 flood; it bore an inscription, variously quoted:

"At Elk-ridge furnace, as you see William Williams, he made me, In the Year of '63."

2. "Mr. Robert Long is impowered and desired to remove the Cannon at Indian Landing to Elk Ridge Landing," *Journal of the Council of Safety, Archives of Maryland*, 16:362, (Sept. 4, 1777).

3. Advertisement for an air furnace at Elk-Ridge Landing estate of Samuel Dorsey, *Maryland Journal*, August 18, 1778

4. "The Hermitage ... formerly owned by Col. John Dorsey... on Elk Ridge 4 miles from Elk Ridge Landing on the main road leading to Bladensburg ... iron works, two merchant mills ...850 to 900 acres -- LUTHER MARTIN," --*American*, April 29, 1783

5. "Elkridge Landing, Jan. 24th, 1849 The furnace has considerably contracted its operations, most of our mine-banks are suspended, and business generally is at a stand ... the present low price of iron not compensating for its manufacture.-- PHILO," --*Howard Gazette*, 1849 (Reprinted in *Ellicott City Bicentennial Journal*, p. 14-A, 1972.)

6. "Elkridge Furnace for sale The Patapsco is navigable to the works," --*American*, April 18, 1851

7. "Prospectus of the Great Falls Iron Company" (ca. 1858): Includes paragraph:

"The Elkridge Landing Property on the Patapsco with Furnace, Store House, Farm and Dwelling Houses, &c., and 985 Acres of Land adjoining or in the vicinity of the same, at \$59,900.00

--Typed copy in manuscript paper in Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department, "The Locust Grove Furnace."

8. The trade journal *Iron Age*, 16 (June 5, 1873):21 listed all U.S. furnaces, and showed: Elk Ridge Furnace Bituminous Coal... in blast in 1872."

9. "Ellicott City, Aug. 20, 1873 . . . storm of Wed., the 13th A short distance below the Patapsco flooded the furnace, and the molten iron caused an explosion and the gas being ignited the building caught from the flames and was seriously damaged," - *Maryland Journal*, Towson, August 23, 1873

10. In 1835, Messrs. Ellicott & Bro. made cast iron water pipe at this furnace for the Croton Water Works of New York. The furnace was rebuilt in 1855, but has been out of blast since 1874. --*Maryland, Its Resources*, etc., (1893), p. 105.

11. Irvin Lowe of 5741 Furnace Avenue, Elkridge, was interviewed in the *Evening Sun*, April 12, 1976, p. C-4, "House With a History/ Homeowner on Search," by Ron Howell.

"Pridefully, Mr. Lowe pointed to the remnants of a 200-year-old furnace that lies a little beyond his property." Also a reference to a cast-iron fireback marked "Ellicott:1833. Also a mention of a Mr. Smithson, age 63:

"Although he does not know when the house was built, Mr. Smithson can explain that the long snake-like depression along the side of the Lowe property is the remnant of a 'millrace'--a channel '10 feet or more deep' on which flat-boats carrying iron ore from the mines were transferred to the furnace."

"The depression which is now barely one foot deep, runs toward Race Road, which is named after the mill race."

12. Steve Israel, working as an archaeologist for the Corps of Engineers, told John McGrain that he had visited Irwin Lowe and his wife at the Elkridge mansion on May 15, 1977. The furnace then consisted of only about one course of stones. Mr. Lowe had a large collection of data.

ELKRIDGE DISTILLERY (1)

William Hammond and L. Wheeler advertised a distillery with four copper stills at Elkridge Landing, *Md. Journal*, January 4, 1780.

ELKKRIDGE LANDING (1)

This was the site of several mills and furnaces, sometimes difficult to distinguish. See:

- 1. Williams Mill (Selbys) (A.A. County)**
- 2. Dorseys Furnace (Elkridge)**
- 3. Hockley Mill Furnace)**
- 4. Davis and Hemphill**
- 5. Elkridge Landing Mill**
- 6. Viaduct Mfg. Co.**
- 7. Dismal-Vortex Mill**
- 8. Avalon Forge**
- 9. Great Falls Iron Company**
- 10. Hockley Forge Furnace**
- 11. Ellicott Pig Iron Furnace**
- 12. Air Furnace.**

ELKRIDGE LANDING MILL (1)

A small mill ground wheat for Upton and Elkridge planters' domestic use before the arrival of the Ellicotts, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 11. Possibly the same as Vortex Mill. The 1734 roads of Baltimore county enumerated by the August Court included a route from Henry Ridgely's to the landing at Patapsco at the Mill there of," MGS, 3:123. Another or possibly the same mill was mentioned in laying out a tract of 100 acres for a forge mill for Caleb Dorsey, et. al., on a run of water that descends into Patapsco Falls, July 24, 1755; Chancery Records, Liber I.R. 5:92. That mill was on Moores Morning Choice, property of Caleb I. Dorsey (Jr.).

ELKRIDGE MFG. AND MILLING CO. (1)

This company, chartered at \$500,000 by the General Assembly in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1854, Chapter 161, was to perform "trading in iron, cotton, wool, flour . . . and empowered to purchase all the water power below The Thistle Factory." Corporators were George W. Dobbin, James Piper, William Baker Dorsey, Charles G. Hanson of Howard County and Henry Tiffany, Robert Clinton Wright, and John W. Rose of Baltimore.

The preamble of the act stated, "Whereas, large quantities of iron, grain, and other products of the State of Maryland are annually taken to the northern and eastern States to be manufactured, a considerable part of

which when manufactured is returned to this State for sale and use, and our citizens are thereby taxed with the cost of transportation, commissions, manufacture, profits and other charges, etc.

ELKRIDGE PAPER MILL (FIRST) (1)

The Council of Safety voted £ 400 to James Dorset [sic] to build a paper mill, January 5, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, 11:46.5. The *Md. Journal* of March 17, 1778, announced dissolution of copartnership of Dorsey and Webb, papermakers near Elk Ridge Landing. About that time, Colonel Eleazer Oswald and William Goddard took over Elkridge Paper Mill, *History of Printing in Maryland*, p. 138. Old rags were solicited for the mill by Goddard and his sister Mary Katharine Goddard, *Md. Gazette*, May 26, 1780. Goddard advertised note, account, and wrapping paper for sale at the *Journal* printing office in Baltimore. Also, *Benjamin Banneker*, p. 142. This has been called the first paper works in the State and was needed to ease the paper shortage during the Revolution. (Cf. Lamborune Paper Mill; cf. claim of priority by Hoffman Paper Mills of Baltimore County).

The following facts form a part of the story of this enterprise:

1. "CASH GIVEN at the Printing-Office for Clean Linnen Rags for the use of the Paper Manufactory, now erecting near this town. -- By the Fabricker of Paper here, a vast saving will occur, and save as much money in the Country as the Quantity made will amount to--"

"The most respectable families are encouraging the saving of Raggs for this Manufactory." --*Maryland Journal*, November 8, 1775

2. The Council of Safety voted £ 1400 to James Dorset (sic) to build a paper mill, June 5, 1776, *Archives of Maryland*, 11: 465.

3. "Three Pence per pound will be given for the best sort of good, dry, clean LINEN RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior quality -- by the printer hereof." --*Maryland Journal*, July 10, 1776.

4. In 177_ , Goddard and Colonel Eleazer Oswald took over the Elkridge Paper Mill, Wroth, *History of Printing in Maryland*, p. 138.

5. "The paper on which this Journal is printed was manufactured at a Mill lately erected at Elk-Ridge Landing rags, sail cloth wanted " -- *Maryland Journal*, April 8, 1777.

6. "The shortage of paper was a vexing problem for all printers. In April, 1777, Mary (Goddard) announced that the paper on which the journal was printed came from "a mill lately erected at Elk-Ridge Landing. ' This was another of William Goddard's ventures, but some said that Mary was behind it. In any event, it was one reason why she had paper when some other printers did not."

"At one time she appologised for the quality of the paper, 'The stoppage of the paper mill, near this town, for want of a supply of rags and the enormous prices demanded at the stores here for paper, constrains to print the *Maryland Journal* on this dark and poor sort.'"

"The Bicentennial/ Mary Goddard, Maryland Printer," Francis G. Walett (Worcester State College), *Sun*, March 17, 1976, p. B-2.

7. The *Maryland Journal* of March 17, 1778, announced dissolution of the partnership of Dorsey and Webb, papermakers near Elk Ridge Landing.

8. Linen rags were wanted "at the Paper-Mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing If the Mill above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, the Printer engages, that they shall be converted, in a few weeks, into good Paper, and offered for sale at the Printing Office, in Baltimore, at a cheaper Rate, than any imported Paper can possibly be sold,"

-*Maryland Journal*, March 28, 1780, p. 4, col. 1.

9. Old rags were solicited for this mill by William Goddard and his sister, Mary Katherine Goddard, *Maryland Gazette*, May 26, 1780. Goddard offered note, account, and wrapping paper for sale at the printing office.

10. The Goddards advertised to buy rags ... that cash would be given for linen and cotton rags by Adam Waybill at the Paper Mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing. . . .

A shirt, cravat, the cap again
May meet your hands with mails from Spain.

-*Maryland Journal*, July 20, 1784.

11. Adam Waybill, paper maker, near Elkridge Landing. . . advertised that his apprentice, Frederick Miller, commonly called Reinicker's Frits, had run away, age 11 or 18

--*Maryland Journal*, August 24, 1781

12. Adam Waybill appeared in the 1783 tax list, but owned no real estate. The paper mill is not specified in that tax list, which has few details.

13. In spite of all the newspaper references to the 1777 paper mill, no proof by deed has been found. The mill, last mentioned in 1787, possibly stood on leased space. It is not on the military surveys of 1781, not on Christopher Colles' 1789 traveler's maps, not on Dennis Griffith's map of 1794. Griffith (1759-1805) showed no such

mill although he was a resident of Elkridge and owner some time before 1781 and down to 1792 of a tract on the survey Pole Cat Glade, which ultimately became the site of the Hammond-Pringle paper mill. Griffith sold his land to two partners who were apparently interested in mill seats; the buyers Wallace and Muir built a mill in 1794, but on the Magothy, not at Pole Cat Glade.

14. With the available evidence, it seems possible that the paper mill operated by the publishers of the *Maryland Journal* was ruinous or extinct by 1794, its location still not known. No paper mill is found in the 1798 tax list of either Elkridge or Huntington Hundreds; in that tax list the vast holdings of William Hammond contained no taxable improvements. There is no link to prove that the paper mill found on the 1860 Martenet map was the Revolutionary enterprise. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 30, was An Act for the Sale of the Real Estate of William Hammond, deceased, a private act passed by the General Assembly on January 11, 1816.

“Hammond’s old paper mill” was a point named in forming the boundaries of Anne Arundel School District in 1827, “*Archivist’s Bulldog*, April 9, 2001, citing AALR WSG 13:123-129.

15. Daniel Lamborn advertised a paper mill in Howard District of Anne Arundel County. It was on the B. & O. Railroad, built of frame, two stories high, 30 by 80 feet and 16 feet of addition at the end, over the water wheel for a Dusting House. There was a vat house on one side, 16 feet square. There were two engines and a cylinder machine. The weatherboarding was painted yellow and the roof red. Also two dwelling houses and 30 acres; also a small farm adjoining. --Baltimore, *Sun*, March 10, 1847.

16. The 1850 census of manufactures showed William Lamborn with a paper mill worth \$200. Annual consumption was 8000 pounds of cotton and rags and 5 cords of wood. It was water-powered. Two employees cost \$40 per month. There was one press. Output was \$2000 in wrapping paper, annually.

17. In the case of Andrew Ellicott, Jr.-v.-Daniel Lamborn, the suit had started when Lamborn sued Andrew Ellicott, contending that sand, earth, etc., washed into his dam and prevented him from washing rags to make white paper. The effluent came from Ellicott's iron ore banks. Lamborn won in lower court but lost in the Court of Appeals (2 Md., 131 -- June 1852).

18. Daniel Lamborn died in 1852. A plat of some of his property showed 90 acres east of the town of Elkridge between Deep Run and the mill race that powered Elkridge Furnace (Howard County Deeds, 12:232).

19. William Lamborn et al. bought the Carroll half-interest in the paper mill from Charles Carroll of Carrollton's daughter Emily McTavish in July 1854. The tract names included Scott's Folly, Pole Cat Glade, The Remnant Corrected, and Timber Neck. (Howard County Deeds, WHH 14:282)

20. The "Paper Mill Road" was mentioned in a deed for some nearby property sold by William Lamborn to Robert W. Wilson in 1855. (Howard County Deeds WHW16: 482)

21. William Lamborn sold the entire paper mill and land to Robert Howard, the iron manufacturer, in July 1854 (Deeds WHW 15:33). Howard conveyed the Elkridge Furnace and adjoining property to the Grat Falls Iron Company in January 1858. (Deeds WHW 19:132)

22. Later in 1858, Howard applied for bankruptcy, and in April 1862, he joined Great Falls Iron Company in selling some of his former land to Adam Denmead, Aaron Fenton, and William D. Shurtz. The transaction included parcel No. 3, "A parcel of land lying in Howard County and partly in Anne Arundel County on which is erected a paper mill and other improvements being part of 'Scott' Folly," 'Pole Cat Glade,' 'The Remnant Corrected,' and 'Timber Neck Corrected' and containing twenty two and a half acres of land more or less" (Howard County Deeds, WViW 22:11).

23. The "Old Paper Mill" was shown on S.J. Martinet's 1860 map of Anne Arundel County in the same place near Hanover Station where a B. & O. Railroad survey map of ca. 1857 had shown it east of the Washington Branch Railroad.

24. The mill was probably extinct in 1869 because no improvements were advertised in the sale notice published by the trustees appointed in the case of John B. Leidenstricker et al-v.-Aaron Fenton et al.

Trustees John Carson and Roger Brooke Taney Campbell advertised, "Valuable Land in Howard and Anne Arundel Counties in the vicinity of the Washington Branch Railroad." Lot 1 contained 29 acres and 14 square perches, "the paper mill tract, and has a front on the Washington Railroad opposite Wilson's Store" (*Sun*, June 5, 1869, p. 3) The 1860 Martenet map had shown Wilson's Store at the NW intersection of Hanover Road and the B. & O.

25. Carson and Campbell conveyed the property to Joseph D. Pettit on September 25, 1869, for \$756. The tract began at a stone marked, "W.H. 1" mentioned in a deed of December 11, 1811, from Mark Pringle to Charles Carroll of Carrollton. There was also a reference to stone "D" in a deed from William Lamborn to Robert Howard in 1854. Another reference was to the beginning stone of Pole Cat Glade. Some of the tract followed the south side of the B. & O. Railroad (Howard County Deeds, WWW 29:351).

26. In April 1878, Joseph D. Pettit's administrator sold the "Paper Mill Tract" to the Great Falls Iron Company, 29 acres, which Petti had during his life agreed to sell to the company. Sale price was \$820. The paper mill tract was described in the deed as "at or near Hanover." The ground was part of several old land surveys, including Scott's Folly, Pole Cat Glade, The Remnant Corrected, a Timber Neck (Howard County Deeds, LJW 39: 136).

27. No mill was shown in the 1878 county atlas. The tract owner was not shown. Wilson's Store of 1860 was a nameless house symbol in the atlas.

28. In 1887 the Great Falls Iron Company sold to Robert Howard Brown the land they had acquired from Robert Howard in 1858 and also the portion of that land that had briefly passed through the hands of Aaron Fenton and of Joseph D. Pettit; the Pettit portion they had acquired from Pettit's administrator Samuel K. Dashiell (as mentioned in Item 26) (Howard County Deeds LJW 52:47).

29. Robert Howard Brown in 1904 mortgaged both accumulations of land to Anton Texter. (Deeds WWLC 79: 6). Brown and wife in August,~ 1905, conveyed the two mortgaged properties to 1~ M. Demeter for \$4000 (Deeds wva£ 81:493)

30. Mary M. Demster broke up the properties in various conveyances. Some of it, listed as on Budds Run, she sold in 1906 to William Daglin; the lines included the beginning stone of "Scott's Folly" and "Pole Cat Glade" (Deeds WWLC 81:494).

31. In 1947, Mrs. Margaret A. Daglin sold 17-1/2 acres to William Shultz who appeared on recent tax maps with land on both sides of Budds Run, approximately where the 1860 Martenet map showed the paper mill property (Deeds 200:186). Some 11 acres of the former Daglen property is in the hands of E.L. Owl, also shown on current tax maps (Deeds 284:506). Other nearby lands were in the hands of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the stream valley of Deep Run.

ELKRIDGE PAPER MILL--SECOND (1)

1. There is no known link between the James Dorsey-Goddard paper mill and the mill near Hanover Station.

2. The location of the second paper mill belonged to Dennis Griffith of Elkridge in the 1783 tax list of Huntington Hundred, then in Anne Arundel County; the land was apparently unimproved. On June 5,1790, Griffith sold parts of Pole Cat Glade to Charles Wallace and John Muir of Annapolis for £1,792. (Deeds NH 6:303). Wallace had been a contractor for building the State House and later built a mill on the Magotny in partnership with Muir.

3. Dennis Griffith published his map of Maryland and Delaware in 1794-1795, and in spite of his familiarity with the neighborhood, showed no paper mill, although he indicated the furnaces and forges, gristmills and inns.

