

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility Recommended

Eligibility Not Recommended

Comments: THE FORM PREPARED FOR SIGN FOR THE
WILMINGTON SHERIFF DEPARTMENT WAS REVIEWED BY
CORPS STAFF. WE AGREED THAT IT IS NOT ELIGIBLE

Reviewer, OPS: [Signature]

Date: 6/3/98

Reviewer, NR Program: [Signature]

Date: 6/1/98

**Kent County
Historic Site Summary Sheet**

Survey No. K-684
Name: Millington Survey District
Location: Millington, Kent County
Date: 1754-1920
Access: Not Applicable

Description

Millington is a small town in Kent County on Maryland's Eastern Shore. It evolved over more than two centuries from the time Daniel and Mary Massey secured a land grant in 1754 at an advantageous river crossing where Daniel Jacob operated a ferry service. It developed as a crossroads community throughout the ensuing two centuries, re-building after a series of catastrophic fires. The town, destroyed except for the westernmost part by the 1904 fire, was almost entirely re-built by 1920. The town is centered on the intersection of Sassafras Street (MD 313) with Cypress Street (MD 291). The survey district encompasses almost the entirety of these two streets within the corporate limits of Millington, portions of two cross streets (Railroad/Back Street and Crane Street), as well as a residential area not incorporated into the town limits, Sanfield, a minority community.

Millington experienced three catastrophic fires, thus the built environment, especially the commercial structures, date from the latest re-building. Few structures exist within Millington proper or in the adjacent Sanfield neighborhood which pre-date this conflagration. The approximately 100 contributing properties within the Millington Survey District represent a fairly narrow range of architectural styles, mostly dating to the 1920's by which time the re-building of the town was in full swing. Some structures date to the late eighteenth century—a portion of Cypress Street to the west end of town, and the Massey Mill, re-built after the 1872 fire. There are ca. 20 properties whose structures do not contribute to the historical significance of the district.

Significance

The Millington Survey District is significant under Criterion C for its architecture, although exhibiting a substantial gap between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries due to the fire of 1904 which burned almost all of the structures. It is also significant as a rural marketing center under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Despite a number of empty lots and modern intrusions, Millington is largely a cohesive district whose residential, commercial, and religious buildings, while modest, represent a range of styles--eighteenth century structures which pre-date the 1904 fire, and some examples of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles dating to the early-twentieth century re-building of the town. Millington demonstrates the development of a small crossroads community on Maryland's Eastern Shore, despite a number of vacant lots and modern intrusions.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. K 684

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Millington

and/or common

2. Location

Multiple Addresses: Cypress, Sassafras, Railroad, Back,
street & number Middle, Race, West Streets and Hazel Lane not for publication

city, town Millington vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Kent

3. Classification

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

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

name Multiple Owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent liber

street & number folio

city, town Chestertown state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. K 684

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

Contributing Elements: ca. 100

Non contributing Elements: ca. 20

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 7.1

8. Significance

Survey No.

K 684

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

Specific dates 1754-1930 **Builder/Architect** **Unknown**

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.

SEE CONTUATION SHEET 8.1

K-684
Millington Survey District
Kent County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.1

Description Summary

Millington is a small town in Kent County on Maryland's Eastern Shore which evolved from a ferry crossing in the late seventeenth century to a thriving small Eastern Shore village. It developed on land Daniel and Mary Massey secured a land grant in 1754. It had its genesis as a river crossing, as evidenced by the order of the county court in 1696 that identified Daniel Jacob as the operator of a ferry service near it. It developed as a crossroads community throughout the ensuing two centuries, re-building after a series of catastrophic fires. The Gazatteer of Maryland and Delaware (Gannett, 1904), noted that Millington, a town on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, had a population of 404. By the time of the 1911 Sanborn Map Company Insurance Map the population had increased to 500 persons. As of the 1990 census there are 409 persons in Millington, with 151 dwellings, 25 businesses, and 5 churches.

