A Historic Context for the Archaeology of Industrial Labor in the State of Maryland

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Abstract

This report presents a historic context for industrial labor in the state of Maryland. Industrial labor is defined as the socially-governed activity of transforming nature for the purpose of the efficient processing and manufacture of commercial goods. Labor’s heritage as represented in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, the Maryland Archaeological Site Records, and selected secondary sources is surveyed following the geographical and chronological guidelines presented in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Weissman 1986). Types of industry and labor, class relations, the labor movement and the social and domestic lives of industrial laborers are all considered; additionally, industrialization in Maryland is linked to other important themes in the state’s history. An overview of the archaeology of industrial labor is given for each of Maryland’s 23 counties and Baltimore City, emphasizing important excavations. An analysis of the state of labor archaeology in Maryland is given, along with suggestions for important research themes that have been thus far unaddressed or poorly addressed by Maryland archaeologists.
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Since this was meant to be a project suitable for presentation to the public, I would like to sincerely thank members of the Monocacy Archaeological Society who attended my presentation to that group, and especially president Joy Hurst for putting me on their schedule. I would also like to thank Dan Coates, president of the Northern Chesapeake Archeological Society, for adding me to his group’s busy schedule for April.

In a project as broad in scope as this, errors and omissions are bound to find their way into the final report. Additionally, newly discovered sites will (hopefully) soon render this report in need of an update. Full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the information contained herein still lies with the author, however.

Finally, I would like to thank Angela Hull for putting up with the many nights when I needed to work on this project instead of spending time with her.

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I. Introduction

It is an oft-repeated saying that history is written by the victors of war. While this is usually taken to mean the winners of an actual war, it can also be applied to another kind of struggle: that between different classes in society. Throughout the years laborers and working class people have been silently erased from the official history by those in power.¹ It has been argued that the upper classes have used material culture to shape the perception of reality of the lower classes so that the ideology of the ruling classes becomes “naturalized”—people think that this is the way it has always been, and therefore is the way it should be.²

It is important, however, to look beyond this ideology and to illuminate the contribution of labor to the development of contemporary society. As a global phenomenon, the Industrial Revolution has had (and is continuing to have) a profound impact on the lives of people throughout the world.³ In the United States technological progress and economic growth are often commemorated, but many people forget that these very advances, and thus our modern society, would not have been possible without a large labor force to propel them forward. Laborers and working class people have contributed to such areas as “Developing the American Economy,” “Expanding Science and Technology,” and “Shaping the Political Landscape,” among others.⁴ In the process of industrialization many ugly things certainly occurred and class inequality grew ever larger,⁵ but this should not cause us to ignore the story of labor. As Paul Shackel⁶ has pointed out, “Sometimes issues about labor do not make us feel good about our past, but they are important lessons that should not be buried.”

Unfortunately, the history of industrial labor in Maryland has largely been buried. Many people are familiar with the industrial past and present of Baltimore City, and residents of Western Maryland are certainly familiar with that region’s coal-mining heritage. Industry has been present throughout the state, however, for most of its history. Even the Eastern Shore and the Western Shore, usually considered to be agricultural regions, have been home to various industries, including canning, textile production, and milling. Even if these industries are recognized, however, there is little public awareness of the labor that made industrialization in Maryland possible.

In many ways, Maryland is an exemplary state when it comes to historic preservation. Besides the state historic preservation office, the Maryland Historical Trust, there are a large number of local historical societies and preservation organizations, historic districts and sites, and park agencies that are actively involved in the preservation and study of Maryland’s heritage. However, many of the recognized historic sites in Maryland are either house museums or downtown historic districts.

There are almost 1,300 historic and archaeological sites in Maryland that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (http://www.nr.nps.gov/); of these, only about 30 are related to labor heritage. This is indicative of a wider lack of knowledge of

¹ Shackel 2003.
⁵ Shackel 1996:2.
and concern for labor heritage in Maryland. Archaeological sites face a similar situation: Of about 76,000 properties nationwide that are listed on the National Register, only about seven percent are archaeological sites. A search of Maryland National Register properties (http://www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net/nr/index.html) (minus those in Montgomery and Prince George’s counties) reveals that only 2.7% (about 35) are archaeological sites. One-third of these could be related to labor, but in most cases the reason for nomination was related to industry.

Vestiges of Maryland’s labor heritage have been preserved in such places as Patapsco Valley State Park (http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/patapscohistory.html), the Laurel Museum (http://www.laurelhistory.org/museum.html), the Furnace Town Living Heritage Museum (http://www.furnacetown.com), and the Catoctin Center for Regional Studies (http://catoctincenter.fcc.cc.md.us/), and the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology conducted a few studies on the industrial and labor history of Baltimore during the 1980s and early 1990s. Nevertheless, there does not seem to be an appreciation among the wider public of the contribution of labor to Maryland’s history, and there does not seem to have been any attempt to study labor on a statewide, instead of a purely local, scale. The aim of this report is to build a statewide framework, or context, for the study of industrial labor using archaeological resources.

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8 Julie Ernstein, University of Maryland, 2002, pers. comm.
II. Organization of the Text

In order to frame the discussion of industrial labor and labor archaeology in Maryland, Section III of this report will define what is meant by industrial labor. Section IV will provide an overview of the subfield of historical archaeology known as labor archaeology, detailing prominent domains of research and highlighting important labor archaeology projects.

The following four sections of this report will be devoted to the historic contexts of industrial labor in Maryland based on four geographic regions (the Eastern Shore, the Western Shore, the Piedmont, and Western Maryland), as well as the archaeology of labor in each region. Each section will follow some general structural guidelines that will be repeated for each of the regions in Maryland. Each section will begin with a general discussion of that region’s history, emphasizing industry and industrial labor but also stressing their connections to other, non-industrial enterprises. More specific chronologies of industry and the face of labor will be given for each county, following the outline of historic period contexts given in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.* The majority of the information contained in these sections comes from archaeological and historic site files held at the Maryland Historical Trust Library in Crownsville, but will be supplemented with secondary sources such as county-, industry- and union-specific histories. All sources will be cited in footnotes; excepting this, secondary source citations will conform to accepted Society for Historical Archaeology style.

Within each section, the identified archaeological sites related to industry and labor in individual counties will be surveyed following the discussions of regional and county histories. Site types include industrial sites, domestic sites related to industrial laborers, a range of community sites such as churches, schools, and fraternal lodges, and districts. The level of attention received by archaeological properties will be addressed, and the findings of Phase II and Phase III archaeological investigations of important sites will be briefly summarized.

The main body of this report will close with a discussion and analysis of the current state of labor archaeology in Maryland (Section IX). Weaknesses will be noted, as will strengths. Research domains that can potentially be significantly addressed by archaeological sites in Maryland will be delineated, along with more specific questions about the lives and working conditions of Maryland’s laborers.

The bibliography will be split into five parts, one for sections I through IV and IX and the appendices and one each for sections V, VI, VII and VIII. In addition to the sources specifically cited in each section, the bibliographies for sections V through VIII will include other secondary sources relating to each geographic region. The bibliographies will include both secondary references cited in the text and useful secondary sources for each region. These sources were culled primarily from references in Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) documentation.

Appendices I through IV will list archaeological and historic sites and districts that have some relationship to industrial labor in each region of the state. These appendices also function as the bibliographies for the MIHP files and archaeological site

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9 Weissman 1986.
records cited in the historic context sections. These lists (one list for each county, including Baltimore City) were compiled entirely from research in the Maryland Historical Trust’s archaeological site files and the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. Archaeological sites will be listed first, ordered by site number within period of use. Archaeological sites will be listed under each period during which they were in use, so many of these entries will be listed multiple times. Information given includes site number, site name, and approximate location (if known). A single asterisk denotes a site that has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, while a double asterisk denotes a site that has been determined eligible for the National Register but not formally listed.

Properties from the MIHP documentation, which are primarily architectural resources, will be divided into historic districts and individual properties. For each, the information given will include site number, site name, location (if known), and dates or period of significance (if known). It should be kept in mind that many of the properties included in the MIHP are incompletely documented, and this will be illustrated frequently. Districts that appear in these lists have some connection to industrial labor, although that is very infrequently cited in the documentation as their source of significance. Sites that appear in these lists are industrial sites, domestic sites associated with industrial labor, or community sites that appear in districts associated with industry and labor. As such, some of the sites listed may have only a minimal association with laborers. As above, a single asterisk denotes a site or district that has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, while a double asterisk denotes a site or district that has been determined eligible for the National Register but not formally listed. The final component of these lists will be a bibliography of archaeological compliance reports for each county that mention industrial or labor sites, denoting which sites are discussed in each report.

Appendix V provides a weekly accounting of the hours spent in working on this project through the completion of the first draft of this report. Appendix VI presents an overview of the public education and outreach initiatives that will be undertaken as a follow-up to this project.

It is important to state what this report is and what it is not. This report is not a management plan, since it does not attempt to develop a predictive site location model. It is also not an exhaustively complete history, although a very large amount of information is presented. This report is a summary of the information about industry and industrial labor contained within the MIHP and the Maryland Archaeological Site Files, both inventories mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act.

While the MIHP is ideally a complete record of standing structures or historic locations in Maryland that are over 50 years old, in many cases this has not been achieved. Most of the survey work that has been done in Maryland was carried out during the 1970s, when state historic preservation offices were first beginning to assemble their historic sites inventories. As a result, in many areas the record of historic sites ends in the 1920s or 1930s, instead of the 1950s. Also, because money available for historic preservation has always been somewhat scarce, some areas have received very minimal coverage in comparison with other areas.

Another problem inherent in using MIHP and the archaeological site records is their bias toward industry. While the purpose of this project is to collect and synthesize
as much information about labor in Maryland as possible, much of the time such information is not forthcoming in the MIHP and archaeological site files. Therefore, the accounts below will occasionally seem like industrial histories rather than labor histories. When available, secondary sources have been consulted, but once again historical scholarship has traditionally been biased toward industry. Readers should keep in mind, however, that industry cannot exist without labor, and thus for every industrial enterprise mentioned in the text there is theoretically a corresponding labor component, or site.

A final note needs to be made about maps. Readers will notice that only four maps are present in this report, none of which are very detailed. In part, this is due to time constraints that precluded the compilation of detailed maps indicating the locations of every, or even many, of the sites mentioned in the text. The lack of detailed maps is also due in part to the nature of this report. It is intended to be a public document, and will be distributed to several public repositories. However, since archeological site location is often considered to be sensitive information and not for public release, any copies of this report delivered to public repositories would need to have such maps blacked out. On the other hand, qualified archaeologists have access to site location information at the Maryland Historical Trust and any towns mentioned in this report can easily be located on Internet map services. Therefore, it was decided to forgo the compilation of maps. However, future researchers may find it beneficial to develop a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) project based on the sites in this report in order to perform more sophisticated spatial analyses than were possible during this project.
III. Definition of the Subject

Since the focus of this report is industrial labor history and heritage, it is necessary to define both labor and industry. First we must lay out two axioms of the human condition, that the species *Homo sapiens* is a part of nature and that it is also a social species whose individual members are always linked by social relationships. Furthermore, over time the human species has “acquired the ability to transform nature to human use.”\(^{10}\) But this process of transformation is reciprocal: “The way [human beings] are organized socially governs the way they confront and transform nature, and nature thus transformed affects, in turn, the architecture of human social bonds.”\(^{11}\) Following Karl Marx, then, labor can defined as “the general condition for the metabolism between men and nature; it is the everlasting nature-imposed condition of human existence.”\(^{12}\) Labor is also always social, “carried on by human beings bonded to one another in society.”\(^{13}\)

In this situation some people must be laborers, directly transforming nature through work, while others must control, organize and deploy social labor. *Production*, in a Marxist sense, refers to the complex interrelationships between nature, work, labor and social organization; it includes not just the interaction of humanity and nature, but also an active reproduction of social relationships. Marx delineated a number of different modes of production, each differentiated by the specific type of social organization involved.\(^{14}\)

For this project, labor under the capitalist mode of production will be the object of study. The capitalist mode of production is defined as having three major characteristics:

First, capitalists detain control of the means of production. Second, laborers are denied independent access to means of production and must sell their labor power to the capitalists. Third, the maximization of surplus produced by the laborers with the means of production owned by the capitalist entails “ceaseless accumulation accompanied by changes in methods of production.”\(^{15}\)

“Ceaseless accumulation” can be seen to refer not only to surplus capital, but to every aspect of Marx’s *production*. Humankind’s control over nature, the amount of physical work being performed, the number of laborers to whom the capitalist is socially linked, and his or her control over social organization and labor for his or her benefit are all increased. Moreover, the capitalist’s accumulation of these things allows for even greater accumulation in the future, and so on and so forth. In essence, the process feeds itself and has no visible limit.

“Changes in methods of production” refers more specifically to both technological advances (which allow an increase in the amount of physical work able to

\(^{10}\) Wolf 1982:73.
\(^{11}\) Wolf 1982:73-74
\(^{13}\) Wolf 1982:74.
\(^{14}\) Wolf 1982:74-75
\(^{15}\) Wolf 1982:78.
be done) and social organization. As the process of production affects both humankind’s relationship to nature and its social organization, improvements in the speed, accuracy, and ability of technology necessitate the ability to adapt social organization to new circumstances. This is done through ideology. Capitalism has proven especially efficient in this regard, molding class relations, race and ethnic relations, and gender relations.

*Industry* has many definitions, but for the purposes of this project there are several that are useful:

1. [Industry is] the way in which human effort has been harnessed as a force for the commercial production of goods and services.
2. [Industry is] any department or branch of art, occupation, or business; esp., one which employs much labor and capital and is a distinct branch of trade; as, the sugar industry.
3. [Industry is] human exertion employed for the creation of value, regarded by some as a species of capital or wealth; labor.
4. [Industry is] the organized action of making of goods and services for sale.

Combining some of the common characteristics of these definitions with the previous discussion of labor and production, the following definition of industry will be utilized: *Industry is the organization and deployment of labor for the purpose of efficient processing and manufacture of commercial goods (exploitation of natural resources) and (re)production of social relationships in a manner advantageous to the organizer of said labor, leading to his or her accumulation of surplus wealth.*

Specifically, this report will examine industrial labor under capitalism in Maryland. Some examples of historic industrial contexts in Maryland include milling, mining, metal refinement, and the textile industry. Each of these activities involves the intensive organization of labor for the processing of natural resources and manufacture of commercial goods, changes in methods of production (both technological and social), the active reproduction of social relationships (i.e. of different classes), and the accumulation of capital (wealth) by one or a small group of individuals.

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16 Althusser 1971:141-177.
19 Scheman 1983.
23 Princeton University n.d.
IV. Overview of Labor Archaeology

While the notions of stratified society and the social relations of production have been discussed in archaeology for over half a century, beginning with V. Gordon Childe’s attempts to explain human cultural evolution from a Marxist perspective, it is only within the past couple of decades that archaeologists have begun to examine issues of power and resistance from the perspective of the laboring classes. There has been an increasing emphasis on the need to examine the past from multiple perspectives, and one of these is that of the working class. This type of archaeological inquiry is best described by the title of an edited volume on the subject: *The Archaeology of Inequality.*

The archaeological study of labor seems to have been prodded along somewhat by the development in the historical field of a “‘new’ labor history” in the 1960s and 1970s. According to this movement, “the proper study of labor history ought to be the worker, and not only his institutions . . . we are now making real headway toward a history of the American worker.” The history of the laborer had replaced a tradition of studying labor exclusively through trade unionism and economics. Included in this new labor history were emphases on ethnicity, shop-floor history, the relationship between the work world and family life, and class as a cultural, rather than economic, construction.

The archaeological study of labor has also resulted in part from post-modern trends within archaeology, the most significant being the study of capitalism. The advocates of this approach to historical archaeology concentrate on the power of material culture to shape perception and to force the ideology of the upper classes upon the lower classes. Chief among these ideologies is personal discipline (using many ideas developed by Michel Foucault), a concept that has been explored in many venues. The most notable examples of this sort of work come from Annapolis and Harpers Ferry, as well as other places. Concerned with an archaeology of identity, one scholar has suggested that the shift from work to labor to service “is an ideal and important topic for public interpretation based on historical archaeological research and findings. The material record of capitalism . . . is replete with artifactual markers of work, labor and service.” Thus, labor and the working classes have their own place in the study of capitalism and ideology.

If ideology fooled everyone, however, there would be no heterogeneity in societies. Some hold that “cultural uniformity should be considered a phenomenon to be explained, rather than given, in cultural history.” From this perspective, domination is almost always accompanied by resistance. Resistance by laborers has been documented

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27 Brody 1979:111.
31 Foucault 1979.
33 Potter 1999:63.
34 Paynter and McGuire 1991:3.
archaeologically in a number of instances, such as at Harpers Ferry, the Russell Cutlery in Connecticut, the Telco Block and Supply Mill sites, the Ludlow, Colorado Coalfield War site and the 19th-century coal company town of Helvetia, Pennsylvania.\textsuperscript{35} It is because “artifacts are tangible incarnations of social relationships embodying the attitudes and behaviors of the past”\textsuperscript{36} that an “archaeology of resistance”\textsuperscript{37} is possible.

One of the most fruitful approaches in this regard has been the study of union sites, led by Mark Walker.\textsuperscript{38} As perhaps the most tangible form of working class resistance to capitalist domination, unions have long been an object of study for labor historians.\textsuperscript{39} As Walker has noted, however, public recognition of class struggle has often been silenced in the United States: “Few if any sites of labor struggles had received official state or federal designation . . . [This] should not be surprising. In the dominant mythology, the United States is a classless society . . . shedding light on the unknown or garbled historical struggle of labor must be the agenda of the present generation.”\textsuperscript{40} He has attempted to follow just this agenda at the site of the Ludlow Coalfield War\textsuperscript{41} and 19th-century railroad-worker housing in West Oakland, California.\textsuperscript{42}

Concurrent with an interest in capitalism has been an interest in the effects of industrialization upon the working classes. This often takes the form of studies on the transition between craft and wage labor pointed out by Parker Potter.\textsuperscript{43} Specifically, much work has focused on the reactions and adaptations of workers to the institution of wage labor and factory work discipline.\textsuperscript{44} This topic has been studied in depth by Paul Shackel at Harpers Ferry\textsuperscript{45} and by Mary Beaudry and Steven Mrozowski at the Boott Mills in Lowell, Massachusetts.\textsuperscript{46} LouAnn Wurst has pointed out that it was not only city dwellers who were affected by the Industrial Revolution, but rural people as well.\textsuperscript{47} Jameson Harwood has even studied antecedents of this transition in 18th-century Williamsburg, Virginia.\textsuperscript{48} A recent concern of archaeologists studying this process is how to appropriately deal with the communities being represented, which often have descendant communities who are quite invested in the interpretation of their own history.\textsuperscript{49}

This leads to another current trend in the study of labor: a concern with heritage. The preservation of industrial heritage has long been a concern for many, but too often laborers have been left out of the equation.\textsuperscript{50} The Society for Industrial Archaeology has

\begin{itemize}
  \item\textsuperscript{36} Beaudry et al. 1991:150.
  \item\textsuperscript{37} Kelley 1992:293.
  \item\textsuperscript{38} Walker 2000, 2003a, 2003b.
  \item\textsuperscript{39} Brody 1979:111-112.
  \item\textsuperscript{40} Walker 2000:61.
  \item\textsuperscript{41} Walker 2000, 2003b; see also Ludlow Collective 2001.
  \item\textsuperscript{42} Walker 2003a.
  \item\textsuperscript{43} Potter 1999:63.
  \item\textsuperscript{44} Martin 2003.
  \item\textsuperscript{45} Shackel 1993b, 1994, 1996; Shackel and Larsen 2000.
  \item\textsuperscript{46} Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987-1989, 1988; see also Beaudry 1989 and Mrozowski et al. 1996
  \item\textsuperscript{47} Wurst 2003.
  \item\textsuperscript{48} Harwood 2003.
  \item\textsuperscript{49} Beaudry 2003; see also Walker 2000, 2003b.
  \item\textsuperscript{50} Shackel 2003.
\end{itemize}
been an active voice for the cause of industrial preservation since 1971, but many of its activities emphasize machinery over people. The field of industrial archaeology in general tends to favor buildings and machines over the workers who inhabited and ran them. The inclusion of laborers is beginning to enter into the picture. The best example of this is the recent Labor Archaeology National Historic Landmark Theme Study. Paul Shackel has asked the archaeological community, “Will archaeologists working at industrial sites be courageous like the town of Lawrence, Massachusetts and commemorate labor’s heritage, or will we fall back and create an official history that glorifies technology? That is the challenge, I believe, for any of us who choose to perform archaeology in industrial contexts.”

Another trend in the archaeological study of labor has been a broadening of the definition of the term labor beyond industrial forms. While slavery has generally been treated as a subfield within African-American or plantation studies, Charles Orser has studied slavery as labor through the lens of capitalism. Stephen Silliman has recognized that “labor constituted one of the primary and most influential interpersonal and intercultural relations in pluralistic colonial communities,” and thus has studied “labor as practice” in colonial settings. The study of labor can even be extended into prehistoric times under such topics as political economy, labor and surplus, labor mobilization for architectural and engineering purposes and craft specialization.

On less theoretical grounds, historical archaeologists studying labor have been drawn to several types of studies. Perhaps the most common is the study of “company towns,” towns that were entirely owned and controlled by a single company or industry. Lowell, Massachusetts and Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia have been the locations of especially important archaeological investigations. Some other “company towns” that have been investigated include coal towns in Pennsylvania, Buxton, Iowa, and Blaenafon, Wales. These types of studies usually concentrate on issues such as the reconstruction of landscapes, socio-economic status, consumer behavior, and the separation over time between “work” spaces and “home” spaces. Many other types of industrial communities that do not qualify as industrial towns have also been investigated

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51 Society for Industrial Archaeology n.d.
55 Solury 2000.
56 Shackel 2003.
58 Orser 1999.
60 Silliman 2001:381.
62 Silliman 2001:381.
by archaeologists, including temporary work camps, urban neighborhoods and rural industrial communities.

The environment, diet and health of industrial workers have been a major concern of many labor archaeologists. Gender and ethnicity, often lumped together in archaeological studies, have also been a favorite topic of labor archaeologists. Other topics, however, have been understudied by labor archaeologists. Perhaps the best example of this is the study of industrial slavery, which has only been addressed by a very few archaeologists.

Archaeology has made great strides in the study of labor in the last few decades. Unfortunately, some archaeologists still focus on industry and technology at the expense of the people who made it all possible. This was illustrated all too clearly by a number of papers presented at the 2003 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Providence, Rhode Island, the theme of which was Trade and Industrialization, as well as articles in a recent issue of the journal *IA*. The leading programs for the preservation of industrial and technological heritage, the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), which employs a number of archaeologists, is only slowly picking up on the importance of studying labor as well. Nevertheless, the future is not as bleak as it once was for the history of working class peoples thanks to the work of many archaeologists who, like Paul Shackel, believe that “questions related to labor archaeology . . . need to be made part of the national public memory.”

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75 Society for Historical Archaeology 2003.
78 Shackel 2003.
V. Eastern Shore

The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan includes nine counties in the Eastern Shore region: Cecil, Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne’s, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester. While one might expect the rural, agricultural Eastern Shore to be the least industrialized of all the regions in Maryland, this is not necessarily the case. Industry did begin later here than in most other places, and industrial labor on the Eastern Shore has largely been drawn from the Anglo- and African-American agricultural population.

Early industry on Maryland’s Eastern Shore was confined to scattered mills and shipyards. The only “heavy” industry consisted of two ironworks, Principio (active in Cecil County during the 18th century) and Nassawango (active in Worcester County during the second quarter of the 19th century). Principio was run mostly with slave labor, while Nassawango gave rise to a small village that outlived the furnace.

Tobacco had long been the basis of the Eastern Shore’s economy, but the depression of 1819 severely damaged this business. Soon thereafter many farmers shifted to seafood harvesting or diversified their crops. Hemp wheat and pork were important, since they had all been introduced to the Eastern Shore during the mid-18th century. Fruit and vegetable cultivation also became important when the railroads connected Eastern Shore farmers to large markets. The second half of the 19th century saw a boom in the canning and seafood packing industries, especially in Cambridge (Dorchester County) and Crisfield (Somerset County). Canning was able to take hold due to the new emphasis on fruit and vegetable cultivation. Tomato canning was second only to seafood packing in importance. A peach blight in the 1880s proved disastrous to fruit growers, however, and fruit canning slowly faded out of the picture.

Lumbering was a minor industry throughout the 19th century, undertaken primarily to support the shipyards and railroad construction. A few other minor industries tried to take root but couldn’t succeed. The economy of the Eastern Shore has slowly reverted to one based almost solely on agriculture and seafood harvesting during the 20th century.

Although classified as an Eastern Shore county, Cecil County is different from the rest for a number of reasons. It is by far the most heavily industrialized county, probably owing in part to its relative lack of access to the Chesapeake Bay oyster and crab waters. As in many Maryland counties, milling has been important throughout Cecil County’s history. Milling here, however, was more diverse than in most areas, including not just saw and grist mills but also flax, oil, paper, fulling, and woolen mills, among others. However, an even more important industry in Cecil County has been iron, represented best by the Principio Iron Works (discussed above).

For the following report, the Eastern Shore will be broken up into three sections: Cecil County, the Upper Eastern Shore (Kent, Queen Anne’s, Talbot and Caroline counties) and the Lower Eastern Shore (Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester counties).
Figure 1: Maryland's Eastern Shore Region
(outlined in black). State map courtesy of the
Maryland State Highway Administration.
Cecil County was home to a diverse array of industries during the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification. Much of the industry consisted of small mills. While many of these were corn, grist or saw mills, there were also a flax mill and two oil mills. The Little Elk Creek area provided waterpower for grist, saw, paper, oil and fulling mills.\(^\text{79}\) The Cecil Manufacturing Mill, in this district, began as a spinning and carding mill in 1796 but later became a paper mill. In 1800 it employed 20 people.\(^\text{80}\) The Carter Paper Mill, however, was even bigger: it employed between 20 and 60 people in 1814.\(^\text{81}\) A granite quarry was opened around 1789 in the vicinity of Port Deposit.\(^\text{82}\) A nail factory that was operating in the Little Elk Creek district during the late 18\(^\text{th}\) century was bought and converted by the Elk Forge to make bar iron in 1808.\(^\text{83}\) Another forge erected in 1795 was located in Rowlandsville.\(^\text{84}\) Many of the laborers who worked in these varied industries were either people of English extraction whose families had been in North America for some time, or Scotch and Irish immigrants. Some of the earliest company housing in Maryland may be located north of the mill town of Providence, where a row of eight houses stand that may have been constructed by the owners of either the Meeter or the Providence Mill for their workers.\(^\text{85}\)

Perhaps the most important individual industrial operation in Cecil County during this period, however, was the Principio Iron Furnace. Principio was the first such furnace in Maryland and one of the first in the English colonies, the company forming in 1714 and production beginning in 1716. The original site of Principio Furnace was probably in the village of North East, but by 1723 it had moved to its permanent home near present-day Perryville. The owners of the furnace bought iron ore from Augustus Washington, father of George. The company also later erected a furnace in Accoeeck, Virginia and bought the Kingsbury Furnace in Baltimore County and the Lancashire Furnace, located at an unknown spot on the Patapsco River. The furnace produced bar iron and cannonballs for the U.S. military during both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, but was burned by the British during the latter.\(^\text{86}\)

The labor force at Principio Furnace consisted primarily of British indentured servants during its early years, supplemented by a number of unskilled slaves and free wage earners. Some of the skilled artisans and ironworkers received wages, while others were employed on a piecework basis. Many of the non-indentured or un-enslaved workers were paid partially in company store credit. By the middle of the 18\(^\text{th}\) century a chronic shortage of skilled labor in the colonies had led to a higher number of enslaved African-Americans working in skilled positions at the furnace. Market fluctuations and

\(^{79}\) Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) CE-1296.

\(^{80}\) MIHP CE-655.

\(^{81}\) MIHP CE-71.

\(^{82}\) MIHP CE-1291.

\(^{83}\) MIHP CE-1296.

\(^{84}\) MIHP CE-789.

\(^{85}\) MIHP CE-548, CE-695, CE-696, CE-697.

\(^{86}\) MIHP CE-112.
other factors led to unstable work schedules, but the average workweek was probably about five and a half days long.\textsuperscript{87}

Some information on life in the ironworks community is known. Unlike ironworks in other areas, such operations in colonial Maryland did not completely resemble “iron plantations.” While located in rural areas, many were close to major roads or waterways and were not self-sufficient. While the Principio Company ran a large farm for its workers, it also owned a company store that provided outside goods. Clothing, especially hats and shoes, were sold to free laborers and issued to enslaved and indentured workers. One of the more popular commodities was rum, and drunkenness was apparently a frequent problem among the workers. Escape attempts, by both enslaved and indentured laborers, were not uncommon. While the Principio Company undoubtedly provided housing for its workers (especially its enslaved and indentured laborers), little mention is made of such accommodations in the official company records. It is possible that the company simply bought such housing from local farms. Laborers were generally provided with enough land to begin their own little gardens, but most of their food was provided by the company. Indian corn and salt pork were the staples of the laborers’ diet. There is some evidence that the food provided to enslaved laborers was prepared separately from and was of a lower quality than that provided to other laborers.\textsuperscript{88}

\textbf{UPPER EASTERN SHORE}

During the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification there was much less industry on the Upper Eastern Shore than in Cecil County. In Kent County, a shipyard was run on the appropriately named Shipyard Creek.\textsuperscript{89} The only other industry consisted of small mills. There were at least six of these,\textsuperscript{90} but a number of identified mill sites of unknown date may be from this period as well. The center of industry in the county was Millington, then known as Head of Chester, on the straddling the border with Queen Anne’s County. The first grist mill was established in the area by 1760, and eventually there as many as six mills within a three-mile radius of the village. In 1808 a woolen textile fulling mill began operation, and in 1810 a carding mill was built. Tanning was also an important activity here during the early 19\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{91} Finally, there was a small silver mining operation near Galena in the first years of the 1800s.\textsuperscript{92} No research has been done on the laborers who worked at these industries.

In Queen Anne’s County, at least seven agricultural mills were operating in the 18\textsuperscript{th} century. One of the earliest was the Church Hill Mill, which may have been built as early as 1698. The original grist mill was augmented with a saw mill in 1765.\textsuperscript{93} The fulling and carding mills and the tanneries at Head of Chester also provided employment to Queen Anne’s County residents during this period. The Gilpin Tannery, in particular, included a bark mill, currying shop and a 20-vat workshop. In 1808 a coverlid

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{87} Robbins 1986:88-131.
\textsuperscript{88} Robbins 1986:238-280. See also May 1945.
\textsuperscript{89} ASR 18KE334, 18KE335, 18KE336.
\textsuperscript{90} MIHP KE-78, KE-96, KE-175, KE-286, KE-287, KE-290, KE-291, KE-293.
\textsuperscript{91} MIHP KE-684; See also Alexander 1990.
\textsuperscript{92} MIHP KE-597.
\textsuperscript{93} MIHP QA-138, QA-181.
\end{footnotesize}
A manufacturing enterprise began near Bryantown, and in the 1810s merino sheep were introduced to the county, providing employment for people weaving and dyeing the wool.\footnote{Emory 1950:392-393.}

Only a couple of small agricultural mills were erected in Talbot County during the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification. The Wye Mills, however, fostered a community that included a church and a school.\footnote{MIHP T-51.} In the 1690s the area around Trappe became a major shipbuilding center, but the village itself grew around an early-19th-century grist mill.\footnote{MIHP T-946.}

In Caroline County, the Denton vicinity was the center of early industry. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries a number of small industries developed to serve the local agricultural community, operated by skilled artisans. These included grist mills, tanneries and a plow factory. A possible 18th- and 19th-century shipbuilding site has also been located north of the town.\footnote{MIHP CAR-284, ASR 18CA96.} In Greensboro a mill had been constructed by 1795, and a tannery was also in business during the late 18th century.\footnote{MIHP CAR-264.} The early-18th-century Exeter Mill in Federalsburg began as a grist and saw mill, but by the early 19th century included a carding mill and a small iron furnace.\footnote{MIHP CAR-285.}

**LOWER EASTERN SHORE**

Industry was negligible on much of the Lower Eastern Shore during this period. Worcester County saw some lumbering, while a shipyard and a few mills operated in Somerset County.\footnote{MIHP WO-186; ARS 18SO142, 18SO323, MIHP S-73.} In Wicomico County a mill appeared as early as 1735 in the Mardela Springs area, but it didn’t survive long into the 19th century.\footnote{MIHP WI-371.} Madison, a small village that grew around lumbering and shipbuilding, was the center of 18th-century industry in Dorchester County.\footnote{MIHP D-650.}

**Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870**

**CECIL COUNTY**

Milling continued to be an important industry in Cecil County during this period, but iron took on an even more important role in the county’s economy. Principio Furnace was reconstructed after being set on fire during the War of 1812, but then abandoned. The Whitacre Iron Company bought the works in the 1830s, and a third blast furnace was erected in 1836. By this time the community had grown into a large self-sustaining village, including a post office, a company office, worker housing, and an ironmaster’s
house. Slaves continued to make up the bulk of the labor force until the Civil War.\textsuperscript{103} In
addition to Principio, a rolling mill opened near Cowentown\textsuperscript{104} and the McCullough Iron
Company was formed in North East. The company erected four houses in which to board
its workers, some of which still survive.\textsuperscript{105} Elk Forge, which expanded to include a
textile mill, also built several housing units for its workers during the mid-19\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{106}

Port Deposit continued its industrial growth. Lumber and gin mills were erected,
as were a foundry and stove works. A free African-American community known as
Cedar Hollow developed within Port Deposit, and many of Cedar Hollow’s residents
worked in the town’s industries.\textsuperscript{107} Bayview, in the Gilpin’s Falls area, was home to a
woolen mill during the period.\textsuperscript{108} With the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware
Canal in the 1820s, the town of Chesapeake City became a shipping and lumbering
center.\textsuperscript{109} The village of Elkton became a flour-packing center.\textsuperscript{110} The Little Elk Creek
district also continued to be an important seat of industry.\textsuperscript{111} The Meeter Paper Mill
thrived,\textsuperscript{112} and the villages of Leeds, Childs and Marley became mill towns populated by
immigrants. All of these villages still have remnants of company housing.\textsuperscript{113} In
Rowlandsville, the Octoraro Rolling Mill, a bark mill, incorporated in 1828 and
employed 23 people by 1850.\textsuperscript{114}

**UPPER EASTERN SHORE**

There were at least seven small mills operating in Kent County during this period.
Once again, however, many undated mill sites could have originated during this period.
Millington was still an active milling center,\textsuperscript{115} but around the middle of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century
Rock Hall became the industrial center of the county. Rock Hall was a diverse
community, with lumbering, shipbuilding, seafood harvesting, farming and canning all
playing an active role in the community’s development.\textsuperscript{116}

Around nine small mills were active in Queen Anne’s County during this period.
In addition to the mills and tanneries at Millington, cotton manufacturing began at
Church Hill around 1815.\textsuperscript{117} In 1843 a foundry was constructed at Ruthsburg to
manufacture farm implements.\textsuperscript{118} The coming of the railroads fostered a thriving canning
industry in the Fincastle-Prickett area. By 1870, 626 people in that area were employed

\textsuperscript{103} Maryland Archaeological Site Records (ASR) 18CE48; MIHP CE-112, CE-113, CE-374, CE-375, CE-
1231.
\textsuperscript{104} ASR 18CE53.
\textsuperscript{105} ASR 18CE47, MIHP CE-886, CE-1337, CE-1347.
\textsuperscript{106} MIHP CE-163, CE-165, CE-167.
\textsuperscript{107} MIHP CE-1291.
\textsuperscript{108} MIHP CE-220.
\textsuperscript{109} MIHP CE-1292.
\textsuperscript{110} MIHP CE-1295.
\textsuperscript{111} MIHP CE-1296.
\textsuperscript{112} MIHP CE-548.
\textsuperscript{113} MIHP CE-651, CE-652; CE-661, CE-685; CE-636.
\textsuperscript{114} MIHP CE-789.
\textsuperscript{115} MIHP KE-684.
\textsuperscript{116} MIHP KE-666.
\textsuperscript{117} MIHP QA-181.
\textsuperscript{118} Emory 1950:393.
in “light industry,” of whom 460 were employed in canneries. The primary center of canning was the village of Price.  

Industry in Talbot County was even more sparse during this period than during the previous one. No major industry in known to have developed here during the first three quarters of the 19th century. In Caroline County, several small mills were in business between 1815 and 1870. Federalsburg was the center of industry in Caroline County, hosting milling, shipbuilding, and shipping operations. By the middle of the 19th century several sawmills had been built specifically to serve the shipyards.

LOWER EASTERN SHORE

Snow Hill and Pocomoke City became centers of industry in Worcester County during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition. Snow Hill had always been an important center for the shipment of local agricultural produce, and it was during this period that food processing industries began operation. In the 1860s a fruit drying plant was established, and it wasn’t long before canneries and mills dotted the outskirts of the town. A brickyard was also established in Snow Hill during this period, and the town was an important center of the shipbuilding trade.

119 MIHP QA-522.
120 MIHP CAR-285.
121 MIHP WO-186.
The most important industry in the Snow Hill vicinity during this period, however, was the Nassawango Iron Furnace. The only iron furnace on the Eastern Shore besides Cecil County’s Principio Furnace, Nassawango was constructed in 1830 by the Maryland Iron Company to process bog ore. Nassawango Furnace is important technologically because it is one of the first examples of hot-blast iron technology to be used in the United States. The owners of the furnace endured several financial difficulties, and the operation finally ceased in 1849 under pressure from increasing competition by furnaces in the Great Lakes region. Nineteen years was enough, however, for a small community to grow up around the furnace. The population of several hundred people built a church, post office, company store and a boarding house. In addition to furnace laborers, the company employed a number of skilled artisans.122

It was during this period that Pocomoke City began its ascent to the position of largest and most industrialized town in Worcester County. In 1839 a steam sawmill for the production of shingles was constructed. In 1845 a larger steam sawmill was built that lasted until 1865 and inspired other such ventures throughout the county. Shipbuilding also became an important industry, and by 1865 Pocomoke City rivaled Snow Hill in this regard.123 A minor lumber industry also developed near Whaleyville during this period.124

122 ASR 18WO19, MIHP WO-10, Bastian 1975. The site of the Nassawango Furnace village is now a living history museum. The furnace site was listed on the National Register in 1975. For more information concerning Nassawango see Prettyman 1966 and Furnace Town n.d.
123 MIHP WO-187.
124 MIHP WO-293.
and the Tilghman Mill Complex, which included saw and grist mills and a blacksmith shop, was built near Whiton.125

The only industry in Somerset County at the beginning of this period was a steam-powered saw mill in Princess Anne, the county seat, that was constructed sometime around 1815.126 By the middle of the 19th century the village of Inverness, on Fishing Island, had become home to a cannery and packing house, as well as a mill and a lime kiln.127 The seafood processing industry was also picking up in other areas of the county, notably the Crisfield area.128 The shipyard on King’s Creek was in operation by this time as well.129

Several mills were located in Wicomico County during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition. These were mostly small, local grist and saw mills. The only community focused around milling was the village known as Rockawalkin Mills. A family named Anderson owned grist, saw and carding mills on Rockawalkin Creek. This business lasted until the late 19th century.130 The Salisbury area also had its share of milling during this period, including flour, lumber and lime mills in the 1840s.131 The largest industry in Wicomico County throughout the 19th century, however, was shipbuilding. Whitehaven, Mardela Springs, Sharptown, and Riverton all grew up around shipyards in the early and middle part of the century.132

A number of small rural mills appeared in Dorchester County during the 19th century. Since the flat topography of the county does not lend itself to water-powered milling, a number of these were windmills.133 From the 1850s to the 1870s Cambridge became important for its lumbering industry, which provided materials for shipbuilding and railroad construction.134 No other industry of note was located in Dorchester County at this time.

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

CECIL COUNTY

The period of Industrial/Urban Dominance in Maryland actually saw a slight decline in industry in Cecil County. Many of the largest mill operations went out of business in the early 20th century, including the Elk Forge mills, the Johnson Woolen Mill, the Octoraro Rolling Mill and the Cyclone Mill (in the Little Elk Creek district).135 Iron also suffered, as the McCullough Iron Company,136 Frey’s Forge in Rowlandselle137

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125 ASR 18WO163.
126 MIHP S-128.
127 ASR 18SO262.
128 MIHP S-127.
129 ASR 18SO325.
130 MIHP WI-68.
131 MIHP WI-145.
132 MIHP WI-144, WWWI-352, WI-353, WI-371.
133 ASR 18DO175, MIHP D-315.
134 MIHP D-699.
135 MIHP CE-165; CE-761; CE-789; CE-692.
136 ASR 18CE47, MIHP CE-1337.
and Principio Furnace went out of business. A fourth blast furnace was constructed at Principio in 1890, but the company went under after World War I.\textsuperscript{138} Unfortunately, not much is known of the labor force at Principio Furnace after the Civil War. Port Deposit suffered a general decline.\textsuperscript{139} In Chesapeake City a bottling plant was opened in 1906, but it only lasted until 1930.\textsuperscript{140}

Some industrial businesses continued to flourish, however. Elkton became the location of pulp mills, machine shops, fertilizer plants, canneries and a shipyard between 1880 and 1900. Three different areas of the town were developed with housing for laborers.\textsuperscript{141} The Meeter Paper Mill continued to be successful, employing around 200 people by 1910.\textsuperscript{142} Other mills in the Providence area also continued to be successful, as more workers’ housing was constructed in this area during this period.\textsuperscript{143}

**UPPER EASTERN SHORE**

About half a dozen mills are known to have operated in Kent County during the years between 1870 and 1930, with many others possibly dating from this period as well. The importance of Rock Hall diminished, although canning grew in importance.\textsuperscript{144} The original Millington Mill burned in 1872 but was rebuilt and operated throughout the rest of the period, and the carding mill was still running.\textsuperscript{145} The major industrial development during this period, however, was the growth of the village of Massey Crossroads. The convergence of the Kent County Railroad and the Kent and Queen Anne’s Railroad in 1866 provided the impetus for a canning industry that remained vibrant into the 20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{146}

Eight small mills operated in Queen Anne’s County between 1870 and 1930, but canning had become the dominant industry. The Fincastle-Prickett district continued to be a major canning center until the 1930s.\textsuperscript{147} In the vicinity of Queen Anne, the Queen Anne’s Railroad serviced a growing number of local canneries, including a tomato cannery in the town itself.\textsuperscript{148} The Needwood-Content district also hosted many canneries in the late 19\textsuperscript{th} and early 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries, specializing in tomatoes and corn.\textsuperscript{149} Other industry in Queen Anne’s County included a flour and feed mill and an early-20\textsuperscript{th}-century coal yard in Queen Anne,\textsuperscript{150} a late-19\textsuperscript{th}-century brick kiln near Roberts,\textsuperscript{151} and seafood processing and packing on Kent Island. In the late 19\textsuperscript{th} century approximately 1,300

\textsuperscript{137} MIHP CE-789.
\textsuperscript{138} ASR 18CE48.
\textsuperscript{139} MIHP CE-1291.
\textsuperscript{140} MIHP CE-1292.
\textsuperscript{141} MIHP CE-1295.
\textsuperscript{142} MIHP CE-548.
\textsuperscript{143} MIHP CE-645, CE-660, CE-666.
\textsuperscript{144} MIHP KE-666.
\textsuperscript{145} MIHP KE-684.
\textsuperscript{146} MIHP KE-685.
\textsuperscript{147} MIHP QA-522.
\textsuperscript{148} MIHP QA-530.
\textsuperscript{149} MIHP QA-486.
\textsuperscript{150} MIHP QA-530.
\textsuperscript{151} MIHP QA-408.
Figure 4. 1890 furnace stack and employees, Principio Furnace (CE-112/18CE48), Cecil County. Source: Maddex and Kemp 1998. Courtesy of the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University.