4. A few years later, Wallace and Muir sold Pole Cat Glade to William Hammond the iron master (Deeds NH 7:724).

5. The 1798 tax list of Huntington Hundred showed William Hammond with 864 acres but no improvements.

6. On July 14, 1801, Hammond sold to Mark Pringle of Baltimore, Gentleman, a half-interest in parts of five tracts, including Scotts Folly, Pole Cat Glade, The Remnant Completed, Timber Neck Corrected, a total of 22 acres, which began at a stone marked "WH No.1." Hammond reserved the right to build roads, fences, and

bridges (Deeds NH 11: 202). This deed named all the frequently mentioned tracts and is the needed link between the Pringle-Hammond paper mill and the later Lamborn paper mill.

7. In 1805, Pringle and Hammond recorded confirmatory deeds for half- interests in parcels of 22 acres and 2-1/2 acres (NH 12:606, 607)

8. A history of papermaking mentioned that Christian DeVries of the Netherlands was imported about 1802 from Ober-Essel to superintend paper manufacturing for Hammond and Pringel [sic] of Baltimore at Deep and Birch Runs near Elkridge. In 1809, Hammond died and DeVries moved to Piney Falls in present Carroll County, where he purchased the Valley Flour Mill.

--Westminster *Democratic Advocate*, August 22, 1885.

9. Mark Pringle, still a Baltimore resident, on December 14, 1811, sold a half-interest in the properties to Charles Carroll of Carrollton for \$6,000. The parcels were in lots of 22 and 2-, acres, "together with the buildings," which were unspecified (Deeds WSG 1:212).

10. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 80, authorized the sale of the real estate of the late William Hammond.

11. Samuel I. Donaldson, Trustee of the William Hammond estate placed the following advertisement in the Baltimore *American* of October 8, 1817:

“Real Estate of William Hammond, near Elk Ridge . . . Anne Arundel County. . . 1,000 acres . . . The moiety of a valuable frame paper mill, two stories high, and 60 by 30 feet in length, which at a small expense could be converted into a gristmill. The remaining moiety of the Paper Mill and 22! acres of land adjoining it, belonging to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who will dispose of his interest on reasonable Terms.

ELLICOTT CITY (2)

Ellicott City is the county seat of Howard County. However, the Ellicott Patapsco Mills founded in 1774 were on the Baltimore County side of the river. The Ellicott Brothers were Quakers from Bucks County, Pa. (See B.C. chapter). Other millers listed at Ellicott City in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory* were Samuel F. Burgess (q.v.), B. F. Hause, and R. N. Wharry. Between 1867 and 1941, the town limits included the mills and buildings on the east bank of Patapsco, thus embracing two counties.

ELLICOTTS ILCHESTER FLOUR MILL (1)

G. Ellicott was shown as owner on the 1850 Sidney map of Baltimore County; [see Dismal Mill].

ELLCOTTS IRON WORKS (2)

This rolling and slitting mill was on the B.C. bank of Patapsco.

ELLCOTT PIG IRON FURNACE (1)

Successor enterprise to Elkridge Furnace, q.v.

ELLCOTT'S STEEL FURNACE (2)

Andrew Ellicott advertised a steel furnace at Ellicotts Upper Mills, *Md. Journal*, July 4, 1780. Mentioned in HBCBC, p. 425. Not listed by Singewald in RIOM. Distinct from works next to Smiths Tanyard at Ellicott City.

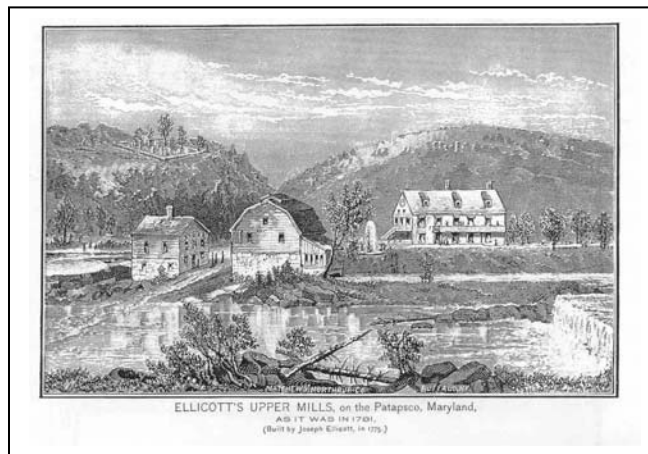
ELLCOTT'S UPPER MILL (2)

Christopher Gardiner in January 1716 had 100 acres surveyed under the name Gardiners Mill, a tract on the south side of Patapsco "a little below Owens Cave and standing nigh a spring under a great stony hill." This mill is possibly the one referred to in a petition to the court in March 1719/20 when it was requested that Christopher Randall be enjoined from blocking "the antique road to the Mill and church," Liber IS No. B: 276f. W. B. Marye placed the crossing of this road near the later Ellicotts Lower Mill, MHM, 16:244. The crossing at the Gardiner site was called Gardiners Wading Place, later Air's Ford, still later, Hollofield [sic]. Gardiner in 1725 left the tracts Long Discovery and Gardiners Mill lying on the south side of Patapsco Falls to daughter Hanna Thacker (BC Wills 18:430) and in 1727, Richard Thacker and wife sold the tracts to Thomas Cockey. Long Discovery was resurveyed into Cockeys Regulation, MHM, 16:248 (1747).

Warfield in FAACHC, p. 475f, credited Benjamin Hood as the first settler at Hollifields, arriving possibly before 1700; Hood supposedly built a mill that was washed away in a flood; he left his property to James Hood.

In 1766, James Hood millwright, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 20 acres at Air's Ford, several miles above present Ellicott City. Hood already owned 11 acres of the condemned site when he took out his writ; the rest belonged to: William Woodward, part of Parkers (or Bakers) Delight; Thomas Cockey, part of Cockeys Regulation; and 2.15 acres of vacant land. "Thomas" Hood died before the final grant was issued and it was ultimately made out in 1768 to Benjamin Hood who had taken out letters of administration. Chancery Records, Liber 11:5-8. The new corn mill had been constructed in 1761 by James Hood, and his heir Benjamin Hood sold it in 1714 to Nathaniel Ellicott, Joseph Ellicott, and George Wall, Jr. for £ 1100.

The site became Ellicotts Upper Mills and is not to be confused with Hoods Mill in Carroll County. *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 51,



Joseph Ellicott (b. 1732) showed great mechanical aptitude in his boyhood and before he was 21, he had designed and built a mill in Bucks County. He came to know Benjamin Franklin and David Rittenhouse. He constructed an intricate, 8-foot clock with four faces that was designed to stand in the middle of the room. The clock played 24 popular English dance and hunt tunes and indicated the movements of the sun and moon. He was a partner with Hugh Burgess in building a mill en Jones Falls in Baltimore in 1761 but withdrew from the firm and returned to Pennsylvania. He then joined his brothers in setting up the Ellicotts (Lower) Mills at present Ellicott City, but separated from that partnership in 1774 to buy the Hood corn mill. The mill was mentioned in a real estate advertisement in the *Md. Journal*, November 7, 1774, where Thomas Cockey announced a sale to be held at “Mr. Joseph’s Ellicott’s Mill.” The land was “near Messrs. Hood’s and Ellicott’s Mills.”

Ellicott built an elaborate mansion called Fountainvale at the Upper Mills. The first experiments ever made in the United States to use plaster of Paris as a fertilizer were conducted by the Ellicotts at the Upper Mills.

Joseph Ellicott tore down the Hood Mill and was in process of building a mechanically superior replacement when he died in 1780, at age 48. The mill was ready the next year and his sons operated it for the benefit of the widow, Judith Ellicott, who lived at Fountainvale until her death in 1809. Ellicott's son Andrew, born 1754, became a government surveyor, traveled widely, and laid out portions of Washington, D.C., aided by Benjamin Banneker.

Oliver Evans visited the mill in 1789 and met Joseph Ellicott (Jr.) and James Ellicott. Output was placed at 50-60 bbl/diem, *Md. Journal*, April 24, 1795. That year, the Griffith map showed Ellicotts Upper Mill on the Patapsco 3 miles north of Ellicotts Lower Mills, the point where the present Johnnycake (Journey Cake) Road crosses into Howard County, the extinct village of Hollifield. The name Fountainvale was used in a resurvey of 1797, and the mill was listed in the direct

Federal tax list of 1798 as property of D. I. and B. Ellicott, Fountain Valley: 1 grist mill, frame, 3 story, 32 x 28; 1 sawmill, 50 x 12 ft; William Evans tenant.

David Ellicott advertised that a specimen of the Patent Grain Drying Machine he had invented "is installed at Ellicotts Upper Mills, *American*, July 24, 1801.

The French traveler, Bayard, also visited the upper mills and observed the hidden elevators in the works and mistook the English airs played by the musical clock for hymn tunes, which he described as "the sad and saint-like JInlsic." That clock was still running in 1922 at the home of Spalding Evans in Buffalo, New York, *Andrew & Joseph Ellicott*, G. Hunter Bancroft, p. 37. The clock was displayed in 1996 at the Watch and Clock Museum, Columbia, Pa.. The clock still played its tunes which are listed on a metal plate. A tiny horse figure moved up and down while the tunes play. Figures in oil paint appear in one face of the clock. See also, *Joseph Ellicott and the Holland Land Company* (1970), p. 10. Ownership of the clock is a closely guarded secret.

Martha Ellicott Tyson stated that the owners of the lower mill "succeeded in having the new turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick to pass through their property," causing the decline of the upper mill, *Settlement of Ellicotts Mills*, p. 24.

Judith Ellicott's grandson, Lewis Evans, refurbished the mill in 1813.

A note in the Fitzhugh notebooks recorded on February 23, 1822, "wheelwright and blacksmith shop both injured . . . Turnpike entirely under water . . . Part of the Upper Mills are carried away." Lewis Eveans migrated to western New York in 1823. The store was taken down in 1816 and the mill was [supposedly] dismantled to 1834. The site was described as Ellicotts Old Upper Mills in Acts of 1834, Chapter 143.

John S. Tyson, writing in the *Howard District Press*, May 15, 1847, stated, "The ruins of the old mill, fast sinking into total decay, are yet to be seen. The dwelling house of Joseph Ellicott remains in good repair and is now inhabited by Mr. William Hollifield."

"In early 1858 the Howard County Commissioners passed an order that my graet great grandfather, William Hollifield (1810-1870) fill up the old mill race near the bridge and raise the abutment of the bridge near his dwelling 'so as to make the same a good and passable way.' He was to be paid \$70 for this, which included the 'work which he has already done.' In early February he submitted bills for 'services rendered in superintending the bridge,'" William Hollifield to John McGrain, March 9, 2006.

A woodcut of the Fountainvale appears opposite p. 6 in *Andrew Ellicott*, with an 1890 photo opposite p. 214; see also pp. 7-11. Also, *History of Fox, Ellicott, and Evans Family*, pp. 21-26. No Upper Mills post office was ever established.

The 1854 lithograph of Ellicott City by Edward Sachse showed the Ellicotts Upper Mills toppling over. Carroll Dulaney stated that the mill burned at some time, *News-Post*, October 18, 1938. Charles F. Stein stated that the 1868 flood destroyed the mill seat, *Origin and History of Howard County*, p. 133. No mill was shown by the atlas.

On William Hollifield's death in 1870, his son William D. Hollifield (1848-1918) purchased the mill. Hollifields Mills, correctly spelled, was listed as a station on the B. & O. Railroad in the timetable of 1851-56. The place name has been consistently misspelled as Hollofield.

The *Baltimore County Union*, July 17, 1886, reported, "The property known as Ellicott's Upper Mills, on the Patapsco, in Baltimore and Harford [sic] Counties has been sold to Jos. C. D. Kenendy for \$5000. It contains 200 acres. The *Sun* of October 22, 1905, contained a feature story illustrated with the frequently published woodcut of the mills.

Tony White who enjoyed hiking in the Patapsco Valley noted in recent years that there were millstones lying on the south bank of the Patapsco near the Hollifield bridge, about half way to the I-70 bridge.

GAITHER MILL (5)

Same as Oakland Mills.

GARDINERS MILL (1)

Gardiners Mill was mentioned as near Elkridge in sale ad for real estate of Dr. Michael Pue, *Federal Gazette*, October 18, 1805.

GARDINERS MILL (2)

See Ellicotts Upper Mills.

GETZ MILL ()

See Nichols Mill.

GREAT FALLS IRON CO. FURNACE (1)

See Elkridge Furnace.

GREAT FALLS MILL (1)

Shown on west bank of Deep Run on 1863 military map of Baltimore County. The stream was then called Buddis Run.

GREENS MILL (5)

This mill, mentioned in a sale notice in *Md. Gazette* of December 6, 1749, was at Greens Bridge over the Patuxent.

GUILFORD MILL AND GUILFORD FACTORY (6)

Alexander Warfield and Mrs. Elizabeth Ridgely had a joint mill in 1750 on the North Branch of Patuxent, FAACHC, p. 365, 376f. Richard Stringer and [Richard] Ridgely advertised a merchant and saw mill 8 miles from navigable water on Elk Ridge, *Maryland Journal*, April 23, 1790.

In 1792, Stringer was in debt along with Ridgely to Cracroft and Hodgkin, Merchants, and made a deed of trust to Archibald Moncrief of "all those lands and mills.. . called the Guilford Mill together with the lands to the same being purchased of John Polten and Mary, his wife, Richard Lawrence and Ann, his wife, and Richard Ridgely.. . 35 acres .. . Stringer Park. . . 590 acres, part of Warfields Contrivance. . . 200 acres. . . Stringers Advantage containing 18 acres (a mill seat)," (Anne Arundel Land Records, Liber NH No.6, folio 550).

Moncrief was described as having gone into powder manufacturing in 1791. As trustee, Moncrief advertised the 40 x 36 foot grist mill and saw mill of Richard Stringer about 16 miles from Baltimore on Elk Ridge. The mill was three stories; two pair of stones, two water wheels, stone stable, and blacksmith shop, *Maryland Journal*, July 5, 1793, "premises will be shown by Richard Steinger [sic] who lives near the Elk Ridge Church," *Ibid.*, June 18, 1793.

"Owings and Paul Mill" was mentioned as 1 mile from the farm of William Sellman, which was on Elk Ridge, four miles from Mr. Richard Owings Upper Mill," *Maryland Gazette*, October 18, 1798 (card in MSA, Annapolis).

Zachariah Polton acquired an interest in the property in 1818, and the constable of Elkridge advertised the "Poulton and Litchfield mills" on Elk Ridge at public sale, *Maryland Gazette*, July 11, 1822 (from card in MSA, Annapolis).

James Owings acquired the Polton interests by various seizures and confiscations. Several deeds over the following decades are indexed on cards in the Maryland State Archives.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Owings Mill in District 5 with \$5000 capital investment, 3 pair of burrs, and consumption of 9000 to 15,000 bu of wheat worth \$10,000 annually.

James Owings advertised to sell or rent a mill in Anne Arundel County on the Patuxent River . . . 16 miles from the city of Baltimore. . . MILL HOUSE is of stone . . . and saw mill. . . the Guilford Mill, Baltimore *American*, August 27, 1830, p. 4.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the mills of Henry H. Owings (as distinct from Charles R. Simpson mills). The gristmill had \$200 capital investment, and had 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and produced 1000 bu of flour and meal per annum, worth \$600. The sawmill, valued at \$200, had one saw and one employee and its annual output was 45,000 feet of oak and poplar timber worth \$600. Each employee earned \$10 per month.

Some time after 1845, the gristmill, which seemed to be doing little business, was joined by a new enterprise the Guilford Factory, about 1845. The earliest known mention of "Guilford Factory" appeared in Howard County deeds JLM 6:42.

An advertisement to lease the Guilford Factory appeared in the *Sun*, September 16, 1848:

GUILFORD FACTORY FOR RENT -- The above establishment lying in Howard district, about 16 miles from Baltimore, with the Machinery and Tenements, as also the Farm attached, is offered for rent. The Factory is on the east branch of the Patuxent river, with a public road running by it. The location is healthy, and to a good tenant, the terms would be made accommodating. Any person wishing to see the property will please call on HENRY H. OWINGS, residing in the neighborhood, who will show the same, and for particulars, &c., apply to the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.

--JAMES OWINGS, no. 21 South Charles st.

Martinett's 1860 map of Howard County showed the factory on the south side of what was later designated Md. Route 32, The only nearby landowner was shown as Major H. H. Owings.

Various directories listed the textile works. For example, Drysdale's 1871 *Gazette* listed S. Heath & Sons with a cotton mill at Guilford. The factory was "in active operation" per the 1880 State Business Directory, which showed that it belonged to James A. Gary & Son, with S. P. Heath, superintendent. The 1887 State Business

Directory also showed that James A. Gary and Son owned Guilford Factory with S. P. Heath as superintendent.

The *Sun*, in a "Letter from Ellicott City," on December 24, 1878, reported that the employees of Guilford Factory were to suffer a 10% reduction of wages.

In 1894, Polk's directory described Guilford and listed August Brunner as postmaster; Matthew Gault & Son had the general store and a granite quarry. The 1896-91 Polk directory listed Bruner & White with the granite quarries; August Bruner was postmaster and general storekeeper. In 1902-03 issue of Polk, August Brunner was still postmaster and store keeper, but the Howard Granite Company and the Maryland Granite Company were the stone producers. Other sources show that Brunner was formerly a miller at Ilchester.

These changes of ownership are explained by an item from the *Catonsville Argus* of April 21, 1894:

The old Guilford estate known as the "Factory," and owned by Mr. James A. Gary, has been purchased by Mr. August Brunett [sic], of that place, for \$5,000. The property embraces 160 acres of land and a dozen or more buildings, besides an elegant water power formerly utilized in running the cotton mills there, which were destroyed by fire several years ago. There are also extensive and valuable granite quarries on the site.

