

## Cecil County Mills

### **ADDISON MILL (6)**

**The J. S. Addison grist and saw mill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Stone Run near confluence with Octoraro Creek. It was owned by William M. Addison (b. 1854) and later by Atkinson Brothers (Perkins ms., p. 16).**

### **AGWAY, INC. (6)**

**Agway, Inc., was a commercial mill on the Penn-Central (now Amtrak) Railroad and Md. 276 at Rising Run, across the tracks from McCoy Mill [1976].**

### **AIKEN FEED MILL (3)**

**A feed mill was installed in the Aiken Warehouse at Elkton by E. Wilmer Jackson about 1904.**

### **ALEXANDER FULLING MILL (4)**

**David Alexander, a settler in the area of New Munster before 1714, had a fulling and carding mill on the Shure Run or Fulling Mill Run, now called Grannies Branch. There were two mills on that run per HCC, p. 134. See that page for Johnston's poetic description of the sure and unfailing stream. Also, Perkins ms., p. 6. It was called Holts Fulling Mill in *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845.**

### **ALEXANDERS MILL (4)**

**Alexander's Mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map on the east bank of Big Elk Creek, 7 milles north of Elkton. The site was just north of the present Md. 273 on a section of highway now by-passed, just east of Red Ball Tavern and fenced inside a large DuPont estate [1976]. Later the site of Garretts-Sentenan textile factory. In "New Munster," in MHM, 35:147 (1940), Carl Ross McKenrick stated that "on Big Elk . . . near Appleton Cross Roads . . . there stood until recently the stone walls of a very large mill building." Location was 7-C-5 in the ADC Street Atlas. Now inside the Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area.**

### **ALEXANDERS MILL (5)**

**See Matthews Mill (at North East).**

### **ALLEN AND PEARSON WOOLEN MILL ( )**

This works was listed at Bay View in 1861, Bishop, HAM, 3:556.

### ALLENDER MILL (3)

Garrett A. Allender and his brother James Lawrence Allender came from Harford County in 1915 and took over Ricketts Mill at the dead end of Walnut Lane, Elkton. In 1923, they purchased the Smith-Davis-Vinsinger Mill and took over the contract to pump city water; surplus water could be used for milling, but the town needed all the water, and the partnership was dissolved and G. A. Allender closed both mills and set up a feed mill on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the former warehouse of Powers Foundry. Later he took over the foundry itself (1939) and retailed seed, feed, and fertilizer, serving as Elkton's only miller by 1956, *Cecil County Directory*, p. 270.

### ANDERSON MILL ( )

Nathan Anderson, miller, was mentioned in a deed to John Wilson (1816) (Cecil County deeds, JS 12:28).

### ANDERSON MILL (6)

Norman H. Anderson was proprietor of this red wooden feed mill on the railroad siding in Colora, supplying Red Rose Feeds [1968]. Later, the railroad was taken up and the mill closed; in 1988, it was being repaired.

### ARMSTRONG, SQUIRES MILL ( )

“Armstrong, Squires, & Co., North East, Md., have recently had their mill remodeled by Griscom & Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa., and speak very highly of the improvement on the same. Their product comes in much more salable condition as well as having the capacity increased,” *American Miller*, 17 (November 1, 1889): 779.

### ARMSTRONG STOVE CO. (7)

This iron casting works was operating at Port Deposit and Perryville, ca. 1861. The *Bel Air Aegis*, May 11, 1866, mentioned the works as making Emerald cook stoves and agricultural implements. The *Bradstreet Directory* of 1867 listed Armstrong & Co., stoves and tin ware, with a CC credit rating. The company's papers are on file in the Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton. A photo of shop workers appeared in Warren & Warren, *Maryland Time Exposures* (Baltimore, 1984), p. 74. It was a three-story, gable-roofed building with at Perryville per Esther R. Perkins and Nancy C. Sawin in *Backroadng thru Cecil County*, p. 3 [with line drawing], where Ms. Perkins stated, “Armstrong Foundry. How often one hears, ‘You could use an Armstrong heater.’ The mill once housed that industry. It is now occupied at one

time by the Susquehanna Post 135, American Legion [1976].” The American Legion later built a new headquarters. The Port Deposit Stove Works (Site) was assigned MHT Inventory No. CE-298. Location was 8-J-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### ASKEW BARK MILL (9)

D. B. Trimble advertised a “mill for grinding bark” on Christiana Road .5 mille west of Brick Meeting House, *Cecil Whig*, August 12, 1848. A tan bark mill on Big North East Creek, just north of Md. 273 and just downstream of a fulling mill, was listed in the Perkins ms., p. 113.

#### ASKEW TANNERY (9)

David B. Trimble and Edward Askew, Executors, advertised in the *Cecil Whig*, January 15, 1848, to sell 40 acres of the late Peter Askew, a “Tan Yard with a two storied brick tan-house; the yard containing 60 lay-away vats; seven leeches; eight handlers, (under cover) with the usual number of limes, soaks, bates, &c, &c . . . contiguous to the lands of the Brick Meeting House . . . on the public road leading to Wilmington; within a few yards of the road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore . . . .”

#### ATKINSON WOOLEN MILLS (5)

See North East Woolen Mills.

#### ATLAS POWDER COMPANY (7)

The *Bel Air Aegis*, November 13, 1975, reported that an old badge was found at Perry Point reading “Agent United States Government, Perryville Plant” and stated, “This is a relic of a short period in 1919. According to a history book in the Cecil County Library, this plant was built in six months, and was used to produce ammonium nitrate for use in high explosives during World War I. Three months after the completion of the plant, the Armistice was signed. In 1919, the site was turned over to the U. S. Public Health Service for a Hospital.”

#### BACK CREEK MILLS (2)

Back Creek was in the lower part of the county, and Augustine Herrman’s map of 1673 showed a mill on his manor near Back Creek. A more recent mill (perhaps that of Howell James, q. v.) was purchased by W. H. Freeman along with Back Creek Farm (120 acres), July 7, 1847. The mill was equipped with two water wheels and had grist, plaster, and clover mills under one roof. The estate rented for \$1100 and sold for \$9400 (Partridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 642). The Lake family were once millers at this works near Pivot Bridge. [Principio Creek was also called Back Creek at one time but was in Election District 7, the name no longer used there.]

**The Baltimore *Sun*, August 15, 1870, reported that a storm washed out the dams of Back Creek and Bohemia Mills.**

**Joseph Salmon. Merchant miller and native of Delaware, was a patron of the 1877 county atlas, which showed the location as close to the State line on Back Creek between Warwick and Pivot Bridge. About 1910, William Salmon became owner (Perkins Ms., p. 2). Back Creek, listed as a village on the Delaware line, 3.5 miles east of Chesapeake City (GZMD, 1941), has disappeared in widening the C. & D. Canal. The mill was mentioned in the boundaries of the Sodom tract, HCC, p. 332. [Principio Creek was also called Back Creek, about 1722, HCC, p. 234.]**

#### **BAKER MILL (5)**

**Nathan Baker took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on a branch of North East River near its head, June 11, 1722. The land belonged to the Lord Proprietor and was valued at 15/6; it began near the country road to Susquehanna Ferry (Chancery Records, Liber 3:718, MSA). Oddly enough, Baker had sold the mill and mill site to the Principio two months before. Nathan Baker appeared as a customer of North East Forge on February 4, 1756, when that company provided “Smith’s Work to the Bolting Mill Gears” (Principio Papers, N. E. Forge daybook, Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, 1978). See also, Principio Grist Mill in this chapter.**

#### **BALDWIN AND COMPANY (3)**

**See Elk Mills.**

#### **BALDWIN SAWMILL (4)**

**The 1877 county atlas showed Baldwin Sawmill on Big Elk upstream of Elk Mills.**

#### **BARK MILL (9)**

**See Askew Bark Mill.**

#### **BARNETT MILL (5)**

**See Scarborough Mill.**

#### **BARNITE SAWMILL (4)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed William Barnite with \$4000 capital investment in a sawmill on Big Elk with 2 employees, 1 circular and 1 Muley saw. A 12-foot fall drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 12 ft broad to cut 75,000 ft (\$1500) annually.**

### **BARRETT PAPER CORP. LTD. OF MD. (3)**

A successor of Marley Mill, q. v.

### **BEAZLEY TANNERY (5)**

Vats for 360 hides were advertised at the late Edward Beazley's tannery at Charles Town.

### **BEE HIVE AND COOPER SHOP (4)**

Three stone houses and a ruin survive on the north side of Md. 273 (Telegraph Road) west of Rock Presbyterian Church (1998). The MHT called it "Coopers Mill" in 1998. An historical sign reads, "The Beehive." There was also a poster reading "Elk Creeks Preservation Society" (observed October 14, 1999). This cluster was also called "the Beehive" in Pamela James Blumgart, *At the Head of the Bay* (1996), p. 208, where it was described as a "cooper shop," MHT Site No. CE-72. The end house surviving in 1999 was Michael Wallach's Store (p. 352)). These buildings were said to date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The 1858 county map by Martenet showed John Gallagher's store. Not related to Rockville Paper Mill. There was a mystery pond upstream.

### **BELL MILL (3)**

Bell Mill was a place name of 1882, served by Elkton post office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 60.

### **BELLE MILLS (7)**

Belle Mills was a place name of 1882 near Port Deposit, *Industries of Md.*, p. 60. Belle Mills was also listed in Polk's 1908 peninsula directory but got its mail via Port Deposit. Still listed in 1941 in GZMD.

### **BENNETT MILL (5)**

See Dutton Mill.

### **BIBB IRON FOUNDRY (7)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed B. C. Bibb, Jr., with \$16,100 capital investment in an iron foundry at Port Deposit, with 38 employees, 30 hp steam engine, and \$57,600 production. The office was in Baltimore. Also, CCM, p. 26.

### **BLACKBURN IRON WORKS (6)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Manassah Blackburn as iron manufacturer with \$18,000 capital investment, \$583 monthly payroll, and water-powered production converting 500 tons of pig iron (\$14,000 cost) into 100 tons bar iron and 300 tons of blooms worth \$27,000 annually.

## **BOHEMIA MILLS (2)**

A deed made in 1715 mentioned the “great road that leadeth to Bohemia Landing or Mill” (Cecil County deeds, JH 2:328, MSA). Bohemia Mills, distinct from Priest’s Mill, was on Sandy Branch Road (Md. 366) at Great Bohemia Creek near the Delaware line. The mill dated to 1678 per G. Harry Davidson.

William Rumsey took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the “East Branch of Bohemia River called the Landing Branch being the middlemost of the three Branches of said river or near Bohemia Landing dividing,” October 31, 1738. The inquisition was taken at the Pipe Spring near the head of Bohemia River. Total damages were 45 Shillings awarded to John Thompson, Jr., Dr. Hugh Matthews, and William Rumsey, son of Charles. The parcels thus condemned were parts of the tracts: Adjonction, Manuaring Hall, and Heaths Third Parcel, respectively. The jury found the site “principally sandy light soil” and there were a number of panels of old fencing (Chancery Records, Liber 6:9, MSA).

William Rumsey bequeathed “Mill Pond” and a mill to son Charles in 1747; he also had a “new mill” on Hicks Creek (Election District 1), which he left to his wife, HCC, p. 509. James Rumsey (1743-1792) was born here, and in 1782 operated a mill at Sleepy Creek, Virginia, in partnership with a friend; the business lasted less than a year because Rumsey was absorbed in his inventions (DAB, 16:223).

In December 1787, Rumsey successfully ran a boat by steam power at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, An eye-witness letter in the Baltimore *Md. Journal*, February 8, 1788, noted that Rumsey had invented methods for more efficient use of water in mills and had improved the Savery steam engine for pumping water to fill mill wheels.

“Murphy’s Mills” near the C. & O. Canal was mentioned in the *Cecil Whig*, September 21, 1851, p. 2. Bohemia Mills post office was established 1854. It was also called Bunker Hill Mill. The 1877 county atlas showed it as the T. C. Murphy gristmill, Thomas Murphy’s per the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*. Murphy was also the postmaster. The *Cecil Whig*, May 26, 1855, reported, “The mill dam of Mr. Thomas Murphy at Bohemia Mills washed out although there was no rain.” The Baltimore *Sun*, August 15, 1870, reported that a storm washed out the dams of both Back Creek and Bohemia Mills.

The Lake family succeeded Murphy, and shortly after that, it was bought by a Mr. Davidson. The mill then burned. See also, G. Harry Davidson, “History of Head of Bohemia, Rumsey’s Mill and the Early Custom’s House,” January 17, 1939, in MHS

General Clipping file, s. v., "Cecil County." The pond survives [1976], but the new building is not a mill. Location was 22-K-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### BOOTH MILL (3)

Jonathan Booth, Gentleman, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Little Elk, September 14, 1758. The inquisition taken at his house found damages to him of 15 Shillings, and the same amount to Robert Evans, 7/6 to Zebulon Hollingsworth, and £ 1-2/6 to Adam Dawson, all yearly rents. The tract was part of Friendship "where Both intends to build a grist mill" (Chancery Records, Liber 9:40, MSA).

The Red Mill existed ca. 1776 on Little Elk when the apprentice, Thomas C. Crouch, quit to become a bugler in the army, HCC, p. 516. The "Little Red Mill" was mentioned as on the post road ca. 1780 in CCM, p. 52, where it was described as a Hollingsworth Mill. In 1776, Henry Hollingsworth had taken out a warrant of resurvey which was issued in 1782 as a patent of the tract "Hollingsworth and Booth" to him and Ebenezer Booth (Patents, Liber BC & GS 50:278, MSA). Colonel Henry Hollingsworth was having great difficulty procuring acceptable flour for the army and he reported to Governor Lee on August 11, 1791, that he was bolting and grinding flour in his own mill in hopes of passing inspection (*Arch. Md.*, 47:410, 244).

In 1786, Hollingsworth sold his half of the "Mills Water Mills Merchant Mills Saw Mills" to Ebenezer Booth, Miller (Cecil County deeds, 16:58, MSA). The next year, Jonathan Booth, Miller, bought land and water rights from Adam Dobson and made an agreement with Zebulon Hollingsworth, owner of the next mill upstream, to share the water of Little Elk (Cecil County deeds 16:188-191, MSA). The 1789 map by Christopher Colles (Plate 55) and the Dennis Griffith State map of 1794-1785 showed the mill west of Elkton, north side of the post road, east bank of the eastern fork of Little Elk. John Booth's Merchant Mill was advertised with an 18 foot fall by trustee, James Sewell, in the *Baltimore American* of July 13, 1818.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Abraham Bennett mill on Little Elk within 1 mille of Elkton. The works had 2 pair of 4-foot, 6-inch stones, 3 bolting reels, packing press, elevators, and hopperboy, and was in bad repair. Consumption was 7000 bu wheat, 1000 bu corn; there was one employee. The *Cecil Whig* listed Purnell's as the lowest mill on "Little Elk" with 7 ft of fall (October 25, 1845). The 1850 census of manufactures listed Greenbury Purnell with \$3000 investment in a water mill, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 720 bbl flour, 5000 bu meal, 1000 bu feed, and 500 bu buckwheat (\$7150). Purnell received title to the mill in 1852, following a suit against him filed by Washington Hall, Jr. (Cecil County deeds, HHM 1:260). In 1858, Purnell's widow conveyed the land and mills to Henry H. Stites (Cecil County deeds, HHM 9:388); that same year the Martenet county map showed General H. S. Stites gristmill on the east bank of Little Elk, north side of the main road [the present US 40]. That map also showed the General's

warehouse on the railroad at Elkton south of the passenger station between Bridge and Bow Streets.

The mill passed to Mary A. Cameron, daughter of the General, and she was listed in the 1877 atlas as farmer and miller, born in 1836. The 1880 census of manufactures showed Clarence Cameron with \$7500 capital investment in the mill and an annual product up at \$18,240, including 1800 bbl flour. Now with 3 run of stones, the mill had 100 bu/diem maximum capacity and did 75% custom business. A 10-foot fall drove 25 and 26-inch turbines at 140 rpm to develop 22 hp. A railroad accident at Stiles [sic] Mill Crossing a mille south of Elkton was mentioned in the *Baltimore American*, June 6, 1881. The 1887 State business directory listed C. Cameron and Brother as millers. Mrs. Cameron died in 1907.

The next owner or operator was Dominick McElwee. The *American Miller*, 9 (August 1, 1881): 326, reported, “Mr. D. McElwee of 819 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, has purchased a Rechar Turbine Water Wheel made by Geo. F. Baugher of York, Pa., which he will put in his large mill at Elkton, Md.” The same journal of December 1, 1894 (22:910), reported, “The Red Flour Mill at Elkton, Md., owned by Dominick McEkwee, has been improved by much new machinery and a new steam power plant.” The same journal reported January 1, 1895 (23:72) that McElwee was “building . . . addition to his mill at Elkton.” Both mill and miller’s dwelling burned about 1920. Location was 12-K-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### BOSLEY MILL (7)

Edward Wilson and John Trimble advertised this new stone mill as 4 stories, 66 ft front by 53 ft deep, with four pair of French burrs of 6-foot diameter. “All pit and small wheels except one are of iron . . . water guaranteed by canal company . . . Aaron Wilson residing at mill will show premises,” *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, April 8, 1817. The works was mentioned in a clipping found in the Partridge scrap book, “For Sale, July 10, 1845—mill seat near Port Deposit near the Tidewater Locks . . . on the East side of the Susquehanna Canal . . . Mill Seat Lot No. 4, whereon a Saw Mill is erected . . . (the quantity of water which was found to be required by the mill erected on these lots by the late James Bosley, Esq., which was afterwards destroyed by fire, was about 1140 inches delivered under a head of 3 feet 1-1/2 inches, the head and fall, from the surface of the Canal to the termination of the tail race at the River, being about 24 feet) – Charles Nicholas – trustee.” The Bosley Mill also had an 80-foot long barrel house.

This advertisement masks the history of Bosley’s disaster. The mill had been built by Edward Wilson of Philadelphia, Wilson bought the land for \$6000 from the canal company with water rights sufficient to run six pairs of millstones of 6-foot diameter to be driven by water wheels of not less than 15-foot diameter. The water turned out to be insufficient, and after Bosley acquired the mill he entered into a dispute with the canal company. The company advertised in the Baltimore papers that they intended to grant only that quantity of water agreed upon in the deed. Mr.



**Bosley turned on the water in defiance and ran the mill at such speed that it took fire from the friction and was destroyed, HCC, p. 394.**

**A full column advertisement for the Bosley Mill site with its burned mill appeared in the *Baltimore American*, July 2, 1845. Years later, another advertisement offered the Bosley Mill Seat or Burnt Mill, Port Deposit, at the terminus of the old Maryland Canal, *Baltimore American*, May 30, 1856. Location was 8-H-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

#### **BREWSTERS MILLS (4)**

**The 1858 county map showed this works downstream of the present Brewster Bridge Road, west side. The 1877 county atlas showed Brewsters Mills at Elk Mills on Big Elk Creek near Montgomery. John Brewster advertised as manufacturer of cotton yarn, cotton lap, flax, and counterpanes. The *Baltimore American*, October 8, 1877, reported “flood damage at Mr. Brewster’s cotton factory.” The 1880 census of manufactures showed a capital investment of \$34,000, listing 30 employees, 14 of them children; a 60 hp steam engine and a 48 hp turbine 48 inches broad driven at 80 rpm by an 11-foot fall on Big Elk powered an annual production of \$40,000. The mill was closed in the 1880s. The bell was preserved at the Historical Society of Cecil County. The *Cecil Whig*, March 22, 1972, reported, “Bulldozers Soon to End Long Life of Historic Brewster’s Mill,” on Big Elk Creek at Elk Mills. The article contained photographs by Larry Powell of the “last remaining structure of Baldwin Manufacturing Mills. “The small, stone row houses that lined Elk Mills Road for almost as long have been laid to rubble by bulldozers. Brewsters Mill is due to fall next.” See also the neighboring Elk Mills. Location was 7-C-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

#### **BRICKLEY MILL (6)**

**Same as Jacksons Mill.**

#### **BRITTAIN MILL ( )**

**The Brittain Mill was purchased in December 1832 by Jethro McCullough and was upstream of Joseph R. Brown mill (Partridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. No. 642). The stream was not identified.**

#### **BROOKINGS AND CHRISTY PAPER MILL (4)**

**Same as Rockville Paper Mill,**

#### **BROWN MILL ( )**

Joseph R. Brown's Mill was downstream of the Brittain Mill and was purchased in December 1832 by Jethro McCullough (Patridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. No. 642).

#### **BROWN MILL (4)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Earnest Brown with \$8000 capital investment in a custom mill on Little Elk with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum. A 22-foot fall drove two 24 hp, 2.5-foot Vernon wheels at 200 rpm. Annual output was 1444 bbl flour, 199 tons meal, and 57.5 tons feed (\$13,000).

#### **BROWN MILL (MATTHEWS) (9)**

In 1829, John Williamson mortgaged this mill on North East Creek to Nathaniel Wiley, who foreclosed in 1832. Thomas C. Ewing bought it and in 1838 sold to John A. Brown (Cecil County deeds, JB 41:195). The *Cecil Whig* listed John Allen Brown's Mill on Big North East as a grist and clover mill, November 1, 1845. Brown sold in 1849 to John and Charles Matthews (Cecil County deeds, RCH 1:347) and in 1853, Charles Matthews became sole owner (Cecil County deeds, HHM 1:583).

Martenet's 1858 county map showed Charles Matthews mill at the present Kirks Mill Road (Detour Road) and the *Hawes Business Directory* of 1867 listed him with a grist and saw mill at Bay View. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Charles Matthews with a mill at Zion with an AABB credit rating. The 1877 atlas showed the W. R. Matthews mill. Matthews was also an atlas patron, a native of Bucks County, having settled in Cecil in 1850. The *Baltimore County Union*, Towson town, April 14, 1877, reported the burning of the grist and flour mill of W. L. Matthews on Big North East Creek, Cecil County.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William K. Matthews with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 70 bu diem/maximum capacity, doing 87% custom business. A 9.5-foot fall on North East drove a 10 hp, 27-inch Eclipse wheel at 90 rpm. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour, 320,000 lb meal, 150,000 lb feed, and 25,000 lb buckwheat (\$23,350). The mill is extinct. See also Kirk's Mill (in Election District 9).

#### **BROWNS MILL (TRIMBLES) (9)**

Deeds show that the first owners were William Cole, Sr., followed by Jeremiah Brown, who was the miller in 1734. Jeremiah Brown was a Quaker from Chester County, Pa., and had come to Maryland in 1702 with his parents when they purchased 2500 acres from William Penn. The next owner was Jeremiah Brown, Jr. In 1779, the mill passed to Brown's son-in-law, John Lewden, and Rachel; Brown Lewden; next to Joseph Haines, acting for Joseph Reynolds. In 1800, John Phillips became owner; then James Janney, Leven Gale, and in 1833, Eli and Morris

**Hurford.** The *Cecil Whig* list entitled “North East” placed this mill as Hurford’s on Big North East Creek and showed 12 to 14 foot of fall, November 1, 1845. Martenet’s 1858 county map showed Hurford Mill.

The atlas listed Robert Trimble, and the 1880 census of manufactures carried William N. Trimble with \$2400 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 2 run of stones, doing 75% custom business. A 10.5-foot fall drove an overshot wheel 10.5 ft broad at 20 rpm to develop 7 hp. Annual output was 133 bbl flour, 138 tons meal, 45 tons feed, and 6.2 tons buckwheat (\$13,500).

The mill passed to Howard Brown and from his heirs to John Barry. In 1946, it was acquired by Joseph E. Plumbstead. The dam and race were restored in 1961. Edwin Plumbstead, an architect, restored the mill as a private farm museum and studio in the 1960s (Perkins ms., p. 12f).



*Jeremiah Brown Mill in 1968, MHT photo.*

The mill was struck by lightning and burned on June 26, 1971. The fire engines from Rising Sun were only able to pump mud from North East Creek, which had recently been silted up by widening Md. 273. Plumbstead’s antiques, including Ironmaster John England’s Conestoga wagon, were destroyed. See, “Fire Razes Historic Mill Near Calvert,” Dot Clark, *Cecil Whig*, June 30, 1971. Plumbstead rebuilt the mill, *Sun Magazine*, July 29, 1973. The site is on the south side of Md. 273, west of the creek, and east of Hatchery Road.

The Jeremiah Brown House and Mill Site were nominated to the National Register by the Governor’s Consulting Committee, January 18, 1988 (SWAP, January-February 1988, p. 1. The mill dwelling and mill were assigned MHT Site No. CE-203. Location is 4-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **BROWNS SAW AND GRIST MILL (7)**

The 1877 county atlas showed this mill near the house of Mrs. S. R. Brown on Principio Creek upstream of Jennings grist and saw mills.

#### **BROWN SAWMILL ( )**

The *Baltimore Sun*, September 19, 1844, reported a fire in Mr. Isaac Brown's steam saw and turning mill at Perryville in Cecil County; the mill was wholly consumed and an immense quantity of finished work, chairs, window sashes, etc., was lost. The fire was accidental.

#### **BUCK SAWMILL (7)**

J. J. Buck was listed as sawmiller at Port Deposit in the 1887 State directory. The atlas showed the steam sawmill at the SE corner of Cedar Street and the present US 222. The 1880 census of manufactures showed John J. Buck with \$2500 capital investment in a 30 hp steam sawmill with 7 employees, 1 circular saw, and annual output of 500,000 ft (\$10,000) over an 8-month season.

#### **BULLOCK MILL (4)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas Bullock with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 1 saw; annual output was 2000 qt buckwheat, 220 bbl flour, 1000 bu each of meal and of corn-oats, plus 20,000 ft plank (\$3420).

#### **BUNKER HILL MILL (2)**

Same as Bohemia Mill.

#### **BURGETT SAWMILL (2)**

H. Burgett's steam sawmill was shown in 1877 county atlas at Chesapeake City on the south side of the canal and west of the pump house; also an illustration; mill extinct.

#### **BURNS WOOLEN MILL (5)**

See Providence Woolen Mills.

#### **CALDWELLS AND JENNESS SAWMILL (8)**

The 1887 county atlas showed this sawmill on Conowingo Creek at Conowingo Post Office.

#### **CAMERON MILL (3)**

Same as Booths Mill of 1795.

#### CANISIUS MILL (7)

See New Valley Factory.

#### CARNEN MILL (7)

The 1820 census of manufactures listed David Carnen with \$1500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and 2 pair of burrs; annual output was 110 bbl flour, 800 bu meal, 500 bu feed, 200 qt buckwheat and offal (\$2181),

#### CARTER MILL ( )

A freshet in Little Elk Creek washed out the dam of William Carter, *Sun*, October 6, 1855. No sure what mill this matches.

#### CARTER PAPER MILL (3)

This mill was started in 1816 by Robert Carter of Delaware County, Pa., The 1820 census of manufactures listed Robert Carter with Caecil Paper Mill on Little Elk, 5 miles from Elkton; the building was stone and frame, equipped with 2 vats and 4 screws. Annual output was \$8000 in binders, box boards, writing and wrapping papers made from 22 tons rags and 30 tons of rope; 17 employees. The business was at the lowest ebb in years per the comments entry.

Carters Paper Mill at Elkton was destroyed by fire, *Baltimore Sun*, May 31, 1838. The *Baltimore Republican & Argus*, April 28, 1846, reported "New Paper Mill," that of Robert Carter and Sons at Marley. Robert Carter died in 1852, and the business was continued by his son, I. Day Carter. The *Cecil Democrat*, October 3, 1863, stated, "I. D. Carter has purchased the Rock Paper Mills along Elk Creek, near Cherry Hill for \$4000." The 1877 county atlas showed two mills, one on Little Elk NW of Cherry Hill, the other on the same creek downstream of Levis Mill. The works was later owned by a son, Charles Carter.

The *Baltimore American*, October 8, 1877, under "The Late Storm," reported that the George W. Childs paper mill on Little Elk had its dam washed out, and 400 tons of straw washed away.

The 1880 census of manufactures in District 3 listed Cecil Paper Mills with \$55,000 capital investment, 20 employees, and annual output of 510 tons of wallpaper (\$76,000). A 21-foot fall on Little Elk drove a 40 hp overshot wheel 11 ft broad at 6 rpm. There was also a 12 hp steam engine. Under "tub Engines" were listed 2 washers with 36-inch diameter rolls, of 3400 lb maximum capacity; 1 beater of same dimensions; also a 66-inch wide Fourdrinier paper machine. The mill burned

December 19, 1900, and was not rebuilt. For many years, it had supplied all the newsprint for the Baltimore *Sun*, CCM, p. 75. Also, HCC, p. 476.

The *Sun*, December 20, 1900, began with the headline, “Carter Paper Mill Historic Cecil County Industry Destroyed by Fire. Appeal to Elkton for Help But the Fire Engines Could Not Get over the Back Road in Time. The Mill Was Making Wall Paper.” The paper noted that the works was operated by McQuilkin & Company. The fire originated in the boiler room, thanks to an oil lamp explosion. The boiler room was the first building to go, followed by the storeroom. George McQuilkin of Elkton was president, Charles Carter secretary-treasurer. The directors included Henry A. Carter of New York Haven Paper Company, Robert D. Carter of Winaqua Paper Company of New Jersey.

The *Sun* of December 21, 1900, included a story, “Cecil County. A Verdict Against a Rail Road Company—The Carter Paper Mill.” The follow-up story on the fire was as follows, “The destructive fire at the Carter Paper Mills, on Little Elk Creek, six miles north of Elkton, last evening almost completely wiped out every building connected with the plant, thus destroying one of Cecil’s industries. The bucket brigade, which was formed as soon as the fire started, by hard work succeeded in saving the beater mill, but was powerless to prevent the destruction of the rest of the property. The contents of the mills were destroyed along with the buildings. Including machinery, raw material, and stock in trade . . . . The mills are owned by the heirs of I. D. Carter, who for many years successfully operated the plant.”

“The mills have been running day and night for some time past. And it is understood that the company had a number of large orders booked. The mills gave employment to about 30 hands and the destruction of the plant will be a serious loss to the county.”

In 1976, General Assembly delegate Tucker Mackie introduced a bill for \$25,000 to excavate ruins of Carter Mill, but it was vetoed by Governor Marvin Mandel. At a MHS County Committee Annual Meeting, Mrs. Shirley Kirby told the author that she had visited the ruin far back in the woods with Delegate Mackie of Elkton. The legislation request was not proposed by the MHT but put in the bill hopper by the delegate on his own. In 1977, the General Assembly passed \$100,000 to stabilize the ruins at Carters Mill, Fair Hill.

A drawing of the ruins appeared in Nancy C. Sawin’s *Backroad Through Cecil County* (1977), p. 29. The text by Esther R. Perkins read, “The ruins are not down to the rubble one usually expects to find 77 years after a fire. Some walls are still standing tall enough to give one the impression of walking among old European ruins. Access is difficult.”

The MHT newsletter *SWAP*, September 1977, p. 5, reported, “The Carters Mill archaeological site is being mapped and tested under the direction of Ronald Tirpack of Temple University. The project is provided by George Reynolds of the

Archaeological Society of Maryland and CETA labor administered by the Department of Economic and Community Development.” Cecil County acquired the site as a park. The site was accepted on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. In 1982, archaeologist Wayne E. Clark proposed an archaeological program for Carter’s Mill Park.

A Phase I archaeological study was started in 1983, and Ronald A. Thomas, Martha J. Schick, and Edward C. Goodley issued a report in 1984 was entitled, “The Wallace-Carter Mill Park Project. Report Submitted to James T. Wollon, Jr., AIA, Havre de Grace.” The archaeologists had made 62 shovel test pits and identified a tenant house, barn, office, “east building,” which was the presumed 1758 Wallace grist mill, and a “west building.”

John McGrain visited the site on Kirk Road, east of Spence Road, around the bend from Walnut Valley. Substantial ruins plus three houses survived, well defended by thorns and blackberry bushes. A weathered sign once announced it as a State project but it was weathered away. No visible progress had been made as of 1988. Not reachable by Carter Road. Jennifer Cosham of the State Archaeologist’s Office in December 2006 reported, “Most of the former Carter or Cecil Paper Mill industrial complex is located within the park boundary except for the original dam, and a few dwellings.” Even under public ownership, the grounds have been subject to illegal pot-hunting. The MHT Site Number is CE-71. The Maryland Archaeology Site Number is 18CE 137. Location is 6-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

See also, “Carter’s Binder Board Mill,” *Elkton Appeal*, December 17, 1902.

#### **CARTER POTTERY (6)**

The 1850 census listed William Carter with \$600 capital investment in a potting works with 2 employees working by hand producing \$800 annual output.

#### **CECIL COUNTY MILLING CO. (6)**

A feed mill called Cecil County Milling Company was established in the former Buffington General Store at Rising Sun in 1931 by F. M. Kennard and son. There was also a line of farm equipment and trailers, *Cecil County Directory*, p. 272.

#### **CECIL FURNACE (7)**

See Principio Furnace.

#### **CECIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY (3)**

Colonel Henry Hollingsworth built this mill about 1795 on Little Elk Creek about one half mille above the present Marley Mill. The works was equipped with machinery from Europe. However, W. R. Bagnall, in *Textile Industries of the United*

*States*, 1:233, remarked that if machinery had been imported, it must have been with great difficulty because British manufacturers were trying to keep their advances secret. Bagnall's account had a number of details not in Johnston's HCC; he gave the dimensions as 60 x 36 ft and stated that the mill was built on parts of the tracts Content Resurveyed and Frisby's Venture, *op. cit.*, 1:232f.

The Johnston account described the mill as a sturdy stone building 65 x 57 ft, four stories, with a machine shop attached 56 x 20 ft. The other principals were Levi and Paschall Hollingsworth, Francis Partridge, John Gilpin, Levi Hollingsworth, Jr., James Mackey, Solomon Maxwell, and William Cooch.

A disastrous fire took place on February 18, 1796, destroying Colonel Hollingsworth's merchant, saw, and oil mill, "together with carding and spinning machines of a new woolen cloth manufactory (with a large quantity of wool) . . . The fire was supposed to take from the flue of the oil mill: the workmen of the factory were incompetent to extinguish the flames, which got to some height before discovered. The loss of property to colonel Hollingsworth as an individual, is very great and the check occasioned thereby to this laudable (though infant) cloth manufactory, supported by the colonel and a few of the patriotic gentlemen of Elkton, is truly to be regretted. Several pieces manufactured there this winter, are equal to any second cloth imported from Europe," *Baltimore Md. Journal*, March 7, 1796.

