HO 73, Ellicotts Lower Mills Sites,
1772, 1809, ca. 1870, 1917-1918.
Ellicott City vicinity, Ilchester area, private access.
Capsule Summary, page 1.

This document updates the existing Inventory form.

Description:

Much important evidence has come to light concerning the original appearance and later changes made to Ellicotts Lower Mills. In particular the records of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, which detail not only the original stone merchant mill, but also the full complex of ten industrial and craft structures, four ancillary buildings, a meeting house, sixteen dwellings and ten residential outbuildings. Deeds, illustrations, and newspaper stories are among the pieces of evidence that relate the evolution of the complex after the 1809 fire which destroyed the original mill building. The successor mill--alone of others nearby--survived the destructive July1868 flood, and it is an addition made to this second mill in the early 1870s which survives in part today. The addition comprises two, two-story stone units, one with a gable and the other with a flat roof; they were sited at the extreme southern end of the building, and contained a boiler and steam engine. The tall square chimney, with a stone base and brick shaft, now truncated and

contained within a later brick wall was attached to the gable end of the southernmost unit, given the letter designation "A" in a series of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The other unit was noted "B." These two alone survived a fire, and were re-faced and attached to the large replacement mills of Italianate character built on the site of the previous structure in 1917 and 1918. The cornerstone of the 1809 mill survives, but not in situ.

Significance:

The significance of Ellicott's Mills in the history of the Patapsco River Valley can hardly be overestimated. These operations, which Joseph (1732-1780), Nathaniel (1736-1797), Andrew (1734-1809), and John (1739-1795) Ellicott began to install in 1771, mark a maturing of the colonial economic system. Then just opening to crop diversification, colonial Maryland's tobacco producers were experimenting with grain--particularly wheat--as an alternative. The brothers not only responded to this trend but actively sought to shape and direct its development into a new and dominant economic reality. Undertaking to establish not simply a

flour mill--even a large scale mill--they more importantly promoted an entire integrated system of cultivation, production, shipping, and labor, a far more complex economic entity than had been attempted before in the valley by industrial investors. In essence, they built the first factory town in Maryland conceived on a recognizably modern model, a model which would become characteristic of America's later industrial development.

The extraordinary scale of their operations, the diversity of industrial and social functions they served, and the consequent effects on the development of the Patapsco Valley, on the growth of the city and port of Baltimore, and on the progress of industrialization in the new Republic are among the most important characteristics and effects of the milling community they founded.

Inventory Number HO 73
Ellicotts Lower Mills 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
8) Transportation

Resource Type:

Category: Site

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Functions and Uses: Flour Mills; Saw Mill; Plaster Mill; Smithing, Coopering, and Wheelwright Operations, Residences, ancillary structures.

Known Design Sources: None

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Ellicott City

Site Description, Updated.
7.1

Notwithstanding the lack of construction records for the buildings at Ellicotts Lower Mills, several other important sources identify many of the early structures erected there and provide a general chronology of development over the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Land records are an obvious starting point, and confirm that on 24 April 1771, Joseph (1732-1780), Nathaniel (1736-1797), Andrew (1734-1809), and John (1739-1795) Ellicott purchased two tracts, including the one on which they would erect the merchant mill that bore their name (Baltimore AL C/680). In December of 1774, the brothers purchased additional acreage along the western bank of the Patapsco, opposite the mill, to the north and south of Tiber Branch (Anne Arundel IB 5/134). These three tracts contained the all the sites of the initial building campaigns at the Lower Mills.

Martha Ellicott Tyson described the first buildings in her 1865 memoir. She states that the original 100-foot mill house in Baltimore County was opened in 1774, accompanied by a temporary log dwelling for the mechanics (construction workers) and laborers. Following these, over the next decade and a half, the brothers completed a variety of supporting structures on both sides of the river: a saw mill, stone and frame dwellings for "the workmen engaged in the wheelwright shop," the Ellicott family dwellings, a large stable, a school, and finally a large stone warehouse and store, run by Samuel Godfrey (Tyson, pp. 5-8, 15-16). The Ellicotts evidently concentrated on getting the flour mill operational first, then expanded their collection of ancillary structures, a progression consistent with the records of land purchases, noted above. Among these ancillary buildings, however, was a complex not recalled in Tyson's memoir. A half mile southeast of the lower mills, the Ellicotts established a distillery on the Baltimore-County bank of the Patapsco. This installation included "a large and very convenient still house, with three" 150 gallon stills, a malt house, dwelling house, and other improvements. It passed out of the family relatively quickly; "Godfrey and Ellicott" offered it for sale in January 1779 (*Maryland Journal*, 19 January 1779).

In the mid-1780s, George Ellicott (1760-1832), a grandson of Andrew, illustrated the state of building at the family's mills. His sketch of structures on the Baltimore-County side of the river includes John and Jonathan Ellicott's residences, a warehouse, and two unidentified structures--probably a laborer's dwelling and a barn--all across the road from the mills, then a stable, shop, unidentified building, saw mill, flour mill, and store between the road and the

river's edge. The saw mill was parallel to the river, and sited adjacent, but not connected to the flour mill, which was built perpendicular to the river. Water turning the wheel on the river end of the flour mill drove the grinding apparatus, and a gable roof with dormer windows sheltered the two-story structure (see Archive Images .1, in this update). At least one bridge linked these buildings in Baltimore County to that portion of the complex in what was then Anne Arundel County. Buildings there along the west bank of the river included a wheelwright's shop, dwellings, and a school house. The Ellicotts also surveyed a road through this milling community, reorienting the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike; it spanned the river at a new bridge in 1791 (Baltimore County Court, Plats, 1 November 1791).

Thus by 1798, when Federal assessors made the most thorough surviving inventory of eighteenth-century structures at the mills, the Ellicotts had established a community of some ten industrial and craft structures, with four ancillary buildings, a meeting house, sixteen dwellings, and ten residential outbuildings (Federal Direct Tax Records, Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties). In addition, the complex included a dam and millrace, a quarry, and a publicly-funded highway and bridge (for the quarry, see: Baltimore County Patented Certificate 245). The assessors noted that the flour mill was thirty-six by one hundred feet, constructed of stone, and the saw mill fourteen feet by sixty, evidently of frame.

The early nineteenth century saw additions of four industrial structures, recorded in a geography of Maryland published in 1807 and in Anne Arundel County land records. Joseph Scott, author of the *Geographical Description,* noted the flour and saw mills, and described three new installations: a mill for pulverizing plaster of Paris and an iron rolling and slitting mill--both in Baltimore County--and an oil mill, sited on Tiber Branch in Anne Arundel County (Scott, pp. 91, 92. For the Iron mill, see Inventory Number BA 2810). The original flour mill burned on the night of 11 January 1809, and was replaced immediately ([*Baltimore*] *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser,* 12 January 1809). By 1812, the Ellicotts had added a country mill, or small-scale grist mill, to the complex in Baltimore County (Anne Arundel WSG 2/119); this structure, later known as the Chesapeake Mill, was swept away with the ground on which it stood in the flood of 1868 (*Baltimore American*, 27 July 1868, pp. 1, 4).