The town is centered on the intersection of Sassafras Street (MD 313) with Cypress Street (MD 291). The survey district encompasses almost the entirety of these two streets within the incorporated limits of Millington, portions of two cross streets (Railroad/Back Street and Crane Street), as well as a residential area not included within the incorporated town limits, Sanfield, a minority community. Millington experienced three catastrophic fires, thus the built environment, especially the commercial structures, date from the re-building. Few structures exist which pre-date the conflagration. Of the approximately 100 contributing properties within the Millington Survey District, there are a few Federal style dwellings of the late eighteenth century, plus those featuring late-nineteenth styles favored by the citizens when they re-built their dwellings after the 1904 fire, plus some early-twentieth century examples. There are ca. 20 properties whose major structures do not contribute to the significance of the district.

Description

The Millington Survey District is a cohesive community which evolved around the intersection of Sassafras Street (MD 313) with Cypress Street (MD 291) on the Eastern Shore in Maryland. There are approximately 100 contributing properties with historic standing structures resources and 20 non-contributing major structures in the district. The contributing resources and the town as a whole retain some integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling despite the presence of vacant lots near the town crossroads and modern intrusions.

Architectural styles range from the Federal style of the late eighteenth century [Sunset Hall (K-174) and Comegys House (K-171)] and late nineteenth styles, such as the Queen Anne, utilized for a number of dwellings built after 1904 fire [such as the

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Millington Survey District
Kent County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.2

Mallalieu-Simon House (K-644)] and the Gothic Revival [such as the Pipozar House.(K-633)]. Some of the commercial structures which replaced those that were destroyed in the 1904 fire are noteworthy: the Old Millington Bank (K-623) a handsome brick structure, and Baileys Hotel (K-638), with its mansard roof and wraparound porch. The oldest structures in the town are Sunset Hall (K-174), Comegys House (K-171) and Massey Mill (K-175), constructed in the late eighteenth century. The majority of the remainder of the buildings in the Millington Survey District date to the period following the re-building of most of the town after the disastrous fire of 1904. This rebuilding lasted until ca. 1920, by which time almost all of the current structures within both Millington and the small minority of Sanfield were constructed. Sanfield, a residential community, is located south of Cypress Street and east of the track of the former Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad. About one-half dozen dwellings date from the period just before the 1904 fire. The late-nineteenth century and the early-twentieth century structures which contribute to the significance of this area are mostly small frame I-houses which have been subject to a number of improvements in the form of vinyl siding, etc. This area is also the location of the Sanfield School (K-621), in very poor condition. It is one of the simple, one-room schools that the county began to provide for the segregated education of black children in the late nineteenth century.

Properties which do not contribute to the significance of the Millington Survey District are located both within Millington proper and in the Sanfield section to the southeast of Millington. Along Cypress Street (west to east) are 343, 347, 349, 352, 366, 372, 373, 374, 375, 382, 385, 400, 410, 403, 412, 419, 420, 421, 425, 427 including the new Millington Bank, and the Post Office. The non-contributing buildings on Sassafras Street include the buildings at 186 Sassafras Street, at 198 Sassafras Street (Davis Sunoco), 206 and 205 Sassafras Street. Non-contributing structures within the Sanfield area include 228, 302, 306, 307 Middle Street and 317, 325, and 328 West Street.

History

The town of Millington has had a long history of occupation, and was a center of road, river, and later, railroad transportation, thus it contained several inns or taverns. It was originally called "Head-of-Chester," and consisted of Bridgetown on the Kent County side of the Chester and Sandtown on the Queen Anne's County side (Emory 1950: Queen Anne's County, Maryland). It was located at the head of navigation, and was the lowermost bridge crossing of the river during the 18th and early 19th centuries. It was also important as the proposed site of the canal that was eventually constructed across the Delmarva Peninsula at the Elk River (Emory 1950). In 1807 the town was described as "a small post town situated on the Chester River at the head of navigation.

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Millington Survey District
Kent County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.3

It contains about 40 houses. A strong bridge is built over the Chester which opens an easy communication with Sandtown on the opposite side of the river in Queen Anne's County." Historic maps and sources indicate a long history of settlement at Millington. The earliest reference to the area may be an order of the county court in 1696 indicating that Daniel Jacob operated a ferry service near Millington.