Figure 5. 19th-century shed, possibly slave quarters, Principio Furnace (CE-112/18CE48), Cecil County. Source: Maddex and Kemp 1998. Courtesy of the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University.
laborers were employed as watermen or in the ten processing plants on or near Kent Island.\textsuperscript{152}

Industry finally came to Talbot County during the late 19\textsuperscript{th} and early 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries. The St. Michael’s Mill (a flour mill) was constructed around 1890 and provided employment to about 15 people. After World War I the company expanded to two shifts, employing about twice as many people.\textsuperscript{153} In Trappe, a creamery and several vegetable canneries began business in the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{154} Tomato canning began in Bozeman during the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century, accompanied by two saw mills. Bozeman is also home to one of the very few labor union halls mentioned in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places. This hall served a local chapter of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics beginning in the 1920s.\textsuperscript{155} In the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century a creamery opened in Easton; the only remaining building from this business was probably used as a residence by a company employee.\textsuperscript{156} Finally, Applegarth’s Marine Yard opened in Oxford in 1917, providing shipbuilding and repair services to local watermen. Oxford was also the site of seven seafood processing plants during this period.\textsuperscript{157}

Caroline County also saw a florescence of industry during this period. Steamboat transportation provided more convenient exportation options than the railroad for the only land-bound county on the Eastern Shore. Federalsburg, already an important industrial center, became home to a prosperous canning industry that specialized in tomatoes during the late 19\textsuperscript{th} century. Printing and paper plants and saw and flour mills also began business here at this time. Federalsburg’s period of prosperity lasted through the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{158} Denton didn’t see the profits of industrialization until the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century, when lumbering and food processing made possible by steamship transport flourished.\textsuperscript{159}

Greensboro was an even bigger canning center than Federalsburg, profiting from an oyster boom in the waters of Caroline County’s rivers and creeks. During the last quarter of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century over 150 canneries opened in the county, many of which were in the Greensboro vicinity. Black and white men both worked in the canneries on a seasonal basis. Greensboro’s women found employment at the Mill Street Cake Brothers Factory in the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{160}

\textbf{LOWER EASTERN SHORE}

Industry in Snow Hill and Pocomoke City in Worcester County intensified during the period of Industrial/Urban Domination. By the end of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century Snow Hill had two planing mills, a box factory, grist and weaving mills, a rawhide whip factory and a canning factory.\textsuperscript{161} Pocomoke City benefited from railroad expansion, and by the first

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{152} MIHP QA-463.
\item \textsuperscript{153} MIHP T-437.
\item \textsuperscript{154} MIHP T-946.
\item \textsuperscript{155} MIHP T-696.
\item \textsuperscript{156} MIHP T-439.
\item \textsuperscript{157} MIHP T-547.
\item \textsuperscript{158} MIHP CAR-285.
\item \textsuperscript{159} MIHP CAR-284.
\item \textsuperscript{160} MIHP CAR-264.
\item \textsuperscript{161} MIHP WO-186.
\end{itemize}
decade of the 20th century the town was home to the Pocomoke Foundry and Machine Works, a grain elevator and the Eagle Mills.162

Lumbering continued to be important throughout Worcester County, especially near Snow Hill and Whaleyville.163 The village of Berlin became a railroad town during this period.164 Bishopville was the home of saw and grist mills by 1877, and from 1919 to 1927 the Eureka Packaging Company (seafood packing) operated in the town.165 In addition to the lumber industry, Whaleyville also hosted a flour mill in the late 19th century and canning businesses during the early 20th century.166 No historical research on the labor that drove these industries has been done. Another minor industry during this period about which not much is known is salt panning, which was concentrated on Assateague Island.167

Seafood processing and canning flourished in Somerset County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Oyster processing facilities dotted the landscape, and canneries opened in Inverness, Westover, Crisfield, and on Fishing Island and Deal Island. Flour, grist and saw mills also opened in many of these towns. In addition to packing and canning seafood, many industrialists also began canning locally grown tomatoes and vegetables.168

Crisfield was the center of the seafood processing industry. The town experienced rapid growth after the arrival of the Eastern Shore Railroad in the 1860s and remained prosperous until the 1920s, when the local oyster population was exhausted. A large number of tenements were built to house the new industrial labor force, many of which are still standing.169 Jersey Island, a part of Crisfield, was one of the biggest processing districts, but there were over 150 different seafood processing plants in the Crisfield area. The town of Crisfield itself, in addition to packing houses, also had a fish fertilizer factory from 1871 until 1932.170 The area of Upper Fairmount and Fishing Island also benefited economically from this new industrial development, hosting fruit, vegetable and seafood packing houses, steam-powered saw and flour mills, a lime kiln, a blacksmith and a shipyard. As in other areas of the state, much of the labor for this work was culled from the local agricultural population.171

In addition to its previous shipbuilding communities, Wicomico County developed a few more industrial villages during this period. Capitola was an African-American community near Whitehaven whose residents worked in the shipyards of the larger town.172 Nanticoke and Bivalve both grew as a result of the introduction of canning and packing to the county after the Civil War. Bivalve hosted an oyster packing house in the late 19th century and vegetable canneries during the first half of the 20th century.173

163 MIHP WO-186, WO-293.
164 MIHP WO-184.
165 MIHP WO-292.
166 MIHP WO-293.
167 ASR 18WO164.
169 MIHP S-127, S-129 through S-139.
171 MIHP S-429.
172 MIHP WI-312.
The Phillips Brothers Canning Company incorporated around 1910 near Green Hill and soon expanded its operations to include tomato canning plants in Quantico, Riverton, Whitehaven and Powellville. Mardela Springs developed a limited bottled spring water and soft drink production industry in the early 20th century, and Riverton became home to a canning factory, a shirt factory and sawmills.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries Dorchester County became an important canning center. Galestown was a small village that had arisen around a grist mill, but lumbering and vegetable and fruit canning became prominent there around the turn of the century. Madison and Hurlock, the latter of which had grown around a railroad junction in 1867, both opened canneries. However, it was Cambridge that was the undisputed king of the canning industry in Dorchester County.

Leaving behind milling and lumbering, Cambridge quickly developed into the nation’s second largest canning center, trailing only Baltimore. Oyster packing and fruit and vegetable canning were the primary focus of this industry. As many as 16 canning factories operated in town at one point, and by the early 20th century Cambridge was known as the tomato canning capital of the world. Packing and canning employed as

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**Figure 6. Catlin Tenant House (WI-204), early 20th-century seafood processing workers’ house, Whitehaven, Wicomico County. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.**

173 MIHP WI-289, WI-297.
174 MIHP WI-315.
175 MIHP WI-371; MIHP WI-353.
176 MIHP D-657.
177 MIHP D-650, D-653.
many as 800 to 1,000 people, many of them former slaves. Many rowhouses were built in the town to house these new industrial laborers. In addition to packing and canning factories, Cambridge was home to a shipyard and box and basket factories during the early 20th century. 178

Modern Period, 1930-Present

CECIL COUNTY

As in other areas of the Eastern Shore, industry has declined greatly in Cecil County during the Modern period. The only industries historically recorded are the small Arundel Mining operation near White Hall 179 and the Marley Mill in the Little Elk Creek district. In 1936 the Marley Mill converted to the manufacture of brown corrugated liner and employed 150 people. In 1969 it became a pulp paper mill, but its days were numbered and it closed in the early 1970s. 180

178 MIHP D-390, D-699.
179 ASR 18CE323, 18CE324.
180 MIHP CE-636.
UPPER EASTERN SHORE

Industry has largely died out on the Upper Eastern Shore during the Modern period. In Kent County, Rock Hall and Massey Crossroads have gone back to being quiet agricultural areas.\textsuperscript{181} In Millington, the carding mill and the original grist mill continued to operate until the mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{182} Milling and canning have both died out in Queen Anne’s County. Canning in the two major industrial districts, the Fincastle-Prickett and Needwood-Content areas, was wiped out by the Great Depression.\textsuperscript{183} The Jarrell Cannery in Queen Anne went out of business in 1955.\textsuperscript{184}

In Talbot County, Applegarth’s Marine Yard in Oxford still operates.\textsuperscript{185} The Gibson Wright Mill, which was built in the early 19\textsuperscript{th} century, continued to operate until the 1960s.\textsuperscript{186} The St. Michael’s Mill went out of business in 1972.\textsuperscript{187} Seafood processing continues to this day in the communities of Wittman, Bellevue and Tilghman, but not in Oxford.\textsuperscript{188}

Industry on the Upper Eastern Shore was strongest in Caroline County during the Modern period. While Denton and Federalsburg saw the passing of their boom years,\textsuperscript{189} Greensboro continued to be a manufacturing center. Garment and sporting goods factories opened here during the 20\textsuperscript{th} century, and the Roe Cannery operated until 1941. The Helvetia Company ran one of the largest condensing plants on the Delmarva Peninsula here as well.\textsuperscript{190} Another minor industry was a button factory near Hobbs.\textsuperscript{191}

LOWER EASTERN SHORE

Industry has largely died out on the Lower Eastern Shore during the Modern period. What survived is concentrated in the towns rather than in rural areas. Seafood processing has continued to be important in Somerset County, although many communities are now small villages concentrated around fishing and seafood harvesting.\textsuperscript{192} Vegetable canning in Bivalve, in Wicomico County, lasted until World War II, and a shirt factory opened in Salisbury around 1930.\textsuperscript{193} Even in Dorchester County, where the canning industry was the strongest, agriculture has slowly come back to prominence in the economy. Only three new canning factories are recorded in Cambridge during the Modern period; however, others opened in Fishing Creek, Tar Bay, Crocheron, and the Toddville and Crapo vicinities.\textsuperscript{194} Crisfield managed to retain most

\textsuperscript{181} MIHP KE-666, KE-685.
\textsuperscript{182} MIHP KE-684.
\textsuperscript{183} MIHP QA-486, QA-522.
\textsuperscript{184} MIHP QA-530.
\textsuperscript{185} MIHP T-547.
\textsuperscript{186} MIHP T-127.
\textsuperscript{187} MIHP T-437.
\textsuperscript{188} MIHP T-1152, T-1153, T-1154, T-1155.
\textsuperscript{189} MIHP CAR-284, CAR-285.
\textsuperscript{190} MIHP CAR-264.
\textsuperscript{191} ASR 18CA203.
\textsuperscript{192} MIHP S-127, S-371.
\textsuperscript{193} MIHP WI-297; MIHP WI-145.
\textsuperscript{194} MIHP D-710, D-726 through D-737
of its industrial prosperity, boasting cutlery, paintbrush and garment factories, seafood processing plants and a frozen food packing plant for the famous company Mrs. Paul’s.  

Labor Archaeology on the Eastern Shore

CECIL COUNTY

A total of 21 industrial and/or labor archaeological sites have been recorded in Cecil County, by far the largest number of any Eastern Shore county and over four-fifths of the total number from the four Upper Eastern Shore counties combined. Twenty of the Cecil County sites are primarily industrial, although five of these have labor components. The industrial sites include 12 mills, 11 of which are saw, corn or grist mills. The other, 18CE53, is the site of the rolling mill near Cowentown. Three of the mills have associated domestic buildings. Ten of the mill sites have not been investigated. Of the other two, one is a part of the larger New Hall Plantation (18CE41) and thus did not receive the majority of the archaeologists’ attention during excavation. The other, a mill site near Perryville (18CE256), has undergone Phase II testing, but is not recorded as having a domestic component. Other industrial sites in Cecil County include two wharves (18CE327 and 18CE342), a barge wreck (18CE297), a shipyard (18CE326), and two sites associated with the Arundel Mining operation (18CE323 and 18CE324). None of these sites has been investigated.

The sites of the McCullough Iron Company (18CE47) in North East and the Principio Furnace (18CE48) near Perryville contain domestic components. At the McCullough site, which has not been excavated, the superintendent’s house is the only building still standing. Many of the late-19th-century structures from Principio are still extant. While the above-ground remains there have been recorded in some detail, only preliminary sub-surface excavations have been carried out. These have focused on the surviving 1836 furnace stack.  

A management plan for the Principio Furnace district was completed in 1998 by the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology at West Virginia University.  

While this management plan focuses on industrial history and archaeology, the authors do acknowledge that archaeological and architectural investigations of the extant workers’ houses and community buildings (mostly from the 19th century) will be an essential step in the construction of an interpretive program that would address the social history of Principio Furnace. Many structures are targeted for immediate restoration needs, but only one of these, a shanty within the industrial area that may have served as slave quarters, is a community or residential site. The plan proposes several different kinds of interpretive programs, the most interesting of which is to open the district as an open-air museum. Along these lines, the report suggests that future historians and archaeologists should investigate Principio Furnace as one kind of company town.

195 MIHP S-127.
The only labor-specific archaeological site recorded in Cecil County is the site of the community of Cedar Hollow (18CE158). This site was located during a typical Phase I survey of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center and was only subjected to three rows of shovel test pits. Nevertheless, the findings were of great significance. Two features, one a house foundation and the other two stoves in an articulated position, were discovered. A possible household refuse feature was also identified. Artifacts collected included large quantities of glass, ceramics, faunal remains, metal artifacts, nails, and wooden floor planking.\textsuperscript{198} The preliminary testing was not enough to permit extensive social analysis of the settlement; however, the site has been preserved through listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984, thanks to its potential to yield significant information pertaining to both African-American and Maryland history.

UPPER EASTERN SHORE

Very little industrial archaeology, let alone labor archaeology, has been carried out on the Upper Eastern Shore. Only five industrial/labor sites have been identified in Kent County. The industrial sites are a mid-18\textsuperscript{th} century mill site (18KE349) and a late-19\textsuperscript{th}-century or early-20\textsuperscript{th}-century commercial barge wreck. Neither has been excavated. Three sites, two domestic and one of unknown (but possibly domestic) function, have been identified and correlated with the 18\textsuperscript{th}-century shipbuilding activities on Shipyard Creek. While these sites may be able to provide a great deal of information on the domestic lives of early industrial workers and skilled artisans, none have been excavated.

Nine industrial/labor archaeological sites have been recorded in Queen Anne’s County. The eight industrial sites include four mills, a possible lime kiln site (18QU95), a boat repair yard (18QU911), and two shipwrecks. None of these have been investigated. The ninth site, the Cannery Store (18QU222) in Willoughby, underwent shovel testing in 1988. Over 2,500 artifacts were recovered, representing three different components: a 19\textsuperscript{th}-century component, an early-20\textsuperscript{th}-century component, and an early-20\textsuperscript{th}-century domestic component. The site has no explicitly demonstrated link to industrial labor; however, it is located near the town of Willoughby, a village that was swept up in the late-19\textsuperscript{th}-century canning industry boom on the Eastern Shore. Phase I investigations did not yield enough data for a useful analysis, but it is possible that further excavation of this site could reveal significant information about consumer choices and preferences in a 19\textsuperscript{th}-century industrializing rural community.\textsuperscript{199}

Only three industrial/labor archaeological sites are recorded in Talbot County. Two are industrial sites: the 19\textsuperscript{th}-century steamship wreck New Jersey (18TA210), which was investigated in the mid-1980s, and Clay’s Hope Waterfront (18TA362) in Bellevue, a shipyard site of unknown date which has not been excavated. The labor site is Brick Row (18TA204) in Easton, a late 19\textsuperscript{th}-century domestic area where Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. performed some preliminary excavation in the early 1980s. Actually, the identification of Brick Row as a labor site has not been confirmed. Phase I archaeological investigation was requested by the Maryland Historical Trust in advance of the demolition of Brick Row and construction of new buildings on the site. However, Easton demolished the existing buildings before archaeology began, severely disturbing

\textsuperscript{198} The results of excavation were reported by Hughes and Lebo (1982).

\textsuperscript{199} Barse 1991.
the site. While information on the lives of the inhabitants of Brick Row during the late 19th century may still be recovered from historical records, the destruction of the archaeological deposits was a great loss.200

Eight industrial archaeological sites have been identified in Caroline County; no sites related specifically to labor have been recorded. The industrial sites include three barge wrecks and four wharves, one of which (18CA96) also contains a possible 18th-19th century shipyard. The final site, 18CA203, is a trash dump near Hobbs that contained over 2,500 plastic button blanks from the factory there. The only site to undergo any sort of excavation has been the trash dump, which was only test pitted a few years ago.

LOWER EASTERN SHORE

Nine industrial archaeological sites have been identified in Worcester County, but no labor sites have been recorded. The industrial sites include a tannery (18WO214) and brick kiln (18WO123) near Jones, a shipwreck and possible mille site in Buddy Cove (18WO226), the Tilghman Mill Complex (18WO163), a possible lumbering site near Ocean Pines (18WO168), a possible lime kiln on Assateague Island (18WO164), a granary and mill on Geneser Bay (18WO179), a brickyard in Snow Hill (18WO159), and the Nassawango Furnace (18WO19). Several of these sites have been the subject of preliminary test excavation, but the information gained is sketchy and has no bearing on labor. Furnace Town conducts occasional public digs at sites in Nassawango village, but no reports have been produced from this work.

Sixteen industrial archaeological sites have been identified in Somerset County, concentrated in the periods of Agricultural-Industrial Transition and Industrial/Urban Dominance. Ten of these sites are seafood-processing areas, while another is a cannery site (18SO253). Also represented are a lime kiln (18SO239), a shipyard (18SO323), and two mill sites (18SO142 and 18SO325). The final site is the town site of Inverness (18SO262). Only this last may have a component specifically related to labor. No archaeology has been done at any of these sites. The majority of them were identified during a field survey in the mid-1990s by Darrin Lowery. Lowery’s focus was on prehistoric sites, and he didn’t evince much interest in historic sites unless they dated to the 17th or 18th centuries. As a result, he often glossed over these industrial sites, saying that their recent vintage and small nature reduced their potential significance.201

Only seven industrial and labor archaeological sites are recorded in Wicomico County. The industrial sites include three small mills, the Parker Mill and Dam (18WC82), the Quantico Mill (18WC91) and the Adkins Mill Complex (18WC92). Three abandoned houses may be associated with the Quantico Mill. Also recorded are a possible shipyard (18WC115) and a barge wreck near Whitehaven (18WC135). The other two sites may be related to labor: St. Peters Church in Salisbury (18WC52) and the Whitehaven Hotel (18WC103). St. Peters Church has not been investigated archaeologically; a few artifacts were accidentally turned up during construction work. The Whitehaven Hotel, however, was the site of Phase I and II excavations in 1997.

The property on which the Whitehaven Hotel stands may have been used as a store house as far back as the late 18th century. A dry goods store was on the property by

200 Thomas 1982.
201 See Lowery 1997.
the 1870s, and by 1887 it was functioning as a hotel. The owner of the hotel also owned an oyster-packing house in Whitehaven. The Hotel went out of business in 1904, after which the structure was used as a residence. It has now been renovated and is used as a bed and breakfast establishment. The limited nature of the archaeology performed at the site did not allow extensive analysis of the deposits revealed. Many of the yard deposits were mixed, making it difficult to discern the differences between the property’s residential and commercial uses. The archaeological record is further confused by the existence of deposits from the owner, who may have lived full-time at the hotel, and his transient guests. Who were the clientele of the hotel? Did the owner associate with his working-class oyster house employees, or did the hotel serve a richer segment of society? These questions could not be answered. The presence of at least 19 intact features, however, suggests that Phase III excavation may be able to clarify some of these issues.\textsuperscript{202}

Ten industrial archaeological sites have been recorded in Dorchester County. They include an oyster processing facility (18DO411) and two shipwrecks (18DO404 and 18DO408). These have not been excavated. The remaining seven sites are all saw and/or grist mill sites, including a windmill (18DO175). None of these sites are reported to have domestic components. One site, the Saw Mill (18DO5), was excavated by amateur archaeologists in the 1950s, but they were only interested in the prehistoric component. The Wilson Mill (18DO177) near Eldorado underwent Phase II investigation during the early 1990s, but this consisted of shovel test pits and only one excavation unit. Thus, an archaeology of industrial labor has not yet been attempted in Dorchester County. The potential of the late 19\textsuperscript{th}-early 20\textsuperscript{th} century workers’ housing areas in Cambridge has not been investigated.

\textsuperscript{202} Otter 1998.
VI. Western Shore

Charles, St. Mary’s, Calvert, Prince George’s and Anne Arundel counties are grouped together to form the Western Shore region in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. These counties are some of the oldest and first to be settled in Maryland. Originally colonies under the patronage of British aristocrats, these counties have always been largely rural and agricultural. If any part of Maryland, a former slave-holding state, can be said to have resembled the “Old South”, it is the Western Shore region.

Colonization of the Western Shore began first in St. Mary’s County during the early 1600s, but Calvert and Anne Arundel counties were not far behind. The colony of Maryland was officially established in St. Mary’s County in 1634. Providence, Leonardtown, St. Mary’s City, and Prince Frederick are some of the oldest towns in the state. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries and much of the 19th century, there was virtually no industry on the Western Shore. Unlike the agricultural areas in other parts of the state, however, the Western Shore does not have an abundance of grist mills. This is due to the fact that for most of its history the Western Shore has grown primarily tobacco instead of other crops. Corn, wheat and other crops have also been cultivated, but they never took over from tobacco here as in other places.

Early industry on the Western Shore consisted of just a few iron furnaces in Anne Arundel and Prince George’s counties, run by slave and indentured labor and begun during the late 18th century. Iron processing continued in this area through the 19th century. The Great Mills area in St. Mary’s County was the site of an attempt at industrialization through grist, saw and woolen mills throughout the 19th century. During the late 19th century steamboat transportation gave rise to several industries. Shipyards became more common, especially on the coasts of St. Mary’s, Calvert and Anne Arundel counties. The maintenance of wharves also became an important occupation. Nearly every navigable river had several wharves to facilitate the shipping of local agricultural produce to commercial centers. Finally, Anne Arundel County saw the beginnings of the seafood and produce packing and canning industries. The above three industries relied largely on seasonal labor from the surrounding agricultural community, especially women and African-Americans.

During the 20th century only the packing and canning industries survived, but even these suffered due to competition from similar operations on the Eastern Shore. Today St. Mary’s, Calvert and Charles counties have returned to a primarily agricultural economy. Prince George’s and Anne Arundel counties, on the other hand, have undergone extensive suburbanization and are now dominated by service industries.

Due to the extremely limited scope and similar nature of industry and industrial labor in St. Mary’s, Charles and Calvert counties, these three will be grouped together throughout the following discussion. Prince George’s and Anne Arundel counties will be discussed separately.
Figure 8: Maryland’s Western Shore Region (outlined in black). State map courtesy of the Maryland State Highway Administration.
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Anne Arundel County has the most diverse industrial history of the Western Shore counties. Eighteenth-century industry included furnaces, kilns, mills, a shipyard, and a brick yard. Mills were by far the most numerous, but as in other parts of the state, early mills in Anne Arundel County were often small operations run by farmers for their neighbors. Davidsonville was the only community that grew up around a mill.\(^{203}\) Lime kilns are only known from the archaeological evidence.\(^ {204}\) Not much is known of the Whitehall Brickyard in St. Margaret’s, but it seems to have been a small operation begun for the specific purpose of providing bricks for one building.\(^ {205}\) The Stephen Steward Shipyard operated from the mid- to late-18th century and produced vessels for Maryland during the Revolution. The laborers at the shipyard included free wage laborers, indentured servants, convicts and slaves. Barracks for the laborers were built near the shipbuilding area.\(^ {206}\)

Although there were only two iron furnaces in Anne Arundel County during this period, they were probably the most important industries. The Curtis Creek Iron Furnace, near present-day Glen Burnie, was constructed by two brothers named Dorsey and a man named Alexander Lawson in 1759 to produce pig iron. (These three men also constructed the Elkridge Furnace in what was to become Howard County, and one of the Dorsey Brothers, Caleb, built Dorseys Forge in Baltimore County). Not much is known of the early years of the furnace, but apparently it changed hands several times.\(^ {207}\) The second furnace was known as the Snowden Furnace or the Patuxent Ironworks. Production of cast iron began at this site east of Laurel in 1734. The first Snowden to come to Maryland had been an indentured servant, but eventually the family accrued just enough wealth to begin this business. As the primary iron producers on the Western Shore during this time, the family became extremely wealthy. Even though they were Quakers, the Snowden family owned a large number of slaves which they used both to operate the furnace and to run their substantial agricultural interests. The Snowdens also ran a mill near present-day downtown Laurel in Prince George’s County. Despite their success as iron producers, the Snowden patriarchs always thought of themselves first and foremost as aristocratic farmers. Unfortunately, the Snowden slaves, their working conditions and their social lives have not been studied.\(^ {208}\)

\(^{203}\) MIHP AA-95.
\(^{204}\) ASR 18AN140, 18AN142.
\(^{205}\) MIHP AA-327.
\(^{206}\) MIHP 18AN817.
\(^{207}\) ASR 18AN42, MIHP AA-122.
\(^{208}\) ASR 18AN191, MIHP AA-190. The Snowden family mansion, Montpelier, has been restored to something approximating its condition in the 1780s, when it was newly built. It is operated by the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission and is open to the public for tours. For more information on the Snowden family and their business interests, see Friends of Montpelier 2001. Robert Chidester (2002) provides a brief discussion of the nature of current knowledge about the Snowden slaves.
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<td>Winchester's</td>
<td>Mill Creek, Annapolis</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>McGrain, Mfr. Census, Martenet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winchester's (?)</td>
<td>Mill Creek, Annapolis</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Hopkins</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sam's</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>McGrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Perrigo*</td>
<td>near Benfield</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>McGrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J. C. Bazile*</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Presumed grist mills; not confirmed

PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY

With the exception of the Laurel vicinity, Prince George’s County has been the site of very little industrial activity throughout its history. Only two mills are recorded from the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification in the Maryland Historical Trust files. These were a powder mill in Adelphi and a grist mill on a farm in the vicinity of Friendly. Bladensburg was a shipping center during the 18th century, but as such reflected merchant capitalism rather than industrial capitalism. The only other industry in the county occurred at a site now known as the Woodyard.

Industrial production at the Woodyard, a tract of land near Clinton that was patented in the late 17th century, began around the commencement of the Revolutionary War when its then-owner, Stephen West, began to manufacture arms for the Continental Army. By 1777 he was also producing linen blankets and clothing for American troops, and he also had a small brewery and distillery on his property. The Woodyard was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological site in 1974. The primary historical research that exists for the property was done for the National Register nomination form, and makes no mention of the labor force employed by West.

CHARLES, ST. MARY’S, AND CALVERT COUNTIES

Industry in the southern counties of the Western Shore region was virtually non-existent during the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification. Charles and St. Mary’s counties were home to five known grist mills each, all small and undoubtedly local in scope. Calvert County only had two mills known to date from this period, although two additional mills may also have originated at this time. Once again, they were all small, agricultural mills, and thus provide no opportunity to study industrial labor.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Industry in Anne Arundel County during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition was not much different than it was during the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification. Once again custom mills dominated the field. An alum works opened on Black Hole Creek near Pasadena, but not much is known of this business. A small tannery may have been operated in Annapolis during this time. The Snowden Furnace continued to operate into the 19th century, but its importance slowly faded. The Curtis Creek Furnace, on the other hand, thrived during the first part of this period. A foundry

209 ASR 18PR105, MIHP PG:65-6, PG:81B-10.
210 MIHP PG:69-5.
211 MIHP PG:82A-41, Walton n.d.
212 ASR 18AN1090.
213 ASR 18AP39.
214 MIHP AA-190.
was erected in 1829 and by 1840 the operation employed around 150 men. Not much is known of the work force. By 1851, however, the furnace went out of blast for good.  

The town of Odenton was built during this period thanks to the coming of the railroads. While most of the Western Shore was passed over by the major railroads emanating from Baltimore and Washington, D.C., a number of smaller railroads took the opportunity to connect to the more rural areas. First the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad and then, in 1868, the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad ran through the area that is now Odenton. As an agricultural stop on the line, a community of railroad workers eventually formed.

PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY

Industry flourished in northern Prince George’s County from 1815 to 1870, but passed over the rest of the county. Fewer than 10 grist mills existed here during this period. Laurel, however, became a model Rhode Island-style textile mill town in the 1840s and remained that way throughout the rest of the period. It was also around the middle of the century that the Muirkirk Furnace, owned by the Ellicott family, began operation just south of Laurel.

Laurel is actually situated in three different counties (Howard, Anne Arundel and Prince George’s), but the majority of the incorporated municipality is in Prince George’s County. The town owes its early development to the Snowden family, who built a grist mill on the Patuxent River in the Laurel vicinity in 1810. In 1824 the mill was adapted to spin cotton yarn and employed about 100 people. In 1835 it was converted back to a grist mill, but soon thereafter resumed textile production. Under the management of Horace Capron, the Patuxent Cotton Manufacturing Company developed the small village into a model company town.

Capron was a shrewd businessman who was familiar with current industrial practices. He soon built about 50 fieldstone and brick duplexes to house the families of his approximately 500 employees. He also expanded operations so that the mill could produce its own parts, such as spindles, looms, and cogwheels. In the mid-1840s Capron built a second mill, the Avondale Mill, in town. By 1849 the entire business included two cotton mills, a foundry and a machine shop. The mill burned in 1855, but was quickly rebuilt and resumed operation.

Women only slowly began to go to work at the mill in the middle of the 19th century, and they were paid much less than men. They often started out as servants or seamstresses. Capron built a school for his employees’ children in 1841, and his business partner, Theodore Jenkins, donated money for the construction of a Catholic church in the town in 1843. Capron’s wife also sponsored the erection of an Episcopal church in the town. This church was actually a point of contention between the town’s upper class and its working class, which had actually raised most of the money for its construction (despite low wages) but felt it had no control over the process. Indeed, Capron held a

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215 MIHP AA-122.  
216 MIHP AA-869.  
217 MIHP PG:LAU-1.  
tight rein over the town then known as Laurel Factory, even going so far as to prohibit any “house[s] of general entertainment” within a mile of the factory and the workers’ houses.219 By 1850 the company employed over 1,000 people.

Not much is known about the Muirkirk Furnace, located between Laurel and Beltsville. Named after the Muirkirk Furnace in Ireland, it went into blast sometime around 1847. Most of the workers were slaves rented from the Snowdens. A small community developed around the furnace that included a store, post office and several houses.220

The Washington Branch of the B&O Railroad was built through Prince George’s County during this period. During 1834 a riot broke out between the two main factions of Irish workers, the Corkonians and the Longfords, in the area from Laurel to Vansville. Shanties were destroyed and several people killed before the militia stopped the affair. Another series of violent episodes occurred in November of 1834 near Laurel as well. Despite widespread public fear of the Irish workers, at least one Baltimore paper came to their defense, blaming the company’s low wages and poor treatment of its workers for the debacles.221

220 ASR 18PR149.
221 Dilts 1993:176-183.
CHARLES, ST. MARY’S, AND CALVERT COUNTIES

The amount of industry in Charles County actually diminished in the years between 1815 and 1870—only two small mills are known to date from this period. Calvert County supported three small mills and a number of wharves that serviced steamboats. Many of these wharves were probably not maintained as commercial ventures in themselves, however.

The only significant attempt at industrialization in St. Mary’s County prior to the 20th century occurred in the area now known as Cecil’s Mill (between St. Mary’s City and Leonardtown) during the first half of the 19th century. In addition to the Clifton Factory, a woolen, cotton, grist and saw mill, the small village supported a tannery, blacksmith shop and post office. In addition to the mills, which were built in 1810, Clifton Factory consisted of a weaving house, dairy, stables, smokehouse, tailor shop and houses for the workers and supervisors. Little is known about the people who worked at Clifton Factory, although they likely came from the surrounding agricultural community. The business operated smoothly until the 1860s, when it hit financial difficulties. Although it continued to operate until the end of the 19th century, it never regained its former success. Besides Clifton Factory, St. Mary’s County only had a number of small mills during this period.

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Industry in Anne Arundel County diversified during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance. There were still quite a number of mills, but the growing suburbs were slowly pushing agriculture out of the picture. A sand mine was opened near Arden. There were no longer any iron furnaces in the county, but canning became an important industry, as did steamboat transportation. A glassworks was opened in Annapolis, and railroad workshops began to spring up wherever there were railroad stops. Small ore mining operations were begun near present-day Jessup.

The canning and packing industry was centered in Jessup, a railroad stop in a predominantly agricultural area of the county. Much of the industry, which developed in the late 19th century, was focused on tomato canning (tomatoes were a popular product for area farmers). The industry was seasonal, operating mostly during the summer. The primary source of labor was the local African-American agricultural community, although eastern European immigrants were also sometimes brought from Baltimore to do the work. The laborers usually lived in small, multiple-family tenant houses, working

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223 Fenwick (1970) has compiled a list of early mills in St. Mary’s County.
224 ASR 18AN491.
225 ASR 18AP25, 18AP96.
226 MIHP AA-991.
Figure 11. St. Lawrence Martyr Parish Church (AA-20), Jessup, Anne Arundel County, built 1866. This church was new when the canning industry developed in Jessup. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

long hours for little pay. The industry slowly faded in Anne Arundel County during the 20th century, as larger Eastern Shore canneries took over.227

The rise of steamboat transportation meant a corresponding rise in the importance of wharves and shipbuilding. The Stephen Steward Shipyard near Shady Oaks was one of the most important in the county. The remains of a few wharves and sunken steamers have been located archaeologically, but not much is known about the workforce of this industry.228 Similarly, only a few railroad workshops have been identified and the labor force has been glossed over.

PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY

Industry and labor in Prince George’s County from 1870 to 1930 were not much different than they were during the preceding period. There were still a handful of small mills dotting the county. Railroad and steamship transportation began to leave their marks in the southern part of the county, connecting rural agricultural areas with the ports of Baltimore and Washington. The seat of industry remained in Laurel, however.

Laurel Factory incorporated into the town of Laurel in 1870. By 1886 the company had built an Assembly Hall for its workers, the town’s only public meeting place besides the churches. Capron no longer owned the company. In 1894 the operation

227 MIHP AA-991.
228 ASR 18AN817.
included a large cotton mill, a shirt factory, two foundries and a flour mill. From the late 19th century into the early 1900s, young boys could earn 25 cents a day working in the mill. Adults could earn as much as $1.25 a day. Employees worked six days a week from 6:30 in the morning to 5:30 in the evening, and were charged anywhere between $1.25 and $2 a month for rent.229

By the end of the period, industry was waning in Laurel. The mill was still in business, but an ever-smaller percentage of Laurel citizens found employment there. Advances in rail technology made it practical for people to live in Laurel and commute to either Baltimore or Washington.

The Muirkirk Furnace operated through the 19th century. After the Civil War, former slaves continued to work at the furnace but scattered into three different communities: the Grove (in Laurel), Bacontown (in Anne Arundel County near Maryland City), and Rossville, just east of the furnace. Rossville is one of the most interesting African-American communities in Prince George’s County. The land on which Rossville was erected came from the estate of a Vansville farmer named Mark Duvall. After his death the land was subdivided and sold to a small number of Muirkirk Furnace employees, the chief person being Augustus Ross. The community had already erected a small church named Queen’s Chapel on the property in the 1860s. Ross and his fellow furnace workers built their own homes during the late 1880s. Shortly thereafter the community built the Rebecca Lodge Number Six of the Benevolent Sons and Daughters of Abraham (also known simply as Abraham Lodge), a benevolent society prevalent among African-American communities in Prince George’s County during the period. The community also built a one-room school in 1922 which is now used as an American Legion post. Even though the furnace went out of blast by 1900, the community of Rossville continued to be inhabited by the descendants of the furnace workers. Even now, though new generations have moved out of the immediate settlement, the community is held together by the Queen’s Chapel Methodist Church (which was rebuilt in the 1950s).230

During the early years of the 20th century Mt. Rainier developed as a trolley suburb of the nation’s capital. However, during the 1890s and 1900s a sizeable portion of the community found employment both with the railroad companies and in the Navy Yard in town. The extent of this working-class influence on Mt. Rainier’s development has not been studied.231

CHARLES, ST. MARY’S, AND CALVERT COUNTIES

Charles County still only had three small mills during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, but one finally attracted a community. The village of LaPlata began as a stop on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in 1873. By 1887 the community had a grist and saw mill.232 No extensive research has been done on this community, however. A new industrial development did occur at Indian Head in the early 20th century, where the Navy opened its first major chemical factory. The Indian

232 MIHP CH-326.
Head Naval Powder Factory produced smokeless powder and included a solvent recovery house, a powder picking house, an ether vault, research labs, and smokeless powder magazines.\textsuperscript{233} Once again, the picture of the labor force at this plant has yet to be painted.

The early 20\textsuperscript{th} century saw a diversification of industry in St. Mary’s County. There were still five small agricultural mills. The county was also home to at least one oyster processing plant, an oyster packing plant in Wynne, a tomato cannery in Mechanicsville, and a bottling company in Leonardtown.\textsuperscript{234} All of this was made possible by increased steamboat traffic. The oyster business was doubtless run by people whose families had been living off the water for generations, while the tomato cannery drew its labor force seasonally from the local population. Both white and black people were employed; women peeled the tomatoes while men packed them. About 15 to 20 people were employed in this fashion during the summer months.\textsuperscript{235} Another industry that took hold in the northern part of St. Mary’s County during this time was lumbering. Facilities were impermanent and workers built shanties in which to live.\textsuperscript{236} No historic properties related to this activity have been identified.

Calvert County also saw a slight diversification of industry during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, driven mostly by increased connection to larger ports via steamboat transportation. Two silicate mines were opened in the Dunkirk-Chaney area during the 1880s, and continued throughout the period. These mines also had an associated mill.\textsuperscript{237} The major industry to take hold in Calvert County, however, was the seafood packing industry. Solomon’s Island was the locus of this enterprise. There are many tenements from this era remaining in Solomons today, but the effect of industrialization on the area’s inhabitants has yet to be studied.\textsuperscript{238}

\section*{Modern Period, 1930-Present}

\section*{ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY}

During the Modern period the fading of industry paralleled the rise of the suburbs and service industries. An ice manufacturing company opened in Glen Burnie and an asphalt plant was built near Patuxent.\textsuperscript{239} The major industry in the county, however, came from the U.S. Coast Guard. During the second quarter of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century the Coast Guard facility at Curtis Bay operated a shipyard that included an internal railway system.\textsuperscript{240} Once again, not much is known about the labor force of any of these industries.

\begin{footnotes}
\item[233] MIHP CH-491.
\item[234] MIHP SM-398, SM-567, SM-664.
\item[235] MIHP SM-398.
\item[236] MIHP SM-660.
\item[237] MIHP CT-79.
\item[238] MIHP CT-1182.
\item[239] MIHP AA-984, AA-2169.
\item[240] MIHP AA-784, AA-787, AA-800, AA-801.
\end{footnotes}
PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY

Like Anne Arundel County, Prince George’s County became a largely suburban area dominated by bedroom communities and service industries during the Modern Period. The Avondale Mill in Laurel became a lace factory before World War II, but did not stay in business long.241 No other heavy industry survived in the county.

CHARLES, ST. MARY’S, AND CALVERT COUNTIES

Little new industry appeared in these three counties during the modern period. Seafood processing continued to be important. A new flour mill (although one built on the site of an old mill), the Chaptico Mill, opened in St. Mary’s County in the 1930s and operated until the 1960s.242 The only other new industry in the county developed at the Indian Head Naval Facility in Charles County, where the Navy opened an extrusion plant (a rocket-propellant production factory) and ballistics laboratory during World War II. The plant closed in 1946.243 Unlike Anne Arundel and Prince George’s counties, these three have so far largely escaped the expanding phenomenon of suburbanization and remain primarily rural and agricultural today.

Figure 12. Patuxent River Mining Company building (CT-79) in the Dunkirk-Chaney vicinity, Calvert County, 1880s-1960s. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

241 MIHP PG:LAU-1.
242 MIHP SM-420.
243 MIHP CH-493.
Labor Archaeology on the Western Shore

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

The primary focus of historical archaeology in Anne Arundel County has traditionally been the 17th and 18th centuries, as evidenced by the long-term research carried out by the Archaeology in Annapolis and Lost Towns of Anne Arundel County projects. Therefore, most of the industrial sites that have been identified in the county have come from compliance archaeology. Due to the strong historic preservation ordinances enforced by the county, there is actually a large number of industrial sites that have been recorded relative to the county’s industrial heritage. Unfortunately, not a single labor site has been recorded, although it is possible that some of the industrial sites may contain significant information about labor.

A number of the industrial archaeological sites that have been identified are mills. For the years from 1685 to 1815, six of 16 sites are mills. Other site types include the county’s two iron furnaces, two lime kilns, three wharves,244 two shipyards and a pottery/brick production site. The Curtis Creek Furnace site (18AN42) was tested by amateurs in the 1960s, but they were primarily interested in the site’s prehistoric component. The area has since undergone intensive development. It is not known if any part of the site remains, much less any part such as worker housing. The Gorski site (18AN1203)—the pottery/brick production site—has recently been excavated by the Lost Towns project. A final report has not yet been completed, so it is not known if questions about labor were incorporated into these investigations.

Phase II investigations of the Lake Waterford Mill (18AN432) were undertaken in 1992 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates. However, no labor components were discovered. Furthermore, the site was found to have been disturbed to the point that no intact features or significant artifact-bearing strata were present.245

Investigations at site 18AN652 were conducted in the late 1980s and early 1990s. A small article about historical research on the site appeared in Historical Archaeology in 1991.246 The article describes the grist mill on Whitehall Plantation during the late 18th century. The mill was operated by a skilled slave named Charles Cox. In 1783 the mill burned to ground, and with it Cox’s chest of important personal belongings. Interviews by the plantation’s manager attempting to ascertain the cause of the fire are now preserved by the Maryland State Archives. From the descriptions given of the contents of Cox’s chest, the author suggests that this chest presents a strong parallel with root cellars associated with African-American components of other plantation sites, thus perhaps identifying their function as social, economic and ideological expressions of the material culture of enslaved persons. It would be interesting to expand this research to determine other points of conjuncture or disjuncture between the material culture of slaves working in industrial contexts and those working in agricultural contexts.

244 These wharves would have been pre-industrial during this time period and probably the next, but they lasted into the late-19th-century period of steamboat transportation. That is why they were included in this survey.
A draft report for site 18AN652\textsuperscript{247} was finally completed in 2001. Phase III excavations had focused on investigating the role of the mill in the community, the evolution of the cultural landscape and various activities (especially on a causeway), and the definition of a mill artifact pattern. In the area of the mill archaeologists found a large number of artifacts such as tobacco pipes and gunshot, suggesting that this was the location of considerable social activity. Thus, the mill served more than merely commercial purposes for the community. The causeway area similarly evidenced social interaction, a surprising find since archaeologists often dismiss such areas as having low information potential.

After applying artifact pattern analysis to the recovered assemblage from the entire site, the authors of the report proposed a “Mill Pattern.” In the Mill Pattern, there would be a relatively small ratio of kitchen artifacts to architecture artifacts, similar to the

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure13.png}
\caption{Artifact pattern from the Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex (18AN652 and 18AN730), Anne Arundel County. Source: Sprinkle and Ervin 2001: Table 2. Courtesy of the Maryland State Highway Administration.}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{247} Sprinkle and Ervin 2001.
Public Interaction Pattern, and a relatively large ratio of tobacco, clothing and armaments artifacts. This would be due to the dual function of many early mills: Sites such as 18AN652 evidence less formal distinction between work and home life, fulfilling domestic functions as well as industrial ones.

The Archeological Society of Maryland and the Lost Towns Project both investigated the Stephen Steward Shipyard (18AN817) during the 1990s, producing several reports. The ASM excavations were exploratory only. Lost Towns performed a geophysical survey of the site in 1998. The principal question addressed by this investigation was the structuring of space within the shipyard, including the apportioning of space to different activities such as manufacturing, storage, and domestic life. The geophysical survey was accompanied by limited ground-truthing. This work confirmed that the northern part of the site was primarily industrial, while the southern part may have been the domestic area. However, several excavation units also demonstrated that some areas were used for both industrial and domestic activities, an occurrence not uncommon on 18th-century industrial sites. It wasn’t until the 19th century that capitalism began to force the separation of the two. The report finished by suggesting that future investigations should concentrate on firmly identifying the domestic areas of the site and on determining any differences in housing and domestic life between slaves,indentured servants and free laborers.

PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY

Twenty-two different labor and/or industrial archaeological sites have been recorded in Prince George’s County. Of these, nine are in Laurel or the immediate vicinity. During the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification, only two sites, the Adelphi Mill (18PR105) and the Woodyard (18PR136) are recorded. During the Agricultural-Industrial Transition period, eight sites are recorded. These include four rural mills, the Muirkirk Furnace site (18PR149), the Laurel Cotton Mill site (18PR227) and the Avondale Mill (18PR388), and a house on Main Street in Laurel that was once a company duplex (18PR228).

Four rural mills are recorded for the county during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance. Also recorded are (once again) the Muirkirk Furnace and the two Laurel mills. Four new Laurel company house sites join the one from the previous period, all located on Main Street (18PR210, 18PR211, 18PR222, and 18PR223). Abraham Hall (18PR410) is recorded as an archaeological site, as are a power plant in College Park (18PR261), a quarry near Bowie (18PR421), and an old store site in Piscataway Park (18PR232) that once serviced a steamboat landing. Finally, two shipwreck sites, one on Rosalie Island in the Potomac (18PR591) and the other near the Woodrow Wilson Bridge in the Potomac (18PR592), are recorded. The former actually consists of 11 different wrecks and the latter of eight wrecks. The sites for the Modern period include all of the Laurel sites, Abraham Hall, the quarry (18PR421), the two shipwreck sites and a new shipwreck site, also in the Potomac River. A single mill site (18PR109) has an unknown date.

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248 Garrow 1982.
249 Moser and Cox 1998.
As could be expected, the most significant archaeology of labor in Prince George’s County has occurred in Laurel. Most of the other sites in the county were located during routine Phase I cultural resource surveys, and have received no further attention. Sites 18PR210, 18PR211, 18PR222, and 18PR223, all located on the 600 block of Main Street Laurel, were subject to test excavations during the 1980s and early 1990s by the Upper Patuxent Archaeology Group under the direction of Lee Preston.\textsuperscript{250} While a fair amount of cultural material was recovered, all of the deposits had been sufficiently disturbed to render the sites insignificant. Subsequently the 19th-century duplexes were razed to make way for a modern business strip.

The house at 817-819 N. Main Street (18PR228) has proven to be a more viable archaeological site. This property has actually undergone a series of excavations during the 1980s and 1990s. The first excavations were performed by an amateur archaeologist named Conrad Bladey. Bladey’s excavations focused on the exterior of the building. Unfortunately, after Bladey managed to get himself a position as city archaeologist for Laurel he had a falling out with the city government. He never produced a written report of his findings, and he is still in possession of the artifacts that he excavated.\textsuperscript{251} Several years later, as part of a survey along the Patuxent River in Laurel, Norma Baumgartner-Wagner excavated three units on the exterior of the house, hoping to clarify the extent of Bladey’s excavations. She estimated that these had covered about 10% of the property.

The most recent excavations conducted at the site were in 1994 by James Gibb. He conducted Phase II work in advance of structural stabilization so that the house could be turned into a museum for the Laurel Historical Society. Gibb excavated eight units in the basement of the structure which revealed original construction elements. He also excavated four units, a trench, and 24 shovel test pits outside the building, recovering a wide range of kitchen, architectural, clothing, furniture, faunal, and clothing artifacts.

