MARCH 29 2007 **Frederick County Mills**

ACCOMMODATION FACTORY ( )

David Foute advertised wool carding at Accommodation Factory, Dumb Quarter extended, *Frederick-Town Herald*, June 23, 1827.

ADAMS FULLING MILL (9)

Frederick Brown advertised wool carding at 6-1/4 cents per pound at the old establishment of Mr. Adams, about 2 miles south of New Market, *Frederick-Town Herald*, May 11, 1831, p. 4. He had offered fulling and dyeing there (Mrs. Adams'), Ibid., August 20, 1825. This was presumably the fulling mill shown on the 1808 Charles Varlé map on Bush Creek, 0.33 mile north of the present Weller Road, SE of Monrovia. The 1860 Bond map showed the Mrs. H. Norris wool factory, while the 1878 atlas showed Mrs. Norris with a grist and sawmill.

ADLER ROPEWALK (F)

A ropewalk operated by John Adler in 1819 was on South Market Street, Frederick. The building was occupied in 1976 by Federated Charities (See, Ralph F. Martz, "Richard Potts," Frederick *Post*, May 11, 1976, p. A-7).

ADELSPERGER MILL CO (5)

This steam foundry and machine shop was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with $14,000 capital investment and 25 employees; annual output was $5000 in castings and $25,000 in machinery.

ADLUM STILL ( )

John Adlum advertised to sell two stills, 106-gallon and 49-gallon, *Frederick-Town Herald*, August 14, 1802.

AETNA GLASS WORKS (7)

Thomas Johnson purchased some of Amelung's machinery and built a new Aetna Glass Works on Bush Creek, hauling sand from Ellicott City in empty wheat wagons. He later built another works on Tuscarora Creek, *The Potomac*, p. 10. Etna Glass Works appeared upstream of Wolfs Mill on Tuscarora Creek on Griffith's 1794-1795 State map (District 2). The 1798 tax list showed the same glass house on Heatherlys Adventure (District 7) in possession of Thomas and Benjamin Johnson, previously charged to Thomas Johnson. The site was located during a Monocacy Valley archaeological survey directed by Maureen Kavanaugh at Mountaindale (*Current Maryland Archaeology*, July 1960, p. 2).

AHALT DISTILLERY (12)

J. H. Ahalt was proprietor of this distillery, 4 miles from Knoxville. It had been established by the Honorable John Lee, M. C., as a flour mill. Later it was converted to a sawmill and in 1879 made into Ahalt's whiskey distillery (MIID, p. 197). The 1880 census listed John D. Ahalt distillery with $6000 capital investment with 2 employees, 12 hp engine, and annual output of 7354 gallons ($6180).

AHALTZ MILL (12)

"Going through the dip of the millstream run below Mr. John Ahults [sic] gristmill, our General's left front wheel crushed," was a quote about General Robert E. Lee's ambulance accident near Burkittsville in the forged Prather letter. See MHM, 82 (Summer 1987): 159. There was also a mention of Mountain's Mill [same as Parker's Mill?]. Timothy J. Reese proved that the letter was a 20th century forgery.

AHALTZ SAWMILL (12)

The J. Ahaltz sawmill was shown in the atlas on a branch of Broad Creek south of Burkittsville.

ALBAUGH MILL (8)

A mill 0.5 mile from Liberty had been mentioned in the *Republican Gazette*, November 26, 1802. The R. Michael grist and saw mill was on the Green Valley Road and Town Branch south of Libertytown per the 1860 bond map. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Edward Mitchell with $500 capital investment in a water mill that produced $600 in annual tolls. The dam washed out (Baltimore *American*, July 30, 1868, p. 4).

The merchant grist and saw mill of Edward Albaugh was shown in the 1878 atlas south of Libertytown. Albaugh was an atlas patron and reported that he had settled in the county in 1868 and owned 28 acres. The 1880 census of manufactures listed the Edward Albaugh mill with $3000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 15 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall on Piney Creek, a branch of Linganore, drove a 16 hp, 4-foot broad turbine at 350 rpm.

Annual output was 3500 bbl flour, 150 tons meal, and 137.5 tons feed ($27,160). The business was 12.5% custom. Albaugh ran the mill until the early 1900s and was succeeded by his son J. T. Sim Albaugh, who appeared in the 1902 directory and operated until about 1930.

ALEXANDER SAWMILL (22)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Alexander with $250 capital investment in a water-powered mill with 2 employees, 1 saw, and annual output of

$550 in oak and poplar plank. The 1860 Bond map showed J. Alexander sawmill on Broad Run and Marker Road on the slope of South Mountain.

AMBROSE MILL (15)

William Ambrose's mill was mentioned in a roads document of 1749 (HWM, p. 437). Ambrose's Mill and Abraham Miller's Mill were mentioned in 1750 and 1761 road documents in Frederick County Judgments (M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, pp. 63, 226).

The patent of the tract "Gap" mentioned Ambrose's Mill as located on Captains Creek, a branch of Monocacy, in 1752 (Patents, Liber Y & S No. 7:210, MSA). A mill was advertised by Henry Kemp and Christian Kemp, by virtue of a deed from Henry Ambrose to Ludwick Kemp, deceased. The mill had 2 pair of stones, one of which was burr; also an old sawmill; about 16 miles from Frederick and 6 or 7 miles from Emmitsburg. Ambrose Mill was mentioned as a place name in an advertisement for a stray horse caught at Peter Shover's plantation (*Dunlop's Md. Gazette*, Baltimore, September 19, 1775). The mill was possibly on Owens Creek above Thurmont.

AMELUNG GLASS WORKS (7)

With the backing of a company of German capitalists, John Frederick Amelung established the New Bremen Glass Works on Bennetts Creek near Park Mills in 1784. Nearly 100 glass workers were brought from Bohemia and Thuringia to operate the works. The *Maryland Journal*, May 22, 1787, reported that new Bremen was complete. In 1790, a committee of Congress recommended an $8000 loan to Amelung. There were two main buildings, one for bottles, the other for table flasks and other flasks, both structures about 112 x 65 ft, each with melting furnaces; there were also stables, warehouses, and a mill.

Archaeological work by Ivor Nöel Hume in 1963 demonstrated that the glassworks was a remarkably large stone structure 112 ft 9 inches by 65 ft 9 inches, with 10 ovens, two melting furnaces, and probably 4 other ovens. The building was apparently the reconstruction of one that had burned in the spring of 1790, *Antiques*, 85 (March 1964): 310. Date of the fire was May 6, 1790.

***Votes and Proceedings of the* House in May 1788 contained a petition from John Frederick Amelung, glass manufacturer, noting his financial embarrassment and the "useful nature of the glass works (pp. 74, 79). *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1795, listed John Frederick Amelung among other debtors given relief that session.**

The site was also called Aetna Glass Works by HBCC, p. 402. However, *The Potomac*, p. 160, stated that the New Aetna Glass Works was built by Thomas Johnson with machinery sold off by Amelung. It also stated that an Amelung foreman, Kolenberg, purchased the second Amelung glassworks on Bear Branch.

William Jarboe Grove in HCM, p. 386, stated that the glass equipment was shipped to Westport in Baltimore City.

Amelung's effects were up for sale, including a tract near Frederick, part of Resurvey on Right and Good Reason, 560 acres, along with an extensive glass manufactory with necessary buildings and ovens Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, January 7, 1804, also *Frederick-Town Herald*, same date). The *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1808, Chapter 41, mentioned "the road in Frederick County to George Messicope's blacksmith shop near the old glass works called New Bremen . . . road from Johnson's Mill." Matthew Brown offered to sell the site of Amelung's old Glass Works at New Bremen on Big Bennetts Creek along with a 2-story sawmill on a 14.5-foot fall of water, a structure big enough for a carding and spinning house; also another 96-acre seat with a stone mill of 1 pair country stones, 1 pair of burrs, and sawmill. A good place for manufacturing, *Federal Gazette*, August 26, 1809.

Fleecy Dale Factory started here about 1810. The site appeared as "Old Glass Works" on the present Reichs Ford Road on the 1860 Bond map. It was also called "old" on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé.

John Pierce in his February 1980 talk on the Glass Works at the SIA noted that the works probably used a lime glass formula and used lead only when it was already present in recycled glass that was melted with the new batch. At most, the lead content was 13%. Amelung had purchased the Foltz and Kramer glass works before starting New Bremen. There was an air port built under the glass pot. Since 1962, the works had been exposed and unprotected. The Kohlberg glass works survived in 1980 in a subdivision and there were plenty of glass fragments. Amelung wrote that he had built housing fro 400 persons. Mr. Pierce thought that some of the workers could have gone to Catoctin where houses had a "North European" look.

A Mr. Musroll, a self-trained archaeologist, who spoke at a 1977 conference of the MHT at Annapolis noted that a portion of Fleecy Dale Road was covering a stone foundation of a "link building" of the glassworks. At the Park Mills (the other glass site), a dwelling house stood on foundations which were stone covered with once-molten glass. The MHT lists Park Mills as a survey district, Site No. F-7-50. The district also contains the Amelung house or Montevino, a brick Federal style mansion, and also the site of Fleecy Dale Factory. The survey report on-line at the MHT includes photographs of the archaeology work and a photo of the mansion. All the resources fit within grid 45-G-1 in the ADC Street atlas.

The glass enterprise is fully covered in specialized literature:

***Hunts Merchant Magazine*, 28 (April 1853): 513, stated that the Amelung workers dispersed and went to work for Albert Gallatin at New Geneva and for Colonel**

James O'Hara at Pittsburgh, where the first glass establishment "in the Western States" was started.

John Leander Bishop, *History of American Manufactures* (Philadelphia, 1861), 1:242.

Victor S. Clark, *History of Manufactures in the U. S.* (Carnegie Institute of Washington: Washington, D. C., 1929), p. 400ff.

Edward S. Delaplaine, *John Frederick Amelung: Maryland Glassmaker* (Prepared from a series of articles appearing in the Freder9ck *News-Post*).

Ethel Roby Hayden, "Old Frederick Glass and Its Maker," Baltimore *Sun*, March 17, 1929.

W. Harry Haller, Jr., "Frederick County's Old Glass Works," Baltimore *Sunday Sun, Magazine*, March 19, 1935.

Dorothy Mackey Quynn, "Johann Friederich Amelung at New Bremen," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 43 (1948): 155-179.

Virginia Yerby McNeill, "There's Glass in Them Thar Hills," Baltimore *Sun Magazine*, October 16, 1949.

Hariet N. Mitford, "Amelung and His New Bremen Glass Works," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 47 (March 1952): 1.

Edwin Tunis, *Colonial Craftsmen* (World Publishing: Cleveland, 1965), pp. 137- 141.

Kennard Weddell, "The Amelung Saga: An Epic of Your Forbears," (1966. available on-line, 2007).

Frederick Gutheim, *The Potomac* (Grosset & Dunlap: New York, 1968), pp. 89, 156-161.

Dwight P. Lanmon, Arlene Palmer Schwind, Ivor Nöel Hume, Robert H. Brill, and Victor E. Hanson, *John Frederick Amelung Early American Glassmaker* (Associated University Presses: Cranbury, New Jersey, 1990).

AMERICAN FOUNDRY AND MFG COMPANY (F)

This Frederick company's mailing envelopes for the 1910 period showed a half-tone illustration of their "Superior Shutter Fasteners", the iron rods and window-sill anchors for holding louvered shutters closed.

ANDERS MILL (9)

See Linganore Mill.

ANDERS SAWMILL (15)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed J. Anders with $300 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee and annual output of 14,000 ft board ($600).

ANGEL TANNERY (8)

Peter Buckey, trustee, advertised the 36-vat tannery of Messrs. Angels in Libertytown, *Frederick-Town Herald*, June 7, 1823.

ANNAN AND COMPANY MILL (11)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed C. Annant [sic] and Co. with $8000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 3500 bbl flour ($17,000).

ANNAN TANNERY (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Robert Annan with $1800 capital investment in a water-powered tannery with 7 employees and annual output of 800 sides of leather ($24,000). It was on Toms Creek and burned, was rebuilt, and then sold to Taylor Brothers who tore it down in 1876, *History of Emmitsburg*, p. 54. The fire was reported in the Baltimore *American*, March 22, 1844, "The extensive Tannery of Mr. Robert Annan, near Emmittsburg [sic], Md., was destroyed by fire last week."

The tanyard appeared on the 1860 Bond map at the present Riffle Road and Annandale Road. John K. Taylor and five brothers conveyed the tannery to William L. McGinnis in 1882 (Frederick County deeds, AF 4:630) and after default of mortgage, Isaac Annan acquired the site which was advertised in *Weekly News* with neither mills nor tannery gear prior to an auction scheduled for July 13, 1899.

ANNAN TANNERY (10)

The 1850 census of manufactures showed the Misses Annans with $3000 capital investment in a water- and horse-powered tannery with 6 employees and annual output of 7000 sides leather ($21,000).

APLER MILL (17)

Same as Roops or Ecker Mill.

APPLEMAN TANNERY (3)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Appleman with $3500 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 800 sides leather ($4000).

ARABY MILL (2)

The Araby Mill was founded at Frederick Junction in 1830 by Colonel J. McPherson. The estate of Colonel John McPherson and wife was advertised in the Baltimore *American*, April 5, 1844; the Araby Mill was stone, 3 stories, with 2 pair of burrs; it had a 40 bu/diem output on a never failing stream; also a chopping mill, sawmill, plaster mill, distillery, and stone house for the miller.

The mill was purchased in 1856 by James M. Gambrill, a native of Howard County. Araby Mills was advertised in the Frederick *Examiner*, July 1, 1857, by real estate agent Godfrey Koonts, as stone, with 2 run of burrs, 50 to 75 bu/diem; 2 run of burrs for country work, one of which was for plaster; also a sawmill, "moved by overshot wheel." and it appeared on the 1860 Bond map as Gambrill's Mill, east of Frederick on the B. &.O. Railroad on a branch of Bush Creek. Per the WPA *Guide* (1940), p. 511, the mill was near the Monocacy on the lane to Boscobel. During the Battle of Monocacy of July 1864, the mill was used as a hospital. General Ricketts advised Mr. Gambrill to take refuge in the wheel pit (*Fighting for Time*, p. 171). (Also, *Centennial Program*, p. 11, with photo, p. 19). The 1878 atlas described the site as James H. Gambrill's "M. C. and Bone Mill." It was described in MIID, p. 260, as consisting of two buildings with two overshot wheels of 30 hp each. The works employed six to eight miller coopers; output was 60 bbl/diem, and the brand name was "Best Araby."

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. H. Gambrill with $15,000 capital investment in a market mill with 3 hands, 250 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 3 run of stones. A 22-foot fall on Bush Creek drove a 30 hp overshot wheel 6.5 ft broad at 9 rpm. Annual output was 15,000 bbl flour, 525 tons meal, and 4.5 tons feed ($83,000).

Also listed by Scharf in HWM, 1882, p. 598, and by the 1886 county directory. The flood waters reached the second story per *Daily News*, June 1, 1889, in the same storm system that devastated Johnstown, Pa. Gambrill was succeeded by a Mr. Dietrich, who put up a new building after a fire. The works was electrified and renamed Mountain City Mill; some 300,000 bbl flour was milled from imported Western Wheat and transshipped to Philadelphia bakers on a single freight charge. The bran was thrown into the millrace where fish thrived upon it, "History of Old Mills Given at Seminar of Society," clipping of April 1956. A sign surviving at Rowlandsville Mill in Cecil County, a distributor of Dietrich horse feed, advertised Dietrich and Gambrilll, Inc., with mills at Frederick and Lewisburg, Pa., producing "Practical Feed for Practical Feeders."

The stone lower story of the mill survives as a hip-roofed visitors' center at Monocacy Battlefield Park on the east side of Route 355 south of Frederick. The millrace is about a mile long on Bush Creek. The tailrace is full of cattails; there is also an algae-covered pond. The Araby house is post-Civil War, used in 2000 as the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center. The mill had been built of limestone. An arch for the wheel axle can be seen behind the exhibit area inside the reworked building but it cannot be seen on the outside.

Sugarloaf Regional Trails listed the mill in "A Bicycle Tour of the Monocacy Battlefield," 1976. The MHT Site No. is F-7-057. Location is 38-J-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ARNOLDS MILL ( )

John Arnold's mill on Pine Creek was mentioned in an advertisement in *Republican Gazette*, September 3, 1802, p. 3.

ARTHUR WOOLEN WORKS (15)

Same as Conradt Woolen Mill.

ASHBAUGH POTTERY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Ashbaugh with $1000 capital investment in a hand-powered pottery with 2 employees and annual output of $1000 in sundry ware.

ATTICA MILLS ( )

Mentioned in the county chapter of Passanno's *History of Md.*, Attica Mills was possibly a spelling error fro Utica Mills.

AVERHART SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list showed Jacob Averhart with part of the tract Mandel and a sawmill in Lower and Middle Kittoctin Hundred [possibly an Everhardt mill].

AVIGNON MILL (13)

William Cummings, Gentleman of Annapolis, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum*, on 20 acres along Linganore Creek contiguous to the dwelling plantation of Henry Carley, September 1, 1748. The tract, part of Providence, assessed at an annual rental of 3 Shillings of Great Britain, belonged to Thomas and William Battie, Johannes Meadow, and six orphan children of James Battie (Chancery Records, Liber IR No. 4:436, MSA).

Charles Grahame and John Cooke had land in Frederick County for sale called "Cragg Mill" including a merchant water mill (*Md. Gazette*, October 4, 1753).

The Cragg Mill, 20 acres, on which there was a merchant's mill, was advertised in the *Md. Gazette*, February 24, 1754, by William Cumming [sic], Charles Grahme, and John Cooke. The water mill was double geared for two pair of stones with a good bolting mill; the house 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, new and in good repair, with a good stone dam standing on Linganore on the main road that leads from Frederick Town to Annapolis and Baltimore Town.

Andrew Symer, merchant of Prince Georges County, bought Cragg mill in March 1759 (Frederick County deeds, F:690, MSA) and that following April he sold to Abraham Hiff (Frederick County deeds, F:680, MSA). Huff sold to Harry Cock in 1761 (Frederick County deeds, G:245, MSA). Cook in 1777 left to William Cook, "my loving sun, all that tract of land called Providence at Linganore together with the mill" (Wills, GM 1:155, MSA).

In 1783, William Cook deeded to Caspar Keller the mill, mill dam, water gates, irons, and stones (Frederick County deeds, WR 4:244). Keller sold to Daniel James in 1791 (Frederick County deeds, WR 9:651), and the site passed to Joseph James, who sold in 1795 to Richard Lawrence but never gave proper title. In 1798, Lawrence sold a half interest in Providence "on which valuable Mills are erected" to Thomas Hobbs. The property became involved in a number of suits and countersuits, including Thomas Hobbs and Thomas Maynard -vs- Richard Lawrence and Thomas Hickson (1801) (Chancery Papers 2685, MSA).

Hobbs Mill was a point on Linganore Creek and Annapolis Road in setting up the boundaries of Election District 8, (HWM, p. 599), also (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1802, Chapter 82). The T. Hobbs grist and saw mill was shown on the 1808 Charles Varlé map downstream of Steele's, north bank of Linganore Creek, and east side of Old Annapolis Road. Wool carding was advertised at Thomas Hobbs (by then called Avignon Mill) on Linganore Creek by Crapster and Jones and Joseph McKinstry, using the machine formerly owned by Owens and McKinstry (*Herald*, April 21, 1810).

Crapster and M'Kinstry announced the repair of their carding machine at Avignon Mills (*Examiner*, May 9, 1812. Avignon Farms was resurveyed in 1812 for Abraham Crapster and Absolem Jones. The firm of Crapster and Abraham Jones was dissolved due to Crapster's death (*Herald*, December 5, 1812). Various shares of Avignon Farm passed to Absolem Jones ca, 1822 (Frederick County deeds, JS 15:225). By 1827, Absolem Jones was deceased, and Avignon Farm and mill were in part deeded to William Jones by William H. Stevenson (Frederick County deeds, JS 28:140).

William Jones mill dam was set by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1852, Chapter 100, as the starting point for the straight line that separated Districts 8 and 13 (HFC, p. 657).

Bond's 1860 map showed William Jones Mill on Linganore, north side of Old Annapolis Road.

In August 1865, William Jones, Senior, deeded Avignon Farm and parts of Whiskey Ridge, Nathans Undertaking, and Providence to sons Thomas and John (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 3:61). An 1867 deed mentioned the mills "now in possession of John Jones" (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 4:658). Jones Mill dam washed out in a flood, Baltimore *American*, August 5, 1868, p. 4), quoting the Libertytown *Banner*).

When advertising in the *Examiner*, June 12, 1872, John P. Jones described the large two-story house, frame Switzer barn, the two-story tenant house for the mill, and the two-story stone gristmill running two pair of burrs and a chopping stone; attached to the gristmill was a sawmill. Following the public sale of July 1872, Jones deeded the site to Rev. Peter Light Wilson, who had bought other property adjoining and had appeared in the 1873 atlas (Frederick County deeds, CM 9:125).

The county atlas patron list showed the John W. Haugh "manufacturing grist and sawmill." Hough also appeared on the atlas map, and gave his date of settlement at 1872; he was Wilson's tenant rather than the owner, and in 1878, Mr. Wilson sold the mill to James M. Bryan of Baltimore County (Frederick County deeds, TG 9:4), and Bryan conveyed to Elizabeth P. Cross in 1893 (Frederick County deeds, JLJ 5:410).

Dr. H. Hanford Hopkins (born 1902) remembered that Jones Mill "was gone when I was old enough to fish." Mrs. Nettie Jones reported to Mr. Ralph F. Martz in 1972 that the mill stood abandoned and the stone walls were donated to the county roads crews, like the remains of Blumes Mill, and ground up for paving material on Old Annapolis Road. The stone house with a fanlight window (ca. 1820) survived [1976] at Avignon Farm on the north side of the road, west bank of the creek (and recorded in Liber 649:482). Location was 31-G-1.

BAILEY MILL (9)

See Ijamsville.

BAKERS MILL ( )

In 1761, a tract called "The Stripe" was surveyed adjoining Flagg Meadow "on the south side of a branch leading to Isaac Baker's Mill" (Patents, Liber BC & GS 19:306. MSA).

BAKER MILL (1)

See Davis Mill of 1794-1795.

BAKER TANNERY (1)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Daniel Baker with $9880 capital investment in a steam tannery with 5 employees and annual output of 5200 sides and 500 skins ($13,000). The 1860 census of manufactures listed an 8 hp engine and $30,000 output. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Daniel Baker and Sons as tanners at Buckeystown with a CC rating (a safe business risk). The 1880 census of manufactures showed Daniel Baker and Sons with $25,000 capital investment in a tannery on Rocky Fountain; 15 employees, a 20 hp engine, and annual output of 8400 sides and 200 skins ($34,000).

BAKER TANNERY (2)

See Loats Tannery.

BAKER TANNERY (8)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Henry Baker with $15,000 capital investment in a steam, powered tannery with 5 employees and an annual output of 7000 sides of leather ($26,000). *Bradstreet's Directory* 1867 listed Henry Baker as tannery at Liberty with a CD rating (good credit in moderate sums). Henry Baker's tannery at Liberty was destroyed by fire ("Maryland Affairs," *Cumberland Times Gazette*, September 6, 1873).

BALL DISTILLERY (7)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed A. Ball with $2100 capital investment in a distillery, not in operation.

BALLENGERS CREEK MERCHANT AND GRIST MILLS (23)

See Phleegers Mill.

BALLENGERS MILL (1)

Henry Ballenger patented Mill Lot, a 142-acre tract in 1774 (Patents, Liber LG & F, folio 569, MSA). Josias Ballenger, a Quaker, has been credited with building the first mill in the county about 1710 or 1720, on Ballenger Creek about 0.25 mile above its mouth. The Ballengers later moved to Virginia. The 1873 atlas showed Ballengers Mill on Ballengers Creek. Location was 29-D-13 at New Design Road.

BALTZELL MILL (1)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Baltzell and Co. with $15,000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees, 5 pair of burrs, and annual output of 400 bbl flour, 650 bu chop, and offal ($16,700).

BANTZ TANNERY (2)

Jacob Shellman offered to sell a tanyard adjoining the city of Frederick in Bentz Town; the buildings were stone laid in mortar. There were 30 lay-away vats, nine handlers, five leaches, a good bark mill, two large tables, one of which was of marble (*Herald*, February 2, 1832).

The Gideon Bantz, Jr., tannery was damaged by flooding of Carroll Creek (Baltimore *Sun*, October 11, 1847).The 1850 census of manufactures showed Bantz with $22,000 capital investment in a steam-powered tannery with 9 employees and annual output of 12,000 sides of tan leather ($38,400). The 1860 census of manufactures listed a 12 hp steam engine and $51,000 annual output. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Gideon Bantz as tanner at Frederick with a BB rating (very good credit). The site was West Patrick Street.

BANTZ TANNERY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William L. Bantz and Co. with $5000 capital investment in a steam tannery with 8 employees and annual output of 8000 sides tan leather ($28,000). Production reached $48,000 in the 1860 census of manufactures, when there was an 8 hp steam engine listed. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed W. S. Bantz as a Frederick tanner with a DE rating (suggesting a cautious approach to extending credit).

BARBARA MILL (2)

In 1768, Adam L. Barbara built a mill on Tuscarora Creek and it was later called Franklin Mill; the site was on the old road to Thurmont and passed to Americus C. Cronise (data from Ralph F. Martz, January 9, 1972).

BARE HILLS COPPER MINE ( )

Bare Hills Copper Mine in Frederick County was advertised in the Baltimore *Md. Journal*, March 6, 1787. It was property of the late Dr. John Stevenson, and his other holdings were in Baltimore County [now in Carroll County] at the present Mineral Hill area near Liberty Reservoir, adjoining the land of William Hartgan. The auction was set for May 31, 1787.

BARKER FURNACE (12)

See Lonaconing Furnace.

BARNARD MILL (25)

William E. Barnard was listed as miller at Barry in the 1887 State business directory.

BARNHART TANNERY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Barnhart with $1000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 1400 sides tan leather ($4200).

BARRICK LIME KILN (11)

Leonard C. Barrick was listed as a lime burner at Woodsboro in the 1902 *Only Official Directory*.

BARRICK MILL (11)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John W. Barrick with $10,000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 2500 bu flour ($12,00). It was shown as the J. W. Burrick merchant and sawmill on Israel Creek, north bank and east side of present Cash Smith Road north of Coppermine Road, east of Woodsboro. "Barrick's burnt mill" was mentioned in the "Sales Register," in Frederick *Daily News*, February 19, 1911, p. 4. Location was 15-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BARTHOLOWMEWS TANNERY (18)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Bartholomew with $8000 capital investment in a horse and hand-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 2000 sides tan leather ($5700). Production rose to $11,950 in 1860, but by 1880, the capital investment was listed at $4400, although production by Francis Bartholow was $9000 annually, representing 2000 sides and 1000 skins. Frank Bartholow's tannery was listed at Plane No. 4 on the B. & O. Railroad by Scharf in 1882 (HWM, p. 637). The atlas had listed John Bartholow's Hollow Bush Tannery in 1873, giving his date of settlement as 1840. Hanson T. Rippon was listed as tanner at Bartholows in the 1902 directory.

BAUGHER IRON WORKS (12)

See Lonaconing Furnace.

BAYARD STILL (5)

A stone dwelling house, boiler, and two stills on Toms Creek near Emmitsburg were advertised by John M. Bayard (*Republican Gazette*, February 17, 1802).

BAYLE MILL (14)

The 1875 *Boyd Directory*, p. 347, listed Lewis Bayle Mill at Jefferson.

BAYLY DISTLLERY ( )

M. Bayly advertised a distillery and malt house on Linganore, then in possession of Morris Albaugh; 4 stills, three of 120 gallons, one of 96 gallons; two 60-gallon mash kettles (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, November 3, 1796).

BEALL MILL ( )

In 1747, Samuel Beall patented a tract in then Prince Georges County called Mill Seat, 53 acres (Patents, Liber TI 1:24, MSA) and in 1755, he patented Addition to Mill Seat in Frederick County, 344 acres bounding on Enlargement, Woodstock, Hardings Choice, and Clean Shaving (Patents, Liber BC & GS 1:67, MSA). "Bealls Mill Creek" was mentioned in the elementary school book *Living in Frederick County*, 10:24.

BEAM MILL (12)

Cf., Hilleary Mill.

BEARD MILL (11)

See Browning Mill.

BEATTY MILL ( )

Elijah Beatty's mill on Lenchen Ohr [Linganore] was mentioned in 1785.

BEATTY FULLING MILL ( )

Mr. Charles Beatty's fulling mill on the Monocacy was mentioned in an advertisement to sell nearby land (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, July 2, 1774, p. 4).

BELLS MILL (5)

The 1887 State business directory listed John M. Bell as miller at Emmitsburg. The *American Miller*, 21 (January 1, 1893): 70, reported, "John M. Bell, Emmittsburg, Md., is putting up a 30 barrel mill. The contract was awarded to Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa." The same journal reported on May 1, 1893 (21:386), "John M. Bell, Emmittsburg, Md., is building a 30 barrel mill . . . The contract . . . . by Aug. Wolf & Co."

BELLS MILL (14)

See Parkers Mill.

BEMBRIDGES MILL (16)

Bembridges Mill was shown on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 State map 3.5 miles NW of Middletown on Old Hagerstown Road, east side, and north bank of Catoctin Creek.

BENNETT TANNERY (15)

The 1850 census of manufactures (District 4) listed Wash. A. Bennett with $1000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 5 employees and annual output of 2000 sides of tan leather ($6000). The 1860 census showed William Bennet [sic] producing 3000 sides ($10,500).

BENTONS MILL (7)

The 1860 Bond map showed S. S. Benton's mill on the Frederick-Montgomery County line SW of Thurston Road. Location was grid 46-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BENTZ TANYARD (2)

The George Bentz tanyard in Frederick was mentioned in an advertisement for the John Lutz saddler's shop, *Republican Gazette*, December 10, 1802.

BERLIN MILLS (25)

See Brunswick Flour Mill.

BEST LIME KILN (9)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed David Best, lime burner, with $500 capital investment, 2 employees, and hand-powered production of 4500 bu lime ($575) over a 2-month season.

BEVANS MILL (9)

See Gipson Mill.

BIEHL MILL ( )

George Biehl was listed as miller at Ladiesburg in the 1887 State directory.

BIEHL SAWMILL (15)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed David Biehl with $1500 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 32-foot fall on Fishing Creek drove a 12 hp wheel 16 ft broad to cut 75,000 ft lumber and 4000 laths ($1000).

BIERLEY MILL ( )

A road from Bierley's Mill to Poffenberger's smith shop and on to the Frederick-Hagerstown Road was requested by the inhabitants of Middletown Valley in 1811 (*Arch. Md.*, 614:8). A road was authorized to pass Bierley's Mill and to reach the road to Libertytown, *Republican Gazette*, October 26, 1811.

BIERLY TANNERIES (2)

Louis Birely, acting for Elizabeth Birely, had advertised to buy bark (Frederick *Herald*, February 13, 1813). Birely advertised that he was carrying on the former Peter Fout tannery next to Kunkles Distillery (*Herald*, October 12, 1822).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed two Biseley or Besiley Tanneries: (1) Louis Besiley's horse-powered tannery with $5000 capital investment, 6 employees, and annual output of 2400 sides tan leather ($276), and (2) Valentine Biseley steam works with $15,000 capital investment, 10 employees, and annual output of 6000 sides ($21,000). The Baltimore *American* of Thursday, December 28, 1843, had reported that the engine house of Mr. Valentine Birely in Frederick, an extensive tannery, was destroyed by fire on the previous Sunday.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Valentine Birely tannery with a 20 hp steam engine and $50,000 annual output. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Geo. K. Birely as a Frederick tanner with a CC rating (a safe business risk). HFC, p. 1393, listed G. K. Birely and Sons tannery, and the 1873 county atlas showed G. K. Birely works on the north bank of Carroll Creek in the SE corner of East Patrick and Carroll Streets.

This tanyard dating to about 1800 was excavated by Bob Hoffman of MAAR in 1989. The bating vats were used to open up the pores of hides with the astringent chemicals in manure. Mr. Hoffman thought that natural, oak tanning left no chemical hazard, but anthrax was possibly still alive in hair. This was the only Maryland tanyard ever excavated. There was also a currying shop (data noted July 2, 1996). Jennifer K. Cosham of the State Archaeologist's office informed the author on January 18, 2007, that "Phase III excavations of the Birely Tannery revealed over 40 features and associated midden areas including the remains of four tannery structures, 24 tanning vats, a cobble road, a section of paling fence, a large leather/hair dump, and both modern and early midden deposits. The excavations documented the late 18th, 19th, and post-tannery 20th century filling episodes associated with the construction and operation of the Birely tannery. These deposited episodes form a 5-7 foot deep blanket over the original land surface,

within which are contained the remains of the tannery. Structures excavated included a portion of a bark mill, a hide house, a lime house, and a beam house."

Mr. Hoffman gave a paper on the excavation at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference in 1990, "Industrial Process, Place Theory, and Conservatism as Evidence in the Archaeological Remains of a Nineteenth Century Tannery in Frederick, Maryland." The MHT Site Number of this tannery is 18FR575. Location was grid 29-F-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BIRELY TANNERY (17)

The 1850 census of manufactures (District 11) listed David Birely with $3000 capital investment in a horse- and hand-powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 1000 sides tan leather ($3000). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Daniel Birely with $6000 capital investment in a tannery with $6000 annual production.

BIGGS MILL (4)

A nameless symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Casper Devilbiss mill was mentioned in deeds JS 1:335 in 1815. The site was sold in 1815 by Casper Devilbiss to Jacob Plaine, part of Benjamins Advice, including a mill dam and race (Frederick County deeds, JS 2:242). In 1824, Plaine, deep in debt, conveyed to trustees, who in 1825 conveyed to Nicholas Snider (Frederick County deeds, JS 22:205). Snider Mil was sold to George Kuhn in 1833 (Frederick County deeds, HS 8:38).

The clover mill of Joseph Eichelberger on Owings Creek, 2 miles NE of Creagerstown was "now completed," per *Herald*, December 24, 1831. In 1838, Nicholas Snider gave full title to the gristmill and "also the Clover Mill Lot as conveyed by said Jeremiah Martin to the said Nicholas Snider" (Frederick County deeds, HS 8:294).

Joseph Kuhn, administrator of George Kuhn, advertised three mills on Owings Creek (*Herald*, October 14, 1843). The merchant mill was of stone and frame, two stories, with 2 pair burrs and 1 pair chopping stones, new water wheels and pit gearing. The large clover mill was of stone, and the sawmill lately repaired. Water power was "over shot" and sufficient in the dry season.

In 1846, Joseph Kuhn conveyed both grist and clover mill to Martin Eichelberger (Frederick County deeds, WBT 3:72), and in 1849, Eichelberger conveyed all to Philip Senft (deeds, WBT 10:373). The mill passed to David Keefer and in 1855 from Keefer to Joshua Biggs (deeds, ES 6:590).

When advertised in the *Examiner*, March 14, 1853, the mill was described as "thoroughly repaired in 1847" and the clover mill was "formerly used as a grist mill."

The 1860 Bond map showed the mill on Beaver Dam (Owens Creek) and the present Old Mill Road. The1860 census of manufactures listed Joshua Biggs mill with $8000 capital investment, producing 1400 bbl flour ($7000). The Joshua Riggs [sic] gristmill was listed at Creagerstown in 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 517. The atlas showed the Josh. Biggs [sic] merchant and saw mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joshua Biggs with $10,000 capital investment in a merchant mill with 4 run of stones, 3 employees, and 240 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 13-foot fall on Owens Creek drove a 30 hp overshot wheel 7 ft broad at 5 rpm. Annual output was 5000 bbl flour and 175 tons feed ($35,480).

The *American Miller*, 12 (September 1, 1884): 483, reported, "J. Biggs & Son, Rocky Ridge, Md., have adopted the Gathmann system of milling, and put in for this purpose the Garden City Break Machine and Brush Scalper of the Garden City Mill Furnishing Co., Chicago, Ill." The Biggs mill was listed at Rocky Ridge in the 1886 county directory.

The *American Miller*, 16 (September 1, 1888): 641, reported that William Biggs of Rocky Ridge had ordered a McAnulty Weigh Feeder from Wolf & Hamaker, Chambersburg, Pa. The *American Miller*, 19 (September 1, 1891): 616, reported, "Frederick Erdenbrecht, miller employed by Biggs Bros., at Rocky Ridge, Md., was unloading heavy timbers from a wagon, Aug. 17, when one slipped from his shoulder and crushed him, breaking his neck. He left a widow and three children."

The site was conveyed to James S. and William H. Biggs in 1891 (Frederick County deeds, WJP 13:482). The 1892-1893 county directory listed Jas. Biggs and in 1900, the site passed to Joshua L. Hankey. The mill was extinct in late 1960s and probably much before that. Location was at 8-G-11 in the ADC Street Atlas a little east of the Loys Station Covered Bridge.

BIGGS MILL (14)

C. Biggs was listed as a miller at Lander on the C. & O. Canal in the 1880 State business directory.

BIGGS SAWMILL (14)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Milton Biggs with $500 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw; a 7.5-foot fall on Catoctin Creek drove a 12 hp, 2.5-foot turbine at 100 rpm to cut 20,000 ft ($650) over a 4-month season.

BIRELEY MILL (19)

The A. D. Bireley grist and saw mill was at Unionville per the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 518.

BISER MILL (6)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Leatherman and English with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 630 bbl flour and 800 bu chop ($30400. The 1860 Bond map seems to show Leatherman's mill on the north side of present Md. 153 next to Stottlemeyer's mill. The 1873 atlas showed Z. Duvall grist mill on the south side of the road at Middle Creek, east of Wolfsville. See also Harp Mill for the other Leatherman Mill at Shady Grove.

The mill w as operated in 1873 by Zelophehd Duvall and was next acquired by the Daniel Biser family. Grove called Biser Mill the Catoctin Mill No. 18, and Biser was listed in *Boyd's Directory* in 1875 and in Scharf's 1882 HWM, p. 595.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Daniel Biser with $4000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 100 bbl/diem maximum. A 24-foot fall drove a 50 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 3 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 46.5 toms meal, 16 tons feed, 6 tons barley meal, and 0.5 ton buckwheat ($5000).

C. C. Biser of Middletown, Md., wrote to the *American Miller*, 11 (November 1, 1883): 552, "The paper is very good, and I want it as long as I am in the milling business. It is the best paper I know of."

The mill later took fire and the property was afterwards called the Burnt Mill. Leah L. Spade placed the mill half way between Wolfsville and the covered bridge above Middlepoint. The atlas had shown the Z. Duvall Mill 0.5 mile upstream of the Eccard (Grossnickle) Mill. Location was 11-G-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BISER SAWMILL (14)

H. C. Biser sawmill was listed at Jefferson in the 1880 State business directory.

BITTINGER MILLS (15)

See Franklin Flour Mill.

BITZER TANYARD (20)

See Buckey Tannery.

BLACK MILL (4)
BLACKS MILL ROAD

Blacks Mill Road runs from Catoctin Furnace to Creagerstown per the 1965 topographic map. The site was devised by Frederick Eichelberger in 1834 to sons Joseph and Martin, including the tract "Mistake Rectified" surveyed for him in 1799. In 1843, Marin Eichelberger conveyed to John P. Zimmermn (Frederick County deeds, WBT 1:39). Zimmerman was listed in 1850 census of manufactures with $4000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 800 bbl flour ($3700) and 2475 bbl corn meal ($4950).

John P. Zimmerman, having associated with his son in a foundry and machine shop at Charlestown, Virginia, advertised this merchant mill in the *Examiner*, October 13, 1852. There were 2 water wheels, 2 run of French Burrs, a sawmill, and machinery for drying and grinding kiln-dried corn.

Zimmerman conveyed the tract "Two Brothers" and a mill to Frederick H. Wilson in 1852 (Frederick County deeds, ES 2:506). Wilson sold Wilsons Mill to Samuel Diffendall in 1859 (Frederick County deeds, BGF 4:623), and although he promptly sold to George A. Grahm, the 1860 Bond map showed Diffendalls Mill on Hunting Creek and the present Blacks Mill Road.

The 1860 census of manufactures (District 4) listed James Grahm with $4000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 700 bbl flour ($3600). In 1866, George A. Graham sold to John J. Putnam (deeds, JWLC 3:543) and the next year, Putnam sold to George Shaw deeds, DSB 1:460). The 1873 atlas showed the mill without identification. Shaw sold to Abraham A. Black in 1880.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. A. Black with $4000 capital investment in a custom mill and 200 bu elevator with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and a 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 12-foot fall on Hunting Creek drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 650 bbl flour, 25 bbl rye, 83 tons meal, 33 tons feed, and 300 lb hominy ($6500). The 1887 State business directory listed the H. S. Black flour and grist mill near Creagerstown. The mill was extinct by the late 1960s, possibly well before that. Location was 13-J-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BLACKS MILL (15)

Cornelius Black was listed as miller at both Graceham and Mechanicstown [Thurmont] in the 1880 State business directory and at Mechanicstown in the 1887 State directory.

BLACK SMITHS MILL ( )

Jacob Koontz patented 35 acres called Black Smiths Mill adjoining Dukes Woods in Monocacy Manor, 1770 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 41:293, MSA). The tract passed to Abraham Pepple and in 1798 was Robert Gwinn's on the tax list of Israels Creek and Manor Hundreds.

BLAIR SAWMILL (5?)

Samuel Blair owned 50 acres of the tract Johns Child and 173 acres of Carolina plus a new sawmill in the 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundreds. The land had formerly belonged to Michael Stricker and Normand Bruce.

BLOOMFIELD MILLS (3)

A mill symbol appeared here on present Picnic Woods Road and Middle Creek on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Per HWM, p. 435, it had belonged to the Revolutionary soldier, Sergeant Lawrence Everhardt and was No. 15 on Grove's list of Catoctin Mills. There was a long obituary of Lawrence Everhardt, a Middletwon resident and Revolutionary soldier (Baltimore *Sun*, August 6, 1840).

However, land records show that part of the property had been in the Flook family since 1765. The mill stood on tract "Blooming Month of May," a resurvey was made for Jacob Flooke (or Flook) in May 1792; the earlier tracts were Flook's "Resurvey on Learning" and Joseph Chapline's "Resurvey on Tom's Gift" (Patents, Liber JK No. U:431, MSA).

John Flook conveyed to son Jacob Flook in deeds of 1815 and 1816 (JS 4:127), where a tailrace was mentioned. Jacob Flook's mill was described as 3 miles from Middletown in the *Herald*, September 14, 1822.

In 1826, Jacob Flook sold the tract and a brick mill to Jacob Leatherman (Deeds, JS 22:492), and on May 8, that year, Leatherman sold to John Shindler (deeds, JS 26:13). The next month, John Schindler's mill burned with 3000 bu grain, 2000 bbl flour, and a barn; Mr. Roderick, the miller, perished in the flames and his screams could be heard outside (*Herald*, June 10, 1826; also, HWM, p. 564). Grove cited a legend that the mill burned on a Sunday, giving suspicion that Roderick had been murdered; the newspaper account stated that the fire was on a Monday. Grove added that the mill was rebuilt by Henry Smelzer (HCM, p. 435ff).

In 1835, Shindler sold the land and "Brick Mill thereon" to Jacob Grove (deeds, HS 1:627) for $3500. Grove in 1843 sold to George Rhinehart [who was a Captain per HCM].

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Rhinehart with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 2000 bbl flour ($10,000) and 2500 bu chop ($1250). Rhinehart sold to John W. Edmonds in 1859 (deeds, BGF 4:132), and the Bloomfield Mills of J. S. Edmunds

[sic] appeared on the 1860 Bond map. The 1860 census of manufactures listed William Edmonds Bloomfield Mill with $2500 capital investment, 2 employees, monthly labor cost of $30, and annual output of $4026.

After default of mortgage, Bloomfield Mills was offered in the *Examiner*, March 20, 1861, as 3 stories of brick, with 2 pair of burrs and 1 pair of chopping stones, plaster breaker, hominy stamper, and turning lathe. The mill was sold at auction on April 4, 1861, to Frederick K. Phleeger, who was shown in the 1873 atlas and in the directories of 1867, 1886, and 1892-1893.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas Stilley as miller, who was also mentioned by Grove in HCM. Stilley was no doubt a tenant operator but the statistics showed him with $2000 capital investment, 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and a daily maximum capacity of 40 bu. A 20-foot fall drove 2 overshot wheels 2.3 ft broad at 4 rpm to develop 10 hp. Annual output was 800 bbl flour, 183 tons meal, 34 tons feed and 0.7 ton hominy ($7345). Phleegers Mill Dam near Middletown was washed away (Baltimore *American*, June 2, 1889).

The *American Miller*, 29 (January 1, 1901): 79, reported, "Frederick Phleeger contemplates building a flouring mill at Middletown, Md."

On Frederick Phleeger's death, the mill passed to Harlan R. Phleeger in 1905 and to Albert M. Swain in 1910. On default of mortgage, the property was advertised in the Middletown *Valley Register* before an auction scheduled for April 28, 1917, and it was described as a "Roller Mil and a two-story dwelling house and other outbuildings. The mill is located in a prosperous community and is in good running order." It was purchased by Charles McC. Mathias and promptly sold to John C. Sigler (deeds 322:233). The mill burned, reportedly through arson, and was extinct when mentioned in the Baltimore *Sun*, April 26, 1926. Location was 26-K-3 in the ADC Street Atlas on he west side of present Picnic Woods Road, north bank of Middle Creek.

BLOOMFIELD MILL (11)

The Bloomfield Mill and mill house, estate of John Cockey, Esq., on the Monocacy, 8 miles from Frederick, was advertised in the *Examiner*, August 31, 1864. Part of Monocacy Manor, the river flowed through the property, which was shown above Devilbiss Bridge on the 1860 map. John Cockey had acquired the site from Michael Dotro in 1802 (Frederick County deeds, WK 22:601). The 1873 atlas showed Bloomfield house on the west side of present Dublin Road, 0.7 mile south of Links Bridge Road. Location was the upper NW corner of grid 22-C-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BLOOMBERRY MILL (7)

See Bloomsbury Mill.

BLOOMSBURG FORGE (7)

This forge was built after 1793 by Roger Johnson, owner of Johnson Furnace, at Big Bennetts Creek, 5 miles above its confluence with the Monocacy. The forge had a finery and chaffery and worked stamp-stuff from the cinder heap of Catoctin Furnace but was abandoned before 1805 (RIOM, p. 149). This was apparently Roger Johnson's tract, "Right and Good Reason," shown on the 1798 tax list with "new forge built last summer," adding $2440 to his tax base.

BLOOMSBURY MILLS (7)

Also called Bloomberry Mill, it was on Benentts Creek and was built by Major Johnson, brother of Governor Thomas Johnson; photo in HFC, p. 72. The 1798 tax list showed Thomas and Benjamin Johnson with the tract Plummers Delight and mills previously charged to James Johnson and Company. Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed R. Johnson's gristmill on Bennetts Creek at the approximate area of Thurston Bridge.

The records of Roger Johnson of Sugar Loaf Mountain are in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 496. The ledger covers 1812-1846, the daybook from 1806-1811. Roger Johnson was the youngest brother of the Governor and made his home at Bloomsbury near the foot of the mountain in a house that was in 1946 known as Sugar Loaf Farm, then the property of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lee. Roger Johnson died in 1831, and the ledger showed Alexander D. Johnson in control in 1842. There is also an elaborate pen and ink monogram of George Johnson. The Bloomsbury House or Old Forge Farm is within the Sugar Loaf National Register Historic District and the house was assigned MHT Site No. F-311.

Ralph F. Martz in "The Smiths of the Middletown Valley" *Valley Register*, July 5, 1977, wrote that John Philip Schmidt (April 19, 1741-August 7, 1790) married Elizabeth Grosshart; they had 9 daughters. Schmidt was a miller and operated Colonel Baker Johnson's Mill.

BLUE RIDGE FURNACE (12)

See Lonaconing Furnace.

BLUMES MILL (13)

Blumes Mill stood on the tract Culloden Wall on the north side of Linganore Creek, 2.5 miles SE of Mount Pleasant and downstream of Avignon Mill. The site was sold by Christian Champer in 1801 to Captain William Campbell, and Champer testified (1811), "there was no improvements on it, except about five acres of meadow – when I last saw the land, there was a still house and mill built upon it." In February 1801, Campbell sold part to Isaac Richardson, and in February 1804, Richardson sold to

James Ried a gristmill and distillery on Linganore called "Cammels Mills" in exchange for a house and lot in Libertytown.

A mill symbol appeared here on Charles Varle's 1808 map; that year, James Ried had conveyed the tract and a gristmill to John Bloom [sic] for $1280 (deeds, WR 33:330 and 42:268). "Culloden Wall . . . lately occupied by James Reid, on part of which Bloom's Mill is situated" was advertised by John Hanson Thomas, trustee (*Republican Gazette*, December 7, 1811). This sale followed a suit by Henry McCleery and William Campbell –vs- Richardson and Reid (Chancery Papers No. 3587, MSA). Henry McCleery and James Robertson were highest bidders for the mortgaged property.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Michael Bloom with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and annual output of $520 in flour, meal, and chop.

In 1853, John Blume, Sr., conveyed to sons John, Jr., and Michael. The 1860 Bond map showed J. Bloom as owner. The 1860 census of manufactures showed annual output up to $2492 when 2 run of stones were in use. J. Bloom died intestate and Michael became sole owner and appeared in the 1873 atlas.

"Blume's sawmill and dam on Long's [sic] Creek" were swept away (Baltimore *American*, July 29, 1868, p. 4). John Bloom, or "Squire Bloom," died at the mills at age 90 (*Daily News*, October 25, 1888). The site passed out of the family following a lawsuit of 1891, at which time no mill was advertised in the sale notice in the *Banner of Liberty* (Equity Records, WIP 6:140).

Mrs. Nettie Jones of McKaig [on Md. 75] reported to Mr. Ralph F. Martz (November 1972) that the stone mill of "Squire Bloom" stood abandoned and the stone was given to the county roads crews to crush for paving Old Annapolis Road. Location was at 31-E-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BOHN MILL (8)

See Glissan Mill.

BOOHER CIDER PRESS ( )

Jacob Brengel advertised a cider press and small stove, property of Frederick Booher (*Frederick-Town Herald*, July 31, 1802. Also, MMG, 2:32).

BOSTION MILL (8)
BOSTION MILL ROAD

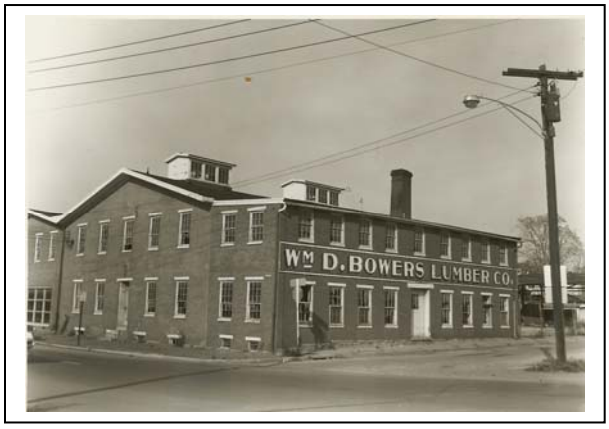
The 1860 Isaac Bond county map showed the P. Beard saw, grist, and merchant mill on the north bank of Cabbage Run, but not on a road. In 1865, John Bostion

bought the tract "Millers Good Luck" from Beard (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 2:511). The tract had been surveyed for John Strasberger in 1810 and had been conveyed to Beard by Abraham Nusbaum in 1839 (Frederick County deeds, HS 9:32). The site bounded on "Millwright's Design." The Bostion Mill dam was washed out per Baltimore *American*, August 5, 1868, quoting the Libertytown *Banner*.

The 1873 atlas showed the J. Bostion of A. grist and sawmill on the present Bennie Duncan Rod and Cabbage Run, juts inside District 8. The road was called Bostion Mill Road in a 1930 deed (376:375). A mound of stones survived on the south side of the road east of Cabbage Run Road in 1972. Location was 23-D-4 in the ADC Street atlas.

BOWERS MILL/SAWMILL (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed William D. Bowers with $8000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 3 pair of burrs, and annual output of 2667 bbl flour, 1000 bu meal, and 2200 bu chop ($20,435). The William D. Bowers Co. was established in 1868 by Joseph Routzahn and William D. Bowers, who called this works on the site of the former Isabella Gas Works "Frederick Planing Mills." They also carried on a steam gristmill. The 1873 atlas showed the lumber yard and sash factory at the NE corner of East Street and East Patrick.



The foundation date of Routzahn and Bowers was given as 1869 in MIID, p. 188, which in 1880 listed a 35 hp engine, 40 hp boiler, 2 run of burrs in a new milling plant producing meal and chop feed adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad on East Patrick Street. In 1886, Bowers bought Routzahn's share but died in 1888, leaving the works to his widow, Charlotte, and his son, Harry W. Bowers, who operated as William D. Bowers Lumber Co. The *Manufacturers Record*, 17 (May 17, 1890): 43, reported, "Frederick—Wm. D. Bowers Co. . . . will increase the capacity of its plant by the addition of one story to engine house and putting in new machinery." In 1893, Grayson E. Bowers purchased his mother's share. The gristmill was discontinued in 1896.

In September 1917, Harry W. Bowers sold out to brother William. The mill was reorganized in 1936 with Hunter Bowers, Charles F. Bowers, Martin L. Bowers, and Chrisse H. D. Bowers as principals. The buildings on East Patrick Street dated to 1868, 1891, and 1904 when enumerated in Frederick *News*, September 1, 1945. Since then, the building at East Patrick and East Street has been vacated, and the business is located at the NW corner of East Street and Sixth, where one modern building is marked "Silo Factory, 1902" [1976]. The building was extinct by 2007, if not long before. The vacant lot was being used as parking for post office trucks.

BOWLUS COTTON MFY (3)

John Bowlus advertised his newly erected cotton manufactory near Middletown (*Herald*, April 4, 1812).

BOWLUS MILL (3)

For Catoctin Mill No. 14, see Kellers Pine mills.

BOWLUS MILL (3/14)

Catoctin Mill No. 19 on Grove's list, it was built at the foot of Catoctin Mountain by M. Bowlus and passed to John Danner, then to Henry Dasnner, and was near the road from Middletown to Jefferson.

BOYER COTTON MFY (2)

The 1820 census of manufactures listed David Boyer in Frederick Town with 7 hands, 4 looms, and annual output of $3670 in white and colored cotton cloth made from 3650 lb cotton yarn costing $2300. Business was half what it had been before "the late war" when there were 7 looms going [the War of 1812 was the golden age of protectionism from foreign imports].

BOYER MILL ( )

In addition to his mill on Fullers Delight, the 1798 tax list of Lower and Middle Kattoctin Hundreds listed Abraham Boyer with a Mill on the tracts "Christians Folly" and "Hope Its Well Done," a property on the road from Middletown to Sharpsburg per an 1814 deed from Solomon Boyer to John Flook (Frederick County deeds, WR 47:237).

BOYERS MILL (6)

See Fullers Delight.

BOYER MILLS (15)

BOYER MILL ROAD

This mill stood on the tract Wet Time on the north bank of Linganore Creek, east side of present Boyers Mill Road. Allen Farquhar sold Wet Time to Richard Lawrence, and in 1802, Joseph Lawrence advertised the mill of Richard Lawrence, deceased, on Linganore, 6 miles from Frederick-Town, 3 miles from New Market. Built on the newest methods, it had 2 pair of 5-foot French burr stones, 1 pair of country stones, plus a corn kiln; 900 bu of toll grain had been taken in one year, exclusive of the merchant work; also a sawmill and cooper shop (*Herald*, January 19, 1802).

The 1808 Charles Varlé map showed John W. Lawrence gristmill on Linganore downstream of Bens Branch, presumably the later Boyer Mill. Otho Lawrence, trustee, had advertised the mill under decree of Chancery, adding that it was 1.5 miles from the turnpike, "built to manufacture flour for the Baltimore market" with "water conducted by plank trunk from the dam to the wheels, a distance of more than 30 yards" (*Herald*, June 22, 1811). In 1814, the Farquhar heirs confirmed the site to Otho Lawrence (Frederick County deeds, WR 47:568).

John Burgess bought the tract in 1817, but never received a title; he formed a partnership with Luke Ingham but soon died. Otho Lawrence conveyed "Wet Time" to Washington Burgess in 1825 (deeds JS 23:271); he had already dispossessed Ingham in 1823 (deeds, JS 13:331).

In an advertisement placed by Henry Stier, trustee, the former property of Richard Lawrence which had passed to the late John Burgess was offered with the valuable merchant mill of 2 pair of burrs and one pair of country stones (*Herald*, March 25, 1826); that advertisement placed the mill 5 miles from Frederick, 2 miles north of the turnpike. Stier sold the mill to Jacob Cronise in 1828 (deeds, JS 29:171).

Jacob Cronise advertised a mill house on Linganore Creek lately destroyed by fire on the public road from Glade Settlement to New Market (*Herald*, February 2, 1832). Glade Settlement was apparently the present Walkersville. Cronise had been the contractor for a bridge over Linganore at Jacob Cronise's Mill (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1826, Chapter 24). Later he served as a trustee of the Linganore School and House of Public Worship (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1833, Chapter 38).

Samuel Cronise sold to Adam Boyer in 1836 and in 1842, Boyer sold a half interest to Peter Boyer (deeds, HS 18:62).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Peter Bowyer [sic] with $2000 capital investment in a water grist mill and saw mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of $560 in flour, chop, and meal. "Boyers Mill (known as 'Burned Mills')" was mentioned in a sale notice in the *Examiner*, September 16, 1857. The "Burnt Mill Road" was mentioned in 1865 (deeds, JWLC 3:181). The 1860 census of manufactures showed $8172 production. Bond's map of 1860 showed the "A.

Boyer's heirs." The dam washed out per Baltimore *American*, July 29, 1868, p. 4). The 1873 atlas showed the P. Boyer mill downstream of Blumes.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Peter Boyer with $2000 capital investment in a custom mill with business now up to $2325, including 66 bbl flour and 10 of rye. An 8-foot fall on Linganore drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 15 rpm; maximum daily capacity was 60 bu. The sawmill represented $500 capital investment and had 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 8-foot fall drove a 10 hp flutter wheel 8 ft broad at 60 rpm to cut 30,000 ft ($600). The ruin that was standing in 1967 was later obliterated by the Linganore Corporation in building an artificial suburban lake (1972). Dr. H. H. Hopkins informed Ralph F. Martz in 1976 that he remembered "the Burnt Mills of the Boyers." Location was at 31-C-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BOYER PAPER MILL (2)

George Boyer had a paper mill on Tuscarora Creek in the early 19th century, (HWM, p. 596). It was in ruins by 1882.

BRADY MILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joshua G. Brady with $1500 capital investment in a custom mill with 4 run of stones and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Little Catoctin Creek drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 2.5 ft broad at 4 rpm. Annual output was 160 bbl flour, 215 tons meal, and 6.5 tons feed ($1890).

BRADY MILL (16)

G. Brady was mentioned as a miller at Harmony in 1882 (HWM, p. 635). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Joshua H. Brady with $1800 capital investment in a custom mill and 150 bu elevator with 4 run of stones and 45 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Little Catoctin Creek drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 2.5 ft broad at 5 rpm. Annual output was 160 bbl flour, 13.5 tons meal, and 6.2 tons feed ($1500) over a 10-month season.

BRANDENBURG SAWMILL (6)

This sawmill was north of Wolfsville and south of Brandenburg was shown in the 1873 atlas. Per Mrs. Spade's list, it was operated along Brandenburg Hollow Road by Samuel Brandenburg and his son Elmer. Location was 5-G-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BRANENBURG WOOLEN MILL (16)

See Harmony Fulling Mill.

BREGLE KILN (2)

Jacob Brengle advertised a new lime kiln on his farm near Frederick (*Herald*, March 30, 1822). The "well known Brengle Lime Kilns" on the B. & O. Railroad east of Frederick were for sale (*Examiner*, January 19, 1876).

BRIGGS MILL (14)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Wilton Briggs with $1000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 50% custom work. An 8-foot fall on Catoctin Creek drove an 18 rpm, 35-inch turbine at 100 rpm. Output was 600 bbl flour, 67.5 tons meal, and 23.5 tons of feed ($6800).

BRISH DISTILLERY (1)

Davis Brish advertised a distillery on his plantation adjoining Carrollton Manor (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, August 23, 1797).

BROADRUP MILL (21)

Charles Broadrup was listed in the 1886 county directory as miller at Charlesville. This merchant mill was on Tuscarora Creek west of Hansonville and north of Charlesville on the Bond 1860 map and in the 1873 county atlas. Broadrup also had a sawmill, and the earlier members of the family were papermakers. The 1860 census of manufactures listed C. A. Broadrup with $1000 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 saw and $640 output over a 4-month season. The gristmill represented $600 capital investment and had 2 run of stones and annual output of 277 bbl flour, etc., ($3602).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the "Broadrup" custom mill wit $4000 capital investment, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 23-foot fall on Tuscarora drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 13.2 tons meal, 4 tons feed, and 600 lb hominy ($1002).

BROADRUP PAPER MILL (21)

George Broadrup had a paper mill which burned in 1836 (HWM, p. 564). The Jacob Englebrecht diary gave the date as November 23 that year. It was probably one of the three paper mills shown on Bigg Branch (Big Tuscarora) NW of Yellow Spring on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Ralph F. Martz placed it 5 miles north of Frederick. Location was 20-H-7 in the ADC Atlas on present Hamburg Road.

BROADRUP SAWMILL (21)

The C. Broadrup sawmill was shown on the 1860 Bond map NW of Yellow Spring and was possibly related to the Broadrup Paper Mill.

BROWN & McKINNEY TANNERY (F)

Henry Hooper, 32, broke his leg after getting caught in the belting while making adjustments at this tannery (Baltimore *Sun*, March 8, 1887).

BROWN FULLLING MIL (9)

Same as Adams Fulling Mill.

BROWN MILL (7)

Matthew Brown, who also owned Fleecy Dale Factory. Offered to sell a farm on Big Bennetts Creek and a mill adjoining "the seat lately improved as a cloth manufactory at Amelung's old glass works" (*Herald*, December 22, 1810). Possibly the "old oil mill" on the 1860 Bond map.

BROWN MIL (9)

See Wolfe Mill.

BROWN SAWMILL (10)

William B. Brown was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with $300 capital investment in a water-powered sawmill with 1 employee and annual output of 5000 ft board ($650). The 1873 atlas showed the sawmill of W. B. Brown SW of Sabillasville. Location was 1-E-13 in the ADC Street Atlas on Deerfield-Foxville Road inside the present Catoctin Mountain National Park.

BROWN SAWMILL (15)

The 1873 atlas showed M. Brown's [?] sawmill north of Thurmont on the east bank of Little Owens Creek, east side of a millrace, where the 1860 Bond map had merely shown a "SM" on present Eyler Valley Road. Mr. Sidney S. Sachs, Washington, D. C., attorney wrote to Ralph F. Martz, May 18, 1979, that his property on Eylers Valley Road and Little Owens Creek contained "substantial dry walls" and also "the remains of the dam and mill race which ran the mill." Location was 2-G-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BROWNING MILL (11)

See Ruby Mill.

BRUNER CITY MILLS (2)

See Zentz Mill.

BRUNNER LIME KILN (13)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Daniel Brunner with $300 capital investment in a lime works with 2 employees and annual output of 5000 bu ($625) over a 2-month season.

BRUNER MILL (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed S. H. and T. Bruner [one "n"] with $6000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 2800 bbl flour ($14,000). The 1860 census of manufactures showed Joshua and L. Bruner mill with 3 pair of stones and an annual output of $16,805.

The 1873 atlas showed C. A. Bruner's mill on Carroll Creek on the present Shookstown Road, NW of Frederick, where a nameless symbol had appeared on the 1808 map and an "M. M." designation on the 1860. The name D. Main was also shown, and David M. Main advertised in the atlas of "prop. of Bruners Mill."

The dam had washed out at Daniel Mains (Baltimore *American*, August 3, 1868, quoting the *Valley Register*). The 1880 census of manufactures listed the Ezra Cramer custom mill with $4500 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 16-foot fall on Carroll Creek drove two overshot wheels 6 ft broad at 2 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 1000 bbl flour, 15 bbl rye, 1.5 tons meal, 5 tons feed, 1.7 tons hominy ($10,000).

Ezra Lewis Cramer died at the old Burnt Mil Farm on Shookstown Pike just off the present Rosemont Avenue; he had also been listed in the 1880 State business directory. The mill burned on February 11, 1886, while owned by John L. Cramer. The *American Miller*, 14 (March 1, 1886):150, reported, "A large mill near Frederick, Md., known as the "Bruner Mill," and owned by John L. Keefer [sic], was totally destroyed by fire on Feb. 11. The fire was supposed to have originated from the friction of the elevator in the building. The loss was estimated at $5,000, $2,000 of which is covered by insurance." Also reported in the Baltimore *American*, February 11, 1886, which correctly identified the owner as John L. Cramer. The *American's* full text was:

> **FREDERICK, Feb. 11. – The large flouring mill owned by Mr. John L. Cramer, situated about a mile and a half west of the city, and better known as Cramer's Mill, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning about one o'clock. How the fire originated is not positively known. The supposition is that it was caused by friction in the elevator on the fourth story. When discovered the entire upper portion of the building was in flames. The Junior Fire Engine of this city was taken to the scene, and**

succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading. The residence of Mr. Ezra L. Cramer, in close proximity to the mill was saved from destruction. The insurance is $2000 in the Frederick County Mutual. Besides the mill, A large quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and other kinds of grain was destroyed by fire.

Location of the mill was 29-C-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BRUNSWICK COOPERATIVE ASSN. (25)

This was a modern feed mill with steel silos, located on the south side of Souder Road at the northern city limits of Frederick [1976]. This works was still in the 2004 telephpne directory, same address.

BRUNSWICK MILLS (25)

This mill was C. P. Wenner's in 1855 and appeared on Bond's 1860 map; it was used for courts martial trials during the civil War (HFC, p. 72), which showed a photograph. The atlas listed "Charles F. Wenner's Choice Family Flour" at Berlin Mills in the present Brunswick. The 1850 census of manufactures listed the Jordan, Wenner and Co. mill with $9000 capital investment, 5 run of stones, and 130 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 33% custom business. Two 9-foot turbines were driven by C. & O. Canal water at 56 rpm to develop 30 hp. Annual output was 7000 bbl flour, 44 tons meal, and 246.5 tons feed. In HFC, p. 955, it was stated that Peter Nicodemus had carried on milling at Brunswick, ca. 1885-1910.

In 1882, Scharf called the merchant mill that of Jordan, Wenner and Jordan at Berlin (HWM, p. 623). The *American Miller*, 12 (August 1, 1884): 427, reported, "Jordan, Crumpton & Co., Barry, Md., wishing to increase their power, have ordered from the Ridgeways a Perfection Wheel and draft tube. The wheel will be bolted to the outside of the penstock, carrying their main turbine, and thus without expense."

The 1886 county directory and the 1887 State directory listed Jordan, Crampton, and Co. at Barry. The *American Miller*, 17 (January 1, 1889): 15, carried an advertisement placed by Corbett & Norrish of Washington, D. C., including a testimonial letter from Jordan, Crampton & Co. of Berlin, Barry P. O., who wrote on November 22, 1888, "In regard to our mill, which you changed from buhr to rolls, of 60 barrel's capacity, has been running night and day for two months . . . Daisy Model Mill." The Frederick *News*, June 6, 1889, reported, "The principal losers from the flood were Jordan, Crampton & Co., loss to grain, hay, mill feed and warehouses from three to five thousand dollars." The *American Miller*, 17 (September 1, 1889): 634, reported, "Edward Corbett, Washington, D. C., has put a new engine in the mill of Jordan, Crampton & Co. of Berlin, Md." B. F. Crampton and Co., Inc., merchant millers at Brunswick advertised "Close Prices" in 1914.

The last operator was David Arnold, who set up a modern works outside of town. The old mill was near the canal lock east of the present highway bridge and it burned in early 1972. The mill was locally claimed to be the descendant of a mill of 1790, possibly Deavers.

The Brunswick Railroad Museum has photographs of the extinct Crampton Mill. The museum docent noted that there were three brand names, all the same flour, but various housekeepers swore by their favorite brands. A photograph also appeared in Captain Thomas F. Hahn's *Towpath Guide*, 1982, 1987. p. 90. Location was 35-D-12 in the ADC Street Atlas, at the foot of 1st Street, north bank of the canal.

BUCKEYS MILL (17)

Daniel Paul Sayler in 1853 sold his mill and farm near Middleburg to George P. Buckey (Schidknecht, *Monocacy & Catoctin*, p. 331).The G. P. Buckey mill was shown on the 1860 Bond map and Daniel E. Buckey's merchant grist and saw mill was shown in the atlas. Annual output was 15,000 bu ($550) in the 1860 census of manufactures. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Daniel E. Buckey mill with $5000 with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum; 50% custom work. A 9-foot fall on Pipe Creek drove a 16 hp undershot wheel 4 ft broad at 41 rpm. Annual output was 1500 bbl flour, 269 tons meal, 62.5 tons feed, and 0.5 ton buckwheat ($16,000).

The 1886 county directory gave the address as Johnsville. George P. Buckey had earned the first dollar of his half-million fortune at his mill at the confluence of Pipe Creek, Sams Creek, and Beaver Dam. The *American Miller*, 9 (June 1, 1881): 237,

Power plant turned mill later served a construction business.

reported, "Mr. D. E. Buckey, of Middlebury, Md., is remodeling his grist and sawmill. Two new Bollinger Turbines and all the other machinery are being furnished by Bollinger, of York, Pa."

The *American Miller*, 19 (July 1, 1891): 488, reported, "D. E. Buckey of Middleburg, Md., has purchased a 36-inch Success Water Wheel from S. Morgan Smith of York, Pa."

