ADAMS MILL (3)

A tract 3.5 miles from Rehobeth with a Page portable saw and grist mill on Merumsco Creek was offered by James D. Adams, *Worcester Shield*, February 8, 1853. Sidney T. Cox was listed with a sawmill at Marumsco in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

ADAMS STEAM MILL (3/13)

The R. W. Adams old steam mill was mentioned as near the line between Westover and Dublin Districts, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1902, Chapter 23.

ADELIA MILL STATION (4)

This steam sawmill of E. N. Conn was shown in the atlas on Newtown Branch Railroad.

ADKINS AND PHILLIPS SAWMILL (1/15)

The 1908 Polk peninsula directory listed Adkins and Phillips sawmill and cannery at Eden. Adelina Mills Station was on the Worcester and Somerset Railroad, shown on the Newtown Branch in the 1877 atlas. The town was later renamed Dublin. The railroad later passed to the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1877, the E. N. Cohn Sawmill, a steam works, was shown. [Newtown in Worcester County was later renamed Pocomoke City.]

BALLARD SAWMILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures (1st Division) showed Robert H. Ballard with $2000 capital investment in a steam sawmill with 1 circular saw, 4 employees, and annual output of 500,000 ft lumber worth $4000.

BARNETTE BROTHERS MILL (5)

The 1908 Polk peninsula directory listed Barnette Brothers as millers at Widgeon.

BOSTON MILL (4)

See Puncheon Landing Mill.

BOUNDS MILL (1/15)

William J. Bounds was listed as miller at Eden in the 1880 State business directory.

BOUNDS MILL (15)

See Fooks Mill.

BOZMAN WINDMILL ( )

Elizabeth and Levin Bozman were occupants of the tracts Golden Quarter and Long Delay, 77 acres, and a "win" mill; the owner was not listed, in the 1798 tax list of Manokin Hundred.

BROUGHTON MILL (2/13)

The 1880 State business directory listed E. S. Broughton as miller at Kingston.

BURBRIDGE WEAVING SHOP ( )

John Burbridge was shown as a weaver in the constable's poll tax list; he died, 1727, MHM, 85 (Summer 1990): 168.

CLIFTS MILL (4)

The 1794-1794 Dennis Griffith map showed Clifts Mill 7 miles east of Kingston. On the 1798 tax list of Dividing Creek Hundred, Sarah Cluff owned parts of Blakes Hope, 1 mile from Pocomoke, with a woolen mill house 16 x 14 ft.

COHN AND BOCK MILL (1)

See Manokin Four Mills.

COLBOURNE STEAM SAWMILL (3)

The John Colbourn and Company sawmill was on the present highway, Md. 667, south of Marion on the Eastern Shore Railroad per the 1877 atlas, where the company advertised rough lumber. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Colbourne and Co. sawmill with $1000 capital investment, 4 employees, 2 boilers, and 20 hp steam engine, doing half its own logging, cutting 250,000 ft lumber annually ($2500).

COLVERS MILL ( )

Colvers Mill was mentioned as near the property of Nemiah Hitch in 1774, (Wills 40:384, MSA).

CORBIN WINDMILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Ralph Corbin's windmill with $400 capital investment with 1 pair of runners, 1 employee, and annual output of 1000 bu meal worth $600 (Census Division 1).

COTTINGHAM MILL ( )

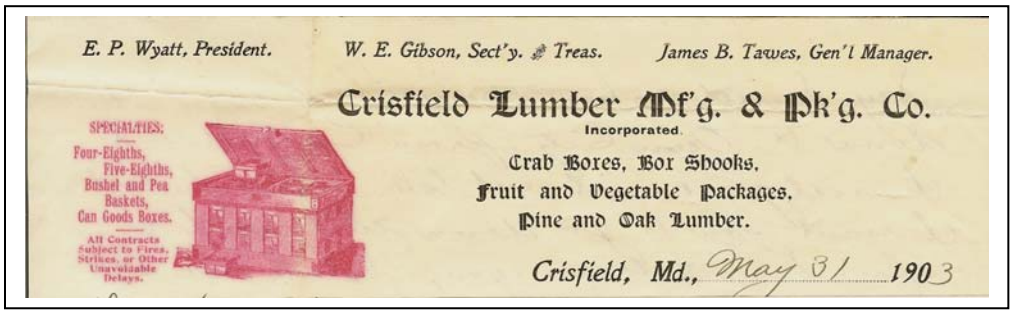
The 1850 census of manufactures listed Luther Cottingham's water mill with $450 capital investment with one pair of runners and one employee, producing 1200 bu meal ($750) annually (Census Division 1).

COX MILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George A. Cox with $2000 capital investment in a steam mill with 1 circular saw and 1 pair of runners, 3 employees. Annual output was 250,000 ft lumber ($2500) and 1500 bu meal ($900) (Census Division 1).

CRAWFORD TANNERY, WOOLEN MILL ( )

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Henry Crawford and Son Tannery in Old District 1 with 11 hands, $3750 capital investment, 3 cog wheels, and 1 carding machine; 1600 raw hides were consumed. Three hands ran the carding machinery; no wool was finished by Crawford. The cog wheel mentioned was the large toothed stone roller used in the bark mill to grind oak bark to produce tannic acid; a drawing of one appeared in Edwin Tunis, *Colonial Craftsmen and the Beginning of American Industry* (World Publishing Times Mirror: New York, 1965), p. 33. In Maryland, only the Somerset County census taker used the term.


E. P. Wyatt, President. W. E. Gibson, Sect'y. & Treas. James B. Tawes, Gen'l Manager.

Crisfield Lumber Mf'g. & Pk'g. Co.
Incorporated.