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Site Description, Updated.
7.3

A deed of 1823 gives the relative positions of the 1809 (or Patapsco) mill, the site of the 1772 mill, and the country (or Chesapeake) mill. All three stood on the east bank of the Patapsco, between the Baltimore Turnpike and the river. Moving up stream, to the north, the Chesapeake Mill came first, next the foundation of the "old burnt mill," and then the Patapsco Mill (Baltimore WG 169/469 and Anne Arundel WSG 10/85). In 1838, the Chesapeake Mill was a sixty by thirty-foot structure, and according to the *Baltimore American* report of the flood, cited above, stood about one hundred yards southeast of the Patapsco Mill. The same 1838 reference, an advertisement for sale, dimensioned the Patapsco Mill at forty-five by fifty feet, a measurement consistent with the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the complex (*Baltimore American,* 30 July 1838, col. 15; and Sanborn Maps, Ellicott City, 1887, Map Three--see Archive Images .6 in this update).

The last major construction before the Ellicott family lost the mills in 1841 resulted from the approach of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1828, Nathaniel H. Ellicott (1791-?), a grandson of Andrew, reminded Philip Thomas, the president of the B & O, to be mindful of his promise "to make some provision as to a suitable turn out place for the accommodation of our Mill (James, p. 295)." Civil engineers for the railroad raised a trestle across the river to the Patapsco Mill in 1830 or 1831 (Second Annual Engineers Report, p. 22), and this too was destroyed in the 1868 flood (*Harper's Weekly*, 15 August 1868, p. 521). Both the Patapsco and Chesapeake Mills and the railroad trestle were illustrated in John Schofield's lithograph of the Patapsco Valley, ca. 1860 (see Archive Images .4, in this update).

The later evolution of the Patapsco Mill itself may be largely traced by comparing a photograph made after the flood with the series of maps executed for the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company between 1887 and 1959 (Archive Images .5 and forward, in this update). The 1809 mill had been expanded in a series of five clearly-demarcated additions, each one given a letter designation in the Sanborn maps. Each one of these additions is visible also in the post-flood photograph; proceeding away from the viewer in the photograph, these sections run from the chimney of the building: A, under the gable roof; B, with a flat roof; C, with three bays of windows and two of dormers; D, two bays of windows, two of dormers; E, three bays of windows, two of dormers; and F, one bay of windows and dormers. The varied configuration of stone and frame walls

visible in the photograph conforms exactly to the descriptions of each section given in the Sanborn Maps dating from 1884 to 1910.

Sections D and E of the Patapsco Mill predate the flood, as shown in the *Harper's Weekly* illustrations (Archive Images .3 and .4). The 1838 sale advertisement, cited above, gives dimensions of forty-five by fifty feet in its description of the 1809 mill building. This corresponds to section E on the Sanborn map, and is shown in the photograph and in the *Harper's Weekly* illustration to have been a stone structure with a small cupola--likely containing a bell--at the peak of the gable above the entrance. Some time prior to the flood, but after 1838, section D was added, on a lower story of stone and frame, with frame above. It is so depicted in the *Harper's Weekly* illustration and in the *Baltimore American* description of 27 July 1868, pp. 1 and 4, and in the post-flood photograph.

In the substantial rebuilding undertaken after the flood, the damaged northwest corner of Section E was rebuilt, and Sections A, B, C, and F were added. The photograph, then, was taken to commemorate this completed form of the building, and its angle of view privileges the dominant smoke stack, boiler, and engine rooms of the modernized facility (Sections A and B). Charles A. Gambrill and Company had invested in the latest factory technology--a steam engine--and chose to emphasize that fact in this depiction of the mill building. Note that the original facade of the mill, still marked by the cupola, has been completely obscured; the new front might just as easily be the stone section with the imposing chimney, a reversal of the former mill's orientation.

Gambrill and Company operated the mills under lease from Charles Carroll, who had acquired the property as a foreclosure in 1844 (Baltimore TK 348/64). The Gambrill company purchased the mills in its own right four months after the flood of 1868 (Baltimore 59/465), and continued to operate them with two other facilities: the Orange Grove Mill (see Inventory Number BA 2808), and, later, an establishment in Baltimore City. Alterations to the Orange Grove facility and the plant on Smith's Wharf, off Pratt Street in Baltimore, suggest parallel changes at Ellicott City. Gambrill added a steam engine to the Orange Grove Mill in 1873, probably just after the renovations had been completed and photographed at Ellicott City. In 1881-1882 Gambrill opened the Baltimore plant, "Mill B," with the first metal roller system to be used the state. The next year, 1883, Gambrill installed this new vertical roller system in the mill at

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Ellicott City

Site Description, Updated.
7.5

Orange Grove, which necessitated the replacement of the original gable roof with another full story and shallow attic (McGrain, "Good Bye," pp. 157, 159; Phillips, p. 41). By 1887, at Ellicott City, the Sanborn maps describe a four-and-a-half-story mill building which--as the post-flood photograph shows--originally comprised three stories with two tiers of dormers in the attic. Gambrill did raise the roof of the Patapsco Mill at Ellicott City, and since none of the Sanborn maps indicate such a change after 1887, the renovation had to have been accomplished earlier. Very likely, after metal rollers were installed at the Baltimore City mill in 1881-82, and at Orange Grove in 1883, Gambrill moved to make the same improvements at his third facility, "Mill A," at Ellicott City.

The Sanborn maps do reveal three significant changes to the Patapsco Mill after 1887. On 6 April 1890 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad acquired land from Gambrill for the construction of a new trestle to the Patapsco Mill, and the subsequent Sanborn map, issued in 1894, shows the trestle in place (Howard County 55/609; see also Archive Image .7, in this update). In 1905, Gambrill's Orange Grove Mill burned and the site was abandoned; the company consolidated facilities at Ellicott City, and renovated a warehouse adjacent the Patapsco Mill. This new flour mill is shown on the Sanborn map for 1910, which reveals that an addition had been made to Sections A and B of the Patapsco Mill to accommodate the shafting now extended to "Mill D" (see Archive Image .8). The 1919 Sanborn Map, altered with pasted revisions in 1937, 1947, and 1959, shows the structure resulting from two building campaigns in 1917 and 1918, after a fire destroyed the previous mill building. The earlier Patapsco mill's Sections A and B were with the truncated chimney base incorporated into the twentieth-century structures. Though these sections had been attached to the 1809 mill, no part of that early building survives in situ. The functions of the Orange Grove replacement mill, "Mill D" on the 1910 Sanborn map, were then shifted to the new structures, and the present configuration of the principal mill buildings is essentially the same as represented here on the last Sanborn map.

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Statement of Significance, Updated.
8.1

The significance of Ellicott's Mills in the history of the Patapsco River Valley can hardly be overestimated. These operations, which Joseph (1732-1780), Nathaniel (1736-1797), Andrew (1734-1809), and John (1739-1795) Ellicott began to install in 1771, mark a maturing of the colonial economic system. The brothers not only responded to an agricultural trend but actively sought to shape and direct its development into a new and dominant economic reality. The extraordinary scale of their operations, the diversity of industrial and social functions they served, and the consequent effects on the development of the Patapsco Valley, on the growth of the city and port of Baltimore, and on the progress of industrialization in the new Republic are among the most important characteristics and effects of the milling community they founded.

