BA-1576, Gray's Mill Sites, Update,
ca. 1779?, 1794, 1814, ca. 1937.
Ellicott City vicinity, public access.
Capsule Summary, page 1.

This document updates the existing Inventory Form for Gray's Mill.

Description:

Of the four different industrial operations which have used the Gray's Mill site from the late-eighteenth century to the second quarter of the twentieth century, five structures survive. The two-story stone building, known in its last incarnation as the transfer house for the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, dates in part from the mid-nineteenth century. The building is nine bays long, and the eastern six bays open into a rough-cut granite structure which may originally have served as workers' housing. The western three bays were added ca. 1937, and this portion of the building is formed of rough courses of ashlar blocks, reused materials from older structures on the site razed after 1919 and before 1937, as the dated Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate All the framing is modern. The second surviving structure is the ruinous stone foundation of the engine and dynamo building, depicted on the 1910 Sanborn Map for the Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company. This consists of two levels, set back into the hillside, and probably

dates from shortly after 1901, when Patapsco Electric bought the property. The third and fourth structures are mid-nineteenth-century ashlar granite bridge piers--one intact in Baltimore County, and the other washed from its original footing across the Patapsco in Howard County. The fifth structure is an ashlar granite dam abutment standing at the edge of the Patapsco in Howard County, about 1000 feet upstream of the mill site. It may date from the late eighteenth century, though it was probably renewed after the destructive 1868 flood.

Significance:

The Gray's Mill site is an excellent example of the evolution of industrial buildings and processes in the Patapsco Valley. Its earliest function dates from ca. 1779, when a distillery may have been located on the site. Operated briefly by the Ellicott family as an experiment into alternative uses for grain crops, this small-scale facility is not well documented. In 1794, Thomas Mendenhall bought the site, and began construction of a three-story stone paper mill and ancillary structures. Paper making continued under two

successor operations until 1812. Subsequently, Edward Gray bought the facility, and opened the Patapsco Manufacturing Company, a cotton textile concern incorporated by the state in 1815. Gray's was the second cotton textile plant to open in the valley--after the Union works (BA 2809)--and operated under the Patapsco name until 1844. Then Gray reorganized the company and became the sole owner, reincorporating operations as the Gray Manufacturing Company. By mid-century, the noted writer John Pendleton Kennedy had married Gray's daughter Elizabeth, and they maintained a residence at the site. Also at mid-century Gray introduced production of woolen fabrics, and the factory continued in operation to 1888. The buildings apparently stood vacant until 1901, when the newly-formed Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company purchased the site and built a generating plant. Many of the buildings remained unused, however, and the successor utility--the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company--maintained only a substation at the facility, and by 1937 razed all the redundant buildings. The site is now part of Patapsco State Park.

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Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties
Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan
Statewide Historic Contexts

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological Development/Periods:

9) Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D.	1680-1815
10) Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D.	1815-1870
11) Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D.	1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:

1) Agriculture
2) Community Planning
3) Economic

Resource Type:

Category: Site (Ruins)

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Functions and Uses: Distillery; Paper Mill; Cotton Mill; Saw Mill; Residences, ancillary structures.

Known Design Sources: None

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Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Site Description, Updated.
7.1

Resource count: 5 (see pages 7.6 and 7.7 for description).

Like many of the industrial enterprises which began operations in the eighteenth century along the Patapsco River, the site of Gray's Mill has accommodated a large number of structures over nearly two and a quarter centuries. Each source follows chronologically:

The earliest record of structures probably on the site is an advertisement for sale in the *Maryland Journal,* 19 January 1779, which gives the following:
Ellicott and Godfrey Distillery
1) still house, containing three 150-gallon stills
2) malt house
3) dwelling house
4) "other conveniencies," unspecified

The earliest confirmed record of structures on the site is of the Thomas Mendenhall Paper Mill -- *Federal Gazette*, 18 December 1797
1) three-story stone mill building 100 feet long by 38 feet wide, "exclusive of sizing houses and vat houses"
2) frame dwelling house with cellar, 36 feet by 16
3) kitchen
4) stone spring house
5) smoke house
6) stable
7) "small log dwelling house near the mills"

John Hagerty Paper Mill -- Federal Direct Tax Records, October 1798
1) three-story stone mill, 110 by 38 feet
2) two-story frame dwelling, 34 by 16 feet
3) stone kitchen, 24 by 16 feet
4) one-story stone house, 16 by 12 feet, function unidentified. (Probably contained the spring and smoke house functions listed above for Mendenhall at nos. 4 and 5. See also Conrad, below, at 4.)

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Site Description, Updated.
7.2

5) log stable
6) log dwelling, 20 by 16 feet.

