

Saint Marys County Mills (June 13, 2006)

ABELL MILL ()

Philip Abell was assessed of the tract called Mill Land and “a small mill out of repair” in Harvey Hundred, 1793-1801.

ABELL MILL (2)

John Booth Abell was assessed of a water mill and Ishmaels Right in Upper Saint Mary’s Hundred, 1793, and it was charged to his heirs in 1812. The 1798 tax list had shown Clarke Abell as occupant. James Davis appeared in the 1821-1826 tax lists.

ABELL MILL ()

Edward Abell was assessed of a tract called “By the Mill” on the tax list of 1793-1801 in Harvey Hundred. It was the property of Athanasius Ford of Henry in 1812.

ABELL MILL (3)

Benentt Abell was assessed of a water mill on his land called “Satisfaction” in 1821.

ABELL MILL (3)

Samuel Abell, Jr., took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Branch of Briton’s Bay, April 15, 1761. The inquiry found the land in Abell’s possession, part of his Lordship’s Manor of Beverdam, with a total value of 2 Shillings yearly. Chancery Records, Liber 9:111, MSA. Abell patented a tract called “Mill Hill,” a 9.5-acre parcel in 1762, Certificate No. 306, MSA. The 1793-1801 tax list of Lower Resurrection Hundred showed Samuel Abell’s mill on Beverdam.

Abell’s Friendship tract on Beverdam Manor was charged to Clement McWilliams in the 1811-1817 tax list, and the mill was valued at \$100 in 1813. In 1815, the mill passed to Dr. Walker Boolie and his sons O. B. and Joseph Boolie. Thomas Thompson was listed as miller in 1820. There was no mill listed on that tract in 1831 or 1842.

AISQUITH MILL (1)

See Town Water Mill.

AISQUITH MILL (2)

Grandison Asquith [sic] was assessed of a water mill and the 18-acre tract “Mill Land” in 1831. A “Fine Mill Seat at Old Great Mills . . . Estate of Grandison

Aisquith" was advertised in the *Baltimore American* by Vernon Dorsey, Trustee, December 23, 1833. The tracts offered were:

160 acres "Flours of the Forest"

130 acres "Charles Park"

3 acres "Old Great Mills on which last mentioned estate there is a fine MILL SEAT. The above lands are located in the vicinity of the factory."

Dorsey continued to advertise in the *American*, January 22, 1834. In a suit against the estate, the court ordered the sale of Old Great Mills, a 3-acre tract, apparently without a mill, and it was struck off to Henry H. Stanhice for \$92 after being offered in the *Baltimore Republican*, March 3, 1840. Chancery Papers, No. 12,001.

Ratification of the sale was advertised in the *Leonardtown Herald*, May 7, 1840. (Case of Eliz. Watts, Benj. Bailey, & Maria, ux., and Eliz. Armstrong-vs.-Charlotte, George R. & John Aisquith [1840], Geo. Combs, Trustee.)

ALLSTAN MILL (4)

Thomas Allstan was assessed of Reeders Adventure, Mill Lot, and a water mill, in the 1795-1806 tax lists. Henry Allston [sic] was on the list in 1812, and Henry's heirs in 1821-1826. The Henry Allstan heirs were still taxed with a water mill and lot in 1831. The 1841 list showed a judgment sale to James T. Blakistone, James H. and Llewellen H. Allstan of a mill and a 7-acre lot (a Bayly Ellen Marks discovery).

ALVEY MILL (4)

Jeremiah Alvey owned a half Mill Seat of 10 acres and a water mill in the 1826 assessment.

APRICE MILL (4)

The 1798 tax list of Upper St. Clements Hundred showed the Benedict Aprice mill as new, built of wood, 12 x 16 [or possibly 12] feet on the tracts Burch Hangar and Piles Discovery, value \$100. The mill passed by will in 1802 to Edward and Thomas Aprice and from 1806 to 1812 the mill and 9 acres were charged to Thomas Aprice. From 1812 to 1821, it was charged to Edward Aprice, a water mill valued at \$133. Mary Aprice was assessed of the same \$133 water mill and the tract Piles Discovery in the 1821-1831 tax lists. For the Edward-Benentt-Thomas Aprice Mill, see Burch Hangar Mill. No mill was found in the 1845 assessment.

ARMSTRONG MILL (2)

John Armstrong acquired The Mill Pond tract by patent in 1791. The 52-acre tract had been applied for in 1786 by Jeremiah Tarlton and John Beane. The mill house

was 24 x 16 feet, of wood, per the 1798 Federal tax list, and was occupied by John B. Nowell, miller. John Armstrong was assessed of Mill Land and a water mill from 1796-1812, and it belonged to his heirs in 1821, then to James Armstrong in 1821, and to Elizabeth Armstrong in 1826. James Armstrong owned the entire Guither-Tarleton [sic] mill in 1821.

ARYIS WINDMILL (1)

Jeremiah Artis owned a windmill worth \$80 on the tract Popes Hog Pen [near Biscoes Pond] in the 1831 tax list. It was in bad condition per the 1840 tax list. No mill was charged to his heirs in 1845.

AUD MILL (3)

John Aud was assessed of Heards Security tract and a small mill in Lower New Town Hundred, 1793-1801. The 1809 tax list showed Raphael Pealie with a mill worth \$10 plus 165 acres of the tracts Hanover and Heards Security. The 1821 to 1830 assessments showed a mill worth \$50 in the hands of Raphael Pealie's heirs. The mill persisted through the 1830-1841 lists and was missing from the 1845 list.

BAKER POT HOUSE ()

Thomas Baker advertised earthenware as good as Liverpool's at his pot house at the head of St. Marys River; payment was accepted in pork, tar, wheat, corn, tobacco, *Md. Gazette*, September 2, 1756. Bakers Choice tract near the Town Water Mill site appeared on the village map of 1678 in MHM, 69:134. The pottery was possibly down the road from the mill site.

BARNES MILL (3)

Major Barnes Mill was mentioned in 1798 as near Dennis Tippet's dwelling house, probably near St. Thomas Creek, in an act for ascertaining bounds of King and Queen Parish, *Arch. Md.*, 46:124f. Barnes Mill was shown 1 mile south of Leonardtown on the 1794-1795 map by Dennis Griffith.

Colonel Richard Barnes water mill was on the 1793-1801 tax list of Lower New Town Hundred on his tract called Rangfield. The 1798 Federal direct tax list showed Richard Barnes with six barns and a water mill worth \$100.

In 1806, it was John T. Mason's and in 1812, Armstead T. Mason's. The 1813 list charged P. Key with Rangfield and a mill worth \$40. Through the 1821-1841 tax lists, it was H. G. S. Key's mill, still assessed at \$40. In 1841, Tippet's survey showed "old mill" on King's Land above bridge over main fresh of Bretton's Bay on Chaptico-L'town Road."

BARNHOUSE MILL (1)

Richard Barnhouse took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a mill seat on Stoney Run leading out of St. Inigoes Creek, June 25, 1735. The north bank was in possession of William Thompson (6 acres) and Captain John Hicks with total value of 12 pence Sterling yearly. Richard Barnhouse owned the south bank. The survey began at a marked pine near the Mill House, Chancery Records, Liber 5:789 and 6:2, MSA.

BEAN BROTHER MILL (8)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Bean Brothers with \$11,000 capital investment in a grist and saw mill with 15 employees; a 10-foot fall on Pine Creek drove a 2-foot turbine at 200 rpm, to develop 17 hp. There was also a 10 hp steam engine. Total output was \$1000/annum. The 1887 State business directory listed Bean Brothers and Co. as owners of a flour and saw mill at Jarboesville, a village 2.5 miles from Millestone Landing, probably on the present Jarboesville Run that is west of Lexington Park.

BEAN MILL (1)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. A. Bean custom gristmill with \$3000 capital investment, with 7 employees, 1 run of stones, one 20 hp engine; 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and annual output of 300,000 lb meal (\$4850).

BEANE MILL (2)

John Beane was assessed of a 20-acre tract, Mill Land, in Upper Saint Mary's Hundred, 1793-1795. Beane had applied for the survey of Mill Pond in 1786 in partnership with Jeremiah Tarlton. The mill passed to John Armstrong.

BENENTT MILL ()

William B. Benentt was shown in the 1811 tax list with one-half of Mill Seat and a mill worth £ 15, also the tract Edward's Freehold; he was assessed of Mill Seat in Lower St. Mary's Hundred in 1812. The 1813 tax list merely mentioned "Impvts." The 1832-1841 list included Bennett's Windmill on the same tract.

BENNETT WINDMILL (1)

Rebecca L. Green was charged with one-half windmill (\$40) on Cross Manor in the 1813 tax ledger. Thomas J. Bennett was assessed of a windmill on Cross Manor in the 1821-1826 tax list. The 1828 list mentioned an "old windmill on lot near store" and it was in bad condition. It was missing from the 1834 tax list, having fallen down, and probably had been near Ridge per Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks.

BENNETTS WINDMILL (1)

William Bennett had a half-share of a windmill on Fishpond Neck and St. Jerome's Thicket in his inventory taken in 1800. William B. Bennett, who had a water mill on the tract Edward's Freehold in earlier lists was charged with a windmill worth \$80 in the 1832-1841 tax list.

BISCOE MILL (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Mary Biscoe with a water gristmill worth \$2000 with 2 sets of burrs, 1 employee, and annual output of 8000 bu flour and meal (\$6300).

BISCOE MILL (4)

This name is usually spelled Briscoe. Clement Briscoe was assessed with a mill and the tract Briscoe's Lot in Chaptico Hundred, 1703-1796.

The 1798 list showed Polly Bond Briscoe as owner of one-quarter of Chaptico Mill Seat, which was occupied (probably rented) to Samuel Bond, in Upper St. Clement's Hundred. The same list showed Clement Briscoe as owner and Susannah Briscoe occupant of a dwelling and a water mill in Upper Resurrection and Chapatico Hundred.

The Biscoe [sic] Mill was willed in 1822 to John L. L. Biscoe II. The 1828-1841 tax lists showed T. Mercer Swann with the Thames Mill and improvements worth \$86. The Thames Mill and its 23 acres were listed in the 1842 tax list. The 1845 list showed S. F. Swann and F. B. Harding with Thames Mill and 203 acres. The 1850 census of manufactures showed Francis A. Hardin with a water mill of \$3500 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 180 bu flour, 1750 bu meal worth \$1150.

BISCOE WINDMILL (1)

James Biscoe was assessed of a windmill on St. Jeromes Plains in St. Inigoes Hundred, 1806-1812. The 1809 list valued the windmill at £ 57. Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks equates this windmill with the Jones Windmill on St. Inigoes Creek.

BLACK ACRE WATER MILL (3)

Thomas A. Reeder owned the mill and 73 acres in Upper New Town Hundred, 1806-1812. It was James Forrest's in 1821-1826, and Mary Jackson's in 1831; in these cases it was called Back [sic] Acre Water Mill. There was a Black Acre located near the head of Blake Creek; the tract is now called Jubilee Farm and belongs [1971] to Admiral Felix Johnson' located near Mulberry Fields. The 1839-1841 tax list showed Mary Jackson owning a water mill worth \$50. There was no mill in the

1845 list, and there had been no mill in 1800 when the property belonged to the heirs of Henry Reeder.

BLAKISTONE WINDMILL (4)

Nemiah Herbert Blakistone was assessed of a windmill from 1793-1796 in Upper and Lower St. Clements Hundred. He lived at Longworth (now Cotton) Point on the dower property of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gerard, Lord of St. Clements Manor. This was possibly the Haydens windmill in 1798. Possibly connected with the Ensfield tract.

BOND MILL (3, 4)

Peregrine and John Bond and Joseph Walker's heirs owned St. Johns Mill in Upper New Town Hundred during the 1790s and the Bonds owned various shares of family mills on the tracts Linstead and Cuchol Haven in Upper St. Clements Hundred. Those properties passed to Peregrine Bond's heirs ca. 1801; Philip Key had a share in the Cuchol Haven Mill from 1793-1812, as did George Wilson in 1806. Richard Brown and Philip Thomas owned the St. Johns Mill at various times, 1801-1826.

Peregrine Bond was shown in the 1793-1799 tax list with Lenthead tract and a half ownership in a mill worth £ 150. The 1798 list called it a "small mill" worth \$50. The 1800 list did not mention a mill. One of the family complexities was the fact that Polly Bond married George Wilson, and Philip Key was her guardian. See also Biscoe [sic] Mill.

Richard Brwn was assessed of parts of St. John's Mill Seat in 1806-1812, although Bennett Watkins' heirs were assessed of the entire tract in 1812. Philip Turner was part owner of St. John's Mill Seat in 1826-1826 as were John McWilliams's heirs who were assessed as owners of a mill in District No. 4.

BOND MILL (4)

See Garner's Mill (on the tract Suttle's Rest).

BOWLING AND BROTHER MILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Mary L. Bowling with a gristmill with \$2000 capital investment, 3 employees, 60 bu/diem maximum capacity, 15 hp engine, and 1 run of stones. Output was 505,000 lb meal/annum (\$5791). The business was 12.5% custom. The sawmill had the same value, 3 employees, 15 hp engine, and output of 600,000 ft annually (\$2000). The 1887 State business directory listed Bowling and Bro. grist and saw mill at Milestown.

BOWMAN BROTHERS (3)

Bowman Brothers, feed dealers, were listed at St. Clement Shores in the 1967 telephone book.

BRIGHTS MILL (8)

Brights Mill was the predecessor of Cecils Mill (q. v.) on Beaver Dam Run.

BRISCOE MILL (4)

See Biscoe Mill.

BRISCOE MILL (4)

John Briscoe was assessed of part of Thames and a mill in the tax lists of 1793-1821, and John L. Briscoe owned it in 1826. The 1798 tax list showed the mill as 18 x 24 feet and worth \$100.

BRITTON BAY MILL ()

Britton Bay Mill was mentioned in 1674 in the survey of Clarks Rest, Patents Liber 15:277, MSA.

BROOKE MILL (3)

G. Baker Brooke was assessed of Abells Friendship and a mill, 1821-1826 tax lists.

BROWNS MILL (1)

The 1880 census showed the J. M. Brown custom mill with \$2000 capital investment, 4 employees. 1 run of stones, and a 14 hp engine; maximum daily capacity was 100 bu, and annual output was 75 tons meal (\$2425).

BUCKLER MILL ()

G. W. L. Buckler was listed a s miller at Laurel Grove on the Patuxent in the 1880 State business directory.

BURCH HANGAR MILL (4)

The Burch Hangar or Aprice Mill was on the 1798 tax list where it was listed as 12 x 10 feet, built of wood. Burch Hangar Mill belonged to Benentt Aprice in 1801, Thomas Aprice in 1806, and Edward Aprice in 1812; James Melton was assessed of part of the mill and Mansion in 1801-02, and Eliza Melton from 1821-1831. The 1821-1841 tax lists showed the mill and mansion in the hands of widow Elizabeth Melton, all worth \$800. The 1845 assessment of Philip Melton showed no mill. The tract Burch Hangar had been patented in 1671 by Benjamin Solley.

BURCH SAWMILL (5)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Ferdinand E. Burch's 10 hp steam sawmill with \$1650 capital investment, 5 employees, and annual output of 80,000 ft (\$700). No logging was performed by Burch.

BURNT MILL CREEK (3)

Burnt mill Creek crosses Parsons Mill Road and is a branch of MacIntosh Run per GZMD of 1941.

BURROUGHS MILL (5)

William T. Burroughs & Company were listed in the 1880 State business directory as millers at Mechanicsville. Chapman Burroughs was listed as miller at Mechanicsville in 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures had listed a sawmill with \$500 capital investment, with 5 employees, 18 hp steam engine, and annual output of 167,000 ft (\$1400). Burroughs did 50% of the logging.

