

Carr-114
Otterdale Mill
1555 Otterdale Mill Road

c.1865-1868

Summary:

Just when the first mill was constructed at this location on Big Pipe Creek has not yet been determined. The mill was purchased by George Crabbs in 1830. The 1835 tax assessment notes that there was a grist mill and saw mill on the 290-acre property. By 1841, much of the land seems to have been sold off, leaving 67 acres that, in addition to the mills, held two log houses and a barn. George Crabbs died in early January 1859. His will reveals that he also had a blacksmith shop on the property. James Bostion bought 86 acres and Crabb's mill in March 1866, although the sale of the property may have occurred earlier. Certainly, if the painted sign on the mill is accurate, Bostion must have purchased the mill sooner in order to have it burn to the ground, as local history suggests happened, and to rebuild it in 1865. He must have over-extended himself because he turned his property over to a trustee in 1872. As advertised for sale, Bostion's property was 40 acres " . . . upon which there is a Grist and Saw Mill (known as Otterdale Mills) Frame and Weatherboarded. The Grist Mill is 3½-stories high, 40 x 50 feet, stone foundation, 3 Buhrman's Turbine Wheels, 4 sets Burrs, 2 wheat and 2 choppers, 4 Reels, Bolts, 2 Platform Scales, &c; Saw Mill attached. The Grist and Saw Mill are constructed in the modern style, with gearing &c, complete, and all the machinery together with the Mills have been erected within the last five years The Dwelling House is Frame, 2½-stories high 40 x 25, with Back building, Wash house, Smoke house, Hog House &c; also a Bank Barn 40 x 50 built in 1863." This advertisement suggests that the mill was built in 1867 or 1868. The property was sold to Charles H. D. Snyder in 1903. After Snyder's retirement, the mill passed hands several times before being purchased by Frank L. Smith in 1932. He was responsible for converting the mill to frozen food lockers, which continues in operation today.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-114

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Otterdale Mill

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1555 Otterdale Mill Road not for publication

city, town Taneytown vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

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

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

name Mr. Edward N. Derr, Jr.

street & number 1555 Otterdale Mill Road telephone no.: 756-2290

city, town Taneytown state and zip code Maryland 21787

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 375

street & number 55 North Court St. folio 371

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N. R. Field Sheet H ABS Inventory

date none 1970 federal state county local

depository for survey records MD Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state MD

7. Description

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.

Resource Count: 8

Summary: Otterdale Mill is located at 1555 Otterdale Mill Road, on the east side of the road where it crosses Big Pipe Creek, and on the north side of the creek. It is about 2¾ miles south of Taneytown in western Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a stone and frame mill on the bank of the creek, a frame and/or log millers house, a stone summer kitchen, a bank barn, a wagon shed and corn crib, and a poultry house. The mill is a 3½-story, three-bay by three-bay structure built of rubble fieldstone with quoins on the first story and clapboard above. It has a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a north-south ridge. On the north elevation is painted "Built by J A Boston 1865". The eaves have sawn barge boards. The east elevation has a semi-circular arch in the south bay of the first story for the head race. The west elevation has a later addition connected to the north and center bays. The first story of the south bay has a semi-circular arched opening for the tail race. The mill is constructed of a sawn, heavy-timber braced frame. Each story has two summer beams that run north-south, and each summer is supported by two posts. On top of the posts are tapered blocks. The joists are also sawn and run east-west. They have a center tenon set in a mortise near the top of the summer beams and are not pegged. The joists rest on top of the east-west end girts. Those girts, and the summer beams, in turn rest on top of the north and south girts. The roof framing has a queen post truss, with two north-south purlins. The dam spans the whole width of Big Pipe Creek and appears to be of rubble stone with concrete reinforcement. About forty feet north of the mill is the miller's house. It is a two-story, six-bay by two-bay wood structure with a three-bay by two-bay ell on the rear. The house faces south and has asbestos shingle siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The south elevation has a shed-roof one-story porch across all six bays. About thirty feet northeast of the ell is the rubble stone summer kitchen. The bank barn has a south-facing forebay. It has a rubble stone foundation, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow on either side. There are four mill-sawn, heavy-timber, braced, queen-post-truss bents.

Otterdale Mill is located at 1555 Otterdale Mill Road, on the east side of the road where it crosses Big Pipe Creek, and on the north side of the creek. It is about 2¾ miles south of Taneytown in Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a stone and frame mill on the bank of the creek, a frame and/or log millers house, a stone summer kitchen, a bank barn, a wagon shed and corn crib, and a poultry house. They are located on generally level to slightly sloping land, although the bank of the creek is steep around the mill.

The mill is a 3½-story, three-bay by three-bay structure built of rubble fieldstone with quoins on the first story and clapboard above. It has a gable roof of standing-seam

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 c.1865-1868 **Builder/Architect**

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.

Summary: Just when the first mill was constructed at this location on Big Pipe Creek has not yet been determined. The mill was purchased by George Crabbs in 1830. The 1835 tax assessment notes that there was a grist mill and saw mill on the 290-acre property. By 1841, much of the land seems to have been sold off, leaving 67 acres that, in addition to the mills, held two log houses and a barn. George Crabbs died in early January 1859. His will reveals that he also had a blacksmith shop on the property. James Boston bought 86 acres and Crabb's mill in March 1866, although the sale of the property may have occurred earlier. Certainly, if the painted sign on the mill is accurate, Boston must have purchased the mill sooner in order to have it burn to the ground, as local history suggests happened, and to rebuild it in 1865. He must have over-extended himself because he turned his property over to a trustee in 1872. As advertised for sale, Boston's property was 40 acres " . . . upon which there is a Grist and Saw Mill (known as Otterdale Mills) Frame and Weatherboarded. The Grist Mill is 3½-stories high, 40 x 50 feet, stone foundation, 3 Buhrman's Turbine Wheels, 4 sets Burrs, 2 wheat and 2 choppers, 4 Reels, Bolts, 2 Platform Scales, &c; Saw Mill attached. The Grist and Saw Mill are constructed in the modern style, with gearing &c, complete, and all the machinery together with the Mills have been erected within the last five years The Dwelling House is Frame, 2½-stories high 40 x 25, with Back building, Wash house, Smoke house, Hog House &c; also a Bank Barn 40 x 50 built in 1863." This advertisement suggests that the mill was built in 1867 or 1868. The property was sold to Charles H. D. Snyder in 1903. After Snyder's retirement, the mill passed hands several times before being purchased by Frank L. Smith in 1932. He was responsible for converting the mill to frozen food lockers, which continues in operation today.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
 Chronological/Development Period: ^{A.D.} 1815-1870, 1870-1930, Modern Period A.D., 1930-present
 Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Economic
 Resource Types: Small family farm, mill, rural vernacular

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. Carr-114

Carroll County Land Records
Tax Assessments, 1825, 1835, 1841, 1876-96, 1896-1910
1862 & 1877 maps
Chancery FTS 25-304; BFC 43-531
Democratic Advocate, 4 Jan. 1873, p. 3, c. 4; 4 Aug. 1888, p. 1, c.2
American Sentinel, 12 Nov. 1865, p. 2, c. 6

George Crabbs will, JB2-433; inventory JMS-440
OHD Snyder obit., Union Bridge Pilot, 6 Aug. 1930
Lillie Snyder Devilbiss, "Reminiscence of Otterdale Mill" Taneytown Carroll Recd 1 May 1900

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 30.91 ac.