Bagnall stated that the mill was immediately rebuilt, *Textile Industries*, 1:233. The company bought 595 acres to raise sheep (1796) and hired John Wilson, a preacher from Yorkshire to manage the mill for a 10-percent interest. The mill wove the cloth for Thomas Jefferson's inauguration suit. The mill was described in Albert Gallatin's 1810 report on manufactures as having capital of \$16,000, 20 employees, and an annual output of 8000 yards of "cloth worth \$1.50 to \$5.00" and the remarks column included the statement, "Good Wool Scarce" (*American State Papers, Financial Affairs*, 2:434). Home industry still did not leave much market for manufactured goods, and John Wilson left the firm in 1811 and bought the next mill upstream and started his own woolen works, the later Harlan Mill; Wilson called his enterprise New Leeds for the British factory town of his birth.

The Cecil company declined however, and in a suit filed in 1824 by William Hollingsworth to have the property divided, it was stated that the company had "long ceased manufacturing operations" and "several members of the company were dead." A commission was appointed and they divided the holdings in a report filed September 5, 1827. William Hollingsworth and William Cooch received the mill and the land on which it stood, Bagnall, *Textile Industries*, 1:235.

Hollingsworth and Cooch sold the mill to Robert Carter on December 24, 1827. An advertisement placed by Edward Harris in the *Baltimore American*, March 8, 1828, offered a "Woolen Manufactory . . . filled with good machinery . . . on Little Elk Creek . . . 186 acres . . . spacious building erected for a cotton factory with a



separate water wheel.” Carter turned the building into a paper works and operated it until destroyed by fire, January 11, 1853. The mill was not rebuilt, and the ruin was standing in 1881 when Johnston wrote, HCC, p. 328f. The walls could be seen for years along the B. & O. Railroad’s 1889 Philadelphia extension. See also, WPA *Guide*, p. 321. Also *Geographical Description of Md. and Del*, p. 114f.

Arthur Harrison Cole in *The American Wool Manufacture* (1926), 1:123, dismissed Cecil as a U. S. “first.” Stating the machinery was “made by artists from Europe.” He gave first place in water-powered loom weaving to Shepherd and Thorpe of Taunton, Massachusetts. Victor Clark cited the *Maryland Herald* of June 2, 1795 as a source for data on the start-up period.

### CECIL PAPER MILLS (3)

See Carter Paper Mill.

### CECIL PAPER MILLS (6)

This mill was on the site of Octoraro Forge or Frey’s Forge at Horseshoe Bend on Octoraro Creek west of Rising Sun and was listed in 1882 *Industries of Md.*, p. 105, as [Charles H.] Wells and Co. Paper Mills. T. J. Scharf in his 1888 *Report . . . Commissioners of the Land Office*, p. 49, noted, “Paper is also manufactured at the Cecil Mills on the Octoraro River.” Also HCC, p. 476. The plant produced wall paper until about 1937.

### CHANDLER MILL (5)

Same as Matthews Mill.

### CHARLESTOWN (5)

Charlestown was established by Act of Assembly in 1744, but the project was never completed. Elaborate provisions were made for wharves, grain storage, flour inspection, and labeling, HM, 2:65. It was a “paper town” on the North East River at Long Point. Some buildings were erected, but the settlement failed to become a major port, HM 1:414. An advertisement appeared in the *Md. Gazette*, June 13, 1746, stating that the lots in Charlestown, Cecil County, were to be forfeited for want of building upon. The *300<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Booklet* (1974) noted that a Mr. Winter made gunbarrels in the woods in 1775 and also made black powder at a shop in Charlestown.

### CHARLESTOWN DISTILLERY (5)

The *Md. Gazette*, July 26, 1759, mentioned that the only distillery in Maryland was at Charlestown near the public wharf.

## **CHESAPEAKE CITY STEAM SAWING AND FLOURING MILLS ( )**

Letterheads of this company were found in correspondence to E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. signed by R. B. Bayard. A letter of September 21, 1861 was mailed from Pikesville in Baltimore County and mentioned black oak staves. A letter of July 1, 1864, had the heading, "Bayard & Newhall . . . Chesapeake City Steam Sawmill. Ship Timber, Fitch, Plank, Decking . . . Prime Delaware White Oak" (Box 14, Records of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Series I, Part I, Series B, Hagely Library. 1982).

## **CHICKS MILL (2)**

Nathaniel Chick took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Broad Creek running out of Elk River, September 20, 1738. The inquisition was taken "where now Nathaniel Chicks Mill Dam is a building." Damages of £ 4 plus a yearly rent of 1 Shilling were found by the jury for Richard Thompson for his loss of land on the south bank, while 40 Shillings and a yearly rent of 1 Shilling were awarded to Mrs. Anna Margarita Venderheyden.

There were "no improvements save part of the Dam, a small log House, and a little Cleared land and Garden made by the aforesaid Chick with License of aforesaid Margaritha Vanderhayden" (Chancery Records, Liber 6:19. Probably same as the Chicks Mill on Back Creek on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 map, where it was shown 5 miles from the mouth of the creek and on the north bank. All the land condemned had previously belonged to Augustine Herrman.

## **CHILDS PAPER MILL (3)**

See Marley Mill.

## **CHRISTY AND CO. (6)**

See Davis, Christie and Company.

## **CLOVER MILL ( )**

One clover mill was reported in the 1850 census of manufactures by Fisher's *Gazetteer of Md.*, p. 62. Probably John Allen Brown's mill mentioned as located on the Big North East Creek in 1846.

## **CLUNNS MILL (1)**

See Lewis Mill.

## **COLORA BONE MILL (6)**

Shown in the 1877 county atlas on a creek west of Colora. Polk's 1902-1903 State business directory, p. 483, listed E. A. Clendenin & Bro. as suppliers of fertilizer, hay, grain, and credited them with a flour mill at Colora.

#### **COLSONS MILL (8)**

Colsons Mill was shown on a branch of Octoraro Creek, 10 milles NW of Charlestown on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795 State map.

#### **CONNOR MILL (9)**

Oliver Connor's mill was the same as Duyckinck Mill (Perkins ms.).

#### **CONOWINGO FLINT MILL (8)**

See Smith Flint Mill.

#### **CONOWINGO SAWMILL (8)**

A sawmill was operated by the Maryland Canal Company from 1825-1835, CCM, p. 112. Another sawmill was carried on by the Charles Wells and Co. paper mill; both sites have been submerged by Conowingo Lake, CCM, p. 136. Also, HCC, p. 398.

Joseph P. Preston sold Conowingo Sawmill and its 134-acre farm to Robert Dawson for \$5000. Preston bought Dawson's Rock Run Mill in Port Deposit for \$8100, *Cecil Whig*, January 17, 1857.

#### **COOKSONS MILL (6)**

The 1793-1795 Dennis Griffith State map showed Cooksons' Mill on a branch of Octoraro Creek, 9 milles NW of Blue Ball.

#### **COOPERS MILL (4)**

See Rockville Paper Mill.

#### **COOPER MILL (5)**

See Gilpin-Partridge Mill.

#### **CORNBACKYS MILL (1)**

A mention of Cornbacky's sawmill and granary in the Warwick area appeared in a letter from the Rev. William Pasquet to Archbishop John Carroll, January 5, 1809; another unnamed mill was mentioned as located near Bohemia Church (Cathedral Archives, Baltimore, No. 6D6).

#### **COWDEN STONEWARE MFY. ( )**

The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed the H. S. Cowdon stoneware manufactory at North East and gave it an AaAaAa rating [the highest grade of credit].

#### **CRAWFORDS BARK MILL (5)**

Crawfords Bark Mill was listed on Little North East Creek in the 1845 clipping of a *Cecil Whig* article entitled, “North East.” It was upstream of Mearns sawmill and had a 10-foot fall.

#### **CRAWFORDS FACTORY (5)**

See North East Woolen Mill.

#### **CRESWELL AND GLENN SAWMILL ( )**

There was an 1834 newspaper reference to the Glenn-Creswell sawmill at Conowingo. In 1839 it was mentioned as located on the Tidewater Canal. Creswell, who lived at various times in Pennsylvania, Harford, and Cecil Counties, was sworn in as a “chain carrier,” See Acts of Incorporation in 1839. The mill was advertised in *Central Courant & Port Deposit Intelligencer*, April 1, 1834 [in EPFL, Baltimore]. The company offered lathes, bills, and slabs [discovery of Joseph Carroll Hopkins, Baltimore, 1976].

#### **CROMLEYS MILL (8)**

The 1913 USGS Quad Sheet showed “Cromly’s Mill” south of Mount Zion. [Same as Cromwell’s?]

#### **CROMWELL MILL (8)**

John Hammond Cromwell mill was near Conowingo. Cromwell owned Success Farm where there ere peach orchards and a brandy still, CCM, p. 138. Ruins were visible in 1956, *Cecil County Directory*, p. 254.

#### **DAUGHERTY WOOLEN MILL (4)**

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Dennis Daugherty with a stone cloth factory, 21 x 35 ft, plus fulling mill on Christiana Creek about 3 milles from Newark, Delaware. The works had 2 broad and 3 narrow looms, 1 double machine, 1 single, 1 picker, 2 jacks, 1 broad shearing machine, 1 narrow, 1 pair shears, 1 Jenny, and 1 warping mill. The works consumed 3500 lb wool to make broad cloth, satinets, and flannels selling at \$1.25 to \$6 per yd.

### DAVIDSON SLITTING MILL (2)

The 1808 assessment book valued John Davidson's 140-acre slitting mill at \$180.

### DAVIS AND KING MILL (3)

The 1877 county atlas showed Davis, Keys and Co., located on the P. W. & B. Railroad (the present Amtrak) at the head of Bridge Street in the west end of Elkton. The 1877 State directory listed Davis, King and Co.

### DAVIS AND PUGH SAWMILL (5)

The atlas of 1877 showed Davis and Pugh steam sawmill in the town of North East below St. Mary Anne's Church. The 1880 census of manufactures listed James A. Davis with \$15,000 capital investment in a 20 hp steam sawmill on North East River; there were 7 employees on half-time all year. There was one each circular and Muley saw. Annual output was 270,000 ft (\$4000).

### DAVIS CHRISTIE AND CO. (7)

A nameless mill was shown here on Hauducoeur's 1799 map of the lower Susquehanna valley. This was originally the Rowland Mill. The 1850 census of manufactures had listed John Christy [sic] water mill with \$2000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 1 saw, and annual output to 220 bbl flour, 1000 bu meal, 300 bu corn and oats, and 150,000 ft timber (\$4325). The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Davis, Christie & Co., millers, with a BBCC credit rating. The *American Miller*, 10 (July 1, 1882): 317, reported, "Davis & Christie of Rowlandville, Md., are increasing their capacity, and have put in Golden City Purifiers furnished by the Garden City Finishing Co., Chicago, Ill."



*Davis, Christie Mill, MHT photograph.*

**Davis, Christie and Co. were millers at Rowlandsville on Basin Run and also were atlas patrons. The atlas spelled the stream name “Bason” and some colonial records spelled it “Bastard.” Moses N. Gillespie was miller and atlas patron.**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Davis and Christie with \$15,000 capital investment and production of \$17,000, including 1934 bbl flour. Now with 3 run of stones, the mill was doing 25% custom business and had a 60 bu/hr elevator. A 60-foot fall on Basin Run drove two turbines at 280 rpm to develop 44 hp.**

**The mill, when visited in the 1960s, was on McCauley Road on the east bank of Octoraro Creek just east of US 222, a two-story frame and clapboard structure with an annex. The drive wheels and belts were spilling out of the south end of the building. The mill was bought by Ralph Hostetter and deeded to the State of Maryland. The State took no care of the mill and it was ultimately demolished. Location was 2-E-11 in the ADC Street Atlas. The MHT Site No. is CE-789.**

#### **DAWSON MILL (1)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures showed Robert Dawson with \$4500 capital investment in a water mill with 2 run of stones, 1 saw, and 2 employees. Annual output was 440 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, 3000 bu corn and oats, and 50,000 ft lumber (\$6580).**

#### **DAY BASKET WORKS (5)**

**This plant started in 1876 at North East was still in business making 600 vegetable and manure baskets per diem under the ownership of Morris L. Kramer, *Sun Magazine*, May 16, 1971. The primitive hand methods were described by Isaac Rehert in “Visit to Basket Factory Gives Insight Into Another Age,” *Sun*, October 16, 1972.**

#### **DAY TANNERY (9)**

**John Day was a tanner at the estate Hebron’s Gift ca. 1730. “The site of his vats is recognizable in the adjacent field” on the present Raymond Delano property, (*Backroad in Cecil County, Md.*, 1977, p. 67).**

#### **DEIBERT MILL (6)**

**This complex of grey mill buildings on both sides of Md. 273 in Rising Sun was owned by E. M. Deibert, distributor of Red Rose feeds [1976]. The works was apparently extinct on a trip made August 25, 1988; the railroad had been taken up.**

#### **DENNEY AND JACQUES TANNERY (6)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Deneny and Jacques tannery with \$8000 capital investment; 4 employees working by water and hand power produced 1600 sides of leather annually (\$6400).

#### DENNY MILL (9)

The Denny skewer mill was north of Md. 273 on Big North East Creek and upstream of both a tan bark and a fulling mill (Perkins ms., p. 13). Not found on the 1845 mill list from the *Cecil Whig* entitled "North East."

#### DEVLIN MILL (4)

David T. Devlin's gristmill was shown in the 1877 county atlas on a branch of Big Elk Creek upstream of Brewsters Cotton Mill.

#### DORSEYS MILL ( )

This site was mentioned in an authorization to straighten the road from Mount Welcome to Dorseys Mill, HSHCM, p. 44.

#### DOLFINGER CREAMERY ( )

See Walnut Valley Mill or Levis Mill.

#### DRAKE & BRO. MILL (1)

The 1880 State business directory listed Drake and Bro. as millers at Warwick.

#### DUBLIN FACTORY (4)

Dublin Factory, formerly Robbs, was listed above Garrett Factory in the article "Big Elk," *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845. With an 8-foot fall, it was the "last mill on this side of the Mason-Dixon Line." However, the Perkins ms. Listed three mills above Garretts. Probably the same as Strahorns Mill, q. v.

#### DUSTIN SAWMILL (8)

James W. Dustin was listed at Conowingo in the 1887 State business directory.

#### DUTTON MILL (5)

Robert Dutton in 1716 sold to Richard Bennett, merchant of Queen Anne's County, for £ 100 silver money "Dutton's Mill . . . near ye bottom of ye main falls of North East River . . . a grist water mill . . . mill houses, site of the mill, millstones, iron work, brass, milldams, floodgates, mill pools, fences . . . (Cecil County deeds, 3:58,

MSA). Johnston stated that the location had been condemned under a writ and was later used as the site of the North East Ironworks, HCC, p. 231. Also, CCM, p. 77.

A bloomery, said to have been the first iron enterprise in the colony, was supposedly included in the sale. The iron had been melted in a pot rather than a furnace. According to Principio to Wheeling, p. 4, the original tract names were Vulcan's Tryal and Vulcan's Enlargement; however those names are not found in the old Land Office index cards at MSA. Bennett sold out to the Principio Company in 1722, RIOM, p. 167. Also, Swank, *Iron in All Ages*, p. 143.

#### **DUYCKINCK MILL (9)**

H. H. Duyckinck's grist and saw mill was on Great North East Creek downstream of Trimble Mill and on the east bank, per the 1877 county atlas. It was later called Oliver Connor Mill and was upstream of Matthews Mill on the Post Road. Probably same as Harry Pyle's Mill. The 1858 Martenet county map showed Haines and England grist and saw mill. Location was 4-G-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **DYSARTS WOOLEN FACTORY (4)**

Martenet's 1860 map of the county showed Dysart's Woolen Factory on Christiana River, 0.5 mille west of the Delaware line. The 1858 edition had shown Jos. Oliver. Location was 7-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **ELK FORGE (3)**

This works was established 1761 at present Elk Mills to manufacture bar iron from Lancaster County pig iron; the firm was called Elk Forge Company; however, there were already two forges and a "valuable grist mill" on the 1300-acre tract when purchased. General Howe's British army destroyed considerable property here in 1777, CCM, p. 68. Later in the American Revolution, the property was confiscated due to the Loyalist sympathies of one member, John Roberts. Thomas May of Elk Forge advertised for a run-away slave, George, age 35 to 40, a cook, who had



*Elk Forge from Alice E. Miller's 1949 history.*



traveled to Canada and the West Indies with a former owner and who could speak some French and Dutch, *Maryland Gazette*, August 3, 1784. Photo in CCM, p. 76f. Also, RIOM, p. 174. Also, HCC, p. 385. Also, WPA *Guide*, p. 320. See also, Dan Graham, "Elk Forge, Cecil County During the Revolutionary War (1774-1781)," *Cecil Historical Journal*, 4 (No. 1, Spring 2004): 4-13.

A plat made in 1796 showed the Lower Forge (Cecil County Land Commissions, Liber BW 2:19, MSA).

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Samuel Hayes and Co. with \$12,000 capital investment, 18 employees, and 20 wood cutters. The works contained 2 forges, 5 fires, 3 hammers, and 4000 acres. Output was 200 tons bar iron at \$100/ton. Hayes remarked that the manager's salary was provided by the farm and grist and saw mill. "Within the last ten years, nine Iron Works within forty milles of this place have gone down never to rise anymore—because as soon as an iron works stops, the lands attached are divided and sold in small parcels, that supply it with wood could not hereafter be obtained."

The forge of S. Stevens and Co. was placed on Elk River in 1840 by Alexander's *Report on the Manufacture of Iron*, p. 86. The property of Samuel Stevens was advertised by trustees in the *Baltimore American*, January 27, 1841, and again November 17, 1841. Two forges, 2.5 milles from Elkton; one rebuilt in 1837; three fires and a first rate pair of patent bellows; 16-foot fall; the other a chaffery forge, with an 11-foot fall; also a grist and a saw mill and 1809.75 acres. A distinct forge at Marley on Little Elk was included. Edwin J. Stevens was trustee.

The listing, "Big Elk" in the *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845, distinguished between the Lower Forge, lately bought by Mr. Lord, but not in running order, with a 14-foot fall; and the Upper Forge of 15-foot fall, where Mr. Lord planned to set up a cotton mill on the site of the old Elk Forge Grist Mill, q. v. A large, one-story building survived in 1940, WPA *Guide*, p. 320. Location was 7-C-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

See also, Ann Copley, "The Elk Forge Company," *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Cecil County*, 62 (September 1992): 4-6.

See also, Dan Graham, "Elk Forge, Cecil County, During the Revolutionary War Years (1774-1781)" *Cecil Historical Journal*, 4 (Spring 2004): 3-10.

### **ELK FORGE GRIST MILL (3)**

This was the "valuable grist-mill" already standing on Big Elk Creek in 1661 when purchased by the Elk Forge Company. It was part of the forge property. There was the story that in 1777, the British forced the miller to grind their flour to which he added ground glass and was hanged for it, CCM, p. 76. It was Lords Mill when listed in the article entitled "Big Elk," *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845. See also Lords

Forge. The mill was still standing in 1881 on the grounds of the Elk Cotton Mills; the water rights had been sold to the C. & D Canal, HCC, p. 348. A stone burr could still be seen on the site in 1940 on Elk Mills Road; another burr was on the lawn of the Baldwin House, WPA *Guide*, p. 320. Also, HCC, p. 385.

#### ELK IRON WORKS (4)

Same as Parke, Smith and Company, q. v.

#### ELK MILLS (3)

##### ELK MILLS ROAD

This works was on Elk Mills Road between Leeds Road and Cherry Hill or Childs where the Elk Forge Company was founded in 1761. The *Baltimore Sun*, September 26, 1845, reported, "*Factories in Maryland*. – We learn from the Cecil Whig that Daniel Lord, Esq., of Philadelphia, has purchased the two Elk Forges, with 971 acres of land attached thereto, for \$18,000. He intends to carry on an extensive cotton factory. We also learn from the same source that Mr. Fisher has purchased the property known as 'Tyson's Mills' on Big Elk Creek, and that he likewise intends to start a cotton factory."

The property was purchased from Jacob Fisler, and a large mill was built to manufacture cotton table damask. The *Baltimore Sun*, June 17, 1850, reported, "*A Successful Factory* . . . . quoting the *Elkton Democrat*, "Lord's Cotton Factory on Great Elk, 4 milles north of Elkton . . . new water wheel . . . about 100 employed . . . 12 hr/day . . . table diaper only . . . 50 pieces per day . . . rich and beautiful figure . . ." The *Baltimore Republican & Argus*, March 20, 1858, reported that Lord's extensive cotton factory would shortly resume production. Lord's Mills passed to his sisters, and then to a brother-in-law, Colonel William F. Baldwin; then to Major Ray Baldwin, CCM, p. 76. The *Baltimore American*, in an article entitled "The Late Storm," October 8, 1877, reported flood damage at W. F. Baldwin Mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Elk Mills with \$100,000 capital investment and 80 employees, including 40 children and youths. A 16-foot fall on Big Elk drove 2 turbines: 2 feet 8 inches at 142 rpm, and 4 feet at 152 rpm, to develop 80 hp. Annual output was \$70,000 in white goods. The 1880 State business directory listed under Elkton, "factory of Elk Mills Company, manufacturing large quantities of linen diaper for table-cloths are situated within 4 miles."

The *Baltimore Sun*, June 28, 1886, reported, "Cotton Mill Suspension . . . Geo. E. Boynton, who leased the weaving mill belonging to the Elk Mills Company, on the Big Elk Creek, about three milles from Elkton, failed yesterday to pay his hands . . .



*HABS photos of Elk Mills October, 1936.*

suspended . . . .” The *Baltimore County Union*, April 16, 1887, reported, “Lease of Elk Mills . . . Melville Gambrill Company of Wilmington, Del. . . . old looms and machinery . . . nephew of H. N. Gambrill of Baltimore . . . Christian Devries, the paper manufacturer an investor . . . .”

**Colonel Henry Hollingsworth is said to have had a financial interest in the property before Lord’s takeover. Baldwin and Company, or Baldwin Manufacturing Company, also had a mill downstream. The mill was then owned by Robert**

Stevenson of Philadelphia. John Lawrence was manager during the strike of July 1938. Three persons were injured by CIO strikers, "Strikers Stone Workers' Autos in Maryland," *Evening Sun*, August 3, 1938. A fire on November 2, 1938, did \$15,000 to \$20,000 damage. See also, *WPA Guide*, p. 320 and RIOM, p. 174f.

The mill was still standing but roofless in 1970 on Md. 277 north of Elkton on the west bank of Elk Creek. Robert M. Vogel of the Smithsonian Institution showed slides of Elk Mills taken in January 1970 before the works was demolished (MHT Conference, November 1978). The Library of Congress HABS collection has photos of the mill and workers' houses dating from the 1930s before decay set in.

Frank A. Fantini in the *Cecil Whig*, December 22, 1971, reported, "Elk Mills to Be Razed." The *Cecil Whig* of March 22, 1972, reported, "Bulldozers Soon to End Long Life of Historic Brewsters Mill, Big Elk Creek at Elk Mills." Photos by Larry Powell showed the "last remaining structure of Baldwin Manufacturing Mills. The small stone row houses that lined Elk Mills Road for almost as long have been laid to rubble by bulldozers. Brewsters Mills is due to fall next." The First State Enterprises had purchased from Mrs. Louise A. Baldwin 248 acres, which they planned to clear, starting January 1, 1972. Another 28 acres belonged to Maryland Salvage Company, which was operating a discount store in a former textile building. A postcard view of 1917 showing the company town main street appeared in the *Cecil Whig*, February 21, 1973. Location was 7-D-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

An Elk Mills Industrial Park was developed in the 600 block of Elk Mills Road. A classic, brick, two story warehouse in late 19<sup>th</sup> century style was destroyed by



*Elk Mills company town, or "The Bank," 1970.*

arsonists while occupied by Del-Jersey Distributors, Inc., a building materials company (S. M. Khalid, "Cecil Fire Blamed on Arson Destroys Four Businesses at Industrial Park," *Baltimore Evening Sun*, August 17, 1989. Also, Joe Nawrozki, "Cecil Fire Destroys Warehouse, Four Businesses," *Evening Sun*, August 16, 1989).

**The William Baldwin Mansion of 1867, MHT Site CE-166, has been refurbished and was serving in 2006 as Elk Forge Bed and Breakfast at 807 Elk Mills Road (located at grid 7-C-12 in the ADC Street Atlas).**

#### **ELK MILLS SAWMILL (4)**

**The Elk Mills Company had a sawmill valued at \$1000 in the 1880 census of manufactures, which listed 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 65,000 ft (\$1300) over a 6-month season. A 16-foot fall on big Elk drove 2 overshot wheels 10 ft broad.**

#### **ELK PAPER CO. (3)**

**See Marley Mill.**

#### **ELK RIVER POWER AND LIGHT CO. (4)**

**Elk River Power and Light Company was incorporated in Delaware, and its office was in Lancaster, Pa., as shown by a stock certificated on file in the Historical Society of Cecil County. The company set up a water-powered generating station west of Cowantown on the site previously occupied by (1) Stephen Hollingsworth's mill of 1723, (2) Robert Evans mill (the same one) and tanyard of 1730, and (3) John Evans bar iron works and copper plate plant.**

**In 1971, Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist, reported the remains, "Concrete sluiceway; masonry and earthen dam abutments (not to be confused with abutments for the former Parke Rolling Mill Covered Bridge)." These ruins were just north of present Russell Road at the end of the mill race on the east bank of Big Elk Creek.**

#### **ELK ROLLING MILL (4)**

**See Parke Rolling Mill.**

#### **ELK SLITTING MILL (4)**

**"The business carried on at Elk Slitting Mill, under the firm of Ellis Passmore & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ellis Passmore, Benjamin Jones," Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, May 15, 1806.**

**The 1820 census of manufactures listed Jackson and Bemis with Elk Slitting Mills on big Elk Creek in Newmunster Township, 5 milles from Elkton. The works had one stone and one frame building, 11 employees, and output of \$25,000 in superfine flour, nails, and slit iron nails and brads.**

Equipment included 2 pair of 5-foot burrs, 1 pair of 3-foot rolls, 4 pair of cutters, and 2 machines for cutting nails and brads. Before 1818, production was 400 tons bar iron, down to 50 tons by 1820.

#### ELK VALE FLOURING MILL ( )

The dam of Elk Vale (Md.) Flouring Mills was washed away recently, causing heavy damage," *American Miller*, 28 (March 1, 1900): 238.

#### ELK VALLEY MILLS (3)

This was the operating name of Harlan and Brother mill, q. v.

#### ELKTON-CROUSE FEED MILL (3)

Listed on Singerly Avenue, Elkton, in the 1968 telephone book; also listed in DMM, 1970.

#### ELKTON FORGE (3)

The *Cecil Whig*, September 4, 1875, reported a new end was built on the Elkton Foundry and a new engine put in for John Lair. John Lair was operator of Elkton Forge and manufacturer of the Bowden Improved Door Hanger and Rail fittings, plows, castings, etc., per an advertisement in the 1877 county atlas. The works, also called Elkton Foundry, was at Back and Bridge Streets [now called High and Cathedral Streets], west side of Bridge Street. Location was grid 13-B-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### EMMETT MILL (5/70)

William Emmett took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Back Creek issuing out of a River called Susquehanna, June 5, 1744. The tract was in Talbot's Manor near the road that leads from the head of North East to Octoraro Creek. The damages to the Lord Proprietor were set at 40 Shillings plus a yearly rent of 6 pence Sterling, but the land was found "in current possession of William Emmett and Thomas Archer" (Chancery Records, Liber I.R. 4:715, MSA).

#### ENSOR MILL (1)

Joseph Ensor took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Scotchman's Creek alias Onilia Creek lying on the south side of Bohemia River, September 20, 1759. The inquisition was "taken at a place where lately a mill called Suttons Mill upon a Creek called Scotchmans Creek alias Omillias Creek [stood]." Damages were found for Colonel John Veazley, 10/4 for 11.75 acres; and to Mr. Charles Rumsey, 7/2 yearly for 8.25 acres; both parcels were part of the tract Essex Lodge (Chancery Records, Liber 9:76, MSA).

### **ESTES CANDLE WORKS (3)**

**Samuel E. Estes carried on a candle manufactory in Elkton at one time.**

### **EUREKA FERTILIZER WORKS (7)**

**Eureka Fertilizer Works operated at Frenchtown on Susquehanna River.**

### **EVANS FORGE (4)**

**This was originally the site of a Stephen Hollingsworth mill (1723) and Robert Evans had a tanyard about 1730. His son John Evans made bar iron and nails at his estate on Big Elk near Cowantown. About 1800, he began rolling copper. Paul Revere produced the first rolled copper in the U. S. in 1801, and Levi Hollingsworth followed in Baltimore County in 1804. However, Albert Gallatin's report on manufactures in 1810 listed only one works, that in Boston. See CCM, p. 62. John Evans' son, Dr. Amos Alexander Evans, was serving aboard the *Constitution* and visited Paul Revere in 1812 to exchange data. These two firms were the sole suppliers of copper to the U. S. Navy at the time.**

**The 1820 census of manufactures listed John Evans of Robert at Elk Rolling Mills with a 60 x 35 ft stone and frame building on Big Elk, 5 miles from Elkton. The works had 1 pair of 4-foot rolls for rolling copper, 4 pair of cutters, and 2 machines for cutting nails and brads. The works produced 400 tons slit iron and brads in good years, but only 50 tons since 1817.**

**The forge site was apparently the location of a sawmill of 1776 mentioned in the 1845 listing in the *Cecil Whig* entitled "Big Elk," where it was described as on Evan Jones's property. The site was later property of Parke, Smith, and Co., still later the location of Elk Power and Light Co., the first hydro plant in the county. Location was grids 7-B, C-9 in the ADC Street Atlas, right on the line between grids.**

### **EVANS MILL (2)**

**Robert Evans purchased the former Lawson Mill, q. v.**

### **EVANS MILL (4)**

**Robert Evans took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* at the Head of Elk, February 26, 1760. The inquisition found damages of 10 Shillings for Evans and the same for John and Margaret Smith. The survey was made on part of the tract New Munster on Great Elk where Evans "intended to build a mill" (Chancery Records, Liber (9:61, MSA). The site was somewhere between Scotts Mill and the Pennsylvania line on Big Elk Creek.**

#### **EVANS WOOLEN MILL (4)**

**See Garretts Factories.**

#### **EWING MILL (6)**

**Ambrose Ewing (b. 1834) had a grist and saw mill south of Colora and NE of Liberty Grove on a branch of Basin Run per the 1877 atlas. He produced a brand of corn meal known as Red Rose. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John S. Ewing with \$4000 capital investment in a mill on Basin Run, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 120 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 60% custom business. A 16-foot fall drove 2 overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 10 rpm to develop 24 hp. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour, 270 tons meal, and 80 tons feed (\$18,500). Ambrose Ewing was also listed as a miller at Colora in the 1880 State business directory.**

**The *American Miller*, 13 (November 1, 1885): 572, reported that John S. Ewing of Colora Station, Cecil County had purchased a Wilford Belt Roller Mill. The 1887 State business directory also listed John S. Ewing. Other operators were John H. Moon, with Howard Taylor and John Cavanaugh as millers. Edward and Dr. Frank Clendennin were the last operators. The 1902-1903 Polk State business directory listed E. A. Clendenin and Brother with a flour mill, and they also supplied fertilizer, hay, and grain. The mill was still standing in 1957 on the John Lippincott property (Perkins ms., p. 19). The mill was not to be seen in the late 1960s. *Backroadng in Cecil County* (1977), p. 46, stated, “On Basin Run stood Ewing’s later Clendennin’s Mill. Local stories have it that the mill was burned in the 1920’s to cover up a murder. This is now a lovely park-like area where children still swim in a sheep hole.”**

#### **EWING MILL (8)**

**The Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 State map showed Ewing mill on the east side of Conowingo Creek, 2 milles from the Susquehanna. During the Revolution, Patrick Ewing had stored and milled public wheat, HCC, p. 340.**

#### **FAWCETT COTTON MILL (3)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Fawcett and Co. mill with \$5000 capital investment, 25 employees, and \$22,000 output of red cotton goods. The water power was the same used to run Elk Mills.**

#### **FERGUSONS MILL (4)**

**The Perkins ms., p. 7, listed Fergusons grist and saw mill on the Big Elk upstream of Stahorn Mill.**



#### **FIELDS MILL (1)**

**The Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 State map showed Fields Mill on Sassafras River opposite the town of Sassafras.**

#### **FINDLEY SAMILL (4)**

**This sawmill was upstream of Garrett Factory “on Findley Place” per the Perkins ms. of 1957.**

#### **FIRE BRICK PLANT ( 5 )**

**The Baltimore *Sun*, July 28, 1847, reported that Philadelphia capitalists had been making fire bricks at North East to supply to ironmasters.**

#### **FISLER SHETING MILL (4)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob D. Fisher [sic—it should be Fisler] with \$8000 capital investment in a water-powered marine sheeting mill with 12 male and 15 female employees, 20 looms, and 1000 spindles, producing 187,200 yd sheetings worth \$20,592.**

#### **FLAX MILL (3)**

**See Fulton Fulling Mill.**

#### **FLINT WORKS (8)**

**See Smith Flint Works.**

#### **FORGE AT BIG ELK (3/4)**

**This forge existed in 1807 per CCM, p. 75. See also Old Forge.**

#### **FORGE AT OCTORARO (6)**

**See Freys Forge.**

#### **FOUNDRY HOLLOW ROAD (7)**

**Foundry Hollow Road is now called Center Street in Port Deposit, CCM, p. 133.**

#### **FOUNTAIN MILLS (7)**

**See E. S. Whitaker Mill.**

## **FOX MILL (7)**

**See Rock Run Mill.**

## **FRAZIERS MILL (1)**

**See Freemans Mill.**

## **FREEMANS MILL (1)**

**The Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 State map showed Prices Mill on Scotchmans Creek, 13 milles from its mouth. It became Samuel Freeman's mill and passed to his son William. The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Freeman with \$3000 capital investment in a mill with 3 employees, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 1100 bbl flour, 3000 bu meal, and 4000 bu feed and offal (\$9367); however these statistics could belong to the other Freeman works that became Salmons Mill.**

**The 1877 county atlas showed William R. Freeman's mill on the west bank of the creek below the pond. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Anthony Wagner with \$1100 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, a 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 3 run of stones. A 15-foot fall drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 8 rpm to grind 850 bbl flour, 160 tons meal, and 95.4 tons feed annually (\$8930).**

**The *American Miller*, 13 (February 1, 1885): 84, reported, "W. R. Freeman, of Chesapeake City, Md., is refitting his mill and has placed an order with Griscom & Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa., for belting, etc." The *American Miller*, 16 (November 1, 1888): 787, reported, "Griscom & Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa., have recently supplied W. R. Freeman, Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, Md., three double 6 x 16 Butler Rolls, two No. 3 S. C. Flour Dressers, one No. 1 Horizontal Bran Duster, one Haag Motion Indicator, dust collectors, fan, aspirators, and all the necessary appliances for a mill of from 30 to 40 barrels. The same journal, 17 (March 1, 1889): 203, stated, "W. R. Freemann, Sassafras, Md., started last month . . . producing satisfactory results" credited to Griscom & Co. & McFeely equipment.**

**This works has also been called Fraziers Mill. It was closed about 1937, and in 1956 was converted into Camp Red Mill by Asbury Methodist Church of New Castle, Delaware. The mill burned following a fire of suspicious origin. It had been 2-1/2 stories of frame with a tin roof and second-story gallery. The steel wheel was inside the building. The mill had earlier been damaged by flood.**

**The 35-acre pond survived on Mill Lane NW of Cecilton. The dam breast supported the road. See, "History Goes Up in Smoke in Fraziers Mill Fire," *Cecil Whig*, April 21, 1971, p. 86.**

## **FREYS FORGE (6)**

This works was built about 1791 by John Churchman and Samuel Hughes on a 3000-acre tract. An advertisement for the property appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 11, 1798, describing the plant as new. It came into possession of John Jones, and Jones New Forge was shown on William Humphreys' 1792 county map (MHS, Baltimore, Map Case). It was next owned by Thomas Rogers and passed to John Frey and Matthew Irwin in 1801. The forge was at Horseshoe Bend of Octoraro Creek and came to be called Freys Forge.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed John Frey with \$40,000 capital investment in an iron forge with 50 male employees, 2 forges, 4 bellows, and a slitting mill; it was not in operation. Typical output was \$35,000 in bar iron and nail rods made from 300 pig iron and kentledge.