The iron works and grist mills in place by the 1760s along the Patapsco River corridor running west from Elk Ridge Landing were important but distinctly small-scale operations. The Elk Ridge furnace, Dorsey and Hockley forges, Cornthwaite's "Dismal" grist mill, and Hood's grist mill were the first industrial enterprises in this region; all had come into existence since 1755 (Tyson, pp. 24, 32, 33, 55; McGrain, *Molinography*; McGrain, "Development," pp. 346, 351, 352). Production of iron and flour in a region which still counted tobacco as its first and most important revenue source marked a growing attempt to diversify the colonial economy. British mercantile policy had sought to prevent colonial production of finished goods in order to make the colonies entirely a source of raw materials and a market for British-made products. For iron manufacture, the policy kept colonists dependent on England for tools and other items which could have been produced locally. Open defiance of these strictures in the third quarter of the eighteenth century was one in the series of steps toward independence (Robbins, pp. 201-211).

The predominant system of tobacco production also served to keep colonists dependent. Planters relied on British merchant houses or factors who offered credit for hogsheads and resold the tobacco for their own profit. The shift in the Chesapeake to wheat cultivation provided an opportunity to keep both production and wholesale profits within colonial boundaries. Local millers and bakers produced flour and bread for export, and colonial shippers were better positioned to serve the growing markets of the Americas. Wheat also offered relief from

the notorious soil depletion long associated with tobacco, and in the mid-eighteenth century grain crops held to more stable pricing. Pennsylvania German settlers in Maryland's western counties also brought to the region a population with a long history of expertise in grain culture (Gilbert, pp. 17-20).

Against this background of increasing economic diversification the small-scale industrial operations for iron and flour had been established in the valley of the Patapsco. Certainly the Ellicott brothers recognized and followed this established trend, but they initiated a dramatic change in how industrial ventures of this type were conceived and organized. Undertaking to establish not simply a flour mill--even a large scale mill--they more importantly promoted an entire integrated system of cultivation, production, shipping, and labor, a far more complex economic entity than had been attempted before in the valley by industrial investors.

Initially, the Ellicotts appear to have sought the assistance of the powerful Carroll family, a politically savvy move to ensure local acceptance and support for this large-scale enterprise so dramatically different from the norm (Scharf, p. 24). It is probable Charles Carroll of Carrollton owned the right to construct a water mill on the land where the Ellicotts sited their own principal facility. The Maryland Mill Act of 1669 (amended to 1766) permitted grist-mill builders to condemn appropriate sites in twenty-acre tracts, and to obtain eighty-year leases for the mill seats (Hart, p. 15) . The first land patent issued to the Ellicott brothers noted a vacancy of 19.5 acres in the tract of thirty-four acres which they had purchased in 1771 of William Williams (Anne Arundel Patented Certificate 1027; Baltimore AL C/683). This meant that Williams had actually conveyed fifty-five acres to the brothers, the total here including the land Williams owned in fee simple, the twenty-acre mill seat condemned by another unnamed party, and the balance calculated for the surface of the waters in the Patapsco and in Tiber Branch. Additional research may reveal the character of the relationship between Carroll and the Ellicotts which Scharf asserted, above; a likely arrangement may have balanced Carroll's endorsement of the enterprise and his own harvests of wheat with the Ellicotts' expertise in facility construction and operation.

Surviving evidence from property transfers suggests that the four brothers had first intended to operate three different facilities spaced along the river: the former Hood's mill, purchased in 1774 (Anne Arundel IB 5/139, IB 5/141, and

IB 5/137), the new flour mill they built on the William Williams' tract, and a third installation--a distillery--sited one half mile below their new flour mill on land purchased in 1771 from Emmanuel Teal (Baltimore AL C/680). Rather quickly, though, the brothers revised their partnership, and recast their plans. In 1777, Nathaniel withdrew from the partnership and sold his share to Joseph. In 1778, Joseph exchanged his share in all the downriver property for John and Andrew's portion of the Hood's mill tract, which Joseph then managed alone (Anne Arundel, NH 2/590). In 1779, John and Andrew divested themselves of the distillery, and concentrated their attentions on the flour mill and related installations already underway on each side of the river, at the place which came to be known as Ellicotts Lower Mills (*Maryland Journal*, 19 January 1779).

Under John and Andrew's direction, then, the most ambitious character of the project was realized; they invested not in mills alone, as Hood and Cornthwaite had done a decade earlier, but in a network of related facilities. To the complex centered on the substantial stone merchant mill--thirty-six by one hundred feet long--they included an equally substantial stone stable, and across the river in Anne Arundel county, they sited a wheelwright's shop (Tyson, pp. 5-8, 15, 16; Federal Direct Tax Records, Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties). These structures sheltering draft horses and wagon construction and maintenance reveal the enterprise included transport of wheat and flour to market as an essential feature of the operation. To this end the Ellicotts also promoted road building. They surveyed new routes to Baltimore in 1790 and 1791, successfully petitioning for a re-routing of the Baltimore and Frederick Town turnpike through the mills (Baltimore County Court, Plats, 1790-1791). Once in Baltimore, products of the mills found a place in Ellicott family warehouses constructed on their own wharf at Baltimore harbor (Baltimore Fire Insurance Company Records). The brothers also built warehouses and shops at the mills, which provided space not only for the storage of grain and flour, but also for the sheltering of other commodities used in trade, and for smithing and coopering (barrel-making) operations (Federal Direct Tax Records, Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties). In one of the only eighteenth-century account orders at the mills to survive, a farmer named Simpson, Sr. exchanged his grain crop on 15 September 1791 to "Friend Ellicott . . . [for] £--/7/6 [worth of] 10 d nails, 2 bushels fine salt . . . [with the] balance of the wheat in hobb nails (George Ellicott and John Ellicott, store accounts, 1774-1800)."

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Statement of Significance, Updated.
8.4

The Ellicotts erected a saw mill to supply themselves with the lumber necessary for equipment, fencing, dams, bridges, and buildings; this large facility--fourteen by sixty feet long--also served the larger community, as the quarry they opened provided ashlar blocks for themselves and the wider public (Baltimore County Patented Certificate 245). The residence John Ellicott built for himself and the two dwellings of his nephews, Jonathan and George, sons of his brother Andrew, were constructed of this stone--stating an architectural affinity among all the principal buildings of the enterprise. In addition to their own residences, the brothers built a variety of dwellings for managers and laborers in a descending hierarchy of size and materials; this industrial community was to gather for religious and educational instruction at the Ellicotts' stone meeting house (Federal Direct Tax Records, Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties). In sum, by the end of the eighteenth-century, the Ellicott brothers had established a well ordered, hierarchical industrial town, comprising a variety complementary processes integrated into a single economic entity. All the components--and more--of the classic nineteenth-century company town could be found here.

Innovators in many ways, the Ellicotts promoted the development of new methods for the industry. In 1790, they installed and perhaps modified mechanical systems for flour mills developed by Oliver Evans. Though a patent dispute with Evans was adjudged against them, the records of the case reveal their on-going attention to technological improvements in industry (Sharrer, pp. 329, 330; *Niles Register*, v. 3 addenda (1813), p. 9). In addition, they promoted agricultural change--not only in the general shift from tobacco to wheat but more particularly in the land-restoring properties of plaster. This idea came to have great currency in educated circles at the opening of the nineteenth century, as part of a movement toward "scientific farming," and the Ellicotts encouraged its dissemination by constructing a mill to pulverize plaster of Paris for this purpose (Scott, p. 91). Their brief early attempt to operate a distillery similarly reflects a scientific attitude, open, in this case, to exploration of alternative products for grain crops. Finally, time management of a large labor force became a growing concern for industrialists. The new merchant mill the Ellicotts erected in 1809 was surmounted by a cupola containing a bell, its peals intended to regulate a labor force not yet accustomed to possessing individual time-pieces.