Although Bladey’s excavations and landscaping have disturbed the site (Gibb suggested that Bladey’s excavations covered far more than 10% of the property), there are a couple of areas of fill on the property that may overlie cultural deposits from the 1840s. Gibb also concluded that further information pertaining to the building’s construction might be obtained through more excavation in the basement. While he concluded that artifact distribution analyses would be impractical given the amount of disturbance to the yard areas, he did suggest that the northeast portion of the yard may contain intact features such as a privy. Thus, the Laurel Factory House could still reveal significant information on a number of topics, including the differences between northern textile mill towns such as Lowell, Massachusetts and southern textile mill towns like Laurel. Gibb concluded by encouraging the assessment of Bladey’s collections and notes and possibly funding the completion of a final report on Bladey’s excavations.\textsuperscript{252}

\begin{footnotes}
\footnotetext[250]{See Preston 1984 and 1993.}
\footnotetext[251]{For more on Bladey’s excavations and subsequent investigations, see Lounberg 1981, Baumgartner-Wagner et al. 1988 and Gibb 1994.}
\footnotetext[252]{The Laurel Factory House is now used as a public museum and research library by the Laurel Historical Society. It has a website at \url{http://www.laurelhistory.org/} (Laurel Historical Society n.d.).}
\end{footnotes}
In the late 1980s archaeologists from American University performed test excavations at Abraham Hall in Rossville in advance of a new parking lot. While the excavations were limited, they demonstrated that the property contains a large amount of undisturbed 19th century material. This site could yield significant information on the social life of Rossville, which centered around Queen’s Chapel and Abraham Hall, as well as such topics as Rossville’s community formation, African-American cultural identity, and the social dynamics of a community of formerly enslaved industrial workers. 253 The district of Rossville was formally determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in early 2003.

CHARLES, ST. MARY’S, AND CALVERT COUNTIES

No archaeological sites primarily related to labor have been located in Charles, St. Mary’s or Calvert Counties. Charles County can only claim three industrial sites, two mills (one from the 17th century) and a steamboat wreck. None have been excavated. Twenty possible industrial sites have been recorded in Calvert, 16 of them being wharves. The other four are all rural mills. The most extensive archaeological work done on any of these sites has been surface survey, and there is no indication of millers’ residences associated with any of the mills.

St. Mary’s County boasts nine industrial archaeological sites, including five mills, an oyster processing plant, and three shipwrecks. Three of the mills and one shipwreck

253 Sorensen 1990.
have undergone preliminary Phase I testing. None of the testing at the mills has included a miller’s residence, although the remains of a dwelling, mill house, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, carriage house, corn house and tenement house are reported to be in the vicinity of the Indian Bridge Mill (18ST259), north of Great Mills. Unfortunately, no archaeological surveys have yet turned up any evidence of the temporary lumbering camps that dotted northern St. Mary’s County during the early 20th century.

254 ASR 18ST259.
VII. Piedmont

The *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* includes six counties and Baltimore City in the Piedmont region. The counties are Frederick, Carroll, Montgomery, Howard, Baltimore and Harford. While many people are aware of the intense industrialization in Baltimore City and along the Patapsco River in Baltimore and Howard counties, they are not aware of the large amount of industry everywhere else in this region. The Piedmont consequently has some of the largest concentrations of industrial labor heritage in the state.

As with the rest of Maryland (except western Allegany County), most of the Piedmont counties have been dependent on agriculture throughout their histories. The Piedmont climate was not conducive to tobacco cultivation, however, and here farmers switched to wheat and other crops before farmers on the Western and Eastern shores. Agricultural milling, of course, forms a large segment of the industrial legacy of the Piedmont, as does lime production. Other prominent industries included iron production, mining, quarrying and various manufacturing enterprises.

Aside from milling, many laborers in the Piedmont region were immigrants or came from recently immigrated families. In earlier periods people of German descent, moving south from Pennsylvania, were prominent. Welsh and Irish immigrants made up an increasingly larger proportion of the labor force during the 19th century. In Baltimore City, as in many other East Coast cities in the U.S., Italian and Eastern European immigrants came to dominate the working classes during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Finally, antebellum iron furnaces followed the general pattern in Maryland by using enslaved Africans and African-Americans.

Industrial unionism became important in the Piedmont, especially in Baltimore City and Baltimore County, during the late 19th century and continued strongly into the 20th century. Baltimore City has seen numerous strikes throughout its history. Important unions have included the United Steelworkers, the United Autoworkers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the Industrial Workers of the World.255

255 Historians of Baltimore City have been the most active in documenting both labor and union history. Some of the more important books that have been published about unionism and labor in Baltimore are *The Baltimore Book* (Fee et al. 1991), *Making the Amalgamated: Gender, Ethnicity, and Class in the Baltimore Clothing Industry, 1899-1939* (Argersinger 1999) and *Behind the Backlash: White Working-Class Politics in Baltimore, 1940-1980* (Durr 2003).
Figure 15: Maryland's Piedmont Region (outlined in black). State map courtesy of the Maryland State Highway Administration.
Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815

HARFORD COUNTY

Milling has been the dominant form of industry in Harford County throughout its history, but from its beginning it has milling has been more industrial than agricultural. It has been estimated that Harford County has been home to between 100 and possibly as many as 400 mills over the years.256 Merchant mills had sprung up in Harford County by the late 18th century, possibly due to their proximity to the major port of Baltimore. The villages of Monkton and Mill Green developed around large grist mills.257 The Jerusalem Mill Village, now a National Register site, included the grist mill, a miller’s house, a saw mill, a coppering and blacksmith shop, a gunsmith shop, a farm house, a general store, a post office, and mill workers’ dwellings.258

The Lower Deer Creek Valley and the Stafford vicinity were major centers of industry during this period. By the end of the 18th century, Deer Creek was lined with grist, saw, tanbark and flint mills, iron forges and furnaces and tanneries. One such industry was the Husband Flint Mill, opened during the first decade of the 19th century on the site of the earlier Nottingham Forge. This mill ground quartz for use in pottery and porcelain dishes. The labor force consisted of about 25 residents of the nearby free African-American community of Kalmia. Granite and gneiss quarries were opened in this area prior to the American Revolution.259 Stafford was founded around 1800 by John Stump III. Stafford had saw, grist, and slatting mills, an iron furnace, and a blacksmith’s shop.260

The Bush Creek Iron Works and the Cumberland Forge comprised one of the earliest industries in the county. Established in 1746, this business included corn and saw mills, a coal house, a blacksmith shop, and dwellings for the 13 slaves who worked here. The iron works had ceased operation by 1810.261 Up near the Pennsylvania border, in the vicinity of the present-day communities of Cardiff and Whiteford, slate quarries were being commercially mined by 1785.262 The villages of Lapidum and Rocks were both important warehouse and shipping centers during the late 18th century.263 Finally, a silk hat factory operated in Abingdon from about 1800 to 1820.264

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Industry in Baltimore County during the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification was also dominated by milling, although not with the diversity of Harford County. One of the more famous milling concerns in early republic Maryland was Ellicott’s Mills, situated in southwest Baltimore County on the Patapsco River and on the border with

256 MIHP HA-1781.
255 MIHP HA-1781, HA-1783.
258 MIHP HA-1745.
259 MIHP HA-1551.
260 MIHP HA-199, HA-200.
261 MIHP HA-178.
262 MIHP HA-1748.
263 MIHP HA-30, HA-376 through HA-378, HA-382.
264 MIHP HA-852.
what is now Howard County. In 1770 the Wilkins-Rogers Company built a grist mill on the site, and in 1792 the Ellicotts attached a flour mill to it. This flour mill is reputed to have been the first merchant flour mill in the U.S. The Ellicotts are important in Maryland history not just because they operated a number of very successful mills, but also because they were the primary proponents of the agricultural shift toward wheat and away from tobacco in 18th-century Maryland. In 1806 they added an iron works to the business, consisting of a rolling and slitting mill. The Ellicotts were also pioneers in the area of company-owned worker housing. Granite Hill, a long row of workers’ residences that is still extant, may have been built in the late 18th century. The village also contained a post office, a store and a school. Many of the laborers were, like the Ellicotts, Quakers who had migrated to Maryland from Pennsylvania.\(^\text{265}\)

Another early mill village developed nearby in southwestern Baltimore as well. In 1809 an 800-spindle textile mill was opened by the Union Manufacturing Company, and the village was named Oella, according to the Oella Historic District National Register nomination\(^\text{266}\) “in commemoration of the first woman who applied herself to the spinning of cotton on the continent of America.” By 1815, the end of the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification, the Oella mill had 5,000 spindles. The 1811-1812 diary of a British diplomat who visited the factory describes some of its working conditions. According to this diplomat, the factory employed 300 people (including children) who worked from sunrise to sunset. They were allowed one half hour for breakfast and a full hour for dinner. The company built stone and log houses for its workers during the first quarter of the 19th century.\(^\text{267}\)

A paper mill was constructed at Marble Vale in the late 18th century.\(^\text{268}\) The other mills in Baltimore County at this time were mostly small, agricultural mills. A gristmill was constructed in Rockland in 1813, and downstream from this was a bleach works opened in 1810.\(^\text{269}\)

The early iron industry in Maryland had at least three sizeable representatives from Baltimore County. Charles Ridgely built the Northampton Furnace north of Towson for Ridgely, Lux and Company around 1760, and the operation thrived into the early 19th century. Attached to Northampton were a merchant flour mill and a saw mill. The labor force at the Northampton Ironworks was in many ways representative of other colonial ironworks. The complex was located in a then-rural area close to water and abundant timber supply. The labor force could be divided into four basic classes, including enslaved laborers, indentured servants, hirelings and free laborers. Indentured servants were the largest group. All of the indentured servants at Northampton were British, with the majority being English. Enslaved laborers were the second largest group. Ridgely and the company owned separate enslaved populations, but both worked at the ironworks. Other small slaveholders also occasionally hired their slaves to the company. Indentured servants and slaves performed the least skilled work for the operation, such as woodcutting. Hirelings were a notch above indentured servants but below free laborers on the hierarchy, contracting themselves to the company for a certain

\(^{265}\) MIHP BA-2209, BA-2810.
\(^{266}\) McGrain et al. 1975.
\(^{267}\) MIHP BA-150, BA-2350, BA-2368; see McGrain 1976.
\(^{268}\) ASR 18BA434.
\(^{269}\) ASR 18BA197, MIHP BA-220, BA-221, BA-2231.
period of time in exchange for a wage and certain provisions. Free laborers were often culled from the surrounding population on a seasonal basis. Many of these people were skilled artisans such as moulders.

Northampton, like many early “iron plantations,” was more than just an industrial complex; it was also a community. Charles Ridgely’s wife was an important early convert to Methodism in colonial Maryland, and as a result a chapel was built for the ironworks laborers. In fact, the ironworkers, the Ridgelys and their upper-class neighbors met frequently for prayer and worship. This allowed the upper class to display their paternalism and their innate superiority (even though Methodism stressed people’s basic equality).

Despite the fact that many of the Northampton Ironworks’ laborers were indentured or enslaved, labor unrest was not uncommon. Attempts to escape were frequent, if not often successful. Many of the enslaved laborers tried to escape into Baltimore, where they could easily blend in with the many free African-Americans in Fell’s Point. Irish indentured servants, the only workers known to attempt escape in groups, usually traveled west and north. Other forms of protest centered on workers’ customary rights, as when two slaves hired from another master left the ironworks complaining of rancid meat provisions. Overall, however, the division of labor at the ironworks (by both class and ethnicity) probably prevented the formation of group solidarity among the workers.

The Gunpowder Iron Works, on Gunpowder Falls, began operation in 1759. Not much is known of the early years of this business. Dorsey’s Forge was founded in 1761 by Caleb Dorsey, an ironmaster who was also involved in several other iron forges and furnaces. Dorsey’s Forge was located on the north bank of the Patapsco River, just north of Howard County. A gristmill was also attached to this operation. Part of the property was leased to William Whetcroft in 1775, a silversmith who had contracted with Maryland to produce muskets. Whetcroft’s complex included a slitting mill. At least nine skilled slaves were working at Dorsey’s Forge in 1787, including forgemen, blacksmiths, a miller, a waggoner, a carpenter and a fineryman.

Baltimore City

Baltimore’s growth as an industrial city during the 18th century was largely due to its location as a prime shipping center on the Chesapeake Bay. Beginning with tobacco and then wheat, many of northern and western Maryland’s farmers and millers shipped their produce to Baltimore to be exported. As people began to cluster around this port, related industries such as shipbuilding and wharf construction also arose. South of the

270 Charles Steffen 1979. See ASR 18BA165.
271 MIHP BA-597 through BA-599.
273 Because of the vast amount of information recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places about Baltimore City (it has almost twice as many individual recorded sites as the county with the highest number of the same), the method of gathering information was slightly modified. Instead of searching the MIHP files for every single labor-related site, which could have taken weeks, only survey districts and archaeological sites were canvassed.
274 Goodwin et al. 1992:15.
city, the Westport district became the home of several iron furnaces, glass manufactories and textile and paper mills during the mid-18th century.\textsuperscript{275}

The Baltimore Ironworks, located on the Gwynns Falls, was founded in 1731 by several prominent Maryland aristocrats, including three members of the Carroll family and Daniel Dulaney. Unlike many other early Maryland ironworks, this was owned and operated locally, rather than from Britain. The first forge was not actually put into blast until 1738, but by 1764 the operation included furnaces, two forges (and a third under construction), and 150 enslaved laborers. Jobs practiced by these workers included founding, keeping, men to keep the furnace in blast, men to supply it with ore and charcoal, men to crush and burn the ore, miners, colliers, woodcutters, farm hands (the company also cultivated a substantial amount of land to provide for its laborers), blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, and cooks. Free and indentured white laborers were also employed. Medical care for enslaved laborers was provided by the company.\textsuperscript{276}

One of the first industrial areas of Baltimore was the Federal Hill vicinity. During the late 18th century Federal Hill, on the southwest side of Baltimore’s harbor, became a hotbed of the shipping and seafaring trades. Production of glass, brick and pottery also began in this area in the late 1700s.\textsuperscript{277} Across the harbor in the Fell’s Point District, shipping, warehouses and shipbuilding all provided employment for a large number of people, including both enslaved and free African-Americans.\textsuperscript{278} The Camden Yards area to the west was primarily rural during this period, but was home to several brickyards as well.\textsuperscript{279}

On Lombard Street, north of the harbor, the Claggett Brewery opened.\textsuperscript{280} In the northeastern section of town, the area around Gay Street in Jonestown was populated mostly by working-class artisans, including flour millers, blacksmiths, stay makers, tanners and brass founders.\textsuperscript{281} The northern part of the present-day city, which was then an outlying area, provided water-power for milling through Gwynns Falls and Jones Falls. In 1790 a row of six houses was constructed in what became Dickeyville, for the workers at the Tschudi Mill. In 1811 this operation became the Franklin Paper Mill.\textsuperscript{282}

**HOWARD COUNTY**

Howard County was one of the last counties to be formed in Maryland, being separated from Anne Arundel County in 1851. Howard County has seen a great deal of industry and labor in its history. The Patapsco River has provided power for milling operations since this area was first settled by Europeans. Ellicott City sits on the site where the Ellicott family made milling a big business toward the end of the 18th century.

\textsuperscript{275} MIHP B-1342.  
\textsuperscript{276} Johnson 1953.  
\textsuperscript{277} MIHP B-3713  
\textsuperscript{278} MIHP B-3714. Seth Rockman (1999) has written a dissertation on free and slave labor in late-18th-century Baltimore.  
\textsuperscript{279} Goodwin et al. 1992:16.  
\textsuperscript{280} ASR 18BC38.  
\textsuperscript{281} MIHP B-3994.  
\textsuperscript{282} ASR 18BC40, MIHP B-3710.
century. The first traces of industrialization appeared in other areas such as Guilford and Simpsonville, but would not blossom until the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition.

In addition to the area that would become Ellicott City, the Elkridge area developed industry at an early date. Caleb Dorsey, Edward Dorsey and Alexander Lawson built an iron furnace here in 1755. This plant melted ore to produce pigs for work at a forge. Nearby, the Hockley Forge was constructed under the direction of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1760. By the late 1790s the complex included a grist and saw mill, a slitting mill with a blacksmith shop attached, and a nail factory. Many of the laborers were slaves.

CARROLL COUNTY

The idyllic rolling hills of Carroll County belie its industrial past. Carroll County was created from parts of Frederick and Baltimore counties in 1837. Mining, canning, tanning, milling, lime production and railroad construction are the major industries that have been located in Carroll County. Early industry in Carroll County was primarily confined to milling. By the end of the 18th century there were an estimated 31 mills in the county.

The village of Detour grew around a complex that included a grist, a woolen and a saw mill, all constructed in the 1790s. Bachman’s Mills became a small crossroads in the early 19th century when the Bachman family bought a grist mill and donated land for the construction of a church nearby. It was not long before a schoolhouse and a store were added as well. A number of other small custom mills were constructed during the late 18th century, but many of them failed to attract a village until the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition.

Avondale is a small community just outside of Westminster with an interesting legend. Leigh Master built an iron foundry here around 1765 and used slave labor to operate it. Thomas Scharf, the prolific 19th-century author of Maryland county histories, relates the tale that Master’s ghost haunts the hills around Avondale begging forgiveness for a horrible misdeed. It is rumored that he once killed a slave that he disliked and threw the body into the furnace while it was in blast, in order to hide the evidence. Whether or not this actually happened is not known.

Westminster, which eventually became the county seat, owed much of its early prosperity to tanning; four of the first lots laid out in town were the home and tanyard of Jacob Yingling. An iron foundry was established there in the early 19th century. Taneytown was the center of a diverse array of industries in the late 18th century. These included a tool manufactory (which burned in 1799), a hat factory, a pottery, tan yards

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283 This site straddles the border between Howard and Baltimore counties. The Ellicott’s Mills have been described in the sections on Baltimore County.
285 MIHP HO-740.
286 MIHP CARR-74.
287 MIHP CARR-1160.
288 MIHP CARR-1150.
290 Weeks 1978:32,39; MIHP CARR-152.
and a brick-making business. In the early 19th century a marble yard was opened. Near Middlesburg, copper was mined during the 1740s.

FREDERICK COUNTY

Surrounded by the primarily agricultural Carroll, Montgomery and Washington counties, Frederick County has seen its share of farming. Nevertheless, it has also been one of the most industrialized counties in Maryland throughout its history. Milling, tanning, iron production, lime production and glass-making have all been important to the county’s economic base.

The area around Sugarloaf Mountain saw a flurry of early industrial activity. The Johnson family moved to Frederick County in the 1770s, where they quickly became iron entrepreneurs. The Johnson Furnace was very important during the Revolutionary War, supplying the Continental Army with firearms. The labor used to operate the furnace came from primarily free and enslaved African-Americans. The Johnson brothers also established the Bloomsbury Forge, the Furnace Branch Furnace, the Bennett Creek Forge, the Bush Creek Forge, and Catoctin Furnace, all in Frederick County. With the exception of Catoctin Furnace, these enterprises were defunct by 1815.

Catoctin Furnace was one of the longest-operating iron furnaces in Maryland. Established in 1774 by the Johnson brothers about 12 miles northwest of Frederick, Catoctin was originally a self-sufficient community. Dwellings were constructed for the laborers and for the overseers. Many of the laborers were first- or second-generation slaves who brought iron-working skills and traditions with them from West Africa. Not much is known about their lives outside of the time they spent working for the furnace, but skeletal analysis of remains from a partially exhumed cemetery indicates hard work, poor childhood health and a coarse diet.

Nearby Johann Friedrich Amelung, a German glassmaker, set up the Amelung Glass Factory around 1785. Amelung brought 68 experienced glass workers with him when he immigrated to the United States, and fourteen more came shortly thereafter. By 1790 the operation employed between 400 and 500 people. Amelung built single-family housing for his workers, though not in a uniform architectural style or on a street grid. He also built at least two schools for his employees’ children. He called his village New Bremen, after the site of his origin in Germany. Amelung glass quickly became very popular, but financial troubles forced Amelung to close the factory in 1795. Another glass factory, the Mt. Etna Glass Works, was in operation around the same time north of Frederick.

Many of the laborers from the Amelung Factory stayed in the area after the business closed. Some went to work at the nearby Kohlenberg Glass Factory (partly owned by Amelung’s son) or the Bush Creek Forge. A number of them, however,
established the Fleecy Dale Woolen Factory and Ordeman’s Distillery in 1810, at one point employing 10 men, 14 women and 15 children.299

Creagerstown was another early industrial village in Frederick County. Established as a crossroads village in 1775, the village became home to a large tannery in 1785. A German brewery was built in 1807, but the tannery closed in 1810.300 Thurmont was also originally just a crossroads community, but eventually it became one of the three largest towns in Frederick County. During the late 18th century it was known as Mechanistown for the large number of blacksmiths and mechanics who resided there. Early 19th-century industries included a tool factory, a woolen mill, tanneries and a match factory.301

Agricultural milling was a major industry in early Frederick County. It has been estimated that there were over 80 grist mills on the Monocacy River alone in 1791, and that there have been over 400 throughout the county’s history.302 Villages grew up during the late 18th and early 19th centuries around Kinna’s Mill, Black’s Mill, the Lewis Mill, the Brunswick Mill, the Benjamin Rice Mill, the Bowlus Flour Mill in Spoolsville, the Dorsey Mill in New London, Michael’s Mill near Buckeystown, the Doubs Mill (supposedly built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1812), the Harrisville Mill, the Ceresville Flour Mill and the Spring Plains Mills. All of these were grist, saw or flour mills, or some combination thereof.303

Other minor industries that appeared were quarrying, lime burning and brick making. A stone quarry was opened near Ceresville in 1810.304 Buckeystown became home to the Thomas Brickyards in the late 18th century, and a lime kiln was constructed nearby around 1800.305

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Industry in early Montgomery County, as in other Maryland counties, was primarily in the form of milling. Several small agricultural mills became the *raison d’être* for crossroads communities, which in turn became industrial villages. Compared to other counties in the Piedmont region, however, industry never became as important in Montgomery County as elsewhere.

Hyattstown developed around a mill that was built sometime between 1783 and 1798.306 In Brookeville, a fulling mill was in operation by at least 1793, and a second mill and a tan yard were built early in the 1800s.307 A grist mill was established in Triadelphia in 1809 or 1810.308 A bone mill for fertilizer production was built in

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299 Lanmon and Palmer 1976:39,41, Lanmon et al. 1990:35, MIHP F-7-005, F-7-026, and F-7-120.
300 MIHP F-6-100.
301 MIHP F-6-101.
302 MIHP F-2-001.
303 MIHP F-1-077, F-1-128, F-2-001, F-2-009, F-2-046, F-4-044, F-5-015, F-5-116, F-6-050, F-6-070, F-8-042, and F-8-141.
304 MIHP F-8-041.
305 MIHP F-1-021, F-1-062.
306 MIHP M:10-59.
308 MIHP M:23-037.
Clarksburg in the first years of the 19th century. The Dufief Mill in Darnestown was built sometime around the turn of the century. Other mills sprang up in Germantown, Kensington, Potomac and near Boyds and Rockville, among other places.

Sandstone and marble quarrying were the prominent industries in the Seneca area during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The first quarries were opened in the 1780s to provide stone for a skirting canal along the Great Falls of the Potomac River. In the early 19th century red sandstone and marble became popular, and many government buildings in Washington D.C. have some Seneca sandstone or marble in them.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

HARFORD COUNTY

During the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition industrial milling continued to be a force in Harford County. Saw and cider mills were added to the existing stock in Mill Green. In the Lower Deer Creek Valley the village of Cookville was developed by Elisha Cook. After failing at a woolen mill, Cook opened a successful tannery and tanbark mill in 1842. The Cook family also owned the community’s school and store. In the Stafford industrial area a flint and bone mill was constructed in 1850. The Husband Flint Mill continued to thrive, and some quarry pits from this period can still be seen nearby. The inhabitants of Kalmia also established a chapel and cemetery during this time. The Jerusalem mill village gained a general store and post office.

The Whitaker Mill near Bel Air was constructed, and it eventually became one of the most productive mills in the entire county. The N.S. Bemis Mill near Mill Green was built in 1827, and soon included a forge and a tavern. In 1857 a grist mill was built in Chrome Valley, but by the late 1860s it was a part of the operations of the Baltimore Chrome Mining Company. Shipping also continued to thrive during this period. The LaGrange Warehouse in Rocks employed as many as 300 men at one point, and the owners of the business, the Rogers family, also built a schoolhouse, an icehouse, a smokehouse and a blacksmith and

310 MIHP M:24-17.
311 ASR 18MO461, 18MO545, 18MO552; MIHP M:13-26, M:25-16, and M:31-05. A large number of mills located in Montgomery County are identified in a folder titled “Montgomery County Mill Forms,” filed with the county’s archaeological site forms. Because of the large number of mill sites and because many of them were no more than small custom grist mills, they will not be discussed here unless they also appear in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.
313 MIHP HA-1781.
314 MIHP HA-158 through HA-161.
315 ASR 18HA79.
316 ASR 18HA93, MIHP HA-48, HA-1226.
317 MIHP HA-1745.
318 MIHP HA-1756.
319 MIHP HA-93.
320 MIHP HA-309.
wheelwright shop.\textsuperscript{321} Havre de Grace, which had been founded in the 18\textsuperscript{th} century, became more than just a political center when it became a prominent shipping entrepôt. The town had coal and ice wharves and a shipyard.\textsuperscript{322}

The first half of the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition saw the zenith of the iron industry in Harford County. The Deer Creek Iron Works was established in the middle of the century employing African-Americans from Kalmia.\textsuperscript{323} The Sarah Furnace was constructed in the Jarrettsville vicinity around the same time. This furnace produced pig iron. The village that developed around Sarah Furnace included at least five houses, a store, a post office, a cobbler shop, a blacksmith shop and a school.\textsuperscript{324}

The Harford Furnace was constructed around 1830 near the site of the old Bush Creek Iron Works, and operated until the 1860s. A village grew up around the furnace, which at its largest consisted of 48 buildings or structures. These included a store and post office, a blacksmith shop, a lime kiln, a sawmill, warehouses, and workers’ dwellings. After the Civil War the iron works was converted to a chemical plant to produce pyroligneous acid, but it closed down for good in the early 1870s.\textsuperscript{325}

\textbf{BALTIMORE COUNTY}

During this period in Baltimore County, the iron industry expanded, manufacturing mills became even more numerous, and other industries such as quarrying,

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
& 1850 & 1860 & 1870 \\
\hline
TOTAL MARRIED & 13 & 16 & 12 \\
TOTAL WORKERS & 27 & 18 & 19 \\
% MARRIED & 48.15\% & 88.89\% & 63.16\% \\
AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN & 3.46 & 3.06 & 2.75 \\
\hline
SMALLEST # OF CHILDREN & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
LARGEST # OF CHILDREN & 6 & 8 & 6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Family composition among Harford Furnace employees, 1850-1870. Source: Hurry 1990: Table 1. Courtesy of the Maryland Geological Survey and the Maryland State Highway Administration.}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{321} MIHP HA-30 through HA-32.
\textsuperscript{322} MIHP HA-1617.
\textsuperscript{323} MIHP HA-1551.
\textsuperscript{324} MIHP HA-62, HA-63, HA-127.
\textsuperscript{325} ASR 18HA148, MIHP HA-1755.
lime production and powder production appeared on the scene. In general, the county experienced an industrial florescence that has seldom been matched in Maryland’s history.

By the 1830s the Ellicotts had hit financial difficulties and sold their mills. The rolling and slitting mill was replaced around the middle of the 19th century by a textile mill, the Granite Hill Factory, which employed around 150 people (mostly women) in 1850. The Ellicotts’ main merchant grist mill had been replaced by another owned by the Patapsco Company in the 1830s. These changes were part of a general pattern of industrial change wherein large milling concerns went from being owner-operated to being investor-owned.326

In 1815 the mill in Oella had expanded to 5,000 spindles, and in 1819 it acquired power looms. In 1822 an additional mill was built that contained 150 power looms and 7,000 spindles, making the Union Manufacturing Company the largest textile company outside of New England. At this time the mills employed 10 men, 16 boys and 104 women. Before the end of the period Oella had 80 tenements for workers, machine houses, smith shops, a grist mill, a school and a boarding house for apprentices in the mill. The Union Manufacturing Company closed in 1834 due to overproduction, but in the 1840s the Granite Hill Factory took its place. By 1850 150 people were employed in the Granite Hill Factory. During this period the companies built workers’ dwellings out of brick.327

In 1823 a mill in Ilchester was purchased by Scottish immigrant brothers from the Ellicott family. By 1825 they had opened a cotton textile and cotton print mill called Thistle Factory. The owners built housing for their primarily Welsh workers. In addition to cotton print, the factory made silk, silk yarn, cotton and cotton thread.328 Franklinville, another village centered around a mill, was born in 1827 with the founding of the Franklinville Cotton Factory.329 In 1813 a grist, saw and flour mill had been erected in Rockland. In 1831 this mill became a calico printing works, and in the 1850s it was used to spin cotton. Rockland had a tavern, the head miller’s house, a post office and general store, and rowhouses for mill workers and team drivers.330 In the 1840s the mill village of Elysville was founded. It was here that the Daniels Dam provided power to a denim and canvas mill, and in the 1850s the mill supplied the U.S. Army with tent canvas.331

The small community of Texas, in northern Baltimore County, developed in the mid-19th century around lime quarrying and burning. At one time there were as many as 40 lime kilns in the area.332 Other lime kilns were located near Rockland, Wakefield, Greenspring, and the Gunpowder Falls.333 Many miners’ barracks were constructed in Texas.334

326 MIHP BA-2083 through BA-2086, BA-2209, BA-2810.
327 ASR 18BA196, MIHP BA-150, BA-2368.
328 MIHP BA-144, BA-2087.
329 MIHP BA-2408.
330 ASR 18BA197, MIHP BA-220, BA-221, BA-2369 through BA-2372.
331 Patapsco Valley State Park 2001.
332 MIHP BA-1789, BA-2397.
333 ASR 18BA119, 18BA326, 18BA357, 18BA504.
334 ASR 18BA314, 18BA325.
In the Caves Valley district, iron ore mining began around the middle of the 19th century to supply the Ashland Iron Furnace. In western Baltimore County, commercial granite quarrying began in the 1830s to provide material for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The earliest companies active in this area were the Walters and Fox Rock companies, which both employed over 50 men. The aptly-named village of Granite sprang up around these operations. Residents were of African-American, Scotch, Welsh, English, French and Italian extraction, and the village soon had two churches, a school, a social hall and various community buildings.

In the 1840s the Gunpowder Falls became home to the Gunpowder Copper Works. This enterprise included a sheet mill, two annealing furnaces, a till and bolt mill, two furnaces, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter and turning shop, two refining shops, a slag furnace, coal houses, and dwellings for the laborers.

Several iron furnaces operated in Baltimore County during the 19th century. The Northampton Furnace continued to operate, employing 50 laborers in 1820. By 1826 it had shrunk to 22 workers. The Gunpowder Iron Works stayed in business until 1866. In the 1840s the Ashland Iron Works was chartered, and by 1850 it employed 45 laborers. The Ashland Iron Works was the first in the county to use anthracite coal rather than charcoal to power its blast furnace. The Civil War did nothing to dampen the success of this operation—in 1860 the company employed 200 people, increasing to 250 in 1865. The village around the furnace included a store, a school, a church and 65 workers’ dwellings.

In 1815 the former Dorseys Forge property was bought by the Ellicott family. In 1822 the complex became the Avalon Iron Works near Elkridge and continued to operate throughout most of this period. In 1840 the company had thirty hands, but by 1850 it employed 140 people to operate puddling furnaces and nail machines, among other things. A large number of tenements had been built by this time for the company’s employees. In 1868, however, the Patapsco River flooded and washed away many of the buildings associated with this enterprise.

In 1817 the Joppa Iron Works was established north of Gunpowder Falls. This business included a rolling and slitting mill, a nail manufactory and a kiln. The complex was destroyed by fire in 1832, but quickly rebuilt. In 1850 the company employed 130 people, but expanded even more the next year. Employees were housed in company-owned tenant houses.

Beginning in 1849 the Oregon Iron Works operated a furnace and mined iron ore. The company ledgers from the 1850s are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, so much is known of the day-to-day operations of the company. The ledgers include time sheets for both furnace workers and ore miners, as well as such information as mechanical problems, weather, deaths, marriages, dates of occupation of the company houses and who was sharing the rent. The company store ledgers are also in the

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335 MIHP BA-2388.
336 MIHP BA-8, BA-151, BA-1574, BA-1580, BA-2399, BA-2582.
337 ASR 18BA199, MIHP BA-248, BA-2376.
338 ASR 18BA165.
339 MIHP BA-597.
340 ASR 18BA142, MIHP BA-191, BA-201, BA-202, BA-2448 through BA-2456.
341 MIHP BA-261, BA-1585, BA-1586.
342 ASR 18BA59.
Figure 17. Workers’ house built for the Avalon Ironworks, Baltimore and Howard counties. This is the only remaining building associated with that business; it is located in Patapsco State Park near the Thomas Viaduct. Photograph by the author.

possession of the Maryland Historical Society. Between 1851 and 1857 there were usually 30 to 39 employees listed. Most of the names were Irish, but cart drivers were only identified by their first names, indicating that they were probably slaves. The ledgers record one instance when the ore miners refused to work unless their wages were raised to $1 a day; it is not known how this strike turned out. The company’s fortunes waned as the 1850s drew on, and in 1857 the number of employees dropped to 10.343

The area around Freeland was home to several paper mills beginning in the 1820s.344 In 1850 the Davis Plow Factory was opened in Davisville.345 The Keeney Mill operated in the Eklo vicinity, and its owners provided several houses for its workers.346 A cotton mill was established north of Baltimore City in 1847 and gave rise to the mill town of Phoenix.347 The Pocahontas and Powhatan factories had dominated Woodlawn since 1810.348 During the 1820s, the Aetna Powder Works operated on the Gwynns Falls. In 1833 the mill was bought by the Bellona Powder Works. In 1860 the company

343 ASR 18BA175, MIHP BA-826 through BA-831, BA-969.
344 MIHP BA-179, BA-401, BA-402.
345 MIHP BA-810.
346 MIHP BA-1197, BA-1198.
347 ASR 18BA182
348 MIHP BA-2103, BA-2104.
had only five employees, and together they earned $180 per year.\textsuperscript{349} The Mechanics Cotton Factory operated near Hebbville during the 19\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{350}

Another venture that provided employment for industrial laborers early in this period was the construction of the B&O Railroad. Work began in the late 1820s with a labor force of about 800 men, which soon became 2,000. The construction work was dangerous, as is evidenced by the death of four Irish immigrants who were killed when the bank under which they were digging collapsed. During the summer of 1829 the work proceeded in shifts around the clock. Many of the workers were Irish immigrants. They lived in a series of temporary shanties or wooden cabins along the path of the railroad as it was being constructed, and many took their families with them.\textsuperscript{351}

BALTIMORE CITY

The period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition saw the true flowering of industry in Baltimore City. During these years industry expanded and diversified, and many of the working-class industrial communities that have left their legacy in the form of the ubiquitous rowhouse were formed. In some ways, Baltimore was like a huge company town run by a number of different companies.

The northern part of the city near the Jones Falls boomed with mill villages during the early part of this period. This area was not actually annexed into the city limits until 1888. By 1860 there were several mill villages, including the Mt. Vernon, Clipper, Druidville, Woodberry, Hampden, and Sweetaire villages. Census data shows a total of 536 mill employees in this area in 1860 and 616 in 1870.\textsuperscript{352}

In Mt. Washington, a textile mill opened in 1835. The owners built about 40 houses for their workers. The business employed a diverse set of skilled and unskilled labor: in addition to the main mill, the complex contained a machine shop, a carpenter shop, a dye house, and a boiler room.\textsuperscript{353} Over in West Woodberry, the Woodberry Mill, also a textile factory, constructed housing for its laborers in 1843. This mill changed ownership several time during this period, but it remained a model mill village. A few of the workers lived in single-family houses, but most lived in duplexes. The community also had a store and a church.\textsuperscript{354}

In the mid-19\textsuperscript{th} century the Mt. Vernon Mills rose to prominence. Built in the style of a Rhode Island-type mill village, the residential area, known as Stone Hill, was placed near the mill for economic efficiency. The company controlled housing, the church and the store.\textsuperscript{355} Further west, the Franklin Paper Mill in Dickeyville was bought by the Wethered family in 1829 and converted to the Ashland Textile Mills. During the years between 1829 and 1871, when the Wethered family sold the factory, the town built worker housing, a school, churches and an International Order of Odd Fellows lodge hall.\textsuperscript{356}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{349} ASR 18BA139.
\textsuperscript{350} ASR 18BA315.
\textsuperscript{351} Dilts 1993:132-139, 163-164.
\textsuperscript{352} MIHP B-1306.
\textsuperscript{353} MIHP B-1027.
\textsuperscript{354} MIHP B-1306.
\textsuperscript{355} MIHP B-1319.
\textsuperscript{356} ASR 18BC40, MIHP B-3710.
\end{flushright}
Western Baltimore also grew from increasing industrialization. In the Barre Circle district, the Hayward and Bartlett Iron Works was the first industry. By mid-century there were about 200 rowhouses for blue-collar laborers. Barre Circle was unusual in that instead of having a mixed blue- and white-collar population, it was almost exclusively blue-collar. Nevertheless, class distinctions did manifest themselves in residential patterns: Skilled craftsmen lived on the main streets while semi-skilled workers and free African-Americans lived in cramped tenements on the smaller streets and alleys.357

The B&O Railroad yard at nearby Mt. Clare Station employed 1,000 workers from the Barre Circle district by 1852. A peaceful strike had occurred there in 1839 when the company attempted to withhold back wages from employees who had been fired for dangerous negligence. The strike was broken, and its leaders were fired. The old iron works had become the Hayward-Bartlett Locomotive Works, and this operation and the Winans Locomotive Works employed 350 people each. By 1867 more housing was needed for the mostly Irish and German railroad workers, so Winans constructed another 100 three-story houses for them. By this time there were also two more furnaces and two wagon factories providing employment in the district.358

Another working-class community developed in this area as well. The Union Square-Hollins Market district was developed during the 1840s as a residential and commercial area for employees of the B&O Railroad shops, the Winans Locomotive Works, the Hayward-Bartlett Iron Works and the Newman Brothers Piano Works. By 1851 about 1,500 people were employed by these businesses. Many of the residents in this area were German and Irish immigrants who had come to Maryland in the 1830s.359

In southeastern Baltimore the area known as Canton developed during the second quarter of the 19th century. In 1828 the Canton Company, a real estate developer, began 100 years of planned growth. Canton became “an uninterrupted picture of a working-class neighborhood in the second half of the 19th century,”360 eventually containing 91 square blocks of rowhouses. The area had begun to develop in the 1820s with shipyards, wharves, and the 1829 Canton Iron Works. By 1850 the district contained three furnaces, a forge, a cotton mill, a saw mill, a distillery, a candle and lard oil factory, a steam planing factory, a ropewalk, two shipyards, and seven brickyards. These industries together employed about 900 men. The population stood around 2,000 people inhabiting just over 100 dwellings, with one school and two churches. Before the end of the period Denmead’s Engine Factory, the Baltimore Copper Smelting Company and several canneries had opened. Many of the copper workers were Welsh immigrants. During the Civil War the Abbott Mills produced rolled iron plates for the Federal government, for which its employees were exempted from the draft.361

In the Federal Hill area, several hundred houses for blue-collar workers had been erected by the middle of the 19th century. By the 1840s the base of the hill had become packed with oyster-boat docks and shipyards. Federal Hill itself was also the location of

357 MIHP B-3701.
358 MIHP B-3701, Dilts 1993:269-270.
359 MIHP B-3740.
360 Choma et al. 1977: Section 8.
361 Choma et al. 1977.
several sand-mining ventures. In Fell’s Point, shipping, warehousing and shipbuilding remained important. Towards the end of the period, canning and can manufacturing also became prominent. South of the city, the Westport area continued to grow through the mid-19th century.

In Jonestown, the famous Shot Tower was constructed in 1828. Not long after the area became a center of the garment industry, attracting German, Jewish, Irish and Eastern European immigrant laborers. Many sweatshops were opened on Baltimore and Lombard streets. In the Gay Street area of Jonestown, a brush factory, freight company and bakery opened as the area became more commercial and less residential. Between Little Italy and Fell’s Point, the industrial South Central Avenue neighborhood began to develop in the 1820s. Furniture and mattress manufacturing, malting, lumbering, textiles, tanning and iron working were all prominent industries. For the most part, however, this area served as an ancillary production center for other Baltimore industries such as textiles, brewing, canning and construction. Many textile sweatshops were operated in this area. The earliest rowhouses here were constructed between 1828 and 1840. The working-class residents of this area were an ethnically diverse group, including Irish, Italians, Russians, Poles and African-Americans.

Camden Yards began its evolution into an industrial/urban residential area during this period. Many of the area’s early residents were artisans or businesspeople, but by the mid-19th century many of its residents were African-American laborers. Around this time a number of Irish and German immigrants also moved into the area. Industry was spurred by the construction of the B&O Railroad’s Camden Station in 1852, providing employment to many of the neighborhood’s residents. Rowhouses that had formerly housed single families were converted to multiple-family dwellings and boarding houses. Other industrial enterprises here included canneries, lumberyards, cooperages and stone yards.

HOWARD COUNTY

Howard County saw a rapid industrial boom during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition. In the 1820s industry extended to the southern portion of the county with the construction of the Savage Mill. This mill was primarily a carding and spinning operation, but the Savage Manufacturing Company also ran a warehouse, a flour mill and a saw mill. The owners built brick housing for their workers throughout this period. By 1825 the company had added a grist mill, an iron foundry and a machine shop. It employed 200 people, including women and children. In 1847 the company changed hands, and the iron foundry began to concentrate on making cotton mill

363 MIHP B-3714.
364 MIHP B-1342.
365 MIHP B-2784.
366 MIHP B-3994.
367 MIHP B-5058.
machinery. Around this time a dry goods store and a grocery were built for the village, and most of the workers’ houses date from the middle of the century.\(^{369}\)

In Elkridge, the furnace community peaked and then declined. By 1820 the Ellicotts had bought the business and expanded the forge. In the 1830s many of the extant buildings were constructed, including a mansion for the owner, a house for the manager or the clerk, a company store, a workers’ dorm and workers’ duplexes. There are two other small buildings that may have been slave quarters. The furnace’s business slowed, however, and it closed in 1854. The 1868 flood of the Patapsco River destroyed the furnace.\(^{370}\)

The now-abandoned village of Simpsonville reached its peak during this period. In 1850 the village had two mills and a textile factory (which employed six people) and was called Owingsville. By 1860 a wheelwright, a blacksmith and a merchant were located in the village, as well as at least eight residences. The woolen factory employed ten men and seven women. The grist and saw mills only employed one person each. The village mainly served as a commercial center for the surrounding agricultural population, and that is where most of the labor came from during this period.\(^{371}\)

James Sykes built a flour mill in the 1830s in what is now Sykesville (straddling the border of Howard and Carroll counties), anticipating the coming of the B&O Railroad. Sykes also owned several cotton and woolen mills in Frederick and Baltimore counties. He brought trained workers from England specifically to staff his mills, and eventually built the Howard Cotton Factory in Sykesville. At its peak this operation employed 200 people. Sykes built housing and a church for his workers. Economic hardship caused the factory to close in 1857, however. It operated sporadically thereafter until the 1868 flood destroyed most of the town.\(^{372}\)

In the present-day town of Daniels, the Elysville Manufacturing Company was incorporated to produce cotton textiles in 1829. The mill was not actually constructed until 1845 and was not put into operation until 1847. A village quickly grew around the mill, however, and included several stores, a railroad station, a school and mill workers’ houses. In 1853 the business was sold to the Alberton Manufacturing Company and the town’s name was changed to Alberton. Although the Sagonan Manufacturing Company bought the enterprise in the late 1850s, the village retained the name of Alberton into the 1870s. By 1860 the mill had 120 looms and 3,000 spindles, and it employed 50 men and 120 women.\(^{373}\)

Around the mid-19\(^{th}\) century, the B&O Railroad began constructing water stations along its tracks to help provide steam power, and it was not unusual for small communities to develop around these supply points. In Howard County, Nathaniel and William Cavey built such a water station near the Gray Manufacturing Company’s cotton mill in 1869. Residents of the small community that grew up here worked at the Gray’s Cotton Mill, the Patapsco Cotton Mill, and the mills in Ilchester and Ellicott City.

\(^{369}\) MIHP HO-042, HO-213, HO-215, HO-216, HO-223 through HO-225. Vera Filbey (1965) has written a history of Savage.

\(^{370}\) MIHP HO-367 through HO-371, HO-377.


\(^{372}\) MIHP CARR-1024, HO-124, and HO-751. Healan Barrow (1987) and Bill Hall (2001) have written histories of Sykesville.

\(^{373}\) MIHP HO-027.
Another such water station had been built on Williams Run near Ellicott City earlier in this period.\(^{374}\)

In 1825 J.D. Matthews built a house and store to accompany his grist mill in Roxbury Mills.\(^{375}\) Just north of Ellicott’s Mills, the community of Oakland Mills developed in the 1820s. A grist mill was the focus of the village, and workers’ housing and shops for skilled artisans associated with the mill, including a cooper, were constructed.\(^{376}\) The Hockley Forge and Mill was converted to a distillery and malt house from 1829 to 1833. In 1852 it reverted to being a grist mill.\(^{377}\) Just south of Savage in Prince George’s County, the village of Laurel Factory expanded across the county line into Howard County in the 1840s.\(^{378}\) Near Fulton on the Montgomery County line, several lime kilns were constructed and operated during this period.\(^{379}\) The Elba Furnace mined ore and worked iron near Sykesville.\(^{380}\)

The B&O Railroad was constructed through Howard County in the early 1830s. As everywhere else where the tracks were constructed, the laborers lived primarily in temporary shanties. While working on the Thomas Viaduct, wages actually decreased for the German and Irish workmen, causing some unrest but no overt violence.\(^{381}\)

**CARROLL COUNTY**

Many of the small saw and grist mills that had been established in Carroll County during the previous period now began to attract small communities. Other industries also began to gain momentum between 1815 and 1870. In particular, railroad construction, tanning and lime production gained importance.