Brunner was overextended financially, and an auction notice appeared in the *Ellicott City Democrat* on December 22, 1900:

**MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE AT GUILFORD**

By virtue . . . of a power . . . in a mortgage from August Brunner and Susie Brunner, his wife, to the Gary Manufacturing Company of Maryland . . . 1894 . . . No. 61, folio 360, &c., . . . will Sell at public auction at the Courthouse door in Ellicott City, Wednesday, Jan. 2nd, 1901

. . . 145 acres of land . . . This property is situated at Guilford Howard County, and includes valuable GRANITE QUARRIES, Water Rights, and a mill site, is improved by numerous buildings, and adjoins the lands of Amos Earp and Seibert Volmerhausen
LOUIS F. CLARK, Assignee.

John McGrain received a letter from L. H. Luckado of Guilford on February 14, 1976:

I live next door in the stone house and there is a story with it in the days of the stone quarry which I won't get into now. As to your question on it, it was not a mill but was the machine and blacksmith shop to keep the quarry going. The mill stood

about 100 ft below the old B. & O. bridge on the south side of Route 32 and today only one corner of the stone foundation is left to be seen and was first a corn mill and gristmill, then became a cotton mill, then a store, the post office during the quarry days, and then burned.

The water wheel is estimated by me to have been 18 to 20 feet high and maybe 50 hp, and remains of the dam are 1/4 mile upriver, and part can be seen today.

There was also a cooper shop that Columbia City just bulldozed down last year.

John McGrain visited the site on April 6, 1976, and measured a few short sections of stone wall, in one place 7 feet high. The visible part of an east end wall was 18 inches thick. Some of the north wall had been cut off by the bed of the Route 32 roadway as it then existed. McGrain's notes suggest that the surviving walls, only 8 feet 6 inches apart were part of a forebay for a mill. This mill remnant was about 100 feet east of the surviving steel through truss railroad bridge. McGrain noted a mound along the river, well downstream of the site, around the bend in Route 32, but within sight of the highway, on the west or south bank of the Patuxent.

Robert M. Vogel of the Smithsonian Institution showed a slide of a stone structure at Guilford as part of a talk on industrial archaeology, November 4, 1978.

In recent years, Md. Route 32 has been considerably expanded from its rural configuration of 1976.

SOURCES:

Guilford Mill or Guilford Factory were mentioned a number of times on Index Cards in the Maryland State Archives, listing events in a Chancery Case recorded in Liber B173 on the following folios:

669. Part of Win cop in neck, 20.75 acres and Jones Fancy conveyed by James Carey to Richard Owings, October 7, 1799.

683. 127 acres conveyed by Richard Odle to Richard Owings and Isaac Paul, May 24, 1799.

685. Land conveyed by Sheriff to Joseph Owings, March 17, 1846.

688. Isaac Paul sells an interest to Richard Owings, 1818.

688. Zachariah Polton's interest conveyed by Sheriff to James Owings, June 3, 1845.

f. 652. Bond of 1818, Richard Owings to Zachariah Polton.

f. 700. Heirs of Isaac Paul given leave to issue of ejectment to try title of this property, 1848.

The McGrain file also has an item about a granite quarry on the farm of Judge I. Thomas Jones; this stone was pronounced as good as Vermont granite by a Johns Hopkins geologist. A six ton block was carried from the farm by a four-horse team and taken via Ellicott City to Loudon Park Cemetery to serve as the base of a monument (*Sun*, July 1, 1901, "A Granite Quarry"). (Any connection?)

GWINN MILL (4)

“Gwinn Bros. of Glenwood, Md., are remodeling their mill and putting in rolls, furnished by Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, *American Miller*, 14 (November 1, 1886): 638. [Possibly same as Dorsey Mill.]

HALLSE MILL ()

Same as McCrea Mill.

HAMMOND & WHEELER DISTILLERY ()

Advertisement for Hammond & Wheeler Distillery at Elkridge, *Md. Journal*, January 4, 1780.

HAMMOND LIME KILN ()

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Hammond’s limekiln worth \$300; it was a hand-powered operation with 2 employees, producing 4500 bu of lime annum (\$540).

HAMMOND MILL (6)

Nathan Hammond advertised a mill "at Elkridge," 3 miles from Spurriers Tavern, 9 miles above the landing, on the road between Annapolis and Frederick, 2 miles

from the road from Baltimore to the Federal City; the mill was 32 x 28 with 1 pair of stones, *Md. Journal*, December 11, 1795. Probably on Middle Patuxent.

HAMMOND PAPER MILL (1)

Deleted. Erroneous interpretation in 1977 manuscript. See Elkridge Paper " Mill.

HARDEN MILL (5)

N. Harden's heirs saw and grist mill was shown on the Patuxent upstream of its confluence with Hawlings River on 1865 Martenet map of Montgomery County. Apparently the same as Haviland Mill, or Lea's.

HARDING LIMEKILN ()

William H. Harding advertised his Shell Lime Kilns, Hilton, Ellicott City, Md., in the *Ellicott City Democrat*, December 22, 1900, p. 2,

HARTLEY MILL (2)

"Mesrs. Stephen Hughes & Co., Hamilton, Ohio, received an order from S. Hartley, Ellicotts City, Md.," *American Miller*, 6 (August 1, 1878): 188. Charles Hartley was listed as a miler in Ellicott City in the 1871 Drysdale's *Gazetteer*.

HAUSE MILL/HAWES MILL (EC)

See Coliers Mill.

HAVILAND MILL (5) HAVILAND MILL ROAD

Haviland Mill Road leads from Sandy Springs across the Patuxent to Dayton, crossing downstream of Triadelphia Reservoir. See Lea Mill in Montgomery County. One of the archaeology club members at Atholton High School noted on February 13, 1985, the Haviland millrace survived on the Howard County side of Patuxent.

HAYFIELDS MILLS (3)

Hayfield or Hayfileds Mills was a place name of 1882 served by Friendship post office, *Industries of Md*, p. 80. Also listed in GZMD of 1941. Same as Shipley Mill. Distinct from Mayfields Mill.

HENDERSON MILL ()

The 1850 census listed James T. Henderson water gristmill of 2 run of burrs with \$2000 investment, 2 employees, and output of 60 bb1 superfine flour, 25,000 lb buckwheat, 918 bu chopped flour, 150,000 lb meal (\$2900). The water sawmill valued at \$300 had 1 saw, 1 employee, and cut 40,000 ft poplar and oak plank (\$550).

HIPKINS SAWMILL (3)

Charles Hipkins sawmill was shown on 1860 Martenet map, 0.75 mile south of Patapsco on west bank of a creek that parallels Henrytown Road. It was Captain John Orem's in atlas.

HIPSLEY MILL (4)

HIPSLEY MILL ROAD

This mill was at the junction of Annapolis Rock Road and Hipsley Mill Road, north of the Patuxent. The mill was Warfield's on the 1860 Martenet map.

The present mill road runs east from Md. 94, west of Md. 97. The mill was operated in the 1880s by Evan and Bennie Hipsley per *Ellicott City Times*, March 17, 1941. Miss Martha Poole of Rockville in May 1968 recalled riding around on the millwheel as a child; she also remembered a hunchbacked miller. The 1880 census showed Hipsley and Brother sawmill worth \$600 with 1 employee and 1 each circular and 1 Muley saw. A 12.5-foot fall on Cabin Branch drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 14 rp. Output was 60,000 ft (\$900). The custom gristmill worth \$800 had 1 employee, 1 run of stone, 30 bu/diem maximum; output was 45 tons meal, 12 tons feed, 7.5 tons buckwheat (\$1950).

HOBBS MILL (4)

See Carr's Mill, Rover Mill Road, for this mill owned at various times by Hobbs family members.

HOCKLEY FORGE (1)

Charles Carroll, Esq. and Company of Anne Arundel County took out a writ of *ad quod damnum on* "100 acres at the Main Falls of Potapsco River at the Fording

Place from Baltimore County to Anne Arundel County or near to the navigable water at the head of the said River at some distance above the said fording place ..., June 14, 1760. "The inquisition taken on June 17 in Anne Arundel County showed the other partners in the writ to be: Benjamin Tasker, Esq.; Daniel and Walter Dulany, Esq.; Charles Carroll, Jr., Esq., of Duddington Manor; and Charles Carroll, Esq., Barrister.

The jury found the land in possession of Charles Carroll and Company, part of Barren Hills, a resurvey of Hockley, and worth 20 Shillings per acre. It was not clear "to whom the Fee Simple of the said One Hundred Acres Doth appertain." The grant was issued June 24, just 10 days from the date of application. Chancery Records, Liber 9:56.

Caleb Dorsey, Jr. was contractor, and the forge was built on the south bank of Patapsco, at the lowest ford, downstream of present Rockburn Branch, and about 0.5 mile below the site later selected for the entirely distinct Dorseys Forge or Avalon Forge of Baltimore County. The works was probably complete by 1766 and in 1774 was being conducted by the Baltimore Company with Mr. W. Hammom as manager.

In 1767, Charles Carroll of Carrollton took over management of Hockley Forge owned by the Baltimore Company, Ronald Hoffman, *Princes in Ireland, Planters of Maryland*, p. 229. Charles Carroll of Carrollton wrote to his father on April 4, 1773, "I heard of our bridge at the works being carried away; the loss is not great . . . The Baltimore company now seems desirous of erecting another furnace; they have concluded to rebuild Hockley forge with stone and cover it with tile," MHM, 15:64.

William Hammond, manager, advertised in the *Maryland Journal* of November 7, 1774, that "an attempt had been made to set fire to Hockley Forge, near Elk-Ridge Landing, belonging to he Baltimore company" and offered 100 Guineas reward.

Hammond advertised for Jacob, age 35, who ran away from Hockley Forge, on the main falls of the Patapsco, He has been used to the forge business," *Maryland Journal*, March 12, 1782.

John Wright was manager per *Md. Journal*, June 11, 1794, when Christopher Johnson advertised for mill workers and laborers at "Hockley-Works." Griffith's 1795 map showed Hockley Forge on the south bank, upstream of Elkridge Landing and downstream of Avalon Forge on opposite bank.

The 1798 Federal Tax List showed the Hockley works as property of Christopher Johnson and Co., John Wright, tenant. The buildings were tabulated:

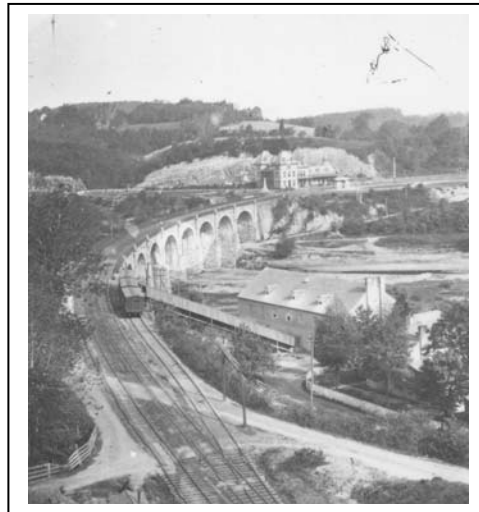
One brick gristmill 4 story 60 by 44
" story stone slitting mill 45 by 24
" " blacksmith shop 30 by 16
" frame nail factory 40 by 14
" " storehouse 20 by 10
" " granary 20 by 16.

After Christopher Johnson's death, the property was divided in 1822 (AA Deeds, WSG 9:277)

See also, "Some Notes on Hockley, Elk Ridge, Avalon, and Curtis

Creek Iron Works," W.B. Marye, MHS Library, general clipping file. Also, *MHM*, 16: 238f; *MHM*, 48:39.

Hockley Mill and Viaduct Hotel



HOCKLEY MILL (1) HOCKLEY MILL ROAD

The first Hockley Mill may have been a component of the Hockley Forge property, the forge itself dating from 1766. Hockley Mill Road of that period became the present Levering Avenue. See Joetta M. Cramm, *Pictorial History of Howard County* (1981), p. 35. Dennis Griffith's 1794 Maryland map showed Hockley Forge on the west side of the Post Road (now U. S. 1), thus the forge and mill site may have been very close to each other. An early clue to the mill may be hidden in Christopher Johnston's want ad seeking mill workers and laborers at "Hockley-Works," *Maryland Journal*, June 11, 1794.

The earliest certain mention of this mill was in the *Federal Gazette*, September 14, 1798, when Christopher Johnston and the manager, John Wright, advertised for a second miller for Hockley's Mills. The 1798 tax list gave the tract name as Foster's Fancy and described the works as a gristmill, four stories of brick, 60 x 44 feet with a sawmill 46 x 14 feet.

Christopher Johnston advertised the works in the *Federal Gazette*, July 22, 1802, "To be rented Immediately, THE HOCKLEY MILLS, adjoining Elkridge Landing, on a never failing stream of water, and in good repair. With the grist mil may be

had a quantity of seasoned Staves and Hoop Poles--Also, a few cooper Lads, and the use of a large schooner Flat, to ply between the Mills and Baltimore.

Johnston advertised again in the *Federal Gazette*, April 30, 1810, "MILLS TO RENT. To be let for one of more years, the HOCKLEY MERCHANT MILL, lying on the Great Falls of Patapsco, at the head of tide water, and about 8 miles from Baltimore, by land or water. This mill has three pair of large Burrs, and the advantage of a supply of water in the dryest season. Also to let, a COUNTRY MILL, nearly finished, adjoining the above, with or without the Merchant Mill. The situation for tolls is good; and with the advantage of the Baltimore market, this mill may find full employment. For terms apply to CHR. JOHNSTON,"

Another advertisement appeared in the *Federal Gazette*, August 24, 1819. An item reprinted in the *Baltimore News* a century after the event was from an unnamed publication of November 14, 1821, where Robert and John Oliver offered Hockley



The old Hockley Mill upstream of the viaduct, viewed through the second arch.

Mills for sale or rent; it was located on the Patapsco at Elkridge Landing and was offered with or without 70 acres of land; this was a four-story brick flour mill, 54 x 46 feet, running three pair of stones, with an elevator, machinery, entirely new and in good order. There was a new saw mill plus several outbuildings.

John C. Weems advertised a property in the *American Farmer* of December 3, 1824, (6:288) and mentioned what must have been Hockley Mill, "Farm on Elk-Ridge about 9 miles from Worthington's near Elk-Ridge Landing where the Baltimore price is always given, I believe, for grain"

John McKim, Jr., advertised the works in the *American* of April 2, 1829, as a "Four story brick mill on River Patapsco, 7 miles from the City of Baltimore, six pairs of French Burrs, with all the improved machinery in perfect order. Also, a substantial brick DISTILLERY, 102 feet by 42 feet. with steam boilers and all the apparatus in perfect order. The mill can easily turn out 10,000 barrels of flour per annum, exclusive of 130 bushels per day required by the distillery. There is a brick kiln for drying corn attached to the mill--The distillery can conveniently turn out 150,000 gallons of Whiskey and gin per annum . . . B. & O. Rail Road adjoining the

premises will soon be in operation . . . plenty of the best Iron ore . . . apply to John McKim, Jr. . . . or to the subscriber on the premises.--WILLIAM S. MOORE."

An employed miler, John Dicus, was bitten by a large spider at Hockley Mills and died three days later in spite of his 240-pound, 6-foot 7-inch stature, Rufus Dicus, *The Dicus Family in America* (1932), p. 10.

The Backley [sic] Merchant Mill plus a distillery, the property of John McKim, Jr., was described as lying between the Elkridge Furnaces and the Avalon Iron and Copper Works, but it was not in operation, Charles Varlé, *View of Baltimore* (1833), p. 100.

Casper W. Wever, superintendent of the B. & O. Railroad, advertised the specifications for a bridge at Hockley Mill [i. e., the Thomas Viaduct], *Baltimore American*, May 29, 1833. Also in *Hagerstown Mail*, June 7, 1833.

Thomas Campbell's 1835 lithograph of the new Thomas Viaduct showed the Hockley mill a short distance upstream, of the bridge, reproduced in James D. Dilts, *The Great Road*, 1993, following p. 158.

Another advertisement to sell the Hockley Mills appeared in the *Baltimore Republican & Argus*, July 15, 1842, and read as follows:

"For Sale of Rent--The HOCKLEY MILLS, lately known as the Viaduct Mills Property, situated on the Patapsco river at the foot of the Thomas Viaduct at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Washington Branch, and bordering on the Washington Turnpike"

"The property contains about eighty acres of first rate land, with a FLOUR MILL, in good repair, running four pair burrs, and supplied by a valuable and constant water power."

"ALSO--Two brick and five frame TENEMENTS, with barn, stable and outhouses."

"ALSO--A substantial Brick BUILDING, 100 feet by 40 well adapted for a Factory, with therein a Steam Engine of 35 horse power, boiler, air pump, vats and other fixtures, in an unfinished state, the same having been put up for the making and refining of Sugar represented to be an improved plan.

WM. H. MARRIOTT
SML. K. HANDY, Trustees

Jy15-3awtlS

A similar advertisement appeared in the *Sun* of May 1, 1844, describing the mill as brick, four stories, and 80 x 40 feet.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Worthington and Keller's Merchant Mill worth \$30,000, run by water power, with four pair of burrs, 7 employees, and one packer. Annual output was 22,000 bbl of superfine flour (\$110,000) and 50,000 bu of feed (\$8000). Payroll was \$200 per month. Raw material consumed was 100,000 bu of wheat and 23,000 empty barrels.

