

**ADAMS FLOURING MILL (5)**

The 1877 atlas showed the flouring mill of J. H. P. Adams in Hancock between the C. & O. Canal and Main Street. The *American Miller* of March 1, 1895 (23:227) reported, "The flour mill and elevator at Hancock, Md., have been burned. Loss, \$20,000." By measuring the 1877 atlas inset map of Hancock, the Adams mill was 450 feet east of Mason Street, 960 feet east of the Presbyterian Church, 3600 feet east of the crossing of Main Street over Tonoloway Creek. From the SE corner of the mill to the berm bank of the canal was 120 feet.

**ADAM POTTERY (H)**

A "Pottery" was advertised by Henry Adam, who carried on a potting business at the former shop of Henry Strause on Main Street in Hagers-town, making milk crocks, earthenware, jugs, and mugs, *Maryland Herald, & Weekly Advertiser*, August 25, 1808.

**AETNA FURNACE ( )**

"Mount Aetna 'Diggings' Reveal Evidence of Major Iron Industry Here in 1700's," Rita Clark Hutzell, *Cracker Barrel*, November 1981, pp. 16-21. This site bears Maryland Historical Trust Site No. WA II 0470.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS (H)**

The Baltimore *Sun* of July 9, 1869. reported a fire at the Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Company on Locust Street, Hagerstown. This works was on East Washington Street in Hagerstown, 1875, HWM, p. 1202.

**AHL MILL (1)**

J. S. Ahl owned a grist mill on the south bank of Antietam Creek which operated in conjunction with the furnace at Antietam Iron Works; it had 4 run of French burr stones and used the same mill race as the furnace and its sawmill, RIOM, p. 145. Ahl was shown as owner in the 1877 atlas. The John H. Ahl Mill was part of the Antietam Iron Works complex near the four-arch stone arch bridge on that stream. It was shown in *Picturesque America*, 1872, 1:133.

**ALTER MILL (1)**

John Alter was listed at Smoketown with a sawmill in Polk's 1891-1892 directory, p. 787.

**AMES MANNING AND AMES (H)**

Ames, Manning, and Ames were manufacturers of bone meal at Hagerstown per an ad in the 1877 atlas. Their ad in the *Hagerstown Evening Globe*, April 8, 1879, stated, "For Kitchen Gardens Our Finely Ground and Chemically Prepared Buffalo Bone Meal Is Unequaled. For sale in quantities to suit."

#### ANCHOR MILLS (4)

A letter from H. V. Trovinger to the *American Miller*, 17 (September 1, 1899): 717, reported, "Mr. David Stephen Day, miller for Anchor Mills of Hagerstown, had his hand severely burned in endeavoring to stop the electricity on the motor." Polk's 1906-1907 State business directory listed Anchor Mills at Hagerstown.

#### ANGLE FEED AND LUMBER CO. (5)

The Angle Feed and Lumber Co. was in business 1968 on the canal at Hancock.

#### ANNAN AND MOTTER LIME KILN (2)

The 1880 State business directory listed Annan and Motter as lime-burners at Williamsport.

#### ANTIETAM FLOUR MILL CO. (10-1)

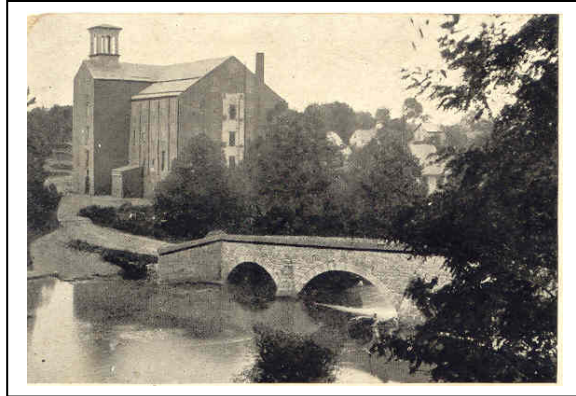
The Antietam Flour Mill Co. was located on Antietam Creek at Funkstown. A picture postcard in the historical society's country store in Hagerstown showed a large brick mill, "Antietam Flour Mill Co. at Funkstown, Md., and Bridge Crossing Historic Creek . . . White Fawn Flour." The *Baltimore American Illustrated Edition*, 1896, p. 152, provided a biography of John W. Stonebraker and mentioned his other works, the Antietam Paper Mill, "The Antietam Mill Co., at Funkstown produced 180 bbl/diem of high grade flour." Various illustrations prove that this brick building with a collegiate looking tower was the same structure as the Antietam Phosphate Mills, q. v.

The *American Miller* of November 1, 1891(19:776) reported, "The capacity of the flour mill at Funkstown, Md., will be increased from 150 to 200 barrels a day." The *American Miller* of March 1, 1892 (20:220) reported, "W. B. Towsont [sic] has leased Stonebraker & Co.'s mill at Frankstown [sic], Md." The *Manufacturer's Record*, January 30, 1892 (20:35), noted, "Funkstown.--Flour Mills--William P. Towson & Co. have, it is stated, leased the flour mill of J. W. Stonebraker & Co. and will operate same."

In spite of the tenant operators, H. V. Trovinger listed the J. W. Stonebraker Mill "near Hagerstown" in his article, "Mills of Hagerstwon, Md.," *American Miller*, 21 (February 1, 1893): 147.

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1893, reported (21:766) that Emmet Brothers of Hagerstown had purchased an interest in the Stonebraker [sic] Roller Mill at

**Funkstown. The *American Miller* of September 1, 1895 (23:689) reported, “The Stonebraker Mill at Funkstown, Md., has undergone repairs and been improved by the addition of new machinery.”**



*Antietam Flouring Mill and Funkstown Bridge on ca. 1902 postcard*

**J. H. Stonebraker was listed as proprietor of Antietam Mill Co. in the 1902 *Randall's Washington County Directory*. Shown at terminus of Baltimore Street at the creek and south of west street, SE corner, in the 1926 Sanborn Atlas of Hagerstown, Sheet 56; the mill was marked, “not in operation” but capable of 200 bbl/24-hour day. The on-line web site for Funkstown states that the mill burned in 1929. Mill extinct. A map of the mill and its “canal” was shown in MHM, 98 (Fall 2003):295, in Dan Guzy’s article about rendering the Antietam navigable.**

#### **ANTIETAM FORGE (18)**

**Same as Old Forge.**

#### **ANTIETAM FURNACE ( )**

**Antietam Furnace was the old name for the James-Hughes first furnace at Mount Aetna, Maryland Archaeological Site No. 18WA288. See 1984 report by Susan Winter Frye (MHT library, Crownsville, Md.).**

#### **ANTIETAM FURNACE/IRON WORKS (1)**

**This works was founded in 1763 at the mouth of Antietam Creek near the Potomac 3 miles south of Sharpsburg on Joseph Chapline’s 6352-acre tract, “Little I Thought It.” The land included all the ore and wood of South Mountain. The founders were Joseph Chapline, Samuel Beall, Jr., David Ross, and Richard Henderson. William M. Brown built the first furnace, and cannon were made here for the Council of Safety, *Hearthstone History*, p. 52. Alexander’s report on iron gave the date of building as 1785-1780, p. 82.**

Hammermen were wanted “at Frederick Forge on the mouth of Antietam” by Mr. Thomas James, manager for Richard Henderson, Sen. & Company, *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, May 20, 1783.

James Rumsey built some of the machinery for his steamboat at the Antietam Iron Works, *WPA Guide*, p. 354. A pamphlet of 1788 entitled, *Remarks on Mr. John Fitch’s Reply to Mr. James Rumsey’s Pamphlet* published at Philadelphia by Joseph Barnes, reproduced the deposition of John Ritchie, manager of Ante Eatam Iron Works, May 15, 1787. Ritchie examined the books of Richard Henderson to find James Rumsey’s account and stated, “Capt. James Rumsey had some iron bars drawn here, in the shape, and about the size of gun-scalps . . .” The entries were made January 26 and February 1 and 4, 1786. Also a photo of the iron works in “Crazy Rumsey’s Flying Boat,” Elizabeth M. Moberly, *Sun Magazine*, December 5, 1948.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed McPherson and Brien with Antietam Iron Works, capitalized at \$200,000. Employment was 150 men; furnace consumption was 3000 tons ore and 26,000 bu charcoal; the forge consumed 450 tons pig iron and 130 bu charcoal; total material cost was \$40,000. The census listed a blast furnace, furnace wheel, 1 pair bellows; at the forge, 4 fires, 6 wheels, and 4 pair bellows; merchant mill with 4 pair stones and a sawmill. Sales were dull, castings selling at \$75/ton, pig iron at \$300.

In 1831, John McPherson Brien built a nail factory which burned in 1841 and was rebuilt.

Lyford’s *Baltimore Price Current*, April 20, 1839, reported, “A Large Iron Shaft” and described it as 25 ft long, 2 ft 9 inches in diameter, cast by Watchman & Bratt of Baltimore, weighing 14 tons. The shaft was intended for installation at the Anti-Eatam Iron Works owned by Messrs. John McP. Brien & Co. The iron works company issued \$3 script in 1840, the notes signed by George McP. Brien & Company. The *Baltimore American* of September 1, 1840, carried an advertisement placed by John McPherson to sell both Antietam and Catocin Furnace. An ad in the *American* of February 10, 1842, mentioned a weekly output of 45 tons of pig iron.

A second furnace was built in 1845 and was a charcoal unit 50 ft high by 15 ft wide at the boshes; production was 40 to 60 tons/week or from 1465 to 3800 tons/annum.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Brown with a nail factory with \$15,000 capital investment, 24 employees, water-powered production, and an annual output of 11,750 kegs nails (\$47,000) made from 587 tons of iron costing \$24,000. The William Brown forge was valued at \$5000 and had 17 workers and produced 700 tons blooms (\$26,000) from 850 tons of pig and 700 tons coal costing \$19,000). The keg factory, worth \$2000, was also driven by water power and produced 12,000 kegs/annum (\$1800) with 2 employees.

**Brown's ore mine, valued at \$2000, had 8 employees and produced 3300 tons annually by hand power (\$4125). The rolling mill worth \$25,000 had 9 employees and produced 587 tons of nail plates (\$25,000) from 650 tons of blooms and 325 tons of coal costing \$21,600.**

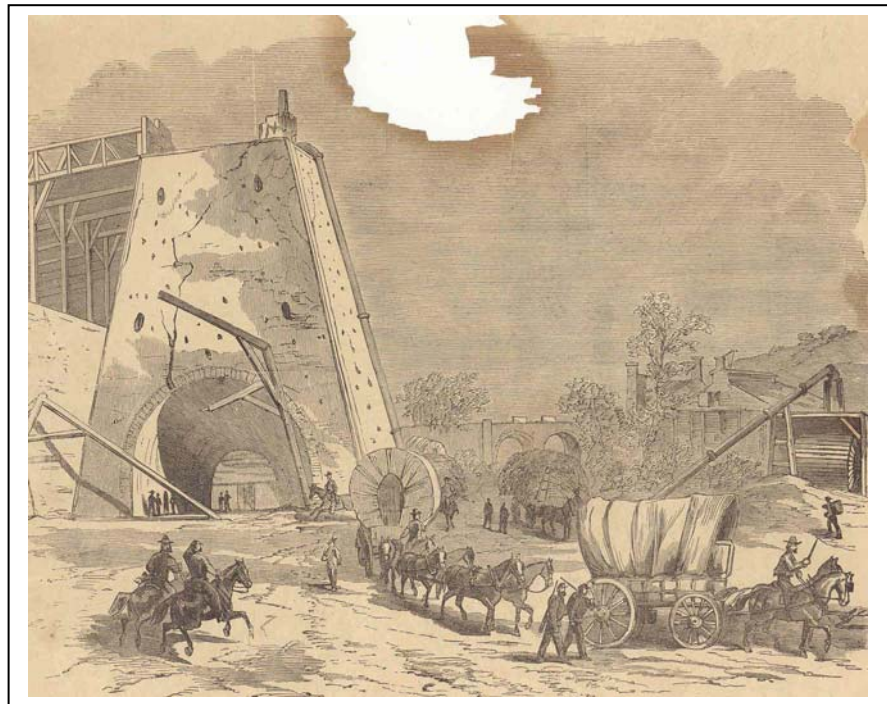
**The site was called Frederick Forge and Furnace at Antietam Iron Works Bridge where 200 white workers and 60 slaves produced 40 bbl nails/week, *Bridges: Our Legacy*. Another description listed in addition to a company sawmill and merchant gristmill, rolling and sheeting mills, sheet iron mills, a 6-fire forge, 21-ton hammer, 3 puddling furnaces, and 19 nail and spike machines.**

**There was a 21-foot head of water that drove at least nine wheels as enumerated by T. J. C. Williams in HWC, p. 247. The largest wheel was 20 ft in diameter. The site was 250 yd from the canal basin where coal, lumber, and ore were received; the coke yard stood on the site of the Cataba-Delaware Indian burial ground.**

**J. P. Brien sold the entire operation to William B. Clark in 1853. A long advertisement to sell Antietam Iron Works appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, November 28, 1854, and mentioned a gristmill, 80 to 100 tons of pig iron, and a rolling and slitting mill.**

**William B. Clark sold a half interest to Levi Easton in 1855. The rolling and nail works was closed in 1853 and the furnace closed during the Civil War. An illustration entitled "Supply trains for Burnside's Corps, passing the Antietam Iron Works," appeared in *The Pictorial Battles of the Civil War*, II, p. 12, issued by**

***Burnside's Supply Train at Antietam Furnace, September 1862.***



Sherman Publishing Company, New York, 1885. Various mentions occur in the official records, including orders for Union forces on July 15, 1863, *War of Rebellion*, Vol. 27, Part 3, p. 695. Also an order for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps massed in the vicinity of Antietam Bridge on the Boonsborough & Williamsport Road, *Ibid.*, p. 627. A drawing of the works by Civil War soldier Richard C. Holmes in 1862 appeared in William Gilfillan Gavin, *History of the 100<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment* (Morningside Books: 1989).

Daniel V. Ahl bought the whole plant in the postwar era and operated it as a coke furnace until 1878.

Antietam Rolling Mill appeared in a woodcut of 1872 in *Picturesque America*, 1:333, where it was called a “rambling, uneven range of buildings” per the text on p. 336. The 1877 atlas showed J. S. Ahl as owner of the iron works and gristmill. See also HWM, p. 1218; also, RIOM, p. 144f. Also, Harry Shannon, “With the Rambler,” Washington *Sunday Star*, September 2, 1917. A photograph of the triple limekilns with three brick arches appeared in Charles Thomas Duvall’s *The Maryland Scene* in 1943, p. 54.

See also, Michael D. Thompson, *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (by the author: Morgantown, West Virginia, 1976).

Also, Jean Libby, “African Ironmaking Culture Among African American Ironworkers in Western Maryland, 1760-1850,” (Master’s Thesis, San Francisco State University, May 1991).

The Anietam Furnace Archaeological Site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, August 25, 1980. Antietam Village Historic District bears site No. WA II, 031, 032, 033. The company store address was 3768 Harpers Ferry Rod.

#### **ANTIETAM PAPER MILL (18)**

John W. Stonebraker rebuilt the burned Shafer Mill on Antietam and made it into a paper mill which he operated from 1860-64. The 1860 census listed Stonebraker and Gorton paper mill with \$21,000 capital investment, with 6 horses, water and steam power; output was 6000 reams printing paper (\$20,800) and 10,000 reams other (\$2000). He sold this works to Funkstown Milling Corp. and established a much larger works, Antietam Paper Mill (q.v.) at the Middle Brook Mills site.

John W. Stonebraker acquired part of the Mill Brook Mills tracts (upstream of Stulls Old Mill) from Henry Snively in 1864 (IN 18:116) and with H. W. Cook started Antietam Paper Mill. In 1869, the firm consisted of Stonebraker and John A. Dushane, who was active in papermaking in Baltimore and Carroll Counties. An earlier mill burned in 1875, HWM, p. 1179. There were three buildings that measured 25 x 80, 61 x 100, and 40 x 130 ft. The works was on the Western Maryland Railroad near Hagerstown and produced “News” and “S & C” brand

book paper. Levi Stouffer was killed in the mill by having his clothing caught in a grindstone, per a note in the Hagerstown *Globe*, March 15, 1946.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of September 6, 1873, reported under “Maryland Affairs” that the Antietam Paper Mill Company’s plant on the W. M. R. R. had burned.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed the Antietam Paper Company back in business with \$60,000 capital investment in a paper mill with 75 employees, \$12,000 annual payroll, and output of 750 tons printing paper (\$135,000). A 7-foot fall drove 2 Leffel wheels of 5 and 6 ft breadth at 50 rpm to develop 70 hp; there were also 4 boilers and 2 engines of 130 hp.

Under “tub engines,” there were 3 washers with 36-inch long roll bars and 36-inch diameter rolls of 400 lb maximum capacity. Also 4 beaters with 30-inch long roll bars, 36-inch diameter rolls of 5000 lb capacity. There was also a Kingsland engine and a Fourdrinier paper machine of 66-inch width.

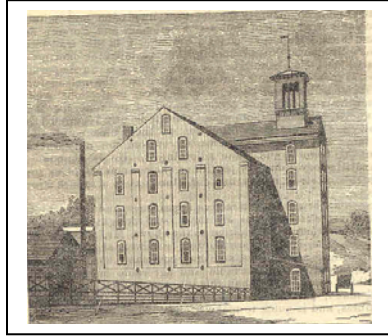
A layout of the buildings appeared in Sanborn’s 1887 atlas of Hagerstown, Sheet 15. Stonebraker bought out Dushane’s trustees in 1888 (92:251) and in 1905 conveyed to Antietam Paper Company (121:362); that deed contained a reference to the tracts Locust Bottom and Mill Brook Mills. The plant was also shown in the 1910 Sanborn atlas, Sheet 27.

Antietam paper Company conveyed to Roscoe Corderman in 1929 (Deeds 183:551). Following the suit of Armstrong-vs.-Security Paper Company, the “Old Antietam Paper Mill” was advertised in the *Daily Mail* prior to a sale scheduled for June 13, 1933. The works included a 64-inch paper machine, 2 water wheels, two 250 hp boilers, and a screen Fourdrinier machine. The property passed to Schmidt and Ault Paper Company (205:622), which sold off the site in 1945.

See also, David E. Wiles, *Antietam Paper Company: Spanning the Years* (Antietam Paper Company, Inc.: Hagerstown, 1982). See also Dan Guzy’s footnote 39 in MHM, 98 (Fall 2003): 301, in his article about rendering the creek suitable for barge travel. Location was the present Md. 64, west bank of the Antietam.

#### ANTIETAM PHOSPHATE MILLS (10)

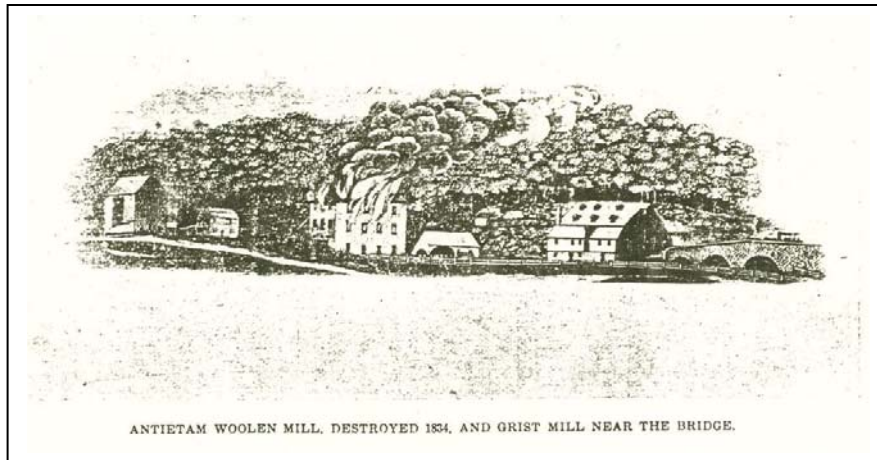
John W. Stonebraker and Son of Funkstown were manufacturer of pure super phosphate. The brick mill was built in 1867 on the site of an old paper mill and called Antietam Mfg. Co. A financial crash prevented its opening as a woolen mill. Papermaking was tried but that failed. In 1877, the building was sold to John W. Stonbraker for \$16,000 and converted to phosphate production. The structure was 130 x 40 ft, four stories, with a 30 x 120 foot addition, MIID, p. 220. An ad in the 1896 *Hagerstown Almanac* showed the four-story building as a cruciform, with a cupola much like a college structure; the ad offered “unadulterated bone fertilizers.”



*Antietam Phosphate Mill in 1882*

#### ANTIETAM WOOLEN MFG. CO. (10)

Henry Shafer (or Schäfer) was president of this works located in Funksburg about 1815, HWM, p. 1280. The 1820 census of manufactures listed H. Schafer at Funkstown with \$40,000 capital investment in the Antietam Woolen Factory. There were 18 employees, 2 water wheels, 4 carding machines, 1 picker, 4 spinning machines of 250 spindles in all, 11 weaving looms, 3 shearing machines, cloth press, press stove, 12 fulling stocks, 4 dye kettles, and 1 pig mill. Consumption was 6500



*Woolen Mill ablaze in 1834, illustration from A Rebel of '61.*

weight of wool, cotton yarn, dye stuff, oil, and soap, used in making woolen cloth, sattinetts, and linsey \$2/yd.

In 1829, the mill was producing ingrain carpets. Schäfer's English weaver put in a loom for Brussels carpets and wove patterns of Rose of England and Thistle of Scotland. At one point the insurance lapsed, and it was then that the factory burned in late 1834. The *Herald Mail*, December 26, 1834, reported, a "Destructive Fire" . . . at Funkstown, "the woolen factory of George and Henry J. Shafer [sic] entirely



consumed except the books. The fire under the indigo kettle was suspected.” The *Maryland Republican* of January 6, 1835, reported a fire at Antietam Factory belonging to Messrs. Shafers of Funkstown. The fire broke out in a dye house; all machinery and 12,000 pounds of work was lost; at a cost of \$15 to \$30,000. The factory was reduced to ashes and walls in two hours.

The following month, the family obtained consent of the General Assembly to dispose of their estate by lottery (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1834, Chapter 104, passed February 17, 1835). The paper money collection of the Maryland Historical Society contains a lottery ticket showing a large, three-story stone mill and a barn-like mill; the second building was shown in flames; the illustration also included a three-arched classic stone bridge. This engraving was used as an illustration in *A Rebel of '61*, p. 18. Family members named in the legislation were Henry, George, and Henry J [or I.] Shafer.

John W. Stonebraker and George Kemp advertised that Stonebraker had purchased the interest of his father in the Woolen Factory on Antietam Creek, *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light*, first insertion June 6, 1855.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Stonebraker and Kemp Woolen Factory with \$200 capital investment, 7 employees, and annual consumption of 12,000 lb wool; annual output was 3000 yd cloth (\$2410) and \$1000 in other articles.

The Hagely Library at Greenwood, Delaware, has a number of day books and record books of Antietam Woolen Mfg. Company, 1814 to 1843, Accession No. 1422.

The site was later used by the Stonebraker and Keller fertilizer company or Antietam Phosphate Mills, q. v. See also Dan Guzy’s footnote 39 in *MHM*, 98 (Fall 2003): 301, in his article about rendering the stream navigable for barges.

See also, Betsy Bahr, “The Antietam Woolen Manufacturing Company: A Case Study in American Industrial Beginnings,” in “Working Papers from the Regional Economic History Research Center, Elutherian Mills-Hagely Foundation, Greenville, Delaware, 1981.

## **ARDINGERS MILL (2)**

Ardinger’s mill was shown in the 1877 atlas on the east bank of Conococheague Creek just north of Williamsport. A mill symbol had appeared here on Varlé’s map of 1808. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles Ardinger custom mill with \$7000 capital investment, 3 employees, 4 run of stones, and 250 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 8-foot fall on Conococheague drove two 4-foot turbines at 55 rpm to develop 62 hp. Output was 8000 bbl flour, 400 tons meal, and 200 tons feed (\$58,3375 annually).

Charles Ardinger, Williamsport, advertised a large stone mill with 2 run of wheat burrs, middlings stone, chopper, a quarter mile from Williamsport, "can be increased to 100 barrels per day," *American Miller*, 9 (June 1, 1881): 248.

The next owner was apparently John Kearn who was mentioned as having ordered a Gray's Gradual Reduction Machine from E. P. Allis & Co. of Milwaukee. "This machine is of an entirely new design, and makes four reductions and four separations complete in one machine," *American Miller*, 10 (December 1, 1882): 570.

The same trade journal reported, "D. H. Karns, the veteran millwright of Williamsport, Md., writes us that he will not be without the *American Miller*," *Ibid.*, 12 (January 1, 1884): 3.

E. Johnson of Williamsport, Washington County, advertised in the *American Miller*, May 1, 1884 (12:266):

**For Sale.** A substantially built stone mill, 50 x 60 fete, three stories high, with large roomy attic. Four run of burrs,. New 56-inch turbine water wheel; bolting reels, all newly clothed two years ago. Everything in shape for making good flour. No better water power in the county. Good stone dam. A small house with five rooms and 20-½ acres of land go with the mill. Near C. & O. Canal and W. M. and C. V. railroads. Can dispose of greater part of mill products along canal. No better county in the State for wheat, both for quality quantity. Can get all the wheat the mill can consume, at the mill door. Will sell one-half or the whole as desired. Reason for selling, not able to run it alone . . . .

The Ardinger Mill was entirely under water in the flood caused by the same rains that destroyed Johnstown, Pa., per Baltimore *American*, June 2, 1889. William Hollifield collected a stereograph from a series called "Western Maryland Railroad" by E. M. Recher, photographer of Hagerstown. The scene showed a multi-span stone bridge, mill, and railroad station. A photo of the same area taken June 1, 1889, showed the Conococheague in flood. A later photo of June 5 showed the waters receded, *Maryland Time Exposures*, p. 288.

The "Ardinger Mill" burned on the night of October 5 that same year per *American Miller*, 17 (November 1, 1889): 774. Owner at time of the fire was F. T. Speigler. "The mill had not been operated since the flood, and it is supposed to have been set on fire."

ARTESIAN MILLS (H)

**This mill near Walnut Street on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, less than a year old, was advertised in the *Baltimore American*, May 27, 1873. Built by Messrs. Gambrill, it was 2-½ stories of stone and brick, with cellars; 95 x 35 feet; 7 run of burrs; 3 sets of bolts; 3 hopper boys; 3 roller packers; 1 large Noyes funnel packer. Wrought iron shafting; four different grades of flour could be made simultaneously. Output was 300 bbl/24-hour diem. Two sinks and nine garnerers of 10,000 bu storage capacity plus a 30 x 35 foot grain house at rear of same capacity,**

**There was a boiler house 40 x 28 at the south end, housing two boilers 16 ft long by 6 ft diameter, each with 132 tubes. The main steam engine, of 100 hp, was built by Frick and Bowman of Waynesboro. Also a 60 hp engine. Hoisting capacity of elevators was 600 to 800 bu/hr. Later called Hagerstown Flouring mills, it was shown in the 1877 atlas at the SW corner corner of West Church and North Walnut Streets and also listed in *Sheriff's Cumberland Valley Directory*, 1877-1878.**

#### **EVERY OIL MILL ( )**

**The 1820 census of manufactures of District 2 listed Jacob Avery's mill with 1 water wheel, chopping machine, large cog wheel, 3 small wheels, and stamps or rollers. Consumption was 700 bu flax seed costing \$700.**

#### **AVIS MILL (20)**

**See Charles (McMahon) Mill.**

#### **AYE MILL ( )**

**A genealogical inquiry in the *Md. Magazine of Genealogy*, 1 (Fall 1978):44, asked about Jacob Aye, born in 1761, who operated a gristmill on the Antietam. He married Catherine Dutrow about 1780. A son, Henry, born 1794, moved to Licking County, Ohio.**

#### **BACHTELL MILL (7)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Milton Bachtell with a custom mill of \$250 capital investment, 2 run of stones, and 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 22-foot fall on Cavetown Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel, 2.5 ft broad at 4 rpm. Output was 200 bbl flour, 8.7 tons meal, 12.2 tons feed (\$1950). The mill operated on a half-time basis without workers.**

#### **BACHTELL MILL (16)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Bachtell with a water-powered country mill of 1 employee; no output data. The 1880 census listed J. L. Bachtell with \$675 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall on Bear Creek drove an 8 hp**

pitchback wheel 2 ft broad at 30 rpm. Annual output was 462 bbl flour, 40.5 tons meal, and 18.5 tons feed (\$3880).

#### **BAECHEL FULLING MILL (10)**

Martin Bachtel's fulling mill was being continued by John V. Kelly as advertised in the *Elizabeth Town Advocate*, August 10, 1803. Scharf mentioned the fulling and dyeing mill of Martin Bechtel [sic] as 2.5 miles from Hagerstown, HWM, p. 93.

#### **BAER SAWMILL (14)**

The 1877 atlas showed H. Baer's mill west of South Mountain, 0.75 mile below Mason-Dixon Line, north of the Western Maryland Railroad.

#### **BARGDOLL TANNERY ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Bargdoll's hand-powered tannery with \$900 capital investment, 2 employees, and output of 1000 sides sole leather and 40 skins of upper leather (\$2700).

#### **BARKMANS MILL (8)**

David Barkman built a dam on Little Antietam at Rohersville and put up a flour and gristmill with help of sons David and Garland. Garland Barkman ran the mill its last 50 years, *Boonsboro News*, March 17, 1955. The *Baltimore Sun*, August 16, 1873, reported that a "Hail Storm in Western Maryland" caused the dam to wash out at Barkman's Mill, Rohersville. The 1877 atlas showed Davis [sic] Barkman, prop. of Rohersville Mills and dealer in flour, meal, and feed; he owned 1.5 acres and had been born 1823.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed David Barkman with \$8000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones, no workers, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Little Antietam drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 7 rpm. Output was 1200 bbl flour, 4.8 tons meal, and 44.2 tons feed (\$7972). G. G. Barkman was listed in the 1887 State business directory.

Barkmans Mill is listed as MHT Site No. WA-III-139.

#### **BARNES MILL (23)**

Apparently the same as Huyett Mill, Barnes Mill was shown on the east bank of Conococheague about 4 miles above the Potomac on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map. The site of this extinct mill was given MHT Site No. WA-V-011, which listed it on Rt. 1, Broadfording Road just south of its junction with Cohill Road near Clear Spring; a partial wall was incorporated into another building.

### **BARNHARD MILL (5)**

The 1880 State business directory listed C. Barnhard as miller at Hancock.

### **BARNHART MILL (1)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Emanuel Barnhart with \$3500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 120 bu/diem maximum. A 20-foot fall on Antietam drove a 22 hp, 20-inch Leffel turbine at 308 rpm. Output was 462 bbl flour, 49 tons meal, and 18.9 tons feed (\$4158) over a 6-month season.

### **BARR MILL (9)**

This mill was built in the early 1800's on the Barr estate on Little Antietam and is said to have included a plaster mill, sawmill, clover mill, nail factory, and distillery; the 1808 Varlé map showed it as "Jo. Barnes" mill upstream of L. Meyers Mill (Gilbert-Bowman Mill).

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 listed John Barr with 2 employees and a mill equipped with 2 water wheels, 2 bolting cloths, and hopper boy;



*Barr, Charles, or Eagle Mill, 1968, photo by author.*

consumption was 9000 bu wheat, rye, and flour. In 1823, it was purchased by Daniel Winter, whose son-in-law, Isaac H. Durboraw, was the next owner.

The 1877 atlas showed I. H. Durboraw as proprietor of Eagle Mills and manufacturer of flour and sawed lumber; also custom sawing. Durboraw listed 212 acres and described himself as a farmer and miller, having settled from Franklin County, Pa., in 1852. The sawmill was across the creek in District 14.

The *American Miller*, 21 (November 1, 1893): 920, reported, "T. W. Williams, proprietor of the Eagle Mills near Ringgold, Md., is going to quit the milling business and retire to private life."

A letter from H. V. Trovinger to the *American Miller* of June 1, 1894 (22:433) reported, "Mr. T H. Williams has sold the Eagle Mills near Smithsburg, Ind. [sic] to Mr. Charles, who has taken charge." The next issue contained the news that T. Williams who sold his mill near Smithsburg to Mr. Kitzmiller 'has recovered his property again, Mr. Kitzmiller failing to comply with the terms of sale," *American Miller*, 22 (April 1, 1894): 301.

The road is now called Charles Mill Road for Rudolph Charles who bought the works in 1894; it was in 1898 upstream of Jacob B. Stoner's sawmill, HLD, p. 95.

Durborow [sic] Mill was still listed as a place name 1.75 miles SE of Leitersburg in GZMD of 1941. The mill was a roofless ruin in 1976, built of limestone, 0.25 mile from the intersection of Charles Mill Road and Durberry Road, south side of the creek, west side of the road.

On a return trip on July 27, 2001, the ruin was still two stories, but the gable peak photographed in December, 1987, had apparently fallen. In summer, the mill is shrouded in trees. The location is now Poplar Grove Road reached via Durberry Road (Right) from Leitersburg-Smithsburg Road. The nearest house was 13609 Poplar Grove Road. There was a French burr millstone at a nearby barn. In the Washington County street atlas the location was ADC 12-C-10, the stream still called Little Antietam Creek.

#### **BARTHOLOW MILL (11)**

See Fouch Mill.

#### **BEALL AND KENDALL MILL (1)**

Samuel Beall, Jr., took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Antiatum [sic] Creek between the mouth of the creek and the most easterly lines of a tract of land called Mill Place where the said lines cross the said creek, August 26, 1763. The inquisition, taken about a quarter mile above the mouth of the creek, found the entire tract worth 18 pence Sterling per year and partly vacant and the rest was in

possession of John Chapline, John Badhams, and the heirs of John House, parts of Little I Thought It, Dutch Loss, and Mill Place, respectively. Chancery Records, Liber 9:250, MSA. Samuel Beall, Jr., was one of the founders of Antietam Iron Works; however this was a writ taken out to build a gristmill, condemning some of the iron company's ground. Beal and Kendall Mill was on the Antietam in 1795 per HWM, p. 95.

#### **BEALL MILL (18)**

See Stulls Mill for the Cephas Beall Mill or Claggetts and Bealls Mill near Hagerstown.

#### **BEAM MILL ( )**

The *American Miller*, 11 (March 1886): 145, reported that Griscom & Co. & McFeely received an order from J. Beam of Hagerstown for a Double Butler Roller Mill.

#### **BEARD TANNERY (4)**

The 1880 census listed M. Luther Beard with \$1334 capital investment in a tannery on Clear Spring Run; there were 3 employee and annual output of 1000 sides and 300 skins. Bark was procured from North Mountain.

#### **BEATTY SAWMILL ( )**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed W. E. Beatty with \$2500 capital investment in a water-powered sawmill, with 3 employees, 1 saw, and annual output of 125,000 ft lumber (\$2000) from 800 logs.

#### **BEAVER CREEK (16)**

Beaver Creek was a milling center early in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and a few mills were still operating by water in 1940, WPA *Guide*, p. 351. Included among them were Newcomer and Witmer Mills. The name Beaver Creek Mills was applied to the Michael Newcomer Mill in 1882. Most mills on this stream are now extinct [1976].

The water right holders were listed in *Torch Light* of March 16, 1824, and included John Witmer, Paul Siebert, Henry Reinhardt, Peter Newcomer, Samuel Newcomer, Samuel Funk, Jr.; Daniel Gerhardt, Andrew Newcomer, John Staufer, George Cleverdense, Elie Waltz, Joseph Ingram, Daniel Emmert, Jacob Evey, Henry Martin, David Funk, John Horine, Samuel Funk, Sr., Joel Newcomer, Henry Keller, and William Bender.

General J. E. B. Stuart was ordered to secure all the flour on Beaver Creek, July 9, 1863, *War-time Papers of R. E. Lee*, p. 544. Beaver Creek village was also described in the George Alfred Townsend novel *Katy of Catoclin*.

#### BEELERS MILL ( )

The road from Beelers Mill to Boonsboro was mentioned in Deeds UU:566 (1839).

#### BELL MILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Lewis Bell with \$4000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 225 bbl flour and 3000 bu offal (\$6600).

#### BELL MILL (2)

Bell Mill was on the Conococheague north of Williamsport as shown in the 1877 atlas, a grist and saw mill on Kemps Mill Road downstream of the present Old Mill Tavern (Kemps Mill). The 1880 census of manufactures listed Martin Bell with \$1438 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees, 2 circular saws, and 1 each band and Muley saw. A 13-foot fall drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 4.5 ft broad at 11 rpm. Output was 400,000 ft (\$6050) in a 10-month season. Martin Bell was listed as miller at Williamsport in the 1887 State business directory.

#### BELL MILL (4)

J. Bell was listed among the Clear Spring millers in the 1887 State business directory. Same as the J. J. Charles mill shown in the atlas, the middle mill in a string of three.

#### BELL POTTERY (H)

Peter Bell's pottery flourished in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries as located in the rear of what is now the Miller House on Washington Street, Hagerstown. Scharf listed Peter Bell as a maker of earthen-ware ca. 1805-1815, HWM, p. 1063.

Peter Bell advertised his pottery business at the former Conrad Crumbach stand, *Elizabeth Town Advertiser*, June 13, 1804.

The *Baltimore Sun* of October 14, 1973, reported that the historical society added an authentic potting shed to the rear of the house; the roof contained 400 handmade wooden shingles and the shed was to serve for outdoor displays of agricultural tools.

Numerous fragments came to light in digging the Miller House's first sewer connection in 1969. In August 1990, the Renfrew Museum at Waynesboro exhibited Shenandoah Valley pottery, including that made by John Bell of Hagerstown, ca.



**1819. Bell's family had a number of potteries in three or four States. Charles Hulse planned archaeological dig in the rear yard of the Miller House, Baltimore *Sun*, July 4, 1996.**

**BENEVOLA ROLLER MILL (6)**

**Same as Kline Brothers.**

**BENTZ FOUNDRY ( )**

**See Mariah Furnace.**

**BENTZ MILL (6)**

**Bentz Mill was on a branch of Little Antietam near Mousetown, a paper mill and coffee grinder factory belonging to a Mr. Bentz, *Boonsboro News*, March 31, 1955. Probably the same as Bentz Foundry of the 1850 census of manufactures.**

**BESORE MILL (7)**

**Taggart's 1859 county map showed the H. N. Harne property and a mill symbol where the 1877 atlas showed the Besore Mill, grist and saw, on a creek NE of Smithsburg, west of the Western Maryland Railroad and on the north side of the road.**

**BETTS ELEVATOR ( )**

**The Betts Elevator and Warehouse at Chewsville was reported on fire, *Baltimore News*, April 7, 1898, p. 2.**

**BIG SPRING MILLS (4)**

**See Charles Mill (J. J.).**

**BIG SPRING STORE AND ELEVATOR INC. (4)**

**This is commercial feed mill on the Western Maryland Railroad at Big Spring, north of Md. 56 and west of Charles Mill Road. [1976]. This clapboard mil type building was still standing in 1987, reached by Angle Drive off Md. 56 at Big Spring Station.**

**BISHOP MILL (16)**

**The atlas showed the saw and grist mill of J. Bishop on a creek SE of Smoketown.**

**BLACKFORD CEMENT MILL (1)**

The large cement mill near Sharpsburg of Blackford, Grimes, Whilson, and Darby was turned around on its foundations and broken into two while 1500 bbl of cement washed down the river, *Baltimore American*, June 4, 1889.

#### **BLAIR MILL (4)**

James Blair had a grist and saw mill on the east bank of Little Conococheague Creek; he was listed in 1868 as a farmer and lumber man and in 1878 as a farmer and miller. An up-and-down saw was used. The mill was struck by lightning and burned in 1900, *A History of Blair Valley*, p. 15.

#### **BLUMERY (18)**

See Old Forge.

#### **BOERSTRLER DISTILLERY ( )**

“Owners of Distileries” were invited to view the new distillery built for Colonel C. G. Boerstler adjoining General Ringgold’s Mill, 5 miles from Hagerstown, *Hagers-Town Weekly Advocate*, August 20, 1811.

#### **BOERSTLER POWDER MILL (10)**

Dr. Charles Boerstler’s power mill was on the Antietam Creek in 1804, 2 miles downstream of Funkstown, HWC, p. 95. HWM, p. 1280. Cf., Pitry Powder Mill.

#### **BOERSTERS WOOLEN FACTORY (10)**

G. W. Boerstler had a woolen factory at Funkstown in 1815, HWM, p. 1280.

#### **BOLTON MILL ( )**

John Bolton was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures, District 2, with 1 employee, 2 water wheels, 2 pair of stones, 3 bolting cloths, elevators, hopper boy, and corn breaker. Consumption was 5000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

#### **BOONSBORO SAWMILL ( )**

*The Mail* of September 9, 1892, reported a slight fire at Boonsboro Sawmill.

#### **BOOTHS MILL (12)**

The Rev. Bartholomew Booth founded a boys’ school in 1776 near the Delamere Mansion and taught the sons of Benedict Arnold and Robert Morris and the nephews of George Washington, *WPA Guide*, p. 337. It was stated in HFC, p. 329,

that Booth was a Tory who fled west; he built the mill at Devils Backbone where Braddock had crossed the mountain some 20 years before. The 1808 Varlé map showed the mill at the crossing of present Md. 68 over the Antietam.

John Booth's mill was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures in District 2 with 2 water wheels, 2 bolting cloths, 2 pair burrs, hopper boy, and elevator; 3 employees; consumption of 10,000 bu grain and 150 tons plaster.

John Booth built the first Booth's Mill Bridge in 1817 at a cost of \$550 and in 1820 built a roof over it.

A petition for a bridge at Booths Mill appeared in the Hagerstown *Free Press* in 1832, and the stone span was built the next year with agreement of the Levy Court. Contractor was Charles Wilson who had also built the Conococheague Bridge at Williamsport (data from SHA web site, 2003).

Booths Mill, also called Delamere Mill, was listed in a clipping of ca. 1850 as having an output of 14,000 bbl/annum (Partridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 642). The Baltimore *Sun* of February 11, 1857, reported that Booth's Mill dam on the Antietam was swept away in a freshet. An envelope of 1895 showed that the business was called Delamere Mill Company. The mill burned in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century:

Brethedsville, Md. -- The Delamere Flour Mill located on Anietam Creek, near Brethedsville, Md., owned by the heirs of the late Wm. H. C. Kemp, was burned shortly after midnight, September 15. The mill was built of stone and was run by water power. Its capacity was 100 bushels daily. Loss, \$8,000. Insurance, \$7,000.--*American Miller*, 27 (October 1, 1899): 800.

Also, Hagerstown *Globe*, February 9, 1940; *Hearthstone History*, p. 36; HWM, p. 1286. The Maryland Historical Trust lists this resource as "Booth Mill Site" on Lappans Road, no house number, MHT Site No. WA-II-0336.

#### **BOOTH'S POWDER MILL (12)**

John Booth had a powder mill on the west side of Antietam, 5 miles below Funkstown in 1795, HWC, p. 95 The mill at Delamere bridge blew up in 1799, a Friday, as reported in the *Elizabeth Town Advertiser*, March 28, 1799.

#### **BOETLER/BUTLER MILL (11)**

Same as Fouch Mill.

#### **BOULES/BOWLES MILL ( )**

A Bowles Mill was placed on the Greencastle-Williamsport Pike (Md. 63) by the *Herald-Mail*, September 29, 1953, which we are unable to locate. The 1850 census of manufactures listed both a John S. Boules and a James H. Bowles mill. The 1850 census of manufactures listed John S. Boules [sic] with \$2500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 6000 bbl flour (\$30,000). The James H. Bowles Mill, q. v., was east of Hancock in District 5.

### **BOWLES MILL (5)**

The ground here was patented by William Yates under the name “Mill Place” but there is no proof that Yates ever had a mill. A nameless mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. James H. Bowlwes or Bolus patented Bowles Enlargement in 1831, acquiring much of the former “Mill Place” tract. The *Hagerstown Mail* of December 30, 1831, mentioend a “road from the foot of the hill east of the mill of James H. Bowles to intersect the Pennsylvania road from McConnellstown and Mercersburg.” A nameless mill symbol had appeared at this site on Charles Varlé’s 1808 map.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James h. Bowles water powered country mill with 1 employee; no output data given.

The 1859 Taggart map showed the J. Bowles mill on Tonoloway Creek on presnet Md. 615, the road to McConnellsville. Pa. The atlas of 1877 showed S. Bowles, proprietor of Tonoloway Mills and dealer in grain of all kinds, at a grist and saw mill on Big Tonoloway Creek, west bank, and north of present Md. 615, a road bypassed by U. S. 40. Bowles had 400 acres and had been born in 1826.

S. H. Bowles was listed as miller at Hancock in the 1880 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel Boules heirs mill with \$6000 capital investment, 5 employees, 2 run of stones, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity/ A 6-foot fall on Tonoloway Creek drove a 15 hp, 4-foot turbine at 50 rpm. Output was 600 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, 23.5 tons feed, and 480 lb buckwheat (\$5000). The *American Miller*, 12 (April 1, 1884): 196, reported that the “Bowles Mill” at Hancock was sold to William Dickens of Pennsylvania who intended to repair the mill that summer. A nameless mill symbol appeared on Martenet’s 1885 State map.

The *American Miller* reported, “William Dickins’ flouring mill at Hancock, Md., was damaged by the flood,” 17 (July 1, 1889): 489. This was the famous storm that devastated Johnstown, Pa.

Later, a bridge on I-70 was built over the mill site. Archaeological work was performed here in 2002 when I-70 was scheduled for widening, and James G. Gibb, as consultant to the SHA, searched the title and excavated remnants of a dam and a mill foundation. Gibb found that the Bowles family had a hired miller, John H.

Rohrer, listed in the 1850 population census (p. 88). The Gibb report also presented a map of the Mill Place tract and the 190 acres owned by Preston L. Bowles (p. 29).

See, James G. Gibb, *Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of I-70 over the Great Tonoloway Creek and Phase II Site Investigation of Bowles Mill (18WA498), Hancock, Washington County, Maryland* (Maryland State Highway Administration: Baltimore, 2002).

#### **BOWMANS MILL (9)**

Same as Gilberts Mill.

#### **BOYD SAWMILL (6)**

Michael J. Boyd, Jr., was owner of a sawmill on Rt. 2, Boonsboro; 2 employees; production of rough lumber and cross ties, DMM, 1970.

#### **BOYER AND HEARD (H)**

The *American Miller*, 17 (September 1, 1889): 635, reported that August Wolf & Company of Chambersburg, Pa., had been awarded the contract for building a new 50-barrel mill for D. S. Boyer, Hagerstown, Md., and “will use the following line of machinery: Four double 9 x 18 Allis Roller Mills [long text . . . ], 10-½ x 30 Cooper Corliss Engine and boiler . . . . This mill is to be operated in connection with a large wheat elevator.”