Quadrangle name Union Bridge

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning Department

date November 4, 1993

street & number 225 N. Center St.,

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

metal with a north-south ridge. On the north elevation the first story has a new garage door in a widened opening in the east bay. The center bay has a beaded-edge vertical board dutch door. All of the doors have interior strap hinges. Each jamb has two panels. Above the door is clapboard infill. The west bay has one 6/6 sash with a beaded interior edge frame and a wood sill. The second story has a central dutch door like the first with a 6/6 sash in each end bay. The third story is identical to the second. The attic story is similar to the second, but the sash are slightly smaller and are set closer to the door. In addition there is a 6/6 sash above the door. Between the former and latter is painted "Built by J A Bostion 1865". Hanging from the ridge is a pulley. The eaves have sawn bargeboards.

The east elevation has a semi-circular arch with two courses of brick voussoirs in the south bay of the first story for the head race. The center and north bays each have a 6/6 sash. The second story has a four-light casement south of the south bay, and a 6/6 sash in the south bay. The center bay has a 2/2 sash and a plywood door in a later opening. Between the center and north bays is a beaded-edge vertical-board dutch door in an original opening. The north bay has a 6/6 sash. The third story has three 6/6 sash and the eave has the same sawn bargeboard as on the north. There is a brick chimney in the northeast corner. The south elevation has two one-light sash on the first story, which appears to be partly rebuilt and sits on a concrete underpinning. The second and third stories each have two 6/6, and the attic story has two 6/6 with another 6/6 in the peak. The eaves also have the same bargeboards as on the north. The west elevation has a later addition connected to the north and center bays. The first story of the south bay has a semi-circular arched opening with one course of brick voussoirs for the tail race. It has some concrete reinforcement inside the arch and at the corner of the building. The second and third stories have a 6/6 sash, and the eave has a bargeboard.

The first story of the mill is divided by a parged stone half wall that runs east-west and divides the first floor roughly in two; the south half is the mill race, and is open from the second floor joists to the water below. This section retains its original framework, with 12 x 16 inch beams running north-south and spanning the space over the race. These beams rest on the half-wall to the north. The other half of the mill has a concrete floor and an early-1940's era compressor and equipment to run the frozen food lockers. There is a winder stair in the northwest corner that extends up to the attic. The newel post is octagonal in plan. The second story has an office in the northeast corner that is enclosed with beaded-edge vertical boards and has matching doors on the south and west walls that have a four-light sash in the top. The west wall also has a twelve-light sash. Inside the office is a pot-belly stove. Near the office is an old Fairbanks patented #4 scale with cast iron fluted Greek Doric columns. There is a straight run of stairs centered on the south wall from the second story to the third. It, too, has an octagonal newel post. The third story is completely open and still retains a

Description (continued)

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Hercules automatic wheat scourer and separator made by the Hercules Manufacturing Company of Cardington, Ohio. The attic story is also undivided. It retains a Eureka new improved dustless receiving separator made by the S. Hornes Company Eureka Works in Silver Creek, New York. Stored in the attic are many of the original wood ducts and belts, as well as the wood vat to hold the burrs and the wood stone crane for lifting them.

The mill is constructed of a sawn, heavy-timber braced frame. Each story has two summer beams that run north-south, and each summer is supported by two posts. These posts have chamfers and lamb's tongue stops at the corners. On top of the posts are tapered blocks with chamfered corners, and the scarf joints connecting the summer beam are placed above these blocks. The joists are also sawn and run east-west. They have a center tenon set in a mortise near the top of the summer beams and are not pegged. The joists rest on top of the east and west end girts. Those girts, and the summer beams, in turn rest on top of the north and south girts. The studs and posts on the north and south walls, therefore, start below the floor level. At the top of the corner posts the north and south girts have a center tenon in the post, and two pegs. The top of the post has a tenon which the east and west girts are mortised over, and this joint has one peg. The posts have down braces that have a center tenon but are not pegged. The studs also have a center tenon into the top girts. Where braces split the studs, the feet of the studs are toe nailed into the braces. The roof framing has a queen post truss, with two chamfered posts with blocks under each of the two north-south purlins. The rafters are about 3 by 4¼ inches, are sawn, and are spaced about 24 inches on center. The ridge joint has a center tenon and peg, and the purlin is notched to take the top rafter, which only spans this distance. A second rafter of the same dimensions is set into a notch in the purlin next to the foot of the top rafter. The foot of this rafter is notched to fit over the plate, which is 1 by 3 inches and rests on top of the ends of the joists. In addition there are east-west joists that are notched on the end and lap over each purlin. They do not appear to be tied into the purlins. These joists support original gears and ducts. The floors on the second, third, and attic stories have random-width pine boards that are fastened with cut nails.

There is a new section of concrete dam at the southeast corner of the mill, with a wood gate to the head race and a second wood gate south of that that is a bypass. The dam spans the whole width of Big Pipe Creek and appears to be of rubble stone with concrete reinforcement.

The addition on the west side of the mill has a CMU wall on the north elevation with a six-lying-panel door, three 6/6 sash, and a pair of crossbuck doors on rollers. the structure has a gambrel roof with inverted-V-seam metal and an east-west ridge. The west elevation has CMU's in the northern two-thirds of the building, and German siding

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 4

in the gambrel end and southern third of the building. There is an exterior brick chimney north of center. A wood shed is attached to the southern half of the west elevation of this addition. The south elevation has a rubble stone pier at water's edge that is now mostly encased in poured concrete. The lower half of the building has vertical board siding, with German siding above.

The shed attached to the west end of the addition is actually older than the addition. It is one story, has a rubble stone foundation, and is banked into the hill on the north. The structure has been extended on the north, and has vertical board siding and a door on rollers on the north elevation. The west elevation has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding, with plain vertical board siding and a 6/6 sash in the gable end. The south elevation has vertical board siding and one 1/1 sash.

About forty feet north of the mill is the miller's house. It is a two-story, six-bay by two-bay wood structure with a three-bay by two-bay ell on the rear. The house faces south and has asbestos shingle siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. The south elevation has, from west to east on the first story, two 1/1 sash, a narrow 4/4 sash and a six-panel door, and three 1/1 sash. The second story has six 1/1 sash. All of the 1/1 sash are new and have blinds, throughout the house. There is a shed-roof one-story porch across all six bays. It has corrugated metal on the roof and six turned posts with sawn brackets. There is a box cornice with returns and an interior brick chimney at each end. The west elevation of the main block is two bays, with two 1/1 sash on each story and two small boarded-up openings in the gable end. The ell is flush with this elevation. It, too, has a gable roof with asphalt shingles, a north-south ridge and a box cornice with returns. The west elevation of the ell is three bays on the first story, with a central door that has one light over three lying panels. There is a 1/1 sash on either side of the door. The second story has a 1/1 sash in each end bay. The first story has a three-bay porch with shed roof that has asphalt shingles and identical posts and brackets to those on the south. The north elevation of the ell has two four-light sash in the gable end.

The east elevation of the ell has an enclosed porch on the first story with a standing-seam metal gable roof. The second story has two 1/1 sash. The north elevation of the main block also has an enclosed porch with standing-seam metal roof on the first story. The second story has four 1/1 sash. The east elevation of the house has two 1/1 sash on each story, with two boarded-up openings in the gable end.