"The merchant mill at the Relay House on the Patapsco River, known as the Hockley Mill, was burnt yesterday morning, with about 3,000 bushels wheat. It was the property of Worthington and Keller," *Sun*, November 13, 1851.

In 1852, George T. Worthington acquired the entire Hockley Mill Seat for \$15,000, as reported in Baltimore County Deeds, Liber HMF 20:60. That deed contained the recitation that the mill had been leased by William T. Keller and Gustav W. Lurman until 1847, when Lurman assigned his share to Yellott and Worthington.

The mill was rebuilt after the fire, but immediately downstream of the viaduct. It was back in business by at least 1857, when the Baltimore *Daily Republican* of July 15, 1857, reported the first new flour of the season brought from Somerset County and ground at Hockley Mills.

Hockley Mill Road mentioned in a deed of January 26, 1858 (WWW 19:46) is the same as River Road, which is the continuation of Levering Avenue beyond the Thomas Viaduct.

A photograph of the rebuilt mill downstream of the viaduct is reproduced in James D. Dilts, *The Great Road* (1993), after p. 158. Another photo, a stereograph by David Chase, shows the viaduct, the mill, and the completed Viaduct Hotel, the hotel dating from 1873 to 1874 (Ross Kelbaugh collection). A miller's dwelling surrounded by a picket fence can be found in the lower right corner next to the mill.

A woodcut drawing in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* published in early 1861 showed "Federal troops guarding the Bridge at the Relay House," with the mill shown in the gulch downstream of the Thomas Viaduct (reproduced in Hungerford's *Story of the B. & O. Railroad* (1929), 2:32. Also reproduced in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 89:441. The mill appeared upstream of Elkridge on the 1863 Military Map of Baltimore County; its legend read "Robert Hockley."

The newspaper *Common Sense* reported on the disastrous July 24, 1868, flash flood in the Patapsco stating, "Mr. Robert's Hockley Mills were considerably injured." The *Gazette* of July 25 reported, "Roberts' flour mill, near the viaduct bridge at the Relay House, was deeply flooded, and a heavy loss was sustained in the quantity of flour and grain saturated with water." The *Sun* of July 28, 1868, noted that, "Duer

& Levering's Mill at the Relay could be put back in operation in ten days." The Baltimore American of July 25, 1868, reported, "Roberts Flour Mill located at the western end of the viaduct over the Patapsco near the Relay House, was inundated on the first and second floors, the machinery greatly damaged, and the large stock of barreled flour and grain washed away causing a loss of many thousand dollars."

A photograph of the milldam ca. 1870 appeared in Joetta M. Cram's *Pictorial History of Howard County* (1981), p. 35.

T. W. Levering & Company of Baltimore advertised, "Valuable Mill for Sale," in the *American Miller*, 8 (June 1, 1880): 221. "The Hockley Mills, situated nine miles from Baltimore on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Has eight run of stone, and modern machinery, producing a high grade of flour, which is taken up by the local trade at the highest jobbing prices."

The 1880 census of manufactures listed G. W. Levering and Co. with a market mill on the Patapsco with \$45,000 capital investment, 15 employees, 8 run of stones and 700 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall drove four 4-foot turbines of 70 hp to develop 160 hp. Output was 22,000 bbl/annum flour and 507.5 tons feed (total annual value \$143,000). The 1880 city directory placed the company office at 38 and 53 Commerce Street. S. W. Levering was listed as a miller at St. Denis in the 1880 State business directory. The mill was also shown in the Baltimore County Plat Books, Liber JWS 2:10 (no date). Another Levering advertisement offered to sell the mill, *American Miller*, 9 (June 1, 1881): 249.

The dam at Hockley mill was of wood, 250 feet long, 8 feet high, almost entirely rebuilt in 1874. The fall at the mill 200 yards below was 8 feet. Power was 100 hp, used to run 8 sets of stones, *Tenth Census (1880)*, Vol. 15, Part I, "The Middle Atlantic Watershed, The Smaller Tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay," p. 55 (also numbered p. 573), UMBC Library, also Loyola-Notre Dame Library.

A Towson paper published a "Letter from the 13th District," stating, "The old mill property formerly known as the Hockley Mill, owned by Mr. T. W. Levering, is also undergoing considerable improvement, having been sold to a company for the purpose of manufacturing electric light machinery and all appliances," *Maryland Journal*, March 10, 1883.

The same *Maryland Journal* followed up on July 28, 1883, with, "Hockley Mill, on the Patapsco River, in Howard Co., which was at first a whiskey distillery, afterwards a flour mill, and then stopped for a long time because of a want of profitable employment, has quite recently been remodeled and the water power will now be used in the manufacturing of electrical apparatus and storage batteries. From the manufacture of Jersey lightning, in which it was first engaged, the old mill goes back to the storage of Jove's thunderbolts--Thus time, the great transmitter, works queer wonders."

The *Baltimore American* of October 27, 1883, reported, "A Blaze at the Relay. Davis Electric Supply Factory Burned--Last of an Old Mill." The fire took place on October 26, with the old mill burning to the ground. A city fire engine was dispatched from Camden Station on a B. & O. gondola car but could not be unloaded at the fire ground; the engine was used to pump water from the locomotive tender, but the buildings were mostly lost. This news item stated that the mill was a half-century old (more likely 30 to 32 years old) and measured 105 x 53 feet. Mr. Gambrill was described as the last tenant operator making flour. It had also been used as a sugar mill and a distillery. The *American* of October 28 gave the loss as \$35,000. The firm of A. G. and A. B. Davis had another plant at Monument and Buren Streets near the Baltimore City jail. See also, "A Big Blaze Near Baltimore," *Sun*, October 27, 1883.

The *Catonsville Argus* of November 17, 1883, reported that the employees of the Viaduct Electric Company were building temporary sheds at the fire site. "Their new main building will be completed in less than a year."

The *Sun* of June 3, 1889, reported that Viaduct Mfg. Co. was forced to close due to damage from the rains, actually the same storm system that had caused the Johnstown Flood.

The *Sun* of July 2, 1894, reported, "Viaduct Manufacturing Company. Machine Shops Struck by Lightning and Then Destroyed by Fire." The article mentioned that old Hockley Mill was burned in the latter part of 1883, replaced by a machine shop, etc, 100 x 60 feet, and 70 x 40 feet, two stories; there was also a varnish shop 30 x 40 feet.

A company catalog of 1905 describing telephone instruments showed the second generation of manufacturing buildings, and one long building near the viaduct could easily be mistaken for a cut-down version of the old mill.

The *Jeffersonian* of March 11, 1916, reported that a new factory had been built at Elkridge by Davis & Hemphill to make automatic screw machines.

One of the many economic history term papers written for Dr. Broadus Mitchell at Johns Hopkins in the 1930s was by Isobel Eney, entitled "Elkridge Landing," no date. Ms. Eney reported that ca. 1935 there were the remnants of four turbines on Levering Avenue. Another ca. 1935 paper by Michael J. Kitt, "Economic History of Elkridge," p. 14, stated that Davis & Hemphill started in a small rented space at the Viaduct Manufacturing Company premises and later out-grew that venue and in 1914 moved out of the "old mill" [certainly not the Hockley Mill itself] and set up on Furnace Avenue east of U. S. 1. A clipping from a company catalog showed one of the buildings at the old location standing empty with a sign offering it for rent painted on the end wall, plus the notation, "Moved to New Factory, Elkridge, Md." The company slogan was: "Light and Country Air Keep Our Workers in Condition to Give Their Best to Your Work." Davis & Hemphill had apparently succeeded

Davis & Davis in 1906. A woodcut illustration of the Viaduct Manufacturing Company works--near the Viaduct--was reproduced in Joetta Cramm, *Pictorial History of Howard County* (1981), p. 36.

An old Federal style house at 1601 Levering Avenue was possibly the home of the chief miller, although it has been suggested as the Levering home because the 1878 county atlas shows it as T. W. Levering's property. Celia M. Holland in *Old Houses and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (1887), pp. 25-26, called the place Chantilly and thought its iron fire insurance mark reading "1794" was the date of the house rather than the founding date of the Baltimore Equitable Company (a fire insurer). This house was assigned Maryland Historical Trust Site Number HO 152; the Trust's account has the same confusion of construction date caused by the fire mark. The MHT called the structure, "Hockley Grist Mill House (Dorsey Mill). In recent years this house has been covered with siding and its windows altered.

Another house at 5925 River Road, believed to be a miller's residence was under investigation by Jennifer Goold of Howard County in April 2005. This complex structure was the outgrowth of a gambrel-roofed brick dwelling that appeared in a panoramic photo ca. 1870 published in Hal Sharp's *The Patapsco River Valley*, p. 28. Another photo of this house appeared in James D. Dilts' *The Great Road*, following p. 158. A view of this area from upstream appeared in the Sachse lithograph of ca. 1858 depicting the Avalon Nail Works. The house is on the south side of the road, on high ground; it has been called Hockley-in-the-Hole and it stands on the land grant Foster's Fancy. It appeared as property of T. W. Levering in the 1878 Hopkins atlas of Howard County, which actually ties it to a mill owner (Howard County Site No. HO 387). Visited by the author, April 5, 2005.

The photograph that shows both the Hockley Mill and the Viaduct Hotel shows that the public road from Elkridge climbed the hill and made a grade crossing with the railroad west of the mill. The 1834 drawing by Michel Chevalier seems to show that same road from Elkridge passing under the southernmost arch of the bridge. The building of the second Hockley Mill, sometime in the mid-1850s apparently blocked that old road by passing the millrace through the first arch of the viaduct. The 1878 atlas showed the road going to the left and west of the mill, that is, taking the grade crossing route. When the second Hockley Mill burned October 26, 1883, it no longer blocked the low level road. The present low-level road passes through the southernmost arch.

The archaeological possibilities of this site, the Hockley Forge, Hockley Mill, Elkridge Furnace, Elkridge town, and the Chantilly house have never been fully explored. Present-day location of the mill and forge is ADC Street Map atlas, Howard County 17-J-5. Levering Avenue-River Road may now pass over the site of the second Hockley Mill. An intriguing mound is found on the north side of that road just east of the Thomas Viaduct. Various depressions and shallow places may mark the tailrace of the mill. [The name Hockley Mill is also found in England at Twyford, Hamshire.]

HOLLIFIELDS MILLS (2)

Same as Ellicotts Upper Mill.

HOODS MILL (2)

Hoods Mill and Joseph Ellicott Mills were both mentioned in an advertisement placed by Thomas Cockey to sell land “on Patapsco falls near Messrs. Hood’s and Ellicott’s Mills. The venue of the sale was Ellicott’s Mill [the Upper Mill], *Maaryland Journal*, November 7, 1774. See also Ellicotts Upper Mills.

HOODS MILL (3)

Hoods Mill shown on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map was probably the predecessor of Marriottsville Mill. It was distinct from the Hoods Mill on the Baltimore County bank of Patapsco near Sykesville and also distinct from the Hoods Mill on Md. 97. James Hood’s mill on Patapsco Falls was mentioned in the boundaries of School District No. 36 in 1827 and was probably on the Howard County bank at Md. 97, *Archivist’s Bulldog*, April 9, 2001.

A new grist and saw mill at Marriottsville along with 217 acres were advertised in the *Sun*, August 1, 1868. The mill was “doing a fine business” and there were also a wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, and shoe shop, twenty dwellings, costly stone buildings, a post office, express office, and ticket office, built within the last three years at a cost of \$68,000. Contact M. Bannon. A gristmill and smithy were shown on the south side of the tracks in the 1877 atlas, apparently owned by William Davis.

HOPKINS COTTON MILL 93)

See Howard Cotton Factory.

Samuel Whipps had a survey made of 9.6 acres called Whips Mill Seat in 1782, and the patent was made out to Benjamin Whips in 1791. The tract began “near the edge of the west fork of Patapsco Falls and on the south side of it,” Liber IC No. F:341. Benjamin and George Whips advertised an old gristmill on Delaware Falls, 72 miles from Baltimore, *Md. Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser*, June 9, 1789.

This became Charles A. Warfield’s mill, and in 1815, Louis C. Pascault advertised the mills lately owned by Warfield, with a 3 pair of burrs, 80 bbl/diem output, sawmill, plaster mill, and annual toll of 1400 bu/annum; also houses for millers, coopers, and a blacksmith, *American*, August 5, 1815.

Pascault’s trustee, Hugh Thompson, advertised a merchant mill in the *American* of September 24, 1825, and it passed to Columbus O’Donnell, who conveyed to James Sykes in 1833 (TK 228:35). Sykes apparently had an interest, starting as early as

1825, because, when Robert A. S. Shipley's interest in the property was advertised by trustee J. J. Speed in the *American* of January 23, 1834, he noted, "On it are situated the improvements of Syke's Mill, at Sykesville on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." In 1834, Sykes conveyed a merchant mill to John Sykes (TK 240:150).

Sykes had been born in Yorkshire in 1791 and had a cotton business in Baltimore before coming to Howard and Carroll Counties, where he became the founder of Sykesville. He reputedly built a large (or larger) gristmill in 1830 and in 1845 converted it into a cotton factory.

The 1880 census listed James Sykes with Howard Cotton Factory worth \$25,000; water power, 1000 spindles, 32 looms, 1 packer, 1 picker, 23 male hands, and 31 female; output was 420,000 yd cotton duck (\$37,500) annually. The works consumed 43 tons of coal, 600 bales of cotton, and 485 gallons of oil. Sykes lost the place in a lawsuit of 1858, when Gerard T. Hopkins became highest bidder (WWW 29:28). As advertised in the *American*, October 23, 1858, the factory was stone, three stories and attic, with 1,000 throstle spindles, and other machinery. "When last in operation were making very good Osnaburgs, or heavy twill." There was also a 40-50 hp steam engine.

The factory appeared on the 1860 Martenet map; the 1862 map of Carroll County showed Puznet and Schultz Factory. Bishop listed Jared [sic] Hopkins cotton mill at Sykesville in 1861, HAM 3:544. During the Civil War, the mill suffered various financial difficulties and housed Union troops, who made off with equipment for making soles.

In 1874, the firm of Zimmerman and Schultz acquired title (LJW 33:186). The 1880 Md. State business directory noted, "Howard Cotton Factory gave employment at one time to 200 hands; is owned by Messrs. Zimmerman and Schultz, and not in operation."

Warfield in 1905 (FAACHC, p. 485) stated that Sykes lived to regret his investment; the "large cotton mill has stood idle since the last flood. It may yet rise from its ashes to be made to shed its electric light through the progressive town" The author may be referring to the 1868 flood which heavily damaged the mill.

Governor Frank Brown acquired the mill in 1901, only to have it burn; it had been constructed with discarded stone railroad sleepers from the first road bed of the B. & O., *Sun*, December 11, 1905, p. 9. Brown sold in 1906 to Wade H. D. Warfield, who built a combined mill and elevator of 3-1/2 stories (with a 6-story elevator section) in 1889. Product was "Cook's Delight Flour." In 1917, Warfield sold to B. F. Shrive Company, who held the site until 1944. The site was west side of present Forsythe Road, south of Patapsco River. See also, *Sykesville Herald*, May 7, 21, 1939. Also, *Carroll County, 1837-1910*, p. 29. In March, 1976, in spite of past floods, the millrace could be traced on the south bank of the river, running westward from the

Renehan warehouse complex that replaced the textile plant; south of the Renehan brick warehouse was a stone outbuilding of the older works.

HOWARD FORGE/FURNACE (-)

See Montgomery County.

HOWARD MILL ()

Joseph Howard of Ephraim advertised a new, three-story merchant mill, 45 x 40, on Middle Patuxent, 12 miles from Elk Ridge. Two water wheels, two pair of French burrs, one of Cologne; Vachel Worthington was on the premises, *Md. Journal*, March 8, 1791.

HOWARDS MILLS (2)

See Granite Factory in Baltimore County.

HOWARD PLASTER MILL (2)

Howard Plaster Mill was one of the Ellicotts Mills mentioned in a deed, BCLR 59:467. It was at Ellicott City and was swept away in the 1868 flood, *Monumental City*, p. 617.

HUDSONS OLD MILL BRANCH (2)

Hudsons Old Mill Branch was the creek that flowed parallel to Main Street in Ellicott City and powered Samuel Burgess's Mill and wheelwright shop per 1978 atlas.

ILCHESTER MFG. CO. (1)

This company was chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1841, Chapter 116.

ILCHESTER MILLS (2)

See Dismal Mill.

ISAACS MILL (3)

The 1880 census listed Columbus H. Isaacs custom water mill worth \$4000; with 3 run of stones, 2 employees, 200 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 25-foot fall on Middle Run drove a turbine and an overshot wheel to develop 25 hp. Output was 500 bbl flour, 6 bbl rye, 32.5 tons meal, and 21.5 tons feed annually (\$4800).

ISAACS STEAM MILL (3)

The C. E. Isaacs steam saw and grist mill was shown at Isaacsville in the atlas. The 1880 census listed Columbus H. Isaacs with an 8 hp steam sawmill worth \$3000, 2 employees, 1 circular and 1 Muley saw. Output was 200,000 ft (\$3000). The 15 hp gristmill was worth \$1200; there were 3 employees, and a 100 bu/diem maximum daily capacity, 2 run of stones. Output was 42 tons meal, 5 tons feed, and 500 lb hominy (\$1500).

ISAACS SAWMILL (4)

J. Isaacs sawmill was listed at Matthews Store in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 534. The 1880 State business directory listed John Isaacs a miler at Glen Elg.

JOHNSON AND CO. (1)

Christopher Johnson and Co. were owners of Hockley Forge with John Wright as tenant on 1798 tax list.