The mill burned and in 1909, E. C. A. Buckey bought the farm and built the 1-1/2-story E. C. A. Buckey Electric Light and Power House, which was equipped with twin turbines of 3500 cu ft capacity and automatic governor (*Carroll County 1837-1910*, p. 53, with contemporary photograph). Ezra A. C. Buckey's electric light and power house was operated by two turbines per HFC, p. 1597. After serving as Union Bridge's power plant, the building was converted to milling and commercial electric power replaced water power in 1947. The frame mill, later called Simpsons, was undergoing enlargement in 1966. Still later, it served the Simpson Valley Construction business. Located at present Md. 641 and Little Pipe Creek. Location is grid 16-B-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BUCKEY TANNERY (1)

The 42-vat tannery, patent bark mill, hide mill, and stone table of the late George Buckey in Buckeystown was advertised in the *Herald*, February 4, 1832. It had been "long occupied by he deceased."

BUCKEY TANNERY (8)

The 1880 census listed John W. Buckey with $3000 capital investment in a 16 hp steam tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 700 sides and 100 skins ($2300) over a 9-month season.

BUCKEY TANNERY (20)

Daniel Kemp of H., trustee of the late George Buckey, advertised a tanyard 5.5 miles from Frederick on Creagerstown Road; 35 vats, running fountain in the yard, finishing shop, beam shop, bark mill house, all newly built (*Herald*, February 4, 1832, p. 3). Same site as J. Bitzer tanyard shown on 1860 map at Muddy Creek.

BUCKEY TANYARD (13)

G. P. Buckey's tanyard was shown south of Old Annapolis Road, east of Water Street Road on the 1860 Bond map. The 1850 census of manufactures had shown G. W, Buckey with $2000 capital investment in a tanyard with 2 employees, and annual output of 200 tan leather ($1000) produced by horse and hand power. In 1860, George W. Buckey had $7600 output; the 1860 census of manufactures showed G. W. Buckey's production down to $810.

BUCKFOREST MILLS (8)

See Long Mill.

BURDETTE MILL (9)

See Ijamsville.

BURGEE MILL (7)

An Act of Assembly of 1816 authorized a road from Singleton Burgee's gristmill to meet the road from Masoncops smith shop to New Market (Frederick County deeds, JS 4:466). The 1860 Bond map showed J. Burgee grist and saw mill on Fahrney Branch of Benentts Creek at the present Prices Distillery Road. Location was 40-G-7 in the ADC Atlas. In recent years, a millstone stood at this site on Md. 75.

BURKHART PAPER MILL (2)

The George Burkhart paper mill was on Tuscarora Creek in the early 19th century but only a ruin stood in 1882 (HWM, p. 569).

BURKITTSVILLE TANNERY (22)

This works was supposedly founded by a Mr. Locher in 1830, but in the *Herald*, April 25, 1831, Ezra Slifer advertised the tannery, formerly that of Thomas Harley at Burkittsville; 2 acres, 16 lying-in vats, 3 leeches, 3 bates, 2 limes, 1 pool, patent iron bark mill, bark shed, and fleshing house; the "only tannery of any magnitude within 6 miles."

The works was acquired by Michael Weiner (or Wiener) in 1845. The 1850 census (District 12) listed Schlosser and Weiner with $775 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 750 skins ($4500). Weiner's works was shown on the west side of Burkittsville in an inset on Bond's 1860 county map. He had come from Germany and worked in George Schlosser's tannery near Middletown, ca. 1837-1846; the 1860 census of manufactures listed M. Weiner with $3000 capital investment in a tannery with 2 hands and annual output of 200 sides leather ($1200).

In the 1880s, MIID, p. 166, listed Michael Wiener as owner and Harry W. Wiener as manager; there were 40 lay-away vats, 5 leaches, and annual output of 100 heavy hides. The 1880 census of manufactures listed the H. M. Weiner tannery on a branch of Broad Run with $5350 capital investment, 4 workers, and annual output of 1200 sides and 325 skins ($5520). Henry M. Weiner had bought the works in 1879 per HFC, p. 1122, and he retired in 1893, two years after his father's death.

BURLINGTON MILL (2)

See Worman Mill (second).

BURNT MILLS (11)

Burnt mills at Woodsborough was the scene of the first Methodist services (HWM, p. 618).

BUSH CREEK FORGE (9)

Bush Creek Forge consisting of a finery and chaffery was built 2 miles from the mouth of Bush Creek, ca. 1775 by Johnson and Co., builders of the first Catoctin Furnace. A sitting mill (Johnson Iron Works) was on the site later used by Reels Mills, per J. H. Alexander's 1840 *Report on Iron*, p. 80. The forge closed in 1810 (RIOM, p. 146f; also, Alexander, p. 83). Bush Creek Forge, 3 to 5 miles from Frederick, was for sale under the last will of Colonel James Johnson; the large dam had a 20-foot fall (*Herald*, April 13, 1811). Location was 34-D-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BUSH CREEK WOOLEN FACTORY (9)

See Monrovia Mill.

BUSH CREEK MILL (1)

"Bush Creek Mill on the Manor" was mentioned in a letter of 1742 by Dr. Charles Carroll (MHM, 20:362).

BUSHEY MILL (1)

See Red Spring Mill.

BUSSARD MILL (16)

John W. Bussard had a gristmill at Harmony per the 1886 county directory. The sawmill of J. W. Bussard appeared in the atlas on Little Catoctin Creek just above Fisher Hollow Road where a "SM" had appeared on the 1860 Bond map. Location was 91-H-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BUSSARD SAWMILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Gideon Bussard with $800 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 18-foot fall on Bennetts Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 4 rpm to cut 50,000 ft ($1000). The G. Bussard [sic] sawmill was mentioned by Scharf in 1882 (HWM, pp.

597, 611). Bussard did all his own logging "in the vicinity." The mill was idle 6 months each year, no hired hands.

BUTLER TANYARD (20)

Tobias Butler advertised a tanyard of 18 to 20 vats with mill, shop, and brick dwelling, within 6 miles of Frederick, on the main road to Creagerstown and Emmitsburg (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, September 25, 1799).

CALLEBREATE MILLS (17)

Calebreate Mills near Sams Creek and James Clemson's house was mentioned in a sales notice (*Herald*, January 16, 1830).

CAMMELS MILL (13)

See Blumes Mill for Cammels or Campbells.

CAMPBELL SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list showed John Campbell, Senior, with the tract Good Luck and a sawmill in Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds.

CARDING MILLS – MISC. (-)

The following fullers set carding at 8 cents per pound (*Herald*, June 1, 1822): John D. Smith, John Kefauver, Martin S. Grove, William McFarland, C. Remsburg & J. Jackson, John Dustin, O'Neill & Shriner, Mary Ann Cost, Joseph Trapnell, Daniel Price, and Jonathan Kemp.

CARMACK MILL (F)

"Mr. Carmack of Della, Md., will build a flour mill at Frederick," *American Miller*, 27 (July 1, 1899): 562.

CARPER MILL (12-14)

Carper Mill was shown well above the mouth of Catoctin Creek on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. Apparently the same as Colonel Summers Mill of 1873. Location was 36-B-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CARROLL CEMENT MILL (1)

Grove in HCM, p. 408 (1928),noted re the aqueduct over Big Seneca Creek, "The sandstone was gotten from a nearby quarry, while the cement used came from the

old Charles Carroll mill on Carollton Manor. The remains of the old cement mill is owned by Carlos De Garmendia."

CARROLL CREEK FLOURING MILL (2)

Per Ralph F. Martz, this mill was on a site used in colonial times by Daniel Dulany. This mill was owned by Colonel Edward Schley and in 1844 was sold to Cornelius Shriver (HWM, p. 624). It belonged to the Schley heirs on Bond's 1860 county map. It was J. E. Cartzendaffner and Bro. (settled in the county in 1866) in the atlas patron list. S. D. Reifsnider acquired the mill in 1895. It was a stone mill with large wooden overshot wheel. It was much damaged by lightening and set afire in 1900. It was later torn down. Another operator was James Dixon. The site was Gas House Pike near the present sewage disposal plant. Location was 29-K-4 in the ADC Street Atlas. (See Ralph F. Martz, "The Old Mills of Carroll Creek," Frederick *News*, August 27, 1973.)

CARROLL CREEK FOUNDRY (2)

Ralph F. Martz, writing in the Frederick *Post*, May 11, 1976 ("Richard Potts"), reported, "The Carroll Creek Foundry was operated by Fitzhugh and Snyder on East Patrick at Wisner in 1850. Their other mill was on the south side of the creek." Fitzhugh and Snyder advertised stoves and mill gearing at Carroll Creek Foundry (*Examiner*, April 7, 1852). The iron foundry of Fitzhugh and Snyder on East Patrick Street was entirely consumed by fire on January 25, 1854, per a note from Ralph F. Martz to the author, August 29, 1976. Benjamin Fitzhugh's trustees advertised this 69 x 50 ft foundry on Carding Machine Alley and East Patrick Street as brick with skylights, metal roof, cupola, and iron crane. Also a 38 x 26 ft finishing shop; 2 story frame and brick steam plaster mill, 30 x 21 ft, with an attic, and equipped with a pair of French burrs, breaker, counter shafts, and 15 hp engine. Also a brick engine house and a 2-story frame gristmill, 36 x 17 ft, with 1 pair burrs, hominy machine, and undershot wheel turned by the flow of Carroll Creek (*Examiner*, June 3, 1855). The 1860 Bond county map showed the foundry on the south side of Patrick Street, two blocks east of East Street. The building survived as a warehouse in 1973. Location was 29-G-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CARROLL CREEK TANYARD (F)

See Bierly Tanyards.

CARROLL FURNACE ( )

Dr. Charles Carroll wrote to his son in 1752 that his people were erecting a furnace and forge near the mountains, MHM 24 (December 1929): 381.

CARROLLS MILL (3)
CARROLLTON MILL

See Doubs Mill.

CARROLL MILL (5)

This mill was built by Jonathan Hazlet about 1800 and was sold to James and Henry McDivit, who built the "present" [1906] mill, Cover's, prior to 1825. It was further rebuilt in 1860 (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55).

CARROLLTON CEMENT MILL (1)

Thomas F. Hahn and Emory L. Kemp reported a bank of six kilns on the Carroll Manor property, 0.75 mile west of Buckeystown, on Md. 80 or Manor Woods Road. The authors suggested that the kiln was linked to a 40,000-bushel purchase by the C. & O. Canal contractors from suppliers Bracket and Guy at Carroll Manor on the property of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (*Cement Mills Along the Potomac*, 1994, p. 73). No kilns were shown on Isaac Bond's 1860 county map but the 1873 Titus atlas showed (1) kilns of Colonel William Richardson on the west side of the tracks north of Rocky Fountain Run (ADC 38-B-6), and (2) the kiln of J. P. Rogers along the present Keller Lime Plant Road east of the tracks and west of Buckeystown (ADC 38-B-7). Distinct from station at Lime Kiln Switch, q. v.

CARTZENDAFNER MILL (1)

Joseph Cartzendafner was listed as miller at Doubs in the 1886 county directory. See also New London Mill, Carroll Creek Flouring Mill, and Parkers Mill.

CASH MILL (17)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Lewis Cash with $600 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee and an annual income of $800 from "grinding and sawing." Lewis Cast [sic] was listed at Ladiesburg in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 347.

CASTLE AND DELANDER SAWMILL (12)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed this sawmill with $2000 capital investment, 2 employees, and 1 circular saw. The portable mill was powered by a 24 hp steam engine and cut 120,000 ft ($2160) over a 6-month season.

CASTLE MILL ( )

In 1792, Jacob Castle patented a tract called Resurvey on Mill Lot, (Patents, Liber I:74, MSA).

CASTLE SAWMILL (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Daniel Castle with $500 capital investment in a water powered sawmill with 1 employee, 1 saw, and $625 annual output in oak and poplar plank.

CATOCTIN COKE FURNACE (15)

This coke furnace, a half mile south of the forge mill, was built about 1850, closed in 1901, and razed in 1906. A new coke-burning furnace was built during the Civil War (*Bicentennial and Homecoming*, Thurmont, Md.).

CATOCTIN CREEK MILLS (-)

William Jarboe Grove presented this list of mills compiled by Judge John D. Castle in *History of Carrollton Manor*, 1928, p. 435f:

1. **Ecker Mill (See Eccard, District 16)**
2. **Mealey Mill (See Harp Mill)**
3. **Daniel Biser Mill**
4. **Everhardt Mill (See Miller Mill, District 3)**
5. **Ezra Remsburg Mill (See Kemp Mill, District 3)**
6. **John Kefauver Mill (See Young Mill, District 3)**
7. **Casper Remsburg Mill (See Remsburg Woolen Factory)**
8. **Shafer Mill (District 14)**
9. **Steiner Mill (District 14)**
10. **Parker Mill (District 14)**
11. **Hammon Mill (no other data)**
12. **Rice Mill (See Lewis Mill, District 14)**
13. **Kinna Mill (See Oakland Mill, District 16)**
14. **Bowlus Mill (See Kellers Pine Mills, District 3)**
15. **Sergeant Everhardt Mill (See Bloomfield Mill, District 3)**
16. **Morgans Mill (See Morgans Paper Mill, District 16)**
17. **Main Mill (District 16)**
18. **Devauls Mill (See Duvall Mill, District 6)**
19. **Bowlus Mill (District 3 or 14)**
20. **Jacob Feaster Mill (District 14)**
21. **Finks Mill (District2).**

Extensive articles on Catoctin Mills appeared in the *Valley Register*, February 23, and March 9, 1973, by Ralph F. Martz and Mrs. Leah L. Spade, respectively. Those tabulations are referred to here as Grove's list, Mr. Martz's list, and Mrs. Spade's list throughout this chapter. Working with Mr. Martz, he and the author identified at least 67 mills in the Catoctin watershed.

CATOCTIN FORGE (15)

See Catoctin Furnace for this archaeological site (18 FR 320).

CATOCTIN FURNACE IRON WORKS (15)

J. H. Alexander in his 1840 report on iron mentioned a predecessor furnace built in 1774 by James Johnson and Company within a mile of the Catoctin Furnace that survived when he wrote, information he obtained from James Johnson of Baltimore, a descendant of the original builder (quoted in Singewald, RIOM, p. 146).

By other accounts, the Catoctin Furnace complex in the present State park was built in 1770 by Leonard Calvert and Thomas Johnson, patentees of a 7000-acre tract. In 1774, it passed to Thomas, Baker, and James Johnson. In July 1776, the furnace received an order from the Council of Safety for 20 four-pound cannon, 20 three-pound, and 20 two-pound; 40 swivels; and 200 iron pots. The goods were promptly delivered and a second order was placed (*Western Maryland in the Revolution*, p. 46). James Johnson advertised salt pans cast at Catoctin Furnace (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, August 12, 1777). The works produced 100 tons of shells used at Yorktown. See also, *Arch. Md.*, 12:92.

James Johnson and Co. advertised for a run-away slave, Phil, who could be delivered to the owners at Catoctin Furnace, Buck Creek Forge, or Frederick-Town (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, February 8, 1780. The company advertised later for Peter Dorsey, who was a native of Dorchester County and had his "right ear cropped"; another run-away was Gabriel "born in the Jerseys," (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, September 24, 1782). Both Peter Dorsey and Gabriel were marked by small-pox.

Thomas and Baker Johnson became owners of the furnace in 1793, and in 1803, Baker Johnson became sole owner and leased it to [Benjamin] Blackford and Thomas Thornburg. Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed it as Colonel B. Johnson's furnace at the dead end of a road coming up from the south. It was advertised for sale with 4611 acres in 1811. The works was sold to Willoughby and Thomas Maybury in 1813. The Maybury family produced ironmasters who worked in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Jersey (per an on-line genealogy). John Brien purchased Catoctin in 1820.

Isabella Furnace ruin, photo by author

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Brien at Catoctin Furnace, lately purchased, with $60,000 capital, 80 hands, 1 wheel, 2 cylinder bellows, a small chopping mill out of order, and a sawmill for his own use. The works was closed, undergoing repairs, last used as casting furnace, "an old establishment out of repair." Brien produced 600 to 900 tons per year to make hollow ware and the cast-iron Catoctin Stove.

John McPherson. Trustee advertised "Catoctin Iron Works" in the Baltimore *American*, November 22, 1841, prior to an auction set for December 22 to disposed of the late Brien's estate. Some 7500 acres of timberland came with the property along with ore "of superor quality." Output was 800 to 900 toms of pig iron per annum; the associated merchant mill with 2 pair of burrs and a daily maximum capacity of 40 barrels. The sawmill was first-rate, nearly new. McPherson noted, "The castings have always been distinguished for their smoothness, neatness and durability. There is a sufficient number of stone and log dwelling houses for all necessary hands, also a superior Dwelling house, Stables, Carriage House, large and handsome garden, an ice house, a store house and all necessary out houses for the accommodation of the owner if he should wish to reside there."

James Pennington Fitzhugh acquired the place about 1859, along with 11,000 acres, and put up a steam cold-blast charcoal furnace, but became insolvent and sold to John Kunkel, whose son John B. and Jacob M. ran the works. A trustee's sale advertised Catoctin Furnace and Iron works, saw and grist mill, 60 houses, etc., two furnaces, each with vertical direct action blowing engine built by J. P. Morris of Philadelphia (*Examiner*, May 6, 1858).

The 1860 census of manufactures listed J. B. Kunkle [sic] and Brother Catoctin Furnace with $100,000 capital investment with 90 employees and an 80 hp steam engine. Annual output was 4500 tons pig iron ($100,000) made from 12,000 tons ore.

Philip T. Tyson in his *Second Report of the State Agricultural Chemist* (Annapolis, 1862), p. 71, reported, "In smelting iron ores at the Catoctin furnaces an oxide of zinc constantly accumulates near the upper part of the furnaces, (called the tunnel head,) indicating the presence of that metal either in the iron ore or limestone used."

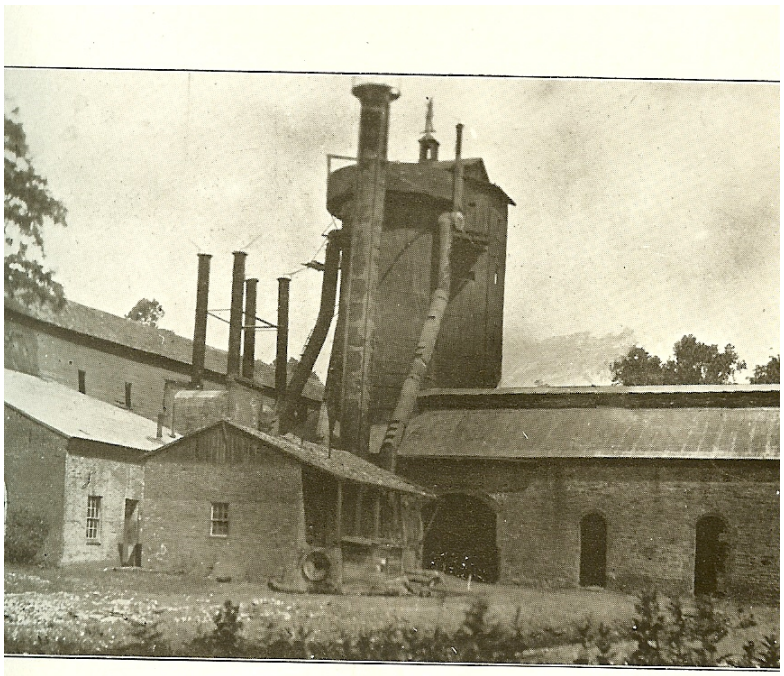
John B. Kunkel bought out his brother in 1867 and in 1873 put up a third furnace, the Deborah, an anthracite and coke furnace, said to be the first such in the U. S.—[which isn't true] with a 35-ton/diem or 1200/annum output of car wheel iron. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed J. B. Kunkel & Bros., iron manufacturers "and variety store" with a BC credit rating (good credit). John B. Kunkel died in 1885, and his heirs formed the Catoctin Iron Company. The *Manufacturers Record*, 11 (May 7, 1887): 491, reported, "The Catoctin Iron Co. have blown in another furnace." The new company went broke and shut down again in 1892.

An account in *Md., Its Resources,* etc, 1893, p. 138, noted, "The Catoctin Furnace in Frederick county, formerly obtained its flux from extensive limestone quarries at Cavetown, on the Western Maryland Railroad, on the opposite side of the Blue Ridge." The works had once employed 300 wood cutters and charcoal burners and 100 miners of brown hematite ore. Catoctin Furnace Post Office had operated from 1851 to 1854.

Catoctin Mountain Iron Company resolved to wind up its affairs in 1898 and appoint a receiver. The Baltimore *American,* October 8, 1899, reported, "Catoctin Furnace Property—Mortgage for a Half Million Placed on Record." About this time, the Blue Mountain Iron and Steel Company was organized for new developments. The Baltimore *Sun,* January 17, 1901, reported, "Catoctin Furnace. Claims Liquidated and Orders to Begin Operation." The company was to "open the furnace tomorrow full blast." A very long advertisement to sell the Catoctin Furnace Property appeared in the *Sun,* January 22, 1902. Operations ended again in 1903 and the company sold out to Joseph E. Thorpe of Earlston, Pa, who dismantled the equipment. The Catoctin Mountain firm had also operated a paint mill.

The Baltimore *Sun* published Emily Emerson Lantz's Sunday feature story, "Catoctin Furnace Has Rich Past," October 4, 1925.

The house of Governor Thomas L. Johnson at Catoctin Furnace was purchased



Deborah Furnace in 1906 from Singewald's 1911 study.

"recently" by Launcelot Jacques, Sr., a descendant of the original Laucelot Jacques, the colonial ironmaster, *Sun*, September 8, 1927, which also showed a photograph of the Catoctin manor house. The Baltimore *Sun*, September 24, 1927, reported, "Mining Experts Will Visit State," noting that Julius Stein of American Smelting & Refining Company was to visit the Catoctin Furnace ruins, which was still owned by Lancelot Jacques. The *Sun*, May 19, 1929, reported, that President Herbert Hoover planned a fishing trip to Catoctin Furnace woods.

In the mid-1970s, only the most primitive structures remained east of U. S. 15 as part of State Park. Writing in the Frederick *Post*, April 1, 1972, Chapter 14, Frank Mentzer stated that Deborah Furnace was built in 1873 and was 50 ft high, with a cylindrical iron stack, 12 ft in diameter, and produced 35 tons per day, probably running 9 months of each year, ("The Time and Times of Catoctin Furnace." [This furnace with a firebrick interior and iron outer jacket was an evolution away from the stone outer stack with a brick lining to hold the molten liquid.]

The MHT publication *SWAP*, September 1977, p. 5, noted, "Archaeologist Dr. Kenneth P. Orr presented a tour of the survey results at Catoctin Furnace to local historians, the State Highway Administration, the Maryland Park Service, the Maryland Geological Survey, and Trust representatives. The work has exposed an early foundry, water storage facilities, a cemetery, a paint factory and mine techniques." The foundry was assigned MHT Archaeological Site No. 18 FR 320. *The News*, Frederick, June 17, 1977, published a report entitled, "Another Furnace," reflecting Dr. Orr's discovery of a second furnace in the park.

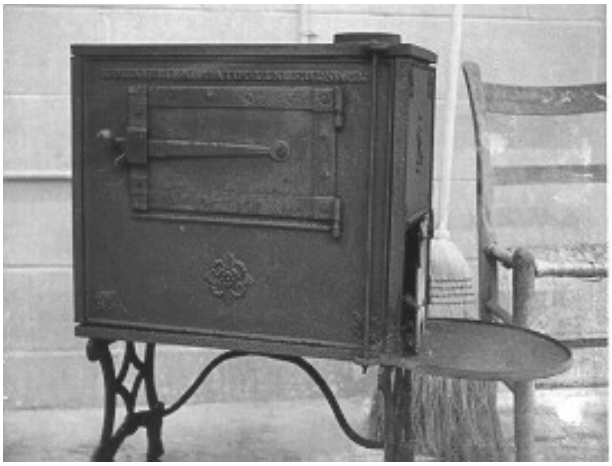
Archaeological work by Bill Davies in 1981 noted that the Deborah Furnace was sheathed with plates of iron or rolled steel; it was later owned by the Empire Iron Company which sold the materials to Bethlehem Steel Company. Robert M. Vogel of the Smithsonian also investigated the furnace. Sharon Ann Burnston reported, "The Cemetery at Catoctin Furnace," *Maryland Archaeology*, September 1981. The cemetery contained the remains of the ironworks slaves.

***Current Maryland Archaeology*, January 1982, p. 2, reported, "Thomas L. Struthers (John Milner Associates) has completed a report detailing the results of an extensive survey of archaeological resources in the vicinity of Catoctin Furnace in Frederick County. The survey, undertaken for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, located more than 100 features related to the 18th through 20th Century iron-working complex. The results of this work, when combined with the information gathered from investigations of the furnace sponsored by the Maryland State Highway Administration (carried out by John Milner Associates, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., and Orr and Son, Consulting Archaeologists), provide a basis for management of the complex cultural resources in the Catoctin Furnace Historic District."**

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., issued a report in September 1991, with two maps explaining the various areas of the site: the furnace yard, the retaining wall, the Isabella stack and the bellows house, which is the great range of masonry to the left of the stack itself. In operating times, there would have been a ramp, probably just earth, to allow buggies full of ore, flux, and fuel to wheel their contents to the top of the furnace where the ingredients would be dumped in at the top, about 30 feet above the point where molten ore would gush out into the molds impressed into in the sand floor of the casting house. Also in 1991, Jean Libby produced her thesis on ironworks slaves and suggested that any furnace that went out of business sold its skilled people to some other manufacturer, three being no residual communities of African Americans in the vicinities of former furnaces.

Location is 13-B-2 in the ADC Street Atlas, between present US 15 and Catoctin Furnace Road [the old by passed road] south of Catoctin Hollow Road and just south of the NPS visitors center on US 15. The street number is 14039 Catoctin Hollow Road. John R. Park in *Maryland's Mining Heritage Guide* (2002), p. 17,

Cast-iron Catoctin Stove, National Park Service photograph.



described the surviving stack as Isabella Furnace, placing the extinct Deborah Furnace 140 feet southward. Excellent historical material fully footnoted is available on-line at the NPS site.

<u>Sources:</u>

HFC, pp. 335, 342, 402. RIOM, pp. 146-148.

***Lancaster Journal*, August 2, 1811.**

J. H. Alexander, *Report on Iron*, 1840, p. 78f.

Trustees Sales Notice, Baltimore *American*, November 22, 1841.

Bishop, HAM, 1:589 [which mentioned a Mr. Butler in charge of the works in 1776].

Anonymous, "Catoctin Furnace Rich in Past; Cannon of Revolution Made There," Frederick *News*, March 20, 1924.

George Wireman, "The Catoctin Iron Works," *Gateway to the Mountains* (Hagerstown Bookbinding & Print company: 1968).

Michael W. Robbins, *Maryland's Iron Industry During the Revolutionary War Era* (Maryland Bicentennial Commission: Annapolis, 1973), pp. 47-55.

Michael D. Thompson, *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (West Virginia University: Morgantown, 1976), pp. 61-79.

Ronald A. Thomas et al., "Archaeological Data Recovery at Catoctin Furnace Cemetery, Frederick County, Maryland," January 1981. Appendices to Part 3 of "Final Field Report, Archaeological Investigations at Catoctin Furnace, Frederick County, Maryland," (Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration: Baltimore, May 1980).

H. R. Schenck, "Evidence for a Nineteenth century Forge at Catoctin, Maryland," *MASCA Journal*, 2 (2 Archaeometallurgy): 42-44.

H. R. Schenck, "Analysis of Cast Iron from Catoctin, Maryland," *MASCA Journal*, 2:107-111.

Elizabeth Y. Anderson, *Faith in the Furnace: A History of Harriett Chapel, Catoctin Furnace, Maryland* (by the author: Catoctin Furnace, Md., 1984).

M. Parrington & H. Schenck, "A Report on the Excavation of an Ancillary Area (Site 18FR320) of the Historic Ironworking Complex at Catoctin Furnace, Frederick County, Maryland," 1982, on file at John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pa., p. 123. Also cited in *IA*, (1982), 18:38.

Jean Libby, "African Ironmaking Culture Among African American Ironworkers in Western Maryland, 1760-1850," (M. A. Thesis, San Francisco State University, 1991).

John Means, *Maryland's Catoctin Mountain Park: An Interpretive Guide to Catoctin Mountain Park and Cunningham Falls State Park* (McDonald & Woodward Publishing Co.: Blacksburg, Virginia, 1996).

CATOCTIN FURNACE MILLS (15)

The 1798 tax list showed Thomas and Baker Johnson's "furnace and mills, the mill altogether destroyed." The furnace and a "chopping mill for the use of the place" were advertised under the will of Colonel Baker Johnson (*Herald*, July 13, 1811). One of the Johnson's advertised "Auburn" with a gristmill of 2 run, a sawmill, and

20,000 gallon/annum distillery, and a smith's shop. There were also "commodious and extensive hog pens [raising hogs on milling waste products was an important part of the grain economy] (*Herald*, December 7, 1822). Auburn was the ironmaster's mansion, still standing in the 21st century.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed J. B. Kunkle and Bro. with $6000 capital investment in a flour mill with 1 employee and 15 hp steam engine; annual output was 400 bbl flour ($2600) and 4000 bu rye chop ($3000). The sawmill worth $1230 had 1 employee and produced 10,000 ft plank ($2500) using water power. The 1873 atlas showed the saw and grist mill on the west side of the road near the furnace [i. e., the original, 19th century road, not the present US 15].

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. B. Kunkle with $8000 capital investment in a mill with 2 run of stones and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 22-foot fall on Little Hunting Creek drove a 20 hp, 4 ft broad overshot wheel at 15 rpm. Annual output was 620 bbl flour, 170.5 tons meal, and 25 tons feed ($6500). The American Miller, 17 (September 1, 1889): 630, reported, "CHANGES . . . . W. W. Chapman from Baltimore, Md., to Catoctin Furnace, Md.," reporting the arrival of either a hired miller or tenant operator.

CATOCTIN MARBLE MILLS (13)

The 1873 atlas showed Ceresville Marble Mills owned by Samuel Hoke, Sr., on Israel's Creek west of the Monocacy and west of Mount Pleasant. Location was 22-C-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CATOCTIN MILLS (3)

Same as Dutrow Mill or Kefauver Mill, q. v.

CERESVILLE MILL (13)

O. H. Williams advertised a farm on the Monocacy called Ceresville with a good farm house and license to keep the ferry, also "an excellent grist mill with three pair of burrstones, and a good sawmill" (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, February 20, 1792). The present mill on Md. 26 is a replacement of the Williams Mill which had appeared on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 State map as "Ceresvil Mill." There were 37 saw and grist mills on the Monocacy in 1796, and in those years, the millers built a number of dams across the river to raise the water level in an attempt to float flour to Georgetown by barge, but the system was not entirely unsuccessful.

The mill and ferry at Ceresville Farm were offered for lease in the Baltimore *Md. Journal*, January 17, 1795; the merchant mill had 3 run of stones. Hugh Reynolds and David Bryan advertised that they were in possession of Ceresville Mill, paying highest prices (*Bartgis Republican Gazette*, April 14, 1796). The mill, lately rebuilt, was again offered for lease by P. Thomas (*Herald*, July 24, 1802).

The *Bartgis's Federal Gazette* reported, March 16, 1804, "A new boat belonging to Captain Campbell of this co. started from the late General Williams's mill on Monocacy, about 4 miles from town, loaded with 80 barrels of flour for the Georgetown market. This we believe is the first boat built for the purpose of trading down the Monocacy and Potomack rivers to Georgetown."

J. Eichelberger, living at Williams Mills 3 miles from Frederick advertised that his milling apprentice, Peter Fout, aged 16, had run away (*Republican Gazette*, November 23, 1811).

William E. Williams, son of General Otho H. Williams, began building the present building about 1812, although plagued by financial troubles. The O. H. Williams papers in the MHS Special Collections (Ms. No. 908) reflect the progress. John Davis wrote to Williams from Baltimore on July 25, 1814:

> **Through the favor of Mr. Cooke, you will receive a sketch of your forebay and with a bill of scantling for the same which I presume Mr. McBride your mill wright will perfectly understand.**
>
> **This part of your work will consume a good deal of something – and if it could be possible to get your Sawmill at work you would perhaps be much better supplied, the large stuff could be hewed and if you could get some locust that would square 6- or 8 inches it would make excellent frames.**
>
> **Isaac McPhersons workmen are now engaged in making your Millstones and as far as they are progressed, appear to be a good article. They expect to have them finished in 3 weeks.**
>
> **I hope your financial difficulties are surmounted and that your masons will use every exertion to get the building up as soon as possible – The Saw Mill Crank has been sent on by Mr. Potts, who promised he would write you. [Volume IX, No. 964]**

William Cooke wrote to William E. Williams from Baltimore, June 24, 1815:

> **. . . flour is now 9 Dollars from the Waggons, and super fine much wanted – if it will keep at that for some time, your mill will be profitable, and in demand. [Volume IX, No. 974]**

Cooke wrote again from Baltimore on July 17, 1817:

> **You have certainly found the Mill etc. an expensive and very troublesome job, but I hope it will hereafter pay you good interest for the money expended. It will keep you poor in Cash, for sometime, and help**

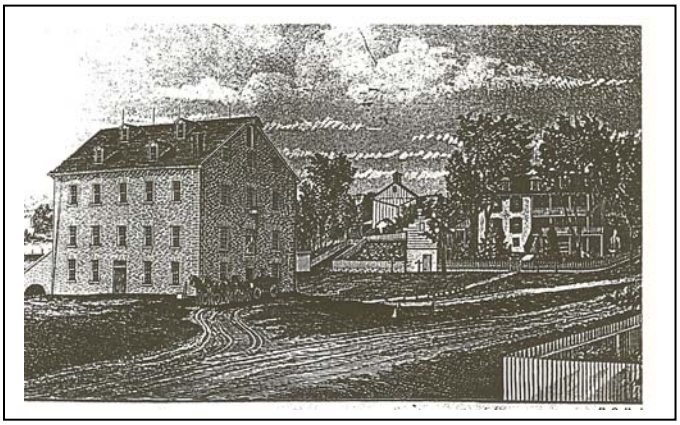
make you an Oeconomist. You have, I trust too much pride to remain in debt. A man can never feel independent while he is so, at least I could not, and Industry and Oeconomy will in a few years place you in that situation. [Volume IX, No. 963]

E. C. Williams wrote to W. E. Williams from Springfield, Washington County, on August 4, 1818:

> **[Watkins had finished making fans] . . . . being $100 each, it is very high, but the mills are very valuable and he has already had many calls for them . . . a good large wagon road will accommodate both of them and some straw and ropes or lines of some kind should be sent to secure them. You had better send quickly. I know they crowd his shop very much and he may possibly be induced to part with them . . . [Volume X, No. 933]**

According to MIID, the Williams Mill [here attributed to General O. H. Williams] passed to Mr. Cornice [sic], who in 1820-1825 leased it to Cornelius Shriner. John L. Potts advertised Ceresville Mill and storehouse "lately occupied by Williams and Stinchcombe, and now carried on by Jacob Cronise and Co. . . . capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels per year (*Herald*, May 25, 1826).

The Baltimore *American*, February 13, 1844, quoting the *Frederick Herald*, reported, "a burr mill stone 6 feet in diameter and 18 inches thick, bound in iron hoops, exploded with a loud report . . . scattering fragments . . . one through the window . . . a visitor W. Eves had his leg broken."



Cornelius Shriner later purchased the mill and operated it until 1850. The mill, the estate of Corneius Shriner, was offered for sale at an auction scheduled for February 7, 1855 (Frederick *Examiner*, January 10, 1855). E. A. Shriner purchased the mill from the estate in 1855 and was listed in the 1873 atlas. The *Underground Railroad* published in 1872 related that Luther Dorsey, a 19-year-old slave, had fled from a "very insulting man," Edward Schriner [sic] from the vicinity of Sairsville [sic] Mills, Frederick County, Md. (p. 134).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed E. A. Shriner with $14,000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 300 bu/diem maximum capacity. Some 83% of the business was merchant work. A 16-foot fall on Israel Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 7 ft broad at 8 rpm to develop 15 hp. Annual output was 5000 bbl flour, 7 bbl rye, 132 tons meal, and 180 tons feed ($33,600). Shriner mill and carriage appeared with an illustration of the mill in HWM, 1882, p. 624. Scharf put the production at 8000 bbl yearly in HWM, p. 625.

The *Manufacturers Record*, 11 (May 7, 1887): 491, reported, "E. A. Shriner & Son will refit their flour mill with roller machinery." The *American Miller*, 16 (July 1, 1888): 461, reported the changeover to roller equipment the year before and used a line drawing of the mill as the front page illustration; the article was entitled, "A Maryland Short System Mill." The complete text was:

> **We give on this page an engraving of one of the most complete short system roller mills in the State of Maryland. It is located at Ceresville, near Frederick, and is owned by E. A. Shriner & Son. As early as the year 1750 (Washington was a lad then) there stood a brick mill down the stream from its present site. It was propelled by undershot wheels, and the machinery was of that primitive style common in colonial time. The gearing was of wood, and the ponderous old millstone and the simple bolt without a smutter, conveyor or elevator in the mills sufficed to supply the wants of the community until about the year 1812, when the present mill was built by Capt. Williams.**

Main façade gets full sun only in high summer. Photo by Author, June 1999.

> **As the cut shows, it is a solid stone building, 60 x 40 feet, and six stories high, including basement and dormitories, with ample room for storage. Mr. Cornelius Shriner purchased the mill in the year 1829, and conducted the business until the year 1854, when E. A. Shriner, the present owner purchased the property, taking his son as partner subsequently.**
>
> **Last year the old machinery was removed and the mill remodeled to the roller system, using eight pairs of Allis Rolls and cleaning, bolting, and purifying machinery of approved excellence. The mill is doing a good business, and turning out flour of excellent quality.**

During the great freshet, water reached the third floor and caused loss of 40 bbl of product with a total damage of $2000 to $3000 (Frederick *Daily News*, June 4, 1889).

The Duke University manuscript collection holds 13 volumes of Cornelius Shriver's mill books, 1849-1904, filed as "Ceresville Mills," Ms. No. 4803. The mill was still owned by Edward D. Shriver when depicted in the Baltimore *Sun*, April 20, 1926. H. F. Garber's 1927 thesis on Monocacy mills described Ceresville as operating with steam and a vertical turbine, still owned by Edward D. Schriner [sic]. Rollers had been installed in 1887; the family had also acquired Linganore and Franklin Mills in 1870 (p. 4).

Henry Scarpua of the Baltimore *Sun* called R. L. Kelly Brothers who owned the mill and was informed that they no longer used water power (September 10, 1974). The race was still full of water in the early 1970s. The DMM for 1977-1978, p. 251, listed the works with 17 employees, making flour and meal. The mill was depicted in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 77 (Summer 1982):164. By 1982, only three brands of flour were made in the State, and Snow Drift was the brand name at Kelly Brothers. Later the company restricted itself to feed, and eventually closed. For a while in 1999 there was a plan to convert the mill into a church and that failed. The building was still standing in early 2007 but closed. This structure bears MHT Site No. F-8-041. Street address is 8261 Liberty Road, just east of Md. 194, Frederick. Location is grid 22-C-12 in the ADC Street atlas.

CHARLOTTE MILLING COMPANY MILLS (5)

"The Charlotte Milling Co. is building a mill at Emmitsburg, Md.," *American Miller*, 19 (December 1, 1891): 848. .

CHARLTON MILL (14)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John W. Charlton with $6000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees. Annual output was 1760 bbl four, 220 bu meal, and 250 bu chop ($9035). The 1860 Bond county map showed J. Charlton mill upstream of the two Chilcoat Woolen Factories. Charlton Mill appeared as a

symbol on the 1898 Charles Varlé map and it was R. Chilcote's per the 1873 atlas. Charleton advertised the mill with 2 pair of burrs, 1 of chopping stones, and a 30-foot fall (*Examiner*, July 15, 1857).

CHILCOTE WOOLEN FACTORIES (14)

The 1808 Charles Varlé area map showed three mills on a branch east of Catoctin Creek, SW of Jefferson. The Union Factory of Richard Chilcote, manufacturer of woolens, dyer, weaver, fuller, and dresser, was advertised as the former Remsburg Fulling Mill situated two miles south of New Town Trap, (*Herald*, May 21, 1831). It had been founded by Henry Remsburg, son of Christian Remsburg.

It was Spearces Mill in a deed from George Remsburg to Sebastian Remsburg in 1829. Sebastian and Eve Remsburg deeded to Richard Chilcote in 1843 (Frederick County deeds, HS 17:529), and Chicote mortgaged "Spearces Mill now called Union Factory" to Harriet Chilcote in 1853. Mrs. Chilcote also acquired the interest of Nicholas M. Parrish in 1858 (Frederick County deeds, BGF 2:229f).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Richard Chilcote with $2000 capital investment in a water-powered woolen manufactory with 5 employees. Annual output was 4000 yd linsey, 8000 yd flannel, 300 yd casinets, and 400 yd cloth ($5000). It was still Chilcote's in 1853 (HFC, p. 271, and still called Union Woolen Factory. J. L. Bishop listed Richard Chilcote and Son in 1861 (HAM, 3:556).

The 1860 Bond county map showed the two lower woolen factories on the stream as R. Chilcote's, while the 1873 Titus atlas showed R. Chilcote and Son with all three works. The 1860 map showed the uppermost mill as R. Charlton's (q. v.). The 1860 census of manufactures reported an output of 10,000 yd linsey ($9000) at R. Chilcote Woolen Mfy.

Trustee, Milton G. Urner advertised Union Mills in the *Maryland Union*, February 12, 1874. The first lot was the "Fulling Mill Property" on the road from the village of Jefferson to Catoctin Switch on the B&O, 2.5 miles from either plane, "now in the possession of R. Chilcote & son." The mill was brick, three stories, 47 x 35 ft. "The walls are very thick and strong. The gearing is all iron and as good as new; the Mill having been lately repaired and is now in perfect order. It has a first-rate stone dam with an excellent race, in good order, the water power being ample and the *right* well secured [i. e., the legal right to the water and dam]." Mill Lot No. 2 contained a fulling mill part stone, part log and frame, 60 x 25 feet, two stories.

Ralph F. Martz reported in 1972 the remains of a mill race for all three factories along Factory Branch, as well as depressions indicating the mill sites, on the Sigler farm on Sigler Road. All the mills fell within grid 36-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CHILCOTE WOOLEN FACTORY (21)

A mill existed as early as 1839, when Eli Sheets sold a tract to John W. Derr, who in 1856 sold to Richard Chilcote (Frederick County deeds, ES 8:396). Richard Chilcote's Tuscarora Factory Building was advertised in the *Examiner*, May 13, 1857, as stone, 2 stories, 40 x 30 ft, with a new shaft and new forebay, water wheel repaired within the last three years.

The mill passed in 1858 to John Richardson and back to Richard Chilcote who in 1859 deeded to Margaret Chilcote the fulling mill or Tuscarora Factory (Frederick County deeds, BGF 3:613). The 1860 county map by Bond showed R. Chilcote Woolen Factory on Tuscarora Creek, west side of present Willow Brook Road. Mrs. Margaret Chilcote and Thomas M. Chilcote deeded the factory to R. Chilcote and Son in 1865, and in 1868, Richard Chilcote and wife sold to John J. Getzendanner (Frederick County deeds, CM 1:493).

The 1873 atlas showed J. F. Getzendanner mill upstream of Cronise Mill. John J. Getzendanner was an atlas patron, giving his postal address as Frederick and listing his "merchant and customer mill." The mill property of the late John J. Getzendanner, 4 miles north of Frederick, was advertised in the *Examiner*, June 19, 1876; there were 2 pair of burrs and an output of 12 bbl/diem, "purchased by its late owner in 1868." The document establishing Election District 21 in 1884 mentioned the "road to Parson's (formerly Getzendanner's) Mill" (*Arch. Md.*, 630:80; also *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1884, Chapter 149). Location was 21-E-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CITY MILL (2)

See Zentz Mill for Bruners City Mills.

CLABAUGH MILL (13)

See Stoners Mill (on Linganore).

CLABAUGH AWMILL (5)

See Spalding Mill.

CLABAUGH SAWMILL (1)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed N. B. Clabaugh with $500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 saw and 30 ft lumber output ($600) over a 4 month season.

CLAGETT-EASTERDAY SAWMILL SEAT ( )

There was a recorded lawsuit over the claim that Thomas Clagett sold a tract to James O. Easterday and failed to convey a 5.5-acre mill seat that would have made the property more valuable. But no mill ever existed there. On p. 629 there was a reference to a dispute over a 2-1/2-foot fall of water, versus a 7-foot fall, with testimony of experts, *Maryland Reports*, 43 (1874-75): 617ff.

CLARYS MILL (18)

Clary's Mill was mentioned as near property advertised on Linganore by Zachariah Condon (*Frederick-Town Herald*, December 10, 1824); the property was 6 miles from both Libertytown and New Market. Charles Varlé's 1808 map placed Clary's Mill west of the present Buffalo Road NE of Woodville. It was mentioned as located on Linganore Creek in a district boundary description (HWM, p. 599). James A. Clary was listed as miller at West Falls in the 1887 State business directory. West Falls was a village on the Frederick-Carroll border, here formed by Buffalo Road. Bond's 1860 county map suggested that the mill was in Carroll, although Scharf placed it in the Woodville District (HWM, p. 637). Dr. H. H. Hopkins placed it at Woodville on Beaver Dam Branch of Linganore Creek (1976). Location was 33-D-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CLEMSON ROAD (17)

See Rout Mill.

CLEMSON SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Unity and Burnt Woods Hundreds showed John Clemson with part of Umstards Inheritance and a sawmill purchased from Enoch Umstard.

CLINE SAWMILL (6)

John Cline operated a cider press and sawmill on the present Cline Road NW of Wolfsville per Mrs. Spade's list.

COALE & STEEL MILL ( )

Richard Coale & John Steel advertised to sell a mill close to Liberty Town (*Frederick-Town Herald*, August 9, 182). Possibly predecessor of the Glissan Mill.

COCHINDERFER MILL ( )

Michael Cochinderfer was given a grant by the Council of Safety to start a stocking manufactory, 1777 (*Western Maryland in the Revolution*, p. 47).

COCK MILL (13)

See Avignon Mill.

COLEMAN SILK WORKS (2)

"Some fine specimens of silk have been raised by Mr. Coleman, of Frederick, Md., from worms fed on the white mulberry," *Niles Weekly Register*, 59 (September 19, 1840): 48.

COLLIFLOUR MILL (10)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed L. Colliflour with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 130 bbl lour plus custom work worth $1500.

COLT MILL (14)

Christian Colt advertised for a miller within 1 mile of Newtown (Trap) (*Republican Gazette*, February 23, 1811).

COLUMBUS WOOLEN FACTORY (20)

Same as Fishing Creek Factory.

CONN MILL ( )

Actinf for William Conn, Joseph Smith, advertised 100 acres and a new mill for William Conn located on Carroll Manor where Mr. Hempley then lived (*Herald*, April 29, 1809).

CONRADTS CARPET FACTORY (15)

"Conradt's Carpet Factory at Frederick was slightly injured by fire last week, The property is insured (Baltimore *American*, September 30, 1839).

CONRADT DYE HOUSE (2)

George Jacob Conradt advertised that he was opening a blue-dying shop in Frederick-Town in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Whitehair, next door to Jacob Shellman, near the Bentztown Bridge. He was "regularly bred" to the dyeing trade in Germany (*Frederick-Town Herald*, March 3, 1804).

CONRADT MILL (2)

Albert Gallatin's report on manufactures of 1810 listed one woolen mill in Frederick (the town) with 29 workers and production of "woolen cloths and mixtures" (*American State Papers*, Financial Affairs, 2:434).

The George M. Conradt factory in Frederick in 1810 was claimed as the first carpet mill in the U. S. to make ingrain carpets (i. e., carpets of yarn or fiber dyed before weaving) per *I Didn't Know That,* which quoted "American Carpets" in *One Hundred Years of American Commerce* by Sheppard Knapp (New York, 1895), p. 485.

George M. Conradt advertised "his cotton and woolen cloth manufactory and dye shop, a few doors west of Dr. Thomas's, Patrick Street, Frederick-Town . . . chambrays, cotton stripe, ginghams, bedtick, cotton blankets, cotton coverlets, (single and double) . . . counter panes . . . cotton goods as broadcloths, cassimeres, vest patterns, flannels" (*Herald*, September 8, 1810).

The 1820 census of manufactures listed C. M. and J. Conradt with 8 hands, 2 broad and 3 narrow looms, and annual output of $2400 in cloth, casinett, carpeting, and counterpanes, made from 1200 lb wool and 2000 lb in cotton yarn costing $1300. G. M. Conradt, Jr., had a wool factory on the east end of Patrick Street and a carpet factory at the bend in the street (*Herald*, May 21, 1831). On the insolvency of George M. Conradt, his three-story dwelling, 28 x 28 ft, which was on the south side of Patrick Street and used as a carpet factory was advertised by trustees (Baltimore *American*, February 3, 1842). The works contained 6 ingrain looms, 2 common looms, and many other items of machinery.

May 3 **Frederick County: Part 2**

CONRADT WOOLEN MILL (15)

J. Conradt started a woolen mill at Thurmont in 1815 and operated 40 years (*Gateway to the Mountain*, p. 35). The 1880 census of manufactures listed G. J. Conradt with $11,000 capital investment in a woolen manufactory in Mechanicstown with 19 hands, 3 each carding and spinning machines, 4 broad and 3 narrow looms, 2 shearing and 1 raising machine, and fulling mill. Annual output was $8000 in broadcloth, cassimeres, casinettts, blankets, and flannels, made from 4000 lb wool and 700 lb cotton. The works had been established 1815 "under a confident expectation the Government would protect the interest of the manufacturers." Conradt often found that goods sold below cost due to the "immense influx of foreign goods."

The 1850 census listed John Arthur with $3000 capital investment in a water-powered woolen works in District 4, with 2 employees and annual output of $1700 in sundry woolens and $500 in country work from 2500 lb. wool.

R. Webster and Son announced they had rented the Mechanicstown Woolen Factory from John Arthur and had put in new machinery to card wool and make linseys, satinets, blankets, and stocking yarn (*Examiner*, March 5, 1856). (Also, HFC, pp. 271, 234). A "WF" was shown on the west side of Thurmont on the 1860 Bond county map.

COOKS MILL (7)

The *Frederick-Town Herald*, June 8, 1803, reported that Thomas Cook was operating mills on Bennett's Creek. Cooks Mill was shown on Charles Varlé's 1808 map approximately at the present Price Road and Green Valley Road (Md. 75) on Big Bennetts Creek. John Cook & Son advertised wool carding and instructed customers to provide one pound of grease for every ten pounds of wool, plus a clean linen cloth to wrap the rolls (*Herald*, May 26, 1810). Cook had a picking machine (*Examiner*, May 4, 1811). He offered to buy wheat and rye and to grind plaster at Bennetts Creek Mills (*Examiner*, October 26, 1811). Colonel John Cook's former mill was advertised by Belt Brashear (*Examiner*, March 2, 1822).

COPELAND MILL (1)

See Doubs Mill for Copeland or Capeland.

COPPER MINE, MONROVIA ( )

Three shafts were being worked at a copper mine near Monrovia, *Lyford's Price Current*, June 22, 1839.

COST MILL ( )

"John Cost will rent his stone mill property on the Potomac, 3 miles below Harper's Ferry on the road from Harper's Ferry to Frederick" (Hagerstown *Torch Light*, February 15, 1827).

COVERS MILL (8)

Same as Carrolls, q. v.

COVER MILL (11)

The 1876 Bradstreet Directory listed Thomas Cover as a tanner at Wooddsboro with a CC rating (a safe credit risk). The 1875 *Boyd's Directory*, p. 347, listed the Thomas Cover mill at Woodsboro.

COVER TANNERY (10)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Harbaugh with $3000 capital investment in a horse and hand-powered tannery with 2 employees and an annual output of 1500 sides of leather ($4500).

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Cover and Son with $16,000 capital investment in a tannery with 4 employees, working by water power and a 6 hp steam engine to produce 6000 sides of sole leather ($27,000) from 1200 Spanish hides, 1800 American hides, and 600 cords bark. The 1860 Bond county map showed a tan yard on South side of Md. 81, NW of Lantz, near the various properties of Cover and Harbaugh. Location was apparently at grid 1-H-10 in the ADC Street Atlas, south side of Foxville-Deerfield Road, between Md. 550 and Kinna Mill.

COVER TANYARD (19)

The J. Cover Tanyard appeared on the 1862 Martenet map of Carroll County upstream of Hartsook Mill (Naill's) on Weldon Branch. Also shown on Bond's 1860 county map. The 1850 census of manufactures had listed John Cover of John with $300 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery, 2 employees, and annual output of 1400 sides leather ($4200). By the time of the 1860 census of manufactures, production had reached $14,000 using steam power.

The atlas showed H. Klees and Sons steam tannery upstream of Waltz Mill. The 1880 census of manufactures showed Harry Klees and Son with $12,000 capital investment in a 25 hp steam tannery on Linganore Creek with 10 workers, 2 boilers, 1 engine, and annual output of 10,000 sides and 1000 skins ($50,000). Per *City of Baltimore*, p. 311, Klee's Linganore Tannery had an output of 20,000 sides of sole leather and a sales outlet in Baltimore during the 1880s.

CRABBS MILL (4)

The 1850 census listed Joshua Crabbs and Co. water mill with $1000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stone, and annual output of 1125 bbl flour ($5700).

CRABBS MILL (5)

Crabbs built the mill shown on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith State map, 4 miles SE of Emmitsburg on Town Creek at Four Points, the intersection of Keysville Road and Four Points Road. The 1798 tax list charged John Crabbs with "The Meadow" tract and a gristmill previously assessed to Jacob Shroyer and James McMahon.

Crabbs conveyed to Joshua Motter, whose executor in 1841 deeded to dr. Andrew Annan (Frederick County deeds, HS 14:37). Andrew Annan in 1888 deeded to Dr. Robert L. Annan (deeds, WIP 6:583).

Much of the mill's history was spent under lease to the Maxell or Maxwell family. The 1850 census of manufactures listed S. Maxwell with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 1500 bbl flour ($7500). Production was $980 in 1860. The 1873 county atlas listed Samuel Maxwell and Sons gristmill on Middle Creek. *Boyd's Directory* in 1875 listed both Samuel and Francis Maxwell.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Harry Maxel with $2000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 55% custom trade. A 7-foot fall on Toms Creek drove two 3-foot turbines to develop 12 hp. Annual output was 500 bbl flour, 1 bbl rye, 157.5 tons meal, 23.8 tons feed, and 1 ton buckwheat ($6584). Harry Maxwell was listed as miller at Bridgeport in the 1887 State directory. Per *History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55, the mill was Martin's at the time of writing in 1906. See also Smiths Mill for another Crabbs site.

CRAFT MILL (4)

Same as Orndorff Mill.

CRAGG MILL (13)

See Avignon Mill.

CRAMER & SON SHOP AND MILL ( )

A fire destroyed Cornelius Cramer & Sons machine shop and horse mill about a mile from Woodsborough, also a warehouse and 60 bu of corn, plus the company's books (Baltimore *Sun*, March 29, 1860).

CRAMER ELEVATOR (13)

The William A. Cramer elevator at Walkersville was listed in 1902 *Only Official Directory*.

CRAMER MILL (2)

See Bruner Mill (on Shookstown Road).

CRAMER MILL (4)

Charles G. Cramer was listed as miller at Creagerstown in the 1886 county and 1887 State business directories.

CRAMER MILL (13)

The 1887 State business directory listed T. F. Cramer with a steam sawmill at Woodsboro. *Kirwin's Directory* for 1892-1893, p. 173, listed T. F. and C. A. Cramer saw and feed mills at Woodsboro. In 1968, the N. Z. Cramer and Sons mill and feed store survived in a wooden structure on Md. 550, selling Purina Chows. The mill was still operating when photographed in February 1984, opposite the Glade Valley Milling Company that had become an antique shop. Location was 14-K-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CRAMER MILL (13)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John P. Cramer with $1200 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 8-foot fall on Linganore Creek drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 16 rpm. Annual output was 45 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 34.8 tons meal, 3 tons feed, and 2 tons each of hominy and buckwheat ($1500). The sawmill represented $300 capital investment and had 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. The 18-foot fall drove a 12 hp, 3-foot turbine at 90 rpm to cut 40,000 ft ($800). The sawmill worked half-time year round.

CRAMPTON FORGE (22)

See New Forge.

CRAMPTON MILL (25)

See Brunswick Mill.

CRAWFORD MILL (7)

See Williams Mill.

CREAGER MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Old District 7 showed Lawrence Creager with part of Bucks Horn, previously charged to Conrod Willhide, and a gristmill adding £ 100 in new tax base.

CRETINS STILL (5)

Cretin's still was listed in *History of Emmitsburg*, p. 57.

CRIST CIDER MILL (20)

Peter Crist advertised an apple mill, cider press, and a stone still house to which water was conveyed in pipes, 7.5 miles north of Frederick (*Republican Gazette*, December 8, 1810).

CROFT MILL (4)

See Orndorff Mill.

CROFT MILL (16)

See Oakland Mill.

CRONE MILL ( )

Henry Crone's saw and chopping mill on the road to Middletown (in Jefferson District) was advertised (*Examiner*, May 4, 1864).

CRONISE FULLING MILL (20)

John Cronies advertised his "lately erected . . . . fulling mill, which will be in operation on the first of next month, at his farm on Fishing Creek, near Catoctin Furnace" (*Herald*, August 11, 1810). Probably at or near Utica. A carding machine was operating (*Republican Gazette*, April 6, 1811).

CRONISE LIME KILN (2)

Gideon Cronise advertised a lime kiln on his farm 1.5 mile SE of Frederick (*Examiner*, January 6, 1864).

CRONISE MILL (2)

Peter Wolf bought part of Tasker's Chance from Jacob Humbert along with a mill in 1785 (Frederick County deeds, WR 6:123). Wolf was apparently responding to Jacob Humbert's advertisement for a new, stone gristmill within 4 miles of Frederick Town with 3 pair of stones (1 each colan [sic], French burr, and country), also a brick house (*Md. Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser*, April 8, 1785, p. 2). The 1795 Griffith map showed Wolf's mill on north side of Tuscarora Creek, 4 miles north of Frederick, west side of the road to Creagerstown. The 1798 tax list showed Peter Wolf with 45 acres of Taskers Chance and a stone mill, £ 600 total value. An unnamed mill symbol had appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map.

The mill was also shown on Bond's 1860 county map. Cronise was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with $6000 capital, 1 employee, 3 run of burrs, and annual output of 1844 bbl flour, 1100 bu chop, and 700 bu meal ($13,661). The mill was shown in the 1873 Titus atlas as a merchant mill owned by Joseph Cronise. The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. Calvin Cronise with $4500 capital investment, 2 workers, 2 run of stones, and 30 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 10-foot fall on Tuscarora Creek drove an 8 hp, 2-foot turbine at 173 rpm. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour and 70 tons feed ($12,500). Some 20% of the business was custom trade. Scharf in 1882 listed the mill at Harmony Grove (HWM, p. 640). Ruins were visible in early 1972 along US 15 before it was upgraded into a dual highway. Location was 21-G-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CRONISE MILL (9)

See Boyer Mill.

CRONISE MILL (20)

See Utica Mill.

CROOMER STILL (19)

The 1798 tax list of Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds listed Philip Croomer with part of Cold Friday and a still house acquired from Jacob Smith. Probably near Shrinerea Mills.

CROSS MILL (9)

C. Cross was listed as miller at New London in the 1880 State business directory. See also Lawrence Mill.

CROUSE MILL (15)

Charles Varlé's 18098 map showed a nameless mill symbol at this location. The 1850 census of manufactures listed the M. Crouse water mill with $1500 capital investment and annual output of 500 bbl flour ($2500). The 1860 census of

manufactures listed G. Crouse with a 660 bbl output ($5000). The M. Crouse merchant sawmill was shown on Bond's 1860 county map on Owens Creek and present Apples Church Road. The 1873 county atlas G. S. Cronise grist and saw mill on that creek NE of Thurmont at the same spot. Location was 8-B-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CRUM MILL (3)

See Oakland Mill.

CRUMP MILL (5)

Crump was a miller listed at Emmitsburg in 1906.

CRUMS MILL (15)

G. Crums bark mill was shown in the 1873 atlas on Hunting Creek on the west side of Thurmont at grid 7-F-7 in the ADC Street Atlas, south of Main Street (Md. 77) and east of Altamont Street.

CULBERTSONS WOOLEN FACTORY (5)

A fulling mill was shown on Middle Creek north of Harney Road on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. One builder was Nathan Grayson. The 1820 census of manufactures listed William Gaeyson [sic] and Sons at Rockdale Factory on Middle Creek with about $7000 capital investment, 10 hands, 2 each carding and spinning machines, 2 looms, 2 fulling stocks, and shearing machines. The works was "placed in the present condition in 1817" and it made about 8000 lb in cloth, kerseymeres, flannels, and blanketing, plus 7500 yd cloth, flannel, &c. full, dyed, and dressed.

William Greason [sic] advertised for a weaver at his cassinetts factory (*Herald*, June 29, 1822). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Culberson with $5000 capital investment in a water-powered woolen factory with 6 employees and annual output of 50,000 yd cloth and flannel ($3500). The 1860 Bond county map showed it as J. Culbertson Woolen Factory, upstream of Grabill Mill, west bank.

By 1860, the next census of manufactures showed Culbertson with 8 male and 10 female workers and an annual output of $4000 made from 8000 lb wool. John Peoples acquired the mil in 1871; he was succeeded by Charles Deeg. The mill was torn down in the 1880s per *History of Emmitsburg*, p. 89. The 1873 atlas showed the Smith Heirs woolen factory. Location was grid 4-C-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CULLERS MILL (23)

There were two Cullers Mills: (1) See Red Spring. (2) The Culler Mill at Ballenger Creek and the Frederick-Harpers Ferry Road (present Md. 180) was built by John

Hoffman on the site of Fielderia Furnace shortly after its shutdown in 1789. A horse was reported to have been stolen "in the vicinity of Mr. Huffamn's Mill (*Frederick-Town Herald*, July 30, 1803). The 1809 Charles Varlé map showed Jn. Hoffman mill on the road at what later became the village of Feagaville.

The late John Hoffman's mill on Harpers Ferry Road was advertised in the *Herald*, September 17, 1831. A stone mill of 2 stories, it had 1 pair of burrs and 1 of country stones, newly repaired. Hoffman and Reich advertised for a miller at "a small mill" on Harpers Ferry Road, 4 miles from Frederick (*Examiner*, December 24, 1831).

In 1836, William C. Hoffman and John Reich deeded part of Muelheim to Henry Culler for $17,780 (Frederick County deeds, HS 3:498). Culler's trustees offered both: (1) Red Spring Mill and (2) a chopping and clover mill (*Examiner*, April 23, 1851). Jacob W. Bushey bought Red Spring Mil in 1854, and the other mills were among the properties Culler mortgaged in 1854 to a Frederick Bank (Frederick County deeds, ES 4:662).

Henry Culler devised these parts of Muelheim to son William L. Culler in 1859. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Philip Culler with $2500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 pair of stones, and annual output of 134 bbl flour ($1886). Philip Culler got title to the tract in 1865 (Frederick County deeds, CM 9:152). The atlas showed the P. Cullen [sic] mill on the east bank of the creek, south side of the road, and upstream of Zimerman Mill (i. e., Red Spring mill). Culler in 1875 conveyed to a trustee who conveyed to Daniel Culler (Frederick County deeds, TG 3:204).

In 1883, Daniel Culler conveyed to Daniel Milton Culler (Frederick County deeds, AF 7:601). The 1886 county directory listed E. M. Culler as miller at Feagaville. The mill burned per HCM, p. 82. Nicholas Yinger in 1973 informed Ralph F. Martz that Philip Culler's Mill was 1.5 miles downstream from Feagaville; the millstone was 8.3 inches thick by 44 inches diameter and weighed an estimated 600 lb. Two stones survived at the site. The millrace had been 1536 ft. Location was 28-G-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CULLIMORE FULLING MILL ( )

A receipt made out to Dennis Poole by Daniel Cullimore on February 15, 1829, mentioned carding, scouring of blanketing, fulling and dyeing of linsey [sic], and the manufacturing of 17 broadcloth.

CUMMING MILL (13)

See Avignon Mill.

D & G MILL (F)

The D. & G. mill was built in 1917 on South Carroll Street by Dietrich & Gambrill. The new works was connected by a walkway to a warehouse built in 1780. There was a plan in 1981 to convert the mill to office space (Nancy F. Whitman, *Frederick, A Pictorial History* (1981), p. 133. This lot was vacant in the 1873 atlas. A conflicting source stated that E. S. Hood bought the mill in 1897 when its output was 250 bbl/diem. Located in the 100 block of South Carroll Street, this site was listed by the MHT as D & G Feed Warehouse and assigned Inventory No. FHD-1030.

DAFFERN SAWMILL ( )

Daffern Sawmill on Linganore Creek was reported swept away in the Johnstown flood rains (*American*, June 3, 1889, p. 3).

DANNER MILL (14)

See Bowlus Mill.

DANNER MILL (19)

Same as Dudderer Mill at Unionville.

DAPHORNE SAWMILL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Daphorne and Co. with $400 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and $1200 annual production from logs costing $400.

DARBY MILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Edwin W. Darby with $2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on Bennetts Creek drove a 10 hp 3-foot turbine at 60 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 53.5 tons meal, 18 tons feed, and 0.5 tons hominy ($4486).

The sawmill represented $700 capital investment and had 1 each circular and Muley saw; the 9-foot fall drove an 8 hp flutter wheel 5 ft broad at 20 rpm; annual output was 25,000 ft ($515) over a 6-month working season. The 1886 county directory listed Edward Darby as miller at Araby.

DARR SAWMILL ( )

John Martin Darr was described as sawmiller when he served as a witness in a dispute over timbering near Fishing Creek (*Republican Gazette*, March 18, 1803)

DAVERS MILL (1)

Thomas F. Hahn in 1980 mentioned this mill on Tuscarora Creek in Frederick County that was believed to be a half-mile from the Tuscarora Cement Mill that supplied cement to the C. & O. Canal. Location not known for certain.

DAVIDSON MILL (5)

The *American Miller*, 21 (November 1, 1893): 844, reported the D. J. Davidson of Emmitsburg had purchased a bolting cloth.

DAVIS MILL (1/2)

In 1739, Meredith Davis leased a water mill on 100 acres of Good Luck west of the Monocacy to William Matthews. Davis was to receive one-third of the toll from meal and flour left after feeding the hogs, cattle, and the miller for 21 years. Davis was to keep the mill irons and stones in repair (P. G. deeds, Y:95). Good Luck was on Ballengers Creek per Scharf, HWM, p. 373.

DAVIS MILL (1)

The 1794-1785 Dennis Griffith map showed Davis Mill on the north bank of Rocky Fountain Run, a branch of the Monocacy near their confluence; upstream of the site later used by Delaplaine-Michael Mill, one mile east of Buckeystown. However, Griffith map shows Bush Creek emptying into the Monocacy downstream of Ballenger's Creek, the opposite of reality shown on modern topographic maps. maps. This early Davis mill was probably the "Old Mill" on a side branch, probably Horsehead Branch, shown west of the Monocacy on John Marteneau's 1830 canal map. It was called Slifford's on the 1860 Bond map and also in a road petition (*Examiner*, November 18, 1863). The 1873 atlas showed the D. Baker grist and saw mill upstream of Delaplaine's. Ralph F. Martz reported in 1977 that John Sifford mill was on Rocky Fountain Branch which flowed into the Monocacy and was at some point operated by Charles Millard.

The 1880 census listed William Peters with $2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum. A 10-foot fall on

Rocky Fountain drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 10 rpm. Output was 400 bbl flour, 67 tons meal, and 16.5 tons feed ($4080). Charles H. Mullard [actually Millard] was listed as miller at Buckeystown in the 1886 county directory. Ralph F. Martz reported a foundation surviving in 1972.

DAVIS MILL (1)

See both Greenfield and Michaels Mill.

DAVIS MILL (9)

See Fountain Mills.

DAYHOOF LIME KILN (13)

Josiah Dayhoof sold the Lime Kiln Lot to Joel Hull in 1853 (Frederick County deeds, ES 2:665), having acquired the site from Frederick Wiest in 1850 (deeds, WBT 11:345).

DEAN MILL (3)

Hezekiah Dean operated a mill, sawmill, distillery, and cooper shop in the Middletown Valley, possibly at the Henry Remsburg site on the road to Burkittsville. A deed of 1794 called Dean a miller when he bought a lot in Libertytown (Frederick County deeds, WR 6:286). His day-book has survived; one customer was Colonel Joseph Wood, a Revolutionary veteran.

DEAVER MILL (12)

Basil Deaver advertised a merchant mill on the Potomac 4.5 miles from Harpers Ferry and 7 miles from Trap or New-Town, near the public road (*Herald*, August 17, 1822).

"Devers Mill" was mentioned in the 1822 journal of the C. & O. Canal Commissioners; "below this (Pane's Island canal of Potomac Company), enter Dever's Mill dam, formed of brush and stone, obliquely in the river, to throw the water to the Maryland shore" (*History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 81). Possibly at the present Brunswick.

DEBORAH FURNACE (15)

A furnace built at Catoctin Furnace Iron Works by Josh B. Kunkel sometime between 1866 and 1885 was called Deborah Furnace (HFC, p. 335).

DEBORAH FURNACE (15)

See Catoctin Furnace.

DELAPLAINE MILL (1)

See Michaels Mill.

DELAPLAINE MILL (2)

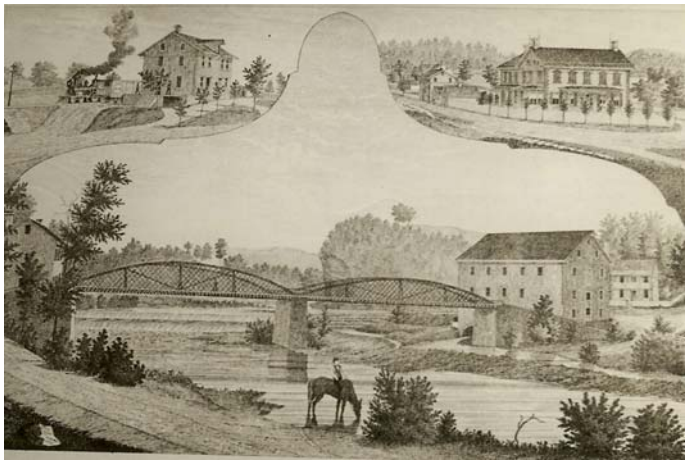
The 1850 census of Frederick District listed Theade C. Delaplaine with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and output of 1333 bbl flour ($6665). Delaplaine soon acquired the present Michaels Mill in District 1.