About thirty feet northeast of the ell is the rubble stone summer kitchen. It has a gable roof with an east-west ridge and inverted-V-seam metal. The south elevation has two 6/6 sash. There is a CMU addition on the east, and a screen-in porch has been added to the west under a roof that is hipped on the west end. The north elevation has

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 5

two 6/6 sash and an interior brick chimney north of the ridge and west of center. The north wall extends westward from the building about twenty feet, but is only half-height.

East of the kitchen is a poultry house with vertical board siding, a shed roof with corrugated metal, and a door on the south elevation. East of this is a wagon shed and corn crib that has cribs on the east and west sides and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a north-south ridge. It is open on the south, with vertical board siding in the gable. The north elevation has vertical board doors on rollers and German siding.

East of the wagon shed is a bank barn with a south-facing bay. It has a rubble stone foundation, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding, and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and four lightning rods along the east-west ridge. The lower story of the south elevation is rubble stone. From west to east it has a door, a vent, a door, a vent, two doors, a vent, and a door. The doors are vertical board dutch doors on strap hinges, with wood slats above them. The vents have wood louvers that are diamond in section. The upper story is missing its center double doors. On either side are three vents placed above three other vents. There is a large new shed attached to the south elevation. The west elevation has been rebuilt in the northwest corner of the lower story with concrete, and has a 6/6 sash. South of this are two diamond-section vents. The upper story has four vents, with four above them, then two above them in the gable and one in the peak. The north elevation has central double wagon doors on rollers, with two vents on each side. The east elevation was not accessible.

The lower story has two mill-sawn summer beams, with four posts under each. The joists are hewn on the top and bottom inside the barn, but on all four sides under the forebay. The stalls are now altered. There is a wood box set in the southwest corner of the stone wall. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow on either side. There is no granary, but a doorway in the northwest corner may signify the former location of one. There are four mill-sawn, heavy-timber braced, queen post truss bents with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Each bent has posts, but the two interior bents differ in arrangement from the exterior bents. The paired braces from the center posts down to the top north and south girts of the two center bents is an unusual construction feature. The rafters are sawn. The ridge joint type is indistinguishable, but it is pegged. They support lath and wood shingles. There is a metal track for a hay fork in the ridge.

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

Just when the first mill was constructed at this location on Big Pipe Creek has not yet been determined, but it may well date before 1800. There was a mill here that was owned by Benedict Pott, and before 1825 it became the property of John Crabbs. After Crabb's death, the mill was purchased by his son, George, who seems to have been operating it at the time, in 1830. The 1835 tax assessment notes that there was a grist mill and saw mill on the 290-acre property. By 1841, much of the land seems to have been sold off, leaving 67 acres that, in addition to the mills, held two log houses and a barn. George Crabbs died in early January 1859. His will reveals that he also had a blacksmith shop on the property, for he left ". . . all of my blacksmith tools and bellows. . ." to his son, George. His inventory reveals several other things. He obviously had a full-scale farming operation, based on the number of livestock and tools he owned. This included six horses (two were mares), four cows, a heifer, three brood sows, a boar, and 17 shoats. The crops he had on hand were hay, oats, corn, and wheat, and naturally quite a bit of flour. There was also a large quantity of salted pork. The farm tools included a horse power and thresher, a wheat fan, a large cultivator, three harrows, three new single shovel ploughs, an old shovel plough, two hay carriages, three small cultivators, two corn ploughs, a new plough of unspecified design, a grain rake, a cart and gears, two wagons and a stone bed.

He also had some tools and building supplies that suggest that he did some building, at least on his own property. These include plank, scantling, laths, and a ton of plaster. The tools listed were six augers, five chisels, two drawing knives, a compass, a hand ax, a tenon saw and rule, eight planes, and a cross cut saw. While most farmers had a few tools like hammers and saws, the augers, chisels, and planes were rarely found on the farm. The household furniture included six beds, one of which was a high post bed, a dining table with six chairs, a kitchen table, kitchen cupboard, ten plate stove, nine old chairs, five other chairs, a settee, two benches (probably in the kitchen), two bureaus, a cupboard, several tables, and several looking glasses. One room may have been set off as an office, as listed together were a desk, a clock, a map, and old and new books. There was also a violin in this room.

George Crabb's will prohibited the sale of his real estate while his wife, Mary, was alive. This clause was gotten around by carving out a 3-acre parcel for Mary Crabbs. One farm was advertised for sale in 1865. It was located one-half mile from J. A. Bostion's mill. James Bostion bought 86 acres and Crabb's mill in March 1866, although the sale of the property may have occurred earlier. Certainly, if the painted sign on the mill is accurate, Bostion must have purchased the mill sooner in order to have it burn to the ground, as local history suggests happened, and to rebuild it in 1865. Almost immediately Bostion sold off 42 acres, yet he must have over-extended himself because he turned his property over to a trustee in 1872 and landed in Equity Court the following year. As advertised for sale, Bostion's property was 40 acres

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

. . . upon which there is a Grist and Saw Mill (known as Otterdale Mills) Frame and Weatherboarded. The Grist Mill is 3½-stories high, 40 x 50 feet, stone foundation, 3 Buhrman's Turbine Wheels, 4 sets Burrs, 2 wheat and 2 choppers, 4 Reels, Bolts, 2 Platform Scales, &c; Saw Mill attached. The Grist and Saw Mill are constructed in the modern style, with gearing &c, complete, and all the machinery together with the Mills have been erected within the last five years The Dwelling House is Frame, 2½-stories high 40 x 25, with Back building, Wash house, Smoke house, Hog House &c; also a Bank Barn 40 x 50 built in 1863. All the buildings are conveniently located and are in excellent repair. The land is in a high state of cultivation and all of it has been limed within the last three years .

. . .

This advertisement suggests that the mill was built in 1867 or 1868. Bostion's personal property was offered for sale, as well. This included beds, cooking and ten plate stoves, a side board, settee, chairs, carpeting, two sleighs, a cart, a two-horse wagon, a windmill, a harrow, plows, cultivators, lead gears, corn, timothy hay, wheat growing in the field, and ". . . a set of Blacksmith Tools, nearly new . . ." It would seem that though Crabb's mill did not survive, his blacksmith shop did.

The mill was purchased by William Hiner and Jacob Mering (Mearing). Like Bostion before him, Mering got himself into financial trouble and wound up in Equity Court, in this case in 1887. His half interest in the property, including the grist and saw mill, weatherboarded dwelling house, and bank barn, were offered for sale. The half interest was acquired by Samuel Reindollar. After Hiner died, his half interest was sold to Edward E. Reindollar, who later acquired title to the entire property. The Reindollars apparently did not operate the mill themselves, but leased it to tenants, the last being Frank Palmer. Reindollar then sold the property to Charles H. D. Snyder in 1903. A great deal is known about Snyder and his mill operation. He was born near Gettysburg in 1869 and did not come to Carroll County until 1898. He learned the trade of milling at Reuben Bish's mill in Cranberry before purchasing Otterdale Mill, which he ran for twenty-three years before retiring to York, Pennsylvania. His daughter, Lillie Snyder Devilbiss, wrote a reminiscence of life at the mill in 1958 which gives an unusual wealth of detail.