The *Elkton Press*, July 5, 1823, carried an advertisement by trustee Jeremiah Cosden to sell a forge and furnace late occupied by John Frey, Esq. Alexander's *Report on Iron* in 1840 spoke of a furnace stack then out of blast, p. 86. See Octoraro Rolling Mill for the more modern works at this same site. The Cecil Paper Mill (New Bridge Paper Mill) was later built here; a wallpaper works, it ran until 1937. See, CCM, p. 75; also, HCC, p. 381.

## **FRIENDSHIP FACTORY ( )**

Under "Affairs in Cecil County," the *Baltimore Sun*, November 19, 1856, reported the burning of Friendship Factory neat Brick Meeting House, a new building owned by William Kirk, clothier. Contents were owned by William A. Kirk. Loss was \$5000. There had been no insurance.

## **FULLING MILL (9)**

There was a fulling mill on Big North East Creek upstream of a tan bark mill and north of the present Md. 273. Not on the *Cecil Whig* list of mills, "North East," November 1, 1845.

## **FULLING MILL RUN (4)**

See Alexanders Fulling Mill.

## **FULTONS FULLING MILL (4)**

The *Baltimore Md. Journal*, February 8, 1788, contained a notice that William Fulton intended to petition for a road from the south end of John Taylor's Land, past his Fulling-Mill, to the road leading from Doctor Mitchell's to the Head of Elk in Cecil County.

**William Fulton, a native of Scotland, settled in Providence Valley prior to the American Revolution. The miller's house had a date stone of 1787.**

**This mill was not in operation and was up for sale per the article entitled "Little Elk," *Cecil Whig*, October 25, 1845. It was just downstream of Providence Paper Mill and had a 7-foot fall.**

**Fulton operated a fulling mill; he also added two grist mills to his holdings per *Backroading Through Cecil County* (1977), p. 37. That tour book included a drawing by Nancy C. Sawin of a "Flax Mill," a two-story flat-roofed building, also a drawing of a two-story dwelling.**



*Flax Mill in 1980s.*

#### **FULTON MILL (4)**

**The Fulton Mill was the same as the Levis Mill per *Backroading Through Cecil County* (1977), p. 37.**

#### **GALAXY CHEMICAL CO. (4)**

**Galaxy Chemical works was operating in the remaining buildings of Kenmore paper mill, and in 1969, residents complained that they suffered headaches and nausea from the plant's fumes. A local doctor diagnosed the ailments as pancreatic damage. Some persons suffered redness in their eyes. The works had been founded by Paul Muraz to reclaim chemicals in solvents by the use of an evaporating basin. A court order to stop the fumes was issued January 1971 but was relaxed when pollution became minimal, *Sun*, May 12, 1971.**

#### **GALE SAWMILL (7)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Gale's with \$1000 capital investment in a water-powered sawmill of 2 saws and 1 employee. Annual output was 400,000 ft lumber (\$6000).**

#### **GAMBLE CIDER MILL (5)**

**William Gamble's cider mill at Bay View was listed in the 1887 State business directory.**

#### **GAMBLE WOOLEN MILL (5)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Gamble with \$2500 capital investment in a woolen manufactory with 5 employees, 3 water-powered looms, 40 spindles, and 6 carding machines. Annual output was 3000 yd kersey, 30 pair of blankets, 60 yd broad cloth, and 400 yd satinnet (\$4970). John Gamble, Jr., at Providence Mills advertised that he was prepared to manufacture wool, *Cecil Whig*, August 28, 1852. See also, Providence Mills.**

#### **GARRETT'S FACTORIES (4)**

**This works, apparently at the site of the Alexander Mill shown in the Dennis Griffith State map of 1794-1795, consisted of a cotton and woolen factory plus saw and grist mills on Big Elk Creek just north of present Md. 273. It was in successful operation from 1820 to 1850 under Colonel William Garrett.**

**The 1820 census of manufactures listed William Garrett with a woolen works on Big Elk, 7 miles from Elkton. The mill was a stone building, 28 x 32 ft, plus weavers shop, equipped with 5 carding engines, 1 jenny, 1 slubber or billy, 6 looms, 1 each fulling stock, throstle, and mule. Employment was 18. Consumption was 5000 lb wool and 10,000 lb cotton. Annual output was \$10,000 in broad cloth, satinets, flannels, cotton yarn, and muslin.**

**The *Baltimore American*, November 11, 1839, reported that the cotton and woolen factory of Colonel William Garrett a few miles from Elkton was destroyed by fire on the 1<sup>st</sup> of the month, estimated loss \$1000.**

**A long advertisement to sell the factory appeared in the *Baltimore American*, October 22, 1844. The mill was operational and had 11 feet of fall per the article entitled "Big Elk," *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845.**

**George Evans announced in the *Cecil Democrat*, May 11, 1849, that he had "taken the woolen factory at 'Garrett's Mills'" and offered to pick up wool for carding and manufacturing at the stores in Elkton. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Evans' woolen works with \$2000 capital investment and 4 male and 1 female employees, 3 water-powered looms, and 150 spindles; annual output was 10,000 yd cloth worth \$5000.**

**This was called Sentman Mill by the Perkins ms., which stated that the mill burned in the 1840s, although the owner's dwelling still stood in 1957. The Lawrence**

Sentnan [sic] woolen yarn mill was listed at Fair Hill in 1861 by Bishop in HAM, 3:556. The 1850 census of manufactures had also listed Lawrence Sentman as a grain miller with \$500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 1 saw. Annual output was 44 bbl flour, 500 bu meal, 1000 bu corn and oats, 50 qt buckwheat, and 20,000 ft plank (\$1241). Also mentioned in the *Upper Shoreman*, 8 (No. 6, November 1969): 31. Location was 7-B-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### GATCHELL AND McVEY MILL (3)

See Mackall Mill.

#### GILLESPIE MILL (7)

John C. Croom, Trustee, advertised the property of the late James Gillespie, including a nearly new gristmill on Princess Creek, *Cecil Whig*, September 25, 1852. An advertisement in the Baltimore *Sun*, October 17, 1859, offered Gilaspy [sic] Mill in Cecil County, one mille from Principio Furnace, in good order wanting no repairs. "Inquire on the premises or to millwrights Valentine and Thompson, Lombard Street and Falls Avenue."

#### GILPINS FALLS OIL MILLS (5)

This mill was owned by the father of Joseph Gilpin and was used for processing Menhaden fish as described in "Mrs. Rowe Writes About Several Historic Mills," Ethyl Howard Roe, *Cecil Democrat*, February 9, 1956.

#### GILPIN MILL (3)

Joseph Gilpin took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the main branch of Elk River above the flowing of the tide near the Main Road, April 4, 1757. The tract, valued at 36 Shillings, was in possession of George Catto and Thomas Ricketts (Chancery Records, Liber 9:1, MSA). This Joseph Gilpin mill was apparently the one grinding superfine flour for the army in May 1781 (*Arch. Md.*, 47:244).

The grist and saw mill was 1.1 mille north of Elkton on North Street (Md. 79) upon Gilpins Manor near the Gilpin Mansion House (west side of the road); the fall was 8 ft. In 1957, the race was still visible. Also, HCC, p. 512f. Also, WPA *Guide*, p. 320. Location was 13-C-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### GILPINS MILL (5)

This was Joseph Gilpins mill in 1765; he also had a mill at Chestertown and one just north of Elkton. His sons Joshua and Thomas were involved in paper making in Delaware. The mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 State map 1 mille NE of Bayview. Frisby Henderson advertised the Gilpin Mill on Big Elk Creek for

sale, within 2 milles of Elk Landing, *Baltimore American*, July 12, 1825. The flour mill was advertised by Gilpin and Stephens in an undated clipping, “Water Power—75 feet fall within the space of 190 yards, equal to 180 horsepower, 3-1/2 milles from a depot of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad . . . Its advantages are certainly equal to seats at Manayunk and it will be sold at a fraction of the cost of a seat there.”

John Partridge, Secretary of Cecil County Agricultural Society, built a new grist and saw mill in 1844 on Big North East Creek at the scenic Gilpins Rocks. Partridge calculated a 97-foot fall, sufficient to power 50,000 spindles. The saw and grist mill used but 20 feet of the fall. James Partridge estimated that the Big North East at Gilpins Bridge had a 156-foot fall within 410 yards (Partridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 642). The *Baltimore Sun*, March 5, 1849, reported, “GILPIN’S FALLS.—The Cecil (Md.) Democrat states that the water power, at this place, is sufficient for the most extensive manufacturing purposes. The flouring mill of Mr. John Partridge, with two sets of burrs is capable of turning out about seventy barrels per day.” The *Baltimore Sun*, October 5, 1855, reported that a freshet on North East Creek washed out the Partridge dam.

The 1858 Martenet map showed the mill of J. Matthews [presumably a tenant]. An undated clipping of ca. 1858 in the Partridge Papers was an advertisement for “Iron Water Wheels—John Matthews put in a Tyler Patent 2-1/2 ft. dia. with buckets 12 in. deep . . . it runs horizontally under water . . . using a 9-ft. fall at ‘Red Mill.’” [The water wheel mentioned was of course a turbine.]

In 1861, the Partridge heirs sold the mill to John Cooper of New Castle County in a deed that mentioned the mouth of the old oil mill race (Cecil County deeds, WHR 4:40). The 1877 county atlas showed the J. Cooper grist and saw mill on Great North East Creek at Bay View; Charles A. Cooper advertised flour, feed, and lumber at Gilpins Falls Mills. The 1880 State business directory carried John and Charles Cooper as millers at Bay View.

The 1880 census showed John Cooper with \$7000 capital investment in a mill doing 50% custom business, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 22-foot fall drove a 40 hp wooden wheel 7.5 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 2000 bbl flour, 284 tons meal, 77 tons feed, and 5 tons buckwheat (\$1,100). Obviously neither the Partridges nor Coopers had switched to a turbine.

Following a lawsuit in 1894, John F. Johnson acquired “Gilpins Falls Mills (Cecil County deeds, Liber JG 5:364) and sold in 1905 to Benjamin F. Groff of Lancaster, Pa., who soon conveyed to William Warburton. The Warburton interests built an electric light plant to furnish lighting to the immediate neighborhood. The *Baltimore Sun* reported, June 3, 1905, “Gilpins Falls to Be Harnessed for Electric Power.” The site was acquired by Elkton Electric Co. Inc. in 1921, and by Northern Maryland Power Company in 1925. After reorganization as Conowingo Power

Company, the electric company sold the mill in 1942 to Frank S. MacGregor. The building of Conowingo Dam had rendered the works obsolete.

MacGregor sold the property in 1954 to the Boy Scouts of American in the last deed to mention “the grain mill” (Cecil County deeds, Liber RRC 103:197). For out-of-state ventures of the Gilpin family, see *The Brandywine*, p. 136. The Gilpin Rocks are an outcrop of meta-rhyolite boulders (*MGS Cecil County*, p. 99).

*Backroadring Through Cecil County* (1977), p. 45, contains a drawing of “Mill House,” a dwelling, with the notation, “Mill House (just east of bridge). The old mill house remains and is occupied. It and the mill that no longer exists were built in the 1730’s.” The Gilpin Falls Covered bridge still stood in 2007. Location was 11-D-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

See also, George Prettyman, “Gilpins Falls and Electric Plant,” *300<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Booklet* (1974), n. p., with illustration of small frame generator building. Mentions Edgar Renn and William Booth as operators. Mentions attorney William T. Warburton as founder of company. There was also a black and white photo postcard of “Power House at Gilpins Falls, Cecil County, Md.”

#### GILPINS MILL ( )

Samuel Gilpin’s Mill on a branch of North East River was shown on a road from Horse Head (or Spencers Road) in a 1759 road authorization, *The Archivists’ Bulldog*, September 9, 2002).

#### GLENN MILL (3/4)

This saw and grist mill existed in 1800 on a branch of Elk River above Elkton on the Holly Hall farm of Elias Glenn (1769-1846). It was later owned by General James Sewall. The General’s daughter, Martha, married Elias Glenn’s son, William Carson Glenn, and the farm returned to the Glenn family after General Sewall’s death (Data from Mark N. Schatz, Glen Burnie, Md.). Sewalls Saw Mill was listed with an 8- or 10-foot fall in the article entitled “Little Elk,” *Cecil Whig*, October 25, 1845. A stone mill long ago converted into a barn on the farm of Henderson Cantwell was in 1957 the property of Mrs. Frank Corridan, on Big Elk Creek at Blue Ball Road (Perkins Ms., p. 8).

#### GRANARY RESTAURANT (1)

This was an 18<sup>th</sup> century grain mill, 0.5 mille west of present US 213 at Fredericktown on Sassafras River, *Mobil Gas Tour Guide*. Now famous for steaks, seafood, etc. [1976].

#### GRANT MILL (5)



The 1877 atlas showed J. Grant grist and saw mill on Principio Creek upstream of Jenness Mill.

### **GRAVERLY MILLS (3)**

Graverly Mills was a place name served by Elkton post office in 1882, *Industries of Md.*, p. 77. Also listed in GZMD of 1941. (Gravelly [sic] Hill was a neighboring village of the present Bay View.)

### **GRISTMILL (3)**

A gristmill was shown in the atlas on the western edge of District 3; the nearest resident was V. T. Price.

### **GUN FACTORY (9)**

Charles Carroll, vice president of the Council of Safety, ordered 400 bayonets for the army of the Eastern Shore from Winters Gun Shop on July 12, 1776. The shop was in Charlestown and the gun factory was on a branch of Little North East Creek, which rises near the Brick Meeting House. The factory was in the midst of a dense forest a short distance down the road leading from Kirks Mill to Bay View. See, HCC, p. 325.

### **HAINES MILL (6)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Edwin Haines with \$400 capital investment in a water mill with 2 run of stones, 1 saw mill, 1 clover mill, and 2 employees. Annual output was 440 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, 5000 bu corn and oats, 400 bu clover seed, and 80,000 ft plank (\$7845).

The E. Haines grist and saw mill was shown in the 1877 county atlas north of Rising Sun on Stone Run and the present Walnut Street a little south of present US 1.

The *American Miller*, 6 (April 1, 1878): 83, reported, "Mr. John A. Hunter, of Rising Sun, Md., has been making changes in his mill at that point and has put in Keystone Grain Descorticator made by I. S. Roland & Co. of Reading, Pa." [Hunter was apparently a tenant miller.]

The *American Miller*, 6 (May 1, 1878): 103, reported, "Messrs. E. Harris [should be Jaines] & Co. of Rising Sun, Md., have remodeled their mill, and among other machinery have put in a Keystone Grain Descorticator, Ender, and Separator, made by I. S. Roland, of Reading, Pa."

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Edwin Haines with \$6000 capital investment in a custom gristmill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 120 bu/diem maximum capacity. Annual output was 600 bbl flour, 240 tons meal, 30 tons feed, and 2.5 tons

buckwheat (\$7600). Haines did all the logging for a sawmill with \$1500 capital investment with 2 employees, 2 circular saws and 1 Muley saw powered by an 8 hp engine; annual output was 70,000 ft (\$1400) in a 6-month season. There was also a 12 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad driven at 8 rpm.

*The Northwestern Miller*, 26 (October 26, 1888): 536, reported, “Maryland . . . is changing to rolls—J. A. Hunter, Rising Sun, will remodel using rolls.”

*The American Miller*, 22 (April 1, 1894): 301, reported that the J. A. Hunter Mill at Rising Sun, Md., had ordered three stands of rolls. *The American Miller*, 22 (May 1, 1894): 374, reported, “John Fox has leased the Job Haines Mill at Rising Sun, Md., owned by John A. Hunter, and will continue its operation.”

The mill was later owned and apparently rebuilt by John A. Hunter with Harry P. Kirk as miller, ca. 1900. It was purchased in 1920 by Harry C. Hess. In 1922,



*Photo of 1971 by the author.*

Francis P. Keppel took over and was still running it in 1957, dealing in brand-name feeds (Perkins ms., p. 16). Also, *Cecil County Directory*, p. 274. A frame mill building, it was unpainted and ruinous in 1971 with its steel breast wheel still intact. In 1987, the Mill Creek Mobile Home Park on Water Wheel Road occupied the mill site. Location was 3-H-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **HAINS, KIRK, & STUBBS FOUNDRY (6)**

The *Cecil Whig*, September 6, 1851, reported, “John Kirk at Rising Sun . . . made improvements in machine manufactory . . . replaced horse power with steam . . . agricultural machinery . . . wheat drill . . .” Also, “A new foundry in Rising Sun village has been started by Haines, Kirk, and Stubbs to make plow castings,” *Cecil Whig*, September 18, 1852. A “Stubbs Mill” was mentioned as a place near the Mason-Dixon Line in connection with the kidnapping of Eliza Parker, a free Negro

from East Nottingham Township in 1851 (William Still, *The Underground Railroad*, 1872, p. 577).

#### **HAINES POTTERY (7)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Eli Hains [sic] as a potter in Port Deposit with \$1000 capital investment, using 6 employees and horse power to produce \$1200 in earthenware and \$1300 in stoneware. See also, James R. Koterski, "The Haines Family of Potters," *Cecil Historical Journal*, 5 (Spring 2005): 2-7.

#### **HAIRS MILL (1)**

The 1795 map showed Hairs Mill 1 mille north of Fredericktown on the present US 213.

#### **HALLS MILL (6/7)**

Elihu Hall took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Beesons Branch of Octara [sic] Creek, October 18, 1743. Damages of 10 Shillings and a yearly rental of 1 Shilling Sterling were awarded to Samuel Chew, Infant, whose rights were possessed by Elihu Hall. The tract, presumably on Bason Run, was surveyed as Halls Choice, SE of Octoraro and on both sides of the run (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 4:720, MSA). The day-book of North East Forge, March 14, 1757, showed Elisha Hall as a customer for "bar iron for a saw mill" along with "crank weights" (Principio Papers, Delaware Historical Society Library, Wilmington, 1978).

#### **HAMILLTON SAWMILL (7)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Hamillton with \$8000 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee and 2 water-powered saws; annual output was 80,000 ft lumber (\$1120).

#### **HARLAN AND BROTHER (3)**

See Harlan Mill.

#### **HARLAN MILL (3)**

John Harlan came to Maryland in 1837 and bought a cotton mill built by John Wilson in 1811 and built a match-box paper mill, CCM, p. 75. He also continued cotton production. His sons, George Fisler Harlan and John Harlan produced bookbinder's pasteboard on the same site as their father's mill, CCM, p. 75.

The brothers were born at Doe Run in Chester County, Pa., according to the 1877 county atlas patron list. They formed a partnership in 1872 and purchased a mill from Benjamin Peterman. The Baltimore *American*, October 8, 1877, in an article

entitled, “The Late Storm,” reported that the dam was washed out at Harlan & Brother in the flood on Little Elk.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Harlan and Brother with \$10,000 capital investment, listing 6 employees and a 270-ton output of binder’s board (\$14,000). A 14-foot fall on Little Elk drove a 30 hp, 30-inch, iron Leffel wheel at 165 rpm. There was also a 12 hp steam engine.

Under “tub engines,” the census of manufactures listed two beaters with 32-inch long roll bars and 36-inch diameter rolls of 450 lb maximum capacity. Also two cylinder-type paper machines 72 and 42 inches wide.

After the death of John Harlan in 1902, the business was continued by Thomas B. Miller as manager. The *Baltimore News*, January 14, 1911, reported, “Paper Mill at Leeds Destroyed by Fire.” The text was as follows: “Elkton, Md. Jan. 14 – The Harlan paper mill located at Leeds, Cecil County, operated by Register of Wills Thomas B. Miller, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight. The fire started in the drying room and gained such headway that the entire plant was soon a wreck. The loss is estimated at \$13,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The mill was a stone structure and was one of the oldest of the kind in the country.”

The plant was abandoned. The Historical Society of Cecil County owns a photo of the mill prior to its ruin. The location was on the B. & O. Railroad branch on Little Elk Creek near Leeds. Grid location in the ADC Street Atlas was 6-F-10.

Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist, produced a report on the “Harlan Mill Steatite Quarry” describing Indian artifacts, published in *Inksheds* of the Archaeology Society of Delaware, 1971. The MHT Site No. for the Harlan-Wilson Site is CE-552.

#### **HARPERS MILL (2)**

See Lawsons Mill.

#### **HARRIS MILL ( )**

A road from the ferry to Braxtons by way of White Marsh and Harris Mill was mentioned in a Cecil County roads authorization, 1710, *The Archivists’ Bulldog*, September 9, 2002, p. 3.

#### **HARTENSTINE AND MOORE MILL (6)**

See Whitaker Mill.

#### **HARVEY MILL (3)**

See Mackall Mill.

### **HEBBLE SAWMILL (8)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. H. Hebble with \$2200 capital investment in a 25 hp steam sawmill, doing all his own logging; there were 7 employee and 2 circular saws. Annual output was 460,000 ft (\$6900).

### **HECKART SAWMILL (7)**

The Heckart Sawmill was shown on the Port Deposit map on the right side of the way to Perryville (1858), CCM, p. 115. The *Bradstreet Directory* of 1867 listed J. J. Heckert with a sawmill at Port Deposit, CCC credit rating.

### **HECKENDOREN FOUNDRY (3)**

The J. Heckendoren Foundry was shown a half block south of Main Street at the foot of Bow Street, Elkton, on Martenet's 1858 county map. Location was grid 13-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### **HERRMAN VINEGAR MILL (2)**

When Port Herman was laid out in 1849, the plat showed the original vinegar mill of Augustine Herrman. This stone, two-story mill was torn down in 1929. A photograph appeared in *Upper Shoreman*, 14 (August 1975): 9, 15. The article also noted, "There was also a boat yard, a lumber yard, and a lumber steam mill."

### **HERSEYS MILL (2)**

See Van Bibber Mill of ca. 1711.

### **HESTON MILL ( )**

The dam of David Heston on Octoraro Creek was swept away by a freshet, *Baltimore Sun*, February 16, 1857.

### **HOLLINGSWORTH MILL (3)**

See Booth Mill for Colonel Henry Hollingsworth's mill of 1776.

### **HOLLINGSWORTHS MILL (3)**

Colonel Henry Hollingsworth had another mill dated about 1790 and located at what later became the site of Marley Mill Nail Factory on Little Elk Creek. On March 7, 1796, the *Baltimore Md. Journal*, carried an "Extract of a letter from Elkton, dated the 22d February" which stated, "On Thursday last a dreadful fire took place near the village – The merchant mill, saw mill, and oil mill, of Colonel

Henry Hollingsworth, together with carding and spinning machines of a new woolen cloth manufactory (with a large quantity of wool) were burnt down. The fire was supposed to take from the flue of the oil mill.”

Judge James McCauley recorded in his diary, August 11, 1867, that Andrew Harvey, born 1791, remembered when an *old* gristmill at Marley burned nearly 70 years before. The Hollingsworth family owned “a number of mills on both branches of the Elk,” HCC, p. 230.

#### HOLLINGSWORTHS MILL (3)

Zebulon Hollingsworth’s mill was upstream of Jonathan Booth’s mill on Little Elk when mentioned in a 1787 water-sharing agreement (Cecil County deeds, Liber 16:191, MSA). Hollingsworth at Elk Landing advertised Little Elk Mills, 1.5 miles away, with 200 acres and a 2-1/2 story stone mill house with cedar roof and completely geared with two pair of stones, bouldts [sic], and machinery as Oliver Evans directed, Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, April 25, 1804.

William Hollingsworth, son of Zebulon, was granted permission by the General Assembly to cut a millrace through the property of Richard Simperts, a minor, to improve his “advantageous situation for a manufacturing establishment, upon the waters of Little Elk in Cecil County” (*Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1813, Chapter 85).

Hollingsworth’s Old Mill, not in operation, was the next one listed above Purnell’s (Booths) and had 8 ft of fall per the article entitled “Little Elk,” *Cecil Whig*, October 25, 1845. (Zebulon Hollingsworth also held an interest in Smiths Mill). The papers of Zebulon Hollingsworth and other family members total 165,000 items filed in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Collection No. 289). Various letters of Zebulon Hollingsworth are cited by Dr. Brooke Hunter in “Wheat, War, and the American Economy during the Age of Revolution,” *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d Series, Volume LXII, No 3, July 2005.

#### HOLLINGSWORTHS MILL (4)

Stephen Hollingsworth’s Mill was on Big Elk west of Cowantown in 1723, HCC, p. 233.

#### HOLLINGSWORTH SALTPETRE WORKS ( )

Mr. Henry Hollingsworth’s saltpeter works was advanced £ 100 by the Council of Safety, February 6, 1776 (*Arch. Md.*, 11:138). It was also described as John Mingle’s enterprise (q. v.).

#### HOLT FULLING MILL (4)

**This mill was listed on a branch of Fulling Mill Run in the article entitled “Big Elk,” *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845. The stream is now called Grannies Run. See also Alexander Fulling Mill. Grid location was 6-J-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

#### **HOPKINS FORGE ( )**

**There was a forge 4 milles above Octoraro and it belonged in 1840 to James Hopkins (Alexander, *Report on Iron*, p. 86).**

#### **HUGGINS MILL ( )**

**A “capital merchant mill” belonging to the late Thomas Huggins was advertised at Elkton in the *Baltimore Md. Journal*, August 29, 1788.**

#### **HUGHES MILL ( )**

**James Hughes Mill Pond was mentioned in a land commission of 1787 (Cecil County Liber 2:109).**

#### **HULL MILL (4)**

**Same as Rockville Paper Mill.**

#### **HUNT IMPLEMENT WORKS (6)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Marshall J. Hunt with \$4000 capital investment in an implement works on Stone Run with 3 employees, and \$1800 annual output, including 60 corn planters, 20 fertilizer distributors, 5 grain drills, and 10 each plows and cultivators. A 10-foot fall drove a 6 hp turbine at 300 rpm.**

#### **HUNTER MILL (6)**

**See Haines Mill.**

#### **HURFORDS MILL (9)**

**See Browns Mill (Trimbles).**

#### **HYLAND MILL ( )**

**Nicholas Hyland, miller, was mentioned in a Land Commission of 1760 (Liber TK 5:218).**

#### **HYNES MILL (5)**

The 1877 county atlas showed John T. Hynes gristmill east of Principio Creek near the present Belvedere and just south of the B. & O. [CSX] Railroad. It later became James H. Maxwell's. After 60 years, it became John Stump's electric plant and served Perryville. The walls were standing in 1957 (Perkins ms., p. 15). [Possibly this is the mill where James A. Blackburn was reported becoming tenant or hired miller at Principio Furnace, *American Miller*, 12 (May 1, 1884): 239.]

#### INDEPENDENCE MILLS (5)

Same as North East Woolen Mills.

#### INDIAN ROCK FLINT MILL COMPANY ( )

This works was located at Conowingo "equipped for steam and water power operation. After being roasted in kilns, the flint was passed successfully through a jaw crusher, a chaser and over screens. The fines went to two grinding pans, each of which ground a 2-ton charge for 24 hours. There was also a tube mill with flint lining and flint pebbles for grinding the fines. The discharge from it fed one grinding pan continuously and the pan was emptied as soon as it was filled. The coarse part of the discharge from the pans was settled in a trough and reground. The pulp from the trough was run to settling tanks for dewatering, after which it was dried in steam coils and sacked for shipment. The mill has been dismantled recently as its site is to be flooded by the Conowingo dam" (MGS, Vol. 12:153f, 1928).

#### INDUSTRY MILL ( )

"Industry Mill" was apparently the name of the Brewster Mill when reported in *Manufacturers' Record*, (September 29, 1883): 196. It was owned by John B. Brewster and equipped with 2,000 spindles, near Elkton.

#### IRON HILL FURNACE/FORGE (3)

Iron Hill was near Elk Mills from 1661-1891 per the WPA *Guide.*, p. 320. A furnace and forge were said to have operated here in 1725. The Welsh miners dug the ore from underground shafts and galleries, HCC, p 167f. [Not listed in the other iron literature by Alexander or Singewald.]

#### IVINS MILL (9)

See Kirk Mill.

#### JACKSON AND DAVIS FOUNDRY (6)



**This iron foundry on Stone Run was shown in the 1889 census of manufactures with \$300 capital investment, with 3 employees and an annual output of \$1800 in castings. A 10-foot fall drove a 10 hp turbine.**

### **JACKSON MILL (6)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Jackson with \$2500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, and an annual output of 220 bbl flour, 500 bu meal, and 500 qt buckwheat plus offal (\$2012).**

### **JACKSON MILL (6)**

**This mill was presumably built before 1834 as the Joakim Brickley Mill on Principio Creek downstream of Principio Post Office. Brickley built the large stone house in 1834, and it still stands on Port Deposit Road. The 1850 census of manufactures for District 7 listed Joacem Brickley with a water mill, 2 employees, and 2 run of stones. Annual output was 440 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, 3000 bu feed, 1000 qt buckwheat and offal (\$5500). It appeared as Brickley's on the 1858 Martenet map.**



*Jackson's Mill in 1970, photo by author.*

**There were originally two separate mills on opposite sides of the road in two different election districts. A large flour, corn, and buckwheat mill was opposite the house on the south side of the road in the seventh district and the feed and sawmill, still standing in 1872, was in the 6<sup>th</sup> district; both were on the west bank of the creek and each had a 22-foot overshot wheel replaced by turbines about 1880.**

**John C. Groome, Executor, advertised this mill “within about 5 milles of Port Deposit, of which the said Jehoakin Brickley died seized . . . two-story stone dwelling house . . . a merchant mill, saw mill, clover and plaster mill. The Merchant Mill has been in operation several years, but the other mills are nearly**

new and all in good repair. Principio Creek is a never failing stream” (Baltimore *American*, September 26, 1859).

E. J. Jackson acquired the mill in March 1871 and was an advertiser in the 1877 county atlas. The 1880 census of manufactures listed E. E. Jackson with \$1000 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 50,000 ft (\$100) over a 6-month season. An 18-foot fall on Principio drove a 14 hp turbine. Jackson did 25% of the logging.

The custom gristmill represented \$2500 capital investment and had 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 100 bu/deim maximum capacity. The same fall drove a 3-foot broad, 24 hp overshot wheel at 10 rpm, plus two turbines. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 189 tons meal, and 2.1 tons feed.

The flour mill closed about 1900 due to the influx of Western wheat and was torn down in 1955 to widen the road. The mill descended to E. J. Jackson’s son, E. Wilmer Jackson, who served as County Commissioner 1911-1915 and was involved in milling all his life. In 1956, at the age of 86, Mr. Jackson wrote a 6-page memoir of Cecil County mills for the historical society. Mr. Jackson was succeeded as miller by his son Rufus, and then by Rufus Jackson, Jr.

In 1957, the feed mill was one of the only two water mills then running in the county (Perkins ms., p. 15). The mill that survived into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century was of frame and clapboard, painted red. In 1988, the old mill road was by-passed and left an abandoned through truss bridge still standing next to the mill. The east end of the highway had been named Theodore Road. The mill was decaying in 1988, but the stone house was in excellent condition. On a visit of October 14, 1996, the mill was noted to have been long gone, only the foundation and the rusty steel bridge surviving. The MHT Site No. for Jackson Mill Site was CE-137. Location was grid 19-B-4 (very NW corner of the grid) in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### JACOBS MILL ( )

Jacobs Mill on Elk River was mentioned in the description of Millford Hundred boundary lines, 1714 (The *Archivists’ Bulldog*, September 9, 2002).

#### JAMES AND COVIL MILL (2)

Howell James and Thomas Covill, both of Cecil County, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on 20 acres on Back Creek Run in St. Stephens Parish on April 10, 1730, “where now Howell James Mill stands.” There was also a log house standing on the north bank. The Sheriff’s jury found that the large land holders Augustine Herrman (south bank) and Joseph Wood (north bank) would suffer no damage whatever from the granting of the 20 acres (Chancery Records, Liber 4:325f, MSA). See also Back Creek Mills. James, much bothered by travelers on the road from Head of Elk to Bohemia Ferry, petitioned for an innkeeper’s license, HCC, p. 242.