DELAPLANIE MILL (11)

Delaplaine Mill was at the present village of Detour on the Double Pipe Creek, but across the bridge on the Frederick County bank, south side of Route Md. 77. There was a sawmill here before 1770, but the village developed around a second sawmill and woolen mill built in 1794 by Joshua Delaplane.

The mill was shown on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. The woolen mill operated until 1849. Francis Scott Key sent his grain to Delaplaine's mill (See HWM, p. 900 and WPA *Guide*, p. 506). In 1975, Ralph F. Martz learned from Judge Delaplaine that the family were Huguenots rather than direct French immigrants.

The 1820 census [of District 6, Frederick] listed Joshua Delaplaine with $5000 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output of $20,000 superfine flour (7000 bbl).



Delaplaine's was owned by Anders when this 1882 woodcut was published. The train and warehouse were on the Carroll County bank. From History of Western Maryland.

Delaplaine sold to Henry Waesche in 1835. An advertisement inserted in the Baltimore *American*, September 3, 1852, offered the real estate of the late George H. Waesche, 398 acres on Double Pipe Creek in Frederick County, 16 miles from Frederick where a distillery had operated for the previous 40 years. Lot 2 contained a stone mill 50 x 70 ft, with 3 run of stones and 1 of choppers "on the most improved plan of bevel work." Other sources hold that Henry Waesche had set out on the California Gold Rush but perished in Panama.

Next owner was Henry McKinstry, who died of typhoid. The mill passed to William and Ebenezer Annan who appeared on the 1860 Bond map of Frederick County. Double Pipe Creek Mills was advertised in the Frederick *Examiner*, April 12, 1864; it was 3 stories, stone, 80 by 50 ft, with 4 run of stones, 60 bbl flour per diem capacity; also "a large three story stone building formerly used as a Woolen Factory and capable of being put into operation . . . fine sawmill . . . William Annan/S. B. Annan."

The sawmill had washed away during the Annan tenure, and the fulling mill was used as a dwelling from 1863-1868 and was later converted to a school house. In 1868, the Annans sold to Thomas F. Cover (James H. Koons, "History of Double Pipe Creek," *Carroll Record*, November 16, 1895.

The *Democratic Advocate*, October 5, 1871, reported, "The waters in Double Pipe Creek have been somewhat improved. Mr. T. Frank Cover's Mills are now manufacturing from 70 to 80 barrels of flour per day. Fine rains on Tuesday last." The same paper on November 9, 1871, reported, "M. Samuel Fogle made twenty four barrels in Mr. Frank Cover's cooper shop, at Double Pipe Creek, on Friday last."

Thomas F. Cover's grist and merchant mills appeared in the 1873 Titus atlas of Frederick County at Double Pipe Creek Station. *Boyd's Directory* in 1875 listed Thomas Cover under Woodsboro, p. 347. C. B. Anders, son of prior owner Aaron Anders the miller at Linganore, purchased the works in 1878 (HWM, p. 900).

The 1880 census of manufactures for Frederick County District 11 listed C. B. Anders with $6000 capital investment in a market mill; there was a 60 bu/hour elevator, 3 employees, 5 run of stones, and 450 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on Double Pipe Creek drove two 4.5-foot turbines at 72 rpm to develop 70 hp. Annual output was 12,000 bbl flour, 1.2 million lb feed, ($148,250).

C. B. Anders of Double Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., advertised the works in the *American Miller*, 9 (July 1, 1881): 271, "For Sale . . . Double Pipe Creek Mills . . . 100 bbl per day . . . Water power more than double capacity of the mill. Stone building, 32 by 72 feet, and four stories high. Has five run of burrs . . . . The mill runs day and night on merchant work . . . warehouse . . . switch and coal yards, one fine dwelling built only three years . . . ."

Anders advertised in the *American Miller*, 10 (October 1, 8882): 475, to sell "A No. 3 Stephen Hughes Bran Duster, nearly new, and a Barnard and Leas Dustless Wheat Separator, as good as new; capacity from 80 to 100 bushels per hour."

Scharf in HWM presented a woodcut showing the 3-1/2-story mill and its warehouse on the Western Maryland Railroad about a city block to the east. He reported that the mill ground only Choice Red Longberry wheat. Scharf stated that it was Henry Waesche who had enlarged to mill to its final size; he listed four pair of stones, and turbines of both 54 and 39-inch diameter; the head of water was 9 feet, and daily output 100 bbl/diem.

The *Baltimore County Union*, January 11, 1883, reported, "The extensive merchant mill of C. B. Anders, at Double Pipe Creek, Western Md. R. R., was burned on Thursday night of last week, involving a loss of about $35,000. It is said to have been the best mill in Western Maryland." The *American Miller*, 11 (February 1, 1883):68, gave the fire date as January 5 and placed the loss at $25,000 only half of that insured. Anders' tenant mill operator P. P. Sauble moved on and rented the Hampstead Mill, *American Miller*, 12 (April 1, 1884): 196.

The *Baltimore County Union*, July 19, 1884, reported that a Dr. White sued Anders demanding that he reduce his dam by one foot; during the trial, a flood reduced the height of the dam even more than one foot and Anders expected that to satisfy the plaintiff; the Court of Appeals rejected that argument and Anders refused to do more and wound up in jail.

The mill was rebuilt but enjoyed a brief life, because it was destroyed by fire as reported in the *Democratic Advocate*, Westminster, April 16, 1898: "The elevator and warehouse at Double Pipe Creek, owned by Calvin B. Anders and leased by J. Wright Barrick, was burned last Monday morning. The fire was discovered in the roof of the building about 10 o'clock and it is thought that it originated from a spark from an engine on the Western Maryland Railroad. The flames spread to a lumberyard nearby and considerable lumber was destroyed. With the warehouse and elevator were burned also machinery, hay, feed, etc. The building was comparatively new. The loss is estimated as about $10,000 and there was insurance of $3,000 on the building and machinery for Calvin B. Anders, executor, and $3,000 on the contents for J. Wright Barrick, all in the James E. Smith Agency, Westminster." The *American Sentinel*, April 16, 1898, noted that "this building replaced a mill destroyed by fire several years ago." (Data from Joe Getty of Carroll County, 1986).

The *Northwestern Miller* annual directories for 1930 and 1931 listed only Spring Grove Mill at Detour. Location was 9-G-11 in the ADC Street Atlas. a nearby, abandoned feed mill on the Maryland Midland Railroad tracks is in Carroll County, still standing in early 2007.

DELAPLAINE MIL (9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George W. Delaplaine with $12,000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and annual output of 4600 bbl flour, rye, chop, and sawing ($23,000).

DELASHMUT MILL (1)

See Flag Pond Mill.

DELASHMAT MILL (9)

See Reels Mill.

DELATER MILL (6)

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed Delater Mill on the West Branch of Catoctin, NE of Braddocks Gap and in a bee-line with Creagerstown. This may be the present Spruce Run on the Middle Branch of Wolfsville. Cf., Stottlemyer Sawmill.

DENNIS SAWMILL (9)

Shown in the 1873 atlas on Bush Creek west of Ijamsville.

DERRS MILL (20)

See Lewistown Mill.

DETERS AND DU VAL (14)

See Parker Mill.

DEVAULS MILL (6)

Catoctin Mill No. 18; see Duvalls.

DEVERS MILL (12)

Same as Deaver Mill'

DEVILBISS MILL ( )

Casper Devilbiss left Mill Seat to his on John in March 1777 (Wills, GM 1:70, MSA).

DEVILBISS MILL (8)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed J. L. Devilbiss with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 1.5 employees and $800 annual output in lumber, flour, and chopping.

DEVILBISS MILL (20)

The 1820 census of District 4 followed the Utica Mills on Fishing Creek entry with the note, "Saml. Devilbiss has a mill just below at which there is about one third of the above business," which would approximate 5000 bu/annum. See also, Getzendanner Mill.

DEVILBISS SAWMILL (20)

A road was authorized in 1848 to run from Lewistown to George Devilbiss Lower Sawmill on Fishing Creek (Frederick County deeds, WBT 1:700). The road comprised the present Powell Road and Fishing Creek Road. The Daniel Leatherman sawmill was listed at Lewistown in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 534. The 1860 Bond county map showed the site on Fishing Creek near the Fish Hatchery. The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Leatherman with $500 capital investment in a sawmill in District 4 with 1 employee and annual output of $800 in lumber. The 1873 atlas showed the W. M. Kolb sawmill. Location was grid 12-G-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DIDENHOVER FULLING MILL (2)

See Dydenhover Fulling Mill.

DIEHL LIME KILN (13)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Adam Diehl with $300 capital investment in a lime works with 2 employees and 30,000 bu output ($3750).

DIEHL AND BRENGLE CARDING MILL (13)

Samuel Diehl and Nicholas Brengle advertised a wool carding machine erected on the Brengle farm 7 miles from Liberty and 6 from Woodsborough (*Herald*, June 13, 1812). Probably SE of Mt. Pleasant.

DIETRICH AND GAMBRILL, INC. (2)

See Araby Mill and Frederick City Mills.

DIFFENDALLS MILL (4)

See Blacks Mill.

DIGGES COPPER WORKS (8)

The General Assembly noted in 1742 that Mr. John Diggs "hath set forth that he hath undertaken a Copper Works" and his employees were therefore exempted from levies, training, mustering, and road building (*Arch. Md.*, 42:281). A petition of 1749 mentioned "the road that leadeth from Baltimore Town to Diggs Copper Works" (Frederick County Court Records, Liber A:135, MSA). The act was subsequently passed (*Arch. Md.*, 42:430). The works was probably in the Linganore-Liberty area. Clarence P. Gould in *Money and Transportation*, p. 127, stated, "The silence of the records indicated that these roads were cleared by private initiative." Dr. H. H. Hopkins placed it in the angle between Green Valley and Coppermine Roads, which if so would fall within grid 24-A-1 in the ADC Street Atlas (SW corner of that grid). In 1975, Dr. Hopkins found dangerous holes in the ground and ruins of a mine manager's cabin. This site was east of the Liberty Mine. Dr. Hopkins' map of NE Frederick County showed some of the Diggs land but did not extend far enough to include the mine.

DIGGS MILL ( )

This mill was mentioned in a series of mills in Frederick County Judgments of 1761: Stoner's Mill near Smith's Gap . . . Ambrose's Mill, Smith's, Sixes, and Digges Mill (M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 226).

DIXON MILL (14)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed William H. Dixon with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 1800 bbl flour ($9000). The 1860 census of manufactures listed output of 65,000 ft lumber ($1300). Grove in HCM, p. 82, placed the mill on Ballenger Creek, stating that the Dixons had set up eel traps every autumn; the mill fell down prior to his writing (1928).

DOEFFLER MILL (13)

Calvin Y. Doeffler was listed as miler at Mount Pleasant in the 1886 county directory. The Doffler [sic] sawmill on Linganore was washed away "and his gristmill seems to be moved several feet from the foundation" (Frederick *Daily News*, June 1, 1889).

DOLL MILL (25)

Washington Doll was listed as miller at Barry per the 1887 State business directory.

DOLLYHIDE COPPER MILLS (8)

"Dollerhides Run" was mentioned in the 1751 patent of the tract Howard's Range (Patents, Liber Y & S No. 7:170, MSA). A person named Francis Dollehide and also

Dallahide was mentioned in Baltimore County land records of 1694 and after (Baltimore County deeds, RM No. HS:442, MSA).

The mine was founded in 1839 by Richard C. Cole and Co., the mills produced washed concentrates until 1842. It was leased by Isaac Tyson, Jr., in 1846. He sold to Dolly Hyde Copper Company in 1853.

The Baltimore *American*, May 27, 1853, reported the Act of Incorporation of Dolly-hide Copper Company. "The mine is in Frederick County, less than a mile east of Liberty-town and about nine miles from Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The richness and abundance of its ore are declared by gentlemen of scientific skill and respectability. The purchase of 280 acres of land covering the ore deposits has been made for $40,000 . . . . Isaac Tyson, Jr., President . . . ."

The Baltimore *Sun* reported in "Copper Mines in Frederick County," and mentioned this one, December 30, 1853.

The mill closed in 1882 per HWM, p. 601. The site, supposedly named for Miss Dolly Hide, was 0.75 mile east of Libertytown on both sides of Dollyhide Creek. The ruins of the walking-beam pump house were shown in figure 4 in *Copper, Zinc, Lead Deposits in Piedmont Upland*; also p. 34f. The site appeared on the 1860 Bond map south of Liberty Road and east of Dollyhide Road. Location was 24-C-7 in the ADC Street Atlas. John R. Park in *Maryland's Mining Heritage Guide* (2002), p. 20, reported that the site was on private property: "Some overgrown pits may remain."

DORSEY MILL (8)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Basil E. Dorsey with $1250 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, grinding 10,000 bu wheat and 1000 bu country work ($1800).

DORSEY MIL (9)

See New London mill.

DORSEYS MILL (17)

Shown on Clemson Branch on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1785 State map, the later Rout Mill.

DORSEYS MILL (18)

An unidentified mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Henry Wilson with $1500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and 2 pair of stones; annual output was 400 bbl flour, etc. ($2565). The H. B. Wilson mill appeared on Bond's 1860 county map and in the

1877 atlas. The 1860 census also listed Henry Wilson with $300 capital investment in a steam sawmill, cuting $350 in logs into 20,000 ft board annually ($450) with a 6 hp engine and 1 employee. Wilson also produced $150 in scantling and laths.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed H. B. Wison with $1200 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and a 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 22-foot fall on Bush Creek drove an 8 hp overshot wheel, 3 ft broad, at 20 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 65 tons meal, 2 tons buckwheat, and 6 tons feed ($2200).

Mill Bottom Road leads to this site, running west off Md. 27 just north of the Howard County line. The mill appeared as a grist and saw mill on the south side of the old National Road on the 1885 Martenet State map. A ruin survived on the James Codd farm in 1972. The B. O. Railroad had built a bridge and trestle to take the Mount Airy Inclined Plane over Dorsey's races. Location was 41-K-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DOUB AND GLAZE FOUNDRY (2)

This foundry and machine shop in Frederick was listed in the 1860 census with $19,000 capital investment, 20 employees, a 15 hp steam engine, and annual output of 15 wheat drills, 200 plows, and "etc." ($8950). It was also called Vulcan Works.

DOUBS MILL (1)

Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1783 leased a grist and sawmill on Tuscarora Creek to William Mackley; the mill had been rented for 7 years to Godfrey Capert, who had died. Mackley was to pay £ 20-4/10 in Spanish Milled Dollars. Within two years, Mackley was to build a new mill 38 x 30 to contain 2 pair of stones, one for merchantable wheat flour, the other for Indian corn (Frederick County deeds, WR 4:284). Dimensions of the present stone mill are 50 x 40 as given in a 1951 plat (Frederick County deeds, 621:27). Grove in HCM, p. 140, states that the mill was built in 1812 and that the mill race was crooked because the slaves who made it dug around the trees in their path. The sandstone mill walls are 24 inches thick and the oak sills 12 x 14 inches. The Charles Varlé map of 1808 showed a mill symbol here.

In the grand division of Carrollton Manor, Carroll deeded Lot No. 10 to his granddaughter. Mary Sophia Bayard, wife of Richard H. Bayard of Philadelphia (Frederick County deeds, JS 12:504), reserving a life estate to himself. James Stevens and John Stonebraker advertised their unexpired lease on a mill at Carrollton Manor; the grist mill had 2 run of stones and was calculated for 3; the sawmill was new (*Herald*, March 16, 1822). The B. & O. Railroad reached the mill in 1835 and Richard H. Bayard sold the right of keeping a dam to the railroad, retaining a right to all the water of Lates Branch and Tuscarora Creek (Frederick County deeds, JS 49:467).

In 1844, the Bayards sold the mill and Lot No. 10 for $1400 to William C. Hoffman (Frederick County deeds HS 23:396). A road was authorized from Doubs Station to Point of Rocks Road in 1847, past the "merchant mill now owned by Mr. William C. Hoffman . . . . there is at this time a sawmill in process of erection adjoining the said merchant mill" (Frederick County deeds, WBT 1:60).

In 1848, Hoffman sold to Andrew H. Rinehart, who gave Hoffman a mortgage. Hoffman recovered the property after Equity Case No. 2305, and the mill on Carrollton Manor was advertised as having 2 pair of burrs (*Examiner*, July 10, 1850. Three years later, Hoffman sold to Mary E. Copland (deeds, ES 4:9) and the 1860 census of manufactures listed George W. Copeland with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 3300 bu meal and chop plus 50 tons of plaster ($2850). The 1860 map by Bond showed the mill at Doubs Switch south of the tracks. The atlas showed G. W. Copeland as proprietor of Manor Mills; he gave his address as Adamstown. Copeland's son, M. D. Copeland, ran the mill next, and the 1880 census listed Meredeth [sic] with $5000 capital investment in a custom mill with 6 employees, 3 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum. An 18-foot fall on Tuscarora Creek drove a 14 hp overshot wheel 4.5 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 50 bbl rye, 0.5 tons of buckwheat and hominy, and 414 lb feed ($4250).

The M. D. Copeland flour mill was listed at Adamstown in the 1887 State directory. In 1905, the mill was conveyed to Isaac N. Smith of Terra Alta, West Virginia, and by Smith in 1907 to son H. Ray Smith (deeds, STH 282:14). Gutheim in *The Potomac*, p. 141, listed grinding of wheat, barley, and cement at Carrollton Mill, as well as cutting of timber. By 1928, the sawmill had fallen down. The mill passed to Walter R. Smith in 1951 and was listed in the DMM, 1967-1968, as Smiths Mill and was then serving as a Wayne feed outlet. The site is 1 mile west of Adamstown, north side of Doubs Road at Doubs Station on the CSX Railroad. The site was marked as Doubs Mill on the 1965 topographic map. Location is grid 37-D-13 in the ADC Street Atlas. The mill has been vacant and deteriorating for many years (2007).

DOUL MILL (3)

The atlas showed a sawmill north of Middletown operated by E. Doul. Location was 19-E-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DOUTY MILL (18)

The Moses Douty Mill was at Linganore village in 1882 (HWM, p. 637). The 1880 census of manufactures listed Moses Douty with $3600 capital investment in a custom mill with 3 employees, 2 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 17-foot fall on Linganore Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 54 rpm to develop 10 hp. Annual output was 650 bbl flour, 232.5 tons meal, and 31 tons feed ($8645). Also listed in the 1886 county directory.

DRILLS MILL (14)

See Speice Mill.

DRONEBURG MILL (26)

See Walker Mill.

DRUM MINE (9)

See New London Copper Mine.

DUDDARS MILLS ( )

Duddars Mills was a place name of 1941 in GZMD.

DUDDERAR MILL (19)

See Whitehill Mill.

DULANYS MILL (2)

Daniel Dulany, Esq., of Anne Arundel County, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 20 acres on Carrolls Creek, April 1, 1746. The tract, then still within Prince Georges County, was part of Pipe Creek Meadows seized of John Vermitre and it was valued at 5 Shillings yearly. Pipe Creek Meadow had been patented by Johannes Vanmetre in 1732 (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 4:628). Dulaneys [sic] Mill was mentioned in a road document of 1749 (HWM, p. 437, MSA). John P. Dern wrote the author in 1986 that he found "Dulany's Mill" mentioned in the 1749 Judgment Records.

DUSTIN FACTORY ( )

John Dustin offered carding, weaving, dyeing, and dressing at his factory near Mr. C. Kemp's Mills; a fuller as also wanted (*Herald*, August 21, 1822).

DUTROW MILL (3)

See Kefauver Mill.

DUTTERA TANNERY (17)

The 1880 census listed William Duttera with $2500 capital investment in a tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 1400 sides and 200 skins ($5200). To the census question, "Sources whence oak bark is procured?" Duttera replied, "June."

DUVALL MILL (6)

This mill, Catoctin Mill No. 18 on Grove's list, was shown as an unidentified symbol on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. The tract was originally Millers Delight, surveyed in 1762 for Daniel Dulany but patented to Jonathan Frazier. The 100-acre parcel began "on the east side of a branch called the Mill Branch, a draught of Kittoctin Creek" (Patents, Liber BC & GS 19:10, MSA).

Millers Delight passed to Jacob Palmer from William Creager in 1839 (Frederick County deeds, HS 16:270). Other tracts bore the names "Catch It If You Can", "Hognest", "We Have the Bird in the Cage", and "World in Arms." Palmers Mill was mentioned in the district bounds (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1852, Chapter 261).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Palmer with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, and 2 run of stones; annual output was 1400 bbl flour and 1150 bu chop ($7565). The sawmill represented $500 capital investment and had 1 employee and 1 saw; annual production was $600 in oak plank and scantling. John Palmer appeared in the 1860 census of manufactures, producing $625 in products.

Bond's 1860 county map showed J. Palmers mill on the west side of Easterday Road and on Little Catoctin Creek just above the district line. In 1866, Jacob Palmer sold 45 acres to Solomon Clary (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 3:606). The atlas showed Point Rock Mill, and the name Paint Rock mill was listed in the GZMD of 1941. Clary's executor sold to John L. Watkins in 1876 (Frederick County deeds, TG 6:420). Watkins conveyed to Mary A. E. Fout in March 1881, although a sale advertisement of 1879 had mentioned Fouts Mill as then in business (Frederick County, Equity Records, AF 1:327).

Postcard view of Duvall or Point Rock Mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Bradley Fout with $3000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall drove a 30 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 4 rpm. Annual output was 500 bbl flour and 13.5 tons meal ($4000). The 1880 State business

directory and also Scharf in 1882 also listed B. F. Fout as miller at Myersville (HWM, p. 635).

Mrs. Fout conveyed the mill to Marcellus Duvall in April 1881 (Frederick County deeds, AF 3:257), and Duvall was listed as miller under Myersvsille in the 1886 county directory and held the property until 1922/1925 when he and his wife sold to Robert Ridgely. *History of Myersville*, p. 146, showed Duvall Mill as a 2-1/2-story building with a high overshot wheel and wooden race, placing it near Easterday Road, pp. 113, 136.

The mill has also been called Markers Mill, presumably because that family on the adjoining tract operated it under lease at some time. Mrs. William B. Wolf of Easterday Road said that her father helped tear down "Markers Mill" about 30 years before (ca. 1941). Mrs. Leah L. Spade wrote that the mill was built ca. 1796 by George Marker, whose sons were gunsmiths and makers of the Marker Rifle (*Valley Register*, Middletown, March 9, 1973).

A one-story stone ruin survived in 1972 on the west side of Easterday Road, just below the terminus of Woodland Way Road; the mill was perched beside a waterfall that drops over a massive cluster of boulders. The giant waterwheel of galvanized steel remained beside the mill in 1973. On a subsequent trip in November 1985, the author found the ruin still standing on Easterday Road but since the previous trip, a large redwood chalet had been added to the property. Another house owner had put a barbed wire fence around some of the boulders.

Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist, assigned MHT Site No. 18FR596 to the ruin. Location is 11-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DUVALL MILL (14)

Same as Lewis Mill.

DYDENHOVER FULLING MILL (21)

The *Frederick-Town Herald*, October 8, 1898, mentioned a fulling mill erected by William Dydenhover on Tuscarora Creek near Emmitsburg Road. William Dydenhover advertised his fulling and dyeing mill on Tuscarora Creek, 3 miles from Frederick, "where he is erecting another fulling stock" (*Herald*, October 20, 1810). Also spelled Diddenhover.

DYER MILL FOREST (-)

See Carroll County list.

EAGLE MILL (18)

A mill symbol had appeared here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. The 1860 census of manufactures listed David Pfoutz with $1200 capital investment in a water mill with an annual output of 3000 bu wheat and 2500 bu rye; one-half employee. Annual tolls were $500. The mill was shown on the 1860 Bond county map at Linganore village on Glissans Mill Road east of present Emerson Burrier Road, on the south bank of the South Fork of Linganore Creek. The 1873 atlas showed William A. Lindsay's Eagle Mills, and in 1882, Scharf listed Samuel Reifsnider with a merchant gristmill (HWM, p. 637). Location was 32-G-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

EAGLE STEAM MILL (12)

Same as F. J. Steiner Mill.

EAGLE WORKS (F)

See Page Foundry in Frederick.

EAKTON MILLS ( )

Eakton Mills was a place name of 1941 per GZMD.

EASTERDAY MILL (12)

Michael Easterday (b. 1786) operated a frame mill along Catoctin Creek on the Fielderia tract, possibly near the Steiner Mill per Ralph F. Martz (1973).

ECCARD MILL (6)

See Grossnickle Mill.

ECKARD SAWMILL (6)

The H. Eckard Sawmill was shown on Buzzard Branch, west side of present Mink Farm Road on the 1860 Bond map. Location was 12-C-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ECKER MIL (17)

The instructions for forming the boundaries of Liberty and Woodsboro Districts in Acts of 1847, mentioned "the mill on Little Pipe Creek (below Sams Creek) formerly owned by Roop." The B. Ecker merchant, saw, and cover mill appeared on Beaver Dam Creek just below its confluence with Little Pipe Creek in the 1860 Isaac Bond map. Roops mill appeared here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. It was the E. A. Apler merchant mill appeared in the 1873 Titus atlas. Scharf in 1882 listed it as the Nail's mill (HWM, p. 638). Location was 16-E-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ECLIPSE TANNERY (2)

See Schley and Brookey.

ECONO-FLO FLOUR SERVICE, INC. (2)

Listed at 936 East South Street, Frederick in 1978-1979 yellow pages.

EDMUNDS MILL (14)

See Rambsberg Mill.

EICHELBERGER MILL (4)

See Biggs Mill (both grist and clover) and Blacks Mill.

EICHELBERGERS STILL (5)

Eichelberger's still was on Turkey Run (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 57). In 1856, Robert Annan deeded "the Eichelberger Stillhouse property" to Jacob Hoke; Hoke's widow deeded to Mary A.Wagaman in 1890, and *History of Emmitsburg* also listed Wagerman [sic] still. Apparently near Hoke's Mill, about 400 feet west of Annandale school House on Turkey Run near the crossing of Hampton Valley Road, 1 mile west of Emmitsburg.

EICHELBERGER TANNERY (5)

The large and extensive tannery of Colonel G. M. Eichelberger at Emmitsburg was burned (Baltimore *Sun*, October 23, 1847).

EICHOLZ MILL (15)

The 1850 census of manufactures (District 4) listed John Eicholtz with $2500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1153 bbl flour ($5865). The 1860 census of manufactures (then in District 15) listed S. Eicholtz producing 3000 bbl ($18,000). The Samuel Eicholz merchant mill was shown on Bond's 1860 county map at the corner of Bridge Road and Layman Road on Hunting Creek. Eicholz was also an atlas patron and that 1873 volume showed E. Eicholtz merchant grist and saw mill SE of Thurmont.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Henry Eicholtz with $6000 capital investment in a mill with 2 run of stones and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 50% custom work. A 10-foot fall on Hunting Creek drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was down to 600 bbl flour, etc. ($5260). In 1941, GZMD listed Eicholz Mill as a village 1.75 mile SW of Graceham. Location was grid 7-H-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

EISENHART MILL (5)

Scharf listed Eisenhart Mill at Bridgeport in 1882 (HWM, p. 595), placing it at the junction of Toms Creek and Flat Run, actually Four Points, and stating that it was the former Troxell Mill. That site, however, was Maxwell's per the 1873 atlas, but Scharf placed Maxwell's Mill at Motters, where he also listed William Eisenhart (p. 595). Location of the stream junctions is grid 4-B-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ELLER MILL (1)

The former saw and grist mill of Joseph Eller on Carrolls Manor was advertised (*Republican Gazette*, August 5, 1801). There were 3 pair of French burrs.

ELLIOTT SAWMILL (7)

Eli Elliott advertised a sawmill on North Bennetts Creek 4 miles from New Market and 9 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, February 11, 1813).

ELTINGE MILL ( )

Rebecca DuBois married Cornelius Eltinge in 1704 at Kingston, New York. They settled in the Monocacy Valley and built the Eltinge Mill (*Catoctin and Monocacy*, p. 123). The place they settled was the Van Metre settlement east of the tract Tasker's Chance, soon after 1724 (p. 124). The Van Meter family was from the Hudson Valley and they settled on Linganore and Carroll Creeks per Dr. Arthur Tracey's reconstructed plats of land grants (p. 127).

EMMITS MILL (5)

***Laws of Md.*, Acts of November 1789, Chapter 7, mentioned the Hughes Merchant Mill on Toms Creek before reaching Emmitsburg along the road from Frederick-Town to Carlisle, Pa.**

Emmits Mill was shown on the east side of Toms Creek, 1 mile south of Emmitsburg on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map. A deed of 1794 mentioned "the east side of the Bank thrown out of said William Emmits mill race when dug . . . said William Emmits Grist Mill built by a certain Daniel Hughes" (Frederick County deeds, WR 12:498).

The 1798 tax list showed Jacob Mixel with part of Carrollsburg, "the merchant and saw mill built by Daniel Hughes, formerly Emmitts [sic] Mill is on this land bought of William Emmitt [sic]."

An Emmit-to-Mixel deed of 1797 mentioned the "road leading from Emmitsburg to said Jacob Mixel's mill) (Frederick County deeds, WR 15:549). It was shown as a

mill symbol on the 1808 Charles Varlé map and on Bond's 1860 county map; it seemed to be the Saint Joseph College property in 1873 atlas. This was apparently the second Crabbs Mill, "below the pike," which passed to the Sisters of Charity, was torn down and replaced by another mill (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55).

EMMITSBURG – MISC. (5)

Millers listed in the 1887 State business directory were John W. Bell, G. F. F. Fleming, D. A. Hartman, W. B. Hunter, J. B. Kerschner, David Rhodes, and James Septer. The millers listed in 1906 were David Rhodes, George Gingle, Cover, Crump, Howard Martin, and Daniel Hartman (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55). The *American Miller*, 18 (September 1, 1890): 631, reported, "A large flour mill at Emmettsburg [sic], Md., was burned recently."

EMMITSBURG MILLS (5)

Same as Charlotte Milling Co. See Crabbs Mill.

ENGLARS MILL (17)

A farm was mentioned in a slave sales notice at Joseph Longs, 4 miles NE of Liberty and 1 mile from Herrons Mill on Beaver Dam (*Herald*, August 27, 1825). An unidentified mill symbol had appeared on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. The 1873 atlas showed the saw and grist mill of N. Englar on Beaver Dam Creek west of Johnsville on the present Green Valley Road; the 1860 Bond map of the county spelled the name Engel. The 1875 *Boyd's Directory* listed John D. Englar, p. 347.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John D. Englar with $2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 11.5-foot fall on Beaver Dam Branch of Pipe Creek drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 20 rpm. Annual output was 160 bbl flour, 102.5 tons meal, 0.5 tons feed, and 500 lb hominy ($3900). Also listed in 1886 county directory. No mill was to be found in the late 1960s. Carroll E. Harp wrote to Ralph F/ Martz, September 1974, that Herring Mill on Md. 75 had been torn down and had been on a farm owned by Irving Eisenhower. A brick house survived on the right and a stone barn on the left next to Beaver Dam Church Road near Beaver Dam [stream]." Location was grid 16-E-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ENRY MILL (19)

Scharf in 1882 listed J. W. Enry as miller at Unionville (HWM, p. 637). It was spelled Eury in the 1880 State business directory.

The *American Miller*, 20 (March 1, 1892): 225, carried an advertisement placed by "W. E." of Unionville, Frederick County, Md., offering a full roller mill of 30

bbl/diem capacity, with a Wolf & Hamaker system. "Size of building 30 x 40 feet, three stories high, and basement. Frame building, slate roof."

ENSOR MILL (19)

The 1880 State business directory listed Elijah C. Ensor with a mill at Oak Orchard. In 1882 Scharf listed E. C. Ensor as miller at Oak Orchard (HWM, p. 638).

EPPLEY MILL (8)

Same as Glissans.

ETNA GLASSWORKS (7)

See Aetna Glassworks.

ETZLER MILLS (17)
ETZLER MILL ROAD

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed the H. E. Smith at this location on Israel Creek and present Etzler Road. Etzler's dam washed out in the flood (Baltimore *American*, August 5, 1868, quoting the Libertytown *Banner*). The atlas showed G. W. Etzler's grist and saw mill on Israel Creek west of Johnsville. The 1880 census of manufactures listed George W. Etzler with $2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 15-foot fall on Israel Creek drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 15 rpm. Annual output was 108 bbl flour, 121.5 tons meal, and 8 tons feed ($3500) over a 10-month season. The Jeremiah W. Etzel mill was listed in the 1886 county directory. The *American Miller*, 21 (August 1, 1893): 616, reported, "A. H. Etzler of Woodsboro, Md., has recently duplicated his order with the McAnulty Mill Furnishings Co., of Manheim, Pa., for McAnulty Slow Motion Force Feeders for four sets of 9 x 24 Allis Rolls." Apparently extinct. Location was 15-H-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

EURY MILL (19)

See Enry Mill.

EVERHARDT MILL (3)

For Catoctin Mills No. 4 and 15, see Millers and Bloomfield Mills.

EYLER SAWMILL (5)

Three sawmills west of Emmitsburg were shown near the Pennsylvania line per the 1873 atlas. That of J. Eyler was shown on the 1860 Bond map on Friends Creek just inside the District 5 line.

EYLER TANYARD (15)

The 1860 bond map of the county showed Adam Eyler's tanyard west of Eyler Valley Road on a branch of Owens Creek.

THE FAMOUS MILL SEAT (14)

The Famous Mill Seat was a tract surveyed for Henry Kemp in 1791 (HWM, p. 379). The tract was assigned to Daniel Weaver in November 1791, and by Weaver's heirs to Henry Heaver in 1802 (Patents, Liber IC No. R:100, MSA). The tract, adjoining Wells Intention, was probably near Lewis Mill.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSN. INC. (3)

This commercial feed plant on Church Street Extended offered custom grinding and hog feed at Middletown per the 1967 telephone book. Also an outlet at 35 E. South Street in Frederick.

FARMERS FEED AND SUPPLY CO. (2)

Located on East All Saints Street, Frederick, offering custom grinding per the 1967 telephone book.

FARMERS SUPPLY CO. (26)

This modern feed complex was on the south side of Biggs Bridge Road in Walkersville (1973).

FAYETTE MILLS (9)

See Keller Mill.

FEAGA MILL (21)

Jacob Peck's fulling mill was mentioned in the 1750 Frederick County Judgments (M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 68).

Philip Feaga, a captured Hessian soldier, stayed in American and married the daughter of an American patriot, Jacob Trout. Per Scharf's HWM, p. 558, Feaga bought and rebuilt an existing mill. He was listed as a millwright in 1783 when he purchased a lot in Frederick (Frederick County deeds, WR 4:23). In 1785, Philip Fiege [sic] bought part of "Wimpanifelt" and "Lampson" tracts. Philip Fegey [sic] advertised to buy flax seed at his oil mill 5 miles from Frederick (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, January 10, 1798). That year, the tax list showed Philip Feaga with

Wimpenny Tell tract and an Oyl [sic] Mill with £ 40 in new taxable assets (Old District 7).

It was also reported that the Feaga Mill was the former Peck Mill—Jacob Peck having sold the tract Lambson to George Lay in 1753. A roads petition mentioned Feaga Mill (*Herald*, October 3, 1829). The mill passed to George Feaga (1786-1865) and G. W. Fox and S. D. Fox announced that they had rented Mr. George Feaga's Mill (*Examiner*, September 23, 1863). The next owner was William M. Feaga (b. 1820). The atlas patron list carried Wm. M. Feaga in District 2, showing him as "settled 1788, 130 acres" with a Frederick postal address.

The 1873 atlas showed the saw and grit mill on a branch of Tuscarora Creek, NW of Frederick and on the road to Hamburg, property of W. M. Feuga. The 1880 census of District 2 listed Edmund Feaga with $2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 35 bu/diem. A 14-foot fall on Tuscarora Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 750 bbl flour, 0.5 tons meal, and 250 lb hominy ($6000). The 1886 county directory listed C. Edward Feaga as miller at Yellow Springs. Location was 20-K-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FEAGA MILL (23)

See Red Spring Mill.

FEASTER MILL (14)

Jacob Feaster's mill on the Catoctin existed in the early 1800's per Grove's list (HCM, p. 436). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Feasterman with $3050 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 800 bbl flour ($4400). Also mentioned in HWM, p. 625. The 1860 county map by Bond showed the J. Long merchant and saw mill on the west side of Old Middletown Road between Poole and Ramsburg Roads on a branch east of Catoctin Creek. The 1860 census of manufactures showed John Long producing $5000 per annum. The atlas listed John D. Long as did the 1886 county directory. The *American Miller*, 12 (December 1, 1884): 650, reported, "John D. Long of Jefferson, Md., is improving and enlarging his mill." The *American Miller*, 23 (July 1, 1895): 537, "reported, "The Long Flour Mill located near Jefferson, Md., has been torn down. The mil was built in 1819." In 1928, Grove listed it in HCM as John D. Long's, and it was No. 20 on his list of Catoctin Mills. Location was 27-G-12 in the ADC Street Atlas. See also, Ralph Fraley Martz, "The Old Feaster Mill," *Valley Register*, May __, 1977.

FEUGA TANNERY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William M. Feuga with $2000 capital investment in a tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 2570 sides tan leather ($7660).

FIELDERIA FURNACE (23)

In 1763, Fielder Gaunt and Benedict Calvert planned to go into the iron business, but Gaunt took James Hunter of Virginia as partner. The furnace was almost ready to go into blast in April 1765 when Hunter visited the site. Hunter went to Fredericksburg, Virginia, leaving Gaunt with the task of "finishing all the necessary buildings, made the dam, cut the well, so that only the Forge House and millwright work remained to be done."

Then the millwright arrived with the word that Hunter forbid building the forge after Gaunt had "sunk" £ 885-11/3 into the construction. Gaunt was deep in debt to Hunter and in a later lawsuit claimed having received no proper credit for the iron shipped to England in 1765. He mortgaged to Hunter all his interest in Fielderia Furnace and the 8150-acre tract called Fieldeia, plus 32 acres acquired by writ of *ad quod damnum*.

A letter from Hunter to Gaunt, August 2, 1756, mentioned Gaunt's defeat in an effort to acquire land on the Monocacy due to a caveat filed by "Calvert and Co." Hunter stated that it was the "opinion of some that . . . the stream be only sufficient to carry a single hammer of five or six months of the year." There was also a dispute about the cost of carriage of iron to George Town.

In 1785, Hunter's heirs sued Fielder Gaunt, and in 1790, the court ordered that Gaunt pay £ 659-1/1 to Adam Hunter and the complainants execute a release to the defendant (Hunter and Purviance –vs- Gaunt, Chancery Papers No. 2446, Chancery Liber B21:1, MSA).

According to Singewald, the furnace was on Harpers Ferry Road, 3 miles from Frederick; it made one blast and was abandoned. John Hoffman of Frederick built a gristmill on the site (RIOM, p. 148). Located approximately at Feagaville on Md. 180, approximately at 28-G-11 in the ADC Atlas.

FINK MILL (22)

See Whip Mill.

FINKS MILL (22)

Catoctin Mill No. 21 on Grove's list, this mill was shown at Broad Run and the south side of Gapland Road SE of Burkittsville on the 1860 map by Isaac Bond. Per HCM, p. 436, it was built by Emanuel Fink. The 1873 atlas showed F. Fink's separate saw and grist mills SE of the town and downstream of the E. Fink mill that had been Whipp's in 1860. It was sold to Samuel Scott Kefauver of Braddock who was listed as miller at Burkittsville in the 1886 county directory. Kafauver tore the mill down to put an end to the rumor that there was a ghost miller who ran the

works at night. Location was grid 26-G-11, west side of Catholic Church Road, in the ADC Street Atlas.

FIROR MILL (14)

See Franklin Flour Mill.

FISHING CREEK FACTORY (20)

The 1820 census of manufactures listed James Karney at Fishing Creek Factory which was owned by John Cronise. The works had $3000 capital investment, 8 hands, 2 carding machines, 1 picker, 1 spinning machine, 1 Billy, 1 Jenney, 2 each broad and narrow looms, one gig-mill, 2 fulling stocks, 2 each broad and narrow shearing machines, and press.

The works was then 10 years old, "the spinning and weaving machinery having been erected in it about 4 years." Demand was dull, scarcely any sold for cash, some bartered for raw materials. Annual output was $1500 in broad and narrow cloths, casimere, casinetts, flannels, and blankets. Some 3000 lb of merino and common wool was consumed.

The woolen factory of John W. Derr, leased by Joseph Routson [sic] was burned on February 26, 1851, with loss of the entire stock valued at $3000 (Baltimore *Sun*, March 6, 1851). Derr offered the 60 x 30 ft shell of the Fishing Creek Factory at Lewistown, recently destroyed by fire. There was a dam, race, water wheel, fulling stocks, press, stove, screws, a large cast-iron bottom plate forebay, and 125-galon copper kettle (*Examiner*, April 23, 1851).

Other sources hold that this works was also called Columbus Woolen Factory and it was at Lewistown, burned in 1848 and then rebuilt. It was conducted by David Study and Joseph Routson, producing linseys, blankets, and quilt batting (HFC, p. 271). Location was grid 13-F-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FISHING CREEK MILL (11)

Harrison Miller, proprietor of Fishing Creek Mill, was an atlas patron of 1873.

FISHING CREEK SAWMILL (4)

The 1873 county atlas showed a sawmill on Fishing Creek near the Hawk House and Lewistown. Location was 13-B-10 in the ADC Atlas, in the angle between Fish Hatchery and Bethel Roads.

FITZHUGH & SNYDER FOUNDRY (F)

The Doub and Glaze foundry and machine shop was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures in Frederick with $19,000 capital investment, 20 employees, and a 15 hp steam engine. Annual output was 15 wheat drills and 200 plows ($8950). It was also called Vulcan Works. There was a business envelope with the corner name "Fitzhugh & Snyder Foundry, Founders & Machinists, Frederick City, Md," displayed at the BALPEX stamp exhibition Hunt Valley, September 1984.

(THE) FIVE MILL SEATS (15)

Allen Farquhar patented 34 acres called The Five Mil Seats in 1796 (Patents, Liber IC No. G:700, MSA). The tract began on the north side of the great road leading from Green Castle thro Smiths gap to Baltimore, adjoining a tract called Hammer and Tongs. The Five Mill Seats was one of the properties of Jacob Young offered fro sale in Equity Case No. 4170 in 1865. Highest bidder was Bartis Bennett.

FLAG POND MILL (1)

The 1798 tax list showed Michael Late with part of Flag Pond and a stone merchant mill with 2 pair of burrs and 1 water wheel, adding £ 500 of new taxable base. The 1808 map by Charles Varlé showed the Js. Johnson Mill. Late's Mill was a dropping-off place for wool to be carded by Joseph A. Johnson (*Herald*, May 13, 1826). It was described as "on the Manor" (*Herald*, November 12, 1825). Late's Branch entered Tuscarora Creek near Doubs Mill.

George Late sold to A. Delashmutt about 1847, and the 1850 census of manufactures listed A. Delashmutt with $5000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and 2 run of stones; annual output was 800 bbl flour ($4000) and 2000 bu offal ($250). Delashmutt advertised Flag Pond Mill on the road from Frederick to Point of Rocks. The mill was stone, four stories, with 2 run of stones and 16 ft high overshot wheel (*Examiner*, June 9, 1852).

Green. Fout was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 80 bbl flour and 70 bu chop ($480). The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed the Greenbury Fout merchant mill on the west side of Point of Rocks Road, east bank of Tuscarora Creek (Late's Branch).

The 1873 county atlas showed the W. H. Krants gristmill on a branch of Tuscarora upstream of the B. & O. Railroad bridge. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Wm. Krantz with $2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and a 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 5 rpm to grind 125 bbl flour, 26.7 tons meal, 5 tons feed, and 500 lb hominy ($1700).

In 1928, Grove stated that the mill had been changed into a house and was still standing (HCM, p. 141). However, Ralph F. Martz wrote that it was more likely the

mill dwelling that survived and the mill that had burned (letter to author, January 23, 1978). Location was 37-D-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FLAUT TANNERY (5)

See Lewis Motter's Mill.

FLEAGLE MILL (17)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Milton Fleagle with $2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 40 bu/diem maximum output capacity. A 20-foot fall on Pie Creek drove a 24 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 20 rpm. Annual output was 60 bbl flour, 26.5 tons meal, 3.1 tons feed, and 800 lb hominy ($900) over a 4-month season.

FLEECY DALE FACTORY (7)

This woolen factory was built ca. 1810 at New Bremen, the site of the old glass works. The first meeting of Columbia Lodge No. 58 A. F. and A. M. had taken place on the premises in 1798 (HFC, p. 536). *The Potomac*, p. 160, called the site Fleecy Dale Woolen Mill, adding that it later became Park Mills.

Matthew Brown advertised carding at Fleecy Dale Mills, Montevino (*Herald*, April 14, 1810). An apprentice was wanted (Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, May 3, 1810). Brown announced that the fulling mil would be in operation by August 10 (*Herald*, July 14, 1810). A wool sorter trained in Leeds or other English factory was wanted (Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, August 30, 1810). Brown offered to sell an associated grist and saw mill on Big Bennett's Creek (*Herald*, November 2, 1811).

An advertisement in the same paper, April 18, 1812, mentioned Charles Moss as manager and John Lane as wool stapler; one-fifth the wool was taken as toll; no carding was done for cash. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Fleecy Dale Woolen Factory as belonging to M. Brown, rented to J. Sykes; there were 10 men, 14 women, and 15 children; 200 spindles, and 16 looms; annual output was $13,750 in satinets, cotton, and woolens, made from 12,500 lb wool and 3000 lb cotton. "This establishment is in a languishing condition."

Alexander Hamilton Brown advertised Fleecy Dale Woolen Factory near Monocacy Mills . . . having entered on manufacture of woolen goods," *American Farmer*, 6 (July 2, 1824): 124. Alexander Brown advertised carding (*Herald*, May 27, 1826).

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Fleecy Dale Mfg. Co. with $5000 capital investment with 2 male and 7 female employees, water-powered output of 6000 lb yarn and 9120 lb cotton ($15,000); the 1860 Isaac Bond map showed the Miss Brown Wool Factory south of the present Park Mills village.

William Jarboe Grove in HCM, p. 387, noted in 1928 that the M. J. Grove Lime Company had just built a 90-foot iron bridge "over Bennetts Creek on the site where the old Fleecy Dale Mill stood."

The MHT has listed Park Mills as a survey district, Site No. F-7-50, noting that the factory is extinct. The inventory report also contains photos of the excavation of the Amelung glassworks. The large brick Federal style Amelung House (also called Montevino), is part of the survey district. All the structures and underground sites fit into grid 45-G-1 of the ADC Street Atlas.

FLEMMING MILL (5)

George Flemming was listed as miller at Emmitsburg in the 1886 county directory. The *American Miller*, 14 (February 1, 1886): 88, reported, "Geo. F. Fleming, Emmettsburg [sic], Md., is putting in a 27-inch water wheel bought of S. Morgan Smith, York, Pa." [Flemming was obviously switching to a turbine.]

FLOECKER MILL (1)

Same as Keefers Mill.

FLOOK MILL (14)

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed J. H. Flook's saw and chopping mill NE of Jefferson on Cone or Tobias Branch, just above its confluence with Catoctin Creek, on the present Bennies Hill Road, downstream of Ramsburg-Edmonds woolen factory. The 1873 atlas placed the sawmill in District 3, the chopping mill in District 14.

John H. Flook acquired title in 1878 to part of Ascension Day from Peter Shafer and wife (Frederick County deeds, TG 8:690). The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Shafer's custom mill and 160 bu elevator with $800 capital investment with 1 run of stones and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. A fall of 24 ft on Canada Run drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad. Annual output was 81 tons meal and 3 tons feed ($1800). The sawmill represented $1000 capital investment and had 1 each circular and Muley saw. The 24-foot fall drove a 14 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad to cut 18,000 ft lumber and 10,000 laths.

Flook's executors in 1881 deeded to William E. Kefauver (Frederick County deeds, AF 2:685). On Kefauver's default, the saw and chopping mills, lately repaired, and an 80 x 30 ft bank barn were advertised in the *Valley Register* before the sale scheduled for January 19, 1889; Daniel Koogle was highest bidder (Equity Case No. 5506). The mill later passed to Daniel S. Koogle in 1907 and in 1917 to Mary C. Castle. Location was 27-B-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FLORE MILL (20)

See Miller Mill.

FOLKE MILL ( )

George Folke's mill, barn, etc., were burned by Indians on October 30, 1756, and his family of 9 were scalped (HFC, p. 35).

FOGLE WEAVING SHOP ( )

The 1798 tax list of Israels Creek and Manor Hundred listed Henry Fogle with a weavers shop on Sandy Spring.

FORD CIDER MILL (16)

A large cider mill survived in Harmony village in a shed on the east side of Harmony Road and was run by Charles C. Ford, who also had a grocery store opposite. The engine-driven press also made apple butter. On a visit of March 11, 1984, the mill was roofless but there was some machinery inside. Location was 19-H-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FORD TANNERY (7)

Samuel Ford advertised a tanyard on the south side of Sugar Loaf Mountain, 12 miles from Frederick (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, August 2 , 1797).

FOUNTAIN COPPER MILES (8)

Founded on December 18, 1760, this mine and smelting furnace was on a tract called Spring Garden and was operated by John Thompson and William Tipple, (HWM, p. 599). Hermon Husband inserted an advertisement in the *Md. Gazette*, December 11, 1760: "FOUNTAIN COPPER WORKS. Whereas Captains John Thompson and William Tipple each hold a Part in the said mines in Frederick County, and the same is now carried on by owners of the said mines, therefore, agreeable to Articles, the said Thompson and Tipple, or their Attornies, are hereby desired to pay their arrears to our manager, Hermon Husband, on the premises, without delay. By order of the company."

FOUNTAIN MILLS (9)

E. Davis merchant mill was shown on the 1860 Isaac Bond map and in the 1873 county atlas on Green Valley Road at Fahrney Branch, south of Md. 80 (Fingerboard Road). Eli Davis, who had settled in 1830, was listed in the atlas patron pages and was owner of a merchant, grist, and saw mill. The Fountain Mills (flouring) were run in 1882 by W. T. Turner and S. S. Davis (HWM, p. 598). The

1886 county directory listed Samuel L. Davis Mill. Location was 40-G-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FOUNTAIN ROCK MILL (26)

Owings Mill appeared on Charles Varlé's 1808 map and in 1834, Richard Potts, executor of William Potts, conveyed part of The Retreat to Elias Crutchley (Frederick County deeds, JS 46:413). Crutchley sold in 1843 to Jacob Walker for $8800 (Deeds, HS 20:315).

The 1850 census (District 11) listed Jacob Walker with $10,500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 3500 bbl flour ($17,500). Walker became indebted and conveyed in 1850 to trustee Isaac Walker, who sold to Michael Geiselman in 1853 (deeds, JS 26:252). Geiselman deeded two days later to Richard B. Brown (deeds, 26:253), who sold in 1853 to James M. Weddle (deeds, ES 4:493). Weddle sold this part of Monocacy Manor to Joseph M. Lechlider in 1857 (deeds, ES 9:552).

When advertised in the *Examiner*, July 9, 1851, the Jacob Walker mill was described as 3 stories of brick, with 2 pair of burrs, 1 of country stones, driven by plentiful springs of water.

It was shown as J. A. Lechlider mill on the 1860 map, but Lechlider became insolvent, and the property was sold by trustees to Henry M. Strailman in 1862 (deeds, BGF 7:668). Henry Strullman [sic] was already tenant miller when listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with $12,000 capitalization in a water mill with 2 employees and 3 pair of burrs; annual output was 3500 bbl flour, 550 bu meal, and 450 bu rye chop ($23,695). The 1873 atlas showed H. M. Strailman merchant mill just east of the Monocacy, north of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, south of the present Biggs Bridge Road (formerly Biggs Ford Road).

George Murdock acquired the place and his administrator conveyed to John W. Shank in 1873 (deeds, CM 9:241). *Boyd's Directory* in 1875 listed Shank as did the 1880 census which showed $2000 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 50% custom work. A 12-foot fall on Fountain Rock drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 20 rpm. Output was 1600 bbl flour, 54 tons meal, and 58 tons feed ($12,000). The 1886 and 1902 county directories listed John W. Shank at Walkersville.

Flood waters reached the third story and Shank lost $1500 worth of grain (*Daily News*, June 7, 1889). In 1928, Shank's executor conveyed Fountain Rock Mill to W. Walter Culler (deeds, 368:541). The stream is now called Glade Run. The Monocacy went on a rampage here in the flood of June 1972. The mill had been torn down in 1940, but the miller's house survived in 1973. Location was 21-K-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FOUNTAIN ROCK LIME KILN (26)

This battery of six, 21-foot high lime kilns built in 1872 is preserved in Fountain Rock Park on the south side of Biggs Mill Road, west of Walkersville. The lime was burned using coke. The owner and operator was Adam Diehl, Sr. In 1897, John W. Stimmel bought 20 acres of the Lime Kiln Property and he was listed as a lime burner at Walkersville in *Only Official Directory*, 1902. Later the Fountain Rock Lime Company was organized. The pond was being used as a water cress farm in 1915. The Fountain Rock firm sold in 1928 to James E. Stoner and William E. Powel. The 1950 topographic map showed the kilns as abandoned. At one time, John T. Quynn and Lee M. Buchanan operated as Fountain Rock Trout Farm. Frederick County bought the property in 1983, and in 1995 stabilized the battery of kilns at a cost of $300,000 and developed a park with interpretative signs. The former quarry is now a lake. Location is 22-B-8. (See John R. Park, *Maryland Mining Heritage Guide*, 2002, p. 19). See also Fountain Rock Park web site under Frederick County Government.

FOUTS BURNT MILL ( )

Engelbrecht's diary for March 27, 1874, mentioned that Fout's Burnt mill on Ballenger Creek was owned by William H. Ramsburg and was 2.5 miles south of Frederick. [The diarist could have been confused about which stream Flag Pond Mill stood upon.]

FOUT MILL (1)

See Flag Pond Mill.

FOUT MILL (6)

See Duvall Mill.

FOUTS MILL (2)

Fouts Mill was mentioned as 2 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, February 9, 1811). Ralph F. Martz interpreted this site as Jacob Fout's. An advertisement inserted in the *Frederick-Town Herald*, June 22, 1822, by Marcey Brighley offered fresh burnt lime at the subscriber's residence near Frederick-Town, "formerly called Foutz's Mill, where a constant supply of good lime will be kept during the season." [Possibly the same as New Richmond Mill.]

FOUTTS MILL ( )

Foutt's Mill and Richardson's Mill were mentioned in Frederick County Judgments in August 1759 and June 1761 (M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, pp. 200, 218, 223).

FOX AND WEAVER MILL (8)

See Reels Mill.

FOX SAWMILL (10)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Fox with $150 capital investment in a water-powered sawmill with 1 employee and annual output of $700 worth of board. The 1887 State business directory listed G. L. Fox as Foxville.

FOXALLS MILL (5)

See Troxell Mill.

FRAILEYS FOUNDRY (5)

Duke Frailey, a Confederate veteran, had a foundry with a cupola and moulding shop on Lot 6 at the West end of Emmitsburg. See "Frailey's Foundry" by Samuel Hays on-line at Emmitsburg Area Historical Society (2005).

FRALEYS SAWMILL (15)

The 1798 tax list showed Henry Fralick with parts of Fryland, Dividend, Mountain Tract, and a "new sawmill double geared," previously assessed to James Johnson and others, £ 35 in new tax base (Old District 7). Henry Fraley's sawmill was 0.25 mile from land advertised as 0.75 mile from Catoctin Furnace (*Herald*, February 27, 1813).

FRANKLIN FLOUR MILLS (15)

This mill was built in 1828 by Jacob Firor on the west side of the pike 15 miles from Frederick at Mechanicstown [now Thurmont], south bank of Owens Creek. The 1850 census of manufactures listed William C. Landus with $4000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and 2 run of stones; annual output was 4068 bbl flour plus sundries ($19,523). The 1860 Bond map showed J. E. Landus merchant mill north of Thurmont on Owens Creek at the present Md. 81. William Bittinger's gristmill was shown in the 1873 county atlas.

John Jones acquired the mill in 1876 and it was described as brick, 40 x 50 ft, 2-1/2 stories (MIID, p. 174). "John Jones" brand of flour was produced. Only No. 1 wheat was purchased "as an inflexible rule." The wheel was given as 14-foot diameter with an 18-foot fall.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Jones with $8000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 50% custom work. A 14-foot fall on Owens Creek drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 5 ft

broad at 14 rpm. Annual output was 2200 bbl flour, 93 tons meal, 81 tons feed, and 15 tons buckwheat ($17,500).

John F. Jones was listed as miller at Mechanicstown in the 1886 county directory. The *American Miller*, 19 (November 1, 1891): 773, reported, "John F. Jones mill at Mechanicstown, Md., was burned recently." Franklin Mills was still carried as a place name in GZMD 1941. The mill was part of the Shriner chain per H. F. Garber's 1927 thesis on Monocacy Valley mills. Location was 7-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, west side of US 15, south bank of Owens Creek, just south of Franklinville Road.

FREDERICK CITY MILLS (F)

Distinct from City Mills or Town Mill (the Bruner-Zentz Mill), Frederick City Mills was established in 1873 by William H. C. Kemp. It appeared as the W. H. C. Kemp Steam Flouring mill on the south bank of Carroll Creek south of East Patrick Street and east of Carroll Street near the B. & O. depot in the 1873 atlas; the 1860 map by Isaac Bond had shown a large black square at that location.

James H. Gambrill purchased the works in 1878; it had 5 run of stones, 60 hp engine, and 80 hp boilers. The "Unsurpassed" brand of flour was produced (MIID, p. 260, and HWM, p. 599). The *American Miller*, 6 (August 1, 1878): 188, reported, "Mr. Jas. H. Gambrill of Frederick Co., Md., has purchased the steam mill at Frederick City, Md., which makes two mills they have in operation."

The 1880 census of manufactures listed James H. Gambrill with $22,000 capital investment in a market mill and 1500 bu elevator, 2 employees, 2 boilers, 50 hp engine, and 125 bu/diem maximum capacity. Annual output was 20,000 bbl flour, the largest output in Frederick County, and 1.35 million pounds feed ($108,100) made from 90,000 bu wheat costing $100,000.

The *American Miller*, 10 (December 1, 1882): 568, reported, "Mr. Milton E. Briggs has put in a roller outfit purchased of E. P. Allis & Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., for James Gambrill at Frederick, Md." The *American Miller*, 12 (November 1, 1884):594, reported, "James H. Gambrill, of Frederick, Md., will put in New Process Machinery and enlarge his mill."

The *American Miller*, 16 (January 1, 1888): 58, reported, "J. H. Gambrill, Jr., son of the proprietor of the Frederick Flour Mills' at Frederick, Md., shot and killed Nelson Stanton, a colored man, whom he caught stealing coal from his mill. The jury exhonerated Mr. Gambrill and he will not be punished." The same journal, 17 (November 1, 1889): 773, reported, "Wm. E. McKelvrey, formerly proprietor of the 'Highand Mills' at Creagerstown, Md., has taken a position in the steam roller flouring mill of James H. Gambrill of Frederick City, Md." The 1892-1893 *Kirwin City Directory* listed J. H. Gambrill on Carroll Street.

The same journal, 21 (October 1, 1893): 766, reported, "J. H. Gambrill's new 200-barrel mill at Frederick, Md., built by the Barnard and Leas Mfg. Co. has started off in good shape, and is turning out first-class flour."

The *American Miller*, 24 (July 1, 1896): 501, presented a photograph of J. H. Gambrill's Mill at Frederick and stated, "In 1895, Maryland produced 7,800,000 bu of wheat" and noted that there were 310 mills. Gambrill's was a 200 bbl mill. "The new brick building was erected to take the place of the old mill which was burned . . . 7 double stands of rolls . . . 9 x 30 . . . owner age 66 … lives at Araby."

The *Maryland Farmer*, 34 (April 1897): 33, reported, "The large steam flouring mill of Mr. Jas. H. Gambrill at Frederick, Md., was sold to Mr. E. S. Hood for $16,000. It has a capacity of 250 barrels per day and is one of the best equipped mills in the State."

Jacob Rohrback, Frederick attorney, advertised the works in the *American Miller*, 25 (June 1, 1897): 464, describing it as a four story brick milling plant, property of James H. Gambrill in Frederick City, "rebuilt and remodeled in 1893 at cost of $35,000. Steam roller mill of 200 bbl capacity. Equipment installed by Barnard and Leas Company." Rohrback referred to the illustrations in the *American Miller* of July 1, 1896 and April 1897.

The *American Miller*, 27 (January 1, 1899): 80, reported that a 30-foot smokestack on the Frederick City Flour Mill was blown down in a high wind. The same journal reported on November 1, 1899 (27:882), "The Frederick City Milling Co.'s mill at Frederick, Md., has passed into the hands of the Mountain City Milling Co., a new company recently incorporated by Louis Miler, F. A. Meyer, & E. O. Boyd of Baltimore, and Wm. H. Turner of Ijamsville, and George R. Dennis of Frederick. The capital stock is $10,000. J. W. Tobias of Columbia, Pa., is miller."

The *American Miller*, 29 (May 1, 1901): 404, reported, "The Mountain City Milling Company has sold its mill at Frederick, Md., to the Eastern Milling & Export Company."

Mountain City Mill in 1970s, photo by the author.

The mill survived on the south bank of Carroll Creek, east side of Carroll Street in 1973, abandoned and deteriorating. Its cornerstone was illegible. There was a lot of stone work on the south bank of Carroll Creek. North of the brick mill was a concrete platform, presumably the bed fro the steam engine. There seemed to be an opening in the mill for an axle or shaft to pass into the interior. There was also elegant corbelling at roof level.

The Baltimore *Sun*, September 12, 1990, carried an architect's rendering of a remodeling plan to create the Delaplaine Visual Arts Center in the 1893 mill.

Frederick Contractors was scheduled to begin the $2 million project. The building had been used to store newsprint for the Frederick News and was donated to the city by the Delaplaine and Randall families in 1987. Architects were Bairley, Maginniss and King, P. C.

Later, the Delaplaine Visual Arts Center project was given an award by the Baltimore Chapter of AIA (Edward Gunts, Baltimore *Sun*, October 19, 2000). Location is 40, 42, 44 South Carroll Street. The MHT Site No. is FHD-1030.

FREDERICK CITY ELEVATOR (F)

The Baltimore *Sun*, under "Maryland Items," August 22, 1892, reported the new elevator at Frederick City Elevator Company completed. It was five stories of Georgia pine and hemlock with 16 bins, capacity of 50,000 bushels. The *Sun*, October 3, 1893, noted that Frederick City Elevator Company was taking in the new crop of wheat.

FREDERICK IRON AND STEEL (F)

Martha Rose described this works in the *Frederick Post*, February 26, 1972, "Making Everything from Paperweights to Car Body Dies and Wrecking Balls" at the works on East Street. A photo depicted a bottom-pouring crucible.

FREDERICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY (2)

The founders of this firm chartered under *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1833, Chapter 219, were Lewis Birely, Stewart Gaither, Edward Fraill, James M. Shelman, and Valentine Birely. Authorized capital was $50,000, and the company planned to manufacture carpeting and woolen, linen, and cotton cloth in Frederick City or County.

FREDERICK PLANING MILL (2)

See Bowers Mill/Sawmill.

FREDERICKTOWN BRASS FOUNDRY (F)

William S. Brown advertised manufacture of andirons and kettle ears at his works on the east side of Market Street near Second (*Herald*, June 4, 1831).

FREY SAWMILL (6)

H. Frey sawmill was shown in the 1873 atlas north of Wolfeville. The owner was Harry Frey, brother-in-law of George Kline, per Mrs. Spade's list. Location was 5-D-12 in the ADC Street Atlas, west side of present Md. 17 or Wolfsville Road.

FRIENDS MILL ( )

Israel Friend's Mill Road was mentioned as crossing Kittawkin [Catoctin] Hill in the story of Richard Sprigg's "Pile Hall" (1734) (MHM, 15:383). Rachel Sprigg, executrix of Osborn Sprigg, advertised land called "Piles Hall" near Israel Friend's Road (*Md. Gazette*, October 24, 1750).

FRIENDSHIP WOOLEN MILL (19)

Same as Harns Mill.

FRUSHOURS MILL (6)

This mill, the same as Bisers Mill of the 1860 Bond map, was shown in the 1873 atlas downstream of Eccard Mill. Location was 11-H-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, in the 12200 block of Wolfsville Road (Md. 17).

FRYS OLD MILL ( )

A tract called Rocky hill was patented in 1763 on the east side off South Mountain near "a small road that leads from Fry's old Mill over the said mountain" (Patents, Liber BC & GS 19:287).

FULLERS DELIGHT (6)

George Custard had a tract called Weter Wett resurveyed into Fullers Delight, part of Monocacy Manor, presumably the site of a fulling mill, in 1775 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 50:157). Adam Boyer acquired the tract from Custard and was charged with the land plus a mill, including £ 170 of new taxable assets in 1798. The site was near the 19th century Point Rock or Duvall Mill.

FULTON FULLING MILL (21/24)

George Fulton advertised fulling, dyeing, and scowering about 4 miles from Frederick at the foot of the Mountain (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, November 3, 1796).

FULTON SAWMILL (4)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed the Joseph Fulton sawmill with $500 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of $700 in lumber made from 700 logs costing $400.

FULTON SAWMILL (15)

A sawmill site shown on the 1860 Bond map on the north bank of Hunting Creek east of the junction of Md. 77 and Catoctin Hollow Road was identified by the 1873 atlas as J. Fulton's. The site west of Thurmont could still be identified and was proposed for restoration as part of the Catoctin Mountain Folk Crafts Center. The sawpit had been used for an illegal still ("Refuge for the Mountain Arts," Baltimore *Sunday Sun*, July 25, 1971, p. H1). The "Blue Blazes Still" was shown in the *National Geographic*, February 1972, p. 202. Location was 6-K-5 in the ADC Atlas, south side of Foxville Road (Md. 77) south of the visitors' center for the National Park.

FURNACE FORD (7)

This ford crossed the Monocacy at Furnace Branch, just north of the Montgomery County line. See Johnson Furnace (7).

G. L. BAKING CO. (F)

This flour manufacturing plant was on the west side of South Carroll Street below All Saints Street. The Baltimore *Sun*, January 1, 1919, reported, "Hardtack Factory Closed," and stated, "The government hardtack bakery, at the G. & L. Baking Co., closed today, releasing about 100 operators, mainly women. The bakery began operation in November with an order of 100,000 pounds of hard bread under the management of James H. Gambrill, Jr. . . . 15,000 pounds per day . . . A few days after the signing of the armistice, word was received from the government to close at once. . . ." In 1935 the principal officers were James H. Gambrill, Jr., James H. Gambrill, 3d, and Cyrus Gambrill (*New Citizen*, September 6, 1935). The works was listed in the 1967-1968 DMM and was still operating in 1973, still listed in DMM, 1977-1978 (p, 251) with 32 employees; cracker meal was the only product listed then. In 1975, part of the plant became artists' studios called "The Grannary." The place was advertised as the Frederick, Maryland, Antique Center and Flea Market (*Joel Sater's Antique News*, June 13, 1975). The Laurel Sentinel, March 3, 1976, published an article, "Frederick Mill Flowers into Center for Antiques," but claimed it was a building from 1786, yet there was only a vacant lot on Bond's 1860 map. The MHT Inventory No. for this resource is FHD-1039, the street address 111 South Carroll Street. The G. L. Baking Company corporation was purchased by DCA Foods, Inc., in 1972. The structure itself is two stories of brick, four bays wide, eight bays deep with a one-story rear extension.

GAIL AND SMITH (15)

This was a flour manufacturer listed at Thurmont in the 1967-968 DMM; also production of prepared feed.

GAMBER WEAVING WORKS (8)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jonathan Gamber, weaver and dyer, with $700 capital investment in a hand-powered works, 1 employee, and annual output of $600 in coverlids and $600 in dyeing.

GAMBRILLS MILL (7)

Same as Araby Mill.

GARROTT MILL (12)

Josh P. Garrott's mill lot and mill on the south side of the public street in Knoxville were deeded by various Claggetts and Garrotts to Warren Garrott in 1865 (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 3:65).

GEBHART MILL (-)

Gebhart is a spelling variation of Kephart or Keepheart, q. v.

GETZENDANNER MILL (24)

The D. Getzendanner saw and grist mill was shown in the atlas east of Catoctin Mountain and west of Stup Mill. Location was approximately at grid 28-D-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, north side of Alternate US 40 east of Edgemont Road.

GETZENDANNER MILL (20)

An unnamed mill symbol had appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map at Fishing Creek and the Monocacy. The property passed from Lewis Cross to John Gittinger in 1824. Gittinger's trustee advertised the recently repaired mill for sale or rent (*Examiner*, April 9, 1851). The mill passed to John G. Hinger for a time, and following Equity Case No. 2242, the tract Ogle's Necessary Compact, was conveyed to Edward T. Getzendanner in 1851 (Frederick County deeds, ES 5:171).

Isaac Bond's 1860 map showed E. T. Getzendaner and the 1860 census of manufactures listed Edward Getzendanner with $8000 capital investment, 2 employees, and water-powered annual output of 1500 bbl flour ($7000).

Getzendanner sold to Samuel Elmer Brown in 1883 (Frederic County deeds, AF 5:743). Brown sold to Phoebe Winebrenner in 1892 (Deeds JLJ 1:254) and the tract

belonged to Lewis D. Getzendanner from 1924 to 1943. The *Daily News* reported that Devilbiss Bridge was washed out at the mill, June 1, 1889. Mill extinct. Location was 21-K-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GETZENDANNER MILL (21)

See Chilcote Woolen Factory.

GIDDINGS SAWMILL (12)

James Giddings heirs were shown as owners of a steam sawmill NW of Petersville on Little Catoctin Creek in the 1873 atlas. Location was approximately 35-A-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GILLIANDS MILL ( )

Gilliands Mill at Flaggy Meadows was mentioned in 1750 Frederick County Judgments (M. M. Rice, That Was the Life, p. 148).