The town originated with a land grant to Daniel Massey dated August 4, 1754. Daniel Massey is mentioned in Shrewsbury Parish Church Records as a vestryman in 1860. A merchant, Thomas Gilpin, Sr., from Philadelphia, Pa., bought 39 acres of land including a mill on February 18, 1764. According to The Evening Bulletin (August 13, 1923) Thomas Gilpin "established himself in business . . . where he founded the present town of Millington. (Alexander, Millington: Head of the Chester, Kent County, p. 2). Thomas Scharf [in History of Maryland (Vol. II, p. 523)] states that Gilpin, in "about 1767 or 1768, made a number of surveys and estimates for a canal from Duck Creek to the head of Chester (Millington) which he then owned, and where he occasionally resided." The town was originally chartered in January 20, 1798 by the Maryland General Assembly and incorporated in 1890. The town is reputedly named for Richard Millington, who bought two parcels of land in 1840 and 1845, although it could reflect the fact that its major industry was milling, due to its highly favorable location. Originally there were six mills within a three-mile radius of Millington. Around 1760 Daniel Massey built a gristmill which was re-built after a 1872 fire destroyed it. The Massey Mill, (K-175), the only one extant, remained in use until the 1950's, despite a decline in milling after the 1872 fire which destroyed most of the town.

In 1808 a woolen textile fulling business operated at the Old Forge Mill at the Head of Chester, and in 1810 a wool carding establishment was opened at the Unicorn Mill one mile from town (Emory 1950). Head of Chester became known as Millington around 1818 (Emory 1950). The Unicorn Mill came into the possession of the firm of Malleliou & Brother in 1852, and operated into the middle 20th century (Emory 1950).

Millington was an important hub of transportation. In the early nineteenth century Soloman Lowe ran a mail and passenger stage from Easton via Centreville to Chestertown "which made the line of stages complete to Philadelphia". The main post route crossed the Chester River at Head of Chester where there was a good brick tavern for the accommodation of travelers. In 1811 there appeared the advertisement of the Chestertown and Wilmington mail stage over the "old direct route" via Middletown, Buck Town, Red Lyon direct to Wilmington. Coaches would pass through

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Millington Survey District
Kent County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.4

Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, and so on by Brick Tavern to Wilmington. Persons going to Baltimore might connect certain days with the packets at Centreville, Queenstown or Easton. Those going to Annapolis or Washington would be sent by way of Haddaway's Ferry, Talbot.

There were a number of other important industries in Millington. As a major Eastern transportation hub taverns and hotels were built for the traveling public. According to Emory (1950), a tavern was advertised for sale in the town in 1807 by Thomas Gilpin of Philadelphia, and described as "newly erected, and the stand equal to any on the Shore." An earlier advertisement in 1804 referred to a previous tavern on the lot, along with "the residue of the buildings, the brick stable, and out-houses, being an excellent stand for an inn" (Emory 1950). Joshua and Thomas Gilpin again advertised the new tavern for sale in 1812, described as being at the northwest corner of the Smyrna [Delaware] and Chestertown roads, "situated on the main post road through the eastern Shore of Maryland leading from Wilmington to Easton" (Emory 1950). It was described as a "two-story brick house 34 by 59 feet with [a] brick stable and carriage House" (Emory 1950). In 1821 there was a "Pennington Tavern" at Head of Chester (Emory 1950).

Of the three hotels which survived until the last few decades only Bailey's Hotel (K-638) is currently extant. It dates to a re-building of the town in 1905 to 1920. According to a longtime resident, a "silk stocking" district, centered on Hazel Lane, may have developed to cater to the transient population.

The place of Millington as a transportation hub contributed to its place as a social and commercial center. Transportation, with attendant hostelry, plus horse racing, tanning and commerce, were important for the success of the town. Tanning was established at an early date. In February, 1812, Joshua and Thomas Gilpin advertised a tanyard, with a tanners house, bark mill, currying shop and workshop with twenty vats. Horseracing also occurred in Millington.