SPECIALTIES:
Four-Eighths,
Five-Eighths,
Bushel and Pea
Baskets,
Can Goods Boxes.
All Contracts Subject to Fires, Strikes, or Other Unavoidable Delays.

Crab Boxes, Box Shooks,
Fruit and Vegetable Packages,
Pine and Oak Lumber.

Crisfield, Md., May 31 1903

CRISFIELD LUMBER MFG. & PACKAGING CO. (7)

This corporation was functioning at Crisfield in 1903 as shown by its letterhead. E. P. Wyatt was president, W. E. Gibson, secretary-treasurer, and John B. Tawes general manager. Products were crab boxes, box shooks, fruit and vegetable packages, pine and oak lumber.

DASHIELD AND McBRYDE TANNERY ( )

The 1820 census of manufactures listed this works in old District 2 with $1500 capital investment, 4 hands, 1 cog wheel, and annual output of sole and side leather made from 250 raw hides. [See explanation of "cog wheel" under Crawford Tannery.]

DASHIELL CANNERY (1)

H. H. Dashiell's fruit cannery was shown on the railroad across the street from Manokin Flour Mill in the 1877 atlas on the present site of E. Mace Smith and Company at Princess Anne [1976].

DASHIELL TIDE MILL (-)

See Wicomico County chapter.

DAVIS SAWMILL (3)

Aden Davis and Son were listed as saw millers at Marion Station in the 1887 State business directory.

DEILS ISLAND BLACKSMITHS (9)

The atlas listed the following blacksmiths as specialists in ship fittings and oyster tonging gear: Wallace and Collier, Levin M. V. B. Collier, and James D. Anderson.

DELMARVA SAWMILL (4)

Delmarva Forest Products Co. was established in 1966 on U. S. 13 at Pocomoke City. The parent company was The Chesapeake Corp., West Point, Va. Product was pulpwood chips; 30 employees. DMM, 1970.

DENNIS SAWMILL (3)

The 1877 atlas showed G. R. Dennis and Co. with a steam sawmill NE of Kingston post office, east of the railroad. The 1880 census listed the mill with $3000 capital investment, 4 employees, 2 boilers, two engines of 24 hp each, and annual output of 300,000 ft lumber worth $3500 annually. Some 60% of the logging was done by the company.

DIVELEY TANNERY ( )

The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Josiah Diveley, tanner, at Elk Lick, with a DD credit rating, meaning a small business, honest and industrious.

DORMAN SAWMILL ( )

John Dorman was listed as a "sawyer" in a record of 1675, *Old Somerset*, p. 293.

DRYDEN DISTILERY ( )

The Isaac H. Dryden distillery was listed in 1880 census of manufactures but the entry was stricken out because the works was not operating,

DRYDEN MILL (4)

See Puncheon Landing Mill.

DRYDEN STEAM SAWMIL (3)

The 1877 county atlas showed the steam sawmill of T. W. and L. F. Dryden east of the tracks on the Eastern Shore Railroad at Westover.

EAGLE MILLS (4)

Eagle Mills was a modern feed mill complex north of Pocomoke City on U. S. 13 [1976]. No mills were shown in that area by the 1877 county atlas.

EVANS WINDMILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures (Census Division 1) listed Peter Evans with $300 capital investment in a windmill with 1 pair of runners, 1 employee, and annual output of 200 bu meal worth $720.

FLEMMING MILL POND ROAD (4)

This road is mostly in Somerset County, crossing both Dividing Creek and Burk Mill Branch to end at Md. 364 NE of Pocomoke City. The actual mill was in Worcester County. Location was grid 25-E-2 in the ADC Street Atlas of Worcester County.

FLETCHER TANNERY ( )

The will of John Fletcher, tanner, was probated in 1708, MCW, 3:111.

FOOKS MILL (15)

John Fooks, postmaster at West and a mill owner, died at 56 per *Democratic Messenger*, Snow Hill, May 6, 1913. E. J. Bounds had been listed there with a grist, saw, and planning mill, plus a smithy, in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

FOUNTAINE WINDMILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Whitty Fountaine with a windmill with $300 capital investment, 1 pair of runners, 1 employee, and annual output of 1000 bu meal ($600).

GALE MILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Gale's steam mill with 1 saw, 2 pair of runners, 3 employees, capital investment of $2000, and annual output of 200,000 ft lumber ($2000) and 2500 bu meal ($1500) (Census Division 1). The late Colonel John Gale's 20 hp steam saw and grist mill on Annamessex River was advertised by son John, who was leaving for Texas, *Worcester Shield*, February 8, 1853.

GILLESES MILL ( )

Land on the west and south sides of Mr. Thomas Gilleses Mill Branch was mentioned in the will of James Alexander, MCW, 7:141.

HAMPTON MILL (4)

Mary King Jenkins Henry Hampton left to son Robert Jenkins Henry a number of tracts "and my gristmill near William Stephen's Ferry and 1 other gristmill at Rehobeth Town," (Md. Will Book, 24:44, MSA), 1744. The first mill would have been about a mile upstream of present Pocomoke City. See Henry Mill for the second one. The life of Mary King Jenkins Henry Hampton, thrice married, thrice widowed, is found in *Old Somerset*, p. 367. Stephens Ferry was opposite the east end of Pocomoke City about a mile above the present (1935) bridge, *Old Somerset*, p. 266. This has to be distinct from the Kings Mill which was only 2.5 miles from Princess Anne.

HANDY AND HEARN SAWMILL (8)

The Handy and Hearn steam mill was listed at Hopewell in the 1887 State business directory.

HASTINGS MILL (3)

The 1880 State business directory listed A. M., R. T., and W. H. Hastings as millers at Burnettsville.