John [or Joseph] Conrad Paper Mill -- *Baltimore American,* 6 January 1813
1) stone mill building, 100 by 35 feet, with a 25-foot shed on the east end
2) two-story frame dwelling, "with a kitchen in the basement"
3) "a large [s]tone barn and stables"
4) "a stone smoke and spring house"
5) "six small houses for the accommodation of workman"
6) saw mill

The Patapsco Manufacturing Company (incorporated 1815);
Gray Manufacturing Company (as reincorporated in 1844);
commonly known as Gray's Mill.
The Schofield Lithograph of 1854 depicts seven structures of the factory complex. From west to east are:
1) a bridge across the Patapsco.
2) the mill-owner's dwelling (which became the summer residence of John Pendleton Kennedy) comprised of several parts. A two-story structure with a low gable roof, parallel to the Patapsco, terminating in a step gable on the east end. Presumably a step gable finishes the western end, out of view. Attached to the center of the river facade is a wing of two and one half stories, each story of lower pitch than those of the main block, with a gable roof above perpendicular to the river. Two bays show on the east side of this wing, including two dormer windows in the attic. At the angle between the wing and the main block is a square one-story porch with a flat roof. Attached to the south or river elevation of the wing is a single-story addition of one bay on each side, presenting a step gable to the river. (A photograph of this dwelling, made in the early-twentieth century, shows the main block of stone with a two-story board-and-batten wing, added after the flood of 1868

destroyed the two-and-one-half-story wing and the one-story step-gable wing. The accompanying newspaper story gives the following chronology for the parts: the two-and-one-half-story frame wing was actually the original portion of the dwelling, to which additions made of stone, with step gables, were appended to the north and south. See "Ghosts of Many," in the bibliography, and Updated Archive Images .4, in this update.)

3) contained within the fenced yard of the dwelling at number 2 is a single-story outbuilding with a gable roof perpendicular to the river.

4) a single-story structure--an office?--of one bay on each side, with a gable roof perpendicular to the river.

5) the three-story, gambrel-roofed mill building, parallel to the river, rebuilt after an 1820 fire. Twelve bays of windows face the river, separated into two six-bay sections by a four-story crenellated tower. To the east of the tower are four dormers in the lower roof section, two slit dormers in the upper roof section. No dormers break the roof to the west of the tower, suggesting two periods of construction. At the peak of the gable at the west end is a cupola likely containing a bell. Against this west end of the mill is another crenellated tower, rising to the height of the gable, and attached to the west side of the tower is a two-bay, single-story addition, parallel to the river. Attached to the east end of the mill building is a three-story, gable-roofed addition, parallel to the river. Five bays face the river, with a doorway in the first-floor center. This east wing terminates to the east in two gable-end chimneys.

6) a single-story, gable-roofed structure, parallel to the river. Four bays--in a door-window-window-door pattern--with a single dormer above the easternmost bay. The configuration suggests a two-family laborer's dwelling.

7) a single-story, gable-roofed structure of two bays, perpendicular to the river.

The Schofield lithograph of ca. 1860 reveals the following

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Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Site Description, Updated.
7.4

modifications:
1) replacement of the bridge, noted "new" on the lithograph key.
2) an Italianate tower inserted into the angle of the main block and wings of the mill owner's dwelling, probably the work of John Pendleton Kennedy, transforming the house into his summer residence.
The ca. 1860 view also shows the establishment in a larger context, and includes depictions of:
3) a dwelling in Howard County, directly across the river from the mill complex, at the end of the bridge. Noted as the residence of the plant manager, Hugh Bone.
4) laborers' dwellings and other unidentified structures facing the river to the east and west of the mill complex.

In 1888 the facility closed, though the structures were mapped in the 1898 Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County. The 1915 edition of the Bromley Atlas reveals changes to the complex, and identifies the owner as the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company. In 1898, eighteen structures were depicted, the property of John Bone. From west to east:
1) dam across the Patapsco
2) mill race, crossing River Road to the mill building
3) stone building, north of River Road where the road crosses the mill race
4) frame stable or shed behind number 3
Then north of the mill race and River Road:
5) stone dwelling sited parallel to the river, with a wing in the center angled toward the river (destroyed by 1915)
6) stone dwelling sited parallel to the river, with a wing in the center angled toward the river
7) stone mill building, including at least three wings (These wings were reconfigured by 1915, though the footprint given in each atlas illustration is at best schematic. The Sanborn Maps, below, offer larger scale illustrations of greater accuracy.)

8) stone structure immediately behind the mill
Then a stream running to the Patapsco
9) - 11) three stone buildings facing the stream, on its east bank (the two northernmost were destroyed by 1915)
12) - 14) three stone buildings facing River Road, perpendicular to numbers 9 - 11.
15) frame building facing River Road
16) - 18) three stone buildings facing River Road.
Though unidentified, numbers 9 - 18 were most likely laborers' dwellings.