There was a cross-sectional view of this new Allis-equipped roller mill, *American Miller*, 17 (October 1, 1889): 678. “This mill is talked about in almost every nook and corner of the East . . . Just completed.” The same issue of the trade journal featured “Wolf’s Free Excursion” and reported that Aug. Wolf & Company chartered a train to take 211 millers and their families and girlfriends from Chambersburg on September 18 to visit the “model mill” (17:701).

Boyer and Heard were listed as millers at 159 West Franklin Street, Hagerstown, in the 1902 Randall’s *Washington County Directory*. Surviving paper flour sacks in the author’s collection contain the inscriptions: (1) “New Model Mills. Purity. This brand of flour makes more bread to the barrel. Is sweet and healthier than flour made in the old way. Eat ye that which is GOOD,” and (2), “Boyer & Heard Roller-Process Granulated Extra Bolted Corn Meal, Hagerstown, Md.”

#### **BRIDGES AND HENDERSON CEMENT MILL (5)**

See Round Top Cement Mill.

#### **BRIEN MILL (1)**

See Antietam Furnace/Iron Works.

### **BROADFORDING MILL (13)**

The 1783 tax list of Salisbury and Conococheague Hundreds listed Henry Zeller with Adventure and 2 mills worth £ 200. No mill was shown in the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map but there was a mill symbol on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. The 1820 census of manufactures in District 4 listed Jacob Zeller with 2 water wheels, 2 pair of stones, 3 bolting cloths, hopper boy, elevator, screen, and packing machine; 2 employees, consumption of 15,000 bu grain, 60 tons plaster.

The mill was mentioned in 1828 in a tender for building a bridge "over the Conococheague creek at the Broad Fording, near Zellers Mill, where the old bridge stood," Hagerstown *Globe*, August 9, 1940, quoting the *Torch Light* (n. d.). A five-arch bridge was built at this location in 1829 at Broadfording, No. 6 in the stone bridge series, *Bridges: Our Legacy in Stone*, 1965. Lloyds of Pennsylvania were the bridge contractors.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Glover [sic] Zeller's mill with \$10,000 capitalization and 1 employee and annual output of 3500 bbl flour (\$17,750).

The Baltimore *American* of August 15, 1851, carried an advertisement placed by John and Oliver Zeller offering Broad Fording Mill, a four-story structure, with 3 pair of burrs and 1 pair of chopping stones; 60 bbl/diem output that could easily be raised to 100 bbl.

The Broadfording Mill was offered for sale in the *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light*, Hagerstown, August 6, 1851. The 1877 atlas showed the A. Hartrantt gristmill SE of Fairview on a mill race that paralleled the bend of Conococheague Creek; the mill was on the west bank of the creek on the road to Fairview, the present Broadfording Road. At the time of the atlas, H. S. Zeller was listed as a farmer with 341 acres; he had been born in 1829.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Abraham Hartrantt with \$4000 capital investment in a mill doing 75% custom business, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Rush Run drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 feet broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 900 bbl flour, 215 tons meal, and 39.5 tons feed (\$11,300). The 1880 State business directory listed Aaron Hartrantt as miller at Cearfoss.

Aaron Hartrantt at Broadfording advertised the mill in the *American Miller*, 11 (January 1, 1883): 34:

#### **For Sale at Bargain/Broadfording Mill**

**A large weather boarded mill, with two run of burrs**

and two run of chopper stones. Situated on one of the best water powers in Western Maryland, in an excellent wheat growing country, four miles from Hagerstown. The mill has a good trade in town and country, and its capacity can be increased to 75 barrels per day. There are fourteen acres of land in the highest state of cultivation adjoining the mill, improved by two dwelling houses, one a log, the other a large brick, containing twelve rooms; and one store-room, with store and post office therein with a daily mail. Can be bought cheap.

The partners Armstrong and Scott at Hagerstown offered the mill for sale in the *American Miller*, May 1, 1886 (14:271) along with a 33-acre farm. "Mill lately improved with rolls, centrifugal reels, etc. Located on an unfailing stream about five miles west of Hagerstown, Md. Good reason for selling . . ."

Henry Ardinger offered the Broadfording Mill and 33 acres in the *American Miller*, 16 (October 1, 1888): 718, saying the mill "recently received modern improvements, and having convenient railroad facilities for shipment to the leading seaboard markets." Another advertisement by Ardinger stated that he was in another line of business, *American Miller*, 17 (May 1, 1889): 352.

The mill has long been extinct, well before 1930, when mentioned by John S. Kausler in *City Park, Hagerstown, Maryland*, (unpaged). The millstones were set in the paving at the entrance to Hagerstown City Park. Paula Stoner Dickey, consultant for the MHT, reported on the Broadfording Mill Complex at 16421 Broadfording Road and gave the additional names of Union Mills and Haratranft's Mill. Only the foundations of the mill could be seen in June 1976. This mill bears MHT Site No. WA-I-307. Nearby Broadfording Bridge bears MHT Site No. WA-I-306. The 1829 stone arch bridge was restored and reopened to traffic in October, 2005.

#### **BROADRUP MILL ( )**

"Charles Broadrup is putting new machinery in his flour mill at Charlesville, Md.," *American Miller*, 19 (October 1, 1890): 704.

#### **BROSIUS TANNERY ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Brosius horse-powered tannery with \$900 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual production of \$5400 in leather from 1200 hides.

#### **BROSIUS TANNERY ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the William Brosius tannery with \$5000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 1600 skins (\$9600) by horse power.

#### **BROWNS SAWMILL (8)**

A. T. Brown was listed as saw miller at Brownsville in the 1887 State business directory.

#### **BROWN TANNERY (8)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Brown's hand and horse powered tannery with \$8000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 250 sides of leather (\$1000). The 1880 census of manufactures listed Cornelius Brown tannery worth \$2100 at Brownsville; 2 employees and annual output of 140 skins and 140 sides (\$900). The account book of Cornelius Brown, tanner, for 1847-1887 is preserved in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 244.

#### **BRUMBAUGH MILL (9)**

Same as Spriggs-Lehman Mill.

#### **BURKETS MILL (9)**

This mill, apparently same as Burkhart Mill, was shown on the west bank of Antietam Creek, 1 mile from the Mason-Dixon Line.

#### **BURKHART MILL (9)**

Christopher Burkhart had a gristmill on Antietam Creek a mile north of Leitersburg as early as 1770. Burkhart's dam encroached on the lands of Peter Shiess, and in 1779, Burkhart bought 11 acres from him. In 1797, Burkhart leased the mill and dwelling to Levin Hays for £ 200 per year. A new mill dam was mentioned in the lease; that year, he willed the mill to son Christian Burkhart, who owned it until his death in 1838.

The mill was leased to George Shiess and Samuel Lyday. Successive owners were Henry Funk, Henry H. Snively, Daniel Mentzer, George Bell, and Christopher Lehman. The old mill was a two-story stone structure with two sets of burrs; it was removed in 1857 by Daniel Mentzer who built a new and more spacious mill, three stories, the first two of which were stone. That mill burned January 29, 1886, and only the foundation remained. There was also a sawmill. HLD, p. 91.

#### **BURKHART TANNERY (7)**



The atlas showed L. Burkhart's tannery in Cavetown, west of present Md. 66, north of Md. 64.

#### **BUMGARTNER MILL ( )**

The road from Bumgartners Mill to Felta Graus was mentioned in the sale of part of Contentment to Andrew Kersner in 1770 (FCLR N:472).

#### **BURNT MILL ( )**

The General Assembly incorporated the trustees of Burnt Mill School in Washington County by *Laws of Md., Acts of 1845, Chapter 43.*

#### **BYRONS TANNERY (23)**

Byrons Tannery was on the west bank of Conococheague about 0.25 mile west of Conococheague village. At the MHT Conference of November 1978, Robert M. Vogel showed photos of the Byron Tannery, Williamsport, "a fine set of buildings; some low brick buildings painted white; a two-story pedimented office building with oak leaf design worked into the tympanum, the company trademark." The buildings were approaching obsolescence. The October 1918 issue of the Sanborn atlas, Sheet 4, showed the layout of W. D. Bryron & Sons Tannery.

The *Baltimore Sun*, June 7, 1903, reported a major fire at the Byron Tannery that did \$200,000 damage. The buildings were about six years old, having been constructed when the company relocated from Mercersburg, Pa. Tannery Row occupied by the employees was spared by the fire.

#### **BYUS MILL ( )**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Byus in District 3 with 2 hands, 2 water wheels, and annual consumption of 3000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

#### **CASTNER MILL ( )**

The 1783 tax list of Conococheague and Salisbury Hundreds listed George Castner with tracts Clear Spring and Bell Forge, plus 2 stills (£ 32) and a mill (£ 150). Possibly one of Kerschner family.

#### **CASTLE WOOLEN MILL (8)**

The O. B. Castle Woolen Mill was listed at Brownsville in 1861, Bishop, HAM, 3:556.

#### **CAUFFMAN MILL ( )**

Henry Cuffman's mill appeared in the 1820 census of manufactures in District 3 with 1 employee and 1 each water wheel, pair of burrs, country stones, plaster stones, and bolting cloth. Consumption was 2500 bu grain, plus plaster. The mill was in bad order, sales dull.

#### CAVETOWN PLANING MILL (7)

This modern lumber mill operated at Cave town [1976].

#### CEDAR MILL FARM AND TANNERY ( )

Paula Stoner, consultant for the MHT, in July 1978, identified this as property of Cedar Brook Farm, Inc., near Clear Spring, MHT Site No. WA-V-172. A tannery was operated here by Adam and Samuel Troup some time after 1799, on Hicksville Road. Some wooden vats and tubs had been found in Rockdale Run

#### CEDAR GROVE MILL (20)

Same as Charles (McMahon) Mill.

#### CEDAR MILLS (2)

See Miller Mill.

#### CHAMBERS MILL ( )

The road from Chamber's Mill to Fort Frederick was mentioned in the 1759 Frederick County Judgments, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 204.

#### CHARLES MILL (4) CHARLES MILL ROAD

Mike High in *The C&O Canal Companion*, p. 202, dates this mill at 1790. Charles Mill was mentioned in the 1822 Journal of the C. & O. Commissioner, “. . . from Prather's on good water, passing Charles Mill at the mouth of big spring run, half a mile . . .,” *History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 77.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joel Charles water mil with \$2500 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output of 5600 bbl flour (\$28,000).

In the 1877 atlas, Benjamin F. Charles was manager of Big Spring Mills; Joel Charles was proprietor of Charles Mill, giving a Clear Spring address. Joel Charles, farmer and miller, had 290 acres and was born 1818. Benjamin Charles listed no



*Charles Mill in 1960 by Jack Boucher for HABS.*

acreage and was apparently Benjamin's son, born 1850. The mill was shown in the atlas downstream of J. J. Charles gristmill on Camp Springs Run.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Benjamin Charles Mill with \$6000 capital investment, 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity; 33% of the trade was custom. The mill was on half-time 2 months of the year. An 8-foot fall on Big Spring drove a 30 hp overshot wheel 18 ft broad at 6 rpm. Output was 2000 bbl flour, 4 tons meal, and 6.2 tons feed per annum (\$14,780).



*Charles Mill after its collapse, March 1968, photo by author.*

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1884 (12:370) reported, "Benj. Charles, of Clear Spring, Md., has purchased of E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., a No. 2 Four Break Reduction Machine and four pairs of Allis Rolls in Gray's Noiseless Belt

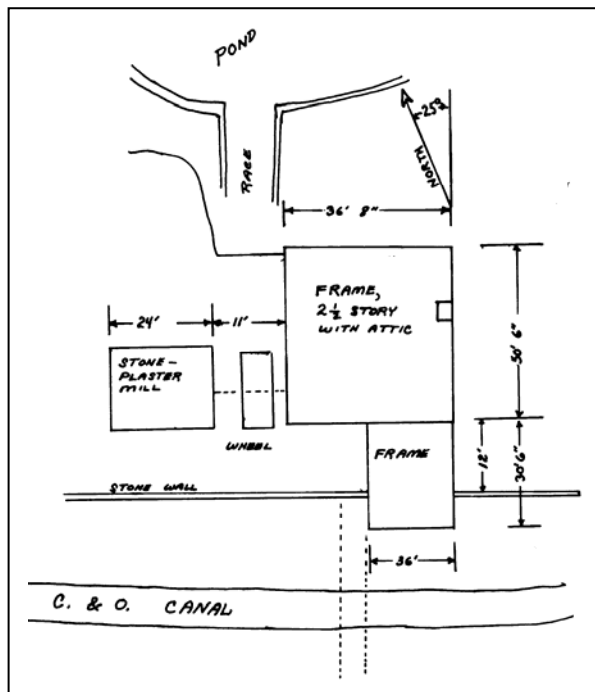
Frames. The same magazine of November 1, 1890 (18:778) reported, “B. F. Charles, Clearspring, Md., is putting two more McAnulty Feeders in his mill.”

The mill was put out of operation by the 1924 flood in the Potomac and further damaged by the 1936 flood, toppling over in ruins when visited in 1968.

Mike High in *C&O Canal Companion*, p. 203, reproduced a photograph from the National Park Service archives showing Mrs. Cowan picking berries near the tow path with the Charles Mill in the background, along with a pleasure boat with a fringed canopy.

The U. S. Department of the Interior HABS data sheet described the mill as 1-½ stories with attic. Rough-cut stone foundations. The walls were timber frame construction with horizontal clapboarding of three types: double grooved, drop riding, and moulded edge. Doors were vertical boards; windows and shutters were 6-over-6 layout. The roof was gabled, with wooden shingles. A stone house 24 ft wide stood 11 ft west of the main body and had served as a plaster mill. The main body of the mill was 36 ft 8 inches x 50.5 feet with a 36 x 30.5-foot frame wing.

The wheel was still intact in 1968, measuring 18.5 ft in diameter by 4 ft 7 inches wide, and of steel. The wheel stood between the main mill and the plaster mill and had powered both. The building faced on the dried-up Canal bed and was a few

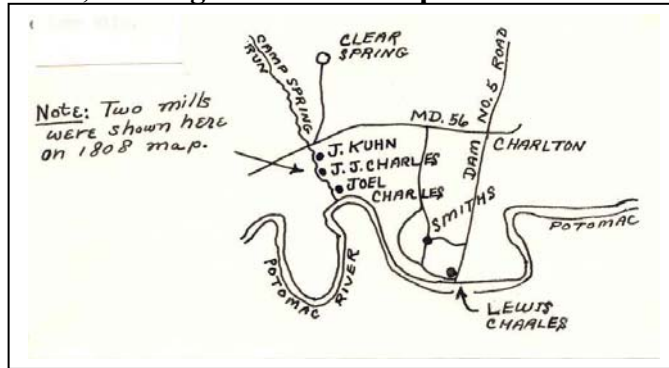


*Joel Charles Mill Site Plan by National Park Service*

yards from the Potomac. Data from Nancy Bienke, Architectural Historian, National Park Service. Eventually the wreckage photographed in 1968 decomposed still further. In March 1986, there was still a foundation which could be reached by walking down the towpath (eastward) from Four Locks Road.

#### CHARLES MILL (4) CHARLES MILL ROAD

The 1820 census of manufactures (District 4) listed the Joseph Charles Mill with 1 hand, 2 water wheels, 3 pair of stones, 2 country cloths, screen, and plaster mill; consumption was 10,000 bu grain and 6 tons plaster. A second Joseph Charles mill



had 2 run of stones, 2 water wheels, 3 bolting cloths, and consumption of 15,000 bu whet, rye, and corn.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph J. Charles with \$3500 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees and annual output of 5600 bbl flour (\$28,020). The 1877 atlas showed a gristmill on the estate of J. J. Charles between Kuhn's Big Spring Mill and Joel Charles Mill on Camp Spring Run. In 1968 only the foundation remained, and Kuhn's Mill had been converted into a dwelling.

The person who owned the ruin resided on the west side of the road and he said it had been Bells Mill. Bell was probably the successor of J. J. Charles who was shown in the 1877 atlas. The 1887 State business directory listed J. Bell among the milelrs of Clear Spring (conversation with resident on trip of March 30, 1986). It was James Bell when mentioned in the *American Miller*, 23 (May 1, 1895): 378.

Mark D. Sabatke in *Discovering the C & O Canal and Adjacent Potomac River* (Rockville, 2002), p. 118, presented a photograph of the stone ruin of Charles Mill at Mile 108.3.

See Hahn's *Towpath Guide, Section Three, Mile 108.0*.

#### CHARLES MILL (4)

An unnamed mill symbol appeared at the mouth of Conococheague on Varlé's 1808 map and was probably Middlekauff's. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Peter Middlekauff in District 4 with a mill of 2 water wheels, 2 pair of stones, screen, and bolting cloths. Consumption was 6000 bu wheat, rye, and corn. Middlekauff's Mills was on the C. & O, Canal's toll list in 1857, Hahn, *C&O Canal Companion*, p. 200.

The 1877 atlas showed Lewis Charles as prop. of Cliff Spring Flour Mills on Little Conococheague at the C. & O. canal, est of Two Locks and downstream of J. M. Smith gristmill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Lewis Charles Mill with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 165 bu/diem maximum capacity. One-third of the trade was custom. The mill was on half time operation 3 months of the year. A 7-foot fall on little Conococheague drove a 30 hp overshot wheel 18 ft broad at 6 rpm. Annual output was 1500 bll flour, 3 tons meal, and 45 tons feed (\$11,160).

The *American Miller* of February 1, 1886 (14:89) reported, "Lewis Charles, Hagerstown, Md., has placed in his mill two of the Silver Creek Centrifugal Reels." The same issue on p. 91 reported, "Griscom & Co. & McFeely . . . Have the contract of Lewis Chares, Cold Spring, Washington Co., Md., for eight pairs of Butler Rolls, two purifiers, etc., for his mill which they are changing to the roller system. This is the fourth mill contract taken by this firm in Washington County."

Louis [sic] Charles was listed as a miller in the 1887 State business directory. The miller's house and mill dam survived on Dam No. 5 Road below the Potomac dam and above Lock 44 [1976]. The mill ruin was accessible by a path at the canal culvert over the Little Conococheague at Mile 105.30 per Hahn's *Towpath Guide*, 3:55. Hahn also mentioned the Charles Brothers warehouse that washed out in the 1889 flood. Mike High's *The C&O Canal Companion*, p. 200, mentions Middlekauff, Colton, or Charles Mill, and notes that Middlekauff's dam was the site of the violent battle among the Irish canal laborers in January 1834, the Cork immigrants versus their countrymen, the "Fardowners" from Longford.

The *SIA Newsletter*, 10 (Summer 1981): 6, reported a HAER Survey of the Lewis Charles Mill site.

#### **CHARLES MILL (20) CHARLES MILL ROAD**

This mill was supposedly built 1778 on Downey Branch at the Big Slack Water, one of the deepest places on the Potomac. An unidentified mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. The mill stood on Chews Farm, property of Saamuel Chew, and in the division of his estate in 1801, the mill site passed to daughter Henrietta, wife of Benjamin Galloway, a famous local politician. Galloways Mill was mentioned in the 1822 journal of the C. & O. Canal

Commissioners as being located on the Potomac downstream of Spriggs Mill and upstream of Millit's Spring, *History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 78.

After her husband's death, Henrietta Galloway sold Galloways Mill to Peregrine Fitzhugh (WW:714) in January 1841. That April, Fitzhugh sold to Amos Young (YY:159). Young in 1851 sold to Alexander Shafer, who appeared on the 1859 Taggart map of the county.

The 1850 census of manufactures showed Alexander Shafer with \$7000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 7000 bbl flour and 1700 bu offal (\$3900). Shafer conveyed to Samuel A. Stonebraker in 1865, and Stonebraker to Willam Avis in 1875.

The Avis Mill has also been called Cedar Grove Mill, and the 1877 atlas showed it on the west bank of the creek at the river bank. William Avis listed himself as proprietor of Shaffer's [sic] Old Flouring Mill, 1-¼ miles SW of Downsville. He was also listed in the 1887 State business directory. In 1901, he lost the mill by default of mortgage in Equity Case No. 5955.

The mill was advertised in the *Globe* prior to the auction held on August 10, 1901. "The improvements consist of a weatherboarded mill fitted out with roller process machinery . . . The mill has always enjoyed a good local trade and has a fine water power. Charles B. Izer bought the property at public sale and in 1901 conveyed to Rudolph Charles. Charles in 1901 conveyed to Nancy Izer (137:688), who with her husband, Charles Izer, deeded back to Rudolph Charles in 1917. Somewhere in the 1920s, the mill was used as a power plant. Charles sold in 1928 to John J. Shank.

The mill had closed in 1922, and during one flood had been almost covered by water, *Sun*, February 27, 1928. The mill passed from Maybelle C. Shank to Max L. Robinson in 1953, and from Robinson to William and Isabelle McMahan in 1965 in a deed that referenced the Mill Brook (432:529).

When first observed by John McGrain, the mill was painted red and the steel wheel was intact. The grounds were open as a picnic site and boat launching marina for a \$1 fee; there was also a seasonal rate. Charles Mill Road, distinct from the one near Clear Spring Station, runs off Dillinger Road, Map 17, Collection of Maps of C. & O. Canal. Mr. McMahan was repairing the mill in 1971 with timbers from the Grimes-Ruffner Mill.

The mill later passed to the National Park Service and was damaged in the 1985 flooding from the Shenandoah Valley streams that emptied into the Potomac. The mill was undergoing repointing of the foundation and was still painted bright red on a visit of March 30, 1986. The dam was intact; only one board had been pulled off the mill façade and the area was marked closed by the NPS.

The towpath downstream was still washed out, gone without trace, and un-repaired in September 2001. The mill is currently accessible by Md. 63, Dam No. 4 Road, Delinger Road, and Avis Mill Road. The mansion was still occupied by the McMahan family. The steel wheel was still intact.

The mill appeared in a 1916 photograph in Thomas F. Hahn, *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Old Picture Album* (1976), p. 76. Hahn noted that the mill was used for electricity in the 1920s; it was variously called Shanks, Charles, Avis, Shaffers, Old Flouring, Galloway, Cedar Grove Mill. "Most grist mills along the Potomac in 19<sup>th</sup> Century from Harpers Ferry to Big Springs were operated by Herr, Charles, Middlekauff, and Peacher families, all of whom intermarried." See also Mike High, *C&O Canal Companion*, p. 188, for correct location at Mile 88.1. Location on Washington County street atlas is ADC 24-J-12. The Maryland Historical Trust called this resource "McMahon's Mill," MHT Site No. WA-II-0109.

**CHARLES MILL (9)  
CHARLES MILL ROAD**

See Barr Mill.

**CHARLTON ELEVATOR CO. INC. (23)**

This mill still operating at Charlton in 1970, was until 1962 property of D. A. Stickell and Sons. The July 1978 MHT report by consultant Paula Stoner described the location as Charlton Road and Dam No. 5 Road, property of Maughnsville Elevator and Lumber Company, MHT Site No. WA-V-108.

**CHEWSILLE COOPERATIVE ASSN. (18)**

This was a modern feed mill of the Southern States chain supplying Purina Feed on South Main Street, Chewsville [1976].

**CHEWSVILLE CO-OP (7)**

This large commercial feed mill on the railroad and Md. 77 in Smithsburg was a supplier of Purina Chow [1976].

**CLAGGETT AND BEALL MILLS (18)**

See Stulls Mill (power plant site).

**CLAGGETTS MILL ( )**

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Robert Claggett [sic] mill in District 1. The mill had 1 employee, 1 water wheel, 1 each pair of burrs and country stones, 3



bolting cloths, screens, hopper boy, and elevator. Consumption was 3000 bu of wheat, rye, and corn, 14 tons plaster.

### **CLAGGETTS MILL (10)**

Claggetts Mill was shown on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map on the west side of the Antietam 1 mile below Funkstown. John Claggett was shown on the 1808 Charles Varlé map, and David Claggett was listed as a roads supervisor in 1819, HWM, pp. 1000, 1202. The 1820 census of manufactures listed D. and H. Clagett [sic] mill in District 3 with 3 water wheels, 3 bolting cloths, elevators, hopper boy, screen, and packing machine. Consumption was 30,000 bu grain and 100 tons plaster. The mill was in bad condition.



*Claggett Mill from The Antietam and Its Bridges, 1910.*

The WPA *Guide*, p. 338, stated that the mill was built in Revolutionary times, but incorrectly matched it with Roses Mill. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1839, Chapter 221, empowered the Commissioners of Washington County to build a bridge across Antietam Creek at or near Claggett's Mill. The Claggett Mill Bridge was built in 1840; a separate one-arch bridge spanned the mill race.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Claggett's water mill with \$20,000 capital investment and 3 employees. Annual output was 16,000 bbl flour, 3000 bu corn and rye, 120 tons of plaster, and 40,000 bu of stuff (\$98,7300).

The Claggett estate was Valentia. The War Department map of 1879 depicting the situation of the Battle of Antietam showed Claggetts Mill upstream of Rowlands Mill. The atlas showed Valencia Mills, "Factors of Flour," on the west bank of the creek, south side of the road, upstream of Roses Mill, and south of Funkstown. N. Fiery and Co. was the owner, giving a Hagerstown postal address. Fiery had 40 acres and had been born 1843; he described himself as a miller.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed N. A. Fiery Company with the mill value down to \$15,000 and production down to \$65,000, including 11,000 bbl flour. This

market mill had 4 run of stones and 400 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 7-foot fall on Antietam Creek drove two 4-foot turbines at 60 rpm to develop 60 hp.

Alex Armstrong, who gave a Hagerstown address, advertised “a mill property situated in Washington County, Md., three miles below Hagerstown on the Antietam Creek. Water power. Capacity 80 to 100 barrels per day. Railroad switch one-half mile from the mill. Everything in perfect running order .. Three story stone dwelling recently remodeled . . . Thirty six acres . . . ,” *American Miller*, 10 (September 1, 1882): 424.

The mill was still later Elias Young’s and then it was called Emmert Mill named for Isaac Emmert, who had married Mary Catherine Young. The mill burned about 1900, “Roving Reporter,” by Mrs. Susan K. Thomas, *Mail-Herald*, Hagerstown, October 14, 1955. A photo appeared in AAIB, pp. 124, 118.

#### CLARK MILL (16)

See Newcomer Mill.

#### CLEARSPRING MILL (4)

The town of Clearspring was “named for a spring so large that at one time it turned a mill wheel. The spring is behind the hotel,” *WPA Guide* (1940), p. 339.

#### CLIFF SPRINGS MILLS (4)

See Charles (Lewis) Mill.

#### CLINE FEED SERVICE (12)

The George Cline Feed Service was at Brethedsville in 1968 DMM. In 2001, the mill was serving as a restaurant and was mostly intact and still resembled photographs taken by this author in 1967.

#### CLINE MILL (6)

Spelling error for Kline Mill, q. v.

#### CLIPPS FEED MILL (1)

In 1924, Harry Clipp built a 2-½ story frame feed mill at 112 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, and operated until his death in 1935. Reichard Brashears, his employee, took over and operated until he died in 1969, whereupon the mill closed, *History of Shrpsburg*, p. 74f.



*Clipp's Mill in 1975.*

#### **CLOPPER MILL (9)**

**J. and F. Clopper were listed in the 1877 atlas as dealers in lumber, timber, plaster, sawing, and chopping. The mill was 1 mile east of Leitersburg. F. Clopper was listed as a farmer and miller who had come from Franklin County, Pa., in 1869.**

#### **CLOPPER SAWMILL (17)**

**H. Clopper's sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas upstream of Lehman Mill just west of District No. 9.**

#### **COHILL MILL (5)**

**Edmond P. Cohill was listed in the State business directory of 1887 as owner of a sumac mill and dealer in general merchandise at Hancock.**

#### **CONRAD MILL (15)**

**John Conrad was listed in the 1887 State business directory as miller at Green Spring Furnace.**

#### **CONRAT MILL (10)**

**Conrat Mill was on Antietam Creek at Funkstown in 1812 and produced kerseys, cassimeres, flannels, and blankets, HWM, p. 1281.**

#### **COOK MILL (12)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William C. Cook with \$3800 capital investment in a custom mill on Antietam with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 225 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall drove a 20 hp 4-foot turbine at 76 rpm. Annual output was 2978 bbl flour and 104 tons feed (\$19,368).

#### COTTON MILL ( )

Albert Gallatin's report on manufactures of 1810 listed one horse-powered cotton spinning mill "in Washington County" with 300 spindles recorded for 1809 and 1810. Only four such mills were listed in the entire State, *American State Papers*, Financial Affairs, 2:432. Cf., the Gibbs Mill started in 1808.

#### CREAMER MILL (6)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Creamer with a custom mill on a tributary of Little Antietam with \$2275 capital investment, 2 run of stones, no employees, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 22-foot fall drove a 30 hp overshot wheel 20 ft broad at 5 rpm. Annual output was 235 bbl flour, 12.1 tons meal, 22.9 tons feed, and 1120 lb buckwheat (\$2960).

#### CROMWELL MILL ( )

The 1783 tax list of Salisbury and Conococheague Hundreds listed Richard Cromwell's mill worth £ 200.

#### CROSS SAWMILL (12)

The 1877 atlas listed R. L. Cross sawmill on Marsh Run, NW of Fairplay. The War Department battlefield situation map published in 1879 showed "Cross Mill - B. Cross" at the present junction with Reichard Road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Robert L. Cross sawmill with \$500 capital investment and 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 40,000 ft over a 6-month season. A 12-foot fall on Marsh Run drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 60 rpm.

#### CROSSMAN WOOLEN MILL ( )

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jno. [?] W. Crossman with \$5000 capital investment in a water-powered woolen manufactory with 8 male and 2 female employees, and output of 6000 yd casinetts and 24,000 yd linseys worth \$5300 from 14,000 lb wool, 1500 lb grease, and 2500 lb soap.

#### CRUM MILL (H)

See Rensch Mill.

#### **CRUMPTON MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas H. Crompton with \$3000 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee and annual output of 220 bbl flour and 500 bu offal (\$1200).**

#### **CRUMBACH POTTERY (H)**

**See Bell Pottery.**

#### **CRUNE SAWMILL (9)**

**W. H. Crune was listed as saw miller at Leitersburg in Hawes 1867 *Business Directory*, p. 534.**

#### **CULBERTSON SAWMILL (2)**

**S. F. Culbertson owned a lumber mill at Williamsport per the 1877 atlas.**

#### **CUSHWAS MILL ( 4 )**

**Cushwas Mill was 2 miles from Masons Mill in 1813, HWM, p. 1174. . The 1850 census of manufactures listed John S. Cushwa's water-powered "country mills" with 1 employees; output not reported.**

**The 1880 census of manufactures of District 4 listed John Cushwa with 1 hand, 2 water wheels, 3 pair stones, 2 bolting cloths, hopper boy, screen, and plaster breaker. Consumption was 5000 bu wheat, corn, and rye. Cushwa's Mills was still carried as a village name in 1941 in GZMD.**

#### **CUSHWA TANNERY ( )**

**The 1850 census listed George Cushwa's horse-powered tannery with \$1200 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 1000 skins (\$6000).**

#### **D'UNGER MILL ( )**

**Correct spelling of Unger, q v.**

#### **DAHL DISTILLERY ( )**

**"A large steam distillery about a mile and a half from Williamsport, belonging to Mr. Dahl, was fired and consumed" by General John McCausland's Confederate troops in July, 1864, T. J. Scharf, HWM, p. 286.**

#### **DAM NO. 4 HYDRO PLANT ( )**

A photo of the 1909 hydro electric plant on the Maryland bank of the Potomac at Dam No. 4 appeared in an article by Robert M. Vogel in the SIA's publication *IA*, 6 (No. 1, 1980): 35. The dam itself dates from 1842.

## DARBY MILL (2)

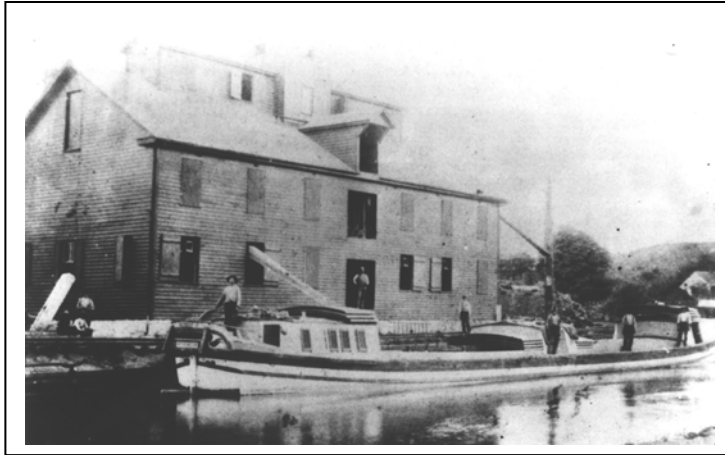
A history of the company appeared in the *American Miller* February 1, 1890 (18:93), recounting that F. H. Darby came to Williamsport in 1875, and conducted a grain business at Cushwa's Wharf; in 1883, he purchased the Potomac Planing mills and erected an elevator. Then in 1886, he bought out his brother, and in 1889, the flood cut off canal shipments. The roller mill was started in August 1889, put into operation on October 15 that year. A. C. Gruber became a partner on August 1, 1889. *Williamsport and Vicinity Reminiscences* (1933) stated that F. H. Darby built the flour mill on the site of the DeFrehn chair factory (p. 100)—which is probably the wrong location.

This two-story wooden commercial mill with a clerestory was located on the C. & O. Canal at Williamsport. An 1890 photograph appeared in George Hooper Wolf's *I Drove Mules on the C. & O. Canal*, pp. 43, 63. Also published in Warren & Warren, *Maryland Time Exposures*, 1984, p. 280.

The *American Miller* of February 1, 1890 (18:127) reported, "F. H. Darby, Williamsport, Md., has placed his contract for a roller mill with Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., using four double 6 x 20 corrugated and smooth roller machines, four double 6 x 20 McAnulty Force Feeders . . . They will also do the mill wrighting. The mill will have a capacity of from 50 to 60 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours." The same issue of the *American Miller* on p. 93, called the Darby Mill the "Undine Roller Mill." The same journal on March 1, 1890, also mentioned F. H. Darby.

This was the Darby and Gruber Mill mentioned in the *American Miller*, July 1, 1890 (18:487), when it was reported, "Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., have the contract of Darby & Gruber, Williamsport, Md., whose mill they built about six months ago, with a capacity of 50 barrels, which has been found to be too small for the trade, to increase it to 100 to 125 barrels. The building is now being enlarged, and work will be commenced in a short time. The plant will be complete and a good once." This mill ran on a 45 hp Corliss engine rather than on Canal water, capable of producing 60 bbl/diem (*American Miller*, February 1, 1890).

The Undine Roller Mill was a square, flat-roofed industrial building merely tacked on to the upstream end of the mill, and a small illustration of it appeared in *American Miller*, 18 (February 1890): 93, and also in a distant photograph in *I Drove Mules*, p. 47. That article called it a "model mill" built for Darby & Gruber, "space admirably economized."



—National Park Service

*Darby Mill on the C&O Canal*

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1895 (23:537), reported, “The Undine Milling Co., of Westminster . . . has also purchased the two Darby flour mills and elevator at Williamsport and an elevator at Charleton.”

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1895 (23:689), reported, “F. H. Darby & Co. of Westminster, Md., have purchased a receiving separator of the Richmond Manufacturing Co. E. F. Wallace serviced the order.”

The *American Miller* also reported that F. H. Darby of Williamsport rented the flour mill at that place owned by Steffey and Findlay.

The same journal of March 1, 1900 (28:238) reported that William Crowe lost his hand at Undine Flour Mill, Williamsport, on February 7. George Hooper Wolfe stated that the mill was destroyed by fire in 1904, p. 46. *Williamsport and Vicinity Reminiscences*, p. 100, noted that Darby had failed in business in 1897, which we do not have from any other source. A distant view of the Darby Mill appeared in *I Drove Mules*, p. 47. This photograph shows that the mill and its flat-roofed Undine Roller Mill annex were on a long stretch of the canal, not on a canal basin, and it was just downstream of the bridge manufactured by Wendell Bollman, probably between Lock 44 (Mile 99.1) and the bridge (Mile 99.5). George Hooper Wolfe stated that the Darby Mill was at Steffey’s Wharf. The same distant photograph appears in Hahn’s *C&O Canal Companion*, p. 147.

#### DARBY MILL (11)

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1889 (17:489) reported that W. C. Darby’s flourmill at Weverton, Md., was damaged by the flood [the Johnstown rains] with a loss of \$5000 to \$7000.

The *American Miller* of May 1, 1890 (18:339) reported, “Darby and Garrott, Weverton, Md., will build a complete 125 barrel Wolf Roller System Flouring mill, using five double 9 x 24 roller machines with McAnulty Force Feeders . . . Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., have the contract.”

The *Grain Dealers and Shippers Gazette Baltimore & Ohio Railway System* listed both Darby and Garrott and also Darby and Garrett (P. O. Weverton, Md.) in 1891.

#### **DARBY & RICE MILL (11)**

“Darby & Rice, Weverton, Md., are improving the power at their new roller mills on the Ohio [sic] River, by the addition of improved Success Turbine Water Wheels and machinery, all purchased from S. Morgan Smith, York, Pa.,” *American Miller*, 14 (July 1, 1886): 390.

Griscom & Co. & McFeely sold 10 pair of Butler Rolls to Darby & Rice, Weverton [sic]. Washington County, Md., *American Miller*, 13 (November 1, 1885): 572.

#### **DARBY, U. C., MILL (11)**

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1889 (17:707), reported, “Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., . . . shipped U. C. Darby, Weverton, Md., the following machinery: one single 6 x 20 smooth roller mill; one McAnulty Force Feeder; one No. 2 improved Wolf & Hamaker Round Reel; two No. 3 Wolf & Hamaker Purifiers; also a lot of shafting, pulleys, gearing, belting, elevators, Branduster, and millwright work.”

“U. C. Darby, Esq., purchased last week at Shenandoah Junction, W. Va., 2,5000 bushels of choia wheat for his mill at Weverton,” *Frederick News*, October 21, 1889.

#### **DAVIS MILL (5)**

Davis Mill on Big Tonoloway Creek was mentioned in an 1819 roads document, HWM, p. 99.

#### **DAVIS MILL (6)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Elias Davis with \$6500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and output of 3700 bbl flour and 9250 bu stuff (\$19,850) annually. The atlas showed W. Davis gristmill west of Boonsboro on the present Md. 34, same as the Conrad Nicodemus Mill nearest to Boonsboro.

#### **DAWSON MILL (5)**

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1886 (14:572) reported “W. B. McMurray, Cedar Falls, Iowa, has furnished P. E. Dawson, Hancock, Md., with Eureka Flour Feeders



and Mixers. P. E. Dawson was listed as a miller at Hancock in the 1887 State business directory.

#### **DAYHOOF SAWMILL (9)**

John Dayhoof was listed as saw miller at Leitersburg in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*.

#### **DE FREHN MILL (2)**

W. De Frehn's sawmill and chair factory was listed at Williamsport in the 1887 State business directory. Near the aqueduct, it was washed away in the "Johnstown Flood" freshet of May 31, 1889. *Williamsport and Vicinity* (p. 100) claimed somewhat contradictorily (1) that the chair business started in 1878, renting the Cublertson Mill to get started, and (2) rented the Gruber and Witmer Potomac Steam Planing Mill. George Hooper Wolfe noted that the chair factory was just off the north end of the Williamsport aqueduct and it ran on canal water and was damaged in the 1889 flood, *I Drove Mules*, p. 63.

#### **DENTZLER SAWMILL (H)**

William Dentzler was listed as sawmiller at Hagerstown in the 1880 State business directory.

#### **DETRICK MILL (9)**

See Gilbert Mill.

#### **DELAMERE MILL (12)**

See Booths Mill.

#### **DIDDENHOVER MILL (13)**

William Diddenhover's fulling mill was 6 miles north of Williamsport on Cocococheague Creek, HWC, p. 93. Hemp and gunpowder were made here per HWM, p. 1224. Possibly a fulling mill, *Hearthstone History*, p. 22. William Diddenhover's fulling mill was on Mr. Waling's premises, 6 miles from Williamsport, *Elizabeth-Town Advertiser*, August 6, 1801.

#### **DIFFENDALL MILL (7)**

This mill at Smithsburg was built of sandstone and had a marker in the gable peak with the inscription, "Osborn 1832." It was owned at one time by Samuel Diffendall, who had been miller at Clear Spring for Michael Smith. The 1880

census of manufactures showed Samuel Diffendall with \$2000 capital investment in a 20 hp steam sawmill, listing 3 employees, and annual output of 75,000 ft (\$2000).

The custom gristmill was capitalized at \$5000 and had 3 employees, 2 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 28-foot fall on Cavetown Run of Beaver Creek drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 5.5 rpm. Annual output was 800 bbl flour, 50 tons of meal, 78 tons feed, 1.5 tons hominy, and 1 ton buckwheat (\$8500).

“The flood swept out Samuel Diffendoll’s [sic] dam at Smithsburg at a loss of several hundred dollars,” wrote H. V. Trovinger to the *American Miller*, June 1, 1894 (22:433).

It was owned by Leon Morgan when listed in *Boonsboro News*, November 10, 1955. Samuel Diffendall was listed as miller at Smithsburg in the 1880 State business directory.



*Diffendall Mill in 1979, photo by author.*

The mill was pointed out to the author by Mrs. William L. (Lea) Kersting of Chewsville, Md., March 4, 1978. Mrs. Kersting said, “I was really impressed by the Diffendall Mill . . . I was driving around hunting for it and it just loomed up unexpectedly--quite striking--on the Wolfsville Road, off Md. 77 . . . There is a large hole in the center of the end wall but otherwise looks a lot better than Charles Mill.”

This was in its last days about 1978 a rectangular stone mill; a chimney once passed out through the gable peak. There was no hood for hoisting. The building was posted against trespassers. Flooding seems to take place here now. Skunk cabbage was coming up. Also wild flowers. The mill was about 36 x 50. The roof was still intact. Across the road were the ruins of a stone race embankments. The building

material appeared to be limestone. Also in 1978, in July, consultant Paula Stoner identified the mill ruin as MHT Inventory Site No. WA-IV-078

By July 27, 2001, the mill was only a foundation with some corners still standing at 1185 Wolfsville Road. The location in the Washington County street map atlas is ADC 23-G-4. The stream was called Beaver Creek in that recent publication.

#### **DITTO MILL (13)**

Same as Gossard Mill, Fairview.

#### **DOBBINS BRUSH FACTORY (H)**

Thomas Dobbin in 1791 started buying hog bristles and horse tails to make brushes at Hagerstown, HWC, p. 94.

#### **DODGE MILL (4)**

Varlé's 1808 map showed a mill symbol at the present Broadfording Road. William Dodge's gristmill was shown in the atlas NE of Clear Spring on Little Conococheague Creek on the south side of the road, west bank.

#### **DOUBS MILL (16)**

This three-story, stone mill has been in use since 1800, and five stone houses were built nearby prior to that. The 1808 Varlé map showed it as Newcomer Mill and was supposedly first owned by Samuel Funk. It was bought in 1831 by Doub. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jno. Daub [sic] with a water mill worth \$10,000 and 1 employee. Output was 3000 bbl flour, 100 bu meal, 600 bu chop rye, and 7500 bu of stuff (\$12,995).

In the atlas, P. R. Doub was listed as proprietor of Woodside Mills, supplying grain and flour. He owned 264 acres and had come from Frederick County in 1830. The 1880 census of manufactures showed business up to \$15,060, but the mill value or capital investment was down to \$8000.

The P. R. Doub mill and "small elevator" had 2 employees, 3 run off stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 12% custom business. A 9-foot fall on Beaver Creek drove two overshot wheels 16 ft broad at 40 rpm to develop 12 hp.

"Mr. Philip R. Doub of Beaver Creek, Md., is remodeling his large mill and furnishing it with new and improved machinery. He is taking out two overshot water wheels and has purchased two Rechar Turbine Wheels, manufactured by Mr. Geo. F. Baugher of York, Pa. Mr. W. B. Hughs [sic] of Smithburg, Md., is the millwright, and has the work in charge," *American Miller*, 9 (June 1881): 236.

The *American Miller* of March 1, 1890 (18:198) reported, “Louis P. Doub of West Beaver Creek, Md., contemplates remodeling to the roller system and taking charge of the mill at that place.”

“P. R. Doub, West Beaver Creek, Md., has contracted with Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., for a full 30 to 35 barrel Wolf Roller System Flouring Mill, using a complete line of ‘Wolf’ Improved Flour Mill Machinery, and when completed will add one more to the list already built in Washington Co., this making the fourteenth complete flouring mill,” *American Miller*, 18 (June 1, 1890): 411.

Daniel W. Doub of Hagertown advertised in the *American Miller*, 18 (July 1, 1890): to sell or rent “A 30-barrel roller mill, water power. Good situation on railroad. In fine wheat growing section, six miles from Hagerstown. In Washington County, Md. Good dwelling house. A bargain.” Yet, the Doub Mill was not on any kind of a railroad until the inter-urban trolley car came along about 1895.

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1892 (20:670) carried a letter from L. P. Doub saying that the late P. R. Doub mill had been remodeled to the roller process two years ago, then sold to W. S. Roads of Chambersburg.

Doub Brothers of West Beaver Creek wrote to the *American Miller*, 27 (February 1, 1899): 162, “We are again in possession of the flour mill at West Beaver Creek, Md. Our firm is composed of Louis P. and Frank L. Doub. We purchased the mill September 1, of W. S. Rhodes, who bought it six years ago of the executors of T. R. Doub, deceased. George Pensinger, formerly head of the Antietam Mill Co., of Funkstown, Md., is head miller.”

The mill was on the Funkstown Road opposite the Frog Farm per WPA *Guide*, p. 351. The stream was Little (or West) Beaver Creek, and the mill stands on the east bank. The property continued in the Doubs family until purchased in 1949 by Leon Morgan, who ran a store and served as postmaster. The mill is “built like a fortress” with basement walls 5 ft thick and first floor walls 42 inches thick. There was also a cooper shop, *Boonsboro News*, November 3, 1955. The mill was shown as abandoned on a 1965 topographic map.

The Governor’s Consulting Committee approved the “Doubs Mill Historic District, Washington County,” for nomination to the National Register in June 1977, *SWAP*, September 1977, p. 2. The Federal program accepted the district in 1979. The mill was for sale from 1975 to 1979, and was still in fair condition in April 1979, but it had lost the timbering in the gable peak. There was a beautiful stream flowing behind the mill. The author took his first color photographs of this mill on April 21 that year.

In early 1979, Dr. Luigi Perini purchased the mill and began turning it into a home. On October 4, 1984, Fred and Betty Beals of SPOOM reported to the author that Perini was making great progress restoring the mill--the county buildings engineer

had wanted it demolished but the Perinis got support from Governor Harry Hughes and went ahead. When the district was written up for the National Register, the mill was assigned MHT Site No. WA II 90. The address is now 20512 Beaver Creek Road, Hagerstown MD 21740. The owners were eventually awarded a Maryland Historical Trust project award, which was celebrated with a State House luncheon with Lieutenant Governor Mickey Steinberg in May 1988.

#### **DOUGHERTYS MILL (11)**

“Dougherty’s flour mill at Weverton, Md., was damaged by the flood. Loss \$10,000,” *American Miller*, 17 (July 1, 1889): 489.