GIPSONS MILL (9)

William, Gideon, and Samuel Gipson, along with Joel and Hannah Ellicott, advertised a sawmill and oil mill on Bens Branch 8 miles from Frederick and 3 miles from New Market (*Herald*, February 24, 1810). The Gipsons sold a half interest to Israel and David Howell in 1812 in a deed that revealed that the site was on Bens Branch on the tracts Resurvey of Rich Hill, Halls Chance, and High Germany.

By 1823, the Howells were in debt and conveyed the 68-2/4 acres "on which . . . is erected an oil mill and sawmill" to a trustee, Elisha Nelson (Frederick County deeds, JS 11:111). Nelson advertised 318 acres on Linganore with an oil, plaster, chopping, and saw mill on a very likely running mill stream with 8 to 10 feet fall not used (*Herald*, June 23, 1823). Three miles from New Market and 8 from Frederick.

In 1829, Nelson sold the oil and saw mill to Phineas Buckman (deeds, JS 31:48). Buckman soon sold to Samuel Haines (deeds, JB 33:66). Samuel Haines mill dam was mentioned in 1852 (deeds, ES 1:447). Haines held the tract until 1853 when he sold to William Shook (deeds, ES 4:57). An adjoining land owner was Charles A. Bevans, who was presumably tenant of the mill.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Charles A. Bevans with $5500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and a sawmill; annual output was 2000 bbl flour, plus rye, chop, corn meal, and offal ($11,980). By 1860, production was up to $32,183. Gipson Mill was apparently the "Old Mill" shown on the east side of Central Church Road, north bank of Bens Branch on the 1860 map by Isaac Bond. Charles Bevans came to own several tracts in this area, including High Germany. No mill appeared in the 1873 atlas. Snook sold the site to Charles

T. Duvall in 1880 (deeds, AF 1:629). Location was approximately 31-E-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GILPIN TANNERY (4)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Charles Gilpin with $25,000 capital investment in a steam-powered tannery with 10 employees and annual output of 14,351 sides of tan leather ($50,228).

GINGLE/GINGLO MILL (5)

The William Gingle mill was listed at Bridgeport in the 1887 State business directory; George Ginglo [sic] was listed as miller at Emmitsburg in the 1806 *History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55.

GLADE VALLEY MILLING CO. (26)

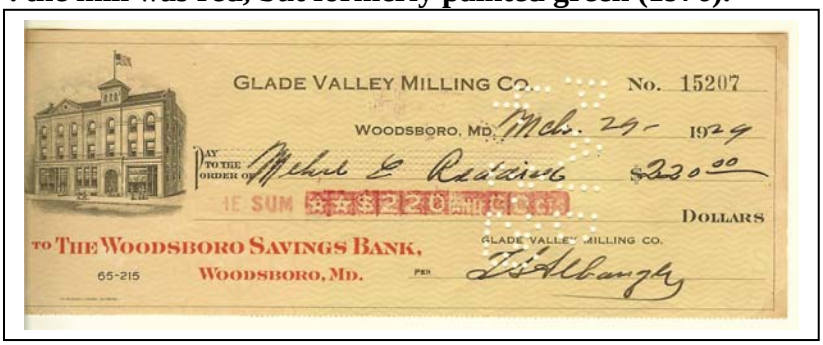
This feed company was listed at Walkersville in DMM, 1967-1968.

GLADES VALLEY MILLING CO. (11)

Built of Georgia pine in the 1890s, this mill was purchased in 1904 by Glades Valley Milling Company and at first ran by steam and later by electricity; the works had its own cooper. Operations ended in 1957, but the building continued in possession of the milling company as a distribution warehouse; it belonged to a Mr. Nicodemus when visited in 1967 when it was supplying Wayne feeds.

In 1972, this mill at Woodsboro on the Penn Central Railroad and Md. 550 was acquired by the Rev. Gordon Wilson and in 1872 opened as the Circuit Rider Strip Shop, an antiques store and wood and metal stripping shop. Still in place were flour filters, an iron safe, and a Monitor Dustless Compound Receiving Separator made by Huntley Mfg. Co. of Silver Spring, New York. The four-story mill was equipped with a personal elevator on which the passenger grabbed a hand hold on a moving belt and rode up through holes cut in each floor. The author's impressions were,

"This mill is enormous! Built 1910 . . . on the top floor is a blue print schematic of the flow from the Allis-Chalmers Company. There were lots of old checks, receipt books, a can of neat's-foot oil for lubricating belts . .. other machinery made by Eureka . . . the mill was red, but formerly painted green (1976).


GLADE VALLEY MILLING CO. No. 15207
WOODSBORO, MD. Mch. 29 1929
PAY TO THE ORDER OF Mehl & Reizing $230.00
THE SUM $$$220 DOLLARS
TO THE WOODSBORO SAVINGS BANK, WOODSBORO, MD.
65-215
GLADE VALLEY MILLING CO.
PER

Check from 1929 found in Circuit Rider Antique Shop.

"1890 Mill Starts New Life," ***Antiques and Auction News*****, Marietta, Pa., February 9, 1973.**

Also, Marge Morris, "Old Grain Mill Now Antique Show," ***Pennsylvania Farmer*****, April 14, 1973.**

Also, ***Frederick News*****, December 9, 1972, p. A-8.**

GLASS SAWMILL (19)

A sawmill was shown on Weldon Creek north of Liberty Road near the home of J. M. Glass by the 1860 Bond map of the county. Location was 25-C-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

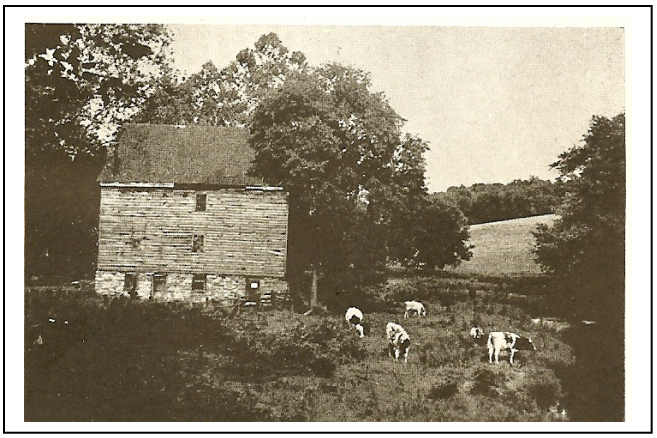
GLISSANS MILL (8)
GLISSANS MILL ROAD

Testimony of 1789 showed that John Martin had taken out a writ of *ad quod damnum* to build a mill on Daniel Dulany's tract in 1759 (Frederick County deeds, WR 8:584). In 1764, Andrew Smith, miller, purchased the tract Dear Bought from Daniel Dulany, Son, and from John Davis (Frederick County deeds, J:18 and H:683, MSA). In 1779, Smith's widow sold Dear Bought Mill Seat to Nicholas Hoy, miller, formerly of Baltimore County (Frederick County deeds, WR 1:474) and Hoy sold in 1791 to Nicholas Hobbs for £ 700 specie (Frederick County deeds, WR 10:212). Nicholas Hobbs died in 1794 [or 1784?], possessed of Dear Bought, 70 acres, on which there was a grist and saw mill. His will stated that the gristmill and sawmill go to his children Elizabeth, Susannah, Francies and his wife Catherine (*The Hoyes of Md.*, by Captain Charles E. Hoye, Oakland, Md. 1942, p. 35). Mrs. Hobbs married John Campbell in 1802 and sued Richard Cole and various members of the Hobbs family who had purchased shares of the tract (Chancery Papers No. 1132, MSA).

Js. Steel's gristmill was shown on the 1808 Charles Varlé map on Linganore Creek, seemingly at its confluence with "Dolohides Creek." James Steel offered to sell his grist and saw mill on Linganore 3 miles from Libertytown, because he was moving to Ohio (*Herald*, June 15, 1811). In June 1814, George, William, David, and Arthur Devilbiss purchased the mill. Steel, who had already occupied the mill some time, received title in April 1814 in a deed that demonstrated that it was the former Nicholas Hobbs Mill (Frederick County deeds, WR 46:520; TB 1:118).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Jones, Sr. with $8000 capital investment in a water-powered flour mill with an annual output of 1800 bbl ($9400). William Jones sold this tract to Samuel Shipley, who in 1858 sold to Adam Nusbaum (Frederick County deeds, BGF 1:556). The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed the merchant and grist mill on the north bank of Linganore, north side of the present Glissans Mill Road.

Glisans Mill by Charles T. Duvall, pre-1943.



"On Linganore Branch, Bohn's dam (better known as Nusbaum's and which was swept away two years ago), was swept away in flood" (Baltimore *American*, August 5, 1868, quoting the Libertytown *Banner*). Jacob Bohn and his brother-in-law, Scott McAllister, jointly owned the Glissan Mill (HFC, p. 1053). Bohn became manager of a steel plant at McKeesport after leaving Maryland. Nusbaum sold out to Job Snider in 1864 (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 2:149). Snider and Jacob S. Bohn sold to Samuel Ecker in 1869, and two years later, Snider repurchased the site.

John Snider was a patron of the 1873 county atlas, listing 34 acres and giving his settlement date as 1864; he was shown as owner of the merchant mill on the atlas map. Snider sold to Samuel Ecker for $5100 in 1877.

The Rev. P. Light Wilson advertised a valuable property on Linganore called Jones Mill in the *American Sentinel*, February 6, 1875. It was near Central Church Road between Liberty and New Market; there was a new turbine, two merchant burrs, a chopping burr, and a corn crusher, also a sawmill.

Ecker sold in 1877 to Samuel D. Reifsnider, who in turn sold to Samuel D. Glisan in 1880. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel Reifsnider with $4000 capital investment in a mill and 125 bu elevator with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 50% custom business. A 12-foot fall on Linganore drove a 16 hp, 4-foot turbine at 350 rpm. Annual output was 3500 bbl flour, 150 tons meal, and 137.5 tons feed ($27,160).

Glisan was listed as miller in the 1886 county directory. Following his death, various heirs conveyed Newark Mills to Basil H. Glisan in 1897 (Frederick County deeds, DHH 1:42); Basil Glisan was listed in the 1902 directory. The site was east of Md. 75 and SE of Libertytown; a foundation and an iron gear survived on the north bank of the creek, north of Glisan Mill Road in 1973. The old mill hds a fieldstone foundation and 2-1/2 stories of heavy timber covered by weatherboard; the roof was shingle. The millers there usually dumped the bran into Linganore Creek. When a log house on the Glisan Mill property was torn down, a British coin dated 1776 was discovered (Data and illustration from Mr. Ralph F, Martz, 1972).

Charles T. Duvall of the Hamilton neighborhood of Baltimore City published a photo of the mill (not named) but probably the weather-boarded Glisan Mill in *The Maryland Scene*, 1943, p. 339. The Nicholas Hoy of colonial times must have been the same miller who was summoned before the vestry of St. Thomas Church in Garrsion Forest, Baltimore County, in 1770 to explain keeping his Baltimore County mill running on Sunday and also for keeping a disorderly house (Vestry Proceedings, Microfilm No. 284, MHS Library, Baltimore, f. 227). Location was 32-B-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GLISAN STILL (8)

John Glisan at Libertytown advertised a still house within 0.5 mile of Liberty and a few feet from a mill (possibly Albaugh Mill); there were a 126-gallon still, 65 –gallon still, and 64-gallon boiler; title could be had from Richard Gwynn in Baltimore (*Republican Gazette*, November 26, 1802). John Glisan owned a tract called Whiskey Ridge.

GOMBARE MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list showed Jacob Gombare with the tract Give and Take and a sawmill in Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds.

GOURLEY TANNERY (10)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas Gourley with $5000 capital investment in a horse and hand powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 2000 sides leather ($7000). Gorley [sic] tannery was "up the mountain" (*History of Emmitsburg*, p, 54).

GOUGE SAWMILL (9)

Malone Gouge, a native of Kentucky, built a sawmill in 1955 on Buffalo Road 5 miles north of Mt. Airy, "just a roof on beams." The large circular saw had 44 teeth (Tom Keeper, "Mountain Man Has Hewn a Happy Life at the Sawmill," Baltimore *Sun*, January 6, 1995). Location is 25-H-12 in the ADC Street Atlas, No. 4500 Buffalo Road.

GOUSE MILL (20)

George Gouse had a gristmill at Lewistown in 1867 (*Hawes Business Directory*, p. 517).

GRABLE MILL (5)

Same as Locust Grove Mills.

GRABILL STILL (5)

John Grabill had a still ca. 1800 (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 57).

GRAFF MILL (16)

See Oakland Mill.

GRAPE RUN MILLS (26)

See Walker Mill.

GRAYSON FULLING MILL (5)

See Culbertson Woolen Factory.

GREEN MILL (10)

See Kinna Mill.

GREEN MOUNTAIN MILLS (3)

See Miller Mill (Snooks).

GEEEN STONE MILLING COMPANY (9)

This corporation bought the Dolly Hide Mine and New London Mining Co. assets from United Milling and Smelting Company in 1922 (Frederick County deeds 338:37).

GREEN VALLEY FLOURING MILL (7)

Same as Levi Price Mill on Bennetts Creek.

GREENFIELD MILS (1)

The trustees of the late Isaac McPherson of Baltimore offered Greenfields Mills "erected for his use" (*Herald*, July 23, 1831). The mill was four stories of stone with four pair of 6-foot burrs, packing 80 to 100 bbl/diem, "pit machinery is all cast iron." The Greenfield Mills post office was established 1836. The mill was owned by Dr. Davis and operated by George W. Copeland before 1852 (HCM, p. 140). Currency issued by the Frederick Town Branch Bank showed the mill building and was dated at Greenfield Mills, Md., January 1, 1838.

The 1850 census listed Meredith Davis with $25,000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees, and 4 run of stones. Annual output was 12,207 bbl flour and 25,500 bu "Offhaul" ($61,100). The cooper shop represented a capital investment of $250 and produced 10,000 flour barrels by hand with total value of $3500.

The estate of Meredith Davis was offered at public sale with Greenfield Mills (Baltimore *American*, May 10, 1858). The machinery was almost new, 3 turbine action water wheels; 5 new 4.5-foot burrs; new cast-iron pit gearing; entire power of Monocacy, 2 to 3 times the amount of water needed. Annual output of 200 bbl/24-hour day. Stone mill house of five stories, 75 x 45. The mill was advertised again, Baltimore *Sun*, June 20, 1859, noting "The mill house is substantially built." Ten days later, the same paper reported, "Greenfield Mills was sold to Messrs. Newcomer and Stonebraker for $10,700" (*Sun*, June 30, 1859).

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Robert Bros. Manor Mills with $10,000 capital investment, with 2 employees, 2 run of water-driven stones, and annual output of 4000 bbl flour, etc., and 75 tons plaster, total value of $28,800. The atlas map in 1873 showed Greenfield Mills, B. F. Newcomer and J. L. Roberts; the atlas patron list carried James L. Roberts as postmaster, "settled 1860, manufacturer of the Celebrated 'High Grade Flour.'"

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Robert Brothers merchant mill with $8000 capital investment, 2 employees, 6 run of stones, and 500 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 6-foot fall on Monocacy drove three 4.5-foot turbines at 45 rpm to develop 100 hp. Annual output was 2444 bbl flour and 85.5 tons feed ($16,530). Also listed in the 1887 State business directory.

J. Clinton Roberts advertised the property in the *American Miller*, 17 (June 1889(: 455, "Valuable Maryland mill for Sale. A first-class merchant flour mill splendidly situated, plenty grain at mill door. County producing 1,500,000 bushels finest milling wheat; other grain in proportion. Magnificent water power. Power enough fro 100 barrels per day in severest drought. Excellent local trade; near railroad, and through line to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Fine buildings, a rare chance to secure an excellent home and business property. For sale to close an undivided estate. Title perfect."

Currency issued by Greenfield Mills in 1836.

J. Clinton Roberts of Greenfield Mills advertised the works in the Frederick *News*, October 18, 1889, for a public sale scheduled for October 24, mentioning the splendid water power, "pleasantly located on the banks of the Monocacy river . . . 36 acres . . . . . four dwellings. A comfortable house and a very desirable place to live."

The *American Miller*, 18 (January 1, 1890): 56, reported under "Changes" that A. Zeitinger & Son, from Zeittuia, Missouri., moved to Greenfeild Mills, Md.

The A. Zeitinger & Son reported to the *American Miller*, 18 (April 1, 1890): 264:

"We took possession of the old landmark known as 'Greenfield Mills.' at this place in December, 1889, and have since been very busily engaged in removing old machinery, leveling up floors, and reconstructing the building generally, preparatory to equipping it with the latest improved machinery. Last week we started up our cornmeal plant, but owing to the failure of the Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company, we are still in the market for a complete outfit of 75 barrels capacity on winter wheat."

The Baltimore *Sun*, September 5, 1893, reported from Frederick under a date line of September 4, "Greenfield Flouring Mills belonging to Zettinger & Sons, situated about three miles south of Adamstown, Frederick county, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, was the oldest mill in the county. The last time it was repaired, a complete set of rollers was introduced. The total loss is estimated at about $10,000."

The *American Miller*, 21 (October 1, 1893): 777, reported that "The 'Greenfield Mill' near Adamstown, Frederick County, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of September 3. The origin of the fire is unknown The mills were owned by Zeitlinger & Son, and were but recently fitted up with the roller process . . . . . The mills had been operated for seventy-five years . . . ." The same journal on November 1, 1893 (21:844) noted, that the Greenfield Mill at Buckeystown, Md., "which was burned September 3, will be rebuilt."

The mill was at Park Mills Road and the Monocacy River, where a cluster of houses, but no mill, survived in 1967. A sawmill was operating at Greenfield Road and Park Mills Road in 1969. H. F. Garber's 1927 thesis on Monocacy Mills reported that the mill had burned about 30 years before, p. 10, so the news about rebuilding was probably unsound. Cherilyn Widell in 1978 prepared an MHT Inventory form and observed a millrace, a vacant stone house, and an operating sawmill. Location was at grid 45-B-7 in the ADC Street Atlas. Park Mills is an historic district assigned MHT Site No. F-7-026. Greenfield Mill was assigned MHT Site No. F-029. Ms. Widell noted a copy of "Durbin's Plat of Lots 11, 12, Carrolton," made in 1852, filed in the MHS Library plat case, Baltimore.

GRIFFITHS MILL (1)

See Three Spring Mill.

GRIMES MILL (4)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Clinton Grimes with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 450 bbl flour ($2500).

GRIMES MILL (8)

W. H. Grimes, farmer and miller, was an atlas patron in 1873.

GRINDER LIME KILN (1)

See Lime Kiln Switch.

GROFF MILL (2)

Joseph Groff was listed as a miller at Frederick in the 1887 State business directory.

GROSHON SUMAC MILL (2)

The George S. Groshon was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with $1000 capital investment in a quicitron mill, 2 employees, and annual output of 40 tons of ground sumac and 25 tons of quicitron made by horsepower.

GROSSNICKLE MILL (6)

This mill was founded ca. 1800 by David Shuttlemire, Jr. (or Stottlemyer). The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed the J. M. Stottlemeyer grist and saw mill. It passed to Noah Eccard, and the 1873 atlas showed the N. Eccard gristmill at the confluence of Middle and Catoctin Creeks, north of the present Md. 153 and west of the intersection with Spruce Run Road; downstream was a sawmill, Bisers in 1860, Frushours in 1873.

The 1875 *Boyd's Directory* showed Noah Eccard, and the 1880 census of manufactures listed Eccard with $4000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall drove a 40 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 3 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 46.5 tons meal, 16 tons feed, 6 tons barley meal, and 0.5 ton buckwheat ($5000).

After about 50 years, Eccard sold to Caleb Henry (Dick) Grossnickle, who enlarged the mill and added a cider press and apple butter boilers. The works was operated as C. H. Grossnickle and Sons until 1910, when Grossnickle sold to his son Elmer

and moved to Rowland Mill in Washington County. The mill was abandoned and it burned in 1948. It had been 2-1/2 stories of frame as shown in Leah L. Spade's "Mills of Middletown Valley," *Valley Register*, March 9, 1873. This was Catoctin Mill No. 1 in Grove's list, but there it was spelled "Ecker." Dr. Leo J. Gaver of Baltimore wrote to Ralph F. Martz in1971 that there had been a covered bridge at the Grossnickle mill site. Location was grid 11-H-3 in the ADC Street Atlas, near the present intersection of Hayes Road and Spruce Run Road.

GROSSNICOL SAWMILL (6)

A boundary description of the 19th century showed Peter Grossnicol's [sic] sawmill was 38 perches (627 feet) NE of the point where a N82-1/2W line was to be surveyed. These lines have subsequently been changed, but the spot was apparently at the NE corner formed by Highland School Road and the present southern line of Election District 6 (Frederick County deeds, WBT 7:250). Estimated location was 11-J-11 in the ADC Street Atlas. Mrs. Spade's list placed Peter Grosnickle [sic] sawmill downstream of Harshman Sawmill and it was powered by a flutter wheel. John P. Dern in March 1978, wrote that Isaiah Mealey's mill was located approximately North 82-1/2 degrees West of Peter Grossnicol's Sawmill.

GROVE LIME KILN (1)

See Lime Kiln Switch.

GROVE KILN (2)

Jacob Engelbrecht's dairy mentioned "Jacob Grove, limeburner" on July 27, 1821.

GRUBER TANNERY (15)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed T. Gruber with $3000 capital investment in a tannery that was "not in operation."

HACKLER TANNERY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Hackler with $5800 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 1550 sides tan leather ($4500).

HAINES MILL (9)

The *Only Official Directory*, 1902, listed John A. Haines as miller at Ijamsville.

HALLS MILL (7)

See Park Mills.

HAMMERSLEYS MILL (15)

John P. Dern of California in 1986 discovered a mid-19th century reference to Matthias Hammersley's Mill Damon the tract "Rich Bottom" previously owned by Henry Trout, possibly on Md. 77 between Foxville and Thurmont. Could match such places as Smith Sawmill, Hauman Sawmill, Fulton Sawmill, or Wireman-Willhide Mill.

HAMMOND MILL ( )

Grove listed Hammond Mill as Catoctin Mill No. 11. No other data available.

HAMMOND MILL (9)

See Linganore Mills.

HAMPTON FURNACE (5)

Hampton Furnace was built between 1760 and 1765 on Toms Creek, 1.5 miles west of Emmitsburg; ore from the Catoctin banks was used, but the works was soon abandoned (RIOM, p. 148). The ore petered out and a gristmill was standing on the site in 1840 per Alexander's *Report on Iron*, p. 78.

When advertised for a public sale scheduled for May 28, 1767, by Benedict Calvert, Edward Digges, Normand Bruce, William Digges, Jr., and James Canaday, the works was described as having 3000 acres, a gristmill, 2 stores, coal for 6 months,

1400 cords wood, 900 tons ore, and a stone furnace with casting bellows and bridge house (HWM, p. 790f).

Normand Bruce, Esq., advertised a gristmill, furnace, and site suitable for a potash work in Frederick County (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, October 23, 1773). Bruce lived near Great Pipe Creek Bridge, not at the furnace. Full text reproduced in MHM, 80:5.

Dr. Basil L. Crapster determined that the location of the furnace was the same as Shields Powder Mill, the north of the road, two miles west of Emmitsburg, and he proved the connection between Colonel Normans Bruce and that furnace (MHM, 80:5, Spring 1985). Location of the furnace was grid 2-K-6 in the ADC Street Atlas, north side of Hampton Valley Road between the two ponds of the Emmitsburg Reservoir.

HAMPTON PAPER MILL (5)

See Owings Paper Mill.

HARBAUGH MILL (10)

See Kinna Mill.

HARBAUGH TANNERY (10)

See Cover Tannery.

HARDING MILL (9)

See Keller Mill.

HARDINGER MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds showed Christian Hardinger with a mill on a tract called Establishment.

HARDT AND KEEFER LUMBER MILL (2)

The lumber and planning mill, yard, and factory produced lumber, shingles, and lath at 40 East Patrick Street, successors of James Whitehill (MIID, p. 168),

HARLEY TANNERY (22)

See Burkittsville Tannery.

HARMONY FULLING MILL (16)

The mill had been built in 1820 by David Kaylor as a fulling mill. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Kailor with $5000 capital investment in a water-powered woolen manufactory with 5 employees and annual output of 3300 yd cloth and linen ($1350) and $1300 in blanketing made from 10,000 lb wool.

The 1860 census of manufactures showed Kailor with 50 spindles, 26 machines, 3 looms, 1 shearing machine, and annual output of 2000 yd.

Harmony Fulling Mill, October 1972, photo by author.

The works was shown at Beallsville (present Harmony) on Isaac Bond's 1860 county map; the 1873 atlas showed the factory of G. W. Summers on the west side of Beallsville, north side of Harmony Road at Little Catoctin Creek. The works was also listed in HWM, p. 635. Per Grove, in HCM, p. 431, a Mr. Brandenburg also owned this works, and the last owner was William H. Taylor, who closed up in 1881. By 1928, when Grove wrote, the building was being used as a store; that structure survived in 2007. Location is 19-H-5 in the ADC Street Atlas. The village bears the MHT Inventory F-4-52 as an historic district, following a 1992 survey by Janet Davis. The brick structure is now No. 3948 Brethren Church Road.

HARNS MILL (19)

Friendship Factory owned by Capt. John Lawrence was listed as near Libertytown in the 1820 census of manufactures with $3000 capital, 12 hands, and $6000 output in woolen cloth, blanketing, and flannel made from 4000 lb wool costing $2000. Equipment included 1 picking and 2 carding machines, 1 billy of 40 spindles, 1 jenny of 50 spindles, 1 broad and 2 broad and 2 narrow looms, 1 pair shears, 1 shearing machine, 2 dry presses, press stove, and cloth press. The works operated 8 months of the year, and the business had been languishing "since the peace establishment."

In June 1830, Abraham Jones, executor of Peter Shriner, sold part of Shrinerea to Sarah M. and John S. Lawrence (Frederick County deeds, JS 35:13). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Lawrence Woolen Factory with $1600 capital investment, 7 employees, water power, and annual output of 1600 yd cloth and 2000 yd linsey ($2800). Consumption was 3000 lb wool.

Following a lawsuit against John P. Lawrence and wife Frances L. in 1860, "The Factory" on Factory Road was sold to Singleton W. Harn (Frederick County deeds, BGF 5:564) and the site remained in the Harn family until 1924 (deeds 352:571).

The factory and sawmill were advertised in the Citizen before a sale scheduled for March 16, 1858; there were three good buildings and within the past two years, $2000 of machinery had been put in the factory. A plat filed in Equity Records HBGF 1:129 showed that the site was on Talbot Branch.

The 1860 census of manufactures showed Harns woolen factory with $2000 capital investment, consuming 6000 lb wool and dyestuff; water-powered production; 4 employees, annual output of 3000 yd cloth ($6000). The 1873 county atlas showed the Singleton W. Harn sawmill and woolen factory, producing blankets, linsey, flannels, and cloth. The 1860 Isaac Bond map had shown Harn's "SM" and "WF" on the present Talbot Run Road (also called Fritztown Road), 1.5 miles SE of Unionville. The site was marked by an unofficial sign in 1967 as Friendship Woolen Factory, 1770-1904; by 1972, the marker had vanished. Location was 25-B-11 (SE corner of the grid) in the ADC Street Atlas.

HARP MILL (16)

This mill dates to possibly 1773, when Christian Leatherman, Jr., carpenter, sold part of Shady Grove on the north side of Kittschton]Catoctin] Creek to Daniel Swigert, miller (Frederick County deeds, P:344, MSA). Swaggert [sic] sold Shady Grove and the "mill and mills" to Michael Troutman in 1773 (Frederick County deeds, U:216, MSA). Captain Troutman sold it back to Daniel Swaggart in 1779 (Frederick County deeds, WR 2:183, MSA). The *Maryland Gazette*, June 5, 1783, reported that a petition was to be presented to the next assembly to "make a public road from Baltimore across the gap in South Mountain" and mentioned Daniel Swigert's mill. After a public sale, Swaggart's executor sold Shady Grove to Peter Leatherman in 1819 for $15,045 (Frederick County deeds, JS 8:553).

In 1836, Peter Leatherman conveyed Resurvey on Shady Grove to Jacob Leatherman and Peter Young (Frederick County deeds, HS 2:576, 579). Jacob Leatherman conveyed his half in 1839 to Adam Routzahn, who died the next year. In the subsequent Equity Case No. 1734, Leatherman testified that "the mill and saw mill on said property is very old and in a short time must be built at a great expense." At the public sale, the mill was struck off to Daniel Leatherman and Philip Warrenfeltz for $9833 (Frederick County deeds, HS 21:255).

The 1850 census listed Isaiah Mealey with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 3160 bbl output ($13,430), plus meal and chop worth $1065. Mealey was actually a tenant at Leatherman's Mills and did not acquire title until March 1854 (Frederick County deeds, ES 4:496).

The Baltimore *Sun* reported that Isaiah Measley [sic], Esq., sold at private sale the "Leatherman Mills" and 33 acres in Middletown Valley near Myersville for $6600 to Samuel Young, Esq., March 2, 1854. The buyer was actually Jacob Routzahn (Frederick County deeds, ES 4:497), and Mealey had advertised the Leatherman Mills in the *Examiner*, February 15, 1854. The site was 6 miles north of Middletown and 1 mile east of Myersville. "The mill has four run of burrs, as good as ever ground on, and all the machinery and apparatus for manufacturing from 40 to 60 barrels of flour per day. It does both merchant and country work and has the entire custom of the neighborhood." The mill had 20 feet head of water that could be developed to 30, also a kiln drying machine, and plaster grinding machinery.

The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed the G. Routzahn mill. In 1870, Ezra Routzahn conveyed 33 acres to Josiah Harp (Frederick County deeds, CM 5:283). Joseph Harp's saw and grist mills were shown in the 1873 atlas on Catoctin Creek south of Ellerton P. O., mentioned in HWM, p. 595, and listed in the 1886 county directory. Scharf in 1882 listed Joseph Harp as miller at Myersville (HWM, p. 635).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Josiah Harp with $6000 capital investment in a custom mill and 200 bu elevator with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 19-foot fall on Middle Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 1000 bbl flour, 54 tons meal, and 37 tons feed ($7507) over an 8-month season.

The *Manufacturers Record*, 8 (October 17, 1885): 301, reported that Josiah Harp was rebuilding his flour mill at Myersville after a fire.

Prior to an auction scheduled for March 23, 1895, there was an advertisement in the *Valley Register* for "A fine flouring mill equipped with improved machinery for making flour by either the Roller or Burr power, a new stable, large shed, ice house . . . . 1 steam engine, 1 ten-plate stove, 2 hogsheads, 1 rubber belt and a lot of wrenches."

The *American Miller*, 23 (May 1, 1895): 378, reported, "T. M. Brandenburg and Mrs. Harp have purchased the flour mill, dwelling, and real estate owned by the estate of the late Josias Harp at Ellerton, Md. The consideration was $3,000." However, deed records show that Mrs. Mary A. Harp, widow, conveyed the Mill Property to Charles W. Johnson in 1895 (Frederick County deeds, JLJ 11:69).

The 1902 *Only Official Directory* listed Edwin L. Johnson as miller at Myersville. The mill was mentioned as on Catoctin Creek near Dam Hill in a 1967 poem by Clara Grossnickle Metzger (*History of Myersville*, p. 89:

Upstream to Johnson's mill
We took our corn to be made into meal.
Our wheat too, into this mill was fed,
Thus here we got flour to make into bread.

The location was Middle Creek and present Bittle Road just east of Md. 153. The mill was 1-1/2 stories of stone and heavy timber, about 2 miles above Jerusalem Church on the present Charles E. Wiles property [1976]. The exact spot was marked by an old iron pump. The race which ran a short distance to the stone dam has been filled up [prior to 1976]. Location was 11-F-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

Mrs. Leah L. Spade noted that Daniel Sweigart was father-in-law of Peter Leatherman, and Peter Leatherman was the son of the Elder Daniel Leatherman, who had some from Germany in 1719 on invitation by William Penn to organize the German Baptist (Dunker) churches in America.

HARP SAW/CIDER MILL (16)

The 1902 *Only Official Directory* listed George S. Harp with a cider press and sawmill at Ellerton.

HARP SAWMILL (16)

This sawmill was still operating and powered by a Brantingham Peerless steam engine of ca. 1910 vintage. Owners were Frank, Joe, and Elmer Harp of Myersville. The engine developed 50 hp at 100 psi to drive a 59-inch circular blade. ("Maryland's Last Sawmill Powered by Steam," Ralph Reppert, Baltimore *Sun Magazine*, December 6, 1970). Also shown in The *History of Myersville*, p. 36f. where it was described as operating on Wolfsville Road. The equipment had formerly belonged to Jasper Morgan per Mrs. Leah L. Spade's list.

HARPER TANNERY (20)

The 1850 census (District 2) listed Richard Harper with $5000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 2000 sides tan leather ($6350). Production in 1860 was $3670. The *Bradstreet Directory* in 1867 listed Richard Harper as a tanner at Adamsville with a DDD rating (indicating increasing strength in a small business). The 1873 county atlas listed Harper at Hansonville, having settled in 1838. The 1873 Titus atlas showed a nameless tannery, the only one in town, west of both the present US 15 and the bypassed old road (Md. 806), along Muddy Creek, at present grid 21-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HARSHMAN SAWMILLS (6)

(1) Christian Harshman II established a sawmill on Stony Arabia along Meeting House Road and deeded to son Daniel in 1853. The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed two D. Harshman sawmills north of the angle formed by the present Md. 17 and Meeting House Road, north of Grossnickle Church. Modern grid locations were 11-H-7 and 11-J-8 in the ADC Street Atlas. (2) The 1873 Titus atlas showed E. Harshner [sic] sawmill on a branch of Catoctin Creek, the property of Emanuel Harshman who was son-in-law of Josiah Harp.

HARTLEY TANYARD (22)

See Burkittsville Tannery.

HARTMAN MILL (5)

This mill, on the east bank of Toms Creek, north side Annandale Road, and east of Riffle Road, was said to have been built by Dr. Robert Annan as a clover mill and alter converted to grain (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55). However, a deed of 1840 showed that John Quin, formerly of New York, who sold a mill and factory to John and Samuel D. Young (Frederick County deeds, HS 11:1290). Quin had acquired parts of Carrollsburg from the Corporation of St. Joseph in 1837 (Frederick County deeds, HS 4:266).

John Young was listed in the 1850 census with $1800 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 850 bbl flour and country work ($6000). The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed S. D. and J. Young mill, although John Young had deeded to Samuel in 1856 (Frederick County deeds, ES 7:516). In 1861, the "flouring mill" was sold under decree and was purchased by John Clark (Frederick County deeds, BGF 6:390). Clark sold in 1871 to Salome Fox, who with her husband, Francis Hovis, conveyed to trustees Aloysius F. Orndorff in 1877 (deeds, TG 7:653).

The atlas had shown Mrs. Hovis as owner in 1873, west of Emmitsburg. As advertised in 1877, it was a three-story brick merchant mill (Equity Records, TG 6:577). Orndorff conveyed to John Donoghue in 1878; within two months, Donoghue sold to Daniel A. Hartman (deeds, AF 5:74). The 1880 census of manufactures listed Daniel A. Hartman with $800 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 30 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 14-foot fall on Toms Creek drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 960 bbl flour, 2 bbl rye, 54.4 tons meal, 35.6 tons feed, 1.4 tons buckwheat ($7203). Hartman was also listed in the 1886 county directory and the 1906 town history.

The pond was called Catfish Hole in a deed executed in 1970 (deeds 823:497). The mill is extinct. There were possible remains of a mill race in 1985 on the north side of a road. The original highway and bridge have been moved. Location was grid 3-F-5 in the ADC Street Atlas, west of the original Emmitsburg.

HAUGH MILL (13)

See Avignon Mill.

HAUMANS SAWMILL (10)

Hauman Sawmill was mentioned in the district boundaries (HWM, p. 611). The site was probably Catoctin Hollow Road and Hunting Creek; possibly the sawmill shown in Election district 15 on the 1860 Isaac Bond county map at the present National Park Service office on Foxville Road.

HUASMANS SAWMILL (10)

Frederick Hausman patented Millers Fortune, 52 acres, in 1766 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 37:185, MSA).

HAVER TANNERY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Haver with $3000 capital investment in a horse and hand-powered tannery with 6 employees and annual output of 3400 sides tan leather ($12,240).

HAWKINS MILL (12)

An old deed mentioned Hawkins Mil Road somewhere near the Covington Farm of Alexander Thomas Hawkins, between Big Catoctin Creek and Little Catoctin; this farm between Boss Arnold Road and the B. & O. Railroad in Petersville District was inherited by Dr. Thomas Hawkins Clagett.

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed the "Carper" Mill here, and Bond's 1860 map showed a nameless mill and distillery. The 1873 atlas showed it as Colonel Hammond W. Summer's saw and grist mill, downstream of Parkers Mill.

The next owner was J. Q. A. Kemp. Location was the west bank of Catoctin Creek, south side of present Boss Arnold Road. In modern terms, the mill was at grid 36-B-10 in the ADC Street Atlas. (See, Ralph F. Martz, "The Old Hawkins Home," *Valley Register*, January 30, 1976.)

HAZLETT STILL (5)

Jonathan Hazlett had a still "on John Eckard farm before 1800" (*History of Emmittsburg*, p. 57).

HAZLET MILL (5)

See Carroll Mill.

HEAD TANYARD (20)

Richard L. Head advertised 25 acres and a brick tan house 90 x 25 ft, two stories, 11 vats, and a fountain in the house, 5 miles north of Frederick on the road from Washington to Harrisburg. Bark was available 3 miles away in Catoctin Mountains (Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, July 27, 1810).

HEMPS MILL (14)

See Lewis Mill.

HEMP OIL MILL (20)

John Nelson and Jos. M. Palmer, Trustees, advertised the stone, two-story mill in the *Frederick-Town Herald*, July 7, 1827, saying it was "used as an oil mill." The tract included all the right of Henry and Philip Hemp in "Loss Gained" and "Mohady" which had been devised by the last will and testament of Walter Fundenburg to Henry Fundenburg and conveyed to Philip and Henry Hemp on Fishing Creek within 1 mile of Simon Cronise mill … and sawmill.

HENDERSON STEEL AND FILE MFG. CO. (12)

A building was erected at Weverton in 1846 for this works and was in operation until Caspar Wever died (HFC, p. 272). The 1860 census of manufactures showed $10,000 capital investment in the works, with 12 employees, water power, and annual output of 20,000 files and rasps made from 6 tons of steel ($8000). The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed the file factory within Frederick County between the canal and the Potomac. See also Weverton in both Frederick and Washington County chapters. See also, Thomas F. Hahn, *Towpath Guide to the C. & O. Canal*, (American Canal and Transportation Center: Shepherdstown, West Virginia, 1987), p. 95)

HENDRY MILL (7)

Miss Hendry's saw and grist mill on Upper Benentts Creek was shown in the 1873 atlas east of Urbana. Location was 40-B-8 in the ADC Street Atlas, at what is now called Fahrney Branch and Prices Distillery Road.

HERBAUGH MILLS (4)

The *Frederick-Town Herald*, May 16, 1804, carried a sale notice placed by Stephen Winchester of Fredericksburg, Virginia, offering Herbaugh Mills in Maryland, 30 feet square, with geared sawmill on Owens Creek on the road from Conococheague

to Baltimore, 7 miles from Graceham. Possibly on present Md. 77, possibly same as the Martin Mill.

HERBST SAWMILL (6)

John Herbst and sons Theophilus and Raymond had a sawmill on Black Rock Mountain NW of Wolfsville per Mess. Leah L. Spade's list.

HERRONS MILL (17)

Same as Englars Mill.

HICKMAN MILL ( )

Joshua Hickman in 1757 left to son Joshua Hickman a mill with all appurtenances and a new anvil with six hammers and vice (Frederick County Wills, Liber A:12, MSA).

HIGHLAND MILL (10)

The *American Miller*, 17 (November 1, 1889): 775, reported, "Wm. E. McKelvrey, formerly proprietor of the 'Highland Mills' at Creagerstown, Md., has taken a position in the steam roller flouring mill of James H. Gambrill of Frederick Coty, Md." Highland Mill was a village 1.5 miles SE of Creagerstown per GZMD, 1941.

HILLERAY MILL (12)

The 1808 Charles Varlé map showed J. Hilleary mill on the west bank of Little Catoctin Creek, south side of the road to Petersville. John Hilleary advertised for a miller on the Maryland Tract (*Herald*, October 5, 1811). W. Faux, an English traveler, reported visiting T. Hillery [sic], a water miler and farmer, in October 1819. Hilleary also grew grain and ground wheat for his neighbors, raising red and white bearded wheat; he charged a one-tenth toll for grinding; he bought no wheat. He also found it impossible to hire a "careful, faithful miller" for $50 per year (HFC, p. 177). Bond's 1860 county map showed a saw and merchant mill on the east bank. J. Hilleary grist and saw mill was shown there in the 1873 atlas. Jacob Beam was listed as miller at Petersville in the 1887 State business directory. Location was 35-C-6 in the ADC Street Atlas on present Md. 180.

HIRAM AND MILER SAWMILL (10)

See Miler Sawmill (10)

HITESHUE MIL (10)

Charles Hiteshue advertised in the 1873 atlas to provide plaster, coal, flour, mill feed, and cooperstuffs at Sabillasville.

HOBBS MILL (8)

For Nicholas Hobbs, see Glissan Mill.

HOBBS MILL (9)

See New London Mill.

HOBBS MILL (13)

For T. Hobbs Mill, see Avignon Mill.

HOCKENSMITH CIDER MILL (5)

George Hockensmith's 1799 inventory included an Apple Mill worth $12 (Emile A. Nakhleh and Mary B. Nakhleh, *Emmitsburg, History and Society*, 1976, p. 15).

HOFFMAN MILL (1)

See Doubs Mill for William C. Hoffman (1847).

HOFFMAN MILL (23)

See Culler Mill and Red Spring Mill.

HOFFMAN SAWMILL (7/10)

William C. Hoffman advertised for a sawyer at his sawmill on the B. & O., 5 miles SE of Frederick (*Examiner*, September 23, 1963).

HOKE LIME KILN (13)

The 1860 census listed Samuel Hoke with $1000 capital investment in a lime kiln with 3 employees and annual output of 64,000 bu ($8000) over a 6-month working season.

HOKE MILL (5)

The J. Hoe gristmill was shown just west of the crossing of Turkey Run and Hampton Valley Road, west of Riffle Road, on Bond's 1860 county map. It was downstream of Spalding Sawmill and opposite Annandale estate.

Jacob Hoke had acquired "the Eichelberger Stillhouse property" from Robert Annan in 1856 (Frederick County deeds, ES 8:377). Annan reserved the right "to raise his dam six inches that he may have that additional head to his water power."

The 1873 atlas showed the J. Hoke gristmill. In 1890, Mary Hoke deeded to Mary A. Wagaman (Frederick County deeds, JLJ 14:34), and a deed of 1901 mentioned the dam ". . . and road by the school house up to Mrs. Wagaman's Mill" (deeds, DHH 11:18). In 1985 there was what seemed to be the remains of a dam north of Hampton Valley Road. Location was 3-D-5 in the ADC Street Atlas, south side of Hampton Valley Road, just west of Riffle Road.

HOKE MILL (5)

The M. Hoke merchant and saw mill was shown on Tom's Creek and present Creamery Road on the 1860 Isaac Bond map. The 1850 census had listed Michael Hoke with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees and annual output of 1500 bbl flour ($8000). Hoke's water-powered sawmill represented $300 capital investment and had 2 employees and an annual output of $1000 in timber from logs costing $400.

It was Jacob Myers mill in the 1873 county atlas and passed to Mary Ann Jones in 1880-1881 (Frederick County deeds, AF 2:106 and 759) from Jacob Motter and Frederick Stambaugh. The 1880 census listed Frederick Stambaugh with $500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 40% custom business. An 11-foot fall on Toms Creek drove a 16 hp, 4 foot turbine. Annual output was 500 bbl flour, 2 bbl rye, 97 tons meal, and 21.1 tons feed ($5300). Subsequent owners were James B. Elder, Mary Celeste Welty (1898), and J. Bernard Welty (1905) (Frederick County deeds, STH 271:299). Mill extinct. Location was 3-K-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HOLLOW BUSH TANNERY (18)

See Bartholow's.

HOLTZ MILL/TANNERY (21)

The executor of Nicholas Holtz advertised Tanyard Farm, then occupied by Jacob Zimmerman, about 5 miles NW of Frederick, with a tan house, vats, and spring. Also a good mill with 1 pair of burrs and 1 of country stones, driven by a stream rising in the mountains. Also the Paper Factory tract with a large weather-boarded log house and paper factory (*Examiner*, November 14, 1849). The 1873 county atlas showed the tannery of Major Holtz on Tuscarora downstream of W. M. Feaga Mill. Location was approximately 20-J-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HOLTZ SAWMILL (15)

The executor of Jacob Holtz advertised a sawmill 1 mile south of Mechanicstown between the Frederick and Emmitsburg turnpikes (*Examiner*, November 14, 1849). This "SM" was shown on the 1860 Isaac Bond county map on High Branch of Hunting Creek at the present Fish Ponds. No sawmill in the 1873 county atlas. Location was 7-F-19 in the ADC Street Atlas, west of present Moser Road.

HOMER MILL (5)

Griscom & Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa., have the order of W. G. Homer, of Emmitsburg, Md., for a lot of bolting cloth," *American Miller*, 14 (October 1, 1886): 572.

HOOPER SAWMILL (16)

The 1860 Isaac Bond county map showed the mill of C. Hooper on Little Catoctin upstream of Highland Cascade and south of the present Crown Rock Road. The Charles Hooper sawmill was SE of Ellerton and north of Bealsville [Harmony] as shown in the 1873 atlas. Location was grid 11-K-13 in the ADC Street Atlas, south of present Crow Rock Road, west of Highland School Road.

HOOVER MILL (15)
HOOVER MILL ROAD

This mill stood on the tract Disappointment, surveyed for John Digges in 1743, and according to HFC, it was one of the earliest in Western Maryland, built on Owens Creek by Sebastian Stonebraker and Jeremiah Martin; per that account, Stonebraker sold out to Martin for £ 16 in 1777, p.. 929. However, that transaction is not indexed in the land records.

The 1798 tax list had described the "new merchant and saw mill in partnership between Martin and Stonebraker," which added £175 to the tax base on Disappointment. Stonebraker acquired the mill seat in two parcels from Jacob and David Martin in 1796 and 1799 (Frederick County deeds, WG 14:503 and 18:453).

The 1820 census of manufactures listed John and Christian Hover [sic] with $6000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 pair burrs, 1 of country stones, 2 bolting chests, and hopperboy. The mill consumed 5000 bu wheat and 3000 rye and corn, producing superfine and common flour plus country work. "This mill had been built about 23 years."

The heirs of John and Christopher [sic] Hoover in 1854 conveyed to Jacob Hoover, who re-conveyed at once to John W. Hoover. The 1850 census had already listed John Hoover's water mill worth $1500 with 1 employee and annual output of 900 bbl flour ($5000) made from 4000 bu wheat that cost $4000.

In 1864, John W. Hoover deeded the mill property to George A. Hoover (Frederick County deeds, JWLT 1:693), and the 1860 map by Isaac Bond and the 1873 atlas showed George A. Hoover merchant and saw mills on Owens Creek east of Thurmont. The 1880 census listed George H. Hoover mill with $3000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 70 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 8-foot fall on Owens Creek drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 10 rpm. Production had reached 2100 bbl flour ($16,945). The original brick mill was torn down in 1884 by George A. Hoover, who died at 52 in 1887, succeeded by his son, Allen D. Hoover, to whom the other heirs deeded the mill property in 1900 (Frederick County deeds DHH 5:481).

Hoover was still operating in 1910 (HFC, p. 926), but in 1929, he lost the property in a sheriff's sale, and it passed to Jacob C. Martin, and later to Rachel J. Stottlemyer. The present Hoovers Mill Road runs north from Md. 77 near Graceham to Mud College Road. Sister Davona Hoover, SSND, reported a foundation surviving in 1972. Location was 8-C-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HORINE DISTILLERY (16)

The 1860 census listed John Horine with $4000 capital investment in a water-powered distillery with 1 employee and annual output of 1280 gallons whiskey ($614). The 1860 Isaac Bond county map showed the works at Bealsville (Harmony) upstream of Kinna Mill. Location was 19-J-6 in the ADC Street Atlas, east side of Harmony Road, SE of the Harmony village cluster.

HORINE MILL (12)

The J. Horine cider mill was shown in the 1873 atlas on a branch of Broad Run upstream of F. Fink's mills and SE of Burkittsvile. Location was 26-G-12 in the ADC Street Atlas, north side of Gapland Road SE of Catholic Church Road.

HORINE MILL (16)

This was apparently the Baker Mill of the 1860 Isaac Bond map. The G. and J. Horine gristmill was shown in the 1873 atlas north of Beallsville where Charles Varlé had placed a nameless mill symbol on his 1808 map. Location was Little Catoctin Creek at the crossing of present Coxey Brown Road just north of Harmony. The late John Horine's mill passed to David F. Bussard in 1888 (Frederick County deeds, WIP 9:79), Mill is extinct. See also HFC, p. 1611. Location was grid 19-H-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, NE corner of present Coxey Brown Road and Harmony Road.

HORSEY DISTILLERY (22)

Outerbridge Horsey's Needwood Distillery was listed near Burkittsville P. O., Weaverton Telegraph Station, and Knoxville railroad station (MIID, p. 203). The

works had been established in 1850 to produce rye whiskey. The G. Horsey steam distillery was shown east of the present Md. 117 on the Isaac Bond map of 1860; the 1860 census of manufactures listed output as 800 bbl ($8000). The works was destroyed during the Civil War in 1862 and later rebuilt per MIID. James E. Dall was supervisor in the 1880s. The 1880 census of manufactures listed the plant with $10,000 capital investment, listing 5 hands, 20 hp steam engine, and annual output of 26,943 gallons ($15,000). We have been unable to find contemporary newspaper reports of the Confederates burning the works, nothing in the *Official Records* or *Lee's Lieutenants*. However, George Alfred Townsend's novel *Katy of Catoctin* depicted its hero plundering the distillery during the Antietam campaign.

The Civil war letter attributed to B. F. Prather claimed that General Lafayette McLaws ordered the distillery burned after his troops got drunk on its contents. However, McLaws was busy investing Harpers Ferry from Maryland Heights. Timothy J. Reese proved that the letter was a forgery (MHM, 82 (Summer 1987): 162. Location of the distillery was grid 26-B-13 in the ADC Street Atlas, east side of Md. 7, SW of Burkittsville.

HOUCK MILL (2)

See Worman Mill (Second).

HOUSE MILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures of District 2 listed Joseph S. House with $800 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 5 run of stones, and 300 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 16.5-foot fall on Carroll [?] Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 9 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour, 90 bbl rye, 25 tons meal, and 90 tons feed ($22,000). The 1886 county directory listed House as miller at Middletown. The *American Miller*, 12 (June 1, 1884): 314, reported, "John S. House, Middletown, Md., has invested in a Garden City Middlings Purifier from the Garden City Mill Furnishings Co., Chicago, Ill."

"The newly-improved roller mill of Joseph S. House, near Middletown, Md., had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on July 22. Mr. House, in passing through the mill about half-past two o'clock in the morning to see if everything was right, discovered on the third floor a fire, which had already burned the fan and some of the spouting; with the assistance of the neighbors the fire was soon extinguished. It had been caused by the friction of machinery at the fan. Loss $75; insured" (*American Miller*, August 1, 1886, 14:457).

The *American Miller*, 22 (June 1, 1894): 455, reported that, "The flour mill at Middletown, Md., owned and operated by Jos. A. House, was destroyed by fire on the morning of May 3. The loss is estimated at $7,000; insurance, $4,000."

HOVIS MILL (5)

See Hartman Mill.

HOWARDS MILL (19)

See Sams Creek Mill.

HOWELL MILL (9)

See Gipson Mill.

HULL TANNERY (8)

The 1850 census listed Ephraim Hull with $1000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 1 employee and annual output of 600 sides leather ($1800).

HUFF MILL ( )

The real estate of the late Abraham Huff was advertised with a grist and saw mill on Israels Creek near the Monocacy, 6 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, March 12, 1814). The property had been acquired from Philip Hines in 1810. The executors sold portions to Joseph Stouffer, Nathan Raitt, and John Walker. The mill presumably went to Raitt, who paid $12,145 (Frederick County deeds, JS 4:228). Huff had acquired the property in 1810 from Philip Hines. (Possibly this was the Samuel Walker mill of the 1850 census of manufactures, still later that of Maugghn and of Droneburg).

HUGHES MILL (5)

See Emmits Mill.

HUMBERT MILL ( )

See Cronise Mill.

HUNTER MILL (5)

The B. Hunter mill was listed at Emmitsburg in the 1886 county directory.

HUNTING CREEK TANNERY (15)

The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed S. Keefer's Hunting Creek Tannery at the fork of the roads to Creagerstown and Frederick south of Thurmont, then called Mechanicstown. Location was 7-F-7 in the ADC Street Atlas, at the present corner of Altamont Avenue and Md. 806 near the present Town Hall (2007).

IJAMS MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Linganore and Sugar Loaf Hundreds listed: (1) John Iams [sic[with a mill on Parris The Third tract, and (2) Isaac and Thomas Iams with part of Good Friday, Mays Fall, Duvalls Forrest, and "Old Mill burnt down new one in place."

IJAMSVILLE FLOUR MILL (9)

John Ijams built a saw and grist mill before the construction of the railroad 0.5 mile east of the mill that survived into the 1970s, possibly the mill listed for John Iams [sic] on the 1798 tax list above. It appeared as a symbol on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. The mill passed to Plumber Ijams, Jr., son of Plumber I, who had come to the county in 1785. The B. & O. depot was established in 1831 and named Ijams Mill on the timetables in exchange for granting a right-of-way. The post office was established in 1832, and that year a traveler on the rail line described several mills there.

James Ijams and Richard Ijams, Trustees, advertised to sell a three-story merchant mill with 2 pair of nearly new French Burrs (Baltimore *Sun*, March 7, 1850). The mill passed to J. M. Bailey, and in 1854, the real estate of the late George W. Devilbiss was advertised in the *Examiner*, December 14, as a frame merchant mill 40 ft square and 4 stories high with 2 pair of French burrs and 1 of country stones; also a railroad siding and a bed of slate.

Next, A. H. Rinehart acquired the mill, and the 1860 census of manufacturers (District 7) listed A. H. Rienhardt [sic] with $10,000 capital investment in a water-powered flour mill with 1 employee and an annual output of 3000 bbl flour

Ijamsville Mill in July 1970, photo by author.

($25,000). Rinehart's trustee advertised the place in the *Examiner*, following the owner's application for insolvent's status. The advertisement placed by Gideon Bantz was as follows:

> **IJAMSVILLE MILLS. The mill has been erected within the last four years; is 4-1/2 stories high, built of brick and covered with slate; the mill is 40 x 42 feet in the clear; it has 3 pair of Merchant Burrs, 4 feet in diameter, and plaster mill all in most complete order, and the most improved machinery has been introduced in the mill . . . operated by two John Tyler's submerged Crystal Palace Water Wheels, and capable of manufacturing 40 Barrels of Family Flour per day.**

The 1873 atlas showed the mill at Bush Creek on the B. & O. Railroad and the highway bridge. There was also a sawmill and cooper shop. The mill passed to Isaac T. McComas, a native of Harford County on October 2, 1875. McComas had been in the 1849 gold rush and had panned the metal for his wife's wedding ring himself (the very same attributed to William Rich Hutton of Cloppers Mill, Montgomery County). McComas had just sold two working mills at Hoods Mill in Carroll County. His diary is available on line with many entries about the techniques of milling. His list of uncollectible bills from Hoods Mill reads like a Who's Who of Howard County gentry.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Isaac T. McComas with $2000 capital investment in a market mill with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9.5-foot fall on Bush Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 9 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 1400 bbl flour, 25 bbl rye, 75 tons meal, 85 tons feed, 2.5 tons buckwheat, and 1.5 tons hominy ($11,575).

The booster book MIID in 1880 (p. 185) listed J. T. McComas and Sons, and at that time output was given as 25 bbl/24-hour day; only 2 run of stones was listed. The *American Miller*, 12 (February 1, 1884): 83, stated, "I. T. McComas & Son, of Ijamsville, Md., write us: 'We could not well do without the *American Miller*. We must have it for without it, milling would be rather up-hill work . . . .'"

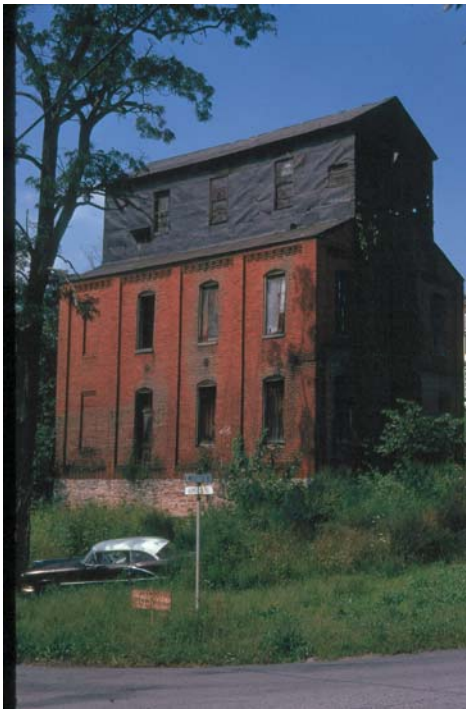
The *American Miller*, 13 (October 1, 1885): 521, stated, "Mr. I. T. McComas & Sons desire to sell their fine roller mill, situated at Ijamsville, Frederick Co., Md. This mill has recently been fitted up on the 'Odell' system, and turns out a fine grade of flour."

An advertisement in the *American Miller*, 14 (November 1, 1886): 688, inserted by George T. Smith was a testimonial for the centrifugal reel, including a letter from I. T. McComas & Son of Ijamsville. The McComas family advertised the mill in the *American Miller*, 18 (October 1, 1890): 710, as follows:

> **For Sale. A valuable mill property situated on the B. & O. R. R. main line, with switch at mill door, in Frederick County, Md., 53 miles west of Baltimore, Md., in fine wheat country . . . Mill has storage room for more than 5,000 bushels of wheat. The mill has recently been overhauled and changed to the Geo. T. Smith full centrifugal process, 50 barrels capacity. Also has first class corn meal plant with two run**

of burrs on corn and chop . . . . run by water power. Coal is cheap, and may have to use steam only one-third of the year . . . . no danger of floods.

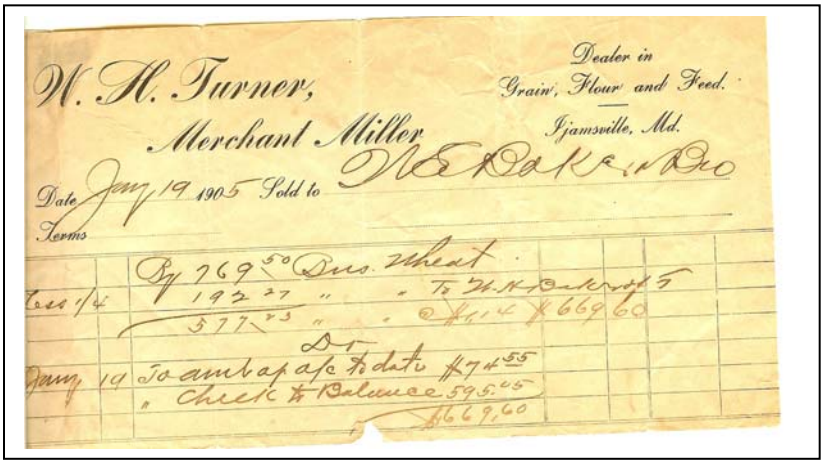
Another advertisement in the same journal, May 1, 1891 (19:350) mentioned a stable, carriage house, and a good, ten-room dwelling house.



The Baltimore *American*, February 22, 1894, reported, Valuable Mill Burned," stating that, "The large four story brick flouring mill on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Ijamsville, this county, was destroyed by fire today . . . . its owner, Mr. Wm. H. Turner bought it in the spring of 1892 from Mr. J. T. McComas and improved it by introducing roller process machinery and steam and water-power . . . . nothing left but blackened walls." The fire was on the 21st. The Frederick *News*, February 22, 1894, noted that it was the first centrifugal system mill in the State, estimated value $15,000. "The fire is supposed to have caught from spontaneous combustion, or from a lantern which had been used in the mill. The fire was discovered on the second or third floor, and burned rapidly until the entire building was destroyed. The warehouse, which is located about forty feet from the mill, and which contained a quantity of stock, was saved by those who had arrived on the scene."

The *American Miller*, 22 (April 1, 1894): 298, reported, "The large brick flour mill at Frederick, Md., owned by W. H. Turner, was burned on February 22. The mill containing at the time of the fire, 4,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of corn and flour. Loss $15,000; insurance, $9,000."

The *American Miller*, 22 (July 1, 1894): 530, reported that W. H. Turner of Ijamsville had ordered all the necessary machinery for a new mill and elevator from Barnard & Leas. The same journal, 23 (July 1, 1895) carried a testimonial and photograph from W. H. Turner endorsing the McAnulty products. In 1899 or 1900, three bandits tied up the night crew, C. Luckett Wolf and Hense Haines, and looted the safe.


W. H. Turner,
Merchant Miller
Dealer in
Grain, Flour and Feed.
Ijamsville, Md.
Date Jany 19 1905 Sold to
Terms
By 769 50 Bus. wheat
Less 1/4 192 27 "
577 23 "
Jany 19 To amt ap a/c to date $7 55
" Check to Balance 595 65
$669 60

W. H. Turner billhead used at Ijamsville in 1905.

Turner has another mill 5 miles away in Montgomery County, and the *American Miller*, 29 (March 1, 1901): 246, reported that W. T. Turner's mill at Browningsville, Md., had burned but would be rebuilt. The Baltimore *Sun* reported the fire on February 13, 1901; that mill was on the present Clarksburg Road. In 1905, Anthony K. Williams bought the Ijamsville mill. Turner went to California and was elected mayor of Watts. Later Burdette bought the mill and operated several years. The mill closed during the 1920s.

The third mill on this site was still standing in the late 1960s, a tall brick structure on the west side of Ijamsville Road.

At a meeting of the Frederick County Historical Society in September 1984, one of the audience noted that the mill had been demolished. Janet L. Davis prepared MHT Inventory forms on the village in 1994 when only the lower brick story was standing with a fragment of the second story. The brick store was still standing across form the mill. The village survey district was assigned MHT Inventory No. F-5-12. Location of the mill was grid 39-H-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

See also, Charles E. Moylan, *Ijamsville, The Story of a Country Village of Frederick County* (Baltimore, 1951), pp. 5-8, 10, 12. Also HWM, p. 598.

ILER WEAVING SHOP ( )

The 1798 tax list of Israels Creek and Manor Hundreds listed John Iler with parts of Carmicks Advice and Narrow Bottom, plus a weaving shop.

INTENDED MILL SEAT (15)

In 1787, Thomas Beatty patented 25 acres called Intended Mill Seat "on the south side of the north branch of Big Hunting Creek near a great fork," (Patents, Liber IC No. I:661, MSA). In 1795, "Three Mill Seats" was surveyed and it adjoined Beatty's Tract.

ISENBERGER SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Israel Creek and Manor Hundreds listed Nicholas Isenberger with Clarks Discovery tract, last assessed to Dudley and Ann Digges, plus a sawmill.

ISENOOGLE MILL (20)

The 1886 county directory listed William H. Isenogle as a miler at Lewistown.

JARBOE MILL (14)

See Shafer Mill.

JOHNS MILL ( )

"On Thursday last, as a miller at Mr. John's mill in Frederick County, was cutting away the ice from the wheel, having neglected to shut down the flood gate, the moment he had removed the obstruction, the wheel going, mangled his body in a most shocking manner" (*Md. Gazette*, January 6, 1774).

JOHNSON & McBRIDE (2)

See McBride Still, etc.

JOHNSON COTTON FACTORY (3)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed William Johnson Cotton Factory, the Cate Factory, with $4000 capital investment, 5 male and 3 female employees; 108 spindles, and 8 machines and looms. The works consumed 5000 lb wool and 2000 lb of cotton and produced 60,000 yd linsey ($72,000).

JOHNSONS DISTILLERY (7)

"Mr. [McGill] Belt in 1881 dug up a wooden log with a hole about three inches bored in the center, that used to convey water to the distillery. The old distillery, which was also run by the Johnson's stood near the present mansion" per William Jarboe Grove in HCM, p. 47, speaking of Roger Johnson's Rock Hall mansion at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, a house built in 1812.

JOHNSON FURNACE (7)

This furnace was built by the owners of Catoctin Furnace in 1787 on the south side of Furnace Branch of Monocacy River, 1.5 miles NW of Dickerson. Frederick County land records show that T. Johnson purchased land and four Negroes in 1788 (Frederick County deeds, WR 8:286, MSA). When the property of James Johnson was divided in 1793, the furnace passed to Roger Johnson. It operated on Point of Rocks ore until after 1800. The 1798 tax list showed Thomas and James Johnson with 1950 acres and a new forge worth £ 800 on the tracts Gordings Chance, the captital value £ 2263. Roger Johnson built Bloomsbury Forge on Big Bennetts Creek which was abandoned by 1805 (RIOM, p. 149). Scharf stated that the furnace was built by Roger Johnson and his brothers, Thomas, Baker, and James on the Monocacy in the Urbana area starting in 1774 (HWM, p. 598). They also built a forge near Bush Creek (HFC, p. 325).

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed it as "R. Johnson F." The 1873 county atlas showed "old furnace." A correspondent from Bloomsboro, signing himself "X", wrote to the Frederick *Times*, August 20, 1886, stating re the furnace, "The one was situated not far from the mouth of the Monocacy where the new bridge spans what is known as 'furnace ford," (quoted in HCM, 410). The "X" letter also stated, "The old Braddock Pass continued on down the east side of the house, past the old gristmill and the old furnace, crossing the Monocacy at the old Furnace Ford."

Mr. "X" further stated, "Ore was brought down the Potomac to the Monocacy and up that stream to the furnace, where it was melted into pig iron. From here the pig iron was transported in wagons, a distance of six miles, to the second furnace on Benentts Creek, adjoining the homestead in question and converted into smaller bars ready for the market. Traces of the old road are still plainly discernible, and are gladly welcomed by the panting hunter, well nigh exhausted from his scramble up the steep mountain declivities, who converts it into an agreeable foot path." Grove added that Rock Hall mansion was acquired by Lloyd Belt in 1829 (HCM, p. 412).

William Jarboe Grove wrote in 1928 (HCM, p. 407), "The remains of the old iron furnace situated directly on the road through Carrollton Manor to the Furnace Ford Bridge Crossing the Monocacy. The old race which can be plainly seen follows this road nearly to the old furnace; this race furnished power for the old grist mill on Furnace Branch that stood only a short distance from the Monocacy. The old log house where the miller lived washed away during the Johnstown flood of 1889."

Grove also reported that Mr. Belt "has in his possession a contract written in 1819 made between Roger Johnson and David Moody who was a half Indian, to burn so many bushels of charcoal for the Johnson Furnace at one and a half cent per bushel showing the furnace was in operation at that time. The iron used in building the first steam boat on the Potomac River by Rumsey at Shepherdstown was made at this furnace; the iron forged here was of superior quality . . . The glass furnace on

Bennetts Creek, limestone quarried on the place was used in the furnace for fluxing purposes. There was also two lime kilns used for burning lime, the iron ore also the sandstone for making glass were both of good quality.

The site was shown on the east bank at the crossing of Md. 28 in *Collection of Maps of the C. & O. Canal*. Furnace Ford Road runs between Md. 28 and Park Mills but does not lead to a furnace (1969). The Maryland Route 28 bridge replaced the ford, In 1976, Sugarloaf Regional Trails reported finding a slag pile "A Canoe Trail from Greenfield Mills to White's Ferry," 1976). . Furnace Ford was the way of crossing the Monocacy before there was a bridge. The MHT assigned Site No. F-7-009 to "Johnson Furnace Site." The Office of the State Archaeologist assigned Archaeological Site No. 18FR161 to "Johnson Iron Furnaces." The two sets of maps do not agree on the exact location.

The author, along with Terry G. Sharer, Gail Rothrock, and Bill Hutchinson visited the site May 11, 1976, and observed mounds, slag, traces of the race, and abutments of a bridge over Furnace Branch.

Archaeologist Joseph McNamara in 1978 reported that the site contained several "large mounds, slag deposits, partial remains of a mill race, several blocks of shaped stone, evidence of a charcoal house in the side of the hill above the furnace, and a large ferric stain in the cultivated field above the furnace; 60 ft upstream (from the furnace) a layer of slag, iron, decomposed brick, sand, and mortar were observed nearly 1 meter below the surface. It is believed to have operated 1787-1822." The works is now part of the Monocacy Natural Resources Area. Location is within grid 45-B-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

JOHNSON MILL ( )

Joshua Johnson advertised "A Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Plantation of about 150 acres", formerly Morton's on Little Monocacy, 34 miles from George-town, 47 from Baltimore, 17 feet of head and fall (*Frederick-Town Herald*, June 9, 1810).

JOHNSON MILL (2)

Johnson Mill was out on the Gas House Pike and was originally the Dulany Mill per Ralph F. Martz, January 28, 1977.

JOHNSON MILL (7)

See Bloomsbury Mill.

JOHNSONS MILL (14)

See Lewis Mill.

JOHNSONS MILL (16)

See Harp Mill.

JOHNSON MILL (20)

James Johnson advertised to sell his mill on Fishing Creek, 9 miles from Frederick-Town on the road leading to Herman's Gap. It had two pair of burrs, one of Cologne stones, and also a site for a sawmill (*Frederick-Town Herald*, December 4, 1803). Possibly near Lewistown. The description implied that it was on present Md. 77.

JOHNSONS MILL (20)

See Millers Mill (at Lewistown).

JOHNSON WOOLEN MILL (7)

"At that time there was a woolen mill on the place; the last one to run this mill was Daniel Price in the early fifties," per Grove (HCM, p. 407) describing the Rock Hall farm or Johnson Furnace property ca. 1850.