BUSHWOOD MILL (7)

The first mill at Bushwood may have been the Wicomico Tide Mill, said to have been founded by John Coode in the 17th Century. A more recent, three-story mill was built at Bushwood Wharf about 1900 by Truman C. Slingluff, and the last operator was Frank Hayden. The mill was torn down in 1946. *Chronicles of St. Marys*, November 1970, p. 490.

CALVERTS MILL (8)

Governor Charles Calvert wrote to his father, Cecelius, Lord Baltimore, September 6, 1663, “. . . The Carpr. [carpenter] is a good workman and understands a mill very well for wch I Chiefly bought him, & I hope to gett my mill finsiht ere his time be out with me, . . .”

“. . . I had also by this [ship] The Mill stones Brass and iron worke for wch I humbly return yr Lopp [Lordship] many Thanks, & since yr Lopp has beene pleasd to be Att The Charge yr selfe, I will now build her upon my owne Accompt and keep her to my selfe, Mr. White being a perosn as I find not fit for the encountering the trouble and difficulty people haue [have] to bring any thing to effect in This Country”

“. . . perhaps I may putt 4 or 5 Saws into my Water Mill if I can doe it with little more Charge wch I am Credibly informed I may . . .”

“ . . . The Mill stones wch came in Cook [Captain cook’s ship *Saint George of Banrty*] were blew & 4 foot 9 Inches * & I had all the Brass and Iron work belonging to them . . . “

These paragraphs were written in a cumulative letter finally dispatched April 23, 1664, Calvert Papers, 1:245, 248f. Where these blue” (possibly volcanic, Cologne) mill stones were to be used is not clear. Gary Wheeler Stone in MHM 69:163 suggests West Saint Mary’s. It is also possible they were intended for the head of St. Mary’s River, “My Lord Baltimore’s Mill Run,” where Great Mills later developed, or at Mattapany near Cedar Point on the Patuxent. An unnamed ancestor of Great Mills appeared on Augustine Herrman’s map of 1673. Herrman also showed a “Ring Mill” located generally near Mattapany; another unnamed mill appeared in Dennis Griffith’s map of 1794-1795 on the west bank of present Harper Creek within the Naval Air Test Center.

Although his town house was Saint John’s adjoining the first Town Water Mill site, Calvert had two more distant tracts with the name of “mill,” (1) “The Mill,” 150 acres, patented 1665, and (2) “The Mill Dam,” 270 acres, 1665; Patents, Liber 8:489, MSA. Those tracts lay on Saint George’s River.

CARBERRY WINDMILL (3)

Joseph Carberry had a windmill worth £ 15 on the tract Hopton Park in the 1793-1794 tax list. Thomas Carberry owned one-third of a windmill (£ 15) in the 1800-1801 tax list. No windmill appeared in 1804.

CARTRIGHT MIL ()

John Cartwright was in the 1800 valuation of orphans as owner of “one old mill house much out of repair” ... “stone very much worn.” No mill appeared in the 1800 assessment of E. K. Cartwright. Possibly this was on the tract Charles Lott or Ridge, Ludgate, and Hayhaynard, per Bayly Ellen Marks.

CAUSIN MILL (3)

Gerard N. Causin was assessed of Fords Enclosure and a mill, 1821-1831 tax list. Apparently the successor of Ford’s Windmill.

CAWOOD MILL (4)

Stephen Cawood took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main North Run of Choptico Bay, July 20, 1757. The east bank was part of Beverly, property of William Hamersly and valued by the jury at the quit rent plus 1/6 current money yearly. Stephen Cawood owned 9 acres on the west and the other acres belonged to Elizabeth Barber and was valued at the normal quit rents plus 1 Shilling yearly. The grant was issued June 10, 1768. Chancery Records, Liber 11. Folio 1, MSA.

Stephen Cawood was found in the 1798-1804 county tax list with a water mill worth \$100 on the tracts Partnership, Westham, and Cawood's Inheritance. Cawood's heirs were in the 1804-1813 tax lists, with a one-third share of a mill on the dwelling plantation in the hands of his wife. The children were to share repairs and millwright's wages. The 1804 county list gave measurements of the water mill as 14 x 30 feet, much out of repair, assessed at \$30. The 1806 list showed the mill rented for £ 2.5.0 per annum. The entry made in December 1808, showed the "Mill burned."

CECILS MILL (8)

See Clifton Factory.

CECIL MILL (2)

William Cecil, brother of John the miller at Great Mills, opened a mill at Valley Lee where he was helped by his son George.

CECIL MILL (2)

W. W. Cecil was listed as miller at Park Hall in the 1880 State business directory. Park Hall is still on maps, closed to Election District 1 boundary, on Md. 5 west of Md. 235, quite distinct from Great Mills.

CECIL MILL (3)

Roe Cecil, son of George Cecil, miller at Valley Lee, started a mill at Leonardtown in the 20th Century, *Chronicles*, November 1970, p. 2. It was near MacKintosh Run (formerly Beaver Dam Run).

CECILS MILL ()

William Maria Farthing took out a writ of *ad quod damnum*, September 2, 1722, "where on John Bright some years ago built a water mill . . . Whereon the said mill stands." The stream was Beaver Dam Branch. The jurors found the condemned land was possessed by Thomas Cecil and Simon Hall. Cecil's tract was valued at 12 pence Sterling annually. Hall's at 400 lb. tobacco plus an annual 12 pence. There was mention of a mill house in the survey of the tract on the north side (Hall's). Farthing assigned the writ to Thomas Cecil on October 22, 1722. He took out a second writ, July 30, 1723, on a tract at the head of St. Clements Bay. See also Farthings Mill. Chancery Records, Liber 3, folio 1054, MSA.

CHAPPELEAR MILL (5)

Trent Fork Gristmill or Cool Springs Mill and Plantation was charged to John Cartwright in 1790; it passed to John Cartwright in 1790; it then passed to William Cartwright. Then it was shown as Philip Key's in the 1793 county tax list.

Philip Key was owner of Trent Fork and a mill on the 1793-1796 tax list of Upper Resurrection Hundred. This mill later passed to Thomas Horrell. Key also had a quarter interest in the mills on Cuckhold Haven and Clements Bay Mills in Election District 4. The 1798 Federal direct tax list also showed Key as owner of a weaving house 24 x 24 feet.

Thomas Horrell owned the former Key Mill on Trent Fork in the 1801-1806 tax list of Upper Resurrection Hundred.

This mill was purchased from Nathaniel Weems in 1807 by Major John Chappellear; it was part of a tract of land called Trent Fork, St. Marys County Deeds, Liber JH 26, f. 254. The mill was operated by a dam located about 300 yards downstream from ye Cool Spring at Charlotte Hall.

The next owner was Julius Caesar Tycer. The 1820 tax list showed a mill house 30 x 22, "wood very bad." with two pair of millstones: 1 pair burrs, and the other Cullon [Cologne], each nearly worn out." There were also a pair of new Collon stones at Benedict [apparently not yet delivered], and a miller's house, 12 x 12 feet, log, out of repair. The 1827 tax list reported a "valuable mill." "Mill house needs repair." The 1823-1841 tax list showed J. C. Tycer with Trent Fork and a Mill worth \$240. Tycer and his sister sold to Benjamin G. Harris for \$3300 in 1838.

On January 1, 1840, Harris sold to Dr. Levi Dent for \$3600. It was deeded to Dr. Dent's heirs on August 11, 1846.

The dam and millrace are still clearly visible [1976]. Some of this data is from a letter from Mr. John A. Chappellear to historian E. W. Beitzell, March 13, 1968.

CHAPTICO MILL (4)

This mill 0.5 mile north of Chaptico was a four-story modern commercial mill built of frame. It was owned by Aubrey S. Gardiner who was listed in the 1887 State business directory.

The *American Miller* of June 1, 1893 (21:462), reported, "Griscom & Co. & McFeely have secured the contract to furnish Aubrey S. Gardiner, Chaptico, Md., a four pair roller mill." The same publication on July 1, 1893 (21:538) reported, "Work has been started on the new mill which Griscom & Co. & McFeely are furnishing Aubrey S. Gardiner, Chaptico, Md." A year later, the same trade publication

reported, July 1, 1894 (22:528) that Gardiner had purchased pulleys, hafting, etc. from the Griscom company.

Aubrey S. Gardiner of Chaptico advertised in the *American Miller*, 27 (January 1, 1899): 86, “For Sale, a 50-barrel roller mill in Southern Maryland with corn and saw mill attached, in good repair. Located one mile from post office in town of Chaptico, and convenient to railroad, boat landing, schools, and churches. No other roller mill within 10 miles . . . Wheat 10 cents less than Baltimore prices Artesian well . . . Power, 25 horse power boiler and engine.”

A month later, the *American Miller*, 27 (July 1, 1899): 561, reported, “A.S. Gardner of Chaptico, Md., is remodeling his 40-barrel mill to the Gyrator System, and has placed contract with the Wolf Co. through Representative N. Lingg.”



Chaptico Mill in 1971

The annual mill list in *Flour Mills of the U. S. and Canada* published by the *Northwestern Miller* in Minneapolis in 1930 and 1932 listed A. S. Gardner with a 50-barrel steam mill at Chaptico, pages 46 and 44, respectively. The MHT dates the present building at 1932 or 1934. This late structure was tall and awkward looking and was not tied to its setting by a water system.

After Gardiner’s death, the mill was purchased by Frank S. Yowaiski, whose sons Wallace and Francis carried it on as the last gristmill in the county until 1962. Chaptico Mills brand name was Hillsdale Fancy Patent Flour Bleached. It also sold Wayne Feeds. *Chronicles*, November 1970, p. 484. The mill was standing but unused in 1976.

“Mr. Frank Yowiaski was the miller, and he enjoyed kidding me when he was measuring the meal, saying, ‘I’m going to cheat you right.’ His face was always white with flour, and he seemed to enjoy his work and his mill The round trip

to the mill took about six hours by ox cart . . .,” *Yesterday in Old St. Mary’s County*, Robert E. T. Pogue, 1968, p. 259; photo, p. 260.

*Converted to a dwelling,
1994 photo by Eliz.
Hughes of MHT.*



On August 22, 1988, the mill was still standing; a trailer had been built next to it, and the wall next to Mill Road was up in steel scaffolding, but no repairs were noticeable. The mill could be seen from Mechanicsville-Chapico Road, across a field of tobacco. The main road crossing was marked “flood area.” The mill was reached from Mill Road, which was marked “Dead End.” Subsequently, Elizabeth Hughes of the MHT photographed the mill in April 1994 and the building had been converted to residential use, with vinyl siding and shutters at each window. This structure bears MHT Site No. SM-420.

CHILTON MILL (2)

This was Kingston Mill on the tract Hopewell’s Adventure or St. Richard’s Manor. Chilton’s Mill appeared in the 1793 tax list of St, Georges Hundred. Chilton patented the tract called Mill Race in 1819, 103-¾ acres, Patents, Liber IB No. G., folio 321, MSA.

Charles Chilton conveyed the tract Chilton’s Adventure to John Shadreck; its boundaries mentioned the Mill Dam and Mill Pond, *Chronicles*, September 1959, p. 374. Shadreck appeared in the 1793-1801 tax list of Poplar Hill Hundred with a half-interest in a mill on Chilton’s Adventure. John Shadreck was assessed of a water mill worth \$400 in the 1800 tax list; his mill connection was not mentioned in the 1813 list.

John Leigh owned a mill in Election District 3, and in District 2 he owned the tract called The Mill Race with a mill on it, plus the tracts called: (1) By the Mill, (2) The

Mill, and (3) Mill Seat, per the 1821-1826 tax list. The 103-³/₄-acre tract, The Mill Race, had been patented by Charles Chilton in 1819, and was also called Kingston Mill. The 1821 tax list showed John Leigh as owner of the tract “The Mill Race.”

CHILTON MILL (2)

Charles Chilton was assessed of Spring Branch, St. Joseph Manor, and 3 water mills, in the 1806-1812 tax list and also in 1821. The 1813 tax list valued one of the mills at \$222. In 1821-1822, two mills were assessed at \$400. By 1829, only one mill was taxed.

CLARKS FEED AND GRAIN CO. (5)

On Md. 5 southeast of Charlotte Hall, a modern feed complex supplying Wayne Feeds. Formerly Elmer Dyson’s. The village is called New Market.

CLARKS MILL ROAD (6)

Clarks Mill Road runs between Md. 235 and the Patuxent River. The 1850 census of manufactures of District 2 listed Philip Clark with \$4000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, and annual output of 1000 bu meal (\$600). The 1860 census of manufactures showed Alexander Clarke [sic] with \$4500 capital investment in a gristmill with 2 sets of burrs, 2 hands, and annual output of 6800 bu flour and meal (\$6200).

CLIFTON FACTORY (2)

According to testimony in *Binney-vs.-Gough* in 1829 (MSA, Chancery Papers 6648), Peter Gough, Archibald Binney, Peter Hebb, and William Somerville agreed in 1816 to acquire the Great Mills and erect sundry buildings for textile manufacturing, naming the works Clifton Factory. Under the direction of Peter Gough, the works went into successful operation. Somerville already owned the Tarleton Mill, and it was shown on the 1812 tax list as that of Hebb, Gough, and Somerville.

William Hebb, Trustee, offered property at Clifton Factory for sale, including dwellings and farm buildings on the tracts Good Luck, Number Six, and Nowells Fancy, *National Intelligencer*, August 23, 1817.

The *Baltimore American* of July 2, 1821, had carried an advertisement placed by Peter Gough & Co., Near the Great Mills, St. Mary’s Co., Md., headed, “A Wool Carder Wanted.” The text read, “The proprietors of the Clifton Factory, in Saint Mary’s County, Maryland, wishes to employ a WOOL CARDER for the present season. To an honest, industrious, and sober man, who understands the grinding,

setting, and working Wool Cards, they would give one half the earnings of the cards. The season is worth from 4 to \$500, at 8 cents per lb. Board and washing may be had at about \$100 per year. It is expected that applicants will come properly recommended."

The Gough-Binney estate account book for 1827-1829 preserved in the MHS Special Collections (Ms. 1688) contains some data on the company. On January 20, 1827, an entry listed pine boards for mill dam; on January 13, Will Bean, bricklayer, was paid \$4.50 for work on the factory chimney. On folio 2 were entries for "shingle nails for repair of Factory House Roof after fire" and "Paid in gift to Sundry Black People . . . For helping put out the fire" plus "Edwd. Ford's Charge for Liquor he let the Boys have on the Same Occasion." On June 23, there were expences to Union Factory," also "Cards for Woolen Factly," and "repair to ginn room." An entry on July 3 showed "making new Beams and repairing one for Tan Yard." There were also references to a fulling mill, tavern house, grist mill, cleaning the creek, cotton shipped from Virginia, a warehouse near St. Mary's, fodder for oxen, repairs to water wheels, logs for covering the water wheels, weaving shop, J. Sherman the Miller, millstones shipped from Baltimore, sawmill, smith work for the shaft and mill dam, repairing the bridge to Great mills, and fencing the factory lot.

Gough and Binney bought out the other owners, and the 1821-18126 tax lists showed Gough and Samuel Binney as owners of Guither-Tarlton gristmill and sawmill. In 1825, Gough and Archibald Binney took in William Harworth of Pennsylvania as partner to receive "part of the next profits of the Clifton Factory, the Woolen Factory, gristmill, and tanyard."

The journal of Brother Joseph Mobberly, S. J., in 1826 mentioned "Clifton Factory a woolen and cotton factory" and he noted, "At this factory there is a good merchant mill, together with a saw mill and a fulling mill--also a blacksmith shop & 1 or two stores."