In 1818, a fire broke out at with a loss of \$1200, but was apparently confined to two structures on the south bank and four structures on the north bank of the river (Emory 1950). There was another fire in 1879, which started a movement to organize a fire company. Nothing was done until after the fire in 1904, when a hand-drawn fire engine was bought in a real effort was made to equip the town with fire fighting equipment. This 1904 fire reportedly destroyed "all but the westernmost part of the town".

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Description
Continuation Sheet 7.5

(Papenfuse, 1976). The 1904 fire destroyed over four acres of Millington, including every store, hotel, the Episcopal Chapel, the railroad depot, warehouses, and many dwellings. Every building near the intersection of Sassafras and Cypress Streets, as well as a number of hotels, including Bailey's Hotel, the Brick Hotel (owned by B. F. Vansant), and Mrs. Wyatt's Boarding House, were destroyed (Alexander, 1990). Over 100 homes and almost all of the businesses in Millington perished in the fire. The fire started in a blacksmith shop owned by Mr. William P. Loper.

All of the structures at the crossroads were destroyed and new structures built in their place. The Old Gale Store (K-643), in the northwest quadrant of the intersection, replaced the previous store located on the Mc Whorton property (shown in the 1877 Atlas). Across from it in the southwest quadrant, the Bailey Hotel (K-638) was constructed for J. F. Bailey. It is a three-story frame building with a mansard roof and seventeen rooms, constructed at a cost of \$3,900. B. W. Duling was the contractor and builder. During its early years the hotel had thrived, with many patrons being "drummers" (traveling salesmen) arriving on trains to promote their wares among local businesses. In the southeast quadrant, on what was formerly known as Bottomly's Corner, Mr. H. H. Beneman built a store and home. On the opposite corner from Beneman's Store was the Emory Hotel, a three story frame building with eighteen rooms, built for a cost of \$800 for B. F. Vansant by J. H. Garner, contractor and builder (Alexander, 1990). This is the location of the new Farmers National Bank of Maryland at 400 Cypress Street.

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Millington Survey District
Kent County, Maryland

Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.1

Significance Summary:

The Millington Survey District is significant under Criterion C for its architecture and as a rural marketing center under Criterion A. It is a cohesive district, divided into two sections, which reflects the development of typical crossroads communities on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Its residential, commercial, educational and religious buildings, while modest, range from the late eighteenth century in the small number of buildings which escaped destruction in the 1905 fire, and some late-nineteenth, and early-twentieth century styles, in the structures which were built after the fire. It epitomizes the development of a small crossroads community constructed at the nexus of water, land and rail travel. Despite the presence of vacant lots and a number of modern intrusions, the buildings, individually and collectively, that compose the district retain their integrity.

Significance

Millington is rich in historical for its development as a rural crossroads town at the head of the Chester River. It was a local market for goods and services and supported a number of industries as it was the focus of rail, land and water borne commerce. Millington's history is reflected in its architecture, which embodies many types of buildings (commercial, residential, industrial, and educational) from the late-eighteenth century, but primarily and mostly from the early-twentieth century, despite the modern intrusions.

The Millington Survey District is significant under Criterion C for its architecture, although exhibiting a substantial gap between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries due to the fire of 1904 which burned almost all of the structures. It is also significant as a rural marketing center under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Despite a number of empty lots and modern intrusions, Millington is largely a cohesive district whose residential, commercial, and religious buildings, while modest, represent a range of styles-- eighteenth century structures which pre-date the 1904 fire, and some examples of Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles dating to the early-twentieth century re-building of the town. Millington demonstrates the development of a small crossroads community on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

K-684
Millington Survey District
Kent County, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 8.4
Statement of Significance

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Religion, Commerce

Resource Type:

Categories:

Standing Structures, Archeological Sites

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Functions and Uses (former and/or present):

Economic/Commercial/Stores and Hotel and Bank

Subsistence/Dwellings/Outbuildings

Religious/Churches

Education/Schools

Known Design Sources: None [except for Chapel of the Holy Cross of North Kent Parish (K-594), from a design furnished by W. D. Brinckle of the Diocese of Delaware]

K-684

**Millington Survey District
Kent County, Maryland**

9.1 Major Bibliographical References

Alexander, Roseanne Moffett. Millington: Head of the Chester, Kent County (Privately published, 1990).