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8.5

The success of the Ellicott's scheme on the Patapsco encouraged their additional investment in an iron rolling and slitting mill, for the manufacture of nails, tools, and sheet metal, and in the opening of a small scale grist mill to serve the local market for flour and meal (see Inventory Number BA 2810 for the iron mill). Their interests extended to real estate acquisitions elsewhere in the Patapsco Valley, to control development and water rights, and the family developed additional mill seats at the site of Dorsey's forge and of Cornthwaite's "Dismal" Mill, on the Patapsco, and on Gwynn's Falls closer to Baltimore (see Inventory Number BA 261, for the Avalon Ironworks; and Inventory Number HO 737, for the Ilchester Mill). Their expanded property holdings farther west included farmlands in Virginia and Ohio.

The economic and physical infrastructure centered on Ellicotts Mills also proved attractive to other industrial investors. As early as the 1790s, the first in a series of paper mill operators came to the valley and established a facility most probably at the site of the former Ellicott distillery (see Inventory Number BA 1576, for Gray's Mill). The first textile mill in the valley found a place at Ellicotts Mills in 1808--as with the paper mill, conveniently sited near the established public services at the Ellicotts' mill town and to the improved Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike (see Inventory Number 2809 for the Union Mill sites). The turnpike connected to the United States National Road, then proceeding west from Cumberland, and intended to be a major transcontinental trade route. The Patapsco and Thistle textile mills followed in the next two decades, and the Granite in the mid-1840s (see, again, Inventory Number BA 1576, for Gray's Mill; BA 144, for the Thistle Mill; and BA 2810, for the Granite Mill).

Though the Ellicott family was not the first to establish an industrial venture in the Patapsco valley, they were responsible for a dramatic change in how industrial enterprises were conceived and organized. Their far-sighted exploitation of the potential water power of the Patapsco proved a defining characteristic for the Baltimore region--as a seat of industry. Baltimore served as the hub through which these industrial products passed to other markets. Shipments of wheat and flour played a crucial role in the growth of the port; the number of flour wholesalers, for example, tripled during an eight year period at the turn of the eighteenth century--from fourteen to fifty-one over the years 1796-1804 (Gilbert, pp. 83-83; Sharrer, pp. 325, 329-332). Textile

manufactures played a similarly expansive role, and not only in the production of materials for clothing, but also in the manufacture of sail cloth for the important Baltimore shipyards (Griffin, "Origin," pp. 35, 36). The modern industrial developments which found places along the Patapsco, after the Ellicotts' example, also proved crucial to the development of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Rail and steam technology linked these industrial sites to larger transcontinental markets in an efficient way not possible by canal or road. The first route of the railroad followed the river through Ellicotts Mills to the developing lands of the west, and to the modern industrial America of the nineteenth century.

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Bibliographic References, Updated.
9.1

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9.2

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9.3

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"The Maryland Flood," *Harper's Weekly*, XII (8 August 1868) 606, pp. 497, 498, 500.

"The Maryland Flood," *Harper's Weekly*, XII (15 August 1868) 607, pp. 517, 521.

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

By:
Henry K. Sharp
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18 November 1998

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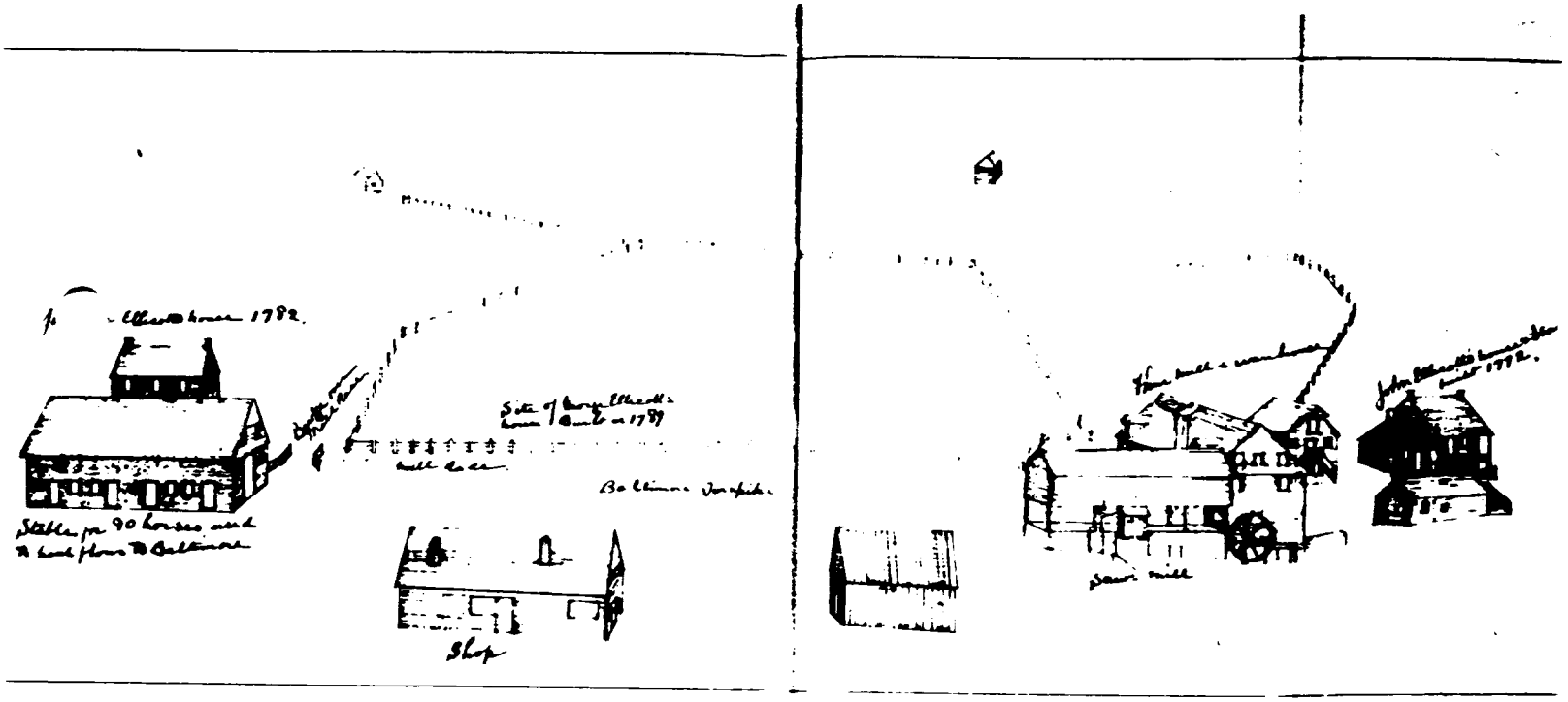
Ellicott City

Updated Archive Images .1

Ellicotts Lower Mills, sketch ca. 1785, George Ellicott (1760-1832), reprinted in: Silvio A. Bedini, *Life of Benjamin Banneker* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1972), pp. 102-103.