### **JAMES MILL (1)**

**Howell James of Baltimore County took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a mill seat at the head of Sassafraz River, April 4, 1732. The tract was half in Cecil, half in Kent Counties. The north side was in possession of the heirs of Thomas Bordley, Esq., and contained a small log house and some cultivated land. The unimproved south bank was in possession of the heirs of Lambeth Wilmore. Annual rents were set at 5 Shillings and 3 Shillings, respectively. James was required to provide a public road over the mill dam. See also, James and Colvil Mill.**

### **JENNESS MILL (7)**

**Richard Brookings advertised a stone mill, 35 x 45 feet, on Principio Creek, *Cecil Republican*, May 13, 1832. Another Brookings advertisement placed it on the same creek, on the road from Port Deposit to Charlestown, *Cecil Republican*, May 25, 1833.**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Gennis [sic] with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and 2 run of stones. Annual output was 264 bbl flour, 1500 bu meal, 1000 bu meal, and 100 qt buckwheat (\$3290). The 1867 *Hawes Business Directory* listed D. Jenness and Son at Woodlawn.**

**The 1880 census of manufactures of District 5 listed Samuel Jenness with \$3000 capital investment in a mill on Principio Creek with 2 employees, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, 2 run of stones, and 75% custom business. A 20-foot fall drove a 15 hp iron turbine at 330 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 54 tons meal, and 160 tons feed (\$6384).**

**R. C. Jenness was listed at Woodlawn in the 1887 State business directory. The mill passed from David Jenness to son Samuel and to grandsons Robert and David. The location was Principio Creek just south of Band Box Hollow. It had originally been called Brookings Mill. The last operator was John Tyson who tore the mill down. The foundation stones were removed for reuse, ca. 1947. (Perkins ms., p. 15). Grid location was 16-A-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

### **JENNESS SAWMILL (7)**

**The David Jenness sawmill was on the west bank of Principio Creek, 100 yards below Jenness flour and feed mill and it had an overshot wheel. It closed in the 1880s.**

### **JESSOP AND MOORE PPAER MILL (3)**

**See Radnor Mill.**

#### **JOHNSON FLOUR MILL (5)**

**John F. Johnson bought the iron foundry in the early 1900s and turned it into a flour mill producing Tip Top brand at North East (Baltimore *Sun Magazine*, May 16, 1971).**

#### **JOHNSON MILL ( )**

**Jethro Johnson & Company's mill at Bay View was obliged to close down three times in one week recently to clean out eels which had caught in the wheel, *American Miller*, 27 (November 1, 1899): 882. Location was grid 11-E-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

#### **JOHNSONS WOOLEN MILL (5)**

**See Providence Woolen Mills.**

#### **JOHNSTON MILL (1)**

**The 1820 census of manufactures listed John M. Johnston with a mill on Big Elk within 2 miles of Elkton. The mill had 2 pair of 4-foot, 6-inch burrs, elevators, packing press, 3 bolting reels, and hopperboy; the whole establishment was in bad repair; consumption was 5000 bu wheat and 300 bu corn per annum.**

#### **JONES MILL (4)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas U. Jones with \$5000 capital investment in a custom mill on Big Elk with 2 employees, 60 bu/diem maximum capacity, 2 run of stones. A 14-foot fall drove a 20 hp, 17-inch turbine at 170 rpm to grind 400 bbl flour, 160.5 tons meal, 20 tons feed, and 1.5 tons buckwheat (\$7250).**

#### **JONES MILL (5)**

**Robert Jones took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* at the head of North East River, May 2, 1711. The site belonged to Samuel Vans and Colonel George Talbot. Vans was awarded 3000 pounds of tobacco for 6 acres, while Talbot received 500 pounds for the remaining 14 acres (Chancery Records, Liber 2:745, MSA).**

**Jones sold the writ and also "the mill thereon built" to William Flower of Chester County, Pa. In 1717, Flower's son and heir, Enoch Flower, assigned the title to Alexander Frazer and wife Elizabeth. By deed of September 2, 1719, Fisher sold to Henry Worley of Chester County and his wife Mary. The Worleys sold the mill on May 12, 1722, to Joshua Gee, Joseph Turner, William Russell, John Ruston, and Thomas Russell of Great Britain, merchants and iron masters, and to Stephen Onion of Cecil County, iron master. The mill later passed to George Rock as confirmed September 29, 1746 (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. 4:678, MSA).**

This was probably the site later used by the Shannon Mill at the junction of the east and main branches of North East Creek (*Principio to Wheeling*, p. 5).

#### **JONES NEW FORGE (6)**

Same as Freys Forge.

#### **JONES WINDMILL (1)**

The Rev. Hugh Jones petitioned the General Assembly in June 1749, for a “Square of four acres of the Glebe Land of St. Stephens Parish in the said county may be confirmed to him and his heirs, He having for the conveniency of the Neighborhood erected an Horizontal Wind Mill on the said land” (*Arch. Md.*, 46:210).

#### **KEATLY MILL (5)**

Martenet’s 1858 map showed E. Keatly’s mill on the east side of Old Elk Neck Road on the south side of Piney Creek, the long side of the mill parallel to a bend in the road on the south side of a race; ruins were reported to the MGS in the summer of 1975. Donald Brown of Box 336, Route 1, Elkton, wrote on July 25, 1975, that the Keatlys were an old Elk Neck family and they had a grist mill on Piney Creek, 0.5 mille from the family home. The first reference to the family occurred in 1687 when Humphrey Keatly bought the 200-acre tract Hopewell, part of St. John’s Manor, a reserved area that stretched from Oldfield Point to Turkey Point. Keatly sold the property in 1714 to Thomas Price, a miller in Elk Neck Hundred who acquired the same 200 acres. Mr. Cole, president of the HSCC, thought the mill was possibly one of the oldest in the country. A part of a wall of trimmed stone was about 12 feet long, built from a local conglomerate called “peanut brittle.” The mortar may have been oyster shell plus a lot of sand. There were two openings in the foundation like basement windows. Some wooden lintels and framing survived. The walls were 1-1/2 ft thick, about 3 feet high on two sides. A man aged 100 remembered the mill and its undershot wheel; there had been 4 to 5 feet of water in the race. The ruin measured 24.5 x 31.5 ft. This had been the “E. Keatly” mill on Martenet’s 1858 map. Paul Touart’s 1978 report to the MHT identified two foundations, one 30 x 20 ft (Piney Creek Mill #1, MHT Site No. CE-802) and a smaller one, 13 ft x 8 ft 7 inches (Piney Creek Mill #2, MHT Site No. CE-803). The Touart report gave Howell Henry as the 18<sup>th</sup> century owner, followed by the Hart family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Location of the ruin is 16-F-11 in the ADC Street Atlas, north of Stradley Road.

#### **KENNEDY MILL (1)**

T. F. Kenendy’s ledgers for 1831-1858 from his mill at the Head of Sassafras are preserved in the MHS Library, Special Collections, Ms. 341. The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Kennedy as miller with \$9000 capital investment, 5

employees, 2 run of stones, and water-powered output of 1760 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, 8000 bu feed, plus offal (\$12,650).

The 1860 Martenet map of Kent County showed the Kennedy Grist & Sawmill on the north side of Sassafras River, west side of the road. The 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 534, listed T. P. Kennedy with a sawmill at the Head of Sassafras. The 1877 county atlas showed the G. Kennedey mill at Sassafras River, SW of Warwick and on the west side of the road.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed George Kennedy now doing \$15,000 business in the gristmill and \$5000 in the sawmill although flour was down to 1000 bbl. The mill, now had 3 run of stones and 150 bu/diem maximum, and 2 employees. A 10-foot fall of Sassafras drove one 47 hp, 3.5-foot Risdon wheel at 125 rpm. The sawmill produced 150,000 ft, with all logging done by Kennedy and 2 employees during a 6-month season. The same fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 10 ft broad at 60 rpm to power 1 each circular and Muley saw. Location of the mill was 26-H-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **KEPPELS MILL (6)**

See Haines Mill.

#### **KILGORE MILL (3, 4)**

William Kilgore took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Branch of Elk River, January 20, 1763. The inquisition taken at the house of Thomas Kilgore in Millford Hundred found £ 3-14 damages for Thomas Kilgore and smaller sums for Robert Evans, William Cochran, and Richard Thomas. The survey began on part of the tract Munster (Chancery Records, Liber 10:40, MSA).

#### **KIRK MILL (4)**

Samuel L. Kirk's grist and saw mill was shown in the atlas SW of Fairview at the crossing of Little Elk Creek and Blue Ball Road. Location was 5-J-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **KIRK MILL (6)**

Lewis H. Kirk sued his neighbor, Alexander B. Kay, in 1892 because Kay was cutting a ditch through the meadow and Kirk claimed injuries to his mill dam on Stone Run. Kirk won on appeal by Kay; the law did not sanction improvements on one man's property that would injure another (76 Md. 41).

#### **KIRK MILL (7)**

John and James Rowland advertised a commodious merchant mill and 380 acres within 3 milles of the water on the Susquehanna; they lived near Johnson's Ferry, *Md. Journal*, March 6, 1792. The Rowland name appeared in records as early as 1749, and it was William Rowland who first acquired a mill property on Basin Run near Liberty Grove, CCM, p. 134f. The 1858 Martenet map showed the W. L. Rowland mill at Liberty Grove.

J. P. Kirk was shown in the 1877 atlas as miller at Liberty Grove; in the atlas patron list, he gave his date of birth as 1843 and advertised production of flour and meal on Basin Run. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Kirk with \$5000 capital investment in a mill on that run with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, 168 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 66% custom business.

A 19-foot fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad to grind 720 bbl flour, 18 tons meal, 234 tons feed, and 3.7 tons buckwheat (\$0598). The Perkins, ms., p. 19, listed a Mr. Stiveley as the last owner; the mill burned and was rebuilt but never ran again. Location was 2-J-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### KIRKS MILL (9)

See Rogers Mill for the one on Little North East Creek.

#### KIRKS MILL (9)

Roger Kirk's plantation included a mill on Great North East Creek above the road from Brick Meeting House to the Rising Sun, ca. 1719, HCC, p. 232. If this mill can be matched up with any on the 1845 list entitled "Big Elk," it would be Pearsons.

#### KIRKS MILL (9)

#### KIRKS MILL ROAD

A blind advertisement inserted by John Haddock in the *Cecil Republican*, December 14, 1833, offered "At Private Sale . . . a farm, gristmill and sawmill on a branch of North East, 3-1/2 milles from Brick Meeting House, near East Nottingham."

Kirks Mill was listed under "North East," in the *Cecil Whig*, November 1, 1845, as a gristmill and woolen factory on the Great North East Creek. The 1850 census listed William Kirk as a woolen manufacturer with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 4 male and 1 female employees, 2 looms, 48 spindles, and 2 carding machines. Annual output was 1500 yd kersey (\$1050).

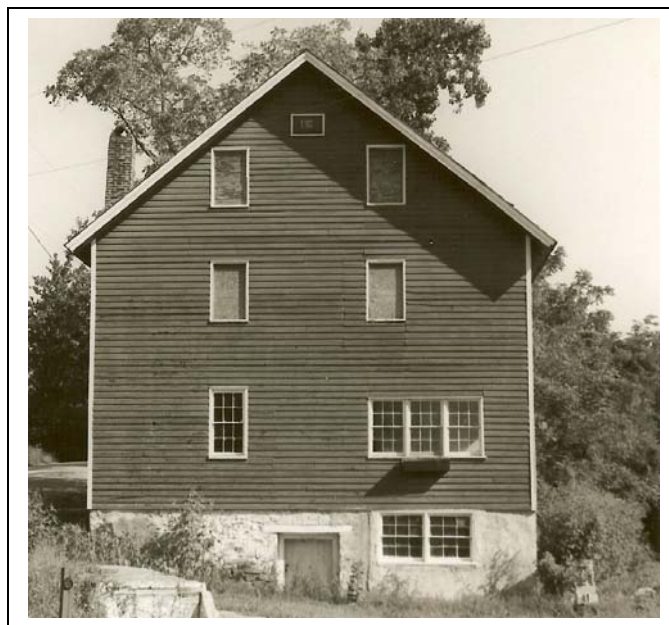
This mill seems to be distinct from the John Allen Brown mill that stood directly on the present Kirk's Mill Road. Also shown as Detour Road on a topographic map of 1950, the present Kirk Mill Road runs from Md. 274 to England Creamery Road, south of Calvert. Both Brown and Kirk woolen mills are extinct. Location was 5-A-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.



*Kite and McCauley Mill from old postcard, Scarborough Collection, MHT.*

#### **KITE AND McCAULEY MILL (4)**

**Not shown in the 1877 county atlas, this mill was listed as a flour and grist mill at Fair Hill in 1887 State business directory. On the same site shown as “Rock Mill” by Martinet’s 1858 county map, this red, clapboard mill stands on A. Mackie Road at Little Elk Creek, south of Rock Presbyterian Church and upstream of both**



*Kite Mill converted to housing, 1970 photo by author.*



**Providence and Levis Mills. It operated until ca. 1940 as Kites Grist Mill (Perkins ms., p. 9). It was being converted into a dwelling in 1970 when visited by the author. George W. Lutz III, reporting to the MHT in 1977 collected the story that the frame mill building was moved to its present location about 1900 from upstream. The owner at that time was Calvin W. McCleary. The MHT Site No. is CE-644. Location is 6-2-6 in the ADC Street atlas. See also, photo, ca. 1878, of Kites Mill “which replaced Jordan’s Rock Paper Mill in 1878” (Pamela James Blumgart, ed., *At the Head of the Bay*, 1996, p. 371).**

## Cecil County – Part Two

### **LABIDE MILL (2)**

See Van Bibber Mill of ca. 1711.

### **LAKE MILL (1)**

*The American Miller*, 22 (January 1, 1894): 70, reported that the Griscom & McFeeley Company had redressed the rolls at Washington C. Lake's mill at Cecilton, Md.

### **LAMAR MILL (7)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas Lamar with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee and 1 run of stones. Annual output was 220 bbl flour, 1000 bu meal, 1000 bu corn and oats, and 300 bu buckwheat (\$2180).

### **LAWSONS MILL (2)**

John Lawson took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Long Creek, a branch of Elk River, July 13, 1745. Damages were awarded to Benjamin Pearce, 20 Shillings; and to John MacKetrick, 40 Shillings. On March 4, 1752, John Lawson assigned to John Harper all his right in the 20 acres "together withal in mill and appurtenances to her belonging." Harper assigned the writ to Robert Evans on July 3, 1753, and Evans received a grant from the Lord Proprietor on November 3, 1753 (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:60-64,MSA).

### **LAWSON MILL (4)**

Hugh Lawson took out a writ of *ad quod damnm*, January 2, 1722, on "the Sure Branch that runs into the Great Branch that falleth into the head of Elk River." The property in Milford Hundred belonged to Morgan Patton, James Anderson, and John Hogshead, and damages totaled £ 6 with an additional annual rent set at 12 pence (Chancery Records, Liber PL No. 3:858, MSA). Sure Branch was in the Fair Hill vicinity, now called Grannies Branch.

### **LEEDS (3)**

See Wilson Mill for Leeds or New Leeds.

### **LEVIS MILL (4)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Norris Levis with \$6500 capital investment in a paper mill with 3 male and 4 female employees, 2 engines, and 1 paper machine. Annual output was 80,000 tons printing paper made from 100,000 tons rags (\$8000).

The 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 518, listed Norris Levis with a grist and saw mill at Fair Hill.



The 1877 county atlas listed Joseph K. Levis as a producer of flour and feed, “Also Bill-Stuff sawed to order,” at Walnut Valley. The mill was shown on Little Elk Creek downstream of Providence Paper Mill. Levis was also an atlas patron.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph K. Levis with \$3000 capital investment in a custom mill on Little Elk with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, 94 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 13-foot fall drove a 26 hp, 30-inch turbine at 160 rpm. Annual output was 722 bbl flour, 321 tons meal, 37.2 tons feed, and 5300 lb buckwheat (\$12,000). The sawmill represented \$600 capital investment and had 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and using the same power, cut 70,000 ft (\$1400) over a 6-month season.

Levis is pronounced with a short “e.” The mill was also listed as a place name in GZMD of 1941. It was still in use as a feed mill operated by Charles McVey in 1957 (Perkins ms., p. 9). It was still standing in 1971, a wooden structure once painted red, located on G. Kirk Road. Nearby was a long brick building with a chimney that had served as the G. W. Byers’ Creamery. Pamela James Blumgart in *At the Head of the Bay* (1996), p. 375, called the dairy building Dolfinger Creamery (MHT Site No. CE-635). In 1988, the author noticed that the north end of the mill was stone, with a marker reading “R. D. 1847.” The date shown was two years after the long lists of mills were published in the *Cecil Whig*. The mill bears MHT Site No. CE-546).

#### LONG MILL (1)

Also called Clunns Mill, it had two pair of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn. The mill was purchased by John B. Lewis, December 9, 1865, for \$1000. The 1877

county atlas showed it as the J. B. Lewis gristmill on Craigs Creek NW of Fredericktown on Peddlers Lane, the road from Fredericktown to Earlsville.

**LEWISVILLE SUPPLY CO. (4)**

A commercial feed store selling Purina products on Md. 280 just below the Pennsylvania line, Lewsiville Supply Company was still in business [1976]. Not found in 2006 telephone directories.

**LINDSAY AND BRADY SAWMILL (2)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed this 25 hp steam sawmill with \$7200 capital investment, 3 employees, and 2 circular saws; annual output was 100,000 ft (\$10,000).

**LITTLE ELK MILLS (3)**

See Zebulon Hollingsworth's Mill.

**LITTLE RED MILL (3)**

See Booths Mill.

**LOCKWOOD MILL (1)**

J. J. Lockwood was an atlas patron and proprietor of a steam sawmill producing lumber, frame, and baskets. The mill was SW of Warwick on the north side of the road. The 1880 census of manufactures showed J. A. Lockwood doing all his own logging "in Blackbird Forest." The 25 hp steam will represented \$5000 capital investment and had 5 employees, 1 circular saw, and annual output of 1 million ft (\$10,000).

**LORDS MILL (3)**

Same as Elks Mills, q. v.

**LORDS FORGE AND MILLS (3)**

Also called Upper Forge, Lords Forge succeeded Elk Forge in 1846 and was equipped with three fires per the article entitled "Big Elk," in the *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845, but was not then in service. There was also a grist and saw mill with a 15-foot fall, the famous Elk Forge Grist Mill, q. v. "Mr. Lord is about to erect a large cotton factory." See also Elk Mills (the textile works).

**McCAULEYS MILL ( )**

A bridge was authorized over the North East Creek at or near McCauley's Mill, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1833, Chapter 61.

#### McCOY MILL (6)

Habbart K. McCoy mill was operating a commercial feed mill on the Penn-Central Railroad [Amtrak] and Farmington Road, Riding Sun. Office was at South Queen Street [1976]. The *Baltimore Sun*, August 23, 1979, published an obituary of H. K. McCoy, age 73. He had joined the McCoy feed mill in the 1930s "and became its owner shortly thereafter." He was also a director of the National Bank of Rising Sun and taught history at Tome School. The railroad branch was later abandoned. Location of the mill was 3-H-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### McCREARYS OLD SAWMILL (3)

Out of operation but owned by Carter and Wilson; 10-foot fall per the article entitled "Little Elk," *Cecil Whig*, October 25, 1845. Just downstream of Cecil Paper Mills (I. D. Carter's).

#### McCULLOUGH BARK MILL (4)

Located on Fulling Mill Run per the article entitled "Big Elk." *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845.

#### McCULLOUGH IRON COMPANY (3)

The *Baltimore Sun*, July 24, 1854, reported, "*New Rolling Mill.*—The new rolling mill of J. J. McCullough & Co., was put in motion this week to turn the rolls, preparatory to proceeding to the manufacture of sheet iron which is to be afterwards galvanized for roofing buildings, sheathing vessels, &c. Its cost, so far, has been about \$40,000. It is on the Big Elk, and has 16 foot fall."

The *Sun*, January 7, 1856, reported, "Things in Cecil County," reporting McCullough and McDaniel sold West Amwell Works, a new rolling mill, to their partner, E. A. Harvey.

This company operated at three locations. In 1861 the officers were Delaplaine McDaniel, president; John H. Adams, v. p.; William S. Hagany, treasurer; J. J. McCullough, managing director; W. B. Spear, secretary; and E. A. Harvey, general supt. of manufacturing, *Bishop*, HAM, 3:482. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed McCullough Iron Company at both Rowlandsville and North East with a rating of AaAAa, the highest grade of credit.

The *Towsontown Md. Journal*, September 14, 1872, reported that the boiler had exploded at North East in the rolling mills of McCullough Iron Works and three men were killed on September 7. The *Baltimore Gazette*, November 3, 1873,

reported that McCullough Iron Company at Rowlandsville was building a branch road to connect with the Baltimore Central Railroad.

This company's rolling mill was on Big Elk Creek, downstream of the Baldwin Cotton Mills per the county atlas of 1877, and H. Warner was listed as superintendent. That site was called West Amwell Works, a name apparently imported from New Jersey. The product was sheet iron. Other production was carried on at North East and at Stony Chase, also at Plumb Creek SW of Elkton. The atlas showed the North East Works just outside the town line on Great North East Creek.

The *Md. Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1886-87*, p. 77, reported, a strike at McCullough Iron Company, North East, on August 8, 1886. The firm agreed not to discriminate against the union hands.

The *Baltimore Sun*, January 31, 1888, reported, "Iron Works to Be Closed," noting that McCullough Iron Company was to close West Amwell on February 20. That sheet iron works had been built in 1853 by the McCullough Iron Company and later sold to E. A. Harvey, then sold to a corporation. West Amwell was also described as lying between Springers Mill and the Baldwin Mill. The *Cecil Whig*, September 3, 1892, contained an article entitled, "The McCullough Iron Company's Works." Grid location in the ADC Street Atlas was 7-C-13. The 1877 atlas also showed a branch operation near Plumb Creek SW of Elkton. See also, CCM, pp. 76, 78. See also North East Forge in Election District No. 5.

#### McCULLOUGH STEAM MILL (7)

The steam mill off William McCullough at Pert Deposit was ready to grind wheat, *Cecil Whig*, August 18, 1855.

#### McDOWELL SAWMILL ( )

McDowell's Sawmill was shown on Benjamin H. Latrobe's 1810 map of the Susquehanna on Conowingo Creek east of that great river (Reproduced in *A Journey Through Berkley*, 2003).

#### McELWEE MILL (3)

Same as Booths Mill.

#### McGEE POTTERY (3)

The *Bradstreet Directory* of 1867 listed James McGee with a pottery at Elkton with a DE credit rating.

#### McGEORGE AND BROTHER (4)

**This pasteboard factory was downstream of Providence Paper Mill on Little Elk Creek on the 1858 Martenet map.**

#### **McGRAW SAWMILL (8)**

**A sawmill was kept by a McGraw on a small branch near Porters Bridge in the 1877 county atlas. See also Porters Mill.**

#### **McKENZIE MILL (4)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures showed Tobias McKenzie with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 1 saw; annual output was 264 bbl flour, 1000 bu meal, 2000 bu corn and oats, 200 qt buckwheat, and 20,000 ft timber worth \$3076.**

#### **McLOUGHLINS MILL (4)**

**See Scotts Mill.**

#### **McVEY MILL (4)**

**See Levis Mill.**

#### **MACBETH MILL (3)**

**“Old Macbeth Mill (now Brown property)” was mentioned as out of service in the 1845 tabulation “Big Elk,” *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845. It was on that creek, upstream of Ricketts Mill and had an 8-foot fall.**

#### **MACKALL MILL (3)**

**The land and rented-out mill here was actually owned by John and Ebenezer Booth, who lost the property to the Elkton Bank of Maryland in 1817 (Cecil County deeds, JS 13:104). The bank sold the land to Sarah Maffitt in 1821.**

**A bill of sale for wheat in April 1824 referred to “wheat now in the mill where Mackall resides” (Cecil County records, JS 22:52, supplied by Milt Diggins February, 2007). Wilna Mills was mentioned in the *American Farmer*, 6 (July 2, 1824): 135. Wilna in Cecil County was again mentioned in the *American Farmer*, 7 (December 9, 1825): 299, described as located 12 miles from a limekiln. Sarah or Sally Maffitt had her nephew Benjamin Mackall operate the mill. Mackall’s sons Henry, William, and Richard bought the mill in 1844 from Sally Maffitt (Cecil County deeds, GMC 5:368). Next, Henry Mackall bought out his brothers (Cecil County deeds, RCH 2:207). During the Civil War, William Mackall served as a**

**Confederate General. In 1864, Dr. Richard Mackall acquired Wilna Mill and Wilna Farm following his brother's death (data from Milt Diggins, 2007).**

**The 1877 county atlas showed Dr. R. C. Mackall gristmill on Little Elk Creek, south of Childs Station on the B. & O. at the crossing of Blue Ball Road and on the east bank. The Wilna gristmill was later owned by Daniel Harvey. The Perkins ms., p. 8, stated that John Harvey owned the adjoining farm. The mill's brand name was Cyclone. The mill had been mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1839, Chapter 315. It was described as a saw, grist, and clover mill upstream of Sewall's with an 18-foot fall, *Cecil Whig*, October 25, 1845.**

**Alice E. Miller in CCM, p. 60, reported that the mill at Wilna was operated by Daniel Harvey, then by his son. The *American Miller*, 13 (November 1, 1885): 573, reported that Griscom & Co. & McFeely sold to Daniel Harvey of Elkton, Md., eight pair of Butler Rolls. The same journal, 14 (March 1, 1886): 144, reported that Griscom & Co. & McFeely of Philadelphia had also supplied Daniel Harvey with a mixer and feeder.**

**The *American Miller*, 16 (February 1, 1888): 131, reported, "Daniel Harney [sic] of Childs Station, Md., has contracted with E. Butler of Philadelphia, Pa., for a full line of his short system machinery, including a Gravity Separator, Hall's Heater, new rolls, belting, etc." The same journal, 19 (May 1, 1891): 344, reported that Harvey had placed an order with S. Morgan Smith for a 21-inch Success Water Wheel to drive a roller mill [i. e., ordering a turbine].**

**The *American Miller*, 27 (October 1, 1899): 796, reported, "Wm. P. Kite has purchased the Rock Valley Flour Mill at Providence, Md., of Harvey & Blake. Mr. Kite has run the mill for a number of years and will enlarge the plant."**

#### **MACKLEY MILL (4)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Mackley with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 1 saw; annual output was 220 bbl flour, 500 bu meal, 500 bu corn and oats, and 20,000 ft timber (\$2007). The 1880 State business directory listed A. A. Mackie [sic] as a miller at Fair Hill. William M. Singerly of the Philadelphia Record has bought the flour mill on Little Elk Creek, Md., owned by Mackey [sic] Bros. He will remodel the mill and equip it with modern machinery," *American Miller*, 19 (December 1, 1891): 850.**

#### **MACGRAW MILL (8)**

**See Porters Mill.**

#### **MAGNAN MILL (8)**



The 1880 census of manufactures listed Stephen C. Magnan with \$9800 capital investment in a mill with 1 employee, 4 run of stones, 300 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 75% custom business. A 12-foot fall on Octoraro Creek drove two 3.3-foot turbines at 144 hp to develop 72 hp. Annual output was 1600 bbl flour, 179 tons meal, and 63 tons feed (\$16,610).

#### MAFFIT MILL (5)

See Moffit Mill.

#### MALCOLM MILL (7)

See Perry Mills (1854).

#### MARCHBANK FOUNDRY (7)

Marchbank & Co. had just erected a new foundry and machine shop at Port Deposit, *Cecil Whig*, July 10, 1852, p. 3. Also spelled Marsbank.

#### MARGARGEE PAPER MILL (4)

This mill was on Big Elk Creek upstream of the Spring Lawn Paper Mill and was run by Byron Margargee. “Anther paper mill run by Margargee interests until about 1910 (Perkins ms., p. 7). The *Baltimore Sun*, October 6, 1855, reported a freshet in Little Elk Creek that washed out the Megargee [sic] Mill Dam. The *Bradstreet Directory* of 1867 listed Magargies Mill as a place name where Ferguson and Dowd operated a paper mill with a CC credit rating.

#### MARKEE MILL (4)

Jacob Markee advertised in the *Cecil Whig*, September 9, 1848, to sell 80 acres at private sale with a “Grist Mill nearly new in good order, to which a saw mill can be attached with little expense, the frame of which is nearly ready to put together . . . within ½ mile of Parker’s Rolling Mill, and about the same distance from Messrs. J. D. Fisher & Co.’s Cotton Factory, and about 1 mile from the Cotton Factory of Mr. D. Lord . . . fine market for flour and feed.”

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Markee with \$1200 capital investment on a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 150 bbl flour, 800 bu meal, 300 bu corn, oats, and buckwheat (\$1485). The Perkins ms., p. 6, stated that Howard Scott acquired the mill from Jacob Markee. Markee had advertised a nearly new mill in the *Cecil Whig*, September 9, 1848. See also Scott Mill on Grannies Run.

#### MARLEY MILL (3)

Marley Mill was a paper mill that in 1848 took over the site of Marley Nail Factory, q. v., on Little Elk Creek, 0.5 miles from Childs Station. Robert Carter purchased the defunct nail factory in 1842 and built a dam and a mill equipped with the latest patent machinery. He and his son William continued operation for several years. The mill passed to H. R. Reynolds of Baltimore, who after the plant stood idle for several years, sold it and 44.5 acres to Alexander Priestly of Philadelphia for \$8000 (per undated clipping in James Partridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 642). Priestly, a papermaker, resumed the manufacture of straw paper with much success until he sold about 1866 to George W. Childs, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Geo. W. Childs with Drexel Paper Mills, a branch of a Philadelphia business; Bradstreet also showed that previously listed Alex. Priestly & Co. had “sold out.”

Mr. Childs was considered to be the owner of Marley, but the title was vested in the name of Anthony J. Drexel, or at least it was when Mr. Childs donated the acre of land on which the church at Leeds was built, the deed bore the signature of Drexel and his wife. Childs made many improvements and offered a tonnage incentive for the workers. The first manager under Childs was a German, a Mr. Hoffman, One worker was scalded to death in a vat, and Mr. Childs paid for the funeral; the service cost so much that Mr. Hoffman remarked that a poor man couldn't afford to die in this country.

The 1877 atlas showed the mill as the Public Ledger Paper Mill with an Elkton postal address and showed Enos Sweetapple as manager. The 1880 census of manufactures showed the Public Ledger Company with \$100,000 capital investment, 70 employees, \$26,000 annual payroll, and a 1500-ton output of printing paper (\$180,000) per annum. A 17-foot fall on Little Elk drove 2 iron Leffel wheels [turbines]; one was 36 inches broad and ran at 165 rpm to develop 60 hp; the other was 24 inches, running at 165 rpm to develop 29 hp. Under the column for “Tub Engines” were listed four washers with 32-inch long roll bars and 30-inch diameter rolls, 10,000 lb maximum capacity. There were two beaters with roll bars 28 and 32 inches long, 30-inch diameter, and also 10,000 lb maximum. Also one 96-inch wide Kingsbury paper machine and one 72-inch cylinder machine.

A boiler explosion killed two workers, and the plant began to run at a loss after extensive litigation. Childs lost a total of \$250,000. Robert I. Carter thereupon acquired the use of the plant on advantageous terms and operated at a large profit for a decade. In 1888, Childs sold the property to C. S. Garrett and Son for \$13,500. The firm continued until the death of both Garretts and it was continued as a syndicate with C. S. Garrett, nephew of the former owner, as manager.

The Baltimore *Sun*, August 18, 1888, reported “Mill Improvement Near Elkton,” and stated, “Marley paper Mills . . . undergoing extensive improvements . . . past few months . . . C. S. Garrett & Son of Philadelphia, who purchased the works in the spring have almost entirely rebuilt them and furnished new machinery , . . . 50 to 60 . . . will be employed . . . The mills will manufacture wallpaper mostly, but

also news and book papers. The Messrs. Garrett have three mills in Pennsylvania, but the one here is the largest. D. L. McCorkindale will be the manager . . . 9 to 10 tons/deim output . . . will run night and day . . . .”

The mill acquired a B. & O. Railroad branch line to solve its shipping problem in 1892 (See, “Marley Mills” by James J. McCauley, 1958, ms., in Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton. Also CCM, p. 75).

The mill was reorganized as the Elk Paper Company after operating briefly as the Maryland Paper Board Company. O. R. English was general manager and Carroll T. Gardner plant manager; there were 45 employees on three 8-hour shifts making high grade wrapping paper (“Marley Mills, Near Childs, Md., Has Resumed Work,” *Cecil Democrat*, October 15, 1932).

The mill lost its cupola and part of the roof in a storm and was closed for a time, “Lightning Strikes and Sets Marley Mill on Fire, Sunday” (*Cecil Democrat*, August 28, 1937).

The company passed to the Bathon interests and was bankrupted by a pollution suit and was taken over by the Weyerhouser Company of the West Coast who passed it on to the Barrett Paper Company of Maryland, who were operating at a low level in 1970. In an earlier suit, Elk Paper Company was co-defendant in Jessup and Moore –vs- Zeitler, q. v.

In 1971, the mortgage from Barrett Paper Corporation, Ltd., to Weyerhouser was foreclosed, and the mill was put up at auction on July 6. A complete recitation of deeds and a listing of all machinery appeared in the *Cecil Whig*, June 30, 1971. Some 255 acres, five dwellings, and the mill were offered. A complete catalog was prepared by Alex Cooper Auctioneers of Baltimore.

For a biography of George W. Childs, see *Monumental City*, p. 603. A drawing of the plant by Nancy C. Sawin appeared in *Backroadng Through Cecil County*, 1977, p. 28. The entire complex was closed, going to ruin, as of November 6, 1988. The tall smokestack was still standing, along with two dwellings. Location was 12-G-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### **MARLEY NAIL FACTORY (3)**

Marley Nail Factory was built on Little Elk Creek at the site of Colonel Henry Hollingsworth’s grist, saw, oil, and flax mill of 1790-1794 (or earlier), the present site of Marley (or Barrett) Paper Mill and a mile south of the Cecil Mfg. Company site. A nail factory was started about 1800 by a Mr. Cleveland. Nails were cut by machinery driven by water power but were headed by hand. [However, a Massachusetts plant had a complete nail making machine as early as 1809, *American State Papers, Financial Affairs*, 2:437, 439].

The nail works was producing 100 tons/annum, *Geographical Description of Md. and Del.*, p. 114. The mill was later operated by Jeremiah Larkins Leslie, a millwright who became a Methodist preacher and moved to Ohio. By 1812, the works was in the hands of John Hayes, a native of Delaware and cashier of the Bank of Delaware. The Elk Forge Company built a forge at Marley to make charcoal iron and operated for 10 years. After the death of John Hayes, the business did not pay. Edwin Stevens, trustee, offered to sell a tract of 266-1/4 acres on Little Elk Creek at Marley, along with a new forge, a 19-foot fall, and coal house, *Baltimore American*, November 17, 1841. It was the former property of Samuel Stevens & Co. Stevens was the son of Governor Stevens of Delaware. In 1842, the sale was completed to Robert Carter, a pioneer in paper making.

The diary of Judge James McCauley sheds some light on the nail works. On August 9, 1867, an entry recorded that Robert M. Hayes, former manager of Elk Forge Company, recalled that the firm had paid the Hollingsworths in a quantity of bar iron. Mr. Hayes also said that “Marley” was a French name. During the dry season of 1832, farmers from as far away as Elk Neck, some 15 miles away, came to Marley with grain to be ground because Little Elk was less affected by drought than other streams.

On August 11, 1867, Judge McCauley noted that Andrew Harvey, born 1791, remembered when an old grist mill at Marley burned nearly 70 years before; that could well have been the fire of 1796, “the valuable set of mills . . . of Colonel Hollingsworth” reported in the *Md. Journal*, March 7, 1796 [See full quote under Hollingsworth Mill].

The nail making building was still standing in 1958, serving as a boarding house at Childs. The rest of this site’s history was in paper production, for which, see Marley Mills. Location was 12-G-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

Sources: CCM, p. 75; Perkins ms., p. 9. WPA *Guide*, p. 321.

#### MARTIN PAPER MILL (4)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Hannah Martin with a paper mill with \$2000 capital investment, with 9 male and female hands, 2 engines and one paper machine driven by water. Annual output was 70,000 lb printing paper and 100,000 lb hanging paper (\$17,000).