Papenfuse et al. Maryland, A New Guide to the Old Line State (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1976).

Emory, Frederic. Queen Anne's History, Maryland (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1950).

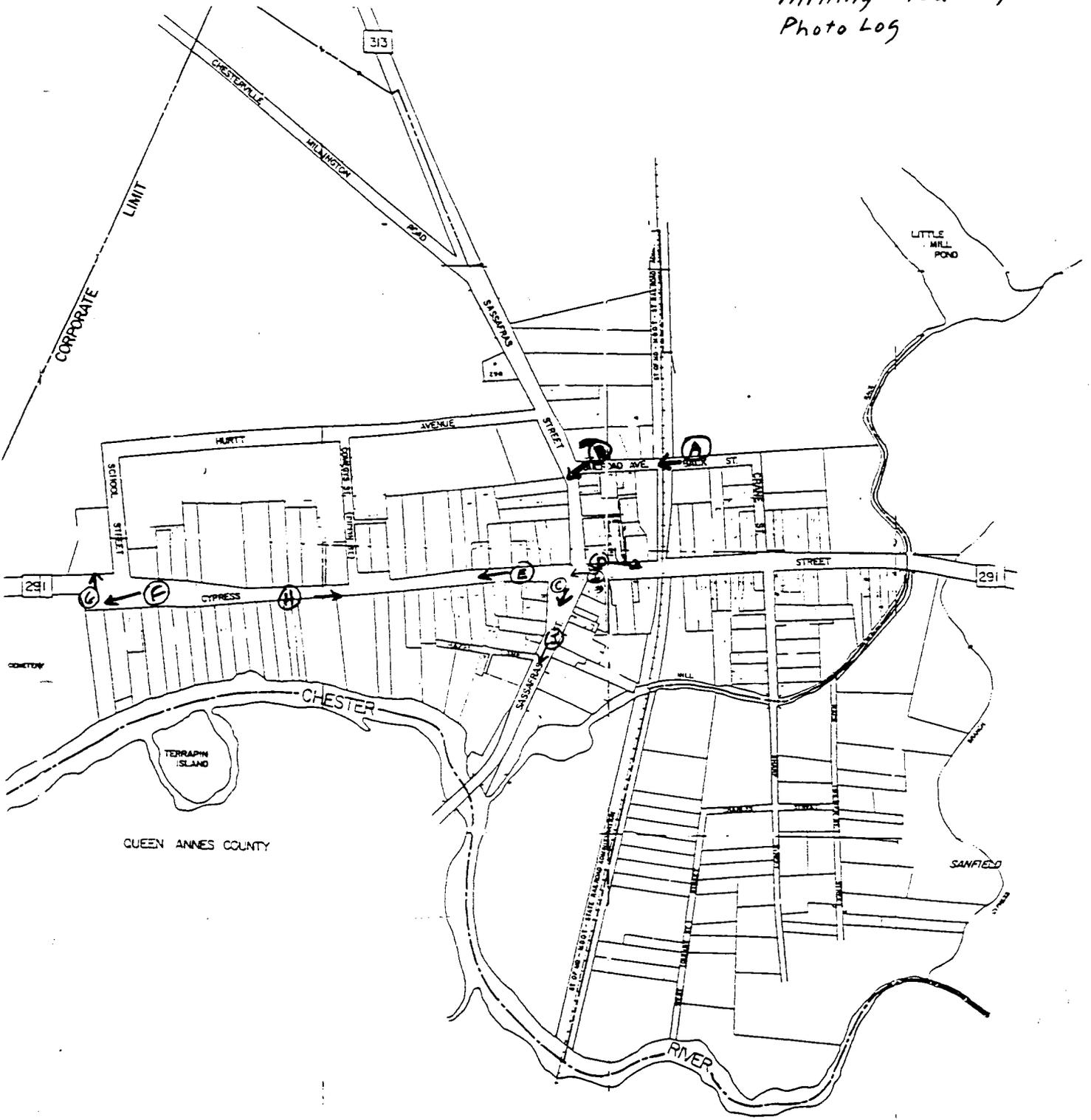
Gannett, Henry. A Gazetteer of Maryland and Delaware (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1979, re-printing of 1904 edition), p. 53.

