

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

BA-134

Magi No. 0301342204

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Miller's Dwelling, Upper Jericho Merchant Mill

and/or common Jubilee (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 12235 Jericho Road ___ not for publication

city, town Kingsville ___ vicinity of Councilmanic District 5
 congressional district 2

state MD county Baltimore County 21087

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: VACANT

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name R. HUGH and CAROLYN M. GIFFORD (in process of sale)

street & number 6705 Mapleleaf Court, Apt. 102 Bonnie Ridge 653-7311
 telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore state and zip code MD 21209

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building GLB
liber2084

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 39

city, town Towson state MD 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory

date July 29, 1965 ___ federal ^x ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records 100 Community Place

city, town Crownsville state MD 21032-2032

7. Description

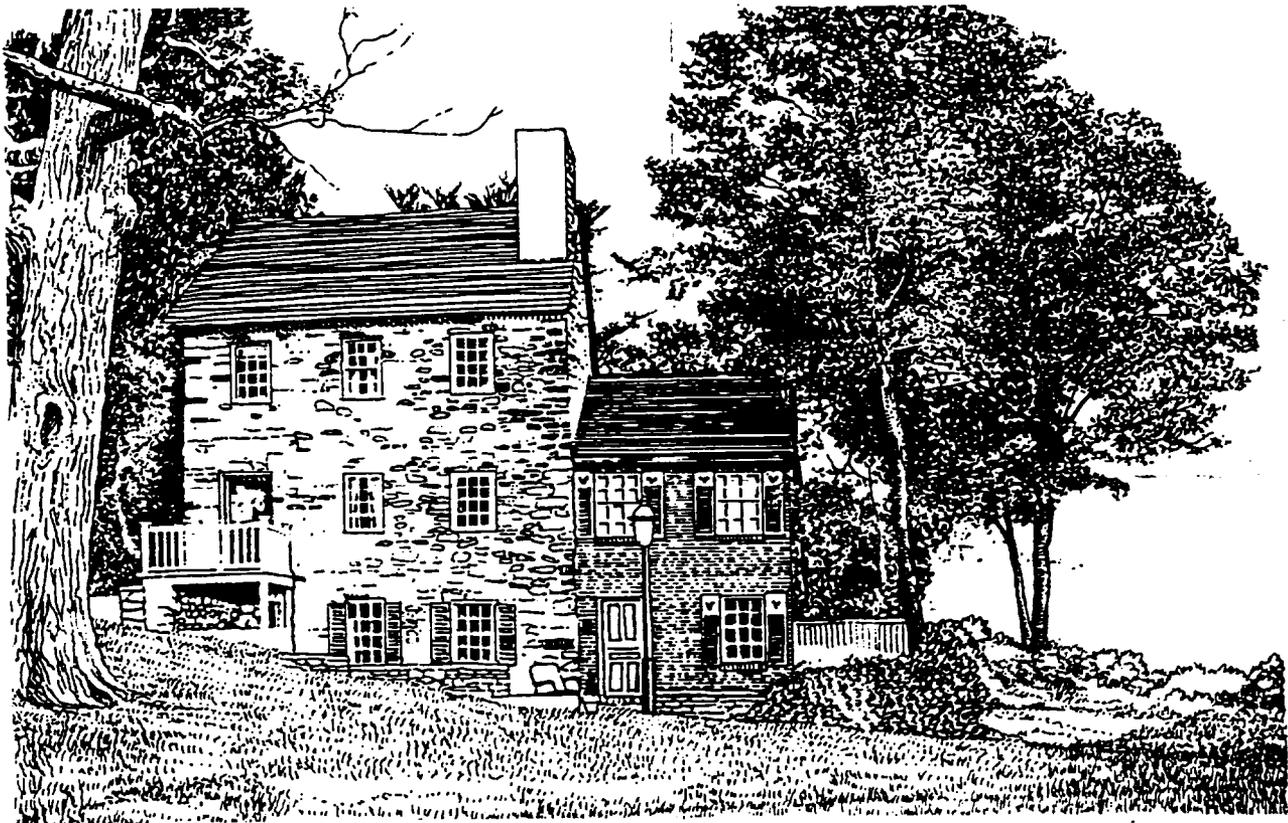
Survey No. BA 134

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Jubilee is a two-story fieldstone house on a high basement, three bays wide with a gable roof. There is one brick inside end-chimney and at the opposite end, a very broad stone, inside end-chimney with four flues. A small brick wing added about 1967 is two bays wide, slightly set back from the main facade, two low stories high, replacing an old frame wing.