#### **DOWNEY MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Ann Downey with a water-powered country mill and 1 employee. No other statistics.

#### **DRAPER MILL (4)**

The J. Draper gristmill, now extinct, was shown in the 1877 atlas on present Md. 57 [St. Paul Church Road] on Rockdale Run, west side of the road. The 1850 census of manufactures had shown Thomas Draper’s water-powered “country mill” with 1 employee, output not recorded.

Draper Mill was the same as the Cushwa Mill shown on the 1913 MGS forestry map. Not found on trips of 1965.

#### **DUNBAR MILL (1)**

Dunbar Mill was shown on the Antietam tactical map NE of the Dunker Church in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* [One volume edition, Ned Bradford, ed., Appleton, Century, Crofts, 1956, p. 231] east of Smoketown Road and north of Mansfield Road. Not shown in the 1877 atlas. This mill must be a clerical error. It was first found on the situation map of Antietam battlefield in the *Century Magazine*, 32 (June 1886): 290. That map accompanied an article by Henry Kid Douglas, “Stonewall Jackson in Maryland. In modern terms the “mill” was in the 6200 block of Smoketown Road, located at ADC 31-A-7 & 8 in the Washington County street map atlas.

#### **DURBORAW MILL (9)**

Same as Barr Mill.

#### **EAGLE MILL (9)**

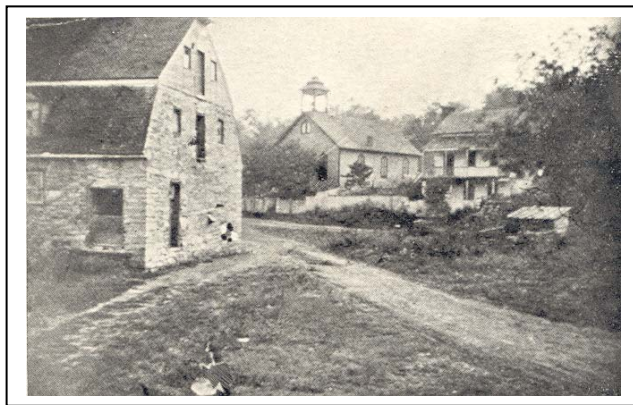
See Burr Mill.

## EAKLES MILL (19)

This mill was on Little Antietam Creek SE of Keedysville per HWM, p. 987. It was first owned by David Furry and sold to his son-in-law, David Keedy, in 1826. The 1850 census of manufactures showed Martin Eakle with \$6000 capital investment in a water mill, and 2 employees, and an annual output of 450 bbl flour and 1120 bu offal (\$2275). The 1859 Taggart map showed the Eakle mills. Martin eakle went out to the battlefield to help the wounded in September 1862, Cf., Schildt, *Druns along the Antietam*, p. 131.

The *Baltimore Sun*, August 16, 1873, reported that a hail storm had washed out the dam at Eakles Mill on the Washington County Railroad. It was 200 feet from bank to bank.

The atlas also showed the Martin Eakle mill on the east side of the road, west of the B. & O. tracks. Eakle was supplier of flour, feed, and grain, owned 200 acres, and



*Eakles Mill in postcard view*

was listed as a miller and merchant; he died in 1878; HWM, p. 1047. In 1880, the mill was operated by Eakle's son Rohrer Eakle.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed H. M. R. Eakle with \$6000 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 75% custom business. A 16-foot fall on Little Antietam drove two overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 10 rpm to develop 14 hp. Annual output was 3330 bbl flour, 1.5 tons meal, and 123.5 tons feed (\$20,650).

The 1887 State business directory listed H. W. M. Eakle as miller; also listed as miller (or owner of another mill) was R. J. Numaker. A turbne wheel was installed later and also a steam engine.

The *American Miller*, 19 (July 1, 1891): 489, reported, "H. M. R. Eakle, of Eakle's Mill, Md., has placed an order with S. Morgan Smith for a 24-inch Success Water

Wheel and a lot of machinery.” The Hagerstown *Mail*, July 21, 1893, reported that H. M. R. Eakles Mill gates had washed out in a storm.

About 1900, the mill was operated by Ira Snively and it then became the Isaac Smith saw and planing mill. *Boonsboro News*, March 24, 1955. The mill road is shown on present survey maps as Mt. Briar Road. Jill Craig of Washington County Free Library reports that the church shown in the postcard view still stands “but the dam and mill race has been considerably damaged in the last ten years (May 9, 2006).”

#### **ECKER AND THOMAS MILL (19)**

Eckler and Thomas were listed as millers at Keedysville in the 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures had shown John Ecker & Co. with \$4000 capital investment in a custom mill on the Antietam with 2 employees, 1 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 8-foot fall drove 2 undershot wheels 6 ft broad at 11 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 2400 bbl flour, 13.5 tos meal, and 89.3 tons feed (\$16,284).

#### **EDWARDS MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Emory Edwards with \$10,000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 1200 bl flour and 3000 bu offal (\$6600).

#### **EHOVER SAWMILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Adam Ehoofr [sic] with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 300,000 ft lumber from 2000 logs (\$4500).

#### **EICHELBERGER WOOLEN FACTORY ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Eichelberger with \$2500 capital investment in a woolen factory wit 8 employees and consumption of 3000 lb wool. Annual output was \$3500 in linsey, flannel, and carpets.

#### **ELY MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Mahlon Ely with \$8000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 3550 bbl flour (\$17,750).

#### **EMBREY AND CUSHWA (2)**

Embrey and Cushwa advertised in the 1877 atlas as manufacturers of Roundtop Cement and shippers of George’s Creek Coal at Canal Basin, Williamsport; also an

atlas illustration of the works. The coal warehouse is now the C. & O. Canal visitors' center [2006].

#### **EMMERT MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufacturers listed Samuel Emmert with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 17,500 bu of stuff (\$35,840).

#### **EMMERTS MILL (10)**

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Paul Emmert with \$25,000 capital investment in a water mill with 4 employees, and an output of 12,000 bbl flour (\$72,000). The Claggett Mill also passed to an Emmert.

#### **EMMERT BROTHERS MILL (h)**

“Emmert Bros., Hagerstown . . . Ordered six McAnulty Force Feeders . . . Caldwell Conveyors,” *American Miller*, 17 (December 1, 1889): 849. The *AM* of February 1, 1890 (18:126) reported, “Emmert Bros. will place a new engine in their flour mill at Hagerstown.” The *AM* of April 1, 1890 (18:272), reported, “Emmert Bros., Hagerstown, Md., are increasing the capacity of the 50-barrel and have given the contract to Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa.”

H. V. Trovinger's article in the *American Miller*, 21 (February 1, 1893): 147, “Mills of Hagerstown Md.,” listed the City Mills owned by Emmert Brothers.

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1894 (22:677), reported “A Horrible Death” when George E. Reese, the night miller at Emmert Brothers City Mills, Hagerstown, when trying to replace a belt on August 24, his arm caught in the roll belt and “he was chopped to bits.” Reese was a native of Carroll County.

#### **EMMERT SAWMILL (13)**

The J. Emmert sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Rush Run west of present Md. 63 and upstream of Resh Mill. The 1860 census of manufactures had listed Joshua Emmert with \$1800 capital investment in a sawmill and an annual output of 93,000 ft lumber (\$500) made from 200 logs; 1 employee.

#### **ENSMINGER MILL ( )**

The 1820 census of manufactures listed George Ensminger with a mill and carding machine in District 4 with 2 water wheels, 2 pair burrs, 1 pair stones, 2 bolting cloths, hopper boy, and screen; 3 employees; consumption of 4000 bu wheat, rye, and corn; 2000 lb wool carded for customers per annum.



#### **ERNST AND CO. SAWMILL (15)**

**Ernst and Co. sawmill on the C. & O. Canal was listed in the 1880 census with \$5000 capital investment, 6 employees, one gang of 3 saws, 1 circular saw, and 16 hp steam engine. Annual output was 338,000 ft timber, 25,000 laths, and 10,000 shingles (\$5900).**

#### **ERNST SAWMILL (4)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Ernst with \$10,000 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and output of 25,000 ft (\$600). A 14-foot fall on Little Conococheague drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 12 rpm.**

#### **ETENEYER MILL (9)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Smuel Eteneyer with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees; annual output was 7800 bbl flour, 500 bu chop rye, and 1000 bu corn (\$36,225).**

#### **EVERETT MILL (15)**

**Amos Everett was listed as miller at Green Spring Furnace in the 1880 State business directory.**

#### **EVERSOLES MILL (12)**

**See Grimes Mill.**

#### **FAIR PLAY MILL (12)**

**Same as Haleys Mill.**

#### **FAHRNEY MILL (10)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jerry Fahrney with \$2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 6-foot fall on Antietam drove two overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 50 rpm to develop 8 hp. Annual output was 1100 bbl flour, 29 tons meal, and 37.5 tons feed (\$8000).**

#### **FAHRNEY MILL (12)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Fahrney with \$800 capital investment in a custom mill on Marsh Run, with 2 run of stones, no workers, and 60 bu/diem maximum. A 21-foot fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 20 rpm to**

produce 2640 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, and 93 tons feed (\$17,605). The sawmill had \$450 capital investment and 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 60,000 ft (\$1750). The same fall drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 20 rpm.

**FAIRVIEW MILL (13)**  
See Gossard Mill.

**FASNACHT MIL (6)**

A mill shown in the 1877 atlas on Beaver Creek NE of Benevola and upstream of Newcomer Mill was apparently that of J. Fasnacht (or possibly H. Nunamaker), a grist and saw mill.

**FAYERWEATHER AND LADEN TANNERY (5)**

This tannery near Hancock was heavily damaged in the flood, *Baltimore American*, June 5, 1889.

**FEDERAL SILK MILL (1)**

Federal Silk Mill took over the two elementary school buildings on Antietam Street in Sharpsburg in 1938 and employed 40. A fire in 1954 when David Goetz was owner destroyed the storage building. The works moved to Williamsport, Lee Barton, *History of Sharpsburg*, p. 80.

**FEIDT DISTILLERY (4)**

The I. F. Distillery was established by John Feidt. One of the first in the county, it was on the east side of Blairs Valley Road and slightly south of Blairs Valley Store, *History of Blair Valley*, Gerald J. Sword, p. 39.

**FEIDT MILL (4)**

L. I. Feidt was an atlas patron, a grain dealer, with 175 acres at Clear Spring; born in 1833.

**FENYS FLOUR MILL ( )**

**“Keedysville, Md.,--Nathaniel Fenys flour mill, located near Keedysville, Md., was burned on the morning of September 5. Loss about \$13,000, partly covered by insurance,”** *American Miller*, 27 (October 1, 1899): 800.

**FIERY MILL (10)**

See Claggetts Mill.

### **FIERY UPPER MILL ( )**

**Jos. Fiery, Sol. Fiery, and Elizabeth Brewer advertised Fierys Upper Mill, a stone merchant mill with 2 of burrs, a pair of chopping stones, sawmill, and warehouse, *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light*, November 5, 1856.**

### **FINDLEY MILL ROAD (2)**

**Road runs west off Md. 63 south of Kemps Mill road in 2001. Location in Washington County street map atlas ADC 19-K-10. Probably led to the D. Z. Miller mill in the 1877 atlas. See also Kemp Mill in Election District 2.**

### **FISHER AND TRUAX MILL (5)**

**“Messrs. J. Fisher & J. Truax, Hancock, Md., are taking out their overshot wheel and putting in one of S. Morgan Smith’s turbines. They are giving their mill a general overhauling, putting in new machinery made by S. Morgan Smith, York, Pa.,” *American Miller*, 14 (February 1, 1886): 91.**

### **FITZHUGHS NAIL FACTORY (18)**

**See Mt. Aetna Furnace.**

### **FOGLER WOOLEN MILL (9)**

**Curtis Fogler had a carding mill on a farm near the public road that formed the eastern boundary of the district, HLD, p. 101. Probably near the present Charles Mill Road.**

### **FOLTZ MILL 98)**

**W. E. Foltz and Co. was listed as a knitting mill at Hagerstown in the 1887 State business directory.**

### **FORGE MILL (9)**

**Forge Mill, mentioned at a ford in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1840, Chapter 264, was the same as Old Forge Mill. Also mentioned MGS, 6:560.**

### **FORSYTHE MILL (15)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed D. Forsythe with \$700 capital investment in a custom mill on Lances Run, a branch of the Potomac, with 1 employee, 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 16-foot fall drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 30 rpm. Annual output was 5 bbl rye, 17.5 tons meal, and 8.6 tons feed (\$1450). The**

MHT assigned the ruin historic site No. WA-V-67. The site was Indian Spring Road near Clear Spring; the mill had been on Lane's Run, a tributary of Licking Creek near Big Pool. The on-line report included a 1977 photo of a foundation.

#### **FORT FREDERICK FORGE AND FURANCE (15)**

This furnace was operated by Dr. David Ross before the French and Indian War, but was said to to the same as Green Spring Furnace, HWM, p. 1297. Denton Jacques advertised in the *Md. Journal*, June 24, 1777, to sell 3000 acres and Fort Frederick Furnace; he advertised again in the same paper, January 4, 1793, "Also for sale . . . 10,000 acres and the furnace called Fort-Frederick with all the Negroes and Stock." Also mentioned in MHM, 51:45.

#### **FOUCH MILL (11)**

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 1 listed Hezekiah Butler's mill with 1 man, 1 water wheel, 1 burr stone, 2 bolting cloths, hopper boy, braking machine, and screw; consumption was 5000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

John Fouch acquired a mill on Israels Creek at the present Yarrowsburg Road from Hezekiah Boetler [sic] and wife in 1839 (Deeds UU:651) and sold in 1842 to John Grim (ZZ:519). David Fouch's mill was mentioned in a bill of sale for wheat in 1854. Taggart's 1859 county map showed R. Grim mill. There is a tradition that the mill was damaged by both armies in 1862. Duke University Library has a milling account book kept by David Fouch.

Michael Bartholow's mill was mentioned in a Fouch deed of 1874 (McKK 6:758), and the 1877 atlas showed M. Bartholow's gristmill on the east side of the B. & O. south of Bartholow Station (now called Augusta. The Richard Grimes [sic] grist and saw mill was cited as a landmark of 1900 in *Election Districts and Voting Precincts of Washington County, Md.* About 1900, the mill was owned by Joseph Long and was destroyed when sparks from a locomotive set the shingle roof afire. A four-story structure, it was on the former Kaestel Road, now Yarrowsburg Road. Two of the millstones are incorporated in the paving at Park Circle in Hagerstown. Data from Ms. Barbara Kaetzel to author, Chewsville, June 11, 1968.

#### **FOWLER AND ZEIGLER MILL/DISTILLERY (9)**

See Zeigler Mill; Zeigler and Fowler Distillery.

#### **FOWLER AND ZEIGLER TANNERY (9)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed this hand-powered tannery with \$1000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 1200 sides sole leather and 200 calf skins worth \$3900.

#### **FRANK TANNERY (7)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Michael Frank with \$2000 capital investment in a tannery with one employee and annual output of 300 sides and 150 skins.**

#### **FRANTZ SAWMILL (4)**

**E. Frantz sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Toms Run SE of Mt. Gilliland.**

#### **FREANERS MILL (H)**

**See Old Hagerstown Bone Mill.**

#### **FREDERICK FORGE AND FURNACE (1)**

**See Antietam Furnace.**

#### **FULTZ TANNERY ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Henry Fultz with a hand-powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 700 sides of Spanish and 50 sides of country leather (\$2310).**

#### **FUNK AND LONG MILL (6)**

***Randall's Washington County Directory* for 1902 listed Funk and Long Mill on Main street, Boonsboro.**

#### **FUNKS FULING MILL (16)**

**The 1820 census listed David Funk's woolen factory in District 3 with 1 man, consumption was 2500 yd raw wool, and fulling and shearing machine. Henry Funk's fulling and dyeing mill was 0.5 mile from Newcomers Mill per HWC, p. 93, and was on Beaver Creek per HWM, p. 999. Martin Funk had a wool carding machine, HWM, p. 1280. The works was on Cool Hollow Branch of Little Beaver Creek at Old U. S. 40 per *Boonsboro News*.**

#### **FUNK MILL ( )**

**The 1783 tax list of Upper Antietam and Jerusalem Hundreds showed Jacob Funk with a mill worth £ 50. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Samuel Funk's mill in then District 3 with 2 water wheels, 2 pair burrs, 2 bolting cloths, elevators, hopperboy, and plaster mill; 2 employees; consumption of 12,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn. A Jacob Funk was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures (without**

location) with \$4000 capital investment in a water mill, 1 employee, and annual output of 2222 bbl flour and 5500 bu offal (\$11,100). Probably near Funkstown.

#### **FUNKS MILL (1)**

L. F. Funk was listed as miller and sawmill at Smoketown in the 1887 State business directory.

#### **FUNK TANYARD (9)**

M. Funk advertised on the Cavetown plate of the 1877 atlas as proprietor of a tannery.

#### **FUNKSTOWN MFG. CO. (10)**

The 1877 atlas showed a paper mill at Baltimore Street and Antietam Creek in Funkstown. Extinct.

#### **FURRYS MILL (8)**

The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed Furrys Mill on an east branch of Antietam Creek, 6 miles east of Sharpsburg. POSSINLY SAME AS Eaakles Mill.

#### **GALLOWAYS MILL (20)**

See Charles (McMahon) Mill.

#### **GAMBRILL ELEVATOR ( )**

“Geo. F. Gambill [sic], Breatherdsvile [sic], Md., is building a medium sized grain elevator and has placed his contract for the special machinery etc., with Aug. Wolf & Co., of Chambersburg, Pa.,” *American Miller*, 18 (October 1, 1890): 704.

#### **GARRETT FLOURING MILL (11)**

See Weverton Flouring Mill.

#### **GARRETTS MILL (11) GARRETTS MILL ROAD**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Warren Garrett with \$8000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 1200 bbl flour and 3000 bu offal (\$6600). The 859 Taggart map showed “E. Garrott” mill downstream Grim Mill. Scharf in HWM, p. 1285, listed Warren Garrett in 1882, although the 1880 census of manufactures had listed Rickerds and Garrett Mill with \$2500 capital investment, doing 50% custom business with 1 employee, 3 run of stones,

and a 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 17-foot fall on Israel Creek drove two overshot wheels 3 ft broad at 8 rpm to develop 10 hp. Annual output was 500 bbl flour, 25 tons meal, and 10.8 tons feed (\$33878).

The *American Miller*, 14 (October 1, 1886: 573, reported, “Warren Garrett, Weverton, Md., is making some improvements in his mill, and has ordered from S. Morgan Smith, York, Pa., an 18-inch Improved Success Turbine and the required machinery.” Garretts Mill was shown as a village on the 1967 survey map, west of Md. 67 and north of Weverton. Mill extinct by at least the late 1960s.

#### **GARVER MILL (9)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Garver with \$2500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 2700 bbl flour, 600 bu rye chop and 600 bu corn (\$12,990).

The 1877 atlas showed Samuel Garver’s mill upstream of Durboraw Mill on Little Antietam at the present Durberry Road. The 1880 census showed a decline to \$500 capitalization and \$8256 production, including 1100 bbl flour. Samuel Garver’s custom mill had 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Lick Lurn [?] drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 6 rpm.

Garver was also listed in the 1887 State business directory. In the case of Washington County Water Co.-vs-Samuel B. Garver, the miller contended that the gristmill at Rohrer’s spring was fed by underground streams, Raven Rock and Warner Gulch, that had been dammed and diverted to supply water to Hagerstown. He pleaded a loss of \$100/annum and said that before loss of the water, the mill output had been 12 bbl/diem. Garver won in the lower court and also on appeal, 91 Md. 398 (1900).

#### **GATTRELL SAWMILL (12)**

John H. Gattrell’s sawmill on Marsh Run near Williamsport was washed away in 1877, HWM, p. 1202. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John T. Gattrell with \$1200 capital investment in a sawmill, 1 employee, and annual output of 30,000 ft lumber and 20,000 laths (\$900). A 16-foot fall on Marsh Run drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 40 rpm. The Baltimore *American* of June 4, 1889, reported that Sheriff Gattrell’s sawmill at Mercersville had washed away.

#### **GERALD MILL (H)**

J. J. Gerald, Frederick Street, Hagerstown, was listed as owner of a flour mill near the city limits, *Sheriff’s Cumberland Valley Directory*, 1877-78.

#### **GIBBS MILL (H)**

This small spinning mill of 300 spindles and home-built mule-spinning frame was constructed in 1808 and enlarged the next year by E. Gibbs, MHM, 61:28f. The Hagerstown *Herald* of October 4, 1809, contained an advertisement stating that E. Gibbs had carding machines and the 300 spindles, quoted in HWM, p. 1175. At that time the county contained 14 carding machines.

#### GILBERTS MILL (9)

Jacob Gilbert advertised a mill on Little Antietam Creek 7 miles from Hagerstown and 2 miles off the main road to Nicholson's Gap, *Washington Spy*, May 3, 1793. Gilbert had purchased 200 acres from Abraham Stouffer, the presumed buikder of the mill. In 1800, Gilbert sold to Abraham Moyer.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Abraham Myers [sic] with a mill in District 3 with 9 hands, 2 water wheels, 4 pair stones, 3 bolting cloths, screens, and packing machine; consumption was 12,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn. "Moyer" became insolvent and in 1825 sold to Frederick Bell. Varlé's 1808 map had shown L. Myers mill on the west side of present Greencastle Road at Little Antietam. Bell built the present (1898) mill in 1837-38 and equipped it with new machinery. He died in 1839, and the next year his son Frederick Bell bought the works.

Later owners were Samuel Etnyer, who appeared on the 1859 Taggart map, and then David N. Deitrich. The 1877 atlas showed D. Dietrick [sic] gristmill SE of Leitersburg, north of Antietam Creek and upstream of H. Clopper Mill. Dietricck was succeeded by Jeremiah Fahrney, Elias Stottlemeyer, and in 1886, by George H. Bowman. Rollers were installed in 1896 per HLD, p. 94.



—Maryland Historical Trust

#### *Bowman-Gilbert Mill*

The rollers were under consideration, per a letter from H. V. Trovinger to the *American Miller*, 22 (March 1, 1894):294, "Mr. Geo. Bowman near Leitersburg, is thinking of putting in rollers, as he informed the writer that it is impossible for a burr mill now to compete with a roller mill. The people will not have burr flour any more. Mr. B. says he stuck to burrs as long as possible but finds it 'no go.' Not very



long ago he had his mill greatly improved with burrs. He says he must improve to the roller system or quit business.”

[There was a George R. Bowman mentioned as a baker in Hagerstown, who issued trade tokens at the bakery, *Md. Numismatist*, 15 (January 1987): 12-3.] Bowman’s Mill appeared on the 1913 MGS forestry map and also on mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century topographic maps but is now [1976] used as a dwelling.

In December 1987, the mill was much refurbished since previous trips, still used as a dwelling. There was only one story at road level on Smithsburg-Leitersburg Road. Mrs. Lea T. Kersting wrote to the author, February 11, 1979, “I have driven by Bowman Mill a number of times, but didn’t realize what it was. I spoke to a Mr. Niemyer whose wife’s family owned or own it. He says the interior has deteriorated considerably and while they had considered it for a while it would cost too much to restore. He said a clapboard storage room and office had been built on one end and used as a store and post office for a while, but now it is a 5-room apartment. He and no one I’ve spoken to have ever heard of Gilbert’s Mill.”

This mill bears MHT Site No. WA-I-147 and was reported by consultant Paula Stoner Dickey in September 1975.

#### GILLILANDS MILL (4)

Dr. Charles Carroll’s patent of Iron Mountain in 1759 began on the “right hand of the road that comes from Pennsylvania to Gillilands Mill thro the gape of the North Mountain and on the west side of Little Conococheague, Liber BC & GS 12:80, MSA.

#### GLASSFORDS MILL (1)

This mill was near Antietam Iron Works per *History of Sharpsburg*, Barron, p. 42.

#### GLENN MILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Eli Glen with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees and annual output of 5000 bbl flour, 200 bu chop, and 500 bu meal (\$24,455).

#### GOOD WOOLEN MILL (9)

Jacob M. Good advertised a carding mill 0.5 mile south of Leitersburg near Smithsburg Road, HLD, p. 101. The 1850 census of manufactures listed David M. Good with \$12,000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, and annual output 2222 bbl flour, 500 bu rye, and 3000 bu corn (\$12,335).

#### GOSSARD MILL (13)

## GOSSARD MILL ROAD

No mill was shown at this location on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. James T. Clark of Greencastle, Pa., researched this site and listed the millers, starting with Joseph Fiery, whose mill passed to John Fiery in 1805. The mill was auctioned by the Sheriff in 1818 and passed to Joseph and Mary Brua. In 1843 it passed to Abraham, Daniel, and Davis Millers from the Brua family. The Miller water mill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$12,000 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output of 4900 bbl flour (\$24,500). Miller was also listed in the Conococheague district in the 1860 census. Henry Fouke purchased the mill on November 2, 1864. In 1874, Samuel S. Zeller and John Schnebly bought it from George I. Fouke, executor. The 1877 atlas showed the H. S. Zeller gristmill west of Conococheague Creek and SW of Fairview. A. B. Martin bought the mill from Zeller and Schnebly on February 26, 1880. In 1886, Milton C. and Lillian M. Ditto bought out A. B. Martin (Deeds 75:111, 112).

The *American Miller* of March 1, 1886 (14:144), reported, "O. M. Ditto, Hagerstown . . . Refitting to the roller system . . . 8 pairs of Butler Rolls." The *American Miller* of August 1, 1886 (14:450) reported, "M. O. Ditto, of Hagerstown, Md., has ordered the bolting cloth and bolting for his mill from Grsicom & Co. & McFeekey, Philadelphia, Pa."

M. C. Ditto, Fairview, advertised in the *American Miller*, June 1, 1893 (21:470), "A *Maryland Mill*. Will sell my entire property . . . 25-barrel water power flouring mill. Full roller process with stone for feed . . . Brick house . . . bank barn . . ."



*Gossard or Fairview Mill, March 1968, photo by author.*

**On p. 537 of the same paper, Ditto reported receiving many offers as the result of his advertisement. Yet in the same journal of April 1, 1894, Ditto was still advertising the mill and 52 acres (22:309).**

**James W. Wishard bought the mill from the Ditto trustees in 1895, then in 1896, the Wishard property was sold at auction to Francis B. and Amanda N. Riggs for \$4000 (Deeds 104:106). William O. and Dora S. Roudabush bought it from the Riggs family in 19\_\_, and in 1913 it passed to Lester H. and Lillie M. Gossard at a foreclosure sale for \$5840. Bruce Hoffman bought it from Upton Gossard in 1942 and proved to be the last private owner.**

**This mill was on Rockdale Run SW of Fairview, a gambrel-roofed wooden mill on a steep cliff where the run takes a long drop. The water wheel was dismantled at the time of photographing the mill; an old sign in 1967 still advertised Laro Feeds. Bruce Hoffman sold to Washington County Roads Department on April 23, 1976. [We can not fit in the name of S. G. Spickler, who was listed as a miller at Fairview in the 1887 State business directory--which is within the Ditto period of ownership.] The 1956 topographic map called this Fairview Mill. On a return trip on April 20, 1986, the mill was extinct, although the street sign was still marked "Gossard Mill Road."**

**The sad fate of the mill was recorded by James T. Clark, who discovered that the local fire department had burned the mill so that the roads agency could straighten out the road--where the bridge had been weakened by the 1972 tropical storm "Agnes" and also by a gravel truck crashing through. The fire, a training exercise, was sometime in 1976. The Maryland Historical Trust Site No. is WA-I-529. The MHT report by Paula Stoner Dickey in 1977 included photos of the road paved over the mill location, also a good line drawing of the mill.**

#### **GOWER MILL (2)**

**Willam Gower and Son, Wayne Feed dealers, were located on the north side of Md. 63 east of Williamsport in a commercial mill and warehouse on the Penn-Central tracks; the building was cinderblock and frame [1976].**

#### **GOWER MILL (12)**

**S. J. Gower and Son operated a modern feed mill near Fairplay at Speelmans Station on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, supplying grinding and Wayne Feed [1976].**

#### **GRAHAM MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed George A. Graham with \$8000 capital investment in a water mill with 7 employees and output of 2900 bbl flour, 500 each**

bu of rye and corn, and 7250 bu stuff (\$3262). A Graham Mill with no first name appeared SE of Cavetown on Thomas Taggart's 1859 map.

#### **GREEN MILL (H)**

William Green was "proprietor of grist mill situated near the town [Hagerstown]" in 1805, HWM, p. 1062.

#### **GREEN SPRING FURNACE (15)**

Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., of Annapolis took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 100 acres on a run of water called Green Spring Run otherwise called Lick Run about 2 miles below Fort Frederick for a forge mill, November 1, 1765. The survey showed a coal house already in existence. The tract already belonged to Jacques and Johnson and was valued at £ 100 current money, part of a Resurvey on Greenspring and part of Kindness, beholden to the Manor of Conococheague. Chancery Records, Liber 10:31, MSA.

Jacques' deed was dated December 23, 1766, and apparently the furnace was already well under way at a site west of Clear Spring, north of the present U. S. 40. Jacques was a Huguenot descended from those who had taken refuge in England; the name is pronounced "Jakes" by his descendants. Thomas Johnson, who later became Governor, was a partner until 1776. Pig iron was loaded in wagons hauled by McCoys Ferry to Winchester or shipped downriver on flat-bottomed boats rowed by slaves as far as Georgetown. Cannon were also cast here.

The furnace passed to Denton Jacques, a nephew, but the ore was poor and the works was abandoned in 1775, WPA *Guide*, p. 339. HWM, pp. 1246, 1294.

A second Green Spring Furnace was built in 1848 by J. D. Roman and was managed by B. F. Roman. It was a hot-blast charcoal furnace, 35 ft high by 8 ft at the boshes. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Dixon Roman with \$33,000 capital investment, 50 employees, water power, and output of 463 tons pig iron in 6 months.

Roman died in 1865. The *Baltimore Gazette*, July 11, 1867, reprinted an item entitled "Washington County" lifted from the Hagerstown *Herald*, that mentioned "the largest water wheel at Haines Furnace, a few miles beyond Clearspring. The wheel (which is an over-shot one) is forty-two feet in diameter. In round numbers this gives a circumference of one-hundred and twenty-one feet."

J. S. Haines was shown as owner in the 1877 county atlas. The furnace offered various grades of crude iron as well as running a sawmill NW of the furnace. Joseph R. Haines was listed as iron master; he had 900 acres and had come from Lancaster, Pa., in 1868. Moses Whitson, iron master, had come from Chester County in 1864. Also listed as an owner was M. S. Haines. See, HWC., 40, and RIOM, p. 143.

The second furnace closed in 1873 in the face of competition from Pittsburgh and Birmingham, *Hearthstone History*, p. 50f. However, the 1887 State business directory described the works as still operating.

A photograph captioned, “Crumbling Landmark of Washington County” was published in the *Baltimore Sun*, May 7, 1911, with a notation about Jacques and the early period. The photo showed the bridge intact. A photo of the Washington County Free Library’s book depository at Green Spring Furnace is owned by the MSA, Merrick Collection, MdHR G1477-4991. A photograph showing the gigantic water wheel appeared in Warren & Warren’s *Maryland Time Exposures* (1984), p. 281.

The *Southern Spectator*, September 1937, showed a photo of the mill wheel taller than the adjoining 2-½-story building and captioned it as the wheel “which turned the water which cooled the iron [which is entirely wrong].” The works is extinct, marked by an historical roadside marker. See also Jacques and Johnson Forge.

#### GRIMES MILL (12)

In 1755, Nathaniel Tomlinson sold part of Water Sink and a mill to Christian Ebersole (FCLR E:77). At an inquest held in 1769, at the requests of Samuel Volgamot and Christian Ebersole, Thomas Prather testified that Christian Eversole’s mill stood 10 to 20 perches from a marsh---the “Great Marsh” that gave its name to Marsh Hundred (FCLR M:7ff).

The site apparently became the tract Eversoles Establishment which in 1806 passed from Joseph Smith to Isaac Houser (WCLR S:419). A mill symbol was shown here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé.

Housers Mill was mentioned on the boundaries of District 1 in 1822, HWM, p. 1203. Isaac Houser [Jr.] deeded the 260.5-acre tract to James Grimes in 1827 (II:2263). And in 1851, James Grimes conveyed to William H. Grimes (IN 6:375). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Shafer (presumably the tenant) with a water mill with \$4000 capitalization, 2 employees, and annual output of 2800 bbl flour and 7000 bu offal (\$14,440). The 1859 Taggart map showed the Grimes Mill on the west bank of Marsh Run.

“Buford’s Cavalry covered the flank of the XII Corps and was posted near Grimes’ Mill,” during Lee’s withdrawal following Gettysburg, *A Rebel of ‘61*, p. 57. Cf., *R. E. Lee*, 3:138, which describes the line near Downsville on July 6, 1863. The same book, *Rebel of ‘61*, showed (p. 26f) a photo of a rickety frame, 2-½-story mill with overshot wheel operated by Samuel Shafer on Marsh run between Bakersville and Mt. Mariah. On Shafer’s death Jesse Banks carried on as head cooper and general manager. There was also a distillery.

A local legend held that a headless black dog haunted the road and anyone who heard its bark would die within the year. Title to the "Grimes Mill; Property" passed from the estate of Hezekiah Claggett in 1868 to David Rhodes of Adams County, Pa. (WMcKK 1:545), and Rhodes held until 1880 when he sold to Jesse Nunnemaker. However, the 1877 atlas still showed Dr. William H. Grimes mill NW of Bakersville Post Office on the present Bakersville Road, west bank.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jesse Nunnemaker with \$1000 capital investment in a sawmill, with 2 employees. 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 120,000 ft and 1 million laths (\$1750). An 18-foot fall on Marsh Run drove two overshot wheels 3 ft broad at 10 rpm to develop 16 hp.

The *American Miller* of December 1, 1900 (28:964) reported, "David Nunemaker will rebuild and operate the old Grimes Flouring mill at Williamsport, Md."

Jesse Nunnemaker died and in 1914 his heirs conveyed to Martin L. Smith (145:280). Two years later Smith conveyed to Peter Ruffner (140:104). The mill has continued in the Ruffner family, although it is presently only a one-story remnant with a flat roof; a deed of 1962 mentioned a 24-inch iron flume. The overshot wheel and wooden race survived in 1972, property of Paul Ruffner [1976].

#### GRIMES AND TUCKER KILN (1)

Grimes and Tucker were listed as lime burners at Antietam in *Md., Del. And D. C. State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1906-1907* (R. L. Polk & Co., Baltimore, 1906). The road along the river from Antietam village to Dargan is Limekiln Road and the 1877 atlas showed a kiln between the road and the canal, an estimated 0.5 mile from the bridge. Michael Robbins and Robert M. Vogel also identify the large furnace-like structure near the bridge as a limekiln [1976].

#### GRIMM MILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed F. A. Grimm with \$3500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, and annual output of 380 bbl flour and 800 bu offal (\$2100).

#### GRIM MILL (11)

See Fouch Mill.

#### GRUBER STEAM SAWMILL (2)

The atlas showed the steam sawmill of Isaac Gruber on the C. & O. Canal at Canal and Main Streets, Williamsport. Cf., Steffey Steam Sawmill.

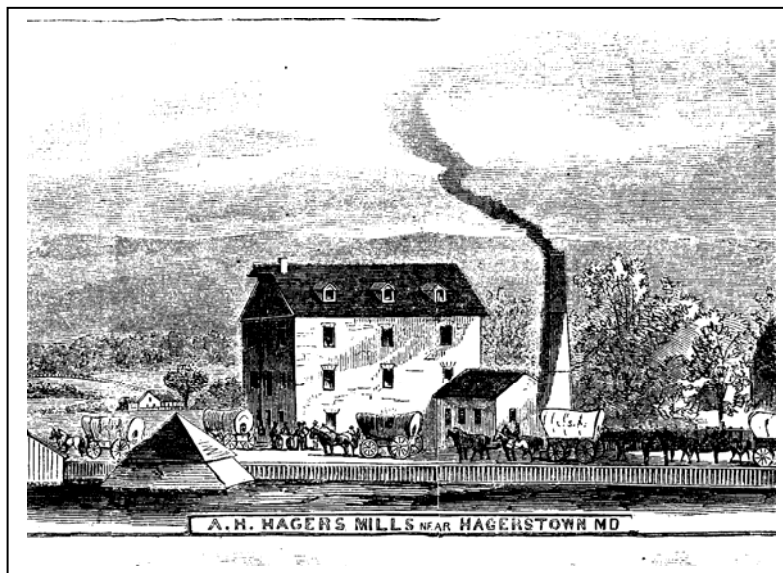
#### HAGER MILL (H)

There were two Stull Mills that later in their lives were also owned by Hagers. For the second mill, the one at “the power plant site” where Marsh Run meets the Antietam, see Stull’s Mill.

This mill on Main Street adjoining Hager Park and east of Alternate U. S. 40 in SE Hagerstown stands on the tract “Whiskey.” John Stull had a mill and two stills on parts of “Whiskey” and “Toddy” on the 1783 tax list. The surviving mill is said to date to 1791, built by Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and David Stull. Captain David Stull was listed as a Hagerstown mill owner of 1800-05 in a tabulation in HWM, p. 1063. Stull’s partner Rochester moved to Western New York about 1810 at the age of 60 and the city of Rochester was named for him, *Hearthstone History*, pp. 42, 45.

In 1812, Rochester, then a resident of Steuben County, N. Y., and executor of Daniel Stull, deeded 99-½ acres of Whiskey and its additions to John Kennedy (Y:581). Kenedy purchased 14 acres of Whiskey from William B. Stull of David in 1822 (FF:680). This works was called Kennedy’s Mill until 1845 when he sold to William and Henry Hess the Mill Property “three quarter miles from Hagerstown on the east side of the turnpike road leading thence to Boonsboro,” (OWH 2:772). The Hess heirs sold in 1854 to Jonathan Hager, a storekeeper, no relative to the earlier founder of Hagerstown (IN 8:727).

Part of the foundation of Jonathan Hager’s mill on the Antietam washed out in a freshet, *Baltimore Sun*, February 11, 1857.



*Civil War era drawing of A. H. Hager Mill, author’s collection.*

Hager bequeathed the mill to son Andrew. Following the first Confederate invasion, an illustration in *Harpers Weekly*, October 18, 1862, showed “A. H. Hagers Mills, near Hagerstown, Md.” It was a large mill with a low wing and a square chimney.

Hager kept the receipts for grain taken by the Confederates and marked them, "To be paid when the Devil Dies." The Confederates were back for more on their third invasion and the mill appeared in *Harpers Weekly* again as July 30, 1864, as "The Rebels Robbing the Flour Mills in Maryland." The 1877 atlas showed the site in District 17 as Andrew Hager Bone Mill on a tributary of Antietam Creek, the Marsh Run that arises on the west side of town in the cellar of the Hager House near the present art museum. Andrew Hager placed two stones in the mill wall, which were later moved to City Park, reading "Hager Mill--1791" and "Andrew Hager Mill -1791."

Hager's heirs employed Nathaniel Fiery as miller, and in 1883, David Stickell (q.v.) leased the mill; he later built a large modern plant in the downtown in 1896.

H. V. Trovinger in his "Mills of Hagerstown, Md.," in the *American Miller*, 21 (February 1, 1893): 147, listed D. A. Stickell with "Hagerstown Mills," making the brand "Stickell's Best."

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1893 (21:531) carried a letter from H. V. Trovinger, "Mr. J. S. Hager, miller, for D. A. Stickell of Hagerstown, Md., last week made a run of 20 hours a day the whole week. He says when Saturday night came he was a glad miller. The mill runs night and day, and as the other miller was away, Mr. H. was compelled to 'get a move on.'"

"Mr. D. A. Stickell, proprietor of the 'Hagerstown Mills,' met with an accident yesterday July 21. He was working about the wheat cleaner. The thumb of one of his hands was entirely penetrated by a set screw making a very painful and ugly wound." letter from H. V. Trovinger of Chewsville, *American Miller*, 21 (August 1, 1893): 613. Also in *Hagerstown Mail*, July 28, 1893.

The same journal of August 1, 1895 reported (23:609) reported, "D. A. Stickell of Hagerstown Roller Mills is putting in a new shaft in his overshot water wheel . . . needed a tree 2 feet in diameter . . . 24 feet long . . . It cost \$27.50 . . . John T. Witmer has the contract." All the above Stickell news items are prior to Stickell's opening a large modern mill in the downtown.

The *American Miller* of June 1, 1897 (25:453), reported, "G. H. and D. B. Hager who have been operating the old Hager Mill in Hagerstown, Md., have leased the mill for a period of years."

In 1907, the Hager Mill passed to Dr. E. R. Fiery, but the machinery was found obsolete. In 1917, the City of Hagerstown bought the works to ward off a lawsuit over diverting the waters of Cold Spring from Marsh Run. The *American Miller* of January 1, 1918 (Volume 46) reported, "Silent Mill Comes to Life," stating that,





*A. H. Hager Mill in 1967*

**“last July, John N. McCullouch of Harrisburg started the John McCulloch Milling Company and rented Hager mill from the city of Hagerstown for five years. He installed an American Marvel Mill and was turning out 75 bbl/diem. His millers were J. C. Bean and Ormar Forrest.”**

**In 1928, the city sold the mill to John A. Forsythe; the property line left the city with the water wheel; Forsythe with the mill itself. The grey, 3-story limestone mill still stands serving as Forsythe’s furniture storage warehouse, next to the city’s Hager Park. The mill was an outlet for used refrigerators in October 2001, just east of the corner of Frederick Street (U. S. 40 Alternate) and Mill Street.**

**The author talked to a citizen in the park on April 21, 1979, who worked for the city and said the town should never have sold the mill. Mr. Forsythe wouldn’t sell the mill at that time. There was no machinery inside, just stored furniture. On the rear end of the mill facing the mansion in the Hager Park there was an arched opening for the axle of a water wheel. Massive stones outcroppings instead of top soil are in line with the rear of the mill. The Andrew Hager Mill was assigned MHT Site No. WA-HAG-190. Its street address is 245 Mill Street.**

**See, *Old Line State*, 1:227. Also, AAIB, passim. Also, *WPA Guide*, p. 290.**

**Also, “Hagerstown’s Historic Old Mill,” *Baltimore Sun*, January 18, 1931.**

## **HAGER MILL (18)**

**See Stulls Mill.**

## **HAGER SAWMILL ( )**

**The *History of Frederick County* by T. J. C. Williams, p. 149, column A. reported that Jonathan Hager was killed in his sawmill by a falling log on November 6, 1775.**

## HAGERSTOWN FLOURING MILL (H)

See Artesian Mills.

## HAGERSTOWN INDUSTRIES -- 1794 (H)

Henry Wansey in 1794 listed in “Hagerstown” 5 tanneries, 2 earthenware shops, 2 tin-plate works, 3 blue dyers (“most of the families make home-spun cloth as formerly in England”), 1 fulling mill, and 3 nail manufactories, *An Excursion to the United States of America in the Summer of 1794*, p. 167.

## HAGERSTOWN PLOUGH FACTORY (H)

James Davis advertised the commencement of his Hagerstown Plough Factory, *Hagerstown Mail*, August 15, 1834.

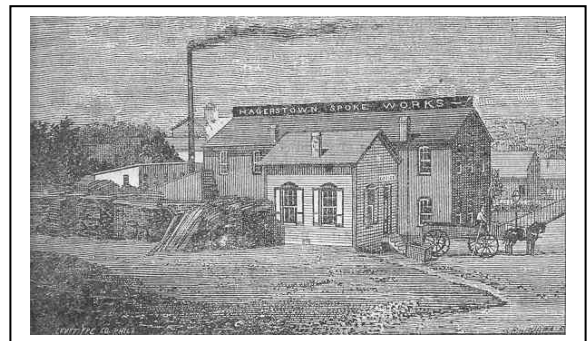
## HAGERSTOWN SILK MILL (H)

The *Manufacturers' Record*, 18 (November 15, 1890): 41, reported, “Hagerstown--Silk Mill--A three story silk mill, 48 x 204 feet, is being erected. The Hagerstown Manufacturing, Mining, and Land Improvement Co. can give information.” The issue of November 22 (18:39), noted, “S. M. Schindel will operate the silk mill reported in last issue.” The silk weavers struck on January 14 at Maryland Silk Mills, Hagerstown, where 130 were employed, *Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Md.*, 1895, p. 161.

The *Sun* of October 26, 1896, reported that Rudolph Cohen of New York had recently purchased the Maryland Silk Mills at Hagerstown for a syndicate; he was negotiating with the owners for renting the mills.

The Baltimore *Sun* of February 16, 1907, reported, “Shot Himself on Mill” when general manager D. Frank Snyder of D. Frank Snyder Silk Company fired a pistol at John H. Rohrer, then shot himself in the abdomen, which was expected to prove fatal. A postcard printed in Saxony, probably pre-1914, showed the Hagerstown Silk Mills, the photo credited to B. W. T. Phreaner. Shown on Sheet 48 of Sanborn atlas of Hagerstown, 1926.

*Hagerstown Spoke Works in 1882.*



### **HAGERSTOWN SPOKE WORKS (h)**

This works was established in 1879 by Charles Sebold on Washington Street, Hagerstown; it was a brick building, two stories, 40 x 80, with an iron roof; equipped with a 25 hp steam engine, MIID, p. 233f. The *Baltimore Sun* of July 2, 1879, reported, "The buildings of the new spoke factory at Hagerstown are nearly completed and it will shortly be in operation."

### **HAGERSTOWN STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE COMPANY (H)**

The *Cumberland Daily News* of February 3, 1882, reported that the Hagerstown Steam Engine and Machine Company had disposed of the lot and old buildings to W. C. Danzer for the sum of \$8,500. Mr. Danzer's intention was to convert it into a sash and door factory.

### **HAGERSTOWN WATER WORKS (H)**

The *Cumberland Daily News* of April 20, 1882, announced plans for a reservoir at Cavetown, and the issue of June 30, 1882, reported that the Hagerstown water supply was turned on on Wednesday [June 28].

### **HAHNS DISTILLERY (7)**

Hahns Distillery was on a new road, probably Greencastle Road, between Shanks Ridge and Hahns Ridge, NW of Smithsburg in 1807 (Deeds S:902). Adam Hawn's distillery on the tract Purchase had been included on the 1783 tax list.

### **HAINES AND CO. (15)**

See Green Spring Furnace.

### **HALEY MILL (12)**

Thomas M. Haley was prop. of Marsh Mills near Fairplay, west bank of a tributary of Marsh Run, north side of the road. Haley owned 8 acres and had settled from Frederick County in 1873. The atlas showed an illustration of the mill.

The Maryland Historical Trust report on the brick dwelling known as Marsh Mills (MHT Site No. WA-II-130, traced the mill back to Samuel Wolgmott who was found in the 1783 tax list with a mill worth £ 400 on the tract Allans Look Out. A mill symbol appeared here on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. Wolgamore [sic] sold in 1811 to Henry Coffman including Wolgamore's Mill. Coffman lost the place at a public auction held November 11, 1818. James Coffman acquired the mill in 1828. Later owners were Joseph Emmert, then Joseph Long.