When my parents bought Otterdale, the buildings and land were in what we consider a very run down condition and required a lot of repair and hard work. The buildings consisted of the barn which is still existent, the house which has been improved and modernized; the summer house and bake oven, the summer house is still existent, but due to the bad condition of the bake oven it was torn down by the present owner, Mr.

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

Smith; the flour mill, saw mill and old cooper shop, the flour mill has been converted to frozen food lockers, the saw mill has been removed, and the cooper shop was torn down by my father. My parents did quite a bit of repairing to the house which is partially constructed of logs and was very well built. We had a hand dug well near the house with a large wooden pump, over which my father built a porch; when my father repaired the house, he re-weatherboarded it, he built the porches which are still existent, also put on the roof, painted and added the shutters. The doors were equipped with very old iron latches and hinges which are still on some of them, the ceilings were very low and some of the dividing partitions were made of wood. The house has no cellar so we used the house, and it certainly was useful in hot weather. The summer house is constructed of stone and has a second floor which my parents used for butchering and then as a smokehouse to smoke their home cured meat. In the summer my mothers used the summer house to do her cooking, on a wood burning stove on the ground floor, in front of the huge open fireplace which was all under roof and near the old bake oven. . . .

The old bake oven was originally used for baking bread but my father used it as a kiln to dry corn in the fall. This oven was constructed by stone, brick and mortar, it looked very much like an eskimo igloo in that it was built dome-shaped and had a stone and brick floor with a front opening and a hole adjoining the floor for a clean out, it was built up that the floor was a little higher than waist level. We made a wood fire in it and then after it was burned to embers we pulled out the ashes and remains of the burned wood, and closed it up until it cooled enough to put in the new ear corn which my father had selected to be dried and then shelled and ground into corn meal which was always yellow. The corn was usually left in the oven until it was cold, usually about 10 or 12 hrs. or over nite. We used a long handled scraper to pull out the fire and the corn as the oven was large enough to hold several bags of corn. My father's kiln dried, fresh corn meal was greatly in demand, as the fall was the opening season for corn meal.

The old cooper shop which was located near the flour mill was used to make the wooden barrels in which the flour was packed, labeled and shipped by rail to the bakeries and stores in the cooper shop, as well as staves hoops and barrel heads when my father took possession, and I can remember seeing him pack flour in the barrels which contained 196 lbs. and then put on the barrel head, the hoop and put on his name by stencil and the customers name, and then load them on the wagon by the rope hoist with a special kind of hooks which fit over each end of the barrel and looked very much like a huge pair of ice tongs, and much stronger. I

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 5

am sure my father never employed a cooper, but used the supply which was on hand and then later the barrels were replaced by bag made of cloth and paper, and packed in smaller quantities, 12 and 24 pound bags. My father finally tore down the old cooper shop and did away with its contents.

The saw mill adjoining the flour mill was run by the same water power but operated by a wheel in the saw mill.

A great many logs were sawed here and at times there would be a large accumulation of logs. The logs were rolled by hand and iron bars and wedges. They were rolled up on the saw mill and put on a frame on an iron track which moved slowly up to the saw and cut the desired sizes. It took many days to saw the logs. The saw used was on a large frame with a vertical blade and sawed only on the downward stroke. When my father operated the flour mill he manufactured flour, bran and middlings, buckwheat flour and corn meal; and did some custom grinding. The water power used come from 3 turbine wheels were located under the mill in what was the fore bay. These wheels were placed in a horizontal position on the bottom of the forebay and were operated by wheels on the first floor of the mill, the power was controlled by the amount of water going through the wheels. The wheels were made up of buckets or vents which were opened and closed by the wheels up stairs. The water come into the mill or forebay from a race connected to the dam which held the supply of water used by the mill. The race was about 20 ft. deep and could be drained by means of a wooden gate, often referred to as the tail race and could be opened or raised to drain and clean the race as well as the dam.

The dam was constructed of wood and logs to a heights of 15 ft. to hold the water and on several occasions was destroyed by ice floods which occurred when there was a sudden thaw when the dam was frozen over and the water raised and moved the ice which was sometimes very thick and destructive when moved by the water. Later my father built the dam of cement which proved stronger and lasted longer. The water from the race was let into the forebay by means of wooden gates which were raised and lowered according to the amount of water power needed to operate the mill, the forebay was constructed of wood and reminded me of a huge square tank and was about 20 ft. deep. It ran under the full length of the mill and it had a small outlet under the opposite end of the mill, when the mill was running the water had to be kept in motion to keep the wheel rotating. I remember when my father would attempt to stop the mill and close the vents in the water wheels, it would be impossible for him to close it entirely, due to the fact that some large eels had become entangled in the openings in the wheels that would keep the buckets from closing.

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 6

Then he would have to drain all the water from the forebay, go down by ladder and remove the eels, which were some times as thick as his upper arm. This usually happened in cold weather, which made it unpleasant as there was always some water into which he had to put his hands to remove the eels.

My father manufactured flour from wheat which was obtained from nearby farmers. It was brought to the mill in bags by horse and wagon, it was dumped into a chute which ran into a conveyor and was carried to the bucket elevators and to the top floor (4th) where the roughest refuse was sifted from it, then into a huge bin scale where it was weighed and then dumped into large wooden bins on the 2nd and 3rd floors for storage and drying, in preparation for cleaning and grinding into flour, middlings and bran. The wheat was ground by roller mills consisting of numerous grinding and siftings before the finished product was ready for us. These roller mills were constructed of many iron or steel corrugated rollers so made that they could be regulated to grind coarse or finer. Of course the first grinding was very coarse but as it went through each process of grinding and sifting it became much finer, the outer part of the wheat was known as bran, the next are middling and the center as flour. Each finished product was elevated and conveyed into bins and were known as the bran bin, the middling bin and the flour bin, from where they were sacked or packaged.

The flour was packed by what was known as the flour packet which was a machine at the base of the flour bin which packed the flour by a metal tube with the bags which were weighed, tied and stacked up ready for sale. There were several sizes of tubes to fit the different sizes of flour bags used for filling them, the packer was operated by water power and had an automatic cut off when the bag was full. My father used what he called the miller's knot by looping the twine over in such a way that held it secure without making a clumsy knot and saved much twine.

The bran was drawn from the storage bin by means of a chute and wooden cut-off slide, into burlap bags and was used by farmers for live stock feeding, the middling were handled in the same way and most of it sold for feeding hogs.

My father made a lot of corn meal which he ground on a stone buhr, it was first ground then sifted, the welled corn was put into a large hopper (wooden) which had a feed regulator on and let down just the desired amount of corn on the stone, to be ground between the two large mill stones, one was stationery and the other was balanced on a spindle. The corn was ground by the grooves and lines cut into the stones. There was a large wooden crane by which the top stone was raised and turned,

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 7

grinding side up to be sharpened by steel hammers, two different kinds were used, one to make the furrows in the millstones and one the lines. The bare stone was also sharpened for it was by there lines and furrows that the grain was ground. My father ground buckwheat for some of the farmers using the same stone on which he made corn meal, but using a much finer sieve making the buckwheat flour more like wheat flour.