#### MATCH-STICK FACTORY (3)

A match-stick factory began to operate about October 1, 1872. It was a two-story building on Howard’s Wharf in Elkton and was advertised for sale in the *Cecil Democrat*, May 9, 1874. The factory was 40 x 90 ft and produced 2000 gross match-sticks/diem (Letter from Ernest A. Howard to author, February 8, 1971). Location was grid 13-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### MATTHEWS MILL (4)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Pearson Matthews mill on Little Elk with \$4400 capital investment, 2 run of stones, 2 employees, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity; 50% custom trade and 50% market milling. An 18-foot fall drove an 18 hp, 20-inch turbine at 350 rpm. Annual output was 580 bbl flour, 191.8 tons meal, 25.3 tons feed, and 2 tons buckwheat (\$7756).

#### MATTHEWS MILL (5)

Wileys Mill was described as a grist mill of 8-foot fall, the first mill above tidewater in the *Cecil Whig's* tabulation of North East Mills, November 1, 1845. The 1858 Martenet map showed T. P. Wollaston gristmill. The *Baltimore Sun*, May 17, 1858, reported, "*Sale of Mill Property*. -- . . . grist and saw mill of Thomas P. Wollaston, North East, Cecil County, Md., with thirteen acres attached has been sold to Mr. George Chandler of Wilmington, Del., for the sum of \$6,525." The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed William D. Alexander as a grain dealer with a CD rating at North East. The county atlas of 1877 showed W. D. Alexander's gristmill at the river, west of Main Street in the town of North East. Alexander and Montgomery were listed as millers at North East in the 1880 State directory.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed G. R. Montgomery and Co. mill on North East with \$12,000 capital investment, 3 employees, 890 bu/diem maximum, 3 run of stones, and 33% custom business. A 7.5-foot fall drove a 20 hp, 4-foot iron Leffel wheel [a turbine] at 100 rpm. Annual output was 1650 bbl flour, 159.5 tons meal, and 63.5 tons feed (\$11,385).

The *American Miller*, 16 (July 1, 1888): 503, reported, "E. T. Butler, Philadelphia, Pa., has contracted to furnish Armstrong, Squire & Co., North East, Md., with a full outfit for a combined short system, consisting of three double 6 x 11 Butler Rolls, five Butler Gravity separators, three Heine Bolts, one Cranston Scourer, Hughes Bran Duster, Haag Indicator, shafting, bolting, etc., for a complete mill of forty barrels' capacity to be ready for the new crop. S. C. Kulb, Doylestown, Pa., does the millwright work."

The *American Miller*, 16 (September 1, 1888): 642, reported, "The mill of Armstrong Squire & Co., North East, Md., one of the oldest landmarks in the state, a mill of the time of the Revolution, has been recently remodeled to the short system by E. T. Butler, Philadelphia. It was started up Aug. 9, without a jar, turning out first-class work from the very start."

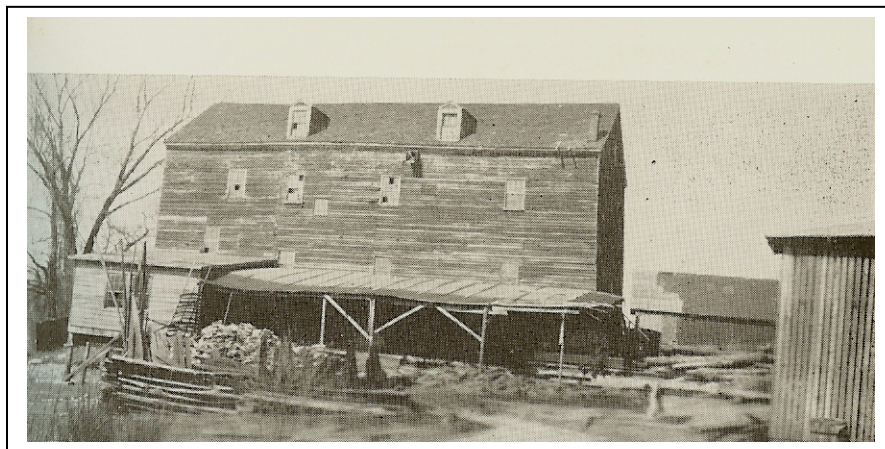
In a brief history of "An Old Landmark in Maryland," the *American Miller*, 16 (October 1, 1888): 683, stated that there had been a one-story mill in 1775 when Thomas Moffat of Pennsylvania moved to Cecil County. That mill was sold 67 years later to Reuben Christie (i. e., in 1842). Then it was sold in 1846 to Benjamin

Chandler, then in 1850 to Robert Dawson, then to T. P. Williamson [sic]. In 1858 it was sold to Chandler who in 1875 sold to D. W. Alexander. The in 1885 to Armstrong, Squire & Company. The miller in charge in late 1888 was Mr. Matthews, and a contract to remodel had been awarded; there was also more data about equipment from E. T. Butler of Philadelphia.

The *American Miller*, 22 (February 1, 1894): noted, “Armstrong, Squier [sic] & Co. have had their rolls in their mill at North East, Md., recently redressed by Griscom & McFeely.”

The mill building supposedly dated to 1744, and a wall inscription recorded the birth of a child in 1776. A mill and home combined, it had a stone basement plus 2-1/2 stories of frame. It was also called the Kensey Matthews Mill and was once run by Robert Dawson and later owned by John Armstrong. The *Sun* of May 8, 1911, published a story entitled “Scenes from Fire-Swept Town of North East,” and showed a photograph of the mill, intact. A photograph of the mill appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, March 18, 1929. It was still standing when Alice E. Miller published CCM, but had been demolished by the time of the Perkins manuscript of 1957. The original interior paneling of the dwelling was incorporated into the Winterthur Museum as the Cecil or Pickard Room.

In June 1974, Claire A. Richardson reported substantial ruins of the mill foundation west of the house at 104 Mill Lane, a dwelling open on a Maryland Garden Pilgrimage. There was a concrete race and some machinery. The *Uppershoreman*, 12 (April 1974): 23, also reported on the tour, describing the residence as two houses, the larger having a paneled living room, which was the installation removed to the Winterthur Museum. The North East River was navigable as far as the mill.



*Photo from Cecil County Maryland, 1949.*

A drawing by Nancy C. Sawin, appeared in *Backroading Through Cecil County*, 1977, p. 39, based on photos supplied by the then owner, Mr. Grant. The oldest part

had windows with holes said to be designed for firing rifles if the house was attacked by Indians.

The “Mill House,” actually the dwelling at 104 Mill Lane, North East, was on the 1993 Maryland Garden Pilgrimage as House No. 4, then owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses G. Demond (Tour Book, p. 23). Mrs. Demond was the Grant’s daughter; she and her husband were still owners in 2007. William Hollifield took photographs of the substantial mill foundation, also a cast-iron bevel gear with push-in wooden gear teeth. The mill ruin has not been reported to the State Terrestrial Archaeologist and has no archaeology site number. The MHT assigned both the dwelling and mill ruin one inventory number, under the name Grant House, MHT Site No. CE-101. Location of the ruin is ADC 11-E-10.

#### **MATTHEWS MILL (9)**

Same as John Allen Browns Mill.

#### **MATTHISON MILL, SAWMILL (7)**

Clerical error for Matthews. See New Valley Factory.

#### **MAXWELL TANNERY (7)**

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Maxwell’s horse-powered tannery with \$2000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 400 sides of tan leather (\$600) and 300 ides (\$1800). The *Cecil Whig*, February 14, 1857, reported “The Destruction by the Flood at Port Deposit,” noting that the bark mill and tannery of James L. Maxwell was damaged when the chimney stack fell on the engine house, crushing the engine and boiler.” The Martenet 1858 county map showed it below Port Deposit in an inset map of that town. The 1867 Bradstreet Directory listed James Maxwell as tanner at Port Deposit with a C credit rating; John Maxwell was reported as a tanner who had recently “sold out.”

#### **MEETERS PAPER MILL (4)**

See Rockville Paper Mill.

#### **MEARNS SAWMILL (5)**

Mearns Sawmill was shown on Little North East Creek, NE of town of North East in the 1877 county atlas. The 1858 Martenet map had placed it just north of the present US 40 downstream of Scarborough Mill; the water fall was 20 feet. Location was 11-G-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **MILL CREEK (2)**

**Mill Creek flows from a spot near St. Augustine to Great Bohemia River and was the site of Sluyters Mill (Perkins ms., p. 1).**

**MILL CREEK (5, 3)**

**Mill Creek empties into Little Elk Creek SW of Elkton. Origin of name not known.**

**MILL CREEK (7)  
MILL CREEK MILL**

**Mill Creek empties into the Bay near Perry Point and was the site of the 1799 Reynolds Mill (q. v.). John W. Perkins described traces of a millrace that divided to serve the Stump Mill at present Perry Point Hospital and the other branch served a vanished mill on Perry Point Farm (Perkins ms., p. 17). The Rev. George Scriven noted that the creek was mentioned as early as 1672 in connection with a Swedes Mill [a tub mill]. Mill Creek Road runs south off US 40.**

**MILL FALL (1)**

**Mill Fall was the name of an 100-acre tract laid out August 12, 1664, by Augustine Herrman between Herrmans Neck Branch and Middle Neck so that “no other person might discover this vacant land between ye lines of Middle Neck.” Part of the Manor of Baltimore and within Baltimore County when the Certificate was issued. (See, Dulany Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. No. 1265. Also, Patents, Liber 9:72, MSA).**

**MILL HILL ( )**

**Samuel Edmiston patented a 37.5-acre tract called Mill Hill in 1798 (Patents, Liber IC No. 2:578, MSA).**

**MILL LANE (1)**

**Mill Lane runs west from US 213, some 2 miles south of the Bohemia River, running toward Frazers Lane and Freemans Mill site (*Maryland Fishing Guide*, p. 24).**

**MILL LANE (5)**

**Mill Lane is a street name in North East town and leads to the Grant House at 107 Mill Lane and the ruin of the Matthews Mill.**

**MILL POND (1)**

**Mill Pond was shown on 20<sup>th</sup> century topographic map on Scotchmans Creek south of Hack Point. Also called Fraziers Lake. Location was 25-2-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.**



## **MILL POND (2)**

**Charles Rumsey patented 70 acres called Mill Pond in 1744 (Patents, Liber PT No. 1:4, MSA). The certificate of survey had been in the name of John Baldwin. The tract was mentioned in Chancery proceedings in 1803 as property of James Brice, deceased (Chancery Records, B156:381f, MSA). Also, Johnston, HCC, p. 509, where Mill Pond was described as the site of William Rumsey's mill.**

## **MILL POND RECOVERED ( )**

**Mill Pond Recovered was a 4-acre tract surveyed for Robert Cloud in 1786 (Land Office Certificate, MSA).**

## **MILL PORT ( )**

**James Jones and Joseph Hartland had Mill Port surveyed in 1807; it was 386 acres (Patents, Liber IC No. R:59, MSA).**

## **MILL PRIVILEGE (5)**

**See Samuel Miller mill.**

## **MILL SEAT LOTS (7)**

**In 1845, Mill Seat Lots 5, 6, and 20-21 on the east side of the Susquehanna were sold to Elizabeth M. Bosley (Chancery Records, Liber B167:145, MSA). See also Bosley Mill.**

## **MILL FIELD ( )**

**George McCulloch patented 74 acres called Millfield, 1793 (Patents, Liber IC No. 1:304, MSA).**

## **MILLER MILL (5)**

**Samuel Miller took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Passomato Creek, September 17, 1763. The inquisition found that Miller was already the owner and awarded him 2/6 yearly rent per acre. The grant was issued in 1774 (Chancery Records, Liber 12:18, MSA).**

**Samuel Miller bequeathed "Mill Priviledge", a 25-acre tract "on the east bank of Principio Creek" to his children Deborah and James, "lease land whereon the mills stand," 1814 (Chancery Records, Liber B121:639). The mill was on the north side of the road from Millers Mill to Battle Swamp at Principio Creek adjoining the tract**

**Steelmans Delight. Deborah Miller became sole owner in 1823 (Chancery Records, B123:660, MSA).**

**A trustee's sale in 1824 resulting from the case of Miller –vs- Miller offered “These tracts . . . about four miles from Port Deposit. There is upon Mill Privilege a valuable Grist Mill. The natural soil, generally is considered Good, Stevenson Archer, Trustee” (Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, January 30, 1824). Colonel William C. Miller and Deborah Miller were highest bidders (Chancery Papers No. 9591, including a plat, MSA). The site was probably near present Port Deposit Road and Jackson Mill [an extinct mill].**

#### **MILLER MILL (2)**

**William Miller took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Peach Creek or Brook, April 3, 1761. The entire tract was assessed at 24 Shillings current money yearly rent and belonged to Abraham Miller (Chancery Records, 9:255, MSA). Possibly the same as present Perch Creek. See also Perch Creek Mill.**

#### **MILLIGANS MILL (1)**

**George Milligann of Cecil County took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Brownings Creek issuing out of Little Bohemia River alias Augustine's Branch, April 30, 1752. Damages were awarded to Mr. Doudle Thompson of Queen Anne's County, 7 Shillings; Mr. Andrew Pearce, 7 Shillings; and the heirs of Mr. Vanderhyden, 1 Shilling yearly. No mill existed at the time of the survey. The grant was issued May 15, 1755 (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:83).**

**G. Milligan wrote to Colonel Sharpe, May 12, 1779, that he was taking Sharpe's colt, Maid of the Mill, back to the Mill (British Museum Ms., 15,489, folio 105). The former Robert Millegan's Mill, late property of Richard S. Thomas, was advertised in the Baltimore *American*, July 14, 1815. Trustee George W. Thomas described the former mill of Richard S. Thomas in Sassafras Neck, formerly Robert Millegan's, being near Cecil X Roads . . . “the stream I am informed is good; the dam is now broke but the breach is not large, and could be repaired at a very small expense.”**

#### **MINGLE SALTPETRE WORKS ( )**

**John Mingle was operating a saltpeter works in 1776 under a loan authorized in 1775, Bishop, HAM, 2:24. The *Cecil Democrat* in 1850 (quoting the *Annals of Baltimore*) noted that Colonel Henry Hollingsworth was supervisor and worked on a £ 50 budget voted by the Maryland Convention. It was also described as a Hollingsworth's personal property.**

#### **MITCHELL MILL (2)**

James Mitchell's mill was shown in 1807 and John McKnit's in the 1810 plat of the tract Hispaniola. The mill was on the north bank of Long Creek, the farm along the road from Welsh Point at Elkton (Land Commissions, JS 1:139).

#### MITCHELL MILL (3)

Same as Smith Mills at Elkton.

#### MOFFIT MILL (5)

William Moffett advertised land and a grist and saw mill at the head of North East River on the road to Philadelphia, *Baltimore Evening Post*, March 18, 1807. William A. Maffit and Samuel S. Maffit advertised to sell a mill at North East [no details given], *Baltimore American*, December 2, 1840.

An auction was scheduled in the village of North East to sell the property of the late James Maffit [sic], a large gristmill in full operation, "fine flour manufactured," There was also a sawmill, *Baltimore American*, March 9, 1841.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel D. Moffit with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 440 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, and offal (\$3600). The 1877 county atlas showed S. D. Maffit [sic] gristmill on Stony Creek near North East; it was a mile north of present US 40 near the Murray Cameron farm (Perkins ms., p. 14). The 1880 census of manufactures showed Joseph Moffett [sic] with \$1500 capital investment [a decline] in a mill; flour production was down to 100 bbl flour but total receipts were up to \$4640. Half of the business was custom trade. Maximum daily capacity was 20 bu. An 18-foot fall on Stony Run of North East River drove a 20 hp wooden wheel 5 ft broad at 5 rpm. Location was grid 11-B-5 (estimated) in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### MONTGOMERY MILL (5)

See Matthews Mill.

#### MOON MILL (6)

John M. Moon was listed as miller at Colora in the 1887 State business directory. See Ewing Mill, which was also operated by Moon.

#### MOORE LIQUOR MILL (4)

"At Little Egypt, Barney Moore had a liquor mill which was on the Christian Creek" (Perkins ms., p. 7),

#### MOORE MILL (9)

**Same as Stephens Mill.**

#### **MOORE SAWMILL (6)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Moore with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 1 saw. Annual output was 660 bbl flour, 6000 bu corn and oats, and 20,000 ft plank (\$12,000). The 1877 county atlas showed A. Moore sawmill on a creek SE of Porters Bridge. Amos Moore was listed as miller at Colora in the 1880 State business directory (along with H. S. Magaw and Ambrose Ewing).**

#### **MOROCTO PAPER MILL (7)**

**This works on the site of the former Rowlandsville Iron Mill produced roofing paper and shingles, CCM, p. 135. After operating 10 years, it was wiped out by fire on April 5, 1928, with a loss of \$450,000,**

#### **MURPHYS MILL (2)**

**See Bohemia Mills (Rumseys).**

#### **MURPHY WOOLEN MILL (2)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures showed this mill with \$14,000 capital investment, 5 employees, 20 looms, 400 spindles, 4 carding machines, and water-powered output of 30,000 yd Kersey, 500 pair of blankets, and other articles, total value of \$20,000. Bishop listed Thomas Murphy's woolen mill at Warwick in 1861, HAM, 3:556.**

#### **NELSONS MILL ( )**

**Nelson's Mill was mentioned in a 1759 authorization of a road to Peach Bottom, *The Archivists' Bulldog*, September 9, 2002, p. 3.**

#### **NEW BRIDGE PAPER MILL (8)**

**Same as Cecil Paper Mills.**

#### **NEW LEEDS FACTORY (3)**

**See Wilsons Mill (the textile works).**

#### **NEW VALLEY FACTORY (7)**

**In 1842, Jacob Shermer mortgaged "New Valley Factory" on Bastard Run or Beason Branch (Cecil County deeds, GMC 2:220) and upon default of payments in 1848, he lost the property to Mary Fell (Cecil County deeds, GMC 16:82). When**

advertised in the *Cecil Whig*, August 12, 1848, the 32-acre tract contained a sawmill and a “large stone building used as a factory building covered with slate and capable of containing a large quantity of machinery.” There was also a water wheel and a “place of public worship” seating 100 persons. “The water power being abundant, requiring very little daming with a very short race, and will be easily kept in repair.” The next year, Mary Fell deeded to Rachel G. Fell, who held until 1851, selling to Hiram Taylor. In 1851, it was stated that Sherman [sic] had taken over a defunct woolen factory and established a shoe peg factory, causing the vale to be called “Peg Valley” (*Cecil Whig*, December 27, 1851, p. 1). In 1855, Taylor sold to David Heston, Jr., who appeared on the 1858 Martenet map with a grist and saw mill.

In 1863, Heston sold to Wilson Sidwell, who in 1866 sold to Frederick Canicius in a deed that mentioned “the foarding” (Cecil County deeds, HRT 1:127). The Perkins ms. stated that the “Cornecious” family had manufactured the wooden shoe pegs. Canicius [sic] and wife sold “that farm . . . where they reside” to Joseph Peoples in 1872.

Peoples died two years later, and the lace was acquired at public sale by a son, Dr. James A. Peoples of Little Britain, Lancaster County; there was a dwelling house, grist and saw mill (*Cecil Whig*, September 18, 1875, p. 3). Dr. Peoples sold in 1878 to William Peoples, Jr., who appeared in the 1877 county atlas and the 1880 State business directory. However, the place was apparently under lease to John Matthews.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Matthison [sic] with \$12,000 capital investment in a mill on Basin Run, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 125 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 33% custom business. A 20-foot fall drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour, 238 tons meal, 51



*Photo by Alan Bachrach of New Valley Mill.*

tons feed, and 5 tons buckwheat (\$13,800). The same census of manufactures listed John Matthison with \$1000 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees and one each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall on Basin Run drove a 5 hp, 17-inch turbine to cut 50,000 ft (\$1000) over a 3-month operating season.

The *Cecil Democrat*, January 20, 1881, announced, “Mr. Matthews, who operates the New Valley Mills, intends moving to Jerusalem Mills, in Baltimore County, near Baltimore city. One of Mr. Matthews’ sons, with a Mr. Gist, will continue to run the Valley mills.” [Jerusalem Mill is actually in Harford County.]

The *Manufacturers Record*, 12 (October 1, 1887), reported, “*New Valley . . . William Peeples is repairing his mill.*”

About 1900, William Peeples, Jr., put in the first hydraulic cider press in the county. Polk’s 1906-1907 State directory listed the Beard & Stremmel flour mill at New Valley along with S. P. Englar’s flour mill.

Following William Peeples’s death, Peeples Mill was advertised in the *Cecil Whig*, January 8, 1910, and described as consisting of a sawmill, new shingle mill, grist mill with three run of stones, and hydraulic cider mill. The “three story main house, stone, covered with slate” with its 9 rooms was apparently the slate-covered stone factory of 1842. The *Cecil Whig* reported on February 5, 1910, “Elmer McCardell had purchased the saw, grist and cider mill property of the late William Peeples in the Sixth District.”

The factory building was turned into a home ca. 1957 (Perkins ms., p. 19). The other mills have vanished. The factory remained in the McCardell family until 1973, and in 1974 was under restoration by Alan Bachrach of New Castle, Delaware. Mr. Bachrach noted that he did not find eight fireplaces and he suspected that the water wheel had been removed to a museum at Quarryville, Pa. The three-story stone house is on the south bank of Basin Run Road, just west of the Mount Pleasant Road bridges, and 0.6 mile SE of Rowlandsville. A well defined race survived east of the factory in September 1974. The water wheel has vanished. The “Historic Stone Mill” was advertised in the real estate classifieds in the *Sun*, February 12, 1978. Location was grid 2-G-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### NORRIS MILL ( )

Norris Mill was mentioned in 1710 as located on a road from Elkton to Bohemia that ran via White Marsh, Norris Mill, and Broxon’s (MGS, 3:123).

#### NORTH EAST FIRE BRICK PLANT ( )

The *Cecil Whig*, October 30, 1847, noted that North East Mfg. Co. was “now prepared to furnish Fire Bricks.” Philip T. Tyson in his *Second Report of the State Agricultural Chemist* (January 1862), p. 77, recorded, “For several years, fire bricks

of excellent quality were made on a large scale at a factory near the village of Northeast, in Cecil county. Operations were, however, suspended two or three years since, because of the lessened demand for the bricks, owing to the depressed condition of iron manufacture and other branches of industry, in which they are largely used.” About 1851 the company issued \$1 and \$2 notes for local circulation (Denwood N. Kelley, *Money and Banking in Maryland. Part Two, A Catalog of Maryland’s Paper Money, 1790-1865*, MHS: Baltimore, 1996), p. 447.

#### **NORTH EAST FORGE (5)**

Founded in 1735 by the Principio Company, there were numerous mentions of the forge in the Principio Papers at the Historical Society of Delaware in Wilmington, for example, a 1753 account where the forge charged Principio Forge for making tongs. On February 4, 1756 there was a charge from Nathan Baker for smith’s work on the Bolting Mill Gears. On March 14, 1757, Elisha Hall was charged for “Bar Iron for a Saw Mill Crank weights.” On March 16, 1757, there was a charge that mentioned John Read and two days use of his team and driver “hauling logs to our sawmill.” The “North East Forge Journal,” had an “account of blooms” on July 5, 1757, and also “pig iron rcvd at NE in the *Betsy* from Principio Forge.” The “North East Forge Waste Book” in 1759 mentioned “Bar Iron for the Compy. used in their smiths shop.”

This works was confiscated in 1780 as British property; partial ownership was retained by Thomas Russell, who had sworn allegiance to the new nation and continued to manage the forge. The State’s inventory included a slave cook named Harriett, age 51. Russell died in 1786. North East Forge and its merchant and saw mill were offered for rent, *Baltimore Md. Journal*, June 6, 1786. Daniel Sheredine published a run-away slave notice for Dick, age 30 to 40, who had fled from North East Forge; the fugitive was “wells set” and “has been on board vessels in the bay trade” (*Baltimore Md. Journal*, June 4, 1790). Thomas Russell, Jr., revived the business and built a new furnace in 1802, but died in 1806.

After the death of the second Thomas Russell, William Sewall published a long advertisement to sell North East Iron Works (*Baltimore American*, June 5, 1809). The property contained about 2000 acres, 1800 of which was in a high state of cultivation. “There is on the property a new and well built furnace, 2 forges, a grist and saw mill, and every necessary dwelling, outhouses, &c. for such an establishment. The personal estate [including slaves] included “several valuable forgemen (for terms of years), wagons, teams and every necessary implement for carrying on the Iron Works.” Sewall noted, “The furnace is now in blast and will be continued until sold,” and the forge was also “in full operation.” Buyers were to apply to Daniel Sheridine or William Russell, living on the premises, or to Sewall in Baltimore.

The heirs continued in business with Mr. Sheradine as manager; the business was discontinued, then revived again in 1829 by James and George P. Whitaker; they

operated until 1837 and sold out. The property belonged to the Whitakers in 1837. The *Cecil Whig*, in the article entitled “North East,” November 1, 1845, stated that Mr. Smith owned the site, “a forge of the old plan; fall 14-feet.” The same article listed as the next site upstream “The Old Furnace belonging to Miss Ann Russell; there was also a forge at the place, neither now in operation.” There was 22-foot fall at the upper location.

In 1847, North East Forge was sold to Jethro J. McCullough and his associates, Delaplaine McDaniel and Edward A. Harvey of Wilmington. McCullough Iron Company, formed in 1861, continued until 1898 with branches at West Amwell, Rowlandsville, and Shannon Mill at North East, CCM, p. 78.

James Partridge’s scrapbook has an 1847 note, “Jethro McCullough has 21 feet head and fall, and guesses it to be about 80 horse power – that Little North East Creek is equal to 2/3 of Big North East Creek.”

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jethro McCullough with \$40,000 capital investment in a water-powered mill with 23 hands and 3 furnaces producing 300 tons sheet iron per year (\$28,500). See Shannon Mill for statistics from the gristmill.

The plant was said to be the first in the U. S. to make galvanized iron. The old mill pond became the reservoir for the town of North East and some of the municipal water was supplied by the same pumps used by the iron works (*Cecil Whig*, August 31, 1966, with photograph of the millpond). [The very primitive iron making activity at North East prior to the arrival of the Principio Company was apparently started by Richard Bennett near his grist mill, q. v.]

Bishop in HAM, 3:482, stated that the works in 1860 was consuming 100,000 bu/annum of charcoal. McCullough had brought galvanizers from England, HAM, 3:482. Various papers of the Whitaker Company are in the MHS Special Collections, Ms. 1673. Location of the forge was 11-F-9 in the ADC Street Atlas based on Michael W. Robbins’ 1986 map in his dissertation, *The Principio Company: Iron-Making in Colonial Maryland, 1720-1781* (Garland Publishing, Inc.: New York, 1986).

The State Archaeologist assigned Site No. 18CE47 to the “McCullough Iron Company site or North East Rolling Mill about 400 meters NE of Main Street in 1970 when only the superintendent’s house stood, everything else in ruins. In 1995, MAAR Associates performed a Phase I survey in connection with a sewer interceptor project. The archaeologists identified early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings and a railroad spur but found nothing associated with the iron industry. The rear yards of Rolling Mill Lane produced domestic material: whitewares, blue and gray stoneware, vessel and window glass, brick fragments and cut nails (Robert F. Hoffman and Betty Cosans Zebooker, “Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed North East Interceptor in Cecil County, Maryland,” MAAR Associates, Inc., 1995, MHT Library # CE 36, Crownsville, Md.).



The ca. 1760 Russell mansion Green Hill Farm survives as a private home on the north side of Md. 7 about 0.1 mile west of North East village; the house bears MHT Site No. CE-196; it had been radically altered by a 19<sup>th</sup> century Mansard roof. The MHT Inventory web site also shows a brick outbuilding probably dating from the Thomas Russell era.

#### **NORTH EAST FORGE SAWMILL (5)**

This works had its own sawmill, which was clearly documented in the day books in the Principio Iron Furnace collection at the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington. For example, there was an entry on November 18, 1752, where Lancashire Furnace was charged with £ 3.2/11 for “The Saw Mill for 290 feet of 2 In. Plank and 440 feet of 1 In. do.” An entry made March 16, 1757, stated, “John Read, Dr. to General Charges for 2 days of the team and driver hauling logs to our saw mill.”

#### **NORTH EAST OLD MILL (5)**

Same as Matthews Mill.

#### **NORTH EAST WOOLEN MILL (5)**

This works was known as Crawfords Factory, Independence Mills, Whiteheads, and North East Factory. There was a fall of 20 ft as listed in the *Cecil Whig*, November 1, 1845, but about 1850, James Partridge estimated the fall at 35 ft, equal to 70 hp.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Crawford with \$10,000 capital investment in a water powered manufactory with 15 male and 10 female employees, 20 looms, 260 spindles, and a carding machine. Annual output was 60,000 yd tweed made from 20,000 lb wool and 10,000 lb cotton (\$18,00). Martenet’s 1858 county map showed James Crawford’s Factory. Martenet’s small county map of 1860 showed an additional “Factory” just west of this site on the north side of the present Lums Road.

In 1865, James Crawford advertised cotton, wool, kerseys, satinets, flannels, linseys, tweeds, and stocking yarn made to order. Wool was taken at Market prices and exchanged for manufactured goods. Blankets were made here for the Union army. The *Cecil Whig*, June 23, 1866, reported, “*Sales of Properties* . . . James F. McCullough, Esq., Trustee, sold wooden factory belonging to Jethro Johnson near Bay View to William, James, and H. Clay Johnson for \$5000.” The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed J. Crawford with a “Factory” with a CC credit rating. The 1877 county atlas showed A. B. Atkinson as owner.

A water color painting of the factory by Mabel Hunt Jackson was acquired by the Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton. It was a stone mill, 30 x 60 ft, 2-1/2

stories high, located on North East Creek near Leslie on the present Lumbs Road. Grid location was 11-E-5.

#### **OCTORARO FORGE (6)**

See Frey's Forge.

#### **OCTORORO PAPER MILL (6)**

See Cecil paper Mill.

#### **OCTORARO ROLLING MILL (6)**

This works was built 1828 at Rowlandsville, formerly Romansville, at the mouth of Octoraro Creek, by a Mr. Roman. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Roman and Co. rolling mill and bark mill with \$26,000 capital investment, 23 employees, and 1 water-powered furnace. Annual output was 240 tons sheet iron and 150 tons ground bark (\$28,800), made from 300 tons pig iron, 250 tons coal, and an additional 14,000 bu coal.

The works was acquired by Parke and Sons of Rising Sun and later by McCullough Iron Company. By another account, the works had 1 each puddling and heating furnace and 1 train of rolls driven by water power; in 1856, the mill produced 262 tons sheet iron. Shut down took place in 1893, RIOM, p. 175.

#### **OCTORARO PAPER MILL (6)**

See Cecil Paper Mills.

#### **OCTARARO SAWMILL (8)**

The Octoraro Sawmill was operated from 1821-1835 by the Maryland Canal Company, CCM, p. 112. Also, HCC, p. 398.

#### **OIL MILL (8)**

For the "Oil Mill" shown on Conowingo Creek by the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 State map, see Physick's.

#### **OLD FORGE (3)**

Bayonets and side arms were made at the Head of Elk in the 1770s. There was another forge near Colonel Henry Hollingsworth's, CCM, p. 53.

#### **OLD FURNACE (5)**

See Russell Furnace.

#### **OLD SAW MILL (4)**

The 1877 county atlas showed an “old saw mill” on Little Elk Creek west of Fair Hill. It was upstream of Kites Mill just above Rock Presbyterian Church “on the right” per the Perkins ms., p. 9. Extinct. Location was grid 6-D-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **ONION MILL (7)**

Same as Principio Iron Company where Stephen Onion was an early manager, ca. 1722.

#### **PALMERS ISLAND WINDMILL (7)**

Samuel Mason conjectured that Lord Baltimore’s frontier fort was equipped with a windmill to grind corn for the garrison established in April 1643, *Historic Sketches of Harford County, Maryland*, p 1940, p. 17. The area is now called Garrett Island for John Work Garrett, whose B. & O. Philadelphia Extension used the island to cross the Susquehanna in the late 1880s. The US 40 highway bridge also crosses via the island.

#### **PARKE ROLLING MILL (4)**

Parke Rolling Mill, also called Parke, Smith and Company and also Elk Iron Works, was a rolling mill for working sheet iron at Cowantown on Big Elk Creek. There has also been a sawmill and nail factory. The site was downstream of Scotts Mills. A listing of the company’s equipment appeared in the *Cecil Whig*, January 30, 1847, p. 3, when, as Elk Iron Works, it was up for sale to satisfy its creditors:

- . 12 acres and mansion house
- . Rolling mill, 90 x 51
- . 1 pair of 66-inch rolls
- . 2 reverberating furnaces, heavily ironed stacks
- . 1 grate furnace
- . 2 pair trimming shears
- . 1 set blooming shears
- . 1 complete machine for cutting nail iron
- . 1 set extra Roll Housings
- . building 30 x 31.5 ft with puddling furnaces, lathe, and tilt hammer worked by independent water wheel, 18 ft diameter
- . sawmill 44 x 13.5 ft
- . nail factory 50 x 35 with heating furnace, 5 machines, and a slitter propelled by an independent wheel
- . dam of 240 feet tumble, 16 foot fall on Big Elk Creek.

The principals listed in 1846 were Messrs. Whitaker, Garrett, and Hewes.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Park [sic] and Bro. boiler plate works with \$45,000 capital investment, 24 employees, and 4 water-powered furnaces producing 1.6 million pounds (800 tons) of boiler iron from 800 tons blooms at a total value of \$80,000.

The *Baltimore American*, December 25, 1854, reported, "Messrs. Parke & Bro. have shut down the gate of their Rolling Mill on the Big Elk, till the dawn of 'better times.' They manufacture boiler plate, and have in store in the cities \$50,000 worth, for which they find no sales." The *Baltimore Sun*, October 6, 1855, reported a freshet on Big Elk Creek had washed out the Parke dam and the counting office.

The *Baltimore Republican & Argus*, October 4, 1858, reported, "New Rolling Mill . . . Messrs. Parker [sic] and Bros. . . . are building a new rolling mill . . . at Elk Iron Works in the place of the old one which had become dilapidated."

The works was listed by John Leander Bishop in HAM, 1:585, in 1861. The mill was advertised for sale again for the benefit of its creditors, November 19, 1867, when the main structure was described as stone and frame, 55 x 90 ft, 3 stories, with a 14 to 16 foot fall.

Parke Rolling Mill was shown as a place name at a covered bridge, now extinct, on the 1950 topographical map. Tyler Bastian, State Archaeologist, reported in 1970 on his inspection of the ruins, "Pits on sloping, high bank of Big Elk Creek said to be remains of structures, otherwise precise location of site not known; may be partly obscured by remains of Scott's hydroelectric facility."