The main entrance is via a small shed-roofed open one-bay porch located in the northernmost (left) bay of the basic stone house. The hand-hewn attic rafters were pegged together without a ridge pole. This miller's house was not built for show but is sturdy and functional in the vernacular or Quaker style. As advertised in 1995, there are three bedrooms, 1-½ baths, three fireplaces, hardwood floors, exposed beams, patio, and oil heat. The Upper Jericho Merchant Mill that this house was built to serve is a ruin some 100 feet downstream. The house is only 20 feet from Jericho Road, the first dwelling south of the terminus of Greenhouse Lane (formerly Brown's Lane). It is 225 feet from the edge of the river but set on a high bank.



8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1771 **Builder/Architect** Isaiah Linton, millwright

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

"Jubilee" is the name given to this restored residence provided for the miller of Upper Jericho Merchant Mill. The house has been enlarged but the old stone part is an authentic Quaker vernacular style structure suitable for the owner or operator of a mill. Millers had to live on-site because in the busy season, a mill would run all night. The miller could doze off occasionally in his corner office trusting his instincts to wake him if there was a change of pitch in the monotonous whoosh of the millstones--his signal of something going wrong.

Just before the American Revolution, Pennsylvania milling families were colonizing the Fall Line stream valleys of Maryland and Virginia, the most famous of them the Ellicotts who settled on both the Patapsco in Maryland and Occoquan Creek in Virginia.

Local historians had only part of the story about exploiting the mill seats on the Little Gunpowder. Then, in 1988, a descendant of the actual constructor of the mills drew on family papers to write the article published in History Trails about seven years ago.

Millwrights in the 18th century specialized in building mills, laying out the water courses, and crafting the wooden water wheels and power train. The flour miller was the client of the millwright. Millers in the 1770s were still craftsmen but they also needed capital to first get the mills built and then to go into the business of buying grain from farmers with the hope of selling the resultant flour to commission merchants in their nearest port. Thus the merchant miller doubled as a capitalist. Mills were such a major investment that a few of the millers wound up in debtors' prison.

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In 1767, Zacheus Barrett Onion distributed handbills in Bucks County seeking competent millwrights to repair the Onion iron works and mills in Baltimore County at Little Gunpowder Falls and the Post Road, now Maryland Route 7. Isaiah Linton, "millwright," made a contract with Onion and moved to Maryland with some other skilled Quakers. Linton even leased one of the repaired mills to operate for his own profit. In 1769, Linton took David Lee of Bucks County as a milling partner. Eventually, Lee commissioned Linton to build him a merchant mill, the 1772 Jerusalem Mill, which still survived in the State Park, recently "restored" as the park ranger's office. Jerusalem Mill was taken into Harford County in 1773.

Before building Jerusalem Mill, Linton had acquired parts of the colonial landgrant called "Bond's Water Mills" stretching in present day terms from Belair Road down the Little Gunpowder Falls to Franklinville. There, in 1771, he built his "Jericho Dwelling House," the large stone hilltop house at 12300 Jericho Road. Linton transplanted the name of Jericho from his family's farm in Pennsylvania, "Jericho Plantation."

Linton built a total of eight mills on Little Gunpowder Falls for either himself or for clients; two stone sawmills processed timber to ship to Baltimore. Linton's third mill on the falls was the "Jericho Merchant and Country Mill," which is recorded to have ground Indian corn for its first customer, Jacob Scott, in April 1771. This mill was variously called Upper Jericho Merchant Mill, Jericho Merchant Mill, Tyson's Grist Mill, and Jericho Factory Mill.