JONES MILL (8)

See Glisans Mill.

JONES MILL (13)

See Avignon Mill.

JONES MILL (15)

See Franklin Flour Mill.

JORDAN, CRAMPTON AND CO. (25)

See Brunswick Mill.

JUMBO BURR MILLS (14)

Same as Lewis Mill at Lewis Station.

KAILOR WOOLEN FACTORY (16)

See Harmony Fulling Mill.

KEEPHEART MILL ( )

Godfrey Keepheart in 1771 left to sons Peter and Godfrey his plantation, the grain planted, and "the Great Mill and the Saw Mill" and to his wife Margaret he left the liberty of said mill during her life (Wills A 1:392, MSA). Victor Gebhart in 1993 suggested that the tracts were New Bremen and New Jedbury and mentioned another son, George. The name Keephart morphed into Gebhart. Mr. Martz seemed to think the tracts were near Emmitsburg, acquired when that area was still Prince Georges County, possibly as early as 1732.

KEEPFERS MILL (2)

See New Richmond Mills.

KEFAUVER MILL (3)

Known as Catoctin Mills, this works stood on Hollow Run Creek (Tobias Branch) south of the present Alternate US 40 (the old approach road to the National Road). An unidentified symbol had appeared here on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. The Catoctin Mills, merchant and saw mill of the late John Dutrow, 1 mile east of Middletown, were advertised in the *Herald*, July 23, 1831, p. 3.

Henry Motter acquired the mill, and it passed to Susan Motter for life and then to Henry D. Motter, who in 1846 sold to Daniel Kefauver (Frederick County deeds, WBT 3:276). It appeared as D. Kefauver's on the 1860 Bond map and in the atlas.

Daniel Kefauver died in 1876 (HFC, p. 1,430). The mill was a saw, chopping, and Windsor plaster mill combined (HFC, p. 1,356). Richard C. Kefauver acquired the site in 1882 and it remained in the family several decades (Frederick County deeds, STH 269:227). See Kemp Mill (District 3) for Kefauver's other mill west of town. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee was related to this Maryland milling family. Location was 27-J-3 in the ADC Street Atlas on the west or north bank of Hollow Creek.

KEFAUVER MILL (14)

See Ramsburg Mill.

KEFUAVER MILL (22)

See Finks Mill.

KEHNE MILL (21)

Charles Kehne was listed an s miller at Yellow Springs in the 1886 county directory.

KEIFER MILL (2)

J. L. Keifer was listed as miller at Frederick in the 1887 State business directory.

KELELR MILL (9)

Varlé's 1808 map showed a mill symbol at the site where a grist and saw mill appeared on the 1860 Bond map along the present Lime Plant Road. The 1850 and 1860 censuses of manufactures listed William Harding with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 run of stones, 1 employee, and annual output of $501 in flour, chop, and meal.

The 1873 county atlas showed Fayette Mills owned by Jacob Keller of A. The J. C. Keller sawmill was listed in 1882 (HWM, p, 596). The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Keller with $2500 capital investment in a custom mill and 1000 bu elevator with 2 run of stones and a 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Bens Branch drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 25 rpm. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 75 tons meal, 15 tons feed, 1.5 tons buckwheat, and 2.8 tons hominy ($4107) over an 8-month season. Jacob Keller was listed under New London in the 1887 State directory. The sawmill represented $500 capital investment and had 1 circular saw; a 16-foot fall drove a 7 hp overshot wheel, 2.5 ft broad at 25 rpm to cut 50,000 ft lumber and 4000 laths ($1016). The sawmill was idle 9 months of the year. The Baltimore *Sun*, June 22, 1886, reported the burning of Jacob. W. Kaller's [sic] flour mill near New London on Thursday [the 17th] with the loss of $3,000. An incendiary was suspected. Location was grid 32-B-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

KELLER MILL (20)

In August 1777, the millwright Casper Keller and carpenter Peter Troutman exchanged adjoining tracts to protect a mill on Keller's land. The 4.5-acres tract was comprised of Troutman's "Mohawks" and Keller's "Loss Gained," located on the Monocacy (Frederick County deeds, RP 1:180-183, MSA). Keller also owned a distillery and the Cragg Mill, In 1780, he sold Loss Gained on both sides of Monocacy to Isaac Miller along with a dam and the rights to build a mill (Frederick County deeds, WR 2:623). He sold the buffer parcel in 1791 to John Carne, who had it surveyed into Seven Bits United in 1797.

The mill site was probably west of Lewistown. The tract passed from Charles Catro in 1783 to Adam and Simon Snooks (Frederick County deeds, WR 4:43, MSA) and the 1798 tax list of old District 7 listed Simon Snook with part of Lost Gain, 17 acres, occupied by Adam Snook, with a grist and saw mill.

In 1812, Andrew Snooke conveyed "Loss Gained, now the mill, and Mill Seat" to Simony Snooke (Frederick County deeds, WR 42:232). That April, Snooke conveyed to Jacob Cronise and Walter Fundenburgh; in 1813, Cronise sold out to

Henry Fundenburgh under the condition that the mill never be used for grinding flour or chopping grain (Frederick County deeds, WR 45:225). Ross Stull of Lewistown reported in 1973 to Ralph F. Martz that there had been a mill on Fishing Creek east of Utica Mill and it had burnt to the ground prior to the Civil War, taking the life of a Mr. Saums. Exact location unknown.

KELLERS PINE MILLS (3)

The 1798 tax list showed Michael Beard with part of Goose Cap, plus a gristmill with 2 pair of stones, acquired from Mary Stottlemyer. Other sources stated that the mill was built ca. 1800 by John Bowlus; however, the 1808 map by Charles Varlé showed Sweringen Mill at the present Spoolsville on Mill Creek. There was an advertisement to sell the Swearngen stone merchant mill, one half mile from Middletown (*Republican Advocate*, November 29, 1805).

In 1843, by deed of trust John Bowlus conveyed the site to Isaac Michael (Frederick County deeds, HS 21:31) and in 1854, Michael deeded to John Miller of H parts of Goose Cap, The Forest, etc., including "The Old Grist Mill . . . situated near Catoctin Creek which belonged to the late John Bowlus and was usually called 'John Bowlus lower Mil" (Frederick County deeds, ES 6:196).

The mill was apparently in John Miller's possession in 1850, when the census listed him with two mills but failed to distinguish their locations. (See Miller Mills for statistics.) This one was probably the larger of the two listed and was sold by John Miller of H. to Daniel Keller for $13,000 in 1866(Frederick County deeds, JWLC 3:669). It was called Kellers Steam Mills in HFC p. 118, and the National Steam Mills on p. 1050. The 1873 atlas showed Daniel Keller as operator of Kellers Pine mills; he had settled in the county in 1866 per the atlas patrons' list.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Daniel Keller and Son with $5500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of s tons, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Little Catoctin drove 2 overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 25 rpm to develop 25 hp. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour, 54 tons meal, and 72 tons feed ($16,500), half the business being custom. The season only lasted 9 months.

The *American Miller*, 11 (August 1, 1883): 380, reported, "G. W. M. Kemp of Middletown, Md. is putting in a double Stevens Roller Mill to be shipped by the John T. Noye Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y."

The 1886 county directory listed George Keller as miller at Middletown. It was George Keller who installed roller equipment.

The *American Miller*, 12 (January 1, 1884): 30, reported, "David H. Karns of Williamsport, Md., has been overhauling the mill of G. W. M. Keller, at Middletown, Md. The capacity of the mill is at least ninety barrels per day. The mill contains a double Stevens Roller Mill, two run of stones, two bolting chests, one

four-reel and one two-reel, two Geo. T. Smith Purifiers, two Milwaukee Dust Collectors, one Empire Bran Duster, one Victor Smutter, and two Knox machines. The power is both water and steam. All the machinery was furnished by the John T. Noye Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. The mill has thus far given excellent results.

The *American Miller*, 17 (February 1, 1889): 130, reported, "C. O. Bartlett, Cleveland, Ohio, recently shipped an Economic Magneto Separator to G. W. M. Keller, Middletown, Md."

In a trustee's sale of 1888, Joshua F. Biser purchased the mill and conveyed it at once to Charles C. Biser (who had learned the business under Mr. Keller) (Frederick County deeds, WIP 6:62). A pre-1910 photograph of "The Old Keller mill" appeared opposite p. 7 in *Middletown Valley in Song and Story* by T. C. Harbaugh; it was stone, 3 stories, with a glassed cupola.

Grove listed this as the Bowlus Mill, or Catoctin Mill No. 14, and stated that Charles Biser, still owner in 1928, continued to operate (HCM, p. 436). Grove described it as located on the Hagerstown Road, 0.25 mile from the State Road. Mill is extinct. Location was 19-D-11 in the ADC Street atlas on what is now called Old Hagerstown Road.

KELLER SAWMILL (15)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed N. Keller with $300 capital investment in a sawmill with an annual output of 10,000 ft plank ($500).

KELLY AND SONS MILL (13)

See Ceresville Mill.

KEMP MILL ( )

In 1786, Ludwick Kemp petitioned to make public the road from near the magazine to his mill. The route had been left off the most recent list by clerical error. See, Pat Melville, "Roads in Frederick County, 1765-1794," *The Archivists' Bulldog*, 18 (July 15, 2004): 3.

KEMP MILL (1)

This mill with three decks of dormer windows was built on Ballenger Creek in 1785 (HFC, p. 40), which included a photograph. Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed the D. Kemp mill upstream of Keefers Mill (nameless) at the present Ballenger Creek Pike. "The widow Kemps Merchant Mill" was mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1801, Chapter 56, as terminus of a road from Point of Rocks. Also, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1805, Chapter 46. David Kemp advertised for a miller 3.5 miles south of Frederick (*Republican Gazette*, December 29, 1810). David Kemp, a Revolutionary

soldier, also owned Oakland Mills, q. v. Daniel Kemp, Buckey's Town, advertised for three journeymen millwrights (*Frederick-Town Herald*, March 13, 1813).

KEMP MILL (3)

Described as a mill built by Israel Remsburg (b. 1794), this brick structure was on Catoctin Creek, east bank, north side of present Biddle Road, 0.5 mile SW of Middletown where an unidentified mill symbol had appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map.

The gristmill of the late John Kenege on Catoctin Creek, 0.5 mile from Middletown was for sale (*Bartgis Republican Gazette*, March 30, 1816). Kenege had purchased the mill and 40-acre site from John and Henry Stembel (or Stimble) in 1814 (Frederick County deeds, WR 47:428); the deed showed that the Stembels had acquired the site from John Van Sweargngen in 1809; the conveyance referenced an "old dam." Kenege died intestate without completing payment, and in the ensuing sale, John M. Diffenbaugh was highest bidder at $5425 (Chancery Records, B101:146, MSA).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Kinna with $2500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and annual output of 3000 bbl flour, ($15,000) and 7500 bu offal ($1125). It was shown on the 1860 Bond map as J. Kinnas Heirs Merchant Mill. The desirable brick mill of the late James Kinna, 0.75 mile from Middletown, was advertised with a sawmill, hog house, and plaster mill attached (*Examiner*, November 17, 1858). An 1866 deed mentioned "James Kinna's (formerly Israel Ramsburg's Mill Dam)" (Frederick County deeds, TG 4:573).

The 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 517, listed William H. C. Kemp as owner of a gristmill at Middletown. The 1873 county atlas showed "Middletown Mills"—the property of W. H. C. Kemp. Kemp later sold to Daniel Kefauver and moved to Frederick, then to Hagerstown, and finally to the area above Williamsport (*Herald Mail*, Hagerstown, September 29, 1953).

HCM, p. 436, mentioned two fires at the mill. Grove listed the works as Catoctin Mill No. 5. It was the largest mill in Middletown Valley per HFC, p. 1356.

The Baltimore *American*, February 11, 1886, reported, "A Fine Mill and Contents Gone":

> **MIDDLETOWN, February 11. The large, four-story brick flouring mill owned and operated by Mr. Samuel M. Kefauver, and situated about one mile southwest of this place, was totally destroyed by fire about 9:45 o'clock to-night, together with thirty-five barrels of flour, four hundred bushels of wheat, four hundred bushels of corn and about ten tons of offal. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. Kefauver and his assistant miller left the mill after dark, and when about to retire, a short time**

> **before the flames broke out, both of them looked toward the mill and discovered no signs of fire. The loss is between $8,000 and $9,000, on which Mr. Kefauver holds a policy for $3,000 in the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company, and one of $2,100 in the Leitersburg (Washington County) Company. In August 1878, the former mill on the site was destroyed by fire, and the following year the fine structure burned to-night was erected at a cost of $7,500. The machinery in this mill was all new. The flames illuminated the country for miles around, and it was not long before a couple of hundred persons from town and country were at the scene but they could do no good.**

The *American Miller*, 14 (March 1, 1886): 150, reported the same disaster and noted that the mill was built in 1879. The mill was not rebuilt and was offered for sale "as is" in the *American Miller*, 18 (April 1, 1890): 276, by D. Edward Kefauver as "An Extraordinary Chance.":

> **Large 75-barrel water power mill, recently burned, four-story brick walls, 40 x 65 feet, standing in perfect condition for rebuilding; eight room mill house, sheds, cooper shop, etc., 75,000 bushels choice hard wheat can be bought at mill annually. Railroad close. Large local trade. Little competition; 48 miles from Washington, 50 from Baltimore. Good town, 800 population; six churches, good common and high schools. Good reason for selling. Correspondence invited.**

Location was 26-J-2 in the ADC Street Atlas, north side of Biddle Road.

KEMP MILL (5)

Jacob Kemp was listed as a miller at Emmitsburg in the 1886 county directory. The *American Miller* 24 (January 1, 1896): 72, reported "Mr. Jacob H. Kemp of Emmitsburg, Md., has placed contract for his 25-barrel roller process mill with Aug. Wolf & Co."

KEMP MILL (7)

The 1798 tax list of Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds showed Peter Kemp with part of Right and Good Reason, part of Adams Bones, and a mill.

KEMP STEAM FLOURING MILLS (2)

See Frederick City Mills.

KEMP WOOLEN FACTORY (2)

P. M. M'Quaid advertised that he had rented the factory owned by Mr. Jonathan Kemp, 4 miles north of Frederick near the old glass works; cloth, blankets, flannels, lindseys, cassinetts, carding, and spinning were offered by M'Quaid, "having been brought up to the business in Europe" (*Herald*, May 7, 1825). Kemp had signed the

price fixing advertisement of 1822.

KENEGE MILL (3)

See Kemp Mill (District 3).

KENNETS MILL (16)

Same as Kinna; see Oakland Mill.

KEPHART MILL (5)

The 1798 tax list of Toms Creek Hundred listed David and Solomon Kephart with the tract "No Spring," and a brick house and barn, brick mill house, bridge, and sawmill. Other sources hold that a Kephart built a mill at Emmitsburg in 1800 which later became Rhodes Mill. That was Solomon Gebhart who practiced milling in Adams County, Pennsylvania and lived until 1806 (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55, and 1977 letter from Victor Gebhart of Fords, New Jersey). See also Keepheart which is the same family name as Gebhart or Kephart.

KEPHART WOOLEN MILL (3)

The H. and J. Kephart woolen mill was listed at Middletown in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 121.

KERSCHNER MILL (5)

See Locust Grove Mill.

KIMERLY AND HOOVER ROPE WORKS (2)

Jacob Kimmerly and Nicholas Hoover announced the beginning of a rope making business in Patrick Street opposite Mr. Hartman's blacksmith shop (*Republican Gazette*, January 7, 1809).

KINEY MILL (10)

Edward Kiney was listed a miller at Lantz in the 1887 State business directory, but this was a clerical error for Kinna.

KING SAWMILL (20)

The 1860 Bond map showed C. W. King on Fishing Creek upstream of Smith sawmill. Apparently the same as Devilbiss sawmill of the 1873 county atlas. Location was 12-G-11 in the ADC Street Atlas, now within Frederick Municipal Forest.

KINNA MILL (2)

Sampson Kinna was listed at Frederick as a miller in the 1886 State business directory.

KINNA MILL (3)

See Kemp Mill in District 3.

KINNA MILL (7)

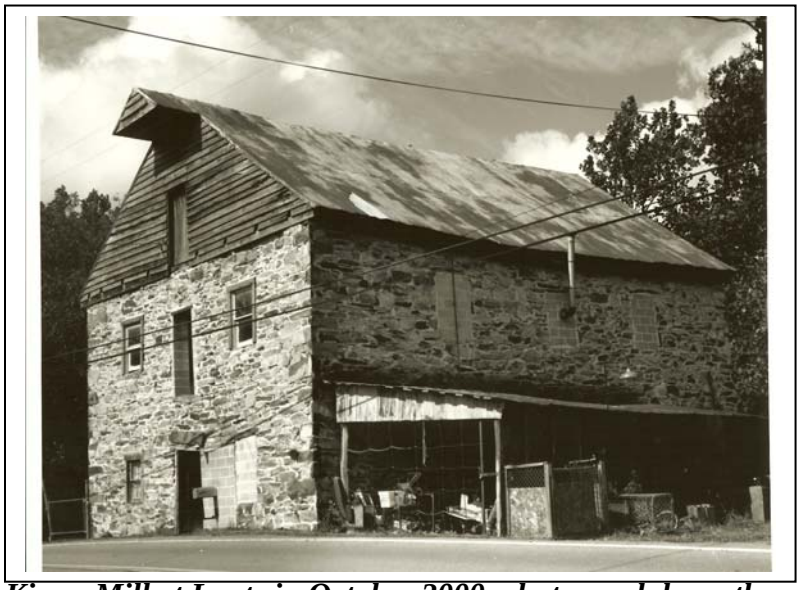
The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas Kinna with $2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 12-foot fall on Bush Creek drove a 5 hp overshot wheel 12 ft broad at 6 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, and 4.5 tons feed ($890).

KINNA MILL (9)

The Thomas Kinna mill was shown at New London in the 1886 county directory, E. Kinna in the 1886 State business directory. See Kinsey.

KINNA MILL (10)

This mill was apparently the same as the Green Mill of the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Another works was the Y. or J. Harbaugh sawmill shown in the 1873 county atlas at Sabillasville; it was on Friends Creek per the 1860 Isaac Bond map, located at 1-J-6 in the ADC Street Atlas. Another Harbaugh merchant and saw mill was shown in the 1873 county atlas at Sabillasville as the saw and grist mill of S. Kinna, powered by Owens Creek. The 1886 county directory listed E. Kinna as owner of a mill at Lantz; the name was spelled Kiney in the 1887 State business directory. This stone, 2-1/2 story mill stands on the north side of Deerfield-Foxville Road between Buck Lantz Road and Manahan Road, and was used for storage (about 1976). A photograph appeared in the *Valley Register*, March 9, 1973. It was purchased ca. 1976 by Gayle A. Alexander. Fred and Betty Beals of SPOM informed the author on October 4, 1984, that they had been at the Kinna mill at Lantz and reported that a day or two before one of the walls had



Kinna Mill at Lantz in October 2000, photograph by author.

collapsed after extensive repairs to turn it into the shop and office of an electrical contractor. On a visit in October 2000, the mill looked as if it had been inhabited in recent years; there were curtains at the windows. It looked as if it was being used as a machine shop. The house number was 16251 Foxville-Deerfield Road. Some windows were plugged with cinder block. Owners listed in the State Assessment data bank were Wayne A. and Gayle Alexander. Location was 1-G-10 in the ADC Street Atlas, west of Md. 550.

KINNA/KINNEYS MILL (16)

Spelling variations of Kinna; see Oakland.

KINSEY MILL (9)

William R. Kinsey was listed as miller at New London (*Only Official Directory*, 1902).

KLEES TANNERY (12)

See Covers.

KLINE SAWMILLS (6)

Two sawmills of various Klines were shown on the east slope of South Mountain on the 1860 Isaac Bond map. Mrs. Leah L. Spade's list included George Kline, son Paul, and grandson Paul, plus George Kline's brother-in-law, Henry Frey.

KNOCK MILL (f)

Among flour bags for sale at the Westminster antique mall in 2003 was one printed with the wording, "Charles F. Knock, Full Roller Process, 'Surprise' brand. Frederick, Md., Household Flour."

KOLB WEAVING WORKS (4)

Mathias Kolb was listed as weaver at Creagerstown in the 1880 State business directory.

KOLB SAWMILL (20)

See Devilbiss Sawmill.

KOHLEBURG NEW GLASS WORKS (7)

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed the A. Kohlenburg new glass works on the north slope of Sugar Loaf Mountain. See Amelung Glass Works.

KOONTZ TANYARD ( )

William Koontz advertised a tanyard with 11 vats, lime pool, and running water through the yard in pipes; located 10 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, May 14, 1825).

KRANTZ MILL (1)

See Flag Pond Mill.

KRANTZ MILL (2)

Frederick Krantz operated a mill, now torn down, on Carroll Creek just off Shookstown Road, per Ralph F. Martz, January 3, 1973. It was also called Old Burnt Mill.

KRANTZ MILL (13)

See Stoners Mill.

KREG MILL ( )

The *American Miller*, 27 (April 1, 1899): 321, reported, "Jesse Kreg will add new machinery to his flour mill at Adamstown, Md." The same journal reported o May 1, 1899 (27:404), "H. W. Gladhill, representative of the Wolf Co., has sold to Jesse Keieg, Adamstown, Md., a complete 40-barrel Gyrator Mill."

KRISE DISTILLERY ( )

This distillery was near Feaga Mill per Ralph F. Martz.

KRISE MILL (2)

The *American Miller*, 27 (May 1, 1899): 404, reported, "Harry E. Krise of Frederick, Md., is building a 30-barrel mill." The Wolf Company was the supplier.

KUNKEL TANNERY (2)

Philip B. Kunkel was a tanner and currier at Carroll and Patrick Streets in Frederick; the works was established in 1831 by John Kunkel. The 1850 census of manufactures showed John Kunkle with $15,000 capital investment in a steam powered tannery, listing 10 employees and annual output of 8000 sides leather ($32,000). The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Philip B. Kunkle [sic] as a tanner at Frederick with a BB rating (very good credit). The 1873 county atlas showed this works next to the G. K. Birely Tannery. In the 1880s, annual output was 6000 hides/annum; the yard was 120 x 500 ft (MIID, p. 185).

KUNKLE FOUNDRY (15)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed J. B. Kunkle and Brother with $500 capital investment in a foundry with 2 employees and a 3 hp steam engine producing 20 tons castings ($1790).

KUNKLE MILL/SAWMILL (15)

See Catoctin Furnace Mills.

KUNTZ CURRYING SHOP (2)

Frederick Kuntz advertised his currying shop at Frederick and Market Streets, offering all forms of currying and bootlegs (*Herald*, March 12, 1793).

LAMAR TANNERY (17)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William B. Lamar with $1125 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 7 employees and annual output of 630 skins ($2400).

LAKIN MILL ( )

The *American Miller*, 27 (May 1, 1899): 405, reported, 27 (May 1, 1899): 405, reported, "Wm. H. Lakin & Co. of Buckeystown, Md. are building a new 50-barrel mill. The order was placed through Mr. U. C. Darby of the Wolf Company.

LANDERS MILL (15)

See Franklin Mill.

LANDIS MILL (15)

Apparently the same as Landers; see Franklin Mill.

LANE DISTILLERY (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John C. Lane with $1900 capital investment in a distillery with 2 employees and annual output of 600 bbl whiskey ($7200).

LANE MILL (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John C. Lane with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and 2 run of stones; output was 700 bbl flour, 1000 bu rye chop, 7000 bu corn chop and 300 bu oats chop ($8635).

LANVALE SAWMILL (20)

The 1887 State business directory listed John H. Lanvale sawmill at Lewistown.

LATES MILL (1)

See Flag Pond Mill.

LAWRENCES MILL (13)

See both Avignon and Boyers Mills.

LAWRENCE MILL (19)

See Nicodemus Mill.

LAWRENCE WOOLEN FACTORY (19)

See Harns Mill.

LEATHERMAN AND ENGLISH MILL (6)

See Biser Mill. For Leatherman's Mill, see Harps.

LEATHERMAN SAWMILL (20)

See Devilbiss Sawmill.

LECHLIDER MILL (26)

See Fountain Rock Mill.

LEE MILL (12)

The Honorable John Lee built a mill in 1848, 4 miles from Knoxville; it was later a sawmill, still later the site of Ahalt Distillery (HWM, p. 622).

LEVENSTONS MILL ( )

The will of Catherine Toms mentioned the tracts Humberts Delight, Mistake My Friend, and Toms Folly near Levenstons Mill Creek, 1770 (Wills, Liber A:375, MSA).

LEWIS LIME KILN (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures showed Jacob Lewis with $1000 capital investment in a lime kiln in Frederick; 2 employees produced 5000 bu lime per annum ($650).

LEWIS MILL (14)

Millard Milburn Rice added to the story of Lewis Mill after publishing his book *New Facts*, noting that Daniel Miller, who signed himself "blacksmith" bought 80 acres of the tract Resurvey on Anchor and Hope on June 20, 1764. On May 11, 1767, Miller signing himself "farmer" mortgaged his land and mills to James Hook. On November 27, 1767, Miller leased the land and mills to John Stoner. In 1768, the Daniel Miller saw and grist mill was mentioned in a road description (Frederick *Post*, June 2, 1982, p. B-2).

Millard Milburn Rice noted in *New Facts and Old Families* that on November 18, 1778, Jacob Kline sold to Jacob Hoff 50 acres of the tract Resurvey on Anchor and Hope along with a mill for £ 1,500. Then on August 18, 1783, Hoff sold 50 acres to a Washington County miller, Valentine Evert. Evert has a resurvey performed of his property under a new name, "Mill Seat Secured" in 1790.

In 1804, a patent was issued to Ebbert Valentine Ebbert [sic] for a tract called "The Mill Is Safe," 266 acres (Patents, Liber IC No. Q:343, MSA). A tract of 45 acres had been issued in 1796 for Valentine Everet under the name "Mill Seat Secured" (Patents, Liber IC No. K:711, MSA).

These parcels became the site of a mill listed as Catoctin Mill No. 12 in Grove's list (HCM, p. 436). An unnamed mill symbol appeared here on Charles Varlé's 1808 map.

William Johnson of Thomas advertised for a miller at his "mill entirely new" with the newest elevators, near New Town (Trap) (*Herald*, May 26, 1810). Johnson offered to sell his 2-year-old mill 1 mile from New Town (Jefferson); it was brick, 3 stories, with 2 water wheels, 1 pair of burrs and 1 of Colognes (*Herald*, May 17, 1811).

In 1826, "Three Mill Seats Secured" passed from Julian Shelhause to Frederick Hemp (Frederick County deeds, JS 25:260).

Frederick Hemp's Mill "near the Trap" was mentioned in the *Herald*, May 21, 1831. Hemp sold to Captain Henry Culler, and Culler's trustee later advertised the Hemp's Mill, a brick structure in good repair (*Examiner*, April 23, 1851). That year, Henry Culler, Jr., trustee, conveyed the tract to Henry Culler, Sr. (Frederick County deeds, WBT 12:557). Ten years later, the mill and premises, "The Mill Seat Secured," were deeded by Zelophehad Duvall to Perry C. Rice (Frederick County Deeds, BGF 6:495).

The 1860 census of manufactures listed F. Duvall with $12,000 capital investment in a flour mill with 2 employees producing 4000 bbl flour ($24,000), whereas the 1860 Isaac Bond map showed J. M. Rice Merchant Mill. Perry G. Rice conveyed to Henry J. Danner in 1866, and in 1868, Danner sold to Marcellus Duvall, who kept the place one year and sold to Basil Lewis (Frederick County deeds, CM 4:264). The 1873 county atlas showed the Lewis Mill W of Jefferson on the present Poffenberger Road, east bank of Catoctin Creek, downstream of a nameless sawmill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Basil Lewis with $3500 capital investment in a market and custom mill with 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 23-foot fall on Catoctin drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 6 rpm. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour, 75.2 tons meal, and 46 tons feed ($10,910). Basil Lewis was also listed in 1882 by Scharf in 1882 (HWM, p. 672), and also in the 1886 county directory.

The *American Miller*, 18 (July 1, 1890): 468, reported, "F. I. Lewis is adding roller machinery to his mill at Lewis Station, Md." The mill was also mentioned by Grove in 1928 (HCM, p. 436). This works was also called Willow Grove Mill. It was still standing in 1967, and the adjoining stucco-covered house was occupied by C. A. Poffenberger. There was a report in 1973 that developer and tycoon James Rouse planned to convert the mill into a restaurant. In June 1978, John Hanson wrote to the author that he had purchased the mill and planned to restore it and the dwelling.

Eventually, John Hanson developed the mill into a pottery works and covered one side wall with solar energy panels as reported by Charlotte Baker in "Partnership Shows Conservation Is a Viable Option," *Maryland Farmer*, February 1985, p. B7.

Another article by Katherine Marks, described the Catoctin Pottery, "New Function for an Old Landmark, Lewis Mill Serves as Home, Pottery Business," *Frederick News-Post*, May 9, 1998.

Lewis Mill was added to the National Register of Historic Places on May 6, 1982. The Lewis Mill Complex bears MHT Site No. F-2-1. Its address is 3705 Poffenberger Road. Location is grid 36-D-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

LEWIS SAWMILL (10)

S. W. Lewis sawmill was listed at Foxville in the 1887 State business directory.

LEWISTOWN MILL (20)

See Millers Mill.

LIBERTY COPPER MINES (8)

This works started as Fountain Copper Mine operated ca. 1765 by Dr. John Stevenson and Stephen Richards. The starting date was given as 1779 (HWM, p. 601). An advertisement in the Baltimore *Md. Journal*, November 29, 1790, offered, "FOR SALE. John Stevensons Grand Copper Mine in Frederick County . . . sheet copper made from it . . . Blasting-vein, from 60 to 80 feet long . . . good dwelling . . . ." John R. Park reported that the ore was processed at the Deer Park Furnace in present Carroll County; it was a very productive mine with shafts reaching 125 and 400 feet (*Maryland Mining Heritage Guide* (2002), p. 20. Operations ended about 1783.

In the following century, Liberty Copper Company was chartered by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1834, Chapter 52. Isaac Tyson bought from Evan T. Ellicott a half-interest in "land, copper mines and furnaces" in the area north of Libertytown. Tyson built a furnace that year on tee south bank of Israel Creek, 0.5 mile north of present Copper Mine Road and 0.75 mile west of Green Valley Road. The furnace was soon abandoned. Isaac Bond's 1860 county map showed "Old Copper Mine." In 1864, Liberty Copper Mine Co. was reorganized and built a gravity concentration mill. The 1873 county atlas showed "old furnace." The works passed to Md. Copper Mining Co., owned by Pope and Cole of Baltimore, ca. 1878.

In 1899, the Liberty Copper Mining Co. of New York took over, building Mill No. 2. Virginia Consolidated Copper Co. bought the works in 1905. Mill No. 3 was built by J. Labaw and L. Vogelstein in 1916. The plant had an adit, or race, a quarter mile long. A reconstruction of the abandoned mine site south of Copper Mine Road appeared in *Copper, Zinc, Lead Deposits in Piedmont Upland*, p. 23; also p.. 31. Also, HWM, p. 601; MHM, 59:22.

In 1984, the Towne Restaurant on Coppermine Road in Woodsboro displayed a white cloth bag in a frame on the wall reading, "Liberty Copper Mining & Milling Co., Woodsboro." The mine was located at approximately 23-J-1 in the ADC Street Atlas, south side of Coppermine Road. The furnace was north of Coppermine

Road, south bank of Israel Creek, grid 15-J-13. John R. Park noted that some pits filled with water could be seen from the road but they were on private property (2002).

LIFFORD SAWMILL (1)

The 1860 census listed John Lifford and Co. with $1000 capital in a water-powered sawmill with 1 employee, 1 saw, and annual output of 30,000 ft ($800).

LILLIES MILL ( )

A road was requested in 1761 to run "from the Temporary Line along a Gap in the Mountain to John Lillies Mill and from thence a straight course to Baltimore Town until it fall in with a road lately open'd from George Touxes to said Town" (Frederick County Court Records, Liber L:230f). Also quoted in Millard Milburn Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 227. See also, Gould, *Money & Transportation*, p. 129.

LILLY FULLING MILL (4)

See Shryock Mill.

LIME KILN SWITCH (1)

Lime Kiln Switch and the village of Slabtown appeared north of Buckeystown on the B. & O. Railroad on Isaac Bond's 1860 county map. The 1873 Titus atlas showed two kilns at Lime Kiln P. O., either side of Lime Kiln Road as it was called in the 1965 topographic map. Locations were grids ADC 38-C-4 and 38-C-5 in the ADC Street Atlas). The northernmost kiln was marked as M. J. Grove's and the southernmost was S. Grinder's in the atlas. Both M. A. Grinder and M. J. Grove were listed as lime burners at "Limekiln" in the 1880 State business directory. Lotus J. Weiss in Inventory of *Historical Sites in Western Montgomery and Frederick* Counties, Md. (1975), reported that the oldest dwelling in the village was built of discarded wooden runners from the first track of the B. & O. Railroad and dated from about 1835; the roof was flat iron nailed to the runners. Lime from this area was also used to build the U. S. Capitol in Washington. The first B. & O. train trip in 1832 included a stop at the kilns. The large quarry was started in 1858 by Manassas J. Grove. The Weiss report was based on an interview with Mrs. Francis Sappington, granddaughter of Manassas J. Grove.

LINGANORE MILLS (9)

Charles Hammond advertised a good sawmill and mill seat 3 miles from Frederick on Linganore Creek near the turnpike bridge (Frederick *Herald*, June 9, 1810). It was shown as James Robertson's Grist Mill and sawmill on the present Linganore Road in a plat made in 1815 that authorized moving an earlier road to the westward to pass the mill (JS 5:443). It was mentioned as Robinson's Mill in 1818 in the

Williams Papers, MHS Special Collections, Vol. X, No. 1063. The mill was said to have been built in 1805 by a Scotsman named Robinson, HFC, p. 326.

James Robertson at Linganore Mills advertised a "mill fixed for grinding corn in the ear, cob and all" (*Herald*, November 9, 1822). Linganore Mills of the late James Robertson was advertised in the same paper, June 21, 1823. The mill was brick, 4 stories, 76 x 54 feet, lower story of stone, three principal upper stories of brick; 6 floors, water wheels 12 ft high by 8 ft diameter with a head of 3 feet over the wheels. Pit gears were cast iron, except the counter wheel; all other gears were cast iron; all patent machinery and improvements of Oliver Evans. Four pair of 5-foot stones – three of French burr, the other Cologne burrs for country work; output of 65 bbl/diem. A stone plaster mill of 1 ton/hr, sawmill, a dam 0.25 mile away, and a brick cooper shop.

McPherson's Mill on the Monocacy was mentioned in the B&O Second Report, 1828, p. 40. Wheat was wanted at Linganore Mills by Horatio M'Pherson, John M Pherson Brien, *Herald*, December 23, 1829.

The nameless mill appeared on the south side of a road and the south side of Linganore Creek in John Martineau's canal survey drawn in 1830.

Canal Records show that "Only McPherson's Mill at the mouth of the Monocacy River used the Potomac, all the mills further upstream on the Monocacy River made it their interest to ship to Baltimore," *A Grateful Remembrance*, p. 99, which cited as its source, *Records of Potomac Company and Reports, 1775-1828*.

The mill passed to Colonel John McPherson, and his heirs advertised the works (*Herald*, January 12, 1832). The mill was four stories with a cypress shingle roof. Its specifications were substantially the same as advertised before, but overall dimensions were given as 75 x 48; the mill "could produce 90 bbl every 24 hours." There was also a warehouse.

John McPherson, Esq.'s, saw and chopping mill near Frederick was reported as destroyed by fire, the result of friction caused by failing to oil the machinery. Loss was about $3000, Baltimore *American*, May 8, 1832, p. 2.

At the time of his death, Cornelius Shriver owned Linganore Mills, Ceresville Mills, and Carroll Creek Mills at. His post-mortem sale was advertised in the Frederick *Examiner*, January 10, 1855, and his trustee E. A. Shriner advertised that the distillery was then four years old and measured 30 x 80 feet; it was two stories of stone and frame, with a boiler and coal shed. It was capacitated to mash 2150 bu grain/diem; also a large flue boiler for generating steam. The hog pen was 600 x 40 feet, with a capacity of 800 animals. The mill was five stories of brick, 60 x 80 feet, with three water wheels, four pair of superior burrs, and a maximum output of 150 bbl/diem.

Ralph F. Martz wrote on August 29, 1976, that "The Linganore Mill near the mouth of Linganore Creek and not far from Jug Bridge, had many windows broken during a severe hail storm, June 1, 1857."

Aaron Anders and John Reifsnider announced formation of their partnership in milling and distillation, effective April 1 (*Examiner*, May 6, 1858); they had a warehouse at East Patrick Street and Carroll Streets in Frederick City.

The partners were listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with a mill of 4 run worth $30,000, a distillery worth $30,000, and a sawmill worth $400 that sawed 40,000 feet annually. The mill produced 14,000 bbl flour while the distillery made 20,000 gallons and raised 75 fat cattle and 320,000 pounds of pork—presumably feeding the stock on distillery slop and milling bran. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Anders and Reifsnider under Frederick as millers with a CCC rating (a safe credit risk).

Ralph F. Martz in 1977 discovered an item in the Jacob Englebrecht diary that Andrew Reifsnider's Linganore Mill at the mouth of Linganore Creek suffered the collapse of the two upper stories on February 5, 1873 [sic] , due to the pressure of 10,000 bushels of wheat. About 1500 bushels fell into the race but some of the wheat was saved, "however, the loss was huge." The Baltimore *Gazette* of February 8, 1872, reported the same disaster, saying that one wall had fallen out under pressure of 10,000 bushels.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles C. Anders merchant mill and its 30 bu/hr elevator worth $27,000; 4 employees; 6 run of stones, 700 bu/diem maximum output. A 15-foot fall drove 3 overshot wheels 12 feet broad at 8 rpm to develop 80 hp. Output was 12,000 bbl flour and 42 tons feed ($92,100). In 1882, Scharf called it five stories high and stated that wheat only was produced, reaching 40,000 bbl/annum or 240 bbl/diem with the aid of four millers and two teamsters; he claimed that the mill was a century old and had been purchased by C. C. Anders, son of Aaron Anders, in 1877, HWM, p. 605. The name "Linganore" was said to be an Indian word, the name of a chief, and meant "left ear." [Actually the name is derived from the local German dialect, "Lenchen Ohr," which also meant "left ear."—JMcG, 2007]. In the 1980 booster book, MIID (p. 167), the mill was called the "largest and oldest in the county" and supposedly dated from 1780.

Colonel Scharf's statistic of 40,000 barrels was spelled out in words; if accurate, Linganore was the most productive mill in the county, but the jump in production from the 12,000 barrels listed in the 1880 census looks astonishing. Frederick City Mills, running on steam, produced 20,000 bbl in 1880, and out-produced all the water mills except Linganore.

The *American Miller* of July 1, 1883 (11:338) reported, "The death is announced of C. C. Anders, miller at Frederick, Md." The Baltimore *American* of July 4, 1883,

offered to sell the six-story mill and two-story brick dwelling; there were five run of burrs.

The following year, Joseph Groff of Frederick City, Md., advertised in the *American Miller*, 12 (July 1, 1884): 378:

> **<u>For Sale</u>. I will sell the well-known "Linganore Mills" located near Frederick City, Frederick County, Md., formerly operated by Anders and Refsnyder. This mill has ample water power and machinery for the manufacture of 125 barrels of flour per day. It is six stories high. The property included 182 acres of first-class land and a new brick mansion house. A large distillery is also attached to the mill building. As the present owner does not reside on the property and is not a practical miller, he will sell to a responsible party on reasonable terms.**

Groff did not mention anything about the mill having been converted to roller process, so it was on the edge of obsolescence by 1884.

Charles C. Anders was listed under Frederick millers in the 1887 State business directory. On January 21, 1887, John S. Ramsburg drew a plat of the "Linganore Mill Property," which was later redrawn on January 6, 1927, by John L. Lundgren. In 2005, Patti Kuhn working for EHT Traceries, Inc., discovered the plat in Frederick County Equity papers No. 5215. The plat clearly showed the mill on the west side of Linganore Road, the mansion on the east. Dam and millrace were also accurately shown.

Linganore Mills and 182 acres of land were reported sold to Joseph Crouse at $35 per acres, *Valley Register*, Middletown, February 2, 1890, quoting the Frederick *News*. The *American Miller* of April 1, 1890, also reported the sale (18:271), "The 'Linganore Flouring Mills,' a large establishment, together with a farm of 182 acres, situated a few miles east of Frederick, Md., were sold at public sale recently on account of Col. Charles C. Trail, Trustee, to Mr. Jos. Crouse, for $6,370. The property was mortgaged for $11,000."

It is difficult to find mentions of the mill after 1890. Linganore Mills does not appear by name in State Directories of 1902-03 or of 1905-06 nor in the 1909 Frederick City directory. The millers listed under the Linganore village in those volumes were Basil Glissan and John W. Suman; we are unable to match Suman with any known mill. The Baltimore *Sun* feature story about Monocacy valley mills in 1926 made no mention of a surviving Linganore Mill, nor did H. F. Garber photograph it for his 1927 initiation paper for the Phi Mu honorary engineering fraternity at College Park.

The mill, now extinct, was on the west side of Linganore Road, 0.3 mile south of Linganore Creek, 0.6 mile north of the Jug Bridge on the original U. S. 40. Its grid location was 30-C-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

LIMEKILN (7)

In the valley of Furnace Branch near the Montgomery County line was a limekiln not shown on the 1860 map or in the 1873 county atlas. It was reported as a stump of a kiln filled with dirt inside and was assigned Archaeological Site No. 18FR162. There were two bottom orifices each about a yard wide. This was probably an enterprise of the Baker Brothers near their furnace. Located in the present Monocacy Natural Resources Area within grid 45-D-11 of the ADC Street Atlas.

LITTLE TANNERY (4)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Little with $10,000 capital investment in a tannery with 3 employees producing $7500 in leather by water power.

LIVERS TANNERY (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Arnold Livers with $500 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 800 sides leather ($2000) made from 400 hides. It was "below the college" per *History of Emmitsburg*, p. 54.

LOATS TANNERY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the John Loats with $15,000 capital investment in a steam tannery with 11 employees and annual output of 8000 tons side leather ($26,600). Production reached $68,500 in 1860, when a 10 hp engine was listed. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed J. Loats as a Frederick tanner with a BBB rating (very good credit). Joseph D. Baker, tanner and currier, purchased the works in 1877. The site on North Market Street, was founded by Loats in 1835 and measured 120 x 4 50 ft. In the 1880s, some 13,000 hides of Oak Sole Leather were produced annually (MIID, p. 193).

LOCUST GROVE MILLS (5)

An unnamed mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Bonnie Everhart of Gettysburg wrote to the author in 1985 that Henry Wortz was an apprentice at Graybill's Mill in Frederick County, and on September 14, 1810, he married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the miller. Per *History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55, the Grable mill dated from possibly 186. The 1850 census of manufactures had listed Js. P. Grabill with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 3000 bbl flour ($15,000). The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed P. Grabill grist and saw mill and distillery on the east bank of Middle Creek, north

side of Harney Road. The 1860 census of manufactures listed Peter Graybill with a water and steam mill doing $1000 business annually.

There was a blind advertisement in the *Baltimore Republican*, September 13, 1861, headed, "For Sale or Exchange A Valuable Farm and Other Property in Frederick County":

> **Public attention is invited to the following described premises, which is hereby offered for sale, or exchange, in part, for city property. A fine FARM, one mile and a half east of Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland, containing 240 acres of land, 170 of which are in good cultivation, and the residue in first rate forest timber. The improvements consist of a well built and substantial Brick Mansion House, containing 14 rooms, large and dry cellar, and furnished with a copious supply of excellent spring water for domestic use.—The Barns, Stables and other out houses are all first class improvements. There are four TENANT HOUSES, two of them quite large and roomy. There is also on the premises a FLOURING MILL, with four run of Burrs, two flouring and two chopping burrs, in connection with a good DISTILLERY. The Mill is capable of making sixty barrels a day. The Distillery can work 300 bushels a day; the Machinery all comparatively new, and unsurpassed in the State, and can be operated either by steam or water power there being a first class Steam Engine of 40 horse power attached.**

The mill had passed form John Grabill to Peter Grabill, who sold in 1864 to Lewis M. and Joshua Motter (Frederick County deeds JWLC 4:370). The 1873 county atlas showed the grist and saw mill of J. and L. M. Motter. In 1880, Lewis Motter and Alice deeded half the site to Harriet Motter (deeds, AF 3:35). Harriet Motter, widow, acting for the heirs of Joshua Motter, deeded the site on Mill Road to Anna B. Kershner (Deeds, AF 11:396), and the 1887 State business directory listed J. B. Kershner as a miller at Emmitsburg.

In 1893, the Kershners sold to Samuel J. Maxll and John Close (Frederick County deeds, JS 3:650). The site was called Locust Grove Mill Property in Liber 469:214, which mentioned the Factory Lands, the bathing rock, and Mill Bridge. Location was the east bank of Middle Creek, north side of present Harney Road as shown in the 1873 Titus atlas, within grid 4-C-5 of the present ADC Street Atlas. The MHT called the surviving domestic structures "Motter House and Tenant House," MHT Site No. F-6-071, with the addresses of 19635 and 10647 Harney Road. The MHT Survey found that the tract names here are Resurvey on Long mile and Low Mill. No archaeological remains were discovered of mill or distillery

LOCUST MILLS (7)

Same as Summers Mill NE of Sugar Loaf Mountain per atlas.

LONACONING FURNACE (12)

This furnace was built at Knoxville by Barker and Company of Baltimore in 1848, also known as Blue Ridge Furnace. It was still under construction when it was mentioned in a series of articles about county industrial development in the *Examiner*, September 12 and 19, 1849. The works was built on the Peoria estate of Richard Johnson. The articles were reprinted in full in HFC, pp. 274-275. The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Barker and Co., manufacturers of pig iron, with $80,000 capital, 90 employees, steam power, and a monthly payroll of $2500. Annual output was 5000 tons pig iron ($100,000) made from 10,000 tons ore, 500 tons coke, and 2500 perch of limestone.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed the plant as Baker and Company with $50,000 capital investment but not in operation. The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed the Blue Ridge Furnace between the B. & O. Railroad and the C. & O. Canal on the east side of town. The works had been nicknamed Long-a-Coming Furnace. It was rebuilt in 1868 by Christian Geiger, who was also active in furnace enterprises in Baltimore and Harford Counties (Sarah, Ashland, and Oregon). The next year, the works was purchased by a Pittsburgh company which operated until 1879 (RIOM, pp. 149, 134, 177, and 204f). There was one stack and a capacity of 3000 tons/annum. See also, HFC, p. 275. The 1873 county atlas showed the C. S. Maltby furnace north of the B. & O. line. Location, based on the more accurate detail map on the 1860 Bond map, was grid 34-H-11 in the ADC Street Atlas. There are no illustrations of the furnace in the C. & O. Canal literature. The site has no MHT or State Archaeological Number. Archaeologist Jennier Cosham suspectd in 2007 that the site was tracked over by expansion of the railroad tracks.

LONGS MILL (4)
LONGS MILL ROAD

See Martins Mill.

LONG MILL (8)

The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed a sawmill on Grape Run just west of District 8. The tract,, Mothers Care, passed to Adam Nusbaum (1842-1844), and Adam Nusbaum's mill dam was mentioned in the 1859 sale from Samuel Nusbaum to William Long (Frederick County deeds, BGF 4:194). The 1860 census of manufactures listed the Nusbaum water mill with $900 capital investment, 1-1/2 employees; annual output was $4000 made form 2500 bu ground wheat, rye, corn and also from sawing $100 worth of logs.

In 1865, William Long deeded to Reuben Long for $3750 (Frederick County deeds JWLC 3:17). Reuben Long was an atlas patron and owner of "Buckforest Mills."

The Long grist and saw mill appeared SW of Libertytown on Grape Run of Israels Creek in the 1873 county atlas, north of Liberty Road and just east of District 13 on the east side of present Chestnut Grove Road. The Long dam washed out per Baltimore *American*, August 5, 1868, quoting the Libertytown *Banner*. In 1876, Long sold to Milton O. Valentine (Frederick County deeds, TG 5:409).

M. O. Valentine was listed a s miller at Libertytown in the 1886 county directory. The 1880 census listed M. Oliver Valentine with $2000 capital investment in a mill and 100 bu elevator with a 25 bu/diem maximum capacity and 2 run of stones. Some 75% of the business was custom work. A 22-foot fall on Grape Creek drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 26 tons meal, and 4.5 tons feed ($1275). Valentine was listed in the 1902 Only Official Directory. In 1909, he conveyed the mill to Walkersville Water Company and the ground is now property of the Burgess and Commissioners under deed 621:255. The mill is extinct. Its location was grid 23-D-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

LONGS MILL (4)

See Feaster Mill.

LOW MILL ( )

Conrad Hockersmith had a tract called Low Mill resurveyed into Long Mile and Low Mill in 1748. On the 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundred, the same properties belonged to Michael Herbst and John Witter.

LOWES MIL (9)

See New London Mill.

LOY FOUNDRY (4)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Daniel J. Loy, plow-maker, with $1000 capital investment, 2 employees, and hand production.

LUDY SAWMILL (16)

William Lundy [sic] was shown in the 1873 atlas with a sawmill on the Western Branch of Catoctin Creek NW of Myersville. William Ludy was listed with a sawmill at Myersville in the 1880 State business directory. It was spelled Ludy in *History of Myersville*, p. 136, and HWM, p. 635. Upstream of Morgans Mill, it was also operated by the Koogles. Mrs. Leah L. Spade noted that Bill Ludy's millpond was a popular swimming hole and there was skating on the mill race (*Valley Register*, March 9, 1973). Location was 18-J-1 in the ADC Street Atlas, on present Monument Road.

LUGENGEEL MILL (8)

This mill was built at Unionville in 1790 by Moses Lugengeel. John Lugenbeel [sic] advertised a mill for rent at Centreville at the headwaters of Linganore (*Herald*, March 18, 1826). The second owner was George Dudderar, Sr., who ground bark and sumac and tried tanning. The upper floors were rented out for singing schools, concerts, and minstrel shows. It burned in 1870 but was rebuilt. The 1873 atlas showed the gristmill of W. Duddererar. The mill passed from Peter Lugengeel to William A. Sappington, who tore it down. H. F. Garber's 1927 thesis on Monocacy Mills reported that the razing had taken place recently and the materials were incorporated into a hay barrack (p. 8). Location was 24-J-8 in the ADC Street Atlas, north side of present Unionville Road just east of Woodville Road.

LUNDAYS LIME KILN (21)

Lunday's Lime Kiln was mentioned as near the Frederick-Emmitsburg Turnpike in the instructions for laying out the 21st Election District (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1884, Chapter 149). It was near Parsons Mill (a.k.a. Getzendnner Mill or Chilcote Woolen Factory).

LUTZ MILL (16)

See Oakland Mill.

LYNN MILL (11)

The 1875 *Boyd Directory* listed Aaron Lynn mill at Woodsboro, p. 342. Also listed in 1880 State business directory.

LYNNS POTTERY (15)

Lynns Pottery was on the road leading to Crows Nest west of Thurmont and it manufactured flower pots and crocks. One Lynn sugar bowl is in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. In 1881, a new pottery was built on Keller or Boundary Avenue, and George H. Parker was employed as master potter (*Gateway to the Mountains*, p. 36). The works became a youth hostel (*Bicentennial and Homecoming, Thurmont, Md.)*. The 1860 census of manufactures had listed J. B. Rinlant and J. Lynn with $1500 capital investment in a pottery with 2 employees and output of 15,000 pots ($750).

McALEER BARK MILL (9)

See Miller Bark Mill.

McBRIDE STILL (2)

Thomas Johnson and John McBride were operating a still and other kinds of copper and brass manufactory in the house belonging to Michael Ollick, opposite Dr. Bogen's in Patrick Street (*Frederick-Town Herald*, September 24, 1803.

McCOMAS MILL (9)

See Ijamsville.

McCROSKEY PLOW WORKS (11)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Joseph McCroskey, plow maker, with $500 capital, 2 employees, and hand-powered annual production of 50 plows.

McDIVITT MILL (5)

See Carroll Mill.

McDIVITT STILL (5)

The McDivitts had a still on Toms Creek (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 57).

McFADON WORKS (2)

Alexander McFadon of Frederick County proposed to the Convention starting a manufactory of linen, wool, and cotton in or near Frederick Town, January 3, 1776 (*American Archives*, 4th Series, Vol. IV, p. 730).

McFARLIN MILL (16)

James Kinna made nails at McFarlin Mill at Beallsville (now called Harmony) in 1778; he became a director of Frederick County Bank and died in 1859 (HCM, p. 356).

McGINNIS MILL (5)

McGinnis Mill w as listed at Emmitsburg in the 1886 county directory.

McGINNIS MILL (15)

Samuel D. McGinnis was listed as miller at Graceham in the 1886 county directory. The *American Miller*, 19 (November 1, 1891): 784, carried an advertisement placed by William L. McGinnis of Emmitsburg, to sell 91 acres and a 12-room house with wide halls; two tenant houses just repaired, and all out-buildings; two water powers, one with an upright sawmill in running order, in a good healthy country.

McKISSACK SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundred listed John McKissack with "The Least of the Two" tract and a new sawmill worth £ 50.

McMURRAYS SUGAR CORN CANNERY (F)

McMurray's sugar corn packing establishment in Frederick produced 60,000 to 130,000 cans/diem (*Cumberland Daily News*, September 29, 1882, p. 3).

McPHERSON & BRIEN MILL ( )

McPherson and Brien advertised a "Valuable Mill at Private Sale," in the *Frederick-Town Herald*, March 16, 1833. It was near Lewistown and recently enlarged. There were four pair of stones.

McPHERSON MILL (9)

Same as Linganore Mills.

MACKLEY MILL (3)

***Hawes Business Directory*, p. 515, listed E. Mackley with a gristmill at Middletown in 1867.**

MAGERS MILL ( )

The interest of the late Greenbury Magers in a valuable gristmill was advertised (*Herald*, June 10, 1826, p. 3).

MAIN MILL (2)

See Bruner Mill (Shookstown Road) for D. Main.

MAIN MILL (2)

John Main was listed in the 1880 census of manufactures with $1800 capital investment in a custom mill on Carroll Creek with 1 employee, 1 run of stone, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall drove a 12 hp, 2-foot broad overshot wheel at 2 rpm. Annual output was 1.2 tons meal, 3.7 tons feed, and 1.5 tons hominy ($2500). Mr. Irving Abb bought the old Main Mill property and still owned it in 1974. Main's Mill had produced hominy and corn meal. "Their old stone house is now falling down. The mill site is just off Route 40 back of the Hamilton Motel and Restaurant. It is about 2 miles west of Frederick. The millstone was left on this property. They obtained their water from 'Saw Mill Bottom Creek' which is a branch of Carroll Creek" (Ralph F. Martz, August 21, 1984 to author).

MAIN MILL (14)

George Main was listed as miller at Jefferson in the 1886 county directory; he was listed at Braddock in Kirwin's 1892-1893 directory, p. 194. Judge John C. Castle's sketch of Bolivar stated that the gristmill was run by Solomon Lightner, later by George Main (*Valley Register,* May 8, 1914).

MAIN MILL (16)

Catoctin Mill No. 17 on Grove's list in HCM, p. 436. Daniel Main's mill was listed at Myersville in 1886 county directory; it passed to Hamilton Snyder.

MAIRS MILL (5)

See Sheets Mill.

MAJORS MILL (5)

The 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin nd Toms Creek Hundreds listed Greenberry Majors and John Majors with pat of the tracts Ligonier and part of Brown's Vexation, along with a "log house sawmill and gristmill frame house to mill." The 1850 census listed A. Major with $1600 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 700 bbl flour ($3500).

MALTBY FURNACE (12)

See Lonaconing Furnace.

MANOR MILLS (1)

See Greenfield Mills.

MANTZ PAPER MILL ( )

Jacob Engelbecht's diary mentioned a forest fire on Catoctin Mountain "near paper mill on John Mantz land," April 2, 1820. John Mantz, Sr., lived from 1767 to May 12, 1837, while John Mantz, Jr., lived 1772 to January 3, 1813.

MANTZ TANNERY (2)

John and Isaac Mantz advertised for a journeyman tanner at Frederick (*Herald*, November 10, 1810).

MARKER POWDER MILL (16)

Ralph Schroyer of Harmony reported to Ralph F. Martz that the George Marker powder mill was on Easterday Road just north of Myersville and about 1000 ft below Duvall Mill. Per tradition, the Tories in the Harmony area incited the Indians to harass Marker, who gave up the operation, ca. 1777. The Myersville reservoir occupies the mill site. Mrs. Leah L. Spade identified the Duvall Mill (q. v.) as the Marker Mill itself. Location was possibly 11-J-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MARKEY SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list showed Adam Marley with part of Good Range and a sawmill in Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds.

MARSH AND SMITH (2)

The *Frederick-Town Herald*, June 11, 1808, carried an advertisement for "American Manufacture. Carding Machine made by Joel Marsh at Jacob Ramsberg's Mill, Frederick Town." Marsh and South advertised wool carding and spinning machines at the factory, lower end of Patrick Street (*Herald*, May 9, 1812). This works had moved from Mrs. Ramsberg's Mill in Frederick, 1811.

MARSHALL SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds showed James Marshall with the tract Wett Work Resurveyed and a sawmill.

MARTIN & STONEBRAKER MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundreds listed Jacob Martin with the tract "Disappointment" and Martin & Stonebraker with a new merchant mill and sawmill in partnership.

MARTIN MILL (4)

Jacob Protzman sold to George Devilbiss in 1788 parts of Resurvey on Middle Chance and True Friendship (Frederick County deeds, WR 8:27); on the 1808 Charles Varlé map, a nameless mill symbol appeared on the present Longs Mill Road and Owens Creek. George Devilbiss left the site to sons Alexander and Casper in 1813. Alexander and Casper conveyed in 1820-1822 to George, John, and Elizabeth Devilbiss (deeds, JS 11:232). In 1832, John Devilbiss of George deeded Resurvey of Middle Choice and Resurvey of True Friendship to Martin Eichelberger (deeds, JS 41:256).

Eichelberger sold to Joseph Eichelberger in 1844 (deeds, ES 4:617), and the 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Eichelberger with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1159 bbl flour

($5895). On Joseph Eichelberger's death, the tract was divided following Equity Case No. 2579, and the mill was purchased by John Routzahn of G in 1861.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Routzahn with $8000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 2500 bbl flour ($12,000). The J. Routzahn merchant and sawmill appeared on Isaac Bond's 1860 county map. Routzahn died in 1865, and in the subsequent Equity Case (No. 3241), the mill was sold to Jeremiah Martin (deeds, CM 2:26). It was advertised in the *Examiner* before the auction scheduled for October 25, 1866, as "a first class merchant mill, in running order . . . also a double geared sawmill, nearly new with miller's house convenient." The 1873 atlas showed it as a "M. S. Mill." Jeremiah Martin, Jr., took title in 1877 (deeds, TG 8:256).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jeremiah Martin with $3000 capital investment in a custom mill and 100 bu elevator with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 11-foot fall on Owens Creek drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 12 ft broad at 5 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 67.5 tons meal, and 6.5 tons feed ($2600). The sawmill represented $600 capital investment and had 1 employee, and 1 each circular and Muley saw; a 16-foot fall drove a 20 hp undershot wheel 4 ft broad to cut 120,000 ft worth $2400; the sawmill was idle 6 months yearly.

Edward A. Long's mill was listed at Rocky Ridge in the 1886 county directory. "Mr. Elw. [sic] Long, tenant at the mill of Mr. Jeremiah Martin, lost heavily in the freshet and had 3 feet of water in the second story, 5 feet above the previous record" (*Daily News*, June 11, 1889). The *American Miller*, 14 (November 1, 1886): 638, reported, "J. C. Martin & Co. of Mechanicstown, Md., have bought a Eureka Flour Feeder and Mixer of W. B. McMurray, mill furnisher, Cedar Falls, Iowa." The 1887 State business directory listed J. Martin, Jr., as miller at Loys. Martin sold to William Martin, Mrs. Mazeppa Zimmerman, and Mrs. Minnie Krise in 1892; those grantees conveyed to Henry Krise in 1898, and in 1902, Krise deeded to Jacob H, Eichelberger, who in 1904 deeded to John S. Long, Jr. "the Martin Mill" (deeds, STH 265:142). Long conveyed in 1929 to Littleton C. and Zelphia C. Fox. The site was listed as Martina Mills in GZMD, 1941, and the mill was mentioned as standing in a deed made in 1951 conveying it to Mary E. Famous (deeds, 491:65).

The present Longs Mill Road runs from Creagerstown to Legore Bridge near Rocky Ridge per the 1965 topographic map. The race along the creek survived in 1972 as part of the Crozier Fathers monastery (Baltimore *Catholic Review*, March 10, 1972, p. 2). See also Martin's Mill upstream called Biggs Mill. Location was 14-G-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MARTIN MILL (5)

See Crabbs Mill.

MARTIN MILL (15)

Ogle & Thomas rented a mill building at Mechanicstown, Md., and put in machinery for a sawmill and gristmill (*Manufacturers Record*, 9 (April 17, 1886): 326.

MARTINA MILLS (4)

Same as Martin Mills in District 4.

MARTZ MILL ( )

John H. Martz of Würtemburg came to the Middletown Valley after engaging in milling near Westminster. He purchased a mill and farm in the valley and later moved closer to Frederick (HFC, p. 1591).

George Martz was listed as a miller in a deed made in 1781 (deeds, WR 2:1087, MSA). Ralph F. Martz of Frederick deduced that Martz's mill was on the tracts Markers Delight or Rechling, which were sold in 1777 to Daniel Gaver (deeds, RP 1:263), properties on a branch of Middle Catoctin Creek.

MATCH FATORY (15)

The first Lucifer Match factory in the U. S. is said to have been at Thurmont (*Living in Frederick County*, 1954). It was founded by Jacob Weller, Jr., in 1825 after he analyzed the ingredients in foreign-made matches ("Mountain Gateway," Baltimore *Sun Magazine*, July 22, 1951).

MATTHEWS MILL (12)

Same as Steiners.

MAUGHN MILL (12)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed C. W. Maughn and Bros. with $17,000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 2700 bbl flour ($13,500) and 35 tons plaster ($230).

MAUGHNS MILL (26)

See Walker Mill.

MAUGHT MILL (12)

See Steiners Mill.

MAXWELL/MAXELL MILL (5)

See Crabbs Mill.

MAUROIS MILL (19)

See Sams Creek Mill.

MAYNARDS MILL (9)

See New London Mill.

MEALEY MILL (6)

See Harp Mill.

MECHANICSTOWN MILL (5)

See Martin Mill (District 15).

MECHANICSTOWN WOOLEN FACTORY (15)

See Conradt Woolen Mill.

MENTZER MILL (3)

A sawmill was shown here on Catoctin Creek at the NE intersection of present Reno School Road and Bolivar Road on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. The J. [John] Mentzer saw and grist mill was shown SW of Bolivar Post Office on Catoctin Creek in the 1873 atlas and also on the 1860 Bond map; also listed in the 1886 county directory. Mentzer Sawmill dam near Middletown was carried away in a flood (*Daily News*, June 3, 1889; also Baltimore *American*, June 2). John Metzer [sic] sawmill was listed at Bolivar in the Kirwin 1892-1893 directory, p. 196. Same spelling in the 1887 State business directory. The mill was also shown on a map accompanying a memoir of the Battle of South Mountain (September 1862) in the *Century Magazine*, 32 (June 1886): 144. Location in present day terms was grid 18-G-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MERCER MILL (16)

The William Mercer mill was listed at Harmony in the 1886 county directory.

MERCIER MILL (1)

The Eli W. Mercier flour mill was listed at Point of Rocks in Kirwin's 1892-1893 directory, p. 196.

METCALF MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundreds listed Thomas Metcalf as owner and William Bell as occupant of the tracts Cool Spring, Shear Spring, and part of Black Oak Hill with a log mill house, brick house and barn.

METZER SAWMILL (3)

See Mentzer Mill.

MICHAELS MILL (1)

Ignatius Davis advertised to sell mills owned in common with Thomas Morton (*Frederick-Town Herald*, February 18, 1804). He also advertised some of the tract Wet Work and solicited bids for building a mill race.

A road was petitioned from Buckeystown "to pass by the merchant mill (now building) on Monocacy River, belonging to Ignatius Davis and D. Richardson," (*Herald*, August 28, 1812). In 1816, the Potomac Company records show that that the canal company was trying to render the Monocacy navigable past Davis Mill at Davis Falls, probably by removing boulders and ledges in the river; the aim was to make barge traffic possible from Big Pipe Creek to Georgetown, D. C. See Dan Guzy, "Bateaux, Mills, and Fish Dams: Opening Navigation on the Monocacy River and the Conocheague and Antietam Creeks," MHM, 98 (Fall 2003): 281-301.

Ignatius Davis in 1825 sold to Christian Kemp and Daniel Buckey the tract "Wet Work" on which Monocacy Mills did stand and is now rebuilding (Frederick County deeds, JS 22:623). Davis had already sold some of the water power to the Potomack Company. William Jarboe had operated Dr. Davis' Mill on the Monocacy from 1816-1824 before moving to Middletown Valley (HCM, p. 83). It was also called Monoquacy [sic] Merchant and Grist Mill.

Stoll Kemp showed historian C. E. Schildknecht the account book started by Daniel Kemp in 1823 for "Monocacy Mills." There were notes by Walter B. Kemp and references to wheat, flour, bran, and shipstuff; the partners then were Daniel Kemp, Walter B. Kemp, and Peter Brown (*Catoctin and Monocacy*, p. 362).

The Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, August 10, 1824, reported a fire, "Monocacy Merchant Mills belonging to Walter D. Kemp, in Frederick County, Md., were damaged by fire Friday last. It is said Mr. Kemp stood insured in Baltimore to the amount of $10,000. The sound policy of individuals protecting themselves from pecuniary loss, by fire, however much omitted by too many, has a salutary effect in this instance."

Buckeys Mill on Monocacy was mentioned in the *B & O Second Report* (1828), p. 40. John Martineau's Canal Survey of 1830 showed Buckey's Mill at the present site, plus an "old mill" slightly upstream on a tributary of the river. That old mill probably accounts for statements that Michaels Mill stretched back to 1739. The old mill was on Rocky Fountain Run, located at present grid 38-D-8 in the ADC Street Atlas, the Baker grist and saw mill of the 1873 atlas.

Daniel Buckey offered to sell a half interest in Monocacy Mills which had 3 pair of 5-foot stones ands 1 pair of 4-foot burr stones; the mill was four stories of stone, with output of 10 to 15,000 bu/annum (*Herald*, July 23, 1831). Another sale advertisement for the stone, 5-story mill appeared in the Baltimore *American*, June 17, 1839:

MONOCACY MILLS FOR SALE

> **By virtue of a decree of Frederick County Courts, sitting as a court of equity, the subscribers as trustees for the sale of the real estate of Daniel Kemp, deceased, will sell at public sale, at Dorsey's City Hotel in Frederick, on Saturday, the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., the one-half of that valuable mill property known as the Monocacy Mills. It is situate on the Monocacy River near Buckeystown, about 40 miles from Baltimore and about 35 miles from Georgetown. It is situated in the midst of a very luxuriant wheat country, and can always secure a full supply. The dam is constructed of stone and extends entirely across the river, commanding the full power of the stream, which is here strong and has a very fine fall. The Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road passes within one mile and a half of the property, at which point there is a large and commodious warehouse for the reception and transmission of the flour and other products from the mill. A private switch from the rail road is connected with this warehouse, enabling The loading of the flour to be effected without interference with the operation of the railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes very conveniently, enabling the selection of market for produce. The MILL HOUSE is built of stone, five stories high, with three water wheels running three pairs [or 5?] feet, and one pair of 4 feet burrs, and is capable of grinding as much, perhaps, as any other mills in the county. In the mill are a smut machine and a packing apparatus, and all the various kind of machinery usually found in a first rate merchant mill. Attached to the mill are five & three quarters acres of land on which are 2 very convenient stone dwelling houses, with a never failing Well of excellent water, an extensive cooper shop, and a large Building for the preservation of barrels . . . .**

HENRY KEMP
WM. M. Kemp, Trustees.

Buckey sold half to Thomas J. Myers, David Bready, and Ezekiel Wysham in 1842 for $8000 (Frederick County deeds, HS 15:560). Myers bought out Wysham in 1846 (deeds, WBT 3:610).

Denwood N. Kelly in 1988 discovered seven banknotes issued by the Monocacy Mill in June 1841; one was signed "Myers and Bready" another was signed "F. Wyand, Cash" and still another "C. M. Keedy, Pres." The 12-1/2 cent note bears an illustration of an early steam locomotive, no mill illustration.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas J. Myers with $20,000 capital investment in a water mill with 4 run of stones and annual output of 8444 bbl flour ($41,200) and 21,000 bu offal ($3400). The cooper shop represented $300 capital investment, with 5 employees making 5500 flour barrels worth $1700 by hand annually. The late Thomas J. Myers's interest in Monocacy Mills was advertised in the Baltimore *American*, April 11, 1851. The mill was near Carrollton Manor, "so celebrated for abundant crops of wheat." It was five stories of stone with 3 pair of 5-foot stones and 1 and 4 feet 6 inches. Output was 80 to 100-¼ bbl/diem. There was also a sawmill, three stone dwellings, one log dwelling, log stable, framed cooper shop, and two large warehouses.

Theodore C. Delaplaine acquired the mill from Myers's trustee and from David Bready in 1851 (Frederick County deeds, WBT 13:437 and 14:502). Scharf reported three distinct fires at the mill, each one followed by rebuilding; two of the fires were said to have been set by a woman slave bent on revenge; the fires were in 1824, 1855, and 1858 (HWM, p. 564). Monocacy was one of the first mills to grind limestone (*The Potomac*, p. 141). In 1860, production reached $81,580, including 11,777 bbl flour, 2200 bu chop, 10,000 bu meal, and also offal; the census of manufactures showed T. C. Delaplaine with $27,000 capital investment in the mill, 3 employees, and 6 run of burrs. The *Examiner* reported, November 25, 1863, "T. C. Delaplaine of this city has sent ten barrels of 'Monocacy Mills' flour to the suffering soldiers at Richmond." The mill had been rebuilt for the third time during the war.