Finksburg had been established in 1810 with the construction of a tavern. Real growth did not occur until the coming of the Western Maryland Railroad in the 1860s, however. Shortly after the Civil War the Patapsco Mining Company, a cannery and the Baltimore Roofing and Asbestos Manufacturing Company located there. The Caledonia paper and flour mills also located nearby.\(^{382}\) Mt. Airy was another community that benefited from the railroad—construction of a tunnel brought between 200 and 300 construction workers to town who ended up staying.\(^{383}\)

The Roop Mill near Westminster, which had originally been constructed in 1795, became a grist, saw and cider mill during this period.\(^{384}\) On Pipe Creek, the Marker’s Mill complex included brick, saw and clover mills in 1835. A small community had arisen by 1860.\(^{385}\) The village of Spring Mills on Little Pipe Creek was also centered on a grist and saw mill, but also included a tavern, blacksmith shop and railroad depot.\(^{386}\)

\(^{374}\) MIHP HO-734, HO-736.
\(^{375}\) MIHP HO-012.
\(^{376}\) MIHP HO-154, HO-155.
\(^{377}\) MIHP HO-740.
\(^{378}\) MIHP HO-179.
\(^{379}\) ASR 18HO112, 18HO113.
\(^{380}\) MIHP HO-751.
\(^{381}\) Dilts 1993:165.
\(^{382}\) MIHP CARR-987.
\(^{383}\) MIHP CARR-964.
\(^{384}\) ASR 18CR206, MIHP CARR-101
\(^{385}\) MIHP CARR-102.
\(^{386}\) MIHP CARR-110.
 McKinstry’s Mills, near Union Bridge, were built from the 1820s through the 1840s. A cooper and a shoemaker were brought to the village around 1840, and a store was built in 1850. The Oakland Mill, which had been built as a grist mill in 1796, was converted to a cotton mill in 1834 and spawned a company town. In 1848 Isaac Hoffman, a member of the Hoffman milling family of Baltimore County, moved to Carroll County and built paper and fulling mills near Houcksville. Roller, Hood’s Mill, New Windsor and Lineboro were other villages that grew up around mills.

Taneytown was home to a clock factory during the first half of the 19th century. In Westminster, the county seat, the Western Railway Company came through town in 1861 and attracted industry along its tracks, spurring the neighborhood nickname “Irish Town” for the Irish immigrant laborers who lived there while constructing the railroad. Similarly, the Western Maryland Railroad’s shops in Union Bridge, built during the Civil War, provided employment for many residents and attracted other industries. The Western Maryland Railroad also built dwellings for its employees. Cigar manufactories were opened in Taneytown and Manchester, hat factories in Westminster and Uniontown, and a nail factory in Union Bridge. The Union Agricultural Works, which included a machine shop, a blacksmith shop and a saw mill, opened in Westminster in 1852.

Tanning was a budding industry in Carroll County during this period. Tanneries were established south of Manchester and at the Union Mills. Rising Sun, the site of a crossroads tavern, became the site of a tannery in 1842. In 1856 the tannery became steam-powered. During the mid-19th century, however, the center of the tanning industry came to be in the appropriately-named Tannery. In addition to several large tanneries, the town had a distillery, a school, a church, a train depot and post office, a telegraph office and a general store. Most of the town’s residents worked in the tanneries.

As a county with a large agricultural population, Carroll County needed kilns to produce lime. The Fenby Farm Quarry and Kiln, built in 1844 near Westminster, was one of the largest lime kilns in the county. Other lime kilns were located near Tannery and Union Mills.

The construction of the B&O Railroad reached Carroll County by 1831. In that year, many of the workers struck for lack of payment. Led by the Irish, they eventually began to destroy the work they had done. The militia was called out to stop the rioters at Sykes’s Mill, arresting 50 workers. Unrest was present within the workers’ ranks as well: The Irish and African-American workers prepared for a two-day battle near New Market in August of 1831. The exact reason for this conflict is unknown, but fortunately the

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387 MIHP CARR-074, CARR-075, CARR-160, and CARR-1486.
388 MIHP CARR-030.
389 MIHP CARR-033.
390 MIHP CARR-033, CARR-067, CARR-1029, and CARR-1494.
391 Weeks 1978:42.
392 Weeks 1978:54-55; MIHP CARR-152.
393 Weeks 1978:54-59.
394 MIHP CARR-022, CARR-096.
395 MIHP CARR-242.
396 ASR 18CR221, 18CR222; MIHP CARR-700.
397 ASR 18CR163, MIHP CARR-260.
398 ASR 18CR74, 18CR213MIHP CARR-956.
warring parties were dissuaded from action by a local Catholic priest and the appearance of a militia brigade from Frederick.\textsuperscript{399}

FREDERICK COUNTY

Old industries expanded and new industries arose in Frederick County during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition. The arrival of the B&O Railroad both provided industrial labor and spurred the growth of other industries dependant on access to transportation.

The railroad era gave rise to a few small settlements throughout the county and also benefited a few mill villages. Buckeystown Station was established in 1831 and was home to railroad workers.\textsuperscript{400} Adamstown was founded around 1835, also by railroad workers.\textsuperscript{401} Doubs, the location of Charles Carroll of Carrollton’s mill, grew after the arrival of the B&O Railroad.\textsuperscript{402} During the 1850s the community known as Slabtown developed a lime burning industry thanks to the railroad. In 1858 the Grove Lime Company located itself there and built housing for its workers.\textsuperscript{403}

Point of Rocks was established as a B&O Railroad station in 1831, and the construction of the C&O Canal was taking place nearby. The proximity of both of these projects led to the construction of housing for the workers, and a town was laid out in 1835. Many of the workers were Irish, so a Catholic Church was built in town.\textsuperscript{404} Knoxville was established primarily to serve railroad and canal workers around 1830, and also served as a shipping point for Burkittsville area farmers and distillers. The town had a hotel and several churches by 1870.\textsuperscript{405} A railroad water station was constructed in 1831 near what became the village of Monrovia. By the 1850s a small community had developed and a bark mill was in operation.\textsuperscript{406}

Several of the larger mills that had been established during the previous period shifted from custom to merchant milling around the middle of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century, although many still performed custom work for local farmers. Some of these mills were Kinna’s Mill and Black’s Mill.\textsuperscript{407} The Benjamin Rice Mill added cooper and blacksmith shops during the 1850s, and the Bowlus Mill added blacksmith and wagons shops.\textsuperscript{408} A merchant grist mill was built in Utica in 1815, and soon attracted a community that included a church, a general store, a school and a cooper shop.\textsuperscript{409} The proprietor of Catoctin Furnace built a combination saw and grist mill in 1824, and the village of Lewistown developed around it.\textsuperscript{410} Industry remained in the Sugarloaf Mountain district

\textsuperscript{399} Dilts 1993:138-139.
\textsuperscript{400} MIHP F-1-181.
\textsuperscript{401} MIHP F-1-185.
\textsuperscript{402} MIHP F-1-182.
\textsuperscript{403} MIHP F-3-145.
\textsuperscript{404} MIHP F-1-187.
\textsuperscript{405} MIHP F-2-079.
\textsuperscript{406} MIHP F-5-014.
\textsuperscript{407} MIHP F-4-025, F-6-070.
\textsuperscript{408} MIHP F-2-046, F-4-101.
\textsuperscript{409} MIHP F-3-089.
\textsuperscript{410} MIHP F-3-097.
for most of this period, but fizzled out towards the end.\footnote{MIHP F-7-120.} The Fleecy Dale Woolen Factory closed in 1860, with only nine employees at the end.\footnote{MIHP F-7-026.}

Michael’s Mill in Buckeystown was quite prosperous during this period. By 1842 the complex included a saw mill, a grist mill, a stable, a cooper shop and two warehouses. There were also four dwellings and slave quarters for those who worked at the mill. Two fires almost destroyed the complex in 1855 and 1858. Both were supposedly set by a female slave acting on a grudge against her owner.\footnote{MIHP F-1-077.}

Several new mill villages developed between 1815 and 1870. Slate quarries had been developed near the future town of Ijamsville during the early 1800s, but a village didn’t develop until 1831, spurred by the construction of both the Ijams Mill and the B&O Railroad.\footnote{MIHP F-5-012.} In Harmony Grove, near Frederick, Worman’s Mill was built around 1840. A small community of mill owners, employees and skilled craftsmen soon sprang up.\footnote{MIHP F-3-101, F-3-108.} In Licksville, the Greenfield Mills were constructed in the 1830s.\footnote{MIHP F-1-028.} The Glade Valley Mill was constructed around mid-century and spawned Troutville.\footnote{MIHP F-8-100.} A woolen mill was built on the Little Catoctin Creek in the 1840s, around which grew the community of Beallsville (now Harmony). For such a small community, Beallsville was religiously diverse: it had three churches.\footnote{MIHP F-4-052.}

A copper mine opened near New London in 1840 provided the impetus for the development of that town, which had already been home to a couple of mills. Not much is known about the labor that ran these industries, but there are some indications that both the mills and the mine were dependant on slave and indentured labor, and that after the Civil War many of the former slaves continued to work there.\footnote{MIHP F-5-015, F-5-030.}

Catoctin Furnace continued to be an important industrial force between 1815 and 1870. Despite its isolation, manor houses had been built for the owners and the iron master by the early 19th century. The operation reached its peak from the 1850s through the 1880s, adding two furnace stacks during this time. Labor continued to be supplied primarily by slaves up through the Civil War. During its peak years, the furnace employed over 300 wood choppers and coal makers, 100 miners, and 100 men at the furnace, which was kept in blast 24 hours a day.\footnote{ASR 18FR29, 18FR720.}

The importance of tanning in Frederick County rose during this period. The Michael Wiener Tannery was built in Burkittsville between 1834 and 1840. This complex included a pottery kiln, shed and holding pens, wheelwright, blacksmith and carpenter shops, a loom house, tanning vats, and a manufacturing building. A distillery was also opened in the town.\footnote{MIHP F-2-010.} Another tannery was opened in Hansonville around

\footnotesize{\begin{itemize}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-7-120.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-7-026.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-1-077.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-5-012.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-3-101, F-3-108.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-1-028.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-8-100.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-4-052.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-5-015, F-5-030.}
\item \footnote{ASR 18FR29, 18FR720.}
\item \footnote{MIHP F-2-010.}
\end{itemize}}
1840, and the Birely Tannery complex in Frederick became an important industry in that town.  

Lime production was another industry that rose to prominence in Frederick County during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition. The Hoke/Grove Lime Kiln operation was built in Frederick in the mid-1800s by a German immigrant. It eventually became one of the largest and most important lime kiln businesses in the state and was bought by one of the largest limestone quarrying companies in the country. The site retains five residential buildings, outbuildings and possible remains of the kilns. Defunct charcoal hearths dot the landscape in the City of Frederick Municipal Forest, testifying to the pervasiveness of the lime industry around Frederick during the 19th century. The Burkittsville area was another center of lime production in the county.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Unlike many other Piedmont counties, Montgomery did not experience an explosion of industrial activity during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition. Industry remained characterized by milling and quarrying. Construction on the C&O Canal had begun, and from 1833 to 1834 it was completed from Point of Rocks, Montgomery County to Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Triadelphia was one of the few industrial communities in Montgomery County that bloomed during this period. It was home to a cotton mill, a blacksmith shop, a grist mill, a saw mill and a granary. Before the Civil War most of the grain grown in the lower part of the county was milled here. In 1868, however, much of the village was swept away in a flood.

The Dufief Mill reached its zenith around the mid-19th century. The owner of the mill also owned 19 slaves, and the mill property included a flour mill, a saw mill, a miller’s house, a warehouse and a barrel house. In 1870 the mill employed just three white farm laborers and one African-American domestic servant. A mill was constructed in 1840 in what came to be known as Greenwood Mills, and in 1865 a cottage was built for the miller—an ex-slave who had spent most of his adult life milling. In Clarksburg, a tannery was established during the 1820s and the town subsequently became a center of commerce in the northern part of the county. In Hyattstown, the grist and saw mill performed both custom and merchant milling. Nearby a quarry was opened to produce roofing slate. The quarries near Seneca saw increased use from the 1830s through the 1840s. During the former decade a stone mill was built to cut stone for construction of the C&O Canal, and by the 1850s the community also had a grist mill. In the 1840s Seneca

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422 ASR 18FR575, MIHP F-3-088.
423 MIHP F-3-145.
424 ASR 18FR468, 18FR470, 18FR523, 18FR527, 18FR529, 18FR532, 18FR537, 18FR538
425 MIHP F-2-010.
426 Sanderlin 1946:113.
427 MIHP M:23-037.
428 MIHP M:24-17.
429 MIHP M:23-045.
430 MIHP M:13-10.
431 MIHP M:10-59, M:10-61.
sandstone was quarried for use in the construction of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1863 a school was built for the children of the quarrymen. The Seneca area was also home to one of the few mills for which anything is known about the labor used to run it: The 1850 census lists seven people working for the Long Draught Mill who cost the business $125 in wages every month. Other quarries were opened near Cabin John in the 1830s. Near Wheaton, the Gilmore Mica Mine was likely opened sometime during this period, although the exact date of its inception is not known.

It was during the late 1820s that construction began on both the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad. The C&O Canal was begun in Washington, D.C., and thus was completed through Montgomery County earlier than the B&O Railroad, which was begun in Baltimore. Nevertheless, both projects involved thousands of laborers (many of whom were immigrants) who spent years on the job, living in temporary camp after temporary camp. While one might expect these projects to have left a noticeable impact on the landscape, little remains except for the actual canal and railroad themselves. The town of Dickerson, however, was established late during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition specifically to serve construction gangs working on the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad.

The company responsible for the construction of the C&O Canal experienced labor troubles from the very beginning. First, a plan to import indentured servants for the work failed, and then a plan to purchase enslaved African-Americans fell through. Eventually the labor force consisted of a mix of Irish immigrants and American artisans. Drinking caused many problems among the workers, and when the company tried to prohibit it the problem only grew worse. The Irish were split into two rival factions, the Corkonians and the Longfords, who were often threatening each other with violence. A cholera epidemic struck the laborers working on the construction of the canal in 1832, and again in 1833. The cemetery of St. Mary’s Church in Barnesville supposedly holds a mass grave of laborers who fell victim to this disease.

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

HARFORD COUNTY

As always, milling played an important part in the industry of Harford County. Monkton Mills, which was still centered around a large grist mill, reached its peak during the late 19th century. Both the Mill Green and Lower Deer Creek Valley districts continued to prosper, though no major developments occurred. Much of the Stafford milling complex was washed away in a flood in 1904, but the flint and bone mill

433 MIHP M:29-42.
434 MIHP M:32-01.
436 MIHP M:12-21.
439 MIHP HA-1783.
440 MIHP HA-1551, HA-1781.
continued to operate until 1920. Soapstone quarries and a soapstone mill were opened in Stafford around 1880 and also continued to operate until 1920. The Reckord Mill, a merchant flour mill, was opened in Bel Air, the county seat, in 1886 and remained the only industry in the town until the 1950s.

Many milling enterprises in the county also met their demise during this period, however. The Jerusalem mill village, once one of the most important in the county, slowly died out and was only a shadow of its former self by the dawn of the 20th century. The Whitaker Mill has been described as being a thriving industrial center in 1890, but was closed by 1900. The Husband Flint Mill was rebuilt in 1909 but only lasted another ten years or so. The Eden Mill near Pylesville, owned by a gristmill magnate, burned in 1906. During the first quarter of the 20th century, however, it continued to operate as a power plant for Fawn Grove, Pennsylvania. The Chrome Valley Mill was closed down in the 1920s.

During the last quarter of the 19th century the slate quarrying industry in the northern part of the county became prosperous. The sister villages of Cardiff and Whiteford, both in Harford County, and Delta, Pennsylvania all developed around four quarries in Maryland. Many of the miners who lived in these villages, especially Cardiff, were Welsh immigrants who had been miners before they came to North America. Synthetic roofing became popular in the early 20th century, but the miners were able to keep their livelihood by shifting to the mining of green marble. A related industry was the quarrying of talc begun near Dublin by the Harford Talc Company in the 1920s.

The most important industry in Harford County from 1870 to 1930, however, was canning. Harford County was the state’s leader in this business, which was the third most important in the state between 1880 and World War I and employed more workers than any other industry in Maryland by the 1880s. The southern part of the county near the Chesapeake Bay, especially the Perryman area, was the center of canning within Harford County. About a half dozen canning communities developed in the county, of which Perryman remains the most intact. In fact, canning did not come to Perryman until 1917. Previously canning had been centered along the coast in an area that was condemned by the U.S. Army for proving grounds. When this happened, the Mitchell Company relocated to Perryman. The Mitchells built many houses for their workers. The agriculture of Harford County had diversified by this time, and corn, tomatoes and fruit were the most popular items to be canned.

Canning also came to the towns of Aberdeen, Darlington and Havre de Grace during the late 19th century. In Havre de Grace the Seneca Company opened a fruit packing and can manufacturing plant in 1878. By 1899 the company had begun canned

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441 ASR 18HA79, MIHP HA-199, HA-200.
442 MIHP HA-1470 through HA-1473.
443 MIHP HA-433, HA-1745.
444 MIHP HA-1756.
445 MIHP HA-1226.
446 MIHP HA-562.
447 MIHP HA-309.
449 ASR 18HA68.
450 MIHP HA-1052, HA-1659, HA-1722.
451 MIHP HA-770, HA-1746.
goods brokering as well. During the Spanish-American War the government bought Red Cross-brand canned goods from this business.\textsuperscript{452} In Bel Air, a railroad connection in 1883 led to the construction of warehouses for the canning industry, although no canning operations were actually located in the town. The warehouses, however, gave rise to the Maulsby district of Bel Air. A row of 13 tenant houses still exists there. The laborers who lived in the Maulsby district were mostly Anglo-American.\textsuperscript{453}

Baltimore County

As if Baltimore County had not become industrialized enough during the previous period, a few more enterprises managed to squeeze their way into the county between 1870 and 1930. In the village of Corbett a saw mill was built in 1885, accompanied by a coal yard. The saw mill was ill-fated, however. Newspaper accounts tell of various accidents at the mill, and it closed down in 1900.\textsuperscript{454} The Feeney and Atherton quarries joined the Walters and Fox Rock quarries in Granite, but all four went out of business by the 1930s.\textsuperscript{455}

The largest industrial growth area in Baltimore County during this period was near the southeast corner of Baltimore City, in Sparrows Point and Dundalk. In 1894 the McShane Company built an iron foundry in St. Helena that employed 400 men. It

Figure 18. Commercial district in Dundalk (BA-2213), Baltimore County, developed in the 1910s and 1920s. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

\textsuperscript{452} MIHP HA-814, HA-1617.
\textsuperscript{453} MIHP HA-1504 through HA-1515, HA-1716.
\textsuperscript{454} MIHP BA-2260.
\textsuperscript{455} MIHP BA-2582.
operated until the 1940s under the Central Iron Foundry, producing cast iron grating and pipe.\textsuperscript{456} In 1916 the Bethlehem Steel Corporation purchased 1,000 acres on which to build workers’ housing. With the onset of World War I Bethlehem Steel’s business boomed with government contracts. This meant, however, that the company couldn’t build enough housing to keep pace with its growing work force. Bethlehem Steel was not the only company with this problem, so the United States Shipping Board created the Emergency Fleet Corporation (EFC).\textsuperscript{457}

The sole purpose of the EFC was to take over the job of building company housing for selected companies. In 1918 the EFC constructed over 500 houses and stores in Dundalk and almost 300 houses and a mess hall for bachelors in the adjacent community of St. Helena. Like Belcamp in Harford County, Dundalk and St. Helena were built using the Garden City as a model. After the end of the war, the EFC sold the houses it had built back to the Dundalk Company to finish the job. During this time the community was surrounded by fences and barbed wire. During the 1920s the development of Dundalk was patterned after the neighborhood of Roland Park in Baltimore, a pioneering “model suburb.” In 1920 the houses, which had previously been rented, were put up for sale. Residents got the first chance to buy them, and the barbed wire fencing was taken down.\textsuperscript{458}

Dundalk is historically significant for two reasons. The first is that Dundalk and St. Helena were the only two EFC projects in Maryland and were two of only 36 nationwide. The second reason is that the EFC marked the federal government’s first real entrance into the field of public housing. The Dundalk Historic District, which extends over the line between Baltimore County and Baltimore City, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.\textsuperscript{459}

Many of the old manufacturing centers remained vital during this period as well.\textsuperscript{460} The Franklinville Cotton Factory burned in 1881, but was rebuilt in 1883 and added a boiler house in 1895. In 1899 the company, including the entire village of Franklinville, was sold to a large cotton duck conglomerate, the Mt. Vernon Woodberry Company, for $50,000. Mt. Vernon Woodberry did its best to transform Franklinville into a true mill town, building a Presbyterian Church, a dance hall, a general store, and workers’ duplexes clustered around the mill. The cotton factory fell on hard times, however, and was closed in 1903.\textsuperscript{461}

In Oella, the Union Manufacturing Company reformed and bought out the Granite Hill Factory. Union built many new buildings, including frame houses for the workers, but soon fell into financial ruin. In 1887 the factory was bought by the W. J. Dickey Company and expanded into the largest woolen mill in the south. A fire destroyed the mill and threatened 600 workers’ homes in 1918, but the mill was rebuilt and the company achieved success prosperity again.\textsuperscript{462}

\textsuperscript{457} MIHP BA-2213.
\textsuperscript{458} Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society 1980:5-7, MIHP BA-1219.
\textsuperscript{459} MIHP BA-2213.
\textsuperscript{460} John McGrain, an eminent local historian and amateur industrial archaeologist, has documented the many manufacturing villages of Baltimore County (McGrain 1985).
\textsuperscript{461} MIHP BA-1529, BA-2223, BA-2408, BA-2545; Beirne 1979:182.
\textsuperscript{462} ASR 18BA196, MIHP BA-150, BA-2089 through BA-2093, BA-2375.
The Thistle Manufacturing Company changed hands and functions a number of time during the early 20th century. While it had previously made cotton thread and silk products, in 1919 Edward and A.A. Blakeney and Company bought the factory and converted it into a cotton duck manufactory. It was soon sold again, however, and began producing fabric for automobile tires. In 1922 the Bartgis Brothers Company bought the complex and began producing paperboard.463

The Avalon complex was converted into a water works in 1910 by Victor Bloede. He also directed the construction of Bloede’s Dam, one of the world’s first submerged electrical generating plants.464 The Patapsco Mill, on the site of the former Ellicott’s Mills, continued to operate throughout this period.465 In 1877 the Rockland Mill converted back to flour milling from cotton spinning, and it remained a flour mill until 1922.466 The Gunpowder Copper Works employed 30 people in 1877, but could not last through the end of the century.467 In the early 20th century the former Grays Mill sites were taken over first by the Patapsco Electric and Manufacturing Company, and then by Baltimore Gas and Electric (BGE).468 The Oregon Iron Works went out of business in the 1880s, at which time the Ashland Iron Works began mining Oregon’s ore pits. Nevertheless, Ashland also went out of business by 1890.469 The Daniels Dam began to provide surplus energy for BGE, and the mill continued to thrive.470 Finally, the Joppa Iron Works was converted to a distillery in 1913 by the Loreley Distillery Company.471

BALTIMORE CITY

Much of the industry that has shaped present-day Baltimore City blossomed during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance. The importance of the mill villages slowly declined as canning, garment manufacturing, shipbuilding and steel production grew. The Mt. Washington Mill survived through the period, but closed in 1923.472 In Dickeyville, William J. Dickey acquired the Ashland Mills and constructed a large number of houses and a social hall for his workers in 1871. In 1909 the business was sold to the Glasgow Mills, after which it declined. Dickeyville was formally annexed by the city in 1918.473

In West Woodberry the Meadow Mill was opened in 1877 by the Woodberry Manufacturing Company. The company continued to operate on the Rhode Island model, employing as much of each family as was lawful. Employees were offered homes at what was claimed to be nominal rent in the neighborhood that came to be known as Brick

463 MIHP BA-144.
464 MIHP BA-261.
465 MIHP BA-2209.
466 MIHP BA-220.
467 MIHP BA-248.
468 MIHP BA-1576.
469 ASR 1BA142, MIHP BA-191, BA-830, BA-969.
471 MIHP B-1027.
472 MIHP B-3710.
Figure 19. 19th-century Poe-Burns Duplex (18BA325), built for lime quarriers and their families, Texas, Baltimore County. Source: Payne and Baumgardt 1994: Plate II-15. Courtesy of Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.

Hill. The company also sponsored a savings association, a church, stores, newspapers and other community businesses.474

In the Jones Falls Valley the several mills there saw a rise in employment from just over 600 in 1870 to almost 4,000 by 1890. World War I caused a boom in the textile industry, leading to an even larger workforce. The Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Company was the largest employer by this time. Despite company attempts to satisfy workers by building community halls, organizing social events and providing other modern perks, unionism could not be held at bay. In 1916 over 1,000 employees of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Company were members of the Textile Workers Union Number 977. In 1923 the company announced that it would institute a longer work week while giving only a minimal pay raise. The union struck for fewer hours and more money. Eventually the company broke the strike, but afterwards the textile industry declined and the company never regained its former success.475

The area around Camden Station was one of the primary growth areas in Baltimore during the late 19th century. Commercial and industrial concerns gradually replaced domestic buildings as railroad yards and warehouses were built. What residential areas remained were inhabited by an increasing number of African-Americans (the population fed by freed slaves moving north) and Eastern and Southern European

474 MIHP B-1306, B-4025.
475 MIHP B-1319.
immigrants. By the early 20th century, however, the area’s residential population was in decline. Many who were left were unskilled African-American laborers who could not afford to move.  

One of the most violent labor strikes in Maryland’s history occurred at Camden Station in July of 1877. Financial instability had caused the price of B&O Railroad stock to drop dramatically, and consequently the company’s owners attempted to institute a 10 percent wage cut for the laborers. During the ensuing strike, which began on July 16th, the workers vowed to seize the trains and work yards and even scare off the scab workers the company was intending to bring in. While this strike did not last long, it was revived four days later when the workers heard that Maryland’s governor was calling the militia out to prevent a similar strike situation in Cumberland. About 15,000 people reacted to this order by rioting around the station, tearing up tracks, toppling passenger cars and setting fires in order to prevent the militia from leaving Baltimore. The soldiers responded by firing into the crowd. After all was said and done, the B&O Railroad had witnessed one of the bloodiest strikes in its history.

The area around Patterson Park and Highlandtown was developed after the Civil War. Germans were some of the first immigrants to settle there, but before the period was over they were joined by Irish, Italians, Bohemians, Finns, Ukranians, Poles, Russians and Greeks. Many of these immigrants worked in the area’s breweries, meatpacking companies and tanneries, but some also worked further away from home for the Pennsylvania and B&O railroads, the American Can Company in Canton, in the shipyards and steel mills of Sparrow’s Point and Dundalk, and for the Crown Cork and Seal Company, Esskay (the hot dog manufacturer) and a stove manufactory. Unlike many working-class areas in Baltimore, many residents of the Patterson Park-Highlandtown area owned their own homes. This was made possible by the fact that no single company controlled the entire area, and signals an attempt to achieve what was perceived as middle-class American respectability by the residents.

Crown Cork and Seal Company and Noxema both located in the North Central District during the late 19th century. This area had a mix of upper-class and blue-collar residents, many of whom worked for Crown and Noxema. The working-class residents were primarily African-American. Fell’s Point continued to be a center of the shipping trades, but no other industries were introduced. Further south, a glass factory and eleven related dwellings were constructed in Westport in 1882. During the early 20th century a number of industries, such as the Westport Paving Brick Company, were established. In 1918 the area was formally annexed by the city.

477 This was actually one of a number of strikes by railroad workers all across the country during the late 1870s and 1880s (see Forbath 1991:66-71).
478 Donovan 2001:223.
479 MIHP B-1337.
480 MIHP B-1341.
481 MIHP B-3714.
482 MIHP B-1342.
Figure 20. Top: 1912 fire insurance drawing of Mt. Vernon Mill #3 (B-1026), Baltimore City.
Bottom: Dormitories, shops, and related buildings within the Mt. Vernon Mill complex. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.
In Jonestown the clothing industry continued to grow and to open sweatshops. In 1900 Baltimore was the fourth-largest clothing-manufacturing city in the country, employing over 10,000 workers (over half of whom were women). Several unions attempted to fight the exploitation of the sweatshops, including the United Garment Workers, the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (founded in 1914). Ethnic, gender and occupational divisions hindered a unified labor movement, however, and several unions often fought each other. Small strikes against poor wages and deplorable working conditions were common. Major strikes occurred in 1892 and 1913. The former led to legislative reforms concerning working conditions, while the latter led to an agreement between workers and the Greif Company that represented little improvement for the workers.483

Sweatshop conditions had largely been eradicated by the 1920s, but the influence of the unions had also declined by the time of the Great Depression. This brought about the return of sweatshops and ever-lower wages. A strike in 1932 succeeded in re-establishing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Baltimore, as well as prompting another public outcry against unhealthy working conditions.484

In addition to garment factories, machine shops, creameries and a box factory also provided employment for residents of Jonestown. During the late 19th century Italian and Jewish immigrants moved into the area, giving it the nickname Little Italy.485 The nearby South Central Avenue continued to grow as a sweatshop center for the garment industry as well.486 In the Gay Street area of Jonestown, commercial and light industrial enterprises continued to push residents out. By 1902 the neighborhood had virtually no residents.487

In Canton, rail connections facilitated the area’s annexation to Baltimore in the 1870s. Many of the laborers were Welsh, German, Irish and Polish. After the Civil War Canton became the center of the canning and oyster and fruit packing industries in Baltimore. The area was also home to machine shops, car works, gas works, chemical works, and sugar and oil refineries. Construction of residential areas continued until the early 20th century.488 In Locust Point, to the south, the Chesapeake Pottery Company opened in 1880 to produce majolica, a fad in American ceramic production at that time. The company went out of business in 1914.489

The Barre Circle area flourished through the 19th century, but in the early 20th century the decline of railroad transportation triggered the decline of industry in the neighborhood. Similarly, the Union Square-Hollins Market area suffered a slow decline throughout the 20th century.490

485 MIHP B-2784.
486 MIHP B-5058.
487 MIHP B-3994.
488 MIHP B-3704.
489 FitzPatrick 1957.
490 MIHP B-3701, B-3740.
The period of Industrial/Urban Dominance saw the beginning of the decline of industry and the rise of suburbanism in Howard County. Nevertheless, what industry did survive remained focused on textile production. Lumbering and canning also made their debuts. Other small industries, such as quarrying and telegraph equipment production, failed to make much of an impact.

Some mills continued to grow between 1870 and 1930. In Daniels, the Sagonan Manufacturing Company mill went from 120 looms and 3,000 spindles in 1860 to 340 looms and 14,000 spindles by 1895. World War I sparked the addition of a weaving room at the Savage Mill, and the company also built a new community hall and additional tenant houses. The Oakland Mills flourished during the late 19th century, but couldn’t stay in business long into the 1900s. Several small saw mills were established throughout the county, especially in the vicinity of Clarksville.

Simpsonville’s reliance on mills and its woolen factory declined. During the decade from 1870 to 1880, many of the village’s residents became employed in service occupations such as commerce, medicine, and religion. Many of the members of the working class were farm laborers. Irish and German immigrants accounted for an increasing percentage of the population. The woolen factory was shut down before the turn of the century, and the area remained largely agricultural.

In 1881 the Mentzel Paper Factory of Ellicott City began to produce paper from cotton rags provided by the Union Manufacturing Company of Oella in an attempt to diversify the industrial base of the Patapsco Valley. A new factory was built by the Mentzel Company in 1892, but fires in 1895 and 1896 destroyed the complex. The Burgess Grist Mill and Wagon Works was also established in Ellicott City during the 1870s. The Patapsco Cotton Mill near Gray’s Water Station closed in 1888, but the community around the water station survived. Near Elkridge the old site of the Hockley Forge was bought by the Viaduct Manufacturing Company. From 1876 until 1914 Viaduct produced telegraph equipment here. The old Sykes Mill in Sykesville began to be used for a lumber operation in 1906. In 1917 it was sold to B.F. Shriver, a canning magnate who owned canneries and farms in both Maryland and Pennsylvania.

North of Savage, the village of Guilford became an industrial center during this period. It had been established during the mid-18th century around a small grist and saw milling complex. Throughout the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition the mills had remained small, employing one person each. During the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, however, the mills converted to textile production. Early in the 20th century a granite quarry was opened there as well.

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491 MIHP HO-027.
492 MIHP HO-042, HO-213, HO-214, and HO-221.
493 MIHP HO-155.
494 ASR 18HO86, 18HO99, 18HO111, 18HO151, 18HO153, and 18HO191.
496 ASR 18HO131, MIHP HO-732.
497 MIHP HO-734.
498 MIHP HO-740.
499 MIHP HO-751.
500 ASR 18HO108, 19HO109, MIHP HO-742.

Figure 22. Simpsonville Stone Ruins (Simpsonville Mill) (18HO80/HO-525), Howard County. Source: Seifert et al. 1994: Plate 16. Courtesy of the Maryland State Highway Administration.
Industry blossomed in Carroll County between 1870 and 1930, spurred on by the construction of a number of railroads. This allowed millers to ship their products to Baltimore more easily and cost-efficiently, and also encouraged the establishment of small-time manufacturing concerns such as cigar and ice cream factories.

During this period Finksburg continued to be an important industrial center with an active woolery district. Mt. Airy became the home of the Peoples Lumber and Supply Company, which was destroyed by fire in 1926, and the Mt. Airy Canning Company, incorporated in 1916. Detour, which had been a small crossroads community centered around a grist mill since the late 18th century, was finally laid out in 1868 in advance of the coming of the Western Maryland Railroad. Detour flourished during the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a small mill town and commercial center.

Lineboro expanded rapidly during the early years of the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance. Previously a small grist mill village, by 1886 the town had a shoemaker, a cigar manufactory, two blacksmiths, grist and saw mills, a warehouse, a railroad, a post office, a church and two stores to go along with its whopping eight houses. A school was not built until 1905. In 1907 a cannery was built, and in 1918 a lumberyard was opened.

During the 1860s the iron industry had begun to become a major force in the Manchester district of northern Carroll County, with mining operations near Ebbvale in Bachman’s Valley. Melrose was laid out in 1872, the same year that the Bachman’s Valley Railroad was constructed. Melrose’s sole purpose was to be the commercial center for the local iron and agricultural industries. In 1874 a cigar manufactory was built and in 1877 a lumber and coal yard was opened. When the iron industry fell upon difficult times in the 1870s, many laborers found work in the lumberyard. Iron ore mining continued until World War I, however, when a miner was killed in an accident. The widow’s compensation claim wiped out the company financially, and the mines were closed for good in 1922.

The importance of milling began to wane in Carroll County between 1870 and 1930. Roop’s Mill near Westminster, a grist, saw and cider mill, closed in 1910. Marker’s Mill, in the vicinity of Taneytown, had converted from brick, saw and clover milling to flour milling in 1880, employing three people. The area known as Spring Garden in Hampstead bucked the downward trend in milling and became a commercial center with the arrival of a railroad in 1879. The Hampstead Mill, which had been constructed in 1869, experienced a business boom and remained in operation throughout the rest of the period. In 1921 a lighting factory was added. The community of

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501 MIHP CARR-987.
502 MIHP CARR-964.
503 MIHP CARR-1160.
505 MIHP CARR-1110.
506 MIHP CARR-101.
507 MIHP CARR-102.
508 MIHP CARR-103.
Hood’s Mill also prospered during the late 19th century, with a store, railroad station, post office and school by 1877.\textsuperscript{509}

In Oakland the cotton factory became the Melville Woolen Company in 1873 and began to manufacture woolen goods and carpet. By 1910 the town had a several large and small mills, a warehouse, a store and over 60 tenant houses.\textsuperscript{510} In Bruceville a fertilizer factory was built.\textsuperscript{511}

New Windsor was another town that came into its own during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance. A gristmill had been in operation there from 1808 to 1862, but during the late 19th century a fertilizer factory, a machine shop and an ice cream factory were built. By the 1920s the town also hosted a cannery, a creamery, a fruit packing company, and a flour mill.\textsuperscript{512}

Several crossroads communities became home to diverse small industries during this period as well. Millers grew from the construction of the Western Maryland Railroad in 1879 and 1880. A cigar factory was operated there in the 1880s and 1890s.\textsuperscript{513} Alesia had been the site of a grist and saw mill since 1862, but it really developed only with the coming of the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad in 1879. An applejack distillery was built in 1877, and a lime kiln operated near the village until the early 20th century. The railroad workers instituted a local chapter of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics union around 1900.\textsuperscript{514}

Taneytown continued to be a prosperous industrial center. In 1894 the town had a coal and lumber yard, three cigar factories, and a steam-powered flour mill.\textsuperscript{515} Linwood was a small agricultural village that became the locus of industry for the surrounding farmers. In the 1880s and 1890s the village had an ice cream factory, a railroad station, warehouses, a grain elevator and elevator house, and a freight building. In the 1920s a canning factory was established.\textsuperscript{516}

Union Bridge was yet another town whose growth can be traced to the influence of the Western Maryland Railroad. During the late 19th century, the railroad shops brought many laborers to town and were subsequently responsible for the construction of employee dwellings. In 1912 the Tidewater Portland Cement Company came to Union Bridge, eventually taking over the town to such an extent that a school, the Maryland Collegiate Institute, left.\textsuperscript{517}

Westminster reached its industrial peak during this period, thanks in part to the Western Maryland Railway Company. The Fenby Farm Quarry and Kiln continued to operate into the 20th century, but closed in 1907.\textsuperscript{518} A tannery was also operated in town sometime during the late 19th century. In the early 20th century a carriage manufactory and machine shop was bought by William F. Myers, who used the plant to pack pork and

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item\textsuperscript{509} MIHP CARR-033.
\item\textsuperscript{510} MIHP CARR-030.
\item\textsuperscript{511} MIHP CARR-923.
\item\textsuperscript{512} MIHP CARR-1494.
\item\textsuperscript{513} MIHP CARR-553.
\item\textsuperscript{514} MIHP CARR-577.
\item\textsuperscript{515} MIHP CARR-1196.
\item\textsuperscript{516} MIHP CARR-158.
\item\textsuperscript{517} MIHP CARR-1317.
\item\textsuperscript{518} ASR 18CR163, MIHP CARR-260.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
produce cider and apple butter.\textsuperscript{519} Lumberyards began to prosper in the 1870s, and a gas light company was opened during this decade. A cigar manufactory was opened in 1869, and the Shriver Canning Factory of Union Mills opened a plant in town in the early 1870s. A second Shriver plant was opened later in that decade. The Shriver business canned a number of items, including fruit, vegetables, pies and applesauce. In the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century the company moved its operations to a spot just outside the city limits.\textsuperscript{520}

The main working-class neighborhood in Westminster was along Main Street, and East Main Street today provides one of the few remaining examples of such neighborhoods in town. This part of town is not looked upon highly, however, and the historic sites surveyor who recorded part of this area made a telling comment in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties documentation: “The homes have apparently always attracted a rather raffish clientele (even today they rent by the week and generally to laborers and unskilled workers, much to the consternation of their neighbors).”\textsuperscript{521}

With attitudes like this, one wonders how any such neighborhoods have survived and why such apparently biased surveyors have bothered to record them.

FREDERICK COUNTY

Many of Frederick County’s industrial towns and villages reached their zenith during this period before fading away during the Modern period. Tanning, iron production and milling all lost their prominence, but canning, lime production and various divers industries blossomed.

Buckeystown was a bustling industrial center from 1870 to 1910. Business in the town included a tannery, a cannery, a creamery, an icehouse, a blacksmith, a brickyard and several mills. Brick manufacturing and corn canning were especially important, and there are still some workers’ houses for these industries there today. Many of the laborers who worked in the brickyard and the cannery lived in a small African-American settlement adjacent to the town.\textsuperscript{522}

Thurmont was another town that experienced industrial growth during the late 19\textsuperscript{th} century. The Western Maryland Railroad built tracks through town in 1872, spurring the development of a pottery, a cannery, a weaving factory and a cigar manufactory. Despite all of this business, the town’s population had shrunk to 100 by 1910.\textsuperscript{523}

Berlin, the location of an early flour mill, experienced its first period of industrial growth at the end of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century. In 1890 the B&O Railroad located a rail yard there, causing a boom in economic activity that continued until 1930. The town’s name was changed to Brunswick, and many rowhouses for the rail yard workers were built along the tracks. Many of the existing rowhouses date between 1906 and 1941. The rail yard is still operating in Brunswick.\textsuperscript{524}

In Monrovia, the late-18\textsuperscript{th}-century Nicodemus Mill was still standing in 1890. During the late 19\textsuperscript{th} century a creamery was built in town, and in the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century

\textsuperscript{519} MIHP CARR-152, CARR-1022
\textsuperscript{520} Weeks 1978:71, 76, 83, 88-89; MIHP CARR-424.
\textsuperscript{521} MIHP CARR-343.
\textsuperscript{522} MIHP F-1-029, F-1-062, F-1-077, F-1-118, and F-1-119.
\textsuperscript{523} MIHP F-6-101.
\textsuperscript{524} MIHP F-2-009, F-2-077.
the Westport Paving Brick Company opened a plant. In the 1920s several cannery buildings were constructed on the Nicodemus Mill property.\textsuperscript{525} Near Johnsville, Buckey’s Mill became the first electrical power house for the Union Bridge in 1908.\textsuperscript{526}

The long-lived Catoctin Furnace managed to hang on until the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century, long after many such enterprises elsewhere in the state had faded away. There were over 50 tenant cottages in the village in the 1870s. The furnace’s most prosperous period ended in the early 1880s, however, and it experienced a slow decline until finally closing down in 1904.\textsuperscript{527}

Sugarloaf Mountain continued to be a locus of industrial activity, although of a different type than before. The Fleecy Dale Woolen Factory in Park Mills had gone out of business in 1860, and industry remained dormant until the end of the century with the exception of the construction of the B&O Railroad through the area in the 1870s. In 1898, however, quarries were opened in Dickerson and surrounding areas. African-Americans were the primary labor force in the quarries, and a school was built for their children in Stronghold in the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{528}

It was during this period that Frederick, the county’s seat and largest city, finally burst onto the industrial scene. Most of Frederick’s industry was concentrated on the east side of town. The first true industrial enterprise in town was the Louis McMurray Canning Factory, which opened in 1869. This was the first of many Frederick industries to take advantage of the surrounding agricultural area. In 1884 the Ox Fibre Brush Company incorporated, and in 1892 it moved to a new location to build a factory, a sawmill and a stock warehouse. In 1890 the Frederick Iron and Steel Company began operation, and in 1889 the Union Manufacturing Company had begun to produce hosiery at the Union Knitting Mills. The Union Manufacturing Company employed primarily women: 238 of 250 employees in 1892 were female. In 1910 the Union Knitting Mills employed over 300 workers.\textsuperscript{529}

Other industries that started up in Frederick between the 1870s and 1920s were the Frederick Steam Brick Works, the Economy Silo and Tank Company, the Moxie Tool and Die Company, and the White Cross Milk Plant. The Everedy Company built a bottling plant in Frederick in 1922 and also manufactured kitchen utensils. Throughout this period, however, the Ox Fibre Brush Company continued to be a primary employer, with over 300 workers in 1910. It was also one of the earliest industries to provide its employees with a welfare and insurance program, in 1917. Many of the city’s blue-collar workers lived in duplexes on Dill Avenue and on Wisner Street and East Patrick Street in the southeastern sector of the city.\textsuperscript{530}

Lime production for agricultural use continued to be an important industry in Frederick County. A large lime kiln was operated in Buckeystown Station between 1890 and about 1930.\textsuperscript{531} In Lime Kiln, formerly known as Slabtown, the Grove Lime Company continued to be a major employer until the local lime deposits were depleted in

\textsuperscript{525} MIHP F-5-014  
\textsuperscript{526} MIHP F-8-112.  
\textsuperscript{527} ASR 18FR29, MIHP F-6-045.  
\textsuperscript{528} MIHP F-7-025, F-7-120.  
\textsuperscript{529} MIHP F-3-039, F-3-056.  
\textsuperscript{530} MIHP F-3-039, F-3-056.  
\textsuperscript{531} MIHP F-1-181.
In New London, the copper mine remained an important factor in the town’s growth through 1917. It was replaced as the major industry in town in 1915, however, by the Burrall Lime Plant, which was rented to a local farmers’ cooperative association for the production of lime. The Hoke/Grove Lime Kiln in Frederick continued to be a successful business throughout this period.

Near Woodsboro, the Barrick Lime Works Company began quarrying limestone in 1868. The company absorbed many workers from the closing of Catoctin Furnace in 1904, and almost 30 houses were built for these workers between 1890 and 1910. The son of the owner of the Barrick Lime Works founded the Fountain Rock Company in Walkersville in 1870, excavating a quarry, constructing a six-oven lime kiln and building several houses for his laborers. Walkersville was also the site of other industries. In 1872 the town was linked to Frederick via railroad, and by the early 20th century it had a cannery, an ice factory, a clothing factory and a bakery.