Lamb, Francis, 1877 Atlas of Kent County, 1877 (reprinted in The 1877 Atlases and other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Salisbury: Wicomico Bicentennial Commission, 1976).

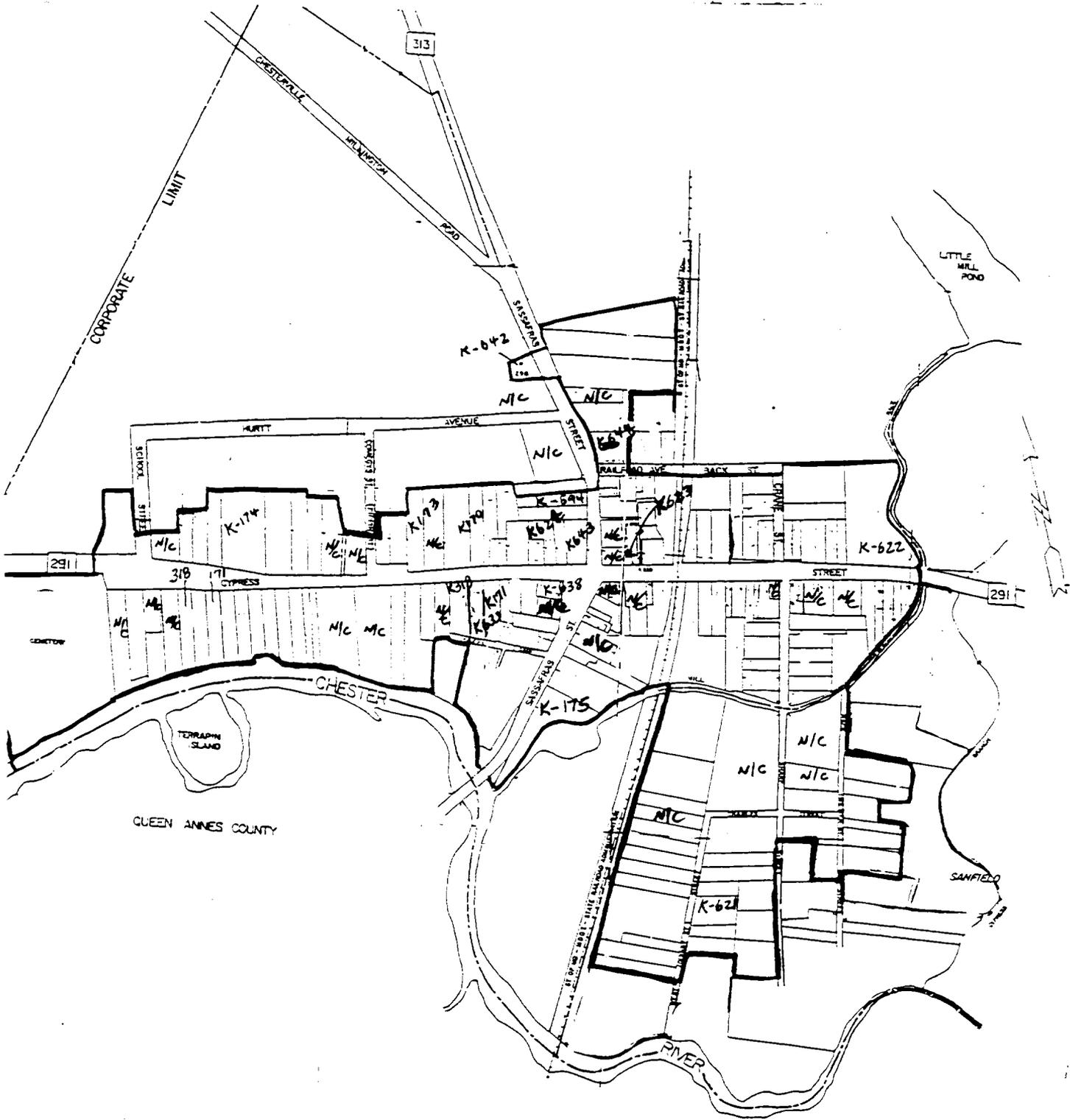
Millington Sanborn Map (Sanborn Map Company, New York, New York, 1911).