JONES LIMEKILN ()

“Samuel Jones who operates the limekiln on Gwynns Falls, near Wilkins Avenue . . . in business more than 30 years . . . has just completed a large stone limekiln at Highland, in Howard County, in the construction of which, over ten thousand bricks and eighty perches of stone were used. In his time, Mr. Jones has built twenty limekilns in Baltimore and adjacent counties,” source unknown.

LAMAN MILL (4)

Abner Laman was listed as miller at Cooksville in the 1880 State business directory.

LAMBORNS PAPER MILL (1)

The 1880 census showed William Lambourne paper mill worth \$200; consumption was 8000 lb cotton and rags, plus 5 cords wood; 2 employees; water-powered production of \$2000 in wrapping paper. There was one press. Daniel Lambourne sued Andrew Ellicott, contending that earth, sand, etc., the refuse of Ellicott’s ore banks, washed into his dam and prevented him from washing rags to make white paper. Lamboorne/Lamborne won in lower court, but lost on Ellicott’s appeal in June 1853 (2 Md. 131). Daniel Lambourne died in 1852 and a plat of his property showed that it was east of Elkridge between Deep Run and the Elkridge Furnace Race (Deeds 12:323).

LANDING ROAD CIDER MILL ()

Founded in 1916 by Fritz Kelly; then acquired by Mrs. Elsie Owens from Patty [Kelly] Lovell in 1971. Carried on by Mrs. Owens son, Tom Owens. Full page report, *Ellicott City Times*, October 12, 1976. Located on Landing Road.

LAWRENCAS MILL (4)

This mill, spelled Lawrencas, was shown on the Patapsco 7 miles east of Poplar Springs on the Griffith 1794-1795 map. Benjamin Lawrence was on the 1798 tax list as owner of 5 acres and (1) three-story gristmill, 52 x 44, (2) sawmill, 36 x 44, and (3) log store house, one story, 16 x 18 ft.

Lawrence and his daughter advertised the mill in the *Federal Gazette*, January 23, 1799, announcing that they were moving west next fall. The mill was of stone, with 3 pair of burrs. Two for wheat, one for grist, just 6 years old, and served by good roads. Another ad described the mill as 22 miles from Baltimore and “built by Lawrence Dorsey,” *Md. Journal*, January 17, 1795. Lawrence and Dorsey also patented a 1-acre tract called First Addition to Mill Seat in 1798, Liber IC No. 378.

The Poole farm was advertised in *American*, November 28, 1812, as near Meriweather’s Mill--in Anne Arundel County, 22 miles from Baltimore on the NW branch of Patapsco Falls; the farm also had a mill seat. It was advertised by Thomas Dorsey. Nicholas Meriweather advertised the mill in the *Federal Gazette*, July 31, 1812, saying that it was of stone, 4 stories, with 3 pair of burrs, 45 x 50 feet, just repaired, with a plaster mill.

Robert Dorsey of A., advertised a fine mill for country work or cleaning clover seed, 22 miles from Baltimore, less than a mile from the railroad, adjoining the land of Major Edward Dorsey and James Sykes, *American*, June 22, 1832

LAWSON MINE BANK ()

Alexander Lawson and Company advertised for a run-away slave from their mine bank in Anne Arundel County near Elk Ridge Landing, *Md. Gazette*, May 2, 1754.

LEWIS MILL (4)

B. Lewis gristmill was listed at Matthews Store in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 517. The 1880 census listed John W. Lewis sawmill worth \$400; there was 1 employee and 1 gang saw. An 18-foot fall on Cabin Branch drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 14 rpm. Less than \$500 annual output. The custom gristmill worth \$1000 had 1 employee, 2 run of stones, 30 bu/diem maximum capacity. Annual output was 45 tons meal, 7.5 tons buckwheat, and 12 tons feed (\$1950).

McCAULEYS COOPER SHOP (2)

“There is now in operation a new barrel factory in Ellicott City. The capacity of the factory is about 35 hundred barrels a week, for which a ready market is found in the Patapsco and Orange Grove flour mills. Sixty-five hands are constantly employed in manipulating the work of the ingenious 40-horse-power engine that drives the machinery,” *Sun*, “Barrel Factory,” December 12, 1874. A log paragraph about the works appeared in the *Baltimore County Union*, September 5, 1874. The *Union* of January 29, 1881, reported that the coopers at Daniel J. McCauley’s barrel factory.

McCOMAS MILL (4)

McComas Lime, Bone, and Saw Mill at Hoods Mill on the Patapsco was destroyed by the flood of July 24, 1868. Harding, *History of Howard County*, p. 15.

McCRACKEN MILL ()

The feed mill and general store of F. F. McCracken was shown as photo No. 3 in a montage of other pictures along with No. 5, its hammer mill. The former power supply had been an oil engine; this works at Cooksville switched to a 20 hp electric motor, *Power Pictorial*, June 1930, p. 56. The August, 1930, issue, p. 9, mentioned an attrition mill. One of the archaeology enthusiasts at Atholton High School on February 13, 1985, stated that there was weed-grown ruin at the SE corner of the main crossroads in the original Cooksville.

McCREA MILL (2)

The 1850 census listed Thomas McCrea water gristmill worth \$500 with 2 pair of burrs, 2 employees, and output of 25,000 lb meal and 5000 bu feed (\$5500). Same as Depot Mill or Colliers Mill.

McDONALD LUMBER (5)

Jams McDonald was owner of a sawmilling firm on U. S. 29 at Clarksville; 3 to 12 employees; established 1944. DMM, 1970.

MAHOGONY MILL RUN (1)

The 1863 Military Map of Baltimore County showed Mahogany Mill Run entering the Patapsco downstream of Goverton-Avalon Works; it is now called Rockburn Branch and was the site of Stowe/Stow sawmill.

MARRIOTTSVILLE MILL (3)

See Hoods Mill of 1794-1795 Griffith map.

MARYLAND MACHINE MANUFACTORY CO. (2)

See Baltimore County List for this foundry upstream of Ellicotts Mills.

MENTZEL PAPER MILL (2)

There were apparently three Mentzel Paper Mills, on both sides of the Patapsco at various times. The name was spelled with one “L” and two “L’s” at various times by the newspapers. Thus, the firm operated in two counties. The mill at Union or Oella was burned in 1886 and the company rebuilt but later moved into Howard County.

The *Argus* of January 26, 1889, reported, “The proposed erection of a paper mill on ‘Sucker Branch’ near here is again being agitated.” The same paper reported on July 27, 1889, “The paper mill of Messrs. Mentzel . . . is still shut down . . . dullness of trade.”

The Mentzel Paper Company purchased parts of the Mount Misery tract on the Patapsco at the mouth of Sucker Branch, west side of the B. & O. Railroad’s route to Frederick.

The *Baltimore American*, of August 23, 1892, reported, “Howard County. A New Paper Mill . . . steam powered . . . on main stem of B. & O . . . owned by W. L. Nott and Mentzell & Sons.” Mentzell had been operating the paper mill at Oella.

The *Argus* of August 27, 1892, reported, “Ground was broken Tuesday for the new paper mill on what is known as Sucker Branch, half a mile above Ellicott City. The new mill will be owned and operated by Wm. L. Nott, of that place, and Messrs. Mentzell & Sons, the well known paper dealers of Baltimore.”

On September 17, 1892, the *Argus* ran a longer story entitled, “A New Paper Mill.”

Ground was broken Tuesday for a new paper mill at Oella on the western border of Ellicott City and on the Howard County side of the Patapsco. The main building will be 100 by 30 feet, and there will be an adjoining building 40 by 50 feet. Manila paper will be manufactured, and the output will be about two tons per day. The Mentzel Paper Company of Howard County will conduct the new enterprise. The capital stock is \$20,000 Divided into 200 shares. The incorporators and directors are William M. Albert, W. and Harry D. Mentzel, Benj. Frank, of Baltimore, and Senator John G. Rogers and Wm. L. Nott, of Howard County. The old mill of Mentzel & Sons, across the river, and about half the capacity of the new mill, will discontinue.

The *Maryland and D. C. Gazetteer* for 1894-1895 listed on page 493, “Henry D. Mentzell, paper mfr., Ellicott City.”

The *Sun* of May 27, 1895, reported, “Howard County. Fire at the Mentzel Paper Mill. Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.”:

ELLCOTT CITY, MD., May 27. – A fire this morning in the Mentzel Paper Mill, at this place, destroyed on of the buildings and a lot of raw material. The entire property would have been destroyed, but for the prompt and energetic work of volunteer fire department, which responded to the alarm in a short time in spite of the rugged and difficult road leading to the mill. The loss is estimated at \$2,500, partly covered by insurance. All the most valuable machinery was uninjured and the suspension of work, it is stated, will be only temporary. The Gunpowder Paper Company, N. Frank & Son, are operating the mill, the owners being the Mentzel Paper Company, of which John G. Rogers is president.

The *Ellicott City Times* of June 1, 1895, reported, “A Paper Mill Ablaze”:

A considerable portion of the Mentzel Paper Company’s works on Sucker Branch, a short distance west of Ellicott City, on the Howard County side of the Patapsco, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. The fire, which originated in the storage warehouse back of the main building, was discovered about half past five o’clock and a messenger was dispatched here to notify the fire department . . . The burnt portion contained besides a thousand or more dollars worth of raw material, some valuable machinery, included among which was a new rag cutter, which had only recently been supplied . . . loss of \$5000 . . . origin a mystery . . . It is believed, however, to have been the result of spontaneous combustion, started among the rags. . . . This is the second fire of an unaccountable nature that has occurred at the mill within a short time . . . The entire cost of the mill up to date has been \$34,000.

The following year, the *Maryland Journal* of May 2, 1896, reported that the Mentzell [sic] paper mill at Ellicott City had burned on the 27th [of April] with a \$30,000 loss. It was under lease to Myers & Frank from the Gunpowder Paper Company.

Court records show that by 1898, the company was in receivership, and James E. Tyson, owner of the former Patapsco Female Institute, bought the adjoining tract which “was the site on which said company’s mill lately stood” (Howard County Deeds, JHO 69:249).

In 1975, Robert Cox, a member of the Maryland Academy of Science’s archaeological group, reported a ruin on the State park property. The NW corner of the mill was close to the south bank of Sucker Branch; the east end was practically in the fill of the B. & O. tracks.

On July 18, 1985, Ms. Anita Cushing of Howard County Historical Society called John McGrain and said that a hiker had found a bronze plate with the Mentzell Paper Company name on it and some other wording. McGrain sent her data from his fact cards and mentioned that Henry L. Mencken had written about it. Mrs. Cushing lived at the Vineyard.

Mencken had spent the summer of 1889 on his at his relative John Reus' estate, the Vineyard, and recalled a mill dam and a water wheel. About 1940, Henry and August Mencken went in search of the old mill and found traces of a mill wall and pool—possibly the short-lived paper works of the 1892 construction (*Ellicott City Times*, October 5, 1974, p. 5A). The land had once belonged to the Granite Manufacturing Company and had bordered the rolling and slitting mill pool, but it was only a wooded area when advertised in the *Baltimore American* of January 3, 1863. A fractional shore of The Vineyard itself was advertised for sale in the *Sun*, January 20, 1875, and consisted of 45 acres immediately on the limits of Ellicott City . . . terraced as a vineyard . . . 100 varieties of grapes . . . now in full bearing.”

MERIWEATHERS MILL (4)

Same as Lawrence Mill.

MERSHBERGERS MILL (4)

School District No. 35 began at “Messburghes Mill on the Patuxent River,” in 1827, *Archivists' Bulldog*, April 9, 2001.

Mershbergers Mill was on the Patuxent near Parrs Spring and still standing when mentioned in *Ellicott City Times*, March 17, 1941. It had been mentioned in the district boundaries of 1821, HWM, p. 717.

MESSBURGHES MILL (4)

Same as Mershbergers.

MILL BOTTOM ()

Andrew Steiger patented 27 acres called Mill Bottom in 1761; the tract began on the south side of the Great Falls of Patapsco River and near to said falls, Liber BC & GS 14:120.

MILL FROG ()

Mill Frog, alias Timber Ridge, was a tract devised to Samuel Dorsey by Caleb Dorsey [Jr.] in 1772, Chancery Records of 1789, Liber B41:842, B63:387, MSA.

MILL GREEN (4)

Mill Green was a place name NE of Hipsley Mill, but no mill was standing in 1967.

(THE) MILL LAND (5)

Joseph White patented (The) Mill Land, 8.5 acres in 1752, Liber IS no. 7:39. The tract was mentioned in his will of 1793, Chancery Records, Liber B64:582, MSA. The 1798 Federal tax list carried Mary White as owner. This was the site of Whites Mill and still later the site of Savage Mfg. Co., *Savage, Md.*, p. 9.

(THE) MILL LAND ()

Samuel Mansel patented The Mill Land, 25 acres, in 1768, Liber BC & GS No. 37:344.

MILL RACE ()

Joshua Barney patented 2.25 acres called Mill Race in 1811, Liber IB No. B:8. A resurvey of Mary's Lot and Wincopin Neck, the land adjoined Patuxent River.

(THE) MILL SEAT ()

John Frost patented The Mill Seat, 6.5 acres and 27 perches, 1802, Liber IC No. R:121. The tract was a resurvey of Belts Hills and Salophia and extended into Baltimore County.

MILL SEAT ()

William Sellman patented Mill Seat, 21.5 acres in 1791, Liber IC No. F:399. The tract began on the west side of Middle Patuxent near the mouth of Boar Run.

MILL SEAT IN PARTNERSHIP (5)

Benjamin Griffith patented Mill Seat in Partnership, 9 acres, in 1771. Charles Grenbury Ridgely, son, sold a one-third interest to Nathan Hammond in 1792 for L 60, AALR Liber NH 6:167. At that time, John Hammond, son of Nathan, and Benjamin Griffith were the other partners.

The tract passed to Savage Mfg. Co. via Phillip Hammond Hopkins in 1832, Chancery Records, Liber B158:291, MSA, as recited in an 1842 suit against Savage Company by the Bank of Baltimore.

MILL SEAT (THE) ()

The Mill Seat and Fowlers Range were conveyed to Evan Harry of Montgomery County by Joseph J. Hopkins, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Evan Hopkins, deceased. The 104 acres, including Waymanns Marsh, went for \$522.50. The tracts began on the west side of the Patuxent River and adjoined Polecat Hill, AALR WSG 13:32 (October 13, 1827). The Mill Seat had originally been patented by John Chew Thomas in 1801, as 66 acres, Liber IC No. N:645.

MILLS SEAT (4)

Same as Carr's Mill.

MILLERS MILL (4)

See Mills Mill.

MONCRIEF POWDER MILL (6)

Archibald Moncrief, who acquired the mills of Richard Stringer, established a powder mill in 1791, Chancery Records, Liber B60:12, MSA, probably at the Guilford Mill.

MOORE LIME KILN ()

The 1850 census listed John B. Moore's hand-powered limekiln with \$300 capital investment, producing 5000 bu/annum (\$625).

MORGAN MILL (4)

MORGAN MILL ROAD

The 1850 census listed James Morgan's paper mill worth \$1000 with water power, 3 employees, 1 press, and output of 6000 reams wrapping paper (\$3600) per annum made from 90,000 lb waster cotton. Morgan Mill Road runs from the Old National Road [so called] to Morgan on the Patapsco; it became Eden Mill Road after crossing into Carroll County.

MORRIS MILL 95)

Same as Oakland Mill.

MOSES MILL ()

Charles Carroll's diary for May 26, 1800, mentioned the locusts and also "some of my wheat at the Folly and at old Jacobs near the Moses Mill is considerably injured," *Legacy of the Land*, Carol Lee, p. 20.

MOTTER MILL (3)

The 1880 census listed Theodore Motter's 30 hp steam sawmill worth \$2000 with 3 employees, 1 circular saw and 1 Muley saw. Output was 200,000 ft (\$300) some 25% of the logging was done by Motter. The \$400 custom gristmill had 3 run of stones, 3 employees, 150 bu/diem maximum capacity; output was 1000 bbl flour, 100 bbl rye, plus meal, total value of \$10,160 annually.

MOUNT HOPE FURNACE (1)

"Mount Hope Furnace bear Elk Ridge Landing . . . Will go into blast 1st June, where castings of all descriptions will be executed agreeably to orders," *Federal Gazette*, May 24, 1808.

MULLINIX MILL (4)

H. Roland Mullinix's modern commercial feed mill was on the south side of Md. 94, just north of Abe Mullnix Road and SW of Lisbon. The mill was [1976] of yellow clapboard with sheet metal silos adjoining.

NICHOLS MILL (5)

See Schooley Mill.

NICHOLS-GETZ MILL ()

"Lewis N. Getz has purchased the Nichols Flour Mill at Highland, Md.," *American Miller*, 23 (March 1, 1895): 228.

OAKLAND MILLS (5)

OAKLAND MILLS ROAD

A recitation in AA Deeds WSG 8:398 reveals that Oakland Mills was established along with a smithy and cooper shop by James Sterrett and his brother Charles Sterrett Ridgely on parts of the tract "Felicity" which they had acquired in 1819. However, an advertisement for some other property in the area mentioned "a new mill to be built by Major Charles S. Ridgely . . . on the turnpike," *American*, May 4, 1815. The turnpike mentioned would be the ancestor of U. S. 29. The completed Oakland Mills were also mentioned as early as July 20, 1820, in a mortgage case against Sterrett (Chancery Records, B122:517, MSA).

This works was apparently the "Ridgely Mill" reported in old AA District 5 on the 1820 manufacturers' census: that mill had \$20,000 capital investment, 3 pair of stones, and an annual consumption of 60,000 bu wheat. The Oakland Mills post office was established 1821.