In 1901 the Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company purchased the facility, and in 1910, a detail view of the mill building and nearby structures appeared on the Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Map for Ellicott City, Map One. This shows, from west to east:
1) two-story stone and frame dwelling (number 5 or 6, above, 1898 Bromley)
2) small stone building
3) stone storage building
4) frame and stone engine and dynamo building, with a seventy-foot iron chimney rising from a brick base, a structure evidently incorporating new construction with a portion of the mill building rear wing
5) the stone mill building, with additions (The eastern wing, illustrated in Schofield 1854, is here identified as stone; the crenellated tower at the center of the river facade is brick; a small one-story wing to the west--identified as the wheel house--is frame. The western tower illustrated in 1854 does not appear. Additions to the east--of frame--and to the north--of brick and frame--are each one story).
6) stone storage building
7) stone transformer building

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Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Site Description, Updated.
7.6

8) frame dwelling (If this frame dwelling is the same one shown in the Bromley Atlas illustrations--number 15, above--then the number of structures between the mill and the frame dwelling illustrated in both the 1898 and 1915 Bromley Atlases is inaccurate. The Bromley illustrations show at least four structures, while the Sanborn 1910 Map--much more detailed--shows only two).

By 1919 the Sanborn Map for Ellicott City, Map 1, indicates the entire facility was no longer in operation.

In 1937, corrections to the 1919 Sanborn Map for Ellicott City, Map 1, indicate the facility was owned by the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light and Power Company. All buildings had been destroyed but number 7, above, from the 1910 Sanborn map. This survivor was the stone transformer building, which had been extended with an addition to the west.

In 1947 or 1959, corrections to the 1919 Sanborn Map for Ellicott City, Map 1, indicate the facility was owned by the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, and that a concrete floor has been added to the stone "transfer house." No other buildings were shown.

In 1997, the following ruins of the Gray's Mill complex survived above ground:
1) The two-story stone transformer house (depicted on the 1910, 1919, 1937, 1947, and 1959 Sanborn Maps. See number 7, above). This is a nine-bay, gable-roofed building facing the Patapsco River. The eastern six bays open into a structure of rough-cut granite. The western three bays open into a structure generally of ashlar granite blocks, laid up in rough courses, evidently built of material re-used from other buildings on site. The whole is undergoing renovation.

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Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Site Description, Updated.
7.7

2) The extensive, rough-cut granite foundations of the engine and dynamo building depicted on the 1910 Sanborn Map (number 4, above). These comprise two levels, the upper set back from the lower, built into the hillside; the corners and wall ends are finished with ashlar blocks.
3) An ashlar granite bridge pier, reinforced with iron straps encircling the pier at each course. The pier stands in its original location, west of the engine and dynamo building, just south of River Road, north of the Patapsco River (see Schofield 1854 and 1860, number 1).
4) Directly across the river from the pier at 3, is another pier of identical character, of ashlar granite reinforced with iron. Flood waters have undermined this pier's footing, and it is now prone near its original foundation (see again Schofield 1854 and 1860, no. 1).
5) An ashlar granite dam abutment, in the river bank on the Howard-county side of the Patapsco, approximately 1000 feet upstream of the Gray's Mill site.

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Statement of Significance, Updated.
8.1

The evolving industrial history of the Patapsco Valley finds an excellent representative in the Gray's mill site. Four different industrial processes took place here from the late-eighteenth century to the early twentieth. These were distilling, paper manufacture--this under three different proprietors--cotton, and later wool textile manufacture, and finally electricity generation.

The first of these establishments, an installation to distill alcohol from grain, is the least well documented. Indeed it is known only through an advertisement for sale published in the *Maryland Journal* on 16 January 1779. "[John] Ellicott and [Samuel] Godfrey" offered to sell the distillery, which stood one half mile from the Ellicott's lower mills, very likely on land the Ellicott brothers--Joseph, Nathaniel, Andrew, and John--had purchased in 1771 from farmer Emanuel Teal (Baltimore County AL C/680). The facility contained still and malt houses and a dwelling. This early sale offer was a rare occurrence from a family which over the succeeding years went to great lengths to consolidate valuable property holdings in the Patapsco Valley. In fact, the Gray's mill site stands virtually alone as a non-Ellicott industrial facility on the Patapsco, contained within the Ellicotts' domain. The distillery sale offer may explain how the Gray's site came to be held outside of the family in the eighteenth century, long before the Ellicotts were compelled to divest their other holdings of land and mills. Additional property record research should clarify this issue.
At any event, the Ellicotts are known as crucial actors in promoting transformation of Maryland agriculture from tobacco to wheat. Their establishment of a large-scale, merchant flour mill, along with a network of warehouses, shipping concerns, agricultural fertilizer production, iron works and ancillary facilities, was among the first truly modern industrial communities established in Maryland. The Ellicotts were thus in the vanguard of a new agricultural movement, and set as well a model for industrial production early in America's industrial history. The distillery

itself marked an experimental venture into a subsidiary market of the grain trade, which also included shipments of grain and flour, as well as baked bread. Alcohol may have been seen as another grain-based product that would have helped diversify the market to keep commodity prices stable. The sale indicates, at least, that the Ellicott family found it undesirable to continue.