Location was 7-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas, partially in the present Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area.

#### **PARKERS MILL (9)**

In 1776, Edward Parker built a house near the point where the road from Brick Meeting House to Port Deposit crossed North East Creek. He was given £ 300 by the Revolutionary convention to start business. The house was equipped with 5 looms. It still stood when Johnston wrote in 1881. Parker also had a fulling mill, later replaced by a gristmill at this place on North East Creek, HCC, p. 324.

The *Proceedings of the Convention of the Province of Md., 1774-1776* (pp. 181-182), from the *Red Books*, Calendar 198, contained a resolution of July 3, 1776, "Resolution advancing £ 50 to Edward Parker of Cecil Co. who has delivered to the commissary of stores linen and thread worth £ 216 in repayment of a loan of £ 300 and now needs more money to purchase hemp, flax, and wool to carry on his 'Manufactory.'" Location was grid 4-F-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

## **PARTRIDGE MILLS (5, 6)**

**Textile and other mills were operated by the Partridge family, especially the Gilpin Mill, q. v. James Partridge assembled a scrapbook and other data and made charts of the water power of various sites in Cecil County, all preserved in the MHS, Special Collections, Ms. 642. James Partridge went into the diplomatic service and served in Latin American and represented the U. S. at industrial exhibitions in Europe. He committed suicide at Alcante in Spain (DAB).**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Partridge as a miller in District 6 with \$8000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 7000 bbl flour (\$35,000) and offal (\$3500).**

## **PEARCES MILL (1)**

**Colonel Benjamin Pearces's Mill was near the proposed town of Cecilton that was to be laid out at the mouth of Omealy (Scotchman's) creek in 1730, HCC, p. 257. Possibly the same as Sutton's Mill, the later site of Ensor Mill, and ancestor of Price-Freeman Mill.**

## **PEARSONS MILL (9)**

**See Stephens Mill.**

## **PEOPLES MILLS (7)**

**See New Valley Factory.**

## **PERCH CREEK MILL (2)**

**The John Edwards Mill on Peak Creek [sic] was sold in 1760 to Tobias Rudolph, George Millegan, and James Lovillit. Nicholas Hasslebeck, Printer of Baltimore County, agreed to buy the mill in 1767. Hasselbach [sic] was the first printer in Baltimore Town and had in 1755 worked at the Koch paper mill on Wissahicken near Philadelphia. He was lost at sea in 1770, *History of Printing in Md.*, p. 112f.**

**Mary Louttit, executrix and relict of James Louttit of Cecil County petitioned on March 14, 1771, to sell one third of 20 acres and a gristmill of which her husband had died seized (*Arch. Md.*, 63:101).**

**The surviving partners in 1784 sold to John Hosslebeck (Cecil County deeds, 15:393, MSA). Perch Creek Mill lying near the head of Elk and then out of repair was advertised by John Hossleboch in the *Baltimore Md. Journal*, May 23, 1786. Buyers of a merchant mill at Pearch [sic] Creek were to apply to Ezra [?] Cole at Back Creek Mill, *Baltimore Md. Journal*, March 14, 1788, p. 2. This advertisement**

mentioned French Burrs, and bolting cloths and admitted that the mill “needs some repairs.” Apply to Tobias Rudolph at head of Elk, to Elijah Cole at Back Creek Mill, or Mr. Dowig the proprietor.” John Hossleboch deeded the mill seat on Pates Creek to William Alexander in 1803 (Cecil County deeds, 24:279, MSA).

#### **PERKS MILL (7)**

Edward Perks took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a water mill on Rock Run on the east side of Susquehanna River in 1723. The jury found on April 23 that the tract was part of Susquehanna Hundred and was formerly George Talbot’s but then in possession of the Lord Proprietor. The value was set at 400 lb of “merchantable leaf Tobacco” plus an annual rent of 6 pence Sterling of Great Britain. The survey began at the mouth of the run (Chancery Records, Liber 3:1072, MSA). The grant was issued May 1, 1725, Chancery Records, Liber 5:45, MSA).

#### **PERRY MILL (7)**

An unnamed mill appeared at this site on C. P. Hauducoeur’s 1799 map of the Havre de Grace and lower Susquehanna River area. The Perry Mill on the Susquehanna between Perryville and Port Deposit had a capacity of 100 bbl/diem.

#### **PERRY MILLS (7)**

The *Cecil Whig* of August 7, 1852, reported that a mill property on the Susquehanna at Gurleytown sold for \$4000 to Valentine & Company of New York, who intended to make some improvements on it.

The E. Wilmer Jackson letter of November 13, 1956, stated that there had been a mill near Frenchtown on the Susquehanna; its millrace passed through Jackson’s Ingleside Farm along a two-mile course that skirted around hillsides; the race had been dug by slaves. Most of the mill shipments went to Baltimore by boat. [Mr. Jackson was a former County Commissioner.] (Historical Society of Cecil County Library).

In 1855, the Baltimore *Republican & Argus* (March 5) reported that P. Malcolm & Company of Baltimore had purchased the Perry Mills and were making extensive repairs to expand its productivity.

This works apparently became the Malcolm or Perry Mill. P. Malcolm advertised in the *Sun*, April 9, 1856, to sell a valuable mill on the Susquehanna about one mile north of Perryville. It was a new three-story merchant mill with three run of burrs, a substantially constructed water wheel of 25-foot diameter, with an extensive sawmill driven by an overshot wheel of 30-foot diameter using water independently of the flouring mill. There were two storehouses. The head and fall of the stream was 120 feet, allowing for addition of another mill on the same property, where another 200 bbl/diem flour could be produced. The Port Deposit branch line of the

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad then under construction was expected to pass the door, providing a rail link to Philadelphia, in addition to the Maryland Canal, which terminated not far away at Port Deposit itself. The “well known lumber trade in the Susquehanna” offered raw material for the sawmill—a reference to the annual shipment of floating logs from Pennsylvania. P. Malcolm still used Baltimore as his business address.

A year later, the mill was still for sale, described as built in 1854 with the Port Deposit Railroad completed—“passes in front of the mill” (*Sun*, March 5, 1857). A note of unknown origin in the McGrain collection listed Perry Mill on the Susquehanna with a capacity of 100 bbl/diem.

Martenet’s 1858 map of Cecil County showed the P. Malcolm Mill property, its long race approaching from the east, and a number of ponds. The mill was apparently on the west side of the railroad tracks running from Perryville to Port Deposit and on to Columbia, Pennsylvania. Other small squares along the race could have been the sawmill, or perhaps the mill itself. The name of the village at that time was Gurlytown, although modern topographic maps call it Frenchtown—and there were two Frenchtown’s in the history of Cecil County. No mill appeared in the 1877 county atlas.

A later history mentioned the Eureka Fertilizer plant operating at Frenchtown, exact location not specified (John W. Perkins, “Paper Read Before the Round Table of the Historical Society,” January 14, 1957). In present day terms, the Perry Mills was between Frenchtown Road and the access road to the Perryville water filtration plant. The filtration plant is possibly on the site of the Perry Mills, but data is lacking about the fate of that mill. Location was grid 14-E-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **PERRY POINT MILL (7)**

See Stumps Mill.

#### **PHYSICK MILL (8)**

C. P. Huducoeur’s 1799 map of the lower Susquehanna had shown the Physick farm and a nearby oil mill on the north bank, slightly upstream of the present Rowlandsville.

An advertisement to sell Phisick’s [sic] Mill appeared in the *Baltimore American*, July 4, 1815. A trustee’s sale of Henry W. Physick’s property was advertised including a stone gristmill with adjoining frame building for grain and plaster with-foot, 7-inch burrs. Also an oil mill and new sawmill capable of 3000 to 4000 board ft/diem. The mills had a 12-foot fall on Octaroro Creek, and the land bordered the stage road from Port Deposit, *Baltimore American*, June 6, 1822. Trustee, Benjamin Farris, told would-be buyers to apply to himself or to Jacob Richards at the mill and

noted that there was “boatable water” on the Susquehanna Canal within 50 rods of the mill; there was enough water for 2 rolling and slitting mills, paper mill, and grist and sawmill in all years.

### **PHILLIPS MILL (3)**

The 1820 census of manufactures listed John Phillips stone and frame saw and grist mill on Big Elk, 2 miles from Elkton. The works had 2 pair of 5-foot burrs, 3 bolting reels, 2 elevators, 2 hopperboys, packing press, and saw. Consumption was 10,000 bu wheat, 500 bu corn, and 4000 cu ft timber.

### **PHILLIPS MILL (6)**

The first mill here was probably the Jackson Mill. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1854, passed March 10, 1854, Chapter 246, was an act to allow Pricilla J. Jackson of Cecil County release her dower right in the mill property of her late husband John C. Jackson; the mill was described as “in bad repair.” Mrs. Jackson was under age 21. The Jackson Heirs property was shown on the present Slicers Mill Road on the Martenet map of 1858 north of Harrisville. The mill was apparently by that time in the hands of David I. Phillips.

David Phillips saw and grist mill was on Stone Run NW of Harrisville per the 1877 county atlas and was advertised as Stone Run Mills. *The American Miller*, 6 (May 1, 1878): 103, reported Mr. John [?] Phillips, of the same place, Rising Sun, has also been placing some new machinery in his mill, including a Keystone Descorticator.” David Phillips was also listed in the 1880 State business directory. The business passed to the MacKenzie family. The Historical Society of Cecil County owns a receipt issued by the Stone Run Mills in 1875. The last owner was Dr. Slycer with Forrest Baker as his miller. They soon dismantled the machinery and put in electrical generators but never finished the installation and the equipment eventually fell through the floor (Perkins, ms., p. 16). Location was 3-D-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### **PIERCE MILL (5)**

Daniel Pierce advertised his mill at North East in the 1877 county atlas, producing four and feed.

### **PLUMMER MILL (1)**

William Plummer was listed as miller at Earleville in the 1880 State business directory, which described Earleville as located “on Sassafras, 4 miles from Fredericktown.”

### **POINT OF ROCKS MILL (6)**



This was a place name of 1882, served by Colora post office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 95.

#### PORT DEPOSIT (7)

In 1860, Port Deposit had one each saw and grist mill (Rock Run Mill), CCM, p. 117. Logs floated down the canal to the sawmill. The pond bed later served as a baseball diamond on US 222, some 3.5 miles south of Conowingo Dam, per the 1938 *U. S. One*, p. 154. See also Armstrong Stove Works, Bosley Mill, and Port Deposit Mill. A long advertisement to sell three mill lots on tide water at the Susquehanna, Port Deposit, along with some buildings and houses was placed by real estate agent James Bosley, *Baltimore American*, February 9, 1831.

#### PORT DEPOSIT MILL (7)

A large stone building of the McClendhan Brothers quarry survived into the later 20<sup>th</sup> century and a large ruin stood on the west side of US 222 not far above Rock Run Mill and 3.7 miles south of Conowingo Dam. There were round-arched windows at the foundation; only the south wall survived in 1976. A small stream not on the topographic map issued from the opposite cliff. Within sight of the Susquehanna, it stood by the canal above Captain John Smith's falls, *U. S. One*, p. 154. For a history of the quarry industry see, *We Called It the Everlasting Granite and By Golly It Is: Port Deposit History* (Cecil County Public Library: Elkton, 1993). See also, *Granite Quarry Stories* by Mrs. Henry Roberts. Location was 8-H-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### PORTERS MILL (8)

James Porter took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Octorara [sic] Creek near its head, October 14, 1760. The beginning was near the road to Miles' Ford, and part of the site belonged to the Lord Proprietor's tract New Cannah [sic], alias Susquehanna Manor, and was to his damage 1 Shilling 1-1/2 pence yearly. The rest of the site was part of the tract Steel, in possession of John Steel's heirs, who were awarded 1 Shilling Sterling yearly (Chancery Records, Liber 11:33, MSA). The correct tract name is "New Connaught."

Stephen Porter, an attorney, was owner and Benjamin Brearley was miller of a merchant mill valued at £ 700 per testimony taken in 1784 when Porter was indicted for stabbing a former employee, HCC p. 357ff. The 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith State map showed Porters Mill at the former Porters Bridge. John H. Harlan and M. A. Harlan advertised Porter's Mill, grist and saw, and 200 acres (*Cecil Whig*, November 8, 1823). Soon after, Sheriff Gilespie, advertised the same Porters Mill (*Elkton Press*, November 15, 1823).

The *Cecil Whig* under "Local Affairs", June 16, 1866, reported, "H. S. Mcgraw is constructing a three-story flouring mill at Porter's Bridge."

**H. S. Magaw, a native of Lancaster County, Pa., who had settled in Cecil County in 1862, was listed in the 1877 county atlas as operating at Porters Bridge over Octoraro Creek. The atlas showed a drawing of the site, including a covered bridge.**



**The *American Miller*, 23 (October 1, 1895): 765, reported, “The old flour mill on Octorara Creek near Rising Sun, Md., has been thoroughly overhauled and equipped with new machinery by B. F. Starr & Co., Baltimore, Md., and has been placed in operation with a capacity of 50 barrels of flour daily. The mill is owned by Joseph T. Richards and is being operated by Cooper & Fox. Octororo Creek furnished sufficient water to develop from 300 to 400 horse power and is expected the capacity of the mill will be increased in the future to 200 barrels of flour daily.” Polk’s 1902-1903 State directory, p. 629, listed Richardsmere as a newly established post office, formerly called Porters Bridge, and listed the flour mill of Jos. R. Coats. The 1906-1907 Polk listed A. S. Elliott as postmaster and general store keeper; the flour and grist mill was in the hands of Octoraro Water Company.**

**The large wooden mill, once painted red, survived until 1979 on the east side of Colora Road on the north bank of the creek, downhill from US 1, at a site once called Richardsmere (data from Andrew Bristow, public works engineer, February 1980 to author). The mill had elaborate applied decoration including scroll-sawn bargeboards on the eaves. The mill’s hoisting apparatus was housed in a projecting booth called a “locum” in British terminology, the booth projecting from one of the long dimension of the mill rather than from the gable ends.**

**The name “Octoraro” supposedly means “Rushing Waters”, and the creek provided good bass fishing per *U. S. One* in 1938, p. 153. The MHT listed the mill as Eckersons Gristmill and assigned it Inventory Site No. CE-368. The MHT took its photos in 1978, the last full year of the mill’s survival. The dam on Octoraro Creek**

was removed to improve the migration of fish, *Baltimore Sun*, October 7, 2005. Location was grid 2-J-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

See also, Rita M. Suffness, "Porters Bridge in Richardsmere," *Cecil Historical Journal*, 1 (No. 2, 2001): 14-25. The bridge built 1883-1885 bears MHT Site No. CE-914.

#### **PORTER SAWMILL (8)**

A sawmill kept by a McGraw on a small branch near Porters Bridge in 1877 (Perkins ms., p. 16).

#### **POWDER MILL (-)**

A powder mill was built in Cecil County in 1776 per Arlan K. Gilbert, *MHM*, 52 (September 1957): 188. The Council of Safety had advertised in the *Md. Gazette*, August 31, 1775, to urge businessmen to start gunpowder factories.

#### **PRICES MILL (1)**

See Freemans Mill.

#### **PRIESTS MILL (1)**

Priests Mill was in the meadow in front of St. Francis Xavier Church near Warwick. The tracts were claimed by both Joseph George and the Rev. Mr. Peter Atwood, S.J. George claimed the land as part of his purchased from Augustine Herrman, and Father Atwood paid £ 35 release to him in 1731, *HCC*, p. 200.

Herman had supposedly claimed this tract because his own land lacked mill seats; however, in one case, former Herrman land was lost to private citizens through write of condemnation to build a mill, e. g., see James and Colvil Mill of 1730.

In the era when the Catholic congregations were not expected to pay for the support of their clergy, this mill and farm had been used to maintain Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore in the absence of the sort of Episcopal revenues available in Europe. The pastor and manager of the farm, the Rev. William Pasquete de Leyde, wrote the following letter to the Archbishop, November 28, 1814, one of the most revealing of laments by Maryland millers (Cathedral Archives, Baltimore, No. 6E12):

Last week . . . . in speaking of your Mill, I mentioned to you that it was doubtful to me whether she would stand this winter, that the flood gates had given away many inches, that the Safe Gates were shaking, and that the fore Bay was all but gone. The great rain we had yesterday completed the business and finished what was threatening since long while, what I

was aware of and afraid. Barney was working all day long, giving vent to the water as much as he could, and in spite of all his endeavours, at 10 P. M. when he was at the mill, the water undermined the piling of the Safe Gates (& of the Wharfage next to it) & has plaid sad work indeed about it. Vast quantities of dirt had been carried away by the strength of the current, and the proper fall of water is now done away. How must it be mended, and whether must it be mended. This is the object of the present. To do it well will cost at least \$100. But, pray, is it worth mending in the present situation of the mill? All her works and frames are in so bad condition, unless you intend to just patch her up, it must be the subject of your consideration . . . The hands are very scarce indeed in this neighborhood, and the wages very high, and for such work they are higher---besides the Liquor and accommodation which will make the expenses great, considering the price of everything . . . the pilings being carried away, and likewise the wings, the wharfage rotten, it will require a workman to [illegible word] – substantially *Secundum artem*. A Mill Wright will cost at least \$2 per day and found like a gentleman, and will do but little work. If you could get old Issack and James from White Marsh, they could do what is required, and great deal cheaper.

Besides doing what is wanting in the interior of the mill, a mill house in the present urgency, I see no other way, unless you have more money to spend than I presume. And after all, will the Mill pay for all these expenses? But during that time, where will your people get their meal? I expect there is grain enough in the mill to fatten your hogs in the pen, though tight work if not . . . .

But no matter how the breach will be repaired, it will take many hundred feet of plank. A floor will have to be laid more than 25 feet long, and 9 or 10 feet wide as far as the frames of the old gates, and some side work. The fact is that I see great deal of work to be done and more expenses than it will really afford for the income.

Considering the scantiness of the stream, if that were my property, I would have a saw mill and fulling mil instead of a grist mill; they would cost less than the repairs now wanting and be more profitable. But why do I give you my opinion, when you are the better judge to do in the present circumstances. Nevertheless if you have mind to have the havoc done, made up, write to me immediately . . . for it must be done before the frost sett in, if it is done at all this fall; for the dirt would not and cannot join solidly together, if it is frozen, or is very apt to go to nothing in the Spring.

A plat made in 1803 had shown the mill on the SE side of South Branch of St. Augustines Creek on the tract “St. Ignatius” (Land Commissions, BW 2:301). The mill stones on the church grounds are merely decorative, imported from Delaware [before 1976]. The Diocesan Archives also had the Bohemia plantation book for

1790-1800 per the Rev John J. Tierney, August 1981). There are numerous references to the mill in Old Bohemia 1704-1976 (by multiple authors, incl. the Rev. Edward I. Carley and Edward Ludwig, copy in MHS library, Baltimore).

#### **PRINCIPIO FURNACE (6)**

This early and successful works was established on Principio Creek in 1722 by a company of investors with Joseph Farmer at its head. The investors had filed for a writ of condemnation on October 19, 1721 (RIOM, p. 163). It was first managed by Stephen Onion and later by John England. Onion had failed to complete the furnace and its water wheel when England arrived. Ore was brought from the Canton area of Baltimore County and from Whetstone Point in two-oared boats, even before Baltimore Town was established. Numerous ledgers and papers survive in the Maryland Historical Society Special Collections, Baltimore, and at the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington. The first laborers were British iron workers mixed with indentured servants, and John England found them surly and unwilling to work.

The chief investors were Sir Nicholas Hackell Carew, Bart., of Beddington County, Surrey; Thomas Russell of Birmingham, and his sons William and Thomas Russell; Stephen Onion; John England; Joshua, Samuel, and Osgood Gee; William Chetwynd, Esq., all of England; and Augustine and Lawrence Washington of Virginia (RIOM, p. 162).

James Baxter advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Philadelphia, January 6, 1737, that a “lusty convict Servant man named Thomas Bradbury an Englishman” had run away from the Principio Iron Works.

Joseph T. Singewald, in his study RIOM, p. 163, noted that he based most of his Principio account of Henry T. Whitely, “The Principio Company,” *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, 11(1887): 63 Johnston noted that one of the earliest employees was “Indian James,” found in the records of 1726. Another run-away in 1730 was an Indian named by Pompey, outfitted in leather breeches [sic] and stockings, discovered by Michael W. Robbins in Stephen Onion’s papers. Some miscellaneous leaves in the Historical Society of Delaware contain a reference on March 26, 1722, to “shells and limestone,” and “making blooms,” a mention of a chaffery, and other references to Stephen Onion and Accokeek Furnace. A 1727 entry mentioned Thomas D. Sheperd, Tanner.

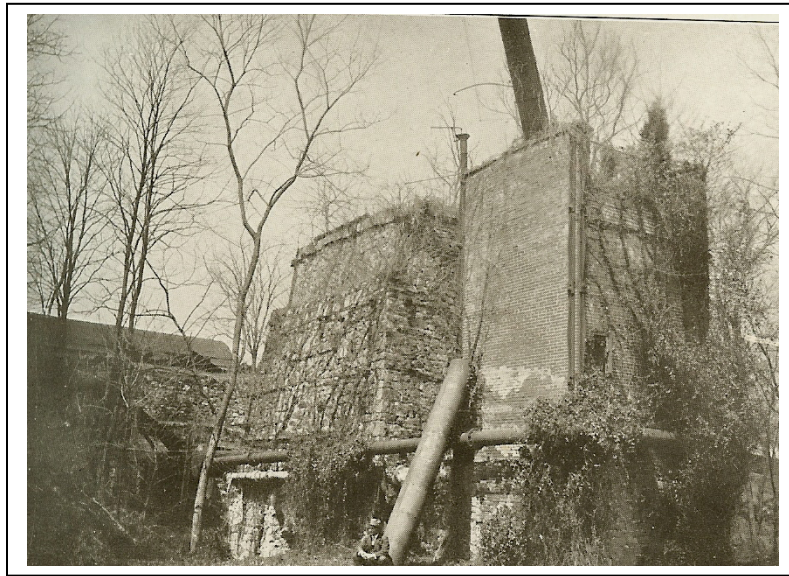
The Saugus and Braintree furnaces of Massachusetts were out of business when Principio started according to “Colonial Ironmakers” by M. O. Holowty and C. M. Sqaury in *History of Iron and Steel Making in the United States*, American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, New York, 1961.

The greatest tribute ever paid John England was by a man who had never seen the Principio installation, Emanuel Swedenborg, in his

celebrated book *De Ferro*, called Principio iron the best ever made. John England was old by now, with hollow cheeks and a long patriarchal beard. *De Ferro's* remarks were almost like an obituary, for John England died only a few weeks later in the autumn of 1734 (*Ibid.*, p. 7).

Joshua Hempstead, a traveler from New London, Connecticut, visited the works in 1749 and described the running of pigs, the casting of glass [slag], the loading of the raw materials at the top of the furnace, and mentioned the coal house [for charcoal] and the use of oyster shell for flux. Hempstead also noted that the workers pulled the accumulated slag out of the furnace with iron hooks similar to those used for turning hides at a tannery, MHM, 49 (December 1954): 348.

The successive ironmasters were Stephen Onion (1720-1723), John England (1723-1734), John Ruston (1734-1736), Nathaniel Chapman (1736-1761), William Baxter, Nathaniel Martin and others (1761-1764), and Thomas Russell II (1764-1769 and 1771-1781) (Michael W. Robbins, *Maryland's Iron Industry During the Revolutionary War*, Annapolis, 1973, p. 18).



*The 1837 Principio Furnace stack in 1911.*

Michael W. Robbins in 1973 noted that about 1753 Principio Furnace in was replaced as the company's main furnace after the acquisition of Kingsbury and Lancashire Furnaces in Baltimore County nearer the source of bog iron (p. 21). Only the Principio Forge and North East Force in Cecil County continued in use. Robbins was the only researcher to explore the voluminous ledgers in the Historical Society of Delaware. Lacking the original papers of the company, Singewald believed that Principio stayed in blast until the American Revolution (RIOM, p. 164). Various coastal travelers apparently could not distinguish furnaces from forges. Whiteley and Singewald noted that a batch of iron made in 1765 was rejected by the Royal Navy, and a change of management made the iron output of

1767 as good as ever (RIOM, pp. 164-165)—the name Principio was apparently being put on iron pigs from the younger furnaces in Baltimore County because a pig dated 1757 was found in recent years. [Of the six varieties of monogrammed iron bars found in recent times, no Kingsbury or Lancashire Furnace bars have been discovered].

Robert B. Gordon recently [1996] wrote that Thomas Russell improved the furnace at Principio in 1757 with an improved air blast worked by water-powered cylinders rather than bellows—but the device was more likely used at Lancashire Furnace (illustrated in Robbins, 1986, p. 166). Gordon also noted that the company's slaves learned all the techniques of iron making from imported British technicians, who originally assumed that Africans were unable to perform any of the elegant steps in iron making (*American Iron, 1607-1900*), pp. 104-105, 118.

The works were mentioned in Ebenezer Hazards's diary, May 16, 1777, although he confused Principio with North East. Also, "Between Charlestown and Susquehanna I passed an old Iron Work" (MHM, 46:46). The furnace was confiscated as British property in 1780, and the business was carried on by members who were American patriots, including Thomas Russell, an Englishman who swore allegiance to the new nation, and "a certain Mr. Washington" who was actually Augustine Washington, half-brother of General George Washington and an active investor in Maryland iron works. Augustine Washington had inherited his share from his father Lawrence Washington, and one of the early furnaces was at Accokeek on Lawrence Washington's property in Stafford County, Virginia. Accokeek was shut down in 1751 per the Robbins study. Oddly enough, an iron bar marked "Principio 1757" was found in a Virginia river in 1989. The bar weighed 421 pounds and was 24.5 inches long, 4.5 inches wide, and 2 inches thick (Data from Mr. Dan Morris, Richmond).

There was also a reference to a confiscated sawmill belonging to Principio in the Commissioners' Sales Book, folio 36 (HR no. 17,289, MSA). Michael W. Robbins points out that a furnace at Principio was not listed among the confiscated assets. At the time of the sale, Colonel Hughes bought several thousand acres and erected a new furnace and mills on the original site. An entry in the Principio Journal, February 17, 1783, recorded, "Rain all last night which made the greatest Fresh in the Creek that has been since the beginning of Sept. 1775 which dyd much damage to New Forge and Dam" (Principio Papers, Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington).

Another traveler, J. P. Brissot de Warville in *New Travels in the United States of America 1788* (Harvard University Press) p. 338, noted the view of the flames and balls of fire of an iron works after leaving Charles Town to reach the Susquehanna. William Strickland's *Journal*, 1794, p. 222, stated, "About three miles beyond Charleston are the Principio Ironworks—a Furnace on your left: but the Forge on the right, probably is down."

During the War of 1812, a British landing party destroyed the works in 1813, per *Niles Register*, 4 (May 8, 1813): 164. *Niles Register*, 10 (May 25, 1816): 201, noted that the mail coach toppled 15 to 20 feet from the top of the dam at Principio.

Samuel Hughes, “wishing to retire,” advertised Cecil Works on the post road with 1 blast furnace, two air furnaces: a boring mill with machinery to bore five cannon at a time; stamping mill, stone gristmill, manager’s and workmen’s houses, coal houses, stables and smith shop; iron flasks, tools and machinery for making cannon, plus 4850 acres (*Baltimore American*, April 20, 1818). The family also used the name Cecil Furnace.

Still on hand for the 1820 census of manufactures, Hughes valued the works at \$30,000, listing an annual output of \$30,000 in cannon, kentledge, and castings made from 12,000 tons iron. The establishment was “not in as good order as its past condition,” Hughes added to the “remarks” section.

The trustees, J. Meredith and J. Pennington, advertised Caecil Iron Works (*Baltimore American*, February 14, 1834). It was described as formerly owned by the late Colonel Samuel Hughes; 4720 acres on Principio Creek and inexhaustible supply of wood and timber. The enterprise was started up again by George P. Whitaker. He had been born in Berks County, Pa., on December 31, 1803, and came to Cecil County in 1827, buying an interest in a mill at Cowantown. In June, 1836, he took title to Principio. In 1837, the works found itself conveniently close to the new Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

J. H. Alexander in his 1840 *Report on Iron*, p. 84, stated, “The present furnace stack, which is about one hundred and fifty yards lower down the creek than the ancient one spoken of, was built by Mr. Hughes about the year 1800. It was injured and partially destroyed during the occupation of the adjoining district by the British, in the War of 1812 . . . . repaired . . . out of blast in 1818 . . . so laid until 1836 . . . .”

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George P. Whitaker with \$50,000 capital investment in a water-powered furnace with 175 employees, and \$3500 monthly payroll. Annual output was 2000 tons pig metal (\$48,00) made from 5000 tons of ore, 20,000 bu shells, and 7000 cords wood, total raw material cost of \$6100.

The 1877 atlas listed Whitaker as ironmaster and farmer and he advertised as proprietor of Principio Furnace. The company owned other large tracts near North East to furnish charcoal.

The *Baltimore Sun*, October 4, 1884, reported “Principio Furnace Fire,” describing the loss of a 80 x 120-foot charcoal shed filled with charcoal, some part of it probably still containing a bit of live coal. The 65 employees had no success with a bucket brigade, and the Port Deposit fire company responded by taking their engine by train. George P. Whitaker, still active at over age 80, was on the scene. Mr.



Whitaker had been involved in furnaces since 1824 and had in his possession two account books covering 1726 to 1737.

Whitaker died December 31, 1891, at the Furnace, and the works was conveyed to Whitaker Iron Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, which conveyed to Wheeling Steel Company in 1927, CCM, p. 85.

In the 1970s, the property was virtually abandoned, and ruinous, with a few old buildings of the Whitaker Company stood near Md. 7, the former post road. The old original furnace was close to the present Penn-Central Railroad [now Amtrak] right-of-way. A pig iron furnace continued until 1910, and a charcoal iron forge until 1936. The Principio Papers were in the MHS Special Collections (Ms. No. 669), the British Museum, and the Historical Society of Delaware in Wilmington. The ca. 1860, Victorian ironmaster's house was burned down as an exercise for the Perryville Fire Company at the owner's request (*SWAP*, Newsletter of the MHT, May 1973, p. 2; photograph on p. 4). At the November 4 1978, MHT Conference, Robert M. Vogel of the Smithsonian Institution stated that the iron-blowing engine at the Principio stack was the best preserved one in the country but the owners were taking no care of it or panning to preserve anything.

The *Maryland Humanities* (March-April 1994): 15, noted, a "Fireback in Adamesque Style" from Cecil Furnace, 1800, owned by the Historical Society of Cecil County, which was exhibited at the Baltimore Museum of Art in a show called "Maryland Public Treasures." The artifact is still exhibited at the society headquarters in Elkton.

By 2002, the property had been acquired by York Building Products, Inc., which cleaned up the ground, put in a parking lot and hosted school groups. The property is accessible to visitors on an appointment basis by contacting the Principio Furnace Foundation in the Whitaker Mansion House across the road from the privately owned park. The furnace area has an archaeological site number: 18CE48, describing a space 550 meters north and south of Md. 7 and 200 meters wide on either side of the creek, excluding the mansion and its tenant houses, which are intact. There is no archaeology number for the elusive 1722 furnace site. The Principio Furnace, including the sites of all three successive furnaces, was added to the National Register of Historic Places, February 11, 1972. Location of the successive furnaces falls within grid 15-B-1 in the ADC Street Atlas. The Maryland Historical Trust listed the following survivals [accessible on line]:

- . CE-112 Principio Furnace [i. e., the second furnace]
- . CE-1509 Principio Furnace 1837 [i. e., the third furnace]
- . CE-1502 Blacksmith-Wheelwright Shop
- . CE-1511 Blower Engine House
- . CE-1507 Charcoal Barn No. 1
- . CE-1508 Charcoal Barn No. 2
- . CE-1504 Charcoal Kiln

- . CE-1510 Hoist House Remains
- . CE-1506 Scale House
- . CE-1512 Shanty
- . CE-1501 Tool House
- . CE-1502 Wagon House
- . CE-1505 Wash House.

The 1722 furnace was apparently upstream of Md. 7, near to or possibly in the path of the 1940s dual highway, US 40, per Milt Diggins, December 26, 2006, letter to the author.

**Sources:**

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James M. Swank, *Iron in All Ages* (Philadelphia, 1892), pp. 240-250 [based on Principio Papers in MHS Special Collections].

John Leander Bishop, *History of American Manufactures* (Philadelphia, 1861), 1:585 [where John England was erroneously named as “John Ireland”].

John C. Ahlers, “Old Furnace Slumbers As New Guns Road,” *Evening Sun*, February 5, 1943.

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Michael W. Robbins, *Maryland’s Iron Industry During the Revolutionary War Era* (Maryland Bicentennial Commission: Annapolis, 1973).

Michael W. Robbins, *The Principio Company: Iron-Making in Colonial Maryland, 1720-1781* (Garland Publishing, Inc.: New York, 1986).

Robert B. Gordon, *American Iron 1607-1900* (The Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 1996).

Milt Diggins, "Principio," *Cecil Historical Journal*, 1 (Fall 2000). Also on web site of Historical Society of Cecil County, 2006.

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#### PRINCIPIO GRIST MILL (6)

The Principio Company bought the ready-made mill of Nathaniel Baker (q. v.) in April 1722 in a deed that specifically mentioned grist mills and boulting mills (Cecil County Deeds, Liber L 3:462, MSA). The 1727 Principio Account Book mentioned payment on February 8, "To William Cole for repairing the mill" and he received £ 1 and 5 Shillings (folio 192). The Journal of 1782-1785 contained an entry on February 25, 1783, "John Adams tending Saw Mill." A "Memorandum," dated May 19, 1783, was, "Samuel Cummings, employed as Miller for the Month." The same book contained many accounts of Superfine flour, corn meal, and middlings. An entry in the Journal for 1782-1785, entered on April 18, 1785, read, "Christian Corkman this day engaged himself at 60 £ for one year to serve the capacity of Miller and Occasionally to work at the saw-mill. Also to have house and garden cows pasture he is to cut or pay for cutting and hauling of his fire wood" (Historical Society of Delaware, Principio Collection). See also Michael W. Robbins, *The Principio Company: Iron Making in Colonial Maryland 1720-1781* (1986), p. 249.

#### PROVIDENCE PAPER MILL (4)

This was the first paper mill in the county, operated about 1800 by Samuel and William Meeter, CCM, p. 75. Meeter and Sons advertised as dealers and manufacturers, *Baltimore American*, June 9, 1822. In 1822, Samuel and William Meeter bought the Rockville Paper Mill. Samuel Meeter died ca. 1839.