Ambrose Updegrff advertised that the Oakland Mills had recently been advertised for sale, but he did not grant the use of the millrace on Elkridge, *American*, August 23, 1822.

Sterrett lost control of his half of the mill and shops, and John B. Morris, president of the City Bank of Baltimore advertised “Oakland Mills” in the *American* of July 31, 1824, as a merchant and saw mill with store and cooper’s shop. The next year, the bank sold the property to Robert Oliver (AA Deeds WSG 11:483).

Oliver (1757-1834) had come to Baltimore from Belfast in 1783 and made a fortune of several millions; he was one of the first directors of the B. & O. Railroad and in 1830 he had the honor of setting in place the keystone for the Oliver Viaduct, the stone bridge that carries the railroad across Main Street in Ellicott City (*American*, August 30, 1830, p. 2). The property passed to son Thomas Oliver, who advertised the mill and mansion in the *American* of September 21, 1838. The gristmill and sawmill and plaster mill on Patuxent River had recently burned; the mill walls remained, 5 stories of stone, 51 by 40 feet, and had contained four run of stones. George R. Gaither bought the mill in November, 1838 (WSG 23:319),

The 1850 census listed George R. Gaither’s merchant and grist mill worth \$500 with water powered production, 2 employees, 3 pair of burrs, and output of 3500 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, and 7500 bu feed (\$20,625). Gaither’s Mill was shown on the 1860 Martenet county map. An advertisement in the *Baltimore County Advocate*, April 4, 1863, mentioned the celebrated flouring mill of George R. Gaither called “Oakland” on the Columbia Turnpike, 5 miles from Ellicotts Mills.

In 1864, Gaither sold the mill to Philip Tabb, who ten years later deeded to his son-in-law Francis R. Morris. Morris was shown as owner in the 1878 atlas, the same year he was reported as purchasing a “Keystone Grain Descorticator, Ender, and Separator by I. S. Roland & Co., of Reading, Pa.,” *American Miller*. In 1876, Morris had been the first person in America to make silage--by burying the fodder in a trench (*U. of Maryland Experiment Station Report*, 1908-09m p. p. 2).

The 1880 census listed Francis Morris with a custom mill with \$5000 capital investment, 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 240 bu/diem maximum daily capacity. A 12-foot fall on Little Patuxent drove a 30 hp turbine 2.4 ft broad at 50 rpm. Output was 450 bbl flour, 162 tons meal, and 21.8 tons feed.

On Morris’s death, the mill passed to wife Katherine V. Tabb, who bequeathed it to daughters Evelina M. [Mrs. Frederick H. Balliere] and Katherine V. Tabb [Lee]. Mrs. Lee became sole owner and in 1906 sold the property to John V. L. Findlay. State directories of 1878 into 1897 showed various “millers” some of whom were probably tenants or employees: George Harper (or Hopper); W. F. Bollier [sic]; and Philip Tabb. Polk’s 1896-1897 State business directory (p. 603) was the last to list the mill. Warfield in FAAHC (p. 395) described the mill as “now a wreck by fire.”

The 1902-03 directory (p. 609) listed the Smallwood, Neal sawmill, while that of 1906-1907 listed W. O. Neal, sawmill; the John Smallwood sawmill; and E. T. Brown, chair-maker. Oakland Mill was shown on a plat of "Oakland, Estate of Philip Tabb," in 1867, drawn by William Dawson, Jr., a noted surveyor, reproduced in Joetta Cramm, *Pictorial History of Howard County*, 1987, 82.

John Findlay lost the mill site and mansion (the later home of the short-lived Dag Hammarskjold College) by default of mortgage, and the property was advertised as "the land whereon Oakland Mills stood, together with what was formerly a millrace," *Ellicott City Times*, June 28, 1928, p. 4.

The mill had been on the west side of present U. S. 29, once the Columbia Turnpike. The name Oakland Mills survives as a suburban place name, and parts of the industrial village built by Sterrett and Ridgely survive on the east side of the present dual highway on a bypassed segment of the original pike. The stone miller's dwelling advertised in 1838 survived as No. 5505 U. S. Route 29, and was restored and enlarged by Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Gales. Mrs. Alice Gales noted that the original part of her house measured 26 ft 3 inches in front by 20 ft deep, which matches fairly well with an advertisement in the *American* of September 21, 1838, giving the miller's house as stone, two stories, and 26 feet by 18. At that same time, the cooper's house and shop were described as frame structures 38 x 18 ft. In more recent times, the mill dwelling lot was reduced to a strip only as wide as the building itself. Not even foundations of the mill were shown by State Roads Commission property acquisition maps of 1949. Oakland Mills Road runs NW from Berger Road to U. S. 29.

OIL MILL BRANCH ()

An Ellicott plat made in 1835 showed "The Oil Mill Seat" in approximately the place where a pond appeared in the 1878 atlas, see Howard County deeds, JLM 2:99, Plat No. 1. Another document mentioned *inter alia*, a deed of July 19, 1839, the Ellicott deed of trust to Robert Mickle in regard to the family's "financial embarrassment" and mentioned the "lot upon which stands a stone mill known as the Oil Mill ... 3 acres ... Lot No. 10," (BC Deeds TK 293:178). Robert Mickle, Trustee, advertised Lot No. 14 [sic] which was "The Stone Mill formerly known as the 'Oil Mill' . . . 33 by 32 feet ... in Anne Arundel County, *American*, August 20, 1839.

The *Sun* of June 30, 1841, reported a freshet and 10-foot rise in Oil Mill Branch in Oil Mill Branch in the vicinity of Ellicotts Mills; the unfinished buildings of Captain Swan were damaged.

OKISKO MANUFACTURING COMPANY (1)

See Daniels.

“OLD INDIAN CORN MILL” (2)

Same as Hoods Mill; see Ellicotts Upper Mill.

OLD MILL ROAD (2)

“At Old Frederick Road and Bethany Lane there is a dirt road leading to the Patapco. Old people refer to this dirt road as the Old Mill Road. Wonder if this lead to Gardiner’s Mill and Air’s Ford,” letter from Joan Collings, Daniels, Md., March 1977. [Possibly led to the Bodly Mill.]

OLDFIELDS SAWMILL (2)

Hamilton Oldfield, pump manufacturer and saw miller, was listed at Ellicott City in 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures had listed the Oldfield and Burgess 30 hp steam sawmill with \$2350 capital investment, one gang of 3 saws, 1 circular saw, and an annual output of 50,000 ft (\$600) over a 10-month season.

OREMS MILL (3)

See Hipkins Mill.

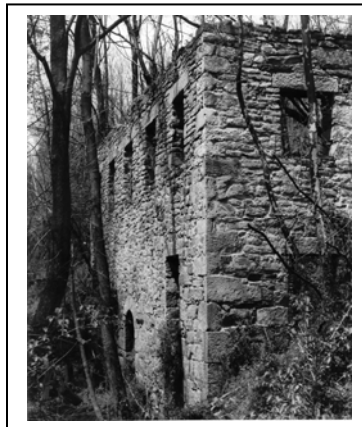
OWINGS AND PAUL MILL (6)

See Guilford Mill.

OWINGS MILL (5)

In 1972, a ruined stone mill stood at Simpsonville and was the one owned in 1792 by Dr. Joshua Warfield, FAAHC, p. 338, having been purchased from John Hobbs, pp. 470, 385. The 1794-1795 map by Denis Griffith showed it as Owings Mills (presumably that of Richard Owings, the Owings Upper Mill), 7 miles SW of

Simpsonville Mill Ruin, 1968.



Ellicott City on the Middle Patuxent at the present Md. 32 or Guilford Road, just west of the present Cedar Lane and on the east bank of the stream.

The above statement described the now extinct Simpsonville surviving as a rural crossroads until the late 20th century. Subsequently, the relocated version of Md. 32 was built through Simpsonville and the mill ruin was preserved beneath a highway overpass.

An ad to sell the farm of William Sellman in *Md. Gazette*, October 18, 1798, distinguished between “Owings and Paul’s Mill” and “Mr. Richard Owings Upper Mill.” The latter was 4 miles away, whereas the Owings and Paul Mill was but 1 mile off. Richard Owings mill was mentioned in a road authorization, *Laws of Md., Acts of 1813, Chapter 156*.

Richard Owings’ will of 1818 described the mills as in the area of Hearins Branch near the main road to the Elkridge Landing; also near an “old Tanyard.” He left the mill to his sons Basil and Henry H. Owings, and in 1830, Dinah Dorsey sued the heirs and Louis Gassaway was appointed trustee to sell some of the property, Chancery Records, Liber B142:58ff, MSA. [Owings had also owned half of Windsor Hills in Baltimore County and his brother Samuel was a miller in that county.] “Charles R. Simpson, Esq., has purchased the Owingsville manufacturing village, and changed its name to Simpsonville,” *Baltimore County Advocate*, July 13, 1850.

The 1860 Martenet map showed “Woolen Factory of W. Brayshaw,” and the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 534, listed the William Brayshaw grist and saw mill at Simpsonville. The 1878 county atlas showed a factory, gristmill, and sawmill; the nearest residence was that of John J. Myerly. The 1887 State business directory listed George C. Zeigler as miller at Simpsonville. The *American Miller* of September 1, 1888 (16:641) reported, “George A. Zeigler, Simpsonville, Md., will purchase new machinery for his burr flour mill; also hominy and buckwheat machinery.”

Shortly before 1905, the mill was destroyed by fire, FAACHC, p. 385. The ruin inspected in the late 1960s was a substantial, two-story fieldstone, roofless shell with charred window sills.

Students from Atholton High School under advisor Lee Preston excavated the large Ruin, see Stuart Low, “Atholton Archaeology Class Dig into Simpsonville History,” *Sun*, November 24, 1983, Howard County section.

Also, Christine Devany, “Students Look to the Past. Digging What They’re Doing,” *Howard County Times*, February 23, 1984.

Rosemary Grant, "Atholton Teacher Has a Puzzle Called 'Simpsonville,'" Sun, December 26, 1984, Howard County section [re interviewing members of the Iglehart family].

Also, Susan Thornton, "New Span Will Spare Old Mill," *Howard County Times*, December 10, 1992, which reported that the ruin would lie under the new Md. 32 bridge. An archaeological survey by Rick Ervin had incorporated the data collected by Le Preston.

The stabilized ruin of 2006 is heavily shaded by the overhead highway, sheltered under the Cedar Lane bridge, accessed by a sharp turn Right into Harriet Tubman Lane; the tourist can park near the first curve in that road. Across the road is an old house built of frame with a stone springhouse.

OWINGS MILL (6)

The 1794-1795 map by Dennis Griffith showed an Owings Mill on Little Patuxent River [not named]; it was upstream of White Mill at the present site of Savage. Distinct from Oakland Mills or the Warfield-Owings Mill at Simpsonville. Possibly the same as Owings and Paul Mill.

OWINGS UPPER MILL (5)

See Owings Mill (5)

PATAPSCO MILL SEAT ()

A recitation found in a Baltimore City deed noted that the Union Manufacturing Company had acquired Patapsco Mill Seat, 10 acres, from John Hatherly, Deeds TK 269:404.

PEIRCE-LEVY MILL (4)

Humphrey Peirce advertised half a mill, 40 x 50, three stories, the first of stone, the upper two of brick, with 3 pair of burrs. The mill was a half-mile from the Frederick Road and 3 miles from Poplar Springs, *Md. Journal*, April 19, 1795. Jacob F. Levy advertised the same mill, *Ibid.*, April 5, 1796. This seems to be the site of the later Carrs Mill.

PEDDICORD MILL (4)

See Roxbury Mill. Howard Peddicord was listed as miller at Glenwood in the 1887 State business directory. [Peddicord also miller at Carrs Mill.]

PLASTER MILL (4)

A saw, grist, and plaster mill was offered for sale with 1200 acres of excellent plaster lands; the mill was 68 x 30, three stories, with three overshot wheels, 3 pair of French burrs' in the upper part of Elk Ridge in Anne Arundel County, 25 miles from Baltimore, about the same from Washington and 4 miles from the Frederick Turnpike. The site seems to be in the Roxbury or Dorsey Mill area. The ad was unsigned, but applicants were told to apply at 85 Bowley's Wharf, *American*, January 3, 1815.

PLEASANT MEADOWS MILL (4)

Same as Mills Mill.

POLTON AND LITCHFIELD MILLS (6)

See Guilford Mill.

PUZNET AND SCHULTZ FACTORY (3)

See Howard Cotton Factory.

RANDALL MILLSEAT ()

Laws of Md., Acts of November 1784, Chapter 53, was an Act for laying out a road from the millseat of Nicholas Randall on the main falls of Patapsco in Anne Arundel County beginning at or near Isaac Harlin's to meet the road to Ellicott's Upper Mills at or near John Pierpont's Smith Shop in Baltimore County. The preamble mentioned the need for a wagon road.

REESES MILL (3)

Reeses Mill was mentioned as at Marriottsville in the historical sketch included in Howard County atlas, p. 22. It sustained considerable damage in the flood, *American*, July 29, 1868, p. 4.

RIDGELY GRISTMILL (3)

Dr. C. Ridgely mill was shown on the north bank of Middle (Patuxent) River on Martenet's 1860 map; probably a little upstream of present bridge on Md. 32 [1976]. The atlas showed Milton W. Shipley's saw and grist mill south of West Friendship. Milton Welsh Shipley lived 1832-1904, *Shipley's of Md.*, p. 442. The *Ellicott City Times* of November 30, 1878, reported under West Friendship items, "Mr. Milton Shipley, proprietor of Hayfield Mills, has procured the services of an experienced miller. Between grinding and sawing, the mill is kept going night and day."

The *Sun* of April 27, 1878 reported that Christopher Corcoran had purchased the Shipley Mill in Howard County.

The *American Miller* of February 1, 1884, reported (12:83), “M. W. Shipley, proprietor of the ‘Hayfields Mill,’ West Friendship, Howard Co., Md., writes us that he wants a good steady miller who can file and run a circular saw and dress burrs, and who is a good grinder. He says they have No. 1 wheat and first-class grain of all kinds.”

The *American Miller* of May 1, 1884 (12:260) reported, “John W. McAnly, millwright, is repairing and overhauling the “Mayfield [sic] Mills’ at West Friendship, Howard County, Md., adding a Geo. T. Smith Purifier, wheat cleaner, middlings burrs, etc., making it a New Process Mill.” Mill long extinct. The *American Miller* of September 1, 1884, reported that John W. McAuly was moving from West Friendship to Hoods Mill, Md.

The *Catonsville Argus* of December 26, 1891, carried an advertisement by M. W. Shipley, “Pure Cider for Sale.” “I have manufactured by my own process some pure apple cider which I offer for sale. It is pure, strained, filtered and unadulterated. I will deliver it to your house at \$6 per barrel, if you will furnish a barrel the price is only \$5. Orders left at E. Petzold’s saloon will be promptly filled.”

The *American Miller* of November 1, 1894 (22:836) reported, “M. W. Shipley has contracted for the machinery for a new flour mill at West Friendship, Md.”

Russell Shipley in 1985 noted that the mill burned about 1905 and he had a photograph dating from about 1890. There was a map showing the race, about a half-mile from a pond on the Little Patuxent. Mr. Shipley stated that the stone ruin of the mill was in the streambed bear the edge of the road (Md. 32); he had the journals and a plat. The mill passed out of the family and the last owner ran it with a gas engine. The engine set the mill on fire and was probably not properly vented (other notes from Shipley luncheon at Belvedere Hotel, November 14, 1983).

RIDGELY SAWMILL (3)

The 1850 census listed Samuel Ridgely water sawmill worth \$1000 with 1 saw, 1 employee, and output of 50,000 ft oak and poplar plank (\$550) per annum. The S. Ridgely sawmill was shown on the north bank of Middle (Patuxent) River downstream of Dr. C. Ridgely’s gristmill on 1860 Martenet map, probably downstream of present [1976] Md. 32 bridge.

RIDGELY TANYARD (1)

H. Ridgely offered to rent a tanyard at Elk-Ridge; he intended to erect a sawmill adjoining, and “the Tanner may have the advantage of the Sawdust arising from some particular sort of Wood, which I am persuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Business,” *Md. Gazette*, December 26, 1772.

RIGGS MILL (4)

Shown in the atlas on Cabin Branch, 1 mile from the Patuxent, this was a gristmill belonging to the heirs of E. Riggs.

ROBERTS MILL(1)

Same as Hockley Mill.

ROCKY GLEN MILL (4)

This mill was owned by Charles Hobbs and was still operating when listed in the *Ellicott City Times*, March 17, 1941. See also Carrs Mill on Rover Road.

ROGERS MILL(2)

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1888 (16:708) reported, “Mr. John G. Rogers, of Ellicott City, Md., is putting in some improvements in his roller mill at Utica, md., comprising one four-roller mill (Case patent), withal the necessary combinations. B. F. Starr & Co. are doing the mill righting, and August Bruner, the adjuster for that firm, is superintending the work and changes in the mill.” The *Northwestern Miller* 26 (October 26, 1888): 536 reported, “Maryland: John G. Roger, Ellicott City is changing to rolls.” The *American Miller*, 16 (November 1, 1888): 786, reported same construction.

ROVERS MILL (4)

ROVERS MILL RAOD

See Carrs Mill, Rover.