HASTINGS SAWMILL (2)

William T. Hastings advertised a steam sawmill and custom lumber outlet at St. Peters in the 1877 atlas. His address was given as Oriole in the 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures listed William J. Hastings with $350 capital investment, 2 boilers, 1 engine of 50 hp, and 5 employees. Annual output was 225,000 ft ($3525), No logging was performed by Hastings. The Oriole Milling

Company's flour and saw mill was listed at Oriole in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory. Ralph Reppert wrote in the *Sunday Sun Magazine*, April 9, 1961, "Much of Oriole now lies in the past. The sawmill is gone. It went out of business when it owner, William P. Hastings, died many years ago."

HAYMAN MILL (2)

W. W. Hayman was listed as miller at Princess Anne in the 1887 State business directory.

HEATH MILL ( )

Josiah Wilson Heath owned a mill house 8 x 9 ft on part of the tract Hog Ridge and part of Wilson's First in the 1798 tax list of Manokin Hundred.

HENDERSON TANNERY ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Henry Hendersosn as tanner with $1500 capital investment, 2 employees, and horse-powered output of 800 sides of tanned leather worth $1800 annually made from 400 raw hides (Census Division 1).

HENRY MILL (3)

In 1744, Mary King Jenkins Henry Hampton left to son Robert Jenkins Henry a "gristmill at Rehobeth Town" (Md. Wills Book, 24:44, MSA). The 1798 tax list of Pocomoke Hundred showed Henry with a millhouse, 20 x 25 ft, o the tract Rehobeth, occupied by Henry Schoolfield.

HOLLAND AND PUSEY SAWMILL (5)

This works was listed at Mt. Vernon in the 1908 Polk directory.

HOLLAND MILL (5)

Polk's 1908 directory listed Holland Brothers as millers at Widgeon; also the Holland and Pusey Mill, and the Morris and Holland Company's mill.

HOWARD WINDMILL (4)

The 1783 tax list of Great Annamessix Hundred showed John Howard with the tract North Sampeer and a "windmill in bad repair" on Manokin River.

HUDSON SAWMILLL (3/13)

Polk's 1908 peninsula directory listed P. O. Hudson and Brother sawmill and crate factory at Kingston.

HUFFY MILL (1)

B. Huffy advertised in the 1877 county atlas as manufacturer of lumber at Princess Anne. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Baldwin Hufty [sic] with a 35 hp steam mill of 2 boilers and 7 employees, doing all his own logging. Capital investment was $4500 and annual output was 500,000 ft worth $5000.

IRVING WINDMILL ( )

John Irving owned one weaving house 14 x 12 ft and one "win" mill on Saras Toy tract in the 1798 tax list,

IRWIN COTTON FACTORY (1)

The roof of A. D. Irwin and Company's cotton factory at Princess Anne was blown off and the iron smokestack blew down in the famous blizzard, Baltimore *American*, March 15, 1888.

JACKSON BROTHERS STEAM SAWMILL (4)

The 1877 atlas showed this sawmill west of Dividing Creek and south of Kings Creek.

JOHNSON SAWMILL ( )

Greenleaf Johnson, born 1820 in Conway, N. H., came to Baltimore in 1844 and in 1851 he established the saw and planing mill in Somerset county. One of the "first steam mills" in the south [an unlikely "first"]. He moved to Baltimore in 1865, dissolved the business in 1873 and died in 1897, *History of Baltimore*, 1912, 3:516.

JOHNSTON MILL (1)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William W. Johnston with $1200 capital investment in a water mill with 1 saw and 1 pair of runners, 2 employees, and an annual output of 43,000 ft sawn lumber ($430) and 4000 bu meal ($2400). Johnston was a major benefactor of St. Andrews Church at Princess Anne, *Old Somerset*, p. 197.

JONES MILL (13)

Dr. Matthew Jones owned one "doctors shop" 14 x 12 ft of wood with 2 windows and one mill house 12 x 12 feet with a winter stream on Cedar Hill tract in the 1798 tax list of Manokin Hundred. The ruin of this mill's dam was encountered in 1984 in building drains from the Eastern Correctional Institution south of Princess Anne. The State Terrestial Archaeologist assigned it Site No. 18SO142 and called it "Jones

Mill Dam Site/Wilson Mill Dam Site." The report estimated the existence of a mill from 1762 to about 1840. A plat showing the pond was made in 1822 was discovered. This mill dam was of earth with a frame crib inside, a solution resorted to in areas lacking abundant stone. The site was the east side of Signpost Road south of Kings Branch. The small stream at the dam was Back Branch. No mill was shown in the atlas of 1877. The Cedar Hill dwelling on the east side of the same road was listed as the Long Farm and assigned MHT Site No. S-195. Discovery of the mill and saw mill remains was reported in the *Evening Sun*, October 10, 1984, "Somerset Prison May Be Stalled." Thomas E. Davidson reported on the mill and pond along with the Somerset Academy at the Annapolis Spring Symposium of the Archaeological Society of Md. A 1985 report by Thomas E. Davidson and Ethel R. Eaton found a late 18th century reference to a mill dam on Back Creek that marked the boundary between the plantations of Beverly and Great Hope {Somerset Deeds, Liner I:241, MSA]. Other records pegged the mill to at least 1762. The mill belonged to Samuel Wilson until 1790 and then it had passed to his daughter Milcah Gale Chaille Jones and her husband Matthias Jones. The mill was apparently extinct when the property changed hands in 1837 and no mill was shown on the 1857 plat of Beverly. The authors concluded that the mill only functioned in the winter and spring during the first quarter of the 19th century when stream water was at its highest in Back Creek. The authors measured the thickness of the dam at 33 feet at its base, rising to a maximum of 3 feet above high water level in the creek. The dam was constructed with heavy timber sills and an internal cribwork. Much of that timber was preserved over the centuries. The authors believe that a low cause way led the public road to the crest of the dam [Somerset County deeds, G:517, MSA]. See Davidson and Eaton, "Archaeological Investigations at Beverly Plantation, Somerset County Maryland," MHT Monograph Series No. 39, Crownsville, Md., 1985 (in MHT Library). See also, Paul Baker Touart, *Somerset An Architectural History* (1990) p. 227, description of Cedar Hill estate.