Much better documented is a facility developed later in the century. Thomas Mendenhall, a Philadelphia merchant, bought land on the Baltimore-county side of the Patapsco on 18 February 1794, and in January 1796, he advertised for "Paper Makers . . . [at his factory] 9 miles from Baltimore" between the Frederick Turnpike road and the Patapsco River (deed referenced in: Baltimore 308/385; Thomas Mendenhall advertisement, *Federal Gazette,* 8 January 1796, col. 5). Mendenhall manufactured paper for almost two years, then put the facility on the market. His advertisement for sale, dated 18 December 1797, reveals that masons had raised a substantial three-story stone mill building (Thomas Mendenhall advertisement, *Federal Gazette,* 18 December 1797, col. 17). This was an extraordinarily large facility of almost the same horizontal extent as the Ellicott brothers' original merchant mill, and Mendenhall built with a view toward expansion. As constructed, the mill could accommodate, he stated, double the equipment originally installed.

John Hagerty of Baltimore bought the facility. He and a subsequent owner, Joseph [or John] Conrad of Philadelphia, undertook a number of projects to expand the facility, and a series of records made over the next decade-and-a-half detail these changes. Shortly after Hagerty purchased the mill from Mendenhall, assessors for the 1798 Federal Direct Tax surveyed the site, recording Hagerty's name as "Hagartha" (Federal Direct Tax records, Baltimore County, Patapsco Upper Hundred, 1 October 1798). Their inventory found the owner's two-story frame dwelling, 34 by 16 feet, a large stone kitchen, 24 by 16 feet, and a log laborer's dwelling, 20 by 16 feet. In a second grouping, the assessors placed the three-story

stone mill, 110 by 38 feet, a log stable, and an unidentified one-story stone house, 16 by 12 feet.

Baltimore County assessors taxed Hagerty for the property in1804, and reported the value of improvements at 750 pounds, or approximately 2500 dollars (Baltimore County Assessment Records, Patapsco Upper Hundred, 1804, entry for John Hagathy [Hagerty]). The federal assessors had valued improvements at 2000 dollars six years earlier, and when Hagerty advertised the property for sale in 1805, he described a mill containing four vats; he had doubled the number Mendenhall originally installed (John Hagerty advertisement, April 1805, *Federal Gazette*, col. 17). Hagerty apparently received no acceptable offers that year, and when Joseph Scott toured the valley to gather information for his 1807 *Geographical Description*, he presented Hagerty as the owner of

> one of the largest paper mills in the United States . . . . 120 feet long, 40 wide, and three stories high, built of stone. She works four sets of hands, and is supposed to manufacture more paper than any other mill in America (Scott, pp. 92-93).

Scott's claim of the highest national production levels for the mill is likely an exaggeration--it is in any case undocumented--though in equating physical size with the level of production, he revealed how unusually large this installation was for the period. This large facility Hagerty eventually sold in 1807 to Joseph [or John] Conrad, a Philadelphia book publisher (Baltimore County WG 95/174).

Hagerty's sale advertisement from 1805 mentions only the installation of additional vats at the paper mill, though he may have made other of the improvements detailed in 1813 when a trustee sold the facility. Conrad lost the property in 1812 for reasons not yet revealed in research, and the trustee's sale advertisement from January 1813 provides the last description of the installation as a paper mill (in 1814, Edward Gray completed its transformation into the Patapsco Cotton Factory). Samuel Moale, trustee, noted that the basic dimensions of the stone mill building remained the same, 100

by 35 feet, though he more particularly described a 25-foot shed built on the east end of the larger structure. This extension sheltered "a sizing house, and [provided for] the accommodation of journeymen and apprentices." In addition "six small houses for the accommodation of workmen" had been added, though perhaps one of these was a log dwelling Mendenhall had built, and another the original stone kitchen, as the "convenient two story Frame Dwelling house . . . [now contained] a kitchen in the basement story" (Samuel Moale advertisement, *Baltimore American,* 6 January 1813, col. 14; also printed in the *Federal Gazette*, 30 January 1813, col. 4). Hagerty must have erected some of these dwellings to house his "four sets of hands," who ran the expanded operations; Conrad may have added others. Finally, the latest owners added a saw mill to the complex.