LeGore, one of the few true company towns in Frederick County, was established in 1890 near Woodsboro. The community consisted of a store and post office, the railroad depot master’s residence, the LeGore Company office and at least five groups of workers’ housing (about 40 homes overall) built during the 1890s by the quarrying company. Laborers from both the LeGore and Barrick companies sent their children to school in nearby Oak Hill. Quarrying by the LeGore Company had largely ended by 1930.

Many of Frederick County’s mills and other small industries met their demise during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance. Kinna’s Mill had reverted to performing custom work in the 1870s, but could not last until the end the end of the century. Black’s Mill went out of business in 1885. The Bowlus Mill in Spoolsville operated until around 1920. In Hansonville, the tannery was demolished around 1900. The Utica Mill, its associated cooper shop and the town’s early school were all razed in the early 20th century. In 1890 Beallsville’s name was changed to Harmony, but the woolen factory there experienced unharmonious times and finally closed around 1900. The Greenfield Mills in Licksville closed around 1890.

In Ijamsville, the Ijams Mill, the B&O Railroad and the local slate quarries peaked in the 1890s. The mill burned in 1894, however, and all three industries had left town by the late 1920s. The Glade Valley Mill in Troutville burned in the late 19th century and subsequently moved to Woodsboro, leaving Troutville in decline. It did
become one of Woodsboro’s most important industries in the early 20th century, however.\footnote{547} Woodsboro was also home to the Rosebud Perfume Company (beginning in 1895) and the Woodsboro Canning Company (beginning in 1909). The Spring Plains Mill in Woodsboro was also a successful business for most of the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, operating at various times as a flour, a clover and a chopping mill. It closed in the early 20th century.\footnote{548}

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

While the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance might have been an ideal time for industry to take root in Montgomery County, it was forced to take a back seat to the growing suburbanization caused by the increasing size of the federal government in Washington. Nevertheless, a few new industries did appear.

An iron foundry was added to the Greenwood Mills in the 1870s, and by the early 20th century the grist mill had moved from custom to merchant milling. However, it went out of business and was razed in the 1920s.\footnote{549} In Clarksburg, a distillery was established during the late 19th century.\footnote{550} The Brookeville Woolen Mill continued to operate during this period, and the company was constructing dwellings for its workers as late as 1900.\footnote{551} Sligo Creek in Takoma Park was the site of one of the earliest municipal water works and pumping stations in the metropolitan Washington area of Montgomery County from 1900 to 1930.\footnote{552}

Several towns benefited from the B&O Railroad during this period. Dickerson continued to serve B&O laborers, and in 1898 stone quarries were opened nearby.\footnote{553} Gaithersburg had been established around a tavern decades earlier, but it truly began to grow with the coming of the railroad after the Civil War. This new access to transportation allowed a number of large milling concerns to arise during the 1880s and 1890s. In 1917 the Thomas and Company Cannery, the first and largest vegetable cannery in the county, was opened in Gaithersburg. This industry became the primary employee in town with over 200 workers, and it also provided work for hundreds of migrant workers.\footnote{554} New Germany had the same good luck from the railroad, opening a steam-powered flour mill in 1895.\footnote{555} Mining also received a boost from the railroad during this period. Gold was discovered near Potomac after the Civil War, bringing several mining companies to the area. Several components of the Maryland Mine there are still visible.\footnote{556} Gold mines

\footnote{547} MIHP F-8-065.  
\footnote{548} MIHP F-8-061, F-8-141.  
\footnote{549} MIHP M:23-045.  
\footnote{550} MIHP M:10-38.  
\footnote{551} MIHP M:23-069.  
\footnote{552} MIHP M:37-01.  
\footnote{553} MIHP M:12-21, M:12-24.  
\footnote{555} MIHP M:19-13.  
\footnote{556} MIHP M:29-08, M:29-27, M:29-33.
were also opened near Rock Run and Boyds around this time.\textsuperscript{557} The Gilmore Mica Mine continued to operate during this period as well.\textsuperscript{558}

\textit{Modern Period, 1930-Present}

HARFORD COUNTY

Milling finally began to wane in Harford County during the Modern period. The industrial establishments in Mill Green, the Lower Deer Creek Valley and Stafford had all withered away during the 1920s.\textsuperscript{559} The Reckord Mill in Bel Air continues to operate, however.\textsuperscript{560} Quarrying in the Cardiff-Whiteford area had also waned early during the Modern period.\textsuperscript{561} Even canning had lost much of its importance by World War II; the Mitchell Company left Perryman in the 1940s.\textsuperscript{562} The talc quarry near Dublin has continued operation.\textsuperscript{563}

The town of Belcamp became the site of an interesting social industrial experiment during the late 1930s. Thomas Bata, a Czechoslovakian shoe manufacturer, had taken his business to England a few years previously in order to escape from the Nazis. By 1938 the Bata Company was ready to become international, and Belcamp was chosen as the site of an American plant. The company brought Czech immigrants with it to provide labor. In some ways the Bata complex resembled a 19\textsuperscript{th}-century company town, earning it the enmity of local unions. For instance, the workers lived in housing owned by the company. This was not a typical company town, however. It was patterned after the Garden City concept that came out of the German Bauhaus architectural movement. The main aim of Bauhaus architecture was to integrate form and function, and the Garden City was an expanded version of this. For industrial communities, this meant building an all-inclusive system that covered both industry and labor. Thus, part of the ideal behind the Garden City was to supply employees with all of the latest modern comforts—happy workers are productive workers. Consequently, the Bata complex also included a restaurant, a post office and a community center (all owned and operated by the company, of course). The Bata Company remained in business until the late 20\textsuperscript{th} century. The complex was listed on the National Register in 1996, but unfortunately private developers demolished the site to build a resort. It was officially de-listed in 2002.\textsuperscript{564}

\textsuperscript{557} ASR 18MO485, 18MO506, and MIHP M:29-33. \\
\textsuperscript{558} MIHP M:32-01. \\
\textsuperscript{559} MIHP HA-200, HA-1551, HA-1781. \\
\textsuperscript{560} MIHP HA-1470 through HA-1473. \\
\textsuperscript{561} MIHP HA-1748. \\
\textsuperscript{562} MIHP HA-1659, HA-1722. \\
\textsuperscript{563} ASR 18HA68. \\
\textsuperscript{564} MIHP HA-1582.
Figure 23. Bata Shoe Company Building (HA-1582), Belcamp, Harford County. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Figure 24. Bata Company workers' housing (HA-1582), Belcamp, Harford County. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.
Baltimore County

Unlike many other areas of the state, Baltimore County has remained a home to industry during the modern period. Many of the old industrial complexes were converted to new uses. In the 1930s the Reifschnider Company began to manufacture piston rings in the old Franklinville Cotton Factory. During the late 1940s and early 1950s the plant was a plastic manufactory, and beginning in 1954 the Belko Corporation used it to produce rubber belting products. In Oella the Dickey Company remained in business until 1972. Now Oella is a quiet town, but it still has many reminders of its mill town past.

From the 1920s to the 1950s the Thistle Factory produced paperboard, and in 1957 it became the New Haven Board and Carton Company. Now it is the location of Simpkins Industries, a paper products recycler. In Rockland, the mill ceased grinding flour in 1922. Throughout the 20th century it has been adapted to manufacture such diverse items as wooden toys, paper products, cake mixtures, bread products and cosmetics. The Joppa Iron Works near Gunpowder Falls was operated as a distillery by the Loreley Company until the 1970s.

The Dundalk/Sparrows Point area continued to be heavily industrial. During the Great Depression, unemployed workers were allowed to cultivate small gardens on Bethlehem Steel company property. In 1937 the federal government helped to fund the construction of 272 additional apartment units for families, leading to the nickname of “Little Greenbelt” for Dundalk. The steel and shipbuilding industries suffered immediately after World War II from the loss of wartime contracts, but recovered quickly and prospered through the next few decades. The town’s population included people of Irish, English, Polish, Italian, Korean, Japanese and Indian descent. Religion was important to many of the town’s residents, as evidenced by Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran, Evangelical, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. The relationship between these institutions and the labor community is illustrated by the story of one man who worked at the Bethlehem Steel plant in Sparrow’s Point for four years before becoming a minister. During the middle part of the 20th century two steelworkers union buildings were constructed. The steelworkers are still active in one of their buildings. Although the Bethlehem Steel Plant recently closed, several industries still operate in Dundalk, including a Chevrolet Company AstroVan plant.

Baltimore City

While industry has survived in Baltimore during the Modern period, it is difficult to glean information about it from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. The periods of significance for the Patterson Park/Highlandtown, North Central, Westport,

565 MIHP BA-2408.
566 MIHP BA-2375.
567 MIHP BA-144.
568 MIHP BA-220.
569 MIHP 18BA59.
571 Bill Barry, Community College of Baltimore County-Dundalk, pers. comm. 2003.
Jonestown, Canton, Fell’s Point, Union Square/Hollins Market, Gay Street, Brick Hill (Woodberry), and South Central Avenue historic districts all extend to the mid-20th century. In addition, part of Dundalk extended over the city line during this period. Camden Yards became an industrial park, losing virtually all of its residential vestiges, by the mid-20th century. As industry slowly declined, the area was remade into an athletic stadium complex in the 1990s. Now, its working-class history (including the famous 1877 B&O Railroad Strike) is barely remembered.

The only district named above for which information on the Modern period was included in the MIHP documentation was the Gay Street Historic District. While residential habitation had been eliminated there during the early 20th century, a number of labor unions located there during the 1940s. In 1942 there were at least 25 unions in the district. By the 1960s, however, they had all left. No information on their activities was given.

572 MIHP B-1337, B-1341, B-1342, B-2784, B-3704, B-3714, B-3740, B-3994, B-4205, B-5058.
573 MIHP B-3737.
575 MIHP B-3994; Kenneth Durr (2003) has recently produced a history of white labor unionism in Baltimore during the 20th century.
HOWARD COUNTY

As Howard County settled into its role as a largely suburban region, industry slowly left. In the 1940s the C.R. Daniels Company took over the Sagonan Factory and gave its name to the village previously known as Alberton. The Savage Mill continued to be a major industrial force until the late 1940s. In 1941 the company employed 325 laborers to produce 400,000 pounds of cotton duck per month. After World War II, however, the demand for cotton duck plummeted and the factory closed down in 1948. It was subsequently used as a Christmas ornament factory, but that venture also failed by 1953. In Sykesville, the old Sykes Mill was converted from a cannery to an apple butter factory from 1944 to 1949. In 1989 the complex was used once again, this time to produce patio enclosures for the Sunlight Manufacturing Company. By 1995, however, that business had moved on and the factory was sold to the county.

CARROLL COUNTY

Many industries that were active in Carroll County during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance could not survive long into the Modern period, perhaps disabled by the loss of railroad transportation. The Mt. Airy Canning Company, established in 1916, went out of business in 1940. The woolen and saw mills in Detour fell upon hard times in the mid-20th century. The entire mill village of Roller was bought and turned into a Western-themed Christian summer camp. In Spring Garden, Hampstead, the Malko Milling and Lighting Company was replaced in 1935 by the Hampstead Milling Company, but this business only lasted until the 1960s.

The Otterdale Mill near Taneytown was converted into frozen food lockers. The town of New Windsor, an industrial center as recently as the 1920s, is now a quiet little town. The grist and saw mill in Union Mills closed in 1942. Many of the industrial buildings in Tannery were destroyed in a fire in 1932, marking the end of this town’s most prosperous period. For other previously industrial towns and villages such as Finskburg, Lineboro, Millers, Alesia, Linwood, Oakland, and Bruceville, no information as to industry in the Modern period was included in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places documentation.

Industry did survive in several communities in Carroll County during the Modern period. In 1936 the Blue Ridge Rubber Company located a plant in Taneytown. In Union Bridge, the Tidewater Portland Cement Company continued to be a major

576 MIHP HO-027.
577 MIHP HO-042, HO-213.
578 MIHP CARR-1024, HO-751.
579 MIHP CARR-964.
580 MIHP CARR-1160.
581 MIHP CARR-067.
582 MIHP CARR-103.
583 MIHP CARR-114.
584 MIHP CARR-1494.
585 MIHP CARR-022.
586 MIHP CARR-700.
587 MIHP CARR-1196.
employer throughout the period. In Westminster, a factory was built in 1945 that was used to produce artificial rocks in the 1970s.

FREDERICK COUNTY

Many of the industries that had been prosperous in Frederick County between 1870 and 1930 declined during the Modern period, but others survived. Doubs Mill continued to operate until the 1940s, while the Benjamin Rice Mill in Jefferson lasted until the 1970s. The Woodsboro Canning Company went out of business during the 1940s. The cannery business in Monrovia survived into the 1950s, and the Glade Valley Milling Company stayed in business in Woodsboro until 1957. Michael’s Mill in Buckeystown, operating since 1824, went out of business in 1957 as well. The Buckeystown Packing and Canning Company couldn’t survive the 1950s.

The Thomas Brickyards in Buckeystown, originally opened in the late 18th century, closed in 1974. The Walter E. Burral Lime Plant near New London closed in 1956. The Barrick Lime Works near Woodsboro continued quarrying limestone until the 1970s, while the Fountain Rock Company had stopped burning lime near Walkersville by the early 1950s. The Ox Fibre Brush Company in Frederick went out of business in 1968. The Brunswick Rail Yard continues to operate, as does the Rosebud Perfume Company of Woodsboro.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

The growing importance of the federal government as an employer of Montgomery County residents during the Modern period dwarfed any remaining importance of industry. During the second quarter of the 20th century a stone quarrying company bought the Brookeville Woolen Mill and converted it into a residence for one of its quarry managers. Brookeville subsequently became primarily a residential community. The Thomas and Company Cannery in Gaithersburg continued to be a leading employer of that town’s residents until after World War II, but a fire in 1963 forced the plant to close.

One interesting new industry did arise in Montgomery County during this period: wormweed distilling. Wormseed oil is used to kill parasites and as an ingredient in

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588 MIHP CARR-1317
590 MIHP F-1-005, F-2-046.
591 MIHP F-8-061.
592 MIHP F-5-014.
593 MIHP F-8-065.
594 MIHP F-1-077.
595 MIHP F-1-118.
596 MIHP F-1-062.
597 MIHP F-5-120.
598 MIHP F-8-086, F-8-126.
599 MIHP F-3-039.
600 MIHP F-2-009, F-8-061.
601 MIHP M:23-065, M:23-069
602 MIHP M:21-168.
Figure 26. Wormweed distillery (M:10-04), Damascus, Montgomery County. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

While wormweed has been cultivated in Carroll County since the 1840s, in most places it grows wild. A wormweed distillery was opened in Damascus in Montgomery County in 1939 and operated two shifts a day during the 1940s. As of 1979 this business was one of only two wormweed distilleries remaining throughout the world.603

Labor Archaeology in the Piedmont

HARFORD COUNTY

Twelve industrial/labor archaeological sites have been recorded in Harford County. Seven of these are mills, including the Husband Flint Mill (18HA93). Only one, Carr’s Mill Complex (18HA262), is reported to contain a domestic component. Of the mill sites, only the gunstock factory at the Jerusalem Mill complex has been more than preliminarily tested. Professional Phase I shovel testing was conducted in the late 1980s, and a high school group excavated there in 1992. Unfortunately, the high school group did not submit a final report to the Maryland Historical Trust. Other industrial sites in

603 MIHP M:10-04.
Harford County are the Scarboro Soapstone Quarry (18HA68), a charcoal burning facility (18HA231), a slag heap likely associated with the Harford Furnace (18HA50), and the Harford Iron Furnace complex (18HA148). Only the Harford Iron Furnace complex has been investigated. Interestingly, the most extensive excavation there concentrated on a laborer’s dwelling.

In the late 1980s Silas Hurry of the Maryland Geological Survey directed excavations of the ironworker’s dwelling at Harford Furnace.\textsuperscript{604} The site consisted of a 19\textsuperscript{th}-century duplex, several features (including a privy), and domestic debris scatters. Data retrieval focused on several issues, including the differences between domestic sites inhabited by industrial laborers versus those inhabited by agricultural workers, ethnic and class variability in the use of yard space, and the effect of wage labor on one’s diet.

Floral assemblages from the site showed that tenants did not devote time to their own small agricultural pursuits to supplement their diet. In addition, no pollen indicating ornamental flowers was discovered. Nevertheless, planting features were present. This combined information was interpreted to be evidence of transient inhabitants. Faunal remains indicated that the tenants’ diet was very similar to that of agricultural tenants. Time was apparently devoted to small-scale livestock raising, hunting and fishing.

Differential landscape use varying with ethnicity could not be determined. However, architectural features suggested that the living environment of the duplex was anything but satisfactory—the house had poor heating and insulation, and with multiple families living there space would have been very cramped. Additionally, evidence for compartmentalization of space was uncovered. The front yard was kept clean of debris, whereas the back yard showed evidence of use as a service/activity area.

Two pieces of evidence suggested a higher socio-economic status for the tenants of this duplex than for agricultural tenants. First, a large number of medicinal bottles were discovered, indicating an increasing reliance on commerce and decreasing reliance on home remedies. Second, ceramic index values showed that the tenants apparently had a fair amount of disposable income. This was interpreted as being a result of a wage labor economy rather than a subsistence economy, as in agriculture.

Finally, several lines of evidence were combined to suggest a picture of the typical Harford Furnace ironworker. Most importantly, income was used to purchase moveable property rather than invested in home improvements. Hurry concluded that the tenants of this house had been ironworkers who worked at the furnace only as long as it took them to save up enough money to purchase some land of their own and become small farmers.

While the information yielded by this site was highly significant, Hurry pointed out that much of the furnace complex and village remained to be explored. Many areas probably retain their integrity and would reveal even further significant deposits. The Harford Furnace Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990.

\textsuperscript{604} Hurry 1990.
Thanks in part to its continued industrial growth during the Modern period, a number of industrial/labor archaeological sites have been discovered in Baltimore County. Of the 42 total sites, 33 have industrial components. Of these, 26 are purely industrial sites. These include several mills, including paper, fulling, corn and grist and
saw mills. Six of the sites are lime kiln sites, and there is one each of a pottery, a soapstone quarry and a horse stable in Oella. The final five are the sites of the Gunpowder Copper Works (18BA199), the Joppa Iron Works (18BA59), the Granite Manufacturing Company Mill site (18BA196) in Oella, the Northampton Furnace (18BA165) and the Ashland Iron Works (18BA142). Only eight of these sites have been tested, and none have received any more intensive investigation.

Of the 16 sites that have domestic or other labor-related components, nine also have industrial components. Six are mill sites with associated houses, including the sites of the Rockland Mills (18BA197) and the Mechanics Cotton Factory (18BA315). The others are the sites of the Bellona Powder Works (18BA139), the Oregon Furnace village (18BA175) and the Phoenix Factory town (18BA182). Only a few of these have been tested, but the Oregon Furnace and Howard McHenry Mill site (18BA100) have received more attention.

At the Howard/McHenry Mill site, the Maryland Geological Survey conducted Phase II excavations in the early 1980s. The site consists of a mill, two domestic structures and a probable stable. The mill was a small rural enterprise owned successively by two rich farmers; the millers were tenants, and the historical record provides little information on their identities or lives. The mill was built sometime around the beginning of the 19th century and continued to operate until shortly after the Civil War.

Post-excavation analysis focused on the socio-economic status of the tenants. George Miller’s ceramic indexing technique was used to compare the tenants of the Howard/McHenry mill with tenant farmers, skilled artisans and glass workers. Earlier deposits (pre-1840s) suggested that the mill tenants’ status was higher than that of tenant farmers, lower than skilled artisans, and about the same as glass workers. Later deposits, however, suggested that the mill tenants’ socio-economic status was the same as or less than tenant farmers’ status. The authors of the report suggested that this decline in status might have been due to either the development of new milling techniques, making small mills such as this one outmoded, or to the rise of the Mid-Western wheat and milling industry. The investigators urged further research on the continuum of social classes, but determined that the information potential of the Howard/McHenry Mill site had been exhausted.

The Oregon Furnace village is the site of an ongoing educational program run by the Baltimore County Center for Archaeology, a part of the Baltimore County Public Schools. Since the 1980s a number of archaeological and historic preservation programs have been offered to students from third grade through high school. The project is directed by a social science teacher and amateur archaeologist, George Brauer. While many of the excavations performed here have focused on domestic worker sites, no excavation reports have been filed with the Maryland Historical Trust.

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605 Hurry and Kavanagh 1983.
607 Brauer and Jeppson 2002. Information about the ongoing program at the Oregon Furnace site can be found on-line at http://www.p-j.net/pjeppson/or/index.html.
Figure 28. Bottles and toothbrushes recovered from the Howard/McHenry Mill Tenancy (18BA100), Baltimore County. Source: Hurry and Kavanagh 1983: Figure II-11 (top) and Figure II-15 (bottom). Courtesy of the Maryland State Highway Administration and the Maryland Geological Survey.
The domestic labor sites recorded in Baltimore County consist of a mill worker’s house (18BA231), three miners’ domestic sites in Texas (18BA313, 18BA314 and 18BA325), a tavern in Texas (18BA324), a school in Oella (18BA475), and a mid-20th century construction camp for Mexican laborers (18BA388) working on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Martin State Airport. Of these, only 18BA231 has not been investigated in any fashion; 18BA388 has only been tested.

The Oella School was excavated in 2000 as part of a compliance project. Forty-five shovel test pits (STPs) and two five-foot-square excavation units revealed two loci of domestic debris outside the school, which dates from the late 19th century. Historical research indicates that students and teachers went home for lunch, so the domestic artifacts were interpreted as traces of community functions, such as ice cream socials, that may have been held on the grounds. While the authors of the report state that the archaeological study of schoolyards can reveal information about the games children played, adherence to school rules, and relations between boys and girls, the disturbed nature of many of the deposits at this site precluded such analysis. Due to the general lack of integrity, the authors also suggested that while a privy might contain important information, the search for one would be costly and uncertain of success.608

The four sites in Texas were all excavated by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s. The excavations included Phase I through Phase III investigation. During the second half of the 19th century Texas was a community of Irish immigrants who quarried limestone and operated limestone kilns. The district, which includes residences, quarries, and kilns, was nominated to the National Register in the mid-1980s. Three sites were selected for data recovery: 18BA313 (a row of four houses and a possible store), 18BA314 (a multiple-family residence), and 18BA325 (another duplex).609 Research issues included socio-economic behavior (some residents were laborers, while others were managers), dietary practices and evidence of Irish ethnicity.

Site 18BA313 yielded rear-yard trash deposits and privies. Only one artifact had ethnic associations: an 1880 medal with a Latin religious inscription, providing evidence of Catholic religious beliefs prevalent among Irish immigrants. Site 18BA314 also yielded a religious medal, as well as two pipe bowls with designs advocating Irish Home Rule. Interestingly, this site also yielded several military buttons, including a Confederate button. The investigators noted that Irish immigrants gained a measure of acceptance in American society through participation in the Civil War. Site 18BA325 did not yield any material evidence related to Irish ethnicity.

Socio-economic status of inhabitants was determined through historical research, while the archaeological evidence was largely equivocal. Residents of the dwelling at 18BA314 were of lower economic means than residents of the other sites. All three sites, however, had an assortment of ceramic types, indicating similar consumption patterns. All three sites also yielded faunal remains of meat bought at the company store, including shellfish. The existence of shellfish remains at site 18BA314 was attributed to landlord beneficence rather than residents living above their means. The residents of 18BA314 also consumed more fowl and fish harvested locally, indicating a lower income.

608 An analysis of the excavations at this site is presented by Gibb and Beisaw (2000a and 2000b).
Site 18BA314 was judged to be the only site with enough intact deposits for an analysis of patterned behavior. Three analytical goals were outlined: To determine if the residents of the dwelling were families or single men; to determine if there was evidence for specific activity areas or structural subdivision; and to compare behavioral patterns from this rural community with those from an urban Irish immigrant community in Wilmington, Delaware.

Excavations revealed decorative hair combs, a scent bottle, housework items, and stocking garters, indicating the presence of women. Similarly, children left behind marbles, dolls, a toy pistol and a toy tea set. Thus, the site was most likely inhabited by families rather than bachelors. Spatial analysis seemed to indicate that only one family had lived at the site, but this was interpreted as misleading evidence caused by a fire that leveled the structure during the late 19th century.

Comparison with the urban site in Delaware indicated several similarities as well as several differences. Similarities included an abundance of inexpensive, mass-produced goods; basic, unadorned housing; similar personal hygiene habits and access to health care; and minimal evidence of ethnic identity. Differences were abundant, as well. The urban site evidenced more formal dining practices, a greater reliance on commercially purchased food, faster adaptation to new domestic technologies, different attitudes towards child-rearing, and a clearer distinction between work space and domestic space than were present at 18BA314.

BALTIMORE CITY

As might be expected in a large city, an extensive amount of compliance archaeology has been conducted in Baltimore City. Much of this was done by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (BCUA) in the 1980s and early 1990s, although R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates has also done a significant amount (including the Camden Yards excavations in the early 1990s). As a result, a large number of industrial and labor archaeological sites have been recorded—66 in all. Twenty-seven of these sites have only industrial components, 32 have only labor components, and seven are mixed.

The industrial sites form a diverse group. Five of these sites are wharves, all of which have been excavated by the BCUA. The most famous of these is the Cheapside Wharf (18BC55). Goodwin uncovered a pug mill (18BC89) and a brick kiln (18BC90) during its Camden Yards excavations. A portion of the site of the American Can Company (18BC56) in Canton was excavated by the BCUA in the early 1990s. Two breweries, one in Fell’s Point (18BC57) and the Claggett Brewery on Lombard Street (18BC38) were also excavated by the BCUA. A third brewery (18BC108) in Fell’s Point was excavated by its owner before the BCUA was asked to look at the site. Two small mills in northwestern Baltimore have been tested, but not fully excavated. Two other mills have been identified but not tested.

Six shipwrecks near the Hercules Shipyards in the harbor have been identified and grouped as one site, but not investigated. Other industrial sites include three early potteries (18BC1, 18BC5 and 18BC28), two sand mines near Federal Hill (one of which, 18BC95, has some graffiti on its walls from miners), a stone quarry east of Dickeyville (18BC119) and one near Windsor Hills (18BC121), a tobacco pipe factory (18BC39), a spring water production site in Rognel Heights (18BC96), a shed associated with a mill
near Dickeyville (18BC42), a bakery (18BC137), the former site of an iron foundry and lumber mill (18BC67), and a glass factory on the south side of the harbor (18BC11). Only one of the sand mines, the mill shed, the iron foundry/lumber mill and the bakery have been tested. The glass factory and the Thomas Morgan Pottery (18BC1) were excavated by the Archeological Society of Maryland in the early 1970s.

The mixed sites also present a diverse picture. The Mauldin Perrine Pottery (18BC20) includes a residence. Testing there in the 1970s revealed a significant amount of domestic artifacts, but no further work was done. An 18th- and 19th-century warehouse with a domestic component (18BC99) has been identified in Fell’s Point, but not excavated. The site of the Baltimore City Life Museums (home of the BCUA) was found through archival research to have once been a seafood packing house and worker tenements (18BC68). Two other sites, the Shot Tower Metro Station site (18BC69) and MSA-10 (18BC87, excavated during the Camden Yards project) contained both industrial and domestic components, but not enough information was obtained to determine the nature of the sites.

The Franklin Mill Complex in Dickeyville (sites 18BC40 through 18BC44) consists of three buildings, including the mill, a storage shed and the superintendent’s house. This site was investigated by the BCUA in the early 1980s. Several industrial enterprises were located in this area during the late 1700s and early 1800s, including the Tschudi (or Tschudy) Paper Mill and the Franklin Paper and Woolen Mills. By 1844 the Ashland Cotton Factory had been built on the site of the old Tschudi Mill. Fires and floods plagued the mills during the second half of the 19th century, but they remained in business through the first half of the 20th century. Site 18BC41 was identified as a domestic site, while 18BC42 was identified as a shed. Unfortunately, these sites were determined to hold little significance and thus not investigated. However, a structure thought to be a tenement or a superintendent’s house from the 1870s (part of site 18BC40) revealed evidence of industrial activity, suggesting that it may have been part of the earlier Tschudi or Franklin Mills. No further analysis of the assemblage was conducted, however.

The majority of the labor sites in Baltimore City are domestic sites, and several have been destroyed by development. The Archeological Society of Maryland excavated four domestic sites (18BC125, 18BC128, 18BC129 and 18BC130) near the Inner Harbor on York and Hill streets in the late 1960s. While deposits were uncovered, no excavation beyond preliminary testing was carried out. The sites have since been destroyed by the construction of a hotel.

A number of domestic, industrial and commercial sites were recorded during the Camden Yards excavations610 (18BC78 through 18BC90). Sites 18BC80, 18BC85 and 18BC90 were semi-rural residential sites from the mid-19th century. Sites 18BC78, 18BC82, 18BC83, 18BC86, 18BC87 and 18BC90 were late 19th and early 20th century working-class urban sites. Site 18BC79 was the Ruth Saloon, owned at one point by Babe Ruth’s father. A number of these sites, unfortunately, had been disturbed by rowhouse demolition and subsequent activity. Excavations at the Ruth Saloon proved disappointing. The Ruth family owned and resided there from 1906-1912, hosting a clientele largely drawn from the area’s industrial workforce. Artifacts recovered from the site, however, dated to the early 19th century, when it was a middle-class residence.

A domestic refuse feature and a large assemblage of ceramics were discovered at 18BC85, a site that began as a ropewalk in the early 19th century, became a residence in an area inhabited by English, Irish, German and Italian immigrants during the mid-19th century, and evolved into a commercial and light industrial area by the end of the 19th century. Unfortunately, no analysis was performed. Similarly, a privy associated with early 20th-century African American laborers and porters (18BC81) received minimal interpretation. Faunal evidence indicated that while beef was bought already prepared by residents, chicken was prepared on site. Other than this, however, the report merely concludes that the assemblage was “consistent with the socio-economic status and the historically documented activities”\textsuperscript{611} of the site’s residents. Three other sites, 18BC80, 18BC87 and 18BC90, were also working-class laborer’s residences during the last half of the 19th century, but little or no analysis was offered despite the presence of intact deposits.

Overall, the Camden Yards investigators offered the following analysis: The material culture that was recovered represented a microcosm of 19th-century Baltimore, illustrating a decline over time in the project area from affluent to working-class inhabitants, from owners to renters. The quantity and quality of ceramics were found to more accurately reflect socio-economic status than variety of ceramics. Also, socio-economic decline could be seen in meat consumption and butchering patterns. Earlier deposits yielded remains choice cuts that had been scraped, chopped and cut, whereas later deposits yielded remains of less expensive cuts that had been sawed. Several of the Camden Yards sites were preserved under parking lots, but others were destroyed to make way for Oriole Park at Camden Yards and a football stadium.

\textsuperscript{611} Goodwin et al. 1992:203.
Two mill-related domestic sites have been recorded. The first, 18BC115, is a circa 1840 mill foreman’s residence; it has not been tested. The other, 18BC41, is a workers’ residence near Dickeyville. It was tested in the early 1980s, but has since been destroyed by the Gwynns Falls Sewer Interceptor.

A number of domestic working-class sites have been identified in the eastern half of the city. A site excavated for the H&S Bakery, 18BC32, revealed extensive intact deposits relating to a 19th and 20th-century working-class residence in the Fell’s Point Historic District. The authors of the report suggested that further excavation could yield important data relating to status, ethnicity, religious affiliation, occupational types, and variations in lifestyle. A site on Front Street (18BC14) that had been the site of trades shops and working-class dwellings during the 19th century was tested in the mid-1970s. Several unidentifiable features were located, but no further excavations were performed.

The Albemarle Rowhouse sites (18BC48 through 18BC50) were excavated in 1984 and 1985, but no report was written at the time. Ten years later, the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology pieced together a report based on fragmentary notes, maps and photographs. The site was occupied by wealthy residents during the first half of the 19th century, but by immigrant laborers during the second half. Four privies, three pits, a hearth, a cistern, a French drain and a root cellar or beer vault were discovered. Unfortunately, the report offered no analysis; the author did suggest, however, that the collections should be rigorously analyzed in the future.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates has excavated a number of domestic sites in the city within the past ten years, but unfortunately few of them retained integrity. Four sites were discovered during preparations for the new Baltimore Convention Center (18BC102 through 18BC105), including 19th-century rowhouses (some with commercial components) and a light industrial area. During the early 20th century the area was inhabited by Eastern European immigrants who labored in factories, but these residents left no intact deposits. In the area once known as the Loft, the center of Baltimore’s late-19th-century and early-20th-century needle trades, two domestic sites were identified and tested (18BC117 and 18BC118). Unfortunately, the archaeologists concluded that the deposits, while intact, were not uniquely representative of working-class sites, and that the information contained by the sites was internally redundant. Thus, no further excavations were carried out.

From 1996 to 1998, Goodwin & Associates identified eight sites (18BC131 through 18BC137 and 18BC139) on land slated to become a new juvenile justice center in the Jonestown area of Baltimore. These included an early 20th-century parking garage, 19th-century African-American (both skilled and unskilled laborer) alley dwellings, several 19th-century rowhouse sites (one of which had also functioned as a sugar refinery) and the site of the early-20th-century Rice Baking Company. Four sites were chosen for Phase III archaeological mitigation, including the African-American

613 Harrison 1976.
615 Sanders and Williams 1994.
616 Williams and Majorov 1996.
617 Williams et al. 2000.
alley dwellings (18BC132), a late-19th to early-20th century privy shaft associated with a middle-class militia group (18BC133), the site of the sugar refinery (18BC135), and a rowhouse site that also served as a tavern and hotel from the late 18th through early 20th centuries (18BC139).

Research objectives for site 18BC132 included developing a database for early-19th-century urban free African-American occupations, including the delineation of ethnically-specific patterns of spatial organization. Unfortunately, disturbed lower deposits precluded a diachronic analysis of landscape use. However, later deposits were compared with other data from archaeological excavations of African-American sites, especially those reported from Annapolis by Paul Mullins (1999). The investigators discovered that the deposits from 18BC132 differed from others in that there was no evidence for the use of wild plant resources to supplement the diet, both local and national brand name commercial goods were purchased (as opposed to mainly national brands in Annapolis), and a reliance on fish and shellfish in the diet was evident (Mullins had proposed that African-American Annapolitans had not utilized these easily available resources in an attempt to distance themselves from the white assumption of laziness associated with seafood procurement).

Site 18BC135 functioned as a sugar refinery during the first quarter of the 19th century. From the fourth quarter of the 19th century through the first third of the 20th century, however, the site was occupied by Russian and Italian garment workers. Research objectives for this site included a diachronic landscape reconstruction and an analysis of privy shafts to examine questions related to ethnicity. The landscape reconstruction showed that after the Civil War the area became much more densely populated, and by the 20th century utility trenches and sewers had been extended to the area. One privy that was excavated revealed a reliance by German immigrants on local German merchants, and even the procurement of imported German goods. Another privy associated with Yiddish garment workers was the only one to lack pork remains, indicating the residents’ Jewish identity.

The investigators concluded the report by acknowledging that the analysis of the massive database formed by the excavations had only just begun. Preliminary analysis suggested that 19th- and early-20th-century residents of the area were separated more by economic class than by ethnicity in most areas of material culture, but not in the floral and faunal assemblages recovered. The discussion of landscape in the report focused more on methods of recovering landscapes than on an analysis of the landscapes recovered; this is an area that could be tackled by future researchers.

The remaining four labor sites in Baltimore City are all related to religion. The Orchard Street Church (18BC54) has not actually been excavated, but construction work has been monitored by professional archaeologists and material has been recovered. Recently the BCUA conducted test excavations at the Lloyd Street Synagogue (18BC143) in Fell’s Point. Undisturbed deposits were encountered, but the excavation objectives were limited to recovery of architectural data. Site 18BC138, another synagogue in Fell’s Point, has been partially excavated by the BCUA. A report is still pending.

The Hampstead Hills site (18BC111) near Johns Hopkins Hospital underwent Phase II excavation by the BCUA in the 1980s. This site was primarily a mid-19th-century to early-20th-century residential neighborhood for working-class African
Americans and Eastern European Jews, but it also includes portions of the old Christ Church and Potter’s Field cemeteries. The excavations identified 37 burial shafts as well as intact structural features, privies and yard deposits. No excavation report could be found in the Maryland Historical Trust Library. The site was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but has not been listed.

HOWARD COUNTY

Twenty-Two different industrial/labor archaeological sites have been recorded in Howard County. Seventeen of these sites are industrial. They include seven mills, varying from saw to grist to cotton mills. One of these sites is the former Guilford Factory (18HO108). Only one of these sites, the Cricket Creek Sawmill near Clarksville (18HO191), has been tested, and shovel tests did not reveal any cultural features. The other industrial sites include two soapstone quarries (18HO1 and 18HO3), two mica/quartzite quarries (18HO67 and 18HO106), a granite quarry associated with Guilford (18HO109), four lime kilns (18HO65, 18HO112, 18HO113 and 18HO114), and a charcoal burning area possibly associated with the iron industry (18HO241). Only sites 18HO106 and 18HO241 have been tested, and they too failed to yield any remains.

The remaining sites are all labor sites, although none are workers’ residences. The site of the All Saints Church (18HO250) between Laurel and Savage has been tested but revealed few intact deposits. The site of the 19th-century Ellicott City Colored School (18HO218) was also tested and found to have little integrity, but two privies that may contain intact deposits were not excavated. A site described as a rural industrial plantation (18HO175) has also been tested, but apparently a report was never completed.

A domestic site thought to be related to the Jane Nicholls’ Mill (18HO86), Adams-Nicholls (18HO153) was once the home of the mill owner. The company Greenhorne and O’Mara discovered this site as part of a Phase I survey in 1990. Phase II excavation was suggested. If performed, such excavation could provide significant information on small mill owners’ lives to compare with information about custom mill workers’ lives.

Perhaps the most important site in Howard County is the Simpsonville Stone Ruins site (18HO80). This site encompasses most of what was once the village of Simpsonville. A small mill was located here during the mid-18th century. Sometime before 1860 a woolen factory and a second mill were constructed; during this period the village was known as Owingsville. The woolen factory employed about 17 people, both men and women. A blacksmith and wheelwright were also in business. By the 20th century only one of the mills remained, paying one employee $15 per month in 1919. The mill burned to the ground during the 1920s. Determined eligible for the National Register but not listed, the Simpsonville Stone Ruins have been excavated by four different groups, yielding tens of thousands of historic artifacts.

The first two groups to perform excavations at the site, Antioch College in the early 1970s and the Upper Patuxent Archeology Group (UPAG) in the early 1980s, did not produce reports. Phase II testing was carried out in 1989 and 1990 by GAI Consultants, Inc. The investigators located a possible sawmill and a

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618 Dinnel and Collier 1990.
619 Beynon and Irion 1990.
domestic/commercial site, as well as the stone mill ruins which give the site its name. Stratified deposits and intact features were still present, so additional work was recommended.

Phase III archaeological data recovery was conducted in 1992 and 1993 by John Milner Associates.620 Research questions focused on the evolution of the community from its beginnings to its decline, the relationship between the natural and built environments, and the relationship of Simpsonville in the larger economies of Howard County, Maryland, and the United States. Unfortunately, the archaeologists were not able to locate any further intact domestic deposits, and so the archaeological record did not contribute much to a social analysis of the village.

CARROLL COUNTY

A total of 23 industrial and/or labor archaeological sites have been recorded in Carroll County. Many of the 16 industrial sites are mill ruins or old lime kilns. Several of the mills also have domestic components. Of the five labor sites, a church, a hotel, and working-class sites in Westminster and Tannery are represented.

Of the 16 industrial sites, eight are mill ruins or mill complexes, including Bachman’s Mill (18CR178). Two of the mill sites have domestic components. Five of the mill sites have been tested, including both of the mills with domestic components. One of these, the Union Mills Homestead Complex (18CR166), was more extensively investigated during the mid-1980s in advance of structural rehabilitation.621 Research objectives included uncovering information on the house’s residents for museum interpretation and structural evidence for a now-demolished porch-pantry addition. The site was the center of a small community during the 19th century that included saw and grist mills, cooper and blacksmith shops, a tannery, a cannery, a post office, an inn, and a farm. The archaeologists hypothesized that the millers were single men who took their meals at the main house, but this was disproved by the presence of a large number of kitchen artifacts and toys, indicating a family. The archaeologists had also expected to confirm the Pennsylvania Germans’ reputation for cleanliness through a lack of front yard deposits; this was also determined not to be the case.

The artifact assemblage from the Union Mills Homestead site revealed two more interesting insights. The artifact patterns fit the Public Interaction pattern, just like the assemblage from the Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill in Anne Arundel County.622 Perhaps more importantly, there was a large percentage of redware as compared to stoneware, a trait of the Pennsylvania German cultural tradition. This group had continued to use redwares long after most other groups had abandoned its use to avoid lead poisoning (redware often has a lead glaze). The homestead was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, and is now a museum property.623

Three sites are quarries, including a rock quarry (18CR19) and a pegmatite quarry (18CR20) in Patapsco State Park and an unknown quarry type near Westminster (18CR215). Only this last has been tested, but not extensively. Site 18CR184 is an iron

621 Gyrisco 1985.
622 See page 41 of this report.
623 The Union Mills Homestead Museum has a website at http://www.unionmills.org/ (Klein 2003).
ore mine possibly associated with the 18th-century Avondale Furnace near Westminster. It too has been tested, but not extensively. The Avondale Furnace itself has been recorded as site 18CR24, but apparently only on the basis of informant information. No professional archaeologist ever seems to have visited the supposed site.

Four more of the industrial sites are lime kilns. One near Tannery (18CR213) has been tested, but the most important kiln, the Fenby Farm Quarry and Lime Kiln (18CR163) in Westminster, was extensively investigated in 1997. Excavations focused on questions of site size, function (local tradition held the site to be an iron furnace), architecture, economics and the site’s relationship to agriculture. While historical research revealed that the operation employed several full-time laborers in the 1850s, no questions about labor were addressed by the excavations.624

Two archaeological sites have been recorded in the town of Tannery, just outside of Westminster. One is the tannery itself (18CR222) and the other is the site of six houses built during the late 19th century to house tannery employees (18CR221). Site 18CR222 was only mapped and photographed to provide a context for site 18CR221. The village of Tannery developed during the late 19th century with the growth of the railroads, and by the early 20th century it included the tannery, a distillery, a railroad depot, a church, a school and a general store. Phase I testing of site 18CR221 revealed a trash midden, and the investigators felt that there was a high probability for other surviving features such as privies.625

The four remaining labor sites are all clustered in Westminster. Just outside the city limits, Krider’s Church Cemetery was located during a Phase I survey in the early 1990s. Two sites, the Eastern Hotel (18CR243) and a domestic well (18CR242), were discovered during archaeological monitoring of street improvements. However, these sites were just mapped and protected under pavement. The final labor site in Westminster is the Shellman House (18CR185), now a museum.626 This site is actually more of a “management” site than a labor site: Two of the house’s early occupants were David and Andrew Shriver, who built the grist mill and tannery in Union Mills in the 1790s. Thus, information from this site combined with information from the Union Mills Homestead Complex provide an opportunity to compare the lives and material culture of early industrialists with that of their employees. Limited excavations here focused on the portions of the site that were to be disturbed by street improvements.

FREDERICK COUNTY

Frederick County has an amazing 63 industrial/labor archaeological sites on record. Nineteen of these, however, are sites within the Catoctin Furnace complex. They will be discussed separately. Of the remaining 44 sites, 36 are industrial sites, six are labor sites, and two have components of both. Of the industrial sites, twelve are individual or grouped charcoal hearths. None have been investigated, but they are all likely associated with the 19th-century lime-burning industry. Seven lime kilns have been

624 Frye et al. 1998.
625 Walker et al. 1994.
recorded as archaeological sites. Only one, the Ft. Detrick Lime Kiln (18FR682), has been investigated.

Twelve more of the industrial sites are mills of various descriptions. Only three of these have been tested (18FR403, 18FR633 and 18FR644), and only the Shriner site (18FR633) has been intensively excavated. However, even these excavations were not enough to determine conclusively whether or not the site was a wheelwright or blacksmith’s shop rather than a flour mill.\(^{627}\) Two tanneries have been recorded and excavated. The tannery on the property of the George Willard House in Jefferson (18FR696) was only tested. The Birely Tannery in Frederick (18FR575) has been investigated several times, most recently by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research in the late 1980s. Archaeological and historical evidence suggested that areas devoted to particular steps in the tanning process were set up in an assembly line fashion. Only five to six unskilled workers were needed to run this small operation.\(^{628}\)

Two glass factories have been located in Frederick County. The Staley Glass Works site (18FR372), north of Frederick, has only been tested. Johann Friedrich Amelung’s New Bremen glass manufactory (18FR16), however, was located and partially excavated in the 1960s by a joint project of the Corning Museum of Glass, the Smithsonian Institution and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The excavations

\(^{627}\) Sprinkle 1989.

\(^{628}\) Thomas et al. 1991; see also Hoffman 1992.
were directed by Ivor Noël Hume. The project was originally intended simply to recover examples of Amelung glass that would be useful to scholars of glass history, but the excavations uncovered the burned foundations of an industrial building. After clearing this building during a second excavation season, the project was abandoned for lack of funding. Noël Hume lamented the fact, however, that the project had not had the time to investigate any features that might have shed light on the workers’ lives, stating that the “whole sociological, industrial, architectural, and artistic story of New Bremen needed to be told.”629 Apparently a Smithsonian Institution staff member did return to the site later and began excavating a worker’s dwelling, but quickly abandoned the project and failed to finish a report.