KINGS MILL (3)

Mr. John Kings mill at the head of Trading Branch or Kings Creek was 2.5 miles south of Princess Anne and first mentioned in a road authorization of 1708, *Old Somerset*, p. 421. The road so decreed was in 1935 known as "old Revell's Neck Road" and began at the mill site. Kings Mill Chapel, built between 1715-1720, was the county's first Chapel of ease; the parish was abandoned in 1767, *Ibid.*, p. 192f. Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map showed the mill just above Kingston, north bank, west side of the old road.

LAMBFORD MILL (3/13)

E. B. and G. W. Lambford were listed as millers at Kingston in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

LANGFORD WINDMILL (3)

The real estate agents Mitchell, Henry & Company advertised a 320 acre farm in Somerset County along with a "Wind Mill that has a considerable run of custom . . . land presently rented to Henry Lackford [sic] on the tract Long's Chance, Baltimore *American*, March 8, 1828. Long's Chance was on Morumsco Creek according to Map 14 in Ruth T. Dyden's Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland (1985). Data about the patent on pp. 247, 269. There were no links with a windmill north of Pocomoke Bay.

LANGFORD WINDMILL (8)

Benjamin Langford's windmill was listed with $400 capital investment in the 1850 census of manufactures with 1 pair of runners, 1 employee, and annual output of 3000 bu meal ($1800). The 1877 county atlas showed the windmill near the home of Hon. Benjamin Lankford, State Rep., east of Gunby' Creek and north of Pocomoke Sound.

LANKFORD BROS. MILL (3)

The Polk 1908 peninsula directory listed Lankford Bros. flour mill at Harold on the Pocomoke River, 2.5 miles from Kingston.

LANKFORD MILL (6)

C. A. Lankford and Bro. were listed as millers at Manokin in the 1906-1907 *Md., Del., and D. C. State Gazetteer & Business Directory*, p. 689, and also in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

LANKFORD STEAM SAWMILL (1)

The 1877 county atlas showed this sawmill owned by H. S. Lankford on the present road to Wellington, east of Newtown Branch Railroad and east of Newtown Junction. The 1860 census of manufactures had listed the Lankford & Co. steam sawmill with $5000 capital investment, producing 100,000 ft lumber annually ($6000). Monthly payroll was $200.

LEATHERBURY WINDMILL (5)

John Leatherbury owned "a windmill and house for miller 18 x 12" ft on the 1788 tax list of Wicomico Hundred, near Wicomico River on the south side below Lower Ferry.

LONG MILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures (Division 1) listed Edward Long with $500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 pair of runners, 1 employee, and annual output of 1500 bu meal ($900).

LOWES MILL (2)

Henry Lowes, Jr., took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Little Creek at Little Creek Bridge, March 8, 1761. The inquisition found that the tract on the west bank belonged to the Lord Proprietor and awarded him damages of 5 Shillings and 5 pence yearly rent. The east bank "is the right of a tribe of Indians called Nanticoke Indians" and they were awarded damages of 10 Shillings and a yearly rent of 2/6 (Chancery Records, Liber 9:1248, MSA).

MADDOX WINDMILL (7)

Captain Augustus Maddox owned a windmill on Kennerly's Wharf in Crisfield which served as the town water supply. Containers, irrespective of size, were filled for two cents. It had been in operation several years by 1875 and operated until city water was supplied in 1898. The water was pumped into a large cypress tank, When a small boy arrived with a hogshead, he expected to have it filled for the usual two cents; a lawsuit resulted, and Maddox finally specified a unit price for water. He made a comfortable living while there was no public utility. *History of Crisfield*, Woodrow T. Wilson, p. 41.

MANOKIN FLOUR MILL (13)

Rudolph Cohn came from Austria to the Eastern Shore in 1867, setting up timber operations on Nassawango and Pocomoke Rivers and building a stone gristmill in Princess Anne. His partner, Thomas H. Bock, had been born in England of Dutch descent. The timber works produced mine props, telephone pole cross arms, strawberry crates and boxes, and railroad ties. The *Sun* of July 3, 1873, reported, "R. S. Cohn of Princess Anne, at his steam mill, sawed 2 million feet of timber since January." The works also had a steam grist mill "which frequently grinds all night." The owners were going to build a granary "this fall." On September 25, 1873, the *Sun* reported, "Jim Sneed, Negro, lost a finger while working at Cohn's sawmill, Princess Anne."

Early in its life, the works suffered a fire reported in the Baltimore *Sun*, February 4, 1874, under "Destructive Fire in Princess Anne, and, and Burning of a Sawmill."

> **Last Saturday night the citizens of this place were startled by the whistling of the engine of Messrs. Cohn Brothers's saw mill at an unusual hour. In a few minutes the alarm of fire was sounded from one end of town to the other. Inquiry was unnecessary as the flames bursting from the mill house readily indicated its own locality. Thither a great part of the population, men, women and children, black and white, gathered in a very short time. The cause of the fire is unknown. One of the employees (Mr. Hearn) was passing the mill at about 7:30 p. m., and discovered a light in the engine room, and on**

going in to see whence it proceeded discovered that a barrel of lubricating oil and the floor around it were on fire. In less than ten minutes the whole building was in flames. By dint of earnest and well directed efforts the citizens prevented the fire from extending beyond the mill house, although that was surrounded by sawed lumber and other inflammable material. The corn and flour mill, about one hundred feet distant, got pretty hot but was saved by the constant application of water. It was a fortunate circumstance that the wind was from the northeast, as the mill is situated in the southwestern edge of the town.