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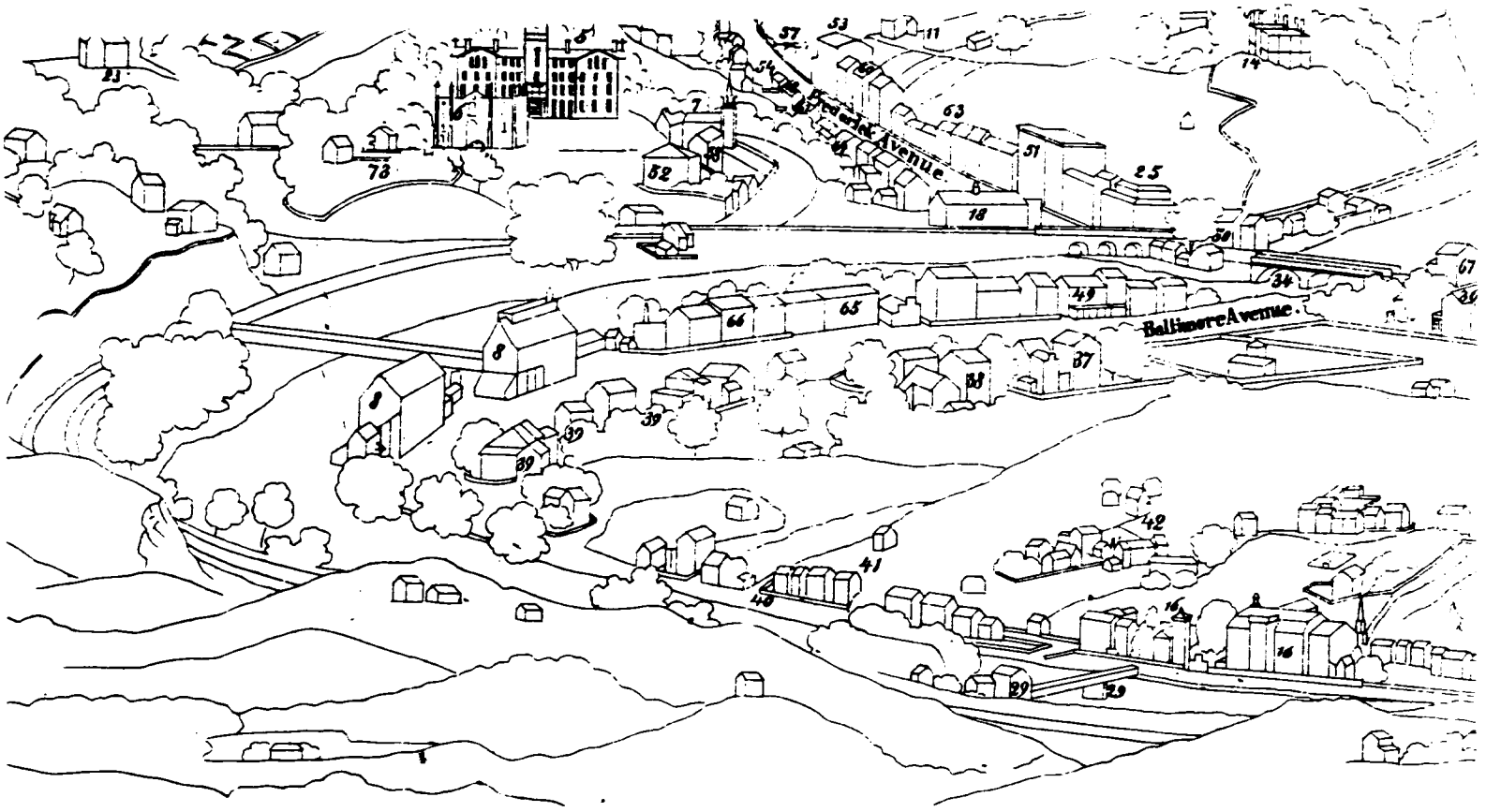
Updated Archive Images .2

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



Number 8 identifies the Patapsco and Chesapeake Mills; the Patapsco is to the right, with the trestle to the B & O Railroad, and the Chesapeake to the left.

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Ellicotts Lower Mills Sites, Baltimore and Howard Counties
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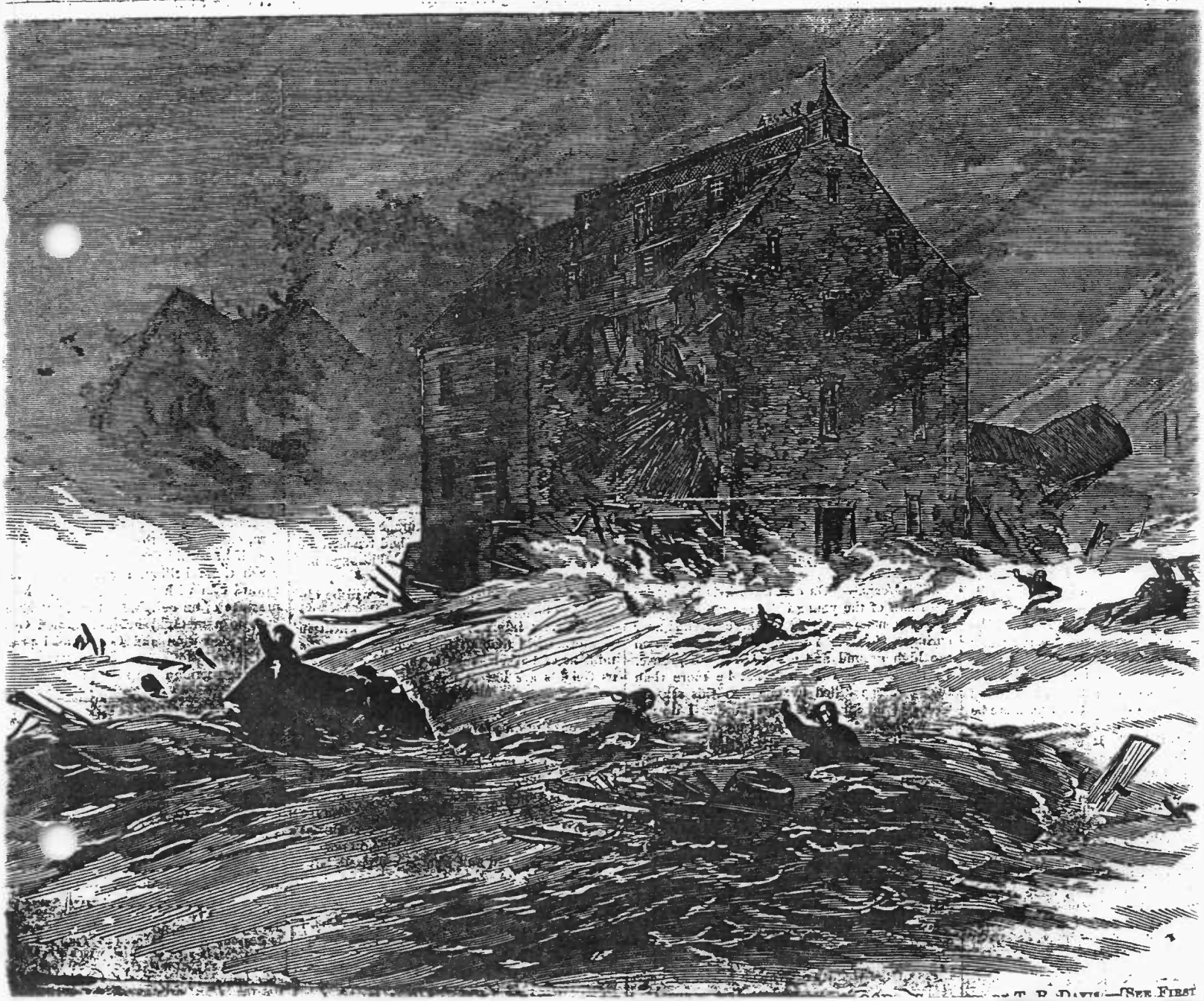
Updated Archive Images .3