A hint of financial troubles appeared in December 1828, when the company books were borrowed to ship to Philadelphia. A William J. Ronaldson of that city seemed to be an important investor. On December 13, 1828, an entry was made "For Sundries Delivered to John Milburn as per Mr. Gough's Requirement in part payment for his services and attendance at the Valuation of the Property &c of the Clifton Factory. Viz Oct. 8." On April 4, William Hawworth was mentioned as having taken the management. On April 6, there were "expences . . . On the settlement of the companies Business." And on April 25, James Saunders was paid \$13.50 for "taking stock and tending the Grist Mill &c after the Woolen Business was closed."

In 1829, Archibald Binney sued Peter Gough and William Harworth, accusing Gough of conspiracy to defraud. The property was ordered sold by the Chancellor and was advertised in the *Baltimore Patriot*, April 29, 1834. The advertisement described the factory house as three stories, 48 x 30, containing;

Cotton Department -1 cotton gin (20 saws), 1 Stretcher [?], 6 cards, 4 drawing heads, 1 reaving frame, 1 double spreader (Patterson), 1 Eclipse speeder (Brewster), 2 throstles, 8-to-4 spindles each; 1 throstle, 26 spindles; 1 double reel, 1 packing press, etc.

Woolen Department - 1 picker, 2 double cards, breaker and finisher, 1 spinning billy of 50 spindles, 1 spinning jenny of 60 spindles; 1 spool wheel, warping mill, looms. graining machine, fullers press, shearing machine, dyeing kettles, etc.

Grist Mill - Two pair 4-foot stones, &c. with iron gearing.

Also offered were a weaving house, sulphur house, and a sawmill then used as a ware room. Also a 60-foot tan house, tan yard, two tan mills (iron), and tan mill house; 11-room tavern, dairy, stables, tailor's house and shop, shoemaker's house and shop, manager's house, dwelling house, oxen, and 520 acres, principally in timber.

The Baltimore *Sun* of April 12, 1839, reported, "The name of the post office at Great Mills, St. Mary's County, Md., has been changed to that of 'Clifton Factory.'"

The 1840 Tax list showed Harris and Gough with Clifton Factory, a water mill, and sawmill. The 1850 census of manufactures called the works Thomas W. Gough Cotton Manufactory and listed 12 employees, water power, and output of 46,000 yd cotton yarn seine twine (\$10,000 and 2430 rolls of wool (\$218), while the gristmill produced 1125 bu of meal and 250 bbl flour (\$925). The works consumed 2430 lb of wool. Capital investment was \$12,000. The works was "Not in operation" at the time of the 1860 census inquiry.

The Clifton Mfg. Co. of St. Mary's County was incorporated by Thomas W. Gough, Joseph Forrest, Henry J. Carroll, Joseph Maddox, and E. Lee Spalding with \$10,000 capital, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1860, Chapter 241. The prosperous industrial village of that period was called "The Factory" with both the water mill and Clifton Shirt Factory operating successfully. According to *Yesterday in Old St. Mary's County*, p. 320, the chief financier in mid-Century, Joseph Forrest, lost his fiduciary shirt doing the Civil War, and the factory failed.

According to the bill of complaint in Equity Case No. 103, Thomas W. Gough and Forrest had purchased the works from R. F. Harris but failed to pay the purchase price. As early as 1854, executions had been levied on the firm, but the properties had never been put up for sale until offered by the Sheriff under 14 different writs of *venditioni exponas*, advertised in the *Beacon*, March 1, 1866. On the date of sale,

a suit was filed by Johns Hopkins and numerous individual creditors and banks-vs.-Thomas W. Gough and others (Land Commission Record, Liber JAC No. A:281, Leonardtown).

Trustees appointed to sell Clifton Factory offered the property three times before finding a bidder. As advertised in the *Beacon*, October 18, 1866, the Clifton Factory was “at the headwaters of Saint Mary’s River, and is a most valuable water power for milling and manufacturing purposes. For many years, large quantities of cotton yarn were manufactured there--Improvements consist of a large 3-½ story building, with stone and brick basement, used as a Flouring Mill . . . Tavern. . . Ware house and granery” plus 390 acres and other distant tracts.

In spite of the financial difficulties, *Bradstreet’s Directory* for 1867 had listed Gough and Forrest at Clifton Factory with a CCC rating meaning a “house of modest capital” but prompt to pay its bills.

An advertisement placed in the *Gazette* on May 9, 1867, by Johns Hopkins and Thomas W. Gough offered Clifton Factory, etc., and stated that “A man of capital, with this first-rate water power would in a few years double his capital.” The works was finally sold on October 28, 1867, to Benedict F. Abell, J. F. Abell, Thomas C. Spencer, and William A. Loker for \$2900 (Liber A:300).

The *Beacon* of October 26, 1871, reported the “village of Clifton Factory on the mend” and further noted, “. . . Capt. Spencer has established a first class store. . . and renovated the valuable mill property . . . constructed a 226 foot long tumbling dam . . . mill supplies an unfailing supply of water.”

The factory was still called a “grist and flour water mill” in 1871 when Thomas F. Greenwell sued Thomas G. Spencer for raising the dam at Clifton and backing up water against the water wheel of Indian Bridge Mill (Equity Papers 301). The court ordered the water released, *Chronicles*, December 1972, p. 7.

The 1880 census listed two gristmills called Factory Mill at Factory Village. (1) at the head of St. Marys River, value \$5000; 2 employees, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity; 2 run of stones; 13-foot fall driving a 30.5-inch double turbine at 260 rpm to develop 28 hp. Annual output was 500 bbl flour, 162 tons meal, and 24.5 tons feed (\$7850); 75% custom business. (2) at the head of Herring Creek, value of \$2000; all custom work; 1 employee; 17 bu/diem maximum capacity; 1 run of stones; 15-foot fall driving a 20-foot wheel of 12 hp; annual production of 102.5 tons meal and 7600 lb feed; no flour production. Both mills were idle 4 months of the year.

In 1881, the various Abells and Loker sold out to Spencer’s widow, Catherine H. Spencer (JFF 5:22). The next year Mrs. Spencer sold to the county miller, William Washington Cecil (JFF 6:62). The Cecil family never manufactured textiles, so it must be inferred that the main factory building and deteriorated. W. W. Cecil

deeded to sons John T. and George S. Cecil in 1890, and the attendant mortgage mentioned a grist and saw mill and showed that the parents lived in a house on the Factory Lot (JFF 11:478ff).

The *American Miller* of August 1, 1891, reported, “two grist and saw mills on a branch of the St. Mary’s River in St. Mary’s Co., Md., were badly damaged by a flood July 8. The one at Clifton Factory is owned by Cecil & Bro., & the one farther up by Philip Greenwell” (19:447).

The *American Miller*, 21 (August 1, 1893): 616, reported, “The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus O., has received an order from B. F. Starr & Co., Baltimore, Md., for five pairs of rolls, one sieve scalper, one centrifugal reel & one special purifier to be placed in the mill of J. T. Cecil.”

Regina Combs Hammett in her exhaustive study, “My Search for the Great Mills,” *Chronicles*, November 1972-April 1973, was informed by Mr. J. Allen Cecil that his father, John T. Cecil, tore down the gristmill surviving from the Clifton Factory complex and put up the existing mill about 1900 on the old site. A new race was dug in 1917; water operation ended in 1927 when diesel power was installed. Capacity of the Cecil roller mill was 50 bbl/diem; the mill often worked around the clock. John T. Cecil died 1927 and his brother E. Robb Cecil, took over, operating until 1959, when he was struck by a flying saw tooth and died as a result (*Chronicles*, January 1973, p. 2ff.). Present owners are J. Allen Cecil and William F. Cecil 1976].

Cecils Mill had used the water of the Western Branch of St. Marys River; high tide almost reaches the mill, and ca. 1940, a canoe could still make it this far from the estuary portion of St. Marys River. The mill switched to steam power, which was in use in 1918 when John Cecil tied down the whistle “and let it blow till the steam ran out” to celebrate the Armistice as recalled by Frank Cecil, *Sun Magazine*, June 1, 1969, p. 2.



Cecil's Mill in 1971 on Clifton Factory site.

The mill was closed at the time of researching the 1976 edition of the "Molinography of Maryland" but was still ready to use for flour making according to Mrs. Cecil, postmaster of Great Mills, in July 1970. Her husband, John Allan Cecil, was the keeper of the general store opposite the mill. The mill is a three-story, brown clapboarded structure on the west side of Md. 471, on the west bank of the stream. North of Md. 5. Mr. William Cecil reported to the author that there were remains of 4 or 5 dams in the area; he cited the tradition that the shirt manufacturing operation moved to Savage, Md., to be near a railroad. Clifton Factory was a post office name from 1839-1843. Great Mills Post Office was established in 1850 at the true Great Mills village and was moved to the Cecil Store in 1907. "St. Mary's Great Mills" by Grif Alexander in *Washington Post*, March 1, 1936, is largely fantasy, conjecturing that the factory supplied underwear for Washington's army.

The MHT newsletter called *SWAP* in April 1976, p.4, reported, "Research assistant John Bruton, employed by the committee and St. Mary's City Commission, is working with the St. Mary's County Historical Society to enter Clifton Factory, or Cecil's Mill at Great Mills on the National Register. The Historical Society recently acquired the mill and plans to restore it. The mill is one of the oldest industrial sites in Southern Maryland, dating from about 1790-1800 . . ." Edwin Warfield Beitzell informed the author on June 10, 1976, that the Historical Society had taken title to the Cecil mill; the mill contained both a steam engine and a gas engine, possibly a one-cylinder type; the members hauled away a lot of junk. Dr. Marks believed that Clifton Factory had been poorly capitalized and not built large enough to gain by economy of scale---much like the unsuccessful cotton works at Weverton, Washington County. There is no known illustration of Clifton Factory.

See also, Bayly Ellen Marks, "Clifton Factory, 1810-1860--An Experiment in Rural Industrialization," *MHM*, 80 (Spring 1985): 48.

The Cecil's Mill Historic District was added to the National register of Historic Places on January 30, 1978. That resource bears MHT Site No. SM-298.

CLIFTON FACTORY SAWMILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed a sawmill at Factory Mill with \$1100 capital investment, 2 employees; a 13-foot fall on St. Marys River drove a 30.5-inch Leffel wheel at 160 rpm to develop 28 hp. Annual output was 300,000 ft lumber (\$4500). No logging was performed by the owners.

CLIFTON MILLS (2)

This place name was shown on topographic maps. See Clifton Factory.

COLE MILL ()

The 1789-1794 tax lists showed Ann Fenwick as tenant of “Johnson’s Mill” on the tract Johns Wood. John Cole was assessed of Johns Woods and a water mill in 1793, while George Cole owned it in 1794-1801 list, in St. Georges Hundred. In 1806-1824, Athanasius Fenwick was owner. The mill was assessed at \$200 from 1813 to 1821. The Fenwick heirs were owners of the mill in the 1826 list.

COMBS MILL (2)

Thomas Hatton Combs was assessed of a water mill on Charles Chance, 1793-1831. William Leach was occupant of that 67-acre property in the 1798 tax list. The 1804 list showed Thomas H. Combs with a water mill worth £ 40. From 1831-1841 the water mill worth \$120 was assessed to the heirs of Thomas Hatton Combs. No mill was listed in 1845.

COODE MILL (7)

John Coode’s family may have built the predecessor of Bushwood Mill in the late 1600s. Another mill was built by the Coode family on Tomakoken Run (or Mill Run) near the present All Saints Church, Oakley; the stream emptied into St. Clements Bay. One operator, Demetrius (“Met”) Coode, rode with Mosby during the Civil War and later settled in Nashville. According to *Yesterday in Old St. Mary’s County*, he never learned to stop fighting.

In 1996, Jason Mosher, archaeologist of the SHA found planks and foundation stones, parts of a race on Tomakoken Run. Mosher thought the mill would have been on the south bank of that stream.

COOL SPRING MILL (5)

See Chappellear Mill.

COOPER MILL (8)

Thomas Cooper, Jr., took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on his own land at the head of St. Mary’s River. The beginning was at a bounded white oak standing on the North Side of My Lords Mill Fresh. The jury set a yearly rental of 2 Shillings, March 27, 1711. Chancery Records, Liber 2, folio 746, MSA.

COOPERS MILL (3)

Richard Cooper took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a mill seat on the creek called The Head of Brittain’s Bay, June 2, 1723. The writ was for land already held by Cooper, part of “The Mill Dam.” The survey showed a mill house [probably meaning the mill itself] already standing on the east side.

CORNWALLEYS MILL (1)

See Town Water Mill.

CORUM MILL ()

Barbara Corum was assessed of the tract Mill Pond and 8-³/₄ acres in St. Marys Hundred, 1801. Isaac Corum had been listed with a 25-acre mill pond on the 1708 tax list.

COX MILL (4)

J. F. Cox water mill was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with \$1500 capital investment, 2 sets of millstones, 1 employee, and annual output of 5750 bu flour and meal (\$5300).

CUCHHOLDS HAVEN MILL SEAT (4)

See Bonds Mill for the entry on the mill owned in part at various times by the Bond family, Philip Key, Key's heirs, and George Wilson.

DAVIS MILL (1)

Hezekiah Davis owned "a new water mill" valued at £ 100 in Lower St. Mary's Hundred, 1793-1796. The 1798 tax list showed Hezekiah Davies [sic] heirs as owners of Winifred's Chance and a watermill thereon, occupied by William Hilton. In the 1801-1812 list, Mary Davis owned Winifred's Lane and a water mill in Lower St. Marys Hundred. The 1820 list valued the mill at £20. The 1813 list showed John B. Davis with Winifreds Chance and a "w. mill" worth \$150. In the 1822 list, when Margaret Davis was taxpayer, there was no mill entered.

DAVIS MILL (2)

John B. Davis owned Ishmael's Right and a water mill worth L 90 in the 1793-1812 tax lists. The water mill and a log house were worth \$40 in 1798. James Davis owned that tract and a water mill, 1821-1826. John B.. Cissell and William Wheeler were owners 1832-1841, when the water mill was worth \$75. No mill was carried in the 1845 list. [The Abell Mill, q. v., also stood on the tract Ishmael's Hope].

DEACON MILL (1)

See Town Water Mill.

DEBUTS MILL (2/3)

The Rev. Mr. Lawrence Debut[s] of the Church of England took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* at the head of Poplar Hill Creek in 1742. The land holders were William Martin, Susannah Baderman, and John Redman. Martin was awarded L 5. Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 4:691, MSA.

DENT MILL (7)

J. M. Dent was listed as owner of a saw and grist mill at River Springs in the 1887 State business directory.

DENT MILL (7)

J. F. and J. M. Dent were listed as owners of a grist and saw mill at Milestown in the 1887 State business directory. The mill was on the Dent plantation, Burlington, at Oakley; John Marshall Dent, son of John F., was still operating the sawmill ca. 1920.

DILLAHAY MILL (3)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Dillahay water gristmill with 2 sets of stones, 1 engine, and annual output of 6800 bu flour and meal (\$6200). Dillehay was listed at St. Clements Bay in the 1880 State business directory.

DILLEHAY WINDMILL (2)

Arthur Dillihay was charged with the tract St. Georges Point and a windmill worth \$150. A record of 1810 showed that the St. Inigoes blacksmith fabricated “new plates for mill, mill frog.” The heirs of Arthur Dillehay were assessed of the tract Inclosure and a windmill, 1821-1826. From 1832-1841, Ann Dillihay Coad was charged with a windmill worth \$75. The windmill dropped out of the 1842 and 1845 tax lists.

DILLON MILL ()

Charles Dillon petitioned for a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Hattons Run, a branch of Hunting Creek, October 23, 1722. The property on the north bank belonged to Dillon himself and the mill house [probably the mill itself] was already erected. The east bank belonged to Thomas Jackson, who received 8 Shillings damages plus yearly rental of 4 pence 3 farthings. The same rental was assigned to Dillon. Chancery Records, Liber 3:857, MSA.