Two of the three remaining industrial sites are extraction sites. In 1993 John Milner Associates tested site 18FR689, known as Clay Pits. This site was probably associated with a nearby brickyard. Part of the site has been used as a garbage dump for the city of Frederick during the 20th century. Site 18FR606, Little Fishing Quarry, is located in the City of Frederick Municipal Forest. It has not been tested. The final industrial site, Brewery, City Site #4 in Frederick (18FR573), was tested during the early 1980s during a routine cultural resources survey.

Two of the industrial sites recorded in Frederick County are associated with domestic sites. The 18th- or early-19th-century Pearce Mill (18FR365) near Utica is accompanied by the remains of the Pearce Mill House (18FR366). A lime kiln of unknown date near Buckeystown (18FR350) is similarly associated with a cellar and house foundation (18FR349). None of these sites have been tested.

Besides the two domestic sites just mentioned, four archaeological sites possibly related to labor (and not a part of the Catoctin Furnace complex) have been recorded in Frederick County. A domestic refuse scatter in Burkittsville (18FR756), probably associated with a store and residence, has received only preliminary testing. The Woodsboro Town Dump (18FR609), active from the 1900s to the 1950s, has been recorded but not tested. The other two sites, Tavern, City Site #3 (18FR572) and the African Methodist Episcopal Church (18FR574), were both located during an archaeological survey of Frederick during the early 1980s. The area of the tavern (which historical research suggests was not actually a tavern) was inhabited by African-American laborers throughout the 19th century. Artifacts recovered from the tavern site indicate a domestic residence; virtually no artifacts were recovered from the church site.

The majority of the individual archaeological sites recorded within the Catoctin Furnace complex are industrial sites. The complex as a whole has been assigned the site number 18FR29. Industrial sites within the complex include a raceway, a race pond, a limestone quarry and kiln, a casting shed, a retaining wall and shoring cleats, an ore washer pond, an ore mine and railroad tracks, three clustered ore mines, another limestone quarry, a foundry, and an ore pit behind what was once the iron master’s house. This last site (18FR390) was used as a trash dump for the residence beginning in the late 19th century. The sites related to the employees of the furnace include two cemeteries (18FR323 and 18FR326), the iron master’s house (18FR720), and three other houses used as workers’ dwellings (18FR324, 18FR584 and 18FR735). The complex was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a district in 1972.

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629 Noël Hume 1976:139.
Many of the industrial sites were located during exploratory excavations in the 1970s, aimed at developing a preservation plan for the site. One of the cemeteries (18FR323), however, has been the focus of considerable study. Approximately one-third of a slave cemetery dating from about 1790 to 1840 was excavated in advance of a road widening, yielding 35 graves. The material culture associated with the human remains was sparse. Grave locations were only occasionally marked, and then only by small unmarked head and footstones. Most of the graves showed evidence of coffin burials, and the nails from the coffins were the primary basis for dating the graves. The archaeologists recognized the problem inherent in this method, however, as many of the nails used may have been older or re-used nails. A few of the graves yielded shroud pins, and at least four graves included buttons from clothing. Many of the men, women and children had been buried facing west, an indicator of Christian religious beliefs. However, this may have been due to control by the slave owners rather than from any sincere religious belief on the part of the enslaved laborers. Finally, only a few botanical traces (blackberry or raspberry seeds and sassafras seeds) were present to suggest burial offerings of any sort.630

Skeletal analysis revealed more information on the lives of those buried in the Catoctin slave cemetery. Thirty-one of the skeletons were analyzed. Seven were infants or fetuses, nine were children (under the age of 15), and 15 were adults (eight female, 13 male).

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Figure 31. Excavation of the slave cemetery (18FR323) at Catoctin Furnace, Frederick County. Site 18FR323 Slide #3. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

630 Sharon Ann Burnston (1981, 1997) has reported on the exhumation of these graves and their material culture.
seven male). The average age for men was about 42 years, while the average age for women was only about 35 years (perhaps due to factors related to childbirth). None of the enslaved laborers revealed an obvious cause of death, but poor health during childhood was common. Many of the skeletons evidenced childhood rickets, caused by a deficiency in vitamin D. Teeth were commonly worn as if from a coarse diet, but several people had otherwise good dental hygiene. Many of the crania had short skull bases, indicating stunted growth. Traces of muscle strength and stress on bones revealed to researchers who commonly lifted heavy weights, as would be expected at an ironworks; this was not limited to only the men. Similarly, a few skeletons, both men and women, showed evidence of skilled craft labor through arthritis in the hands. Fractures, other injuries and bowed tibiae illustrated the dangerous nature of the work performed at an ironworks, although the rate of bone fracture in this sample was similar to that in other (non-ironworking) populations.  

Two of the domestic sites at Catoctin Furnace have also been tested as part of ongoing site monitoring activities. In the early 1990s the Reed-Stitely House (18FR735), a worker’s dwelling from the mid-19th century into the 1920s, was tested. Research questions were divided into four categories: impacts of the furnace on the quality of life of its workers, local economy and trade, management practices, and how workers adapted to the closing of the furnace in 1923. Specific questions under the first category included whether or not living in a company town inhibited access to food and other commodities, and the relative socio-economic status of the house’s residents as compared to other Catoctin Furnace workers, workers in other iron furnace towns, and other segments of society. Under the second category, questions were asked about the nature of the furnace’s participation in local and regional market networks and the types of goods available to workers. Concerning management practices, the investigators wanted to know how frequently the house’s occupants changed and what kinds of improvements the company made to the property over time. Finally, the archaeologists wanted to know if a wider or narrower range of goods was available after 1923 than before, whether the architectural elements of the house or refuse patterns changed, and what might have caused such changes. The report did not answer these questions, but the investigators concluded that the wealth of material recovered from the site was adequate to address most of them. The only exceptions were the questions about post-1923 occupations, since the overwhelming majority of the artifacts recovered date from before the 1920s.  

The Iron Master’s House (18FR720), home to a series of furnace administrators from about 1780 to 1900, yielded a significant amount of artifacts and features during archaeological monitoring of new construction during the 1990s. While this site offers the opportunity to compare the domestic lives of high-status people within the furnace community with those of lower-status people, the data for such an analysis is still buried.

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631 This physical analysis was reported by Kelley and Angel (1983).
632 Lichtenberger and Rue 1998.
633 Hulse 1996.
Montgomery County has a large number of industrial/labor archaeological sites for a county with as little industry as it has had. Most of these sites, however, are small agricultural mills located as part of the work of the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission. In fact, 28 of the 39 sites are mills or some portion of a former mill complex. Most are grist, saw or woolen mills, and many are only known from the remains of their raceways. Of the 28 mills, only four are known to have associated domestic components. Twelve of the mills have been tested, including three of the four with domestic components. Site 18MO389, the Hyattstown Mill and Miller’s House, is the most extensively investigated mill site. Six excavation units were opened during a Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission survey, but no report has been completed.

One site without a domestic component does have an interesting story about labor attached to it. The site known as Devil’s Den (18MO550) in Silver Spring consists of a 60-foot-long tunnel built as part of the dam system for a turbine feed mill complex in the 19th century. It is rumored that this tunnel was dug out by a slave who was given his freedom when he finished the job. No testing has occurred here.

Of the 11 sites that are not parts of mills, nine are industrial and two are labor sites. The industrial sites include three gold mines (18MO147, 18MO485, and 18MO506), four stone quarries (18MO24, 18MO101, 18MO352, and 18MO454), a 20th-century railroad facility in Chevy Chase (18MO415) and a lime kiln of unknown date (18MO529). Sites 18MO101, 18MO147, and 18MO415 have all been tested. Site 18MO101, the Seneca Sandstone Quarry, includes the quarry master’s house and possibly some workers’ sheds. The quarry master’s house was renovated in the early 1980s.

Neither of the two labor sites in Montgomery County has been tested. The Moore Quarry Worker’s House (18MO486) stands near Emery Corners. The entire former village of Triadelphia (18MO27), a 19th-century cotton mill town, now rests underneath a lake created by the Brighton Dam. The protection afforded by the water may have allowed the preservation of many features that could yield significant information about the lives of the town’s residents, if underwater archaeologists ever examine the site.
VIII. Western Maryland

Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties are grouped together to form the Western Maryland region in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. At one time, both Garrett and Allegany counties were actually a part of Washington County, but for the purposes of this report their specific histories will be discussed separately. Though varying widely in time of settlement, geography and types of industry, these three counties do share some general characteristics that bear comparison (and contrast).

Western Maryland has one of the longest and most diverse industrial histories in Maryland, topped perhaps only by Baltimore City. Grist milling, iron production and coal mining are the most historically prominent industries in this region, but quarrying, lime production, brick making, construction, and textile production are just a few of the many other industries that have contributed to the shaping of the region’s economic and social history. Industry intersected with agriculture in the 18th century in Washington County, as gristmills and sawmills became local centers of social and commercial activity. In the 19th century, in Allegany County especially, there were a number of communities that sprang up almost spontaneously for the sole purpose of providing labor for the coal, iron, railroad and canal industries. These pre-fabricated “company towns” dominated the landscape of western Allegany County and eastern Garrett County, populated by an ethnically diverse mix of laborers drawn by the lure of capitalism and the hope of starting new lives. Irish, Scotch, English and German heritage are especially prevalent in western Maryland today.

As natural resources were depleted during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930), however, and the country hit the Great Depression of the 1930s, much of the industry in the region withered and finally died. Along with this came a certain amount of labor strife, especially during the late 19th century. A few important cities, such as Frostburg and Cumberland in Allegany County and Hagerstown in Washington County, have weathered the storms and continued to be industrial and commercial centers through the Modern Period (1930-present). For many of the company towns, however, the future was not so bright. A large number survive today only as small crossroads communities of commuters, or as ghost towns. Ironically, the coal industry is once again prominent in the region, but without the accompanying towns: mechanization and large-scale strip-mining have greatly reduced the need for human resources.
WASHINGTON COUNTY

Settlement of the Western Maryland region was considerably delayed from that of the rest of the state due to lack of adequate transportation routes through the wilderness. It began in earnest toward the end of the 18th century, during which time the story of industry and labor resides almost exclusively in what is now Washington County. In 1732 Lord Baltimore announced that the lands of Western Maryland, much of which belonged to him, would be officially open for settlement. At this time all of Western Maryland (today’s Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick and parts of Carroll counties) was lumped together as Frederick County. Before long Euro-American settlers flooded into what is now Washington County and the Cumberland Valley, dotting the landscape with farms, mills and the occasional iron furnace. In addition to Anglo-Americans from the east, many of these settlers were German farmers who immigrated from Pennsylvania. In 1776, Washington County (which at that time included today’s Garrett and Allegany counties) was officially separated from Frederick County.

The predominant form of industry in Washington County during the 18th century was grist milling, often accompanied by saw milling. These industries were almost always local operations run by farmers to service their immediate area. As such, these businesses reflected more closely pre-capitalist social and economic relations than they did capitalist industrial ones. They were also intimately related to agricultural pursuits, especially the cultivation of wheat and other grain crops. By the end of the Revolutionary War, much of the agricultural land in the eastern part of the state had been depleted of nutrients by tobacco farming. As a result, many farmers and large agriculturalists were persuaded to switch to wheat, a crop that has much less of a deleterious effect on the land.

The lack of major transportation hubs in this region prior to the 19th century meant that it was difficult for most farmers to find places to have their wheat ground into flour and meal. As a result, gristmills popped up on virtually every stream in Washington County that provided enough waterpower to run a mill. These mills often became the nucleus of areas of denser population, as stores, churches and other such community buildings were erected to serve the surrounding farming population, which already converged on the mill to do agricultural business. Often the farmers who ran the mills would do the milling themselves in return for a portion of the output, but it was also not uncommon for these small mills to boast of one or several employees, indentured servants or slaves. While the earliest mills were run on a custom basis, around the middle of the 18th century a second type of operation began to emerge: the merchant mill. These mills were market-oriented rather than being operated for local farmers; they often shipped their products east to Baltimore. Eighteenth- and early 19th-century merchant

634 Porter 1979:103.
635 Frye 1984a:38.
636 For excellent discussions of mill technology, see John McGrain’s volume on the grist mills of Baltimore County (1980) and David Macauley’s Mill (1983). Susan Winter Frye provides an in-depth discussion of the geographic and economic factors of mill placement in the Antietam Drainage of Washington County in her master’s thesis (Frye 1984a).
milling eventually became the basis for much of the industry in eastern Washington County during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870).

Another industry associated with agriculture and originally run by farmers for the local area was whiskey distilling. While not as numerous as grist and saw mills, there are still some distillery remains in Washington County. As with grist and saw mills, these operations were often small, servicing local markets, and do not really fit this report’s working definition of industry. Similarly, a tannery operation and a lumberyard first appeared in Washington County during this period.

In the western part of Washington County, focused in the area of the Antietam Drainage, a completely different industry developed during the period of Rural Agricultural Intensification: the iron industry. The most famous of these businesses were the Mt. Aetna Iron Furnace and the Antietam Forge and Mill, both near the Potomac River near Virginia. Another was the Greenspring Furnace. The rise of the iron industry in Washington County is largely attributable to the Hughes family, which erected at least four forges in Washington County, Maryland and neighboring Franklin County, Pennsylvania. These forges and furnaces were run largely with slave and indentured labor, and played an important role in the Revolutionary War as manufacturers of canon for the Continental Army. While true capitalism had not yet emerged in North America,

Figure 33. Domestic structure in the Antietam Village Historic District (WA-II-031, WA-II-032, WA-II-033), Washington County. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

638 MIHP WA-I-169, WA-I-203, WA-II-134, and WA-IV-086.
639 ASR 18WA193, MIHP WA-WIL-189.
these businesses foreshadowed the future path of industry in the United States (and Western Maryland) by erecting dwellings for their laborers, constituting early versions of the company town (though usually without other amenities associated with towns, such as churches, stores, and schools).640 Associated industries were charcoal burning and coke production.

Two early centers of industry in Washington County became large enough to warrant distinction as villages. Antietam Village, built around the Antietam Furnace and Forge, was established sometime during the second half of the 18th century. Iron production began in 1763, powered mostly by slave labor. Production continued here through the first half of the 19th century.642 Funkstown was built around an iron furnace, a brickyard, a powder factory, and grist and woolen mills during the late 18th century. No community structures still exist from this period, however.643

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mills continued to be important during the Agricultural-Industrial Transition period in Washington County. During this period, however, merchant milling became ever more dominant. Custom mills were largely out of fashion by the middle of the 19th century, although a few continued to operate until the early 20th century. Along with this change, the products of milling began to diversify. Milling products in Washington County during this period included paper, linseed oil, gunpowder, cotton, wool, bark and iron. Saw and grist mills came to be accompanied by carding and fulling mills, while small textile mills had developed in the late 18th century. All of these operations were market-oriented.644

As agriculture intensified in Washington County, the production of lime became an important pursuit.645 Nineteenth-century lime kiln ruins dot the landscape of Washington County. Like the 18th-century mills, however, many of these operations were only local and seasonally operated. Other industries that appear in the records of Washington County, if briefly, during this period are brick production, carpet manufacturing, tanning and rifle production.646 Antietam Forge continued to operate until the 1840s, and the village remained after the business had left.647

640 ASR 18WA21, 18WA27, 18WA28, 18WA288, MIHP WA-I-040, WA-II-031 through WA-II-033, and WA-II-436. Michael Robbins (1973, 1986) has extensively documented the colonial iron industry in Maryland, while Michael Thompson (1976) focused on Washington County. The topic of industrial slavery in the Chesapeake region and Western Maryland has been researched most thoroughly and thought-provokingly by Ronald Lewis (1978, 1979) and Jean Libby (1991, 1992). For other important studies focusing on industrial slavery in the South, see Dew 1994 and Starobin 1970.

641 ASR 18WA145, 18WA331 through 18WA388.

642 MIHP WA-II-031 through WA-II-033.

643 MIHP WA-I-529.


646 ASR 18WA50, 18WA193, MIHP WA-I-295, WA-II-386, and WA-V-172.

647 ASR 18WA27, MIHP WA-II-031 through WA-II-033.
As communities formed and grew larger, certain features that had been largely absent during the Rural Agrarian Intensification period appeared. Since milling was increasingly becoming a specialized profession, even for custom millers, 19th century mills often have accompanying mill houses. It was not uncommon for merchants to set up stores in the immediate vicinity of mills, where they could be sure that many of the local farmers would gather on occasion. From this rudimentary community grew schools and many churches. While Methodism was the most common denomination in Washington County, Lutheran, Reformed, and Brethren churches (all associated with people of German ancestry) and Dunker churches were also popular. Some of the communities centered around industry that became large enough to be called villages or even towns were Williamsport, Keedysville, Rohrersville, and Smithsburg.

One form of industrial labor in Washington County that is largely absent from the Maryland Historical Trust files for this period is construction. Beginning in the 1830s, both the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began crawling westward, the former from Georgetown and the latter from Baltimore. They quickly reached Washington County. The sheer scale of these construction projects, designed to facilitate trade and travel from the east coast to the Ohio River Valley, demanded a large, mobile work force. Many of the workers were Irish, Italian and German immigrants who lived in a series of temporary work camps all along the paths of the constructed routes.

Construction workers on the C&O Canal often clashed along ethnic lines, as well as with their employers. In early 1834 a pitched battle took place near Williamsport between two rival Irish factions, the Corkonians and the Longfords. It was not unusual for the National Guard or local militia to be called out to quell worker uprisings, as happened near Hancock in 1838. Many of these uprisings were caused by the Irish for a number of reasons, including the increasing number of jobs going to German immigrants and refusals by the company to pay its laborers. After many construction stoppages during the 1840s due to a lack of funds, the canal was finally completed to Cumberland in 1850. Even during this year, however, more work stoppages and threats of violence were occasioned by a failure to pay the workers.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

 Allegany County took a much different route than Washington County during the years from 1815 to 1870. The mountainous terrain of the county prevented extensive agriculture. Nevertheless, grist milling was a minor industry, especially in the portion of the county east of Cumberland. What Allegany County lacked in arable land, however, it made up for with three other abundant natural resources: coal, iron and clay.

The most important industry in Allegany County for much of the 19th century was coal mining. Both the coal and iron industries were made possible by the opening of

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648 i.e. MIHP WA-I-657, WA-II-352, WA-II-1002, and HAG-054.
650 Dilts 1993, Sanderlin 1946. A number of books have been devoted to the history of the construction of these two transportation routes. The history of the construction of the B&O Railroad has been researched by Herbert Harwood (1979) and James Dilts (1993). The history of the C&O Canal is presented by Walter Sanderlin (1946) and Elizabeth Kytle (1983).
651 Sanderlin 1946:113-160.
access to major markets by the C&O Canal and the numerous railroads, large and small. No fewer than ten coal companies operated in the George’s Creek Coal Valley during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition, and undoubtedly many smaller companies operated for brief periods of time. Many of these companies mined the deep coal veins that ran throughout the valley, as well as the plentiful deposits of iron ore. Some of the more successful companies were the George’s Creek Coal and Iron Company, the Franklin Coal Company, the New York Iron and Coal Company, the Midland Coal and Iron Company, the Parker Vein Coal Company, the Union Mining Company and the New Central Mining Company.

Many of these companies laid out new towns and built housing to attract a growing work force. Usually the company controlled most, if not all, aspects of its workers’ lives, especially their homes. These towns were very similar to the company towns of the Pennsylvania anthracite region and the northern textile mill towns. Other towns followed a different pattern. The village of Vale Summit, for example, was laid out and built by the miners themselves, rather than the company. Midland’s growth was helped along by private development, while houses in Barton were made available to the general public, not just company employees. Nevertheless, all of these towns shared a common characteristic: domination by a company. It was not uncommon for the only store in a town to be run by the company, or for churches to be built using company funds. Around 15 company towns were established in the George’s Creek Coal Valley in the mid-19th century, the most prominent of which were Frostburg, Westernport, Midland, Lonaconing (actually a mill and iron town), Mt. Savage, and Eckhart. Although not in the George’s Creek Valley, Cumberland also grew from the coal industry, supported by its advantageous positioning at the western terminus of the C&O Canal.

The iron industry in Allegany County was centered in Mt. Savage, Lonaconing, and Frostburg, while the fire-brick industry was located primarily in the Mt. Savage area and Frostburg. An iron furnace was built in Lonaconing in 1837 and operated until the 1850s; Frostburg’s iron foundry was put into operation in 1867 and prospered until the early 20th century. Mt. Savage was founded in the 1830s as an iron furnace and rolling mill community, but quickly came to mine coal and produce fire-brick as well. The area that would become Midlothian was the site of a bowery furnace for the Cumberland

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654 MIHP AL-VI-B-269.
655 MIHP AL-VI-B-280.
656 MIHP AL-VI-B-281.
Another industry that prospered in Cumberland during the 19th century was glass production. Many of the miners, mill workers and other laborers in Allegany County during this period were immigrants. Unlike Washington County, which was populated by second-generation German clans moving south from Pennsylvania, Allegany County was populated by first-generation immigrants. Many of these laborers came from the British Isles, especially Wales and Ireland. Before the Civil War, other laborers were African-American slaves. In many of the smaller villages, miners would migrate from one job to another on a seasonal basis.

While organized labor had not yet come to the region, a few clashes between labor and management did take place. Strikes over the issue of wages occurred on a regular basis from the 1840s through the 1860s, beginning with a strike in Eckhart in 1846. While the end of the Civil War brought prosperity to the mines once again, companies still did not see fit to share their bounty with employees. Nevertheless, the region’s mining population had doubled between 1860 and 1870.

Figure 34. Postcard depicting the company town of Eckhart (AL-V-A-249), Allegany County. Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust.

663 MIHP AL-IV-A-085.
664 Harvey 1969:134-164.
In the late 1840s and early 1850s both the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad reached Cumberland. A strike by railroad construction workers in 1850 resulted in a wage increase. Irish factions continued to threaten other immigrant laborers and even took control of a section of the tracks at one point. They prevented the hiring of any new workers, even Irish ones, but eventually the railroad company succeeded in separating the new workers and the old sufficiently to stop any violence.\textsuperscript{665}

GARRET COUNTY

The last of the counties to be formed in Western Maryland, Garrett County (carved out of Allegany County in 1872) was also the most remote.\textsuperscript{666} During the Agricultural-Industrial Transition period settlements were few and far between, but what industry existed was more diverse than in Allegany County. Despite a similarly rough terrain, farming was one of the major occupations in Garrett County. Consequently, grist milling was a major industry. Other industries included iron production, lumbering, coal mining, textiles and railroad construction.

While a few custom mills had appeared in the area now comprising Garrett County during the late 18\textsuperscript{th} century,\textsuperscript{667} milling didn’t take off until the 1800s. Swanton, Grantsville, Selby'sport, Kitzmiller, Oakland, Bloomington and Steyer all supported early

\textsuperscript{665} Sanderlin 1946:159-160, Dilts 1993:358-359.
\textsuperscript{666} Nass et al. 1992:22.
\textsuperscript{667} i.e. ASR 18GA185.
grist or saw mills.\footnote{668} None of these seem to have grown very large, and the emergence of merchant milling never occurred in Garrett County as it had in Washington County. A woolen factory was built on Mill Run in the early 19th century.\footnote{669} The village of Wilson was founded in 1860 by a barrel stave manufacturer.\footnote{670} Early lumbering was mostly confined to the Bloomington area, but would expand in later periods.\footnote{671} Tanning came to be an important early industry, especially in Accident, where the first tannery had been established in 1800. Selbysport and Gorman also had tanneries.\footnote{672} Two small communities, Altamont and Deer Park, formed around the construction of the B&O Railroad through the region in the mid-19th century.\footnote{673}

An iron furnace was operated on Bear Creek from 1828 to 1839 to produce pig iron. This was the first organized industry in the county, and led to the development of Friendsville. The Allegany (later Youghiogheny) Iron Company employed over 100 men, which it housed. After this company failed, development of the area included a number of flour and grist mills.\footnote{674} Bloomington was officially founded when the B&O Railroad announced plans to go through the area; its developers mined coal and harvested

Crellin was another small mining community that developed during this period. Unlike Allegany County, there were no true company towns in Garrett County during this period. Most of the industrial labor force was culled on a seasonal basis from the large agricultural population. Around Kitzmiller these would have been Scotch-Irish immigrants, while in the areas around Accident, Grantsville, New Germany and Gortner the population was primarily of German descent.

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675 MIHP G-I-E-195
676 MIHP G-IV-A-070.
677 Ware 1991:29-30.
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

WASHINGTON COUNTY

The story of labor and industry in Washington County during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance is largely the story of the Hagerstown and Williamsport areas. Hagerstown had been the county seat for some decades, but did not become a manufacturing center until the late 19th century. Williamsport, which had grown with the arrival of the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad, continued to be a seat of industry. During this period Williamsport had a tannery and was home to the Cushwa Brick Company. Cushwa also dealt a little in coal. Williamsport also boasted LeFevre’s Broom Factory.678

Manufacturing in Hagerstown took off during the 1890s. Between 1890 and 1895 a silk ribbon, glove and hosiery factories were established. The silk factory averaged 200 employees by 1911.679 Another large business was the Moller Organ Works. By the early 20th century Moller was the largest pipe organ manufacturer in the world and one of the largest employers in Hagerstown, giving work to between 200 and 300 laborers.680 Other companies included the Foltz Manufacturing and Supply Company, the Brandt Cabinet Works, the National Biscuit Company Warehouse, the New York Central Iron Works, the Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, the Antietam Paper Company, the Pangborn Corporation (the world’s largest producer of sand blast cleaning and dust control equipment), and the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation.681

Maugansville’s growth was spurred by Hagerstown’s industrialization. Many of the town’s citizens commuted to Hagerstown to industrial jobs. Between 1870 and 1900 the garment industry employed more than 4,000 women. Maugansville had its own small shirt factory that employed about 15 women, and a foundry that employed seven or eight men to make farm equipment operated from 1900 to around 1930.682

Limestone quarrying became an important industry in the county towards the end of the 19th century. A quarry had been opened near Cavetown during the preceding period, but large-scale quarrying and lime burning did not begin until the 1880s. A tannery was also associated with this operation.683 As during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition, lime kilns dotted the countryside to provide lime to farmers.684 A similar enterprise was the Blackford Cement Company, which operated near Sharpsburg during the last two decades of the 19th century.685 As always, milling continued to be a necessary adjunct to farming. During this period over 30 mills were active in Washington County. Most of these were merchant mills, but did not employ more than a handful of people. Another minor industry was the carriage factory operated near Clear

679 MIHP HAG-167.
680 MIHP HAG-179.
681 MIHP HAG-180, HAG-207, HAG-209 through HAG-213 and HAG-216.
682 MIHP WA-I-248.
683 MIHP WA-IV-014.
684 i.e. MIHP WA-I-092, WA-III-022.
685 MIHP WA-II-368.
Spring during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.\textsuperscript{686} Green Spring Furnace ceased operation in 1873.\textsuperscript{687} Not much is known of labor during this period of Washington County’s history. It appears that many of the factory workers in Hagerstown were “natives” whose families had been in the country for several generations. Many of them were probably drawn from the agricultural population. Much information awaits to be discovered in this area. As with the previous period, little is known about railroad workers in Washington County from 1870 to 1930.

**ALLEGANY COUNTY**

Allegany County continued to develop as a center of the coal mining industry during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, coming to rival the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields in importance. The number of coal companies multiplied, as did the number of company towns. Some of the new towns in the George’s Creek Valley were Klondike, Carlos, Woodland, Midlothian, Roweville, Slabtown, Moscow, Pekin (later changed to Nikep), Ocean, Brophytown and Hoffman Hollow.\textsuperscript{688} The valley became so densely packed with towns that it was described as “one continuous street and town.”\textsuperscript{689} It was during this period also that labor unrest reached a fevered pitch, culminating in the great strikes of 1882.

The Consolidation Coal Company came to prominence in the 1870s and eventually became the largest company in the region and a powerful social and economic force. Consolidation owned mines in Eckhart, Frostburg, Hoffman Hollow, Klondike, Woodland, and Loarville. While the Consolidation mines and other operations were run by companies in other regions and even other states, a few were run locally.\textsuperscript{690} The Shaws were local entrepreneurs who founded the towns of Pekin, Barton and Moscow.\textsuperscript{691}

The decline of the iron industry led to several new ventures in some towns. In Mt. Savage iron gave way to coal and fire-brick.\textsuperscript{692} The Empire Fire Brick Company opened a manufactory on Wills Creek in 1875.\textsuperscript{693} In Lonaconing, the Klots Throwing Company opened a silk mill that provided employment to many miners’ wives and a glass factory operated from 1912 to 1916.\textsuperscript{694}

Cumberland continued to host a thriving glass industry during this period. While the companies changed names, they remained important. By 1920 over 1,000 people in Cumberland worked in the glass industry.\textsuperscript{695} During this decade the city also received an economic boost from the relocation of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company from Akron,
Ohio. In addition to a new factory, Kelly Springfield also built housing for its employees and a hotel. The Taylor Tin Mill was also opened during this period. Frostburg reached its industrial zenith between 1880 and 1920. Businesses in Frostburg included the Savage Mountain Firebrick Works, an iron foundry, lumber companies, a mill, a brewery and a sash factory.

The paper industry arrived in Allegany County during this period. In 1890 the Potomac Paper Company built a paper mill in Cumberland, employing over 100 men. Later sold to the Cumberland Paper Company, the operation went out of business in 1903. The other center of the paper industry in the county was Luke, originally known as West Piedmont. This town was laid out around a saw mill between 1872 and 1881. In 1882 the Piedmont Pulp and Paper Company, later the Westvaco Paper Company, was chartered by the Luke family. In 1894 this company employed 200 men in the pulp mill and 75 in the paper factory. Over the next two decades the company came to employ over 1,000 people. Later Westvaco expanded its operations to South Westernport.

The rise of industry during this period was paralleled by the rise of unionism. Four strikes occurred during the 1870s. One of these occurred at the New Central Mining Company’s mines in Midlothian in 1873. The miners, who were paid by the amount of coal which they produced, thought they were being cheated by the scales used to weigh the coal. Using the *Frostburg Mining Journal* to advertise their complaints, the striking miners won the battle. Soon thereafter they formed “The Miners and Laborers Protective and Benevolent Association of Allegany County, Maryland.”

The Railroad Strike of 1877 most affected Cumberland. After a series of rate wars, the major railroads in the region decided to each cut their employees’ wages by 10 percent in order to avoid bankruptcy. Mass demonstrations were accompanied by brief violence in Cumberland, and the strike was eventually put down by the militia.

The Knights of Labor were particularly influential among laborers in Allegany County, leading a strike in 1882 that began at the Eckhart Mines and spread throughout the George’s Creek Valley from March to August. This strike grew out of discontent with working conditions, including wages and the length of work days. The miners in the region were supported by several publications, most notably the *Frostburg Mining Journal*. Consolidation hired German, Austrian, Polish, Hungarian and Swedish immigrants as scabs and even constructed a temporary encampment, Camp Mayer, for them. This camp was protected by a special police force. Other companies began forcing striking workers to evacuate company-built housing by July. Before long the pressure of unemployment, the prospect of permanent loss of jobs and companies’ unwillingness to budge on any matter broke the strike. Organized labor in Allegany County was permanently injured by this loss. Five more strikes occurred from 1886 to 1923, but none were as large or important as the Strike of 1882.

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696 MIHP AL-IV-A-146.
697 ASR 18AG213.
699 MIHP AL-V-B-105.
700 MIHP AL-VI-D-306, AL-VI-D-310.
703 Harvey 1969:228-252.
GARRETT COUNTY

During the years between 1870 and 1930 the extension of the B&O Railroad caused a new development in Garrett County—the tourism business. Its isolation, lack of over-settlement and pristine wilderness made the county a popular destination for many East Coast Marylanders hoping to escape the fast life, if just for a little while. Oakland and Deer Park were the major centers for this activity. Nevertheless, industry continued to expand during this time.

The importance of lumbering grew exponentially during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance. Swanton, which had remained a small community centered around a gristmill since the 1790s, developed rapidly; most of its inhabitants worked for the Meadow Mountain Lumber Company or the B&O Railroad. Kitzmiller also developed a thriving lumber industry, although its residents also worked in a woolen mill and a shirt factory, as well as in coal mining. Lumbering exploded in Bloomington in the 1870s to such an extent that the local supply of trees had been exhausted by 1886. The village of Wilson also became home to a lumbering operation which included a shingle mill; the company went out of business in 1915.

Gorman and Steyer also developed during the last two decades of the 19th century around lumber and coal. These two towns were some of the few company towns to

705 MIHP G-IV-C-055.
706 ASR 18GA186, MIHP G-IV-C-176
707 MIHP G-I-E-195.
708 MIHP G-V-A-090.
709 MIHP G-V-B-092, G-V-B-093.
appear in Garrett County. In addition to these towns and Kitzmiller, Shallmar was one of the major coal towns in the county. Founded by the Wolf Den Mining Company in the second decade of the 20th century, Shallmar was the town in Garrett County which most resembled the company towns of the George’s Creek Valley. In 1923 the company employed 130 laborers. Their housing was constructed on a typical corporate paternalistic plan, and unionism was actively discouraged by the company. The demographics of the labor force did not change radically during this period. While many of the laborers still came from a local agricultural background, their seasonal nature diminished. Unionism never developed strong roots in Garrett County.

Modern Period, 1930-Present

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Industry petered out in Washington County during the Modern period. The quarrying activities near Cavetown ended in 1944, but a planing mill was opened there in 1938. A few mills continued to operate, but larger industrial centers in the Midwest provided overwhelming competition. In Maugansville Fairchild Industries began manufacturing aircraft after World War II, and a lumberyard and planing mill operated from the 1940s through the 1980s. The Civilian Conservation Corps reconstructed Fort Frederick in Fort Frederick State Park during the Great Depression, and some of their encampment still remains. Once again, not much is known about labor during this period of the county’s history.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Industry in Allegany County has declined greatly during the Modern period. The Great Depression put a dent in the glass industry in Cumberland, but it still employs numerous people today. Kelly Springfield survived and is still operating in Cumberland, as well. The paper mill in Luke also survived. The Klots Throwing Company in Lonaconing was bought out by General Textile Mills and closed in 1946. More importantly, though, as deep vein coal deposits became fewer and fewer, the coal companies slowly moved out of the region.

Despite the lingering effects of the blow to organized labor dealt during the Strike of 1882, labor unrest continued into the Modern period. The United Mine Workers of America had become the dominant union force in the region. Miners had obtained seven-hour days, five-day weeks, and an end to mine work for those under the age of 17, among

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710 MIHP G-IV-C-179.
711 MIHP WA-IV-014.
712 Frye 1984a:76.
713 MIHP WA-I-248.
714 ASR 18WA298.
716 MIHP AL-VI-D-134.
717 MIHP AL-VI-B-087.
718 Ware 1993:29.
other things, by 1934. Nevertheless, miners supported larger UMWA strikes in 1939, 1943, 1946 and 1948.\footnote{Harvey 1969:366.}

As the companies left the George’s Creek Valley, the people left behind saw major changes. Many of the former bustling company towns died out and became ghost towns, or dwindled to a handful of residents. Many formerly company-owned properties became the possessions of former workers. For instance, in Brophytown all of the company houses built by the Phoenix and George’s Creek Coal Company in 1918 were sold to their inhabitants in the 1950s.\footnote{MIHP AL-VI-D-309.} Strip mining techniques have allowed a resurgence of the coal industry in Allegany County in the past few decades, but the new technology requires far fewer laborers. Sixty-four mining companies were operating in the region in 1966, but fewer than a dozen employed over 10 people.\footnote{Harvey 1969:370.} Thus, the laboring population of the area is continuing to dwindle and the labor and industrial heritage of the county is slowly fading into the past.

GARRETT COUNTY

Industry in Garrett County has diversified during the Modern Period. While the Great Depression sent some companies out of business, the coal industry prospered during both World Wars before petering out in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1942 almost 1,000 people were employed as miners in Garrett County, but by 1960 fewer than 200 people were so employed. The energy crisis of the 1970s, however, brought strip mining to the area.\footnote{Schlosnagle et al. 1978:342.} The company town of Shallmar suffered a slow decline from the 1930s through the 1960s.\footnote{MIHP G-IV-C-179.}

The natural gas industry came to Garrett County in the 1950s, with many wells being drilled in the Mountain Lake Park area. Although most of the supply of natural gas was exhausted by 1960, the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation began using a gas field near Accident as an underground storage facility for natural gas in 1962. By 1978 the Accident storage facility was the second-largest in the world.\footnote{Schlosnagle et al. 1978:343.}

Other minor construction and manufacturing industries also located in Garrett County during the Modern Period. The Civilian Conservation Corps was involved in the construction of camping cabins in New Germany State Park during the 1930s.\footnote{MIHP G-I-A-014 through G-I-A-021.} A brick manufacturing plant was built near Jennings in 1944. The Flushing Shirt Manufacturing Company began producing uniform shirts in Grantsville in 1953, and in 1969 the Garrett Manufacturing Company of Deer Park began making women’s blouses. Accident became the home to the Greater Maryland Tool and Manufacturing Corporation, which made machine parts, in 1967, and American HV Test Systems built a plant for the production of high-voltage test equipment there in 1975. Bausch and Lomb, Inc. began producing glass lenses near Mountain Lake Park in 1971, and the Sterling Processing Corporation began processing and freezing poultry in Oakland around the same time. The Gordon Douglass Boat Company, which manufactures sailing boats, started up in
Oakland in 1958 but later moved to Deer Park.\textsuperscript{726} Despite this industrialization, by the end of the 1960s the towns and villages of Garrett County were mostly small, residential communities.\textsuperscript{727}

Labor Archaeology in Western Maryland

WASHINGTON COUNTY

While there are a large number of industrial and/or labor archaeological sites recorded in Washington County, most of them are mills. Of 48 separate archaeological sites,\textsuperscript{728} 32, or two-thirds, are mills or mill ruins of some description. Another 13 sites are industrial archaeological sites. These include charcoal hearths, iron ore pits, a cokeyard, a limeshed, a lime kiln, a tannery, a brick kiln, and a 20\textsuperscript{th}-century power station in Williamsport. The Antietam Forge and Ironworks and the Antietam Furnace complex are recorded as two different sites, and the Mt. Aetna and Green Spring furnaces have been recorded as archaeological properties.

Only three sites specifically related to labor (Booth’s Cemetery, a school house near Gapland, and a Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Ft. Frederick State Park) are recorded in Washington County. The Booth Cemetery is actually a private plot for the family that owned and ran Delemere Mill, and thus likely can yield little, if any, information on industrial labor.

Many of the mill sites were identified during a survey completed by Susan Winter Frye for her master’s thesis.\textsuperscript{729} The National Park Service conducted some exploratory archaeology in Williamsport on three industrial sites in the late 1970s—sites 18WA478, 18WA480, and 18WA481. Site 18WA50, the brick kiln area, was tested by Thunderbird Research Corporation (TRC) around the same time. TRC also visited the schoolhouse site (18WA63), but didn’t perform any excavations. Some test pits were dug in the area of the CCC camp (18WA298) and 173 historic artifacts were recovered. However, a final report was apparently never completed. With the exception of the Antietam Furnace complex (18WA288), the rest of the sites were discovered during routine cultural resource surveys and not investigated further. While it has been demonstrated that industrial sites can yield important insights into workplace behavior and working conditions, the nature and limited extent of the above excavations permit no conclusions to be drawn on topics relevant to labor.

Extensive excavations were carried out at the Mt. Aetna/Antietam Furnace complex during 1982 and 1983 by the Maryland Historical Trust. Unfortunately, these excavations were standard industrial archaeology and did not investigate any questions related to labor. The research goals were limited to identification of the extent of the site and determination of the specific functions of intrasite features. The excavations were

\textsuperscript{726} Schlosnagle et al. 1978:343-344.
\textsuperscript{727} Harvey 1969:370.
\textsuperscript{728} Fifty-eight charcoal hearths in the vicinity of Maryland Heights are all recorded as separate archaeological sites, 18WA331 through 18WA388. For the purposes of this discussion, these will all be considered as one site.
\textsuperscript{729} Frye 1984a.
thus contained to the furnace stack and wheelpit areas. A number of domestic and personal artifacts from the mid-18th through the early 20th centuries were recovered from the excavations, including ceramics, bottle, table and chimney glass, buttons, a cuff-link, shoe buckles, pipe fragments, knives and razors, and faunal remains. Unfortunately, the report merely describes these artifacts and contains no discussion of their significance or possible reasons why such artifacts would be found in such abundance in work areas, rather than domestic areas.\textsuperscript{730} Re-analysis of these artifacts, especially the ceramics, glass, and faunal remains, might prove fruitful for an investigation into the lives of the furnace workers.

**ALLEGANY COUNTY**

Portions of Allegany and Garrett counties were the focus of an extensive cultural resources survey undertaken by the Maryland Historical Trust on behalf of the Maryland Bureau of Mines from 1980 to 1983.\textsuperscript{731} Titled the Coal Region Historic Sites Survey, this project included focused on standing structures assessment. The survey produced an enormous amount of information that took years to process. A separate archaeological project, the Western Maryland Coal Region Archaeological Project (WMDCRAP),

\textsuperscript{730} Frye 1984b.

\textsuperscript{731} Two major publications germane to this project resulted from the Coal Region Historic Sites Survey. They are *Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles: The Maryland Coal Region’s Industrial and Architectural Past* (Ware 1991) and *An Archaeological Study of the Western Maryland Coal Region: The Historic Resources* (Lacoste and Wall 1989).
located a similarly large number of historic archaeological sites related to industry or labor.

Twenty-six industrial and labor archaeology sites have been recorded in Allegany County, many by the WMDCRAP. The earliest sites only date to the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition. Thirteen of the sites only contain industrial components. These sites include two different saw and/or grist mill ruins, the Lonaconing Furnace, two mine openings or pumping shafts, a glassworks, a brick refractory, a lime kiln, a quarry, a boatyard, a tannery, a railroad loading bed, and a tin mill.

The Taylor Tin Mill site (18AG213) has been the focus of Phase III research, but due to possibly toxic conditions none of it involved subsurface archaeological investigation. While this site is an industrial archaeological site, the research that has been done on this property provides a good example of how labor can (and should) be incorporated into industrial archaeology.

The mill was active from 1873 to 1938, during which time it underwent a number of technological and managerial changes. The mill attempted tried its hand at various products, but found its niche in tin-plating. At its height in the 1920s, the plant employed almost 1,000 people. Many of the mill’s laborers, like others in Cumberland, lived in the neighborhoods of South Cumberland and Egypt. The N. & G. Taylor Company, the mill’s most famous owner, built housing for its employees during the 20th century. The mill’s owners staunchly fought against unionization, but by the 1930s the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) had made inroads into the Cumberland labor community. The mill’s workers struck in 1937, but instead of giving in or trying to break the strike, the mill’s owners closed the plant down for good.

The official statement of significance732 for the Taylor Tin Mill site, written in 1995, delineates the site’s research potential. The statement suggests that the corporate history of the tin mill can provide insight into the politics of industrial monopolies as well attempts to unionize and resistance against such organization. The statement also posits that the effects of technological change can be studied through changes in the physical plant over time, adaptation to local industrial idiosyncrasies, changes in the uses of workers and workers’ responses to these changes. Finally, the statement of significance suggests that non-industrial features of the site, such as privies, might be useful in distinguishing and comparing health and behavioral patterns between workers and management.

The Phase III investigation of the Taylor Tin Mill site did not answer these questions, but only because detailed archaeological investigations were deemed too dangerous at such a site. However, the report of these investigations does include sections on company housing and the economic and social context of the mill and its laborers. The information contained on the mill’s work force is exemplary. This report733 provides a very useful model of how industrial and labor archaeology can be fruitfully combined.

The labor sites include seven domestic sites associated with miners and a family of soap-makers. The other labor sites include the Cromwell Cemetery, site 18AG64 (possibly just a family cemetery, but associated with the mill on the Cromwell Estate), a

733 O’Brien et al. 1996.
Lutheran Church in the vicinity of Cumberland, and the town of Lonaconing. The Cromwell Cemetery (18AG64) and Old Row in Mt. Savage (miners’ residences; site 18AG123) have not been subject to any form of excavation, while the Lutheran Church (18AG141), the Blank Road Trash Midden (related to a miner’s residence; site 18AG86) and Field #7 (a miner’s domestic residence; site 18AG78) have only undergone Phase I testing.

The Hope Road Miner’s Site (18AG147), the Klondike Miners site (18AG145), and Murphy’s Hall (18AG137) are all miners’ residences. The Klondike Miners site and the Hope Road Miner’s Site were both identified by the WMDCRAP. The Klondike Miners site, located in the town of Klondike, was only mapped; it consists of a 5-meter-square stone foundation for a residence. The site is undisturbed and apparently representative of late 19th-century miners’ dwellings. As such, it was determined to be moderately significant. The Hope Road Miners site, located between Frostburg and Zihlman, was mapped and surface collected. Recent disturbance from surface mining lead the investigators to recommend no further investigation.734 The site of Murphy’s Hall in Lonaconing was identified during a Phase I survey in the early 1980s. The site, former mining company housing near Lonaconing which consists of a buried foundation, a cellar, and a midden scatter, was tested. Despite apparent potential to yield significant deposits, the site was found to have little integrity and thus low information potential.735

The goals of the WMDCRAP, undertaken from 1980 to 1982, were to locate historic archaeological sites in a region previously unsurveyed, as well as to develop a predictive model to identify potential sites in areas that were unable to be surveyed. A preliminary site typology was developed that included military, early settlement, coal industry, lumber industry, iron industry, other industry, and 19th-century occupation sites. The initial phase of the project involved site location and mapping. Then “typical” sites from each site category were chosen for controlled sub-surface sampling. During the final field season four sites were chosen for intensive excavation, including two domestic sites, a school, and a tavern. The domestic sites and the school were in Allegany County, while the tavern was in Garrett County. One of the domestic sites in Allegany County was a farmstead, and the school site has no demonstrated link to industrial labor communities.736

Excavation of site 18AG88, Field #340 (a miner’s residence), consisted of shovel test pits, three trenches and three trench extension units. Artifacts recovered included a large amount of ceramics and pipe stems, as well as glass and metal artifacts. The ceramics date the site to the second and third quarters of the 19th century.737 No further analysis was undertaken. Although part of this site has been disturbed by later mining activities, the deposits were sufficiently intact to allow for some further interpretation.