With a production of over 11,000 barrels, this mill out-produced Ceresville Mill, but fell short of the 16,666 barrels at Monrovia Mill, or the 40,000 barrels at Linganore Mills. Most water mills were surpassed by the large steam mills at Frederick and Brunswick.

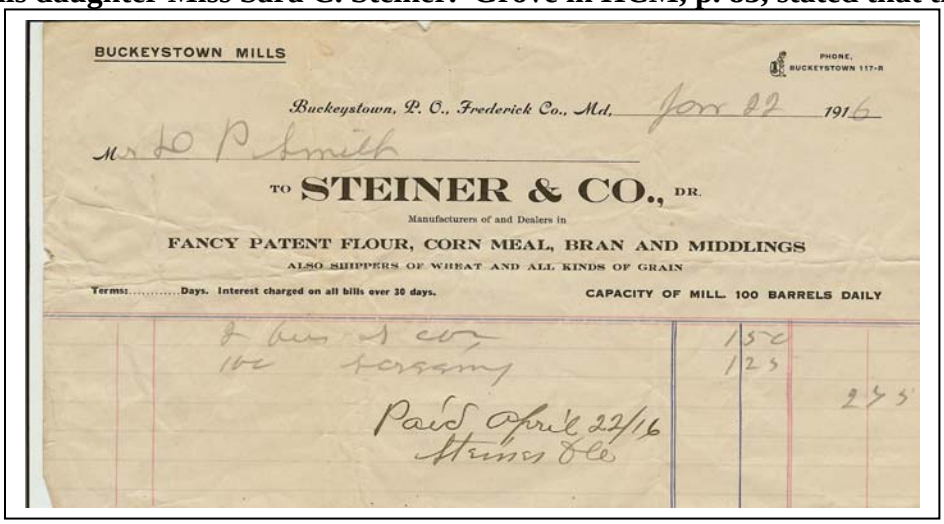
Following a suit against Theodore C. Delaplaine, the mill was sold by trustees to Charles S. Simmons in 1876 for $15,000. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles Simmons merchant mill with $1500 capital investment, 3 employees, 6 run of stones, and 500 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 6-foot fall on Monocacy drove three 5-foot turbines at 50 rpm to develop 110 hp. Annual output was 4400 bbl flour, 2.8 tons meal, and 154 tons feed ($33,000).

The mill was advertised again in the Baltimore *American*, June 27, 1881, p. 1, along with orchards and a mansion house. In 1884, Simmons's trustee conveyed to Fulton B. Rice and Martin C. Blessing, who were listed as millers in the 1886 county directory (Frederick County deeds, AF 10:33). Rice and Blessing mortgaged the works to Miss Ann Marshall, and in 1911, lost control. When the trustees advertised in the *Weekly Times* before the sale of July 19, 1884, they described Monocacy Mills as five and a half stories of brick and stone; with iron machinery new in the past 5 years, "having 6 Runs of New French Burrs and three turbines water-wheels with a new forebay." HFC, p. 1081, stated in 1910 that Benjamin Boteler had carried on the mill for 15 years and retired.

The *American Miller*, 17 (July 1, 1889): 490, reported, "Rice and Blessing of Buckeystown, Md., will remodel their mill to the roller system."

The *American Miller*, 27 (April 1, 1899): 291, reported, "An Octogenarian Miller—Biography of Theodore C. Delaplaine" and noted "in 1839 he rented Riehl's Mill in Frederick County . . . for 18 months; ten in 1840-41 he worked as a head miller for Messrs. Shawner, Canby & Co. at Ellicott City . . . then joined John Shaw in operating Riehl Mill again . . . in 1851 he bought Monocacy mill . . . and operated for 34 years . . . in 1862, Lee's army carried off 700 barrels of flour . . . still not repaid by U. S. Government . . . ."

The works was advertised in the *Daily News*, February 19, 1911, p. 4, which stated that the dam was new; the mill well built of stone and brick, with roller process, crusher, chopping burrs, and the hominy mill. The mill passed to William Steiner, then to his daughter Miss Sara C. Steiner. Grove in HCM, p. 83, stated that the


BUCKEYSTOWN MILLS

PHONE, BUCKEYSTOWN 117-R

Buckeystown, P. O., Frederick Co., Md., Jan 22 1916

Mr H P Smith

TO STEINER & CO., DR.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FANCY PATENT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BRAN AND MIDDLINGS

ALSO SHIPPERS OF WHEAT AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

Terms:.....Days. Interest charged on all bills over 30 days.

CAPACITY OF MILL. 100 BARRELS DAILY

8 bus ch corn	1 50	
100 hominy	1 25	
		2 75

Paid April 22/16
Steiner & Co

Billhead during Steiner period, 1916, author's collection.

Local currency issued at Michael Mill in 1841. Note B&O locomotive on the right margin, an inaccurate rendering of the "Lafayette."

water power was the best on the Monocacy and the mill had always done a large business. It was being operated in 1928 by Leo H. Michael who lived in the Delaplaine mansion called Lovers Leap. The Baltimore *Sun* stated that there were originally three wheels in the penstock, each of which has cost $15,000 but only two were left (Betty M. Snyder, "Ancient Mills of the Monocacy," Baltimore *Sun*, April 20, 1926).

The mill survives on the north side of Fingerboard Road (Md. 80) one mile east of Buckeystown and is perched on a cliff over the river; the mill as presently constructed is of brick, stone, and timber—three stories of masonry with a wooden upper story. The foundations are some feet above river level, but the road rises to meet the fourth story in front. The windows are set in round arches of brick.

Lover's Leap house, Delaplaine's gift to his daughter Theodosia, commands a fine view of the country to the east. The mill was not operating on our first visit in 1969. There was a race that diverted Monocacy River water just above some rapids. The building was shown in *Living in Frederick County* (10:24). Scharf in 1882 (HWM, p,. 454ff) gave an account of fires and ownership conflicting with that in HCM.

H. F. Garber's 1927 thesis on Monocacy Mills stated that the foundation walls were 3 ft thick and rose 20 ft to road level. A turbine had been installed, but in late 1926, the mill w as powered by a tractor due to a break in the dam, p. 6. The owner in 1973, Mrs. Crewe, reported to Ralph F. Martz that the dam had washed out in 1960, had been repaired by the Monocacy Canoe Club, W. J. Stone, and other sportsmen, but was partly washed out again in June 1972. Location is grid 38-E-9 in the ADC Street Atlas. This site was assigned MHT Site No. FR-1-077 in 1978 by surveyor Cherilyn Widell.

MICHAEL MILL (16)

Christopher Michael's mill was mentioned in an advertisement as 9 miles from Frederick and 4 miles north of Middletown on the new-cut road to Greencastle (*Herald*, February 25, 1826), possibly at Harmony.

MIDDLEPOINT MILL (6)

There was an oil mill (for crushing flax seed) at Middlepoint per HCM, p. 355. The location was 1.5 miles SE of Wolfsville. See also Stottlemyer Sawmill.

MIDDLETOWN <ILL (3)

See W. H. C. Kemp Mill.

MILHOUSE TANNERY ( )

Hance Wilarace Waggoner sold part of Flaggimadow tract to Morris Milhouse, tanner, in August 1750 (Frederick County deeds, B:276).

MILL ALLEY (2)

Mill Alley in Frederick is now South Bentz Street.

MILL BOTTOM ROAD (18)

See Dorseys Mill.

MILL CREEK ( )

Mill Creek in Conocheague Manor was mentioned in the 1755 patent to John Johnson for Addition to Stoney Hill (Patents, BC & GS 1:303, MSA).

MILL CREEK (1)

Same as Little Tuscarora Creek per road petition (*Herald*, October 3, 1829).

MILL FROGG ( )

This tract was mentioned in 1761 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 19:293, MSA). The tract adjoined Thomas Murray's tract "This or None." An advertisement to sell "The Mill Frog" appeared in the *Md. Gazette*, January 28, 1773, and it was 30 miles from Elk Ridge, former property of the late Caleb Dorsey.

MILL GROVE ( )

Same as Millers Grove.

MILL HAVEN ( )

Mill Haven, 120 acres, was patented in 1765 by Adam Fisher (Patents, Liber BC & GS 32:496, MSA). It was mentioned in the 1780 Chancery Proceedings as 120 acres

(Chancery Records, B43:236, MSA). The tract began at a spring descending to a branch of Tuscarora Run.

MILL HOUSE ( )

Philip Smith in 1764 patented the 68-acre tract Mill House (Patents, Liber BC & GS 27:353, MSA). The tract began in the 18th line of the tract Carrolls Range.

(THE) MILL IS SAFE (14)

See Lewis Mill.

MILL LOT (1)

See Ballengers Mill.

MILL PLACE ( )

Two tracts called (The) Mill Place were patented: (1) 100 acres by Handil Barrick in 1742 (Patents, Liber LG & E:85, MSA), and (2) 9 acres by Daniel Arnold in 1761 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 18:21, MSA). The Arnold tract was on the north side of Kitoctin Creek. Barrick's tract had been surveyed for Martin Whitsell and was on the east side of Little Hunting Creek "near the lower end of a small island."

MILL POND (2)

For the tract called Mill Pond, see Stoners Mill.

MILL RACE ( )

William House patented a 24-acre tract called Mill Race in 1758 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 12:77, MSA). The tract began on the bank of Kitoctin Creek in Conococheague Manor.

MILL RIGHTS DESIGN (26)

See Smith's Sawmill in District 26.

MILL SEAT ( )

Two tracts called Mill Seat were patented: (1) 30 acres by Thomas McClain in 1764, and (2) 492 acres by Christopher Beatty, 1770, (Recorded in Patents, BC & GS 51:113 and 27:353, respectively, MSA). The McClain tract was on the "east side of Monocacy and near a short turn in said creek." The Beatty tract was a resurvey of Beatty's Garter and Lost Tomohock, parts of Monocacy Manor previously surveyed in 1764. (3) The "Mill Seat taken up by James Holland" was adjacent to the tract

Philadelphia patented by Thomas Edmondston in 1759 (Patents, BC & GS 14:627, MSA).

MILL SEAT SECURED (14)

See Lewis Mill.

(THE) MILL STONE PICK (17)

The Mill Stone Pick was patented by Joseph Boyler in 1789 as 24.5 acres (Patents, Liber IC No. D:391, MSA). The tract adjoined Ivy Church and Hammond Strife and was probably NE of Libertytown near Fountain School Road. A mill stone pick was a steel headed hammer used by millwrights to sharpen grinding stones.

MILL SUMMERS ROAD (16)

This name shown on the 1965 topographic map was a misprint for Milt Summers Road, a route named for a local landowner.

MILL VIEW (17)

See Rout Mill.

MILLARD MILL (1)

See Davis Mill (upstream of Michaels Mill).

MILLARD MILL (7)

Same as Park Mills.

MILLER & CO. BARK MILL (9)

A nameless fulling mill appeared at the present Monrovia on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. There was a "Destructive Fire" at the steam bark and sumac mill of C. A. Miller and Company, on B. & O. Railroad at Monrovia, a wood and frame building, which was entirely destroyed along with 40 tons of bark for grinding and 16 tons of sumac and 30 tons of guano. The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive. The Swampers Fire Company from Frederick responded (Baltimore *Sun*, August 28, 1854). C. A. Miller & Co. rebuilt the Monrovia Steam Bark Mill following the fire (Baltimore *Sun*, October 3, 1855).

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed "C. A, Miller and Cos. Bark and Sumac M." on Bush Creek and the B. & O. Railroad just west of Monrovia. The 1873 atlas showed Mrs. Right's bark mill. Location was 40-F-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MILLERS CHANCE (20)

Site of Millers Mill, q. v.

MILLERS CONCLUSION ( )

This tract, Miller's Conclusion, property of Joseph Kuhn, was for sale on the Frederick and Emmitsburg Turnpike at Mechanicstown, on Hunting Creek (*Carroll County Democrat*, November 29, 1860).

MILLERS DELIGHT (-)

See both Jacob Miller Mill (near Linganore) and Duvall Mill (District 6).

MILLERS DEN ( )

Millers Den was a 75-acre tract surveyed for Andrew Smith in 1759 and resurveyed for Philip Greenwood in 1764, part of Conocheague Manor (Patents, Liber BC & GS 27:196).

MILLERS FORTUNE (10)

See Hausmans Sawmill.

MILLERS GROVE ( )

Richard Henderson patented Millers Grove, 96 acres, in 1761 (Patents. Liber BC & GS 14:73, MSA). The 96 acres were sold in 1797 by Ephraim and Edward Burgess, Jr., to Thomas Contee and conveyed by Sheriff Butler to said Contee in 1797.

MILLERS GROVE ( )

Richard Henderson patented Millers Grove, 96 acres, in 1761 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 14:73, MSA). The 96 acres were sold in 1797 by Ephraim and Edward Burgess, Jr., to Thomas Contee and was conveyed by the Sheriff to the said Contee in 1797.

The tract was called Mill Grove in a Chancery suit wherein Contee's heirs claimed that no payment had ever been made by the purchasers Edward and Thomas Burgess. The Chancellor ordered trustee John J. Donaldson to sell the tract by auction at New Market, June 9, 1828. The next purchaser was the Union Bank of Maryland (Chancery Records, B137:282 and 305, MSA. Also Chancery Papers No. 12,185, MSA).

In 1826, an injunction had been issued when Thomas Contee Worthington complained that the two Burgesses were cutting timber "to get as much money out of said land as they can before your Honor shall pass a decree" (Chancery Papers, No. 12,357, MSA).

MILLERS MILL (3 or 16)

A road authorized in 1808 crossed Catoctin Creek at Gavin's Old Ford, thence ran to Joseph Miller's Mill, thence to the old oil mill, now Joseph Staley's; thence on the most convenient ground . . . to cross the Catoctin mountain, near the high knob, thence to Frederick-town, or to intersect the turnpike (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1808, Chapter 16). The act was passed December 20, 1808. There was also a reference to Hughes Coaling Ground, presumably a reference to a charcoal burning works. Gavin's Ford was possibly at Harmony. The road was possibly present Hollow Road, which passed over the Catoctin at Harmony village. High Knob is now part of Gambrill State Park.

MILLERS MILL ( )

In 1761, Jacob Miller patented 45 acres called Miller's Delight; the beginning was an oak near the "south side of the road that leads from Millers Mill to Henry Cook's," and was probably in the Linganore area (Patents, Liber BC & GS 19:284, MSA).

MILLER MILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas L. Miller with $2500 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 11-foot fall on Tuscarora Creek drove a 4 hp, 1.3-foot turbine at 260 rpm. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 40.5 tons meal, 12 tons feed ($4300). Miller

was listed at Harmony Grove in 1882 (HWM, p. 640) and also in the 1886 county directory.

MILLERS MILL (3)

Catoctin Mill No. 4 on Grove's list (HCM, p. 435), this mill was built by an Everhardt in the 1700s and was run by Mealeys and Peterberries. It had also belonged to Nathan Edmonds.

The trustees of the Joseph Everhardt estate advertised the brick merchant mill, plaster mill, and sawmill (*Herald*, March 22, 1845). George Betebenner bought the mill in 1847 and held it until 1856 when he sold to John Miller of H, who appeared as owner on the 1860 county map by Isaac Bond. The site was the north side of Alternate US 40 at Catocin Creek. Miller had a second mill on Little Catoctin east of Old Hagerstown Road at Spoolsville. [The Baltimore *Sun*, November 18, 1854, reported that the new mill dam of John Miller of H was destroyed by heavy rains with a loss of $300.]

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the two Miller mills without distinguishing locations. The smaller water mill represented $2500 capital investment, had 2 run of stones, 2 employees, and produced 1000 bbl flour annually ($8500), The same census also listed Miller with another water mill of $4000 capital investment, 2 employees, and 2 run of stones; its annual output was 2440 bbl flour ($20,000) and 1250 bu chop ($620).

In the 1860 census of manufactures, only one Miller mill was listed and production had reached 6670 bbl flour worth $45,280; the mill was worth $55,200 and had a 40 hp steam engine, suggesting that the works was the same as the later Kellers Steam Mill or Kellers Pine Mill at Spoolsville, q. v. (HFC, p. 1158).

In 1866, the Miller Mill on Alternate US 40 became John M. Snook's (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 3:646). The Snook gristmill was listed under Middletown in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 121, and Snook advertised in the 1873 atlas as proprietor of Green Mountain Mills, giving his date of settlement as 1862.

The 1880 census listed Snook with $4000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing a 33% custom business. A 10.5-foot fall on Big Catoctin drove a 14 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 12 rpm. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour, 5.4 tons meal, 105.5 tons feed ($19,770) over a 9-month operating season. The last owner was Joseph House, and the mill burned in 1880 (HCM, p. 435). Mill extinct. Location was 19-B-12 in the ADC Atlas.

MILLER MILL (7)

William P. Miller was listed at Thurston in the 1886 directory; the mill was near Sugar Loaf Mountain.

MILLERS MILL (20)

Abram Miller had a tract called Millers Chance surveyed in September 1748; the tract began on Fishing Creek, a quarter mile from Abraham Millers mill (Patents, Liber BC & GS 5:167, MSA). A road enactment of 1749 mentioned the mill of Abraham Miller (1707-1754) (HWM, p. 436). Also mentioned by Millard Milburn Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 63. Miller's will of 1754 mentioned Millers Choice or Choyce with three mills thereon to wife Francis and to sons Isaac and Abraham (Wills A1:44, MSA). Miller was buried in Frederick City (*Catoctin and Monocacy*, p. 254).

***Catoctin and Monocacy* also stated that the mill was apparently in the hands of George Jacob Pfau or Poe in 1762. Pfau was shot in the abdomen and died at the hands of a drunken Dutch indentured wagon driver, Michael Peck, Isaac Miller was a witness and Peck was hanged for the crime, which was reported in the *Md. Gazette*, August 5, 1762.**

Miller's Chance on Fishing Creek was mentioned in advertisements in *Bartgis Republican Gazette*, February 11 and March 18, 1803, disputing the findings of a Sheriff's jury about timber cutting on that tract. In April 1803, Abraham Miller, presumably a family member, sold Resurvey on Millers Chance to Jacob Shroyer, who in 1805 deeded to John Cronise (Frederick County deeds, WR 26:667).

The original Millers Chance was in the hands of Thomas and James Johnson when they conveyed it and Coopers Point to Frederick Flore in 1806 (Frederick County deeds, WR 29:106) and released his mortgage in 1812 (deeds WR 42:232). James Johnson had advertised his flour mill on Fishing Creek, a never failing stream, 9 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, January 8, 1803).

As advertised, the mill had 2 pair of burrs and 1 of Cologne stones. The 1808 Charles Varlé map had shown Flore Mill near present Lewistown. The name was also spelled Flohr and Flure.

The mill was on Lot No. 1 when Millers Chance was laid out by Daniel Fundenburg into the village of Lewistown in 1815. The town plat in Frederick County deeds (JS 1:524) showed the pond, race, and Lot No. 1 fronting on Federal Street --- the Public Road to the Federal City."

***Catoctin and Monocacy* (1985), p. 152, stated, "Miller's Mill was an outstanding landmark before the name Lewistown was used. It was not at the site of the recent Lewistown Mill where old Route 15 crosses Fishing Creek in Lewistown. Albert Powell has located a Miller's Mill site on a part of Laney's land a short distance downstream from former Route 15, on the southern bank and near the mouth of a**

brook flowing from the vicinity of Mountain View. The mill and farm were bought later by George and Jacob Pfau or Poe whose descendants must not be confused with relatives of Edgar Allen [sic] Poe."

Lewistown Mill passed to John Brien and John McPherson. The partners advertised a valuable mill at private sale, "near Lewistown, recently enlarged. Four pair of stones" (*Frederick-Town Herald*, March 16. 1833). Frederick A. Schley acquired the mill and was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures of District 4 with $4500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1647 bbl flour ($8235) and $200 in sundries.

The 1860 county map by Isaac Bond and the 1886 county directory showed the mill as that of John C. Derr and the 1880 census of manufactures showed him with $2000 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 135 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 20% custom business. A 16-foot fall on Fishing creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 17 rpm to develop 22 hp. Annual output was 2800 bbl flour, 38 tons meal, and 100 tons feed ($25,000). Scharf's 1882 regional history stated that John Brien was the builder of the mill (HWM, p. 639).

Derr sold a half interest in Lewistown Mills to Dr. Eutaw M. Neighbors in deeds of 1891 and 1893 (Frederick County deeds, WIP 13:191 and JLJ 7:103). The *American Miller*, 19 (March 1, 1891): 200, reported, "Derr & Neighbors will build a 30-barrel roller mill at Lewistown, Md." The *American Miller*, 23 (January 1, 1895): 72, reported that Derr & Neighbors of Lewistown, Md., had ordered a turbine from Wolf-Keiser. The *Frederick News* of July 15, 1899, contained a photograph of Dr. E. D. Neighbor's mill on Fishing Creek, Lewistown, reported to have been built about 1840 or 1845; Dr. Neighbors had sought an injunction against Frederick City to prevent their tapping Fishing Creek for a water supply. The *News* stated that Dr. Neighbors had become full owner and that the rollers had been installed in 1891; this was the third mill in succession.

In June 1929, in the last deed to mention the mill, Mrs. Neighbors sold to Thomas W. Pickett. The property passed to Gilmore R. Flautt, Franklin LeRoy Hann, and finally to a Mr. Grable in a 1959 deed that referenced the mill race (deeds 621:215). The mill was distinct from Utica Mill, which stood on the tract "Seven Bits United."

H. F. Garber in his 1927 thesis on Monocacy mills gave date of building as 1824 and stated that the mill was still used in the summer for chopping dairy feed and corn. The dam, 0.5 mile away, was a rock and earth-filled crib of 2 x 12 timbers held by iron bars; the crib was backed by earth that provided a roadway, p. 9. The photograph in the thesis showed a rectangular mill of about 36-foot width, one story stone, foundation and 2-1/2 stories of frame. Location of the mill was grid 13-E-10 in the ADC Street Atlas, west side of present Md. 806 (the bypassed old road and the former bed of US 15), north bank of Fishing Creek.

MILLER NAIL MANUFACTORY (2)

George Miller advertised his Nail Manufactory based "on a new principle—nails are cut cold" at Frederick-Town (*Frederick-Town Herald*, October 8, 1808).

MILLER SAW/HEMP MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Old District 7 listed Anthony Miller with part of Long Gate, Paugh Resurveyed and called Long Timber, plus a saw and hemp mill.

MILLER SAWMILL (10)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed J. Miller with $250 capital investment in a water-powered sawmill with 1 employee and annual output of 8000 ft boards ($950). Kirwin's 1892-1893 directory listed Hiram and Miller sawmill at Sabillasville, p. 196.

MILLER STILL (4)

George Miller's still house was mentioned as near present Black Mill Road in an 1852 conveyance (Frederick County deeds, ES 2:506).

MILLER STOCKING WORKS (2)

The stocking looms of the late Gotleb Miller of Frederick were for sale (*Herald*, February 24, 1810).

MILLWRIGHTS DESIGN (17)

See Saylor [Sailor] Mill.

MITCHELL MIL (8)

Same as Albaugh Mill.

MIXEL MILL (5)

Same as Emmits Mill.

MONOCACY FACTORY (1)

Joseph A. Johnson announced opening of Monocacy Factory for carding wool, 1 mile above the mouth of Monocacy, 2.5 miles from Nolands Ferry (*Herald*, April 19, 1823). The site was probably on present Md. 28. Johnson announced dissolution of the Johnson and Lambert firm and advertised wool carding done by Henry Winpigler. The wool could be left at Buckey's store in Buckeys-Town or at Late's Mill (*Herald*, May 13, 1826). Only a year before, Joseph A. Johnson and James

Lambert advertised their new dam and machinery in complete order (*Herald*, May 14, 1825).

MONOCACY MILLS (1)

Se Michaels Mill.

MONROVIA MILL (9)

The Monrovia Mill was built on the site of an earlier woolen factory [per HFC, p. 326, which gave Anthony Poultney as builder; the date of building was set about 1780 by Scharf (HWM, p. 611). A sawmill was shown on this location on the 1794-1795 State map by Dennis Griffith. The 1798 tax list of Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds showed Anthony Poultney with part of Dorseys Partnership and a sawmill.

Samuel Poultney offered to sell a 3-story mill with 2 pair of burrs and 1 of country stones, inside work all nearly new, plus a geared sawmill, on Bush Creek, one mile from New Market (*Herald*, December 5, 1812).

Joseph and Benjamin Hibberd advertised two new carding machines at the former S. Poultney mill on Bush Creek (*Herald*, May 8, 1813). Bush Creek Wool Factory, enlarged for manufacture of cloth, cassinets, flannels, Lindsey, Negro cloth, and carding, was advertised by Benjamin Hibberd (*Herald*, July 6, 1822). Bush Creek Mills, formerly property of Joseph Hibberd, 1 mile south of New Market, on the road to Montgomery Courthouse, was advertised by Silas Hibberd and John Miller, Trustees (*Herald*, January 21, 1826). The mill had 2 pair of French stones, elevators, plus a wool factory of 2 stories, 40 x 20, with 2 carding machines, the only mill within 3 miles of New Market.

The B. & O. Railroad was built past the mill, which was rebuilt by D. Rinehardt. The 1850 census listed the David Rhinehardt [sic] with $5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and annual output of 3000 bu flour, rye, chop, offal, and cornmeal ($16,000). The Baltimore *Sun*, October 11, 1854, mentioned Daniel Reinhardt's new five story flouring mills at Monrovia. The *Sun*, October 3, 1855, reported that Monrovia Flouring Mills owned by Mr. David Finehart [sic] was nearly complete, five stories besides the cock loft; the machinery was of cast iron; there were four pair of stones, three of which were for merchant work. The capacity was 50 to 60 bbl/diem. Plummer Sank of New Market was the millwright. The 1860 census of manufactures listed 2 run and annual output of $16,900. The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed D. Reinhart [sic] merchant mill on the south side of Bush Creek and on the east side of present Md. 75 at Monrovia.

A Mr. Shearer bought the mill in 1869 and rebuilt it after a fire of 1873. The 1873 county atlas showed the J. D. Shearer gristmill on the railroad. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John D. Shearer with $25,000 capital investment in a market

mill with 10 employees, 5 run of stones, and a 500 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 15-foot fall on Bush Creek drove two overshot wheels 10 ft broad to develop 10 hp. Annual output was 16,666 bbl flour, 2.5 tons meal, 583.3 tons feed ($117,297). Scharf in 1882 listed two 12-foot overshot wheels plus a 25 hp steam engine, 100 bbl/diem output, and sales of flour in Rio de Janeiro and Liverpool. At 16,000 plus barrels per year, Monrovia out-produced most of the other major water mills of the county, except possibly Linganore Mills, although the steam mills were much more productive. John D. Shearer was listed as proprietor of Monrovia Mills in MIID, 1880, p. 159.

Vernon W. Nicodemus took charge of the Shawbaker Mill at Monrovia in 1891 (HFC, p. 953). J. W. Shawbaker was listed at Monrovia in 1902 *Only Official Directory*. The *Directory of Frederick County & Frederick City* (1915) listed on p. 283:

> **Jacob G. Shawbaker, miler, Monrovia**
> **Jacob M. Shawbaker, miller, Monrovia**
> **William T. Eatkins, miller, Monrovia RFD.**

The Baltimore *Sun*, October 24, 1926, reported that Mrs. Emma Shawbaker, 74, of Monrovia, hanged herself in the loft of the mill across the road from her house. The mill was not listed in the 1930 U. S. mill directory published by the *Northwestern Miller*.

Monrovia Feed Mill, not the historic flour mill.

Dennis Curry of the State Archaeologists Office investigated the mill site in 1978 in connection with a road project at Md. 75 and Bush Creek; a mill race was found on the south side of Bush Creek but there was no mill foundation. Brad Marshall, an archaeologist, noted in November 1978 that no one in the neighborhood recalled the older mill and believed its site was obliterated by the road intersection.

Two mills stood at Monrovia in 1967: (1) Monrovia Supply Company, selling Purina feed and providing custom grinding, and (2) a Wayne Feed mill on the railroad, where an old sign advertised Genuine Pocahontas Olga brand flour. James Wood had also been listed as miller at Monrovia in the 1887 State business directory. The Monrovia Supply Company mill was still standing in August 2005, along with the country store. The mill was shrouded in trees, very weathered. The Monrovia Survey District bears MHT Site No. F-5-014; the Monrovia General Store is MHT Site F-5-053.

Neither of the surviving mills were the historic one of 1854-1855, which stood at grid 40-G-1 in the ADC Street Atlas. See also, Michael L. Spaur, "What's in a Name? Monrovia," Frederick *News*, February 14, 1980.

MORELOCK TANNERY (8)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Henry Morelock with $900 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 1 employee and annual output of 500 sides leather ($1250).

MORGAN PAPER MILL (16)

David Morgan learned the flour business at Ellicotts Mills and settled in Frederick County in 1830. The 1850 census of manufactures listed David Morgan as a paper maker with a water-powered mill worth $1200; 3 employees; annual output was $600 in paper from 3000 lb rags and straw. An up-and-down sawmill was upstream of the paper works. This now extinct paper mill was west of Myersville (HCM, p. 356), which called it Catoctin Mill No. 16 and stated that it was originally a mill connected with Morgan Distillery on Grindstone Run. The 1860 Bond county map showed the paper mill on Grindstone Run Road upstream of Poffenberger/Pugh Mill site. Ruins of the walls survived per Mrs. Leah L. Spade of Smithsburg, December 5, 1972.

MORGANS DISTILLERY MILL (16)

Same as Morgan Paper Mill.

MORGAN LUMBER MILL (6)

James Wesley Morgan founded a lumber mill and furniture factory at Wolfsville in 1871, operated first by water power – or hand power during low water – and later by steam. Ownership passed to Irving R. Morgan and Elmer Brandenburg, then to I. R. Morgan and Sons. The property became a community park in 1966 and the building was burned down by the fire company ("Mills of Middletown Valley," Leah L. Spade, *Valley Register*, March 9, 1973).

MORGANS MILL (26)

Morgan Mill was near Mt. Pleasant per a document mentioned in HFC, p. 600.

MORTON MILL ( )

Same as Johnsons.

MOTTER MILL (5)

See Locust Grove Mills.

MOTTER TANNERY (5)

The first tannery in Emmitsburg was built by Christian Flaut and sold to Lewis Motter in 1798; Motter ran it until his death in 1817, and his on Lewis M. Motter, filled up the vats in 1880 (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 54). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Lewis M. Motter with $1500 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and $4000 output in leather made from 2800 hides. The 1867 Bradstreet Directory listed Lewis Motter as an Emmitsburg tanner with an AB credit rating (excellent credit). The 1880 census of manufactures showed capital up at $7000, 7 employees, and output of $4500, including 100 sides and 250 skins. Motter used 80 tons bark from South Mountain and also did currying.

MOTTER TANNERY (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Motter with $2000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of $5500 in leather made from 2500 hides. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Jacob Motter as an Emmitsburg tanner with a BC credit rating (good credit). This works at the west end of town had been founded by Jacob Rickenbaugh (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 54).

MOUNT PLEASANT (13)

There was a large modern mill at elevator at Mt. Pleasant (1976).

MOUNTAIN CITY MILLS (2)

See both Araby Mill and Frederick City Miss (J. H. Gambrill's).

MOUNTAIN MILL (12)

See Parkers Mill.

MUEHLHEIM MILL (20)

See Red Spring Mill.

MULLARD MILL (7)

Same as Millard. See Park Mills.

MURPHYS MILL (26)

The 1873 county atlas showed the saw and grist mill of J. Murphy on Israels Creek on the present Water Street Road upstream of Maughns. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Murphy with $1500 custom mill with 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and 70 bu/diem maximum. A 6-foot fall on Israels Creek drove 2 turbines 1.5 ft broad at 300 rpm to develop 8 hp. Annual output was 8 tons meal and 20 tons feed ($700). The sawmill represented $500 capital investment and 1 each circular and Muley saw; the 6-foot fall drove an 8 hp, 2-foot turbine at 60 rpm to cut out 30,000 ft ($600). The mill was also listed in Kirwin's 1892-1893 directory, p. 228.

MYERS FACTORY ( )

Jacob Myers was given a grant by the Council of Safety to build a wire factory (*Western Maryland in the Revolution*, p. 47). This "wire mill" was near Little Pipe Creek and craftsmen were wanted for drawing wire (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, June 3, 1777).

MYERS FULLING MILL (8)

Adam Myers advertised a fulling mill within one mile of Libertytown, 24 x 38 ft, built of stone, 2 stories high, with all the necessary apparatus complete, including a carding machine, blue Vats, &c. on a never failing stream of water" (Baltimore *American*, October 2, 1817).

MYERS MILL (5)

Same as Hokes.

MYERS SAWMILL (4)

See Shryock Mill.

MYERS SAWMILL (20)

See Oakley Sawmill.

MYERS WOOLEN MILL (4)

William Myers was listed as a wool manufacturer at Creagerstown in the 1880 State business directory.

(THE) NAIL FACTRY ( )

"The Nail Factory" was a tract of 7.5 acres patented in 1783 by Peter Mantz (HWM, p. 379).

NAIL MILL (17)

Scharf listed a Nail's mill (1882) near Bethel Church, which would place it on Beaverdam Branch, the same as Roops on Charles Varlé's 1808 map or B. Ecker's on the 1860 Isaac Bond map (HWM, p. 638).

NAILES/NAILL MILL (19)

See Sams Creek Mill.

NAILL MILL (19)

D. H. Naill's mill was shown on the present Barnes Creek Road and Weldon Creek SW of Oak Orchard on Bond's 1860 county map where Charles Varlé had shown a mill symbol in 1808. The 1850 census of manufactures listed David W. Naill, Sr., with $5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, and annual output of 1200 bbl flour.
The Jacob E. Naill saw and merchant mill was advertised in the 1873 atlas, the 1886 county directory, and the 1892-1893 Kirwin directory, p. 199. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob H. Naill with $1000 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 18-foot fall on "Linganore" drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 12 rpm; annual output was 20,000 ft lumber, 10,000 laths, and 3000 shingles ($564) over a 6-month season. Naill was listed as a miller at Oak Orchard (1882) (HWM, p. 638). Location was 25-F-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

NATIONAL STEAM MILLS (3)

See Kellers Pine Mills.

NAYLOR FULLING MILL (9)

The 1850 census listed James Naylor, fuller and carder, with $1500 capital investment in a water and hand-powered works with 2 employees and an annual output of 300 pieces of cloth ($800).

NEIGHBORS MILL (20)

Same as Millers Mill at Lewistown.

NEW FORGE ( )

An old works called Crampton Forge was near the top of the mountain near Burkittsville per Ralph F. Martz in 1973. In August 1761, the tract "Hazard" was surveyed for William James, "beginning at the foot of South Mountain about half a mile from the new furnace (Patents BC & GS 14:612, MSA). In the 1783 tax list of Washington County, Hazard was charged to Jos. Smith and __ Ash.

NEW LONDON COPPER MILL (9)

William Cummings advertised to sell the property of the late William Cummings of Annapolis in Frederick County, including "One tract called Drum Mine, containing 630 acres (*Md. Gazette*, August 13, 1752, p. 3).

The New London Copper Mine or Drum Mine was acquired under lease by Isaac Tyson, Jr., in 1833, and passed through various owners. A gravity concentration mill was built in 1911 by Linganore Copper Company and it operated on 0.54% to 2.2% ore until 1917. The mill was on the South side of Gas House Pike, 0.5 mile west of New London crossroads (*Copper, Zinc, Lead Deposits in Piedmont Upland*, p. 32ff). Location of the copper mill was 31-H-5, south side of Gas House Pike. John Park in *Maryland Mining Heritage Guide* (2002), p. 19, reported that there was nowhere to park and apparently no visible remains, the mine shaft filled in, on what was private property.

NEW LONDON MILL (9)

The 1798 tax list showed William Hobbs and William Ballinger with part of the tract Drummine and a mill, previously charged to William Wood. An unnamed mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. Dr. H. H. Hopkins in the 20th century found a mention of Hobbs as "King Billy of the Convicts" for his large force of indentured servants. Evan Dorsey was listed as the builder (1804) in HFC, p. 326. A copper mine was also developed on the site in 1833 (See New London Copper Mill). A road plat of 1847 showed William Hobbs mill at New London (Frederick County records, WBT 1:680).

Isaac Bond's 1860 county map showed the William Hobbs merchant and saw mill on North Fork at Green Valley Road and the Gas House Pike in the village of New London; the merchant mill was on the north side of the road, the sawmill on the south. In 1861, Hobbs sold the mine, ore, and site to Elias G. Perrine and William Rayber of Baltimore (Frederick County deeds, Liber BGF 7:46). The partners sold in 1864 to Matthew T. Miller of Philadelphia, conveying parts of the tracts Drummine and Nathan's Undertaking (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 1:429). Miller at once deeded to New London Copper Mining Co. (folio 431), which in 1865

sold "the mill property occupied by Joseph Lowe" to Lowe himself for $8000 (Frederick County deeds, Liber JWLC 3:29).

The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Joseph Lowe as a New London miller with a BC credit rating (good credit).

"James Lows mill dam at New London on Talbotts Branch" washed out (Baltimore *American*, July 29, 1868, p. 4). In another disaster, Benjamin Creager, age 20, had his neck broken and died when working on the gearing (*Examiner*, May 11, 1864). Lowe's grist and saw mill was shown in the 1873 atlas on Bens Branch. In 1873, Lowe's mortgage holder conveyed to Joseph E. Cartzendafner (Frederick County deeds, CM 10:59). The mill then passed to William Kolb.

The frame, weather-boarded merchant mill of four stories was advertised by trustees (*Examiner*, May 29, 1872); it had 3 pair of burrs, a 14-foot overshot wheel housed from the weather; a 1500 bbl barrel house, chopping and plaster mill, and frame sawmill. Another advertisement on May 1 described a hominy mill attached to the sawmill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William Kolb with $5200 capital investment in a custom mill and 1000 bu elevator with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 4-foot fall on Bens Branch drove 2 overshot wheels 8 ft broad to develop 15 hp. Annual output was 60 bbl flour, 10.4 tons meal, and 6.3 tons feed ($735).

An advertisement in the *Daily News*, March 5, 1898, mentioned a corn crusher, 20-foot overshot wheel, iron gearing, sawmill, new mill dam, and a 2-story stone dwelling. That year, the trustees of the late William Kolb conveyed New London Mills to W. Ray Gilbert (Frederick County deeds, DHH 3:246). During the 1890s, the New London Roller Mill had been managed by Vernon W. Nicodemus (HFC, p. 955). The *American Miller*, 27 (November 1, 1899): 877, reported the death of Ernest Webb of New London, Md., who had retired a year ago; he was age 36.

The mill passed to E. Peyton Brown in 1906, and to John R. Brandenburg in 1910, and to Frank Husted and Edith M. Husted in 1919. The mill was torn down in the 1930s, but the stone Hobbs dwelling remained in 1973. Location was 31-J-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

NEW MARKET NAIL FACTORY (9)

A wrought iron nail factory once stood on the west side of Charles Roekly's house (1882) at New Market (HWM, p. 608).

NEW RICHMOND MILLS (2)

The merchant mill of the late Major Henry Keefer, 2.5 miles south of Frederick on Ballenger Creek was advertised by trustees Michael and Jacob Keefer (Baltimore *American*, August 3, 1847). It was 3 stories with 4 run of burrs, 40 bbl/diem output, 1 mile from the B. & O., and recently repaired. Charles Floecker had the mill for a time and installed a steam boiler, which caused him to go broke, fulfilling the prophecy of his rival, Mr. Phleeger, that "each exhaust of steam meant a cent lost" (HCM, p. 83).

The New Richmond Mill and distillery of Michael Keefer, Esq., took fire at 0100 hours, Sunday, December 7, 1857, an hour and a half after the mill shut down for the week. The miller, Mr. B. Shriner, and two assistants were asleep in the mill, but escaped with the books and saved the 1200 hogs in the adjoining pens. The boilers and steam engines survived, but the mill worth $15,000 and the distillery and 2500 bu grain were lost (*Examiner*, December 9, 1857).

The 1860 census of manufactures listed M. Keefer with $12,000 capital investment with 3 employees, water power, 30 hp steam engine, 4 pair of stones, and annual output of 3333 bbl flour, 1100 bu chop, and 1000 bu meal ($23,480). The mill passed to Clark Albaugh and Co., also listed in the same census with a starting date as January 1, 1860, with a 30 hp steam and output of 2660 bbl flour ($17,330).

The New Richmond Mills on Ballenger Creek was advertised (Baltimore *American*, January 1, 1863) by Clarke Albaugh and Co. of Frederick City. There was new machinery, new overshot wheel, 25 hp steam engine, 4 run of burrs, and 40,000 bu/annum output; the site was 1.5 miles south of Frederick and was a good point for a paper mill or distillery. The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed Keefer Mill on the north bank of Ballenger Creek, east side of present New Design Road. The mill was missing from the 1873 county atlas. Location was grid 29-D-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

NEWARK MILL (8)

Same as Glisans.

NICODEMUS MILL (19)

This mill was built by Peter Shriner in 1805 and was shown as Pr. Shriner's mill on North Fork of Linganore Creek where that stream branches, due south of the present Unionville; the legal name was Shrinerea Mills. Peter Shriner and Co. advertised carding and fulling (*Herald*, May 9, 1812). The mill passed to John P. (or S.) Lawrence, and Sarah M. Lawrence offered to rent a merchant mill with 2 run of stones (*Herald*, February 20, 1830).

The merchant mill of the late John S. Lawrence . . . ½ mile south of Unionville, rented by Basil Shriner and Co., Shrinners Mills, was advertised in the *Herald*, July 21, 1831. Abraham Jones advertised the Shrinered [sic] Estate for sale, including a

merchant mill, wool factory, oil mill, and sawmill (*Herald*, February 2, 1832). The 1850 census of manufactures listed C. Shriner and Scholl with $25,000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees, 4 run of stones, sawmill, and annual output of 4267 bbl flour plus feed and chop ($37,000).

O. H. Owings, trustee, advertised the place in the Baltimore *American*, March 8, 1858:

> **Trustee's Sale – Eight hundred and Twenty-Six Acres of Very Valuable Real Estate, Merchant Mill, Woolen Factory and Saw Mill in Frederick County, Maryland, lying one mile south of Unionville, 4 miles from Mount Airy depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad . . . to sell the real estate whereof Peter Shriner and Sarah M. Lawson, late of Frederick County, died seized and possessed . . . . will offer . . . 16th of March . . . . That Very Valuable Real Estate known as "Shrinerea," and containing 826 acres best limestone and Blue slate Land, about 500 of which is cleared, and has been limed and is in a high state of cultivation, the balance heavily timbered . . . . Upon this property is a Mansion House and buildings; large Merchant Mill, with two good houses and out buildings, large Woolen Factory, built of brick and a saw mill attached and three large Houses and out buildings, and another small tenement and out building, with large orchards of different varieties of fruits, &c., &c. The mill is in a fine wheat growing country, is on a good stream of water – the Linganore and is capable of manufacturing a large quantity of flour. The factory is in good repair, having had $2000 worth of new machinery put into it within the last two years, is on a large stream of water and does an excellent business. The whole property is watered with springs, and streams of water running through it . . . .**

The mill was also advertised in the *Citizen* before the trustee's sale scheduled for March 16, 1858. A plat of the former Shriner properties appeared in Frederick County Equity Records, BGF 1:129.

The 1860 map by Isaac Bond map showed the Mrs. S. M. Lawrence merchant mill south of Unionville on North Talbot Branch and Woodville Road, north side; Mrs. Lawrence also owned Friendship Woolen Factory (Harn's). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Jacob Zumbum with $1460 capital investment in a water mill Mill with an annual output of $1500 of flour, chop, and sawing. The 1867 *Hawes Business Directory* listed J. Zumbrun [sic] gristmill at Unionville, p. 518.

Per HWM, p. 637, Isaac Nicodemus, Sr., had become owner, tore down the old mill, and built another which he rented to Jacob Zumbrum. The 1873 county atlas listed Isaac C. Nicodemus as proprietor of Shrinerea Mill, having settled in the county in 1844.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed B. T. Nicodemus with $4750 capital investment in a custom mill and 150 bu elevator with a 150 bu/diem maximum capacity and 3 run of stones. A 16-foot fall on Linganore drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 16 rpm. Annual output was 1180 bbl flour, 3000 lb buckwheat, 84 tons meal, and 1680 lb hominy ($8909). The *American Miller*, 11 (May 1, 1883): 234, carried an advertisement by B. T. Nicodemus of Unionville, "For Sale Cheap." Offering two Knox Scourers and Separators. Also one Hutchinson Scourer and Separator, nearly new. "Must be sold. Have no use for them." In the November 1, 1883, issue (11:558), B. T. Nicodemus advertised "One 12 to 15 horse power engine on skids, Taylor's manufacture; run five months. Good reason for selling."

According to Scharf, Isaac Nicodemus had also rented the mill out to a Mr. Fessler and Peter Nicodemus before selling to son Bradley. Shortly after taking title, Bradley T. Nicodemus sold to William H. Pearre. The mill then passed to Earenst Pearre.

The 1886 county directory listed E. W. Pearrie [sic] as miller at Unionville while the 1887 State directory listed W. H. Pearre [the correct family spelling]. The *American Miller*, 17 (July 1, 1889): 484, carried a letter from Ernest W. Pearre:

> **I am going to change my old burr mill into a 25-barrell roller mill. I once thought I could hold my trade with the burr, but I find I cannot, so I will say, "Goodbye, old burr." I have given my contract to A. C. Young & Co., of Double Pipe Creek, Md. I would like some brother dusty of the West to answer the question: I have heard a great many times of late that all the roller mills in the West are throwing out the rolls, and putting back the old burr. I would like to know if this is correct, and do you think that they will ever go back to the old burr again?**

The *American Miller*, 17 (August 1, 1889): 562, reported, "Ernest W. Pearre will remodel his mill at Unionville, Md., to a full roller mill having a capacity of 25 barrels a day." Two years later, E. W. Pearre wrote to the same trade journal, "I have one of the finest little short system mills in the county. I am busy all the time and the flour is sold at home . . . last year 2,406 barrels", *American Miller*, 19 (August 1, 1891): 557.

Later, Bradley Nicodemus bought the mill back, still later selling it to Levi Devilbliss [sic] in 1906. Devilbliss operated until the works burned, February 6, 1926. The mill had been served by the first RFD system that fanned out from Carroll County (Baltimore *Sun*, April 20, 1926). See also, HWM, p. 637. Loss by fire was $10,000, including some almost new machinery; the mill had been 3 stories, built in 1865; Devilbiss had the books at home, but other valuable papers were lost; the blaze had started in the basement about bed time; no one had been inside for several days. The flames crossed the road and ignited the dwelling ("Fire Wrecks Mill and All Machinery," *Daily News*, February 8, 1926). Location was grid 24-J-10

in the ADC Street Atlas, east side of Woodville Road opposite the terminus of Emerson Burrier Road.

NICODEMUS SAWMILL (1)

See Walnut Springs Steam Works.

NORRIS MILL (22)

The 1873 atlas plate of Election District 3 showed the H. Norris Sawmill at Broad Run. Location was grid 26-E-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, north side of present Marker Road.

NORRIS WOOL FACTORY (9)

See Adams Fulling Mill.

NOTNAGLE POTTERY (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Notnagle with $1000 capital investment in a pottery at Frederick City.

NUNEMAKER MILL (-)

Nunemaker Mill served the Emmitsburg area although across the line in Pennsylvania.

NUSBAUM MILL (8)

Same as Glisans.

OAKLAND MILL (16)

This was shown as the Graff Mill on Charles Varlé's 1808 map and it was called Catoctin Mill No. 13 on Grove's list. Per HCM, p. 356, it was built by a Mr. Kraft in 1800, one mile south of Harmony. However, it was also said to have been owned by the Revolutionary soldier, David Kemp (Hagerstown *Herald-Mail*, September 29, 1953).

The "late residence of Elizabeth Croft now occupied by Mr. James Kinney in Middletown Valley, about 2 miles north of Middletown" and a valuable flour mill were advertised by John Croft, trustee (*Herald*, January 7, 1832). The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Kinna with $5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and 3 run of stones; annual output was 4000 bbl flour ($20,000) and 2000 bu chop ($900). The cooper shop represented $30 capital investment and produced 2000 barrels ($600) by hand labor annually.

Following a decree in Bank –vs- Sampson Kinna and Thomas Kinnna, the mill was sold in April 1958 to Ludwick Routzahn (Frederick County deeds, BGF 7:176). The 1860 Isaac Bond county map showed the merchant mill of J. Kinna heirs, just inside the district line on Little Catoctin Creek. Routzahn sold to Charlotte and Sampson Kinna in 1866, and the Kinnas conveyed in November of that year to George W. Summers (Frederick County deeds, JWLC 4:453). Oakland Mill appeared in the 1873 atlas just south of Beallsville (now Harmony), but in Election District 3.

Summers died intestate, and the executors of his sons John T. and David D. Summers sold to John H. Lutz in 1900 (Frederick County deeds, DHH 7:461). Lutz conveyed to William R. Crum in 1933. Crum brought suit against the town of Middletown, and the Frederick County Circuit Court ordered Middletown

Oakland Mill ruin in October 1972, photo by author.

authorities to stop taking water from the springs near Harmony, even though they had bought the springs to add to the supply of the system. "Ancient precedents covering riparian rights were cited by attorneys for William R. Crum, the mill owner, to uphold his conclusion that the flow of a stream could not be changed." The court ruled that the diversion was substantial ("Grist Mill Victor in Water Dispute, Baltimore *Sun*, September 29, 1939).

In 1940, Crum sold Oakland Mill to Wesley K. Grosssnickle, The property has also been called Kinneys Mill; also mentioned in HCM, p. 356, and *History of Myersville*, p. 136. In 1972, a substantial ruin survived, 1-1/2 stories of stone and one of brick, roofless but still filled with machinery, east side of Harmony Road just north of the I-70 overpass.

After the author's first photograph, taken in October 1972, this mill lost its brick walls and by March 11, 1984, only stone foundations survived on the west side of Harmony Road just north of I-70. The county road had also been moved; the old

iron bridge over the creek was standing but dead-ended. The SHA actually deeded the ca. 1895 bridge to Mr. Grossnickle. The bridge bears MHT Site No. F-4-24, assigned by surveyor Janet L. Davis in 1992. Location was 19-G-7 in the ADC Street Atlas. This was the immediate neighborhood of the imaginary Katy Bosler in George Alfred Townsend's highly improbable Civil War novel *Katy of Catoctin*.

The Grossnickle Farm at 9120 Harmony Road was assigned MHT Site No. F-4-108 by surveyor Paula S. Reed in 1996.

OAKLAND MILL (14)

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed the Carper Mill above the mouth of Catoctin Creek. Isaac Bond's 1860 county map showed a merchant and saw mill and distillery without an owner's name. The Oakland Mill and Distillery 4 miles south of Jefferson and 1 mile from Catoctin Switch was advertised in the *Examiner*, March 13, 1861 (p. 4) as one story of stone and one of frame with 2 water wheels, one undershot and one breast, 3 pair of burrs and 1 pair of choppers, annual output of 50 to 60 bbl per 24 hours; also a distillery a few years old and hog pens. Apply to J. Q. A. Kemp on the premises or Charles Gross, trustee. The 1873 county atlas showed the mill of Colonel Summers at this location.

Mary Hammond of Liberty, Frederick County, advertised in the *American Miller*, 10 (December 1, 1882): 575 to sell "The 'Oakland Mills' situated on Catoctin Creek, one mile from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and four miles west of Point of Rocks, Frederick Co., Md. Two story frame mill, three-run of burrs, new turbine wheel, plenty of power. Sawmill, new machinery. Fifteen acres of good land, fine dwelling, good barn and all necessary out buildings. Good wheat region. Everything in good order. Terms easy."

In present day terms the mill was at grid 36-B-10 in the ADC Street Atlas, downstream of the ford at Boss Arnold Road.

OAKLEY MILL (20)

The J. Oakley merchant and saw mill was shown on the 1860 Isaac Bond map just below the branching of Little and Big Hunting Creeks where an unnamed symbol had appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map, east of present Wilhide Road (the former Harry Remsburg Road). The William Myers sawmill and wool factory were shown in the 1873 county atlas. Location was grid 13-J-7 in the modern ADC Street Atlas.

OGLE MILL ( )

The tract Brooke Field, 8 miles from Frederick-Town near Mr. Ogle's mill was advertised (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, April 7, 1786). The Council had listed Ogles Mill as a collection point for wheat, May 29, 1781 (*Arch. Md.*, 45:448). John P.

Keffer in *Catholic Colonial Conewago*, p. 66, noted that "the Monocacy Road crossed Owings Creek, formerly known as Captain's Creek, for Captain Joseph Ogle . . . and then went to Hunting Creek and southward to Lewistown at John Biggs Ford, which was an important junction of several old Indian trails."

OIL MILL (3)

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed an oil mill on a branch of Catoctin Creek south of the road to Turners Gap, probably on the present Bolivar Road. See also Staley's Oil Mill.

OLD FORT FURNACE (7)

Old Fort Furnace was on the banks of the Monocacy at Braddock's Pass. Braddock had held a conference there in 1755. It was near Frederick Junction bridge on the B. & O. per the WPA *Guide*, 1940, p. 510, or in more modern terms at grid 38-J-1 in the ADC Street Atlas, a little east of Md. 355.

OLD FURNACE (7)

See Johnson Furnace for the "old furnace" shown in the 1873 atlas at Furnace Ford and Furnace Branch just west of the Montgomery County line, just north of present Md. 28.

OLD FURNACE (17)

See Liberty Copper Mine for the "old furnace" shown in the 1873 atlas on Israels Creek near the C. Reisler house and SW of Johnsville.

OLD GLASS WORKS (2)

An Old Glass Works was shown north of Frederick and south of Tuscarora Creek near the home of Dr. Taylor on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. The 1798 tax list of Old Election District 7 listed Thomas Johnson with part of the tract "Taskers Chance" and a "glass house and mill all out of repair." J. L. Bishop (HAM, 1:243) placed the Etna Glass Works of John Frederick Amelung on Tuscarora Creek, 4 miles north of the town. Yet that was not the main Amelung site. For other glass works, see entries for Amelung and for Kohlenburg.

OLD MILL (9)

For the "old mill" on Central Church Road on the 1860 Bond map, see Gipson Mill.

OLD MILL BOTTOM ROAD (18)

See Dorseys Mill.

OLD MILL ROAD (4)

Old Mill Road runs south from Rocky Ridge west of Emmitsburg Junction and was the site of Biggs Mil, q. v.

OLD OIL MILL (7)

Bond's 1860 county map showed an old oil mill on Bear Branch of Bennetts Creek near the present Park Mills village. Location was grid 45-F-1 in the ADC Atlas, east side of Mt. Ephrain Road, possibly the same location as Halls Mill of the 1808 Charles Varlé map.

OLD TOWN MILL (2)

See Zentz Mill.

ORDMAN MILL (7)

Same as Park Mill.

ORNDORFF MILL (4)

Christopher Orndorff advertised the former mill of Joseph Croft on Big Hunting Creek about 1 mile from Creagerstown; 2 pair of burrs, 1 of country stones; two water wheels 16 ft high, half-breast, 9-foot fall (*Republican Gazette*, May 6, 1803).

ORR MILL (19)

See Whitehall Mill.

OSSIRE POTTERY (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George H. Ossire as a potter with $50 capital investment, two employees, and annual output of $200 in earthenware from 22 tons of clay and 800 lb red lead.

OTT POTTERY (2)

Potters were wanted by Michael Ott at his pottery on Frederick (*Republican Gazette*, December 19, 1802). John Ott was listed as a potter in the 1860 census of manufactures with $1000 capital investment and 2 employees.

OTT TANNERY (4)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Ott with $4400 capital investment in a hand-powered tannery with 4 employees and annual output of 1600 sides tan leather ($4800).

OWENS CREEK PLOW MFY. (5)

Samuel Ogle was listed as owner of this works in the 1820 census of manufactures. Started in 1811, the works had a water-powered tilt hammer and 3 bellows. Two to six tons of iron were made into $1600 to $4800 worth of plows and cultivators annually.

OWINGS MILL (26)

See Fountain Rock Mill.

OWINGS PAPER MILL (5)

The 1820 census of manufactures reported the Hampton Paper Mill, Emmittsburg, with 1 engine, 1 vat, 1 glazing machine. John A. Obermeyer and Co. reported that the works had been "commenced during the late war" and went into operation in 1817 but was unprofitable.

Patrick Owings sold part of Hammets Fancy on Turkey Run to John Obermyer in 1823 (Frederick County deeds, JS 26:158). Obermyer conveyed to George M. Eichelberger in 1831 by mortgage, and in 1840, Eichelberger sold to Ezekiel Hughes. In 1853, the tract passed from John Martin to William Heyser and was called the Paper Mill Property but only brought $400 (Frederick County deeds, BGF 6:685). Later owners were John T. Arnold, Catherine Keller (1866), John McSherry, Conrad Hardegin (1877), and James B. Elder (1893). The site was 1.25 miles west of Emmitsburg south of Hampton Valley Road and was presumably downstream of Shields Paper Mill. George S. Springer, listed as a miller at Emmittsburg in 1886, bought the site in 1907. Location was approximately 3-A-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

OYSTER TANYARD (5)

In early times, Jacob Oyster started a tanyard east of the foundry and after 1831 his son-in-law, Jacob Trexell continued the business. Troxell's sons Samuel and William continued until 1851 (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 54). The 1850 census of manufactures listed S. W. Troxel [sic] with $2500 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of $4000 in leather made from 2000 hides.

OX FIBRE BRUSH WORKS (2)

This works was founded in Frederick as Palmetto Fiber Brush Company in 1891 on the site of Page Foundry. The first president was John K. Robinson. Brushes were made of cabbage palmetto fiber, but the color suggested the hair of the Devon ox (HFC, pp. 401, 621; photograph on p. 623). The works still functioned on the east side of town in 1910.

PAGE FOUNDRY (2)

The Libertytown *Banner of Liberty*, June 13, 1856, carried an advertisement for Calvin Page's Eagle Works, South Street Frederick, and its agricultural implements, horse-powers, and mill machinery. The author's collection contains an advertising envelope mailed with the 1863 blue 3-cent stamp depicting a locomotive; the inscription reads, "Calvin Page, Frederick, Md. Mill casting & Machinery. Single and Double Wheel Self-Raking Reapers and Mowers with Johnston's Rakes, attached. Self-discharging Horse Rakes, Farm Implements, &c." The 1880 census of manufactures listed Calvin Page with $15,000 capital investment in a steam-powered machine foundry with 15 employees and an annual output of 128 ploughs ($1664) and sundries ($20,211) made from 200 tons pig iron. The former Page Foundry, a slate-roofed brick structure with 20 hp engine, boiler, and plow shop, was for sale (*Daily News*, February 19, 1911).

PAINTROCK MILL (6)

See Duvall Mill.

PALMER MILL (6)

See Duvall Mill.

PAPER MILL ( )

In 1777, the Committee of Observation urged citizens to send all their old linen and rags to the new paper mill (Bernard Steiner, *Western Maryland in the Revolution*, p. 47). Location unknown. Steiner's reference was to Council of Safety, IV, 187. The paper mills near Frederick were buying old rags (*Rights of Man*, Frederick, September 5, 1798).

PAPER MILL (3/16)

"Paper Mill" was the name of a school district in 1860; probably named for Poffenbergers.

PAPER MILLS (21)

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed three paper mills on Biggs Branch of Tuscarora Creek NW of Yellow Spring at grid 20-H-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

PARK MILLS (7)

This was apparently the B. Hall mill shown on Bennett Creek north of Sugar Loaf Mountain and downstream of an "Old Glass Works" on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. This mill was presumably the one on Bennetts Creek advertised in the Baltimore *Sun*, December 4, 1856, as 8 miles from Frederick, 2.5 miles from Buckeystown, and 1 mile west of Sugar Loaf Mountain, with 3 pair of burrs and both circular and upright saws. This works was shown as "GSM" without its owner's name on Isaac Bond's 1860 county map. It was shown as S. Mullard's in the 1873 county atlas, where it appeared north of Sugar Loaf.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed O. A. Millard with $2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on Bennetts Creek drove a 15 hp turbine 3 ft 2 inches broad at 60 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 70 tons meal, 15 tons feed, and 840 lb buckwheat ($4500). The sawmill represented $300 capital investment and had 1 each circular and Muley saw; the 9-foot fall drove an 8 hp flutter wheel 4.5 ft broad at 20 rpm to cut 20,000 ft ($500); no sawmill employees. The sawmill was idle 6 months of the year,

Oscar A. Millard was listed in the 1886 county directory. The mill was depicted as a 3-1/2 story structure in a primitive painting by O. A. Millard, who came to live in Laurel in Prince Georges County in 1889. John Calder Brennan of Laurel also noted in 1971 that Millard had been put out of business by the flood.

C. M, Wilson (16 Spauling Road, Candler, North Carolina) wrote in *Old Mill News*, 18 (Winter 1990): 15, that his grandfather [whose name he did not mention] was washed out at Park Mills, Md., by the flood of May 1889 [the Johnstown Flood rains].

The *American Miller*, 18 (January 1, 1890): 52, reported, "J. Carmack has purchased the flour mills at Park Mills, Md." The *American Miller*, 24 (February 1, 1896): 142, carried a letter from F. L. Lightner of Park Mills, Md., entitled "Reground Middlings Before 1876." The letter writer wrote that the Brua method of grinding was not new. A person signing himself as "The Miller, Park Mills, Md." offered to sell a half-interest in a new and complete 50-barrel mill . . . "Want man to take charge of same as I have miller's asthma, and cannot stay in mill," *American Miller*, 20 (September 1, 1892) 669.

Another advertisement in the *American Miller*, 21 (June 1, 1893): 470, was placed by "The Miller, Park Mills, Md." and offered "Water Power Mill for Sale or Exchange. A fine water power 50-barrel roller mill, new machinery, also water wheel, with farm of 270 acres, two dwelling houses, and other buildings for sale or exchange. Must have money. $6,000 buys the whole or would sell one-half or exchange my equity for a good water power feed mill. The property is in Frederick County, Md.,

where there is plenty of wheat and a good place to sell flour and mill stuff." M. J. Lightner was using his own name to advertise in the same journal, 21 (September 1, 1893): 699.

The *American Miller*, 21 (November 1, 1893): 826, noted, "A sample of Middlings is sent us by Mr. F. Lightner of Park Mills, Md., made with out the aid of a purifier. The middlings are very clean and nice and we would like to publish the flow of the plant on which they were made, and hear from Mr. Lightner as to 'how he does it' and what percentage of his flour can be made from such middlings."

Per HFC, p. 1459, the mill was for a period in the 19th Century owned by Frederick A. Ordman, who also purchased Fleecy Dale Farm, site of the extinct glass works. Ordeman remodeled the mill, operated it himself for a time, and then rented it out. He also had a large steam sawmill near the village. Ralph F. Martz also listed Benjamin Boteler as an operator of the mill, date unknown. Location was grid 45-H-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

PARKER MILL (14)

The first mill at this site was reportedly built in 1792 by Benjamin Rice (data from Ralph F. Martz, January 28, 1977). A mill symbol without a name appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 46, authorized a road "from Benjamin Rice's Merchant and saw mills by the Widow Kemps and Christopher Dills mills to the road leading from New-Town (Trapp) to Tramelsburgh." A road petition mentioned "Ben Rice's mill site (now improving)," (*Herald*, August 29, 1812). The term "now improving" meant that something was under construction.

Samuel Rice and his mother, Parnel Rice, in 1823, sold to Daniel Lakin the property devised to James Rice by the late Benjamin Rice whereon the grist and sawmill stood known as Hunting Bottom (Frederick County deeds, JS 18:550). An advertisement for a four story brick mill with one pair of burrs "ready to receive another" and one pair of country stones appeared in the *Herald*, September 26, 1829.

The mill passed in 1833 from Leakin to Leakin's trustee and then to Joseph Cartzendafner (Frederick County deeds JS 44:210) and in 1860 to John T. Sinn, when it was called the Mountain Mills. The 1850 census of manufactures had listed Joseph Cartzendafner with $7500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 5000 bbl flour ($25,100). The 1860 county map by Isaac Bond showed Mountain Mills but not its owner. Sinn deeded at once to Maria Louisa Parker (Frederick County deeds, BGF 6:35).

Mountain Mill was advertised in the *Md. Union* before an auction scheduled for June 16, 1860. It was four stories of brick with 3 pair of burrs and one of plaster

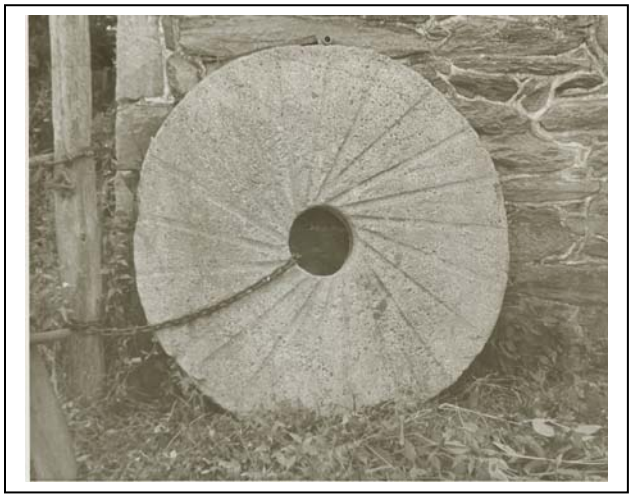
stones. There was also a stone dam and recently repaired sawmill, three distilling houses, cooper shop, and blacksmith shops, the former property of House and Co.

Grove in HCM, p. 403, reported a Civil War skirmish between Colonel Lieg White and Colonel Cole's Cavalry, the Battle at "Beall's Mill" although other experts on the war deny such an event. "Mountain's Mill," written as if the owner's name was Mountain, was mentioned in the fraudulent B. F. Prather Civil War letter about war incidents near Burkittsville, MHM, 82 (Summer 1987): 159. The author of that forgery placed Lee's camp at the mill in 1862. The 1873 county atlas showed it as E. Parker's mill. Grove listed it as Catoctin Mill No. 10.

E. Parker of Petersville, Md., advertised the works in the *American Miller*, December 1875: "A four-story brick mill, 44 x 44, with three run of burrs, located at Petersville, Md., is offered for sale. In connection with mill are 43 acres of land, dwelling, stables, and all other necessary out houses. Mill is situated 2-1/2 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and has a yearly retail custom of fifteen hundred barrels flour. Price, $8,000."

Isaac T. McComas, who had just sold Hoods Mill in Carroll County, went to see Parker's Mill on September 6, 1875, but decided not to buy it. His diary for September 7 noted that it was "a very lonely place, besides I did not like the mill. The building is very old. I do not like the way the mill is geared. Two burrs are run from a turbine with straps." The diary is available on-line

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Edward Parker with $4500 capital investment in a market and custom mill and $1000 bu elevator with 6 employees, 4



--Photo by Cedric H. Smith

One-piece millstone at Bell Mill, 1973.

Rice, Parker, or Bell Mill in 1973, photo by author.

run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 10-foot fall on Catoctin Creek drove an overshot wheel 9 ft broad and a 2.5-foot turbine to develop 10 hp. Annual output was 600 bbl flour, 31 tons feed, and 24 tons feed ($6500). Parker was still advertising the mill for sale in the *American Miller*, 8 (April 1, 1880): 142, now giving his address as Lander Post Office, Md.

E. Parker inserted another advertisement in the *American Miller*, 12 (September 1, 1884): 490, noting "a country trade which keeps it constantly running at full capacity. In good order."

In 1886, Edward Parker deeded to William T. Peters and Grafton A. Duvall; Duvall sold out in 1886 to Peters (Frederick County deeds, WIP 6:276). The county directory that year listed Peters and Duvall Mill at Landers (or Catoctin Station). The Baltimore *American*, February 11, 1886, reported, "The Parker Mill property, near Petersvsille, this county, was sold to day [sic] by Colonel J. B. Thomas & Son, real estate agents, to Wm. A. Peters and G. A. Duvall. It is one of the best pieces of property in the county. The price paid was $4,000."

Peters lost the mill by default of mortgage to William D. Bell in 1895. The *American Miller*, 23 (May 1, 1895): 378, reported, "Wm. D. Bell has purchased and will operate the flour mill located near Brunswick Md."

The mill later descended to Charles E. Bell. The mill, still called Bells Mill, was standing but closed for many years, on the north side of Catoctin Creek, south of present Md. 464, the road from Jefferson to Brunswick. The author took black and white photographs in 1973 but later, the owner refused admission to historians,

claiming he had sold publication rights to the *Post.* John Hanson at the pottery works at Poffenberger Road noted on February 12, 1984 that Mr. Bell had died "a year ago today." He believed the mill was still standing although a wall had cracked and the floors were collapsing. The mill standing today is probably the second on that spot, the one mentioned as "improving", that is being built, by the *Herald* of August 29, 1812. The address is 2609 Point of Rocks Road (Md. 464). Its official name in the MHT Inventory is Benjamin Rice Mill and its MHT Site No. is F-2-046. Location is grid 36-A-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

PARRSIH MILL (14)

The 1850 census of manufactures (Election District 14) listed M. M. Parrish with $3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, and annual output of 2000 bbl flour, 275 bu meal, and 250 bu chop ($10,252). The N. Parrish grist mill was listed under Middletown in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 121. See also the Parrish Mill listed in District 15 (1860).

PARRISH MILL (15)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed N. M. Parrish with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with annual output of 600 bbl ($3300).

PARSONS MILL (21)

See Chilcote Woolen Factory (21).

PEARRE MILL (19)

E. W. Pearrie [sic] mill was at Unionville per the 1886 county directory. See Nicodemus Mill.

PECHER MILL (12)

"Mill for Sale" was advertised by John Pecher (Baltimore *American*, May 24, 1830). It was on the road from Harpers Ferry to Baltimore at Paines Falls, 4 miles below Harpers Ferry, 2 miles above Point of Rocks, powered by the Potomac River. There was a daily capacity of 400 barrels in 24 hours. Good situation for a cotton factory. [The distances in the advertisement do not work out; possibly the location was the later Weverton. [Mike High in *The C. & O. Canal Companion*, p. 161, mentioned a flour mill on the Virginia side of the river.]