DIXON MILL (5)

Daniel T. Dixon had a steam corn and saw mill on Three Notch Road near Cremona (Laurel Grove) about 1898. The stone building was still there but scheduled for demolition to widen the road, *Chronicles*, April 1968, p. 178.

DOXEY WINDMILL (1)

Josiah Doxey was assessed of Pheypoos Ford and a windmill, 1821-1826. Location was the present Fox Harbor. The 1821-1841 tax list valued the windmill at \$80, but it dropped out of the assets in 1845.

DU BOIS SAWMILL (5)

William DuBois was listed as saw-miller at Charlotte Hall in the 1887 State business directory.

DUVALL MILL (2)

The 1845 tax list showed Thomas Loher [Loker?] in charge of a steam sawmill with \$10,000 capital investment on the tract Mulberry Fields and Woods Landing near Poplar Hill Creek. Robert Duvall was part owner in 1845.

The 1850 census of manufactures in the second district showed Rob. E. Duvall with \$6000 capital investment in a steam mill with 13 employees, producing 800,000 to 1 million ft plank annually worth \$12,000 and 125 bu flour and 625 bu meal (\$500).

DYER SAWMILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures showed Frank M. Dyer with \$5000 capital investment in an 18 hp steam sawmill with 7 employees; no logging was performed; annual output was 810,000 ft (\$17,000). F. M. Dyer was listed as miller at Leonardtown in the 1880 State business directory.

DYSON LUMBER CO. (2)

Dyson Lumber Co. was on the south side of Md. 5, east of Clifton Mills, operating 1970 in an open-shed, engine-powered sawmill.

DYSON MILL (5)

Per a letter from Mr. J. A. Chappellear (1968), Elmer Dyson operated a mill at New Market that was at that time called Clarks Feed and Grain Company.

EDWARDS MILL (5)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed E. H. Edwards with \$5000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, 14-foot fall on Cool Springs; a 15 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad, operating at 60 rpm. Daily maximum capacity was 125 bu; annual output was 80 bbl flour, 240 tons meal, and 10 tons

feed (\$6920). E. H. Edwards was listed with a mill at Charlotte Hall in the 1880 State business directory.

ELLIS MILL (2)

Robert E. T. Pogue in *Old Md. Landmarks*, p. 20, showed a small, two-story frame and clapboard building near Bushwood Lodge which he called the last remaining grain mill in St. Clement's Manor area; the Ellis Mill at the Busy Corner had been powered by a steam engine and also contained a sawmill.

FACTORY MILL (2)

Same as Clifton Factory.

FARTHING MILL (3)

Richard Farthing took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 20 acres of his own land for a mill seat on a branch called Pyramus Fresh on the east side of Brittons Bay, October 18, 1726. The jury found the land in New Town Hundred to be part of Farthing's tract called The House of Hanover and set the value at 8 Shillings per acre. On July 1, 1730, Farthing sold the mill and 20 acres to Francis Herbert and Mark Herbert of St. Mary's County, Chancery Records, 4:202f, MSA.

FARTHINGS MILL (3/7)

After selling his first writ of *ad quod damnum* to Thomas Cecil, William Maria Farthing took out a second writ on July 30, 1723, on a tract at the head of St. Clements Bay. The jury found that 11 acres belonged to William Roach and 9 to the applicant's own tract, Farthings Fortune. Chancery Records, Liber 3:1055, MSA. The 1806 tax list still carried "a mill seat" and the 1811 tax list carried "10 acres of a mill seat called Farthings Fortune" worth \$25 but no mill was assessed.

FENWICKS MILL ()

John Fenwick's Mill was mentioned adjoining Cuthbert Abell's tract called the Mill," patented 1762 (Patents BC & GS 19:256, MSA).

FENWICK MILL (1)

Richard Fenwick owned the tract Cornelius and a water mill in lower St Mary's Hundred, 1806 tax list.

FENWICK MILL (2)

Athanasius Fenwick owned Mill Land, 1806-1821; it belonged to his heirs in the 1826 tax list.

FENWICK SAWMILL (3)

See Hanover Mills.

FISH WINDMILL (1)

See Smith and ___ Windmill.

FLOYD MILL (3)

James Floyd was assessed of Cuthberts Fortune and a water mill in 1812; it was William Floyd's in 1821-1831 lists. The 1850 census of manufactures showed William Floyd with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 1000 bu meal and 50 bu flour (\$650).

FORD AND BLAKSTON MILL (1)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed this water mill with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 75 to 100 bu flour and 1000 bu meal (\$725).

FORD MILL ()

Same as Edward Abell Mill of 1793.

FORDS MILL ()

Joseph Ford informed Governor Lee on August 23, 1781, that there was not a mill in the county fit to make flour. "Mr. Fords will do with some repairs which he talks of doing but then it cannot be done til late in the fall," *Arch. Md.*, 47:441. Joseph Ford was commissary for St. Mary's County assigned to gather food to the army.

FORD WINDMILL (3)

The 1813 tax list showed Joseph Ford's heirs with a windmill in the hands of John H. Ford. John F. Ford was listed with a mill and improvements from 1813-1818. The windmill was listed as property of Gerard N. Casino's on the tract Ford's Inclosure from 1818 to 1836. In 1841, it was Dr. William Thomas's Patuxent Mill worth \$300. There was no mill on Ford's Enclosure tract in 1845. The water mill was probably on Town Run.

FORREST MILL (3)

James Forrest owned Back (or Black) Acre and a water mill, 1821-1926.

FORREST MILL (5)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Joseph Forrest with \$5500 capital investment in a gristmill with 2 sets of stones, 1 employee, and annual output of 7950 bu flour and meal (\$7100). The sawmill had 1 circular saw, 1 employee, and output of \$900 in plank and staves over a 4-month season.

GARDNERS MILL (7)

The Orphans Court allowed \$20 to repair Charles L. L. Gardner's mill on Fosters Neck in 1826, folio 368 [or f. 268?]. Foster's Neck was the area between the east side of Wicomico River and the west side of St. Clements Bay, traversed by present Md. 242. See mention of Fosters Neck in Arch. Md., 396:145 in description of oyster bars in 1890. No other data about mill.

GARDINERS MILL (4)

Same as Chaptico Mill.

GARDINER WINDMILL (7)

Thomas Gardiner owned part of Brambley [sic] and a windmill on the 1821-1826 tax lists. The 1826 tax list mentioned a sawmill with saw and irons worth \$7. The 1831-1841 lists showed a windmill worth \$10 in the hands of Gardiner's heirs. The Bromley tract is on Wicomico River near Notley Hall and Sacred Heart Church.

GARNER MILL (4)

Henry G. Garner owned Suttles Rest and a water mill in the 1821-1831 tax list. This had been John Bond of Thomas' mill in the 1813-1820 lists, assessed at \$200.

GIBBONS WINDMILL (1)

The windmill of Major General Edward Gibbons, deceased, was taken over by Lord Baltimore for debts due, *Arch. Md.*, 3:326. See Windmill.

GOUGH AND BINNEY MILL (8)

See both Tarleton Mill and Clifton Factory.

GOUGH STEAM MILL (1)

Dixon Gough built a steam mill in 1837 and it appeared in the 1840 census. In 1842, Dixon Gough was assessed with a steam mill and a 5-acre lot, \$775. The steam mill and lot were still \$775 in the 1845 tax list. The *Beacon* of October 11, 1866, carried an advertisement inserted by G. Fred Maddox for a "Mill Lot at St Inigoes" which

was described as 5 acres “with all the machinery belonging to the Steam Mill lately burned” on the north side of St. Inigoes Creek.

GRAVES MILL (6)

J. W. Graves was listed as owner of a steam saw and grist mill at Laurel Grove in the 1887 State business directory. “J. W. Graves of Leonardtown, Md., will rebuild his grist and sawmill, burned recently,” *American Miller*, 18 (February 1, 1890): 126.

GREAT MILLS (8)

Great Mills is a confusing term because the original mill of that name stood on the old Leonardtown Road approximately at the head of St. Marys River, close to present Md. 5. However, the Great Mills post office moved from that road to the site successively used by the Tarlton-Clifton-Middle or Cecil Mill on present Md. 471, giving the impression that the relatively recent Cecil Mill is the Great Mill.

The first works at the true Great Mills site was built under writ of *ad quod damnum* by Thomas Waugh (q. v.) in 1711 on a stream already known as “My Lord Baltimore’s Mill Run.” That mill was extinct by 1722 when Colonel Peter Presley of Virginia took out another writ (October 24) “at head of St. Mary’s River at the place where Thomas Waughop formerly had built a water mill.” The jury found the 10 acres on the east bank where Waughop’s mill had stood belonged to Charles King and the west bank belonged to the Lord Proprietor’s Mill Manor. Each half was valued at 12 pence yearly. Chancery Records, Liber 3:1952, MSA. Presley’s original writ survives among the papers of the defunct Clifton Factory, Chancery Papers No. 6648, MSA.

In 1751, Richard Gardiner sold a half interest in a bake house and “Colonel Presleys Water Mill” to Robert Hager. Hager in 1755 sold his share to William Black, who acquired the remainder from William Deacon, Esquire. In 1768, Black sold “St. Mary’s Great Mill” to William Guyther, plus bake house, smith shop, miller house, bolting mill, wheat farm, plus grainery (farther downstream) at St. Marys Publick Tobacco warehouse, as well as the Slave Toney, a trained blacksmith and his smith’s tools (*Chronicles*, March 1973), p. 8.

The 1794 Griffith map showed Great Mills (and no others) on St. Marys River, east bank, north side of road from present Leonardtown to St. Mary’s City. The Great Mills village was at approximately 0.8 mile downstream of present Cecil Mill. In her study, “My Search for the Great Mills,” Regina Combs Hammett demonstrated the fact that Great Mills lay below Clifton Factory by quoting a deed of 1831 (JH 9:21) where there was mention of “. . . Comb’s Chance one half acre adjoining

Clifton Factory and six acres of land lying between the aforesaid factory and the Great Mills.”

William Taylor’s heirs owned 2/3 of the Great Mill in St. Georges Hundred in 1796. Richard Watts owned 1/3 of the Great Mill in 1801, and ½ in 1806 as did his heirs in 1812. The 1793 tax list had shown Kenelm B. Watts with part of Mill Manor and a mill (presumably the Great one).

The Hammett study (*Chronicles*, November 1972-April 1973) cited Benjamin Tippet’s Record Book (p. 296) which stated that Kenelm Boulton Watts had acquired the mill by paying the back taxes in 1780; it was also known as Watts Mill and was washed away in a flood of August 1817 (*Ibid.*, March 1973, p. 7). The Great Mills post office was established at the original village in 1850; it was moved to the Cecil Mill and store complex in 1907 and was still functioning in 1973. A string of star or asterisk mill symbols was shown on this stream on the “Map of the Patuxent & St. Mary’s Rivers, Maryland,” by Majors J. J. Albert and J. Kearney, 1824, published in 1837. The 1949-1952 MGS topographic map had both the Great Mills and Clifton Factory shown at the wrong locations (and not even at former mill sites).

Archaeologist Terry Epperson reported in June 26, 1981, that not much of interest had been found at the Watts Mill site north of Indian Bridge Road, west side; there was only a depression in the ground.

GREEN WINDMILL (1)

See Benentt Windmill.

GREENWELL MILL (1)

Thomas Greenwell (of Phil.) owned part of Abells Inclosure and a mill, 1793-1806; it was his heirs’ property in 1812 on the tax list of Lower New Town Hundred, assessed at £ 8. The 1813 list referred to “Abells Enclosures where a grist mill formerly stood, bought of Samuel Abell, Sr., by Thomas Greenwell.” There was also a reference to a tract called Kerby’s Chance with a mill and improvements worth £ 8. No mill was listed in 1813.

GREENWELL MILL(3, 8)

For other Greenwell Mills, (1) At Indian Bridge, see Milburn Mill, and (2) Hanover Mills. In Southern Maryland, Greenwell is pronounced “GREN-ell.”

GUIATHER-TARLETON MILL (2)

See Tarleton Mill.

HAMMETT MILL (1)

(1) McKelvie Hammit owned Mill Pond tract in Election District 2 and also Saturday's Work "and a small mill" in lower St. Marys Hundred in the 1790s. He patented The Mill Pond, 48 acres, in 1788, Patents Liber IC No. D:363, MSA. Hammett was the first discoverer of the property on which Edward Swan failed to pay the caution money. The small mill was property of his son William in 1801.

(2) The water mill on Mill Pond tract passed to Henreitta Hammett in 1806, (3) Bennet Hammett on the 1821-1831 tax list owned an 8.75-acre tract called Mill Pond that seems to be the same land owned by Edward Thomas in 1806, 1812.

The 1798 Federal direct tax list showed William Hammett with the tract Williamsborough with Addition and a small mill.

A half-share of the mill passed to Richard Fenwick, then to Ignatius Pool, and a half-share passed in 1804 to William Bennet. The 1807-1812 tax lists showed a half mill on Chandlers Creek belonging to Basil Biscoe. This mill possibly became the Sanna Mill. Chandellers Run could be Fisherman's Creek or Eastern Branch.

HANOVER MILLS (3)

Hanover Mills on Hanover Farms near Hanover Run was 1.25 miles below Leonardtown. John Allen Thomas owned Hanover tract and the water mill ca. 1776; he appeared on the 1793-1796 tax list, and Isabella Thomas was on the tax list over 1801-1806. The mill was in Lower New Town Hundred and Dr. William Thomas was owner in 1812.

Stephen Gough owned part of Hanover and a water mill, 1821-1826. The mill passed to Aloysius Fenwick, and the 1860 census of manufactures showed A. F. Fenwick gristmill with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, water power, 2 sets of burrs, and annual output of 7950 bu flour and meal (\$7150).

The mill passed to Aloysius Fenwick's son, Francis, and then to William F. Greenwell, who left it to Dr. Francis Floyd Greenwell, whose family still owns the mill, now in ruin [1979]. The bricks were reused in the Charles Fenwick house. Mill site was south of Md. 5 and on the present Gravely Run.

Terry Epperson of the MGS reported in September 1979 that Charles Fenwick showed him the mill ruin; it was still possible to see part of stone walls; it was a fieldstone foundation with brick walls on top of that; there was no water wheel.

HARBORT MILL (3)

See Farthing Mill.

HARDIN MILL (4)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Francis A. Hardin (also spelled Hardin) with \$3500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 188 bu flour and 1750 bu meal (\$1150). Francis Hardin was listed in the 1867 *Bradstreet's Directory* with a credit rating of BBCC meaning “moderate capital, excellent credit.”

HAYDEN MILL ()

James Hayden owned Mill Lot, 20 acres, and a water mill in the 1806-1812 tax list of Upper St. Clements Hundred. Successive tax lists followed the mill, valued at £ 50 in 1800 and at £ 100 in 1806. In 1842, Charles Hayden of James owned the tract Ingsbeth and a mill worth \$266. The tract Mill Lot belonged to Zacharias U. Posey in 1842 and 1845, but the mill itself had dropped off the list.

HAYDEN MILL (4)

James Hayden of Charles County owned a water mill and 10 acres in Chaptico Hundred, 1793-1796 tax list.

HAYDEN MILL (4)

James Hayden of James owned part of Beverley with a mill, 1793-1826; it was his heirs in 1831. The 1798 Federal direct tax list had shown a wooden mill, 18 x 24 feet, in Upper St. Clements Hundred. The mill was assessed of £ 50 in 1800, £ 100 in 1806, and \$226 in 1813. Charles Hayden of James was owned of a tract called Ingsbeth and a \$266 mill in the 1841 tax list. Zachariah U. Posey owned only a mill lot, no mill in the 1842 and 1845 lists.

HEARD MILL (4)

(1) Benedict J. Heard owned a water mill in 1831. (2) See Holton Mill for the Heard share of the mill on the tract “Addition” in Election District 2.