Joseph Long was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and output of 3400 bbl flour and 8500 bu offal (\$17,300). Joshua Newcomer was the next owner. After the Civil War, the works was shown as Fair Play Mill on the War Department map on the later Reichard Road and on Marsh (or St. James) Run.

The mill remained in the Newcomer family until 1871, when it passed to Cyrus F. Davis, Thomas M. Allen, and Mary Wandling.

The 1880 census of manufacturers listed Allen Wandling with a custom mill with \$5000 capital investment on Marsh Run, with 2 run of stones, 400 bu/diem maximum capacity, no hired help. A 14-foot drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 65 rpm. Output was 1000 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, and 36 tons feed annually.



*Spielman Mill Cooper Shop, MHT Photo by Paula S. Reed.*

James Spielman acquired the mill and 4.5 acres in 1885. In 1888, Jonas Spielman sold the mill to the Willow Grove Creamery Co. (Deeds 92:262). The mill was converted into a creamery with butter-making machinery. The MHT report shows a stone wall that is labeled as the ruin of the mill. This mill bears MHT Site No. WA-II-130. The one-story remnant of the mill was shown at the edge of Md. 63 in Dr. Paula S. Reed's 1996 report. A photo in the report also showed a small cooper shop. The millstones were set in the paving of Hagerstown, see John S. Kausler, *City Park, Hagerstown, Md.*, 1930.

#### **HALL AND McDOWELL FOUNDRY (H)**

Hall and McDowell's foundry was shown on a mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century lithograph of Hagerstown. See Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints, 1752-1889* (1975), p. 44. The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Hall with an agricultural

implement works with \$700 capital, 6 employees, and horse-powered output of \$6000 in threshing machines and other implements.

#### HAMMAKER MILL ( )

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 listed Samuel Hammaker with a flour mill and carding machine. The mill had 2 pair of burrs, 3 bolting cloths, and 1 employee; consumption was 6000 bu wheat, rye, and corn. The carding machine and roller processed 1500 lb wool into rolls worth 38 cents/lb.

#### HAMMERSLA MILL (2)

The atlas showed George E. Hammersla (Hammersle) as prop. of Fountain Head Grist Mill and a distillery 2 miles north of Williamsport and downstream of J. W. Miller's mill. He had settled from Frederick County in 1846 and owned 6.75 acres. The *Baltimore American* reported that J. A. Hammersly at Little Georgetown lost his house, sawmill, and warehouse in the [Johnstown] flood, June 4, 1889.

#### HAMILTON MILL (13)

The Josiah Hamilton mill was mentioned as on a road to Broadfording Road, *Herald and Torch Light*, November 5, 1856.

#### HAMILTON MILL ( )

The *Baltimore Sun* of February 8, 1853, carried the story, "MILL BROKE DOWN.-The Hagerstown *People's Own* states that on the 28<sup>th</sup> ult. The large stone mill on the eastern pike, owned by the Hon William T. Hamilton, and now in the occupancy of Messrs. Newcomer & Emmert, containing nearly 10,000 bushels of wheat, broke down with a tremendous crash, precipitating the wheat, offal, &c., into the lower story. The loss will not be large. About two years ago, this mill was burned down, and subsequently re-built at a cost of \$3,000 or \$4,000."

#### HANCOCK (5)

The 1973 *Towpath Guide*, Section 4, p. 15, listed the place as 123.84 miles on the C. & O. Canal, the Hancock Basin, where an old two-story warehouse about 150 ft long stood directly on the berm bank; it had been built in 1875 by Rafe Taney and had been shortened in 1936. The author in 1976 compared the inset map of Hancock in the 1877 atlas and theorized that the J. H. P. Adams Flouring Mill shown then almost occupied the site of the warehouse but was set way back in a basin off the main line of the canal. The *Towpath Guide* also stated that the Rhinehardt Sumac Mill ran on canal water at Mile 124.38. No trace of the sumac mill in March 1975. The buildings observed in 1975 were: (1) Hixon's Building Supplies/Anchor Warehouse, foot of Pennsylvania Street, north bank of Canal. (2) Red wooden warehouse east side of Taney Street at the corner, out of use. (3) Warehouse marked

**“General Merchandise” abut 2-½ to 3 blocks east of Church Street, east side of town--the one called Taney’s in the *Towpath Guide*. Mike High also treats the frontier town history of Hancock in *The C&O Canal Companion* (1997), p. 216.**

#### **HANCOCK FLOUR AND FEED CO. (5)**

**Hancock Flour and Feed Company was in business at Hancock in 1968.**

#### **HANNAH MILL (15)**

**Hannah Heirs gristmill was shown on a creek east of Licking Creek and north of Indian Spring in the 1877 atlas.**

#### **HARBINE MILL ( )**

**The 1820 census of manufactures for District 4 listed Daniel Harbine mill and distillery with 1 male employee, 1 water wheel, 2 pair burrs, 3 bolting cloths, and screens. Consumption was 10,000 bu of wheat, rye, and corn.**

#### **HARP SAWMILL (18)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. Harp and Co. with a portable sawmill with \$2000 capital investment, 5 employees, 1 circular saw, 2 boilers, two 8 hp engines, and output of 275,000 ft lumber nd 50,000 laths (\$6000) during a 3-monh season. The 1887 State business directory listed John H. Harp as saw miller at Chewsville.**

#### **HARRIETT FURNACE ( )**

**“John and Joseph McIlhenny first offered stoves for sale (square, oval, and rounded stoves from Harriett Furnace) in October 1812” at their Hagerstown store, HWM, p. 1174.**

#### **HARRISONS MILL (2)**

**See Sprecher-Salisbury Mill.**

#### **HART AND McKEES NAIL WORKS (H)**

**Hart and McKee announced their new Hagerstown nail manufactory, *Md. Journal*, Baltimore, August 10, 1787. Another adv. in the same paper, September 22, 1789.**

#### **HARTMAN MILL (9)**

**See Rensch Mill.**

### **HARTMAN MILL (15)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. Hartman mill doing 75% custom business on an unnamed stream. The mill had 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall drove two overshot wheels 3 ft broad at 10 rpm to produce 15 hp. Annual output was 1250 bbl flour, 163.5 tons meal, and 160 tons feed (\$14,125). Andrew Hartman was listed as miller under Rocky Springs and Cearfoss in the 1880 State business directory.

### **HARTRANDT MILL (13)**

See Broadfording Mill.

### **HARTRANTT MILL (13)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel Hartrantt with \$8000 capital investment in a mill doing 75% custom business in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 250 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 7-foot fall on Conococheague drove two 4-foot turbines at 70 rpm to develop 40 hp. Annual output was 1250 bbl flour, 351 tons meal, and 56.7 tons feed (\$15,200).

### **HEATHERINGTON MILL ( )**

The 1783 tax list of Salisbury and Conococheague Hundreds listed John Heatherington with the tract Three Friends and a mill worth £ 160.

### **HEIGHBERGER SAWMILL (2)**

The atlas showed D. Heighberger's sawmill SW of Downsville and upstream of Avis Mill.

### **HEMP MILLS (6)**

Hemp Mills was shown on the 1795 map on the east bank of Antietam Creek, 4 miles below Funkstown.

### **HEMP MILLS (9)**

Hemp Mills was on the Little Antietam near the present (1898) home of Levi Hartle, HLD, p. 101.

### **HEMP MILL (16)**

“Old Hemp Mill near Witmers Mill, Beaver Creek [the village of that name],” was mentioned in a road inquiry of 1831, *Globe*, Hagerstown, January 21, 1938. This

may match up with a mill symbol on Varlé's 1808 map 0.5 mile upstream of Newcomers Mill on the "National Road."

#### HEMPS MILL ( )

Hemps Mill was advertised along with a gristmill and sawmill on Licking Creek "near its junction with the Patowmac-River." The tract was 2000 acres and the "Forge having received considerable repairs this Fall, is in complete order." Fort Frederick Furnace was advertised in this same notice placed by Denton Jacques in the *Md. Journal*, Baltimore, January 4, 1793.

#### HENDERSON MILLS (1)

The 1783 tax list of Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundreds showed Richard Henderson with 2 mills on "Little I Thought It" tract, probably somewhere close to Antietam Furnace, going by the tract name.

#### HERSHEYS CLOTH FACTORY (13)

John Hershey built a cloth factory in 1814 on Conococheague Creek a half mile from Hoffers Mill, HWM, p. 1289. It was near Rush Mill and was built by John Downin for John Hershey.

#### HERRING MILL ( )

Joshua Herring's water mill with \$2200 capital investment was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with 1 employee; annual output was 450 bbl flour, 2500 bu rye, 1000 bu corn, and 1025 bu stuff (\$7805).

#### HESS MILL (119)

Hess Mill was on the Antietam (east branch) 6 miles east of Sharpsburg, on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. Also mentioned in HWM, pp. 998, 1203. Jacob Hess had been imported from Lancaster County, Pa., by Christian Orndorff to build a mill for him. Hess then built his own mill upstream where the town of Keedysville developed. He married his employer's daughter, Margaret Orndorff, and his "Stone House" was the site of the first services for Mt. Vernon German Reformed Church. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1829, authorized a bridge across the Antietam at Hess's [sic] Mill, HWC, p. 194.

Jacob Hess et al., Trustees, advertised "a farm on the Great Western Turnpike, 3 miles from Boonsborough . . . Same from Sharpsburg . . . Under the last will and testament of Jacob Hess . . . There was a merchant mill on the farm for the last 60 years but was unfortunately burnt to ashes in November last," *Hagerstown Mail*, January 27, 1832.



The house was downstream and on the opposite bank from the mill. It was later called Neikirk Mill. The Hess Mill Bridge (1832) had a small arch that accommodated the mill race. *Bridges, Our Legacy in Stone* gave the mill construction date as 1754 [erroneous] and stated that the mill was operated by “many successors including the Geetings.” The 1877 atlas showed H. F. Neikirk grist and saw mill on the north side of the road and west of the railroad.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed D. M. Neikirk with \$9000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 20% custom business. A 12-foot fall on Little Antietam drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 9 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 3200 bbl flour, 32.5 tons meal, and 149.5 tons feed (\$23,000). The 1887 State business directory listed P. M. Neikirk.

The *American Miller*, 12 (October 1, 1884): 542, reported, “H. F. Neikirk & Son, of Keedysville, Md., . . . Are having their mills remodeled to the roller system by Nordyke & Marmon Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. Each job costs about \$5,000, and an average of six breaks on wheat is used.”

The *American Miller* of February 1, 1890 (18:127) reported, “W. D. Hughes, Keedyville [sic], Md., has ordered from Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., four McAnulty Force Feeders and two DeCamp Special Indicators with alarms and other machinery.”

See also, *From Mill Wheel to Plowshare*, p. 34f, which presents photo of the Hess House opposite p. 34. A postcard of ca. 1900 shows it as “Baker’s Roller Mill” owned by George R. Baker, a structure with stone ends and frame between the ends. A bill head dated February 5, 1907, listed “G. W. Baker & Co., Lilly White Family Flour.” Mill extinct, not found in 1968 tour.

#### HESS MILL (15)

The *American Miller*, 20 (May 1, 1892): 37, reported that B. F. Hess of Ernstville [?], Md., was installing or building a 25-barrel mill. Possibly near Big Pool.

#### HEYSER MILL (H)

J. H. Hetser Mil was shown SE of Hagerstown in the 1877 atlas on the pond that now stands near the entrance to the City Park at Victoria Avenue. It was a small, two-story brick mill; a photo (No. Ph. 1389) in the county historical society library shows the mill with an ad painted on its wall reading, “Dr. Fahrney’s Health Restorer for the Liver and Blood.”

#### HITTS MILL (19)

See Prys Mill.

#### **HOCKMAN MILL (H)**

**The 1887 State directory listed the knitting mill of S. M. Hockman and Co. at Hagerstown.**

#### **HOFER MILL (13)**

**Michael Hoffer's mill was 5 miles from Hagerstown in 1812, HWM, p. 1174.**

#### **HOFFMAN MILL (6)**

**See Klines Mill.**

#### **HOOKS CEMENT MILL ( )**

**T. F. Hahn, author of the *Tow Path Guide*, inquired about this cement mill said to have been across the canal from Hancock (or across the river, which would have placed it in Virginia. No data.**

#### **HOOPES BROS. & DARLINGTON CO. SAWMILL**

**This firm was shown at the SW corner of West Church Street and North Walnut Avenue in the 1887 Sanborn atlas of Hagerstown, Sheet 2.**

#### **HOOVER MILL (9)**

**The 1860 census of manufactures listed Jacob Hoover as miller with \$2000 capital investment, water powered production, 1 employee, and annual output of 3400 bbl flour (\$20,400). Raw material was 17,000 bu of wheat costing \$17,000.**

#### **HONEYWOOD MILL ( )**

**Located at Dam No. 5, mentioned in the *Century Magazine*, 32 (June 1886).**

#### **HORINE DISTILLERY (9)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Horine with \$1000 capital investment in a steam distillery with 2 employees and annual output of 14,000 gallons of whisky (\$4200).**

#### **HORINE FURNACE (16)**

**See Mt. Aetna Furnace.**

#### **HORINE MILL (18)**

**See Trovingers Mill.**

**HOUSERS MILL (12)**

**See Grimes Mill.**

**HUFFERS MILL ( )**

**Huffers Mill was mentioned in an 1819 roads description as near Wolgamott's, HWM, p. 999. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Michael Hifford [sic] mill in District 4 with 1 employee, 2 water wheels, 1 pair burrs, 2 elevators, packing machine, hopper boy, and screen. Consumption was 7200 bu wheat, rye, and corn.**

**HUGHES AND FITZHUGHS NAIL FACTORY (16)**

**See Mount Aetna Furnace.**

**HUGHES BROTHERS FORGE (18)  
HUGHES BROTHERS IRON AND NAIL FORGE**

**See Old Forge.**

**HUGHES BROTHERS FURNACE (16)**

**See Mount Aetna Furnace.**

**HUGHES MILL (18)**

**See Old Forge Mill.**

**HUGHES TANNERY/MILL ( )**

**The tan yard and a saw and grist mill with overhead power, capable of doing considerable work, property of the late Robert Hughes at the foot of South Mountain, 1 mile from Smithsburg and 1 from Cavetown was advertised by Colonel William Fitzhugh and Susannah Hughes, Baltimore *American*, January 14, 1833.**

**HULL FOUNDRY (4, H)**

**Napoleon Hull made the 10-plate stove at Clear Spring about 1860. After the war, he moved to Hagerstown and established his Hagerstown Steam Engine and Machine Shop, later bought by Garver and Flannagon, *Hearthstone History*, p. 77.**

**HUYETTS MARBLE LIME KILNS (9)**

**D. L. Huyett's Marble Lime Kilns was shown on the east side of Md. 66 south of Cavetown in the 1877 atlas.**

### **HUYETT MILL (23)**

**This mill stood on the north side of the so-called National Road, just east of the bridge over Conococheague Creek and was probably one of the Kerschner Mills (q. v.), although the descent is not clear. John Witmer came to own land both above and below the bridge and the 1820 census of manufactures of District 4 showed him with a mill of 3 water wheels, 3 pair stones, 3 bolting cloths, hopper boy, elevator, screens, packing machine, and plaster mill; 1 employee; consumption of 7500 bu wheat, 20 tons plaster. The mill was then in bad condition, sales dull.**

**Witmer conveyed land and mills to John Witmer, Jr., in 1843 (Deeds OWI 1:511). On Witmer's death, the property was advertised in Hagerstown *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light*, August 6, 1851, p. 3.**

**The large and valuable Witmers Mill was of frame and weatherboard, 60 x 40 ft, 4 stories, capable of storing 20,000 bu wheat, with 3 run of burrs and 1 pair chopping stones. Output was 60 bbl over 24 hours. Also a miller's house, sawmill, and cooper shop.**

**John H. Huyett purchased the mill in 1856 (IN 11:258) and was shown as owner on Thomas Taggart's 1859 county map. Huyett advertised to sell or rent a valuable merchant mill, sawmill, and woolen factory on Conococheague, 7 miles from Hagerstown and noted that all custom work would be attended to, *The Mail*, August 2, 1861. In 1865, the place was sold under decree and purchased by Jacob and David Huyett (IN 19:201). The 1877 atlas showed D. Huyett mill on the creek, east side of Conococheague Post Office, south bank, about two houses north of present U. S. 40.**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed John H. Huyett with \$6000 capital investment in a market mill with 4 run of stones, 4 employees, and 400 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 7-foot fall drove three 4-foot turbines at 60 rpm to develop 80 hp. Output was 6600 bbl flour, 23 tons meal, and 264 tons feed (\$56,992).**

**The *American Miller* of January 1, 1883 (11:29) reported, "D. Huyett & Son of Conococheague, Md., is putting in bran and tailings rolls, to be furnished by the sole manufacturers of the Stevens Rolls, the John T. Noyes Mfg. Co of Buffalo, N. Y."**

**"Griscom & Co. & McFeely, of Philadelphia, have the contract of D. Hughett [sic] & Son, of Hagerstown, Md., to remodel their mill to the roller system using Griscom & Co. & McFeely's Rolls with their improved adjustments and bearings," *American Miller*, 14 (September 1, 1884): 483.**

The same trade journal of February 1, 1885 (13:84) reported that D. Huyett & Son had ordered bolting cloth for five reels and a double set of rolls from Griscom & Co. & McFeely. The same company supplied one more pair of rolls, *American Miller*, 14 (February 1, 1886): 88.

The 1887 State business directory listed D. Huyett and Sons. Huyett owned 389 acres and gave his date of birth as 1823. The *American Miller* of October 1, 1892 (20:747) reported that W. P. Lowson & Co. of Hagerstown had leased the Huyett Mill on the Conococheague, "This mill has been idle for some time. This the third mill this company has in active operation."

The same trade journal of July 1, 1896 (24:529) reported, "L. A. Landis has rented the Conococheague Mill at Huyett, Md."

Richard Parsons of the Baltimore County Public Library acquired a photograph of a five-arch stone bridge with a mill appearing on the east bank, exactly as shown in Washington County atlas; the only possible match is the Huyett Mill and Wislon Bridge.

The mill, now extinct [1976] was a frame building near a five arched stone bridge--the Wilson Bridge--and it was replaced by an amusement park, equally vanished. The mill seat embraced parts of Little Friendship and Resurvey on Green Castle.

See, W. Norman Reed, "Opening Up the Conococheague," a *Herald Mail* clipping (n. d.).

#### **HYSER AND WATKINS FOUNDRY ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Hyser and Watkins as manufacturers of agricultural implements with \$300 capital investment, 3 employees, water-powered production of 15 wheat fans and 5 wheat drills per annum (\$825).

#### **HYSER MILL (H)**

Atlas spelling of Heyser, .v.

#### **HYRER DISTILLERY ( )**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the Harry Hyer distillery as having produced nothing during 1879-1880.

#### **HYSS MILL ( )**

The 1783 tax list showed Chistr. Hyss [?] Co. [?] with Burketts Lot and a mill worth £ 50 in Upper Antietam and Jerusalem Hundred.

## INGRAHAMS MILL (7)

Ingrahms Mill was built about 1810 on the present Md. 64 near Smithburg by the Ingrahams, whose family still held it in 1940, *WPA Guide*, p. 351. It was a three-story mill with an overshot wheel. An undated *Herald-Mail* clipping stated that Edward Ingrahm operated it during the Civil War. His six daughters inherited the mill, and it was run for them by Tillman Williams, and later by Allen C. Smith, who purchased the mill. After Smith's death, it was sold to Lancelot Jacques, descendant of the early furnace builder, and was used as a store house on his fruit farm. "History of Ingrahams Mill Traced by Dr. Paul Oswald."

Mrs. Lea T. Kersting of Chewsville wrote to the author, February 11, 1978, "A friend of mine is a member of the Jacques family so she could fill me in on Ingraham's mill; in fact she offered to get the keys and take me inside when the weather improves. She says you can look down on the big wheel which is still there though clogged with mud or silt. There's a small pond nearby that they swim and skate on and used the mill to change and warm up in. There is a short road leading up to it, but when I went up the other day it wasn't even plowed out yet from the storm, so perhaps when things improve I can get a picture of it if you would like one."

The author stopped near the mill on April 21, 1979, but the house looked empty but not vanished. Across the road were the buildings of "Smithsburg Reservoir." The mill race survived and some of the walls were lined with stone. On another trip, July 27, 2001, the author noted that the mill was on the east side of Crystal Falls Drive opposite the water works. The mill had been converted into a dwelling. There was no street number at the driveway. It was north of Cavetown Church Road (Md. 844) and at ADC Atlas grid 23-F-4. The Maryland Historical Trust Site No is WA-IV-096.

## ISABELLA FURNACE ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Isabella Furnace with \$25,000 capital investment turning out 1521 tons pig iron per annum by water power and 35 employees, total value of product \$30,000.

## IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP (H)

This works near the present (1935) Hagerstown Brewery Company made steam engines, mill gearings, and threshing machine castings about 1840, *Hearthstone History*, p. 76.

## JACQUES FURNACE (15)

The name Jacques Furnace was used in an 1819 roads document, HWM, p. 999. See Green Spring Furnace.

## **JACQUES AND JOHNSON FURNACE (15)**

**Launcelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres on Licking Creek between Cox's and Mill's for a forge mill, September 12, 1767. The inquisition taken March 25, 1768, found damages of £ 132 current money for the Thomas Mills property, part of Barreney Hills and £ 5 for part of the Park Hill already in possession of Jacques and Johnson, Chancery Records, Liber 10:34, MSA.**

**Singewald in RIOM., 134, stated that the forge was built by James Johnson at the mouth of Licking Creek to use iron from Green Spring Furnace. In 1780, Mr. Chambers of Chambersburg, Pa., acquired the works.**

**However, Parkhead Forge and gristmill on Licking Creek were advertised along with 2400 acres by Denton Jacques, *Federal Gazette*, January 5, 1796. The site was later used by the Roman and by the Haines iron works. Varlé's 1808 map showed the forge symbol at the mouth of the creek on the east bank just upstream of a gristmill. Distinct from Green Spring Furnace.**

## **JACQUES SAWMILL (5)**

**Dr. Jacques Saw Mill Run was mentioned in the election district boundaries, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1854, Chapter 206.**

## **JERUSALEM MFG. CO. (10)**

**Jerusalem Mg. Co. was the later name of Boerstlers factory in 1816, HWM, p. 1281. Jerusalem Town was the colonial name of present Funkstown.**

## **JOHNSON & DOWNS MILL (2)**

**The *American Miller*, 13 (April 1, 1885): 192, reported that Johnson & Downs at Williamsport had purchased a Case Double Purifier. Not sure what mill this matches.**

## **JONES FOUNDRY ( )**

**The 1850 census listed J. R. Jones Iron Foundry worth \$25,000 with 25 employees and steam-powered output of \$25,000 in stoves and mill castings; consumption was 25 tons coal.**

## **KAGLEY WOOLEN WORKS ( )**

**Abraham Kagley, advertised his "Machine for Breaking and Rolling Wool" which was "in readiness at Mr. Philip Stein's in Washington County about 7 miles from**

Hagers-town and three miles from the great road leading from Hagerstown across South Mountain to Moravian-town and the mills, to the right of the Main Road from Hagerstown to Miller's-town," *Maryland Herald and Weekly Advertiser*, June 21, 1808.

#### **KALBACK SAWMILL (7)**

The boiler exploded at Dr. A. M. Kalback's stationary sawmill 0.3 mile from Pondvilleon the the Huyett property near The Willows house. Three men were killed, and parts of the engine found 300 to 400 ft away, while the boiler has hurled 200 ft. Low water was the cause. *Baltimore Sun*, August 27, 1907, p. 11.

#### **KANTNER WOOLEN FACTORY (H)**

John H. Kantner announced the opening of a woolen business for blanketing, cassinettes, and linsey, as well as figured or striped carpeting in the former Middlekauff houses opposite the market in 1825 at Hagerstown, *Hearthstone History*, p. 72f.

#### **KARNS MILL (2)**

See Ardinger Mill.

#### **KAUSLER & GROFF MILL ( )**

This mill was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures in District 3 with 2 water wheels, 2 elevators, hopper boy, conveyance, and 2 employees. Annual consumption was 25,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

Jacob Middlekauff advertised a "Mill and Farm long in possession of Kausler & Groff, 2 pair of burrs, 1 pair chopping stones, 1 pair of rubbers and corn breakers, plaister [sic] mill, sawmill, 1-½ miles east of Hagerstown on Antietam," *Hagerstown Mail*, June 16, 1839.

#### **KEEDY COTTON MFY. ( )**

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 1 listed David Keedy's manufactories, wool and cotton, consuming 1600 lb, employing 3 men, and running 2 looms to produce \$300 each in coverlids, table linen, and counterpanes, plus \$200 in carpeting.

#### **KEEDYSVILLE MILL (10)**

See Hess Mill. See also Reel, Pry, and Snears Mill.

#### **KEEP TRIESTE (1)**



See Trice Furnace.

#### **KELLER TANNERY ( )**

The 1850 census listed Benjamin Keller's horse and hand powered tannery with \$3000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 800 sides leather (\$2400).

#### **KEMPS MILL (2) KEMPS MILL ROAD**

This wooden, shingle-covered, Red Mill survived in deteriorating condition at the head of Semple Run, 1 mile from Williamsport at the village of Kemps Mill, north of Western Md. Railroad, west side of Kemps Mill Road, east of Conococheague Creek and upstream of Williamsport. Kemps Mill Road now dead-ends at the railroad and is paralleled by a new road, Md. 63 [1976].

The mill stood on property that was held jointly by William and Matthew Van Lear in 1799. Testimony taken 28 years later stated that Samuel Sergeant Van Lear owned the mill and leased it to Matthew Van Lear over 1816-18 (Equity 2:225, 249). A mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Varlé map.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed the Matthew Van Lear mill with 2 water wheels, 3 pair stones, 6 bolting cloths, hopper boy, and elevators. The mill had 2 employees and ground 10,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn into flour worth \$4.35/bbl.

The red mill and farm passed to John Van Lear (who also owned the stone mill, formerly Irwin's); on his death, the other heirs deeded to Sophia Caroline Findlay in 1845 (IN 1:274). The 1850 census listed John Van Lear water mill with \$30,000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 11,043 bbl flour and 27,600 bu offal worth \$56,600.

David Z. Miller bought the "old merchant mill" or red mill from Sophia C. Findlay in 1863 (IN 16:439). In 1869, Miller sold to John H. Sites but apparently continued as tenant, because the atlas showed D. Z. Miller as owner of Cedar Mills, a grist, flour, meal, coal, and plaster works. It was located 1 mile north of Williamsport and east of Conococheague Creek, at the present village Kemps. Miller had 6 acres and had been born 1837.

The mill passed to John W. Miller, who sold in 1880 to Henry Ward. Following a suit against Ward, the mill was conveyed to William H. C. Kemp in January 1889; Kemp had owned the former Leiter Mill upstream (Old Mill Tavern) since 1878. He died that May, but the red mill continued in the family until 1927 suit against John W. Kemp (Equity 50:332).

The mill at Kemps Station was advertised as a large two-story weather board gristmill with new galvanized roof, 25 x 40 ft, operated by a 12-inch turbine of 16 hp. Equipped with corn shellers, cornmeal, sifter, 30-inch sprout Waldron Burr, one 4-foot burr, and 1 corn crusher -- “a good business can be done there by a person willing to work,” *Daily Mail*, prior to sale scheduled for October 25, 1927.



*Kemps Mil or Red Mill, 1968 photo by author.*

The mill was purchased by Melvin T. Flora (1928), M. E. Bobb (1940), and Darius Forsyth (1945). The present mill road runs from Williamsport NW to Ridge Road, a scenic stretch along the Conococheague with fishing sites on the bank. Farther NW, the road passes the other Kemps Mill (Leiter-Swngle Mill) that is now [1976] used as a restaurant; see below.

The shingle-covered mill was long gone when the author went back on October 31, 1987. The race could still be seen.

## KEMPS MILL (2)

This stone mill on the east bank of Conococheague and east side of Kemps Mill Road is now [1976] called Old Mill Tavern, 1.5 miles from Williamsport “on the Turnpike to Greencastle, Pa.” Originally called Vulgamots (or Wolgamots) Mill, it was mentioned as “Volgemore’s Mill” on the west bank of Conococheague, 40 perches below the beginning of Free Stone in Joseph Chapline’s survey made April 1745 (Patents BY & GS 1:216, MSA).

The Road from Vulgamot’s Mill to Stull’s Mill was mentioned in 1748 Frederick County Judgments, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 7.

The mill site was called Dutch Folly, patented to Thomas Wells on July 2, 1739, and resurveyed for Joseph Wolgamate, March 18, 1746, but those surveys did not mention a mill. Joseph Wolgamot left to wife Catherine “so much of the land convenient to the New Mill to be given with her as will make her equal in value to the remaining parts of my lands,” FC Wills A 1:528 (1775).

The 1783 tax list of Salisbury and Conococheague Hundreds listed Nicholas Swingle with Dutchman’s Folly, 178 acres, plus three mills worth £ 150. The heirs of Nicholas Swingle rented a gristmill in 1787 and in 1778 sold a sawmill on Dutch Folly to Matthew and William Van Lear (S:267, 922); these transactions are recounted in Chancery Liber B64:14ff, MSA).

The Potomac Company built a chute around Swingle’s mill dam in 1795-1798 to make the stream navigable, although the initial plan was to build a lock. Cf., Dan Guzy, “Bateaux, Mills, and Fish Dams: Opening Navigation on the Monocacy, the Conococheague, and the Antietam,” MHM, 98 (Fall 2003): 284-286.

Sarah Swingley, widow of Philip, et al., leased to Henry Stine in 1804 the Swingleys Mill during the natural life of the widow of Nicholas Swingley at £160/annum (P:472). That valuable estate (known formerly as Wolgamott’s Mill) lately the property of Nicholas Swingley, deceased . . . 200 acres . . . Large stone merchant mill . . . Was advertised in the Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, October 24, 1805. Swingles Mill had been shown here on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map; the 1808 Varlé map showed a nameless mill symbol. Also, HWM, p. 1220.

The mill passed to Abraham Leiter, who operated 20 years. Leiter appeared in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$13,000 capitalization in a mill, with 3 employees, and annual output of 7500 bbl flour and 18,750 bu offal (\$40,325). Leiter died in 1864, and his widow was sued by Washington County Bank; Mrs. Leiter was highest bidder for the merchant mill and chopping and saw mill. Excepted from the sale was John W. Leiter’s machinery in the chopping mill “now used as a lathing and sawing establishment,” *Hagerstown Mail*, March 1865.

In a suit against George F. Leiter in 1873, the mill was again advertised and John W. Miller was highest bidder but failed to pay (Equity 20:219-226).

*Kemp’s Mill (Old Mill Tavern) in 1968.*



**Leiters Mill was put up for sale by William T. Hamilton, Trustee, on January 27, 1874, and was advertised in a handbill preserved in the Washington County Free Library. It was described as a stone flouring mill, 66 x 44, 3 stories, 4 pair of burrs; 8-100 bbl/diem capacity, using water from the Conococheague. A sawmill was 100 yards off; there was also a chopping and plaster mill on a strong, never failing stream just below the merchant mill; 76 acres, and a mansion house. It was 2 miles from the National Turnpike, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 0.25 miles from the Western Md. Railroad.**

**Hamilton sold to William H. C. Kemp in 1876 and conveyed title in 1878 (Deeds 77:62). The saw and chopping mill was sold to Martin Bell. The 1880 census of manufactures showed W. H. Kemp with \$15,000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 6 run of stones, and 540 bu/diem maximum capacity, all the business market. A 5-foot fall drove three 4.3-foot turbines at 55 rpm to develop 62 hp. Annual output was 13,333 bbl flour, 333.3 tons feed (\$82,556).**

**The *American Miller*, 11 (September 1883): 446, reported that Wm. G. Kemp, Kemp Sta., Md., had ordered a No. 3 Centrifugal Reel and two No. 1 purifiers from T. C. Smith Company. The same journal reported on February 1, 1884 (12:82), “W. H. C. Kemp of Williamsport, Md., has ordered a Gray’s Noiseless Belt Roller Mill of Edw. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.**

**W. H. C. Kemp died in May 1889, and the following month the flood waters of the “Johnstown” storm filled two stories of the mill, Baltimore *American*, June 2, 1889.**

**William H. C. Kemp had been the son of David Kemp, a Frederick County miller. He appeared all over the county and also owned mills in Loudon County, Virginia, operated a distillery in Cumberland, and bought a merchant mill there. Then he built a mill at Middletown and sold it to Daniel Kefauver. He built a steam mill in Frederick and operated it three years before moving to Hagerstown. He next bought the red mill and the former Vulgamot-Leiter Mill. His brother, John Q. A. Kemp was miller at Brethedsville, *Herald-Mail*, September 29, 1953.**

**The mill passed to Kemp’s sons, H. Clayton Kemp, George M., and John W. Kemp; they also operated a cooper shop.**

**The *American Miller*, 18 (April 1, 1890): 272, reported as if W. H. C. Kemp were still alive, stating that he had awarded a contract to the Wolf company for reconstructing his roller system to the Wolf system “who will use in connection with the machinery located in the mill two double 9 x 30 Allis Corrugated Roller Machines, with McNulty Force Feeders, two No. 2 Eureka Wheat Scouring Machines and other special machinery. The capacity of the plant will be 150 barrels**

in 24 hours.” The June 1, 1893, issue of the same trade journal reported that Kemp had ordered No. 4 Round Inter-Elevating Flour Dressers.”

George M. Kemp lived opposite the mill in a large brick house. Skating parties used to take place at the dam. After George’s death, John W. Kemp bought the palce and ran the mill until the 1936 flood ruined the machinery.

The former Martin Bell chop mill was operated by John W. Kemp, producing cornmeal and heavy feed; there was also a sawmill driven by an overshot wheel. George M. Kemp had patented a middlings grinder in 1893 and collected royalties from it, “Park Founded on Eastern Extremity of Creek in 1924,” *Herald-Mail*, March 9, 1967. A deed of 1937 mentioned boilers and engines in the main mill, but only water power was mentioned in the detailed list of equipment advertised in a legal sales notice of 1927 (Equity Liber 50:336).

John W. Kemp lost the mill by mortgage in 1937, and it passed to John P. Howard, then to Clyde Cook (1938), Edward R. Fleming (1840), Raymond L. Trumpower (1946), Richard A. Tedrick (1967), and in 1972 to Joseph P. Urie, Robert E. Hamilton, and “Old Mill, Inc.”

A 1971 description of the mill noted its 6-foot thick stone walls covered with sand plaster. The basement was spanned by 11 x 14 incl beams 56 ft long. An inside spring filled the basement with pure water. When described, the mill belonged to “Dutch” Tedrick, who conducted the tavern-restaurant, “Dutch Tedrick and the Old Mill,” by Rosemary Minnick, Hagerstown *Cracker Barrel*, September 1971. See, also, “Opening Up the Conococheague,” by W. Norman Reed, *Herald-Mail*, 1955 (n d.).

On September 6, 2001, the author noted that there was no street number posted on the mill but it was in the 11000 block of Kemps Mill Road at Rock Hall Road, west of Md. 62. The mill had been closed a long time but there was a new building permit affixed to the door. This mill bears MHT Site No. WA-I-361.

## **KEMPS MILL (12)**

David Kemp, a Revolutionary soldier, started a mill and distillery in Frederick County, then founded a mill on the Antietam “the next mill beyond Booths.” He also owned Oakland Mills. William H. C. Kemp and John Q. A. Kemp, his sons, carried on milling at the same site.

Milton E. Biggs, millwright, was employed from April to October 1871, building or enlarging J. Q. A. Kemp’s mill as recorded in Biggs’ diary preserved by his granddaughter, Mrs. Alice Biggs Mallonee of Williamsport. The job cost \$3500, but Biggs had overrun the fixed figure and could not get an adjustment from Kemp. Biggs installed a Leffel wheel, forebay, penstock, elevators, pulleys, and smut machines, and when he tried out all the machinery on September 1, he recorded,

“all works well.” On September 20, he noted, “Burrs with Kindelberger water wheel grinds very well with 1/3 gate.”

J. Q. A. Kemp, miller at Old Kemps Mill near Brethedsville, was listed in the 1877 atlas as proprietor of Delamere Mills, wholesale and retail family flour. The mill, a massive, five-story structure of two wings, appeared in an atlas illustration; the site was the west bank of Antietam, east of the present Md. 68.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. Q. A. Kemp with \$500 capital investment in a sawmill with a 50,000 ft output (\$750) over a 4-month season. An 8.5-foot fall on Antietam drove a 4-foot turbine at 76 rpm. This market gristmill and 100 bu/hr elevator were capitalized at \$5000 and had 3 employees and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity for grinding. The turbine with same dimensions as those in the sawmill drove 5 pair of stones to produce 13,230 bbl flour per annum, 54 tons meal, and 465 tons feed (\$80,000).

John Q. A. Kemp of Brethedsville advertised the works in the *American Miller*, March 1, 1884 (12:145), as “A Substantially built stone and frame mill, 50 x 80 feet, three stories high. Has three run 4-½ foot burrs for wheat, one run of 4-foot burrs for middlings and one run of 4-½ foot burrs for chopping. Is propelled by two 48-inch turbine wheels, on the famous Antietam Creek noted for its constant flow of water. The mill is well equipped . . . Four dwelling houses, one of brick, a coopershop, Blacksmith shop, and stabling for four or five horses . . . 35 acres . . . .”

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1884 (12:487) reported, “Griscom & Co. & McFeely . . . have the contract of J. Q. A. and W. H. C. Kemp of Brethedsville . . . to remodel their mill to the roller system. The *American Miller*, 14 (October 1, 1886):615, carried a testimonial from John Q. A. Kemp of Brethedsville, Md., praising the George T. Smith Centrifugal Reel. Finally, in the issue of September 1, 1888 (16:641), it was reported that J. Q. A. Kemp had ordered a McAnulty Force Feeder from Wolf and Hamaker of Chambersburg, Pa.

Kemp sold this vast mill to Nathaniel Fiery in 1896, and it burned in 1898; the site is now occupied by a power plant.

#### **KEMP MILL (18)**

John Kemp had a mill worth £ 150 on Locust Bottom in the 1783 tax list of Elizabeth Hundred. Probably near Stulls Old Mill.

#### **KENDEL WEAVING WORKS (13)**

George Kendel was listed as weaver at Rocky Spring in the 1880 State business directory.

### **KERDY MILL (3)**

The 1820 census of manufactures for District 3 listed David Kerdy's mill with 2 water wheels, 3 bolting cloths, hopperboy, and screen. There were 2 employees and consumption of 2000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

### **KERSCHNER MILL (2)**

In the deliberations of 1765 toward enacting a law against damming the western rivers, it was stated that the one dam and sawmill had been built on Conococheague Creek (*Arch. Md.*, 58:68, 189f), and that mill had been put up by a trespasser. That December, Martin Kirschner was mentioned as having a mill on Conococheague in a deposition about civil unrest (59:234); however, Vulgamots Mill also existed at that time and was at least 20 years old.

Martin Kershner, Senr., came to America in 1731 at the age of 16 with his parents. His father, John Gorg Kirshner (Kersner, Carssner) acquired parts of Dutch Folly from Daniel Dulany in 1739. Martin Kershner, Semr., mentioned in his will "the place and mill on Bottom eck" in 1769. Martin Kershner, Junr., (1743-1817) became a Major in the Revolutionary militia. He appeared in the 1783 tax list with 2 mills and 2 stills on Mountain Wales and "sundry tracts."

Scharf in HWM, p. 1174, placed Major Kerschners Mill on the road from Hagestown to Hancock, 4 miles from Hagerstown, and added that Jacob Dunn and Andrew Kirschner (son of Martin, Jr., born 1784) had a carding machine there in 1812. The site was also apparently the one on the east side of the creek just north of the National road (U. S. 40) used by the later Witmer-Huyett Mill (q. v.).

A roads document of 1819 mentioned Kerschners Cross Roads as near both the turnpike and Millers Mill on Conococheague (HWM, p. 999). Kerschners Ford was about 400 yards downstream of the present U. S. 40 bridge. The second Kerschner mill may have been the one shown as a nameless symbol on the 1808 Varlé map, north of Conococheague Creek on a branch north of the present Independence School Road--property that passed to Michael Bovey about 1817-1822.

One of Martin Kerschner, Jr.'s, mills was on the tract Contentment, or Addition to Dutch Folly, per his will made in 1786, which bequeathed it to his son Andrew. Addition to Dutch Folly was on an east branch of Conococheague, about 1 mile NW of present village of Huyett, north of present I-70, the later site of Troup sawmill.

One of the author's many correspondents, Mrs. Ruth Bownds Kershner of Austin, published a three-volume history of the clan, *The Kershner Family of Maryland, 1731-1977* (Austin, Texas, 1981).

### **KICHER MILL (4)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the A. V. Kicher [?], Jr., mill with \$7000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 126 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 75% custom business. A 5-foot fall on the Big Sandy Spring drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 12.5 ft broad at 7 rpm. Output was 2 tons meal, 30 tons feed, and 1200 bbl flour (\$9830).

#### **KIMBOLS CIDER MILL ( )**

Cephas Beall wrote to General O. H. Williams, April 28, 1794, describing “an old Cyder Mill” about to be moved to Mrs. Kimbol’s. “I would recommend you to have yours made exactly the same proportions of the old one and as it both turned easy and ground fast . . . Enough in twenty minutes to make 100 gallons Cyder.” Williams Papers, MHS Special Collections, Vol. IX, No. 903.

#### **KLINE BROTHES MILL (6)**

This large commercial mill stood at a site occupied in 1877 by the D. Newcomer Mill, right on the National Road or more precisely the Bank Road, at Benevola Post Office. The *American Miller* of January 1, 1901 (29:79) reported, “Charles Kline & Bro. will erect a flour mill at Benevola, Md.” The Baltimore *Sun* of November 13, 1949, published an article entitled, “Bridges Disappear in Roads Program. Historic Spans Give Way as Highway Work Is Pushed.” The accompanying photograph showed a stone bridge built in 1808 with the silos and mill of Kline’s at Benevola in the background. Kline’s Mill Bridge was previously called Newcomer’s Mill Bridge for Peter Newcomer’s mill on the same site.

The original configuration of the mill appeared in an undated albumen photograph acquired by William Hollifield in 2002; it was a three-bay-wide roller mill, Kline Brothers Benevola Mill, nowhere as large as the version photographed in the 1970s.

The 1934 photograph from the Smithsonian Institution contained a note that it was taken when the Cooper-Bessemer Diesel Engine was installed.

*Hagerstown and Washington County, Md.* (Windsor Publications: Chicago, 1971), p. 47, recorded, “After 50 years in business as merchant millers, Earl W. Hoffman & Sons bought the old Kline’s Mill, which was started in 1902. Today the Hoffman Mill is one of the last two in operation in the entire state of Maryland. Miller Hoffman has kept the Kline’s Mill product names--Best, Blue Ribbon, and Luxury flours. Best cornmeal, and Best feeds for livestock and poultry. Bakers and pretzel makers buy much of the flour. Newcomers to the area are invited to stop in for a rare sight--an old fashioned mill grinding the finest of modern flours.” The book included photographs from 1906 and 1969.





*Kline Brothers Mill in June 1934 from Smithsonian Institution*

**Kline Brothers Mill was at Little Beaver Creek on Alternate U. S. 40 west of Boonsboro, still in business in 1970 as “Home of Kline’s Best.” The flour was still listed in the 1978-79 telephone book yellow pages. Earl W. Hoffman & Sons, RD 1, Boonsboro 21713 was also listed in DMM, 1970, offering flour, corn meal, buckwheat, and pancake flour; there were 8 employees.**

**John McGrain called the mill on July 31, 1981, to be sure they were still in business before finishing an article about roller mills for the MHM; they were then still making Klines Best (an all-purpose flour) and Blue Ribbon (a pastry flour). The mill manager there said there were only three flour producers left in Maryland, themselves, Kelly at Ceresville, and Wilkens-Rogers at Ellicott City.**

**Dennis McCafferty writing in the *Herald Mail*, July 29, 1990, interviewed Merrick Semler about the technique of milling. “The flour is processed through a vacuum process that funnels the ground wheat through machinery on three floors, starting from bottom to top. The vacuum is powerful enough to move 2100 cubic feet a minute. Workers have to make sure the flour doesn’t clog the tubes that link one floor’s machines to another.”**

**By October 2001, the business was closed and the frame building was rickety and windowless. Early in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century the mill was demolished.**

**A large negative preserved in the Washington County Historical Society depicted the mill and its motto, “Best flour Made from Washed Wheat.” The trade name Benevola Roller Mills, Benevola, Md., was also used. The Maryland Historical Trust listed the nearby bridge as Kline’s Mill Bridge or Newcomer’s Mill Bridge, assigning it MHT Site No. WA-II-0047. Some of the 1820 bridge survived widening of Alternate U. S. 40.**

#### **KNEPPER MILL (4)**

**C D. Knepper was listed among the Clear Spring millers in the 1887 State business directory.**

#### **KNODE WOOLEN FACTORY ( )**

**The 1850 census listed Cornelius Knode with \$2000 capital investment a water-powered woolen factory, with 4 employees and output of 1400 rolls, 2000 yd woolens, an 200 lb yarn (\$1800).**

#### **KRAUMER MILL (9)**

**Same as Strites Mill.**

#### **KREIDLER MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Kreidler with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 1326 bbl flour, 250 bu corn, and 3315 bu stuff (\$7749).**

#### **KREPE MILL (4)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel Krepe with \$1500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 80 bu/diem maximum capacity; half the business was custom. A 5-foot fall on Big Springs drove a 35 hp overshot wheel 16 ft broad at 6 rpm. Output was 700 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 1.2 tons meal, 20 tons feed, and 100 tons hominy (\$5195). Samuel Kreps was listed as a miller at Clear Spring in the 1880 State business directory.**

#### **KRIGGH SAWMILL (4)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed P. H. Kriggh with \$1200 capital investment in a sawmill, with 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 30,000 ft (\$950). A 16-foot fall on Bush Run drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 10 rpm.**

#### **KUHN MILL (4)**

The 1877 atlas showed the J. Kuhn Big Spring Grist Mill upstream of J. J. Charles gristmill. A. and J. Kuhn were listed among the Clear Spring millers in the 1880 and 1887 State business directories. The atlas listed Benjamin F. Charles (b. 1850) as manager. The mill is still standing and used as a dwelling on Charles Mill Road just south of the Western Maryland Railroad. The mill was up at auction in November 1974, as reported by Ms. Sarah Pearre, who said that only the first floor was habitable and refurbished. The mill bears MHT Inventory No. WA-V-038, assigned by consultant Paula Stoner in July 1978.

#### **LANCES MILL (9)**

Lances Mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map on the west side of Antietam Creek, 5 miles above Hagerstown.