Harper's Weekly, XII (8 August 1868) 606, p. 500.
Sketch of the Patapsco River in flood, July 1868, Ellicotts Patapsco Mill. Though damaged at its northwest corner, the mill building withstood the waters and was afterward incorporated into a larger structure.



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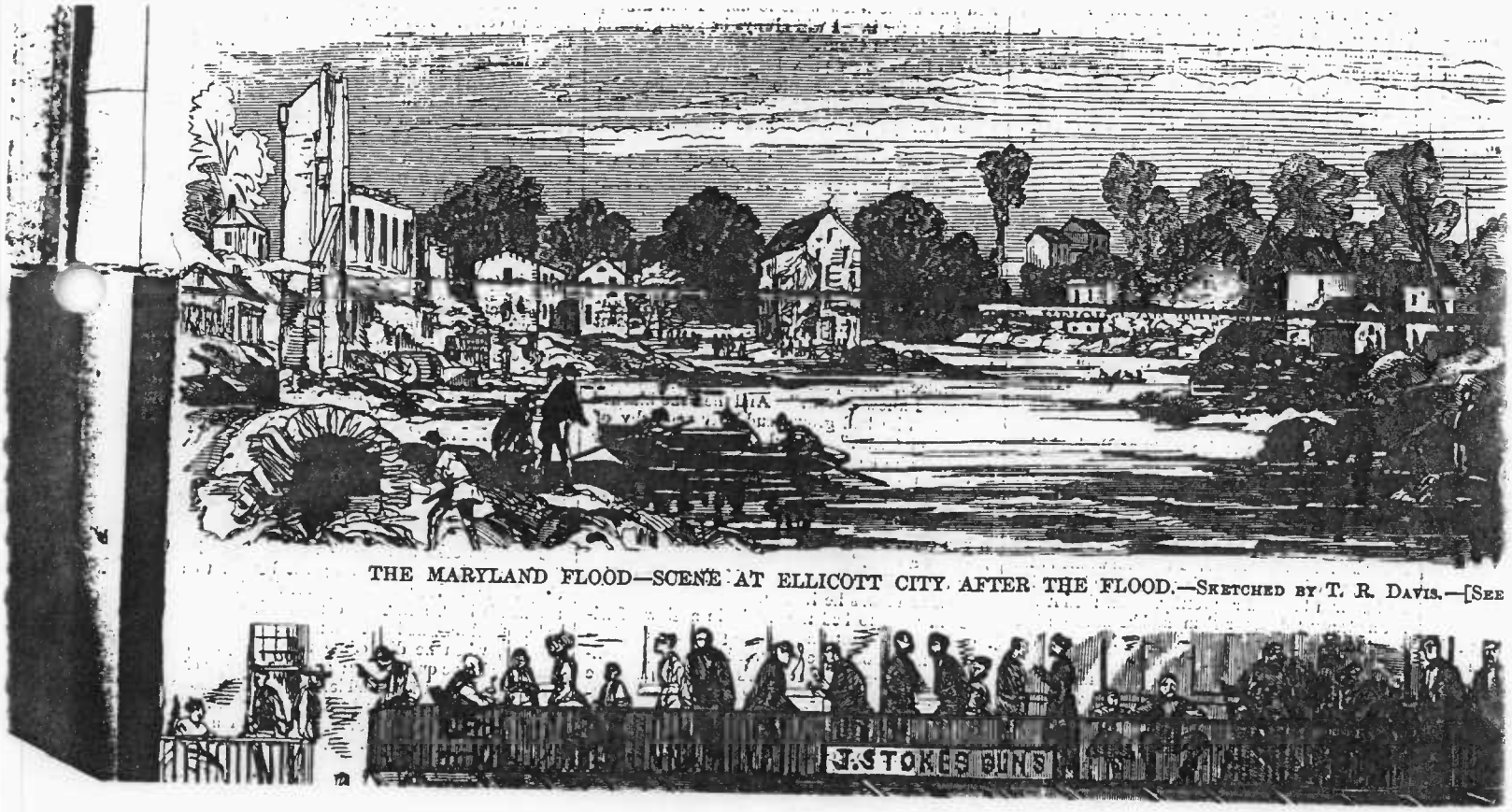
Updated Archive Images .4

Harper's Weekly, XII (15 August 1868) 607, p. 517.
Sketch of the Patapsco River downstream from the site of the dam for the Granite Manufacturing Company, the former Ellicott Iron Rolling and Slitting Mill (see inventory number BA 2810). The structure in the center distance at the edge of the river, showing damage to the northwest corner (at the left), is the Ellicott's Patapsco Flour Mill.



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Updated Archive Images .5

The Patapsco Flour Mill, after 1868. Original held at the Howard County Historical Society Library, Ellicott City; reprinted in: Mame Warren and Marion E. Warren, *Maryland Time Exposures, 1840-1940* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984), p. 111.