USGS Quadrangles for Millington, Md. (7.5 minute edition of 1900 and 15 minute edition of 1953, photo-revised 1973).

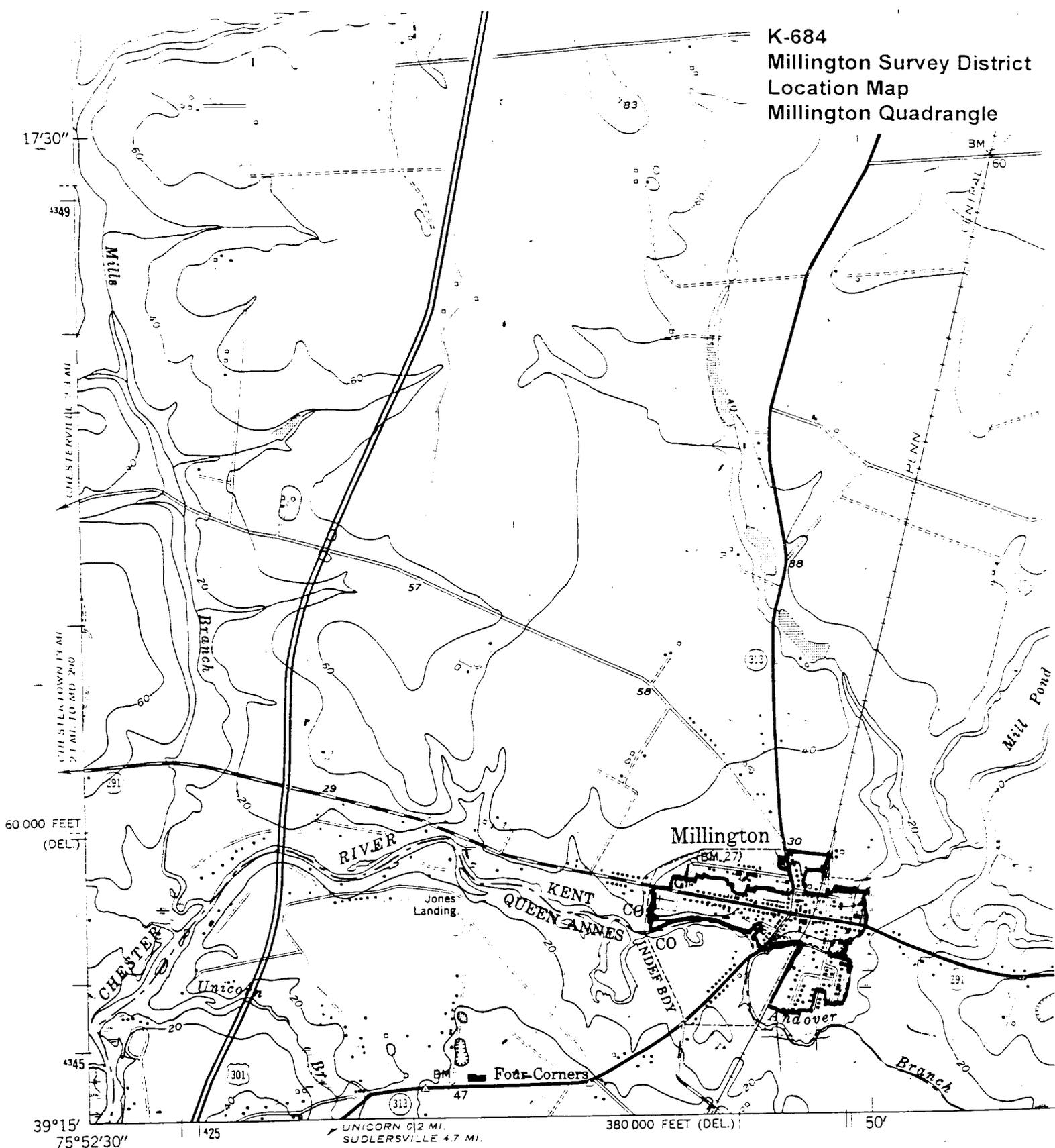
K-684
Millington Survey District
Photo Log