#### **LANTZ MOUNTAIN MILL (7)**

The 1806 survey for Greencastle Road listed Lantz Mountain Mill between “top of the Cave Ridge” and “Main Road through Charltons Gap,” Liber 8:902. It was probably near Smithsburg.

#### **LANTZ MILL (18)**

Lantz Mill was on Nicholson Gap Road, 6 miles from Hagerstown, per the 1819 roads document, HWM, p. 999. In 1775, Christian Lantz had bought 2.5 acres on the Antietam with water rights. He left it in 1792 to his son Christian, but left the water rights forever on every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday night for watering George Lantz’s meadow through a hole made one foot square in dam.” The mill was west of Leitersburg on the opposite side of the Antietam and a short distance above the turnpike bridge over that stream. This was known as Lantz Fording on the Nicholson Gap Road. The mill passed to his son-in-law, John Byer, who also had a sawmill, tannery, hemp mill, and distillery. Fowler and Ziegler bought the property and equipped the mill with new machinery and then discontinued, HLD, p. 92.

#### **LEFEVER TANNERY ( )**

The 1850 census listed H. and S. Lefever tannery capitalized at \$4800 with 4 employees using horse and hand power to produce 1600 sides of leather (\$4800) from 800 hides.

#### **LEHMANS MILL (9)**

Christian Lehman, prop. Of Freedom Flouring Mills, advertised in the 1877 atlas for meal, feed, ship stuffs, and sawing. The mill was on Antietam Creek, 1.5 miles north of Leitersburg, and on the west side of that stream, a saw and grist mill. Christian Lehman had 22 acres and had been born in 1844.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Christian Lehman with \$4000 capital investment in a custom mill, with 1 employee, 4 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 7-foot fall on Antietam Creek drove two 5-foot turbines at 30 rpm to develop 12 hp. Annual output was 600 bbl flour, 3.7 tons meal, and 16 tons feed (\$4100).

The Baltimore *Sun* of January 30, 1886, reported, “Flouring mill Burned,” and stated that the large flouring mill of Mr. Christian Lehman about 1-½ miles east of Petersburg . . . “was consumed this morning” [January 29]. The loss was \$12,000. The fire originated in the office. “Mr. Lehman belonged to the Franatsite Church, which is opposed to insuring property.” Also mentioned in *American Miller*, 14 (March 1886): 150. No ruins were observed in the 1960s and 1970s.

### LEHMAN MILL (9)

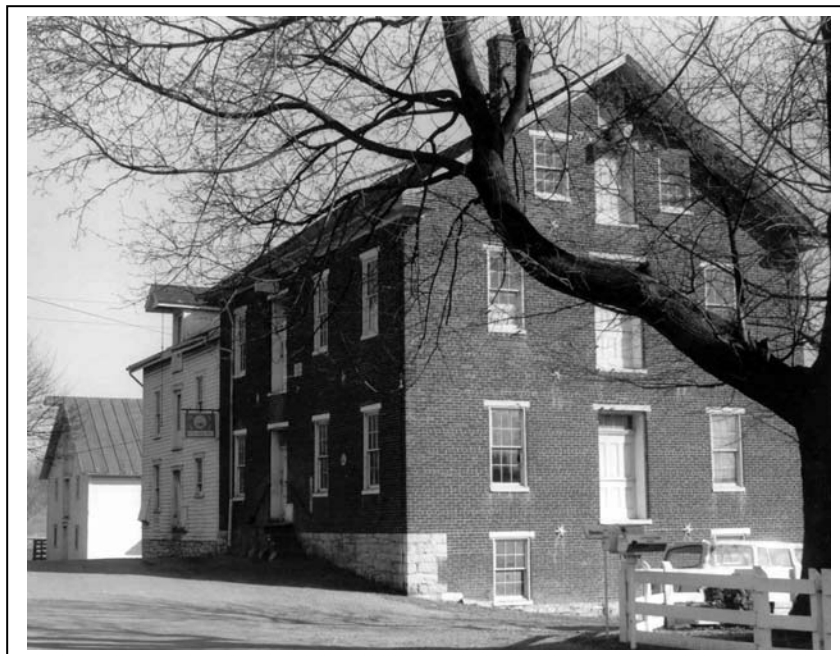
J. Lehman was shown in the 1877 atlas with a grist and saw mill on the south side of present Md. 60 on Marsh Run, downstream of H. F. Lehman mill. Extinct by at least 1976.

### LEHMAN MILL (9) LEHMAN MILL ROAD

Successor to Spriggs Mill of 1760, the mill was operated by four generations of Brumbaughs who succeeded the Spriggs. A mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Varlé map. It was acquired by Jacob B. Lehman in 1854.

Jacob Baer Lehman owned Long Meadow farm, and the Confederates took a quantity of his chickens on the way to Gettysburg and paid in Southern money. The Lehmans filed a claim for \$1,104.49 with the Federal government without success. Jacob B. Lehman died in 1866.

*Lehman Mill in  
1968*



The old stone mill was removed and a new brick mill was built for the Lehmans by the Hays Company in 1869, and steam was added later and rollers in 1887. H. F. Lehman was listed in the 1877 atlas as proprietor of Marsh Run Flouring Mills on Marsh Run Turnpike, 5 miles NE of Hagerstown, south side of the road.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed Henry Lehman with \$12,000 capital investment, 3 employees, 4 run of stones, 140 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 33% custom business. A 14-foot fall on Marsh Run drove two turbines (1 and 1.5 ft) at 200 rpm to develop 25 hp. Annual output was 2100 bbl flour, 1.5 tons meal, and 92.5 tons feed (\$13,998). Lehman was also listed in the 1887 State business directory. He had come from Lancaster County in 1832 and owned 143 acres.

H. F. Lehman offered the mill for sale in the *American Miller*, 11 (December 1, 1883): 612, "A Substantially built mill having four run of burrs--two on wheat, one on middlings, and a chopper. The mill is driven by steam and water power and is in complete order. The location of the mill is five miles from Hagerstown and nearly the same distance from Waynesboro and Greencastle, Pa. It has an extensive trade and finds a ready sale for all its products. A fine residence goes with the mill."

The *American Miller*, 18 (November 1, 1890): 776, reported that H. F. Lehman was remodeling his 30-barrel mill over to the Wolf system. The *American Miller* of July 1, 1891 (19:488) reported that H. F. Lehman had bought a 20-inch Humphrey Turbine for his "improved roller mill." That paper on January 1, 1893 (21:70) reported a No. 1 wheat ending and polishing machine purchased from Stevens Mfg. Company of Peoria, Illinois. The same trade journal of January 1, 1895 (23:72) reported that H. F. Lehman of Reid, Md., had installed rolls corrugated with the Hueffner Wave Corrugations made by Case Mfg. Company.

H. V. Trovinger wrote to the *American Miller* of March 1, 1894 (22:294), "Andrew Hartman, who has already rented the Leitersburg Roller Mill (after losing his lease on the nearby Zeigler Mill).

On June 1, 1899, the *American Miller* (27:77), reported, "William B. and Howard S. Lehman, known under the firm name of Lehman Bros., are operating the Marsh Roller Mill at Reid, Md."

In 1899, the Lehmans built an elevator on the Western Md. Railroad at Reid; they later sold it to Earl Martin and it still operates[1976]. William B. Lehman bought the mill from his father in 1899.

The *Baltimore Sun* of December 1, 1907, reported that a flour-dust explosion had seriously injured a man at Howard Lehman's mill near Reid.

William B. Lehman died in 1940 and was succeeded by his sons Barton Lehman and Lester H. Lehman, the fourth generation, still operating in 1961 per The Lehman Family, pp. 61-67. The mill was then running on diesel power. The family

brands were Prize Medal and Snow White; there was also production of buckwheat and breakfast cereal. A newspaper account in the Hagerstown *Daily Mail*, September 14, 1953, disagreed in chronology with the account in HLD, p. 94, Cf., "Mill Has Occupied Same Spot Since 1760."

In 1968, a sign on the mill stated that it was a manufacturer of Better Foods. The mill was clean, well built of brick, with many windows and a clapboard wing to the east. The entire group of buildings formed a miniature streetscape. The mill was four stories; a bran chute reached from the top floor to ground level. The water wheel was still in the basement but not in service. Lehmans Mill Road runs from Reid to Millers Church Road and on to Md. 60 west of Leitersburg.

In 1968, John C. Eshelman was president of Better Foods Foundation, Inc., when cited by Federal agents on 28 health violations, "Mill Closes for Cleaning," *Baltimore Sun*, November 16, 1968. "The firm packs flour, buckwheat, pancake mixes and cornmeal for shipment in interstate commerce and is subject to food and drug inspections . . . Agents told Judge Harvey that they found insects in the flour, dead insect parts, filth, cocoons in various bins and windows. Dead mice and dog filth were also listed by FDA agents as being found in parts of the building." The works was back in business and still functioning in 1972.

In 1976, consultant Paula Stoner, assigned MHT Site No. WA-I-209 to the mill and noted that Better Foods Foundation Cooperative Association, Inc., the owner of record, was established in Greencastle, Pa. Later, the east wing was taken down. In 1984, Fred and Betty Beals of the SPOOM organization visited the mills and found that it was selling Mennonite brand flour made by a company in Greencastle that used a computer-controlled Italian milling system. The owners noted that they had been forced to take down one of the buildings by health authorities. Still later, the mill was selling decorative items and arts and crafts products rather than milled products. The address is now 19935 Lehmans Mill Road, grid ADC 11-A-5.

#### **LEISTER MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Nicholas Leister with \$2500 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee and annual output of 3000 bu wheat, 1000 bu rye, and 2000 bu chop corn (\$4950). Leister's water-powered saw mill had a capital investment of \$500 with 2 employees, and it cut 1000 logs into 175,000 ft plank (\$21,700).

#### **LEITERS MILL (2)**

See Kemps Mill (Old Mill Tavern). Not related to Leitersburg.

#### **LEITERSBURG DISTILLERIES (9)**

These distilleries were listed in HLD, p. 100:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Thomas Sprigg</li> <li>2. Thomas Belt</li> <li>3. Michael Wolfinger</li> <li>4. George Shiess</li> <li>5. Lewis Ziegler</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Andrew Shank</li> <li>9. Stephen Martin</li> <li>10. Abraham Moyer</li> <li>11. Jacob Wishard</li> <li>12. Fowler and Zeigler (see<br/>Entry under Zeigler and<br/>Fowler)</li> </ol> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Joseph Gabby</li> <li>7. Frederick Ziegler</li> </ol>  |   |

#### **LENTZ MILL (19)**

Lentz Mill, probably the same as Lantz or Lances, was on Antietam Creek per a roads document of 1819 and within 6 miles of the Pennsylvania line, HWM, p. 999.

#### **LEOPARDS MILL (5)**

Leopard's Mill was at Mile 130.72 on the C. & O. Canal at the road from Cohill Station, Hahn, *Towpath Guide*, 4:22. Apparently distinct from Seavolt sawmill. An overnight camping ground is named Leopard's Mill, which functioned in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **LESHER SAWMILL (4)**

The 1877 atlas showed Leshar Sawmill SW of Fairview near School No. 1. The 1880 census of manufactures showed Henry Leshar with \$1200 capital investment in a sawmill, with 1 employee, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall on Bush Run drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 160,000 ft (\$2150).

#### **LICKING CREEK FORGE (15)**

See Jacques and Johnson Forge. See Hemp Mills for the mill at the mouth of the creek.

#### **LICKING CREEK MILLS (15)**

Licking Creek Mills was established at the present Pecktonville by the Rev. Jeremiah Mason, 1833. The mill was on the east bank of the creek. After the 1889 flood, his grandson-by-marriage, Martin L. Peck, moved the mill site to higher ground 500 ft eastward, renamed it Rosedale Mills, and installed the roller process. In 1893, the post office was renamed Pecktonville; no mill survived in the late 1960s.

#### **LINDEN MILLS (14)**

See Stoners Mill.

#### **LIGHT POWDER MILL (10)**

John Light established a powder mill at Funkstown in 1797 and it was “constantly blowing up,” HWC, p. 95.

#### **LITTLE MILL (1)**

Same as Miller Mill at Sharpsburg.

#### **LIVINGSTON MILL ( )**

Andrew Livingston’s Mill near the Antietam was mentioned in Frederick County Judgments, 1765, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 269.

#### **LOCHER MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Mary Locher with \$12,000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 2700 lb flour and 6750 lb stuff (\$13,340).

#### **LOCHER OIL MILL ( )**

The 1820 census of manufactures listed George and Henry Locher with an oil, flaxseed, and plaster mill in District 1. The works had 1 water wheel, 2 flaxseed stones, and plaster mill. Consumption was 400 bu flaxseed and 50 tons plaster.

#### **LONG MILL (11)**

See Fouch Mill.

#### **LONG MILL (12)**

See Fair Play Mill for Joseph Long.

#### **LOOSE MILL (15)**

The J. Loose grist and saw mill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Licking Creek north of present U. S. 40.

#### **LUTZ SPOKE WORKS \*H)**

Lutz Spoke Works was established in the 1870s after moving the business from Frederick County; output was 1400 spokes per week; 15 to 25 employees, MIID, p. 253 (1880).



#### **LYDAY SAWMILL (9)**

**Samuel Lyday built a sawmill in 1840 on the mill pond at the site of the defunct Mt. Alto Furnace where he cut lumber for the U. S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. In 1851, Lyday sold to Samuel Etyner, who sold to Jacob Tritle in 1852; it was sold in 1852 to John S. Dayhoff, who built a farm machinery factory for hay rakes, farm wagons, corn shellers, and grain separators. The mill was leased in 1874-75 to Samuel Martin and George M. D. Bell and was purchased 1877 by Garver, Foltz and Co., who manufactured implements and transacted a foundry and machine business. In 1882, they moved to Hagerstown and the property became the distillery of Benjamin Shockley, HLD, p. 98.**

#### **McATEE AND CUSHWA TANNERY (4)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas W. McAtee with \$5000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 300 skins (\$9600). The McAtee and Cushwa works was at Clear Spring “in very early times” per *Hearthstone History*, p. 80.**

#### **McCAULEY MILL (16)**

**Charles McCauley was miller at Beaver Creek in 1887 State business directory, the successor to William Newcomer.**

#### **McCOY MILL ( )**

**The 1783 tax list of Upper Antietam and Jerusalem Hundreds showed Daniel McCoy with Garners Lot and a mill worth £ 170.**

#### **McCOY WOOLEN FACTORY ( )**

**The 1850 census listed Denton McCoy’s water-powered factory with the comment “dead.”**

#### **McCUSKER LUMBR CO. (5)**

**Jesse R. McCusker was president of this company founded 1951 on Rt. 1 at Hancock; 4 employees; “rough lumber cut in a sawmill,” DMM, 1970.**

#### **McGINLEY’S FACTORY (6)**

**McGinley’s Factory was shown on the south bank of a stream east of Boonsboro near Monument Hill on the battle map in *Century Magazine*, 32 (June 1886): 144. Probably the Smith & Miller Plow Works shown in the 1877 atlas.**

**McKEE SAWMILL (4)**

**J. McKee sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Little Conococheague Creek at the south end of North Mountain, NE of Mt. Gilead on the present Blair Valley Road.**

**McMAHON MILL (20)**

**See Charles Mill.**

**McPHERSON AND BRINN IRON WORKS (1)**

**See Antietam Furnace/Iron Works.**

**MACHTEL MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Machtel with \$4500 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee and annual output of 1177 bbl flour (\$7988) plus other grain.**

**MACKEYS STONE MILL ( )**

**Mackeys Stone Mill was mentioned as on the Potomac in a roads document of 1819, HWM, p. 998.**

**MANOR MILL (12)**

**Same as Ringgold Mill.**

**MARBLE LIME KILNS (7)**

**D. G. Huyett was prop. of Marble Lime Kilns, 2.5 miles south of Cavetown.**

**MARIAH FURNACE (6)**

**Mariah Furnace was at Mousetown, 0.25 mile east of the turnpike below Boonsboro; it was owned by Samuel Bentz and then by a Mr. McGinley and closed about 1880.**

**The 1850 census listed Samuel Bentz with \$6000 capital investment in a water powered foundry with 8 employees. Output was 50 tons of castings and machinery worth \$5000 made from 50 tons of iron costing \$1000.**

**The Hagerstown *Mail* of February 16, 1883, reported the death at age 80 of Samuel Bentz, who once owned "Mt. Moriah Factory," as that paper called it, "a great manufacturing establishment." Mr. Bentz also had a store on the turnpike near Boonsboro; Bentz had invented a device for separating bran from wheat but**

another inventor patented the central idea before he could get his invention protected. At the end of his life he lived in Catonsville, Baltimore County. Michael D. Thompson in *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland*, p. 140-141, stated that the works got its raw material at the Appleton Ore Bank one mile south of Boonsboro.

Mariah Factory was listed in Polk's 1903 State business directory. Its mail arrived from Boonsboro, p. 593.

John H. Bast, Sr., in his 1973 ms., "A Brief History of Boonsooro and Records of Salem Evangelical Lutehran Church," mentioned the Samuel Bentz having started out in partnership with James Bentz, first operating the Bentzs paper mill on Jake Snooks Creek. The foundry was named for Samuel Bentz's wife, Maria. Mr. Bast also mentioned the manufacture of hominy grinders, ten-plate stoves, and other castings. For a period, the works was idle. Then, in April 1850, the foundry was started up again by Watson and Brown; that partnerrdship lasted one year and James Brown continued alone but later sold out to his ex-partner, Lewis Watson. The last businesses to function at this site were a chair factory followed by a weaving shop for coverleds and carperts. Other sourecs mention the making of coffee grinders.

#### MARIAH FACTORY ( )

Same as Mariah Furnace & Foundry.

#### MIDDLEKAUF SAWMILL ( )

The first-rate sawmill of the late Daniel Middlekauf "near Piper's Ware-house" was advertised in *Herald and Torch Light*, November 12, 1856. Possibly near Boonsboro.

#### MARSH MILLS (9)

See Lehman Mill.

#### MARSH MILLS (12)

See Haley Mill.

#### MARTIN MILL (18)

See Miller and Julius Mill.

#### MARTIN MILL (27)

Earl J. Martin operates a clapboard elevator and mill [1976] on the Western Md. Railroad, selling Wirthmore Feeds and Genuine Olga Pocohontas Flour. The mill

was built by the Lehman family in 1889 and was still operating in 1967 on Maugansville Road as Martins Elevator, Inc.

#### MARTIN MILL ( )

The *Baltimore American*, June 15, 1833, carried an advertisement that Frederick Urnst Unger would sell a mill property near Smithburg, Washington County.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Fred Unger with \$2500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees. Annual output was 1340 bbl flour, 500 bu chop rye, plus chop corn and offal (\$10,726).

“Jasper N. Unger of Hagerstown, Md., will add corn-crushing machinery to his mill, the coming summer,” *American Miller*, 16 (March 1, 1888): 204. “J. N. Unger & Bro., Hagerstown, Md., have ordered a McAnulty Force Feeder of Wolf & Hamaker, Chambersburg, *American Miller*, 16 (September 1, 1888): 641.

#### MARYLAND RIBBON COMPANY (2)

The factory of this company was shown in the sharp angle of Artisan Street and Boonsboro Road ( SE corner) in Willaimsport in the 1918 Sanborn atlas, Sheet 4.

#### MARYLAND SILK MILLS (H)

See Hagerstwon Silk Mill.

#### MASONS MILL ( )

John T. Mason had a mill on his estate Montpelier near Hagerstown about 1880, HWM, p. 1174. A route was surveyed in 1807 to alter the road from Jacques Furnace by Masons Mill to Hagerstown (Deeds S:908). Mason would be saved putting up a mile of fencing and he had already cleared the route for the new road through his property.

John J. Mason’s mill was listed in District 4 in the 1820 census of manufactures and there were 2 water wheels, 2 pair stones, 2 pair country stones, 4 bolting chests, 2 sets of elevators, hopper boy, screen, and packing machine; 1 employee; consumption was 10,000 bu grain, 15 tons plaster. The 1850 census of manufactures (district not given) listed Thomas Mason’s “country mill” with 1 employee and no recorded output.

#### MAUGANSVILLE ELEVATOR AND LUMBER CO. (1)

This modern feed mill at Maugansville descends from an elevataor built in 1893 by Joseph Horst and Isaac Ely; it was replaced by a larger building by Melchoir Garver, who sold out to Downin and Maugans, who sold to J. E. Rowland, and then

it passed to Adam Martin and Mark Petre. The building had once burned and been rebuilt with three more bins. The post office was in the elevator during the tenure of Garver and Rowland, *History of Maugansville*, p. 12f.

#### **MAUGANSVILLE FOUNDRY (13)**

Jacon Maugans had a foundry with 7 to 8 employees making plows; it was a weatherboarded building later converted to a smithy, which was in turn replaced by a concrete structure, still later converted into the Warrenfeltz home. *History of Maugansville*, p. 15.

#### **MAYERS MILL (18)**

Mayers Mill was operating about 1800 near Hughes Forge, HWM, p. 1174.

#### **MENDENHALL MILL (5)**

“Mr. U. Mendenhall of Sir John’s Run, West Virginia, is adding water power to his steam mill at Hancock, Md. He has secured a water right from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., and has purchased through his agent and manager, Mr. P. E. Dawson, a Rechar Turbine Water Wheel manufactured by Geo. F. Baugher, of York, Pa., which is to furnish power for two run of burrs, one middlings roller, and other machinery,” *American Miller*, 9 (August 1, 1881): 377.

The *American Miller*, 9 (September 1, 1881): 381, stated that U. Mendenhall of Hancock was adding water power to his steam mill, installing a Rechar wheel.

U. Mendenhall’s flour mill was listed at Hancock in the 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures had listed the W. Mendenhall mill with \$6000 capital investment, with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 50% custom business. Located on the C. & O. Canal, the mill had 2 boilers and 40 hp engine. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, and 113.5 tons feed (\$19,035).

The *American Miller*, 28 (May 1, 1900): 339, reported that Griscom & McFeely had sold a Draver Scroll Mill to M. J. Mendenhall of Hancock, Md. W. J. Mendenhall was listed on Main Street in the 1902 *Randall’s Washington County Directory*. Polk’s 1902-1903 directory listed Uburto Mendenhall, proprietor of Potomac Roller Flour Mills, Hancock.

#### **MIDDLEKAUF MILL (4)**

See (Lewis) Charles Mill.

#### **MIDDLEKAUF MILL (18)**

The 1860 census of Hagerstown District listed Jacob Middlekauf with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 2200 bbl flour (\$13,200). Possibly near Millsborough.

#### MIDDLEKAUF SAWMILL ( )

The first-rate sawmill of the alte Daniel Middlekauf “near Piper’s Ware-house” was advertised in *Herald and Torchlight*, November 12, 1856. Possibly near Boonsboro.

#### MILL’S FOLLY ( )

Thomas Bladen patented Mill’s Folly, 110 acres, in 1763; the tract adjoined Beaver Dam Bottom in Connococheague Manor, Patents Liber BC & GS 19:403, MSA.

#### MILL CREEK ( )

“Rohrer’s on Mill Creek” was mentioned as a preaching stop of Otterbein’s in 1790, *Landmark History of U. B. Church*, p. 103.

#### MILL PLACE (1)

Mill Place was a tract surveyed for John House in 1747, 25 acres near the mouth of Antietam Creek, Liber IT 1:485. A different tract called Mill Place was surveyed for William Yates in 1764, 50 acres, Liber BC & GS 30:239, MSA. House’s tract was on the west side of the Antietam, 0.25 mile above its mouth. The Yates tract was on east side of Tonoloway Creek about 0.5 mile above it mouth in District 5.

#### MILL SEAT ( )

James Hogmire patented Mill Sat, 241.25 acres in 1797, Patents Liber IC No. C:377, MSA.

#### MILL SEAT SUPPORT ( )

John and Henry Chapman applied for a survey of Mill Seat Support, 96.75 acres, in 1791, Unpatented Certificate 216, MSA.

#### MILL SWITCH ( )

Mill Switch was a village name of 1941, GZMD.

#### MILLERS COTTON MILL (1)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Miller’s cotton factory at Sharpsburgh with \$1000 capital investment, 7 employees, 7 looms, and drying shop.

Some 4000 lb wool and cotton was worked into \$2150 worth of coverlids, carpeting, counterpanes, table linen, and plaid and striped cotton.

#### **MILLERS MILL ( )**

Jacob Miller had the tract Huckleberry Hall and a mill with £ 75 assessment on the 1783 tax list of Upper Antietam and Jerusalem Hundred.

#### **MILLER MILL ( )**

The 1783 tax list of Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundreds showed John Miller with part of the Maryland Tract and a mill assessed at £ 175.

#### **MILLER MILL ( )**

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 listed Peter and Mathias Miller's mill with 2 water wheels, 3 pair burrs, 2 pair stones, and 1 pair plaster stones; 1 employee; annual consumption of 5000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

#### **MILLER MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William M. Miller with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 1400 bbl flour and 3500 bu offal (\$6800).

#### **MILLERS MILL (1)**

Colonel John W. Miller's mill below Sharpsburg was on the south side of Burnside Bridge Road, HWC, p. 314. As listed among the 1877 atlas patrons, Miller had 30 acres and had been born in Jefferson County, Va., settling in Washington County in 1810. The atlas map showed the mill as that of his estate, indicating both Col. Miller and M. Tenant.

The 1880 State business directory listed Michael Tenant as miller at Sharpsburg. The two-story stone mill appeared on battlefield postcards of ca. 1900 as the Little Mill. The public road then passed to the north of the mill, but now dead-ends. The mill is north of the present Rohrer'sville Road, reached from South Church Street in the town; it stands on the north bank of Sherricks Run and is out of service. Also called Rock Hill Mill or Little Stone Mill. It was apparently being used as a garage in December 1987.

The MHT lists the mill along with the Stone mill Complex, Site No. WA-II-0353.

#### **MILLER MILL (1)**

See Muller and Julius Mill.

## **MILLERS MILL (2)**

See Kemps Mill (Cedar Mills).

## **MILLERS MILL (4)**

Millers Mill was on the Conococheague and was mentioned in a roads authorization of 1819, as near Kerschners Cross Roads and the turnpike, HWM, p. 999. The text mentioned several mills, "From Millers Mill on the Conococheague, by Kerschners's Cross Roads, near the turnpike, until it intersects the roads at Long's from Miller's Mill to Ashfords, and from the forks of the Williamsport Road near Wolgamott's, by Hufer's Mill until it intersects the road to Broad Fording. Distance 6 miles, Hnery Orlock, Supervisor."

## **MILLER MILL (2)**

J. M. Miller and Bro. were listed as owners of a plaster mill at Williamsport in the 1887 State business directory. The works switched to lumber production. During the freshet of May 31, 1889, "the Johnstown rains," the works was surrounded by flood waters 20 feet deep. The mill was on the berm bank of the canal near the aqueduct and was converted to an ice plant in 1917, burned by an arsonist in 1919, and replaced by a slaughterhouse. *Williamsport and Vicinity*, p. 52.

In 1981, Ellen M. Seidel published "Archaeological Investigations at the Miller Brothers Lumber Mill Site, Williamsport, Maryland, C. & O. Canal National Historical Park," reported in *Current Maryland Archaeology*, January 1982, p. 2.

## **MILLER MILL (13)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Abraham Miller with \$12,000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and output of 4900 bbl flour (\$24,000). Miller was listed in Conococheague District in 1860.

## **MILLER MILL ( 13 )**

See Muller and Julius Mill.

## **MILLERS MILL/DISTILLERY (2)**

The 1877 atlas showed J. M. Miller's gristmill and distillery on an east branch of Conococheague Creek upstream of Bells Mill.

## **MILLERS SAWMILL (1)**

## **MILLERS SAWMILL ROAD**



**J. Miller estate was shown in the 1877 atlas south of Sharpsburg and just north of the Potomac. Water from the C. & O. Canal powered the mill until the Civil War when it ceased operations. During the battle of Antietam, Lee's chief engineer occupied the stone house on the corner of Millers Sawmill Road to observe the water level in case the army should be forced to retreat.**

**MILLERS SAWMILL (4)**

**J. Miller sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas NE of Shady Bower, north of present U. S. 40, and on the west side of present Md. 57.**

**MILL POINT (6)**

**Mill Point was a place name on Md. 68 south of Hagerstown.**

**MILLPOINT (6)**

**Millpoint was a place name on Md. 66 south of Hagerstown.**

**MILLS (9)**

**Mills was a post office established 1889. George H. Bowman was appointed postmaster, HLD, p. 68. It was an alternate name for Bowmans Mills per GZMD in 1941.**

**MILLSTONE POINT (15)**

**Millstone Point is a place name on the Potomac, site of the former Green Spring Furnace, HWM, p. 1296. There was never a mill at Millstone Point. The place was visited by Andrew Jackson per special "Millstone, Maryland" issue of the *Cracker Barrel*, 32 (February/March 2004).**

**MILLSBOROUGH (H)**

**Site of Stulls and later Claggett and Bealls mills, q. v.**

**MISKIMMIN MILL (5)**

**See Seavolt & Leopard Mills.**

**MITCHELL SAWMILL (5)**

**The 1877 atlas showed H. Mitchell sawmill on Bear Branch and on the north side of present U. S. 40.**

**MONIGAN MILL (12)**

**J. Monigan gristmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Marsh Run, NW of Jones Cross Roads.**

#### **MORNING STAR MILLS ( )**

**Same as Rensch Mill.**

#### **MOTTERS TANNERY (2)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Isaac [?] Motter horse and hand-powered tannery worth \$4000 with 3 employees and output of 1000 sides leather from 500 hides (\$3000). Isaac Motter started his tannery in the “1850s” on Potomac Street, Williamsport, and was succeeded ca. 1857 by Victor Cushwa, who later sold out to go into the coal business, *Williamsport and Vicinity*, p. 52. Advertised in *Hagerstown Mail*, February 24, 1865.**

#### **MOUSETOWN MILLS (6)**

**The mills listed at Mousetown were Pietre, Bentz, and Davis Mills, q. v.**

#### **MT. AETNA FURNACE (16)**

**Sue Winter, an archaeologist, found a 1768 petition by Daniel and Samuel Hughes requesting that a road be built from their Forge to their Furnace called Antietam. The metes prove that “Antietam Furnace” was the same as “Mt. Aetna,” *Archaeological Society of Md. News Letter*, April 1983, p. 5. The first purchase of land had occurred in June 1766 (Frederick County Deeds K:871).**

**The old Black Rock Furnace of Samuel and Barnabas Hughes was investigated by archaeologists at the foot of South Mountain 4 miles SE of Boonsboro, *Maryland Magazine*, 15 (Spring 1983): 23. Barnabas Hughes was the father, and sons Samuel and Daniel and the rest of the family had come from Ireland.**

**By earlier accounts, the Mt. Aetna Furnace was built by Samuel and David Hughes after they built Rock Forge in 1770; the works was managed by John Horine and ordnance was made for the Continental army.**

**The *Maryland Gazette* in or about March 14, 1776, carried an advertisement, “Wanted Immediate. A number of slaves or free-men laborers for the purpose of carrying on a cannon foundry, at Antietam furnace in Frederick County. Good encouragement will be given by Dan’l and Sam’l Hughes.” A similar ad for woodcutters appeared about June 27, 1776, quoted in the *Sun Magazine*.**

**The “Proceedings of the Convention of the Province of Md. 1774-1776” (p. 180) contained the entry, “July 1, 1776--Resolution advancing £ 2000 to Daniel and**

Samuel Hughes to encourage them to prosecute the cannon foundry,” *Red Books*, calendar 195, II, 139.

George P. Keepports of Baltimore wrote to Governor Lee that he received 18 pieces of cannon [from Mount Etna Furnace] said to be four pounders but are not all of a bore . . . Some of them will carry a six pound shot . . . Equal to any cast on the continent,” July 25, 1781, *Arch. Md.*, 47:315.

A detailed account of the production and testing of cannons and their use on ships and in artillery companies was presented by Michael D. Thompson, *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (Morgantown, West Virginia, 1976), pp. 39-60. The *Maryland Farmer*, 34 (January 1897): 34, claimed that this works cast the first cannon in the United States.

The 1783 tax list of Antietam Upper Hundred showed Daniel and Samuel Hughes with part of Adventure and many other tracts plus a forge worth £ 100 and iron and guns worth £ 610.

Hughes Brothers advertised Mt. Aetna Furnace in the Baltimore *Maryland Journal*, March 31, 1786, and stated, “. . . the ore is of excellent quality, either for bar iron or castings . . . . The buildings, bellows, gears, etc., are in good repair, and the stream of water constant. Pot stove and other patterns may be had with the furnace and also meadow and good land for farming.”

About 1800, the nail factory of Colonels David Hughes and William Fitzhugh operated here per HWC, pp. 94, 247. Varlé’s 1808 map called this site on Beaver Creek “Hughes Furnace” and showed holdings of 14,000 acres. The furnace functioned again from 1809-1812, RIOM, p. 144. Potters and moulders were wanted at Mt. Aetna Furnace, *Frederick-Town Herald*, March 2, 1811. The works was abandoned in 1815 per WPA *Guide*, p. 351.

The Mount Etna Estate, “. . . including the Mt. Aetna Furnace” was advertised in the *Herald*, December 17, 1825, as 8 miles from Hagerstown. “The furnace for a long time conducted by the late Colonel Daniel Hughes, and afterwards by his sons, but has not been operation for several yers.”

In 1827, the trustees of the late John Hughes sold parts of Mt. Aeta and Resurvey on Adventure to John Horine for \$10,000 (Deeds II:255) and Horine set up a distillery per *Hearthstone History*, p. 51. The site was on the present Md. 66 between Beaver springs and Cavetown, a site called Black Rock on South Mountain by HWC, p. 247. Also, HLD, p. 96.

John H. Alexander in his *Report on Iron* (Annapolis, 1840) mentioned the cannon production at Mt. Etna, p. 82.

Philip T. Tyson, in his *Second Report of the State Agricultural Chemist*, 1862, p. 53, stated: "In this county we find hematite at several localities near the western base of the South mountain. For a long period the supplies were obtained from mines or ore banks near the Potomac River for Antietam Furnace, whilst Mount Etna Furnace was supplied from the same range near the Pennsylvania line. The name of pipe ore and other local names are applied to the hematites of this region, and iron of very superior quality was produced from them."

*Current Maryland Archaeology* reported in July 1983, "Excavations are continuing at the Mt. Aetna Iron Furnace under the direction of Thomas Higel. Evidence suggests that the original blast furnace may have been converted to an ore processing oven to remove sulphur as required in casting cannon.

Archaeology performed at a round-about on Route 66 yielded traces of a house, store, and blacksmith shop, plus an Indian site for working rhyolite stones found on South Mountain, *Baltimore Sun*, July 13, 2001. See, Frank D. Roylance, "A Roadside Yields Unexpected Finds," p. 1B.

#### MT. ALTO FURNACE (9)

Mount Alto Furnace was another property of Colonel Daniel Hughes in 1809 but was across the line in Pennsylvania. See HLD, p. 97. Cf., also, Lyday Sawmill. Michael D. Thompson also places it in Cumberland County, Pa., *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (1976), p. 40.

#### MT. MORIAH FACTORY ( )

Same as Mariah Furnace and Bentz Foundry.

#### MULLER AND JULIUS MILL (18)

George Muller [or Miller] and John Julius had a paper mill, grist, and saw mill on Antietam Creek, 1.5 miles from Hagerstown on the road to Harman's Gap. It was three stories, 60 x 36, with a vat house 18 ft square on either side.

George Miller's Mill, formerly the Boring Mill on the Antietam, 1.5 mile from Hagerstown, was mentioned in the *Elizabeth Town Advertiser*, June 6, 1796.

The 1808 Varlé map showed a paper mill. Then in 1820, George Miller, converted it to a woolen mill, HWM, p. 1174.

George Miller operated the former Muller [sic] and Julius Mill as a woolen factory and also operated a clover seed cleaning mill on Antietam, HWM, p. 1174. The 1820 census of manufactures for District 3 listed George Miller's woolen manufactory and fulling mill with 3 men, carding machines, 2 fulling machines, and 1 shearing machine. The mill consumed 8000 lb wool to produce rolls at 38/cents/lb.

The mill was on the present Md. 64 and the tract name was "Hurry." This was probably the site that passed to Jacob and Eliza Newcomer, and then in 1843, to George and William Arrell (Deeds OHW 1:110). The "Arrell" property was shown on the 1859 Taggart county map. Probably the later A. W. Martin mill, which was shown in the 1877 county atlas. Martin was insolvent by 1887, and his trustee, Alexander Armstrong, advertised the place as 5 acres on the south side of the stone bridge crossing Antietam Creek, west bank, "improved by a roller grist mill" (Equity Cause 3996. Armstrong sold the roller mill to the Unger Brothers (Deeds 90:605). The Unger family name should be D'Unger per MHM, 88 (Spring 1993): 61, reflecting a family that stemmed from Bohemia.

In 1892, Otho E. Rowe acquired the property with borrowed money. His indebtedness was assigned to the Alvey family. In 1908, Julia Alvey sold this heavily mortgaged property, to Daniel Eichelberger in a deed that mentioned a "corner of the old mill" (127:688). Daniel A. Eichelberger sold to George Stonebraker in 1917 (Deeds 151:61,62). When Stonebraker sold in 1918 to J. Stanley Johnson, the deed mentioned the Hagerstown & Smithsburg Turnpike and an old mill race, and stated that there was "formerly an old mill" there (Deeds 153:562). Later deeds called the crossing Bridgeport.

#### **MUMMAS MILL (1)**

See Orndorff Mill.

#### **MURRAY MILL ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Murray with \$1800 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 445 bbl flour (\$2000) and \$65 in cornmeal.

#### **MYERS MILL (1)**

See Orndorff Mill.

#### **MYERS MILL (9)**

For the Myers Mill (or Moyers) shown on the 1808 Varlé map at Little Antietam Creek and Greencastle Road, see Gilbert (or Bowman) Mill.

#### **MYERS SAWMILL (115)**

The 1877 atlas showed the sawmill of J. R. Myers on a creek north of Millstone Point.

#### **NAIL FACTORY (1)**

See Antietam Furnace/Iron Works.

#### NEAD TANYARD (H)

“Shortly after 1753, Matthias Nead established a tannery near Clear Spring, Maryland, which was conducted by himself, his son, and his grandsons for about three quarters of a century,” Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M. D., *The Pennsylvania-German Settlement of Maryland* (Lancaster, Pa., 1914), p. 82. Daniel Nead, administrator of the late Matthias Nead, advertised that he was carrying on the tanyard business, “Tannery and Currying Business,” *Washington Spy*, October 14, 1790.

#### NEIKIRK MILL (19)

Same as Hess Mill.

#### NEW YORK CENTRAL IRON WORKS (H)

The New York Central Iron Works produced “high grade castings” at Hagerstown; a sample casting is in the Washington County Historical Society’s Miller House museum. Alexander C. Crosby in *Steam Packets on the Chesapeake*, p. 124, stated that the iron works installed the steam whistle used on the *President Warfield*, alias *Exodus 1947*.

#### NEWCOMER MILL ( )

The 1783 tax list of Upper Antietam and Jerusalem Hundreds showed Henry Newcomer with Stulls Forrest and a mill worth £ 300. The 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 (the Hagerstown area) showed Henry Newcomer with 2 employees and a mill of 2 pair of burrs and stones, 2 water wheels, 4 bolting cloths, and hopper boy. Consumption was 20,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

#### NEWCOMER MILL (1)

Orndorff Mill was captioned as “Newcomer’s Mill, Near Antietam” on an 1862 stereo view by Alex. Gardner, No. 582 in series, “Photographic Incidents of the War.” Cf., *Photographic History of the Civil War*, 4:231.

#### NEWCOMER MILL (2)

The 1820 census of manufactures (District 2) listed Jonathan Newcomer with a half-pattern mill, 1 water wheel, 1 pair burrs, 3 bolting cloths, elevator, hopper boy, and screens; 2 employees; and consumption of 7500 bu wheat.

#### NEWCOMER MILLS -- CENSUS ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the following Newcomer family mills without specifying districts:

1. David Newcomer water mill with \$2000 capital investment, 2 employees, and output of 3333 bbl flour, 1000 bu corn and rye, and 8332 bu stuff (\$17,316).
2. John Newcomer with \$7000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 3150- bbl flour, 100 bu meal, 500 bu chop, and 7875 bu stuff (\$15,907).
3. John Newcomer with \$2500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 3333 bbl flour, 1000 bu corn and rye, and 8332 bu stuff (\$17, 316).
4. Josh. Newcomer –Same as Orndorff, q. v.
5. Also, David H. Newcomer, listed below in District 6.

#### **NEWCOMER MILL (6)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed David H. Newcomer water mill with \$1000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 2222 bbl flour, 1500 bu rye, 100 bu corn, and 5555 bu stuff (\$12,151). The atlas showed D. H. Newcomer sawmill on Beaver Creek west of Benevola.

#### **NEWCOMER MILL (6)**

Newcomers Mill was shown on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map on a south branch of Beaver Creek, 2 miles above Antietam Creek. It was also on the 1808 Varlé map, which called the stream Waggoner Branch. Christian Newcomer, born 1749 near Bareville, Lancaster County, Pa., moved to Frederick in 1775 and was converted by Otterbbeein to “Dutch Methodism.” He was a member of the first conference in 1789 and was elected bishop in 1813. A minister for 53 years, he died at 81 in 1830 and was buried at Beaver Creek without a stone, *Landmark History of U. B. Church*, p. 103ff.

Christopher Newcomer was the proprietor of Lego Mill shown in the 1877 atlas on the west side of the National Pike (actually the “Bank Road”), 3 miles “west” of Boonsboro at Benevola. The 1887 State business directory listed D. H. Newcomer as miller at Benevola.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed W. H. Newcomer mill with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 200 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 33% custom business. A 13-foot fall on Little Beaver Creek drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 12 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 2300 bbl flour, 1.4 tons meal, and

57.5 tons feed (\$15,386). The site was later occupied by the large Kline Brothers commercial mill begun in 1901. See also HWM, p. 996. The classic 1808 stone Newcomer Mill Bridge was replaced (or expanded) in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century. Cf., "Bridges Disappear in Roads Program. Historic Spans Give Way as Highway Work Is Pushed," Baltimore *Sun*, November 13, 1949.

#### NEWCOMER MILL (6)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Newcomer mill with \$3850 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, doing 40% custom business, and 210 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 13-foot fall on Little Beaver Creek drove a 16-foot overshot wheel 12 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 2100 bbl flour and 47.5 tons feed (\$12,450). Probably matches one of the four family mills in the 1850 census of manufactures.

#### NEWCOMER MILL (16)

The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed Newcomers Mill on the east side of Beaver Creek, 5 miles from Antietam Creek, and it also appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Williams placed it near Funkstown, HWC, p. 93. The original Newcomer's son, Michael Newcomer lived 1800-1881 per HWM, p. 1052. The atlas showed the mill at Beaver Creek village, once a cluster of mills, a city block downstream of the B. Witmer gristmill and on the present Md. 66, the route through Beaver Creek valley.

The 1880 census listed Newcomer and Clark doing 90% custom business in a mill with \$500 capital investment, with 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on Beaver Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 15 ft broad. Annual output was 666 bbl flour, 108 tons meal, and 23.6 tons feed (\$7142).

The heirs of Michael Newcomer advertised "Beaver Creek Mills . . . Which for more than 50 years has been run by the Newcomers," a substantial stone building of 15 bbl/diem capacity, Frederick *Examiner*, November 29, 1882. The 1887 State business directory listed John Clark as miller at Beaver Creek.

#### NEWCOMER MILL (16)

This mill on Beaver Creek in the village of that name was shown as Witmers [sic] on the 1808 Varle map. It was also called Witmers in an 1831 road inquiry and described as near old Hemp Mill. The 1877 atlas showed it as B. Witners, about 1000 ft upstream of Michael Newcomer Mill. This mill passed to Witmer's son-in-law, William Newcomer, and was eventually torn down, *Boonsboro News*, October 27, 1955. The 1880 census of manufactures had shown John Witmer mill with 1 run of burrs. See also Witmer's Woolen Mill. Ruins were discernible in or before 1976.





*A Beaver Creek Mill about 1929, presumably Witmer's Mill.*

The bridge was being rebuilt as of September 15, 1985. Upstream of the bridge were cut stone blocks, the footings of a dam.

#### **NEWCOMER MILL (16)**

William Newcomer and his uncle Michael Newcomer began milling business on Beaver Creek upstream of John Newcomer's mill; it was later called McCauley Mill, and Charles McCauley was listed as miller at Beaver Creek village in the 1887 State business directory. Duke University has a William Newcomer mill book covering 1879-1882, MS 3875.

#### **NEWCOMER MILL (16)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. M. Newcomer market with \$2000 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 110 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on a branch of Beaver Creek drove two overshot wheels 20 ft broad to produce 12 hp. Annual output was 2400 bbl flour, 18.9 tons meal, and 899.5 tons feed (\$14,357). Probably matches one of the John Newcomer mills of the 1850 census of manufactures. The *American Miller*, 12 (May 1, 1884): 259, reported that John W. Newcomer, Beaver Creek, Md., has received a bran cleaner and duster combined, from Smith Bros. & Co., mill furnishers, Three Rivers, Mich."

#### **NICODEMUS MILL (6)**

Conrad Nicodemus, Sr., a native of Mendenbach, Germany, migrated with his father Adam Nicodemus, from Franklin County, Pa., and purchased a farm from Perter Barkman, July 2, 1772, and built two gristmills about 2 miles apart on Opaken Creek and Dog Creek. He served as Captain in the Revolutionary army and married the daughter of the Rev. Jason Thomas. The 1820 Conference of the

United Brethren Church was held at the Nicodemus home and some sessions and services took place in the mill. A photo in *The Landmark History of the U. B. Church*, p. 275, showed a 2-½-story frame mill on a stone foundation, somewhat out of repair.

The mill was at the SW corner of Boonsboro and the foundation and mill race could be discerned on the north side of Md. 34 [1976]. It was the M. Davis Mill shown in the 1877 atlas. (Letter of Fred. F. Remsburg, Hagerstown, February 8, 1971).

An article entitled, “Old Mills on Historic Ground,” by Professor W. G. Johnson included a photo of this works taken September 18, 1900, *American Miller*, 29 (February 1, 1901): 121. It appeared as a weatherboarded mill with a “locum” or a small projecting booth to house the hoisting apparatus—rather than the usual extension of the roof ridge.

#### NICODEMUS MILL (6) NICODEMUS MILL ROAD

Conrad Nicodemus who settled SW of Boonsboro in 1772 built another mill on Opakem Creek which passed through his property; the stream is now called Dog Creek, a branch of Little Antietam. The mill passed to Valentine Nicodemus, while his brother Conrad, Jr., received the Nicodemus Mill nearest to the town. Valentine Nicodemus was the grandfather of John Luther Nicodemus, co-founder of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Bank of Hagerstown; after his death, the bank was renamed Nicodemus National Bank.