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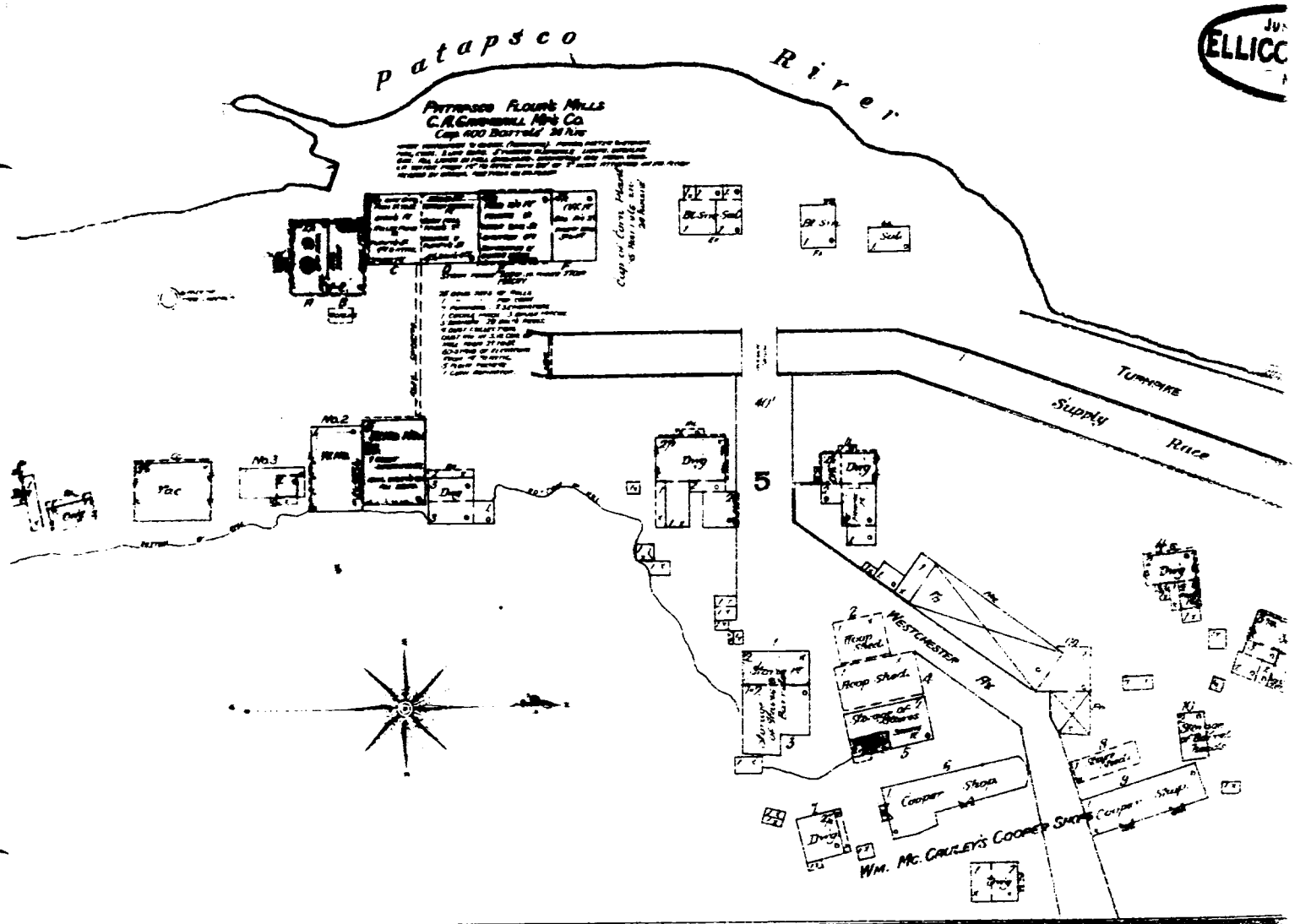
Updated Archive Images .6

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Ellicott City, 1887, Map 3, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Geography and Maps Division, catalogue number 3599.

Sections D and E predate the 1868 flood; E is almost certainly the mill built in 1809 after the fire which destroyed the original mill of 1772; its dimensions and materials here match a description made in 1838 of the 1809 mill (*Baltimore American,* 30 July 1838, col. 15). Sections A, B, C, and F were added after the flood, and Sections A and B survive in part, incorporated into the present early-twentieth-century structure.



Inventory Number HO 73
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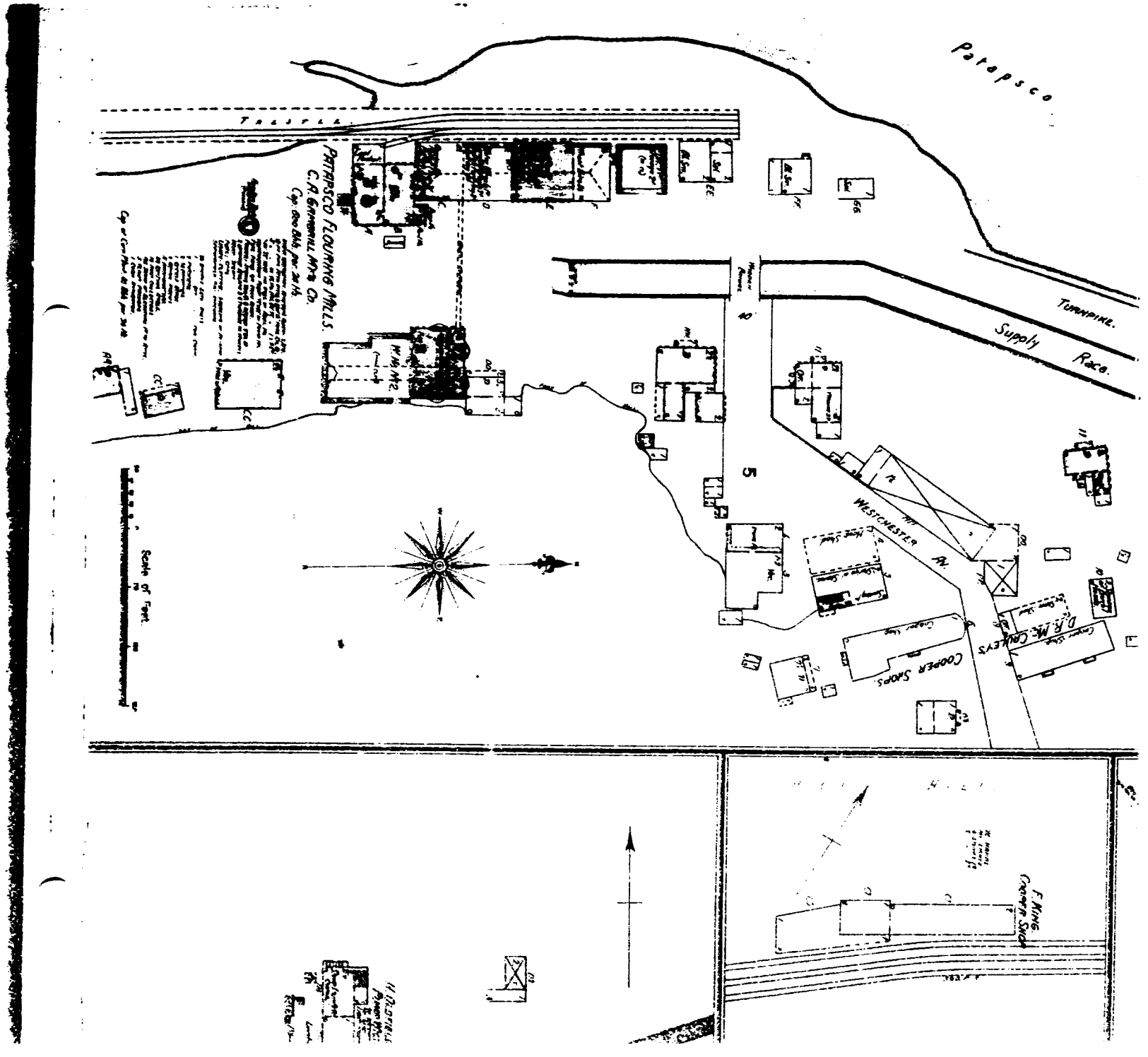
Updated Archive Images .7

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Ellicott City, 1894, Map 4, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Geography and Maps Division, catalogue number 3599.