The *Cecil Whig*, October 25, 1845, listed Mrs. Hannah Meeter as owner of Providence Paper Mill and gave the dimensions as 100 x 45, 4 stories, 14-foot fall. Providence Paper Mills, a valuable paper mill, was advertised in the *Baltimore American*, October 28, 1859, along with 98 acres; there was a stone dam and a 15-foot fall, 4 engines carrying 250 lbs. each; a Fourdrinier Machine and Drivers; hot and cold bleaching apparatus; equipped to make news and book paper.

George L. Dobbin, Trustee, advertised in the *Baltimore American*, November 13, 1865, "*Providence Paper Mill* . . . Cecil . . . 80 acres 6 miles north of Elkton Depot . . . on P. W. & B. Railroad . . . 3 stories 100 by 41 feet, fourth story of frame . . . 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, engines . . . 6 dwellings for hands, managers house, barn and stabling . . . 16 feet fall . . ."

The 1877 county atlas showed it as property of P. I. Patton on the Little Elk Creek. In 1881, a stock company controlled by William M. Singerly bought the works, CCM, p. 75. Paper was made here for Singerly's publication, the *Philadelphia Record*. Pulp was shipped here from the Radnor Mill at Elkton for further processing.



*Providence Paper Mill boarding house (MHT photo).*

The *Baltimore American*, March 9, 1882, reported, “The gas house attached to the Providence paper mill near Elkton, exploded on Saturday morning, blowing off the roof and setting fire to some part of the building. The damage by fire was slight.”

In an article in the *Baltimore Sun*, August 18, 1888, “Mill Improvement Near Elkton,” D. L. McCorkindale was named as manager, and 9 to 10 tons of paper were expected to be produced each 24-hour day, including some wall paper.

T. J. Scharf in his 1888 *Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office . . . Natural Resources . . . to Governor Elihu C. Jackson* (Annapolis, 1888), p. 49, stated, “Mr. Singerly bought the Providence Paper Mills in 1880 and built the extensive pulp works in Elkton in 1883. In the pulp works 120 men are employed and 60 at the paper mills . . . both run night and day.”

The *Baltimore American*, December 7, 1891, reported a fire at Singerly's paper mill at Providence. The *American Miller*, 22 (January 1, 1894): 70, reported that Griscom & McFeely had redressed the rolls at William C. Singerly's mill at Providence, Md. The *Sun*, February 7, 1901, reported the burning of the Providence Paper Mill in Cecil County.

According to *MGS CC*, p. 306, the mill was in 1902 consuming some 12,000 cords of tulip wood (white poplar) and rapidly depleting that species. In 1919, the mill's capacity was 85,000 lb of paper per diem: book paper, machine finish, super calendar; there were 200 employees supervised by David Lindsey. The mill was renamed Kenmore Paper Mill and was acquired by George Howard Bathon in 1954; that same year, on August 4, it was totally destroyed by fire with a loss of \$250,000. It had been the largest mill in the county ("Kenmore Mills Produced Paper for 73 Years," *Cecil Whig*, August 31, 1966).

The name Providence appeared in GZMD, 1941, and is still the name of a village on a discontinued branch of the B. & O. Railroad (CSX), 1 mile SW of Fair Hill. The few surviving buildings, including the Kenmore power plant, are used by the Galaxy Chemical Company, which in 1970 became involved in a pollution suit that threatened its survival.

A drawing of a "Weighing Station and Office" at Providence Paper Mill," appeared in *Backroadring Through Cecil County* (1977), p. 31. In 1988, only one stone house, a large Victorian mansion and a Walnut Grove Hall survived on Ed Moore Road. Location was 6-F-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### PROVIDENCE WOOLEN MILL (5)

The 1820 census of manufactures (of District 3) listed Charles Johnson's woolen factory with \$5000 capital investment, 2 each carding and spinning machines, 3 looms, 1 shearing machine, and 1 fulling stock. Annual output was \$3000 in broad cloth, satinets, fine and common kerseys, made from 1000 lb merino and 2000 lb country wool, plus dye stuff, costing \$2000.

Providence (woolen) Mills was listed as property of Jethro Johnson in *Cecil Whig*, November 1, 1845; the fall was 12 ft with an additional 20 ft not used. John Gamble, Jr., advertised wool manufacturing at Providence Mills, *Cecil Whig*, August 28, 1853. The 1858 Martenet map showed downstream of the gristmill at Bay View: (1) J. Johnson Factory and W. Johnson Factory, both on the west bank. The atlas showed the mills in the same order, but slightly different locations: (1) H. Burns Woolen Mill, and (2) C. Johnson Woolen Mill.

H. C. Johnson was an atlas patron, listing production of tweeds, jeans, cassimeres, flannels, etc.; and stocking yarn. The 1880 State business directory carried the woolen mills of H. C. and William Johnson. A typescript in the Historical Society of Cecil County listed owners as William Johnson and his son, John F. Johnson; the same family always retained control. The site was downstream of Gilpins Falls.

#### PUBLIC LEDGER PAPER MILLS (3)

See Marley Mill.

### PURNELL MILL (3)

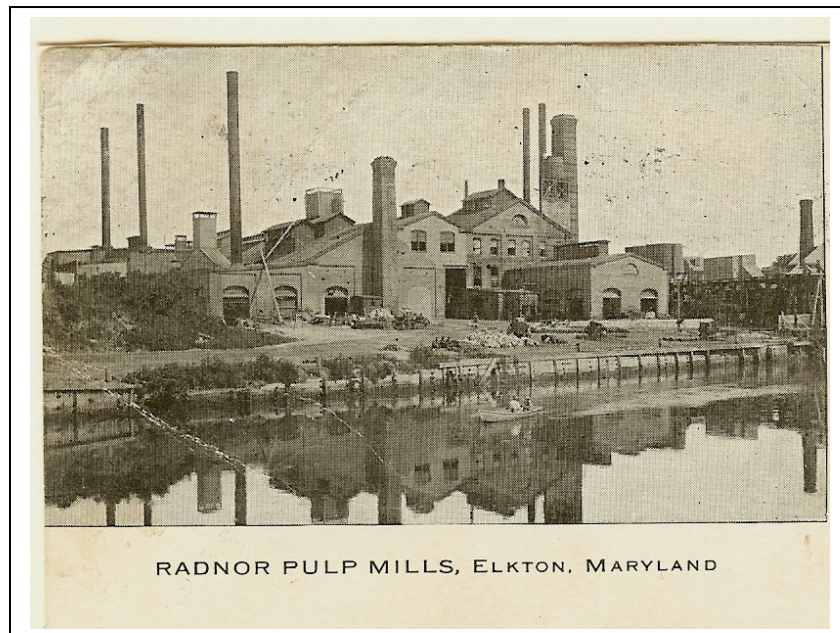
Greenbury Purnell owned the Booth Mill, q. v.

### PYLE MILL (9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Pyle with \$2500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and annual output of 220 bbl flour, 2000 bu each of meal and feed, 400 qt buckwheat, plus offal (\$3550). The 1880 census of manufactures showed Harry Pyle and showed production up to \$13,500, including 1600 bbl flour. The mill had 2 employees and 50 bu/diem maximum. The 10 hp, 26.5-inch Leffel wheel [a turbine] was driven at 100 rpm by an 8.5-foot fall on North East Creek. Harry Pyle's mill was mentioned in a letter from E. Wilmer Jackson to the Historical Society of Cecil County, November 13, 1956, as located on North East Creek and on the road from College Green to Calvert at the covered bridge. Possibly the same as Duyckinck's shown in the 1877 atlas. Mill extinct. Location was grid 4-F-7.

### RADNOR PULP MILL (3)

This elaborate brick mill complex was built in Elkton in 1882 by William Singerly of Philadelphia to make newsprint pulp. The pulp was shipped to the Providence [later Kenmore] Paper Mill. The *Baltimore American*, August 22, 1889, reported an explosion at William M. Singerly's pulp mill at Elkton. The *Elkton Appeal*, December 17, 1902, called it the Kenmore Mill and noted that the "present owners" had acquired in 1899; there were 90 to 100 hands and production was 50,000



pounds every 24 hours (quoted in *Upper Shoreman*, December 1971, p. 113). An electrolytic bleach plant was built in 1917; this was one of the largest mills in the

county and in 1919, the works could produce 75,000 lb of pine pulp or 95,000 lb of poplar or gum pulp daily from wood transported by barge up the Elk River. During the 1920s, there were 250 employees supervised by D. J. Ayerst (“Radnor Mills Produced Woodpulp,” *Cecil Whig*, August 31, 1966).

The mill was sued along with the Elk Paper Company for pollution of the waters belonging to downstream riparian owners in the case of Jessup and Moore Paper Co. –vs- Zeitler, 180 Md. 395; 24 A 2d 788 (1942). The company lost its appeal.

The Bel Air *Aegis*, July 16, 1937, reported, “Pulp Mill Being Razed,” and noted that the old Elkton Pulp works had been closed for 3 years after 56 years of operation, laying off 200 employees. A postcard captioned “Radnor Pulp Mill, Elkton, Maryland,” was published by the *Cecil Whig*, postmarked August 17, 1906. The mill was reached via Osage Street, one block south of Main Street. A plat showing the Singerly Mill and Singerly Pulp and Paper Company mill was filed in Cecil County deeds, JTG 8:5, 6. A large brick factory building of the “daylight” design stood on this site in the 1970s and seemed to be a replacement of the paper mill; it was still used in early 2007. Location is 13-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **RANDALL SAWMILL (2)**

This sawmill was operated at Randalia at the mouth of Back Creek during the 1840s and 1850s by John Randall, engineer of the C. & D. Canal. The foreman was William Fowler (Perkins ms., p. 2). It was a steam mill per HCC, p 391).

#### **RED MILL (3)**

See Booth Mill.

#### **REYNOLDS MILL (4)**

Reynolds Mill was a grist and saw works on Fulling Mill Run per the tabulation, “Big Elk,” in the *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845. Also advertised in *Baltimore American*, September 2, 1845. The executors of William Reynolds advertised this grist, saw, and clover mill of 26-foot fall in the *Cecil Whig*, October 11, 1845. It was near the Whitaker, Garrett, and Hewes Iron Works (i. e., Parke Rolling Mill). Probably the later Scotts Mill.

#### **REYNOLDS MILL (6)**

The original land was part of Nottingham Lot No. 5 granted by William Penn to Henry Reynolds, who put up the first building in Rising Sun. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Hains Reynolds with \$2000 capital investment in a mill with 2 run of stones. The census taker listed the mill as “hand” powered [clearly impossible]. Annual output was 88 bbl flour, 600 bu meal, and 5000 ft timber (\$851).

The 1877 county atlas showed Reynolds Mill on Stone Run NW of Rising Sun, a saw and grist mill plus foundry, between Phillips [Slicer] Mill and Haines [Keppel] Mill. The 1880 census of manufactures showed Reynolds and Kirk mill and 100 bu elevator with \$5500 capital investment doing an expanded business of \$7000 per annum, including 600 bbl flour, plus 33 tons feed, 129 tons meal, and 2.5 tons buckwheat. Maximum capacity was 120 bu/diem. The trade was 60% custom. A 19-foot fall on Stone Run drove an overshot wheel 5 ft broad at 8 rpm to develop 18 hp. The last operator was Thomas Woolens per an undated newspaper clipping from the Rising Sun newspaper. A photo of this white, 2-1/2 story mill, 4 bays on its long side, appeared in Herman Slaybaugh's, "History of Rising Sun," in the 300<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Booklet (1974). The mill looked more like a long farm dwelling than a typical mill out of the Oliver Evans book. Location was grid 3-D-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### REYNOLDS MILL (7)

See Rock Run Mill.

#### REYNOLDS MILL (7)

See Whitaker Mill (on Mill Creek).

#### RICH AND BEESON MILL (6/7)

Joseph Rich and Richard Beeson took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Bastard Creek in Susquehanna Hundred, March 22, 1721. This may refer to Basin Run, a name that has suffered much evolution. The property, then owned by Lord Baltimore and previously owned by George Talbot, was valued at 400 lb tobacco, plus an annual rent of 6 pence (Chancery Records, Liber 3:592f).

#### RICHARDSON MILL (9)

See Stephens Mill.

#### RICKETTS MILL (3)

#### RICKETTS MILL ROAD

David Ricketts took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the Main Branch of Elk River, April 23, 1761. The inquisition taken at the house of Thomas Ricketts awarded him £ 5 current money yearly and £1 and 15 Shillings to the heirs of Robert Broom. The beginning point of the survey was at a bounded Black Oak standing on the west side of Main Branch of Elk River near an Old Mill Dam (Chancery Records, Liber 9:136, MSA). The mention of an older mill in the 1761 survey supports the claim of a Ricketts Mill dating to 1720. Letters ca. 1790 from John Thomas Ricketts are found in the Hollingsworth Papers (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



The 1820 census of manufactures showed William Ricketts with Union Mills, 1.5 miles from Elkton. The merchant and saw mill had 2 pair of 4.5 foot burrs capable of grinding 150 bu in 24 hours. The mill consumed 15,000 bu wheat (“Some years more”).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Ricketts with \$1000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 1 saw. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour, 5000 bu meal, 2000 bu oats, 50 cwt buckwheat, and 20,000 ft plank (\$10,275).

This area was called Bel Hills on Martenet’s 1858 map, later the spelling became Belle Hill. The 1877 county atlas showed the Ricketts Estate downstream of the McCullough Iron Works with grist and saw mills and a nail factory on Big Elk Creek.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed the mill with \$2500 capital investment, but production was down to \$8260, only 800 bbl flour now produced while Ricketts was without hired help. All custom business and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 8.5-foot fall drove a 10 hp breast wheel 7 ft broad at 20 rpm. George Ricketts was also listed in the 1887 State business directory [Other data placed the fall of water at 12 ft].

The mill was rebuilt in 1890 by Miss Mary Ricketts. The *American Miller*, 27 (May 1, 1899): 404, reported, “An addition is being built on Ricketts Mill at Elkton.” The same journal, 28 (March 1, 1900): 238, reported, “The dam of Elk Vale (Md.) Flouring Mill was washed away recently, causing heavy damage.”

The mill was used by J. L. Allender from 1915-1924 and it stood until 1940. Some of the other milers were Mr. Davidson, William Salmon, Harvey Scott, G. A. Allender, and Mr. Arondale of Baltimore County, who ran it for Miss Caroline Ricketts.

The original sawmill survived until 1925. The post office was called Elk Vale. The mill was on the north side of the present Ricketts Mill Road, which runs from Md. 280 to Md. 316, NE of Elkton. A pond survived [1976] on the north side of the road, and on the south side, two large burr stones stood as decorations in front of the gable-roofed farm house built ca. 1700. See also, *WPA Guide*, p. 320. Location was grid 13-C-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **ROBBS FACTORY (4)**

Same as Dublin, q. v.

#### **ROBERTS MILL (4)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Roberts and Bro. with \$2900 capital investment in a custom mill on North East, with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 60 bu/diem maximum. An 18-foot fall drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 40 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 213.3 tons meal, 22 tons feed, and 5300 lb buckwheat (\$9000). The sawmill represented \$600 capital investment and had 2 employees, 1 circular and Muley saw and cut 69,000 ft (\$1380) in its 6-month operating season.

#### **ROCK MILL (5)**

See Robert Jones Mill.

#### **ROCK PAPER MILLS (3)**

Rock Paper Mills existed prior to 1863 when purchased by I. D. Carter, q. v.

#### **ROCK RUN MILL (7)**

A stone grist mill was built on Rock Run in Port Deposit in 1725 and was operated in 1731 by John Steel, at which time it was described in a road petition as “the merchants’ mill,” HCC, p. 239. In 1731, The water power had a fall of 50 ft and maximum output was 60 bbl/diem. The road is now the main street of Port Deposit, designated as US 222.

The 1820 census of manufactures (District 4) listed John Steel with \$40,000 capital investment in a mill with 5 employees, 4 pair of burrs, bolting machinery, elevators, conveyors, hopperboy, and rolling screens. Consumption was 30,000 bu wheat, 50 tons plaster (\$32,000). Cyrus Oldham was a one-fifth owner in 1833, the year he deeded his interest to friend William Hollingsworth to escape his creditors, as charged by Clement Cox in Cox –vs- Oldham et al. (Chancery Papers No. 7024, MSA). Oldham’s property was ordered sold by the Chancellor on November 14, 1838.

The *Cecil Whig*, January 17, 1857, reported, “Joseph P. Preston, Esq., has bought the Rock Run Mill and 7 acres at Port Deposit . . . Dawson bought Preston’s Conowingo Sawmill and farm, 134 acres . . . for \$5000.” Under “Affairs in Cecil County . . . The Damage By The Freshet at Port Deposit,” the Baltimore *Sun*, reported, February 16, 1857, “the stone mill occupied by Joseph Preston, Esq., was a total wreck.” Martenet’s 1858 county map showed it as J. Reynolds mill.

James C. Bell of Conowingo advertised “Rock Run Mill for Sale” in the *American Miller*, 7 (April 1, 1879): 124, “A custom and merchant mill in the town of Port Deposit, Maryland, with three run of stones and modern improvements. Railroad station at the door. Water power generally sufficient, but there is an engine, all in perfect order to assist in an emergency and able to run the whole mill if the water was by any accident cut off . . . fine granite quarry . . . will sell . . . \$11,000.”

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jesse T. Fox with \$700 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 175 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 25% custom trade. A 32.5-foot fall on Rock Run drove an 18 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 5 rpm; there was also a 15 hp steam engine. Annual output was 500 bbl flour, 67.5 tons meal, and 20 tons feed (\$4730). The 1887 State business directory listed G. W. Fox and Sons as millers at Port Deposit.

The *American Miller*, 16 (March 1, 1888): 205, reported, “The ‘Rock Run Flouring Mill’ at Port Deposit, Md., owned by James C. Bell of Conowingo, that state, and operated by George W. Fox & Sons, will be entirely remodeled this spring, and the old burr machinery replaced by the patent roller process. John W. Hunter of Rising Sun, Md., has the contract.” Later that year, an illustrated advertisement in the same journal, 16 (September 1, 1888): 649, contained a testimonial from Geo. W. Fox endorsing the Wolf & Hamaker “Champion” Reel, patented June 14, 1888.

The *American Miller*, 19 (April 1, 1891): 272, noted, “Fox and Nesbit, millers at Port Deposit, Md., have been succeeded by Charles W. Fox.” G. F. Oliver, Port Deposit real estate agent, advertised a mill for sale, 25 bbl/diem capacity, remodeled one year ago with the Case system. “In town of 2,000 inhabitants on line of Pennsylvania Railroad. Switch 20 yards from mill door. Fine dwelling house,” *American Miller*, 27 (February 1, 1899): 171. The next year, Oliver put the mill up at auction and mentioned a railroad switch to the yards from the mill door, adding that the nearest mill was four miles away, *American Miller*, 28 (December 1, 1900): 971.

One of the 20th century millers was Rumsey Smithson. A photograph of the Rock Run Mill, Cecil County, was shown in the *Baltimore Sun*, January 17, 1937, shortly after the building was recorded by the WPA HABS team. The *WPA Guide* published in 1940 stated that the mill was being used as a sausage factory, p. 303. The owner was Ronald Tome in 1969 when an historical roadside marker was erected. See also, HCC, p. 239, and CCM, p. 121. Location is grid 8-J7 in the ADC Street Atlas.



**ROCK SPRING MILL (3)**

“Owned by Mr. Carter, worked by Mr. Lewis; a paper mill with 11-foot fall between Marley and New Leeds Factory,” Rock Spring mill was listed in the article entitled “Little Elk,” *Cecil Whig*, October 25, 1845.

**ROCK VALLEY FLOUR MILL (3)**

Same as Mackall Mill.

**ROCKVILLE PAPER MILL (4)**

Dard Hunter in *Paper Making in Early America*, placed the Rockville Paper Mill as early as 1800 and stated that it used a “Rockville” watermark and also “Meeter Cecil County” [which may be confusing two distinct places].

In 1822, the Sheriff sold a mill belonging to William C. Hull to Joshua C. Richardson, who immediately conveyed to Samuel Meeter of New Castle and William Meeter of Baltimore. The mill was on Little Elk near the Rock Meeting house. Hull had purchased the property from John H. Robinson in 1814. In 1839, Robinson sued Samuel Meeter’s estate, and the court ordered the place sold.

The sales advertisement offered the Rockville Paper Mill on Little Elk, 6 miles from navigation, 83 acres. The paper mill was 89 x 40; 3 stories; plus grist mill with 2 pair of stones, sawmill, bark mill, manager’s house. George W. Dobbin, Trustee, *Baltimore American*, October 4, 1841.

Joel L. Shea bought the mill and assigned it to John B. Duckett, who deeded to Richard Brookings and Robert Christy. The deed of 1843 described the mill as bounded “on the south by the lands of the Providence Paper Mill . . . reserving therefrom. . . a Paper machine, Paper Dryers, Air Pump, Force Pump, and all the fixtures belonging to said paper machine” (Chancery Papers, No. 11497, MSA).

The mill was listed in the *Cecil Whig*’s tabulation of mill seats, October 25, 1845, as located between Providence Paper Mill and the Mason-Dixon Line; it belonged to Dr. Richard Brookings and Mr. Christy; there was a 14-foot fall. An 1847 case took place between Richard Brookings –vs- Margareta Hull et al., and arbitrators met at Rockville Paper Mill (Chancery Records, Liber B171:90, MSA). This mill seems to be distinct from the Rock Paper Mill that was downstream of Levis Mill.

However, Martenet’s 1858 county map showed “Rock Mill” at the site of “Rockville Paper Mill”, 0.4 mile north of the present Providence-Galaxy plant, a spot now occupied by Kite Mill on the east side of Mackie Road. Location of the Rock

Presbyterian Church and mill was in present terms within grid 6-D-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **ROGERS MILL (9)**

Listed on Little North East Creek in the *Cecil Whig* tabulation, November 1, 1845, it was upstream of Warburton Sawmill and had a fall of 15 to 20 feet.

#### **ROLAND SAWMILL (7)**

Jake Roland's sawmill was established in 1964 at Principio Furnace. The parent company was C. D. Miller Lumber and Logging, Darlington, Harford County (DMM, 1970).

#### **ROWLANDSVILLE MILL/IRON WORKS (7)**

Per the WPA *Guide*, 1940, p. 302, the iron works ruins still stood on the bank opposite the Davis Christie flour mill. Iron had been made here before 1795 by John Jones and Thomas Rogers, later by John Frey, Matthew Irwin, and Joseph Roman. It was sold to McCullough Iron Company in 1859 and continued until 1892. The trade name was "Harvey's Patent Sheet Iron." It was later the site of Morocto Paper Mill, CCM, p. 135.

A "Letter from Rowlandsville" in the *Cecil Whig*, January 17, 1852, reported, "The mills here are frozen up and standing still. The Octoraro is frozen close, and the Susquehanna is in a very rough condition owing to the hard freezing."

The *Baltimore Sun*, under "Affairs in Cecil County," February 16, 1857, reported that the Port Deposit Bridge was gone and the dam of Rowland's Slitting Mill on Octoraro swept away. The *Cecil Whig* of February 16, 1857, also mentioned that the dam of the old Maryland Canal was partially swept away. "The loss of Mr. Roman and of McCullough & Co. is about \$5000."

A drawing by Nancy C. Sawin showed the ruins of "McCullough Iron Co" with a note about the first mill on that site dating from 1795, The works was destroyed by fire, *Backroadng Through Cecil County*, 1977, p. 54.

#### **ROYCROFT MILL (5)**

Edward Roycroft took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Plumb Point Creek falling into the north side of Elk River, July 2, 1728. The land was then in possession of Mrs. Letitia Lowman, and the jury indemnified her for £ 13 (Chancery Records, Liber 4:212, MSA).

#### **RUMSEY MILL (2)**

See Bohemia Mills.

#### **RUSSELL FURNACE (5)**

This furnace was on North East Creek, 0.5 mile north of the Penn-Central Railroad tracks. Thomas Russell and his father-in-law Daniel Sheridine built a furnace in 1802. Russell died in 1806 at the age of 25. The furnace was unprofitable. It was listed as Miss Ann Russell's—the Old Furnace in the *Cecil Whig's* tabulation of North East sites, November 1, 1845. This became the site of the Shannon Rolling Mill in 1857, RIOM, p. 168. Distinct from North East Forge/North East Rolling Mill, See also North East Forge.

#### **RUSTON FORGE (5)**

John Ruston took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres to build a forge mill on a brook (the Main Branch) running into North East River, February 5, 1734. The owners of the tract were John Copson, indemnified at £ 2 10 Shillings; William Chetwynde; John Whitewick, Esq.; Samuel Osgood Gee, Gent.; and the Iron masters of Great Britain, William and Thomas Russell—a total of £ 4. Ruston sold his writ and all claims to William Chetwynde and Co. of Great Britain for 5 Shillings on August 31, 1736 (Chancery Records, Liber 5:804, 792, MSA). Ruston was apparently acting on behalf of the Principio iron investors.

#### **SALMONS MILL (2)**

See Back Creek Mill.

#### **SAWMILL OF 1775 (4)**

The 1845 tabulation entitled “Big Elk” mentioned a site with 6 to 8 ft fall between Scotts Mill and Garretts Factory “on the property of Evan Jones where some seventy years ago there was a sawmill.” (*Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845).

#### **SAWMILL (6)**

The 1877 county atlas showed a sawmill upstream of Ewing Mill which may have belonged to L. and S. Coulson or else to J. Baker. The name was unknown according to the Perkins ms., p. 19, which placed it near the George Cox property [in 1956] which was the former Steel home.

#### **SCARBOROUGH MILL (5)**

A mill existed at Mechanics Valley or South Milford as early as 1799 when deeds mentioned: (1) William Millers Mill, (2) John Reads Mill, and (3) an old sawmill race, later property of Christian Peters (Cecil County deeds, JB 5:369, 404), when John Janney acquired the mill site from John Smith. In 1804, Janney of South

Milford sold a mill on the tracts Goney and Laffits Defiance to Hyland Hendrickson (Cecil County deeds, JB 9:68). Richard Simpson acquired the water mill in 1814 at a trustee's sale (Cecil County deeds, JS 10:36) and it passed to Daniel and James McCauley; a bridge was authorized at McCauley's Mill on North East Creek by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1833, Chapter 61.

The McCauley Mill was sold under decree in 1838 to Thomas S. and Davis W. Crawford (Cecil County deeds, JS 45:105). The *Cecil Whig* listed Crawford's Bark Mill on Little North East with a 10 ft fall, November 1, 1845. John Thornton bought the place in 1845, and Walden Reed, in 1848; Reed was shown as owner on the 1858 county map by Martenet.

Again sold under decree, the Reed gristmill passed to Daniel S. Lacey in 1865 and to Hugh F. Scarborough in 1876. The atlas of 1877 showed H. F. Scarborough, while the 1880 State directory listed A. H. Scarborough.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Amos Scarborough mill on Little North East with \$2200 capital investment, no hired hands, 50 bu/diem, 2 run of stones, and 60% custom business. A 9-foot fall drove a 10 hp breast wheel 6.5 ft broad at 20 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 20 tons meal, 49 tons feed, and 3900 lb buckwheat (\$3740).

James Barrett was listed as miller at Mechanics Valley in the 1887 State business directory, and two year later, Francina Scarborough sold to John J. White. Following another public sale, Alfred A. Kirk bought the works in 1894. The *American Miller*, 24 (June 1, 1896): 450, reported, "A. A. Kirk's mill at Mechanics Valley, Md., has been burned." Kirk sold to John N. and Amos D. Spencer in 1896. Who rebuilt the mill is unclear. Subsequent owners were William K. Blake, Adolph J. Deklin, and Joel Aronson, who sold to a Mr. Howell in 1955 in a deed that mentioned "the old mill on said land" (Cecil County deeds, WAS 7:357). In the early 1970s, no mill survived at the former site on the east bank of Little North East, north of Nottingham Road. Location was 11-J-4 on present Mechanics Valley Road.

### SCOTT AND BROTHER (3)

The D. Scott and Co. bone dust factory opened in August 1875 at the foot of Bridge Street Elkton, west side of present Md. 213. The *Cecil Whig* of August 21, 1875, reported that the "new steam whistle sounded at the opening of D. Scott and Co.'s bone dust factory." The 1877 atlas also listed D. Scott as a grain dealer. Founder David Scott died in 1879. The works at Howard's Wharf was enlarged in 1882, 1899, and in 1900 expanded as a sulfuric acid plant. The mill was destroyed by fire, December 15, 1918, and the site is now occupied by a large lumber yard (Perkins ms., p. 3). See also, *Upper Shoreman*, December 1971, p. 73. A plat of Scott's Mill was recorded in Cecil Plat Books, JTG 8:16). Location was 13-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.



#### **SCOTTS ELECTRIC PLANT (4)**

See Elk River Power and Light Co.

#### **SCOTTS MILL (2)**

Howard Scott had a mill on Shure, or Fulling Mill, or Grannies Run, and he had acquired it from Jacob Markee in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Perkins ms., p. 6). The field observations of the State Archaeologist in 1970 reported, "Masonry foundations and sluiceways, a few rotting timbers, millstone, raceway, dam abutments. Said to have ground flour and corn meal and to have been abandoned 1890-95."

The Booth house had been the miller's dwelling, a frame house in good repair and occupied by Mrs. James Booth. It was traditionally of great age (dating in part to the 1600s); the front had been built in 1870. The basement had masonry foundations and a fireplace.

#### **SCOTTS MILLS (4)**

Scotts Mills was listed as a grist, saw, and bark mill and sugar factory in the tabulation, "Big Elk," *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845. The 1850 census listed Scott and Bro. water mill with \$2000 capital investment with 1 employee and 2 run of stones; annual output was 660 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, 400 qt buckwheat, and 15,000 ft timber (\$4970). A bridge was authorized across Big Elk at Scotts Mills, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1854, Chapter 188.

The MHT on-line inventory form for this mill has a complete title search and three pages of history and pushes the ownership back to 1773 when Samuel Cummings sold Henry McCoy a parcel of land with the right to construct a dam and back up water (Cecil County deeds, JS 1:213). The mill passed to McCoy's grandsons Henry and John McCoy. Henry McCoy disposed of his mill and land by lottery in 1793 and the winners were Samuel Evans, Levi and Pascal Hollingsworth, and others, Philadelphians and Baltimoreans. The new owners purchased additional land for their "new slitting mill now erecting on the east branch of Elk River." In 1802, Benjamin Jones acquired the works and sold the gristmill to James Jackson and John Bemis in 1815. After the owners defaulted on their mortgage, John Scott of Cowantown bought the place in 1845. David Scott suffered default of mortgage in 1874. Highest bidders at the public sale were James Ray and Constantine McLaughlin. Those owners leased the mill to J. B. Taylor.

The 1877 atlas listed J. B. Taylor as miller, supplying flour and feed. The mill was shown on Big Elk Creek, a saw and grist mill on the east bank, west of Cowantown; there was a 16-foot fall. McLaughlin became sole owner in 1877. Howard Scott was listed in the 1887 State directory. The Perkins ms. stated that it was David Scott's mill and later Howard Scott's, and also called McLoughlins. It was by that account, a saw, bone, cider, molasses, and tan bark mill plus copper shop. In 1929, Ellen

McLaughlin sold the mill to Alfred Howell; the MHT report states that Howell produced only wooden products and notes that the last operator to grind feed was P. D. Clark. In 1931, at another mortgage sale, William DuPont was highest bidder, and he assembled other properties into a large estate called Stockford farm, closing off the once public roads, demolishing some of the structures. The mill machinery was sold, but the mill was used by the Newark, Delaware, Boy Scouts, and served as a recreation building, and in 1941 it hosted a family wedding “at which time the floor boards supported hours of polka dancing.” The mill was still standing in 1957 inside that large inaccessible estate (Perkins ms., p. 6).



--DNR photograph by by C. Mazurek

*Scotts Mill ruin now deep in the Fair Hill woods.*

In 1970, State Archaeologist, Tyler Bastian, reported on the remains of the Big Elk Scott Mill: “Standing, three-story masonry shell; remains of roof and other wood parts suggest 2 or 3 buildings or repair periods: large rough-hewn timbers joined by pegs, large dressed timbers joined by pegs or square nails, shingles attached with wire nails; concrete sluiceways inscribed ‘1920’; stone dam. Parts of outlying structures extensively damaged by recent bulldozing.”

The mill remnant bears MHT Site No. CE-515. Location of the ruin is 7-C-7 in the ADC Street Atlas, part of the State-owned Fair Hill Natural Resource Area. (See MTH Inventory Web Site, “Scotts Mill” by Elizabeth Booth and John Hnedak, June 1979). For instructions on hiking to the ruin and the covered bridge, see Jay Abercrombie, *Weekend Walks on the Delmarva Peninsula* (2006), pp. 39-42

#### **SENDERLING PAPER MILL (4)**

Established about 1850 by Gabriel Moore to make bonnet boards, this mill was west of Fair View. The 1877 atlas showed G. M. Senderling as owner. Mill extinct.

#### **SENTMAN WOOLEN MILL(4)**

See Garretts Factory.

#### **SEWALL MILL (3/4)**

Same as Glenn Mill, q. v.

#### **SHAKESPEARES MILL ( )**

This mill was listed by James Partridge in his scrapbook, ca. 1847 (Partridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 642). No other data known.

#### **SHANNON MILL (5)**

Shannon Mill was near North East. "A millwright named Robert Jones, who had 20 acres condemned for a mill site at the junction of the east and main branches of North East Creek in 1711 . . . . Probably the site of the Shannon Mil but may have been further downstream, where the other iron works are located," HCC, p. 231. The mill was later owned by the McCullough Iron Company, and the 1850 census of manufactures listed Jethro McCullough, in addition to his iron works, as owner of a water mill with 1 run of stones, 1 employee, and annual output of 110 bbl flour (\$550) plus \$885 in meal and buckwheat. The town filtration plant was on the Shannon site, using pond and spillway of the early gristmill (*Sun Magazine*, May 16, 1971). North East River was called Shannon River in a document of 1787 (Land Commissions, BW 2:177, MSA).

#### **SHOCKLEY MILL (2)**

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George A. Shockley with \$500 capital investment in a mill with 11 employee, 2 run of stones, and 511 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 11-foot fall on Bohemia River drove two 16 hp, 26 inch Leffel turbines at 173 rpm. Annual output was 600 bbl flour, 67.5 tons meal, and 23.5 tons feed (\$5020), both custom and market.

#### **SLICERS MILL (6) SLICERS MILL ROAD**

The road is on the 1950 topographic map NW of Rising Sun. Dr. Slicer had tried to convert the former Phillips Mill to an electric power plant. Location was 3-D-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **SLUYTERS MILL (2)**

See Van Bibbers Mill.

#### **SMITH AND JORDAN PAPER MILL (4)**

The 1850 census listed this water-powered works with \$11,000 capital investment with 4 each male and female employees, 2 engines, and 1 paper machine. Annual output was 70,000 lb printing paper and 100,000 lb hanging paper worth \$17,000.