My father did a lot of wheat exchange business for which he gave 40 pounds of flour for 60 pounds of wheat. He also did custom grinding, the farmers brought their grain and he ground it in a millstone he used just for this purpose. Sometimes he ground for toll, which if I recall correctly was 8 ears of corn per bushel, or a small toll measure for each bushel of small grain, rye or wheat. . .

In winter the dam froze over and the ice froze thick, we enjoyed ice skating until the farmers would come and cut the ice, stack it along the banks of the dam, then hauled it to their ice houses where they packed it in saw dust and other means used to keep it until late in summer. Of course there was always the times when we could get some of it and freeze homemade ice cream.

Then there were the high waters which were very destructive and sometimes almost came up to our front door, then in the hot dry weather there was a shortage of water power my father used to go to bed early and got up at midnight and start the mill as the water was higher than at any time during the day.

After Snyder's retirement, the mill passed hands several times before being purchased by Frank L. Smith in 1932. He was responsible for converting the mill to frozen food lockers, which continues in operation today with machinery that must also be considered historic now. The turbines that the mill used apparently still provide the electricity for the food lockers.

CARR-114
Otterdale Mill
1555 Otterdale Mill Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Adalbert & Rosalia Herman (wife)	Hillsborough Co., Fla.	Edward N. Derr, Jr. & Jean M. (wife)	Carroll	6-16-1964	CCC 375	371	Deed fee simple	45+ ac. \$10.00 Otterdale Mill
Harold L. Smith John W. M. & Rio Elizabeth Williams (wife)	Carroll	Adalbert & Rosalia Herman (wife)	Westchester Co., NY	3-31-1959	302	139	Deed fee simple	45+ ac. \$10.00
Frank L. & Mollie L. Smith	Carroll	Harold L. Smith - ½ John W. M. & Reo Elizabeth Williams (wife) - ½	Carroll	11-16-1954	EAS 240	94	Deed fee simple	47+ ac. \$10.00
Elmer G. & Helen E. Schockey (wife)	Carroll	Frank L. & Mollie L. Smith	Carroll	1-5-1932	EMM 156	474	Deed fee simple	47+ ac. \$10.00
William L. Seabrook, widower	Carroll	Elmer G. & Helen E. Schockey (wife)	Carroll	1-10-1931	EMM 155	62	Deed fee simple	47+ ac. \$5.00
Elmer G. & Helen E. Schockey (wife) Norman G. & Mabel E. Faire (wife)	Carroll	William L. Seabrook	Carroll	1-10-1931	EMM 155	61	Deed fee simple	\$47+ ac. \$5.00 (1) Ottendale Mill 43_ ac. (2) 4 ac. (3) 1 ¼ ac.
Charles H. D. & Minnie E. Snyder (wife)	Carroll	Elmer G. & Helen E. Schockey (wife) Norman G. & Mabel E. Faire (wife)	Washington Co., MD	11-1-1926	EMM 148	121	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 (1) 43+ ac. (2) 4 ac. (3) 1 ¼ ac. (1), (2), (3)

CARR-114
 Otterdale Mill
 1555 Otterdale Mill Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Edward E. Reindollar & Mollie J. (wife)	Carroll	Charles H. D. Snyder	Carroll	7-1-1903	JHB 98	27	Deed fee simple	\$5250 (1) Otterdale Mill Farm 43+ ac. 2 deeds - (a)(b)
William E. O. Heiner, attorney for Elizabeth A. Shriver, et al, heirs of William Hiner	Carroll Carroll	Edward E. Reindollar	Taneytown	3-25-1890	WNM 71	116	Deed	\$2100, 40+ ac. ½ interest Bedfod, Brothers Agreement, Amendment on public road from Taneytown to Union Bridge - Otterdale Mill property (a)
Samuel Reindollar	Carroll	Edward E. Reindollar	Carroll	9-26-1896	EBF 85	253	Deed	\$2000 ½ interest (b)
Edward E. Reindollar Harry M. Clabaugh, trustees	Carroll	Samuel Reindollar	Carroll	5-20-1889	WNM 69	557	Deed	Equity 7-11-1888, \$2500 40+ ac. John McKellip & Benton Bruning vs. Edward E. Reindollar & Jacob Mearing, sold 8-18-1888, #2540, ½ interest of Jacob Mearing (b)

CARR-114
 Otterdale Mill
 1555 Otterdale Mill Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Charles T. Reifsnider, trustee	Carroll	William Heiner Jacob Mering	Carroll	2-7-1877	FTS 47	408	Deed	sold 1-4-1873, \$9350 Equity Case #1352, 40 ac. (86 ac. minus 42+ ac. sold to Jacob Koons 5-25-1866) (a) & (b)
James A. & Ursula L. Boston (wife)	Carroll	Charles T. Reifsnider, trustee	Carroll	10-26-1872	JBB 41	452	Deed of trust	\$5.00
John Crabbs, et al heirs of George Crabbs, by will	Carroll	James A. Boston	Carroll	3-13-1866	WAMcK 33	150	Deed	\$6610, farm of George Crabbs 86 ac. minus 3+ ac. where widow Mary Crabbs lives [no previous ref.]

CARR-114
 Otterdale Mill
 1555 Otterdale Mill Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Jacob Crabbs	Frederick	George Crabbs	Frederick	6-5-1830	<u>Frederick</u> JS 34	265	Indenture	\$912, farms & lands of John Crabbs late of Frederick Co. - d. intestate (1) owned by John Whitehill, now in possession of widow(2) mill property formerly owned by Benedict Pott, now occupied by George Crabb (3) formerly owned by Valentine Bowersock, now in possession of Frederick Crabbs

KS/lh:10-27-93:114tit

1. STATE **MD.**
 COUNTY **CARR.**
 TOWN _____ VICINITY _____
 STREET NO. _____
 ORIGINAL OWNER _____
 ORIGINAL USE _____
 PRESENT OWNER **ED. DERR (?)**
 PRESENT USE **STORAGE**
 WALL CONSTRUCTION **FRAME**
 NO. OF STORIES **2 + Exp. BASEMENT**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

2. NAME **OTTERDALE MILL**
 DATE OR PERIOD **C. 1865**
 STYLE _____
 ARCHITECT _____
 BUILDER _____

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

" OTTERDALE FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS "

TYPICAL.

MILL BLDG. APPEARS SOUND. MILL RACE STILL GOOD. PORTIONS OF ORIG. MACHINERY EXISTING.

20TH. CENTURY CURB & BLOCK ADDN. TO W. WALL. FACES N.

EDWD. DERR, JR.
BOX 140

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered _____ Interior **good** Exterior **good**



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
 INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
Riviere MHT
9/70
 DATE OF RECORD _____

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: OTTERDALE MILL

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Otterdale Mill Road

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Md CODE COUNTY: Carr CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>		

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---	--	-----------------------------------

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Edward Derr (?)

STREET AND NUMBER: Otterdale Mill Road

CITY OR TOWN: Union Bridge (?) STATE: Md.

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Carr

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Westminster STATE: Md

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER DATE FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input type="checkbox"/>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Structurally the mill appears sound and for the most part original though it apparently is used to contain Refrigeration equipment for a frozen food locker which is in a wing to the W. wall.

The mill pond and race are still running with some of the wheels etc. remaining intact.