PECKS MILL (21)

See Feaga Mill.

PENNS SAW AND GRIST MILL (7)

The 1873 atlas showed Penns saw and grist mill on Bennetts Creek near Price Distillery, on the west side of Green Valley Road (Md. 75). In May 1976, the author photographed a millstone at the SE corner of Green Valley Road and Prices Distillery Road; it was a French burr stone, a bedder, bound with iron hoops. The bridge was dated 1973, apparently a replacement for a span lost in the 1972 flood. Location was 40-C-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

PEORIA FURNACE (12)

The Blue Ridge iron works of the 1850s was on the Peoria estate of Colonel Richard Johnson at Knoxville (HFC, p. 274). See Lonaconing Furnace.

PETERS AND DUVALLL MILL (14)

Same as Parkers Mill.

Same as Davis Mill.

PETERS MILL (7)

Peters Mill was mentioned in the *Examiner*, March 2, 1864. The T. Peters gristmill was shown in the 1873 county atlas on Bennetts Creek SE of Urbana. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas Peters with $1500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 7-foot fall on Benentts Creek drove a 15 hp, 3.5-foot turbine at 30 rpm. Annual output was 40 bbl flour, 33 tons meal, 2.7 tons feed, 1.2 tons buckwheat, and 0.5 ton hominy ($885). It was also listed in HWM, p. 596 (1882). John H. Peters was listed at Greenfield in the 1886 country directory, while George W. Peters was listed at Urbana. There were no remains in May 1976. Location was grid 38-K-13 in the ADC Atlas, north side of Peters Road, just east of Roderick or Rhoderick Road.

PEUGH MILL (16)

See Poffenberger Mill.

PFAU MILL (20)

Same as Millers Mill, q. v.

PFOUTZ MILL (18)

See Eagle Mill.

PHLEEGER MILL (3)

See Bloomfield Mill.

PHLEEGERS MILL (23)

This was apparently the same as the David Kemp Mill on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. The 1850 census of manufacturers listed John Phluger with $10,500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and 2 run of stones. Annual output was 2200 bbl flour and 5500 bu "offhaul." It was spelled "Fligers" in HFC, p. 1198. The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed the J. Phleeger merchant and saw mill west of present Ballenger Creek Pike, on the creek and downstream of Bushey Mill (i. e,, Red Spring). The 1860 census of manufactures listed John Phlegar [sic] water sawmill with $300 capital investment with 1 employee, 1 saw, and annual output of 30,000 ft ($600); the Phligor [sic] flour mill had 5 run of stones and an annual output of 3556 bbl ($26,746).

The 1873 county atlas listed John Phluger and Sons with Ballengers Creek Merchant and Grist Mills in District 1 but the map plate showed the mill in District 2, east side of Ballenger Creek Pike, north bank of the creek. The 1880 State business directory listed A. S. Phleeger as miller at Limekiln. The 1894-1895 Polk directory, p. 635, listed Phluger's Mill, "Mail, Lime Kiln." The mill burned per HCM, p. 83, no date was given. Location was grid 28-K-13 in the ADC Street Atlas, west of Ballenger Creek Road, Md. 180.

PICKING MILL (4)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Thomas Picking with $8000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 2500 bbl flour ($12,000).

PLEASANT DALE PAPER MILL (21)

Pleasant Dale Paper Mill was owned by Matthias Bartgis and supplied paper for his newspaper, the *Political Intelligencer*, founded in Frederick, 1786. An undated broadside advertised the Bartgis bookstore and also offered to buy rags for the paper mill, 5 miles from Frederick (MHM, 39:108). Publication was announced of *The American Revolution in Scriptural Style* (*Republican Gazette*, March 3, 1802).

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Matthias Bartgis with 5 hands and annual output of $1000 in writing, printing, and wrapping paper made from linen, cotton, and woolen rags. Business was one-third what it had been.

Bartgis gave up the paper in 1820 and moved his printing equipment to the paper mill where he issued a hymn book and a later printing (ca. 1823) of *American Revolution in Scriptural Style*, bearing the imprint Pleasant Dale Paper Mill. The Bartgis home was on Tuscarora Creek (HFC, p. 126). The mill site was east of White Rock, but no specific place was given in the sources. The intersection of

Bartgis Road and Muddy Run suggests itself as the location, possibly 21-E-4 in the ADC Street Atlas. Also, A. R. Minick, *History of Printing in Md.*, p. 163.

PLEASANT RETREAT FACTORY (14)

Mary Ann Cost was one of the wool carders who fixed prices at 8 cents per pound (Herald, June 1, 1822). John Unglesbee announced he had rented the late Christian Cost's fulling mill (*Herald*, September 14, 1822). Mary Ann Cost advertised Pleasant Retreat Factory about a mile NW of Trapp with 2 carding machines, fulling stock with patent shears and press; also Allegany burr stones for grinding corn and a plaster grinding machine (*Herald*, February 13, 1830).

Pleasant Retreat Factory in Middletown Valley between Hemp Mill and Thomas Mill consisted of a chopping mill, plaster machine, carding, fulling, dyeing, and dressing works; manufactory of blankets, flannels, and cassinets; also a clover seed cleaning machine. The works burned in March 1831, leaving the cog pit and part of the stone walls. James Torrance, trustee, advertised the 60-acre site (*Herald*, February 11, 1832). The location was probably near the present Poffenberger Road and Catoctin Creek.

PLUMBELL FOUNDRY (2)

See Union Iron Works.

PLUMMER MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list showed Samuel Phipps and Aquilla Taylor each with half of a mill on Plummers Delight acquired from James and Joseph Plummers (of Samuel), in Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds.

PLUMMER SAWMILL (9)

Abner M. Plummer advertised a sawmill a few feet from the projected route of the B. & O., on Bush Creek, 1 mile south of New Market. This farm at the present Monrovia had mines of copper and manganese (*Herald*, February 13, 1830). Possibly the nameless sawmill shown on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map. Location probably at grid 40-G-1 in the ADC Atlas.

POFFENBERGER MILL)16)

The D. Poffenberger merchant mill was shown on Grindstone Run, north side of Grindstone Run Road west of Myersville on the 1860 Isaac Bond map, downstream of Morgan Paper Mill. It was shown in the 1873 atlas as Abel M. Peugh's gristmill' Peugh had settled in the county in 1866 according to the atlas patron list. Location was within grid 18-G-2 in the ADC Street Atlas, on present Monument Road, just north of I-70.

POINT ROCK MILL (6)

See Duvall Mill.

POOLE MILL ( )

Dennis Poole advertised for a miller at Linganore (*Herald*, September 21, 1811).

POOLE/POOL MILL (7)

***Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1833, Chapter 160, authorized a road from William H. Pool's Mills to the public road from Ridgeville to Unionville; the new route was to connect with the B. & O. depot at Planeville in Baltimore [now Carroll] County.**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Washington Poole with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and $520 annual output in flour, chop, and meal. The 1880 State business directory listed Washington Poole as miller at Long Corner and also at Poplar Springs in the Howard County chapter. Actual location is uncertain.

POTOMAC COMPANY MILL (12)

A large mill was built at Weverton but never operated (HFC, p. 272). The 1860 census of manufactures listed the Potomac Company Cotton Mill with $10,000 capital investment and distinct from Weverton Cotton Mill; it was "not in operation." The Potomac Company ordered the first narrow-gauge engine in the U. S. from the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Mount Savage. The engine was designed and built by Thomas H. Paul.

POTTS MILL (2)

See Stoners Mill.

POULTNEY MILL (9)

See Monrovia Mill.

PRICE DISTLLERY (7)

In 1872, Levi Price sued a farmer, James U. Lawson, for obstructing his millrace on the upper reaches of Benentts Creek by erecting a barrier of stakes to pen in hogs and cattle. The millrace was 600 feet long by 4 ft wide at bottom and 5 to 6 ft across at the top. Price charged that the flow of water had been seriously reduced, causing him to run his "engine" at a needless additional cost of $100. Price's output was placed at 95-105 gallons/diem or 2300 to 2500 gallons/annum. Lawson lost the case

and appealed in Lawson -vs- Price (1876 45 Md. 123) but the lower court was upheld.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Price with $15,000 capital investment, 2 employees, and $8000 annual production (16,313 gallons). A 13-foot fall on Bennetts Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 7.5 rpm. There was also an 8 hp steam engine. Levi Price had business envelopes inscribed, "Levi Price, prop. of Green Valley Flouring Mills. Prices Pure Rye Whiskey, Hyattstown, Md." The present Prices Distillery Road runs SE from MD. 75 at grid 40-C-12 in the ADC Street Atlas. Not shown on 1860 or 1873 maps.

PRICE MILL (7)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed L. Price with $10,000 capital investment in a flour mill with 2 employees, water power, and annual output of 6000 bbl flour ($36,000). The 1860 Bond map showed Elijah Price's merchant, saw, bark, and sumac mill on the present Green Valley Road and Price Roads at a branch of Little Bennetts Creek.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Levi Price with $4000 capital investment in a mill with 4 run of stones and 300 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 10% custom work. A 14-foot fall on Bennetts Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 6 rpm to develop 12 hp. Annual output was 800 bbl flour, 50 tons meal, and 35 tons feed ($5600) over a 4-month season.

The sawmill represented $1000 capital investment and has 1 each circular and Muley saws; a 12-foot fall drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 6 rpm. Annual output was 43,750 ft ($875) over a 6-month season; no hired hands. Levi Price was listed under Hyattstown millers in the 1886 county directory, and Prices Mill was listed as a place name of 1941 in GZMD. As noted above, Levi Price advertised both the "Green Valley Flouring Mills" and "Prices Pure Rye Whiskey" on his business envelopes, giving a Hyattstown address. Location was grid 40-C-12 in the ADC Street Atlas. Mill extinct, not found in 1960s.

PRICE MILL (9)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Elizal Price with $4000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and a sawmill; annual output was $520 in flour, rye, chop, and sawing of plank.

PUGHS OLD MILL (6)

See Poffenberger Mill.

PUMPHREY MILL (8)

Vachel Pumphrey advertised that his apprentice to the milling business had run away from a mill 0.5 mile from Libertytown (*Herald*, June 8, 1811).

PURDUM DISTILLERY (9)

The E. W. Purdum distillery was listed at Kempton in *Only Official Directory*, 1901.

QUIN MILL (5)

See Hartman Mill.

QUYNN TANNERY (2)

Caspar Quynn's tannery was damaged by flooding of Carroll Creek (Baltimore *Sun*, October 11, 1847). A long advertisement offering to sell Casper [sic] Quinn's [sic] tannery on Market Street, along with a steam engine, appeared in the Baltimore *American*, February 3, 1848, p. 3. Possibly this was the nameless tannery one-half block west of Market Street on the west side of Brewers Alley in the 1873 county atlas.

RALSTON PURINA MILL (26)

A modern feed works on the north side of Biggs Road in Walkersville was in business in 1973.

RAMSBURG AND BENTZ MILL (2)

See Zentz Mill.

RAMSBURG BONE MILL (2)

See Ramsburg Koogle Mill.

RAMSBURG CARDING MILL (2)

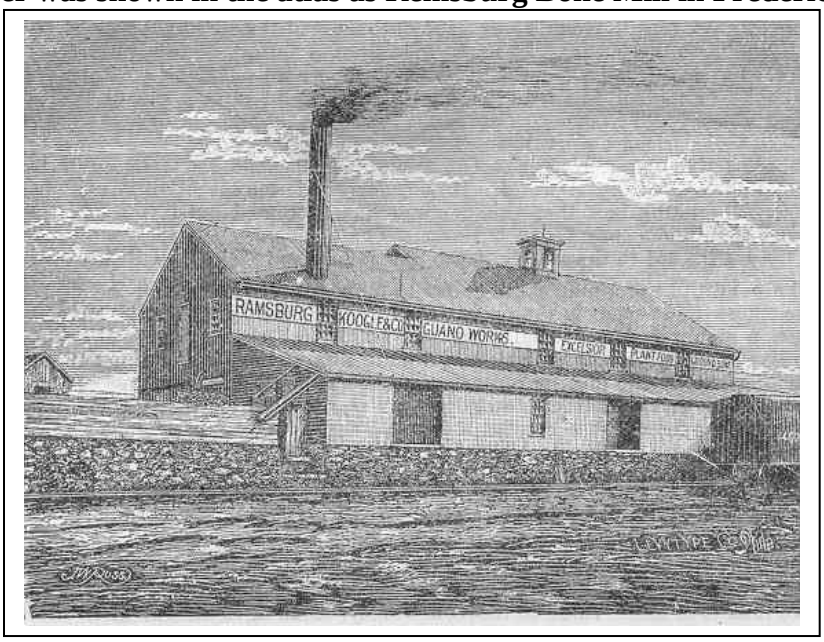
Marsh and Smith advertised that carding and spinning would continue at Mrs. Ramsburg's mill in Fredericktown until June 20, when it would be removed to the new mill at the lower end of Patrick Street . . . directly on the turnpike (*Herald*, June 8, 1811). The works was on the west bank of the creek opposite Brim Nail Factory. When Carroll Creek was diverted, Ramsburg's was torn down and replaced by the Black Horse Tavern of West Patrick Street. See Marsh and Smith.

RAMSBURG FULLING MILL (14)

See Chilcote Woolen Factories.

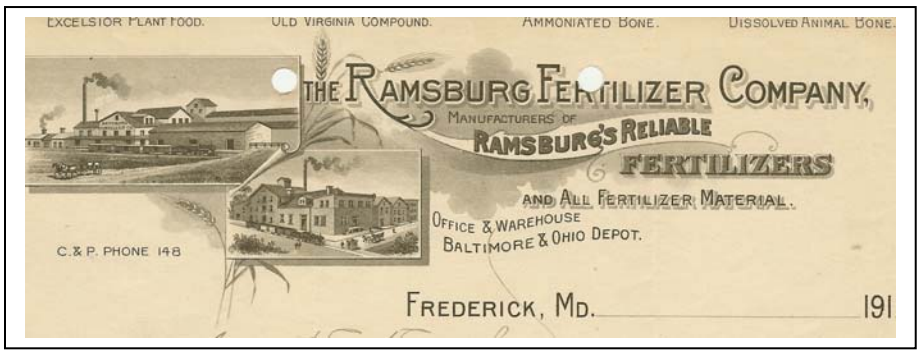
RAMSBURG, KOOGLE & CO. (2)

This manufacturer of Excelsior Plant Food, ammoniated super phosphate, and raw bone fertilizer was shown in the atlas as Remsburg Bone Mill in Frederick City on



the B. & O. Railroad in the 10th Ward. The mill was established in 1868 opposite the depot. Sales increased ten-fold between 1868 and 1880. The mill was 90 x 100 ft with sheds 160 ft long, powered by a 30 hp engine (MIID, p. 158). Ramsburg Fertilizer Company was still in business as a distributor, operating out of the old Sifford warehouse at the NW corner of All Saints and Carroll Streets [1976].

Ralph F. Martz wrote that the first plant was built on the foundation of the old gun factory of 1774, which had been abandoned in 1777, on Lot 1, Square 1 of the Dulany tract ("Old Frederick," *Post*, May 6, 1976). The second fertilizer building on All Saints Streets did not appear on the 1860 Isaac Bond map.



Billhead of 1910 period, author's collection.

RAMSBURG MILL (2)

Henry Ramsburg built a mill on Tuscarora Creek about 1 mile from its mouth. It passed to Hugh Reynolds who sold to Joseph Woods in April 1786 per data from Ralph F. Martz, July 22, 1972. The 1798 Tax list of Old District 7 showed John Ramsburg with part of Taskers Chance, in possession of the Philip Simms Heirs, with a new mill and £ 750 in new tax base.

RAMSBURG MILL (3)

Henry Ramsburg (b. 1721) built a woolen factory 2 miles SW of Middletown on the road to Burkittsville, where a sawmill was shown on west side of the road, north bank of Middle Creek, on Bond's 1860 county map. Henry's son Benjamin carried on the business until he moved to Ohio (*Valley Register*, March 9, 1973). The tract, called Ascension Day, was conveyed by Benjamin Ramsburg in 1848 to Philip Shafer, Sr. This was possibly the mill operated under lease by Hezehiah Dean. Location was 27-B-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

RAMSBURG SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Old District 7 showed Jacob Ramsburg with part of the tract Shoemakers Choice, a sawmill, and a new log house, £ 65 in new taxable assets.

RAMSBURG SAWMILL ( )

John Ramsburg, Jr., was listed as sawmiller when he acted as a witness in a dispute over timbering on Fishing Creek (*Republican Gazette*, March 18, 1803).

RAMSBURGH WOOLEN MILL (3)

Christian Ramsburg or Remsburg (b. 1784) bought a farm 1.5 miles south of Middletown where he built a gristmill that he later converted into a woolen factory. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Daniel Ramsburg with $2500 capital investment in a water-powered woolen mill with 7 employees, and annual output to 2000 yd fulled linen, 900 yd cassinets, cloth, blanking, and 3000 lb rolled wool ($2080).

The 1860 Isaac Bond map and the 1873 county atlas showed D. Remsburg [sic] woolen factory on Cone Branch of Catoctin Creek south of Middletown on the west side of present Roy Shafer Road.

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Daniel Remsburg with the Neverfail Factory; there were 50 spindles, 2 "co. machines," 3 looms; annual output had reached $5300. The Daniel Remsburg woolen mill was listed in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 121. Location was 27-D-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

RANKINS MILL (5)

Rankin's Mill near South Mountain and Toms Creek was mentioned in the 1759 Frederick County Judgments (Millard Milburn Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 204).

RED SPRING MILL (23)

The valuable merchant mill known as Muehlheim Mill of the late John Hoffman was advertised with a 20-foot fall and 2 pair of French burrs (*Herald*, September 17, 1831). William C. Hoffman was then the operator.

In 1836, William C. Hoffman and John Reich sold Muelheim to Henry Culler (Frederick County deeds, HS 3:498). Red Spring Mills, formerly Hoffman's was advertised by Culler's trustee in the *Examiner*, April 23, 1851; the extensive gristmill was then occupied by Richard Dixon. The insolvent Culler's trustee conveyed Red Spring Mill in 1854 to Jacob M. Bushey (Frederick County deeds, ES 5:83). However, the 1850 census of manufactures suggests that Bushey was leasing the mill during the census year.

The 1850 census of manufactures reported Jacob M. Bushey with $7500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 3500 bbl flour ($17,300) and 7000 bu offal ($95). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Jacob M. Bushey with $14,500 capital investment in Red Spring Mills with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and $28,331 annual production. The 1860 Isaac Bond county map showed J. M. Bushey mill upstream of Phleegers, near P. Culler's house. Bushey sold Red Spring Mill and part of the tract Muehlheim to Elias Zimmerman in 1870 (Frederick County deeds, WIP 1:227). The 1873 county atlas showed both "E. Zimmerman and Sons" and "F. Zimmerman" mills on the maps of Districts 1 and 2.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Elias Zimmerman with $4500 capital investment in a mill with 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 30 bu/diem maximum capacity. Some 25% of the business was custom. A 20-foot fall on Ballenger Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 2.5 ft broad at 4 rpm. Annual output was 1109 bbl flour, 33.7 tons meal, and 40 tons feed ($7160). The 1880 State business directory also listed Elias Zimmerman & Sons as millers at Frederick.

In 1886, Charles E. Feaga bought the Red Spring Mill from Zimmerman and was listed at Feagaville in the 1886 county directory (Frederick County deeds, WIP 1:230). The old mill site was deeded by various Culler heirs to Philip L. Culler in 1935 (Frederick County deeds, 399:377). Location was 28-F-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

REELS MILL (9)
REELS MILL ROAD

An unidentified mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé where the Delashmat Mill was shown on the 1860 map by Isaac Bond. The 1850 census of

manufactures listed O. and N. Reel with $10,000 capital investment in a water grist and saw mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and annual output of 4000 bbl flour, cornmeal, and offal ($18,000). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Fox and Weaver with $1600 capital investment, 3 run of stones, and 2 employees. Annual output was 9200 bbl flour. etc. ($18,500).

This site, 1 mile east of Monocacy Junction, 4 miles east of Frederick, and on the B. & O., was called the Fox and Weaver Mill (*Examiner*, January 27, 1864). In Martenet's 1873 State atlas, an inset map of Frederick labeled the east end of South Street as the "Road to old glass works, Ijamsville, and Delashmutts Mill."

The Englebrecht Diary entry for June 24, 1875, noted, "The mill at Reel's Mill is owned by Andrew J. Delashmut. It burnt last night, June 23, 1875. This mill is located on Bush Creek. The miller, George Mahoney, was burned to death. His age was about 20 years." The *Ellicott City Times*, February 16, 1878, reported that A. J. Delashmutt sold the merchant mill on the B. & O. Railroad near Monocacy Junction to Thomas Kinna of Howard County for $5000.

"The dam at Riehl's Mills, owned by Mr. Delashmut and operated by Mr. F. I. Lewis, was washed away (*Daily News*, June 1, 1889). The Baltimore *American*, October 24, 1893, reported, "Frederick, October 23. . . . The roller flouring mill of F. T. Lewis, this city, located at Railel's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio, near Frederick Junction, and known as Raiel's Mill, was burned to the ground Saturday night, with all its contents and machinery. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $3,000, on which there was an insurance of $2,000."

The *American Miller*, 21 (November 1, 1893): 843, reported, "The large flouring mill three miles from Frederick, Md., known as Riel's Mill, owned by F. J. Lewis, was burned on the night of October 21. Some unknown miscreant is supposed to have started the flames . . . not in operation for several months. Four Frederick County mills burned between September 3, 1893, and May 3, 1894; Reels and Greenfield Mills were fairly close together. No mill survived at the B. & O. Crossing on Reels Mill Road in 1967. Location was 39-B-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

REEM MILL (15)

Belser Reem advertised a tract on Owings Creek about 2 miles from Moravian-town or Graceham "whereon has been a grist and sawmill" (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, September 18, 1799). Possibly on the present Rodd Road.

REESE MILL (14)

Jacob Reese, "an extensive miller," failed in business in 1814 at Locust Level near Jefferson (HWM, p. 572). Ralph F. Martz in 1973 noted that Locust Level had been 3800 acres and was in the 20th century site of the Thomas farm near Jefferson.

REIFSNIDER/REIFSNYDER MILL (18)

See Eagle Mills.

REINECKER OIL MILL ( )

Paul Reinecker appeared in the 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundreds with the tracts Leonard's Lott, Peter's Lot, and part of Ohio, plus an "oyl mill poor," two log houses, and barns.

REINHART MILL (9)

See Bloomfield Mill.

REMSBURG MILL (3)

See Kemps Mill (Catoctin Mill No. 3) for Israel Remsburg.

REMSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY (1)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John W. Remsburg with $4000 capital investment in a water-powered woolen manufactory with 5 employees and annual output of 3000 yd cloth ($2500). Remsburg was the son of pioneer wool manufacturer Christian Remsburg (or Ramsburg), from whom he learned the business. John Remsburg was also manager of Fleecy Dale Factory (HFC, p. 1423).

REPP MILL (11)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Ephraim B. Repp with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 900 bbl flour ($4700).

REYNOLDS MILL (2)

See both Wormans (First) Mill and Henry Ramsburg's Mill in District 2.

RHINEHART MILL (3)

See Bloomfield Mill.

RHODES MILL (5)

This mill was built about 1800 by Kephart and passed to Shultz and then to Rhodes (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 55).

RHODES STILL (5)

The Rhodes still was on Middle Creek (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 57).

RICE AND BLESSING MILL (1)

Same as Michaels Mill.

RICE AND DARBY MILL (12)

In Knoxville per the 1886 county directory.

RICE MILL (14)

See Lewis Mill and Parkers Mill.

RICHARDS AND GETZENDANNER MILL (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed this chopping and sawmill with $1000 capital investment with 1 pair of stones and 1 saw; annual output was 30,000 ft lumber and 16 tons plaster ($712).

RICHARDSONS MILL ( )

Richardson's Mill and Foutt's Mill were mentioned in August 1759 Frederick County Judgments (Millard Milburn Rice, *That Was the Life*, pp. 200, 218).

RICHARDSON STILLS (13)

Isaac Richardson had two stills, one on the tract called Culloden Wall, the other on Middle Plantation. Witnesses in a lawsuit of 1811 listed the still, plus two tobacco houses and a malt house (built since 1793) on Middle Plantation as well as a mill and a still on Culloden Wall (built since 1801). The works passed to James Reid (Chancery Papers No. 3587, H. R.). James Robertson and Henry McCleery bought the site at auction December 23, 1811. Middle Plantation was at the crossing of present Gas House Pike over Linganore Creek. Robertson and McCleery's interest in the still houses and was advertised in the *Herald*, June 21, 1823.

RICKENBAUGH TANYARD (5)

Same as Jacob Motter Tannery.

RIGGS MILL (4)

Clerical error of 1867 for Biggs, q. v.

RINEHART/RINNEHARDT MILL (9)

See Monrovia Mills and Ijamsville Mill.

ROBERT BROTHERS MILL (1)

See Greenfield Mills.

ROBERTS AND CROMWELL MILL (1)

This firm advertised for a miller for flour production at Nolands Ferry (*Herald*, March 21, 1812). A mill appeared on Tuscarora Creek on lot 12 in a "Plat of Lots 11 & 12, Carrollton" Frederick County, 1852, made by J. Durbin. The mill symbol seems to match the Snoufers site (MHS Library, Baltimore, Map Case, s. v., "Frederick County"). Apparently the same as G. W. Snouffer grist mill shown in the 1873 atlas near the Potomac where a merchant mill had been shown on the 1860 Bond map. George W. Snowffer was listed as miller at Point of Rocks in the 1880 State business directory. Location was 44-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas on present Tuscarora Road (Md. 28).

ROBERTSON/ROBINSON MILL (9)

See Linganore Mill.

ROCK MILLS (9)

Rock Mills near New Market owned by O'Neill and Shriner advertised wool carding, weaving, and spinning (*Herald*, May 11, 1822).

ROCKDALE FACTORY (5)

See Culbertson Woolen Factory.

ROCKY MILL (11)

In 1765, Andrew Smith, miller, sold a tract he had patented in 1755 under the name of Rocky Mill to John Hoyl, millers (Frederick County deeds, Liber J:1298). The 30-acre property was on the north side of Israel's Creek.

ROCKY RIDGE (15)

See Thurmont Cooperative.

ROUSH DISTILLERY (14)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed the A. Roush distillery with 3 employees producing 1416 bbl corn and rye whiskey ($25,000).

ROUSH MILL (14)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed A. Roush water-powered flour mill with 2 employees, producing 4444 bbl flour ($24,442).

ROOP MILL (17)

Shown on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé, Roop Mill was the same as Eckers or Nails Mill.

ROUT MILL (19)

John Clemson had part of the tract Umstards Inheritance and a new sawmill (worth £ 36) acquired from Enoch Umstard in the 1798 tax list of Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds

This was the Dorsey Mill on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1785 map, and an unidentified symbol had appeared on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. It was apparently the Clemson Mill mentioned in a roads announcement (*Herald*, June 25, 1831). John Clemson had patented a tract called Mill View, 1-1/2 acres, in 1830 (Patents Liber GGB 2:39, MSA). The 1860 map by Isaac Bond and the 1873 county atlas showed the James Rout grist and saw mill at Pearre Road and Clemson Branch. Location was grid 17-B-12 in the ADC Street Atlas, due south of Union Bridge.

ROUTZAHN AND BOWERS MILL (2)

See Bowers Mill/Sawmill.

ROUTZAHN MILL (4)

See Martin Mill.

ROUZER SAWMILL (15)

The 1860 Isaac Bond amp and the 1873 Titus atlas showed John Rouzer sawmill north of Thurmont on Md. 550 and Kelbaugh Road on Owens Creek where an unidentified mill symbol had appeared on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. Location was grid 7-F-3, right at the west line of that grid.

ROUZER TANNERY (15)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Henry Rouser with $2500 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 3000 sides leather ($9000). The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Henry Rouzer as a tanner at Mechanicstown with a D credit rating ("a small house . . . doing well"). *Gateway to*

***the Mountains*, p. 28, listed Henry Rouzer as founder of the tannery on East Main Street in Thurmont. The 1860 census of manufactures listed H. Rouser [sic], tanner, with 2 employees, steam engine, and annual output of 1600 sides sole leather ($12,800). Location was ADC Atlas grid 7-F-7, or the south side of the present 200 block of East Main Street**

ROWZER TANNERY (15)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Rowzer with $6000 capital investment in a horse-powered tannery with 4 employees and annual output of 2400 sides tan leather ($9600). The Baltimore *Sun*, December 1, 1853, reported that the extensive tannery of John Rouzer 1 mile north of Mechanicstown burned with a loss of $6 to $7000, including the tan house and steam engine.

The works was shown on the 1860 Isaac Bond map, and in that year, the census of manufactures reported production of 3800 sides ($22,800) by steam power. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed John and Martin Rouzer as tanners at Mechanicstown with a BC rating (good credit). The atlas of 1873 showed the John Rowzer Tannery north of the town limits of that era. The 1880 census of manufactures valued the tannery at $2000, listing 5 employees, a 12 hp engine, and annual output of 5200 sides ($18,200). Per MIID (1880), p. 186, it was on a spur of the Western Maryland Railroad and produced 5000 to 6000 hides/annum. Location was grid F-F-5 in the ADC Street Atlas, at the south end of Rouzer Lane, between Church Street and the main line of the CSX Railroad, within the present town limits.

ROYERS MIL ( )

In 1763, a tract called Heidelberg was patented "on the east side of road that leads from Conrade Hohmire's to Royers Mill" (Patents BC & GS 19:307, MSA).

ROUTZAHN MILL (16)

Same as Harps.

RUBY MILL (11)

The Josh. Browning mill was shown on Israel Creek north of Coppermine Road on Varlé's 1808 map near Woodberry [now Woodsboro]. Josiah Browning's grist and saw mill was advertised in the *Herald*, March 21, 1812. The 1860 census of manufactures listed the James Bear water mill with $2500 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 1000 bbl flour ($6000). The 1860 Bond map showed J. Beard grist and saw mill on the north side of Coppermine Road, east bank of branch of Israels Creek just outside of Woodsboro.

The 1873 atlas showed the S. Ruby mill east of Woodsborough. The 1880 census listed Milton Ruby with $3200 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A fall of 10 ft on Israels Creek drove a 2.5-foot broad, 12 hp turbine at 180 rpm. Annual output was 540 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, and 19.9 tons feed ($3345).

M. Ruby of Woodsborough, advertised in the *American Miller*, 9 (September 1, 1881): 385, to sell "A water and steam power merchant and custom mill with three run of burrs, situated at Woodsborough, a town of about 500 inhabitants . . . . all nearly new . . . . The mill is in good repair. The reason for selling is bad health." Milton Ruby was also listed in the 1887 State business directory. Location was grid 15-A-9 in the ADC Street Atlas. Extinct, just east of a later fish hatchery.

RYAN MILL (9)

The 1860 census listed John Ryan with $1500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 250 bbl flour, etc. ($2515).

SAMS CREEK MILL (19)

***Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1791, Chapter 16, stated that Joshua Howard had lately erected a valuable gristmill on Sams Creek, but it had been bypassed by the road authorized in 1790 from Charleton's Gap to Baltimore, and a connecting road was authorized.**

The 1794-1795 map by Dennis Griffith showed Howards Mill on the south side of Sams Creek, 5.5 miles east of Liberrty-Town on the present Buffalo Road, then the main road to Liberty. The mill on the tract Howards Discovery was brick per the 1798 tax list. A mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map.

In 1813, Howard sold to Paul Maurer for $14,500 (Frederick County deeds, WR 45:84). "Maurois Mill" was mentioned at the headwaters of Sams Creek in the first attempt to define boundaries for Carroll County in 1831 (MGS, 6:462). The property passed to Washington M. Naill following the case of David W. Naill –vs- Daniel L. Shore (Frederick County deeds, BGF 1:197).

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed the W. M. Naill mill, and the 1860 census of manufactures listed the Naill Mill with $1000 capital investment, 1.5 employees, and annual output of $1000 in lumber, flour, and chopping. Nail died in February 1876, and his trustees sold to George W. Devilbiss (Frederick County deeds, TG 8:81). The 1877 Carroll County atlas showed W. Naile mill at Sams Creek Post Office, clearly in Frederick County, on a race along the south bank, upstream of Englar Mill. The Devilbis family presumable leased the mill at the time of the 1880 census.

Working by process of elimination, the statistics for this mill seem to match those of the Yingling Mill, of which we have no other entries. The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. W. Yingling with $3000 capital investment in a custom mill

and 120 bu elevator with 1 employee, 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 3 run of stones. A 14-foot fall on Sams Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 16 rpm to develop 16 hp. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 107.5 tons meal, 14.5 tons feed, and 0.5 ton buckwheat ($4235) over a 9-month operating season. J. W. Yingling and William Yingling were listed as millers at Sams Creek in the 1880 State business directory, but listed in the Carroll County pages. The various atlases shown no Yingling Mill in either Carroll or Frederick County.

The *American Miller*, 13 (August 1, 1885): 408, reported, "J. L. Devilbiss of Sam's Creek, Md., is putting in new machinery."

George W. Devilbiss sold to John E. Drach in 1901. There were 3 run of stones and 2 water wheels, cider mill, and sawmill; production included corn, wheat flour, barley, buckwheat, and hominy. Drach sold in 1918 to Carville Alexander, who put in a steel wheel, reworked the chute system and flow of products, and rebuilt the upper story and reinforced the walls. Alexander's was one of the last two operating mills on Sams Creek (*Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931).

The mill closed in 1964, Mr. Alexander was 88 when the works was described by John D. Roop in "I Remember a Historic Carroll County Mill," Baltimore *Sun Magazine*, February 19, 1967. The mill was undoubtedly in Frederick County, and the article was illustrated with a misplaced photo of an ice jam at Crouses Mill in the Taneytown area of Carroll County.

Mary S. Potter wrote the author, November 20, 1984, that she had purchased the mill, "I am trying to gather historical facts concerning it. One beam has deteriorated and needs replacing to straighten up the floors. It was in operation in the 1950s. The property includes the Millwright house and 5 acres. The house seems over 200 years old. It is livable and rented at 600 a month."

The mill is at grid 25-J-3 in the ADC Street Atlas. The MHT established a Sam's Creek Mill Survey District in 1991, Site No. F-8-102. Janet L. Davis reported in June 1991 that there was still much machinery in the mill, some of it rusted, along with wooden debris.

SANDS CLOVER MILL (20)

Isaac Bond's 1860 county map showed J. Sands Clover Mill on Fishing Creek downstream of Utica Mills near the present Lenhardt Road where an unidentified mill symbol had appeared on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. Location was grid 13-J-12 in the ADC Street Atlas on the north side of present Lenhart Road.

SANDERSON COPPER WORKS (2)

Francis Sanderson of Lancaster, Pa., set up as a coppersmith at Frederick, making kettles and buying brass, copper, lead, and pewter (*Md. Gazette*, July 1, 1773).

SAWMILL BOTTOM CREEK (2)

Site of Main Mill (q. v.), a branch of Carroll Creek.

SAWMILL (9)

The 1794-1795 State map by Dennis Griffith showed a sawmill on the south side of Bush Creek just south of New Market, possibly the Plummer Sawmill. Location was possibly 31-G-13 in the ADC Street Atlas, possibly on the east side of Green Valley Road (Md. 75). New Market is on a ridge with streams originating on each side of Main Street. [Dennis Curry of the MGS in 1978 suggested that this was the predecessor of Monrovia Mill, on the present Md. 75 at Monrovia.]

SAWMILL PLACE ( )

Yost Blinkinstaff patented 7 acres called Sawmill Place in 1791 (Patents, Liber IC No. F:306, MSA). Jacob Matthias patented a 20-acre Sawmill Place in 1765 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 27:200, MSA).

SAWMILL SEAT ( )

Daniel Gaver patented the 32-acre tract Sawmill Seat on a draought of Kittoctin Creek in 1774 (Patents, BC & GS 47:472, MSA). Jacob Brown was charged with the tract plus a sawmill and other improvements acquired from Valentine Summers.

SAWMILLS ASSISTANCE ( )

John Harbaugh patented 63 acres called Sawmills Assistance in 1805; the certificate had been taken out by John Weller (Patents, Liber IC No. Q:529, MSA). The 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundreds had shown John Williard with this tract.

SAYLORS MILL (11)

Henry Saylor (1807-1854) lived on his farm near Woodsboro and operated a mill (HFC, p. 1140). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Henry Saylor with $2000 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 657 bbl flour ($3225).

The 1860 county map by Isaac Bond showed D. P. Sayler [sic] mill on the east side of Detour Road on Little Pipe Creek opposite the Wm. Annan and Company mill in Carroll County. Daniel P. Sayler was listed in 1886 county directory under Woodsborough. The name was spelled Saylor in the 1887 State business directory when described as a steam chopping mill. Location was 9-G-11 in ADC Street Atlas.

SAYLORS MILL (17)

In 1785, Christian Saylor patented a tract called (The) Millwrights Design, 13.5 acres (Patents Liber IC No. B:283, MSA). The 1794-1795 nap by Dennis Griffith showed Saylors Mill on the south bank of Little Pipe Creek, 2 miles below Sams Creek. The 1850 census of District 11 listed Carvil F. Saylor with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 2250 bbl flour and sundries ($17,075). Saylors Mill was also the name of a school district in 1860.

SCHILDKNECHT TANNERY (16)

The 1850 census of manufacturers listed William Schildknecht with $200 capital investment in a tannery where 2 employees produced 300 sides leather per annum worth $1300, using hand power. The 1873 county atlas showed the works NE of Jerusalem Cemetery, east side of Easterday Road, on a side road not found on current topographic maps. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Theodore Schildknecht with $950 capital investment in a tannery with 1 employee and annual output of 144 sides and 40 skins ($543) over a 3-month operating season. Location was grid 11-A-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SCHINDLERS MILL (3)

See Bloomfield Mill.

SCHLESSER TANNERY (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Schlesser and Son with $5000 capital investment in a steam tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 1300 sides of leather ($6500). The 1880 census of manufactures listed P. G. Schlosser [sic] tannery with $1050 capital investment and a $1050 annual output from currying 200 skins and tanning 100 skins.

SCHLEY AND BROOKEY TANNERY (2)

Eclipse Tannery owned by Benjamin H. Schley and Theodore Brookey was on East Patrick Street, Frederick, founded in 1880 (MIID, p. 184). The firm was also listed at Frederick City in the 1880 State business directory.

SCHLEY LIME KILN (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed B. H. and F. Schley with $8000 capital investment in a lime business with 4 employees, 3 kilns, and annual output of 100 bu lime ($12,500). The partners advertised it as "just erected" on the turnpike at the eastern boundary of Frederick (*Examiner,* September 11, 1863). Probably on East Patrick Street near the fairgrounds.

SCHLEY MILL (4)

See Lewistown Mill.

SCHLOPER AND BISER TANNERY (3)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed the steam tannery with $7000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 45,000 lb sole leather ($13,000).

SCHLOSSER AND WEINER TANNERY (12)

See Burkittsville Tannery.

SCHURIN MILL (13)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Edward Schurin with $15,000 capital investment in a water mill with 4 pair of stones and 2 employees. Annual output was 6500 bbl flour plus meal, plaster, and chop ($45,145). The sawmill represented $300 capital investment and had 1 water-powered saw and cut 25,000 ft timber ($550).

SEACHRIST SAWMILL (26)

Kirwins 1892-1893 directory listed Charles H. Seachrist sawmill at Walkersville (p. 228).

SEEMAN GLUE FACTORY ( )

Christian Seeman wanted to buy wool at the Glue Factory (*Examiner*, May 21, 1851).

SELLS MILL (5)

See Sheets Mill.

SEPTER MILL (5)

James Septer was listed as a miller at Emmitsburg in the 1887 State business directory.

SHADY GROVE MILLS (3)

Same as Young Mill.

SHAFER MILL (21)

The 1798 tax list showed George Shafer with part of the tract Lawsons Resurvey and a "grist mill formerly assd to Geo. and Jacob Shafter, but now wholly to George." Probably near the Philip Feaga Mill.

SHAFERS MILL (14)

See Flook Mill for the John Shafer Mill of 1880.

SHAFER MILL/WOOLEN FACTORY (14)

The 1798 tax list of Lower and Middle Kitoctin Hundreds showed Joseph Myers, Senr., with part of Content and Masons Folly acquired from Frederick Miller, also a mill. As recited in deeds JS 27:475, the site was conveyed by Myers to Casper Remsburg [sic]. In 1821, Casper and Christian Remsburg deeded those tracts, the mill dams, trunk, and gristmill to William Jarboe (Frederick County deeds, JS 14:703).

The mill was on Kennedy's Run about 2.5 miles south of Middletown and a mill symbol appeared on the 1808 map by Charles Varlé, on the south side of present Bennies Hill Road, south side of a branch of Catoctin Creek opposite the terminus of present Roy Shafer Road.

Grove listed Shafer's as Catoctin Mill No. 8 and stated that it had been torn down in 1878 (HCM, p. 356). A photograph appeared in *Landmark History of the U. B. Church* (p. 324), where the date of building was given as 1814 by Casper Remsburg. His son Christian, postmaster of Middletown, later carried on the business.

It was stated that William Jarboe operated the mill in partnership with his father-in-law, John Shafer, whose name has been attached to the site although he did not hold title. Shafer had served as a Captain in the War of 1812 and also had a mill on Middle Creek (District 3). Daniel T. Baer at Shafer's mill near Middletown advertised that he wished to rent a mill (*Herald*, April 8, 1826).

Jarboe died and in 1835 the mill was acquired by John Michael (Frederick County deeds, HS 12:160); Michael was in debt by 1842 and conveyed all his property to trustees (Frederick County deeds, HS 15: 470). The trustees sold in 1844 to Samuel Pettingall (Frederick County deeds, HS 19:361). Two years later, Pettingall contracted to sell to James W. Edmonds but died before executing a deed.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Edmonds with $6000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees and an annual output of 3000 bbl flour ($15,000); production in the 1860 census of manufactures was $12,000. Edmonds took title in 1853 (deeds ES 3:143). That deed mentioned the road to Benjamin Ramsburgs Woolen Factory and the Factory of Daniel Ramsburg.

Edmonds conveyed to Benjamin F. and Joseph W. Edmonds in 1887 (Frederick County deeds, ES 10:405). The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed J. W. Edmonds with a "M. M. & S. M." During the Civil War, the mill turned out woolens and blankets. The dam washed out in 1868. The atlas showed B. F. Edmonds wool factory, just inside District 14.

T. C. Harbaugh in *Middletown Valley in Song and Story* (1910) showed "Old Edmond's Mill, 2-1/2 miles south of Middletown, Now Dismantled," opposite p. 136. The mill appeared as 3 stories of stone with 1-1/2 stories of attic and 4 loading doors. Harbaugh told the story that during Casper Ramsburg's day, his "half-witted" helper, Bob Selkirk, fell to his death in the wheel pit looking for a bag of diamonds he had seen a one-armed vagrant hide in the stone foundation. Selkirk's ghost haunted the mill thereafter. (The name Kennedy or Canada Run may come from Nicholas Kenning who patented the tract called Content.) The mill was also known as Ascension Day Mill for a tract name, although the earliest mill stood on the tract Mason's Folly.

The miller's dwelling at 3018 Bennies Hill Road was added to the National Register of Historic Places, June 26, 1986. That two-story, early 19th century, Federal style, brick house was listed as "Shafer's Mill" and assigned MHT Site No. F-4-15. The actual mill was located at grid 27-B-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SHAFER SAWMILL (6)

The D. Shafer Sawmill was shown on the 1860 Isaac Bond map at Little Catoctin and the present Easterday Road. See Warrenfelts Mill.

SHANK MILL (16)

John H. Shank was listed as miler at Myersville in the 1887 State business directory.

SHANK MILL (26)

See Fountain Rock Mill.

SHANK TANNERY (11)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed George Shank with a horse- and hand-powered tannery with 2 employees and annual output of 400 sides tan leather ($1200).

SHANKLE MILL (21)

The 1886 county directory listed Philip Shankle as miller at Yellow Spring. The *Manufacturers Record*, 11 (March 12, 1887): 163, noted, "Philip H. Shankle, Yellow Springs, Md., has erected a grist mill and a chair factory."

SHARRETT MILL (10)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed W. F. Sharrett with $4500 capital investment in a custom mill and 200 bu elevator with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Sams Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 12 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour, 52 tons meal, 74 tons feed, 0.5 ton hominy, and 1.2 tons buckwheat ($15,389). Sharrett was probably a tenant operator rather than an owner because he does not appear in other sources. A match with Sams Creek Mill is probably ruled out, because that mill was probably leased by Yingling.

SHAVER SAWMILL (15)

See Zentz Sawmill.

SHAW MILL (4)

George W. Shaw and Sons were listed as millers under Creagerstown and Owens Creek in the 1880 State business directory.

SHAWBAKER MILL (9)

See Monrovia Mill.

SHEARER MILL (9)

Same as Monrovia Mill.

SHEETS MILL (5)

***History of Emmitsburg* (p. 55) stated that George Sheets, one of the earliest men to settle in the area, ca. 1746 or earlier, built the first mill on the Myers or Mairs site. However, Carroll County Liber JBB 18:283 shows that Jacob Sheets did not have the site surveyed until 1796. The 1798 tax list showed Jacob Sheets with the tract Brookes Discovery on the Rich Lands—the merchant mill assd. By William Emmit at £250 is on this land."**

Sheets left the tract to his son John, who in 1818 deeded to Jacob and Daniel Sell. Jacob Sell sold out to Daniel Sell in 1826, and Daniel Sell to Peter Sell in 1855.

J. W. Reck in "History of Harney," in the *Carroll Record*, 1895, gave the date of construction as 1828 and added that the mill was first built for Sheets by inexperienced hands and three times fell down. The builders fled without payment or breakfast, and Sheets had to get a second team of masons. Before selling to his son, David Sell rented the mill to tenant operators.

Bond's 1860 county map and the 1873 atlas showed the grist and saw mill of P. Sell on the west bank of Monocacy on the south side of Harney Road. Peter Sell's executor conveyed the mill property to Hannah C. Myers in 1893 for $4500 (Frederick County deeds, JLJ 3:394) , and Mrs. Myers deeded to Charles E. Myers in 1906 (Frederick County deeds, STH 274:587). William E. Myers put in roller units in 1895 (*Some Carroll County Villages*, p. 77). Also, HWM, p. 850).

Some barns and houses survivd at this site called Mairs Mill on older topographic maps; a mill foundation was reported by Claire A. Richardson in 1967. This resource had no State Archaeology number as of 2007. Location was 5-K-5 in the modern ADC Street Atlas, where the place name Mairs Mill was still in use.

SHEETS SAWMILL (5)

The 1798 tax list of Taneytown and Piney Creek Hundreds listed Jacob Sheets with part of Brookes Discovery, "having built a saw mill." The land was previously charged to James Armstrong. There was £ 50 in new taxable assets.

SHEFFIELD MFG. CO. ( )

"The New File Factory" in Pleasant Valley near Weverton Completed. Elie Cramp was president. Dr. Rosenberg, secretary," *Hagerstown Herald of Freedom*, November 20, 1850). Probably at Weverton.

SHELLMAN TANNERY (2)

Same as Bantz Tannery.

SHIELDS POWDER MILL (5)

A powder mill existed on Turkey Run sometime before 1826 when it was sold to Patrick Owings, who acquired the water rights from his neighbor, George Whitman (Frederick County deeds, JB 25:345). In 1829, Owings sold to James Taylor "the buildings heretofore erected by the late William Shields for a powder mill in Hampton Valley," (Frederick County deeds, Liber JS 32:508). Taylor died intestate in 1877 at age 92, and the site was conveyed by his sons to their unmarried sisters (Frederick County deeds, Liber 338:35). The works was upstream of Owings Paper Mill.

Dr. Basil L. Crapster reported a stone dam intact ca. 1984 on the Charles R. Miller tract (deeds 460:599 and 1097:540). The Shields sawmill was mentioned in a deed made in 1818 (Frederick County deeds J57:327). The powder mill was mentioned in 1826 (deeds, JS 25:545). This was also the site of Hampton Furnace as proved by a deed of 1815 (Frederick County deeds, TB 1:332) (MHM, 80:7, note No. 21). Location was an estimated 2-K-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SHIELDS SAWMILL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Shields with $500 capital investment in a water sawmill with 2 employees and annual output of $1000 in boards made from $300 worth of logs. The atlas showed J. Shields Sawmill, but apparently at the same spot shown on the 1860 Isaac Bond map as Slaybaugh Sawmill, q. v.

SHINDLER MILL (21)

Adam Shindler advertised a mill on Tuscarora Creek 5 miles from Frederick; 2 stories, 1 pair of burrs, 1 of country stones, capable of making merchantable flour (*Republican Gazette*, August 25, 1810). The 1798 tax list of Old District 7 had listed Adam Shingler [sic] with part of Chestnut Hill and a gristmill.

SHIPLEY DISTILLERY (8)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed D. B. Shipley with $100 capital investment in a sassafras distillery with 1 employee and annual production of $500 in oil.

SHOATS MILL ( )

Christian Shoats Mill on Bush Creek was mentioned in June 1759 Frederick County Judgments (Millard Milburn Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 192).

SHORB MILL (2)

A. N. Shorb was listed as miller at Creagerstown in the 1880 State business directory and at Harmony Grove in the 1886 county directory.

SHOVER SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Upper Catoctin and Toms Creek Hundreds listed Peter Shover with the tracts Peace All Round, Empty Pockets, and Rouses Addition, and a new sawmill.

SHRINER MILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. H. and D. Shriner with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1900 bbl flour ($9500).

SHRINER MILLS (13)

See Ceresville Mills.

SHRINER STILL (5)

George L. Shriner had a still on Marsh Creek (*History of Emmitsburg*, p. 57).

SHRINERA MILLS (19)

See Nicodemus Mill.

SHRIVER SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Old District 7 showed Frederick William Shriver with parts of Woods Chance (occupied by Sebastian Stonebraker) and a sawmill.

SHRYOCK MILL (4)
SHRYOCK MILL ROAD

Joseph Wood advertised 150 acres on Hunting Creek with a large stone mill-house, with two pair of country stones "which will be fixed shortly for country and merchant work" (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, October 4, 1791).

The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith State map showed Woods Mill on the south side of Hunting Creek near the Monocacy, east side of Frederick-Creagerstown Road. Ignatius Lilly advertised fulling and dyeing at his mill at the mouth of Hunting Creek about 2 miles from Creagerstown (*Herald*, September 1, 1810). A "fulling mill" had appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map, 0.4 mile upstream of Myers Ford.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Ignatius Lilly's new woolen manufactory on Hunting Creek/Double Hunting Creek with nearly $5000 capital investment, 7 hands, 2 each carding and spinning machines, 1 each wide and narrow loom, 2 shears, press, and fulling mill. Lilly also had "bobbins for warping and weaving lately discovered" of great utility, which he intended to have patented. Annual output was $1000 in broad cloth, cassimeres, casinetts, woolens, and blanketing. Consumption was 600 lb wool, 50 lb cotton yarn.

In 1832, David Pfoutz sold the fulling mill and "Long Looked For Come at Last" to David Myers (Frederick County deeds, JS 39:504) in a conveyance that mentioned the 1823 sale by Ignatius Lilly to Henry Whitmore, The tract remained in the Myers family for 55 years.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Daniel Myers with $1800 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and annual output of 440 bbl flour ($2400). The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed E. Myers grist and saw mill as did the 1873 atlas on the north side of present Shryrock Mill Road; the atlas called it Myers Sawmill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William H. Shyres [sic] with $2000 capital investment in a mill with 1 worker, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum. A 10-foot fall on Hunting Creek drove a 10 hp breast wheel 4 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 72 tons meal, 20.5 tons feed, and 300 lb hominy ($6500).

H. C. Shryock was listed as miller in the 1886 county directory, giving a Catoctin address. In1887, William H. Myers sold the grist and saw mill to Charles Crimes (Frederick County deeds, WIP 4:274). Crimes sold in 1901 to Grove A. Shryock (deeds, 269:274).

The present mill road, spelled Shryrocks on the signs, leads along Hunting Creek to a mill pond on the Monocacy; no mill remained in the 1970s. Shyrocks [sic] mill was listed as a village 2.5 miles NE of Lewistown in GZMD of 1941.

C. E. Schildnecht visited the Shryock-Myers Mill site in the 1930s and found traces of mill equipment. The Shryock house still stood in 1985 on the east side of Old Frederick Road just north of Hunting Creek (*Catoctin and Monocacy*, p. 162).

Location of both wool factory and merchant mill was within grid 14-C-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SHULTZ MILL (5)

Shultz was the second owner of Kephart Mill, later Rhodes Mill, at Emmitsburg.

SHULTZ SAWMILL (10)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Shultz with $150 capital investment in a water-powered mill with 1 employee and annual output of $700 in boards.

SHUTTS SAWMILL (6)

Peter Shutt's sawmill was on Black Rock Mountain near Herbst Sawmill per Mrs. Leah L. Spade's list.

SIESS SNUFF FACTORY (15)

Godfrey Siess's Snuff factory was built ca. 1782 at Graceham (HWM, p. 634).

SIMMONS MILL (1)

See Michaels Mill.

SIMMONS MILL (7)

The A. R. Simmons merchant and saw mill was shown on Isaac Bond's 1860 map at Thurston Road and Little Bennett Creek, just south of Dr. Perry Road. An unidentified mill symbol had been shown here on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. It was listed at the A. K. Simmonns Mill at Urbana by Scharf in 1882 (HWM, p. 596). Abraham Simmons Mill was mentioned (*Examiner*, January 11, 1882). Location was grid 46-C-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SIMPSONS MILL (17)
SIMPSONS MILL ROAD

Same as Buckeys Mill. Simpsons Mill Road is found in both Frederick and Carroll Counties.

SIMS SAWMILL ( )

The Joseph Sim property including a sawmill on Monocacy Creek, was advertised (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, April 26, 1793).

SIXES MILL (10?)

This mill was mentioned in a series in Frederick County Judgments in 1761, which spoke of "Stoner's Mill near Smiths Gap . . . Ambrose Smith's, Sixes, and Digges Mill" (Millard Milburn Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 226).

SLAYBAUGH SAWMILL (5)

Slaybaugh sawmill was shown north of both Turkey Run and Hampton Valley Road on Isaac Bond's 1860 county map, upstream of Spalding Sawmill, NW of Carricks Knob. The atlas showed it as the J. Shields sawmill. Location was grid 2-K-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SLIFER MILL (22)

See Whipp Mill.

SLIFER TANNERY (22)

See Burkittsville Tannery.

SLIFFORDS MILL (1)

Same as Davis Mill of 1795.

SLITTING MILL (9)

Same as Bush Creek Forge.

SLUSSER TANNERY (4)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Slusser with $4500 capital investment in a water-powered tannery with 4 employees and annual output of 3000 sides of tan leather ($8100).

SMALLEY MILL (9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Noble Smalley water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 400 bbl flour, rye, chop, and sawing ($3000).

SMITH AND WISE TANNERY (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed this tannery with $1000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 690 sides of leather ($3070).

SMITH FOUNDRY (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed H. T. Smith with $1800 capital investment in a horse-powered foundry with 4 employees and $5000 output of stoves and castings made from $2000 in iron and coal.

SMITH FULLLING MILL (2)

John D. Smith advertised his fulling mill, now in operation, at the lower end of Patrick Street (*Herald*, October 26, 1822).

SMITH MILL (1)

Joseph Smith advertised a farm 7 miles from Frederick, 1.5 miles from the B. & O., and 4 from the canal, adjoining Carrollton Manor. A Switzer barn 90 x 40 ft had a horse-powered gristmill attached to it (Baltimore *American*, July 7, 1832).

SMITHS MILL (1)

For the feed mill called Smiths Mill, see Doubs Mill.

SMITH MILL (5)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Smith with $500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 40% custom business. A 15-foot fall on Toms Creek drove 2 overshot heels, 6 ft broad, to develop 15 hp. Annual output was 1250 bbl flour, 200 tons meal, 154 tons feed, 10 tons buckwheat, and 600 lb hominy ($15,841).

SMITH MILL (10)

Joseph Smith advertised a grist and saw mill in Harbaugh's Valley (*Herald*, February 13, 1830). The site was probably at Lantz (Deerfield), the same Smith's mill cited in the 1835 election district boundaries (HWM, p. 611). Smith's Sawmill was a quarter mile to the NE.

SMITH MILL (10)

This mill was mentioned in series with Stoner's Mill near Smith's Gap . . . Ambrose's. Smith's, Sixes, and Digges Mills in 1761 Frederick County Judgments (Millard Milburn Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 226). Smith's Gap was apparently the same as Charlton's Gap where present Md. 77 crosses into Washington County west of Thurmont and Catoctin Mountain Parks. *Archives of Md.*, (555:53) mentioned Smith's Gap as west of Apple's Church.

SMITH MILL (11)

This Smith's Mill was shown on Charles Varlé's 1808 map on Rocky Hill Branch of Israel Creek at present Md. 550. Location was 15-B-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SMITHS MILL (16)

A grist and saw mill, the property of Jac. Smith, was shown on the west bank of Grindstone Run, a tributary of Catoctin Creek, west of Myersville in the atlas where the 1860 map had shown a sawmill. Also mentioned in *History of Myersville*, p. 136. The 1880 State business directory listed the George Smith sawmill under Myersville. Location was grid 19-B-3 in the ADC Street Atlas, down a private road, south of Monument Road.

SMITH MILL (17)

(1) The H. E. Smith sawmill was shown on the 1860 Bond map at Israel Creek and the present Etzler Road. See Etzler Mill. (2) The 1886 county directory listed David M. Smith as miller at Johnsville, no other data.

SMITH MILL (24)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Andrew Smith with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 1 pair of stones, 1300 bu chop, and 1800 bu meal and chop ($2120). Smiths sawmill represented $500 capital investment and had 1 saw and an annual output to 30,000 ft manufactured over a 4-month season ($600). The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed the mill on the south bank of Rock Creek, north side of US 40 east of the present Rock Creek Road. Same as the Joseph Stup grist and saw mill of the 1873 atlas. Location was grid 28-G-4 in the ADC Street

Atlas, possibly within the present Stonegate Park. Possibly the same as John Mains Mill.

SMITH MILL (25)

Christian Smith was listed a s a miller at Barry in the 1887 State business directory.

SMITHS SAWMILL (10)

Smiths Sawmill was mentioned in the election district boundaries of 1835 (HWM, p. 611). Apparently 0.25 mile NW of Lantz (Deerfield).

SMITHS SAWMILL (20)

G. W. Smith sawmill was shown on the 1860 Isaac Bond map on Fishing Creek NE of Mountaindale. It was a nameless sawmill on the plates for both Districts 2 and 4 in the 1873 Titus atlas. Location was 12-J-12 in the modern ADC Street Atlas.

SMITHS SAWMILL (26)

A 50-acre tract probably intended as "Millwrights Design" was surveyed in 1765 for James Smith and called "Mill Rights Design" (Patents, Liber BC & GS 27:291, MSA). The site was on the north side of Cabbage Run, a branch of Israel Creek, adjoining the tract Turkless.

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed E. Smiths sawmill on Cabbage Run at the present Bennie Duncan Road north of the junction with Daysville Road and east of Walkersville, where an unnamed sawmill had appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map along "Cabin Branch." Location was grid 23-A-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SMITH WOOLEN FACTORY (5)

See Culbertson Woolen Factory.

SNEADERS MILL (8)

Jesse Sneader was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures with $1000 capital investment in a mill with 1-1/2 employees, and $800 annual output from grinding 906 bu wheat and 1600 bu rye and corn.

SNIDER MILL (8)

Same as Glisans Mill.

SNOOK MILL (3)

See Millers Mill (Catoctin Mill No. 4).

SNOOKE MILL (20)

See Kellers Mill (20).

SNOUFFER MILL (1)

See Roberts and Cromwell Mill.

SNYDER MILL (16)

See Catoctin Mill No. 17.

SOURS TANHOUSE ( )

The 1798 tax list of Old District 7 listed Peter Sours with part of Jacobs Fortune and a new Tan House occupied by Jacob Linn.

SOUTHERN STATES FREDERICK COOPERATIVE (2)

This modern feed works was listed on Commerce Street in the 1966 telephone book.

SOUTHERN STATES WOODSBOROUGH COOPERATIVE (11)

This was a modern feed mill in Woodsboro [1976]. Still in the 2004 telephone directory.

SPALDING SAWMILL (5)

The Baltimore *American*, July , 1846, reported that the dam at Spalding's Sawmill on Turkey Run near Emmitsburg was destroyed by flood; the dam of the paper mill and the old mill below washed out.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed F. W. Spalding with $500 capital investment in a water-powered sawmill with 1 employee and $900 output in board manufactured from $300 in logs. The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed it on the south side of Hampton Valley Road, north bank of Turkey Creek, 0.9 mile west of Riffle Road and NE of Carrick Knob. It was shown as the F. T. Clabaugh sawmill in the 1873 county atlas, downstream of Shields sawmill. Thomas Clabaugh appeared in the atlas patron list as owner of a sawmill and board yard and his date of settlement in the county was given as 1865.

In 1985, the stream banks on both sides had been lined with dry walling of gneiss or granite, where the stream crossed Hampton Valley Road, east of Crystal Road. The

brick house surviving at that time was possibly the "H. Stouter" house shown in the Titus atlas. Location of the mill was grid 3-B-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SPEARCES MILL (14)

See Speice Mill.

SPECK MILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel M. Speck with $8000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 400 bu/diem annual output, doing 33% custom business. A 12-foot fall on Catoctin Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 9 ft broad at 10.5 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 5000 bu flour, 105.5 tons meal, 179 tons feed, and 2.5 tons hominy ($35,600) over a 9-month operating season.

SPEICE MILL (14)

Conrad Speace (Speece, Speice) purchased 15.5 acres of Coopers Hole from Mary Cooper in 1760 (Frederick County deeds, F:983, MSA) and 99 acres of Fielderea from Fielder Gantt in 1765 (Frederick County deeds, J:1269, MSA). Speace had the tracts resurveyed into "Speices Mill" in December 1868, and his certificate (No. 4488, MSA) mentioned a vacancy of 9 acres with "one small hewed Log Mill House covered with shingles," apparently the earliest mill in the Jefferson area. In 1771, Spies sold out to Valentine Harth (Frederick County deeds, O:434), and Harth, described as a miller in the document, sold "Speeces Mill" to Jacob Thrill (or Drill) in 1779 (Frederick County deeds, WR 1:432, MSA).

Drills Mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map on an east branch of Catoctin Creek, 3 miles from the Potomac. It was described as a brick merchant mill of Chritian Drill in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1815, Chapter 46, which authorized a road to pass from Benjamin Rice's Mill [Parker's or Bell's Mill] to the road leading from Newtown/Trap (the present Jefferson) to Tramelsburgh, going by Drills Mill.

Christian Drill advertised a 3-story brick mill lately erected on a never failing stream, 1.5 acres from the Trap; 2 pair of burrs and one of country stones (*Herald*, April 27, 1822). See also, Ralph Fraley Martz, "The Old Spece Mill," *Valley Register*, March 8, 1974. See Chilcote Woolen Factories for the later history of this site. Location was 36-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SPENCES SAW MILLING (1)

Spences Saw Milling was listed at Adamstown, providing sawed rough lumber, with 5 employees, DMM, 1969, 1970.

SPONSELLER TANYARD (5)

Michael Sponseller started a tanyard, ca. 1798, at the lower end of town and it ran until ca. 1850 (*History of Emmitsburg*).

SPRINGER MILL (5)

See Hoke Mill (on Turkey Run).

STALEY FULLING MILL (21)

Jacob Staley announced that his fulling mill about 4 miles from Frederick was back in family control, conducted by son Peter, offering fulling and dyeing (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, September 25, 1799).

STALEY OIL MILL (3)

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed a nameless oil mill in the present Dahlgren Road west of Mt. Tabor Road. Dahlgren Road was the old path to Turner's Gap. A road authorized by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1808, Chapter 16, was to cross Catoctin Creek at Joseph Miller's Mill and to run "thence to the old oil mill, now Jacob Staley's." The road would have had to cross Catoctin Mountain near the High Knob. Judge John C. Castle, writing in the *Valley Register*, May 8, 1914, mentioned an "oil mill run by an old German . . . now owned by John Henry Beachley, near Bolivar on the turnpike." Location was grid 18-H-J-7 in the ADC Street Atlas, actually about 1.6 mile north of Bolivar.

STALEY SAWMILL (21)

The sawmill and still house of the late Joseph Stilly were advertised as 3 miles west of Frederick (*Herald*, July 27, 1822). The large sawmill of the late Peter Staley, 4 miles NW of Frederick, was advertised (*Herald*, February 18, 1832). The 1860 map by Isaac Bond showed a Staley mill on the east side of Rocky Springs Road at Tuscaora Creek. The 1873 Titus atlas showed the property of Miss P. Staley. Cornelius Staley was listed as miller at Harmony in the 1886 county directory. Mill extinct. Claire A. Richardson of the MGS reported an identifiable mill site in 1967. Location was grid 20-H-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

STAVE MILL (10)

A stave mill operated on the mountain above Garfield ca. 1873 per Mrs. Leah L. Spade's list.

STEELS MILL (13)

See Glisans Mill.

STEIN SAWMILL (20)

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed H. Stein sawmill on Fishing Creek Road upstream of the King Sawmill, and that year the census of manufactures for District 2 listed John Stein and Son with $2000 capital investment in a water-powered sawmill and annual output of 35,000 ft lumber ($700).

The Stein Sawmill had a cast iron master wheel 14 ft in diameter, spur wheel of 9 ft, balance wheel of 7 ft, all set in brass boxes; the saw gate works were set in brass slides. The castings weighed over 6000 lb (*Examiner*, January 27, 1864).

The body of Walter Osborn, an almshouse inmate was found in Fishing Creek near Stine's [sic] Sawmill (*Examiner*, April 3, 1872).

STEINERS MILL (1)

See Michaels Mill.

STEINER MILL (6)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Francis Steiner with $1000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 220 bbl flour and 550 bu chop ($1430).

STEINER MILL (12)

Matthews Mill was shown on the west side of Catoctin Creek, 3 miles from the Potomac on Dennis Griffith's 1704-1795 State map. The 1798 tax list showed James Matthews with parts of the tracts Good Luck and Fielderea, plus a mill of 2 pair of stones and a sawmill, £ 350 in new taxable assets.

The mill property of the late John Maught on the Frederick and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Ridge Road, about 9 miles from the former place, was advertised in the *Examiner*, June 6, 1849. The gristmill had a capacity of 40 to 60 bbl per 24-hour

diem; 4 stories with 4 pair of stones, 1 for plaster, 1 for country work, and 2 for wheat.

Eagle Mills was advertised in the *Examiner*, October 7, 1857, by the trustees of Joseph Cartzendafner as 3 stories, the first two of stone, others of frame, with the same grinding stones advertised in 1849. It was shown on the 1860 map as the F. J. Steiner's Eagle Steam Mill and in the atlas as his grist and saw mill, on Catoctin Creek, east of Petersville.

The 1860 census of manufactures showed $8000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and annual output of 2000 bbl flour. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Steiner and Sons mill with $5000 capital investment with 3 employees, 5 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum, doing 66% custom business. A 12-foot fall on Catoctin Creek drove 3 overshot wheels 9 ft broad at 20 rpm to develop 15 hp. Annual output was 1300 bbl flour, 25 bbl rye, 71 tons meal, 53.5 tons feed, and 5.4 tons hominy ($10,375). Grove called this Catoctin Mill No. 9 in HCM, p. 435.

The *American Miller*, 16 (March 1, 1888): 204, reported, "G. T. Steiner & Co. of Jefferson, Md., will rebuild their burned flouring mill." The same journal, 18 (July 1, 1890): 486, reported, "G. T. Steiner & Co. are reported to be erecting a flour mill near Petersville, Md." The same journal, 18 (August 1, 1890): 560, reported, "Steiner Bros., Jefferson, Md., are building a 40-barrel roller mill, with all modern improvements." The same journal, 19 (July 1, 1891): 489, reported, "Steiner Bros. of Jefferson, Md., have increased the capacity of their mill by the addition of a 24-inch Success Water Wheel purchased of S. Morgan Smith of York, Pa."

Tom Wheatley of Jefferson in 1996 informed the author that Md. 180 at Steiner's Hill goes down a decline into the Catoctin ravine where the mill survived until the early 20th century. Leo Steiner informed Ralph F. Martz in 1973 that his grandfather came from Wolfsville and then built the mill at Steiner Hill on Catoctin Creek. Mr. Steiner also noted that his grandfather fed the soldiers during the Civil War, and that there was an old inn nearby. Mr. Martz also thought that Steiner's Mill was built by an Easterday. Location was grid 36-B-4 in the ADC Atlas, between the old main road (Md. 18) and the improved US 340.

STIER LIMEKILN (18)

Henry Stier offered a lime kiln 4 miles east of New Market near Old Annapolis Road, 3 miles above William Hobbs (*Herald*, November 27, 1824). No kiln is found on 1860 or 1873 maps.

STEPHENS MILL ( )

A letter for "Peter Stephens, miller, Frederick County" was listed as unclaimed at the Baltimore post office (*Md. Journal*, October 14, 1791).

STEVENSON COPPER MINE (8)

See Liberty Copper Mine.

STILLS – 1798 (-)

The following stills we re listed in the 1798 Frederick County tax list on the tracts indicated with the value of new taxable assets:

<u>Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds</u>

1. Jacob Keller	**Friendship and Mount Pleasant (formerly Jacob Wamplers)**	**Still house**	**£ 3**

<u>Israels Creek and Manor Hundreds</u>

1. Balser Snider, Tailor	**Richards Good Will**	**Small still house**	**£ 10**
2. Peter Utto	**Resurvey on Welsh Cabin (formerly assessed to John Grimes)**	**Addition to house and still house**	**£ 30**

<u>Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundred</u>

1. Yates Plummer	**Lost Gained**	**Old Still**

<u>Old District 7</u>

1. Peter Kemp	**Low Kemper, Country Seat**	**New stone still House**	
2. Youcham Strafner	**Whitmans Loss**	**New still house, Dwelling**	**£ 30.**

STIMMEL LIME KILN (13)

Same as Fountain Rock Lime Kiln.