#### **SMITH FLINT MILL (8)**

*The American Miller*, 10 (May 1, 1882): reported, “B. G. and J. C. Smith, of Conowingo, Md., are erecting one of the most extensive flint mills in America. They will use 250 horse power, which is to be furnished by two 60-inch No. 2 Success water wheels, furnished by S. Morgan Smith, of York, Pa. [The wheels were turbines]. B. G. and J. C. Smith had a flint mill at Conowingo per the 1887 State business directory.

*The American Miller*, 16 (May 1, 1888): 334, reported that The Susquehanna Flint Co., Conowingo, Md., had ordered from S. Morgan Smith, York, Pa., a 30-inch improved Success Wheel in Outer Iron Case, and piping to supply water to the wheel.

The site was flooded by building Conowingo Dam per E. Wilmer Jackson’s list of 1956. The 1880 census of manufactures had shown the “kaolin and ground earths” mill with \$12,000 capital investment, along with 6 employees. Annual output was worth \$22,000. A 20-foot fall on Conowingo Creek drove a 40 hp, 2.5-foot turbine at 200 rpm. A photo of the mill and kiln appeared in MGS Cecil County, 1902, p. 217. Another photo of the Conowingo Flint Mill, soon to be drowned, appeared in the *Baltimore Sunday Sun*, November 7, 1926. Location was approximately 1-H-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **SMITHS MILL (VINSINGERS) (3)**

William Smith built the first mill in present Elkton at the east end of what was first known as Head of Elk Town on the west bank of Big Elk Creek upon the Queen’s Road—during the reign of Queen Anne—about 1706. In 1707, William Anderson petitioned the court for permission to retail strong liquor at the Head of Elk, “he being a poor man and much incumbered with people passing and repassing to said mill along Queens Road,” ESMV, p. 1040. Smith’s Mill was mentioned in a 1710 road list (MGS 3:123). William Smith’s son and Ross Hinton sold the mill on November 8, 1711, to Thomas Jacobs, bolter, of Chester County, Pa. The deed gave Jacobs the right to cut enough timber (and no more) on Smith’s remaining property to rebuild the mill and put up a dwelling.

The mill continued in the Jacobs family until 1784. In that year, Thomas Jacobs, grandson of the first Jacobs owner, went into partnership with Zebulon and Hollingsworth and invested £ 700 in a new mill which stood until 1970. The articles of agreement called for a stone mill, 50 x 32 ft, two stories high, “with a cedar roof;

furnished with one pair of stones of the French burrs, one pair of country mill stones, a complat set of boulding cloths, and every necessary and convenient gear and geers, wheel, wheels, granaries . . . dam .” The partners were to “dig a head and tail race of proper depth and tight banks . . .” and the firm of “Jacob & Co.” was to “keep a regular set of books” (Cecil County deeds, Liber BW 1:433, MSA). Later a frame third story was added. Levi Hollingsworth developed a large flour shipping business in Philadelphia, CCM, p. 58; HCC, p. 225f. Partridge Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 642.

In 1799, Thomas Jacob, grandson of the founder, sold to Tobias Rudolph and Samuel Briscoe (Cecil County deeds, Liber JB 5:284). John King briefly held an interest, and in 1818, Adam Whann acquired a one-third interest, as did James Sewall. By 1819, Whann was sole owner but mortgaged the merchant mill to the Elkton Bank (Cecil County deeds, Liber JS 16:347).



*Vinsinger Mill the week before its destruction, 1970.*

A future President of the U. S., James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, had been quartered in the mill house in 1813, while serving with the Lancaster County militia in protection of Elkton from British raiders. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Adam Whann with a stone mill building and frame sawmill in Elkton. Known as Elk Mills, the works had 2 pair of 5-foot burrs and 1 saw, elevators, packing press, and 3 bolting reels, the whole in good repair and capable of producing 5 times the 12,000 bu wheat and 2000 bu corn ground that year. Somewhere in that period, it was called Alexanders Mill as shown in a plat of the millrace in Land Commissions, Liber 1:227.

In 1830, Whann’s Mill was put up for sale and bought by Jacob Casho [Casheau] Howard, who sold it to his brother Thomas Howard, Jr., in 1834. The *Cecil Whig* in its tabulation entitled “Big Elk,” October 18, 1845, still listed it as Whanns Mill, the

lowest on that stream, with a 14-foot fall. James Partridge, however, listed the fall as 8 ft. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Robert Wamsley water mill with \$9000 capital investment, 4 employees, 2 run of stones, 2 saws, and annual output of 720 bbl flour, 5000 bu meal, 2000 bu corn and oats, and 300,000 board ft (\$13,825).

Whann's Mills were reported sold by trustees to a Mr. Watson of Baltimore, *Cecil Whig*, May 29, 1852. The 1858 Martenet county map showed Thomas Watson's grist and saw mills. A note of ca. 1860 in the Historical Society of Cecil County files reads, "Frederick Stump has purchased the saw and grist mills of Thomas Watson east of Elkton for \$9,500." The 1875 *Boyd's Directory* listed Campbell and Vinsinger Mill. The works passed to the Mitchell family of Elkton, and the 1877 county atlas showed it as Dr. H. H. Mitchell's at the corner of Howard Street and Delaware Avenues (Also, HCC, p. 224).

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Henry Vinsinger with \$10,000 capital investment in the mill, now with a third set of stones, producing \$20,426 in products annually, including 3000 bbl flour. Maximum daily capacity was 300 bu, and 33% of the business was custom. An 11-foot fall drove two 60 hp, 3-foot turbines at 120 rpm.

Henry Vinsinger was listed in the 1887 State business directory. The *American Miller*, 23 (March 1, 1895): 305, reported, "Henry Vinsinger, miller of Elkton, Md., has been succeeded in the business by his son and his former head miller, M. Davis." In the late 1890s, the works became known as the Davis-Vinsinger Mill for Alfred Davis and William Vinsinger. Their hired miller was Mr. Cavanaugh. A creamery stood next-door, run by Harvey Groves about 1912. Davis and Vinsinger sold out to the city of Elkton, which needed a water supply site. G. A. and J. L. Allender bought the mill in 1915 and entered a contract for pumping city water and using any surplus for milling. By 1926 the city needed all the water, and the Allenders split up and vacated the mill which reverted to the city (*Cecil County Directory*, 1956, p. 270).

The mill was used by the city as a storage building for vehicles; first a portion near the creek was torn down and then the entire structure, which was supported by massive wooden buttresses, was torn down in late 1970 to make room for a new vehicle building (Perkins ms., p. 3). See also, Edith Howard Rowe, "Mrs. Rowe Writes About Several Historic Mills," *Cecil Democrat*, February 9, 1956. The aged timbers were made available to the local historical society for restoring other buildings. Location was grid 13-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### **SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE (3)**

At 152 Railroad Avenue, Elkton, in 1968 telephone directory, supplying commercial feeds.

### **SPARVETTA MINING COMPANY MILLS (6/9)**

Polk's 1906-1907 *Md. Del. and D. C. Gazetteer*, p. 753, listed Sparvetta Mining Company, miners of feldspar, at Sylmar. Dr. P. Edward Kaltenbach of Loyola College collected a post card from Sylmar, Md., that showed a rickety place of business called "Spavetta Mills."

#### **SPRING LAWN PAPER MILL (4)**

The Baltimore *Sun*, May 7, 1855, reported, "*Spring Lawn Mill Dam . . .* Mr. Francis Green of Cherry Hill has taken the contract for building the dam of Pierce & Holbrook at Spring Lawn on the Big Elk, for the sum of \$1500. The *Sun* of October 6, 1855, reported that a freshet in Little Elk Creek washed out the Pearce & Hillrock dam. The mill was upstream of Fergusons Mill on Big Elk Creek at Lewisville and was run by Byron Margargee; it burned about 1909 (Perkins ms., p. 7).

#### **SPRINGERS MILL (3)**

Charles Springer had a mill located on the Henry Biddle farm; it had a 14-foot fall. It was a gristmill and was "not operating" per the article, "Big Elk," *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845. It was upstream of Old Macbeth Mill.

#### **STEAM SAWMILL (5)**

The 1858 Martenet county map showed a steam sawmill on the bay at the mouth of North East River just above Rocky Point within the present Elk Neck State Park beach area.

#### **STEELS MILL (7)**

See Rock Run Mill.

#### **STEPHENS MILL (9)**

This was Pearsons Mill in the tabulation, "North East," in the *Cecil Whig*, November 1, 1845. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Pearson with a water mill worth \$2500 with 1 employee and annual output of 88 bbl flour, 500 bu meal, 400 qt buckwheat, 300 bu feed and rye, and 800 ft plank (\$1305). The 1858 Martenet map showed William Moore's grist and saw mill.

The 1877 county atlas showed the separate grist and saw mills of George Richardson on Great North East upstream of Trimble Mill and below the Pennsylvania line. The mills were on the east bank, south of present Fell Road. The 1880 State business directory listed S. T. Stephens as miller at Brick Meeting House.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the Thomas S. Stephens mill with \$2500 investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 65 bu/diem maximum, and one-third custom business. A 13-foot fall drove a 7 hp, 18-inch Bunman wheel [no doubt a turbine, probably a Burnham] at 234 rpm. Annual output of flour had increased to 1855 bbl annually, which along with meal, feed, and buckwheat, totaled \$23,350. The mill was also mentioned in the Perkins ms., p. 13, as the last mill below the Mason-Dixon Line. Location was 4-G-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### **STEVENS FORGE (3)**

Same as Elk Forge.

#### **STEWART MILL (6)**

This gristmill shown in the 1877 county atlas on Octoraro Creek just NW of Rowlandsville at the confluence of Basin Run was not clearly identified. Another nearby landowner was G. Boddy.

#### **STILES MILL (2)**

G. R. Stiles was listed as miller at Chesapeake City in the 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures had shown Gideon R. Stiles mill and 100-bushel elevator with \$7000 capital investment, 2 employees, 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, 3 run of stones; both custom and market milling carried on. A 10-foot fall on Back Creek drove a 30 hp, 40-inch Leffel turbine at 100 rpm to grind 1600 bbl flour, 125 tons meal, and 270 tons feed (\$1800).

#### **STITES MILL (3)**

See Both Mill.

#### **STONE RUN MILLS (6)**

Same as Phillips Mill.

#### **STRAHORN CIDER MILL (4)**

J. S. Strahorn was listed as cider manufacturer at Fair Hill in the 1880 State business directory.

#### **STRAHORN MILL (4)**

Originally a nail factory and later a gristmill, turning mill, and tan bark yard, this works was founded by Jonathan Strahorn and passed to his sons Thomas and Albert. The 1877 county atlas showed A. R. Strahorn sawmill on Big Elk NW of Fox Chase [now Appleton].



The 1880 census of manufactures showed A. Strahorn and Bro. doing their own logging; the sawmill represented \$5000 capital investment and had 4 employees, 1 each circular, Muley, and band saws. A 9.5-foot fall drove two 27-inch turbines to develop 22 hp. Annual output was 100,000 ft (\$2000). The mill later passed to Edward Hicks Strahorn and finally to his sons Isaac W. and Henry. It was one of the properties collected into the William duPont estate, then passed to Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Johnston had the story that it was a “woolen mill near Dublin” in 1813 and at the approach of the British fleet, the partners hid the machinery in a laurel bank along the creek. Some of the items were not found until after the war, by which time they had rotted (HCC, p. 416). Location was 7-A-3 in the ADC Street Atlas, now inside Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area where Tawes Drive meets Big Elk Creek near Foxcatcher Covered Bridge.

### STUMP MILL (3)

See Smith-Vinsinger Mill.

### STUMP MILL (7)

This works probably began as the Thomas mill when Samuel Thomas took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Perry Run or Mill Creek, December 20, 1764. The inquisition to determine the value of the condemned ground was taken at Mr. Harrison’s on Susquehanna River, and the jury awarded £ 1 and 10 Shillings to Phineas Chew and £ 1 and 5 Shillings to Thomas, plus 6 pence current money annual rent. The survey was on part of Perry Creek and New Connah [sic] on Susquehanna Manor on the west bank and on the east bank, part of the Jail Run or Creek, in turn a part of Perry Point (Chancery Records, Liber 11:9, MSA).

One account stated that the mill was burned by the British in the Spring of 1777, *Harford County Directory*, 1953, p. 167.

In 1832, John Stump rented out a fishery that was located “near [the] old mill.” John Stump of Perryville leased his estate to the U. S. Government on October 28, 1861; the mill was shown on the plat. The grounds were used during 1862 for a mule school for the training of mules and teamsters for the war. Stump was still trying to collect for damages in 1890. Some of Stump’s livestock had been stolen, and the commanding officer forced the suspects to wear signs marked, “Sheep Thief” (Stump Papers, MHS Special Collections, Ms. 1706).

John Stump was the owner of a mill shown in the county atlas of 1877 on the Susquehanna River south of Perryville. The stone mill used the water of Perry Branch.

The Federal government purchased the estate in 1918 for an ammunition works, and the first ammonium nitrate was produced July 5, 1918. After the Armistice, Perry Point was turned over to the Public Health Service.

Perched on the edge of the Susquehanna, the mill survived as a garden equipment store house on the grounds of the U. S. Veterans Hospital in the 1970s when photographed by the author. The west façade cannot be photographed without having a boat.

A book entitled *Historic Perry Point* (1938) presented a photograph of the mill on p. 26. That view showed a newly completed water wheel at the NW corner; the mill had been repaired by the Occupational Therapy Department.



*Stumps Mill from Veterans Administration Leaflet, 2006*

The same 1938 book reported that an illegal boxing match had been held near the mill dam after the Civil War (p. 26). The same book, p. 23, reported that the mill had stopped grinding in 1800, then used as a granary. There was a capstan between the mill and the mansion to haul in fish nets. The mill was estimated to date from about 1750, per *Upper Shoreman*, November 1964, p. 49. That publication listed Thomas as the first owner and later owners included Perry, Talbot, Holmes, and Gale.

“Perry Point Mill, Manor Added to Historical List,” by Anne S. Philbin, *Evening Sun*, August 21, 1973.

The MHT newsletter entitled *SWAP* reported in September 1975 (p. 9):

*Perry Point Mansion House and Mill.* Before it was sold to the Federal government in 1918, this property was owned by the Stump family who operated a farm, grain mill, and fishery during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [The mill had just been added to the National Register.]

**The mill bears MHT Site No. CE-244. Location of the mill is grid 14-F-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

**SUSQUEHANNA FLINT COMPANY (8)**

**Probably matches Smith Flint Mill, q. v.**

**SUSQUEHANNA WATER POWER AND PAPER CO. (8)**

**The 1887 State directory listed this works at Conowingo.**

**SUTTON SMILL (1)**

**Suttons Mill was mentioned in a writ of *ad quod damnum* as having lately stood on the site where Joseph Ensor proposed to build a gristmill on Scotchman's Creek in 1759 (Chancery Records, Liber 9:77, MSA).**

**TALBOTS MILL (7)**

**George Talbot, famous for his murder of Rousby, bought Jacob Young's mill n Piney or Mill Creek, 1687. Talbot returned to Ireland, was on the defeated side in the Revolution of 1689, took refuge in France with the Irish Brigade, and was later killed in the service of the French king, HCC, p. 130ff.**

**TAYLOR MILL (4)**

**See Scotts Mill.**

**THOMAS MILL (1)**

**Same as Milligans.**

**THOMAS MILL (7)**

**Same as Stumps Mill, Perry Point.**

**TODD MILL (6)**

**The A. E. Todd and Company flour and saw mill was listed at Rising Sun in the State business directory of 1887.**

**TOME MILL (3)**

**"John Hunter has purchased the mill property at Elkton, Md., owned by Jacob Tome. A full line of roller machinery will be placed in the mill," *American Miller*, 22 (May 1, 1894): 374.**

#### **TRIMBLE BARK MILL (9)**

**D. B. Trimble of Burlington, New Jersey, advertised a small farm for sale on the Christina Road a half mile west of the Brick Meeting House, 29 acres, with a mill for grinding bark, in a state of good repair, a small water power. Mrs. Trimble was residing on the property” \*Cecil Whig, August 12, 1848).**

#### **TRIMBLE MILL (9)**

**Same as Browns Mill.**

#### **TRUMP MILL (5)**

**Daniel Trump, miller, was mentioned in the deed for 2 acres of the tract Hutchells Purchase at the head of North East in 1796 (Cecil County deeds, JB 3:504).**

#### **TUCKER MILL (7)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed David Tucker’s water mill with \$5000 capital, 1 employee, and 2 run of stones. Annual output was 330 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, 1000 bu corn and oats, and 500 qt buckwheat (\$3600).**

#### **TULLS MILL (3)**

**See Cecil Mfg. Co.**

#### **TUNIS LUMBER CO. (7)**

**The Tunis Lumber Co. planing mill was surrounded by flood water at Port Deposit, Baltimore *American*, June 2, 1889.**

#### **TWEED AND SCOTT BARK MILL (4)**

**The 1850 census listed this water-powered bark mill with \$2000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of 400 tons ground bark (\$16,000).**

#### **TYSONS MILL (4)**

**The 1820 census of manufactures listed Levi Tyson Mill on Big Elk, 4 miles from Elkton, with a stone mill building, frame sawmill. The works represented \$20,000 capital investment and had 1 each pair of 5-foot and 4.5-foot burrs, 4 bolting reels, packing press, flour elevator, and 1 saw. Consumption was 12,000 bu wheat, 1000 bu corn.**

Tyson had been a director of the Elkton bank in 1813 (HCC, p. 417). A gristmill, bark mill, and sawmill, the Tyson Mill had a 14-foot fall and was between Elk Forge (Lords) and Elk Iron Works (Parke's) in 1845 in the 1845 tabulation of "Big Elk" mills. "Long known by that name. Lately bought by Mr. Fisler, who intends to start a cotton factory," *Cecil Whig*, October 18, 1845.

The *Baltimore Sun*, September 26, 1845, reported, "*Factories in Maryland*. -- . . . Mr. Fisher [sic] has purchased the property known as 'Tyson's Mills' on Big Elk Creek, and that he intends to start a cotton factory." In present day terms the mill was approximately within grid 7-C-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### UNION MILLS (3)

Same as Ricketts.

### UPPER FORGE (3)

Same as Lords Forge and Elk Mills.

### VAN BIBBERS MILL (2)

H. C. Forman in OBGF, p. 109, stated that sometime after 1679, Peter Sluyter, prefect of the Labadist colony on Bohemia River, built a mill at Labadist Mill Creek on that religious body's communal tract. It was probably the first mill in the area.

Petrus Sluyter (alias Vorsman) was a Dutchman, a native of Wieuwerd in Friesland—in the Netherlands windmill country. He became sole owner of his church's property and sold one of the necks of land to John Moll, Jr., in 1698, HCC, p. 95f.

In 1707, Matthias Van Bibber, also a Dutchman, bought portions of the Moll tract (p. 186). Van Bibber's brother Isaac bought some of the property in 1711; the deed mentioned that a mill had been erected there at a cost of £ 150 and was already occupied by Isaac.

The Van Bibber Mill, the replacement of Sluyter's, was on the present Mill Creek south of St. Augustine village and near Buckworth Road. By 1771, it was Solomon Hersey's mill, p. 440. Herseys was the scene of a Methodist camp meeting about 1808, p. 454.

The *American Miller*, 18 (December 1, 1890): 842, reported, "Methodism in a Mill," and stated, ". . . in autumn of 1771, Rev. Richard Wright . . . organized a Methodist Society . . . at home of Solomon Hersey . . . a miller . . . who ran the mill, formerly known as 'Sluyter's Mill,' formerly known as 'Van Bibber's Mill,' which was the first mill erected in the southern part of Cecil County. It was built by the ancestors of the distinguished family of that name in Baltimore. Tradition says

the early Methodists worshipped in the mill. The mill has long since disappeared. A few broken millstones and the site of the cellar alone remain to tell where it stood. Close by the site of the mill, and stretching across a ravine, which is probably a hundred yards wide, and down which flows a gentle stream, the water of which turned the mill wheel nearly two hundred years ago, still stands a prodigious bank of earth, which formed the breast of a milldam. The congregation at 'Hersey's Mill,' a few years after its organization, seems to have built a log meeting-house a mile or two west of that place." By the time Johnston wrote in 1881, the mill was long extinct and its pond converted to farm land. (Distinct from the Adam Van Bibber Mill listed below.) Location was 22-E-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### VAN BIBBERS MILL (2)

Adam Van Bibber took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on a run of water at the head of Bohemia Creek, March 9, 1752. Among the jurors was Benjamin Sluyter. The panel found that the condemnation was to the damage of the Rev. Henry Addison one Shilling; to Jacob Harper, 10 Shillings; to Walter Dwin, 6 pence and to Captain Vanbibber, 4 Shillings yearly rent, The survey was made on the *south* side of the Main Branch of Bohemia River where Vanbebber [sic] intended to build a mill (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:33, MSA).

#### VINSINGERS MILL (3)

See Smiths Mills.

#### WAGNER MILL (1)

See Freeman Mill.

#### WALLACE MILLS ( )

Michael Wallace left saw and grist mills to his wife Sarah, March 13, 1772, Wills 39:558 (Magruder, 5:82).

#### WALLACES MILL (2)

Named for Matthew Wallace, owner of the farm Wallaces Good Design; it was sold to her cousin Dr. George Wallace in 1793. The Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map showed it on the south side of Perch Creek 1 mile from its mouth. Wallaces Mill was mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1814, Chapter 146, and was de scribed as located on the turnpike road from Port Deposit to Wallaces Mill. Location is now called Brentwood on US 213. See also, *Backroading Through Cecil County*, 1977, p. 29. Location was 18-E-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

#### WALNUT VALLEY MILL (4)

See Levis Mill.

### WAMSLEY MILL (3)

Same as Whanns Mill. See Smiths (Vinsinger) Mill.

### WARBURTON SAWMILL (5)

Warburton Sawmill was listed on Little North East Creek in the Cecil Whig's 1845 tabulation of mills, "North East," upstream of Crawfords Bark Mill. The mill had a 10-foot fall of water, William T. Warburton was listed as miller at Bay View in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 534. It was shown NE of Bay View post office in the 1877 county atlas and also in the 1887 State directory.

### WARING AND BROTHERS (8)

Fertilizer was manufactured at Colora by Thomas Waring and Brother in a large frame building shown on p. 25 of the 1877 county atlas. The 1880 census of manufactures showed \$25,000 capital investment, 25 employees, a 40 hp steam engine, and annual output worth \$60,000. The plant burned down, releasing 60 tons of sulfuric acid and about as much raw sulfur into the stream; all the fish were killed for a mile; 40 employees were put out of work, *Baltimore American*, June 6, 1881.

### WATSON MILL (3)

See Smith-Vinsinger Mill.

### WEAR MILL (3)

Martenet's 1858 map showed Wear Mill on the east bank of Big Elk, 0.1 mile south of Elk Mills, opposite bank from the Elk Mills cotton works. Location was 7-C-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### WELLS AND CO. PAPER MILLS (6)

Same as Cecil Paper Mills.

### WERNWAG SAWMILL ( )

Lewis Wernwag, the bridge engineer, went broke during the War of 1812, and turned to sawmilling at Conowingo. He produced pre-cut timbers which he rafted down to Virginia for bridge building. He also built a ten-span covered bridge across the Susquehanna, In 1824, he moved his business to Virginius Island in the Shenandoah, Richard Sanders Allen, *Covered Bridges of the Middle Atlantic States* (New York, 1969), p. 16.

### **WEST AMWELL MILL (3)**

**See McCullough's Iron Company.**

### **WEST SAWMILL (1)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed C. C. West doing all his own logging in "Daviss Woods" with \$3000 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees and 12 hp steam sawmill, one circular and one Muley saw; annual output was 120,000 ft (\$5000) cut during a 6-month season.**

### **WHANNS MILL (3)**

**See Smith-Vinsinger Mill.**

### **WHITAKER FURNACE (5)**

**See Principio Furnace.**

### **WHITAKERS MILL (7)**

**This works was shown as Reynolds Mill on the fringe of Hauducoeur's 1799 map of the Lower Susquehanna and Havre de Grace. The 1877 county atlas showed Edward S. Whitaker as miller and farmer at Principio Furnace; in the patron list, he gave his date of birth as 1836. Whitaker called the site Fountain Mills. Prior to 1880, the mill was run by Eli Cosgrove, a farmer and sheriff.**

**The mill passed to Peter Hartenstine, and the 1880 census of manufactures listed Hartenstine and Moore's mill with \$4000 capital investment, 4 employees, 4 run of stones, 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 50% custom business. A 42-foot fall on Mill Creek drove a 15 hp, 10-inch turbine at 190 rpm. Annual output was 1550 bbl flour, 20 tons meal, 125 tons feed, and 1.5 tons buckwheat (\$12,875). The 1887 State business directory listed Hartenstine and Moore store and mill at Principio Furnace. The site was between Blythedale and Jackson Station.**

**The *American Miller*, 18 (February 1, 1890): 126, reported, "C. C. Whitaker, Principio Furnace, Md., has bought one No. 1 Eureka Dustless Milling Separator of Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa."**

**John Fox was the next owner. In 1891, the mill was rented to E. Wilmer Jackson, and in 1899 to John Oliver, still later to a Mr. Sewall. A circular sawmill operated until 1905, at which time, the flour mill was extended 20 ft. There was also an auxiliary steam engine.**



**Dr. James Magraw bought the mill and sold it to wreckers about 1927. The mill had a small stream, Perry Branch, with a low flow of water but a fall of 63 ft. The place name Whitaker Mill still appeared in the 1941 GZMD, although the site is now called Blythedale and has also been known as Independence. Mill extinct at least as long ago as 1970. Location was grid 9-J-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.**

#### **WHITEHEADS MILL (5)**

**See North East Woolen Mill.**

#### **WHITE NAIL FACTORY (7)**

**The 1820 census of manufactures listed Levi White's nail factory with \$800 capital investment at Port Deposit. The work had 2 furnace, 1 cutting and 2 heading machines, producing \$25,000 in cut nails, brads, spikes, and sprigs from 12 tons "hoop iron of various sizes." Past production was double that of 1820.**

#### **WHITELOCK MILL (7)**

**The 1850 census of manufactures listed James Whitelock with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees and 2 run of stones. Annual output was 440 bbl flour, 2000 bu meal, and offal (\$4325).**

#### **WILEYS MILL (5)**

**See Matthews Mill.**

#### **WILLIS PAPER MILL (6)**

**The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles Willis and Co. paper mill with \$35,000 capital investment on Octoraro Creek with 12 employees and annual output of 500 tons wrapping paper (\$70,000). An 18-foot fall drove three turbines at 150 rpm. Under "Tub Engines" there were 2 washers with 48-inch rollbars and 40-inch diameter rolls, 1400 pounds maximum capacity; also 4 beaters of 36-inch long roll bars and 36-inch diameter rolls, 1400 lb maximum. Also a 76-inch wide Fourdrinier paper machine and two 9-inch boilers.**

#### **WILNA MILL (3)**

**See Mackall Mill.**

#### **WILSONS MILL (2)**

**Wilson's Mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 State map on a branch of Back Creek, 4 miles from Elk River. Benjamin Wilson acquired this mill from Jonathan Hodgson in 1796 and he mortgaged it to him in 1800. In 1816, Hodgson**

sold the mill and the “ad quod damnum thereunto belonging” plus the Long Creek Mill Land to Richard Boulden. The tract, also called Mill Seat Addition, began at the mouth of a branch emptying into Long Creek a little below said mill (now by some called Purgatory Branch).

In the case of Boulden –vs- Wilson and Stephen Hodgson, the property was ordered sold (1815) and was purchased by the complainant (Chancery Papers, No. 302). The 1796 deed (Cecil County deeds, Liber JB 4:55) included the right to take firewood from the land of Richard Bouldon Foard, as mentioned in the will of George Foard. Location was 18-F-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

### WILSONS MILL (3)

In 1811, the Rev. John Wilson withdrew from Cecil Mfg. Company and founded a cotton and woolen mill on Little Elk Creek (HCC, p. 383). The mill was 35 x 18 ft with 18-inch thick walls. John Wilson had come from Leeds in England in September 1803 to manage the mill for the Cecil Company. In his own mill, the greatest prosperity came during the War of 1812.



*New Leeds housing in 1988, photo by author.*

The 1820 census listed John Wilson’s New Leeds works as a 50 x 40 ft factory of stone with dye houses and shear shop. There were 20 hands, 3 carders, 2 spinners, 1 slubber, 7 weavers, and 1 each fulling stock and throstle. Consumption was 10,000 lb wool, 7000 lb cotton; annual output was in broad cloth, sattanet [sic], flannel, cotton yarn, and shirtings; the cloth sold at \$1.25 to \$6 per yard. Business was dull. In 1826, the business was liquidated and the buildings later became Harlans Mill, q. v.

William Baker advertised New Leeds Factory in the *Baltimore American*, April 10, 1830: “New Leeds Factory . . . will be sold at public auction 19 May at the Exchange . . . that valuable WOOLEN MILL and FARM known by the name of New Leeds, situated on Little Elk Creek, three and a half miles from the town of

Elkton. The factory is filled with good machinery—the land attached consists of 186 acres, one hundred of which is cleared and under cultivation, the remainder handsomely timbered. There is also near the woolen Factory a spacious building erected for a COTTON FACTORY, with separate Water Wheel. The buildings are new and substantially built of stone, there is also a good and convenient Farm House there for tenants on the premises.”

The Leeds Cemetery and another cemetery on the opposite side of the road survived in 1988. Two of the mill dwellings have been restored in recent decades. Mill location was 6-F-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

See also, “History Recounted at Dedication of Memorial to Leeds Church Founder,” text of talk by Ernest A. Howard, *Cecil Democrat*, Elkton, September 22, 1954. See also drawing by Nancy C. Sawin of Wilson Mill house, *Backroading Through Cecil County*, 1977.



*Harlan-Wilson Mill, no date, MHT web site.*

#### WOLLASTON MILL (5)

Same as Matthews Mill (at North East).

#### WOODS MILL (2)

Joseph Wood took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* at the head of Back Creek leading from Elk River, March 9, 1752. Damages of £ 1-10 were awarded to Thomas Steuart and 15 Shillings to Joseph Woods, owner of The Three Bohemia Sisters (Chancery Records, Liber I. R. No. 5:29, MSA).

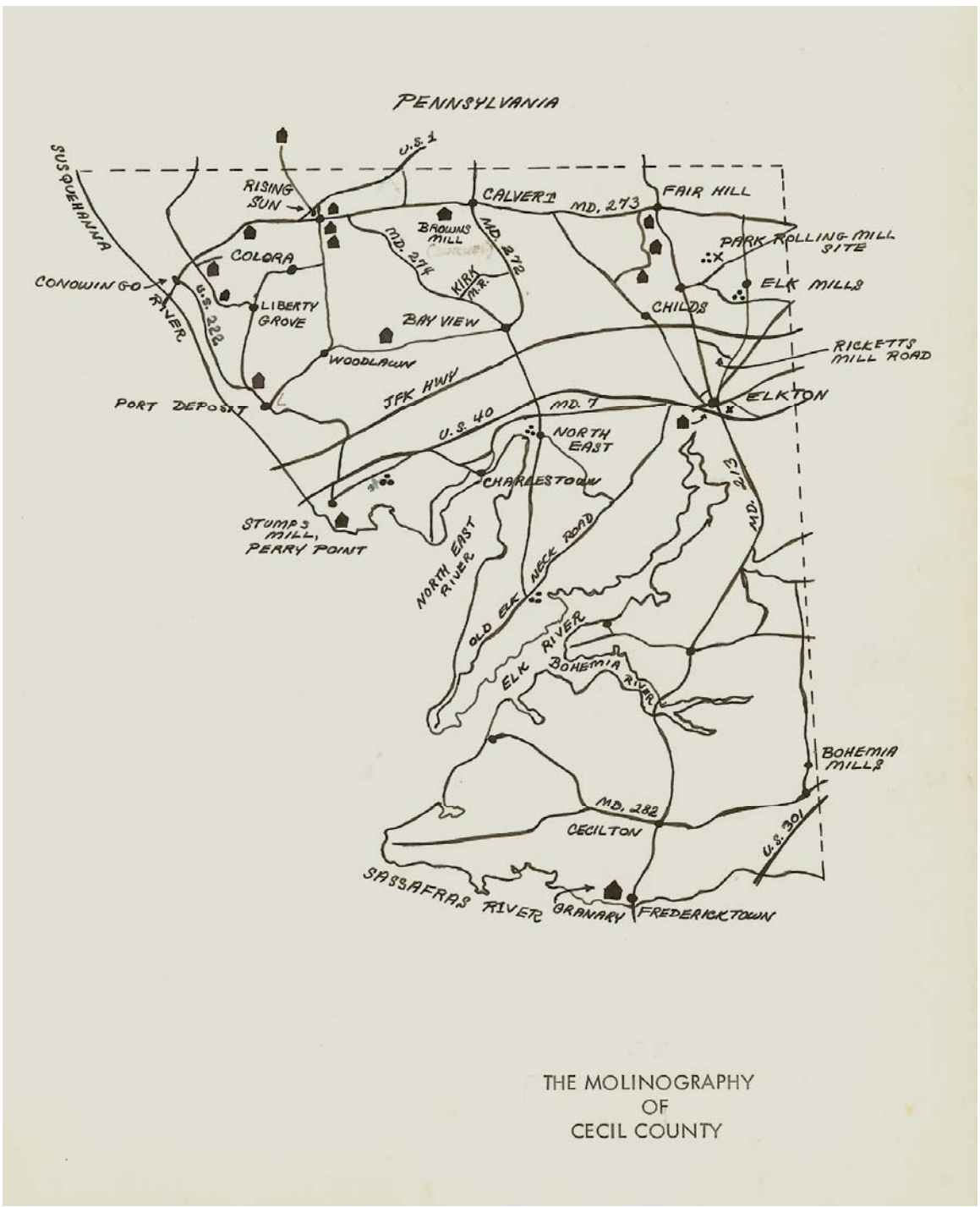
#### WOOLENS MILL (6)

Thomas Woolens mill was at Rising Sun. See Reynolds Mill,

#### YOUNGS MILL (7)

Jacob Young took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* to build a mill on the tract Perry Point, then in Baltimore County, 1762. The land belonged to Captain Richard Perry (*Arch. Md.*, 50:86f and 50:381f). The mill was on Ferry Creek (*Arch. Md.*,

50:92), and Young sold it to George Talbot in 1687 for 5 Shillings, along with the tract Clayfall. Piney Creek was then also called Mill Creek. Young agreed not to start another mill and agreed that Talbot could tear it down if he built one. Talbot paid in part with “the Iron work of a Swedes mill,” presumably the working parts of a tub mill (HCC, p. 130f). Young also promised to send all his grain to Talbot’s Mill.



THE MOLINOGRAPHY  
OF  
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