Typical 3 storey, frame, E "A" plan roof. with all doors at the N end elevation. - ca. 1865

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> | Education <input type="checkbox"/> | Political <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry <input type="checkbox"/> | Science <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Art <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Communications <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> | Military <input type="checkbox"/> | | _____ |
| | Music <input type="checkbox"/> | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

[Empty grid area for Statement of Significance]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for major bibliographical references.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Riverson, J.P.

ORGANIZATION: MHT DATE: 10/70

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

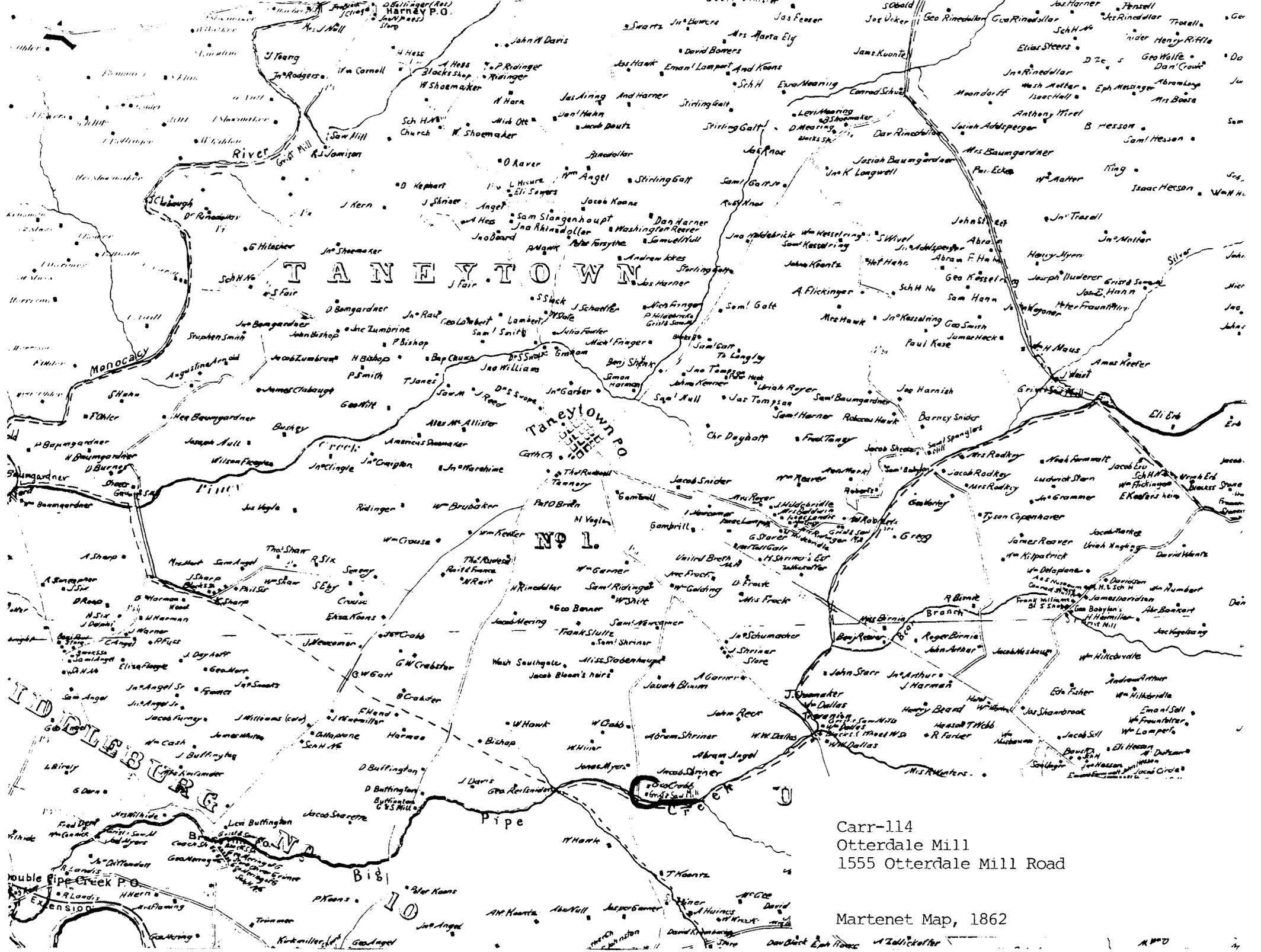
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____