With the Trustee's sale in 1813, paper making operations at the site ceased. Edward Gray, an immigrant from Northern Ireland with expertise in textile manufacture, purchased the property with three other investors--Joseph Taggert, William Rogers, and Robert Taylor. Early in 1815 the Maryland General Assembly incorporated their enterprise as the Patapsco Manufacturing Company (*Acts of Assembly,* 1815, chapter 140). That same year in Baltimore, the company opened a warehouse at "No. 243, Market st. [where] an extensive assortment of *White & Blue* COTTON YARNS, *Sewing and Knitting* COTTON" were offered for sale ("E. GRAY & CO." advertisement, [Baltimore] *American,* 29 August 1815, col. 4).

Gray had undertaken a renovation of the earlier paper mill, and one component of his alterations to the facilities was the installation of an experimental furnace. Robert Mills, the architect of the Washington Monuments in both Baltimore and the District of Columbia--in addition to such important public buildings as the United States Treasury and the Patent Office--developed the design.

Mills created an apparatus of soapstone with a brick flue above, built "against one side of the building;" its fire box opened to the exterior. Early in the morning, this was charged with wood, and

after the fire had burned for three hours, reducing the wood to coals, a "register [was] let down," which released hot air into the building. Evidently a system of ducts and vents aided in circulation, as "the superintendent . . . [could] increase or diminish the quantity of heat in each room at his pleasure." The ambient temperature reached in excess of seventy degrees, even on the coldest days, and the furnace's fuel efficiency matched its effectiveness. Over twenty-four hours, the furnace required only an eighth of a cord of wood, as opposed to one full cord per day for open fireplaces or almost that amount for a steam heating system, an even more costly installation in itself. The stone factory building rose sixty feet in three stories, yielding tall, cold, drafty spaces in winter; the furnace offered considerable fuel savings and also promised much safer heating. Flammable cotton dust accumulated quickly in textile mills, and a self-contained heating system would reduce the risk of fire ("Economy of Fuel," *Niles Register*, v. 9 supplement (1816), p. 183.).

Little evidence survives documenting the initial numbers and ages of the laborers at the Patapsco Manufacturing Company. In 1818, Baltimore County tax assessors visited the site and noted two slaves belonging to Edward Gray, an adult valued at eighty dollars and child valued at twenty. Gray himself was assessed for household furnishings and 168 dollars worth of silverplate; he and his family lived on the site, and in all likelihood the adult and child were personal servants rather than factory workers. Materials filed for the United States Manufacturers' Census in 1820 reveal that like the neighboring Union Manufacturing Company, Gray hired no adult women at his mill--forty adult males and seventy-five boys and girls worked the spindles and looms (Baltimore County Assessment Records, Election District One, 1818. United States Census, 1820, Manufacturers' aggregation.).

Conditions on the site changed dramatically on the morning of 21 January 1820, when the factory building burned, under suspicion of arson. In spite of the entire loss of productive capacity, Gray elected to stay in business, and by 1824, the cotton factory was

back in operation with 150 employees. Soon after the original mill had opened, Gray had augmented production with fifty hand looms, and just before the fire, those looms had been stilled, superseded by eighty water-driven models. Gray installed only water-powered looms in the new factory; twenty-four produced woven fabrics at a much lower cost than was possible with hand weaving ("Fire," *Niles Register*, v. 17 (January 1820), p. 376. Sparks, "Baltimore," p. 128).

A rare survival from the early period of mill operations is safeguarded in the Howard County Historical Society Library. The Patapsco Cotton Factory "Day Book B" documents routine operations from 1828 to 1831, including various accounts. Gray's entries reveal that bales of cotton were purchased from and stored in different warehousing concerns, probably in Baltimore. Some raw cotton was bleached in an operation separate from factory functions, then all was spun into yarn, wick, and carpet chain, or woven into flannels or sheeting. Independent agents sold these finished products on commission (*Day Book B,* pp. 109, 111, 132, 145, various pages give textile products.).

The day book entries record continued investments in new equipment. In his year-end accounts for 1830, for example, Gray noted the value of warehoused bales of raw cotton and of "Stock on hand" at the factory; new machinery installed equaled the value of these materials, and the next year, Gray doubled the number of looms reported operating in 1825. In just over a year, then, Gray had made capital improvements equivalent to half the assessed value of the original factory building. Successful operations required substantial investments in modern, efficient equipment. By 1850, 180 operatives oversaw 120 looms, including a machine for handling woolens (*Day Book B*, p. 111. Baltimore County Assessment Records, Election District One, 1818. "Miscellaneous. Ellicotts Mills, Maryland." *Howard Gazette*, v. II (23 Mar 1850) no. 9. In 1825, Jared Sparks recorded twenty-four looms in operation; Gray purchased twenty-four in 1831, soon enough to suggest that these were not replacements for the older looms. In 1818, Baltimore County

assessors valued the buildings at 6000 dollars; the new machinery purchased in 1830 and 1831 amounted to $3191.95.).