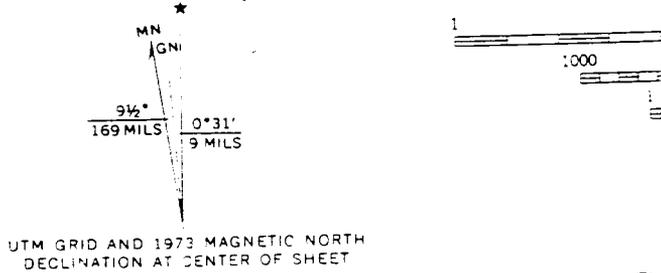
K-684
Millington Survey District
Historic Site Boundary, Tax Map
Millington Quadrangle



K-684
 Millington Survey District
 Location Map
 Millington Quadrangle



Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
 taken 1942. Topography by plane-table surveys 1944
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grids based on Maryland and Delaware
 coordinate systems
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18 shown in blue



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



684

Millington, New Jersey District

Kend City

12 Suffern

INDUSTRIAL PHOTO 27APR98#---

11025117A

D3.0

4/98

Photo

Railroad Street looking west

1112 toward Mill 313



K684

Wilmington Historical Abstract

Kent County

R. Suttow INDUSTRIAL

4/19/98

INDUSTRIAL PHOTO 27APR98#---

D3.0

Photo B

Thayer's Holy Cross 851 313
at River

2/12



2654

Wilmington Heston & ...

R.S.P.

MD 291

4/92

INDUSTRIAL PHOTO 27APR98#---

D3.0

PhotoC

MD 291 (Cypress St)

Looking West

3/12



Lib
Millington, Hutton District
12-1/2 in Dist A
4 in

INDUSTRIAL PHOTO 27APR98#---

D3.0

11.5 to 12
Exp. 10 (11.5 to 12)
4/12



~~#~~ 684

Millington Historic District

PSuff. res. 11057-11

4/74

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D3.0

Photo =
express 54 (A1229)
1000 sq ft

512



40
#601
Millington Historic District
R. Sufferer MDS #4/98

INDUSTRIAL PHOTO 27APR98#---

D3.0

Photo 5
West end of Historic
District, Millington
Tennessee

6112



K 684

Millington Historic District

11705HA 4/98

INDUSTRIAL PHOTO 27APR98#---

D3.0

Photo 6

Millington School, west end

of historic district at

7/12

1170291



K681

Washington Survey Distr. of

Ruffner MD 51A

4/12

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D3.0

Photo #

Cypress St (MD 291) looking
east from Conroy St

4/12



K684

Millington Survey District

12 Saffner MASHA

4198

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D3.0

12/50 - Baelys Hotel
(K638), looking north
along MD313

9/10



DAILY

OPEN HOUSE

CALL Betty Whiteley
928-3357
Whiteley
REAL ESTATE
778-3357
FOR SALE

K 684

Maryton Historic District

Ruffness MD 51141
4/98

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D3.0

Photo J

MD 313 Ltg south of
point S. of intersection

10/10

with 291



K684

Millington Survey District

MOJO 84233 4/15/12

Sanqued Section

R. Supton 4/15/12 1770 5/1/80

Sanfield School K621

looking east

11/12



K684

Millington Seowey District

Lanfield Seowey

Ruffness 4/98

MB SHPC

0070 84233 NWMTC

Middle Street looking north
toward Ruffness St

2/2