Carr-114
Otterdale Mill
1555 Otterdale Mill Road

Martenet Map, 1862

TALLEY TOWN

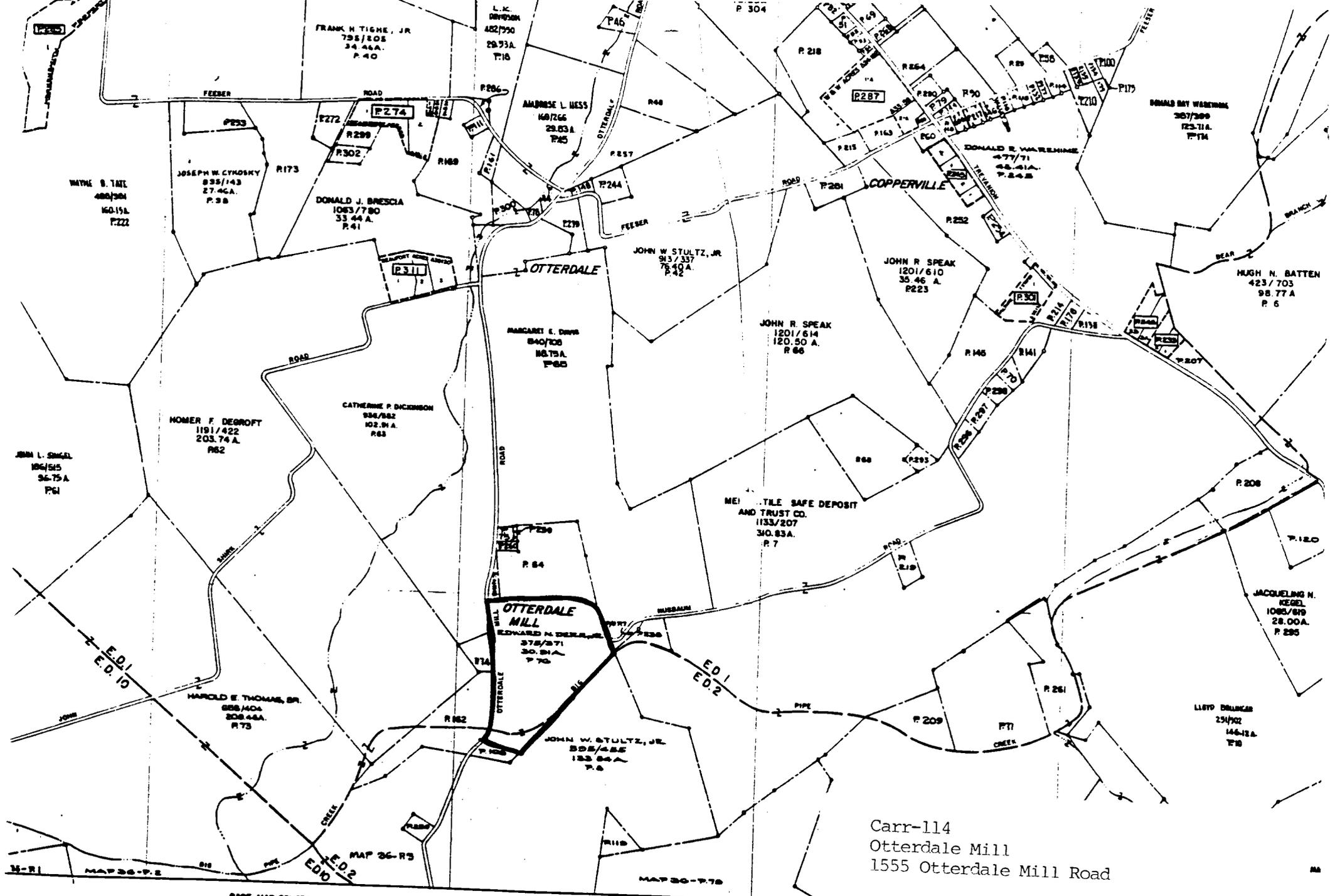
DISTRICT NO 1

Scale 1" = 1/2 Miles



Carr-114
Otterdale Mill
1555 Otterdale Mill Road

Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



Carr-114
 Otterdale Mill
 1555 Otterdale Mill Road

Assessments & Taxation Map #28

DIVISION - 1967
 SEBL. & TAX.
 749

BASE MAP CONSTRUCTED
 FROM 19 QUAD
 PLANIMETRY REV. TO
 MAP DRAWN
 752

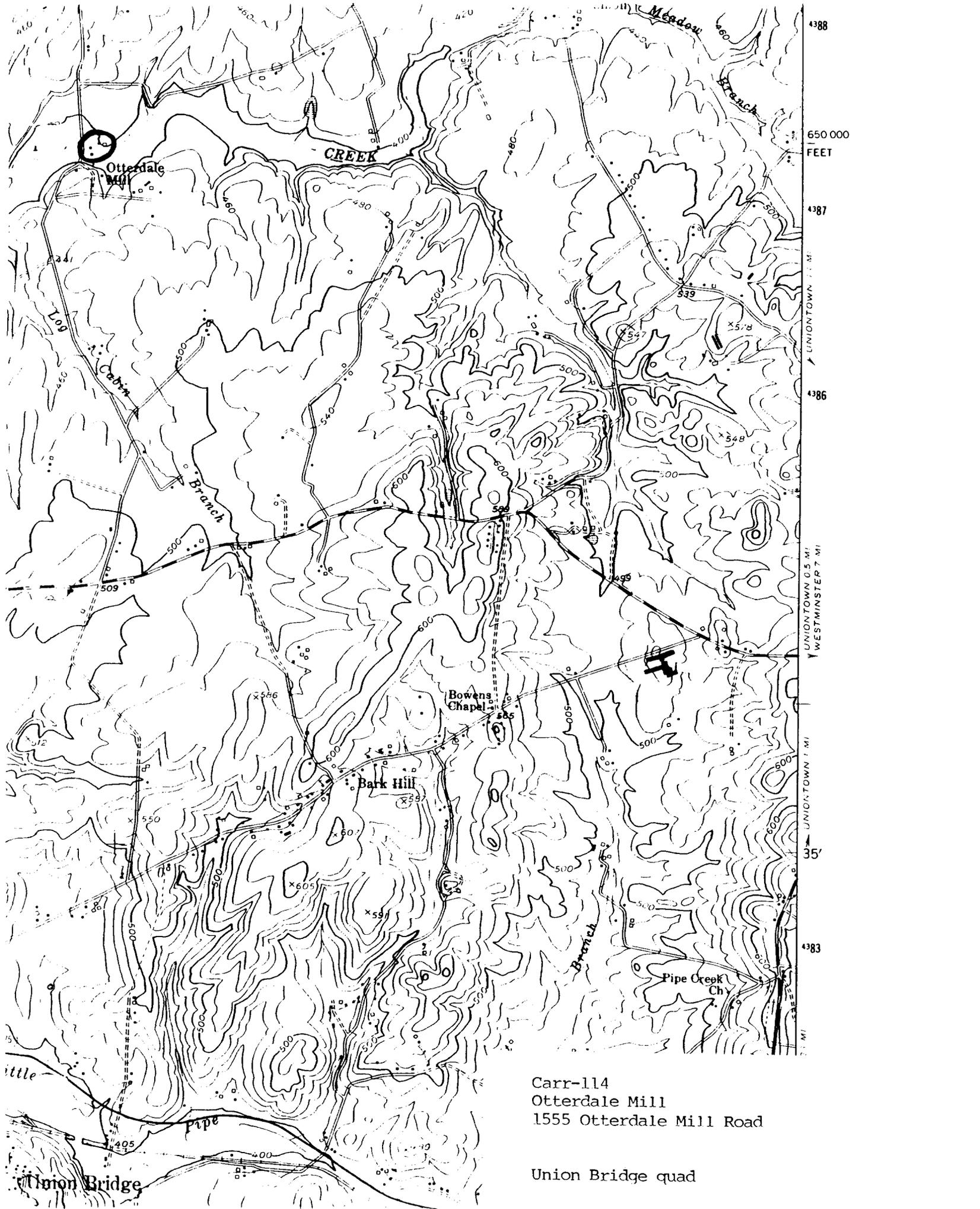
DEPT. P
 THE INFO FROM THE SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE ABOVE AGENCY.

REVISOR TO: DATE: APR 1991
 BY: M.M.M. 312
 MAP NO. 279/44
 QUADRANGLE

SCALE: 1" = 800'

755





Carr-114
Otterdale Mill
1555 Otterdale Mill Road

Union Bridge quad



BUILT BY
J. A. GUSTON
1888

Otterdale Mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

mill - north elev.

3



Otterdale mill

1555 Otterdale mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
mill-south: east elevations



Otterdale Mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

mill - west : south elevs.