For unspecified reasons, but perhaps as a result of the economic depression of the late 1830s and early 1840s, the investors who owned the Patapsco Cotton Factory with Edward Gray decided to withdraw from the corporation. William Riggin--whose position in the company is unknown--executed a ninety-nine year lease of the facilities to Edward Gray alone on 16 January 1844, and stipulated a purchase option after five years. Gray had the Patapsco Manufacturing Company dissolved, and in December 1844, the Maryland General Assembly voted to incorporate the Gray Manufacturing Company. The next year, Gray assigned the lease to the new company, and in five years, he apparently helped the company purchase the leasehold from the former owners. The Gray Manufacturing Company continued in business until 1888 (Baltimore County 337/29, and Howard 4/490, for lease to Edward Gray. Maryland General Assembly, December Session 1844, Chapter 271, for incorporation charter. Howard 6/59, for assignment of lease. Howard 9/427, for purchase of leasehold. McGrain, *Molinography*, gives the closing date.).

Little information survives concerning the final chapter of the site's industrial history. The facility evidently lay vacant from the 1888 closing until its transfer to the Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company about 1901; more property record research would clarify the chain of title (see Baltimore County 221/55, 16 February 1897, securing the title to the executors of Martha Gray, heir of Edward Gray; Baltimore City 229/11, 17 June 1897, Howard 68/67, 6 December 1897, and Howard 68/79, 17 June 1897, confirming the sale of the property to John Bone; Howard 72/624 and 626, 28 December 1900, for Bone's sale to Victor Bloede and others, who were instrumental in establishing electrical power generation in the Patapsco Valley. See, here, Inventory number BA 1587, Bloede Dam).

The Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Map of the facility issued

in 1910 is particularly useful. This not only provides an accurate inventory of the then surviving physical plant (see updated description, p. 7.5), but also indicates that relatively little of the plant was being used. Significantly, the main mill buildings were vacant, as well as a portion of the structure sheltering the transformers and the structure containing the engine and dynamo room. The addition of a seventy-foot iron chimney indicates that steam was a major power source for the dynamos. With the completion of Bloede Dam in 1907, a thoroughly modern power generating facility, the Gray's installation, with so many redundant structures, was closed by 1918 ("Power Plant," p. 207. Sanborn, 1918). Only the transformers remained in operation, and the succeeding Sanborn Map revisions indicate that all structures at the site, but the transfer house, were destroyed by 1937.

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Bibliographic References, Updated.
9.1

Deeds as given in text.

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Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Bibliographic References, Updated.
9.3

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Preparation of updated Description, Significance, Bibliography, and Images.
11.1

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8 January 1999

Inventory Number BA-1576
Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Updated Archive Images .1

John Schofield, *Panoramic View of the Scenery on the Patapsco, Ellicotts Mills, Md.* [key], Howard County Historical Society Library, Ellicott City, Maryland.

Please note that the right-hand building at number 16 is the principal mill building with later additions.

The left-hand building at number 16 is the residence of John Pendleton Kennedy, formerly that of the plant owner Edward Gray.

The right-hand number 29 is the "New Bridge" across the Patapsco, and the left-hand number 29 is the residence of Hugh Bone, the plant manager.

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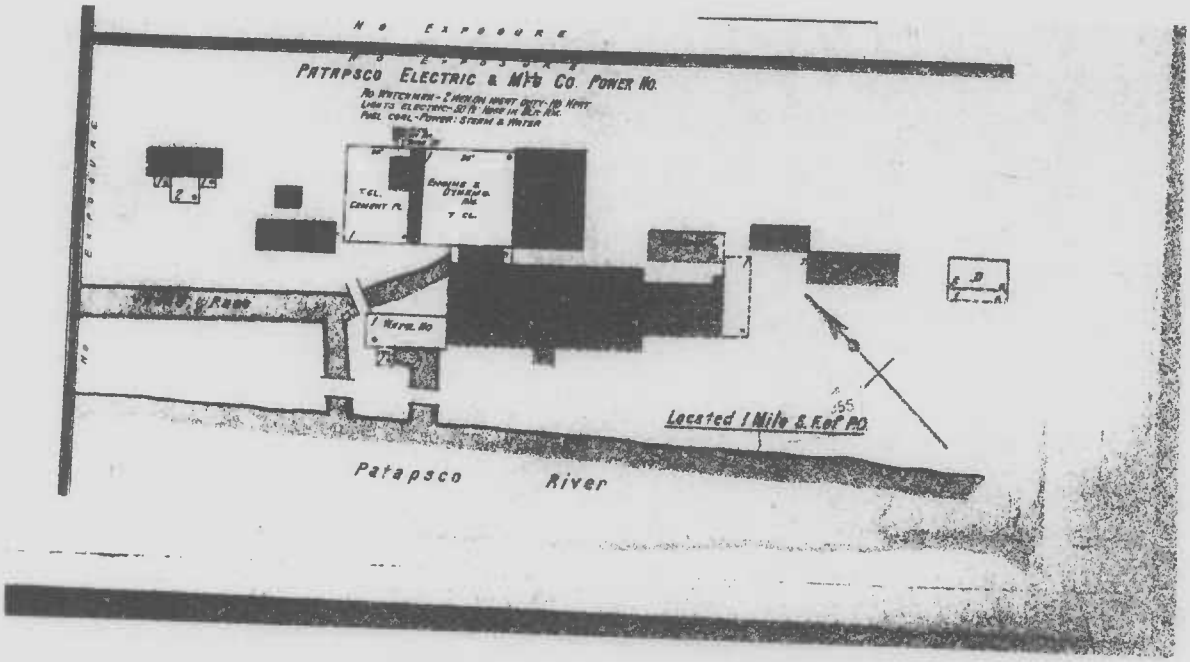
Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Updated Archive Images .2