Three sites which received only limited testing were judged to have good potential for yielding further information. The identification of the Blank Road Trash Midden is uncertain. It could have come from a blacksmith shop, a miner’s residence, or even the house of the mine agent. Artifacts recovered included an abundance of ceramics, a few pipe stems and other personal items, and bottle glass. The original

734 LaCoste and Wall 1989:53, 74.
737 Lacoste and Wall 1989:114-117.
The Old Row site in Mt. Savage (18AG123) consists of five standing houses and the foundations of 17 more that were constructed in the 1830s by the New York Iron and Coal Company for employees. One of these row houses was restored and is open to the public as a museum. Further testing was recommended in this area. Finally, site 18AG78 (Field #7), which consists of a cellar hole probably associated with a miner’s residence near the Union Mine No. 1, yielded ceramics, glass, and a pipe stem. While only test pits were excavated, it appears that a stratified deposit is present and thus the site is potentially “highly significant.”

The Mechanic Street Site was the subject of Phase I, II and III excavation by John Milner Associates in the early 1990s as part of the Station Square Project in Cumberland. The Mechanic Street area was a white-collar and working-class residential neighborhood from around 1860 to 1880, when Cumberland was at the height of its industrial importance. Phase II excavations were designed with an eye towards providing insight into domestic life in a small industrial city in Maryland, a topic that had been virtually untouched before. Particularly, the investigators were interested in comparing the lifestyles of early 19th century skilled artisans with those of later 19th century laborers, investigating the effects of urbanization on different classes, and exploring issues of ethnicity and traditional values among the working class.

The findings of both the Phase II and Phase III excavations were included in one report. As the authors of the report state, this project provided an opportunity to study the effects of the Industrial Revolution on people’s everyday lives, as well as in a place far removed from the major urban centers of the East Coast and the Midwest. The archaeology covered four house lots occupied by both owners and tenants, and four households within the same family were traced over three time periods (from the early 19th century into the 20th century). The excavations revealed extensive yard deposits, building foundations, a privy and other features. These deposits were created mainly by the Russel family, carriage makers who had achieved middle-class standing.

The archaeologists investigated a range of issues, including the character of 19th century material culture in an industrialized city, consumer behavior, and public health. The investigators also attempted a comparative regional study on the effect of transportation networks on material culture and compared consumption patterns from this Cumberland site with patterns from similar households in Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia. Finally, the authors admitted that not enough comparative data was available yet, but that at some future date the information from this site may help to illuminate the significance of political divisions versus geographical divisions.

The archaeologists used common methods to approach the Mechanic Street site. Artifacts were sorted into classes devised by Stanley South for pattern recognition, such as kitchen, architecture, clothing, personal, and activity items. Pattern analysis has been criticized for emphasizing the definition of patterns rather than investigation of human behavior, but the authors point out that South himself meant artifact grouping to be an

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739 The following information on the Mechanic Street site is taken from two site reports, Yamin et al. (1993) and Cheek et al. (1994).
740 Cheek et al. 1994.
interim step on the way to investigating the links between the processes of human behavior and the patterns they produced.741 The investigators of the Mechanic Street site also took privy samples to explore parasite occurrence and conducted detailed floral and faunal analyses.

The results of this research suggested that the Russell family, economically a middle-class family, did not embrace the middle-class capitalist values dominant during the 19th century. The Russels exhibited some conservative behavioral characteristics. For instance, they boarded their employees in their own home until the 1870s. Ceramic Index values showed that both the Russels and their employees refrained from purchasing the most popular ceramics, preferring older hand-painted ceramics instead. However, the Russels owned a greater variety of ceramics, indicating that they had more disposable income than their employees. Also, the working-class occupations yielded more smoking paraphernalia, an activity more closely associated with the lower classes.

Floral and faunal analyses were largely in agreement with the ceramic analysis. The Russel privies evidenced a greater variety of floral deposits, but the similarities in the floral and faunal deposits indicate that the same foods were popular among both the Russels and their workers. One of the most interesting discoveries was the variability of the Russel assemblages based on household composition. Clothing and personal items had a higher comparative percentage in the single household that was headed by a woman. However, not much time was spent on the possible significance of this discovery.

The archaeologists concluded that the social position inhabited by the Russels (that of middle-class skilled artisans/entrepreneurs) was not marked by social display. Sharing of such items as ceramics across generations suggests adaptation to an increasingly impersonal urban social environment. Overall, the Mechanic Street Site demonstrates that penetration of capitalist values into 19th-century America was uneven and that pre-capitalist values persisted longer in some areas than in others. The site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The town of Lonaconing is registered as an archaeological site (18AG215) because of deposits discovered along the town’s main street during municipal improvements in the 1990s. Phase I excavations\textsuperscript{742} revealed extensive intact deposits dating from the time of the 1881 fire that destroyed the town’s central business district. After the fire the street was widened, and thus foundations and deposits were sealed under the new street and sidewalk when they were paved. Because there are no extant maps of the town’s configuration before 1881, part of the site’s significance thus lies in its ability to yield information on the town’s spatial organization during the time when it was controlled by the George’s Creek Iron and Coal Company and not by local businessman (as was the case after the 1880s).

In some ways Lonaconing resembled contemporary Pennsylvania coal towns, but in other ways it was much different. Lonaconing began as an iron town in the 1830s but had become a coal town by the 1880s. Many of its working-class residents were German or British immigrants or African-Americans. Many laborers lived in duplexes before 1881, but as the 19th century progressed and the George’s Creek Coal and Iron Company lost its control over the town many residents sought to own their own homes. By the 1880s the town was dominated by businessman and bankers.

Phase III investigations\textsuperscript{743} attempted to answer a number of questions. Do the archaeological deposits provide evidence of the pre-1881 streetscape? Are variations present in the evidence that suggest architectural styles related to the ethnicity of the town’s laborers? Are there variations that suggest socioeconomic distinctions among residents? Does the archaeological evidence confirm present residents’ contention that even the working classes in 19th-century Lonaconing valued a good table set, thus indicating a quest for respectability? How do the assemblages from before the fire compare to contemporary assemblages from other company towns? As a town with a history of labor organization, will the working-class deposits reveal expressions of working-class identity and solidarity? And finally, do the assemblages from different properties reflect more or less uniformity than sites from non-company towns?

The archaeologists conducting the Phase III study took a landscape approach to their excavations, hoping to reconstruct the changing streetscape of Lonaconing. The architectural evidence did not suggest ethnic differences, nor did food-butchering practices. Deposits on a plot of land that was vacant before the 1881 fire but built upon shortly thereafter indicated persistent casual use by working-class residents, especially in the form of tobacco pipes. In fact, all of the pipes found during excavations were of the short-stem variety, a type associated with the working classes. No long-stem pipes, associated with the upper classes, were discovered.\textsuperscript{744}

\textsuperscript{742} O’Brien et al. 1998.
\textsuperscript{743} Balicki et al. 1999.
\textsuperscript{744} Balicki et al. 1999:98-103.
The ceramic evidence indicates that working-class residents of Lonaconing did indeed have a concern for “respectability.” Plain whiteware and ironstone ceramics were the most common, following 19th-century trends in ceramic consumption. Very little evidence of utilization of local redwares, present on other sites in the region, was uncovered. Unfortunately, not all of the archaeologists’ original questions could be answered by the data. For instance, no direct evidence of socioeconomic distinctions among residents was apparent, and the cultural heterogeneity known to have existed during the town’s early years was not evident in the archaeological record.745

Three sites have both industrial and labor components. These are the Wolfe Mill (a property that includes the ruins of the miller’s house), site 18AG150; the Crescent Lawn site (18AG227), primarily a C&O Canal boatyard that also contains a possible domestic component; and the Cromwell Estate (18AG65), another former grist mill with an associated residence. Only the Crescent Lawn site has been excavated.

The Crescent Lawn site in Cumberland, at the terminus of the C&O Canal, is actually a 6.5-acre archaeological district. The primary focus of the site was a boat-building and repair yard and turning basin for the C&O Canal in the 19th century. Many of the laborers were Anglo- and German American. There is also a possible domestic component to the site dating from the 1850s to the 1890s. The turning basin was filled in during the 1890s and a soap factory and associated dwelling were built over it. The soap factory and dwelling were converted to workers’ housing by the Footer Dye Works in 1909. Throughout the 20th century the properties continued to be inhabited by working-

745 Balicki et al. 1999:100-104.
class people. Other areas of the district hosted a foundry, a planing mill, a lumberyard and working-class housing.\textsuperscript{746}

John Milner Associates conducted Phase I and II excavations within the district in 1999. The research questions addressed were mostly of an elementary nature (the size of the site, its formation processes, etc.), since this was not a data recovery excavation. However, a few questions about the area’s industrial development were considered. For instance, the archaeologists were interested in determining whether the archaeological deposits associated with the German family that ran the soap factory would conform with or differ from contemporary middle-class and working-class sites.

For this report we are most concerned with the excavations of the Gerbig property. Mateus Gerbig was a German immigrant who opened a soap factory in Crescent Lawn in 1895. His dwelling was across the street from his factory. Excavations in the rear yard of the house property revealed a refuse midden. Behind the factory, much of the deposit consists of spent fuel from the soap-making process. Over the Gerbig deposits was a layer of fill from the later laborers who inhabited the property. Most of these deposits date from the 1930s and 1940s.

The archaeologists were able to confirm the middle-class identity of the Gerbigs from several pieces of evidence. Bottles recovered from the refuse midden were produced in Germany and other parts of Eastern Europe, indicating a continued ethnic identity and the resources to procure such items. No pipe remains were found, which suggests one of three things. The Gerbigs could have been non-smokers, although the investigators considered that unlikely. Alternately, they could have preferred cigarettes or they may have been able to afford better, more expensive pipes, which are broken and enter the archaeological record less often than cheaper pipes utilized by the working classes. In either case, the evidence suggests that the Gerbigs did not share the working-class identity of many of their neighbors. Finally, the ceramic assemblage has high incidences of ironstone and porcelain, which also suggest a middle-class identity.\textsuperscript{747}

The boatyard, three canal boat wrecks and the Gerbig properties were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, several other components of the district were deemed ineligible, including the working-class housing and the later-20\textsuperscript{th}-century deposits on the Gerbig property, also from industrial laborers.\textsuperscript{748} General reasons were given for the negative determination of eligibility, but no specific reasons were attached to specific components. Thus, it is not clear whether the working-class deposits lacked archaeological integrity or whether the archaeologists simply felt that any potential information they might yield was insignificant.

**GARRETT COUNTY**

Twenty-four different industrial and/or labor archaeological sites have been identified in Garrett County, once again mostly by the WMDCRAP. Only one site, the Rafter Gristmill (18GA185), dates to the period of Rural Agrarian Intensification. Eight sites date from the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 14 sites from the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, and five sites from the Modern period. Eight sites are of

\textsuperscript{746} Balicki et al. 2000.

\textsuperscript{747} Balicki et al. 2000:113-115.

\textsuperscript{748} Balicki et al. 2000:127.
unknown date. Fifteen of the sites have only industrial components, five have only labor components, and four have both.

The industrial sites include 11 saw and/or grist mill sites, a woolen mill, lime kilns, an iron furnace, and some cabins built by the Civilian Conservation Corps for vacationers in the 1930s. Of these, only the iron furnace has been tested. The Allegany Iron Company (18GA172) is the oldest documented iron-smelting business in Western Maryland. The site consists mostly of industrial remains. However, a house adjacent to the furnace remains may have been built on top of the ruins of the old company store, and the ironmaster’s house is still standing. Doubtless other worker housing left archaeological deposits that are awaiting discovery. The investigators suggested further testing for this site. Located in the Savage River State Forest, site 18GA175 consists of about nine vacation cabins built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. This constitutes the site’s only relationship to labor, although it points to the possibility of finding an abandoned CCC camp nearby. This site was also located by the WMDCRAP but not tested.749

The labor sites in Garrett County include a church, a mill house, two schools, and a fraternal lodge. Field #324 (18GA188), also known as the Chisholm site, was investigated by the WMDCRAP. The site is associated with site 18GA187, the Chisholm Sawmill and Gristmill. The Chisholms moved the home around the turn of the 20th century. Intensive shovel testing revealed two artifact clusters on the original house site. Artifacts recovered were primarily ceramics and nails. Further work was suggested for this site.750 Field Site 2 (18GA306) was an artifact scatter on the location of an old church manse near Selbsport. This site was investigated by Archaeological Services Consultants as part of the Youghiogheny River Project in the early 1990s. Shovel testing revealed that the site lacked integrity.751 In any event, its relationship to industrial labor is not clear. The Aaron Run School site (18GA178) is located near Westernport and the Templeman’s Mill site. Aaron Run School was located by the WMDCRAP, but no testing was done. Its potential significance is not known. Site 18GA184, also known as Eagles Hall, was located in Kitzmiller. Also discovered by the WMDCRAP but not investigated, this site was considered to have low potential significance.752 Field #44 (18GA156) is primarily a prehistoric site but may contain a schoolhouse component. This site was surface-collected.

The four sites in Garrett County that contain both industrial and labor components include a mill with an associated residence (18GA189), a mill with an associated store (18GA177), and two small industrial communities. The first two have not been tested. Jennings Mill Field #303 (18GA168) was once the site of a sawmill and lumbering community. The village had a company store, company-built houses, a warehouse, and a hotel. The hotel and some of the houses are still standing. The site has only been surface-collected. The Davis Sawmill (18GA173) gave rise to a town that included a lumbering operation, several houses and a company store. The town was owned by one man. This site was not tested, but was determined to have the potential to yield significant information.

749 Lacoste and Wall 1989:36.
752 Lacoste and Wall 1989:54-56, 76.
IX. Analysis and Discussion of Labor Archaeology in Maryland

Virtually all of the archaeological study of labor in Maryland has been cultural resource management archaeology. The financial and time limits imposed upon such research may sometimes lead to the recording of more visible industrial sites rather than less visible labor sites. However, this does not mean that contract, or compliance, archaeology is inimical to the study of labor, as many examples have shown.

Extensive (i.e. Phase II/III) archaeology on labor sites that has occurred in Maryland has been done in both rural and urban areas. The urban archaeology of labor in Maryland has generally been of a high quality (i.e. the Mechanic Street site excavations in Cumberland, BCUA work in Baltimore City). Rural industry, being the predominant type of industry in Maryland, has also received a certain amount of archaeological attention. However, no comparative work has been done, and this is a glaring hole. Particularly, the transition from small-scale, proto-capitalist industry to large-scale corporate industry and its social ramifications in Maryland are poorly understood from an archaeological perspective.

Similarly, the differences between northern and southern industrial communities could be a prime area of investigation for archaeologists in Maryland. For instance, how similar are the domestic deposits from a mill town like Laurel (Prince George’s County) or Savage (Howard County) and those from a mill town like Lowell, Massachusetts? This can be shown through a variety of material culture analyses, such as ceramics, faunal and floral data, activity items, personal items, etc. Do such comparisons illustrate similarity or difference in the way that Northern and Southern industrial laborers lived, or in their treatment by capitalists? How can such differences be correlated with differences in “Northern” and “Southern” culture, or can they be? Would more specific categories such as Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic be more appropriate?

Status is the one topic that almost never fails to receive attention from archaeologists working on labor sites in Maryland. Socio-economic status can be investigated in a number of ways. For instance, how much disposable money did laborers have and use? What did they use it on? Did they use old, hand-me-down ceramics or the latest fashions? How did they procure most of their food? Was it bought at the company store, raised at home or culled from the wild, or all three? Did they eat the best cuts of meat or did they often take cheaper cuts? In industrial communities such as early ironworks where several status levels existed among the laborers (enslaved, indentured, hireling, free), how did status differences affect these groups’ respective material culture? Archaeologists asking these types of questions often focus on evidence provided by ceramics and faunal remains, but similar questions can be asked of other types of material culture. A more general question that can be addressed by a combination of archaeological and historical data is how relative socio-economic status affected the material culture of working-class property owners versus that of renters.

As fruitful an area of research as status can be, however, Jed Levin has made the case that class is a more useful tool of analysis. Many Maryland archaeologists working on labor sites gloss over the question of class, or reduce it to socio-economic status. Archaeologists in Maryland need to begin to ask more sophisticated questions.

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753 Levin 1985.
about class, its effects on industrial laborers, and the ways in which such information can be addressed through the archaeological record. The emergence of capitalist personal discipline can be shown by the introduction of such items as time-keeping devices, as well as the types of ceramics present: Did a family keep a matching table set, or did they use a wide variety of ceramic types and decorations? More importantly, how did workers react to the emergence of capitalist discipline, domination and exploitation? Resistance to domination and exploitation can be illustrated in a number of ways through archaeology. For instance, are there remains that suggest workers broke certain restrictions placed on them, such as alcohol consumption or drug use? Do landscape analyses suggest a change from the home as a production unit to the separation of work and domestic space? Is there evidence that workers rebelled against such changes? How did unionization (or attempts to forestall unionization by owners) affect the material culture available to and chosen by industrial workers, and does this reflect a “class consciousness?” Were community sites (such as churches, schools, fraternal lodges, or union halls) sites of subtle popular resistance, and if so, what forms did this resistance take? How could such resistance be identified in the archaeological record? If community sites were controlled (either physically or financially) by capitalists (rather than the community), what effects might this have had on the types of activities that occurred there and the material manifestations of those activities?

Ethnicity is a topic that several projects have attempted to address, with mixed success. While excavations such as those in Texas (Baltimore County) and the various projects undertaken by Goodwin & Associates in Baltimore City have attempted to identify ethnic markers in material culture, often such evidence is lacking. Perhaps part of the problem is the habit of presupposing certain ethnic markers. Instead of beginning a project by looking for evidence of Irish or German or African-American ethnic identity (as opposed to American identity), archaeologists need to compare different groups with each other. For instance, do various ethnic groups utilize domestic space in different ways? Did they spend their money on different classes of material culture? What other types of material culture (besides the always-popular ceramics and faunal remains) can shed light on the question of ethnic identity? If America was a “melting pot,” did immigrants from different cultures experience different rates of cultural assimilation? Ethnicity was often not imported wholesale by immigrants; instead, they adapted their native cultures to new circumstances. The archaeological record will not be able to answer the questions above unless this is realized and taken into account by archaeologists.

Gender is a topic that has not been studied much by labor archaeologists in Maryland. Indeed, research to this point paints a picture of either a gender-less or male society in many of Maryland’s “company towns.” Women existed alongside men in these communities, however, and there needs to be more research on gender strategies, gender identities, and the contestation and negotiation of gender roles within the working classes. Does the gender of the head of household affect the material culture assemblage, as the excavators of the Mechanic Street site suggested? Can gendered activity areas or differential use of space based on gender be defined? How is a family’s material culture

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affected when women are also part of the industrial labor force? Can gender be discerned in single-sex industrial communities? How do gender identification strategies affect the material record? Was a household’s material culture affected by the presence of women known to have been active in political and social movements? These are some of the questions that labor archaeologists must begin to tackle in Maryland.

While landscape approaches have been important to historical archaeologists studying labor and “company towns,” only one such archaeological project in Maryland has explicitly used a landscape research design (the Lonaconing excavations). Archaeologists could address questions of landscape and its effect on people in several ways. For instance, if the date of a site or district is known, and especially if it has stratified chronological deposits, it can provide information on the rate of acceptance of capitalist work and personal discipline. Before the institution of capitalist work discipline, the distinction between work areas and home areas was often blurred or even absent altogether (as was noted during the Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex and Steward Shipyard projects). With the advent of capitalist industry, however, work was taken completely out of the domestic sphere. Is there archaeological evidence of this change over time, such as the presence of tools and discarded products at the home in earlier deposits? Capitalist discipline can also be addressed through a study of the architectural features of industrial housing. For types that have very few or no extant examples, can archaeology uncover evidence of capitalist ideology in design and construction, as can be done with “company town” housing? For instance, were there differences in slave quarters in industrial communities and those on agricultural plantations? Did workers rebel against the standardization inherent in mass-produced housing by making small alterations to their homes, planting gardens in their backyards or ornamental flowers in their front yards, in effect creating “multilocal spaces?”

Temporary domestic sites for industrial laborers are usually associated with massive construction projects, such as the building of the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad. On the Eastern and Western Shores, migrant labor was used by the canning industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, so it is likely that temporary domestic sites exist from this industry. Mining, quarrying and lumbering are also industries that produced temporary housing. Despite what would appear to be ample opportunity to discover such sites, none have yet been found in Maryland. A possible work site for C&O Canal construction workers (18FR335) has been identified, but no extensive excavation has occurred there. Louis Berger & Associates is currently conducting a field survey along the length of the C&O Canal, but has yet to identify any temporary shanty towns. The excavation of such sites could answer questions related to a number of the topics discussed above. For instance, what kinds of material culture was present on these sites? Did the laborers have many possessions or few? How did they choose to spend their wages? How many of these laborers (who were primarily men) were bachelors and how many took their families with them? How did the presence of women and children affect the material record?

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A related issue is the “battlefield” archaeology of labor. In Maryland, this could be primarily applicable to the sites of labor violence that broke out during the construction of both the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad. While battles are ephemeral events by traditional archaeological standards, they can nevertheless leave behind abundant material traces. One need look no further than the Ludlow Battlefield project in Colorado to find a highly successful example of an archaeological project based on both a temporary labor community and a site of labor strife.761 While no such sites have been identified in Maryland thus far, it would seem likely that they do exist. Historical research will be needed to locate possible sites. A number of questions can be asked of such sites. Can movements during the battle be traced? Can different groups of combatants be identified from each other? Were there any general features of such engagements that were common across time and space? Can the involvement of the militia be discerned? How did labor strife affect the domestic material culture of workers? These are just a few of the questions that archaeologists might be able to answer if they join the study of labor and the study of battlefields.

Many sites in Maryland could significantly increase the current knowledge of industrial slavery in the United States. While historians have not failed to consider this phenomenon, the total fund of knowledge about industrial slavery from archaeological investigations could be summarized in just a few paragraphs. This is a rather surprising scenario, given historical archaeology’s traditional pride in being able to recover information on those segments of past populations that were often left out of the documentary record. Enslaved laborers were used in a variety of industrial pursuits in Maryland, most notably milling and iron production. Investigations of sites associated with enslaved industrial laborers could answer a number of questions. Were industrial slaves treated differently from those who worked in agricultural contexts? To what kind of diseases and injuries were they prone? Historians have noted that industrial slaves were often allowed to perform extra work for money. Is this reflected in the material record in the types of goods present on industrial slaves’ domestic sites? How were industrial slaves treated in comparison with other classes of industrial workers, such as indentured servants or free laborers? Were industrial complexes and communities dependent on slave labor organized differently from those dependent on other classes of laborers? Are differences within enslaved industrial laborers’ communities, such as different African ethnicities, gender, and occupation, detectable in the archaeological record?

A number of industries and types of industrial labor have been virtually ignored by archaeologists in Maryland. For instance, despite the influence of canning on the Eastern Shore during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, no archaeology beyond preliminary testing has been undertaken. The archaeology of lumbermen, coal miners, quarrymen, textile workers and a number of other minor classes of industrial laborers has yet to be attempted in Maryland. Were there differences between laborers working in different industries? Were company towns developed for different industries designed differently? How did different occupations affect worker health? Was capitalist discipline resisted longer in some industries than others?

Industrial archaeology in Maryland often fails to incorporate questions about labor. Examples can be seen at most of the colonial iron furnaces that have been

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investigated, where study has concentrated on industrial components. In part, this may be because funding is limited and it is easier to investigate the often above-ground industrial ruins than the archaeological deposits created by laborers. Nevertheless, questions about labor can be asked of industrial sites. How was the labor force organized? Did changing technology effect this organization? Did laborers resist changing technology or encroaching factory discipline, and if so, how? For instance, one excavation of a cutlery factory in Connecticut yielded a large spoil heap of imperfect cutlery. Through a rigorous contextual analysis the investigators concluded that the spoil heap represented not typical factory detritus, but rather conscious attempts on the part of the workers to ruin pieces. This both undercut the company’s profits and acted as a form of resistance to factory discipline.

Industrial archaeologists also need to realize that industrial sites often contain labor components. The cemetery at Catoctin Furnace is a good example of this, as are the numerous mills with associated millers’ residences in Maryland. Yet, very little study has been undertaken by archeologists working on industrial sites in Maryland to determine how proximity to an industrial complex affected the lives and health of those living in the communities engendered by such industries.

The archaeology of industrial labor in Maryland would benefit greatly from the exploitation of the resources available in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). The majority of registered archaeological sites in Maryland that have anything to do with labor are actually industrial sites. This is not very useful if one is also trying to study the everyday lives of laborers outside the workplace. Houses, churches, and other community buildings are needed as well. A great many of these types of individual sites are included in the MIHP files (especially for Western Maryland), as well as a large number of survey districts. While it is sometimes difficult to determine whether or not an individual property is related to labor from individual site records, the information provided for survey districts is plenty to determine whether or not the community in question was (or had) a labor community.

Other than identification of new sites, what can be done with the MIHP files? To begin, a number of the standing structures listed there most likely have intact archaeological deposits. Thus, the pool of potential archaeological sites increases exponentially. Further, the survey districts provide many examples of towns that would be well suited to a landscape archaeology approach. Such topics as gender roles and relations, ethnic identity, and worker agency and resistance to domination and exploitation could be fruitfully studied in this manner.

The MIHP files point to another topic that archaeologists working on labor sites in Maryland have yet to consider in a systematic fashion: the company town. Company towns have been extensively studied by historians as well as archaeologists. The term “company town” is used most often to apply to communities that were built virtually overnight to house workers for a specific company, and in which all of the houses are

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built on a uniform plan and the company in question owns every house, renting them to their workers. However, there have been many different types of industrial communities and most of these have shared several aspects with the typical company town. While industrial communities cannot be clearly divided into different types with definitive characteristics, a few broad categories of industrial communities throughout Maryland can be delineated.

Perhaps the earliest type of industrial community was the crossroads mill village. Such settlements developed as people began to congregate around custom grist mills. Such mills were usually the most public place available to agricultural populations, and as such were popular gathering places. Before long post offices and general stores would be added, and then a few people not explicitly engaged in farming would build their houses near the mill. Many of these villages remained small and eventually died out. While these communities were centered around an industrial enterprise (as much as custom grist mills can be considered to be industrial enterprises), however, many of their inhabitants were not industrial laborers.

A second type of industrial community is typified by the 18th to early 19th-century rural ironworks community. Some historians have called such communities “iron plantations,” but at least one historian of Maryland labor has illustrated that such an analogy is not really appropriate. These communities were often in isolated rural areas with abundant natural resources. The labor force consisted of a mix of enslaved, indentured, and free laborers. Housing was provided, at least for enslaved and indentured laborers, but not mass-produced or constructed on a uniform pattern. The community often had a store and a church, but not much else.

A third type of industrial community is, of course, the typical company town discussed above. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, however, the company town underwent a metamorphosis. As workers continued to resist in ever more vocal fashion the domination of one class by another that is symbolized by mass-produced company-owned housing, companies began to outwardly change certain characteristics of company towns. For instance, more community buildings were constructed, fraternal orders were encouraged, and workers were provided with more modern amenities than ever before. Perhaps most importantly, however, families were no longer crowded four to a house. Instead, many companies began to construct single-family housing. Such industrial communities were modeled after “Garden Cities” such as Greenbelt, Maryland.

Despite the seeming enlightenment of the capitalists, however, they still retained a measure of economic, social and ideological control. Houses were still built on a uniform plan. Following the German Bauhaus School of architecture, company towns and worker housing were designed to integrate form and function. By the 1920s some companies began to sell the housing to their workers, but the measure of control held by the companies was retained in the public sphere.

Other types of industrial communities existed in Maryland, and many fall somewhere in between the types outlined above. Others, however, are more ambiguous. For instance, it is still not clear where working-class rowhouse neighborhoods in Baltimore City fit into the spectrum of industrial communities. Rowhouses were

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767 Much of this description of Garden City company towns is taken from Bloomfield 1995, cited in the National Register nomination for the Bata Shoe Company Complex in Belcamp, Harford County.
certainly mass-produced, but usually not by a single company with the intention of housing its workers. However, many distinct neighborhoods within Baltimore such as Canton and the Loft area were inhabited by laborers working for specific industries (if not always for specific companies).

It is important that archaeologists in Maryland begin to think about labor sites in terms of the communities in which they were located. The influence of such contexts are often not considered except in terms of the contrast between rural and urban sites (see below). Ideally, a comparative study of different industrial community forms should be undertaken. This would require a great deal of original research and re-analysis of existing data. However, such a project may not be so difficult. Many of the different types of industrial communities that have existed in Maryland have seen examples develop in or around Baltimore City, where a great deal of archaeological and historical research has already been carried out. Thus, a synthesis of this research could yield invaluable insights.

While industrial communities in Maryland are often classified as being either rural or urban, most historians and archaeologists fail to consider the ramifications of this distinction. As the eminent labor historian Herbert Gutman illustrated, middle-class attitudes toward the working class varied considerably from city to country. In the city, the middle class was much more likely to envision the working class as being separate from themselves and lower on the social scale, leading to widespread support of capitalists during strikes and other forms of labor unrest. In small towns and rural areas, however, the middle class was intimately familiar with working class laborers—almost everyone knew almost everyone else, and distinctions of income and job description were not as important in day-to-day interactions as they were in the city. Thus, the middle class was more likely to support workers in disputes concerning wage cuts, child labor, and other important issues.768 But what does this mean for the archaeological record? How did middle-class support affect the material culture of workers? Did they have access to more consumer goods? Were rural workers’ consumption patterns more similar to middle-class consumption patterns than those of urban workers? Did general support for laborers lead to better workplace conditions in rural industries? Where does the “company town,” a rural industrial community in which the middle class was largely absent, fit into this scheme? These are just a few of the questions that need to be asked in a sustained comparative study of urban and rural industrial communities in Maryland.

One final task that faces archaeologists in Maryland working on sites related to industrial labor is public education and outreach. A recent symposium hosted by the University of Maryland at College Park titled “The Future of Maryland’s Past” illustrated the lack of knowledge about labor heritage and archaeology among even Maryland’s professional archaeological community: The chronologically-ordered sessions ended with the Colonial period. If even Maryland’s professional archaeologists do not understand the significance of labor heritage in Maryland, how can the public be expected to understand it? Several public outreach activities that will follow the completion of this report are outlined in Appendix VI.

One of the most important things that archaeologists working on labor sites in Maryland must do is to acknowledge the influence upon the present of the public’s perception of Maryland’s past. Specifically, the archaeological community needs to

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realize that like Native Americans and African Americans, industrial laborers have given rise to a descendant community of sorts. And just like Native Americans and African Americans, members of this descendant community, while diverse, have definite interests in the manner in which their history is represented. Several organizations exist in and near Maryland devoted to the study of labor and its heritage, including the George Meany Center for Labor Studies—The National Labor College in Silver Spring, Maryland and the Labor Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C. It is essential for the archaeological profession (as well as historic preservationists) in Maryland to begin to work with the labor community.

The field of historical archaeology realized years ago that continued disciplinary emphasis on “great men” (read: rich white males) would, in effect, make the field silently complicit in the continued subjugation of ethnic and gender minorities in the present. In the same way, continued ignorance of labor heritage by archaeologists and historic preservationists in Maryland, along with a lack of public outreach and collaboration with the labor community, will mark these fields as continuing to be silently complicit in the attempted muting of the needs, interests and identity of the working class in Maryland today.
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Schlicter, Harvey G.  

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Skotnes, Andor

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Zembala, Dennis (editor)
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Appendix I. Inventory of Industrial Labor Sites, Eastern Shore

Caroline County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)^

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
18CA96—Adam’s Landing Site (north of Denton)

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
18CA91—Old Harford Town Steamboat Landing and Warehouse (West Denton)
18CA96—Adam’s Landing Site (north of Denton)
18CA103—Wayman’s Wharf Site (south of Hillsboro)

Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18CA91—Old Harford Town Steamboat Landing and Warehouse (West Denton)
18CA92—Vespers (Wreck #1) (west of Denton)
18CA96—Adam’s Landing Site (north of Denton)
18CA99—Doan’s Landing Site (southwest of Griffin)
18CA103—Wayman’s Wharf Site (south of Hillsboro)
18CA104—Wayman’s Wharf Barge #1 (south of Hillsboro)
18CA105—Wayman’s Wharf Barge #2 (south of Hillsboro)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18CA203—Maryland Route 404 Site A (near Hobbs)

Unknown Period
none

^ (?) indicates that association with a time period is questionable.
**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)**

*Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

CAR-264—Greensboro Historic District, late 19th-early 20th centuries**
CAR-284—Denton Historic District, late 18th century to mid-1930s*
CAR-285—Federalsburg Multiple Resource District, 19th-early 20th centuries

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Location, if applicable</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAR-5</td>
<td>Linchester Mill (Linchester)</td>
<td></td>
<td>early 19th century-1970s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR-6</td>
<td>St. Paul’s Episcopal Church (Hillsboro)</td>
<td></td>
<td>mid-19th century*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR-26</td>
<td>Hardcastle Mill House (Ridgely)</td>
<td></td>
<td>late 18th-early 19th centuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR-33</td>
<td>Mill House (Hillsboro vicinity), c. 1800-1820</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-47</td>
<td>Williston Mill, 19th-early 20th centuries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-80</td>
<td>Williston Mill House, mid-late 19th century</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-82</td>
<td>Smithville Mill, 20th century?</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-84</td>
<td>Christ Episcopal Church (Denton), c. 1890</td>
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<td>CAR-86</td>
<td>Reformed Church (Ridgely), 1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-94</td>
<td>St. Paul’s United Methodist Church (Greensboro), c. 1890</td>
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<td>CAR-95</td>
<td>Greensboro Methodist Church, 19th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-96</td>
<td>Greensboro Episcopal Church Site, 18th to mid-19th centuries?</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-103</td>
<td>Moore’s Chapel (Denton), 19th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-126</td>
<td>Colored School (Denton), 20th century</td>
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<td>CAR-156</td>
<td>Melvill’s Warehouse (Denton), late 18th century</td>
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<td>CAR-166</td>
<td>Schoolhouse (Denton), 1883</td>
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<td>CAR-178</td>
<td>Henderson School, late 19th century-1911</td>
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<td>CAR-179</td>
<td>Marydel School, 1st ¼ of the 20th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-183</td>
<td>Bridgetown School House, early 20th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-192</td>
<td>Knott’s Mill House (Hillsboro vicinity), mid-19th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-208</td>
<td>Brick Church (Denton), ?</td>
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<td>CAR-226</td>
<td>First Public School (Greensboro), ?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-232</td>
<td>Old Caroline County High School (Denton), 20th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-234</td>
<td>Denton Waterworks, early 20th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-235</td>
<td>Grace Methodist Church (Denton), late 19th century-?</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-236</td>
<td>First Wesleyan Church (Denton), 1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR-237</td>
<td>Church of the Brethren (Denton), 1910</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
CAR-240—Everngam’s Apparel Store (Denton), c. 1910
CAR-246—Old Choptank Hotel (Denton), 19th century

Archaeological Site Reports

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1999 *Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey, Maryland Route 404, Legion Road to Sennett Road, Caroline County, Maryland.* Report submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration by Heberling Associates, Inc. Project #CO321A21. SHA Archaeological Report #201. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18CA203

Cecil County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18CE41—New Hall Plantation (on Little Elk Creek)
18CE48—Principio Furnace (northeast of Perryville)*
18CE52—Brewster Mill (east of Barksdale)
18CE56—Strahorn Mill (northwest of Appleton)
18CE86—Piney Creek Mill (northeast of Elk Neck) (?)
18CE256—Perry Point I-5 (southeast of Perryville)**
18CE286—Red Mill Gristmill Complex (west of Elkton Heights)
18CE342—Frenchtown and Newcastle Steamboat Wharf (Frenchtown)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18CE47—McCullough Iron Company (North East)
18CE48—Principio Furnace (northeast of Perryville)*
18CE51—Gromies Run Mill (north of Elk Mills) (?)
18CE53—Parke and Smith Rolling Mill (southwest of Cowentown)
18CE63—Harlan Mill (on Little Elk Creek) (?)
18CE86—Piney Creek Mill (northeast of Elk Neck)
18CE137—Wallace-Carter Mill (south of Providence)
18CE158—Cedar Hollow (Port Deposit)*

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
18CE281—Warburton Sawmill Site (on Little Northeast Creek)
18CE286—Red Mill Gristmill Complex (west of Elkton Heights)
18CE342—Frenchtown and Newcastle Steamboat Wharf (Frenchtown)

Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18CE48—Principio Furnace (northeast of Perryville)*
18CE51—Gramies Run Mill (north of Elk Mills)
18CE53—Parke and Smith Rolling Mill (southwest of Cowentown) (?)
18CE63—Harlan Mill (on Little Elk Creek) (?)
18CE137—Wallace-Carter Mill (south of Providence)
18CE158—Cedar Hollow (Port Deposit)*
18CE281—Warburton Sawmill Site (on Little Northeast Creek)
18CE286—Red Mill Gristmill Complex (west of Elkton Heights)
18CE297—Perryville Wreck Site (Perryville)
18CE326—Deibert Canal Boat Yard (Elkton)
18CE327—Scott & Brothers Wharf (Elkton)
18CE342—Frenchtown and Newcastle Steamboat Wharf (Frenchtown)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18CE323—Arundel Mining Piers (White Hall Point)
18CE324—Arundel Mining (southwest of Elkton)
18CE327—Scott & Brothers Wharf (Elkton)
18CE342—Frenchtown and Newcastle Steamboat Wharf (Frenchtown)

Unknown Period
18CE54—David Scott Mill (northwest of Cowentown)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

CE-1203—Colora, 19th century
CE-1291—Port Deposit Historic District, early 18th-early 20th centuries*
CE-1292—South Chesapeake City Historic District, 19th-early 20th centuries*
CE-1294—Gilpin’s Falls Historic District, early 18th-early 20th centuries
CE-1295—Elkton Multiple Resource Area, late 18th-late 19th centuries
CE-1296—Little Elk Creek Historic District, 18th-19th centuries
**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

<table>
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<th>Code</th>
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<th>Location, if applicable</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
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<tr>
<td>CE-42</td>
<td>Mill at Rowlandsville, ruins</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-45</td>
<td>New Valley Factory (Liberty Grove)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>CE-66</td>
<td>Back Creek Mill House (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>c. 1750</td>
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<td>CE-71</td>
<td>Carter’s Paper Mill (Providence)</td>
<td>c. 1820-1901</td>
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<td>CE-72</td>
<td>Coopers Mill Ruins (Rock Church)</td>
<td>early 19th century</td>
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<td>CE-96</td>
<td>Slicer’s Mill (Harrsville vicinity)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>CE-102</td>
<td>St. Mary Anne’s Church (North East)</td>
<td>1742</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-112</td>
<td>Principio Furnace (Perryville vicinity)</td>
<td>early 18th-early 20th centuries*</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-112A</td>
<td>Principio Iron Works-Company Office (Perryville vicinity)</td>
<td>c. 1877-1880</td>
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<td>CE-113</td>
<td>Whittaker Mansion (Principio Furnace)</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>CE-120</td>
<td>Franklin Hall (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>1830s?</td>
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<td>CE-121</td>
<td>J.M. Reed Store (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>mid-19th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-137</td>
<td>Jackson Mill (Principio)</td>
<td>mid-19th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-146</td>
<td>Perry Point Mansion House (Perryville)</td>
<td>18th-early 20th centuries*</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-163</td>
<td>Elk Forge Tenement #1 (Elk Mills)</td>
<td>1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-164</td>
<td>Elk Forge Tenement #2 (Elk Mills)</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-165</td>
<td>Elk Forge Textile Mill (Elk Mills)</td>
<td>1846-early 20th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-166</td>
<td>Elk Forge Textile Mill House (Elk Mills)</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<td>CE-166A</td>
<td>Elk Forge Barn (Elk Mills)</td>
<td>1810</td>
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<td>CE-167</td>
<td>Elk Forge Mill House (Elk Mills)</td>
<td>c. 1846</td>
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<td>CE-168</td>
<td>Baldwin Manufacturing Company (Elk Mills)</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
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<td>CE-182</td>
<td>Site of Leeds Church</td>
<td>c. 1812</td>
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<td>CE-202</td>
<td>Jeremiah Brown Mill Site (Rising Sun vicinity)</td>
<td>mid-18th century*</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-203</td>
<td>Jeremiah Brown Mill House (Rising Sun vicinity)</td>
<td>mid-18th century*</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-220</td>
<td>Kirk’s Mill (Bayview)</td>
<td>mid-19th century</td>
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<td>CE-241</td>
<td>Rock Run Mill (?)</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>CE-244</td>
<td>Perry Point Mill (Perryville)</td>
<td>18th-early 20th centuries*</td>
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<td>CE-263</td>
<td>Church of the Good Shepherd (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>1880s</td>
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<td>CE-283</td>
<td>Port Deposit Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>1902</td>
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<td>CE-285</td>
<td>John Abrahams Tenement (Port Deposit)</td>
<td>19th century</td>
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<td>CE-288</td>
<td>St. Teresa’s Catholic Church (Port Deposit)</td>
<td>1867 or 1899</td>
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<td>CE-290</td>
<td>Tome ME Church (Port Deposit)</td>
<td>late 19th century</td>
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<td>CE-291</td>
<td>Odd Fellows Hall (Port Deposit)</td>
<td>1821</td>
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<td>CE-293</td>
<td>Old School #5 (Port Deposit)</td>
<td>1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-298</td>
<td>Port Deposit Stove Works Ruins</td>
<td>19th century</td>
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<td>CE-314</td>
<td>Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>1889</td>
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<td>CE-320</td>
<td>Bethel AME Church (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE-329</td>
<td>Bouchelle Store (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>CE-335</td>
<td>Pyle’s Store (Chesapeake City)</td>
<td>c. 1830s</td>
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<td>CE-368</td>
<td>Eckerson’s Gristmill (Richardsmere)</td>
<td>19th century</td>
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<td>CE-374</td>
<td>Whitacre Tenant House 1 (Principio Furnace)</td>
<td>18th century</td>
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<td>CE-375</td>
<td>Whitacre Tenant House #2 (Principio Furnace)</td>
<td>18th-19th centuries</td>
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</table>
CE-444—Odd Fellows Building (Chesapeake City), late 19th century
CE-471—Bottling Plant (Chesapeake City), 1906-1930
CE-503—Davis Tenement (Chesapeake City), 19th century
CE-505—Colored School (Chesapeake City), 1869?-1937
CE-514—Scott’s Mills (Appleton vicinity), c. 1815-1890s
CE-515—Scott Mill House Site (Appleton vicinity), c. 1815-1890s
CE-535—Fulton Flax Mill (Providence), 1811-?
CE-546—Walnut Valley Grist Mill (Providence vicinity), ?
CE-548—Meeter Mill (site) (Providence), ?
CE-607—Fell Road Mill Site (Calvert), 18th-19th centuries
CE-636—Marley Mill (Childs), late 18th-20th centuries
CE-637—Marley Mill Dam Breast (Childs vicinity), 1842
CE-644—Kites Mill (Fair Hill vicinity), late 19th century
CE-645—Providence Row, 19th century
CE-646—Providence School, late 19th-early 20th centuries
CE-647—Providence Mill Manager House, 19th-20th centuries
CE-650—Spence Farm (Cherry Hill), 19th century
CE-651—Brimstone Double House Site (Leeds), 20th century
CE-652—Harlan-Wilson Mill Site (Leeds), 20th century?
CE-655—Cecil Manufacturing Mill Site (?), early to mid-19th century
CE-660—A. Mackie Road Stone House (Providence vicinity), 19th century**
CE-661—Childs Store and Old Post Office, 19th century
CE-666—Providence Boarding House, late 19th-early 20th centuries
CE-669—Walnut Valley Victorian Store and House (Providence), late 19th century-1960s
CE-680—Rock Mill Site (Elkton), late 18th-19th centuries
CE-681—Tanyard Site (Elkton), 18th century
CE-685—Childs Row 1, 19th century
CE-686—Childs Row #2, 19th century
CE-687—Childs Row #3, 19th century
CE-692—Wilna or Cyclone Mill (Elkton), c. 1740-early 20th century
CE-693—Providence Gothic House, 1905
CE-695—Stone Row #1 (Providence), 19th century
CE-696—Stone Row #2 (Providence), 19th century
CE-697—Stone Row #3 (Providence), 19th-20th centuries
CE-710—D. Scott Mill Dam Site (Elkton), early 19th century
CE-758—Schoolhouse Ruins (Fair Hill vicinity), 19th century-c. 1915
CE-761—Johnson’s Woolen Mill Site (Bayview), c. 1845-late 19th century
CE-766—Johnson’s Woolen Mill Holding Pond (Bayview), mid-19th century
CE-789—Rowlandsville Mill, c. 1840-?
CE-802—Old Neck Road Mill Site #1 (North East vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
CE-803—Old Neck Road Mill Site #2 (North East vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
CE-886—McCullough Iron Workers Houses (Rowlandsville vicinity), 2nd ¼ of the 19th century-early 20th century
CE-1100—Tyson Mill Property (Barksdale vicinity), c. 1800-1820
CE-1190—Ewing Mill Property (Colora vicinity), late 19th century
CE-1206—Peoples-Ward House or New Valley Factory (Rowlandsville vicinity), 19th century
CE-1225—Jenness-Crothers House (Liberty Grove vicinity), mid-19th century
CE-1231—Whitaker School (Principio Furnace vicinity), ?
CE-1232—Principio Furnace Methodist Episcopal Church (Perryville vicinity), ?
CE-1248—Crawford Mill Tenant House (North East vicinity), 19th century
CE-1328—Boat Yards (Chesapeake City), ?
CE-1337—McCullough Iron Company Office (North East), ?
CE-1343—North East Methodist Church, ?
CE-1347—McCullough Company Houses (North East), ?
CE-1360—“My Captain’s Lady” Store (North East), ?
CE-1373—Ricketts Mill House (Elkton), ?
CE-1388—Bastek Forge (?), ?
CE-1499—Principio Iron Works Corn Crib, c. 1923
CE-1500—Principio Iron Works Lower Barn Site, c. 1836-37
CE-1501—Principio Iron Works Tool House, c. 1850
CE-1502—Principio Iron Works Wagon Barn, c. 1890
CE-1503—Principio Iron Works Blacksmith/Wheelwright Shop, c. 1890
CE-1504—Principio Iron Works Charcoal Kiln, c. 1890
CE-1505—Principio Iron Works Wash House, c. 1889-1890
CE-1506—Principio Iron Works Scale House Site, c. 1889-1890
CE-1507—Principio Iron Works Charcoal Barn Site No. 1, c. 1890
CE-1508—Principio Iron Works Charcoal Barn Site No. 2, c. 1836-37
CE-1509—Principio Iron Works 1837 Charcoal Iron Furnace
CE-1510—Principio Iron Works Hoist House Remains, c. 1889-90
CE-1511—Principio Iron Works Blower Engine House, c. 1889-90
CE-1512—Principio Iron Works Shanty, c. 1850

Archaeological Site Reports

Ervin, Richard G.