STITLEY MILL (3)

See Bloomfield Mill.

STOFFELLS PAPER MILL (21)

Stoffells Paper Mill was mentioned on Tuscarora Creek near a tract on South Mountain, about 6 miles from Frederick (*Bartgis Federal Gazette*, July 5 , 1797).

STONE AND McSHANE TANNERY (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed this works with $3950 with an annual output of 1200 sides and 300 skins ($5784). A 12-foot fall on Tuscarora Creek drove a 4 hp breast wheel 3 ft broad at 10 rpm.

STONERS MILL (2)

See Wormans Mill (his second).

STONERS MILL (13)

Stoners Mill, 4 miles east of Frederick on Linganore, was advertised by assignees of Joseph H. Trout (*Examiner*, August 5, 1857). It was a country mill, clover mill, and sawmill with a circular saw. Trout and Anthony H. Brimerman had acquired the site from Joel Hull in 1854 (Frederick County deeds, Liber ES 3:524).

The mill was purchased from Trout's trustees by Frederick Krantz in 1857 (Frederick County deeds, ES 10:588). A 50-acre tract on Linganore known as the Clover Mill, 4.5 miles east of Frederick was advertised by Joseph H. Trout (*Examiner*, February 18, 1857). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Fredk. Krontz [sic] water mill with $1500 capital investment, with 1 employee, and annual output of 450 bbl flour, plus meal and chop ($3940). The water powered sawmill with 1 employee had 1 saw and cut 30,000 ft ($600) annually. The Krantz sawmill and mill dam washed out in a flood (Baltimore *American*, July 29, 1868, p. 4).

The 1873 county atlas showed N. B. Clabaugh's grist and saw mill at what was called Quinn Road, south of Mount Pleasant on Linganore Creek, downstream of Boyers Mill—before the development of the Linganore suburb. Clabaugh was listed under Ijamsville in the 1875 *Boyd's Directory*, p. 347. Location was grid 30-H-6 in the ADC Street Atlas, on present Eaglehead Drive, just downstream of the late 20th century Lake Linganore dam.

STONERS SAWMILL (10)

Stephen Stoner's sawmill on Fishing Creek was mentioned in original bounds of Election District 2 (ca. 1802) (HWM, p. 571).

STORM MILL (9)

R. Storm's grist and saw mill was shown on the 1860 Bond map on Bens Branch just east of its confluence with Linganore Creek. The 1860 census listed Rezin Storm with $300 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee and 1 water-powered saw

cutting 30,000 ft lumber ($600). This mill was apparently on the tracts Well Watered Bottom and Nathan's Grief and Joy, which Rezin Storm had bought from Nathan Maynard in 1857 (Frederick County deeds, ES 10:432). Location was probably within grid 31-E-5 in the ADC Street Atlas, probably inside Eaglehead Golf and Country Club near Fairway Road.

STOTTLEMYER MILLS (6)

The 1860 Isaac Bond county map showed two mills: (1) J. M. Stottlemyer Merchant and Saw Mill on Spruce Run, east side of Spruce Run Road just above Md. 153, and, (2) N. Stottlemyer Sawmill on the west side of Spruce Run Road and upstream. The 1873 Titus atlas showed it as D. Stotlemyer's. Both mills were east of Wolfsville. The 1892-1893 Kirwin directory listed John Stottlemyer with a sawmill at Middlepoint (p. 210). Mrs. Leah L. Spade noted that Daniel Biser married Roseanna Stottlemyer and operated the sawmill on Spruce Run (*Valley Register*, March 9, 1973). Frederick Stottlemyer also operated the old Dan Biser sawmill at Spruce Run, making the Stottlemyer chairs there. Location was grid 11-H-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

STOTTLEMYER SAWMILL (6)

The 1808 Charles Varlé map showed the Delater Mill on the west branch of Catoctin Creek NE of Braddock's Gap, apparently in a bee-line with Creagerstown. John Delauter's widow in 1823 sold to Jacob Wolf, who in 1835 sold to son Samuel. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Wolf with $1000 capital investment in a water powered sawmill with 1 employee and 2 saws, producing $800 annually in poplar and oak plank. The mill passed to Henry Alexander Freshour in 1867 and it was listed as Frushour's in the 1873 Titus atlas.

The mill passed to Susannah Bussard Stottlemyer in 1882. The mill was carried on for two years by George Reuben Stottlemyer, and for 30 years by John R. Stottlemyer. Mrs. Leah L. Spade placed the mill downstream of Grossnickle-Eccard mill, north of Middlepoint, just below the [former] covered bridge on present Md. 153 (*Valley Register*, March 9, 1973). Location was grid 11-H-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

STOTTLEMYER STEAM SAWMILL (16)

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed H. Stottlemyer steam sawmill on the north side of the present Highland School, 1 mile west of Hamburg. Location was grid 20-A-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

STOWFER SAWMILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Israel Creek and Manor Hundreds listed Daniel Stowfer with a new sawmill worth £ 50 on the tract Venture and Luck. Possibly the predecessor of the Walker Mill in District 26.

STRAILMAN MILL (26)

See Fountain Rock Mill.

STRINE LIME KILN (13)

The 1902 *Only Official Directory* listed Charles S. Strine, lime burner, at Walkersville (George H. Strine was also listed at that town).

STUMP DISTILLERY (5)

The Stump distillery and smokehouse on Turkey Run near Emmitsburg washed away in a flood (Baltimore *American*, July 7, 1846).

STUP CLOVER MILL (21)

The 1873 Titus atlas, Election District 2 plate, showed the Stup Clover Mill on Tuscarora Creek downstream of Broadrup Merchant Mill. Location was grid 21-C-5 in the ADC Street Atlas, on the present Sundays Road at Charlesville.

STUP MILL (24)

See Smith Mill (24).

SUMMERS MILL (3)

See Oakland Mill.

SUMMERS MILL (14)

See Hawkins Mill.

SUMMERS MILL (14)

The H. C. Summers & Company feed mill was on US 340 at Jefferson, a frame and weatherboard, rambling commercial mill building, its oldest part dating from 1907, still supplying Purina feed when observed in 1987. The firm once sold flour, machinery, and farm equipment. Janet Davis reported that it was still operating in 1991. It had also been the terminus of the Jefferson branch of the Hagerstown & Frederick Electric Railway. "At the rear of the building is an enlarged cut out where the line and the cars came under cover." Jefferson Survey District has been

assigned MHT Site No. F-2-39. Location is the north side of Jefferson Pike (Md. 180) east of Lander Road, 36-H-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

H. C. Summers Feed Mill in the 1970s.

SUMMERS WOOLEN FACTORY (16)

See Harmony Fulling Mill.

SUMMONS/LOCUST MILLS (7)

This was probably the Simmons Mill, shown in the 1873 atlas NE of Sugar Loaf Mountain. Location was grid 46-C-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, west side of Thurston Road, just south of Doctor Perry Road.

SWASEFORDS MILL ( )

Swassers Mill Branch was a draught of Abraham (or Catoctin) Creek, and the mill was about a mile above the tract called Resurvey on Grossneckers Delight in a 1752 patent (Patents, Liber Y & S No. 7:208, MSA). John Grossnecker's 1753 certificate of survey for the tract called "Altered My Mind" began "by the side of Swaseford's Mill Branch and near the side of said Gresnecker's dwelling" (Patents, Liber BC & GS 1:370, MSA).

SWERINGER MILL (3)

See the J. Miller and Killers Pine Mills.

SWIGERTS MILL (16)

See Harps Mill.

SWITZER WOOLEN MILL (5)

Samuel Switzer was listed as a wool manufacturer at Bridgeport in the 1880 State business directory.

TALBOT AND WOOD TANNERY (9)

The 1850 census of manufacturers listed this horse and hand-powered tannery with $5500 capital investment, 4 employees, and an annual output of 1200 sides of tan leather and finished leather ($4000).

TANNERIES (2)

The Frederick City tanners who had suffered flood damage were: John Loats, Hardt and Keefer, Godfrey Koontz, and Mayor Ebert (Baltimore *American*, August 3, 1868).

TANNEHILL MILL ( )

Tannehill Mill was mentioned as near the John Davis farm (*Examiner*, March 22, 1854),

TANYARD ( )

A tract called The Tanyard had its beginning at a spring descending into Israels Creek. It was surveyed for George Sexton but patented by Adam Miller in 1761 (Patents, Liber BC & GS 14:613, MSA).

TATE MILL (11)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Tate with $4000 capital invested in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1800 bbl flour ($8550).

TAYLOR SAWMILL (5)

This sawmill was shown in the 1873 Titus atlas on the east bank of Toms Creek, east of Riffle Road and north of Hampton Valley Road west of Emmitsburg, owned by J. K. Taylor. A "SM" had appeared here on the 1860 Isaac bond county map. The site had been used for Robert Annan's tannery (Frederick County deeds 333:177). Location was 3-D-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

TAYLOR WOOLEN MILL (16)

Same as Harmony Fulling Mill.

TAYLOR WOOLEN MILLS (20)

This mill was founded at Lewistown about 1832 by John Cronise, who sold it to John Derr in 1837. Derr leased it to Routzahn; the mill burned and Derr rebuilt it and sold to David Study, who sold it to Sara A. Taylor. The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed a "WF" [for wool factory] but did not accurately locate the mill or name its owner. The 1873 Titus atlas map showed the Mrs. Taylor's wool factory.

The 1860 census listed John Taylor with $100 capital investment in a water-powered woolen factory with 2 employees and annual consumption of $1000 in wool and annual output of $1500 in cloth and bunting. The 1873 Titus county atlas showed Charles W. Taylor in the patron list. The mill was then making carpets, coverlids, and blankets. Mrs. Taylor in 1880 sold to William B. Taylor and Co. in 1880 (HWM, p. 639). Location was within grid 13-F-10 in the ADC Street Atlas, south side of present Lewistown Road.

THOMAS MILL (12)

A farm and chopping mill at Montevue estate of the late Peter Thomas near Petersville was advertised as located on the road from Frederick to Harpers Ferry (*Examiner*, October, 1858). Possibly the same as Hilleary Mill.

THOMAS SAWMILL (12)

A good sawmill on the Merryland Tract along the post road from Frederick to Harpers Ferry was advertised (*Herald*, May 5, 1810) by John Thomas. Probably on Little Catoctin.

THOMPSON MILL (16)

The 1850 census listed David Thompson with $9000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and annual output of 550 bbl flour, 220 bu meal, and 220 bu chop ($27,720).

THREE MILL SEATS (15)

In 1833, Henry Poorman sold to Christian Hauver a tract named "Three Mill Seats" previously owned by William Hobbs of Samuel (Frederick County deeds, JB 46:416). The earlier tract, Mountaineer's Disappointment, was resurveyed in 1795 for Hobbs (Patents, Liber IC No. 1:661, MSA). The Three Mill Seats adjoined the tract called "Intended Mill Seat" on Big Hunting Creek.

THREE SPRING MILL (1)

Three Spring Mill at Griffiths Falls was presumably the "large merchant mill now erecting at the falls of Monocacy" mentioned in an advertisement to sell the adjoining woodland by Elisha Howard and Daniel Buckey (*Herald*, April 8, 1826). The 1808 Charles Varlé map had shown a mill symbol on the north bank of the creek.

The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed "3 Spring Mill, Manor" on the east bank with a sawmill opposite; just west of the Monocacy on present Greenfield Road. The 1873 Titus atlas showed Griffith's grist and saw mill. Location was grid 45-A-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

THURMONT COOPERATIVE (15)

This modern plant was producing Purina feed on the site of the Daniel R. Rouzer flour mill of 1896. The mill was consolidated in 1928 with firms from Rocky Ridge and Sabillasville and incorporated as a farmers' co-op. The mill burned in 1942 and was replaced by a new works; located on the Western Maryland Railroad. D. Saylor Weybright was general manager [1976]. The Thurmont Southern States Cooperative appeared in the 2004 telephone directory.

TODD MILL (10)

See Utica Mill.

TOMS STILL (16)

An 1878 deed mentioned the still house springs on the property of Ezra Toms on the north side of Church Hill Road opposite Summers Graveyard (Frederick County deeds, Liber TG 9:297). The Summers Family Cemetery is at Ward Cline Road and Church Hill Road, approximately at ADC grid 11-D/E-12.

TOWN FLOURING MILL (F)

"*Death of a Notable Marylander* . . . William C. Hoffman of Frederick . . . 72 years old . . . was many years proprietor of 'Town Flouring Mill' . . . . had been retired . . . . spoke German and English . . . . ," Baltimore *Sun*, February 3, 1874).

TRAIL MILL ( )

"The mill of Edward Trail, near Frederick, Md., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Insured for $2000. 30 barrels of flour and 60 bushels of wheat were destroyed" (Baltimore *Republican & Argus*, January 16, 1852.

TRIMMER MILL (20)

The Abraham Trimmer Mill was listed at Harmony Grove in *Boyd's Directory*, 1875, and in the 1880 State business directory, and by Scharf in 1882 (HWM, p. 640). The 1880 census listed David Trimmer with $2500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 75% custom work. Two turbines were driven by Fishing Creek at 200 rpm to develop 24 hp. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour, 135 tons meal, and 75 tons feed ($20,820). The 1880 State business directory listed Trimmer under both Walkersville and Harmony Grove.

TROXELL MILL (5)

This mill was built on Toms Creek in 1788 by John Troxell. The mill was called Foxalls on the 1794-1795 Charles Griffith State map, downstream of Emmits Mill. The 1808 Charles Varlé map showed J. Troxell mill on the present Seton Avenue. Neither the 1860 Bond map nor the Titus atlas showed a mill there. Scharf in 1882 attributed to John Troxell "the building of Troxell's Mills, which stand near the junction of Toms Creek and Flat Run (now the property of Mr. Eisenhart), and which have a historic interest. Before and during the Revolutionary War political meetings were held in the mills" (HWM, p. 583). It was torn down sometime before 1906 ("recently") by the Sisters of Charity (*History of Emmitsburg*, pp. 17, 54).

Location was in the uttermost NW corner of grid 3-H-8 in the ADC Street Atlas, east side of present Seton Avenue, north bank of Toms Creek.

TROXELL TANNETY (5)

See Oyster Tannery.

TURNER MIL (9)

See Ijamsville.

TUSCARORA CEMENT MILL (1)

Tuscarora Cement Mill was described as 0.5 mile above Davers [sic] Mill on the Tuscarora Creek in Frederick County per communication from Thomas F. Hahn (1980). In The book Captain Hahn co-authored with Dr. Emory L. Kemp in 1994, the location of the works was described as uncertain (*Cement Mills Along the Potomac*, pp. 73-74). The works was functioning in 1829 and the partners Abijah Mosher and H. Egleston built three kilns in early 1830 and constructed boats to take the product down the Tuscarora to the C & O. Canal builders. That September Thompkins and Bardick took over the works, but the raw material proved inferior.

TUSCARORA FACTORY (21)

See Chilcote Woolen Factory (21).

TYSON AND SON MILL (2)

J. Tyson and Sons were producers of Tysons Ammoniated Super-Phosphate ground plaster at Carroll Street Depot in Frederick. The mill was established by Jonathan Tyson in 1842. Tyson's son Jacob B. entered the firm in 1863. Annual output was 30,000 tons per annum; in 1880 there were two 3-story buildings, 32 x 75 ft (MIID, p. 193).

TYSON FURNACE (8)

See Liberty Copper Mine.

UGER MILL (5)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the John Unger mill with $400 capital investment, 3 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 40% custom business. A 6.5-foot fall on the Monocacy drove two 2.5-foot turbines as 275 rpm to develop 12 hp. Annual output was 1000 bbl flour, 4 bbl rye, 161 tons meal, 41 tons feed, and 200 lb buckwheat ($8948). John Unger was listed as miller at Harney (HWC, p. 850).

UNION IRON WORKS (F)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Plumbell and Co. with $2000 capital investment in a steam-powered machine shop and foundry with 9 employees and annual output of $4329 in plows and "other work." The 1860 census of manufactures showed Henry Pampell with $7000 capital investment in a foundry with 13 employees, a 4 hp steam engine, and an annual output of 12 threshing machines, 60 plows, and 6 corn shellers ($3210). The 1873 Titus atlas showed the works on the south side of South Street, just east of Jefferson Street, near the north terminus of present Burck Street (ADC 29-D-7).

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY (F)

Union Knitting Mills was established in Frederick in 1889. The Baltimore Sun, October 3, 1893, noted that the Union Knitting Mill Company was ready to resume work. A photograph of the plant appeared in 1910 (HFC, p. 623, with other data on p. 401). The company had just merged with Frederick Seamless Hosiery Company. The enlarged company acquired a new site in the east end of town and built two large mills each measuring 40 x 105 ft, one of two stories, the other of three. One building produced hosiery, the other shirts. There was also a dye house, steam engine, and electric generator. Employment reached 300. A line drawing of Union Manufacturing Company, maker of seamless hosiery, at 158 East Patrick Street, Frederick, appeared in *Maryland State Gazetteer and Business Directory*, 1902-1903,

(R. L. Polk: Baltimore), p. 536. The building still stood in 2000 per Janet L. Davis, architectural historian of Frederick County.

UNION WOOLEN FACTORY (14)

See Chilcote Woolen Factories.

UTICA MILLS (20)
UTICA MILLS ROAD

In March 1812, Henry Funderberg [sic] and Jacob Cronise agreed to built a gristmill on a 1.25-acre portion of "Seven Bits United" on Fishing Creek (Frederick County deeds, WR 41:621). Cronise leased the tract to Funenburgh [sic] for 10 cents per year (Frederick County deeds, WR 41:655). The 1820 census of manufactures listed Cronise with 4 run of stones.

The Utica Mills post office was established in 1820 with Jacob Cronise as postmaster; this village north of Hansonville has also been called Adamsville. Jacob Cronise deeded "Seven Bits" to Simon Cronise in 1822 (Frederick County deeds, JS 15:475). That year, Simon Cronise wrote an endorsement of the Woodward Smut Machine in use at his mill on Fishing Creek (*Herald*, April 30, 1822).

A sale was announced at Cronises Mill on Fishing Creek on the Creagerstown Road, 8 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, March 18, 1826). See also Cronise Fulling Mill.

In 1833, the county court appointed Mary Gephart trustee to sell the real estate of the late Simon Cronise, and she sold to William Todd in July 1835 (Frederick County deeds, JS 50:165). William Todd advertised Utica Mills for sale but gave no specifics (Baltimore *American*. March 16, 1841).

A bridge across Fishing Creek at Utical [sic] Mills was authorized by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1845, Chapter 41, for the road from Frederick to Smithsburg. Todd was still advertising the property (Baltimore *American*, December 9, 1848).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the Sheulman and Todd water mill with $4000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 2240 bbl flour ($11,220) plus $400 in sundries. William Todd was listed in the 1960 census of manufactures with $8000 capital investment. The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed the William Todd merchant mill at Utica on the west side of present Old Frederick Road; he bequeathed the mill to son William H. Todd, who appeared in the atlas, listed as having settled in the county in 1833 and owning 33 acres and the Utica Merchant Mill.

William H. Todd was shipping flour to New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia when Scharf wrote in 1882 (HWM, p. 639). The works was also listed in the 1886 county directory.

When advertised in the *Citizen*, August 21, 1886, Lot No. 6 included 2.5 acres with a large brick mill with 3 run of stones driven by 2 overshot wheels with a 32 foot head and fall, water rights, dam, tenant house, all "located in one of the most productive, healthy, and picturesque sections of the country." Also offered was an 11-room stone mansion and 90-foot long Switzer barn.

In 1887, Todd lost the mill by mortgage, and it was conveyed to John G. Rogers (Frederick County deeds, WIP 4:452).

The *American Miller*, 17 (April 1, 1889): 257, reported that William E. McKelvey was moving from Utica Mills to Creagertown—presumably McKelvey was a hired miller or tenant miller. Rogers retained ownership until 1910 when he sold Utica Mills and Seven Bits to Franklin Stottlemyer. H. F. Garber in his 1927 thesis on Monocacy Valley mills noted that Utica Mill had been razed in 1924; its bricks had been burned about a quarter mile away about 1800; the race still survived when Garber wrote.

Ross Stull of Lewistown reported to Ralph F. Martz in 1973 that he had helped tear down Utica Mill about 40 to 45 years before as he recalled; it had been a wooden structure with heavy timbers. A covered bridge painted red survived in 1973 near the mill site and still existed in 2007. The bridge originally crossed the Monocacy but after the 1889 "Johnstown Flood" rains it was reassembled at Utica (Dixie Legler and Carol W. Highsmith, *Historic Bridges of Maryland*, 2002, p. 66-67ff). Location of bridge and mill were within grid ADC 13-H-12. The mill was on the south side of the road east of the bridge per the 1873 atlas, west of Old Frederick Road.

VALENTINE MILL (8)

See Long Mill (8).

VALLEY MILLS (16)

Jacob Englebrecht's diary on December 29, 1820, listed some candidates for office, including "Jonathan Norris & Lewis Bireley (valley mills)." Valley Mills were mentioned as 6 miles above Middletown, near the old Hagerstown Road (*Herald*, July 19, 1823). Possibly near Myersville.

VALLEY MILL AND NAIL FACTORY ( )

This iron forge of the 1850s was listed in HFC, p. 274.

VON EIFF FEED MILL (19)

The frame and clapboard George P. Von Eiff & Son "One Stop Farm Store" was supplying Purina Chows in the heart of Unionville in 1968. Janet Davis, who researched the Unionville Survey District for the MHT in 1991, reported in 2007 that the mill or feed outlet had burned before her survey. The remaining von Eiff structures were at 13656 Unionville Road. Store-keeper G. Plitt von Eiff of Uniontown on July 4, 1956 recorded the fall of 1.23 inches of rain in one minute, a world's record, per *Washington Post,* August 8, 1999. The Unionville Survey District bears MHT Site No. F-8-103.

Feed outlet at Unionville, 1968, photo by author.

WACHTER TANNERY (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Lewis F. Watcher [sic] with $500 capital investment in a tannery with 3 employees working by horse and hand power to produce 1200 sides, 300 calf skins, and 200 uppers ($6400). The works was shown but nameless on both Isaac Bond's 1860 county map and the 1873 atlas map south of Carroll Creek, west of Bentz Street. The Wachter Tannery was upstream of the Brunner-Zentz Mill.

WAESCHAE MILL (1)

The 1860 census listed John Waeschae with $2500 capital investment in a water mill and $300 in a sawmill, with 2 employees, 2 pair of stones, 1 saw, and annual output of 550 bu chop, 1300 bu meal, 50 tons plaster, and 40,000 ft lumber ($2580).

WAGERMANS STILL (5)

Same as Eichelbergers Still.

WAGAMAN MILL (5)

Same as Hoke Mill on Turkey Run).

WALKER MILL ( )

John Walker had a mill on the Monocacy (presumably near Frederick) and took out a license from Evan Evans of Washington, May 7, 1818, to install the Oliver Evans patented flour process (MHS Special Collections, VF, Baltimore). It was apparently the former Huff Mill.

WALKER MILL (11)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Charles W. Walker with $3000 capital investment in a water mill, with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 3400 bbl flour ($17,000).

WALKER MILL (26)

Possibly the descendant of the Campbell or Stowfer sawmill of 1798, this mill stood on property sold in 1819 by William Randall to Philip Winebrenner (Frederick County deeds, JS 8:308). Winebrenner sold the land and absolute right to a mill race in 1824 to Jacob Winebrenner (Frederick County deeds, JS 20:568). The J. Winebrenner mill was mentioned in an advertisement as near a farm 5 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, November 27, 1824).

Adam Creager bought the mill and the rights to the race in 1830, and in 1835, his trustee sold to John F. Best (deeds, JS 48:405). When Best got into difficulties, the mill was sold in 1846 to Samuel D. Walker (deeds, WBT 7:683). The 1850 census of manufactures in Election District 11 listed Samuel D. Walker with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1012 bbl flour ($4807).

Grape Creek Mills, 7 miles from Frederick and 0.75 mile from the Woodsborough turnpike was advertised as a 2-1/2 story brick mill with a pair of French burrs and a pair of chopping stones; daily maximum capacity was 20 bbl over a 24-hour period. There was also a miller's house (*Examiner*, March 12, 1856). Walker was listed in the 1860 census of manufactures in District 13, turning out 1130 bbl flour with business proceeds up to $8332.

Walker had actually conveyed title in 1850 to William Todd, who left the mill to Rebecca Walker. On Samuel Walker's death in 1863, testimony showed "that the said mill is out of repair and that the revinew [sic] arising out of the rent of said mill is wholly inadequate to repair and keep in repair the said property." Walker had sold flour to Baltimore commission merchants Abraham Buckwalter and John M. Wright, who later sued his estate for un-refunded advance money. Jacob Walker, trustee, advertised The Grape Creek Mill . . . a story and a half Brick Mill . . . also a miller's house built of logs (Equity Records, Liber JWLC 1:520ff).

Zelaphedad Duvall was highest bidder at a sale held in 1866; he sold in 1870 to Samuel Maugans. The 1873 Titus county atlas showed Samuel S. Maughn's [sic] gristmill on a branch of Israel's Creek, SE of Walkersville, where a nameless symbol had appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map, east side of present Water Street Road near the terminus of Crump-Stauffers Road.

In 1879, Maugans sold to Susan Dronenberger, and the 1880 census of manufactures listed John T. Dronenberg with $1500 capital investment in a mill with 2 run of stones and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 80% custom business. An 18-foot fall on Grape Creek drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 120 bbl flour, 27 tons meal, and 5.2 tons feed ($1300).

Following another default, Great [sic] Creek Mill passed to Theodore Geesey in 1891. Noble D. Crum became owner in 1894 (Frederick County deeds, JLJ 5:695), Ella S. Stouffer in 1911, and Margaret A. Stup in 1955. The mill is extinct, and was not to be seen in the late 1960s. Location was grid 22-H-7 in the ADC Street Atlas, SW corner of present Water Street Road and Stauffer Road.

WALKER MILL (26)

See Fountain Rock Mil (for Jacob Walker Mill of 1850).

WALNUT SPRINGS STEAM WORKS (1)

Augustus Nicodemus announced his new 12 hp steam sawmill and chopping mill at Buckeystown on Carrolls Manor (*Examiner*, July 23, 1856). The 1860 census of manufactures listed Augustine Nicodemus with $2000 capital investment in a steam saw mill with 2 employees, 12 hp engine, 2 saws, and annual output of 225 ft lumber ($4500). The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed the Nicodemus steam sawmill on the west side of New Design Road, north bank of Rocky Fountain Run. Location was 37-K-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WARD MILL ( )

Joshua Ward's Mill was mentioned as a place name in a run-away slave advertisement (*Frederick-Town Gazette*, September 18, 1799).

WARMAN MILL (2)

The W. J. Warman mill was listed by Scharf at Harmony Grove in 1882 (HWM, p. 640) and was apparently intended to be WormansMill, q. v.

WARNER MILL (19)

Ralph F. Martz wrote the author on April 14, 1981, that the 1850 census showed that William H. Warner operated a mill in the Unionville area. No other data.

WARRENFELTS MILL (6)

The Warrenfelt sawmill was shown in the 1873 Titus atlas upstream of Point Rock Mill on the west side of Easterday Road at the sharp turn, 0.4 mile SE of Old Wolfsville Road. One of this family also had an interest in Harp Mill. Owners were Daniel and Adam Warrenteltz per Mrs. Leah L. Spade's list. Location was 11-B-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WASHINGTON MILLS (2)

See Worman Mill (the second).

WASHBURN MILL (2)

Washburn Mill was on Patrick Street and Carroll Creek at the east end of Frederick. The site passed from Richard Potts to Jacob M. Bushey in 1812, then to James C. Washburn in 1844, to Daniel Scholl, to William Washburn, and to Benjamin G. Fitzhugh, whose trustees in 1855 conveyed to Ezra Doub and Joseph Glaze (Frederick County deeds, ES 7:55), the owners of the Vulcan works. The site was later acquired by the city. Deeds referenced a mill dam and Washburns Mill.

WASHINGTON MILL (2)

See Wormans Mill (the second).

WATKINS MILL (9)

See Wolfes Mill.

WEAVER MILL (1)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Daniel Weaver with $4000 capital investment in a gristmill with 1 employee, 2 pair of burrs, and annual output of 900 bu chop and 267 bbl flour.

WEAVERS MILL (12)

Weavers Mill was a post office name changed to Knoxville in 1820 and later to Weaverton in 1842. The correct spelling of that place name is derived from the Wever family. Cf., Weverton,

WEDDLE MILL (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Weddle with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1000 bbl flour ($5000) and in meal and chop ($159).

WEIGLE LIME KILN (15)

The 1873 Titus atlas showed the H. Weigle lime kiln south of Mechanicstown (now Thurmont) at the old city line. Location was grid 7-F-9 in the ADC Atlas, near the present intersection of Water Street Road and Moser Road.

WELLERS FACTORY (15)

Jacob Weller established an edge tool factory at Mechanicstown in 1811, using the power of Fishing Creek to make chisels, axes, and pump augers, continuing until 1850 (HFC, p 334). It was called the "first tilt hammer forge south of New York [a preposterous claim]." The falling hammer used to wake up the neighborhood each morning (*Gateway to the Mountains*, p. 35.

WELLER MILLL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Old District 7 showed John Weller (of Jacob) with Blacksmith's Lot and gristmill never before assessed, £ 200 in new taxable assets.

WENNER MILL (25)

See Brunswick Mill.

WENTZ MIL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Wm. Wentz with $2500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 1200 bbl four ($5000).

THE WESTERN MILL SEAT ( )

Western Mill Seat was the name of a tract patented by Moss Farquhar in 1800 (HWM, p. 379). In 1811, the land was made over to Peter and John Penner (Patents, Liber IB No. A:108, MSA).

WETRIGHT POTTERY (12)

The 1860 census listed S. Wetright with $300 capital investment in a pottery with 1 employee and annual output of 3500 pots ($800).

WETZEL MILL (4)

Martin Wetzel mill was reported on Little Hunting Creek between Jim Town and Lewistown.

WEVERTON (12)

Two buildings of the Weverton Manufacturing complex of Washington county were within Frederick County. See Henderson File Manufactory, Weverton Cotton Mill, and Potomac Company Mill. The massive dam was in Washington County. The company's earliest period was described in the Frederick *Examiner* (September 12, 19, 1849), the entire text reprinted in HFC, p. 272-274. The name Weaverton Mill Company was found rubber-stamped on a postcard mailed September 11, 1895 to William L. Gross at Brunswick (William Hollifield collection). A long history of Weverton appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*, September 28, 1924, when the complex had become a ghost town. Weverton is covered in all the C. & O. Canal literature and guide books; other data, including geology, can be found on-line in 2007.

WEVERTON COTTON MILL (12)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed Weaverton [sic] Cotton Mill with $25,000 capital investment but "not in operation." The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed "old cotton factory" between the C. & O. Canal and the Potomac.

WHIPP MILL (22)

Peter Slifer's dam was shown on Broad Run and present Catholic Church Road in an 1822 roads petition (Frederick County deeds, JS 18:744).An unidentified mill symbol had appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. John Slifer advertised a brick merchant mill, 40 x 47 ft, with 5 floors, and 2 pair of burrs, one of country stones; running gears were principally castings; also a plaster mill (*Herald*, June 21, 1823).

Slifers Mill, three stories, the lower story of stone, and two stories of brick, with 2 pair of burrs, and 1 of country stones, 2 miles east of Burkittsville and 4 miles west of Trapp, 6 miles west of Middletown, and 2.5 miles east of Petersville was advertised by John Slifer (*Herald*, May 5, 1832),

Isaac Bond's 1860 map showed Peter Whipp's saw and grist mill on the west side of the road. The 1873 Titus atlas showed the mill of E. Fink, SW of Broad Run Post Office. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Millard Fink with $1500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and a daily maximum capacity of 50 bu. A 17-foot fall on Broad Run drove a 24 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 24 rpm. Annual output was 39 tons meal and 1.5 tons feed ($760). The sawmill represented $500 capital investment and had 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 20 rpm to cut 28,000 ft lumber and 12,000 laths ($800) over a 4-month season. John D. Whipp was listed as miller

at Broad Run, along with M. F. Fink, in the 1880 State business directory. Location was grid 26-G-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WHITE TANNERY (15)

The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Fred. K. White as a Mechanicstown tanner with a BC rating (good credit).

WHITEHILL MILL (19)

The 1798 tax list of Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds showed Andrew Worman with (1) Level Farm and a log mill house – "rents for £ 40 per year," and , (2) part of The Grove, with "1 brick mill, 2 pair of stones – good stream water." Level Farm had been patented by Andrew Worman as 2848-1/4 acres (Patents, Liber IC No. F:135, MSA).

An unidentified mill symbol appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé map at this site, 0.75 mile SE of Unionville. The bricks had supposedly been brought from England [always nonsense], and it was first called the Worman Mill. The 1850 census of manufactures listed James C. Whitehill with $8000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and an annual output of 1800 bbl flour ($9400). The Baltimore *Sun*'s mill feature of April 20, 1926, stated that this works was owned by John C. Whitehill and rented to George W. Dudderer, William Favorite, and William Wurtz. About 1860, it was run by James K. Whitehill, George W. Dudderer, and William Lindsay.

Whitehill's was the only mill within a 6-mile radius of Libertytown that did not lose its dam in the flood (Baltimore *American*, August 5, 1864, p. 4, quoting the Libertytown *Banner*).

The 1873 Titus county atlas showed Mrs. Whitehill as owner, although the atlas patron list tabulated George W. Dudderar [sic] as a merchant miller at Unionville. In 1876, James C. Whitehill, agent for Barbara Whitehill, advertised the mill with 19-foot diameter water wheels; the sawmill alone had an income of $400 to $500 annually.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. S. Whitehill with $8500 capital investment in a custom mill and 300 bu elevator with 3 run of stones and 1 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Linganore drove 2 overshot wheels 3 ft broad at 12 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour, 70 tons meal, and 42 tons feed ($8440) over a 9-month season. The mill was purchased by John Orr, who ran it until it burned and then rebuilt. The 1886 county directory listed James F. Orr. The *American Miller*, 19 (January 1, 1891): 52, reported, "James F. Orr, miller at Unionville, Md., has recently suffered loss by fire." The same journal, 19 (February 1, 1891): 129, reported, "James F. Orr's mill near Unionville, Md., which was burned Dec. 17, was insured for $11,000." The same journal in its "Changes"

column, 19 (December 1, 1891): 825, reported "Jas. F. Orr from Woodville, Md., mill at Emmitsburg, Md."

The Baltimore *American*, December 18, 1890, carried a report of the fire at the brick Whitehill Mill, owned by James Orr, and also placed the fire on the 17th and listed $10,000 insurance coverage. Per that account, the mill had been built in 1806 by Andrew Worman.

The rebuilt mill was a feed plant with a circular sawmill; it passed to George W. Dudderer, Jr. The mill, later converted to turbines, was finally converted to a home by Mrs. Carrie Hammond (before 1926). Location was grid 25-A-9 in the ADC Street Atlas, south side of present Unionville Road, west bank of Weldon Creek. Unionville Road was the old bed of the road leading to Libertytown. No mill or converted mill/residence survived in February 1995 when Frank Juliano photographed the concrete bridge over Weldon Creek (MHT Site No. F-8-137).

WICKHAM WEAVING MILL ( )

Jacob Koller and John Smith were employed at the Wickham Weaving Mill which was located near the mouth of Hunting Creek when Samuel Wickham owned the mill in February 1776 (communication from Ralph F. Martz, January 28, 1977).

WIENER TANNERY (3)

The 1873 Titus atlas listed Andrew Wiener's steam tannery. Wiener had 2 acres and listed his date of settlement as 1867.

WILCOXEN LIME MIL (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed George Wilcoxen, lime burner, with $600 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual production of 4000 bu lime ($500) by hand production methods; ash and refuse were worth $50.

WILER AND HUDSON LIME KILN (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed this lime burning works with $1000 capital investment and 7 employees, working by "fire and hand" power, to produce 30,000 lb lime ($3000) per annum.

WILLARD MILL ( )

"The large flouring mill owned by Thomas H. Willard and operated by G. Steenie, a few miles from Jefferson, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire Jan. 18. The fire was caused by friction. Total loss, $9000; insurance, $6,250," *American Miller*, 16 (February 1, 1888).

WILLHIDE MILL (15)

Isaac Bond's 1860 county map showed the name Willhide at what was shown as Wiremans Mill in the 1873 Titus atlas.

WILLHIDE SAWMILL (15)

The 1873 Titus atlas showed the Willhide Sawmill on the Western Maryland Railroad SW of Eagle Mountain where the 1860 Isaac Bond map had shown D. Willhide. The 1887 State business directory and the 1892-1893 Kirwin directory listed F. N. Willhide. Location was grid 7-A-1 in the ADC Street Atlas, on present Sabillasville Road near Flint Station.

WILLHIDE SAWMILL (15)

The Isaac Bond map of 1860 and the Titus atlas of 1873 showed Joseph Willhide sawmill on Hunting Creek at the town limits of Thurmont. Location was grid 7-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas, south side of West Main Street near the north terminus of Tippin Drive.

WILLIAMS LIME KILN (13)

W. E. Williams wrote to Dr. Thomas from Ceresville on May 28, 1794, that "the Lime Kiln will soon be ready" (Williams Papers, IX, No. 911, MHS, Special Collections, Baltimore).

WILLIAMS MILL (7)

The J. W. Crawford grist and saw mill was shown on Little Bennetts Creek and the present Quarry Road on Isaac Bond's 1860 map. The 1860 census of manufactures listed J. H. Crawford with $20,000 capital investment in a water-powered flour mill with 2 employees and an annual output of 6000 bbl flour ($3600)0.

The 1873 Titus atlas showed the Williams gristmill on a branch of Bennetts Creek near the Montgomery County line. Location was grid 46-F-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, just downstream of Green Valley Road (Md. 75), near the E. Price Mill.

WILLIAMS MILL (9)

See Ijamsville.

WILLIAMS AND STINCHCOMB MILL (9 ?)

The 1820 census of manufactures listed this partnership with $5000 capital investment, 3 employees, 4 pair of burr stones, 3 sets of elevators, and annual output

of $20,000 in wheat and rye flour milled from 30,000 bushels. "Profits very small," was the owners' comment on the report form.

WILLIARD TANNERY (10)

John Williard owned a tract called Sawmills Assistance in the 1798 tax list. Andrew Williard advertised a 40-vat tanyard in Harbaugh Valley, 5 miles from Mechanicstown [Thurmont] (*Herald*, February 13, 1830).

WILLIARD TANNERY (14)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Williard with $7500 in a horse powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 1400 skins ($8950).

WILLOW GROVE MILLS (14)

Same as Lewis Mill.

WILLOW GLEN MILL (2)

See Worman's Mill (his first).

WILSON MILL (13)

See Avignon Mill.

WILSON MILLS (18)

See Dorseys Mill for H. B. Wilson.

WILSON MILL (18)

The 1860 Bond map showed E. Wilson with a merchant mill on the south bank of Woodville Branch, east side of Old Bohn Road in Woodville village. The 1860 census of manufactures listed 3 run of stones and 1 saw; annual output was $33,962. However, the census statistics valued 4000 barrels of flour at $26,000, rather than $16,000 at a time when flour was going at $4/barrel. Thus, total output was more likely $22,400. The 1873 Titus atlas listed Evan Wilson as proprietor of "Woodville Mills" and he was also listed at Woodville in the 1880 State and the 1886 county directories.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Evan Wilson with $1200 in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 14-foot fall on Linganore Creek drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 20 rpm. Annual output was 90 bbl flour, 235 tons meal, 41 tons feed, 2 tons hominy, and 1.5 tons buckwheat ($1222).

Later called Woodville Roller Mills, it was purchased by Jesse R. Wilson, who had learned milling under the Rev. David Rinehardt, a Dunkard minister. The mill was two stories high, the first story of logs, the second of heavy timbers covered with rough boarding (per data from Mr. Ralph F. Martz, November 1972). The Maryland Historical Society Special Collections has two glass-negative photographs filed as "Woodville Mill" showing the squared-log and weatherboard construction. Location was grid 32-K-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WINCHESTERS MILL (11)

The 1794-1795 State map by Dennis Griffith showed Winchesters Mill on the south side of Double Pipe Creek near Monocacy River. No mill shown on the other maps of 1808, 1860, or 1873. It was distinct however, from the Richard Winchester Mill mentioned in *Winchester Notes*, p. 329, which was placed on Little Pipe Creek in what became Carroll County. Location was grid 9-D-11 in the ADC Street Atlas near Millers Bridge north of Rocky Ridge Road (Md. 77).

WINEBRENNERS MILL (26)

See Walker Mill.

WINFIELD SAWMILL (6)

The Lafayette Winfield sawmill was on Catoctin Mountain near Five Forks and the shanty sheltered all-night coon hunters per Mrs. Leah L. Spades list of Catoctin Creek Mills.

WINTERS GUNLOCK FOUNDRY (2)

Elisha Winters started a gunlock factory at Frederick in 1776 per John Leander Bishop in HAM 1:593 (1861).

WIREMAN MILL (15)

Alec Wireman built a mill on Hunting Creek west of Thurmont; the 1860 Bond map showed a "merchant mill"—seemingly Willhide's--on the south side of present Main Street-Foxville Road. The 1873 atlas town map of Mechanicstown showed the T. A. Wireman mill in the same spot. In 1882, John Jones bought the mill and operated until the fire of 1892. The site was used by David Rouzer to build a flour mill (1896), which passed through several owners and itself burned in 1942 during the ownership of Thurmont Cooperative (q. v.). Location was grid 7-D-7 in the in the ADC Street Atlas, south side of Main Street, north bank of the creek near an entrance ramp to US 15.

WOLFS MILL ( )

The 1798 tax list of Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds showed Peter Wolf with part of Moab and a gristmill with 2 pair of stones obtained from Henry Wolf. The tract Moab was on Watery Branch of Linganore Creek.

WOLF MILL (2)

In addition to his Tuscarora Creek mill on the tract Taskers Chance, that later became Cronise Mill (q. v.), Peter Wolf, or Wolfe, described as a millwright, bought water rights from Jacob Bentz "to build a mill or some other works of consequence" on Carroll Creek in 1788 (Frederick County deeds, Liber WR 8:847).

WOLF SAWMILL (6)

See Stottlemyer (Delauter) sawmill.

WOLFE MILL (7)

A sheriff's sale of David Wolfe's grist and saw mill was announced to take place at Roderick's Tavern (*Herald*, August 20, 1825). A tract called Basket Ridge was also advertised.

WOLFE MILL (9)

A road authorized in 1847 was to pass from the 35th milestone on the Frederick Turnpike to the George Wolfe Mill and then on to the Old Quaker Road at Kempton (Frederick County deeds, Liber WBT 1:686). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Isaiah Wolfe with $2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and $600 annual output in flour, meal, and chop.

The J. Brown steam grist and saw mill was shown at the present Weller Road and Lynn Burk Roads at the south branch of Bush Creek on the 1860 Isaac Bond map. This was apparently the J. T. Watkins mill of the 1873 Titus atlas. John L. Watkins was listed as miller at Kempton in the 1886 and 1902 county directories. Location was at grid 40-K-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WOOD WIRE/NAIL MILL (2)

Robert Wood was given a grant by the Council of Safety to build a sheeting mill in 1777 (*Western Md. in the Revolution*, p. 47). Wood advertised his new nailery in Frederick-Town and wanted to hire eight nailers (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, July 27, 1779). By 1781, the wire and nail mill had added a cotton and wool card manufactory (HFC, p. 275). Ralph F. Martz, writing in the Frederick *Post*, May 11, 1976, noted that the nail factory was on Caroll Creek opposite the Ramsburg Grist Mill, "where the Moberly Building is now located." Woods later sold the nail factory to Henry Brun. The bed of Carroll Creek was later moved and the grist mill

and nail works were torn down and Jacob Schmidt built the Black Horse Tavern on the former creek bed.

WOODS MILL (2)

See (Harry) Ramsburg Mill.

WOODS MILL (4)

See Shryock Mill.

WOOD MILL (11)

Adam and Valentine Crager in 1793 patented Woods Mill Land originally surveyed for Joseph Wood, 223.2 acres (Patents, Liber IC No. I:264, MSA). Wood had advertised a stone mill with 3 run of burrs, Cologne, and Round-Top, 1 mile from Woodsbury-Town (Baltimore *Md. Journal*, October 4, 1791).

The 1860 census listed Charles Wood with $2500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and 1000 bbl output ($6000). The 1860 Isaac Bond map and 1873 atlas showed the Charles Wood merchant mill on Israel Creek and the east side of the present Hill Road east of Woodsborough. The dam was swept away in the flood (Baltimore *American*, August 5, 1868, quoting the Libertytown *Banner*). The mill was also listed in the 1886 county directory. Location was grid 15-D-9 in the ADC Street Atlas. A ford was still shown on Hill Road in the 1986 edition of the ADC.

WOODS MILL LAND (11)

See Wood Mill (11).

WOODVILLE MILLS (18)

See Wilson Mill.

WORMAN MILL (FIRST) (2)

Wormans Mill, believed to have been built before the American Revolution was west of the Monocacy River and survived into the late 20th century (1978) on the north side of Md. 26 or Main Street Extended before its junction with US 15.

The land here originally was called Taskers Chance and was patented by Daniel Dulany and stayed in that family until it was confiscated in 1781 as British owned property. John Davidson of Annapolis bought Lot 27 in the same year and later sold to Hugh Reynolds. Some sources hold that the property came with a mill, and one source called it the Willow Glen Mill, named for the bower of willow trees where it stood.

--MHT photo by Cherlyn Widell

Late photo of Wormans Mill in October 1977.

H. Reynolds advertised plaster of Paris and Codorus bar iron at his mill near Frederick (*Republican Gazette*, February 17, 1802). Cherilyn Widell in 1978 found that the mill was mentioned in Hugh Reynolds' will written in 1804, where he bequeathed 100 acres to John Reynolds, Jr. (Frederick County Probate Records, Liber GMRB 1:46).

John Reynolds, Jr. sold the mill to Moses Worman in 1822 for $8500 The mill appeared without identification on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. Moses Worman's son Andrew Worman, married Sophia M. Cronise, the daughter of John Cronies a nearby miller, on April 29, 1835 (per data from Ralph F. Martz, 1976). The 1860 census of manufactures listed A. D. Worman with $8000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1778 bbl flour, etc., ($13,220).

Worman died in 1862, and title passed to Dr. A. D. Worman. That September, a portion of Robert E. Lee's army camped on the mill grounds, per Scharf's 1882 history, where the name was spelled "Norman's" (HWM, pp. 229, 232). Douglas Southall Freeman described it as "a beautiful grove of oaks" (*R. E. Lee*, 2:355). *September Echoes*, p. 6, stated that Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's former division camped at Worman's Mill on September 6, 1862. In June 1863, units of the Army of the Potomac camped there trailing Lee's advance to Gettysburg.

The mill passed to William D. Worman in 1872. The 1880 census of manufactures listed William J. Worman with $3000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 19-foot fall on

Spring Branch drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 50 rpm. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 30 bbl rye, 156 tons meal, 13 tons feed, 2.5 tons hominy, and 0.5 ton buckwheat ($4850) manufactured during a 9-month season.

The mill was described in 1880 (MIID, p. 187) as 3 stories of stone and weather-board, 50 x 60 ft; annual output was 300 bbl/diem, and there were 3 run of stones and an 22.5 foot diameter overshot wheel which was replaced that year by 2 Risdon Patent Turbine Wheels, 16 x 24 inch diameter.

Worman's water intake arch, October 1975.

H F. Garber's 1927 thesis on Monocacy Valley mills reported that the mill closed about 1900, but its owner had recently reset the 20-foot overshot wheel to grind corn for his personal use (p. 8). The mill was also mentioned in 1940 (WPA *Guide*, p. 8). The mill was closed when first visited in 1967, and it and its brick dwelling nearby were still extant in 1973. The author and Terrence F. Coles visited and photographed the mill from inside the property on October 13, 1975. The roadside surface of the mill was long overgrown in vines, making photography difficult. The owner, Mr. Thomas Clemson, offered us another vantage point in a fenced pasture, which was unfortunately occupied by an unpredictable bull. The mill was very primitive in its construction, reasonably well preserved. Mr. Clemson noted that during the flood caused by tropical depression "Agnes" in 1972, when the water weakened the timbers of the first floor, the stones began to sag, and the floor fall in.

Mr. Clemson's father had acquired the place in 1917 to carry on farming. There had been one coarse burr for corn and a fine burr for flour. The 20-foot Fitz overshot water wheel was inside the building, mostly rusted. There was an 8-foot master wheel inside; the drive system included some spring-toothed wooden gears and also some iron gears. There were no flour sacks left. Mr. Clemson had never made flour. He stopped using the mill about 10 or 12 years before (1963-1965). The mill was approximately 40 ft along the road side and 37 ft 6 inches wide. Window frames were a mixture of 12-light and 9-light sashes. The race came into the NW

corner, and there was a brick arch at the west end of the mill. A second flood struck in September 1975, and the water covered the Frederick sewer line across the road.

Nick Wood had a story, in the Frederick Post (prior to December 20, 1977) "Worman's Mill May Be Saved." The miller's mansion had already been demolished, and the property had passed to an investor, Richard F. Kline, Inc., "recently." President of the company was Thomas D. Kline, who offered 42 acres to the city of Frederick.

Early in 1978, the mill was condemned by the Frederick County Department of Permits on March 2, which ordered its owners to either board up or raze the mill, per another article by Nick Woods ("Worman's Mill May Be Razed Within 30 Days," undated clipping from Frederick *Post*, week prior to March 13, 1978).

***Old Mill News*, 6 (January 1978): 10 reported, "*The Post*, of Frederick, Md., in the December 14, 1977, issue had a page of pictures and a story about the razing of Worman's Mill, just north of the city. In a later issue appeared a letter protesting the wanton destruction without a notice of the owner's plans to the Frederick Landmarks Foundation. Information from W. O. Rose, Clarksburg, Md., who calls it a tragedy." On a visit of April 21, 1979, the site had been scraped bare of buildings.**

***Current Maryland Archaeology*, July 1980, p. 2, reported that Maureen Kavanaugh working on the Monocacy Valley survey had conducted controlled surface collection at the Wormans Mill site, but that was a prehistoric site. The mill was never assigned an archaeological number. The MHT assigned the mill Site No. F-3-001. Location was grid 29-H-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

WORMAN MILL (SECOND)

Jacob Stoner's mill above the mouth of Tuscarora Creek was mentioned in the deed of 1746 wherein he bought from Daniel Dulany 292 acres of the tract called Mill

Worman's Second Mill From albumen photo Loaned by Ralph F. Martz.

Pond, itself part of Taskers Chance Lots (Prince George's County deeds, BB 4:29, MSA). Also mentioned in Forman, OBGHF, pp. 282,ff, 305. Also in MHM, 47:335.

In 1773, John Stoner paid Stephen Ramsburg £10 for water rights from Tuscarora Creek across Ramsburg's tract "Mortality" to John Stoner's mill (Frederick County deeds, Liber V:2, MSA). In 1784, the justices declared public the road from John Davidson's plantation to John Stoner's Mill on the west side of Monocacy at Stoner's Ford and from Stoner's Ford to the Pennsylvania Line. See, Pat Melville, "Roads in Frederick County, 1765-1794," *The Archivists' Bulldog*, 18 (July 15, 2004): 3. John Stoner sold the tract Mill Pond to William Potts in 1798.

A nameless mill symbol appeared here in the 1808 map by Charles Varlé. William Potts advertised a mill on Tuscarora Creek, 3.5 miles from Frederick (*Herald*, March 31, 1810). Potts sold in 1811 to Moses Worman and Simon Cronise (Frederick County deeds, Liber WR 39:242). The mortgage on the property was released to Cronise in 1816 (Frederick County deeds, Liber JS 3: 140). The Mill Pond tract of the late Dr. William Potts was advertised (Baltimore *American*, May 5, 1818).

This second mill of Moses Worman was also called Washington mills or Burlington Mills. The 1860 Isaac Bond map showed it as the A. D. Worman Mill. The 1873 Titus atlas showed the William D. Worman merchant mill. It was also listed in the 1880 booster book, MIID, p. 187, which also mentioned Richard Potts as the original owner and described Moses Worman as a partner of Simon Cronite [sic]. The 1880 census of manufactures listed William J. Worman with $7000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 75% custom business. A 19-foot fall on Tuscarora Creek drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 75 rpm. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour, 10.8 tons meal, and 105 tons feed ($20,000) over a 9-month working season. The 1880 statistics showed that Wormans had become only a one-quarter merchant mill. No data on ultimate fate of this mill, although Dr. Grace Tracey of Westminster said it was extant in 1957. Location was 21-J-11 in the ADC Street Atlas north of Harmony grove, east of Catoctin Mountain Highway (US 15), 0.3 mile south of the Monocacy River. The area has been converted to housing tracts called Tuscarora Knolls and Wormans Mill.

WORMANS MILL (8)

See Whitehall Mill.

WRIGHT BARK MILL (9)

Mrs. Wright's bark at Monrovia was shown in the 1873 atlas. This was the site of a nameless fulling mill on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. See also Miller & Company's Bark Mill (of the 1860 map). Location was 40-F-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WRIGHT TANYARD ( )

The 1798 tax list showed Jesse Wright with a tanyard on Pleasant Valley tract in Sugar Loaf and Linganore Hundreds.

WRIGHT TANNERY (8)

The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed John E. Wright as a Libertytown tanner with a D rating ("a small house, industrious . . . doing well").

YINGLING MILL (10)

See Sams Creek Mill.

YOST NAIL WORKS (3)

Philip Yost announced the opening of a nail works on the farm of Mr. J. Staley about 3 miles from Middletown. A machine cut nails lengthwise and "they are as bendable as a wrought iron nail, and may be clenched equally as good" (*Republican Gazette*, January 26, 1811). On April 27, 1811, he advertised cut nails, flooring brads, and sprigs made from Hughes Iron.

YOUNG FOUNDRY (2)

The foundry of Mr. McClintock Young on Foundry Lane in Frederick was mentioned in a flood report (Baltimore *American*, July 31, 1868).

YOUNG MILL (3)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the Young Water Mill with $1500 capital investment, 2 employees, and 2 run of stones. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour and 600 bu chop ($6275).

YOUNG MILL (3)

Grove in HCM, p. 436, called this Catoctin Mill No. 6 or John Kefauver's Mill "run by Peter Young . . . at Broad Run Road at Lover's Leap." An 1822 road plat showed John Kefauber's Mill (Frederick County deeds, JS 18:744).

The 1850 census listed Peter Young with $3500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and 2 run of stones. Annual output was 1260 bbl flour and 650 bu chop ($6700). John Kefauver conveyed title of the grist and flour mill to Peter

Young in 1858, and in the following year, Young and Hanson Ramsburg were sued, and in 1862, the works was conveyed to Daniel Main (Frederick County deeds, Liber BGF 8:69).

Shady Grove Mills, still occupied by Peter Young of J., was advertised in the *Herald* before a sale scheduled for January 25, 1860. The mill was described as 3 stories of brick with 2 pair of burrs and a chopping stone; there was also a rough-cast, two-story dwelling, back building, new barn, cooper shop, and sawmill (Frederick County Equity Records, Liber JWLC 2:47, 56ff).

Isaac Bond's 1860 county map showed the P. Young of J. merchant mill at the crossing of present Middletown Road (Md. 17) and Little Catoctin Creek, 1 mile SW of Middletown. A mill symbol had appeared here on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. Shady Grove Mills passed to Jacob Ahalt in 1875 (Frederick County deeds, Liber 329:578). Ralph F. Martz in 1977 heard from a lady from Silver Spring, Md., who bought a small parcel where Young's Mill supposedly stood; another holding of hers included the rock locally called "Lovers Leap." Not to be confused with the Shady Grove tract name at Harp's Mill. Location was grid 27-D-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

YOUNG MILL (5)

See Hartman Mill.

YOUNG MILL (20)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. D. C. Young with $2000 capital investment in a mill with 3 employees, 4 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum output. A 22-foot fall on Fishing Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 16 rpm to develop 60 hp. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour, 14 tons meal, and 105 tons feed ($20,000), over a 9-month season.

YOUNG MILL (22)

Conrad Young came to Locust Valley in 1770 and built a sawmill. The mill passed to Daniel Young, and in 1864 to Jacob Young (1824-1906). Ira J. Young was carrying on the business in 1910 (HFC, p. 931). The sawmill appeared on the north side of Marker Road on Isaac Bond's 1860 county map and in the 1873 Titus atlas at the headwaters of Broad Creek. Jacob Young was listed as a miller at Burkittsville in the 1886 county directory. Location was grid 26-E-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ZENTMYER TANNERY (6)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Zentmyer with $100 capital investment in a tannery with 1 employee and annual output of 120 sides leather

($600). Isaac Bond's 1860 county map showed the Zentmyers tanyard on the west side of present Pleasant Walk Road, north bank of a small stream. Not shown in 1873 Titus atlas. The site was SW of Wolfsville. 11-B-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ZENTZ MILL (2)

The Old Town Mill was built in Frederick of stone in 1787 or earlier by Stephen Ramsburg (1711-1788) to replace an earlier wooden mill built by John Ramsburg and Jacob Bentz about 1776. The mill was the first building on Bentz Street, on the east bank of Carroll Creek and it appeared without name on Charles Varlé's 1808 map.

E. F. Garber's 1927 thesis on Monocacy Valley mills reported a stone marked 1787 set over a doorway. The building was said to be even older, as suggested by the secret recesses, supposedly for hiding from Indians.

City Mill was damaged by a flood in Carroll Creek (Baltimore *Sun*, October 11, 1847). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Louis Bruner with $14,000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees and 2 run of stones; annual output was 3540 bbl flour and 589 bbl cornmeal ($19,320). The 1860 census of manufactures listed 2 pair of stones and showed annual output increased to $24,050.

Mrs. Catharine Susannah Thomas Markell went to Bruners Mill for butter and flour on a pass from General Barksdale in 1862; her diary also mentioned Mill Alley (MHM, 60:135).

When the *Maryland Union*, February 5, 1874, reported "The Death of W. C. Hoffman, Esq." at his home on East Patrick Street, the report stated, "Mr. Hoffman was the former proprietor of the Town Mill and was well know throughout Frederick County . . . His son, Charles W. Hoffman is the present Librarian of Congress."

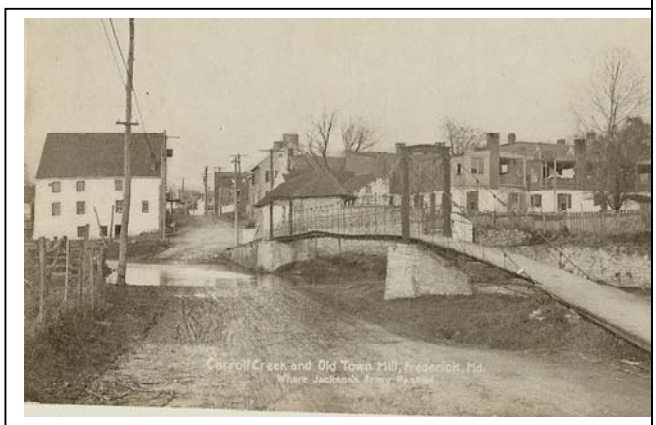
The mill was shown on an 1880 plat as owned by Louis Bruner, and the 1873 atlas had also shown "Bruners City Mills," at the NW corner of Bentz and West Church Streets. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Lewis [sic] Bruner with $16,935 capital investment in a custom mill doing $16,935 business, down considerably from 1860 statistics. There were 2 run of stones, 2 employees, and 55 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 11-foot fall on Carroll Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 6 ft broad at 8 rpm to develop 10 hp.

The *American Miller*, 19 (August 1, 1891): 560, reported, "L. Brunner has sold his mill at Frederick, Md., to C. E. Mealey." The *American Miller*, 22 (November 1, 1894): 836, reported that Charles E. Mealy of Frederick had a "new mill on the McAnulty Circuit Sifter System" [i. e., a new system of machinery in the existing mill].

In 1895, the mill came into possession of Newton Zentz, and at some time was rented out as a pubic bath. A clipping from the *News*, October 4, 190_, found in a scrapbook at the MGS reported that Allen Pitzer of Lewistown, who had been engaged in putting in a new water gate at Zentz's Mill in the city, dug up what was supposed to be a mastodon's tooth. "The piece is almost as large as the one found by the Negro Wineberry near the foot of Catoctin mountain several days ago, and has the characteristics, and is evidently part of the tooth of an animal of the same kind." The artifact was found about three feet below the surface in the bed of the millrace. The tooth was thought to have been washed down Carroll Creek from the site discovered by Mr. Wineberry.

In 1926, the mill passed to Mrs. Richard Nellin's. The Baltimore *Sun* published a photo of the mill, April 20, 1926, showing it without dormers. Per H. F. Garber's thesis of 1927, the millrace had been filled in about 1900 when steam power was installed. The mill had been discontinued, and it burned after preparations were made to remove it (p. 5).

A different photo appeared in HFC, p. 24. A model of the mill can be found in the Frederick County Historical Society. The site is now part of Baker Park, where a millstone served as the pedestal for a broken sundial. See also HWM, p. 489. Another photo credited to the Frederick *News Post* appeared in Nancy F. Whitmore & Timothy L. Cannon, *Frederick, A Picture History* (Norfolk, 1981), p. 26.



Zentz Mill from postcard.

Zentz Mill from <u>Harpers Monthly</u>, 1916, showing both the ford and suspension bridge. Illustration by Walter Hale.

ZENTZ MILL (15)

Zentz Mill was built about 1897 on the south side of present Smith Road about 0.12 mile west of US 15 to replace a still earlier mill. The tract was called Conrods Paradice and it passed from Conrad Matthews to Alexander Steuart in 1795 (Frederick County deeds, WR 13:281). Dr. Alexander Stewart [sic] sold the tract to Abraham S. Zentz in 1873, although the Zentz Sawmill had already been shown in the 1873 Titus atlas. The *Maryland Farmer*, 34 (September 1897): 34, reported, "The grist mill of A. Z. Zentz, near Thurmont, Frederick Co., has been burned with 600 bushels wheat." The old wooden was replaced by the frame mill, sawmill, cider press, and molasses mill of 1897. Students at Mount Saint Mary's College enjoyed the 3-mile walk to Zentz mill where they could enjoy fresh slices of apple pie. The mill was torn down about 1955 and replaced by a dwelling (data from Ralph F. Martz of Frederick and William Zentz of Thurmont). Location was probably Smith Road near Kelbaugh Road, grid 2-K-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ZIMMERMAN MILL (1)

The 1880 census listed C. R. Zimmerman with $6500 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 4 run of stones, and 25 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 14-foot fall on Ballenger Creek drove 3 overshot wheels 3.5 ft broad at 5 rpm to develop 30 hp. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour, 12.5 tons meal, 43.5 tons feed ($8300). The 1886 county directory listed Clinton Zimmerman as miller at Frederick. The *American Miller*, 23 (November 1, 1895): 843, reported that John L. Keefer, "of Zimmerman Flour Mill located near Frederick, Md., has purchased a 15-horsepower engine for the mill to be used in time of low water." Not sure which site these items match, although Red Spring Mill is probably ruled out.

ZIMMERMAN MILL (23)

See Red Spring Mill (for Elias Zimmerman).

ZIMMERMAN PAPER MILL (2)

Nicholas Zimmerman paper mill was on Tuscarora Creek in the early 19th century and was in ruins by 1882 (HWM, p. 569). Benjamin Zimmerman, paper maker, died April 20, 1808 (*Herald*, April 30).

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Zimmerman and Smith paper mill with $960 capital investment, 2 employees, 1 engine, 1 vat, and 3 presses. Annual output was $2800 in letter paper, No. 1 and No. 2 cap, superroyal, paste-boards, and wrapping paper, made from 12 tons linen, cotton, and woolen rags. Half the paper

was made the previous year was still on hand; paper had been much in demand "during the late war" [i. e., The War of 1812].

ZIMMERMAN SAWMIL (2)

The 1860 census of manufactures listed John D. Zimmerman's with $2000 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, 1 water-powered saw, and annual output of 32,000 ft lumber ($640).

ZIMMERMAN SAWMILL (21)

The J. Zimmerman sawmill was on Tuscarora Creek at the present Hamburg Road near Yellow Spring per the 1860 Isaac Bond map. The 1860 census of manufactures (Election District 2) listed John Zimmerman with $2000 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 water-powered saw; annual output was 25,000 ft lumber and 10,000 laths ($540).

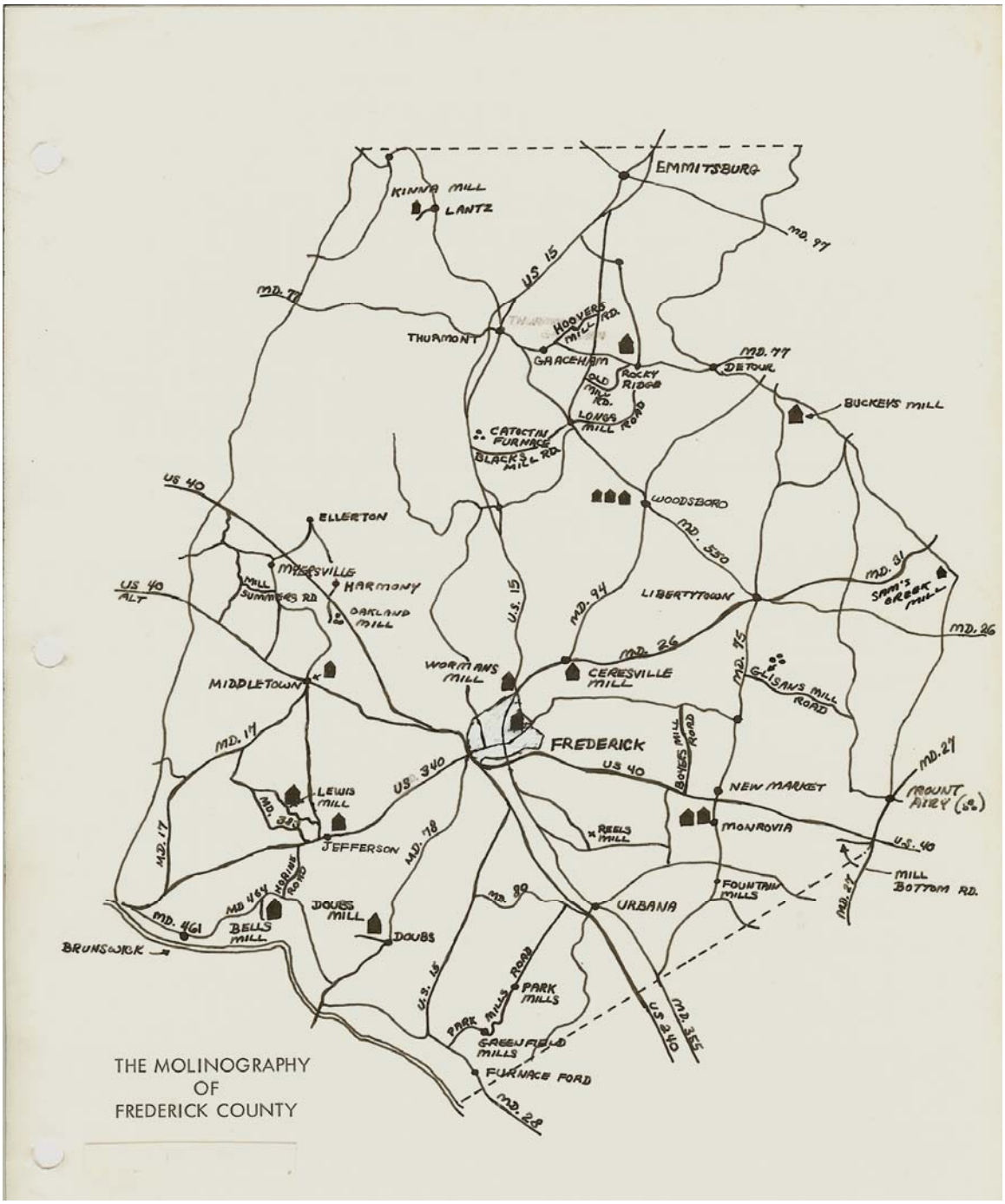
This works was apparently the successor of the sawmill shown on Charles Varle's 1808 map. The 1880 census of manufactures listed the mill with $1000 capital investment 2 employees, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall on Tuscarora drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 2.5 ft broad at 20 rpm. Annual output was 250,000 ft and 11,000 laths ($1511) over a 6-month working season. Location was 20-H-6 in the ADD Street Atlas.

ZINC MILLS (12)

Zinc Mills was a place name of 1882 served by Unionville post office (*Industries of Md.*, p. 108). Scharf stated in 1882 that the mine had not been worked for years (HWM, p. 601).

ZUMBRUN MILLS (19)

See Nicodemus Mill.


EMMITSBURG
KINNA MILL
LANTZ
MD. 97
U.S. 15
MD. 77
THURMONT
HOOVERS MILL RD.
GAACEHAM
ROCKY RIDGE
OLD MILL RD.
LONGS MILL ROAD
MD. 77
DETOUR
BUCKEYS MILL
CATOCTIN FURNACE
BLACKS MILL RD.
US 40
WOODSBORO
ELLERTON
MD. 550
MD. 31
SAM'S CREEK MILL
US 40 ALT
MILL
SUMMERS RD
MYERSVILLE
HARMONY
OAKLAND MILL
U.S. 15
MD. 94
LIBERTYTOWN
MD. 26
MD. 26
WORMANS MILL
CERESVILLE MILL
MD. 75
GLISANS MILL ROAD
MIDDLETOWN
FREDERICK
BOWERS MILL ROAD
MD. 17
US 40
MD. 27
US 340
LEWIS MILL
MD. 34
NEW MARKET
MOUNT AIRY (U.S.)
REELS MILL
MONROVIA
JEFFERSON
MD. 78
U.S. 40
MD. 17
HARLINE ROAD
MD 464
MILL BOTTOM RD.
FOUNTAIN MILLS
MD. 27
MD. 89
URBANA
JOUSS MILL
MD. 461
BELLS MILL
DOUBS
BRUNSWICK
U.S. 15
PARK MILLS ROAD
PARK MILLS
U.S. 240
MD. 355
GREENFIELD MILLS
FURNACE FORD
MD. 28
THE MOLINOGRAPHY
OF
FREDERICK COUNTY