Linton's descendant, Terry L. Linton, wrote in 1988:

The Jericho Merchant Mill was located on a bend of the falls just below the Linton dwelling. It measured 30 by 36 feet and had two full stories of stone and a third of stone with gabled ends. According to an advertisement of 1782, even in the driest season there was plenty of water to keep the mill running, so it was considered to be "an exceedingly valuable merchant and county mill . . . calculated to do an abundance of business."²⁴

The mill was later described as having a roof of wood shingles, with two dormer windows on each side to provide light to the third floor which extended over the waterwheel. A wooden plank deck extended around the overshot waterwheel to the main entrance of the mill. The entrance was covered with a vertical weatherboard shed. There was a stone fireplace at the west end of each floor, with its stonechase extending up the outside wall. Grain wagons could be unloaded at the second story door along Jericho Road.²⁵

The Jericho Merchant Mill's "millers house" was located approximately 100 feet north of the mill. This 2-1/2 story, stone house is still standing today and known now as "Jubilee," on Jericho Road. Isaiah's Jericho Merchant Mill stood for 121 years until the flood waters of 1892 totally destroyed it. All that remains today is the vine-covered foundation and approximately 150 feet of the earthen headrace, 10 feet wide and 15 feet higher than the river. The ruins of the "Jericho Dam" can also be seen today, half-way between Jerusalem Mill and the Jericho Covered Bridge. After the 1892 flood, the stones from the mill were used to erect a new stone barn above the Jericho Farm House. This barn is still in use today by the McBride family.

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In need of capital, Linton mortgaged the Jericho site with both small and large dwellings to Elisha Tyson in 1774. The following year, Linton was injured in a construction accident and died in November 1775. Eventually Elisha Tyson acquired the property in fee; his descendant Nathan Tyson leased the merchant mill to city investors who started cotton manufacturing in the gristmill in 1822 and then build a typical large cotton factory.

The mill buildres of the 1770s expected to have Joppa Town as their nearby port, but the estuary gradually filled up with silt and the county government had already moved to Baltimore Town (1768). Even without economic activity at Joppa, the valley remained a center of industry with cotton factories at both Jericho and Franklinville, a large iron works at Vinegar Hill Road, and numerous flour mills carrying on throughout the 19th century. Jerusalem Mill functioned until 1960.

Elisha Tyson advertised 195 acres on the Little Gunpowder Falls in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, February 12, 1782. Two merchant mills came with the property plus a large mansion (the Jericho Farm House), blacksmith shop, blacksmith's dwelling, and three stone houses, one described as "30 feet square, two stories high, completely finished," (most likely Jubilee).

In 1847 when Nathan Tyson offered the Jericho Cotton Factory for sale or rent, his advertisement made no mention of a flour or grist mill. He stated that the water power site had 25 feet of fall and described the neighborhood as "unsurpassed for healthfulness of location" (Baltimore American, November 29, 1847). Only the cotton works was mentioned in the 1850 census of manufactures; the gristmill was missing from J.C. Sidney and P. J. Browne's 1850 county map.

The Jericho Cotton Factory was heavily damaged by fire as reported in the Baltimore County Advocate, December 3, 1859. However, the plant was repaired and its assessed value in the 1876 tax ledger of Election District 11 was \$4050. The cotton factory appeared in G.M. Hopkins' Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1877. There are conflicting accounts of what happened to the grist mill and the cotton factory. William B. Marye reported that the Jericho Grist Mill was used for fairs and socials after it ceased operations and its foot-bridge was washed out in a flood in 1892 when in use by St. John's P. E. Church of Kingsville for an annual fair (Maryland Historical Magazine, 53:50-51). However it was the

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"old Jericho Cotton Mill" that was mentioned as the site of a Presbyterian bazaar in the Maryland Journal, September 6, 1890. Some accounts hold that the factory was dismantled in 1895. Neither mill appeared in the 1898 Bromley atlas. The year 1895 was the time when the "old Jericho store house" was demolished. It bore a datestone of 1796 and the name of J. M. Tyson (Baltimore County Union, June 29, 1895).

In 1984, Marie McBride, owner of the Tyson mansion, wrote to LPC stating:

My information is that the grist mill, perhaps known as "The Hall" was used for social functions as late as 1907. My cousin, Raymond Unkart, born 1907, on Jericho Road, remembers his father telling him he played the fiddle soon after coming to Jericho in 1905. My mother told me of this many times also. Raymond Unkart remembers "The Hall" when he was 4-6 years old as a 2-story structure with the upper portion of wood. He thought the size ws 30 by 40 feet. The "fiddle" or violin still remains in his hands in good condition.