About seventy five persons will be thrown out of employment by the disaster. The Messrs. Cohn had just put in a bid for furnishing a large amount of lumber for the centennial building. We hope that the gentlemen will rebuild their mill, but the supply of timber may not be sufficient to justify them in doing so. Mr. R. S. Cohn estimates their loss at $12,000. Insurance $3000.

The 1877 county atlas listed Manokin Flour Mills owned by R. S. Cohn, who had 40 acres and gave his birthplace as Bohemia, having settled in the county in 1871. He was also listed in the 1887 State business directory as owner of a sawmill. The mill shown in the atlas was set far back from the street; the mill as depicted in the 1899 Sanborn insurance atlas showed it in exactly the place the mill stood in 1987. The building observed in the late 20th century, although abandoned, was on a foundation of fairly modern brick. In its last days the mill was covered with embossed metal sheathing.

The 1880 census listed Rudolph S. Cohn with $3500 capital investment in a 25 hp steam sawmill with 12 employees, doing half their own logging for an annual output of 700,000 ft ($11,000). The 40 hp steam gristmill represented $8000 capital investment and had its own boiler, 3 run of stones, 300 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 7 employees. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour and 2.1 million lb meal ($45,000).

Cohn & Bock Mill in 1960s.

Before 1900, Albert E. Krause came from the Pennsylvania Dutch country and lived until 1952. He was the first miller in the new steam roller mill on the site of the present [1976] feed mill. The firm was incorporated in 1909, and E. Herrman Cohn joined the firm. Bock sold out during World War I. Thomas H. Bock of the milling firm matched the contribution of the congregation to build the new Antioch Methodist Church, Princess Anne—its cornerstone was laid July 15, 1915, and it was dedicated July 2, 1916, *Marylander & Herald*, May 8, 1953.

The company made early hog feeds from bran and middlings; the company grew into a large modern milling complex concentrated on Hampden Avenue. In 1957, Cohn and Bock Company started a joint venture in a chicken hatchery.

The Cohn house was listed in the 1941 WPA *Guide*. It was at the SE corner of Antioch and Somerset Streets also called the Johnston House, 205 South Somerset Street, *New Guide*, p.190.

E. Herrman Cohn died in 1961 after having converted the works to push-button operation. Mrs. Doris M. Cohn was chairman of the board and Stanley C. Street, vice president; employment was then 85. Mrs. Doris Maslin Cohn died in 1973 (*Sun*, December 16). The business records over 1884-1894 are in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 1759.

See also, Mrs. Doris Maslin Cohn, "Local Firm 100 Years in Business," *Marylander and Herald*, Princess Anne, November 20, 1967, p. 1.

The mill was still operating in the late 1960s but the works was standing abandoned in 1987. Wendy Robertson of Somerset County tourism office informed the author on August 25, 1999, that the Cohn and Bock Mill had been torn town in recent years.

MARSHALL SAWMILL (7)

S. T. Marshall was listed in the 1887 State business directory as builder and sawmill operator at Crisfield.

MILBOURN WINDMILL (7)

Ralph Milbourn owned part of Dales Adventure on Pocomoke River and one "windmill built all of wood," in the 1798 tax list of Pocomoke Hundred.

MILBOURNE GRANARY (3)

R. H. Milbourne's granary was shown on the west side of the Eastern Shore Railroad at Kingtson in the 1877 county atlas.

MILES MILL (8)

The 1800 census of manufactures listed John H. Miles and Co. with a grist and saw mill. The sawmill represented $800 capital investment and had a 30 hp steam engine, 4 employees, and annual output of 130,000 ft ($1950). No logging was performed by the company. The 30 hp steam gristmill represented $800 capital investment and had 1 run of stones, 2 boilers, 3 employees, and a 2-month operating season; all milling was custom, producing 162,000 lb meal and 5000 lb hominy ($2000) annually.

MILL LOT (5)

A 16-acre tract called Mill Lot was patented by William Polk in 1787 (Patents, Liber IC No. B:654, MSA). The tract was on the south side of Wicomico River and south side of Cuttimaptico Creek adjoining Little-be-Lane.

MILL POINT (2)

In 1749, Painter Laws patented 18.5 acres called Mill Pint (Patents, Liber BY & GS No. 1:458, MSA). The tract began near the mouth of Little Munny Creek on the Westside of Little Creek, which issueth out of the aforesaid Munny Creek; the tract adjoined Woolfe Harbor. No improvements stood here on the 1783 tax list.

MILLER MILL (1)

The W. B. Miller and Bro. grist and saw mill was listed at Loretto in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

MILLWOOD (2)

Millwood is the name of the old Waller House (1710) on Little Monie Creek.

MORRIS AND HOLLAND MILL (5)

Polk's 1908 peninsula directory listed Morris and Holland Company Mill at Widgeon. See also Holland Mill.

MOREAU & MARSHALL SORGHUM MILL (1)

This works was consumed by fire on Saturday … from burning cane stalk refuse . . . . near Princess Anne, Baltimore *Gazette*, Thursday, May 9, 1867.

MOUNTAIRE FARMS OF DELMARVA, INC. (1)

Listed in the 2006 telephone book on US 13 South, Princess Anne.

MURRELL AND ALLEN MILLS (1)

The grist and saw mill of A. B. Murrell and Allen was shown in the 1877 county atlas at a point on Passerdyke Creek west of Eden Station. The business title was Upper Trappe Grist and Saw Mill; lumber and custom work done. Murrell, an atlas patron, owned 5 acres and had been born in Somerset in 1833.