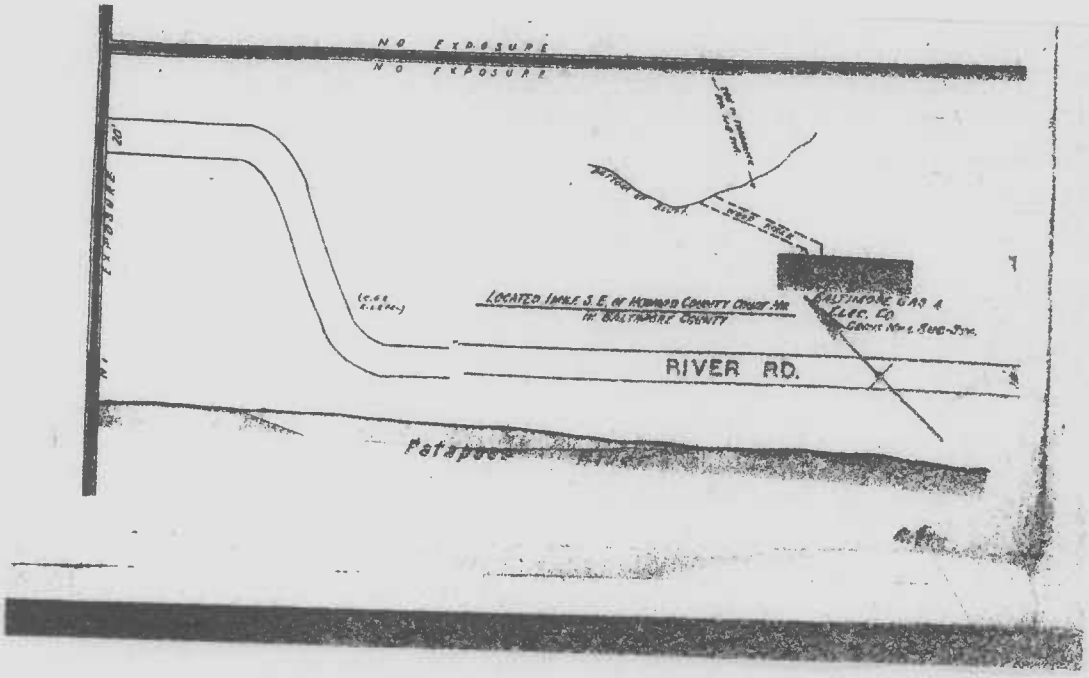
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Ellicott City, 1910, Map 1, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Geography and Maps Division, catalogue number 3599.



Inventory Number BA-1576
Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Updated Archive Images .3

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Ellicott City, 1919, revised 1937, 1947, and 1959, Map 1, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Geography and Maps Division, catalogue number 3599.



Inventory Number BA-1576
Gray's Mill Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties

Updated Archive Images .4

John Pendleton Kennedy residence, photograph appearing in unidentified newspaper article: "Ghosts of Many Famous Men Haunt Old Gray Mansion on Banks of Patapsco River," (autograph note: "May be *The Jeffersonian*"), no date (1920-1940?); Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Room, Vertical File: "Historic Houses, etc.--Patapsco."