3/3



Otterdale Mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

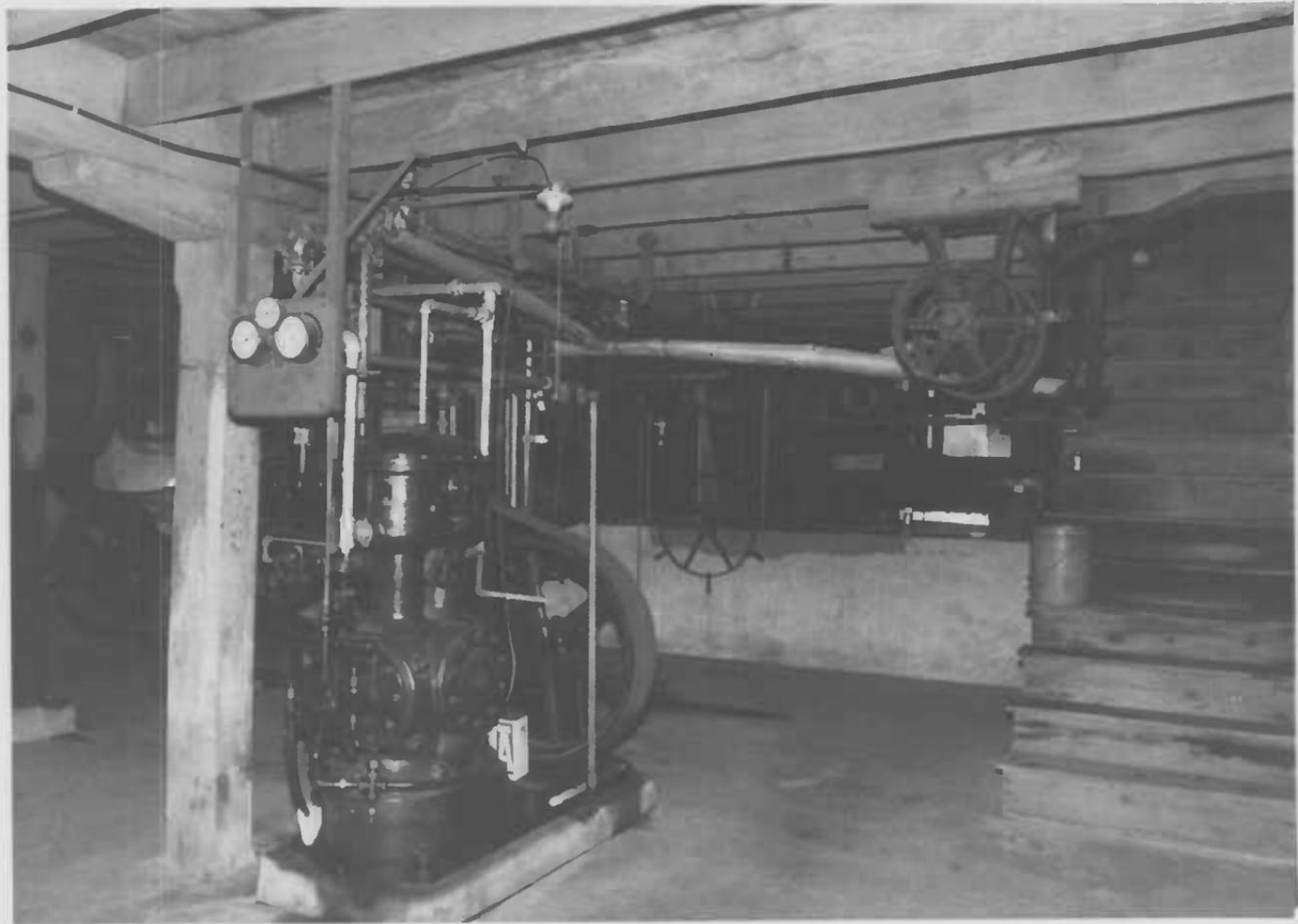
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1993

Neg. Acc.: Maryland Historical Trust
mill interior, 1st story framing over mill
race

913



Otterdale Mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1993

Reg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

mill interior - 1st story - c. 1940's machinery
9/



Otterdale mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Shurt

Date: Sept 1993

Dep. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

mill interior - 2nd story. Seamus - office
4/3



OHerdale mill

1555 OHerdale mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Shore

Date: Sept 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

mill interior - 2nd story, post detail

713



Otterdale Mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Hercules wheat separator, 3rd story

9/92



Otterdale Mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1993

Neg. loc. - Maryland Historic Trust

mill interior - corner framing, 3rd

7/13



Otterdale Mill

555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

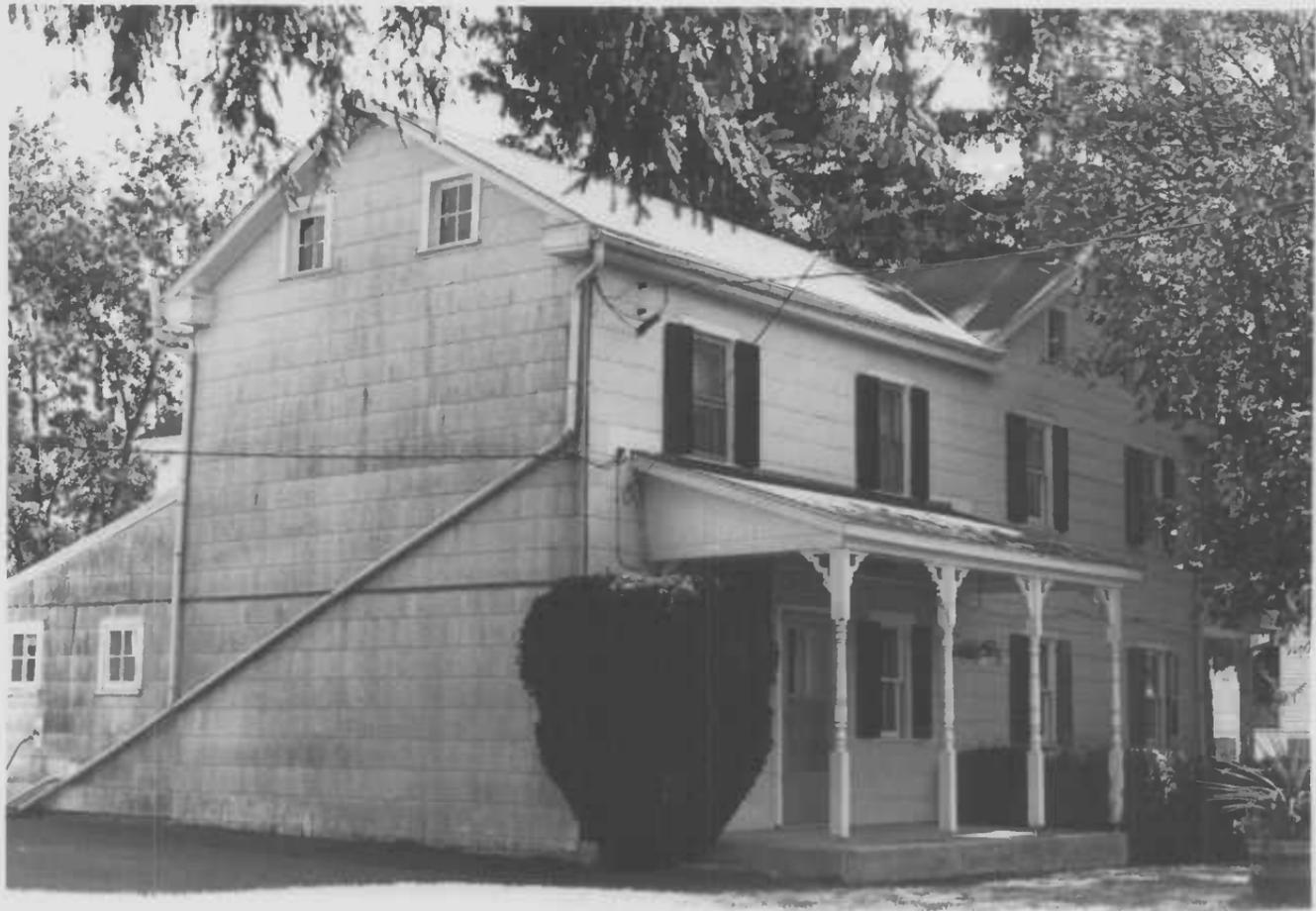
Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1993

Org. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - sum. elev.

12



Otterdale Mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Sholt

Date: Sept. 1913

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - north - west elev.

11



Otterdale mill

1535 Otterdale mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Sept. 1973

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Summer kitchen. north : west elevs.

12/13



Otterdale mill

1555 Otterdale Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Shore

Date: Sept. 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
barn - north ; west elevs.

71