NELSON WINDMILL ( )

William Nelson's windmill in Census Division 1 was shown with $500 capital investment in the 1850 census of manufactures; it had 1 pair of runners, 1 employee, and annual output of 1000 bu meal ($600). Monthly payroll, typical of the region, was $8.

ORIOLE MILL (2)

See Hastings Sawmill at Oriole.

PARKER AND ADKINS TANNERY (1/15)

Parker and Adkins Tannery was listed at Eden in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

PARKER SAWMILL (1)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed S. Quinton Parker with $2000 capital investment in a steam sawmill, with 5 employees, doing 75% of his own logging. Annual output was 400,000 ft ($4100). Parker was listed as miller at Eden in the 1880 State business directory and as a saw miller in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

PARSONS, TWILLEYS, GIBBONS SAWMILL (4)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed these partners with $3000 capital investment in a steam sawmill with 5 employees, 2 boilers, one 20 hp engine, and their own shipping vessels on the Pocomoke. The company did all the logging for an annual output of 800,000 ft annually ($9000).

PARSONS MILL (8)

E. S. Parsons flour mill was listed at Parsonville in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

PHOEBUS WINDMILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Phoebus with $300 capital investment in a windmill with 1 employee, 1 pair of runners, and annual output of 1200 bu meal worth $720 (Census Division 1).

PRICE MILL (8)

Price Mill was a Purina Chow distributor operating at Marion in 1967 on Md. Route 667.

PRINCESS ANNE CLOTHING MFG. CO. (15)

The 1899 Sanborn insurance atlas showed this business as closed, on the south side of the street, east of the railroad and east of Princess Anne Milling Company.

PRINCESS ANNE MILLING COMPANY (15)

The mill was shown in the September 1890 issue of the Sanborn insurance atlas, Sheet 2. producing corn meal and dressed and rough lumber.

PUNCHEON LANDING MILL (4)

Possibly this mill was that of Jesse Taylor, recorded on the tract "Newtown" along Pocomoke River adjoining Littleton Dennis' land; the mill building was 14 by 16, of wood and "all sorry" per the 1798 tax list of Dividing Creek Hundred. A mill and pond of Littleton Dennis, Esq., was recorded as adjoining the New Town tract in a deed of 1831 (Somerset Deeds GH 5:590). The Dennis Saw Mill Race at Puncheon Landing was also mentioned in 1832 (Deeds, JD 7:382). A mill near the Perkins Farm on Pocomoke River was mentioned in the Baltimore *Sun*, November 16, 1847.

A mill was mentioned at the landing in a real estate advertisement in the *Sun*, November 16, 1847. The Md. Historical Trust's 1973 inventory reported a house, reputedly having been a mill, at the landing.

William Perkins contracted to buy the former property of Littleton U. Dennis, but never received title, and the Dennis heirs conveyed it to William Dryden in 1854 (LW 3:432). In 1868, James and William Dryden conveyed a one-third interest in a mill dam, pond, and gries [sic] mill and the waters of Saw Branch on the tracts New Town and Aqunntico to John S. Dryden (Deeds, LW 1:200). The 1877 county atlas showed a mill on the west side of Landing Rod, opposite the J. S. Dryden estate and store and adjoining the house of M. Boston.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the John S. Dryden mill and 300 bu elevator worth $500; maximum output was 200 bu/diem; no hired help. A 3-foot fall on Pocomoke River drove one pair of stones. Annual production was 112,000 lb meal and 2000 bu "other products" worth $1100. The mill was idle 11 months of the year. [A fall of 3 feet is a remarkably low head of water for doing any useful work.]

In 1901, the landing and lot belonged to Marietta E. Clarke, who sold to Francis M. Wilson. The tracts passed to W. Paul Cowger in 1956, and the plat showed no mill surviving. The Maryland Historical Trust was informed that an old house, now property of Mrs. Hazel W. Matthews, had been a mill, but that landmark (MHT Site No. S-73) was entered by the Trust as more likely the residence of a miller. It is apparently the same as the Boston house of the 1877 atlas. "The presence of a huge old chimney and the regularity of the fenestration would cause one to question its original use." Location is Peach Orchard Road at Puncheon Landing Creek, grid 31-F-4 in the ADC Street Atlas of Worcester County.

PUSSEY SAWMILL (1)

E. F. Pussey [sic], an atlas patron, was proprietor of a steam sawmill and owner of 40 acres; he had been born in Somerset in 1836. T. W. Pusey [the usual spelling] was listed as miller at Eden in the 1880 State business directory. Pusey Brothers steams aw and grist mill was listed at Hancock (5.5 miles from Princess Anne) in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

RITZEL SAWMILL (13)

The 1887 State business directory listed A. Ritzel as owner of a steam sawmill at Westover. The 1880 census of manufactures of District 6 listed two distinct sawmills: (1) A. Ritzel's 25 hp sawmill with $3000 capital investment, 5 employees, and annual output of 312,000 ft. (2) The A. Ritzel & Co. 12 hp steam sawmill with $2000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of 200,000 ft. The mills did half their own logging. Combined output was worth $5520. The A. Ritzel saw, flour, and planning mill was listed in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory. The Ritzel family later acquired the Ruark Mill at Westover.

RUARK FLOUR MILL (13)

William M. Ruark and Sons Steam Flour Mill was shown in the 1877 county atlas on the Eastern Shore Railroad, the same as the Westover mill at survived into the

Westover Mill in 1960s.

late 20th century. Ruark owned 1391 acres, had been born in Dorchester County, and had settled in Somerset in 1852, per the atlas patron list. The mill was built in 1876.