HEARD MILL (2)

John Heard owned part of a water mill on Thirds on the Addition or Wildcat tract in partnership with William and Richard Heard, 1793-1796. From 1804 to 1822, the Wildcat water mill belonged to Robert and Henrietta Hammett.

HEAD MILL (3)

Joseph Head owned a mill worth \$50 on the tract Heads Choice or Whealley's Contest. The tract was charged to Michael McKeanan in 1822 but there was no mill listed, nor in 1827. Joseph K. Greewell and Hatch Turner owned shares worth \$55 over 1827-1831. Greenwell was sole owner in 1843. In 1841, Sheriff John H.

Milburn sold Wildcat and the water mill to Joseph K. Greenwell, former property of McKelvie Hammett. It was advertised in the *Baltimore Patriot*, September 10, 1839; also in *National Intelligencer*. The mill was still listed in 1845, including the tract Ishmael's Right.

HEBB MILL (2)

William Hebb, Jr., owned Good Luck, 40 acres, and a sawmill in St. Georges Hundred, 1806. In October 1810, Hebb sold part of Good Luck on My Lords Mill Run to Joseph Gough (Liber JM 3:404). See Tarlton Mill for Hebb's interest in the Clifton Mill.

HEBB MILL (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Hebb with a water gristmill (distinct from the one at Clifton Factory) with \$3500 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 100 bu flour and 1000 bu meal (\$700). The William Hebb of the 1850 census of manufactures is a different person from the William Hebb of 1806.

HERBERT WINDMILL (2)

William Herbert had a 1/6 share of the Milburn Mill and also owned a windmill on Batchelors Hopewell, which was listed as property of his heirs in 1821-1826 tax lists. The windmill was worth \$100 in the 1822 tax list. From 1830 to 1833, Robert D. Sewell was charged with half of a windmill, \$100. The mill is missing from the lists of 1831 and 1840.

HILTON AND MATTINGLY LUMBER CO. (5)

This lumber mill was operating at Mechanicsville as a sawmill, DMM, 1970.

HODGKINS MILL (4)

Charles Hodgkin took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on a small branch that runs into the Main Fresh of Saint Clements Bay, July 5, 1744. The north side was in possession of Dr. John Whitehall and was valued at 5 Shillings yearly. Hodgkin owned the south side, valued at 15 Shillings yearly. Both tracts were part of St. Johns. The survey stated that on Fresh Run “. . . there is a Mill already Built by the said Charles Hodgkins and runs.” Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 4, f. 712, MSA. Probably near the present Morganza.

HOLTON MILL (2)

William Holton owned Addition and half of a water mill which he shared in the 1790s with John and Richard Heard. The half share passed to his heirs after 1806

and was Mary Holton's in 1821 and her heirs' in 1826. In 1813, there was no mill on the tract Temple Bar. From 1821 to 1841 there was a quarter share of a water mill worth \$100 charged to William Holton, Jr. In 1845, Holton's heirs had no mill on the Temple Bar tract.

HORRELL MILL (5)

See Chappellears Mill.

HUDSON SAWMILL (2)

W. D. Hudson was listed as saw miller at Valley Lee in the 1887 State business directory.

INDIAN BRIDGE MILL (8)

See Milbourne Mill.

JACKSON MILL (3)

See Black Acre Mill.

JARBOE MILL ()

"The Mill Land," (q. v.) was mentioned in 1674, MCW, 1:89.

JARBOE MILL (2)

James Jarboe was assessed of Halfhead Folly and one half Old Mill Seat in 1831 tax list. Same as Milbourne Mill.

JENKINS MILL (1)

Joseph Jenkins owned Drapers Neck and a water mill worth £ 30 in the 1793-1804 tax list. The 1798 tax list charged Harry Jenkins with a small water mill, two barns, and two tenant houses, worth \$60. Mary Jenkins was owner of Last Shift and a water mill in Lower St. Marys Hundred, 1801 tax list. In the 1804-1812 tax list, Wilfred Hanring [?] was charged with a water mill worth £ 20. The 1813 tax list carried no mill at all. Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks places this mill on Page Pond.

JONES WINDMILL (1)

Mordecai Jones owned 200 acres of Cross Manor and a windmill worth \$80 on the 1813-1830 tax list. Probably the same as the Biscoe Windmill on St. Inigoes Creek. The 1830-1841 tax list showed Caleb H. Jones with a windmill worth \$80. The mill drops out of the 1842 and 1845 lists for the same tracts of land.

JOYS MILL (6)

This was a steam operated corn and saw mill at Hollywood near Nazareth Church operated ca. 1898 by “Bub” Joy per data from Mr. John H. T. Briscoe.

KEECH MILL (5)

Samuel Keech took out a writ of ad quod damnum on Beaverdam Branch of Trent Creek, April 12, 1744. He already possessed the south bank, part of Drayton, while the north bank was part of Best Land of Exchange, belonging to Thomas Rablin. Both were awarded a yearly rental of 1 Shilling. The Keech mill was already built. Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 4, f. 717.

John Keech was listed as owner of Keeches Folly and a mill in the 1801 tax list, and Samuel Keech appeared on the 1806 tax list of Upper Resurrection Hundred.

“Mill Seat,” a 19-acre tract, the real estate of John J. (or I.) Keech, deceased, was contracted to be sold by the Rev. John Reeder Keech to Henry Hill for \$800, June 6, 1820. Chancery Records, Liber B125:473, MSA. In 1823 Keech, then a resident of Harford County sued Hill for nonpayment of the balance due. Hill complained that the acreage was not as specified. The court decreed in 1829 that Hill’s interest be sold, f. 482. The sale notice in the *U. S. Telegraph*, Washington, prior to the auction of October 27, 1829, described the tract as “near Allfaith Church in the Charlotte Hall neighborhood.” No mill was advertised. Keech himself was the highest bidder, Chancery Papers No. 9152, MSA.

The 1824 tax list had mentioned the tract Keeches Folly & Locks Meadow, 50 acres sold to John Ashcane who is charged with 1 pr water mill stones \$30, Irons for Windmill complete \$45. The tax lists of 1831, 1837, and 1844 had no references to mills on this property.

KEY MILL (5)

Edmund Key owned a mill on Beaverdam on 1806 tax list of Lower Resurrection Hundred.

KEY MILL (5)

Philip Key was owner of Trent Fork tract and a mill on the 1793-1796 tax list of Upper Resurrection Hundred. This mill was Thomas Horrell’s in the 1801-1806 lists. Key also had a quarter interest and a half interest in the mills on Cuckhold Haven and Clements Bay Mills in District 4--apparently because of his status as guardian of Polly B. Biscoe. The 1798 Federal direct tax list showed Philip Key as owner of a 24 x 14-foot weaving house.

KEY SAWMILL ()

“Sawmill Burnt.” The property of John H. Key, Esq., in Chaptico District burned with a loss of \$1000, with no insurance,” Baltimore *Sun*, June 14, 1856.

KINGSTON MILL (2)

Same as Chilton Mill.

LEES MILL (6)

The Lee family owned a mill at Mill Creek in the Patuxent area; it was operated by water power, “Additional early Mills of St. Mary’s County,” *Chronicles*, April 1968, p. 178 (per memories of John H. T. Briscoe).

LEIGH MILL (2)

See Chilton Mill.

LEIGH MILL (3)

See Van Huffle Mill.

LEONARDTOWN STEAM MILL AND MFG. CO. (3)

This company was chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1837, Chapter 33. The incorporators were William T. Maddox, Thomas H. Miles, and Joseph Spalding. It was capitalized at \$28,000 with a permissible maximum of \$100,000 “to carry on milling and manufacturing only within the limits of Leonardtown.”

LILBURN MILL (1)

William Lilburn owned part of Hunting Neck and half of a water mill in Lower St. Marys Hundred, 1793-1801; it belonged to Angelica Lilburn in 1806. Mrs. Lilburn was charged with half of a mill although we cannot find the other half share. The 1804 assessment valued the mill at £ 50 when there was 36 acres of land. Possibly the other half, at least from 1800 to 1801 belonged to John Aisquith.

LINBURN SAWMILL ()

John G. H. Linburn’s sawmill was listed under St. Inigoes in Polk’s 1902-1903 State directory, p. 635.

LOCKE MILL (5)

Jesse Locke was assessed of the tract Little Worth and a mill worth £ 50 in Upper Resurrection Hundred, 1801-1812. Locke still owned the land in the 1813 list but there was no mill assessed.

LOCKE WINDMILL (1)

Thomas Locke was charged with Trinity Manor from 1832-1841 including a windmill worth \$80. The mill was missing from assessments of 1842-1845,

LOMAX MILL (3)

Henry Lomax was listed as miller at St. Clements Bay in the 1887 State business directory.

LONGS MILL (3)

Fred Long had a power mill at Loveville, *Chronicles*, November 1970, p. 2.

McKALL MILL (1)

See Town Water Mill.

McWILLIAMS MILL (4)

Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks reported that in 1794 John Mattingly deeded to John McWilliams a tract of land called Audley's End and a water mill worth £ 177. McWilliams' other tract was east of the main road from Cool Spring to Chaptico. John McWilliams' heirs were assessed of part of St. Johns with a mill in Election District 4,. The St. Johns Mill Seat has already been placed in District 3 by some lists. The tract St. Johns was near the present Morganza. The mill was not found in the 1800 and 1811 tax lists.

MANNING MILL (1)

Wilfred Manning was listed as owner of a water mill in Lower St. Mary's Hundred, 1806-1812.

MARSHALL WINDMILL (9)

R. J. Marshall advertised for a millwright "who thoroughly understands the building of windmills," St. Georges Island, *Beacon*, October 11, 1866.

MASONS MILL (1)

See Barnes Mill.

MATTINGLYS OLD MILL (4)

This mill was supposedly haunted. It was mentioned in the surveyor's notebooks of Benjamin Tippet (1805-1876), *Chronicles*, September 1959, p. 374. A new mill charged to Zachariah Mattingly was listed in the 1811 tax list, The mill and the tract Romes Convenience were assessed of Zacha. Mattingly of Luke in 1821 and of Thomas Mattingly in 1831 (137 acres). The 1828-1836 lists valued the mill at \$300. In 1838, the mill on the tract was charged to Joseph Harryman and from 1838-1841 it was charged to Clement Wathan, still \$300. The deed to Wathan read "Romes Convenience and Mill Seat."

MELON MILL (4)

See Burch Hangar Mill.

MIDDLE MILL (2)

See Tarlton Mill.

MILBOURNS MILL (8)

Richard Milborurn took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Indian Bridge Run, August 6, 1765. The inquisition found 6- $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on the north bank in possession of James Adams, part of Round About, and 3- $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in possession of the Lord Proprietor, part of his Lordship's manor Wolsey; yearly value was placed at 35 Shillings. James Tarlton owned the south bank, part of Mount Pleasant, and damages were set at the normal quit rents plus 20 Shillings. Chancery Records, Liber 10:8, MSA.

In 1789, William Taylor had 24 of his acres resurveyed as the Mill Land; the tract adjoined Guither-Tarlton Mill Land (Patents IC No. D536). In 1793, Taylor conveyed part of Mill Land to Henry Kind. The 1793-1795 tax list showed Benentt McKay as a quarter owner of Indian Bridge Mill in Upper St. Mary's Hundred.

In the 1793-1796 county tax list, Richard Milburn, Jr., owned "2/3 of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Water Mill" or a 33% share. Sarah Milburn, widow of Henry, owned "1/3 of $\frac{1}{8}$ water mill" (1793-1796), or a 4.1% share--in lower St. Mary's Hundred. The 1798 tax list showed Richard Milburn's heirs with "Mill Land and 2/3 of half a water mill." The 1801-1812 county tax lists showed Richard Milburne heirs also with 13% of a water mill. Each list also showed parts of Half Head Folly. William Herbert, Jr., had a 16.6 share over 1801-1812, while Stephen Milburn was shown with "1/6 of the Middle Mill" in 1793-1801. The Federal direct tax list of 1798 showed William Herbert as tenant of "1/3 of half a water mill" on Half Head Folly to which Sarah Biscoe had title.

The journal of Brother Joseph Mobberly, S. J., contained an essay on a farm called "Truth and Trust" about 1826 where he stated that the "location is near Indian-bridge Mill: said to be a very good one, and one which scarcely ever fails from want of water. It makes excellent flour and corn meal," Georgetown University Archives, VI, p. 3.

The descent traced in 1871 by surveyor Benjamin Tippet showed Stephen King to James Armstrong (1807), from the Sheriff to John Walton (1823), to Stephen Milburn (1823), to James D. Sutton (1836), and William F. Greenwell (1871). When the Clifton Factory resumed operations, Greenwell brought suit in July 1871. He stated that the mill was "in use for a great many years" and was "a source of considerable profit." He further charged that Thomas O. Spencer owned a "grist and flour water mill propelled by the same stream" and had raised the dam "as to cause the water to flow back upon and against the water wheel of your orator . . . Damage is irreparable and continual," Equity Papers 301. Greenwell was awarded 1 cent and required to release the backed-up waters (*Chronicles*, December 1972, p. 7).

In April 1880, Greenwell's executor sold the Indian Bridge Mill and grist and saw mill at public auction and was purchased by J. Philip Greenwell (JFF 4:163). The 1880 census of manufactures listed John F. Grenell [a phonetic spelling of the name] with \$7000 capital investment in a grist and saw mill with 3 employees; a 10-foot fall on Chancelley Creek drove three 2.5-foot turbines at 250 rpm to develop 30 hp. Annual output was \$100.

J. Philip Greenwell deeded to J. Pike Gough (JFF 5:269), who in 1883 deeded to John W. Tippet. Tippet sold to William W. Cecil in 1890 in a deed that also included a blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop. Cecil immediately deeded to sons John T. and George B. (JFF 11:478). Regina Combs Hammett reported that the Cecils bought the mill to end its competition with their mill in the former Clifton Factory building downstream.

The *American Miller*, 19 (August 1, 1891): 557, reported, "Two grist mills on a branch of the St. Mary's River in St. Mary's Co., Md., were badly damaged by a flood July 8. The one at Clifton Factory is owned by Cecil & Bro., & the other one further up by Philip Greenwell."

Mr. Allen Cecil told Mrs. Regina Combs Hammett that the former Milbourn Mill had washed out in the 1890s (*Chronicles*, December 1972, p. 7).

Current *Maryland Archaeology*, October 1980, reported on p. 1, "Terrence W. Epperson has completed a preliminary survey of the proposed 320-acre lake for the future St. Mary's State Park on the upper St. Mary's River above Great Mills. A total of ten sites were located by Epperson and his field assistant Mark Pedersen. Among the sites discovered are three late Archaic/Early Woodland sites and five house sites ranging in date from the 18th through 20th centuries. Evidence of the

Indian Bridge Mill--a sawmill/gristmill in operation by 1765 and destroyed in a circa 1892 flood--included a relatively intact dam and the well-reserved timber foundations of the mill.”

MIDDLE MILL (8)

See Tarlton Mill.

MILES MILL (6)

John Miles took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Branch of Cat Creek that falls into Patuxent River, September 20, 1751. The jury found that 10 acres on the west were part of Workington Park and part of Beaverdam Manor, both in possession of Thomas Reeder; he was awarded 2/6 yearly. The east side was part of Wildmans Levels and Beaverdam Manor owned by Cornelius Wildman, Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:22, MSA.

(THE) MILL ()

“The Mill” was (1) a 150-acre tract patented by Charles Calvert in 1665, Liber 8:499, MSA, and (2) a 5-acre tract patented by Cuthbert Abell, 1762, Liber BC ^ & GS No. 19:256, MSA. Calvert’s tract was at the head of St. Georges River, west bank and companion tract to “The Mill Dam.” Abell’s tract merely adjoined John Fenwick’s Mill on Beaver Dam Manor.