Scott McBride in 1978 told the same story to the LPC and noted that he had found a tombstone of Mrs. Elizabeth Simms, wife of one factory owner, "back in the woods." He was familiar with the grist mill foundations. He thought it had been torn down in 1906. Joseph Smith of Fork reported in 1989 that he had been baptized "in the Jericho Mill Run." Mrs. Carolyn M. Gifford reported to the LPC in 1980 that the mill race for Franklinville Factory passed to the rear of Jubilee but she, and her husband had the rear yard regrades onto a slope and part of the millrace filled. Her children used to play in the mill foundation, which became "quite overgrown since it became a State park."

Useful clues are found on J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne's 1850 map of Baltimore County which showed, as did the 1877 Hopkins atlas, that the Jericho Factory was slightly south of the Tyson-Simms-McBride mansion: that would place the cotton factory possibly 300 to 400 feet south of Jubilee.

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The riverbank property including Jubilee was leased by the Tysons to Hugh Simms in 1852 (Deeds HMF 2:507). When Simms was sued in an ejectment case in 1878 the Tyson heirs sold to the owners of Franklinville Factory, the works downstream. The owners of Franklinville, Andrew D. Jones and Albert A. Blakeney, sold to Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company in 1899 (Deeds NBM 241:43).

Mount Vernon belonged to a national trust that claimed to manufacture 90% of the country's canvas. Franklinville was closed in 1903 as unproductive. The trust eventually fell apart without any Federal anti-trust action. The Mount Vernon Company went through a reorganization and gradually sold its surplus sites in various lots.

In 1919 August Unkart bought the Linton-Tyson-Simms mansion and the whole Upper Jericho Merchant Mill site (Deeds WPC 516:378). In 1952, Unkart and wife sold the half-acre Jubilee parcel to R. Hugh and Carolyn M. Gifford (Deeds GLB 2084:39). The Giffords enlarged the house with a brick wing and immensely improved the structure and occasionally entertained garden tours. The tour literature of 1967 described the place "in process of restoration" (Sun, June 16, 1967). At one time, the Giffords asked the LPC staff to prepare a National Register nomination text, but the forms were never completed. Jubilee was auctioned in the autumn of 1995 after the Giffords moved to a retirement home (Sun, October 29, 1995). The new owners are Woody and Ellen Gruber of Dickeyville.

Little Gunpowder Falls valley would make an ideal local or National Register historic district based on the theme of water-powered industries of the Industrial Revolution. Thus far, the Linton-Tyson-Simms-Unkart-McBride mansion, Jerusalem Mill, and the Jericho Covered Bridge have been accepted on the National Register as individual structures. Franklinville was established as a Baltimore County historic district in July, 1995. The elaborate stone mill race leading to Franklinville has been given a site number (18BA403) by the State Terrestrial Archaeologist. Jubilee was given a MHT Inventory number (BA 134) in 1965 when the Baltimore County Historical Society was serving as the MHT's local informant.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No.

BA 134

Terry L. Linton, "The Forgotten Millwright, Isaiah Linton, 1739-17750," History Trails, 24 (Autumn 1988-Winter 1989).

10. Geographical Data

Tax Map 55, Grid 16, Parcel P36

Acreeage of nominated property 0.554

Quadrangle name White Marsh, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See metes and bounds below:

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	Adjoins Harford County	code
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state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrain, Exec. Sect, Landmarks Preservation Commission

organization Office of Planning

date January 10, 1996

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

telephone (410) 887-3495

city or town Towson

state MD 21204

10. Continued: Verbal Boundary Description:

S 0° 40' E
 S 83° 30' 30" E
 N 5° 40' 40" W
 N 87° 45' W

100 ft along Jericho Road
 229 ft to cenetr line of Little Gunpowder Falls
 118.01 ft along center line of Little Gunpo
 218.15 ft back to Jericho Road

Maryland
Baltimore County
District XI
Kingsville

BA-134

Jubilee

1772

Stone house built by Elisha Tyson, owner of cotton mills on the Little Gunpowder, in town of Jericho. Later became an Inn, a rooming house, a tenant house. Restored by the present owners.

color slide

(First HABS Report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 29, 1965