--Maryland Historical Trust

*Nicodemus Mill from old matted photograph (crooked original)*

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Macadam’s [sic] with a water mill with \$8000 capital investment and 1 employee. Annual output was 1666 bbl flour, 300 bu corn, and 1000 bu rye, and 4000 bu stuff (\$9170). The atlas showed Spring Mills owned by John L. Nicodemus on an unnamed creek SW of Boonsboro in the corner

of the election district; Nicodemus gave his date of birth as 1824 in the atlas patron list, and listed 307 acres and advertised lumber plus the grist and saw mills.

**John L. Nicodemus sued his brother Jacob over water rights and the record of the case contains some data: In 1829, John Nicodemus built the mill on Little Antietam Creek and dug a tail race through the land of his father Valentine Nicoodemus. John died in 1835, leaving the tail race to John L. and the land adjoining it to Jacob. When John L. started to build a culvert over and along the race, his brother Jacob took out an injunction. But the court reversed the injunction and made the distinction that John L. had the right to enter Jacob's land to clean the mill race, but not to build a culvert over that race to carry off the water to a nearby stream. The tail race was described as 300 ft long. John L. Nicodemus-vs.-Jacob Nicodemus, 41 Md. 529 (1875).**

The 1880 census of manufactures showed the value of J. L. Nicodemus mill down to \$5000, but business was up at \$17,745, including 2700 bbl flour. The mill did 33% custom work and had 3 employees, 2 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on little Antietam drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 18 ft broad at 5 rpm. Nicodemus was also listed in the 1887 State business directory.

The *American Miller* of April 1, 1890 (18:411) reported, “ John L. Nickademus [sic], Boonsboro, Md., one of the richest and most popular men in Washington County, has placed his contract for a small 25-barrel roller mill with Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., to be built on the model order, and is to build mostly for his own pleasure and use. It will be complete in every particular, the best and latest improved machinery is only allowed to be used. Work on the plant will begin shortly.”

This property remained in the Nicodemus family until 1915 (Deeds RR:326 and SMcKK 2:548, 148:31).

The mill site is [1976] 200 yards NE of the intersection of Nicodemus Road and the present Dog Street Road. A corner of the limestone mill survived; across the stream was a stone cottage which was undergoing restoration in 1972.

The late Erick F. Davis of Towson once reported seeing a Civil War *carte de visite* from the album of General Crawford, marked “at Nicodemus Mills where I lay wounded after Antietam, 1862.” The Maryland Historical Trust lists the “Nicodemus Mill Complex” at 20019 Nicodemus Roa near Keedysville and assigned it Site No. WA-II-0115. A dated stone house survived anong with the ruin of an 1829 mill. Only one wall of the mill stood when reported by Paula S. Reed in 1978; report updated in 2001. The owners at the time of the MHT study were Lawrence and Karen Matson. The study also listed the unpaved Nicodemus Road as MHT Site No. WA-II-0116.

**NUNAMAHER DISTILLERY ( )**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jesse Nunemaker Distillery with \$2000 capital investment; it was near the Potomac and had an annual output of \$675 but only worked 6 months of the year.

#### **NUNEMARKERS MILL (19)**

R. J. Nunemaker was listed in the 1887 State business directory as miller at Eakles Mills, q.v. That mill was on the Little Antietam in the village of Dog Street per *Boonsboro News*, March 31, 1955.

#### **OLD FORGE (18)**

##### **OLD FORGE ROAD**

Old Forge/Antietam Forge was upstream of present Trovingers Mill on the Antietam and about 1750 [?] was Hughes Brothers Iron and Nail Forge, AAIB, p. 165; HWM, p. 1304. It was the property of Colonel Daniel Hughes per HLD, p. 97. The Hughes Foundry was awarded a Provincial contract to cast 20 nine-pounders and 15 eighteen-pounders in 1776, *Western Md. in the Revolution*, p. 46.

The 1783 tax list of Antietam Upper Hundred listed Daniel Hughes alone with The Barrens, Great Rock, Good Friday, etc., plus 2 forges worth £ 550 and iron and “gunns” worth £ 70. This assessment obviously included the works upstream at Rock Forge, q. v. The Varlé map of 1808 showed Hughes Forge.

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 showed Samuel Hughes forge establishment with \$100,000 capital, 2 forges, 1 slitting mill, 1 gristmill, and 1 sawmill; there were 25 hands, plus “12 families living on the woods.” Consumption was 300 tons pig iron and 100,000 bu best charcoal; output was 200 tons bar iron, 100 tons rolled into iron and rods. Hughes remarked that the works had been carried on profitably for 60 years, but was about to close for lack of sales.

Antietam Forge was offered for rent with 2 forges, rolling and slitting mill, and grist and saw mill, lately occupied by Samuel Hughes, Jr., Esq., *Frederick-Town Herald*, March 9, 1822. The mill survived another half century. See below.

#### **OLD FORGE MILL (18)**

The 1783 tax list showed Daniel Hughes with two mills worth £ 500 in the same tabulation that matches up with Old Forge above. Hughes Mill was shown on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map on the east bank of Antietam Creek, 3 miles above Hagerstown, apparently where Varlé’s 1808 map placed Hughes Forge. The mill was mentioned in both the 1820 census of manufactures and an 1822 for-sale notice along with Old Forge.

Esther Hughes Sprague, daughter of Colonel Daniel Hughes, conveyed the tract The Surveyor's Last Shift to trustees in 1840 (Deeds WW:551) and they sold to Jacob S. Good in 1854 (IN 12:226) after recovering the mill from Richard W. Davis and David Showman who had failed to pay.

The 1859 Taggart map showed D. M. Good, and the 1850 census listed David W. Good water mill worth \$12,000 with 2 employees and output of 2222 bbl flour, 500 bu rye, and 3000 bu corn (\$12,335).

In 1868, Jacob S. Good conveyed to David M. Good, who in 1875 conveyed to trustee Louis E. McCombs "The Old Forge Mill" on the left bank of the creek. McCombs made "strenuous efforts" to sell, and "when by floods the dilapidated buildings were further injured." he sold to Henry Good, Daniel F. Good, and Samuel Welty for \$1100 (Equity 21:292--1893).

Following Equity Cause 4646, Old Forge Mills were advertised in *Herald and Torch Light*, October 11, 1893, as improved by a grist and saw mill on the road from Fiddlersburg to Beards Church. The 1877 atlas had shown D. M. Good with a pond and a forge. Samuel Welty was highest bidder for the mill; he sold Old Forge Mills to Amanda Myers in 1894.

H. V. Trovinger wrote to the *American Miller*, December 1, 1893 (21:220), saying that "the Old Forge Mill, near Chewsville, was sold recently to Simon Clopper, an old farmer, who intends it is reported to make a chopping mill out of it. The price he paid was \$21."

H. V. Trovinger wrote again to the editor that Charles Myers had bought the Old Forge Mill property near Chewsville and had started it to work after an idleness of several years, *American Miller*, 22 (April 1, 1894): 301. Other sources state that Amanda Myers bought the mill from Good.

H. V. Trovinger's third letter reported, "Mr. Benton Trovinger has bought the old Forge Mill in Washington Co, Md. He intends to repair it and put in first class shape for chopping corn, oats, and rye . . . Mill feed is selling for \$18 to \$20 per ton," *American Miller*, 22 (April 1, 1899): 321.

Mill extinct.

#### OLD GREEN SPRING FURNACE (15)

See Green Spring Furnace.

#### OLD HAGERSTOWN BONE MILL (H)

Huyett and Schindell were proprietors of this bone mill at the head of Mulberry Street in Hagerstown. It had been established 1843 by John Low, who was

succeeded in 1846 by William Cline. Later owners were Henry Franer, Huyett, Kenel and Company; and Huyett and Schindell. Bones were wanted at the former Freaners Mill at the north end of town near the alms house by Huyett, Kendel and Co., *Mail*, April 27, 1866.

Raw bone, buffalo bone meal, and dissolved bone (super phosphate) were produced. The mill was two stories, 52 x 75 feet, with 45 hp boiler and 31 hp engine. The works had 7 employees and processed 100 tons/month, MIID, p. 259.

#### **OLD MILL TAVERN (2)**

See Kemps Mill on Conococheague.

#### **OLD MILL (13)**

The “old mill” was shown on Spade Road at Rush Run in the 1877 atlas; now extinct.

#### **OLD OIL MILL (9)**

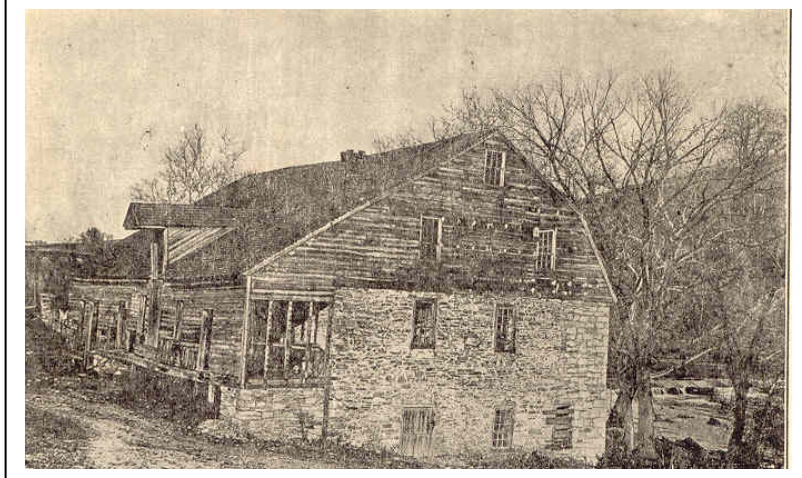
The old oil mill was upstream of Trovingers Mill and its dam was still visible in 1937 near Abner Neff’s farm per “Horse and Buggy Days,” in the *Hagerstown Globe*, November 19, 1937, which quoted a past issue of the *Torch Light and Public Advertiser* to prove that flax seed was grown in the county for oil, citing an ad placed (n. d.) by Frederick Miller and Son, offering to buy 500 bu of clean seed. Varlé’s 1808 map showed an oil and fulling mill on Quarter (Marsh) Run in District 18 rather than upstream of Trovingers. Cf., Zellers Oil Mill of District 3 in the 1820 census of manufactures.

#### **ORNDORFF MILL (1)**

Christian Orndorff I came to Pennsylvania from the Rhineland and built a number of mills. Christian Orndorff II left the Lebanon Valley and purchased 514 acres of Smiths Hills from James Smith for £ 659 Pennsylvania money, November 17, 1762. He was described as a citizen of Frederick County at the time, FCLR, Liber H, folio 244. He built a house on Antietam Creek and named it Mount Pleasant; it was a log house with two chimneys and six fireplaces, now (1938) embedded in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Loham, a mile from the present Sharpsburg. Orndorff’s sons bought adjoining tracts. Across the road was a large flour mill and sawmill with a two-story stone house under the cliff for the miller; the miller’s house was still standing in 1938.

An early mention of Christian Orndorff’s Mill occurred 1763 in Frederick County Judgments, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 255.

Christian Orndorff bought lots in Sharpsburg when it was laid out in 1764. Surplus flour was shipped to Baltimore. The mill had been built in 1753 and was the oldest in the county per HWC, p. 224, but the mill that survived into relatively recent times as Mumma's Mill was dated at 1782-1783 when demolished. This mill suggests the rebuilding of an early mill by a son, Christopher Orndorff. Christian



*Orndorff Mill from ca. 1900 postcard*

Orndorff II was an active patriot, the “ardent rebel,” a member of the Committee of Safety, and an organizer of Captain Cresap’s Company in 1775. He became a major, although he saw no service. General Gates visited Mount Pleasant and proposed to the 15-year-old Mary Orndorff and was rejected on account of his age. Major Orndorff organized a flour shipment for the siege of Yorktown. Christian Orndorf III was a 2d Lieutenant in the Flying Camp.

In 1782-1783, Christopher Orndorff built the new mill near the Mount Pleasant Homestead and its cornerstone read, “1782, Sept., C. O. and M. O.” with the “M. O.” standing for his wife, Mary Thomas Orndorff. The 1783 tax list showed Stophell Orendorff with 140 acres of Smiths Hills and a mill worth £ 300. A German verse inscribed in the plaster warned that when building a mill, one must trust God alone:

Allein auf Gott sets dein vertrauen  
Wanen thust eine mühle bauen  
Auf euschen hilf, verlase dich nicht  
Sonst euschen hilf darf du nicht trauen.

In 1791 (or 1795), Christian Orndorff II sold the Mount Pleasant Plantation to his sons Christopher and Henry. Christopher got the mills but the water rights were assured to Henry. Their father died in 1797. Christopher Orndorff sold the mill in 1796 to Jacob Mumma who established a milling family. In 1805, several households of Orndorffs moved to Kentucky and Tennessee and founded mills and

foundries there and also in central Illinois. The entire family is described in detail in *From Millwheel to Plowshare* by Dr. Julia Angeline Drake and James Ridgely Orndorff, 1938. However, the family is not there recorded as having founded the Orndorff mills located in Baltimore, Carroll, or Montgomery Counties.

Jacob Mumma's son John helped in the mill. The family shipped flour to Baltimore in wagons driven by Negro teamsters. John married Elizabeth Shafer, a granddaughter of Mary Orndorff Hess, and inherited the mill. The 1820 census of manufactures listed John Muma [sic] mill with 3 water wheels, 4 bolting cloths, 2 pair burrs, elevator, hopper boy, screens, and packing machine; 2 employees; consumption of 20,000 bu grain and 20 tons plaster per annum.

The farm and mill passed to Joshua Newcomer, and the 1850 census of manufactures listed Joshua Newcomer with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees. Annual output was 4880 bbl flour, 300 bu corn, 150 bu chop, and 12,400 bu stuff (\$25,390). The 1860 census showed that his son William Newcomer was operating the mill.

There was a country lane leading to the mill so rutted that housewives could tie a bag of corn to a mule and have the animal deliver it to the mill without guidance. That path became known as Bloody Lane in the Battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam, September 17, 1862, when the ditch was heaped high with the dead in the most costly battle of the war.

The Orndorff Bridge became famous as the Middle Bridge when part of the battle centered there. An illustration in the *Photographic History of the Civil War*, 4:231, was captioned as Newcomers Mill on the Keedysville Road the point where Pleasonton's Union Cavalry crossed. The old gravestones of the Smith-Orndorff-Mumma plot were shattered by artillery projectiles. "We were in position near the 'East Wood' having gone into action through the yard of the Mumma house (which was set fire to by my orders) . . .," William L. De Rousset, C. S. A., in "Ripley's Brigade at South Mountain," *Century Magazine*, December 1886, 33:309. The mill is generally not shown on published battle maps. Pleasonton's position was shown in *Battles and Leaders* (1956 ed.), p. 231.

A photograph by Alex Gardner of the Antietam Bridge with an image of the Orndorff Mill at the far left is reproduced in William A. Frassanito, *Antietam: The Photographic Legacy of America's Bloodiest Day* (Chas. Scribner's Sons: New York, 1978), p. 83 (Library of Congress #583). Gardner labeled his stereograph as "Newcomer's Mill."

Later, Jacob A. Myers was proprietor and called it Union Mills, providing grain, flour, feed, and lumber to order, 1 mile east of Sharpsburg per his ad. In the atlas. Myers was a farmer and miller from Jeferson County, West Virginia, having settled in 1858, according to the atlas patron list. He owned 250 acres. The dam was partly washed away in 1877 (HWM, p. 1202). Photo No. 170 in the Washington



County Historical Society library VF shows Myers Mill at “Antietam Creek, Upper Bridge” and shows a clapboard structure.

Orndorff Bridge, which carried the Boonsborough Road, washed away in the “Johnstown flood rains” of May 1889, AAIB, p. 82. Martenet’s map of 1885 showed the site at the east end of the Middle Bridge, south side of the road.

*Drums Along the Antietam* quoted a 1904 item from the *Hagerstown Globe*, “An Old Landmark Torn Down.--The old stone and weatherboard grist mill which for 122 years had stood along the historic Antietam at the bridge between Keedysvile and Sharpsburg was recently torn down. The old mill was built in 1782 by Christoher Orndorff.”

The Orndorff inscription stone was found in the weeds by Helen Asher Hayes about 1910 after the mill had been dismantled. The *Baltimore Sun*, May 7, 1911, published a photograph by W. T. Phreaner of Hagerstown to illustrate an article by W. R. Hamilton entitled, “Through a Foot Hills Eden with a Camera.” The picture of a ruin was captioned, “The Old Orendorff Mill Near Sharpsburg.”

Photos in the historical society show two separate water wheels, one for each part of the mill, grist and saw. Another photo called the site Middle Bridge No. 2. Other photos showed the mill downstream of a steel bridge. The present bridge is called Porterstown Bridge on the topographic map. See also AAIB, p. 42; HWC, p. 224; HWM, p. 998.

#### **ORRORS MILL (18)**

The 1794-1795 map by Dennis Griffith showed Orrors Mill on the east side of Antietam Creek, 2 miles above Hagerstown. Possibly the mill at Millsborough downstream of Trovingers.

#### **OSBORN MILL (7)**

See Difendall Mill.

#### **OSWALD TANYARD (7)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Philip Oswald’s hand-powered tannery with \$3000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 150 skins and upper leather (\$275). The “old Oswald Tan Yard” was not far south of Smithsburg and east of Cavetown on a road leading across the mountain to Wolfsville along a stream just at the foot of the mountain, “Horse and Buggy Days,” *Globe*, Hagerstwon, June 3, 1938.

The tan yard and a saw and grist mill with overhead power capable of doing considerable work, property of the late Robert Hughes, at the foot of South

**Mountain, 1 mile from Smithburg and 1 from Cavetown was advertised by Colonel William Fitzhugh and Susannah Hughes, Baltimore *American*, January 14, 1833.**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Philip Oswald's hand-powered tannery with \$3000 capital investment, 3 employees and annual output of 150 skins and upper leather (\$275). Some point before 1873, the tannery passed to David Winter, HWM, p. 1049. However, the 1877 atlas seemed to show it as the A. Oswald tannery.**

#### **PAPER MILL ROAD (18)**

**Paper Mill Road presently runs between Pangborn Boulevard and Feather Bed Road near Fiddlersburg on current maps. Varlé's 1808 map showed a paper mill on the west bank of Antietam Creek just south of present Md. 64, a site that matches the Miller and Julius Mill described in HWM, p. 1174.**

#### **PARAMOUNT FEED AND SUPPLY CO. (27)**

**This commercial feed plant offered custom grinding near Paramount in 1967.**

#### **PARKHEAD FORGE (15)**

**See Jacques and Johnson Forge.**

#### **PENTZ MILL (9)**

**The 1850 census listed Christian Pentz water mill with \$3000 capital investment with 2 employees and output of 2000 bbl flour and 5000 bu offal.**

#### **PFAU (POE) MILL (9)**

**George Jacob Pfau (c. 1715-1762) was a miller on the tract Well Taught near Leitersburg. He later went to Abraham Miller's mill near Lewistown, Frederick County, and was murdered there, *Catoctin and Monocracy*, p. 256. ["Pfau" is the German word for "peacock."]**

#### **PIETRE MILL (6)**

**Ludwig Pietre's powder mill was on a tributary of Little Antietam Creek at Mousetown, *Boonsboro News*, March 31, 1955.**

#### **PIPER MILL ( )**

**The 1820 census of manufactures of District 1 listed Michael Piper mill with 3 water wheels, 2 elevators, 4 cloths, 2 pair each of burrs and stones, hopper boy, and screens. Consumption was 15,000 bu grain and 115 tons plaster.**

**PITRY POWDER MILL (10)**

**Philip Pitry had a powder mill 2 miles from Funkstown in 1810, HWM, p. 1281. Also 0.5 mille from Sherrrer's Mill. Cf. Pietre powder mill.**

**PLEASANT GROVE MILLS (12)**

**Same as Rose (Rowland) Mill.**

**POT ASH FACTORY ( )**

**A potash factory operated in the county ca. 1795, HWC, p. 95.**

**POTOMAC COMPANY MILL (11)**

**See Weverton.**

**POTOMAC PULP MILL ( )**

**"The Potomac Pulp Mill at Dam No. 5, has suspended operations. This was done at the instance of the C. & O. Canal Company, which needs at present all the water the Potomac can supply for navigation purposes.," *The Mail*, Hagerstown, September 9, 1892.**

**POTOMAC REFINING CO. ( )**

**A Limestone cement mill, the Potomac Refining Company (manganese quarry) was listed at 65.3 miles on C. & O. Canal, Baron's *C. & O. Canal*.**

**POTOMAC ROLLER MILLS (5)**

**Same as Mendenhall Mill at Hancock.**

**POTOMC STEAM PLANING MILL (2)**

**Same as Steffey Sawmill.**

**POTTERIES (H)**

**In addition to Peter Bell's pottery, John Snavely, Henry Adams, and Daniel Reichard manufactured earthenware at Hagerstown ca. 1813, HWM, p. 1174.**

**POWDER MILL (10)**

The 1794-1795 Griffith map showed a powder mill on the west bank of Antietam Creek, 3 miles below Funkstown; possibly the Philip Pitry works or that of David Rowland.

#### **POWERS MILL (18)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Powers with \$7000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees. Annual output was 3400 bbl flour, 800 bu rye, 500 bu corn, and 8500 bu stuff (\$17,715).

#### **PRATHERS SAWMILL (15)**

This sawmill was mentioned in the 1822 journal of the C. & O. Canal Commissioners, “. . . thence to Pott’s Spring, boats rubbing; then good water to Prather’s saw-mill, made by his mill dam . . .,” *History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 77.

#### **PROTZMAN MILL (H)**

Protzman’s was a fulling and reed making mill in Hagerstown about 1810, HWC, p. 93.

#### **PRYS MILL (19)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Pry with \$6000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, and annual output of 3000 bbl flour and 6500 bu offal (\$15,550). Prys Mill was shown on the Antietam Battlefield Map, HWM, p. 240. It was north of Keedysville Road on the north bank of Little Dog Creek, east of Antietam Creek at the ford. Pry’s house served as McClellan’s headquarters during the battle. The mill had been built some time after 1818 by Samuel Merritt Hitt, according to research by the Maryland Historical Trust, and Hitt’s Mill was not at Hitt’s Bridge over the Antietam as earlier writers have stated.

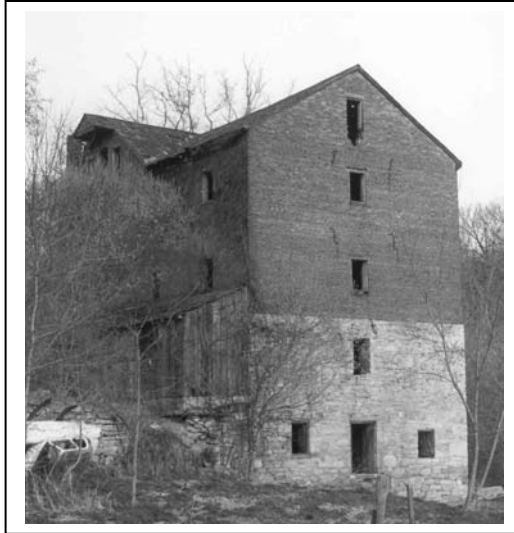
The MHT’s research demonstrated that the surviving Pry Mill was the same site as Hitts Mill but was not located next to the Hitt Bridge. In 1818, Samuel Merritt Hitt inherited land from his grand-uncle Robert Smith as confirmed in Deeds EE:487. A bill was passed in 1829 to build a bridge at or near Samuel Hitts Mill. This bridge, at a spot where Braddock had supposedly forded the Antietam in 1755 still stands and was also called the Upper Bridge or Hooker Bridge for General Hooker whose 125<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment held the ground in September 1862 (*Drums Along the Antietam*, pp. 102, 106) (Cf. Washington County Road Records, I:196).

Hitt sold the mill to Lewis Watson in 1846, and Watson sold to Samuel and Philip Pry the next year (IN 3:73). The 1850 census listed Samuel Pry’s water mill with \$6000 capital investment, 2 employees, and output of 3000 bbl flour and 6500 bu offal per year (\$15,550). Prys Mill appeared on the Antietam Battle Map, HWM, p.

240, a little eastward of the Hitt Bridge. It was north of Keedysville Road on the north bank of Little Dog Creek, east of the Antietam at the ford.

Samuel Pry was listed in the 1877 atlas as proprietor of Valley Mills, a grist and saw mill. The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. C. and E. A. Pry mill with \$10,000 capital investment with 3 employees, 4 run of stones, 300 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 33% custom business. Production was up to \$36,000, including 6200 bbl flour. A 22-foot fall on Little Antietam drove two overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 8 rpm to develop 26 hp. Aaron C. and Emory A. Pry were listed in the 1887 State business directory.

*Pry's Mill before  
Restoration, 1968.*



--John McGrain photograph

Helen Asher Hayes stated in 1910, “It was partly destroyed by fire, and now only the lower story of the present mill remains of the original structure” (AAIB, p. 90). During the Civil War, Pry’s home had not only served as McClellan’s headquarters but also the mill was put into service as a hospital, described as poorly managed by young and inexperienced surgeons who were frequently drunk on duty (*Drums*, p. 167).

The *Boonsboro News* of March 31, 1955, called the site Pry’s Mill Bridge on Little Antietam, stating that Al and John Nunamaker ran the mill and worked the cooper shop; the sawmill stood until 1930. MHT Research records that milling ceased in 1926 and that the last Pry family owners sold out in 1941.

Pry’s is a brick mill built on a stone foundation and set in a deep hollow on Upper Bridge Road; it had reached ruinous condition and was purchased ca. 1970 by Fred Hanson of the National Park Service, who began a restoration of the mill and log house. By 1976, the mill was in use as an antique shop. Still later, the mill was turned into a residence.

For Hitts Bridge, see *Bridges Our Legacy*, No. 8. A Civil War print by 21<sup>st</sup> century artist Ken Rocco called “Island of Mercy. The Pry Mill at Antietam” was sold to

benefit the National Museum of Civil War Medicine. A copy was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Todd Hershey of Keedysville, the residents and owners of the mill, *Baltimore Sun*, September 16, 1994. The mill is in the 19000 block of Keedysville Road and located at ADC 31-E-7 in the modern county street atlas.

See also, Libbie Powell, "The Keedysville Pry Mill Ain't What It Used to Be," *Hagerstown Morning Herald*, November 18, 1974.

Also, photo in MHM, 72 (Winter 1977): 521, Paula Stoner, "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County."

#### **RATLIFF TANNERY ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Ratliff as tanner and currier with \$1500 capital investment and annual output of 9000 lb sole elather, 5200 lb skirting, 200 sides and other articles.

#### **REALS MILL ( )**

Reals Mill was mentioned as a landmark, 0.5 mille from the tract "King Cole," which was itself 3 miles from the Potomac and 5 miles from Harpers Ferry, *Bartgis Republican Gazette*, March 7, 1798.

#### **REEL MILL ( )**

Jacob H. Reel of Keedysville, Md., has purchased a large Air motor which furnished power for his gristmill, circular saw, and turning lathe," *American Miller*, 22 (December 1894): 910.

#### **REAM MILL (H)**

See Salisbury Mill.

#### **REIFF DISTILLERY ( )**

The 1880 census listed Israel Reiff's 16 hp steam-powered distillery with \$4000 capital investment with 2 employees and output of \$3000 over a 7-month season.

#### **REMSBURG MILL (8)**

David Remsburg was listed in the 1887 business directory as miller at Brownsville. The Cornelius Brown account book mentioned a log sawn by Isaac Remsburg in 1857.

#### **RENNER MILL ( )**

“Frisby Price has purchased the old Renner Flour Mill, located near Hagerstown, Md., and will remodel it to the roller process,” *American Miller*, 23 (September 1, 1895): 689.

### RENSCHS MILL (18)

Rensch’s Mill was standing in 1898 on the north side of the turnpike where Marsh Run crosses the district line. It was shown on Nicholson’s Gap Road on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map as Renshaws Mill, 3 miles NE of Hagerstown. The mill was built by John Rensch, who purchased the site of 400 acres in 1780. Rensch died in 1794 and left the mill to his son Peter Rensch, by whose heirs it was sold in 1819 to Jacob Miller.

An unnamed mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé.

The next owner was Abraham Schmutz, then D. C. Yost and Adam Kinkle, 1826. In 1833, they sold to Frederick Ziegler for 375 bbl of “good merchantable first proof whiskey” of 55-cent per gallon quality. At this time the mill was leased to Thomas Phillips.

Frederick Ziegler’s mill was mentioned in a boundary description of 1838, HLD, p. 57. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Fowler and Zeigler [sic] with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 1110 bbl flour and 4000 bu chop (\$7600). Thomas Taggart’s 1859 county news map showed a nameless mill symbol. The 1867 Hawes *Business Directory* listed F. K. Zeigler. The atlas showed it north of Fiddlersburg on Marsh Run, just inside the District 9 line where the unnamed mill symbol had appeared on the Varlé map.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William H. Crum with \$5000 capital investent, 3 employees, 3 run of stones, 75 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing only 1000 bu of custom work. An 18-foot fall on Long Meadow Stream drove two overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 18 rpm to develop 15 hp. Output was 5520 bbl flour, 82 tons meal, and 196 tons feed (\$36,360). William Crum was listed as a Hagerstown miller in the 1887 State business directory.

The *American Miller* of March 1, 1894 (22:294) published a letetr from H. V. Trovinger, “Mr. Frank Trovinger has rented the Zeigler Mill near Leitersburg. He will take possession on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, succeeding Andrew Hartman who had already rented the Leitersburg Roller Mill.

The *American Miller* of January 1, 1895 (23:72) reported, “Frank Trovinger, proprietor of the Morning Star Mills, located near Chewsville, Md., is putting in a new penstock and turbine water wheel displacing the large overshot wheel, which has been doing service for many long years.”



--Maryland Historical Trust

*Ziegler Mill was converted into a residence (1981 photo).*

The *American Miller* of August 1, 1895, reported, “Mr. Franklin Trovinger died on June 4, aged 54 years, prop. of Morning Star Mills at Startown [sic], Washington Co., Md. . . . postmaster of Startown,” The *Hagerstown Mail*, June 6, 1895, noted that Trovinger was 54 years old and had died “at his home near the old Crum mill, along the Leitersburg pike.” Startown was a short lived post office that lasted from 1894 to 1898. Jill Craig of the Washington County Free Library supplied us with the data that Frank Trovinger was postmaster from May 3, 1894 until his death, succeeded by William Trovinger, October 4, 1895, and by Samuel Hartman on February 6, 1896. The office was discontinued March 19, 1898.

H. V. Trovinger wrote to the *American Miller* of March 1, 1896, reporting that Samuel Hartman had rented the Morning Star Chopping Mills of Startown, Md. for the year. Polk’s Directory for 1896-1897 called Startown a new post office where Samuel Hartman was postmaster, general store keeper, and operator of the flour mill. The same listings in Polk continued in the 1899-1901 edition, p. 636.

The mill passed to F. K. Ziegler’s son, David Ziegler of Greencastle, Pa., and in 1898, it was under lease to Samuel Hartman, HLD, pp. 58, 93. Startown was no longer listed in the Polk Directory of 1905. The mill was upstream of the bridge on Md. 60 SW of Leitersburg.

Janet L. Davis, reporting to the Maryland Historical Trust in February 1981, wrote that the brick mill had been converted into a residence, painted white, still existed, and belonged to Landis E. Rissler. The address was Leitersburg Road, or Md. Route 60, behind the Hi-Way Furniture Mart. This resource bears MHT Site No. WA-I-427. However, the window layout does not resemble a mill and there are no ghost impressions in the end walls where loading doors might have existed. However this dwelling was mapped on the south side of the road where the Lehman Mill had been shown in the 1877 atlas.



**RESH MILL (13)**  
**RESH ROAD**

**J. Resh had a grist and saw mill on Rush [sic] Creek east of Conococheague Creek per the 1877 atlas; it was downstream of an “old mill” and upstream of the J. Emmert Sawmill. The 1860 census of manufactures had listed John R. Resh water mill with \$6150 investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 100 bbl flour (\$600). Mill extinct.**

**RENSHAW'S MILL (18)**

**See Rensch's Mill.**

**REYNOLDS MILL (11)**

**Reynolds Mill was mentioned in 1822 journal of the C. & O. Canal Commissioners as 2.5 miles below Antietam Iron Works where the “river bends to the south,” *History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 79. The Sheriff advertised to sell the mill of John Reynolds on the tract “Spriggs Paradise” on the road from Hagerstown to Greencastle, Pa., *Torch-Light*, March 15, 1827.**

**RICE AND DARBY MILL (11)**

**Rice and Darby were listed as millers at Weverton in the 1887 State business directory. A letterhead in the collection of William Hollifield dated September 8, 1887, read, “Rice & Darby. Merchant Millers and Dealers in flour, feed, coal, fertilizers, salt, plaster, &c. (Full Roller Process). Weverton, Md.”**

**RICKERDS AND GARRETT MILL (11)**

**See Garrett Mill.**

**RIKEY AND JONES WOOLEN FACTORY (19)**

**This works was operated in a stone building near the Hess-Keedy Mill at Keedysville from 1842-1852 by Hiram Riley and David Jones, who later moved west. The building became Thrush and Stough carriage factory in 1852. *Herald-Mail*, August 27, 1962, Centennial Issue, p. 8.**

**RINEHART MILL (8)**

**Samuel Rinehart built a sumac and citron-bark mill at Hancock, 1872, and in 1881, added a sawmill, HWM, 1257. The atlas showed it south of the canal. Also mentioned in *The Potomac*, p. 146.**

**RINEHART MILL (11)**

See Weverton Gristmill.

#### **RINGGOLD MILL (12)**

A mill symbol appeared at Marsh Run on the south side of Md. 68 on Varlé's 1808 map. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Samuel Ringgold's mill and distillery in District 2 with 2 water wheels, 2 pair burrs, 1 pair stones, elevators, hopper boy, and bolting cloths. There were 2 employees; consumption was 12,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

In an advertisement to sell the Fountain Rock estate in the *Torch Light and Public Advertiser*, August 9, 1832, it was satted, "Its name has been taken from a large never-failing spring which is of sufficient strength to operate a mill at some distance from the source." The great house was built about 1792, and became Saint James School, and was later demolished, MHM, 47:27.

Lt. Col. James C. Rogers, CO of 123<sup>rd</sup> New York Volunteers reported exchanging fire between his picket line and that of the Confederates, in the vicinity of a "seminary or college."

"Just in front of our line is a hollow, through which a creek used to run, but the mill pond has been broken, and the stream is a mere brook now. I placed a few men in the old mill and in a house and barn, in front of the line to act as sharpshooters." The skirmish took place July 13, 1863. From *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Vol 29, Part 3, p. 676.

#### **ROCHESTER AND STULL MILL (H)**

See Hager Mill. (A. H.).

#### **ROCHESTERS FORGE AND NAIL WORKS (H)**

Colonel Nathaniel Rochester had a forge and nail works at Hagerstown about 1800, HWC, p. 94. The partners Thomas Hart, N. Rochester, and William Fitzhugh started a nail works and advertised in a Hagerstown newspaper, the adv. dated at August 20, 1790, offering nails, sprigs, and 12-penny nails, HWM, p. 1017.

#### **ROCKBORO MILL (6)**

Same as Roxbury Mill.

#### **ROCK FORGE (9) ROCK FORGE FURNACE**

The land was patented as Gret Rocks in 1750 by Daniel Dulny, “on the Antietam about a mile from the temporary line.” Samuel and Daniel Hughes built the furnace in 1770 and it operated until 1795, casting the first Maryland cannon at Antietam Forge, 1.5 miles downstream, RIOM, p. 143f. Colonel Daniel Hughes built the Rock Forge Dam which was damaged some time before 1805, The works was advertised for rent in *Md. Journal*, Baltimore, March 31, 1786, as a bar iron or castings furnace.

Great Rock Forge was distinct from the furnace and had 2 hammers, 4 fires, a dam, and a good head of water. The forge had two tall chimneys, but by 1898, only ruins survived with cannon balls to be found in the debris.

The works had closed down in 1805 per HLD, p. 96, and the machinery was sold off the same years. In 1840, Holker Hughes sold the alnd, which ultimately passed to John Dayhoff, who built a machine shop and foundry there and manufactured grain separators and rakes. In 1877, it was purchased by Garver, Foltz, and Cay, who ran a foundry business. The atlas that year showed Rock Forge Agricultural Works. It later became a distillery, *Hearthstone History*, p. 52.

The brick buildings survived in 1968, a welding shop with a number of abandoned turbines standing outside. The location was the present Md. 62 at Millers Church Road, just below the Mason-Dixon Line.

#### **ROCKLAND WOOLEN MILL (18)**

This mill was owned and operated by Gerard Stonebrker who became blind and turned it over to his son, John W., who ran it until 1859. The 1850 census of manufactures had listed Garrett [sic] Stonebraker Woolen Factory with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, and water-powered output of 1000 yd casinett, 600 yd linseys and blanket, 300 yd tweed, 500 yd fullled linsey, plus stocking yarn and flannels, total annual value \$1875.

The 1860 cenus of manufactures listed Stonebraker and Kemp Woolen Mill (District 10) with \$200 capital investment, 7 employees, and consumption of 12,000 lb wool; output was 3000 yd cloth (\$2410) and \$1000 in other articles. John W. Stonebraker later bought the burned Shafer woolen mill (Antietam Woolen Mfg. Co.) and was an organizer of Windsor Knitting Mill. The 1860 census had listed Stonebraker and Kemp Woolen Factory. S. Ilginfritz advertised as owner on an imprinted envelope for Rockland Woolen Mill (author’s collection).

#### **ROHER MILL (8)**

Abe Roher owned a flour mill at Hog Maw on the road to Trego in mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century times; the foundation then stood on the Little Antietam, *Herald-Mail*, April 29, 1955.

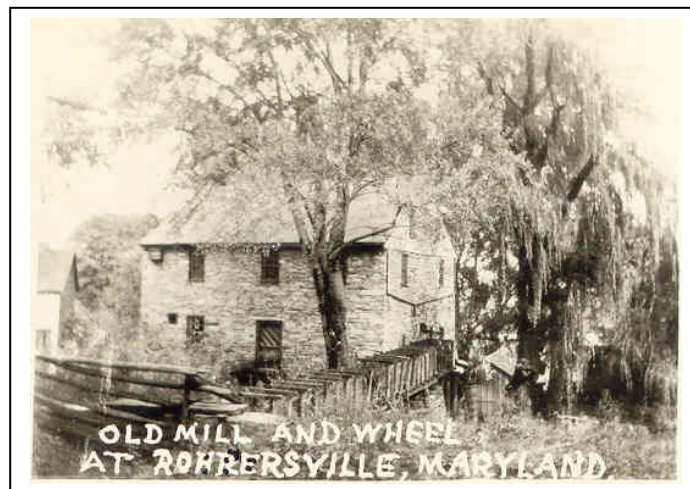
## ROHERSVILLE FLOURING MILL (8)

See Barkman Mill.

## ROHERSVILLE MILL (8)

This mill, apparently J. Rohrer's, was shown in the 1877 atlas downstream of Barmmans Mill. Three mills appeared without names in that neighborhood on the 1808 Varlé map. The 1783 tax list of Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundreds showed Samuel Rorer with part of Woodstock Forest and a sawmill worth £ 30. An early Rorers Mill was mentioned as on the road from Conrad Hogmire's in the 1763 patent of Hedelburgh (Patents Liber BC & GS 19:307, MSA). The MHT report for Rohrersville cites an 1896 deed for Rohrer's Mill (Liber S:580). The 1820 census of manufactures showed Samuel Rohrer's mill with one water wheel, 2 run of stones, and consumption of 4000 bu grain. The Rohrersville Historic District bears MHT Site No. WA-II-0025. The postcard presented here is merely labeled as a mill at Rohrersville.

*Postcard view of a  
Mill near Rohrersville*



## ROHERS PAPER MILL (18)

See Rorers Mill.

## ROHRER FULLING MILL (18)

Jacob Rohrer established a fulling mill on Marsh Run near Hagerstown and was succeeded by son John in 1790, HWC, p. 93. John Rohrer, son of Jacob, advertised "Fulling and Dying Business" stating that his fulling mill on Marsh Run was close to Hagerstown; he also did blue-dying [sic], *Washington Spy*, August 26, 1790. John Roher [sic] advertised in the *Washington Spy*, June 9, 1802. The 1820 census of manufactures showed John Rohrer, Senior, with a woolen mfy. And rolling machine with 2 carding machines and picking machine. David and John Rohrer, executors

of John Rohrer, advertised 127 acres and a woolen factory at the head of Pleasant Valley; there were two first rate carding machines one picking machines, one shearing machine, Hagerstown, *Torch-Light*, February 22, 1827.

#### **ROHRERS PAPER MILL (18)**

This paper works preceeded Trovingers Mill, q, v.

#### **ROHERS PAPER MILL (18)**

Rohers [sic] Paper Mill was at John Wolfersbergers Ford on Antietam Creek; it was John Roher's per AAIB, p. 158. The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed the site of Rorers Mill, west side of Antietam Creek, 2.5 miles above Hagerstown. The 1783 tax list of Upper Antietam and Jerusalem Hundreds showd Ann Rorer with Downeys Lott and a mill worth £ 600. It became the site of Trovinger Mill, q.v.

#### **ROSE MILL (10)**

Jacob Rowland settled in present Washington County in 1766 and bought land from his brother-in-law, a Graybill. Rowland's descendants had six mills at one time. Jacob Rowland built the mill later called Roses and sold it--supposedly in 1792-- to his son David. However, David Roland appeared on the 1783 tax lsit of Marsh Hundred with a tract called White's Lot and a mill assessed at £ 600. It appeared on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map as Rowlands Mill, west bank of Antietam Creek, 2 miles below Funkstown. David Rowland sold to Jacob Sherrer in 1797, and the 1808 Varlé map showed Jacob Sharer at the site. The name was spelled Sherer in HWM, p. 1281, and Sharer in George Poe's advertisement to sell mill irons in 1823, *Hearthstson History*, p. 74.

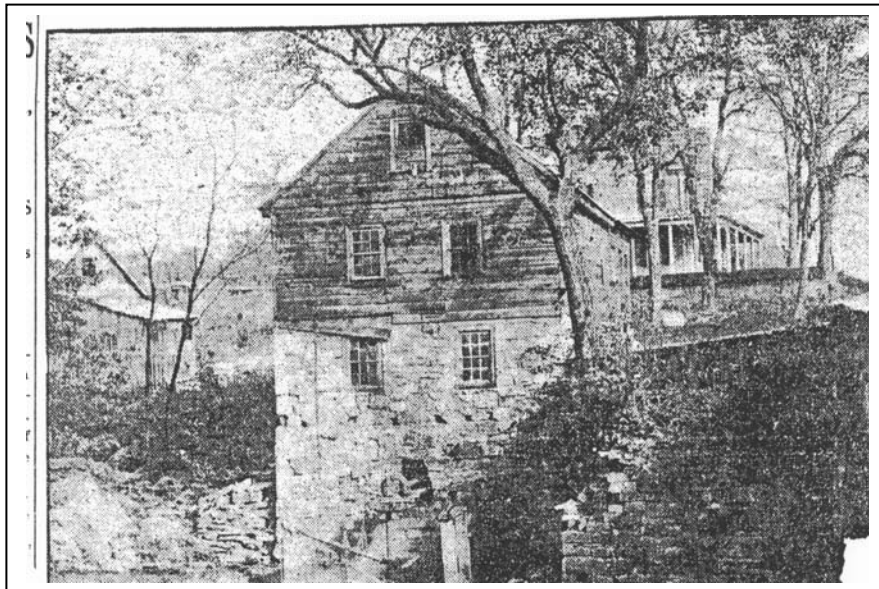
*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1837, Chapter 184, provided for building a stone bridge over the Antietam Creek at John Share's Mill. The act was passed March 20, 1838.

The mill returned to the Rowland family in 1849 when John Shively Rowland, who had endorsed a mortgage for John Sharrer, bought the mill to save himself. It passed to Benjamin Henry Rowland in 1860 from his father. During the Gettysburg campaign, the Confederates confiscated all B. H. Rowland's horses and he had to walk to the C. & O. Canal to look after a shipment of flour; he contracted a fever and died in late July 1863. His executors (including his father) ordered the flour, saw, chopping mills, and cooper shops rented, and John Emmert Rowland leased it until June 1864.

The Pleasant Grove Mill, property of the late Benjamin Rowland, was advertised in the *Baltimore American*, February 19, 1864. There were 5 pair of French burrs, new and in perfect order, tripple-gearred sawmill capable of sawing 1000 ft lumber/diem, and chopping mill with 2 pair of French burrs.

In 1865, Lewis Watson bought the mill but soon sold to William Brosius, who in 1868 sold Pleasant Grove Mill, “paper mill, sawmill, and chopping mills” and the tracts called Palmyra to Robert Rose, Frederick Dorsey, and George R. Bowerman for \$19,000 (Data from George P. Rowland, Jr., of Akron, Ohio, to author, June 11, 1971).

The stone mill was at the SW end of “Roses Mill Bridge,” a three-arched structure built in 1839 to accommodate the mill; the floor of the bridge at the SW corner was widened to permit loading of wagons directly under the second-floor -level mill door. Roses Mill as it later came to be called was downstream of Fiery Mill. A clapboarded mill structure survives at the NW end of the bridge; that building was a cooper shop, although described as a mill in some newspaper accounts. The old wheel was intact per a photograph in *Baltimore Sun*, December 3, 1928, with the caption, “across from the ruins of Old Rose Mill known in its day as the most modern plant in Washington County.”



*The Rose Mill barrel factory or cooper shop, 1928.*

The 1879 War Department map of the battle still called it Rowlands Mill and showed it downstream of Claggetts Mill. The 1880 census listed John E. Rowland with \$8000 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 1000 bu of custom work per year. A 6-foot fall on Antietam drove 3 overshot wheels and a turbine to develop 15 hp; the overshots were 6 ft broad; the turbine ran at 113 rpm. Annual output was 3500 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, and 130 tons feed (\$22,230). Ida E. Bower painted “Old Roland Bridge Mill” in 1884, a work displayed at the Hagerstown Museum of Art in March 2004.

By 1910, the mill was ruin. The Washington County Historical Society has a photo of Rowlands Mill following a fire; the photo showed a great wooden wheel that had

been fed from a metal pipe. The picture also showed how the mill wall had been right into the structure of a typical Antietam “Roman” bridge.

Will Mumford in *The Maryland Numismatist*, 15 (January 1987): 12, wrote that George R. Bowman of Hagerstown sold his interest in a paper mill and sawmill south of Funkstown on the tract “Palmira” on April 2, 1869, for \$19,000.

Sources: *Boonsboro News*, September 22, 1955; *WPA Guide*, p. 338 (which erroneously matches Rose Mill with Claggetts); *Bridges Our Legacy*; HWM, p. 1202; also AAIB, pp. 51, 119f.

#### ROSEDALE MILLS (15)

Same as Licking Creek Mills, q.v.

#### ROTHS MILL (2)

Roths Mill at Williamsport was mentioned in the flood account, *American*, June 4, 1889.

#### ROUNDHILL CEMENT MILL (5)

The cement mill, first owned by George Shaffer and later owned by Robert Bridges and Charles W. Henderson, was built in 1836 or 1837 between Locks 52 and 53 west of Hancock to supply cement to the Dam No. 6 project “and ’the tunnel” [probably the Paw-Paw tunnel] on the C. & O. Canal, HAC, p. 228.