ROXBURY MIL (4)

ROXBURY MILL ROAD

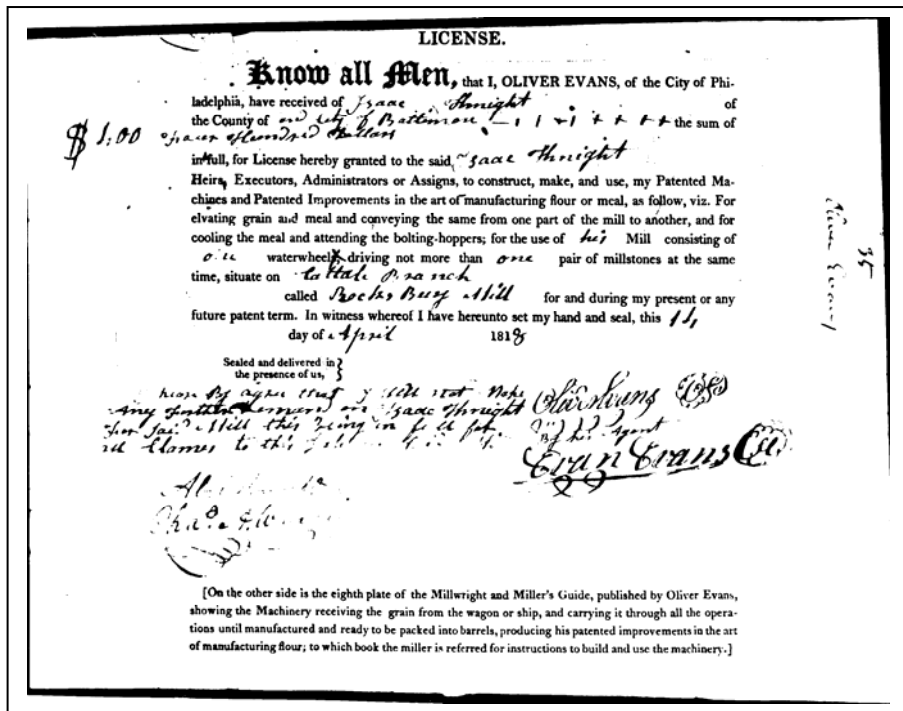
Rxbury Road is an alternate name for Md. 97 which for many years had bypassed the original mill road and the mill site on Cattail Branch. The structure that survived until 2002 was at least the second mill on the site, replacing that of Philemon Dorsey. In the *Md. Journal* of August 5, 1791, Dorsey advertised a two-story mill, 26 x 22, half stone, half wood; two pair of stones, one of Cologne, the

other short-hill; the mill had been rebuilt in 1788; equipped with a undershot wheel, 9-foot head of water; sawmill partly built. Captain Dorsey was district surveyor and owned thousands of acres in present Howard County, HMC, p. 250.

Philemon Dorsey, Planter and Farmer, conveyed part of Vanity Mount and Duvall's Range to Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield in 1792 (AA Deeds NH 6:172). The deed mentioned "a small rill tat runs into the mill Dam" and also a Tumbling Dam. Dr. Warfield sold to Samuel Thomas, Gentleman, in 1794 for natural love and affection, plus 5 Shillings. The tract was on the "Cat Tale river") Deeds NH 7:269).

"Evans brought suit against him . . . And other millers in that part of the country, who had used the same kind of machinery, for the violation of his patent rights and the respondent [Knight] believing that it would be better both for him and the said Samuel Thomas to compromise with the said Oliver Evans, than to incur the expense and risk of a law suit, with the approbation of the said Samuel Thomas, agreed to pay, and did pay to the said Oliver Evans the sum of four hundred dollars on the 11th day of April 1818." (Chancery Papers, No. 11,141, Nicholas and Elizabeth Snowden-vs.-Isaac Knight and Julianna, uxor, 1822), MSA.

The license from Oliver Evans to Isaac Knight specifies his mill was "1 water wheel driving not more than one pair of millstones on Cattale Branch . . . Rock's Busy Mill." The opposite side of the license is a cross-sectional view of an Evans Mill, Plate VIII from the *Young Mill-Wright*.



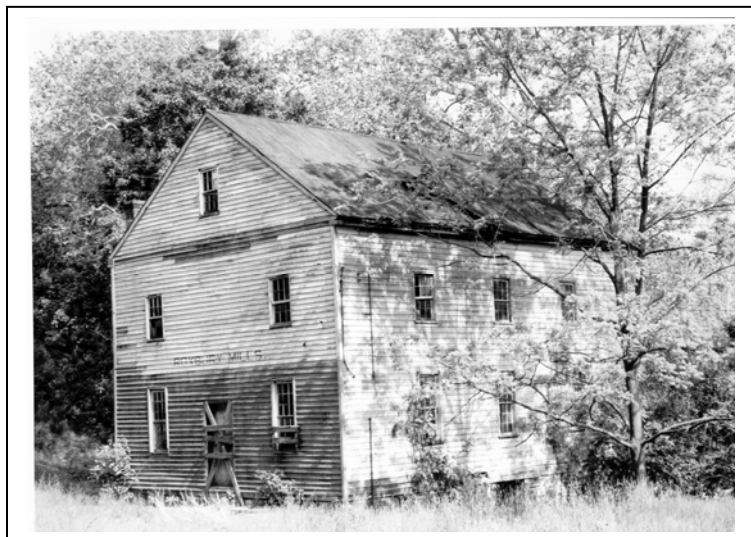
Oliver Evans License issued to Isaac Knight at Rocks Busy Mill, 1818 [MSA]

In 1818, Richard Snowden bought the mill from Isaac Knight. Snowden became a partner of James B. Mathews in the village store and also in the mill. James B. Mathews had operated the village store as early as 1815-- Grover Hinds, "James B. Mathews Early Years in Howard County," *The Legacy, Newsletter of the Howard County Historical Society*, 42 (Summer 2004): 1, 7.

Samuel Davis, a Quaker minister, came to own the mill, followed by Allen Bowie Davis, who also owned Glenwood Mills in Montgomery County. Roxbury mill had appeared on the 1784-1795 Dennis Griffith map; a post office of that name was established in 1832.

In the 1850 census, Allen Bowie Davis's Roxbury Grist Merchant Mill was valued at \$3000, with 3 run of stone, 1 packer, 2 employees, and annual output of 125,000 lb meal, 200 bbl superfine flour, 3300 lb buckwheat, and 25,000 lb chop flour, worth \$2666. The sawmill with \$200 capital investment had 2 employees and 1 saw to cut 40,000 ft oak and chestnut plank (\$500) per annum.

Davis sold in 1874 to George T. R. Peddicord the Roxbury Mills, a store-dwelling, and the miller's house . . . lately occupied by George Brandenburg" plus right of access to clean out the headrace and dam (Deeds LJW 35:124). The county atlas still showed Davis as owner. Peddicord appeared in the 1880 census with a sawmill worth \$500, 1 employee, and 1 gang saw; a 13-foot fall on Cattail Creek drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 9 rpm; output was less than \$500/annum. The



Roxbury Mill in 1971.

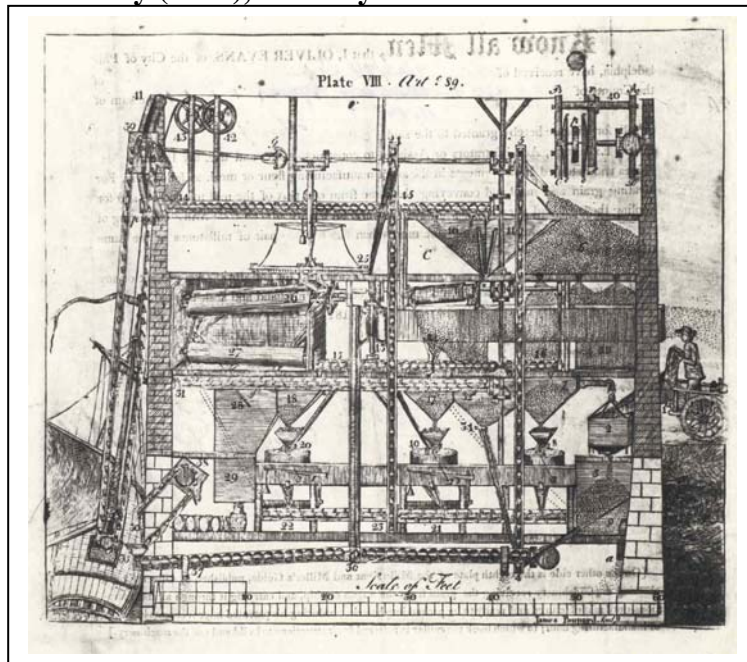
custom gristmill was worth \$3000 and had 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum daily capacity. Output was 300 bbl flour, 45 tons meal, 20 tons feed, and 1000 lb hominy (\$3650).

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1885 (13:521) reported, “Mr. Shaw of the firm of Shaw & Son, who rent the ‘Roxbury Mills,’ Howard County Md., will run the mill recently purchased by Howard S. Peddicord, situated near Cooksville, Howard Co., Md. Mr. Shaw’s son will continue to run the ‘Roxbury Mills,’ which are doing a good business. The *American Miller* of April 1, 1886 (14:207) reported that Charles H. Shaw was moving from Roxbury Mills to Brighton, Md.

A letter to the *Calvert Gazette* of Prince Frederick, November 19, 1887, noted, “Roxbury is a neat little village located in the fourth district of Howard County. It is beautifully situated on the Cat Tail River, a branch of the Patuxent. The river is the motive power of a large and flourishing grist mill under the supervision of Mr. M. White and Son.”

In 1895, Joseph H. Peddicord sold to Stephen A. Brandenburg. The *Ellicott City Times* of October 23, 1897, reported, “The flour mill at Roxbury Mills, this county, which has so long done service with burrs is to be changed to a roller mill with a capacity of 45 barrels per day. As the machinery to be put in is first class, Mr. S. Brandenburg, the proprietor, expects to put out as fine flour as is manufactured.”

Subsequent mill owners were William B. Rucker (1903), Victoria Duvall (1919), Walter Jacob Live say (1920), and Raymond L. William N. Smallwood (1922).



Reverse of 1818 Oliver Evans License, Plate VIII from Evans Book.

Raymond L. Smallwood and wife became owners in 1929 in 1929 and Shelly A. Grover in 1961 (369:506).

It was a “rocky and romantic settlement” in 1905 with a post office and the mill, FAACHC, p. 44. Roxbury was the last operating gristmill in Howard County, and Raymond Smallwood was the last miller; he died in 1958, but his widow continued in the miller’s house (1967).

***The Scene Today in Howard County*, December 1974 (1:22) noted that Raymond Snellwood had made flour and custom feeds for 36 years (1922-1958) with added protein, also corn meal. The water traveled a mile through the millrace from a dam behind the present house of Dr. J. G. Reilly. The millpond, when the excess water flowed, once housed ducks and a small boat. The mill was idle from 1958 to 1961, when purchased by a Texan, Shelly Grover; the dam was repaired with concrete but was weakened by summer rains and never operated again.**

The mill was of frame and clapboard, standing but disused in 1975, west of Md. 97 on a bypassed segment of road.

By October 16, 1983, the building was beginning to break in half and was on its way to collapse, shrouded in trees. The bridge on Roxbury Mill Road had been closed, probably after the tropical storms of the 1970s. Suburban development was not far away. *The Howard County Times*, October 13, 1989, contained an article by Dough Miller, “Owner Urges State to Help Restore Mill.” In October of 2000, the road dead-ended at a dwelling 4102 Roxbury Mill Road, a large house on a hill with the name Lillie on its mailbox. One whole side of the mill was falling out. This mill was not a morning light situation for photographs.

Howard County historian Joetta Cramm informed John McGrain on August 10, 2002, that the mill had recently been demolished. An article entitled, “Roxbury Mill now Demolished Was on Route 97 at Cattail Creek,” *The Legacy*, 43 (September 2004): 1.

RUSSELL LIMEKILN ()

The 1850 census listed John Russell’s hand-powered limekiln worth \$300 with an annual production of 10,800 bu (\$1250).

SAVAGE FACTORY (6)

Savage is a mill town west of U. S. 1 which was established to produce cotton textiles and duck. It was fully described in *Savage, Maryland*, a 1965 book by Vera Ruth Filby of the National Security Agency and wife of P. W. Filby, director of the Maryland Historical Society. See also FAACHC, pp. 78, 365, 374, and 377. The Savage Manufacturing Company was chartered in 1821-1822 by John Savage a

director of the Bank of the United States; George Amos; and Cumberland Williams. However, the first building had already been erected in 1810, *Monumental City*, p. 693.

Dean Walker of Medway, Mass., advertised that he had established a manufactory of cotton yarn and cloth at Savage Factory, *American*, June 21, 1824. Jonathan Derby's bleachery was established at Savage Manufactory . . . Contact George Williams of Baltimore, *American*, July 17, 1824.

There was also a gristmill and foundry. The four-story textile mill was on the Little Patuxent with a 52-foot fall. In 1825, there were 120 power looms, 1000 spindles, and 200 employees, *North American Review*, January 1825, p. 126.

Lace made in Savage won a silver medal at the Franklin Institute, *Niles Register*, October 22, 1825. George Williams advertised in the *American* of March 11, 1828, "Savage Cotton Factory . . . Heretofore under the agency of Dean Walker . . . Will be conducted by Daniel Hook." The advertisement also offered machine making at the plant.

Daniel Hack of Savage had a silk spinning machine, part of the American attempt to encourage silk culture, *Niles Register*, March 19, 1831. In 1833, George Williams was president. The produce was sold by Tiffany and Shaw on Baltimore Street, *View of Baltimore*, p. 103.

A news item in the *American* of March 29, 1844, mentioned a new advertisement for cast iron carpenter's planes made at the shop of Savage Factory. Savage Mfg. Company offered 4 pairs of new throstles, 128 spindles each, etc., a calendar and paper rollers for bleaching, and also planing machines, *Sun*, April 25, 1844.

A case entitled Savage Manufacturing Company-vs.-B. & O. Railroad was won by the railroad on the subject of overcharging tolls, *Republican & Argus*, June 5, 1845.

The 1850 census of manufactures showed the mill with \$100,000 capital investment, listing 5000 spindles, 50 male and 1000 female employees, 140 looms, and 1 dresser. Output was 2.3 million yd of shirtings and sheetings worth \$170,000.

*Savage Factory,
1975*



J. E. P. Boulden in *The Presbyterians of Baltimore*, 1875, noted that George and Amos Williams, founders of Savage, were buried in the Williams vault in the base of the steeple of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, p. 106.

C. McLean and G. H. Williams, Trustees, offered the Savage Mfg. Company's cotton mill and works were for sale under decree and stated that the mill property contained 140 looms, 4500 spindles, a gristmill, and 70 to 80 tenements, *American*, April 1, 1859.

The highest bidder was William H. Baldwin of the Warren Manufacturing Company who bid \$42,000 in 1859. Various reorganizations took place over the years. The *Sun* of May 21, 1860, reported a new turbine wheel costing, \$2400; gas lights were installed and other repairs performed.

The *Sun* of February 3, 1882, reported the funeral of superintendent John M. Vendegrift. William H. Baldwin, Jr., was donor of a new Methodist Church in the Gothic style with a 40-foot spire, *Sun*, December 17, 1888. The *Manufacturers Record*, 19 (May 2, 1891): 43, reported that W. H. Baldwin, Jr., and Company were enlarging their cotton mill by the erection of an additional building 36 x 80 feet.

The firm was called Woodward, Baldwin, Leslie and Company in 1914. Robert M. Vogel informed the SIA Conference in November 1978, that the old plant was equipped with a lot of new equipment in 1919, including a duck-loom that wove cloth 16 feet wide. The mill carried on the Warren Mfg. Company's production after the Warren Mill in Baltimore County was condemned as a reservoir site in 1922. The Savage Factory waterwheel was rebuilt after a flood in 1936.

See also, "Town and Factory at Savage Built on Part of 255-Year-Old Estate. Site Surveyed by Col. Henry Ridgely as 'Ridgely's Forrest' in 1685; Present Operators Produce Cloth for National Defense Needs," *Ellicott City Times*, March 17, 1941.

Robert R. Hare wrote "Oldest Cotton Mill Modern in Its Ideas," *Evening Sun*, March 31, 1947. However, only a few months later, the *Washington Post* of September 3, 1947, p. 2B, reported, "Nation's Oldest Cotton Mill to Shut Down."

In 1948, the mill passed to Santa Heim, Inc., a Christmas ornament concern owned by Harry W. Heim of Baltimore, who was producing 60% of the country's tree ornaments. The plan was to convert the quaint mill workers' houses into an Elf Land for tourists. The *Evening Sun* of December 22, 1947, published an article entitled "Md. Town Asks Santa to Bring New Industry." Robert M. Vogel later noted that the name of "Savage" was "incompatible with the jolly nature of the business [the Santa Heim theme park]. The project failed however, and the town

passed to National Industries, Inc., a plastic and metal working firm owned by the Winer Brothers. The mill was used for manufacture of furniture components. A multi-alarm fire took place in January 1968. The show room was burned, but was restored and put in use for conferences and sales meetings.

Savage was later employed as an antiques mall. The plan was broached by Gail A. Campbell in the *Sun*, October 14, 1984, in an article entitled, "Old Savage Mill Is Headed Toward a Better Future."

An obituary of former manager William Reeley appeared in the *Howard County Times*, July 3, 1986, noting that the deceased who died June 26 had started as a floor sweeper.

Bob Skaggs gave a lecture entitled "Evolution of the Savage Mill" at Atholton Senior High School on November 9, *ASM Ink*, 13 (November 1987): 2.