The 1880 census of manufactures valued the mill at $10,400. It had a maximum daily capacity of 200 bu. There were 3 run of stones, one 45 hp engine, and 4 employees. Some 60% of the business was custom. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour, 1.3 million lb meal, and 324,000 lb feed ($41,800), an immense operation.

The *American Miller*, 12 (July 1, 1884): 359, reported under "Changes" that John H. Broomall had moved from Seaford, Delaware, to Westover, Md. [to act as miller].

The *American Miller*, 14 (August 1 1886): 453, contained the item that E. B. Lary, formerly of Westover, Md., "informs us that he has gone back to his old residence, Wagontown, Pa." The *American Miller*, 14 (November 1, 1886): 688, contained an advertisement inserted by George T. Smith containing a testimonial dated October, 1886, from William M. Ruark & Son of Westover, Md., for a Centrifugal Reel. There was another testimonial from S. P. Williams mentioning "The mill I have charge of" at Westover.

The *American Miller*, 16 (April 1, 1888): 16, contained an item called "A Voice from Maryland," signed by "Eastern Shoreman," from Westover, Md.:

> **We have several fine full process roller mills down here . . . varieties of wheat, the Longberrry and Fultz . . . . One of the Smart-Aleck kind was in the mill the other day and wanted to know what took the flour upstairs. After showing him the elevators and explaining that they took it up, he said he supposed we had another set to bring it down. Just then my attention was called to another one, who was swearing that the miller had taken one-third, instead of one-eighth toll, as the law allows.**

The *American Miller*, 16 (July 1, 1888): 502, reported, "M. W. Ruark, Westover, Md., has ordered patent conveyor, shafting, and gearing of Griscom & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa."

The *American Miller*, 17 (June 1, 1889): 421, carried a classified advertisement: "WANTED---A good miller to take charge of a 60-barrel steam power Allis system merchant and exchange mill. Must be a single man, well acquainted with exchange work. Wages $40, board, and lodging, per month. Must come with gilt edge recommendations. Address, Box 21, Westover, Somerset , Md." The same journal, December 1, 1889 (17:847) reported under "Changes" that George Rowe from Evansville, Indiana, moved to Westover, Md.

The *American Miller*, 18 (January 1, 1890): 53, reported, "M. Wallace Ruark, Westover, Md., has put in a Bing Conveyor, which was furnished by Griscom & Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa." The mill was also listed in the 1908 Polk peninsula directory.

Ruark Mill ca. 1900

Millstone steps, by Paul Touart

This mill was later the Ritzsel Mill. The mill was still standing at Westover village in the 1960s, a large frame and clapboard building on present Md. 413 and Md. 361. Old millstones were used as steps. Signs showed that the mill had produced "Perfection Flour." It was still operating in the late 1960s, although the building was weathered and unpainted. The mill passed to Lucille Ritzel in 1974. Robert M. Vogel in his talk at the 1978 Conference of the MHT at Annapolis noted that the mill "was still full of its original suit of machinery." Paul Touart prepared an MHT Inventory form on this resource in 1984 and took photos of its early deterioration. The mill was observed to be closed and its sawmill shed falling down on a visit of November 14, 1987. Wendy Robertson of the Somerset County tourism office reported to the author on August 25, 1999, that the mill had been torn down, date unknown. This structure was assigned MHT Site No. S-176.

RUARK SAWMILL (3)

The 1877 county atlas showed William Ruark as owner of a sawmill SE of Westover on the road from Rehoboth, Md. The 1880 census of manufactures listed William H. Ruark with $1500 capital investment in a sawmill, doing 33% of its own logging; 5 employees; one 16 hp steam engine; 1 boiler; annual output of 800,000 ft.

ST. GILES MILL ( )

A mill existed on the Saint Giles Estate, and a millstone survived, OBGF, p. 167. The estate was left by George Bett to his son-in-law, John Erving in 1711. MCW, 3:222. *Old Somerset*. P. 436, stated that a George Betts was in Manokin in 1666, then later in the Monie area.

SCOTT SAWMILL (1)

Polk's 1908 peninsula directory listed Scott and Brother sawmill at Arden [sic—probably should have been Eden], 6 miles from Princess Anne (1.2 miles north of Greenhill).

SMITH MILL (1)

Smith Mill was on Hamden Avenue at the railroad in Princess Anne, operated in the mid-20th century by E. Mace Smith and Co. The warehouses were opposite the Cohn and Bock Mill. Mr. Smith died in 1967.

SOMERSET FARMERS SERVICE (1)

This was a Southern States feed complex on Md. 313 in Princess Anne [1976].

SOMERSET MFG. CO. ( )

Somerset Mfg. Co. was chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 118. The company had a capital of $100,000 for weaving and carding of domestic material, tanning, and rope making.

SOMERSET SILK COMPANY ( )

Shareholders of Somerset Silk Company were assessed of $1 on their stock per announcement by A. H. Ballard, secretary, *Somerset Herald*, February 12, 1839.

STEAM COMPANY OF PRINCESS ANNE (1)

On October 1, 1815, Littleton Dennis Teackle leased 3 acres to the steam company on the Manokin River near the present Deal Island Road bridge. Robert J. Henry was president. The Steam Company of Princess Anne was a manufacturing concern with a capital of $30,000, chartered by the General Assembly, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1816, Chapter 52. Elizabeth Upshur Teackle reported in a letter dated June 14, 1818, that the mill had burned, but it was rebuilt and carried on until 1840, Paul Baker Touart, *Somerset, An Architectural History* (Annapolis, 1990), p. 62, 180.