The *Baltimore American*, May 24, 1843, reported “the Cement Mill above Hancock belonging to Mr. George Shaffer, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last. Loss \$8000. . . .” The fire was believed arson per Hagerstown *Pledge*, May 23, 1843.

Philip T. Tyson, in his 1860 *First Report of the State Agricultural Chemist*, stated, “Another cement manufactory is located on the Cumberland and Ohio Canal, three miles above Hancock; the material being also from the lower strata of the limestone No. 18. It belongs to Mr. Franklin Schaeffer of Funkstown, Washington County, and is under the management of Mr. Hock. I had an opportunity to witness an experiment in which the cement, upon being properly mixed, became quite hard and strong in a few minutes.”

Hahn and Kemp reported that Shafer sold to Robert Bridges and Charles W. Henderson in 1863, *Cement Mills along the Potomac River* (1994), p. 77.

The “Round Top” brand name was introduced in 1863 by Bridges and Henderson who had 8 cement kilns. Entire page of data in Thomas F. Hahn, *Towpath Guide, Section Four, Fort Frederick to Cumberland* (1973), p. 21.

The Bridges and Henderson Cement Mill near Hancock was lost in the “Johnstown” flood, *Baltimore American*, June 5, 1889.

It supposedly operated until about 1900; the ruins were shown in *Collection of Maps of C. & O. Canal* as “Old Cement Mill.” Also, MGS, p. 169. Also, Thomas Hahn, *Towpath Guide*, 4:20f. The works was depicted in *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Old Picture Album*, p. 81.

Fully covered in Thomas F. Hahn and Emory L. Kemp, *Cement Mills Along the Potomac River* (West Virginia University Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology (Morgantown, West Va., 1994).

#### ROUTAHN MILL (16)

John W. Routzahn was listed as miller at Beaver Creek in the 1887 State business directory. C. E. Routzahn, Inc., was listed as flour miller in Boonsboro in DMM, 1967.

#### ROWLAND MILL (10)

See Rose Mill.

#### ROWLAND POWDER MILL ( )

There is a family tradition that David Rowland was a powder maker as well as operator of the Rowland-Rose Mill near Funkstown. Joseph R. Stonebraker in *Rebel of '61*, p. 28, mentioned the “Revolutionary” powder mill at Funkstown opposite the Schäfer gristmill; it had been blown up long before his boyhood days in the 1840s.

#### ROXBURY MILLS (12)

According to *A Rebel of '61*, p. 12, the mill was founded by John Schäffer, who migrated from Lancaster County in 1772 and died in 1783, leaving the entire estate to son John Schäfer, who kept the homestead, mill, and distillery, but shared the rest with his mother and six brothers and sisters. The Roxbury house of 1782 appeared opposite p. 12.

Other sources state that the Roxbury or Rockboro Mills were founded by John Shafer, Jr., who lived to be 97. It was shown as Shafers Mill on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map, on the west bank of Antietam Creek, 4 miles below Funkstown. The 1808 Charles Varle map showed it as J. Shafer mill; the first classic stone bridge of Washington County was built here. The founder’s son, John Shafer, 3<sup>rd</sup>, married Elizabeth Hess, daughter of Jacob Hess, first miller of Keedysville; their daughter married John Mumma, son of Jacob Mumma, of another milling family.



John Shaffer appeared in the 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 with a mill and distillery, 2 employees, 2 water wheels, 2 pair burrs, 2 of country stones, 4 bolting cloths, and hopper boy. The mill consumed 18,250 bu grain and 55 tons plaster; the flour sold at \$4.25/bbl, plaster at \$20/ton. Still later, the works was owned by J. Henry Shafer, son of John.

The dam at Roxbury Mill on the Antietam was injured by a freshet, *Baltimore Sun*, February 11, 1857.

Roxbury Mill was converted to a distillery and enlarged. The atlas showed it upstream of Dellemere Mills and in possession of J. M. Cook and Brother on Antietam Creek NE of Brethedsville, on the west bank and north of the road. The dam washed away again in 1877, HWM, p. 1202. George T. Gambrill and Company of Baltimore advertised the mill in *American Miller*, 12 (June 1, 1884): 321, "Valuable Mill Property for Sale or Rent, 'Roxburyr Mill' on Antietam River, for rent or for sale on easy terms. This property comprises a most desirable flouring mill in complete order. With three run of burrs; excellent and never-failing water power. Twenty-three acres rich land, good two-story dwelling house. Situated one mile northeast of Brethedsville, Washington County Railroad, and five miles east of Hagerstown, and on the road leading from the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Pike to the Hagerstown and Boonsboro Pike, in as fine and healthy agricultural district as can be found. A full supply of wheat can always be had by wagons direct from farmers in the neighborhood. The mill has always local custom for all the mill-feed, and much of the flour made."

Roxbury Mill Bridge is on Garris Shop Road of the present time, and some of the ruins survive [1976]. The row of houses shown on the 1913 MGS forestry map is gone, no houses in sight. There is a ruined stone house on the south side of the road with windows in the end wall and various fireplaces surviving. Rowland family tradition places John Shively Rowland as owner of Roxbury Mills sometime in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century.)

Sources: *Boonsboro News*, September 8, 1955. *Bridges Our Legacy*, p. 12. MGS, p. 44. AAIB, pp. 49, 109; HWM, pp. 998, 1202.

#### ROYER-STRICKLER MILL ( )

The *American Miller* of November 1, 1909, carried a letter from J. A. Wilson, reporting the demolition of this mill built in 1800 by Daniel Royer and operated until 1880 when then owner John W. Hoover gave it up as obsolete, The mill supposedly stood at the site where the Renfrew girls were killed by Indians in frontier days. The Union army also used the mil as shelter during the South Mountain campaign in 1862.

#### RUFFNER MILL (12)

See Grimes Mill.

#### RULS MILL ( )

The 1820 census of District 1 listed Joseph Rul's mill with one water wheel, 1 each pair burrs and stones, 3 cloths, hopper boy, screen, and packing machine. There was 1 employee and consumption of 8000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.

#### RUSH MILL ( )

Rush Mill was purchased by D. A. Stickell in 1885, but was soon ruined by a flood, "Small Settlements Born, Bridges Late Erected," W. Norman Reed, *Herald Mail*, n. d.

#### RUTTER MILL ( )

Edmond Rutter was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures of District 2 with a flour mill and carding machine. The mill had 1 employee, 1 water wheel, 2 pair burr stones, and 1 bolting cloth; annual consumption was 1000 bu rye, corn, and wheat. The carding works had one each water wheel, drum, and carding machine and produced 4500 lb wool into rolls at 33 cents/lb.

#### SALISBURY MILL (2)

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 listed George Sprecker mill with 1 hand, 1 water wheel, 2 pair stones, 3 bolting cloths, and hopper boy. Annual consumption was 5000 bu wheat, rye, and corn. The George Sprecher [sic] mill was mentioned in *Laws of Md., Acts of 1834, Chapter 235*.

Philip B. Sprecker advertised a large flouring mill, 2 stories high, with 2 pair of burrs and bolts; also one pair of choppers; 30 bu/diem maximum capacity; 2 miles from Williamsport on the Williamsport and Greencastle Turnpike; 6 acres, *Hagerstown Mail*, January 13, 1835.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Sprescher's water mill with \$9000 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output of 2800 bbl flour and 7000 bu offal.

Philip B. and Sarah M. Sprecher sold to Jacob Sprechehr on July 24, 1871, for \$2300 the mill property with distillery called Fountain Head, on Williamsport to Greencastle Road, ½ mile north of Leiters Mill, reserving to John W. Miller access to watering places (Deeds MCKK 3:617).

The atlas of 1877 showed Salisbury Mills south of Western Md. Railroad, 2 miles NE of Williamsport on Lime Kiln Run, property of W. H. Sprecher; he owned 5 acres and had been born in 1834; an atlas patron, he advertised flour and feed.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed M. L. Sprecher with a custom mill with \$2500 capital investment on a stream called Salisbury. There was 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 22-foot fall drove two overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 60 rpm to develop 40 hp. Output was 3000 bbl flour, 75 tons feed, and 0.5 ton meal (\$28,150).

Also called Harrisons Mill, it was shown on the 1879 War Department battlefield map on the present Hopewell Road and Semple Run; the map represents the positions of September 17, 1862.

John Ream was listed as miller at Hagerstown, although he was the owner of Salisbury Mills, in 1887 State business directory. Ream had ordered an Allis roller system (Gray's Patent Noiseless) in the spring of 1882. The *American Miller* of September 1, 1887 (14:510), reported, "John Ream, a miller of Hagerstown, Md., has assigned [gone insolvent]."

H. Trovinger of Chewsville wrote to the *American Miller* of August 1, 1892 (21:613) "A Mill Property Sold," stating, "The 'Sprecher Mill,' situated near Williamsport, Md., has been sold to a Mr. A. Wolf of Hagerstown. The property was owned by Mr. Daniel Doub, but of late years has not been doing any business. This is the mill that was operated by Mr. Ream, once a prominent miller, who failed in business, and since the mill has been standing idle. Mr. Wolf intends putting it in first-class repair for chopping and crushing corn. The mill has several pairs of rollers and other machinery for making flour, which several parties are trying to buy."



*Salisbury Mill*



*Sprecher family photographs*

The Maryland Historical Trust assigned the mill site MHT Site No. WA-I-364. Historian Paula Stoner Dickey copied a number of photos ca. 1953 from the Sprecher family that were given to Arthur G. Arnold in 1983. This mill was gambrel-roofed, much like the Stull Mill, Gossard, Eakles, Orndorff, or Kemp (Red) Mills.

## **SAMPLE IRON WORKS ( )**

**There was a mention of Mr. Sample's iron works at Ore Hill on the road to Harper's Ferry, Frederick County Judgments, 1763, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 256. Probably related to Trice Furnace.**

## **SAWMILL (5)**

**A "Sawmill" was shown on the east side of Sideling Hill Creek, 1.5 miles from the Potomac on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map.**

## **SAWMILL (9)**

**A sawmill was mentioned in the Skipton-on-Craven boundary case of 1772 on Little Antietam just below the bridge on Chewsville Road and opposite the present [1898] residence of Harvey J. Hartle; no trace survived, HLD, p. 91.**

## **SAWMILL (9)**

**Varlé's map of 1808 showed a sawmill symbol 1 mile south of the Pennsylvania line, 0.75 mile downstream of the present Lehman Mill on Quarter Run (now Marsh Run).**

## **SAWMILL (18)**

**A sawmill was shown on the Varlé 1808 map on Quarter (Marsh) run downstream of Zeigler Mill, upstream of an oil and fulling mill. Possibly the mill shown as property of Joseph E. Loose on Taggart's 1859 county map.**

## **SCHALLOR MILL ( )**

**The 1820 census of manufactures in District 3 showed Christian Schaller mill with 1 man, 1 water wheel, 2 pair stones, 3 bolting cloths, and hopper boy; cosuption was 2000 bu wheat, rye, and corn, plus plaster.**

## **SCHELLER SAWMILL (9)**

**Daniel N. Scheller sawmill was near Marsh Run and Paradise Spring; the wheel pit was still visible in 1898; on the Longmeadows estate of Colonel Bouquet in 1765, HLD, p. 90.**

## **SCHILDNECHT TANNERY (2)**

**The Schildnecht tannery was on North Conococheague Street, Williamsport in 1870, *Williamsport and Vicinity*, p. 2. Not shown in town map in 1877 atlas.**

## **SCHINDELS TANNERY (H)**

Schindel's tannery was on East Washington Street, Hagerstown, in 1870, per *Hearthstone History*, p. 78. The 1880 census of manufactures listed E. K. Schindel with \$1000 capital investment in a tannery with 3 employees, a 30 hp steam engine, and annual output of 500 skins (\$1176).

## **SCHNEVELYS MILL (5)**

The 1783 tax list of Fort Frederick and Linton Hundreds showed John Snavely with a mill assessed at £ 30. The 1795 map showed Schneveleys Mill on the north bank of Little Tonoloway Creek, 3 miles from the Potomac. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Casper Snavely's mill in District 1 with 1 water wheel, 3 bolting cloths, hopper boy, 1 employee, and annual consumption of 4000 bu wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat, and 50 tons palster. Probably the J. Sniveley Mill shown on Taggart's 1859 map. Not in 1877 atlas.

## **SCOTT OIL MILL (23)**

John Scott's linseed oil mill was at West Conoccheague, HWC, p. 95.

## **SEAVOLT SAWMILL (5) SEAVOLT ROAD**

Seavolt Sawmill, owned by Daniel Seavolt, was shown SE of Round Top in the atlas on a creek north of the Potomac at Cohill, west side of present Seavolt Road; the same as Leopards Mill.

Mr. Harold F. Umstott of Charlottesville, Va., in 1980, informed the author that "Mr. Edison Seavolt of Route 1, Hancock, lives quite near the site on Seavolt Road. He tells me that his grandfather operated Leopards Mill till it was abandoned around 1889? At the time of a disastrous flood. Mr. Seavolt must now be in his sixties, and he says that he used to fish there with his father as a boy. At that time there was still evidence of a dam, a mill race, and even a wheel. Jacob Leopard died in 1853 at age 80. Mr. Seavolt must then have taken over the mill somewhere around the 1840s. Jacob Leopard purchased the mill from the heirs of my ancestor James Miskimmins in the period of 1819-1826. Some of these deeds, especially that recorded Liber 10, folio 720, dated June 21, 1819, specified 'to Jacob Leopard who must keep up the butments [sic] of the dam on the banks on each side of the island.' So the dam must have completely crossed the Potomac."

Mr. Umstott continued, "Island was patented to Davis Miskimmin, Sr., on March 14, 1806, . . . 8-¾ acre, Patents ICS \_\_\_\_, folio 333. At that time there was no mention of a mill." Leopards Mill was at 129.9 miles on the C. & O. Canal near Lock 53, and was downstream of Cohill, *184 Miles of Adventure*, p. 37. Thomas F.

**Hahn in *Towpath Guide to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Section Four, Fort Frederick to Cumberland*, 1973, listed an overnight camping area called Leopard's Mill, p. 22. At mile 130.72, Hahn quoted early canal data that mentioend the road from Cohill Station, the location of Leopard's Mill.**

#### **SIEBERT WOOL FACTORY ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures showed George Seibert with \$700 capital investment in a water-powered wool factory, showing "no return."**

#### **SEIGMAN SAWMILL (7)**

**The 1880 census listed John D. Seigman with \$300 capitall investment in a sawmill with 1 each circular and Muley saw, and output of 40,000 ft lumber and 30,000 laths (\$800) in a 9-month season. A 14-foot fall on a "mountain stream branch of Antietam" drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 7 rpm. The custom gristmill operated on half-time during a 6-month period and had \$300 capital investment, 2 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. The same fall drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 15 rpm to grind 235 bbl flour, 40.9 tons meal, and 16.4 tons feed (\$2559).**

#### **SHAFER MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Shafer with \$19,000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees and annual output of 6700 bbl flour and 100 bu chop (\$35,065). George Shafer's sawmill and dam were partly carried off by a freshet in the Antietam, *Baltimore Sun*, February 11, 1857.**

#### **SHAFERS MILL (12)**

**See Roxbury Mill (also spelled Schäffer) and Grimes Mill.**

#### **SHAFER TANNERY (6)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Rob Shafer as tanner with \$10,000 capital investment, 4 employees, and hand-powered production of 1850 sides of sole leather and 1000 skins of upper (\$7650). Shafer appeared under Boonsboro in the 1880 census of manufactures with the same capital and staff, then producing 3000 sides and 450 skins (\$15,000).**

#### **SHAFFERS MILL (10)**

**This mill was built by John Henry Schäfer, son of the founder of Roxbury Mills, and Charles Varle's 1808 map showed H. Shaffer's mill at Funkstown. Hnery Shaffer/Shofer mill was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures for District 3 with 3 water wheels, 4 bolting cloths, hopper boy, elevator, screen, packing machine, 3**

pair burrs, and 1 pair stones; 3 employees; annual consumption of 25,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn, plus plaster. Shaffer also became president of Antietam Woolen Mfg. Co.

The gristmill was shown near the woolen works in a drawing, *A Rebel of '61*, p. 18f. John Henry was the only Schäfer who did not have a distillery with his mill.

In 1808, John Henry Schäfer organized Antietam Canal Company to make the creek navigable,; legend holds that in 1812, a gondola barge 100 ft long was wrecked while passing into the lower dam with the loss of 25 bbl flour; the project was abandoned and Schafer built a saw and cement mill over the locks.

Joseph R. Stonebraker played in the old gristmill in the 1840s after his father had stripped it of its machinery. A powder mill had been on the opposite bank, *Rebel of '61*, p. 28.

#### **SHAFFERS OLD FLOURING MILL (20)**

See Charles (McMahon) Mill.

#### **SHANEMAN MILL (1)**

The 1783 tax list of Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundreds showed John Shaesman/Shaneman with a mill assessed at £ 125 on the tract "Little I Thought It." That tract was in the vicinity of Antietam Furnace/Ironworks.

#### **SHANK DISTILLERY ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Andy Shank with \$2500 capital investment in a water-powered distillery, 1 employee, and annual output of 257 bbl whiskey (\$1840).

#### **SHARERS/SHARES MILL (1)**

See Rose Mill.

#### **SHARFELE LIME KILN ( )**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Isaac Sharfele, Jr., with \$1000 capital investment in a lime kiln, with 1 employee, and annual output of 19,200 bu lime (\$3075).

#### **SHAULKER WOOLEN FACTORY (11/8)**

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Joshua Shaualker as a woolen manufacturer with \$500 capital, water power, 3 male and 1 female employees; annual output was

**1000 yd linsey (\$1000) and 500 yd yarn (\$160). Consumption of raw material was 2200 lb wool.**

#### **SHEANER MILL ( )**

**John Sheaner mill was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures of District 2 with 2 water wheels, 2 pair each of burrs and stones, 1 plaster stone, 4 bolting cloths, elevators, hopper boy, and 3 employees. Consumption was 26,035 bu wheat, rye, and corn.**

#### **SHEPHERDS SAWMILL (5)**

**Christian Shepherd mill was mentioned in a roads document of 1819, 3 miles from Sideling Hill Creek, HWM, p. 999.**

#### **SHIES MILL ( )**

**The 1820 census of District listed the George Shies mill with 2 water wheels, 3 bolting cloths, 1 employee, and annual consumption of 6000 bu wheat, rye, corn, and buckwheat; also plaster.**

#### **SHIFLER MILL (8)**

**Nicholas Shifler had a saw and grist mill on Little Antietam Creek downstream of the Abe Rohrer Mill, *Boonsboro News*, March 17, 1955.**

#### **SHINDLE TANNERY (H)**

**Report of a fire at the tannery of Daniel Shindle, Hagerstown, the largest in that place, the suspected work of an incendiary, *Baltimore Sun*, April 7, 1846.**

#### **SHIRKS MILL ( )**

**On January 16, 1739, Jacob Rohrer of Prince Georges County conveyed property  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the Antietam and 3 miles from Shirk's Mill. Quoted from *Hagerstown Mail* of September 9, 1870, and published in HWM, p. 982.**

#### **SHOOP AND LEFEVER SAWMILL (2)**

**The 1860 census listed A. Shoop and LeFever sawmill with \$2150 capital investment, 6 employees, and water-powered annual output of 200,000 ft plank and seal (\$30,000). This Williamsport company lost considerable lumber when the Confederate engineers built a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters during their orderly evacuation from Gettysburg (*See Retreat from Gettysburg, Lee, Logistics, & the Pennsylvania Campaign*, p. 310).**



#### **SITES MILL (2)**

**Same as Kemp Mill (Red Mill).**

#### **SLUSSER SAWMILL (1)**

**The 1783 tax list of Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundreds showed Peter Slusser with parts of the tract Content and a sawmill worth £ 30.**

#### **SMITH AND MILLER PLOW WORKS (6)**

**Shown in the 1877 atlas at Mousetown, same as Mariah Furnace, etc.**

#### **SMITH DISTILLERIES ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures showed separate entries for, later crossed out and marked “no return” for distilleries of Michael Smith and Michael P. Smith, each with 2 employees and production powered by “fire.”**

#### **SMITH MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Michael Smith with \$3600 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 3600 bbl flour (\$18,000).**

#### **SMITH MIL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Michael P. Smith with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 4000 bbl flour (\$20,000).**

#### **SMITH MILL (4)**

**Michael Smith, a German settler, is believed to have built a stockade fort before 1755 near the present Two Locks. Smith had a large gristmill and a still house, *Arch. Md.*, Correspondence of Governor Sharpe, 1:262. Also, “Settlement of Western Md.,” a master’s thesis by Jean R. Moser in Washington County Historical Society, p. 86. Michael Smith’s mill was placed at Clear Sprig by *Boonsboro News*, November 10, 1958.**

#### **SMITH MILL (4)**

**J. M. Smith was shown on the Little Conococheague at present Gruber Road in the 1877 atlas. The site was close to Two Locks where the almost legendary Michael Smith (above) was said to have had his stockade.**

### **SMITH MILL (16)**

**George W. Smith and Co. were listed as millers at Beaver Creek village in the 1887 State business directory.**

### **SMITH WOOLEN MILL ( )**

**Daniel Smith was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures of District 4 with 1 boy and a carding machine; 4000 lb wool was processed annually into rolls worth 38 cents/lb.**

### **SNAVELY MILL ( 5 )**

**See Seavolts Mill.**

### **SNAVELYS MILL ( 5 )**

**See Schnevelys Mill.**

### **SNEARS MILL ( )**

**H. V. Trovinger of Chewsville wrote to the *American Miller*, 21 (July 1, 1893): 537, "John Snear's grist mill and building located along the Antietam Creek at Keedysville, this county (Washington) has been entirely consumed by fire. The origin of the fire is shrouded in mystery, work being done only in the day. Mr. Snears operated the mill and employed a number of hands. The loss is about \$1,500, there being no insurance on the mill and house of \$900."**

### **SNIDERS MILL ( )**

**Henry Snider's mill was mentioned near Boonsborough in a road authorization, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1811, Chapter 12. Only known mention.**

### **SNIVELYS SAWMILL (9)**

**On the opposite branch of Marsh Run near Bouquet Mill in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, HLD, p. 90.**

### **SOUTH MOUNTAIN DISTILLERY (7)**

**John Welty Cable was proprietor of this distillery, oldest in the State and established 1798 by John Welty. The founder lived until 1844, when his nephew John Welty took over; John Welty Cable, nephew of the nephew, took over in 1878 and appeared in the 1880 census of manufactures with \$10,000 investment, 2 employees, 15 hp steam engine, and output of \$5400 over a 5-month season. Other**

data set output at 70 gallons/diem, powered by a 20 hp engine. Shown in 1877 atlas on the farm of John Welty, Esq.

#### **SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE (H)**

This feed outlet is on Valley Avenue (U. S. 11) in Hagerstown and has a branch at Hancock (District 5).

#### **SOWERS MILL (4)**

Peter Sowers was an atlas patron; a miller at Clear Spring, he was born in 1834 and listed no acres owned. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel Sowers doing 33% of the logging for a sawmill with \$1000 capital investment with 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muey saw. A 10-foot fall on Little Conococheague drove an 8 hp overshot wheel; 12 ft broad at 5 rpm. Annual output was 50,000 ft (\$100). Samuel Sowers and Sons were listed as millers in the 1887 State business directory.

The P. J. Sowers custom gristmill had \$3000 capital investment, and 2 employees working on a half-time basis year round, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall drove a 70 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 4 rpm. Annual output was 1000 bbl flour, 331 tons meal, and 40 tons feed (\$15,200).

#### **SPECK MILL (9)**

The 1850 census listed Martin Speck with \$1500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 5600 bbl flour, 400 bu chop, and 14,000 bu offal (\$28,360). The Hawes *Business Directory* of 1867 listed Martin Speck and Peter Speck with a gristmill at Leitersburg.

#### **SPECK MILL (12)**

David Speck was listed as miller at Brethedsville in the 1887 State business directory.

#### **SPICKLER MILL (13)**

S. G. Spickler was listed as a miller at Fairview in the 1887 State business directory.

#### **SPIGLER MILL (2)**

See Ardinger Mill.

#### **SPOKE FACTORY ( 4 )**

“A spoke factory has been started at Clearspring, Washington County” *Cumberland Daily News*, September 28, 1882.

## **SPRECHERS MILL (2)**

See Salisbury Mill.

## **SPRIGGS MILL (9)**

General Sprigg built a mill on Marsh Run in the extreme NW part of District 9. It was a 2-story structure, 40 ft square, with a dam 0.5 mile away. David Brumbaugh bought the mill and improved it, appearing in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$10,000 capital and 2 employees. Annual output was 4444 bbl flour, 2000 bu rye and country chop, plus 11,110 bu of stuff (\$24,722).

Brumbaugh sold in 1854 to Jacob B. Lehman; the mill was purchased in 1858 by a son, Henry F. Lehman, who tore down the Spriggs Mill in 1869 and replaced it with the brick structure that is still standing as Lehmans Mill, q. v. Cf., HLD, p. 94.

## **SPRIGGS MILL (20)**

Joseph Sprigg had a mill on the Potomac in 1819, HWM, p. 1174. It was mentioned in the 1822 journal of the C. & O. Canal Commissioners as downstream of Opecon Ripple on the Potomac, *History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 78.

## **STARN MILL ( )**

The 1850 census listed Eli Starn with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 500 bbl flour and 1200 bu offal (\$2800).

## **STAUBS MILL (1)**

Henry Staub's mill was in the Sharpsburg area, *History of Sharpsburg, Md.*, by Barron, p. 42.

## **STEFFEY & FINDLAY MILL (2)**

"Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., have received the order of Steffey & Findlay, Williamsport, Md., for a roller system flouring mill using four double 6 x 20 Automatic Force Feeding Roller Machines . . . The power for the plant will be furnished by a 10 x 20 Frick-Corliss Engine, a 50-inch by 12 feet steel boiler, and all necessary connections furnished by Aug. Wolf & Co. The mill will be lighted by electricity and have a capacity of 60 barrels of flour in 24 hours," *American Miller*, 18 (April 1, 1890): 272.

H. V. Trovinger in his article, "Mills of Hagerstown, Md.," *American Miller*, 21 (February 1, 1893): 147, listed Steffey & Findlay at Williamsport, making "Snowball" brand of flour.

“Noland and Kidwell of Great Cacapon, W. Va., have bought the machinery in the flouring mill of Steffey & Findlay at Williamsport, Md.,” *American Miller*, 28 (April 1, 1900): 324. *Williamsport and Vicinity Reminiscences* stated on p. 199, that Steffey and Findlay had started their new flour mill in 1893 just north of the Undine Milling plant but after a short engagement in the business closed up. That account reported the mill still standing in 1933. The mill would have been between Mile 99.1 and 99.5 on the canal, downstream of the present Visitor’s Center (in the former Cushwa brick warehouse), downstream of the Bollam bridge at Mile 99.5.

#### STEFFEY STEAM SAW MILL (2)

The William Steffey lumber yard at Williamsport suffered the loss of much lumber on July 10, 1864, when the Confederate army was building a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, *Retreat from Gettysburg, Lee, Logistics, etc.*, p. 310. The E. P. Steffey Steam Sawmill was listed at Williamsport in the 1867 *Bradstreet Directory*. The Steffey and Findlay Steam Saw Mill was shown on the canal in the 1877 atlas at the SW corner of Canal and Main Street. *Williamsport and Vicinity Reminiscences*, p. 100, stated that William Steffey sold a steam planing mill on Vermont Street Extended to Isaac Gruber; this was about 25 feet north of the little basin extending from the canal eastward to the street. Later Gruber took John Witner as a partner, and they operated as the Potomac Steam Planing Mill, also building canal boats.

#### STICKELL MILL (H)

Daniel A. Stickell was apprenticed for a three-year term to William Crumm on Leitersburg Pike at the age of 16, when a mill worker’s salary was \$10 to \$15 a month plus board for an 18-hour day. In 1883, Stickell went into business for himself at the old Andrew Hager Mill on Mill Street, Hagerstown, next to Hager Park. The Stickell brand met such demand that in 1896 he built a new 50-bbl/diem mill which was eventually expanded to 350 bbl/diem in 1909 and 800 bbl by 1917; this mill was at Hood and West Baltimore Streets, Hagerstown, and had a rail siding. In 1918, his sons became partners and in 1919 a small feed mill was added, mostly as an accommodation to the suppliers of wheat. In 1929, the mill burned, but the feed-mixing plant remained. The Stickells decided to put everything into a new feed mill, and D. A. Stickell and his head miller, Charles Young, designed a new works of 32 ton/hour capacity.

The new mill was capable of 50 products, had 11 salesmen, 40,000 bu of storage, buried tanks for 2 carloads of molasses, and a soft-coal-burning dryer, the largest dryer installation in the State outside of Baltimore. The mill was brick and masonry, four stories.

The mill equipment listed in 1936 included:

S. Howes and Co. cracked corn grader and separator

**24-inch corn cutter  
S. Howes scratch feed separator  
Puritan 10-ton mixer  
1000 bu warehouse separator  
Puritan 10-ton molasses dairy feed mixer  
Miracle Ace Hammer Mill  
Stover Hammer Mill  
14 drawer Percentage Feeders  
13 General Electric motors  
Several 5 bu automatic grain scales.**

**The chief brands of feed were “Blue Ridge” and “Supur” for poultry and cattle. The corporate lineup of D. A. Stickell and Sons included the founder and his sons Howard K., Clarence, and Ross. The mill consumed more grain than the vicinity could supply in the best of years. In 1949, the mill was expanded with a new storage facility and new equipment that brought capacity to 1200 tons/diem. There was an electrical control panel and 14 Richardson Automatic hopper scales, the first fully automated batch mixing in history. The building was modern in appearance, five-stories plus basement and 75 by 75 feet in extent. The mill had two Jay Bee Hammermills run by two 100 hp GE enclosed, fan-cooled motors; also Cyclone dust collectors.**

**The Stickell firm had D. A. Stickell, Sr., as president; J. C. Fulds, vice president; and H. K. Stickell, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Stickell eventually retired and died at age 92 in December 1952. The firm also operated Research Farm on U. S. 40 near Beaver Creek east of Hagerstown and also the Stickell elevator and feed plant at Charlton (District 23). There were 60 employees in all. Foreign experts were regularly brought to see the ultra modern works, the most advanced and efficient of its size in the East.**

**Howard K. Stickell served as president for almost 5 yers and at the age of 78 agreed with the consent of other family members to sell the works to Saul Padek of Milwaukee, who asked the same officers to carry on as before under the same name. Mr. Stickell retired about a year later. The new owners didn’t operate at the expected profit level and decided to dismantle the machinery in Hagerstown and dispose of the Charlton Elevator and the Research Farm. The machinery was shipped to Israel and put back in operation. The Baltimore Street mill was empty for some years, but by 1970, a number of small business had moved in.**

**The Maryland Historical Trust assigned this building at 67 West Baltimore Street Site No. WA-HAG-201, “T. A Stickel & Sons Feed Mill.” When listed by the MHT, the chief tenant was Otis Elevator Company. Tax Data in 2006 showed it as property of Ellsworth Properties LLC (Deeds 1631:814), assessed at \$186,000.**

**Sources: 1887 State business directory; *Randall’s Washington County Directory*, 1902.**

"Feed Mill a Major Line of D. A. Stickell Trade," George E. Cannon, *American Miller*, April 1936, p. 69.

"Ultra Modern Product Control in Maryland's Newest Big Feed Mill," Tom G. Luby, *American Miller and Processor*, August 1949 (reprinted for Stickell distribution).

"Stickell Firm, Family Owned Since 1883, Changing Owners," undated 1962 Hagerstown clipping.

Letter of Ms. Margaret Stickell, Hagerstown, to author, July 12, 1970.

### STILL HOUSE (2)

The still house on the Springfield Farm, home of General O. H. Williams, is of rough fieldstone, built over its own fountain, and was used by Potomac Company to make whiskey. Located on U.S. 11, east side, east of Williamsport, 1962 *Garden Tour Book*, p. 44.

### STILLS - 1783 (-)

The following stills were listed with tract names, number of stills, and value (in Pounds Sterling and Shillings) in the 1783 tax list of the Hundreds indicated:

<u>Marsh Hundred:</u>	<u>No. £</u>
1. George Custard	1 108
2. Christian Eversole	Spriggs Delight 2 30
3. Jacob Petry	Good Luck 1 12-10
4. Charles Swearinger	Ringolds Manor 1 12
5. Melchor Saladay	1 10
6. Peter White	End Strife 2 25 .
 <u>Salisbury &amp; Conococheague Hundreds:</u>	
1. John Adam, Jr.	2 10
2. Henry Angle	The Three Friends
3. Michael Bovey	I Will, and Gilesbies 2 35 Bargain
4. John Boozer	White Oak 2 30
5. Jacob Barnett	Need Wood Forrest 2 26
6. John Blair	Mountain Wales 2 20
7. John Clapper	1 30
8. Jacob Friend	2 ,30
9. Joseph Fiery	Mouldy Pond 1 20
10. Jacob Gahanour	Resurvey of Egypt 2 30

11. John Heatherington	Three Friends	2 42
12. David Jones	Steple Linton	2 28
13. Jona. Kerschner		2 30
14. Jacob Kerschner	Hazard	2 20
15. Jacob Klain		1 15
16. Martin Kersner	Mountain Wales	2 20
17. Christley Leveston	Storm	1 11
18. John Miller of Jacob	Res. on Castle Plains	1 15
19. James McLaughlin	Maidens Choice	2 21
20. Michael McCarnan	Gillesbies Bargain	1 15
21. John Newswanger	Pleasant Hill	2 26
22. George Ohlender		1 11
23. Georger Castner	Clear Spring	2 32
24. Nicholas Prather		1 13
25. Matth. Ridenour		1 12
26. Henry Snavely, Jr.	Snavely's Success	2 30
27. Joseph Smith	Hazard	1 11
28. Nicholas Smith Stonewalls		1 14
29. Peter Sysher, Jr.	Thomas Choice	1 12
30. Mary Wolgamott	Batche1ers Delight	1 12

### Elizabeth Hundred

1. Samuel Bachtell	Bachtell'! Delight	1 100
2. Isaac Bachtell		1 25
3. Wm. Beard, Sr.	Dorseys Lott	2 52-10
4. Peter Baker	Black Meadow	2 75
5. Henry Funk, Jr.	Locust Bottom	1 56-5
6. Balsar Goole	Downeys Lott	2 45
7. Cole Thos. Hart	Long Meadows	2 35
8. Christian Rorer	Added Good Luck	1 20-5
9. Andr. Rench	Dawsons Strife	2 66
10. John Rench	Dawsons Strife	
11. Joseph Rench	Dawsons Strife	1 15
12. Fred. Stedenger		2 35
13. John Stull	Whiskey, Toddy	2 39-10
14. Ludwick Young	Magdelanes Fancy	2 60

### Lower Antietam & Sharpsburg Hundreds

1. John Barks	Turkey Hill	2 36
2. Harman Clopper	Perrys Hall	1 22
3. Frederick Frick	Beans Industry	2 52-10
4. Yost Gardner	Perrys Hall	1 12
5. John Miller	Maryland Tract	1 24
6. Conrad Nicodemus	Mt. Pleasant Res.	1 20



7. Jacob Peck	Little Thought It	1 11
8. John Thomas	Park Hall	1 18-15
9. John Weant		2 45
10. John Flick		1 40
11. Wm. Herring		1 37-10
12. George Keifer		1 28-2/6
13. Michael Charless	Parks Delight	1 11-5
14. Christopher Orendorff	Smiths Hills	2 35-8
15. John Reynolds	Andersons Delight	1 22
16. John Clagett		2 77-7/6

**Fort Frederick & Linton Hundreds:**

1. John Garlough	Perrins Venture	1 10
2. Valentine Everhart		2 20

**Upper Antietam and Jerusalem Hundreds:**

1. Philip Ayhart	Rutters Delight	2 67-10
2. Chrstr. Burketts	Burketts Lot	1 18-15
3. Peter Hoover	Forrestt	1 22-10
4. Adam Hawn	Purchase	1 31-2/6
5. John Hoover, Sr.	Harrys Grove	1 30
6. Michael Mensar	Dorothy	2 52-10
7. Barney Murphy		1 15
8. Nicholas Mong	Nancy	1 13-15
9. Christn. Newcomer	Shoal Spring	1 13-15
10. Jacob Rorer	Darling Sa11	2 60
11. John Stover	Watsons Folly	1 9-7/6
12. Jacob Tridle	Dry Spring	1~ 30
13. James Walling	Adventure and Old Fox Deceived	2 56-5
14. Margaret Webb	Webbs Discovery	1 15
IS. Henryy Wyan		1 15-15.

**STONE MILLS (11)**

See Weverton Gristmill.

**STONEBRAKER AND KELLER MILL (10)**

See Antietam Phosphate Mills.

**STONEMAKER PAPER MILL (10,18)**

See Antietam Ppaer Mill.

**STONEBRAKER WOOLEN MILL (10)**

See Rockland Woolen Mill.

**STONERS MILL (14)**

This mill operated as early as 1749 on the Antietam east of Waynesboro at the site (1898) of B.F. Welty's, HLD, p. 269. John Stoner's land included the site of Linden Mills near Fairview Station where his son David lived.

**STONERS SAWMILL (9)**

Cyrus Stoner was listed as sawmiller at Leitersburg in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*. Jacob R. Stoner had a sawmill downstream of Burr Mill on Little Antietam, HLD, p. 95.

**STONERS MILL )14)**

There was a mention of Stoner's Mill on the Antietam, *Maryland Gazette*, November 15, 1759. Stoner's Mill near Smith's Gap was mentioned in Frederick County Judgments, 1761, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, pp. 226, 227.

**STOUFFERS SAWMILL ( )**

Frisby M. Stouffer's sawmill on Little Antietam washed away in 1877, HWM, p. 1202,

**STOUFFER MILL ( )**

"Sharpsburg, Md.--Fire destroyed three large frame mill buildings two miles south of Sharpsburg, June 9. The mill contained 300 bushels of corn and was the property of Samuel S. Stouffer, whose loss is \$2,500 and was fully insured," *American Miller*, 28 (July 1, 1900): 557.

**STRITE DISTILLERY (9)**

The 1850 census of manufacturers listed Christian Strite's distillery with \$2500 capital investment, 1 employee, and an annual output of 140 bbl whiskey (\$2380).

**STRITES MILL (9)**

This mill stands on the west side of Antietam Creek a little NW of Leitersburg on a site owned by Jacob Leiter at his death in 1764; the property was left to son

Christian Leiter who sold in 1790 to Peter Shanaberger. It was purchased in 1792 by Samuel Kramer (Cromer), who built the present (1898) structure.

A stone in the wall was marked "S. K. 1798." The mill was sold in 1807 to John Russell from Shenandoah Valley. A mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. Russell died in 1808, and his son Christian secured a 2/3 interest and operated it until 1829, when he had financial reverses. He eventually died in a Mississippi steamboat explosion.

In 1829, Stephen Martin purchased the mill and at his death in 1843, it was purchased by Christian Strite, who added a south wing for grinding plaster. The 1850 census of manufactures showed Christian Strite with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees; annual output was 3110 bbl flour, 2000 bu rye chop, 6500 bu oats, and 7775 bu offal (\$21,700).

Christian Strite died 1862, succeeded by son Samuel Strite. The atlas of 1877 showed Samuel Strite a native of Franklin County, Pa.; he had settled in the county in 1842 and owned 67 acres. See also, HLD, p. 95.

Samuel Strite's ledgers are preserved in the Washington County Free Library's Western Maryland Room. Strite on folio 546 and 548 recored heavy floods. "The highest water that ever was being along the Antietam was on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of November 1877, it was 13 inch in the lower floor of the mill and within 6 inch of running in the front door . . . We put the chop up on Burrls to keep it out of the water. Crist. Lunens lost his hog pen and some hogs. One of them came down the creek and was got out alive at Leitersburg."

The 1880 census of manufactures showed Samuel Strite's all-custom mill with production down to \$17,600, including 2400 bbl flour; 3 run of stones, 1 employee, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 4.3-foot fall on Antietam drove two 4-foot turbines at 60 rpm to develop 11 hp.

Strite recorded on June 8, 1889, that the rains of May 31 and June 1 (the date of the Johnstown Flood) swept away the iron bridge at Bowmans Mill and came within 5 inches to the mark of 1877.

The *American Miller* of January 1, 1890 (18{52) reported, "Samuel Strite will erect a 25-barrel flour mill a Leitersburg, Md." Two years later, the local paper reported, "Samuel Strite employed a band of laborers to repair the dam on the Antietam above Leitersburg," *Hagerstown Mail*, September 9, 1892.

"Mr. Samuel Strite of Leitersburg, Md., has quit the milling business and rented the 'Leitersburg Roller Mill' to A. Hartman, who will continue to operate it. Mr. Streit has moved with his family to Hagerstown. The Antietam Milling Co.'s brand of flour, 'High Life,' took the first premium at the Hagerstown Fair," H. V. Trovinger,

*American Miller*, 21 (November 11, 1893): 825. Another page in the journal gave the tenant's name as A. J. Hartman, 21:844.

Strite was succeeded by John C. Strite who was operating under lease and still in business in 1898 when HLD was published. The mill was still owned by John C. Strite per *Baltimore Sun*, November 26, 1928.

Strites Mill was a village name of 1941, GZMD, and the mill still stood on Greencastle Road in 1940, *WPA Guide*, p. 515. The mill has since been converted into an apartment house and the stones pointed up.

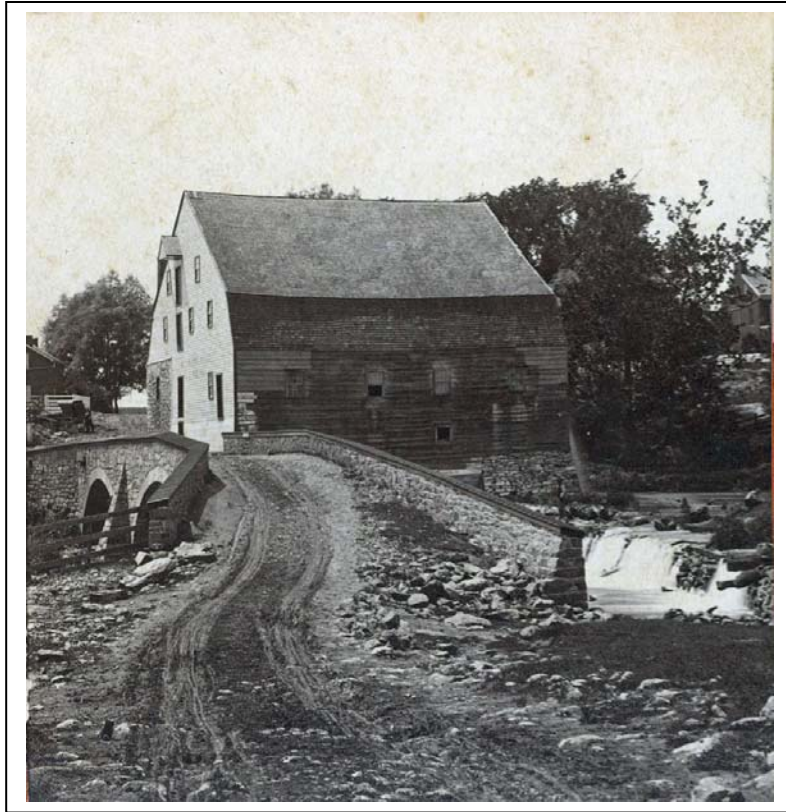
Proof that the apartment house photographed in the 1960s was the same as the mill was provided by Mrs. Lea Kersting of Chewsville in a letter to the author, March 4, 1978: "I just now picked up the phone and called Amos W. Strite, 2306 Grandview Dr., Hagerstown, author of a very large book in our library on the Strite family. He sounds quite old and says he spent nine years on the book, and has never heard of any other mill, and that it is indeed the only one in your picture. He's lived and worked around it all his life. It used to be three stories high on the mill part, and the other part was used as a dairy. He thinks the apartments were made perhaps twenty years ago--just a guess--and also says there should be a stone in it telling when the mill was built."

The cluster of buildings is listed by the Maryland Historical Trust as "Mill Village Complex," MHT Site No. WA-I-0177. It was in good condition and entirely residential when reported by Paula Stoner Dickey in December 1975. The address was then given as Leitehrsburg-State Line Road, no house number. Owner at that time was Dr. Laurence M. Johns.

### STULLS MILL (18)

This mill was on a plantation east of present Hagerstown where John Stull had settled in 1733. Stull was a native of Germany. The works was also called Colonel Stull's Mill, and the mill itself was mentioned in Jonathan Hager's special warrant of 1739. Colonel Cressap made note of a place "Near a mile below the Great Road that leads from John Stull's Mill to the Mouth of Minorocce," ca. 1729, *Dulanys of Maryland*, p. 175.

Daniel Dulany's patent of 100 acres near Catoctin Creek also mentioned "the Great Road that leads from John Stull's Mill to the Mouth of Monorcocee," December 27, 1744, (Patent TI 1:118, MSA). Another road from Vulgamot's Mill [later Kemp's] to Stull's Mill was mentioned in Frederick County Judgments, 1748, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 7. Possibly the first newspaper mention of Stull's Mill, then in Frederick County, was in *Maryland Gazette*, April 23, 1761.



\_Washington County Free Library

*Rowland or Stull Mill from Stereograph*

The 1783 Tax List of Elizabeth Hundred showed John Stull with a mill assessed at £ 700 and two stills assessed at £ 39.10.

Cephas Beall leased the mill at some point before 1794. A letter of Cephas Beall of Millsborough to General Otho H. Williams, May 26, 1794, stated, "I have mentioned to your brother respecting the renting of the Mills at present occupied by Claggetts & Beall, their lease will expire the first of September next . . . The mills, dam, &c. will require some repairs which ought to be done in the dull season ready for business against the next crop comes on," MHS Special Collections, Williams Papers, Vol. IX, No. 910. By this time, the site had become known as Millsborough. See also MHM, 47:320.

It is necessary to sort out the two mills owned by John Stull; the other John Stull Mill was next to the present Hager Park in the downtown of Hagerstown. Chris H. Bailey, a Stull descendant, has identified the two lines of descent of these properties.

O. H. Williams and E. Williams, executors of Mr. John Stull. Advertised to rent the gristmill at Millsborough, "See Mr. Cephas Beale on premises," *Baltimore Md. Journal*, June 6, 1794.

The mill held by Claggett & Beale was leased by Cephas Beall for himself after the partnership's lease expired. In August 1794, Beall advertised that "having taken to

himself the Mills, which were the prop. Of the late Col. Stull and lately occ. By Claggett & Beall, will give the highest price for wheat & rye.”

E. Williams advertised in the *Washington Spy* of November 23, 1796, that he wished to “let the grist and sawmill, distillery and large farm. The former dwelling of John Stull, dec’d.”