A fire in the restored mill building damaged some offices but left untouched "the collection of restaurants and boutiques in the former Howard County sailcloth factory," *Evening Sun*, April 28, 1988. The village was also thriving as a residential area per Dennis O'Brien, *Sun*, November 27, 1988, "Mill Town of Savage Makes Comeback with Housing Spurt, Showcase of Shops."

See also, Diane Mikulis, "Neighborhood: Savage. Lovely Mill Town with a Ferocious Name. 1800s Textile Complex Has Been Converted to Shops, Banquet Hall," *Sun*, November 26, 2000.

See also, Tony Glaros, "Neighborhood Profile. Savage, A Place of 'Slower, Quieter' Pace. Howard Community Close to U. S. 1 Retains the Look of a New England Village," *Sun*, January 5, 2002.

Maryland Public Broadcasting produced a film about the old life in Savage presented on September 24, 1989. One memory was that the mill workers used to shout epithets at African American pedestrians and hurl wooden spools out the windows or throw rocks in the village.

Dr. Broadus Mitchell wrote to the *Johns Hopkins Magazine*, March, 1974, with an interesting story:

In her delightful piece in your January issue, Kathryn Jacob alludes to Johns Hopkins sometimes arbitrary assistance to young businessmen, whom he thought promising. An instance was told me, late in his life by Mr. Summerfield Baldwin, long a member of a cotton goods commission firm in Baltimore. On a hot summer morning Mr. Hopkins asked young Baldwin to accompany him to Savage, Maryland, to bid on a cotton mill at auction. Supposing himself merely

the mouthpiece of his senior, Baldwin bid on the plant. He was so astonished that his suspenders fell from his shoulders when Mr. Hopkins grasped his hand and exclaimed, "Thee has bought thyself a fine mill!" It took Hopkins' moral as well as money support to embolden his protégé to enter on his unexpected possession.

SAVAGE FURNACE (6)

Two furnaces were built on the north bank of Little Patuxent River at Savage, west of the cotton duck mill, on the site of an earlier foundry. Singewald in RIOM, p. 169, stated that both furnaces went out of blast by 1839 and a cupola furnace was built but never used. However, Alexander's *Report on Iron* of 1840 listed Savage Furnace as "just built," p. 91. The 1850 census listed both blast furnace and "cupella" and also a circular saw; the water-powered machine shop and foundry produced \$6000 worth of cotton and woolen machinery and castings; capital investment was \$2500. The furnace was "reactivated" and operated from 1864 to 1866 by John Borroughs and until 1874 by Thomas Fairall when it was abandoned, RIOM, p. 169.

SAVAGE FOUNDRY (6)

Soft iron castings for machinery were advertised at the Iron Foundry near the Savage Factory by Jonathan Bonnay, *American*, January 22, 1829.

SAVAGE GRISTMILL (9)

Savage Company water gristmill with \$8000 capital investment was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with 2 employees, 3 pair of burrs, 1 packer. Output was 2650 bbl superfine flour, 7500 lb corn meal, and 5000 bu feed (\$15,100). The 1880 census of manufactures reduced the valuation to \$500, listing 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and only 2 run of stones. Output was 100 bbl rye, 15 tons meal, and 1000 lb hominy (\$4110); 75% of the business was custom. A 12-foot fall on Patuxent River drove a 30 hp, 5-foot turbine at 200 rpm.

SAVAGE SAWMILL (6)

The 1850 census listed Savage Company with a water-powered sawmill with 1 employee, \$500 capital investment; 1 saw; output of 70,000 ft oak and poplar plank (\$850) annually. The 1880 census reduced the mill value to \$300, and although an 8 hp steam engine was now used, output was down to 30,000 ft (\$540) over a 4-month season.

SHNEIDER MILL (3)

G. Schneider was listed as miller at Marriottsville in 1887 State business directory.

SCHOOLEYS MILL (5)

Schooleys Mill was built in 1850 by the grandfather of Charles Johnson, who was the occupant in 1941. The 1860 Martinet map showed P. N. Schneider as a landowner near the site at Snells Bridge and Tucker Rood on the Patuxent. However, the atlas showed the site as Mary Jane Nicholls Mill, on the same river, south of Walls Cross-roads post office.

The 1880 census valued M. F. Schooley's sawmill at \$1200, listing 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 8-foot fall on the Patuxent drove a 14 hp turbine at 40 rpm to cut 90,000 ft lumber. The gristmill with \$1400 capital investment had 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 16 hp turbine 2 ft broad ran at 40 rpm to grind 800 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 25 tons buckwheat, 48 tons meal, and 25 tons feed (\$9000) annually.

The *Sun* of January 23, 1886, reported, "Sandy Springs, Md. -- Jan. 21. -- This morning while two little children of M. F. Schooley of Schooley's Mills, Howard County, Md., were crossing the Patuxent river on the ice, the oldest, a boy of under six years, broke through, and was drowned. The body, was found, had gone over the dam and lodged against a rock."

The mill found itself downstream of Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, which was threatening to condemn Johnson's water supply per *Ellicott City Times*, March 17, 1941. Mill is extinct.

A photo in the *Howard County Times*, April 21, 1994, showed an "Old House." That was the home, "originally a farmers log cabin, has recently been restored to its condition at the time of the Civil War. Now part of the county's Schooley Mill Park, the three-room house dates back to 1840. According to John Brunett, the architect who researched and planned the construction of the house, a log cabin was first built for a tenant on the farm of Ann Ridgely Snowden. Later it was owned by a Quaker family of 14, then the James Marlow family. The county will use the building for meetings and tours."

In 2000, there was a 192-acre Schooley Mill Park that included the restored Marlow House (Data from Howard County Recreation and Parks Department's web site).

SELBYS MILL (-)

Same as Williams Mill, Selbys was across the line in Anne Arundel County.

SELBY MILL (4)

See Carrs Mill, Rover Mill Road.

SHAFFERSVILLE MILL (4)

Martinet's 1860 county map showed a grist and saw mill at Cabin Branch and the present Shaffersville Road. The 1850 census had listed a Warner and Hesler Mill with \$800 capital investment, 2 water-driven pair of stones, and 1 employee. Output was 65,000 lb meal and 90,000 lb flour (\$1900), annually. The sawmill with \$800 capital investment had 1 saw, 1 employee, and output of 60,000 ft plank, staves, and laths (\$800). The map seemed to indicate A. C. Warner as miller.

SHIPLEY MILL (3)

See Ridgely Gristmill.

SIDES MILL (4)

On August 8, 1835, Seth Warfield sold to William A. Sides and others a part of Warfield's Forest, beginning on the south side of Western Branch of Patapsco; the deed mentioned an old mill race and the head of the old mill dam; there was conveyed the privilege of raising the water "four feet above the common level at the breast of the dam." The buyers were to pay \$30 per acre for the land overflown (AA Deeds WSG 20:313). The race of Sides Mill on the south bank of Patapsco was mentioned in a deed of 1872 in the sale of Woodbine Papermill (Carroll Deeds JBB 41:152).

SILK MILL (1)

There was a silk mill on Miller Branch near Powers Lane; "the crumbling ruins were there to fascinate us children," [ca. 1890]. Letter to editor, *Sun Magazine* from Mrs. Ida N. Gambrill, July 1956.

SIMPSONS CHOICE MILL SEAT ()

An advertisement to sell a mill seat on the tract Simpson's Choice in A. A. County appeared in the *Federal Gazette*, Baltimore, on June 21, 1817.

SIMPSON MILL (5)

See Owings (Warfield) Mill for the ruin still [1976] standing at Simpsonville. In addition to Owens Mill, the 1850 census listed Charles R. Simpson with a woolen factory of \$300 capital investment; water power 6 spindles, 4 looms, 2 carders, 6 male employees. Output was 7000 yd cloth and linsey (\$3500). The gristmill with \$150 capital investment had 1 pair of burrs, 1 employee, and output of 1500 bu corn meal (\$800) per annum. The textile mill consumed 8000 lb wool, 800 lb cotton warp, and 50 gallons oil. Henry E. Wootton advertised to sell the factory and other mills in the *Sun*, August 11, 1877. The trustee advertised the woolen factory as a

three-story building with a new 25 hp turbine. The various businesses had been conducted successfully for many years.

William S. Simpson, Jr., of Richmond, Va., wrote to the *Towson Times* of March 4, 1987, "Charles Ridgely Simpson (1806-1854) operated a woolen mill in Simpsonville on the bank of the Little Patuxent River near the current intersection of Maryland Route 32 and Cedar Lane during the 1840's and early 1850's. He lived in a large mansion in Simpsonville with 52 windows, two grand pianos, and a chapel which served as a community church. He was one of the original county commissioners of Howard County. Can any of your readers tell me anything about Charles Ridgely Simpson, his woolen mill, or his residence? I am his great-grandson."

SOPERS MILL (4)

Sopers grist and saw mills at Woodbine washed out in the flood of 1868. Mentioned in Howard County atlas historical sketch, p. 22. Probably the same site as Blakeley Mill. Christopher Blakeley foreclosed on William Soper's mortgage, and the mill was described as new when advertised in the *American*, June 1, 1869. The auction was to take place on the premises on June 19 near Woodbine Station. Probably rebuilt after the flood.

SPA NOLA PRODUCTS COMPANY MILL ()

"The mill of this company was erected 1925 at the quarries on the John A. O'Connor farm 1 mile SE of Ilchester in Howard County (p. 131). It is equipped with a Reliance crusher set to crush the rock to pass 1/2-inch mesh. The crushed rock is elevated to a trommel with 1/4-inch mesh and 1/4-inch circular screens, 5-mesh, and 12-mesh screens. The oversize is returned to the crusher. The undersize of the 1/4-inch screens is used for coarse pebble-dash finish for stucco buildings. The 5-mesh undersize is ground in a Griffin mill to pass 7-- to 180-mesh screens. The ground product is shipped by trucks to the company's plant in Baltimore where it is used in making its Vol-K-No Mineral Cleaner, Non-Pareil composition flooring, and Carnation asbestos magnetite stucco. It is planned to enlarge the mil building and manufacture those products at the mill instead of in Baltimore. The capacity of the mill is 40 tons daily, but it has not run continuously. It is driven by electric power." (*Maryland Geological Survey*, Volume 12, p. 130ff (1923).

STAMPNER MILL (1)

The 1875 Boyd business directory, p. 347, listed Daniel Stampner at Elk Ridge Landing.

STEAM SAWMILL (5)

A steam sawmill was shown on Martinet's 1860 county map 0.75 mile south of Clarksville.

STEWART COPPER FURNACE ()

There were mentions of Richardson Stewart's copper furnace at Elkridge in the newspapers of August, 1782, R. J. Robinson, *Baltimore*, 32 (July 1939): 25.

STIER (STEIR) MILL (4)

John Stier's gristmill was listed near Matthews Store in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 517. The mill of John and James Stier was shown in the atlas on Cattail reek, NW of Roxbury at the foot of the road to Lisbon. Same as the M. Dorsey Mill of the 1860 Martinet map. Cf. Dorseys Mill Seat.

The 1880 census valued the James R. Stier sawmill at \$700, listing 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 16foot fall drove a 14 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 12 rpm. Output was 60,000 ft (\$900) annually. The custom gristmill worth \$1500 had 1 employee, 1 run of stones, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. Output was 500 bbl flour, 30 tons each of meal and feed, 5 tons buckwheat, and 1500 lb hominy (\$4500) annually. The 1887 State business directory listed James Stiger [sic] as miller at Glenwood.

STIER MILL (4)

For Howard Stier, see Carrs Mill, Rover Mill Road.

STIGER MILL (4)

Same as Stier Mill.

STOWE SAWMILL (1)

Thomas Stow's Mahogany Saw Mill was mentioned as downstream of property offered for sale on Furnace Branch, 0.5 mile from the Viaduct, *American*, September 9, 1844. The 1850 census listed the veneering sawmill of Thomas Stowe and Sons with \$5000 capital investment, water powered production, 2 employees, and annual output of 200,000 ft veneering worth \$20,000 made from 1000 mahogany logs at a raw material cost of \$3000. The stream was called Mahogany Mill Run, q.v. James Walter Peirce in *A Guide to Patapsco Valley Mill Sites*, p. 42, in 2003 found the remnants of a dam on private property about 0.5 mile upstream.

SYKES MILL (3)

See Howard Cotton Factory.

TEN MILL ROAD (5)

Ten Mill Road is an area in Columbia, of recent and fanciful origin, ca. 1970.

TRUMP MILL (4)

Same as Millers Mill (or mills or possibly same as Carrs Mill).

VIADUCT MFG. CO. (1)

This company, ancestor of Davis-Hemphill Screw Factory (q. v.), used the same building as the Hockley Mill. [?]

VORTEX MILL (1)

See Dismal Mill.

WALLICK MILL ()

The 1850 census listed William Wallick with a country gristmill with \$700 capital investment; water powered, 2 employees, 2 pair of burrs, and annual output of 75,000 lb meal, 20,000 lb buckwheat, 200 bu feed, and 200 bbl superfine flour (over \$2300). The 1-saw water powered sawmill with \$300 capital investment had 1 employee and cut 250 logs annually into 25,000 ft of oak plank worth \$250. The 1871 Drysdale's *Gazetteer* listed Christian Wallich as miller at Matthew's Store.

WARFIELD MILL (3)

See Sykes Mill.

WARFIELD MILLS (4)

Shown on Martinet's map of 1860, same as Hipsley Mill, q. v.

WARFIELD MILL (ALEXANDER) (5)

This mill was built at present Savage on the tract "Venison Park" near Great Falls in 1750. It was left to John Worthington and Brice Warfield; they sold to Francis Simpson, FAACHC, p. 265. The mill was on Hammonds Run per *Savage, Md.*, p. 9. Alexander Warfield was appointed to build a nitrate manufactory in Anne Arundel County in 1776 to support the war effort, HM, 2:238.

WARFIELD MILL (DR JOSHUA) (5)

See Owings Mill.

WARNER AND HESLER MILL (4)

See Shaffersville Mill.

WATERMELON MILL ()

“Many years ago there was conducted near Hollofields [sic] in Howard County, a silk factory known as the ‘Watermelon Mills,’ its name being derived from the shape of the dam furnishing power to operate it. Silk worms were also bred on mulberry trees which surrounded the mill, the ruins of which are still standing,”
Baltimore County Union, July 15, 1899.

WATKINS LIME KILN ()

The 1850 census listed John K. Watkins lime kiln with \$250 capital investment and annual output of 10,000 bu lime (\$1250), using horse power and 2 employees.

WELLING MILLS (5)

The 1850 census listed Sarah Welling with a water gristmill with \$1000 capital investment; 1 employee, 3 pair burrs; annual output of 2500 bu meal and flour (\$2500). Her sawmill, with \$500 capital investment, had 1 saw and 1 employee and produced 60,000 ft oak and poplar annually (\$900).

The 1860 county map by Martenet showed Mrs. S. Welling as owner of a grist and saw mill on the present Md. 32 [as located in 1976], SE of Clarksville on the north side of the road and on a branch flowing to Middle Patuxent. Mill extinct prior to 1976.

WHARRY IRON FACTORY (2)

An iron factory carried on by R. N. Wharry on Columbia Street, Ellicott City, was destroyed by fire supposed to be arson; the burning of shingles was mentioned, *Md. Journal*, Towsontown, March 20, 1875.

The *Baltimore County Union* had a full account, also on March 20:

FIRE AT ELLICOTT CITY. -- Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning last a conflagration occurred in Ellicott City, which, for a time, promised to be a most destructive one. The fire originated in the rim factory, carried on by Mr. R. N. Wharry, on Columbia st., and owing to the combustible nature of the material increased with alarming rapidity. -- The citizens turned out in force, and worked most energetically to say the flames, with the aid of the old fashioned bucket line, but were unable to arrest the progress until the factory and three adjoining houses, with most of their contents,

were consumed. At one time it was feared that the burning shingles would communicate to the houses on Main street, but a dead calm prevailing this danger was happily averted. The fire was subdued about daybreak The origin of the fire is unknown but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

R. N. Wharry was listed under Ellicott City millers in the 1887 State business directory, and the 1880 census had valued the Robert N. Wharey [sic] gristmill at \$12,000. Half the milling business was custom; 1 employee, 3 run of stones, 200 bu/diem maximum daily capacity. A 40-foot fall on "Tiber" drove a 20 hp overshot wheel, 3.5 ft broad at 5 rpm. Output was 500 bbl rye, 30 tons meal, 45 tons feed, and 6 tons hominy (\$3448). The mill was idle 4 months of the year.

WHIPS MILL (3)

See Howard Cotton Mill.

WHITES MILL (6)

The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed Whites Mill at or near present Savage. Joseph White or his son owned the mill on the tract "Mill Land" below the rapids of Little Patuxent per *Savage, Md.*, p. 9.

WILLIAMS MILL (-)

Same as Selby Mill, across the line in Anne Arundel County.

WILLIAMS MILL (1, 2)

The obituary of Horatio N. Gambrill (*American*, August 31, 1880) stated that "at a tender age" [ca. 1823], Gambrill had gone to work in the cotton mills of Amos Williams in Howard County near Ilchester--which would be Savage Factory.

WOLFE FEED MILL (4)

Power Pictorial of June 1930, p. 57, published a photo of a feed mill formerly run by a 6 hp gasoline engine, recently electrified. Owner was Humprey D. Wolfe, Glenwood.

WOODBINE PAPER MILLS (4)

See Dushane Paper Mill.

WORTHINGTONS MILL (1)

Same as Hockley Mill.

ZEIGLER MILL (5)

George C. Zeigler was listed as miller at Simpsonville in 1887 State business directory. See Owings Mill.