The steam mill lot on the north side of Manokin River at the foot of the bridge over the river and on the road from Princess Anne to Monie Church was offered by the Sheriff in the case of John W. Crisfield –vs- John S. Zieber, Somerset Herald, November 19, 1839. A public road from the Steam Mill Landing at Princess Anne was shown near the river in an 1848 plat (Somerset deeds, WP 3:119). See also Somerset deeds, JD 1:186).

STEAM SAWMILL (6)

The 1877 county atlas showed a steam sawmill on Fishing Island on the road to the wharf.

STEWART MILL ( )

John Stewart, Esq., owned a mill house, 10 x 10 ft, on the tract Granvells Lot, on the 1798 tax list of Monokin Hundred.

SWOPE SAWMILL ( )

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Swope with $3000 capital investment in a steam sawmill with 2 saws, 5 employees, and annual output of 720,000 ft lumber ($6480) (Census Division 1).

TAYLOR MILL (4)

See Puncheon Landing Mill.

TAWES AND GIBSON MILL (7)

Tawes and Gibson's Mill and Wharf, postcard view, Crisfield

A postcard of 1912 depicted Tawes and Gibson's Mill and Wharf. Another postcard depicted Tawes and Griscom Mill at Crisfield Wharf. The 1906-1907 *Maryland, Delaware, and D. C. Gazetteer*, listed Tawes and Gibbons at Crisfield making lumber and fruit packages.

TEACKLE MILL (1)

Littleton Dennis Teackle built a sawmill at Princess Anne about 1800. He also had an iron furnace, *Maryland's Historic Somerset*, (Board of Education, Princess Anne, 1955), p. 79.

THOMAS WINDMILL (4)

William Thomas's heirs owned one old windmill occupied by William Lankford, in the 1783 tax list of Pocomoke Hundred.

TILGHMANS WINDMILL ( )

Isaiah Tilghman owned a windmill on Flatford Marsh, 1798 tax list of Great Annamessex Hundred.

TULL TANNERY ( )

Nathaniel Tull's tannery was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with $1000 capital investment as a horse and hand-powered works; 2 employees; annual output of 500 sides of tann leather worth $1600 made from 250 raw hides that cost $800. Payroll was $30/month (Census Division 1).

TULL WINDMILL ( )

Nathaniel Tull's windmill was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with $300 capital investment, 1 pair of runners, 1 employee at $8/month, and annual output of 1000 bu meal.

UPPER TRAPPE GRIST AND SAW MILL (1)

Same as Murrell and Allen.

WAGANERS MILL (1)

The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed Waganers Mill 1 mile south of Princess Anne.

WALLER MILL ( )

Richard Waller took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Caldwells Branch, June 8, 1765. The inquisition showed that Waller owned the east bank and Richard Stevens Bounds owned the west bank and was to his damage 40 Shillings plus a yearly rent of 4 pence 3 farthings. The grant was issue 10 years later, August 3, 1775 (Chancery Records, Liber 12:21, MSA, incl. a plat).

WARDS MILL ( )

Wards Mill near John Ward's house on the tract Harmsworth was shown in the 1798 tax list of Dividing Creek Hundred.

WESTOVER MILLS (13)

See Ruark Flour Mill.

WHITTINGTON DISTILLERY ( )

The Whittington Pork Distillery was listed in the 1880 census of manufactures but was stricken by the editor because it was not operating.

WHITTINGTON GRAIN CO., INC. (8)

This large modern feed mill complex was on Md. 413 and the Penn-Central Railroad at Marion [1976].

Whittington feed mill at Marion in 1960s.

WILKINS WINDMILL ( )

The 1783 tax list of Monye Hundred showed Samuel Wilkins with a good windmill on Dormans Conclusion near Princess Anne.

WILLIAMS GRISTMILL (3)

Williams Gristmill was shown in the 1877 county atlas on a pond and creek west of Rehoboth and west of Pocomoke River. The 1850 census of Division 1 had listed William Williams with $300 capital investment in a water mill with 1 saw, 2 pair of runners, and annual output of 50,000 ft of sawn lumber ($500) and 4000 bu meal ($2400).

WILSON BLACKSMITH SHOP (2)

Jesse M. Wilson advertised oyster dredges and tongs at Monie Post Office in the 1877 atlas.

WILSON MILL ( )

A deed of 1775 mentioned "the ditch which makes into the main branch that leadeth down to Samuel Wilson's Mill on Pocomoke (Somerset deeds, Liber F:349).

WILSON WINDMILL ( )

John Curtis Wilson owned a windmill on Greate Hope tract on the 1798 tax list of Monokin Hundred.

WINDMILL (3 or 8)

Archaeologists found a windmill site on Great Annamessex River when looking for the presumed port of Annamessex that stood on "Colebourne's Creek." The town was decreed in 1683. The windmill supposedly dated from 1790, *ASM Ink*, 8 (August 1993): 5-6, "Archaeological Clues to a Lost Town," by Atwood S. Barwick [Possible match to Tilghman windmill?].

WINDMILL (6)

A windmill was shown in the atlas near the home of William H. Rose south of Back Creek.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS ( )

Somerset County in Maryland was listed along with New England, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania in the Board of Trade report to the House of Commons, 1731-1732, which study complained of the home manufacturing of wool in the colonies, Bishop, HAM, 1:339. No other Maryland county was mentioned. Domestic Manufacturing undermined the British mercantile system.

WOOLFORD AND DIXON MILL (1)

This steam and grist mill was shown on the present Md. 363, SE of Princess Anne in the 1877 atlas. John Woolford, an atlas patron, listed 500 acres and gave his birthplace as 1838 in Somerset. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Woolfod and Co. with $7500 capital investment in a 40 hp sawmill with 2 boilers and 6 employees, doing their own logging to produce 100,000 ft lumber worth $1000 annually. Capital investment was $7500.