Charles Varlé’s 1808 map seemed to show a paper mill at the confluence of Antietam and Marsh Run.

John J. Stull and O. W. H. Stull advertised their mill at the junction of Antietam Creek and Marsh Run along with a sawmill and distillery; 4 pair of stones, *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, May 27, 1809.

A reprinted item in the *Boonsboro News*, September 29, 1955, showed that a local newspaper once complained of “a number of boys and young men have again commenced the indelicate habit of bathing within sight of Stull’s Old Mill.”

The *Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser* of November 4, 1811, carried an advertisement that Peter Artz had moved to the mill lately owned by Captain Daniel Stull near Hagerstown and had put it in complete order. Artz was a tenant operator.

John Harry bought the mill and in July 1812. The John and George Harry Mill near Hagerstown was the only mill where the Potomac Company started to build a lock to render the stream navigible; see Thomas Harbaugh’s 1817 chart in Dan Guzy, “Bateaux, Mills, and Fish Dams: Opening Navigation on the Monocacy and the Conococheague, Antietam Creeks,” *MHM*, 98 (Fall 2003):294. John Harry sold a share to Henry Lewis in 1819 (Deeds DD:306). Helen Asher Hays noted in *AAIB*, p. 41, that the Levy Court paid for a bridge at Harry’s Mill in 1819.

Henry Lewis sold his interest to Samuel Miller in 1820 (Deeds EE:847). Miller sold his interest to George and Jonathan Hager in 1824 (HH:50-52).

Franklin Anderson, Trustee, advertised a half-share in Harry’s Mill on Antietam Creek about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from Hagerstown, a first-rate Merchant Mill with four wheels and four pairs of burrs and a pair of chopping stones, with Evans’ patent machinery complete, and a plaster and saw mill, 105 acres, a brick dwelling house, and barn, *Torch-Light*, October 25, 1828. Another trustee advertised a half-share owned by Jonathan Hager, *Torch-Light*, October 30, 1828. A lawsuit about the shares owned by the Harry’s resulted in an auction held on April 21, 1832 (Suit No. 11). Eventually, Jonathan Hager acquired all of the mill property via a trustee on May 25, 1836 (Deeds SS:45).

In a deed of 1838, Jonathan Hager sold part of Locust Bottom tract but reserved the right to raise the dam at Millsboro Mills “to its ancient and proper height” (Deeds TT:357).

The 1850 census listed William H. Hager with \$30,000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 6700 bbl flour and 16,750 bu offal (\$32,500). William Henry Hager was the son of Jonathan and he died in 1864. The *Baltimore Sun* reported that the dam at William Hager's Mill on Antietam was swept away in a freshet, February 11, 1857.

During his lifetime, William H. Hager sold Middlebrook Mills and Locust Bottom to Henry Snively in 1859 (Deeds IN 18:116). John E. Rowland acquired the gristmill on December 21, 1877 (Deeds 75:362).

The *Hagerstown Daily News*, September 4, 1885, reported "An Old Landmark Gone. Burning of the 'Old Hager's Mill' . . . on the Antietam . . . burned Wednesday (3<sup>rd</sup>) . . . Hager's Old Mill . . . frame stable opposite also consumed . . . John E. Rowland's under lease to A. G. Akin's Sons . . . Patent machinery with rollers just put in . . . \$10 to \$12,000 total loss . . . 20 bbl of flour and 900 bu of wheat . . . Insured . . . No insurance on the stock . . . One of oldest in county . . . Tradition placing it in ownership of Rohrsers . . . Then Stolls . . . as far back as 1819 known as Stulls old mill . . . Then to Harry & Schmucker from whom it was purchased by the late Jonathan Hager sixty odd years ago." The article also mentioned the Keplinger murder and added that old Captain Jonathan Hager, founder of Hagerstown, was killed in the sawmill. The fire was said to have been caused by overheated elevator buckets.

The *Manufacturer's Record*, 9 (April 10, 1886): 290, reported, "It is stated that John E. Rowland, Hagerstown, Md., will build a large flour mill." The *American Miller*, 14 (April 1, 1886): 202, reported, "Grcom & Co. & McFeely [supplied] the entire outfit of machinery, and putting in same for Jno. E. Rowland, of Hagerstown, Md., consisting of seven pairs of 6 x 16 and four pairs of 6 x 20 Butler Rolls, two centrifugal reels, two brush machines, one receiving separator, two dust collectors, one bran duster, one J. Mills Flour Dressers, one six-reel bolting chest, one six-reel scalping chest, one Hopper Scale, two packers, four purifiers, three aspirators, one motion indicator, one mixer and feeder, one suction fan."

The *American Miller*, 14 (September 1886): 510, reported, "J. E. Rowlands, of Hagerstown, Md., lately started his 50-barrel mill on the full roller system. The machinery, including eleven pairs of Butler Rolls and a very complete outfit of other machinery, together with the system, was furnished by Griscom Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa."

J. E. Rowland advertised in the *American Miller*, February 1, 1892 (20:149) to rent the flour mill on Antietam Creek in the suburbs of Hagerstown, Md., now operated by W. P. Louson & Company. "The mill and machinery are first rate and comparatively new . . . Full roller process . . . 60 barrels . . . Am no miller." Rowland wrote to the *American Miller* of March 1, 1892 (20:216) that he had received 121 letters of inquiry. H. V. Trovinger, in his article, "Mills of Hagerstown,

Md.," listed the Osage Mill of Rowland & Startzman, which seems to match this site, *American Miller*, 21 (February 1893): 147.

A stereograph taken before the 1885 fire by local photographer E. M. Recher showed a gambrel-roofed mill next to a classic two-arch stone bridge. The mill was equipped with a hoisting mechanism built into a small booth (or "locum") rather than constructed under an extension of the roof ridge (a hood or cat's head) as most mills were built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A drawing made in 1883 of "Rochester and Stull's Mill" was later issued as a postcard and it showed a gambrel-roofed mill similar to the building in the stereograph. The 1886 roller mill replacement was also depicted on post card views.

Sanborn's 1910 Hagerstown atlas, Sheet 33, showed Crystal Spring Roller Mill, C. H. Grossnighle, capacity 85 bbl/diem, at the corner of Hedge Lane and Cannon Avenue. This mill operator was Caleb Henry "Dick" Grossnickle (July 10, 1857-January 14, 1926) who according to an on-line generalogy previously operated at Wolfsville in Frederick County.

The old mill and the Hager distillery had been on present Paper Mill Road, which passes over the mouth of Marsh Run; the location was somewhat downstream on Antietam from the present power plant (MHM 67:304, Fall 1972). Some sources hold that the mill was demolished in 1938.

The MHT assigned Site No. WA-I-486 to "Hager Mill Bridge," the bridge No. 20 in *Bridges Our Legacy in Stone*; it was built 1848.

#### **SUMMER MILL (4)**

Cornelius Summer, miller at Clear Spring, was an atlas patron; he had been born 1851 and listed no acres owned.

#### **SWANGLEY SAWMILL (4)**

The O. Swangley sawmill was listed at Hagerstown in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 534.

#### **SWENGLE MILL ( )**

The 1783 tax list of Marsh Hundred listed Leonard Swangle with the tract John's Lott and a mill worth £ 600. George Swingle had bought part of John's Lot from Michael Kirkpatrick to build a mill along with rights to build a dam across the Antietam in 1773 (FC Deeds T:147).

#### **SWINLES MILL (2)**

See Kemps Mill (Old Mill Tavern).



### **SWITZER MILL (15)**

The 1877 atlas showed Charles H. Switzer's grist and saw mill on Sideling Hill Creek.

### **TANEY MILL (5)**

Slagles Mill was shown here on the 1859 Thomas Taggart map. The 1877 atlas showed the B. E. Tanney[sic] mill on east bank of Little Tonoloway, south or west of the present Creek Road, about 0.4 mile NW of Hancock town line. The 1880 census of manufactures listed R. E. Taney with \$6000 investment in a custom mill on Tonoloway Creek with 5 employees, 2 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum. A 6-foot fall drove a 15 hp, 4-foot turbine at 50 rpm. Annual output was 600 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, 13.5 tons feed, and 240 lb buckwheat (\$5000). Taney was also a storekeeper per the 1880 State business directory.

### **TENANT MILL (1)**

Same as Colonel Miller's Mill.

### **TOMLINSON MILL (17)**

See Grimes Mill (Marsh Run).

### **TONGS MILL (5)**

William Tong's mill was mentioned as a point along a road from Hancock to intersect the road from Cumberland to Sideling Hill, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1801, Chapter 10.

### **TONOLOWAY MILL (5)**

See Bowles Mill.

### **TOWSON MILL (H)**

W. P. Towson was listed as miller at West Baltimore Street, Hagerstown, between Western Maryland Railroad and the B. & O. Railroad in *Randall's Washington County Directory*, 1902.

### **TRAIL MILL (5)**

Nathan Trail, Sr., was listed as miller at Hancock in the 1887 State business directory.

## TRICE FIRNACE (11-1)

Trice Furnace was mentioned in the 1833 journal of the C. & O. Canal Commissioners: “cleft of rocks approaches to the shore opposite Keep Trice’s old furnace . . .,” *History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 80. A post office was established 2 miles west of Weverton in 1853 under the name Keep Trieste, and Tryst. The postmasters were Abraham H. P. Barnhart, James O’Neill (or O’Neil, and finally (1870) Henry Mortimer. Singewald did not list Keep Trist Furnace in RIOM although Keeptryst was shown on the B. & O. Railroad in his Plate XIV. Trice was obviously not a person’s name because Keep Trieste was the name of a tract patented in 1764, and it became part of the Antietam Furnace properties (Patents Liber BC & GS 19:649, MSA). The furnace itself was in Jefferson County, West Virginia, established about 1763 by John Semple. See also, Michael D. Thompson, *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (1976), p. 36-37. *A Grateful Remembrance*, p. 94, mentions the Scotsman John Semple as owner of Keep Trieste Furnace ca. 1770; he was also an advocate of canal building. The Washington County Courthouse once had a plat displayed under glass showing such ironworks tracts as “Little I Thought It” and “Keep Trieste.”

## TRITTLE MILL ( )

The 1820 census of manufactures of District 3 listed Jacob Trittle mill with 1 employee, 2 water wheels, 3 pair stones, 2 pair burrs, “½ pattern and other necessary machinery.” Consumption was 3000 bu wheat, rye, and corn. [A “half-pattern” was a mill layout using one set of millstoens and the associated Oliver Evans patented inventions.]

## TROUP SAWMILL (24)

The atlas showed J. Troup sawmill on the east abnk of a nameless sraem 1 mile NE of Pikeville (now Huyetts) apparently on the tract Addition to Dutch Folly where a Kerschner mill had stood in 1816. Equity Liber 7:290 showed that Jacob Krotzer was the late owner of the sawmill when John Troup bought the property in 1856. It had been previously sold by Jacob Kershner to a Mr. Hoffman in 1842. Krotzer’s sawmill was on a never failing stream as advertised in *Herald and Torch Light*, November 5, 1856.

## TROUP TANNERY ( )

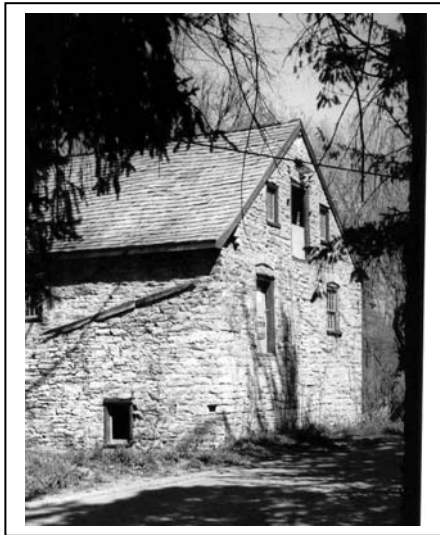
The 1850 census of manufactures showed David Troup with \$3000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 4 employees. Annual output was 700 sides sole leathe, 11000 upper leather, and 200 skins upper (\$7600).

## TROUP TANNERY ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Troup with \$1200 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 1000 skins (\$6000).

### TROVINGERS MILL (18)

This brownstone mill was built on the east bank of Antietam Creek and on the west side of the present Trovinger Road about 1771 when the road was a main thoroughfare to Hagerstown. The mill road runs off the present Md. 64 just east of Bridgeport. Before the building of a bridge it was called John Wolfersberger's Ford.



--Photo by John McGrain

The first enterprise here was John Rohrer's paper mill, and it was probably the Rorers [sic] mill shown on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map although that mill, while 2.5 miles above Hagertown, was shown on the west bank. Charles Varle's 1808 map as J. Rover's [sic]. An account of the descent of ownership was given by the Old Lamp Lighter, writing in the Hagerstown *Globe*, October 22, 1937; the owners listed were J. Rohrer, a Mr. Bachtell, William Powers, George Hager, Joseph Trovinger, Harvey Trovinger, and Thomas Piccock ("Horse and Buggy Days," p. 37).

Howard L. Spessard also investigated the mill title and found that John Rohrer patented the tract Nancy's Contentment in 1768 which was a resurvey of 817 acres he already owned; John Rohrer's mill already existed and was a point in the patent description. Mr. Spessard determined that the surviving building was constructed in 1771 by J.R. as shown in a date stone in the wall (See Ora Ann Ernst, "Trovinger Mill and Its Historian Are Remembered," *Daily Mail*, June 14, 1980).

The 1850 census of manufactures showed Samuel Horine with \$4000 investment in a water mill with 1 employee. Annual output was 1110 bbl flour, 1500 bu rye chop, 4000 bu corn, and 5555 bu of stuff (\$9500).

The 1859 Taggart map showed the place as that of Mrs. Horine.

W. H. Hager and wife sold to Joseph Trovinger on May 1, 1875, the mill property on the Antietam on the tract “Nancy’s Contentment” and there was a mention of a house “now occupied by Joseph Trovinger” (Deeds 73:372). Trovinger was probably tenant operator before he became owner. The *American Miller*, 9 (September 1881): 381, reported, that Joseph Traovinger as making extensive repairs and had put in a Recharad Turbine.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Trovinger with \$4500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 8-foot fall on Antietam drove two undershot wheels, 7 ft broad at 20 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 4.9 tons feed, and 1120 lb. hominy.



*Trovinger Mill in 1910 from The Antietam and Its Bridges*

The *American Miller* of October 1, 1893 (21:766) reported, “Jos. Trovinger & Son, proprietors of the ‘Willow Grove Mills,’ at Chewsville, Md., are remodeling and repairing their mill by putting in a complete set of rollers. F. T. Price of Hagerstown is doing the millwright work. They expect to have their mill started immediately.”

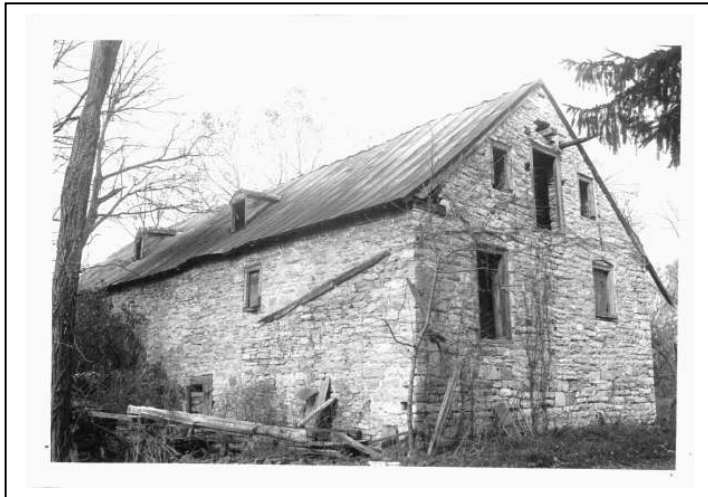
The *American Miller* of March 1, 1894 (22:294) carried a letter from H. V. Trovinger reporting, “the roller mill of Jos. Trovinger & Son at Chewsville is nearly ready to start. By the 1<sup>st</sup> of February, they expect to have things in running shape.” Then the June 1, 1894, issue carried H. V. Trovinger’s report that the first floor of Willow Grove Mills was flooded (22:433).

Another *American Miller* item reported that H. V. Trovinger won first prize with Willow Grove Mills “Silver King” flour at the Washington County Fair,” *American*

*Miller*, 23 (January 1, 1895): 72. H. V. Trovinger was listed at Willow Grove Mills in the 1907 Hagerstown telephone book, p. 86.

Joseph Trovinger continued until 1917. The *Old Lamp Lighter* stated that the mill was in continuous operation (but for two brief suspensions of one day each time due to floods) for over a century and a half. Two large undershot wheels lasted for years until replaced by Joseph Trovinger when he adopted turbine power. The mill once ran day and night. The family name was pronounced TROVinger with a short "o." The *Old Lamp Lighter* also mentioned "Willow Grove Mill" as the trade name used at Trovinger's. In 1937, the mill was only used for chop.

The two-story mill was depicted as of 1910 in AAIB, p. 158. Also mentioned in 1940 *WPA Guide*, p. 352. Also, "Frontier Flashback," *Hagerstown Daily Mail*, April 12, 1950, with about 9 inches of text.



--Maryland Historical Trust

*Trovinger Mill by Paukla Stoner*

Edna M. Lewis in a letter to *Old Mill News*, 3 (January 1975):17, stated, "The Trovinger Mill, reported as ruins in the *Molinography of Maryland*, is being restored. Information from a next door neighbor indicates that it will be used as a novelty shop with living quarters above. This is a stone gristmill, built around 1771."

The author noted on April 21, 1979, that the mill had been re-roofed since the last trip; there were some new dormers with studio-type windows and a sign noting the McMahons as owners. There was also firewood for sale.

During the ownership of Bill and Isabelle McMahon the mill was accepted on the National Register of Historic Places, *Hagerstown Daily Mail*, May 8, 1980. The mill bears Maryland Historical Trust Site No. WA-I-071.

The mill was vacant on a visit of July 27, 2001. Some repairs had been done in the past. The hood had been repaired. The nearby house was in excellent condition. An old roller mill unit stood in the yard as an exhibit. Location in the Washington County street atlas by ADC is Grid 22-B-3. A water color painting of the mill by Joan Hull shows a small booth for the hoisting apparatus, not the usual extension of the main roof ridge (*Daily Mail*, June 14, 1980).

#### UNDINE ROLLER MILLS (2)

See Darby's Mill on the C. & O. Canal.

#### UNGER DISTILLERY ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Fred Unger with \$1000 capital investment in a water-powered distillery with 1 employee and annual output of 160 bbl whiskey.

#### UNGER MILL ( 13)

See Muller and Julius Mill.

#### UNION MILLS (1)

See Orndorff Mill.

#### UNION MILLS (23)

An 1819 roads document mentioned a "new bridge on Conococheague near Union Mills," HWM, p. 999.

#### VALENCIA MILLS (10)

See Claggetts Mill.

#### VALLEY MILLS (19)

See Prys Mill.

#### VAN LEAR MILLS (2)

*Hearthstone History* reported that two Van Lear mills existed near Williamsport in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century: (1) The Red Mill--see Kemps Mill. (2) A gristmill on Conococheague (presumably the present Kemps) was leased by the Swingleys in 1788 to Matthew and William Van Lear, Deeds Liber S:267. (3) The Van Lears bought a sawmill then occupied by George Kerschner on Dutch Folly tract from the Swingleys in 1788, Liber S:922. (4) John Van Lear acquired the former Irwin Mill; see below:

## **VAN LEAR MILL (2)**

**Peter Newcomer sold part of Reserve Number Six and a mill and millworks to Samuel B., David, John B., and Hezekiah [Jr.] Claggett in 1812 (Deeds Y:234). The Claggetts sold this tract on the east side of Conococheague to John Irwin (Deeds Y:898). In 1820, the property was in the hands of Irwin's executors, John Van Lear and Jacob T. Towson, who sold off a portion, reserving the right to raise the dam for "the benefit of Irwins Mill" (Deeds EE:700). It was Mary Van Lear's in 1828 (Deeds II:22) and was one of the former John Van Lear properties deeded by other heirs to Sophia Caroline Findlay in 1845, the land on Conococheague "with a stone merchant mill, saw mill, distillery," (Deeds IN 1:274). The "stone mill" appeared on the east bank on an 1861 plat in Equity Records 10:498. It was referred to as a steam merchant mill in the bill of complaint in that case (folio 465). The *Cracker Barrell* in its Williamsport anniversary issue, March 1987, p. 17, reported that a Van Lear Mill burned in 1888.**

## **VULGAMOTS MILL (2)**

**See Kemps Mill (Old mill Tavern).**

## **WADE LIME KILN ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Wade as a lime burner with \$5000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of 15,000 bu lime (\$2250).**

## **WAGONER TANNERY ( )**

**The 1850 census listed Benjamin Wagoner's horse and hand-powered tannery with \$2500 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 360 sides leather (\$1080).**

## **WALKER CARDING MILL ( 2 )**

**"Carding Machine" . . . James Walker intends to erect machines for breaking and carding wool into rolls at Peter Miller's Mill on Conococheague about a mile and a half from Williamsport," *Maryland Herald & Weekly Advertiser*, August 25, 1808.**

## **WALKERS DISTILLERY (2)**

**Captain W. W. Walker, a chemist, pharmacist, and former commanding officer of Company E, 126<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, had the Fountain Spring Distillery near Williamsport, turning out rye, malt whiskey, fruit brandy, and native wine. The Fountain Spring Mill produced cornmeal, hominy, and chop feed, MIID, p. 239.**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed W. W. Walker with \$9000 capital investment in the distillery, 7 employees, and annual output of \$8000 over a 9-month season. An 18-foot fall on Conococheague Creek drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 41 rpm.**

**WANDLING MILL (12)**

**Same as Haley Mill.**

**WARD MILL (15)**

**The atlas showed the gristmill of H. Ward north of present U. S. 40 on the east bank of Licking Creek.**

**WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDER MILL ( )**

**See Weverton Gristmill.**

**WATSON MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed the water mill of James Watson and Co. with \$10,000 capital investment and 1 employee. Output was 1200 bbl flour, 150 bu corn, 300 bu rye, and 3000 bu of stuff (\$6640).**

**WATSON AND NEWCOMER MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed this water mill with \$10,000 capital investment with 2 employees and output of 6900 bbl flour and 17,200 bu offal (\$35,000).**

**WEIS POTTERY ( )**

**Henry Weis owned a hand-powered pottery with \$500 capital investment in the 1850 census of manufactures. There was 1 employee and an annual output of 18,000 pots and dishes worth \$1100 manufactured from 40 tons of clay and 1200 lb lead.**

**WEALTY MILL ( )**

**The 1850 census listed John Wealty water mill with \$1000 capital investment with 1 employee and annual output of 900 bbl flour, 1500 bu rye, corn, and chop, plus 2250 bu ofal (\$5900).**

**WEALTY TANNERY ( )**



The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Wealty's hand-powered tannery with \$10,000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 5000 sides sole leather (\$15,000).

#### WELLER SAWMILL (10)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Weller with \$1200 capital investment in a 16 hp steam sawmill, 6 employees, 1 circular saw, and annual output of 100,000 ft (\$2000).

#### WELTZ MILL (7)

John Weltz was listed with a gristmill at Smithsburg in the 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 518.

#### WELTY DISTILLERY (7)

See South Mountain Distillery.

#### WEVERTON (11)

In 1924, there were still four buildings surviving from the aborted boom town of Weverton. The 80-year-old mills stood between the B. & O. Railroad and the C. & O. Canal west of Weverton Station. Caspar W. Wever, chief engineer of the B. & O., came from Pennsylvania, and was found as the owner of a gristmill in the 1820 census of manufactures. He bought up properties in the flat area downstream of Harper's Ferry where the terrain forced both the railroad and the canal into a narrow shelf between the Potomac and the mountainside. In 1834, the Weverton Mfg. Co. was chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1834, Chapter 144, and its charter was amended 1836. Corporate officers were George Jacob, Waynesboro, Pa.; Mason Kinsell, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Captain Hezekiah Boetler, Edward Garrott, Louis Bell, John Gray, and Barton Boteler, all of Maryland. James Dilts in *The Great Road*, p. 218, noted that Lewis Wernwag fabricated his Harpers Ferry railroad bridge at Weverton in 1835.

The charter embraced all the ground at the foot of Pleasant Valley and all the water power on both sides of the Potomac between Weverton and Harpers Ferry, 3 miles of river with a 15-foot fall. The first building was completed 1847.

George Jacobs advertised "Factory Sites and Town Lots" in the *Baltimore Sun* of May 17, 1847, saying, "A dam of permanent character is in progress of construction, and it and the race-way will be completed early in the ensuing autumn, when power for running from two to three hundred thousand spindles will be made available for factories." The *Sun* of June 25, 1847, had a long article, "Sale of Town-Lots and mill Sites at Weaverton [sic], Md." The news story was practically the advertising text of the month before. The one hard fact was that a foundation was being

excavated for one factory. “We doubt not Weverton will one day be to Maryland what Lowell is to Massachusetts.” The *Sun* reported the interest of Philadelphia financiers on August 27, 1847, and stated, “The mammoth water power at Weverton, Md., created by the george [sic] through the mountains at Harper’s Ferry, by the junction of the Potomac and the Shenandoah rivers is about to be brought into use.”

Joseph P. Shanahan was dam contractor and Charles B. Fish chief engineer, HWC, p. 248. Caspar Wever designed the headgates and Peter Maynord stated that he persuaded the canal company to pay for the dam.

Henderson Steel and File Mfg. Co. of Pittsburgh was located at Weverton, and the 1850 census of manufactures showed the company with \$25,000 capital investment, 20 employees, and annual output of 6000 dozen files from 15,000 lb steel and 40 tons coal; \$30,000 production from \$17,000 raw material cost. That enterprise continued until 1861.

In 1849, the Potomac Company built a large cotton mill with a \$75,000 dam across the Potomac, but the machinery was found unsuitable, and the plant never operated, HWM, p. 272.

The Weverton Papers are in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 1460-62. A letter from Mason Kinndell to Mr. E. H. Dickerson, civil engineer of Patterson, New Jersey, September 10, 1849, reflects some of the project’s troubles. “Will you please give me some information in regard to our Race. I wish to know if our Potomac companies Race must be as deep as the Weverton race--that is where the water enters to the Potomac race. My own impression is that it is not at all necessary to go within two feet as deep as Weverton race--you will recollect we purpose using the reacting water wheels--please write me by return mail--our millwright has not been here according to promise therefore I am at a loss to know how to act about this case.” Caspar Wever wrote an urgent follow-up on October 8, 1849.

In 1849, Joseph C. Chapman of Charles County became president, but the company was not earning enough money to continue, and the enterprise went into decline. James Dilts in *The Great Road* noted that in 1853 the B. & O. Railroad’s first excursion train to Wheeling passed through the deserted village of Weverton and that its founder Caspar Wever had once sued the railroad company for burning down one of his buildings with sparks from a locomotive, p. 383. Congress in 1858 rejected Weverton as the site for a National Foundry.

The company had built a large hotel with running water and there were sundry houses for the work force all constructed by imported masons. These houses were not, as has been satted, designed for slaves, nor were they used as a prison camp, although both armies quartered in the buildings at various times during the war. Some of the mills were across the line in Frederick County, q. v.

The entire property was advertised for sale under court decree in the *Herald of Freedom & Torch Light*, April 11, 1860. Trustee William P. Maulsby offered all the real estate not yet disposed of and claimed there was space to build 20 or 30 mills between the canal and the railroad with water power to run the enterprises, "In magnitude, this power is regarded as equal to that of Lowell, Mass." The sale was set for April 13, to be held on the premises. Caspar Wever died on February 7, 1861.

The *Sun* of January 16, 1871, carried a trustee's advertisement by Marshall Chapman offering to sell "An Immense Water Power and Sites for Twenty or Thirty Mills and Factories." The Henderson file Company had been previously sold by the Weverton Mfg. Company. "The chief and principal improvement upon the property consists of a large and substantial stone dam across the Potomac river, which cost the company more than \$60,000 to construct, and which commands the whole of the immense water power afforded by said river. The magnitude this power is equal to that at Lowell, Massachusetts." The last sentence was verbatim from the advertisement of 1860.

The comparison to Lowell was unduly optimistic. The mills at Lowell were not in the direct gorge of the river that furnished the water power but were off some distance to the side, the water sent to the mills as needed by a number of placid canals. The combined two great rivers downstream of Harpers Ferry have great destructive power, and the railroad, canal, and industry have suffered over and over again--the free energy extracting an expensive toll on facilities designed for "normal" seasons.

Peter Maynard presented a photo of the cotton factory in his book *Wever of the B&O Railroad*, p. 116; the mill was severely functional in style, two segments, three stories, 14 bays long. The canal company removed part of the dam in 1877 and then tore down the mill in 1879, p. 118. The Weverton Company survived as a corporate entity until 1882, also p. 118. Following a lawsuit, the Wever heirs acquired the land along the river, although it was of little commercial value (p. 1118).

Ruins also survived on the Virginia shore in Loudon County in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and were described by Eugene Scheel in the *Loudon Times-Mirror*, December 22, 1977. A large mill, possibly in Virginia, had been advertised in the *Baltimore American* of May 24, 1830.

In 2006, Sam Linsey, Jr., posted a web-site with photographs and text describing substantial ruins on the Maryland bank of the Potomac. See also Weverton Grist Mill and Iron Furnace. A text posted on-line in 2006 by the C. & O. Canal Association mentioned Lock 31 at Mile 58.01 near Weverton and also mentioned ruins of a mill and factory, now grown up into woods; the forebay gates and race way were still visible at approximately Mile 57.88 on the canal. The wild drops in the Potomac are now called Weverton Rapids, Old Mill Rapids, and Knoxville Rapids.

Sources: Anonymous article, "First Boom Town in State--Only Four Stone Buildings Mark Dead Hope of Water Power Project in 1834 at Weverton," *Sunday Sun*, September 28, 1924. Also, HWM, p. 1285.

See also, William Dawson, Jr., "Plan of Part of Weverton [showing advantages of erecting factories in Washington and Frederick Counties," 1849, MHS Library, Baltimore.

See also, George W. Hughes, *Report of the Site for the Proposed Improvement at Weverton, on the Potomac River, State of Maryland* (New York, 1836).

See also, Peter Maynard, *The Water-Powered Flour and Grist Mills of the Berlin/Brunswick Region* (Brunswick Historical Press: Brunswick, Md., 2003).

Peter Maynard, *Weverton: a Failed 19<sup>th</sup> Century Industrial Village* (Brunswick Historical Press: Brunswick, Md., ca. 2001).

Peter Maynard, *Wever of the B & O Railroad and Weverton* (Brunswick Historical Press: Brunswick, Md. Ca. 1996).

#### WEVERTON GRSTMILL (11)

This mill, built in 1774, was owned by John Eckhart in 1816 and was purchased in 1824 by Caspar W. Wever, founder of Weverton industrial complex. Weaver's Mills post office was established 1823. The 1820 census of manufacturers had already shown Wever with a mill in District 1 with 2 water wheels, 2 pair burrs, 4 cloths, 2 elevators, 1 hopper boy, 1 pair country stones, and screens. The mill consumed 15,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn, plus plaster. Wever advertised Stone Mills, a tavern, and farm, 3 miles west of Harpers Ferry in Washington County, *Frederick-Town Herald*, February 4, 1826.

Caspar Wever advertised a stone mill, tavern, and land in the *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light* in 1826 and 1829 (See text in Peter Maynard, *Wever of the B&O Railroad and Weverton*, p. 93).

A merchant mill with 2 pair of 5-foot burrs on a stream capable of making 40 bbl/diem plus a country mill and sawmill, all newly built, was advertised by Thomas Emmert at Weverton [sic], *Baltimore American*, May 6, 1841. It was in Pleasant Valley in Washington County within three miles of Harpers Ferry and a half mile from the B. & O. and the C. & O. Canal.

The merchant mill in Weverton was advertised in *Frederick Examiner*, January 6, 1858, as 45 ft south of the railroad; 4 stories with slate roof; two 18-foot overshot

wheels, 4 pair burrs, cast iron machinery, and 150 bbl/24-hour-day capacity; also a forwarding warehouse.

It was stated in MIID, p. 234, that Howard Paisley had bought the original Wever Mill, tore it down, and replaced it in 1856 with the mill still standing [1880]. The 1860 Bond map of Frederick County showed Weverton Mill south of the B. & O. tracks.

Maxwell and Grafton, Paisley's principals, sold to William Brosius, who operated in partnership with a Mr. Kennedy until 1869. James M. Hunter ran the mill 1869-1876.

The 1875 Boyd *Business Directory*, p. 347, listed Washington & Alexander mill at Weverton, presumably tenant operators.

The works passed to Warren Garrot (Garrett?) who owned another mill on Israel Creek. David Reinhart of Jefferson County, West Virginia, bought the mill in 1880.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed David Rinehart mill on Israel Creek with \$9000 capital investment, 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 400 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall drove two overshot wheels 6 ft broad at 7 rpm to develop 12 hp. Output was 4000 bbl flour and 170 tons feed (\$28,000). Scharf listed Daniel Rinehart with a flour mill at Weverton in 1882, HWM, p. 1285.

Per MIID, p.224, the mill had a 20-foot overshot wheel driven by a 33-foot fall from Israel Creek and the Canal. Daily maximum capacity was 80 bbl. Photo No. Ph. 109 in the Washington County Historical Society showed a three-story stone mill, its loading doors opening on the B. & O. tracks, with a tall metal smokestack and a coal pile.

#### **WEVERTON IRON FURNACE (11)**

The furnace was established 1849 by J. Barker Company, the Weverton Mfg. Co., at the foot of Pleasant Valley, HFC, p. 274. Working at the Weverton plant, Wiliam Loughbridge invented an air brake in 1858, and local historians have claimed it as the forerunner of the highly successful George Westinghouse air brake that was patented after the war, *Ibid.*, p. 272. See *Frederick Citizen*, July 13, 1849 and *Frederick Examiner*, September 12 and 19, 1849. Peter Maynard called this the Blue Ridge Furnace, *Wever of the B&O*, p. 109.

#### **WHETSTONE SAWMILL (4)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Whetstone with \$1000 capital investment in a sawmil, with 2 employees, 1 circular saw and 1 Muley saw, and annual output of 60,000 ft (\$1500). A 14-foot fall on Little Conococheague drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 12 rpm.

## **WHITE MILL ( )**

**Whites Mill and the road “to the Fort” were mentioend in Frederick County Judgements, 1759, M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 210.**

## **WILLARD TANYARD (H)**

**Daniel Wilard’s late tanyard on North Washington Street, Hagerstown, was advertised by George Schley, trustee, *American*, January 8, 1850. Thee was a bark shed, currying shop, beam house, 40 lay-away vats, 9 leeches, pool, 2 bates, and 3 limes.**

## **WILLIAMS MILL (2)**

**General Otho H. Williams had a mill near his estate, Springfield, close to Williamsport. A letter of 1792 mentioned repairs to a mill house, Williams Papers, MHS Special Collections, Vol. VII, No.603. See also Still House.**

## **WILLIAMSPORT ELEVATOR (2)**

**The “P. V. Elevator” at Williamsport was contracted for by August Wolf & Company of Chambersburg, Pa., *Amerian Miller*, 20 (August 1, 1892): 598.**

## **WILLIAMS SAWMILL (15)**

**Elie Williams, son of General O. H. Williams, had a sawmill on Little Cove Road that was mentioned in an 1819 roads document, HWM, p. 999.**

## **WILLIAMSPORT MFG. CO. (2)**

**This works was listed at Williamsport in 1887 State business directory.**

## **WILLIAMSPORT ROLLER MILLS (2)**

**Williamsport Roller Mills was listed at that town in the 1906-1907 Polk State Directory.**

## **WILLIAMSPORT SAWMILL (2)**

**The freshet of November 25, 1877, washed away “the sawmill opposite the old Stone Mill north of Conococheague Bridge,” *Williamsport and Vicinity*, p. 52.**

## **WILLIAMSPORT SETTLEMENT MILL (2)**

A mill was established in or before 1785 at Conococheague Settlement, a town founded ca. 1739 and later renamed Williamsport, *Hearthstone History*, p. 16. Possibly same as Williams Mill.

#### **WILLIAMSPORT TANNERIES (2)**

There was a tannery in the 1840s at the corner of North Artizan and Potomac Streets, Williamsport. See also Motter and Schildnecht tanneries, *Williamsport and Vicinity*, p. 52.

#### **WILLOW GROVE MILLS (18)**

Same as Trovinger Mill.

#### **WINDSOR KNITTING MILL (H)**

A postcard shows “Windsor Knitting Mill, Hagerstown” is found in the EPFL (Maryland Department) postcard collection among the glossy photographs.

#### **WISE MILL (13)**

A road from Wise Mill to Fair View Road was mentioned in *Herald and Torch Light*, November 5, 1856.

#### **WISEHARD DISTILLERY (16)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. D. Wisehard with \$2000 capital investment in a distillery with 2 employees; a 9-foot fall drove a 3-foot turbine of 5 hp at 75 rpm. Annual output was \$600.

#### **WISEHERD SAWMILL (16)**

J. D. Wiseherd’s sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on a creek upstream of George Cline grist and saw mill and SE of Smoketown.

#### **MILL (16)**

See William Newxomer Mill for Witmer or Witner.

#### **WITMERS WOOLEN MILL (16)**

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Witmers Mill with 1 employee, carding machine, and rolling machine, operating in the season to process 3000 lb wool worth \$900 into rolls worth 40 cts/lb.

#### **WOLFSBARGER MILL ( )**

**John Wolfsbarger's mill was listed in District 2 by the 1820 census of manufactures with 3 water wheels, 2 pir burrs, 1 hopper boy, and 4 bolting cloths; 2 employees; consumption of 18,000 bu wheat, rye, and corn.**

#### **WOLGAMOTS MILL (1)**

**Wolgamots Mill near Sharpsburg was mentioned in an 1819 roads document, HWM, p. 999. It was stone and had stood in 1810, *Ibid.*, p. 1174. The 1783 tax lsit of Marsh Hundred had listed Samuel Wolgamotte [sic] with Allams Look Out and a mill assessed at £400.**

#### **WOLGAMOTS MILL (2)**

**Same as Vulgamots; see Kemps Mill (Old Mill Tavern).**

#### **WOODIDE MILLS (6)**

**See Doubs Mill.**

#### **WOOLEN MILL (15)**

**Six-pound cannon balls were found at the Woolen Mill at McCoy's Ferry per *Hearthstone History*, p. 50.**

#### **WRIGHTS FULING MILL ( )**

**Ezra Wright, of the same family as the founders of Wrightsville, Pa., built a fulling and silk mill downstream of Shifler Mills on Little Antietam, sometime in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The mill was three stories. Wright was helped by son Aaron; both later moved west. *Boonsboro News*, March 24, 1955.**

#### **YARLETT MILL (1)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. W. Yarlett and Co. custom mill worth \$3000 with 2 run of stoens and 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall on Spring Branch drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 10 rpm. Output was 20 bbl flour, 40.5 tons meal, 2.2 tons feed, and 350 lb buckwheat (\$1400) over a 9-month season.**

#### **YEAKLE SAWMILL (15)**

**George Yeakle's sawmill was on Rabble Run SW of Bare Pond Forest Mountain per atlas. D. Yeakle and Co. was listed under saw millers at Indian Spring in the 1887 State business directory.**



### **ZEIGLER AND FOWLER DISTILLERY (9)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Fowler and Zeigler with \$4000 capital investment in a water-powered distillery with 2 employees, and annual output of 174 bbl whiskey (\$7500) and 500 hogs (\$6000). The works was west of Leitersburg, a large plant equipped with a 20 hp engine. The Confederate army captured 16 barrels during one raid. The works was discontinued in 1865, HLD, p. 99f. It was still shown as Zeigler and Fawler distillery on Antietam Creek, north of present Md. 60 in the 1877 atlas.**

### **ZEIGLER DISTILERY (9)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Lewis Zeigler distillery with \$4000 capital investment and 2 employees, and water-powered output of 450 bbl whiskey (\$5500) per annum plus 230 hogs purchased at \$900 cost and sold at \$2300.**

### **ZELLER MILL (13)**

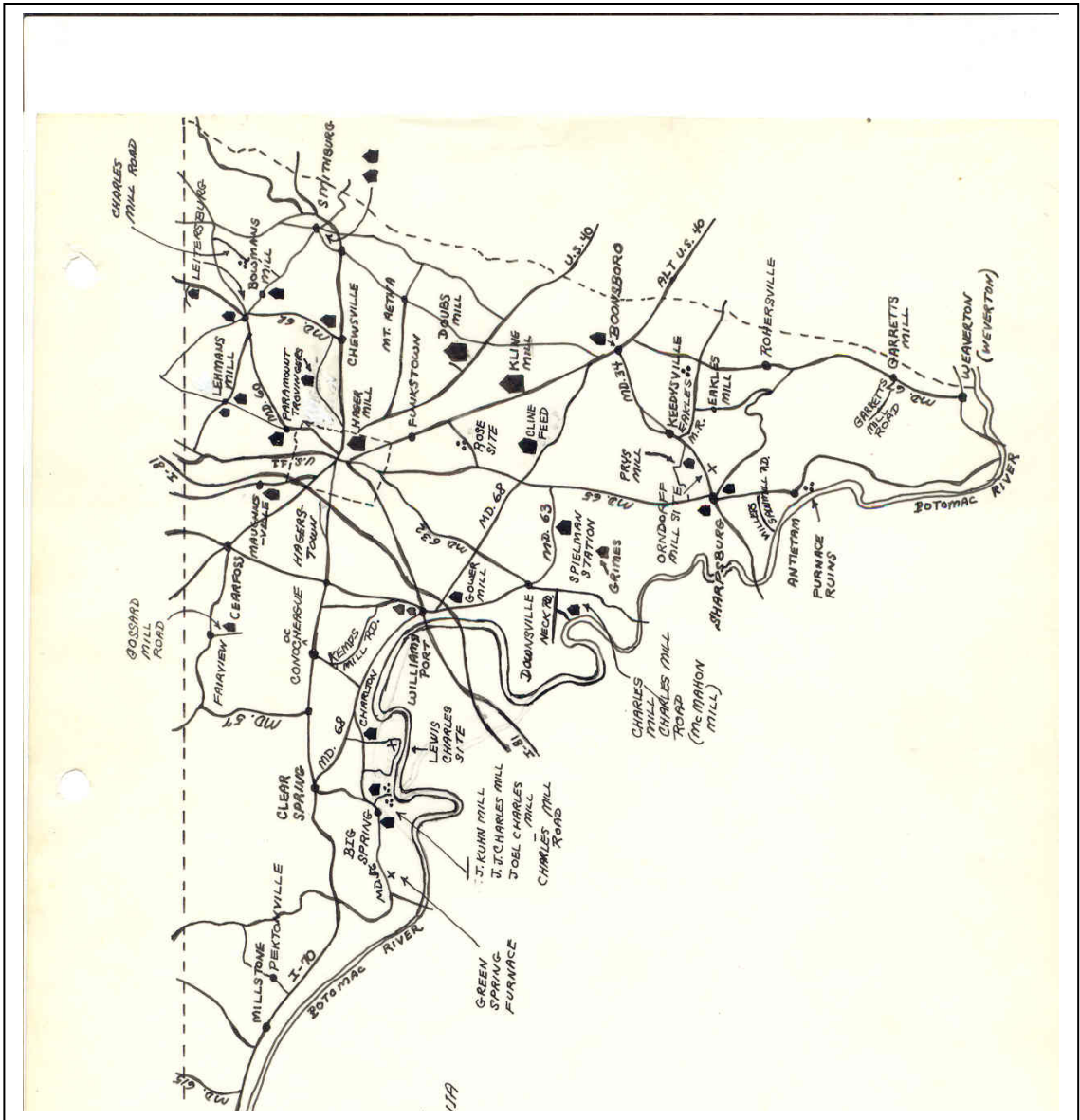
**See both Broadfording and Gossard Mills.**

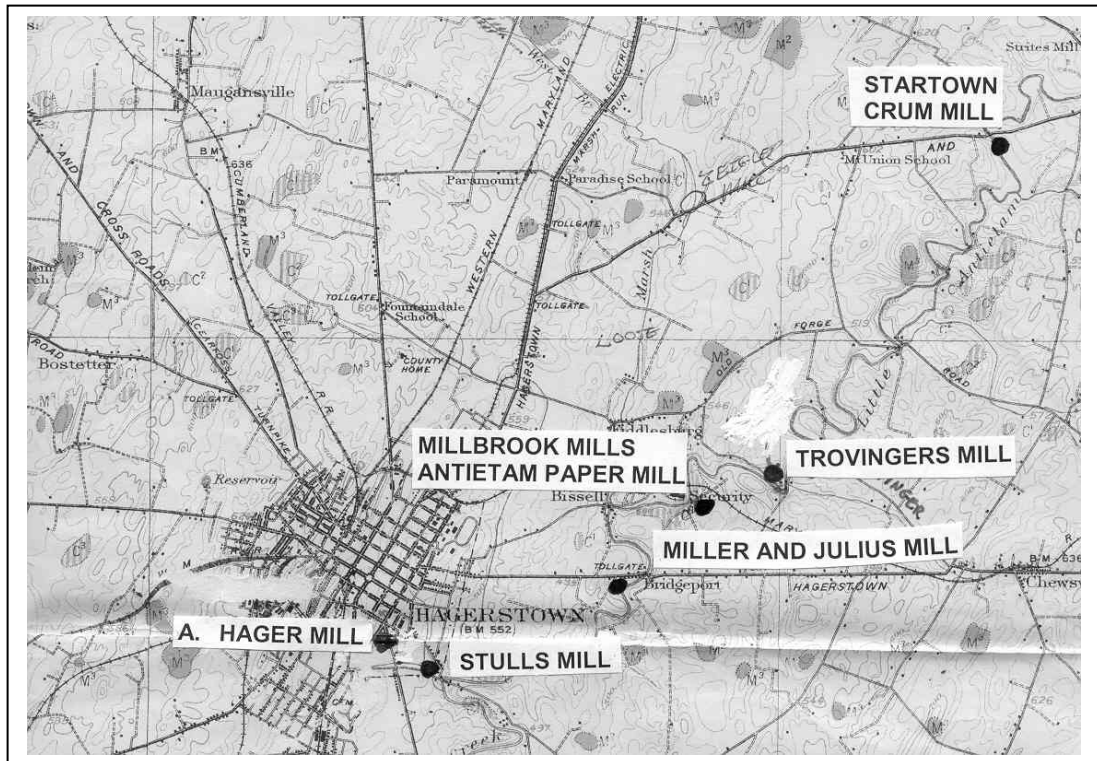
### **ZELLER OIL MILL ( )**

**The 1820 census of manufactures in District 3 listed Otho Zeller with \$90 capital investment in a flaxseed manufactory. The works had 1 male employee, 1 water wheel; 1 chopping stone, and 2 rolling stones. Consumption was 1000 bu of rye and flaxseed; production of flaxseed worth \$1 per gallon plus (rye) chop.**

### **ZIEGLERS MILL (18)**

**See Renschs Mill.**





*Mills near Hagerstown marked on the 1913 MGS topographic map.*