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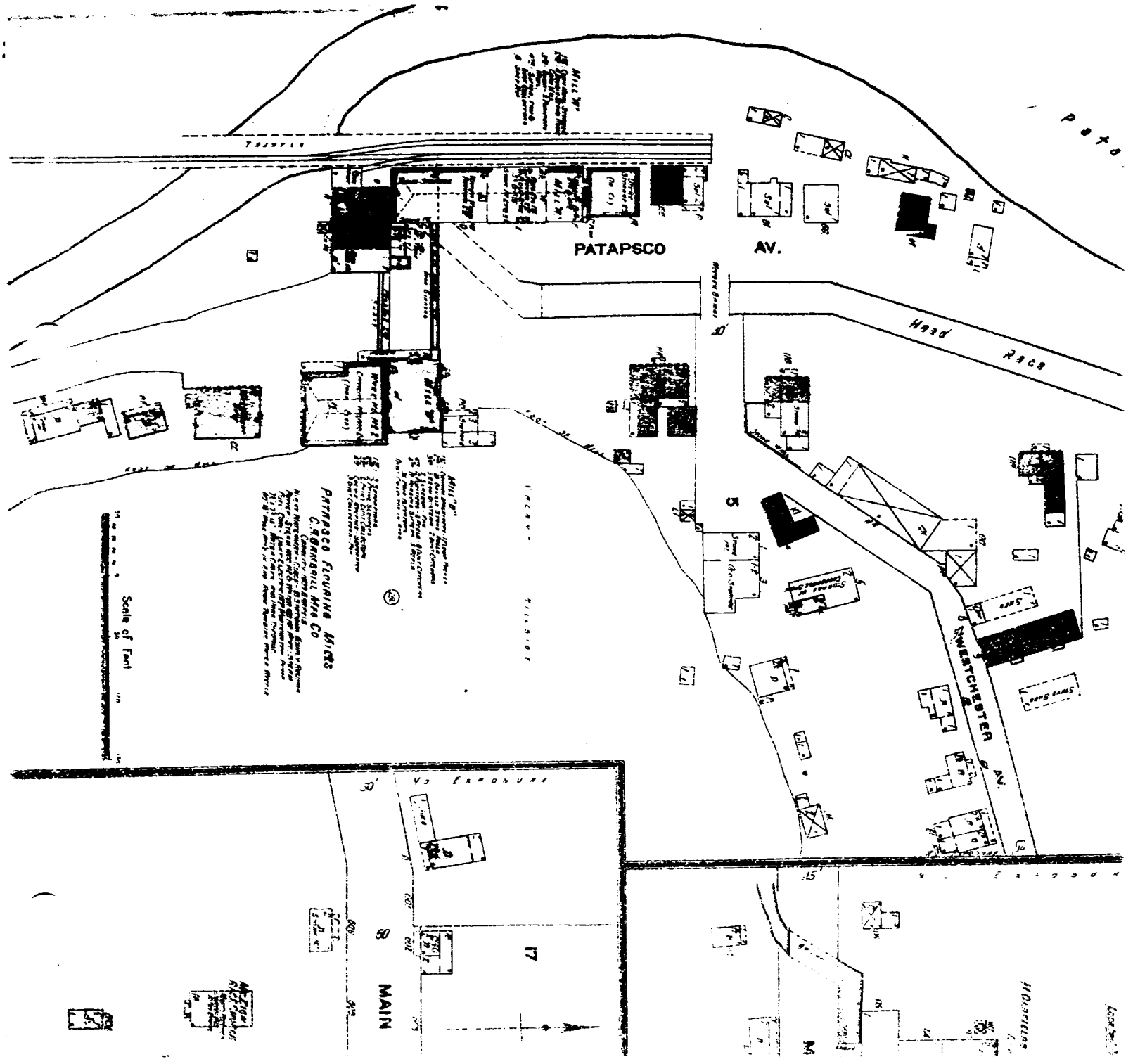
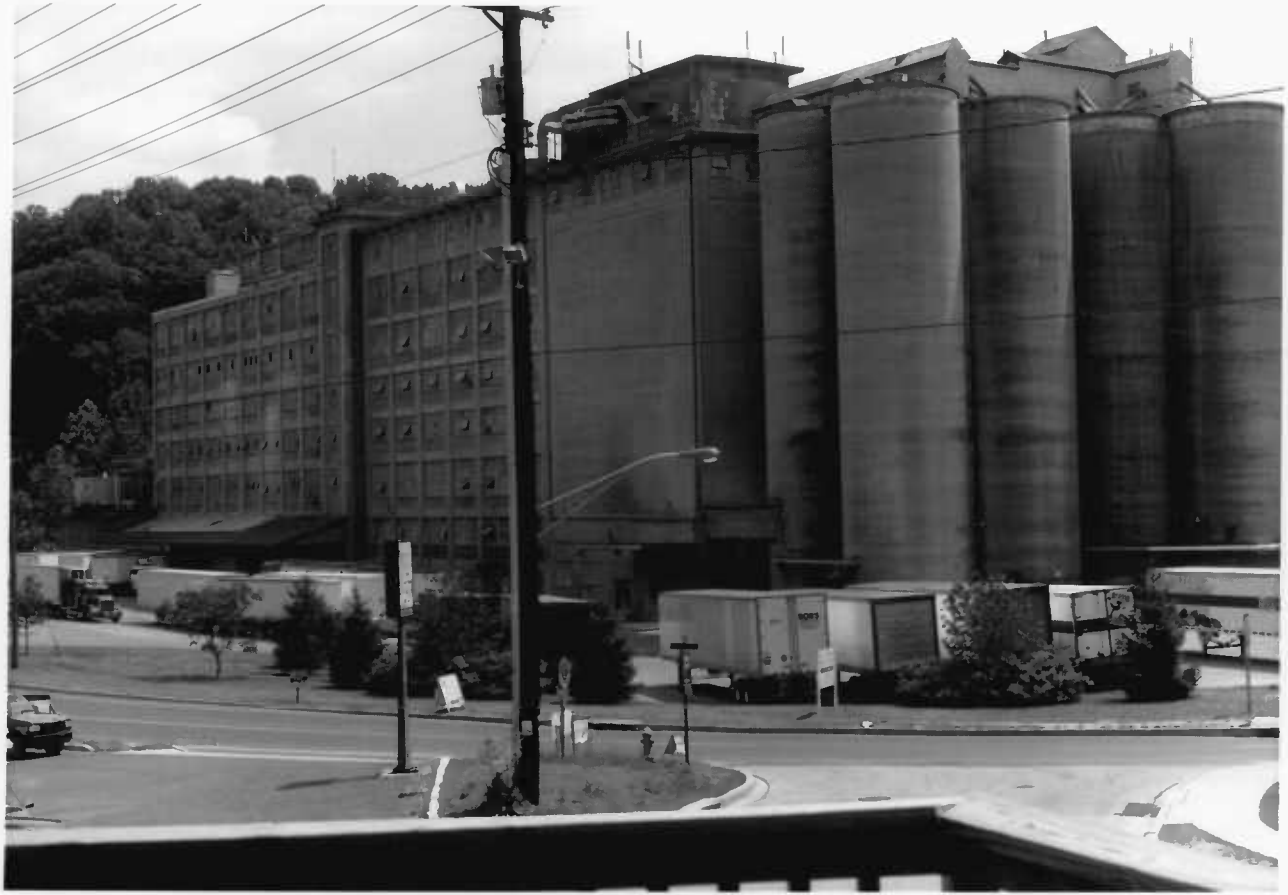
Updated Archive Images .8

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Ellicott City, 1910, Map 5, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Geography and Maps Division, catalogue number 3599.





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JUNE 1999
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL, VIEW NORTHWEST
2/2