MILL (5)

A mill was located within 20 yd of the Gulf station now [1976] located on Md. 5 just north of Charlotte Hall. It burned about 1940-1941 per letter of J. A. Chappellear, 1968.

MILL (8)

An unidentified mill was shown on Augustine Herman’s map of 1673 at the head of St. Mary’s River, approximately on Wolsey Manor, *Jamestown and St. Mary’s*, p. 17. Also mentioned in MHM, 30:319, It was apparently on the tract “My Lord Baltimore’s Mill Run” mentioned in 171 in Thomas Waughop’s writ to build at the Great Mills location. Cf., Calvert’s Mill.

MILL COVE (6)

Mill Cove was an estate on Cuckhold’s Creek advertised in *Southern Spectator*, September 1937.

MILL CREEK (6/8)

Mill Creek flows into the Patuxent near Sotterly and is reached by Clarke Mill Road.

MILL CREEK (7)

Mill Creek flows into Wicomico River at White Point. An unknown tide mill was once here, *Chronicles* September 1970, p. 8. Edwin W. Beitzell in *Life on the Potomac* mentioned a tide mill near Bushwood Wharf, p. 127.

(THE) MILL DAMM (2)

The Mill Damm was 270-acre tract patented by Charles Calvert in 1665, Liber 8:500, MSA. It was on the east side of Saint Georges Creek across the river from his tract called “The Mill.”

MILL HILL ()

Mill Hill was a 9.5-acre tract surveyed 1762 for Samuel Abell, Jr., Certificate No 306, MSA.

THE MILL LAND ()

The Mill Land was left by Lt. Colonel John Jarboe to his son John, 150 acres, 1674, MCW, 1:89.

(THE) MILL LAND ()

William Taylor patented The Mill Land, 24 acres, in 1789, Liber IC & D:653, MSA. This tract merely adjoined Guither-Tarlton Mill Land; Taylor was already in possession when this resurvey was made. Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks discovered that Grace Taylor, widow of William Taylor, had 2/3 of “Great Mill & Lot” in one tax list; the 1800 tax list called it property of William Taylor’s heirs.

MILL LAND (3)

Mill Land was a tract bequeathed in part by William Spalding to his son Benedict. See Spalding mill.

THE MILL LAND (3)

The Mill Freehold was the name of a tract laid out for Walter Pake in 1651 at the east side of Bretton Bay near the head of that Bay. It passed to Paul Sympson, and then to Nicholas, Peter, and John Mills; then to John Medley, *Arch. Md.*, 51:269f. In 1879, an inquiry was made and William Medley was found the owner of Mill Land, Chancery Records, Liber 1:219, MSA. The inquiry was in response to a mandamus of 1678, Liber 1:197. Also Tracts in Chancery, No. 6648, No. 4933, MSA. The

original patent dated from 1651 for 1100 acres, Patents Liber AB & H, folio 235, MSA. See also MHM, 58:214.

MILL LOT STEAM MILL (1)

See Gough's Steam Mill.

MILL LOT (5)

See Keech Mill for this 19-acre tract.

MILL MANOR (2)

A tract of 1,924 acres was patented in 1753 by the Lord Proprietor under the name of Mill Manor in Upper St. Marys Hundred, Certificate No. 307, MSA. Also *Chronicles*, August 1953, p. 11. Following the American Revolution, the Commissioners for Confiscated British Property advertised in the *Md. Gazette*, August 1, 1782, offered to sell the reserves on the several manors of West St Mary, Mill, Woolley, and Snow-hill and also the unsold portion of said manors. John Baxter, clerk, announced the sale for October 8 that year. Even before the auction, the Sale Book of Confiscated British Property, 1781-1785, showed on folio 13 the "Sale of Mill Manor prop. Of Henry Harford, sold 1 Sept 1782." The large tract was split up among 11 buyers, but there was no reference to an actual mill.

Another tract called Mill Manor, 106 acres with a mill, was property of Kenm [should be spelled Kenlen] B. Watts in 1793, and of Rebecca Watts Flint in 1801-1812, and in the 1818 list, specifically called a water mill. Benjamin Tippet's survey book noted that Watts Mill washed away in the 1817 flood. The tax list in April 1818 noted, "deduct water mill, now down and not intended to be repaired." Some \$200 of tax base was dropped at that time. The ground belonged to her heirs in the 1821-1826 tax lists. Jeremiah Tarlton (q. v.) had part of Mill Manor as early as 1761. Mill Manor was west of St. Mary's River. The 1798 Federal direct tax list showed Richard Watts, Jr., with a miller's house [presumably the dwelling], 20 x 16 feet, occupied by George C. Tabbs, in Upper and Lower St. Marys Hundred. See also Tracts in Chancery No. 6648, MSA.

MILL POINT (4)

Mill Point was a place name near Maddox on the Wicomico River. See also Mills Bar.

(THE) MILL POND (2)

See Hammetts Mill for the Mill Pond tract of McKelvie Hammett.

(THE) MILL POND (2)

In 1768, Jeremiah Tarlton and John Beane took out a warrant for The Mill Pond, 39.5 acres, Certificate No. 308, MSA. In 1797, the patent of 57 acres was issued to John Armstrong, Liber IC No. C, folio 193. The tax lists still carried Mill Land as the title of Armstrongs Mill, q. v.

MILL POND (5)

A mill pond survived a half-mile north of Md. 5 and 2 miles north of Hughesville between the farms of Ben Burch and George Cross about 1920 per letter of Mr. J. A. Chappellear, 1968.

THE MILL RACE (2)

The Mill Race was a tract patented by Charles Chilton in 1819. See Chilton Mill.

MILL ROAD (4)

Mill Road runs NW off Chaptico-Mechanicsville Road and dead-ends north of Chaptico. It was shown on the 1964 General Highway Map of the State Roads Commission. See Chaptico Mill.

MILL RUN (7)

Mill Run is also called Tomakokin Run and was the site of an unknown mill, possibly Coode's, near Milestown. The mill race can still be seen. The millstone was on Burch's farm at Milestown. *Chronicles*, November 1970, p. 2. See also Neale Mill in Election District 7.

MILL SEAT (3)

See Walker Mill.

MILL SWAMP ()

Mill Swamp was a tract owned by Bennett Kirby on the 1798 tax list of Upper and Lower St. Mary's Hundred.

MILLER MILL ()

W. B. Miller was listed as miller at St. Inigoes in the 1880 State business directory.

MILLS AND MILL HOUSES ()

“Mills and Mill Houses” were mentioned in a 1674 deed to Richard Perry in the conveyance of part of Resurrection [spelled Resurrecon] Manor from Mary Bateman, spinster of London, *Arch. Md.*, 51:446.

MILLS BAR/MILLS POINT (4)

Edward S. T. Maddox applied for Mills Bar, 7-1/16 acres, in 1741, Unpatented Certificate No. 305. Mills Bar was also mentioned in a survey made in 1841, *Chronicles*, September 1959, p. 373.

MILLSTONE LANDING (8)

MILLSTONE ROAD

Millstone Landing is a place name on the Patuxent within the present Naval Air Test Center.

MONARCH MILL ()

Edward Monarch’s heirs owned a water mill worth \$110 on the 1798 Federal direct tax list of Upper Resurrection and Chaptico Hundred. The 1798 and 1804 lists showed Edward Monck [sic] with 1 water mill worth \$100 plus 115 acres of the tract Heard’s Purchase. Yet there was no mill listed in the 1804 county assessment.

MORAN MILL (4)

Meverel Moran was listed as owner of the tracts Tenement and Mill Seat on Indian Creek on the 1823-1826 tax list. In 1831, the property was sold to Henry A. Ganer in a tax sale for arrears of \$1.15. It was next sold to William R. Baker of C. C. for \$5. In the 1832 tax list, Tenement and Mill Seat on Indian Creek totaling 32 acres, belonged to William R. Baker and were assessed at \$104. In the 1836-to-1845 lists, the same tracts were charged to John D. Bowling. No specific mentions of a mill.

MORGAN MILL (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas W. Morgan with a water mill with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 100 bu flour and 1750 bu meal (\$1150).

MORGAN STEAM MILL ()

Thomas W. Morgan advertised a steam mill at the head of St. Clements River, St. Mary’s County . . . within a few feet of tidewater. There were no technical details, *Baltimore Sun*, September 23, 1846. A William Morgan, whom we cannot otherwise account for, was listed as a miller at St. Clements Bay in the 1880 State business directory.

MORTON'S HORSE MILL ()

This mill was mentioned in the 1800 roads book as located on Edenburgh, west of Charlotte Hall, bounded by a branch and by the tract Two Friends. Improvements listed in 1800 and 1811 were £ 30.

MURRY MILL (1)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Edward Murry with a steam gristmill with \$2000 capital investment and 2 sets of burrs, 2 employees, and \$4600 output in flour and meal. Sawmill was not operating.

NEALE MILL (4)

Colonel Henry Neale was assessed of Hilly Lee and a water mill, 1783-1801 tax lists, in Upper and Lower St. Clements Hundred. It was shown as 18 x 18 on the 1798 Federal direct tax list, built of wood. The 1800 county tax list showed a mill and improvements on Hilly Lee worth £ 160. The 1811 list showed the improvements worth £ 100, The 1813 list showed the improvements worth \$266.66. The same value was charged to Eleanor Neale in the lists of 1831 to 1835. There was no mention of a mill in the 1845 list.

NEALE MILL (7)

Raphael Neale was assessed of a water mill on the tract St. Winifreds, 1793-1806 tax lists. The 1812 list showed the owner as Raphael Neale, Jr., who appeared again in the 1821-1826 lists. St. Winifred was on Tomakoken (now Cobrum) Creek. The 1798 Federal direct tax list showed the mill as 10 x 24 feet, built of wood. The 1836 to 1841 tax list showed R. F. Neale with a water mill assessed at \$50. The 1845 list carried no mill.

NEALE WINDMILL (7)

The 1798 direct Federal tax list showed Jeremiah Neale with a water [?] mill, 9 x 10 feet, and a lot of wood in Forest, all worth \$50. The windmill on the St. Winifred tract was listed as property of Jeremiah Neale's in the 1806 tax list and was later owned by Benedict I. and Francis Neale in the 1812 list. The 1806 to 1809 tax list valued the windmill at £ 25. The 1836 tax list showed Raphael Neale with a "Good windmill."

NEWTOWN MILL (3)

A mill at Newtown was mentioned in 1665, *Arch. Md.*, 3:532.

NEWTOWN WINDMILL (3)

A windmill and still were operated on the Jesuit manor in Bretton Bay in the 18th century. *A History of St. Francis Xavier R. C. Church*, E. W. Beitzell, p. 28.

OLD GREAT MILLS (2)

See Aisquith Mill.

PARSONS MILL (9)

PARSONS MILL ROAD

John Parsons was listed as miller at Oakville in the 1887 State business directory. The present Parsons Mill Road runs from Md. 247 to Burnt Mill Creek. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Parsons' with \$10,000 capital investment in a mill worth doing 12.5% custom work with 8 employees, 300 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 2 run of stones.

A 14-foot fall on a tributary of Breton Bay drove a 3-foot Leffel wheel at 368 rpm to develop 40 hp. Output was 7500 bbl flour, 1.08 million lb meal, 490,000 lb feed (\$50,000). The sawmill with \$5000 capital investment had 6 employees, who also did all the logging. The 14-foot fall used the same (or an identical) turbine to cut 90,000 ft worth \$9000 annually.

PENN MILL (4)

Captain Penn had a mill on his farm near Chaptico and "Fiddler Jim" Butler was the operator. "Memoirs-- Life in St. Mary's County, Md.," Rose Fenwick, *Chronicles*, December 1972, p. 3.

PINDER AND RAWLEIGH MILL (1)

Pinder and Rawleigh were listed as operator of a grist and saw mill at Ridge in the 1887 State business directory.

PLOWDEN HORSE MILL (4)

Edmund Plowdeen was listed with a horse mill 20 x 28 feet on the Bushwood tract during the 1798 Federal direct tax list, but the mill dropped out of the 1805 county assessment.

PLOWDIN WINDMILL (4)

Edmond Plowddin had a 10 x 10-foot wooden windmill in Lower St. Clements Hundred on the 1798 tax list. This mill had dropped out of the county assessments by 1805 per Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks.

POPLAR HILL STEAM SAWMILL ()

Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks mentioned Captain Robert Duvall's Poplar Hill Steam Sawmill as active in the 1840s. The mill was on the Jesuits' St. George's Island until they sold it in 1850, *MHM*, 90 (Fall 1995): 331, Footnote No. 39.

POPLAR MILL BRANCH (3/2)

Poplar Mill Branch was mentioned as a boundary of a tract called "Unexpected" granted to John Debutts in 1798, *Chronicles*, 7:98. Apparently the same as Poplar Hill Creek on which the Rev. Lawrence DeButts took out a writ to build a mill in 1742.

PRESLEY MILL (8)

See Great Mill.

PRICES MILL (1)

Prices Mill was a place name of 1882 served by the St. Inigoes post office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 96. Also listed in the 1902-1903 Polk directory, where John G. H. Linburn was listed with a sawmill, p. 635.

REEDERS MILL ()

William Reeder's mill was mentioned as a landmark on Horse Landing Creek, a tributary of the Patuxent, Baltimore *American*, January 13, 1834, p. 4. That advertisement also mentioned "William Reeder's Mill Meadow" and mentioned the "path that crosses the mill of the said Reeder, to George Thomas . . . down Horses Landing Creek. . . the land lays on the Patuxent . . . parcel sold by William Reeder to Richard Reeder . . . adapted to tobacco and grain." W. Reeder himself advertised in the *American* of July 11, 1837, to sell "a farm 8 miles from Charlotte Hall . . . same distance from Chaptico . . . Grist Mill in good repair offering sufficient grain for the support of the family." Obviously this was a custom mill operating on a commission or barter basis.

REEDERS MILL (4)

Thomas Reeder took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Fresh Run of Saint Clements Bay, February 4, 1739. The inquisition found the north bank part of Saint Johns, property of James Mattingly, and valued it at quit rents plus £ 4-10. The south bank was in possession of Thomas Reeder. The grant was not issued until July 23, 1768. Chancery Records, Liber 11:3, MSA.

Thomas A. Reeder was assessed of a mill and mill seat in the 1793-1806 tax of Upper New Town Hundred (district 3). George Reeder's heirs were charged with the same

tract in 1812 and 1821. The mill was probably near Morganza where the tract St. Johns lay.

Other sources discovered by Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks show that Thomas A. Reeder willed a water mill and the tract Delabrooke to William and Thomas Reeder in 1806. The 1808 list showed George Reeder as owner of a mill and a 20-acre Mill Seat worth £ 8. William and Thomas Reeder were jointly taxed in 1813 to 1823, when the mill and improvements were worth \$600. The 1822 list showed that Zachariah Mattingly was renting the mill. The 1827-1835 list valued the improvements at \$2589. In 1834, the owners executed a deed dividing the property, the mill described as near Horse Landing Creek. The 1841 tax list showed "Improvements to Delabrooke Manor, Lot No. 2" in the hands of William Reeder. The 1832 list showed none of that property in William Reeder's hands.

RICHARDSON S WINDMILL (1)

James Richardson was assessed of St. Michaels and a windmill, 1806; it was listed as property of James, Jr., in 1821 to 1826. The 1804 to 1841 lists showed James Richardson with a windmill worth £ 47 in the earliest times, worth \$84 in 1813. The windmill was worth \$80 in the 1832 and 1841 tax lists, but was missing in the 1845 list. The property was in Narrow or Scotland Hundred near Deep Creek.

RINGMILL ()

Ringmill was a place name on Augustine Herrman's map of 1673, MHM, 30:310. The listing was copied on the 1693 map by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot and also by John Senex, 1721. Senex also placed an unnamed mill on St. Mary's River (MHS map exhibit, 1982).