houses etc. - ~~Kennedy House~~

A MARYLAND LITERARY SHRINE

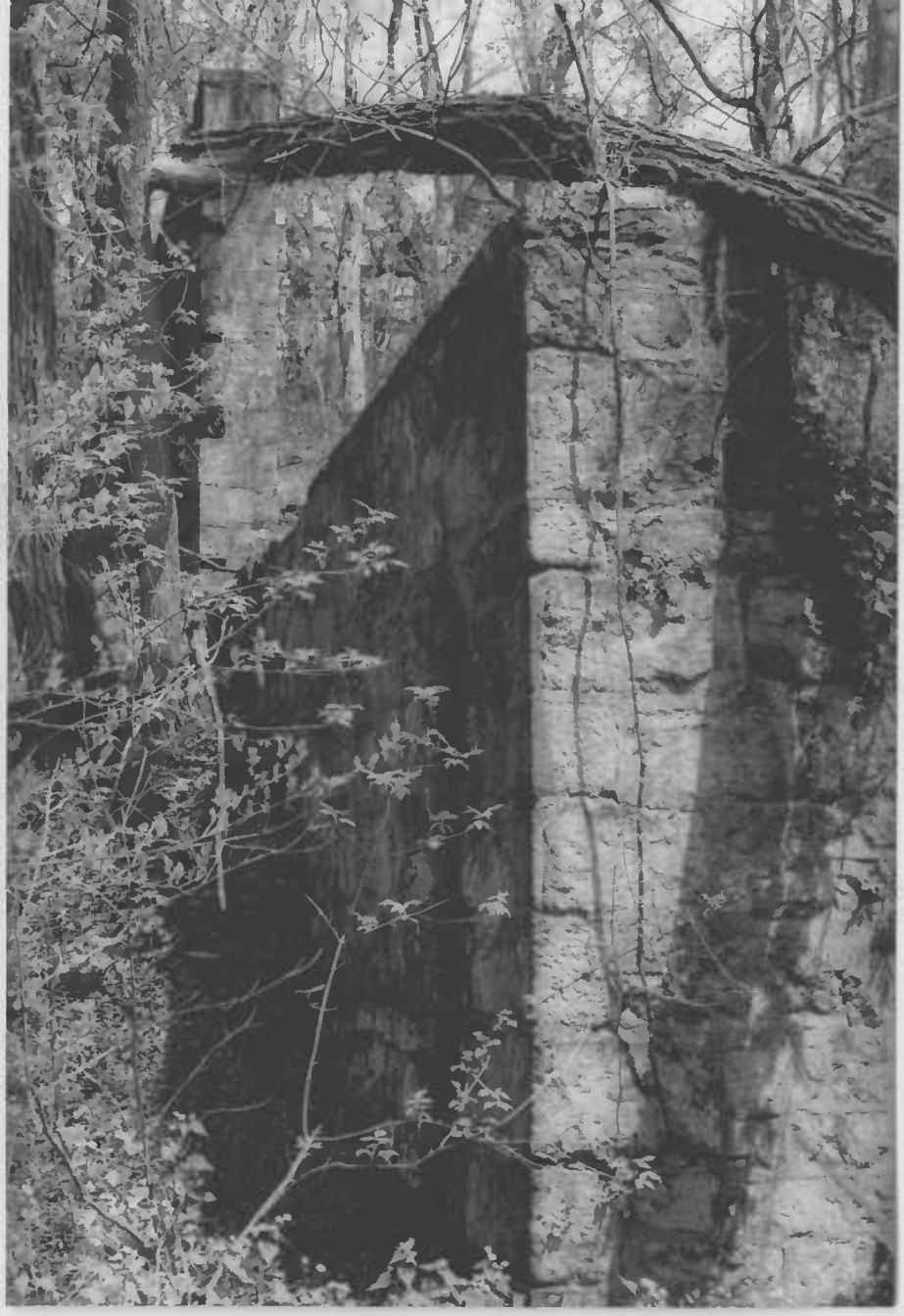
Picture by Staff Photographer

GHOSTS OF MANY FAMOUS MEN HAUNT OLD GRAY MANSION ON BANKS OF PATAPSCO RIVER

Washington Irving Was Once a Guest, And It Was Home of John Pendleton Kennedy, Author And Statesman And Helpful Friend of E. A. Poe

turesque ruins of them; and I would utterly destroy that railroad and all the cotton lords should live in baronial castles on the cliff; and the cotton spinners should be virtuous peasantry of both sexes, in silk shirts and small clothes and straw hats with long ribbons and should do nothing but sing songs and choruses and

BA 1576
GRAY'S MILL
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
HENRY K. SHARP
APRIL 1997
MARYLAND SLPO
BUILDING 1, TRANSFORMER HOUSE, VIEW EAST
1/4



BA 1576
GRAY'S MILL
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
HENRY K. SHARP
APRIL 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
BUILDING 2, ENGINE AND DYNAMO BUILDING, VIEW NORTHEAST
2/4

BA 1576
GRAY'S MILL
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
HENRY K. SHARP
APRIL 1997
MARYLAND SHPO (FILED WITH HO 733)
STRUCTURE 4, BRIDGE PIER, HOWARD COUNTY,
VIEW EAST

3/4

BA 1576
GRAY'S MILL
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
HENRY K. SHARP
APRIL 1997
MARYLAND SHPO (FILED WITH HO 732)
STRUCTURE 3, BRIDGE PIER, BALTIMORE COUNTY,
VIEW EAST

4/4