St. CLEMENTS BAY MILL SEAT (13)

See Walker Mill.

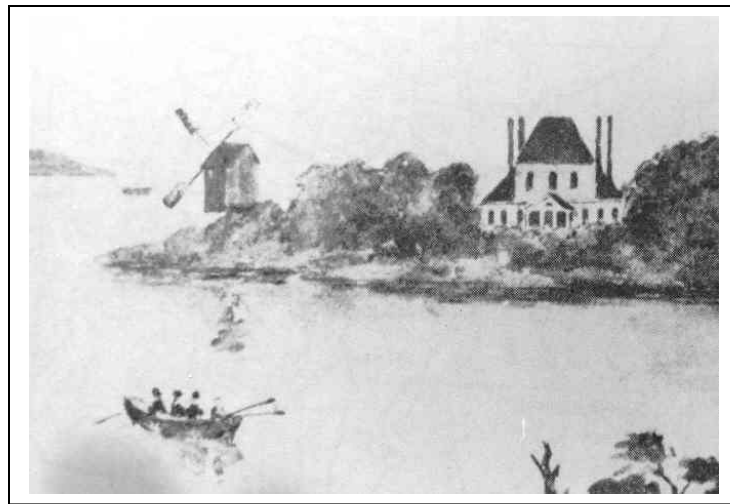
ST. GEORGES MILL ()

"Thomas Warner of St. George's Milan [sic] in the County of St. Marries" was sued in a Charles County case of 1669, *Arch. Md.*, 60:337.

ST. INIGOES WINDMILL (1)

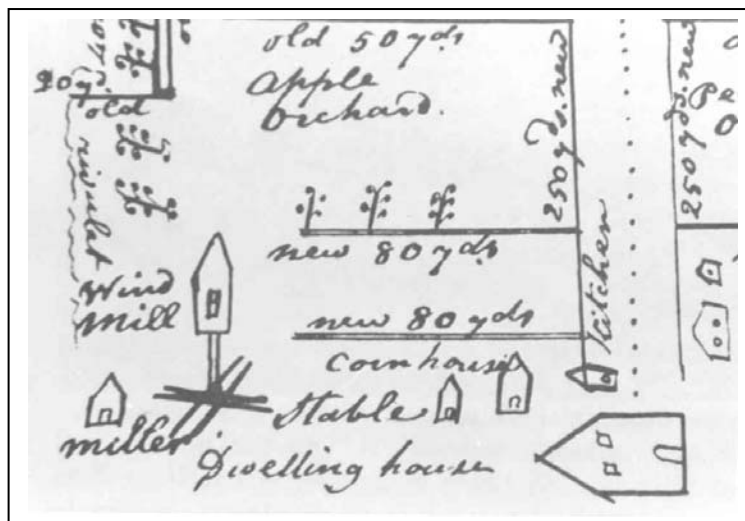
The Rev. Thomas Copely, S. J (Father Philip Fisher by alias) owned St. Inage's Manor about 1646. Father Ashy built a chateau there in 1705 supposedly equipped with a windmill per John Pendleton Kennedy's novel, *Rob of the Bowl*, 2:16, 207. A painting made ca. 1850 by Cecelia Coad (then 11 years old) showed the windmill; the picture is now [1976] owned by Charles Fenwick, prominent local historian.

More likely, the windmill was built in 1808 at a cost of \$106.57. It was assessed from 1813 to 1841 at \$80 and was shown with a miller's dwelling house on a plat of the Jesuit manor sketched by Brother Joseph Mobberly in 1823. The windmill was missing from the assessment in 1842-1845. Both the dwelling and the windmill were built while Brother Mobberly was property manager for the Jesuits. The Brother's diary or journal placed the windmill after 1806 1:136. See reproduction of both



St. Inigoes Windmill shown in Sioussat's 1911 book.

painting and plat in Joseph Agonito, "St. Inigoes Manor: A Nineteenth Century Jesuit Plantation," *MHM*, 72 (Spring 1977): 83-98. The diary and illustrations are found in the Georgetown University Archives, Folder 4.4 ½, I, 135.



--Georgetown University Archives

Brother Mobberly's sketch of St. Inigoes Windmill.

ST. JOHNS TANYARD (1)

Charles Calvert had a tanner, Mr. Jackson, at his St. John's estate in Saint Mary's City and lent the tanner a house for Bark and a spot of land for vats, 1664, *Calvert Papers*, 1:238.

ST. MARY'S CITY FORGE (1)

A forge was found on the surveys of town lands between 1639-1640 (MHM 69:128).

ST. JOHNS MILL SEAT (4)

See Bond's Mill.

ST. MARY'S FLOUR MILL ()

"The St. Mary's flour mill at St. Mary's, Md., has been leased to Cleveland parties who will operate it. The mill is run by steam power, and probably will be enlarged," *American Miller*, 21 (September 1, 1893): 688.

ST. MARY'S CITY MILL ()

See Town Water Mill.

ST. MARY'S PUBLIC WIND MILL (1)

"In 1639, the Assembly authorized another windmill (in addition to Cornwalleyes) to be built at St. Mary's, the cost not to exceed 20,000 pounds of tobacco, to be raised by general taxation. As the assessment, however for this mill appears not to have been made, it is highly probable that it was never erected," *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, J. W. Thomas, p. 37. Also, H. L. Bishop, HAM, 1:146.

SANDY BOTTOM LUMBER CO. (6)

Custom sawing on Md. 235, at Hollywood; William Abell, owner; established 1959, with 4 employees. DMM, 1970.

SANFORD MILL ()

Samuel Sanford of London, once of Accomack Co., Va., left "two corn mills bought from Ralph Foster" to his kinsman, John Pary, MHM, 5:294 (1710).

SANNER MILL (1)

Joseph Sanner owned part of Courtneys Fancy and half a water mill, 1812-1826 tax list of Lower St. Marys Hundred. The 1831-1841 lists showed a Water Mill Lot charged to Joseph Sanner. The 1845 list showed Joseph Sanner's heirs with the Water Mill Lot. It is difficult to find the other half of this property.

SHADRECK MILL (2)

John Shadreck purchased Chiltons Adventure which contained a mill dam and mill pond. See Chilton Mill.

SHAMWELL HORSE MIL (4)

John Shamwell, Sr., was assessed of Higgs Purchase and a horse-powered mill, 1821-1826 tax lists, as was William Shemwell [sic] in the 1831 list. James Shamwell had the same horse mill and land in the 1834-to-1841 lists. There was no mill in the 1842-1845 lists.

SHANKS MILL ()

The "site of Shanks old mill was mentioned in the story of the murder of Mr. G's family by his Negro Peter," per a note in the papers of Benjamin Tippet, engineer and land surveyor (1805-1876), *Chronicles*, September 1959, 7:374.

SHEPARD MILL ()

Rhodes Shepard was listed as miller at Leonardtown in the 1880 State business directory.

SMILEY WINDMILL (1)

Eurtley Smiley was on the 1812-1841 tax lists with St. Gabriels and St. Michael's tracts on the Potomac with a windmill worth \$84 near Smithwood on the 1824 map. There was no mill taxed in 1845.

SMITH AND FISH WNDMILL ()

Thomas Smith owned part of Cross Manor on Jutland Neck between Smith and Jutland Creek. In 1813, he owned property including seven slaves and one-half of a windmill worth \$1227. A year later the value of the property dropped to \$919, a decrease probably attributed to the War of 1812 according to Stuart Lee Butler, *MHM*, 75 (Spring 1978); 78. The other ownership of the windmill was accounted for in Thomas Fish's tax account of part Hawleys Manor and the windmill, 1821-1826 tax lists. An \$80 windmill was charged to William P. Price, 1831-1841.

SMOOTS POND (5)

Smoots Pond on Smoots Pond Run in Charles County was a short distance behind Charlotte Hall School and was the source of water for a now-extinct mill per Mr. J. A. Chappellear, letter of 1968. Thomas Smoot was listed as miller at Charalotte Hall in the 1880 State business directory.

SOTHRON MILL (5)

A mill of Richard Sothron behind Sothron's Desire was bequeathed in 1782. "I give my son John Sothron and my son Richard Sothron my mill and what Land the mill stands upon and all land that are necessary for the mills use to wit Long Lookt for Come at Last . . ." per letter of Mr. J. A. Chappellear, 1968.

Levi Sothron was assessed of a mill and 2-acre mill seat on the 1793-1796 tax list of Upper Resurrection Hundred. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Benjamin H. Sothoron [sic] water gristmill worth \$2000 with 2 sets of burrs, 1 employee, and annual output of 6300 bu flour and meal (\$6000).

SOTTERLY MILL (3)

Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks found an 1802 deed reference related to the "Sotterly" property that implies a mill installation, namely the phrases, "St. Thomas Creek to floodgate on causeway at head, then to branch on swamp that leads to old mill then to old brush tobacco house, then to Cuckholds Creek Landing."

SPALDING MILL (3)

William Spalding's will of 1741 bequeathed "to my son Benedict, a tenement of Land called Mill Land on which my Water Mill stands," *Chronicles*, July 1957, 5:72. He also left "the Watermill" to his wife and sons with a lot of land in Leonard's Town, MCW, 8:115.

SPALDING MILL (6)

Z. T. Spalding was listed as a storekeeper and miller at Oakville in the 1880 State business directory. Zach Spalding had a steam corn and saw mill 2 miles above Hollywood near the land of Jacob Schindler, ca. 1898.

SQUIRES MILL (1)

John Squire took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a mill seat on the Race Branch at the head of St. Inigoes Creek, September 12, 1724. The land belonged to Squires, William Cutler, and John Leigh. The survey reported that a mill had already been built by Squire on the west bank. Chancery Records, Liber 3:1068, MSA.

STONES WINDMILL (1)

See Windmill.

SUTTON AND CRABTREE MILL ()

Half of a mill was property of George Sutton, the rest was Crabtree's, according to testimony of Edward Goode given in a proceeding involving Cuthbert Fenwick, 1655, *Arch. Md.*, 10:469.

TANNER MILL (8)

Brother Joseph Mobberly mentioned Joseph Tanner's mill about 7 miles above St. Inigoes in a letter of 1812 to Father Grassi. "The mill is very indifferent & I believe never was important, probably owing to the poverty and bad economy of those who have heretofore possessed it. The situation is very advantageous for raising a high dam, being between 2 very high hills. There certainly would be water enough in the fall, winter & spring seasons to turn a common grist mill and saw mill," Maryland Province [of the Jesuits] Archives, No. 203-c-12.

Possible locations were Pembroke Run near Lexington Park or southeast of Hermanville on the same creek, or on Hilton Run between slight hills.

TANT MILL (3)

Margaret Tant took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a water mill on a branch running into Brittain's Bay in Newtown Hundred, November 19, 1724. The north bank belonged to Mrs. Tant and was part of the tract Michael's Hall, while the south bank belonged to Robert Ford. The Tant tract was valued at £ 6 and Ford's part at 40 Shillings. The survey showed that the mill was already standing on the north bank. Chancery Records, Liber 3:1073, 1086, MSA.

TANYARD (3)

A tanyard in Leonardtown producing \$3000/annum in hides was for sale, *Baltimore Sun*, September 10, 1841. Apply to Wm. Jenkins and Sons, Baltimore.

TARLTON/TARLETON MILL (8)

John Tarlton [sic] took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Indian Bridge Run or Main Fresh of Saint Marys River, May 15, 1761. The total tract was valued at 30 Shillings yearly. The east bank was part of Wolsey Manor and in possession of Thomas Tarlton and of Elizabeth Hager; the south [sic] bank, part of Mill Manor, was in possession of Jeremiah Tarlton. The survey found, "There is a mill already built by Jas. Tarlton Father of Jno. Tarlton," Chancery Records, Liber 10:24.

In 1769, the tract was resurveyed into a 34-acre property for William Guither and called "Guithers Tarltons Mill," Liber BC & GS 51:113, MSA. Thereafter, the name was usually spelled Tarleton.

The Guither-Tarleton Mill (alias the Middle Mill) passed through various ownerships. In the 1793-1796 tax list it was 2/3 owned by Thomas Wherritt, 1/6 by Richard Watts, Jr., and 1/6 by Stephen Milburn. It belonged to William Sommerville from 1801-1806 and was listed in Poplar Hill Hundred. William Clark Somerville [sic] acquired the 34 acres in the division of his father's property and in 1811 sold to Stephen Gough (JH 3:514).

Stephen Gough conveyed the site to a combination of William Hebb, Peter Gough, and William C. Somerville the following week (JH 3:516), and the three partners appeared on the 1812 tax list.

On January 29, 1813, Oliver Evans issued to William Hebb a license to install the Evans patented equipment in Clifton Mill at the head of "Saint Marys River." The patent was good for a country mill of one pair of stones only. "It is agreed that if the mill is applied to manufacturing flour for transportation, in that case a license is to be obtained of Oliver Evens for the same mill." Hebb also received permission to use two Evans Patented Presses.

The tax lists show that Guither-Tarlton Mill and Great Mills were distinct; both tracts adjoined and became part of the Clifton Factory complex organized by Gough and Binney in 1816. Gough and Binney owned the Guither-Tarleton Mill land and water mill and sawmill on the 1821-1826 tax list.

An 1821 appraisal of the Clifton Factory's gristmill included a husk frame; boulding [sic] hopper, reel, and cloth cover; 2 cranes, screw; 2 pair of millstones, water wheel, and cobb mill. As advertised some years later, the mill had two pair of 4-foot stones rather than the 1 pair licensed in 1813. The 1826-1831 tax list showed Stephen Milburn owner of the entire mill, *Chronicles*. November 1970. Also Chancery Papers No. 6648, MSA. See Clifton Factory for the later disposal of this property.

TENNISON MILL (4)

Absolom Tennison was assessed of Mill Land, 10 acres, in 1826 and it was property of his heirs in the 1831 list.

THAMES MILL (4)

Same as Briscoe Mill.

THOMAS MILL (2)

See Thompson's Mill [Peter T.'s].

THOMAS MILL (3)

John Allen Thomas owned a 20-acre mill seat and mill in Harvey Hundred, 1793-1796, assessed at £ 200; distinct from his Hanover Mills.

THOMAS MILL (2)

Edward Thomas was assessed of Mill Pond (8.75 acres) and a mil in Upper St. Marys Hundred, 1806 and 1812. This tract was shown as the property of Bennet Hammett's in 1821-1831.

THOMPSONS MILL (2)

Peter Thompson owned Urguharts Gift and half a mill, 1793-1795. Clarissa Thompson owned 7/8 of a mill in the 1798 tax list. The 1800 to 1807 lists showed Clarissa M. Thompson with a mill worth £ 140. The 1808 to 1812 showed Edward Thompson with 8 acres of Mill Pond tract and a water mill. There was no mill in the 1813 lists, nor in the 1845 list of Upper St. Mary's Hundred. The tract of ground apparently passed to Bennet Hammond as shown in the 1821 to 1831 lists.

THOMPSONS MILL (3)

James Thompson, Jr., took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Branch at the head of St. Clements Bay towards the mouth thereof, January 27, 1748. The tract was in tenor and occupation of Thompson, administrator of John and William Barnes; it was part of Farthings Fortune and was awarded a yearly rent of 10 Shillings. Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:1, MSA. It was probably near Clements. In 1806 and 1812, Bennet Walker was owner of a mill seat called Addition to Farthings Fortune.

THOMPSON WINDMILL (1)

Peter U. Thompson owned Toms Long Point and a windmill in the 1821 tax list. It was property of his heirs in 1826. The 1821 to 1830 lists assessed the windmill at \$80. In 1832 it belonged to Larien Thompson and was still assessed at \$80. The 1829 list showed "Mill Repaired." In 1831 it was listed as "Bad Windmill." The property belonged to the heirs of Larien Thompson in 1841. No mill was shown in the 1845 list.

THORNTON MILL ()

Vincent Thornton was assessed of a mill and mill seat in Harvey Hundred in 1801 to 1806 tax lists, the tract "By the Mill" once owned by Edward Abell. The mill was valued at £75 in 1800 to 1811 lists and at \$130 in 1813 to 1819 when the owner was shown as Pricilla Thornton. The 1822 list showed no mill.

TIDE MILLS (-)

Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks discovered two more tide-powered sawmills in the county, one on St. George's Island, the other Gardiner (August 23, 1877). Dr. Marks also noted that the Jesuits had wanted to build a tide mill at St. George's Island. See also Wicomico Tide Mill. See also the tide mill mentioned by Edwin W. Beitzell under Mill Creek.

TOWN WATER MILL (1)

It was stated in *A Relation of Maryland* (London, 1635), p. 15, that the first mill in the province [after Clayborne's on Kent Island] was built by September 1634. "They have also set up a Water-mill for the grinding of Corne, adjoining to the Towne. Thus within the same space of sixe months, was laid the foundation of the Colonie in Maryland." However, building the county's first mill was somewhat more difficult as described in a letter to Lord Baltimore from Saint Mary's City, April 6, 1838 (*Calvert Papers*, 1:174):

The building of the mill was I assure yr. Lop: [Lordship] a vast Charge unto me, for besides the Labor of all my owne servants for two yeares, I was at the Charge of divers Hirelings at 100: weight of Tob: the months with dyet when Corn was at 2: and 300 weight the Barell, all wch besides divers materials for it at Excessive rates is all utterly lost by the ignorance of A foolish milwright who set it upon a Streame that will not fill soe much in six weeks as will grinde six bushels of Corner, soe that myself nor the Colony is any whit the better for all the payns and Cost I have bene at about it; yet doe I not deserve the less of Maryland, for I spared noe Cost and labor for toe make the utmost what was Expected from mee, nor will I yet desert it for if I bee not tooe much discouraged by your Lop. I intend to bestow on 100b or 2 more in removing it toe a better Streame, if I can but see such a number in the Colony as will maytayne A mill with Greeste, in the meane time I am building of A house toe put my head in, of sawn Timber framed A story and half high, with a selar and Chimnies of brick toe Encourage others to follow my Example, for hithertoe wee Live in Cottages . . .

The mill was on Mill Creek, later called St. John's Creek, and the pond was fed by Governor's or St. Peter's Spring. The mill was at the south end of the dam, 300 feet below Mattapan Street, and a dam of this or some subsequent mill was still visible in 1934.

The MHM, 5 (December 1910): 370, published an article entitled "Land Notes, 1634-1655," where it reproduced a record made February 12, 139, showing the transfer "To Thos. Cornwallys . . . 100 acres of town land . . . Swamp in the Mill Creek called West's Swamp." Another note made July 27, 1641, mentioned a

“parcel of Town Land . . . 45 perches above the place where the mill now standeth To Cuthbert ffennick,” MHM, 6 (June 1911): 202.

Dr. Gary Wheeler Stone of the St. Mary’s City Commission wrote to John McGrain, December 2, 1974, stating,

The town mill was replaced or rebuilt by Captain Cornwallis circa 1636-38, but this mill quickly disappeared from the records. . . . But Digges and Underwood apparently rebuilt on the same site (parallel to construction of a store?), as did Deacon. Deacon’s mill or its successor stood until circa 1810-20, and this dam survives. About 1982-83 we hope to excavate the mill site, and the tavern that stood on the hill above it. The site is scenic--trees line the edges of the dam, now a cattle crossing.

J. W. Thomas in *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, p. 36, stated that Cornwalley’s Mill, presumably the improved or transplanted one, operated until 1723. However, if that mill ever came into full production, it could be asked why funds were being sought for Saint Mary’s Public Windmill [q. v.] in 1639 and why Governor Stone contracted for a windmill in 1651, at a time when he was in possession of the Governor’s Field where the mill had been first located (See also “Windmill”).

The mill was listed among the town lands in 1639-1640. Dr. Lois Green Carr found a reference to the “old mill dam” in the survey of a town lot in 1672 (MHM 69:129). The “old milldam” was mentioned again in a survey performed in 1671-1676 (MHM 69:128, 130). Gary Wheeler Stone published a reconstruction of the town as of 1687 in the MHM 69:134.

In March, 1686, William Digges and Anthony Underwood took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the tract St. Peters along St. Peters Run (Patents 22:255, MSA). Subsequently, they did build and erect a water mill in copartnership,” and Digges bought out Underwood, selling in 1692 to Governor Lionel Copley (Provincial Deeds, WRC 1:610f, MSA). Copley in 1693 applied for a 20-acre writ of *ad quod damnum* to double the area around his “mill and mill house” acquired from Digges (f. 661f). The Governor died that September, and his inventory in 1700 showed £ 21 income from mill produce (Inventories 19 1/2B, f. 58, MSA). The mill apparently perished after the Copley executors disposed of it.

Dr. Lois Green Carr, writing in MHM, 69:136, stated:

Governor Copley had been interested in the development of the city. He had leased the Great House on St. Peter’s and had purchased the enterprises of former councilor William Digges on the water front and Mill Creek. The revolution had interrupted the construction of the mill, but Copley had probably finished it before his death; his executors later sold it for twenty-five percent more than he had paid for it.

William Deacon took out a writ on June 12, 1723, on “a certain run issuing out of St. Peters Spring that runs into St. Johns Creek near the city of St. Marys.” The land on the south side was part of the Chappell Lot, owner unknown. The rest belonged to various town lots, including those of Deacon, Cecelius Butler, and Philip Evans. “It being the place where formerly was said to stand a water mill.” The beginning of the tract as surveyed was a tree “westward of the remains of an Old mill dam.” Chancery Records, Liber 3:1064, MSA.

In April, 1754, Deacon sold “the Governor’s Field,” bounded “on the east with the Mill Creek to the distance of about 47 perches about the Mill where the Freehold of St. Peters and the Chapel Land meet in one angle” (Deeds RWK 4:29).

Hicks retired to Whitehaven in England, and his trustees, William Aisquith, advertised “parcels in St. Mary’s county . . . Once the metropolis of Maryland, and flourishing city of St. Mary’s . . . fine springs of water, one of which is sufficient for a water mill and has had one erected on it many years and ground for most of the neighborhood but has gone to decay within these last few years; (the mill house and stones are still on the spot,) and may be rebuilt at a small expense,” *Md. Gazette*, February 10, 1774.

Hicks sold the mills and 278 acres to Vernon Hebb (mentioned in the sale advertisement), and Hebb sold in 1783 to John Mackall (Chancery Papers No. 5783, MSA). The 1793-1796 tax lists of St. Marys Hundred showed John Aisquith with “Inclosure” and a water mill, but on the 1798 Federal direct assessment, Town Land Enclosure was charged to William Mackall, Senior; the mill house “adjoining St. Mary’s River” measured 14 x 12 feet. Mackall later sued the administrator of William Hicks over a deficiency in the acreage; elaborate depositions were taken regarding the location of old St. Mary’s Road and references were made to the old Prison, Mill Creek, and “race hill road or the St. Mary’s Road” (Chancery Papers No. 5783, MSA).

The mill eventually vanished and only two granite mill stones survived. In 1934, the Saint Marys Mill restoration Project of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission had designs made for building a mill on the old site. Plans were prepared by both Ira C. Zentz, millwright, and by Crisp and Edmunds, architects, *Gardens, Houses and People*, September 1934. Restoration chairman was Arthur B. Bibbins; the project was never carried out. A glossy photograph of two millstones captioned “Cornwalley’s Mills” is found in the Enoch Pratt Free Library’s Maryland Department; donor of the photo was Mrs. Arthur B. Bibbins, about 1934.

In 1968-1970, the mill site was spotted by infrared aerial photography on the east bank of the creek and the south side of the road where richer grass was growing over the invisible ruins. Maps of the town lots, mill, and dam appeared in MHM, 69:127, 134. Several references to the mill appeared in an article by Dr. Timothy B. Riordan reporting an excavation of the “Mill Field,” MHM, 86:371.

The *Evening Sun*, November 16, 1981, reported in "Project Unearths Jesuit Church's History," reported, "The Remains of a tannery, a blacksmith shop and flour mill have been found." Patricia Meisol in "St. Mary's College Agrees to Drop Plan to Put Building on Possibly Historic Site," *Sun*, August 6, 1989, noted, "St. Mary's City is the only 17th century English town in the nation to survive virtually intact as an archaeological site."

The question arises, could the three mills on this pioneer site have perched on its own dam like mills seen on the Eastern Shore? Possibly the technique of perching mills on their own dams represents the Scottish method of mill construction.

See also, H. C. Forman, *Jamestown and Saint Marys*, pp. 207, 246. Also HAM, 1:146.

Also, Mrs. Arthur Bibbins, *The Beginnings of Maryland in England and America*, Baltimore, 1934, p. 55 [where the author stated that the millstones were English granite].

Also, Lois Green Carr, "'The Metropolis of Maryland': A Comment on Town Development along the Tobacco Coast," *MHM*, 69 (Summer 1974): 124-145.

Gary Wheeler Stone, "St. John's: Archaeological Questions and Answers," *MHM*, 69 (Summer 1974): 148-168.

Also, Fraser D. Neiman, Henry M. Miller, & Gary Wheeler Stone, "A Phase I Preconstruction Archaeological Survey of Mill Field, Historic St. Maries City, Part I, The Initial Five Acres," St. Mary's City Commission, 1984.

TRENT FORK MILL (5)

See Chappellear Mill.

TUB MILL (1)

A "Tub Mill" was shown on the 1795 map by Dennis Griffith at the head of Smith's Creek south of St. Mary's City. Owner not named. Tub Mills were the most primitive type of water mill with the wheel under the building, oriented on a vertical axis, spinning horizontally. The last Maryland tub mills were found in Calvert County records in the 19th Century.

TURNER MILL (2)

Hatch Turner owned part of Wild Cat and a water mill on the 1816 tax list. See Heard Mill.

TURNER MILL (3)

See St. Johns Mill Seat.

TURNER MILL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed A. W. Turner water mill with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 1000 bu meal, 50 to 100 bu flour (\$650). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Alex. W. Turner with \$6000 capital investment in a gristmill powered by water, with two sets of stones, 1 employee, and annual output of 6300 bu flour and meal (\$6000). The sawmill had 1 employee, 1 circular saw, and \$1200 annual output in plank and staves.

On May 12, 1860, A. W. Turner advertised a Water mill for sale on Trent Creek, 3-½ miles from Trent Hall . . . 150 acres . . . 2 run of ¾ inch [?] burrs . . . Saw mill House 100 by 20 feet; one 48-inch saw, one 20-inch cross-cut and two 20-inch stave saws, all circular. The Mills are all nearly new,” *Baltimore Sun*, May 12, 1850. Turner mentioned his declining health as the reason to sell, what seems to have been a very productive mill in a county full of undersized mill operations.

TURNER MILL (6/4)

T. S. Turner was listed as miller at Morganza in the 1887 State business directory. “S. Turner’s grist mill at Morganza, Md., was recently burned,” *American Miller*, 20 (September 1, 1892): 669. Turner Road runs north from Morganza on current topographic maps.

VAN HUFFEL MILL ()

The Rev. James Van Huffel, a Flemish secular priest serving the Leonardtown congregation, acquired several properties and presumably built a water mill valued at \$20 on the tract Satisfaction on the 1800-1813 assessment books. His home was 1 mile from Leonardtown. He died in 1814, per data from Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks. The 1826-1831 tax lists showed that John Leigh had a \$20 water mill, “The former Van Hiffle Mill” on a tract called Locust Thicket. When Leigh sold in 1845 to Harris, Gough & Company there was no mill.

WALKER MILL (3)

See Farthing Mill.

WARDING MILL (4)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed F. A. Warding’s water and steam gristmill with \$6000 capital investment, 2 run of burrs, 2 employees, and output of 6800 bu

flour and meal (\$6200). The circular saw had 1 employee and \$600 output over a 4-month season.

WATSON WINDMILL (4 or 5)

In 1807, William Watson sold one acre of the tract Cross Hall and a windmill to Thomas Blakislie per findings of Dr. Bayly Ellen Marks.

WATTS MILL (7)

See Mill Manor for the Watts Family period, 1793-1826.

WATTS MILL (8)

Robert Watts took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Piney Hill Run, January 7, 1762. The beginning of the survey was at the Westernmost and Lowermost Mill Post of the Mill House. Watts owned the west bank and Richard Milburn owned the east bank, parts of the tracts The Division and Half Head Follee, respectively. Total damages were set at 10 Shillings yearly. Chancery Records, Liber 9:169, MSA.

WAUGHOP MILL (2)

Thomas Waughop took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Herring Creek in Saint Georges and Poplar Hill Hundreds, October 24, 1722. Ten acres belonged to the Parish of William and Mary and was valued at 12 pence yearly plus immediate damages of £ 5. The other 10 acres belonged to Waughop, part of Hogneck. The beginning was "southward of a mill." Chancery Records, Liber 3:1053, MSA.

WAUGHOP MILL (6)

Thomas Waughop in 1711 took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 20 acres "lying at the foot of My Lord Baltimore's Mill Run." Lord Baltimore and William Price were awarded yearly rents at 20 and 5 Shillings, respectively. Chancery Records, Liber 2:752, MSA. Waughop built on the east bank, apparently downstream of the nameless mill shown on Augustine Herman's map of 1673; his mill was extinct by 1722 when Peter Presley applied for a writ to build on the same site. For Presley's writ, see Great Mills.

WICOMIC MILL ()

Wicomico Mill was mentioned in 1684 (*Arch. Md.*, 5:474).

WICOMICO TIDE MILL (7)

The tide mill was at the mouth of Wicomico River and dated to colonial times, but was replaced by the modern Bushwood Wharf Mill, Edwin W. Beitzell, *Life on the Potomac*, p. 127.

WILLIAMS MILL ()

James Williams owned Formby [Tomby?], a tract of 100 acres, plus a mill worth \$2000 in the 1845 tax list. Williams also owned a tract called Charles Lot.

WINSATT MILL (3)

Roberts Wimsatt's heirs were assessed of a small mill and the tract Vacancy by Application, 1793-1801, in Lower Newtown Hundred.

WINDMILL (1)

In February 1651, William Hewes or Heighes of New England began building a windmill in St. Marys City for Captain Gibbons, although Governor Stone had hired the carpenter. The windmill of Major General Edward Gibbons, deceased, was purchased by Lord Baltimore in 1656 for £ 100 Sterling, and the Lord Proprietor instructed it should be specially cared for and improved, *Arch. Md.*, 3:326. There is also a copy of this letter in the British Museum, Ms. 15,489, f. 79. Governor Stone refused to pay the construction costs, and in 1660 the money was extracted from his estate. *Jamestown and St. Mary's*, p. 246; *Arch Md.*, 61:255, 395, 412.

WINDMILL FORT (2)

A letter of March 14, 1781, from James McHenry, aide de camp, was written from "off St. Jerome" and there was a mention of the Windmill Fort near the town, *Arch. Md.*, 47:127.

WINDMILL POINT (2)

A windmill was shown downstream of Porto Bello on a point on the west shore of St. Mary's River, upstream of Priest's Point, "Map of the Patuxent & St. Mary's Rivers" by Majors J. J. Albert and J. Kearney, 1824, published by the War Department, 1837. Present topographic maps show Windmill Point opposite St. Inigoe's Creek. A map of the original Jesuit Properties showed Windmill Point on St. Georges or St. Mary's River, *MHM*, 72:87.

WISE SAWMILL (8)

L. J. Wise & Company's sawmill was listed at California in the 1887 State business directory.

YOWAISKI MILL (4)

See Chaptico Mills.