Sites: 18CE48

Hughes, Richard B. and Susan A. Lebo

Sites: 18CE158
Joire’, Kenneth M.

**Sites:** 18CE41, 281, 286

Maddex, Lee and Emory Kemp

**Sites:** 18CE48

Stevens, J. Sanderson, Charles D. Cheek and Patrick W. O’Bannon

**Sites:** 18CE256

Thomas, Ronald A., Martha J. Schiek and Edward C. Goodley

**Sites:** 18CE137

**Dorchester County**

*Archaeological Sites*

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18DO191—Lockermans Mill Complex (east of Salem)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18DO95—Smith Mill (Cabin Creek)
18DO98—Cabin Creek Mill (on Cabin Creek)
18DO99—Galestown Mill (Galestown)
18DO175—Tyler Windmill (across from Fishing Point)
Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18DO95—Smith Mill (Cabin Creek)
18DO98—Cabin Creek Mill (on Cabin Creek)
18DO99—Galestown Mill (Galestown)
18DO175—Tyler Windmill (across from Fishing Point)
18DO177—Wilson Mill (southeast of Eldorado)
18DO191—Lockermans Mill Complex (east of Salem)
18DO404—Target “A,” Wooden Hull Barge/Ferry (Marshyhope Creek)
18DO408—Marshyhope Creek Site “D” (Marshyhope Creek)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18DO175—Tyler Windmill (across from Fishing Point)
18DO411—Michele (James Island)

Unknown Period
18DO5—Saw Mill (northeast of Walnut Landing)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)
D-390—Cambridge Historic District, Southwest Expansion Area, ?
D-650—Madison or Tobacco Stick, late 19th-early 20th century
D-653—Hurlock, late 19th-early 20th century
D-657—Galestown Survey District, 19th century
D-699—Wards I and III of the Cambridge Historic District, late 18th to mid-20th century*

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)
Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance
D-52A—Windemere Schoolhouse (Cambridge), c. 1860
D-90—Higgins Mill (Cambridge), 1846-1928
D-91—Higgins Mill House (Cambridge), early 19th century
D-126—Galestown Mill Site, late 19th century-1960s
D-135—Washington Methodist Church (Hurlock), late 19th-early 20th centuries
D-140—Christ Episcopal Church and Cemetery (Cambridge), late 19th century
D-198—Grace Methodist Church (Cambridge), 1881

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
D-258—Madison Methodist Protestant Church, 1892
D-259—Madison School, 20th century
D-260—K.B. Fletcher’s Mill (East New Market vicinity), 1850s-early 20th century
D-315—Site—Church Creek Windmill (Church Creek), 19th century
D-332—Zorah Methodist Episcopal Church (Hurlock), 1898, 1923
D-339—W.C. Bradley Store (Hurlock), 1900s
D-358—First Baptist Church (Cambridge), 20th century
D-374—The Old Cambridge High School, 19th to mid-20th centuries
D-402—Zion United Methodist Church (Cambridge), 1950s
D-591—Bethel AME Church (Cambridge), late 19th-early 20th centuries
D-596—Malone Methodist Episcopal Church (Madison), 1890
D-605—Waugh Methodist Episcopal Church (Cambridge), 19th-early 20th centuries
D-610—Unity Methodist Church (Hurlock), 1898
D-643—Old Cambridge High School, 1928
D-646—Hurlock Railroad/Freight Station, ?
D-726—J.M. Clayton Company/Tubman, Mills & Company (Cambridge), early to mid-20th century
D-727—Todd Seafood, Inc. (Cambridge), c. 1930
D-728—W.T. Ruark & Company (Fishing Creek), 1948
D-729—W.T. Ruark & Company (Tar Bay), 1952
D-730—A.E. Phillips and Son (Fishing Creek), mid-late 20th century
D-731—I.L. Leonard Packing House (Cambridge), c. 1900
D-732—Meredith and Meredith, Inc. (Toddville vicinity), 1920
D-733—I.F. Cannon & Son (Crapo vicinity), 1945-46
D-734—Toddville Seafood Inc., W.C. Dean Packinghouse, 1970
D-735—Bradye P. Todd & Son (Crocheron), 1938-1995
D-736—Charles H. Parks & Company (Fishing Creek), c. 1925
D-737—Russell Hall Seafood (Fishing Creek), c. 1940

Archaeological Site Reports

Cheek, Charles D. and Dana B. Heck
Ervin, Richard G. and J. Lee Cox, Jr.  

**Sites:** 19DO404, 408

Stevens, J. Sanderson  

**Sites:** 18DO177

---

**Kent County**

*Archaeological Sites*

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**

18KE334—Shipyard Landing #3 (on Shipyard Creek)
18KE335—Shipyard Landing #4 (on Shipyard Creek)
18KE336—Shipyard Landing #5 (on Shipyard Creek)
18KE349—1748 Mill Site (north of Galena)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**

none

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**

18KE347—Woodland Creek Wreck (Woodland Creek)

**Period 12 (Modern Period)**

none

**Unknown Period**

none
**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)**

*Inventory #: District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

KE-666—Rock Hall Historic District, 1707-1930  
KE-684—Millington Historic District, 1750s-early 20th century  
KE-685—Massey Crossroads Survey District, c. 1866-1930

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #: Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

KE-78—Mill House (Chestertown), 1730s  
KE-96—Brice’s Mill (Chestertown), mid-18th century to 1906  
KE-164—St. Clement’s Protestant Episcopal Church of North Kent Parish (Massey), 1883  
KE-175—Massey Mill (Millington), 1760s-1960s  
KE-286—Brice’s Mill (Chestertown), 1687?  
KE-287—Brooks Mill (Chestertown), 18th or early 19th century  
KE-288—Prickley Pear (Branch) Mill (Crumpton), ?  
KE-289—Mill Site on Mill Branch (Millington), ?  
KE-290—Site of Andover’s Mill (Millington vicinity), 18th-19th centuries  
KE-291—Urieville Mill and Miller’s House, c. 1800-late 19th century  
KE-292—Still Pond Creek Mill Site (Still Pond), late 19th century  
KE-293—Site of Anthony’s Mill (Galena vicinity), 18th-early 20th centuries  
KE-294—Bacchus Mill Site (Fairlee vicinity), ?  
KE-295—Miller’s House at Davis Hill Mill/Scott’s Mill (Galena vicinity), c. 1850-early 20th century  
KE-296—Drakes Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-297—Goose Hill Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-298—James Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-299—Parsons Mill Site (Smithville vicinity), ?  
KE-300—Shaw Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-301—St. Paul’s Mill Site (Sandy Bottom vicinity), ?  
KE-302—Site of Swanton Mill (Galena vicinity), mid-19th century  
KE-304—Budd Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-305—Churn Creek Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-306—Yeates and Grindage Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-307—Horn Bridge Mill Site (?), ?  
KE-319—Carvill’s Mill (?), ?  
KE-597—Site of Galena Silver Mine (Olivet Hill vicinity), early 19th century  
KE-613—Site of Massey Methodist Episcopal Church, 2nd ½ of the 19th century  
KE-622—John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church (Millington), c. 1880-present
KE-624—Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church (Millington), 1871
KE-642—Sunday School of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church (Millington), c. 1918-1920
KE-643—Old Gale Store (Millington), c. 1905
KE-648—Site of Quaker Meeting House (Millington), 1786-1886

Archaeological Site Reports
none

Queen Anne’s County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
18QU598—Granary Creek #3 (Wye Island Natural Resource Management Area)

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
18QU20—Crouse Mill (on Tuckahoe Creek)
18QU598—Granary Creek #3 (Wye Island Natural Resource Management Area)
18QU875—Carmichael Mill Site (northwest of Wye Mills)

Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18QU20—Crouse Mill (on Tuckahoe Creek)
18QU222—Cannery Store (Willoughby)
18QU598—Granary Creek #3 (Wye Island Natural Resource Management Area)
18QU875—Carmichael Mill Site (northwest of Wye Mills)
18QU966—Wye Bridge Wreck (Wye Narrows)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
none

Unknown Period
18QU95—Field 15, Site 1 (east of Drum Point)
18QU220—Stevensville Barge (Chesapeake Bay)
18QU911—Shipping Creek #1 (Batts Neck)
18QU921—Granary Creek #4 (Wye Island Natural Resources Management Area)
**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)**

QA-463—Stevensville Historic District, 19th century*
QA-486—Needwood-Content Rural Historic District, 1775-1950**
QA-522—Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District, 1800-1950**
QA-526—Church Hill Historic District, late 19th-early 20th centuries**
QA-530—Queen Anne Survey District, late 19th-early 20th centuries**

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

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<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>(Location, if applicable)</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QA-29</td>
<td>Red Lion Mill (Crumpton)</td>
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<td>2nd ½ of the 19th century</td>
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<td>QA-30</td>
<td>Unicorn Mill Site (Unicorn)</td>
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<td>1830s-1920s</td>
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<td>QA-51</td>
<td>St. Luke’s Church (Church Hill)</td>
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<td>c. 1730-present</td>
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<td>QA-52</td>
<td>Church Hill Academy</td>
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<td>1818</td>
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<td>QA-122</td>
<td>Sally Harris Mill House</td>
<td>(Queenstown vicinity)</td>
<td>late 18th century</td>
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<td>QA-138</td>
<td>Church Hill Mill Residence</td>
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<td>c. 1760-1873</td>
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<td>QA-155</td>
<td>St. Paul’s Episcopal Church</td>
<td>(Centreville)</td>
<td>1830s</td>
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<td>QA-181</td>
<td>Church Hill Mill, c. 1870</td>
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<td>QA-246</td>
<td>Taylor’s Mill Ruin</td>
<td>(Centreville vicinity)</td>
<td>c. 1790-1800</td>
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<td>QA-279</td>
<td>Higman’s Mill (Sudlersville</td>
<td>(Sudlersville vicinity)</td>
<td>18th-19th centuries</td>
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<td>QA-294</td>
<td>Red Lion Miller’s Residence</td>
<td>(Crumpton vicinity)</td>
<td>3rd ¼ of the 19th century</td>
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<td>QA-347</td>
<td>Emory’s Mill (Centreville)</td>
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<td>QA-381</td>
<td>Turner-Crouse Mill Site</td>
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<td>QA-387</td>
<td>Price Bethany Methodist</td>
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<td>1905</td>
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<td>QA-391</td>
<td>Roberts’ Mill (Pondtown vicinity)</td>
<td>18th-20th centuries</td>
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<td>QA-407</td>
<td>Johnson’s AME Church</td>
<td>(Price)</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>QA-408</td>
<td>Smith Brick Kiln Site</td>
<td>(Roberts vicinity)</td>
<td>last ¼ of the 19th century</td>
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<td>QA-410</td>
<td>Price School</td>
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<td>c. 1896-1950s</td>
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<td>QA-440</td>
<td>Seth’s Mill, site</td>
<td>(Sally Harris Mill) (Wye Mills vicinity)</td>
<td>18th-20th centuries*</td>
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<td>QA-441</td>
<td>Seth’s Mill (Island Creek)</td>
<td>site (Starkey Corners vicinity)</td>
<td>18th-20th centuries*</td>
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<td>QA-462</td>
<td>Wye Mill (Wye Mills)</td>
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<td>mid-18th century to present*</td>
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<td>QA-540</td>
<td>Carville Cannery Site</td>
<td>(Centreville)</td>
<td>20th century</td>
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Barse, Mary F.

Sites: 18QU222

Bilicki, Stephen R.
1998 *A Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources on Kent Island, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland*. Unpublished manuscript. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18QU911

Handsman, Russell G. and Christopher L. Borstel

Sites: 18QU20

McNamara, Joseph M.

Sites: 18QU95

Somerset County

Archaeological Sites

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
18SO142—Jones Mill Dam (Back Creek near Westover) (?)
18SO323—Manokin #1 (Princess Anne Quad near Manokin River) (?)
18SO325—Manokin #4 (Princess Anne Quad near King’s Creek) (?)

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Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
18SO142—Jones Mill Dam (Back Creek near Westover)
18SO228—Richardson Marsh Site #2 (Marumsco Creek)
18SO262—Inverness Site (Fishing Point area)
18SO323—Manokin #1 (Princess Anne Quad near Manokin River)
18SO325—Manokin #4 (Princess Anne Quad near King’s Creek)

Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18SO124—Davy (Marumsco Creek, near Rumbley)
18SO130—Suddlers Oyster (Upper Fairmont area)
18SO184—Britton Farm Site #1 (North bank of Big Annemessex River)
18SO186—South Twiggs Point Cove (Deal Island)
18SO212—St. Peter’s #2 (Mouth of St. Peter’s Creek)
18SO213—St. Peter’s Creek #3 (North side of St. Peter’s Creek)
18SO214—St. Peter’s Creek #4 (Mouth of St. Peter’s Creek)
18SO228—Richardson Marsh Site #2 (Marumsco Creek)
18SO253—Reading Neck Site #1 (Monie Quad on Wicomico River)
18SO262—Inverness Site (Fishing Point area)
18SO289—Andy’s Point Site #2 (Pocomoke Sound Wildlife Refuge Area)
18SO323—Manokin #1 (Princess Anne Quad near Manokin River)
18SO325—Manokin #4 (Princess Anne Quad near King’s Creek)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18SO183—East Prickly Point Site (Prickly Point near Frenchtown)
18SO212—St. Peter’s #2 (Mouth of St. Peter’s Creek)
18SO213—St. Peter’s Creek #3 (North side of St. Peter’s Creek)
18SO214—St. Peter’s Creek #4 (Mouth of St. Peter’s Creek)
18SO228—Richardson Marsh Site #2 (Marumsco Creek)
18SO253—Reading Neck Site #1 (Monie Quad on Wicomico River)
18SO289—Andy’s Point Site #2 (Pocomoke Sound Wildlife Refuge Area) (?)

Unknown Period
18SO239—Maddox Island #1 (Maddox Island)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

S-127—Crisfield Survey District, 19th-early 20th century*
S-128—Princess Anne Historic District, early 19th century*
S-174—Westover Survey District, 19th-20th centuries
S-270—Marion Survey District and Historic District, early 20th century**
S-364—Oriole Survey District, 19th century
S-371—Deal Island Historic District, late 19th-early 20th centuries**
S-429—Upper Fairmount Historic District, late 19th-early 20th centuries*

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

S-73—Puncheon Mill House (Pocomoke City), c. 1810-1820*
S-129 through S-139—Unnamed (Crisfield seafood industry workers’ housing), early 20th century
S-176—Ruark-Ritzel Mill (Westover), 1876
S-177—Ritzel House (Westover), c. 1890-1900
S-178—William H. Ruark House (Westover), c. 1880-1883
S-269—Whittington Grain Elevator (Marion), early 20th century
S-304—Jersey Island Packing Houses (Crisfield), early 20th century**
S-305—St. Paul’s African Methodist Episcopal Church (Crisfield), 1906
S-341—King’s Creek Canning Company Warehouse (Princess Anne vicinity), c. 1900

Archaeological Site Reports

Davidson, Thomas E. and Ethel R. Eaton
Sites: 18SO142

Lowery, Darrin
1997 Archaeological Survey Work on Maryland’s Eastern Shore During the 1996 Field Season. Manuscript submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust and Somerset County Historical Trust, Inc. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Sites: 18SO183, 184, 186, 212, 213, 214, 228, 239, 253, 262

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Talbot County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
none

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
none

Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18TA210—New Jersey (west of Sharps Island in Chesapeake Bay)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
none

Unknown Period
18TA204—Brick Row (Easton)
18TA362—Clay’s Hope Waterfront (Bellevue)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

T-577—St. Michaels Historic District, late 18th-early 20th centuries*
T-696—Bozman, late 19th-early 20th centuries
T-946—Trappe Survey District, 1700-1930

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

T-51—Wye Mill (Wye Mills), mid-18th century (same as QA-462)
T-55—Wye Chapel (Wye Mills), mid-18th century
T-57—Wye Oak School (Wye Mills), c. 1800
T-70—Miller’s House (Wye Mills), mid-18th century
T-126—Gibson Wright Mill House (Trappe), early 19th century
T-127—Gibson Wright Mill Site (Trappe), early 19th century?-1960s
T-204—Tarbutton Mill House (Trappe vicinity), late 19th century?
T-250—Church of the Holy Trinity (Oxford), 1892-present
T-259—St. Luke’s Methodist Church (St. Michaels), 1871
T-260—Christ Episcopal Church (St. Michaels), 1878
T-274—Granite Lodge (St. Michaels), 1859
T-282—St. Paul’s Episcopal Church (Trappe), 1858
T-298—Wye Mills Methodist Church, 1880
T-388—Defender Cannery (Trappe), ?
T-437—St. Michael’s Mill, c. 1890
T-439—Easton Creamery Company, 20th century
T-480—Trinity AME Church (St. Michaels), early 20th century
T-481—Water Methodist Episcopal Church (Oxford), 1886-present
T-483—John Wesley Church (Oxford), 1873
T-488—Scott’s Methodist Episcopal Church (Trappe), 1886
T-547—Applegarth’s Marine Yard (Oxford), 1917
T-559—Hudson’s Pharmacy (St. Michaels), c. 1880
T-571—Union Methodist Episcopal Church (St. Michaels), 1895
T-595—Odd Fellows Hall (St. Michaels), c. 1870
T-636—Old Schoolhouse (St. Michaels), late 19th century
T-661—Freeman’s Friend Lodge 1024 (St. Michaels), 1883
T-700—Colored School #4 (Bozman), 19th century
T-701—Holiness Church (Bozman), late 19th century
T-702—Broad Creek Methodist Episcopal Church (Bozman), 1900
T-704—Junior Order of United American Mechanics (Bozman), early 1920s
T-708—Tomato Cannery (Bozman), 1920s
T-1152—Ray J. Jones Seafood Company (Wittman), 1954
T-1154—W.A. Turner and Sons (Bellevue), c. 1945-1990s
T-1155—Harrison Oyster Company (Tilghman), 1960s
T-1156—Easton Gas Plant, 1934-1955

Archaeological Site Reports

Shomette, Donald G.
Sites: 18TA210
Thomas, Ronald A.

Sites: 18TA204

**Wicomico County**

*Archaeological Sites*

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18WC52—St. Peters (Salisbury)
18WC82—Parker Mill and Dam (west of Walston)
18WC102—Whitehaven Hotel (Whitehaven)*

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18WC52—St. Peters (Salisbury)
18WC82—Parker Mill and Dam (west of Walston)
18WC92—Adkins Mill Complex (Powellville)
18WC102—Whitehaven Hotel (Whitehaven)*

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18WC52—St. Peters (Salisbury)
18WC82—Parker Mill and Dam (west of Walston)
18WC91—Quantico Mill (Quantico)
18WC92—Adkins Mill Complex (Powellville)
18WC102—Whitehaven Hotel (Whitehaven)*
18WC135—Whitehaven Barge Site (Whitehaven)

**Period 12 (Modern Period)**
18WC52—St. Peters (Salisbury)

**Unknown Period**
18WC115—Shiles Creek #2 (west of Whitehaven)
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts
(Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

WI-119—Main Street Commercial District (Sharptown), late 19th century
WI-120—Main Street Residential District (Sharptown), late 19th century
WI-144—Whitehaven Historic District, 19th century*
WI-145—Salisbury Historic District, 1878-1930s
WI-289—Nanticoke Survey District, 19th-early 20th centuries
WI-297—Bivalve (Waltersville), late 19th-early 20th centuries
WI-312—Capitola Survey District (Whitehaven vicinity), 2nd ½ of the 19th century
WI-352—Sharptown, 19th-20th centuries
WI-353—Riverton, 19th-20th centuries
WI-371—Mardela Springs Survey District, 19th-20th centuries

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

WI-18—Barren Creek Presbyterian Church (Mardela Springs), 1842
WI-19—Nanticoke Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895
WI-20—St. Peter’s Church (Salisbury), 1887
WI-21—Wicomico Presbyterian Church (Salisbury), 1859 and 1910
WI-41—Barren Creek Mill (Mardela Springs), c. 1820
WI-42—Double Mills (Mardela Springs), c. 1850-present
WI-53—Powellville Store, mid-19th century
WI-63—Faith Community Church (Salisbury), late 19th century
WI-64—Trinity Methodist Church (Salisbury), early 20th century
WI-67—Rewastico Mill (Ruin) (Hebron), 19th century
WI-68—Anderson Mill House (Salisbury vicinity), c. 1840
WI-75—Masonic Temple, Wicomico Lodge No. 91 (Salisbury), 20th century
WI-81—First United Methodist Church (Quantico), 1st ½ of the 19th century
WI-103—Whitehaven Hotel, c. 1810-1945*
WI-121—Mt. Vernon Methodist Protestant Church (Sharptown), 1885
WI-134—“Old Synagogue” Building (Salisbury), 1892-present
WI-137—St. James AME Zion Church (site) (Salisbury), 1918
WI-138—St. Paul’s AME Zion Church (site) (Salisbury), 1942
WI-139—The First Colored Missionary Baptist Church of Salisbury (site), 1880s
WI-140—Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church (Fruitland vicinity), 1928
WI-141—John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage (Salisbury), c. 1900
WI-142—Mt. Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church (Fruitland), 1920

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
WI-143—White’s Chapel (site) (Salisbury), 1887
WI-146—West End Hotel (Salisbury), 1887
WI-152—Salisbury Colored High School, 1930
WI-155—Whitehaven Schoolhouse, 1886-present
WI-156—Whitehaven Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892
WI-204—Catlin Tenant House (Whitehaven), c. 1910
WI-206—Catlin Tenant House #2 (Whitehaven), 20th century
WI-256—Samuel H. Evans Store Property (Salisbury), 1887
WI-260—Woolworth’s Building (Salisbury), c. 1890
WI-270—Wicomico Hotel (Salisbury), 1923
WI-274—A.A. Gillis Store (Salisbury), c. 1890
WI-283—John W. Willing Store (Nanticoke vicinity), 2nd ½ of the 19th century
WI-284—Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church (Nanticoke), 1924
WI-287—Nanticoke Community Center, c. 1890-1900
WI-294—Horner Brothers Store (Bivalve), c. 1870-1987
WI-295—Waltersville Methodist Protestant Church (Bivalve), 1886
WI-303—John Wesley Methodist Church (Capitolola), 1908
WI-315—Phillips Brothers Canning House Complex (Green Hill vicinity), 1st ½ of the 20th century
WI-330—Franklin Hotel (Salisbury), 1930
WI-338—Hebron School, 1931
WI-344—H.S. Bennett Store Building (Sharptown), c. 1890 to mid-20th century
WI-348—Samuel J. Cooper Store Building (Sharptown), c. 1890
WI-351—Twilley Store Building (Sharptown), c. 1890-1900
WI-356—Asbury United Methodist Church (Sharptown), 1876-present
WI-362—Old School Baptist Church (Salisbury), 1913
WI-370—St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church (Mardela Springs), 1890
WI-380—Double Mills House (Mardela Springs vicinity), c. 1860-1870
WI-384—Emmanuel Methodist Protestant Church (Mardela Springs), 1869, 1906
WI-386—First Pilgrim Holiness Church (Mardela Springs), 1926
WI-387—First Baptist Church (Mardela Springs), 1925

Archaeological Site Reports

Otter, Edward
1998 *Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Whitehaven Hotel (18WC103), Whitehaven, Wicomico County, Maryland.* Report submitted to Wicomico County Historical Properties, Inc. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Payne, Ted M.

Sites: 18WC82

**Worcester County**

*Archaeological Sites*

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18WO179—Geneser Bay (west of Geneser)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18WO19—Nassawango Furnace (Furnace)*
18WO159—Brickyard Site (Snow Hill)
18WO163—Tilghman Mill Complex (south of Whiton)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18WO159—Brickyard Site (Snow Hill)
18WO163—Tilghman Mill Complex (south of Whiton)
18WO168—Site 1 (Section 17 Area 2) (south of Ocean Pines)
18WO226—Buddy Cove Site (southeast of Hayes Landing)

**Period 12 (Modern Period)**
18WO163—Tilghman Mill Complex (south of Whiton) (?)

**Unknown Period**
18WO123—Button-Furgurson Brick Kiln (M/DOT P-11) (south of Jones)
18WO164—Barrier Island Visitor Center Site (Assateague National Seashore)
18WO214—MD85 (Jones)

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)**

*Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WO-184</td>
<td>Berlin Commercial District, late 19th-early 20th centuries*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-186</td>
<td>Snow Hill Historic District, 18th-20th centuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-187</td>
<td>Pocomoke City Survey District, late 19th-early 20th centuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-292</td>
<td>Bishopville Survey District, mid-19th to mid-20th centuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-293</td>
<td>Whaleyville Survey District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WO-09</td>
<td>All Hallows Episcopal Church (Snow Hill), mid-18th century to present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-10</td>
<td>Nassawango Iron Furnace Archaeological Site (Snow Hill vicinity), 2nd ¼ of the 19th century*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-18</td>
<td>Old Lime Kiln (Berlin vicinity), 19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-41</td>
<td>Whaleyville Store, c. 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-85</td>
<td>Paran Lodge, I.O.O.F. (Berlin), 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-87</td>
<td>St. Paul’s Church (Berlin), ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-91</td>
<td>Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church (Snow Hill), 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-103</td>
<td>Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church (Snow Hill), 1888-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-129</td>
<td>St. Mary the Virgin Presbyterian Episcopal Church (Pocomoke City), ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-130</td>
<td>St. Mary’s Church Parish Hall (Furnacetown), 19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-140</td>
<td>Evergreen Lodge AF&amp;AM 153 (Berlin), ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-141</td>
<td>Berlin Variety Store, late 19th century-present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-143</td>
<td>Davis Ice and Coal Company (Berlin), ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>WO-161</td>
<td>Globe Theatre (Berlin), ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-179</td>
<td>Mt. Zion Baptist Church (Snow Hill), 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-180</td>
<td>Ebeneezer Methodist Episcopal Church (Snow Hill), 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-181</td>
<td>New Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church (Berlin), 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-182</td>
<td>St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church (Berlin), 1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>WO-201</td>
<td>Buckingham Presbyterian Church (Berlin), 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-232</td>
<td>Pullett’s Chapel (Whaleyville), 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-235</td>
<td>Bates Memorial Methodist Church (Snow Hill), 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-247</td>
<td>Old Corddry Company Warehouse (Snow Hill), c. 1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>WO-248</td>
<td>Snow Hill Jaycees Hall, c. 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>WO-249</td>
<td>Snow Hill Masonic Lodge, 1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>WO-255</td>
<td>Snow Hill American Legion Hall, 1894-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO-260</td>
<td>Old Mason’s Opera House (Snow Hill), early 20th century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
WO-261—Old Higgins Drugstore (Snow Hill), 1893
WO-281—Eden Presbyterian Church (Whaleyville), 1856
WO-363—Mar-Va Theater (Pocomoke City), 1927*
WO-368—Bethany Methodist Protestant Church (Pocomoke City), 1882
WO-371—Pitts Creek Presbyterian Church (Pocomoke City), 1884 to mid-20th century
WO-389—First Baptist Church (Pocomoke City), ?
WO-401—Salem United Methodist Church (Pocomoke City), ?
WO-406—J.H. Vincent Store Building (Pocomoke City), ?
WO-407—St. John’s AME Church (Pocomoke City), ?
WO-408—Spide’s Seafood Market (Pocomoke City), ?
WO-419—Snow Hill Christian Church, ?
WO-459—Pocomoke Fair Grounds (site) (Pocomoke City), ?
WO-460—C.W. Outten’s Colored Theater (Snow Hill), ?

Archaeological Site Reports

Bastian, Tyler
Sites: 18WO19

Frye, Lori A.
Sites: 18WO19

Gardner, William M.
Sites: 18WO168
Heite, Eward F.

**Sites:** 18WO19


**Sites:** 18WO164

Lilly, Thomas G., Jr., Joel D. Gunn, Heather Millis, Jeffery L. Holland, Tracy Millis, Paul A. Webb and Matthew W. Jorgenson

**Sites:** 18WO214

Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Robert J. Hurry, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer and E. Glyn Furgurson

**Sites:** 18WO123
Appendix II. Inventory of Industrial Labor Sites, Western Shore

Anne Arundel County

Archeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)

18AN42—Preiron (Curtis Creek Furnace) (Glen Burnie)
18AN140—Martin’s Pond Kiln (Martin’s Pond)
18AN142—Luce Creek Kiln (Luce Creek) (?)
18AN191—Brock Bridge Iron Furnace (east of Laurel)
18AN299—Wright R/BHC 4 (east of Locust Point)**
18AN432—Lake Waterford Mill (Lake Waterford Park)
18AN494—Selby Grist Mill (east of Elkridge)
18AN625—Snowden/Duvall Mill (east of Knowles Marshes)
18AN652—Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex (west of Skidmore)**
18AN738—Contee’s Wharf (south of Sheephead Cove)
18AN817—Stephen Steward Shipyard (south of Shady Oaks)**
18AN905—Chalk Point Pier (Chalk Point)
18AN1087—Shah Submerged Site (north of Larrimore Point)
18AN1198—Rutland Road Mill (south of Chesterfield)
18AN1203—Gorski (Wild Rose Shores)
18AN1209—Selby Grist Mill-Mill Dam Site (southeast of Ehrmansville)

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)

18AN42—Preiron (Curtis Creek Furnace) (Glen Burnie)
18AN182—Marley Creek Mill (south of Glen Burnie) (?)
18AN299—Wright R/BHC 4 (east of Locust Point)**
18AN432—Lake Waterford Mill (Lake Waterford Park)
18AN494—Selby Grist Mill (east of Elkridge)
18AN613—General J.A. Dumont (Severn River)
18AN625—Snowden/Duvall Mill (east of Knowles Marshes)
18AN652—Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex (west of Skidmore)**
18AN738—Contee’s Wharf (south of Sheephead Cove)
18AN817—Stephen Steward Shipyard (south of Shady Oaks)**
18AN890—Steamboat Landing (off Avalon Shores)
18AN905—Chalk Point Pier (Chalk Point)
18AN1087—Shah Submerged Site (north of Larrimore Point)
18AN1090—Allum Works (Blackhole Creek)

^ (?) indicates that association with a time period is questionable.
** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
18AN1203—Gorski (Wild Rose Shores)
18AN1209—Selby Grist Mill-Mill Dam Site (southeast of Ehrmansville)
18AP39—Newman Street (Annapolis)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18AN182—Marley Creek Mill (south of Glen Burnie) (?)
18AN299—Wright R/BHC 4 (east of Locust Point)**
18AN432—Lake Waterford Mill (Lake Waterford Park)
18AN484—Quite Waters Farm V (west of Hillsmere Shores)
18AN491—Sand Mine (Arden)
18AN494—Selby Grist Mill (east of Elkridge) (?)
18AN613—General J.A. Dumont (Severn River)
18AN652—Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex (west of Skidmore)**
18AN738—Contee’s Wharf (south of Sheephead Cove)
18AN753—Piney Orchard No. 1 (east of Patuxent)
18AN800—MSL-4 (north of Gambrills)
18AN817—Stephen Steward Shipyard (south of Shady Oaks)**
18AN864—Canning House Cove I (south of Locust Point)
18AN865—Canning House Cove II (Canning House Cove)
18AN890—Steamboat Landing (off Avalon Shores)
18AN905—Chalk Point Pier (Chalk Point)
18AN1182—Orchard Beach Road #1 (Browns Woods)
18AN1203—Gorski (Wild Rose Shores)
18AN1209—Selby Grist Mill-Mill Dam Site (southeast of Ehrmansville) (?)
18AP25—Glassworks (Annapolis)
18AP39—Newman Street (Annapolis)
18AP96—Railroad Repair Shop Site (Annapolis)

**Period 12 (Modern Period)**
18AN432—Lake Waterford Mill (Lake Waterford Park)
18AN890—Steamboat Landing (off Avalon Shores)
18AN905—Chalk Point Pier (Chalk Point)
18AN1182—Orchard Beach Road #1 (Browns Woods)
18AN1203—Gorski (Wild Rose Shores)
18AP39—Newman Street (Annapolis) (?)
18AP96—Railroad Repair Shop Site (Annapolis)

**Unknown Period**
18AN462—Glebe Bay III (Glebe Bay)
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts
(Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

AA-869—Odenton Survey District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries
AA-991—Jessup Historic District, mid-19th to mid-20th centuries
AA-996—Glen Burnie Historic District, late 19th to mid-20th centuries**
AA-1075—Harmans, ?
AA-2162—Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District (Glen Burnie), c. 1910-1970

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

AA-20—St. Lawrence Martyr Parish Church (Jessup), 1866
AA-95—Mill on Two Brothers Patent (Davidsonville), 18th-early 19th centuries?
AA-122—Curtis Creek Iron Furnace (Glen Burnie), mid-18th century
AA-190—Snowden Furnace (site)-Paxtuxent Ironworks (Maryland City vicinity), 1734-19th century
AA-298—Kolb’s Store (Galesville), late 19th-early 20th centuries
AA-319—Miller’s House, Whitehall (St. Margaret’s vicinity), mid-19th century
AA-327—Whitehall Brick Yard (site) (St. Margaret’s), 18th century
AA-350—McKendree Gristmill (?), ?
AA-739—John Wesley United Methodist Church (Furnace Branch) (Glen Burnie), 1880s
AA-769A—Ebeneezer AME Church and Parsonage (Galesville), 1880
AA-784—Building No. 39, US Coast Guard Yard (Curtis Bay), 2nd ¼ of the 20th century?
AA-787—Public Works Shops, US Coast Guard Yard (Curtis Bay), 1911, c. 1940
AA-800—Building #89, US Coast Guard Yard (Railroad Platform and Shed) (Curtis Bay), c. 1942
AA-801—Structure #61, US Coast Guard Yard (Rail Shipways and Turntable) (Curtis Bay), 1931
AA-849—The Mill Property (Davidsonville), late 18th century-1920s
AA-914—Galesville Community Center, 1929
AA-922—Old Linthicum Mill Dam (Staples Corners), ?
AA-957—Dicus Mill (site) (Benfield vicinity), ?
AA-984—Bituminous Construction Inc. Asphalt Plant (Patuxent vicinity), ?
AA-986—Brice/Winchester Mill (site) (Winchester vicinity), ?
AA-1007—Lowman Mill (?), ?
AA-1017—Bealmear Sawmill (site) (Crofton vicinity), ?
AA-1029—Epiphany Chapel and Church House (Odenton), 1918-present
AA-1038—Hopkins Mill Site (Crofton vicinity), ?
AA-1039—Linthicum Mill Site (Staples Corners vicinity), ?
AA-1048—Arnold Elementary School, 1922-present**
AA-1049—Asbury Methodist Church (Arnold), 1859-present
AA-1088—Mrs. A. Robinson’s Mill (site) (Glen Burnie vicinity), ?
AA-2049—Charles S. Waters Mill (site) (Crownsville vicinity), ?
AA-2115—Cattail Branch Mill Site (Governor’s Bridge vicinity), ?
AA-2117—Tarnan’s Branch Mill (site) (Rutland), ?
AA-2169—Glen Burnie Ice Manufacturing Company, 1922-present

Archaeological Site Reports

Ballweber, Hettie L.
1990 Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Java History Trail, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Report submitted to the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center by Hettie Ballweber, Archaeological Consultant. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18AN738

Bilicki, Stephen R.

Sites: 18AN1090

Cultural Resource Group

Sites: 18AN800

Curry, Dennis C.

Sites: 18AN182, 432
Gibb, James G.  
**Sites:** 18AN1198

Gibb, James G. and Jason D. Moser  

Hoffman, Robert F. and Kenneth Baumgardt  
**Sites:** 18AN484

Hopkins, Joseph W., III  
1985 *Preliminary Report, Archaeological Excavations at the Newman Street Site, Annapolis, Maryland.* Report submitted to Archaeology in Annapolis and Historic Annapolis, Inc. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.  
**Sites:** 18AP39

1991 *Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Piney Orchard Project in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Report submitted to the KMS Group, Inc. by Greenhorne and O’Mara, Inc. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.  
**Sites:** 18AN753

Markell, Ann B., Martha R. Williams and Kathleen M. Child  
**Sites:** 18AP96
Mintz, John J., Martha R. Williams, Alice Crampton, Christopher R. Polglase, Justine Woodard and Kathy Federline

Moser, Jason and Jane Cox

Pousson, John F.

Sites: 18AN625

Sprinkle, John H., Jr. and Richard G. Ervin

Steponaitis, Laurie Cameron

Sites: 18AN462, 484

Vander Meer, William and Stuart Talley

Sites: 18AN191

Wright, Henry T.
1968 *A Report on an Archeological Survey of the Chesapeake Bay Center for Field Biology of the Smithsonian Institution.* Unpublished manuscript. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18AN299
Calvert County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

**Period 9**
18CV269—Smith’s Mill (southwest of Calvert Beach)
18CV412—Plum Point Wharf (south of Plum Point)

**Period 10**
18CV394—Lyons Creek Wharf (at junction of Anne Arundel, Prince George’s and Calvert Counties)
18CV396—Lower Marlboro Wharf (Lower Marlboro)
18CV397—Holland Cliff Wharf (southwest of Holland Cliff)
18CV401—Dukes Wharf (east of Sheridan Point)
18CV402—Williams Wharf (near Wells Cove)
18CV403—Parkers Wharf (east of Broomes Island)
18CV405—Sollers Wharf (Sollers)
18CV409—St. Leonard’s Wharf (south of Quakers Swamp)
18CV412—Plum Point Wharf (south of Plum Point)
18CV434—Laveille Mill (east of Bowens)

**Period 11**
18CV394—Lyons Creek Wharf (at junction of Anne Arundel, Prince George’s and Calvert Counties)
18CV396—Lower Marlboro Wharf (Lower Marlboro)
18CV397—Holland Cliff Wharf (southwest of Holland Cliff)
18CV399—Leitchs Wharf (north of God’s Grace Point)
18CV400—Hallowing Point Wharf (Burch)
18CV401—Dukes Wharf (east of Sheridan Point)
18CV402—Williams Wharf (near Wells Cove)
18CV403—Parkers Wharf (east of Broomes Island)
18CV404—Mackalls Wharf (across St. Leonard’s Creek from Sollers)
18CV405—Sollers Wharf (Sollers)
18CV406—Solomons Island Wharf (Solomons Island)
18CV410—Governors Run Wharf (Governors Run)
18CV411—Dares Wharf (Dares Beach)
18CV412—Plum Point Wharf (south of Plum Point)
18CV413—Chesapeake Beach Wharf (Chesapeake Beach)
18CV434—Laveille Mill (east of Bowens)
**Period 12**
none

**Unknown Period**
18CV147—Bourne Mill (southeast of Jones Point)
18CV157—Bowens Mill (south of Barstow)

*Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)*

*Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

CT-1182—Avondale/Solomons Island Survey District, late 19th-early 20th centuries**

*MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)*

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

CT-6—Smithville Methodist Church (Dunkirk), mid-19th century to present?
CT-70—St. Peter’s Episcopal Church (Solomons), 1889
CT-79—Patuxent River Mining Sites (Dunkirk/Chaney), mid-1880s to 1960s
CT-082—Smithville Town Hall (Dunkirk), 1921
CT-254—Bafford’s Store (Solomon’s Island), late 19th century-present
CT-264—Cypress Swamp Mill Site (Bowens), 18th-20th centuries
CT-276—Steam Mill (site) (Bowens), 19th century
CT-287—Plum Point Store and Wharf (site), late 19th century
CT-550—Western Methodist Episcopal Church (Prince Frederick), 1947
CT-765—H.B. Trueman Lumber Company (Huntingtown), early 20th century
CT-888—Solomons Methodist Cemetery, early 20th century
CT-895—Lore Tenement #1 (Solomons), mid-20th century
CT-896—Lore Tenement #2 (Solomons), mid-20th century
CT-925—Woodburn’s Food Market (Solomons), early 20th century
CT-926—Johnson Tenement (Solomons), 20th century
CT-927—Lankford Tenement (Solomons), early 20th century
CT-928—Woodburn Tenement (Solomons), 20th century
CT-939—Hill Tenement (Solomons), 20th century
CT-950—Zahniser Tenement (Solomons), early 20th century
CT-961—Olsen Tenement (Solomons), 20th century
CT-967—Our Lady Star of the Sea Catholic Church (Solomons), 1927
CT-970—Solomons United Methodist Church, 1870

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
CT-979—Langley Tenement (Solomons), early 20th century
CT-986—Harten Tenement (Solomons), late 19th century
CT-990—Crockett-Bafford Store (Solomons), late 19th to mid-20th century
CT-1189—Lyons Creek Wharf (Dunkirk vicinity), mid-19th to early 20th centuries
CT-1191—Lower Marlboro Wharf, 1822-1932
CT-1192—Holland Cliff Wharf (Huntingtown), 1858-1931
CT-1194—Leitch’s Wharf (Prince Frederick vicinity), 1873-1928
CT-1195—Hallowing Point Wharf (Burch), 1892-1931
CT-1196—Dukes Wharf (Adelina vicinity), 1822-1928
CT-1197—Williams Wharf (St. Leonard vicinity), 1860-1928
CT-1198—Parkers Wharf (St. Leonard vicinity), 1822-1931
CT-1199—Mackalls Wharf (St. Leonard vicinity), 1880-1931
CT-1200—Sollers Wharf (Lusby vicinity), 1822-1931
CT-1201—Solomons Island Wharf, 1866-1950s
CT-1204—St. Leonard’s Wharf (St. Leonard vicinity), 1822-1824
CT-1205—Governor’s Run Wharf (Governor’s Run vicinity), 1872-1928
CT-1206—Dares Wharf (Dares Beach vicinity), 1896-1928

**Archaeological Site Reports**

Steponaitis, Laurie Cameron

1983 *An Archeological Study of the Patuxent River Drainage.* Report submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series #24.

Sites: 18CV147, 157

**Charles County**

**Archaeological Sites**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18CH329—Laurel Grove (southeast of Faulkner)*
18CH338—Allen’s Mill (north of Allens Fresh)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18CH329—Laurel Grove (southeast of Faulkner)*

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18CH329—Laurel Grove (southeast of Faulkner)*
Period 12 (Modern Period)
18CH329—Laurel Grove (southeast of Faulkner)*

Unknown Period
18CH301—St. Marys (ST-1) (off Benedict)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts
(Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

CH-326—La Plata Historic District, 1873-1949
CH-491—Indian Head Naval Powder Factory Historic District, 1900-1945**
CH-493—Indian Head Extrusion Plant Historic District, 1943-1946**

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

CH-193—Millbrook Farm Grist Mill (Nanjemoy), 18th-19th centuries
CH-195—Morton’s Mill Farm (Bryantown vicinity), c. 1790-early 19th century?
CH-197—Millard’s (Digges’) Mill, site (Mason Springs), c. 1750
CH-336—Allen’s Mill Archeological Site (Mill Dam) (Faulkner vicinity), c. 1676-3rd ¼ of the 19th century

Archaeological Site Reports

none

* Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
Prince George’s County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
18PR105—Adelphi Mill (northeast of Takoma Park)
18PR136—Woodyard (Clinton)*

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
18PR105—Adelphi Mill (northeast of Takoma Park)
18PR149—Muirkirk Furnace (south of Laurel)
18PR150—Park Millrace (southwest of Powder Mill Estates)
18PR173—John Traband Grist Mill (Upper Marlboro)
18PR227—Laurel Cotton Mills
18PR228—817-819 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR256—Walker-Cross Mill (south of Berwyn Heights)
18PR388—Avondale Mill Complex (Laurel)

Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18PR105—Adelphi Mill (northeast of Takoma Park)
18PR149—Muirkirk Furnace (south of Laurel)
18PR150—Park Millrace (southwest of Powder Mill Estates)
18PR173—John Traband Grist Mill (Upper Marlboro)
18PR210—611-613 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR211—615 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR222—607-609 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR223—605 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR227—Laurel Cotton Mills
18PR228—817-819 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR232—Gardiner Store (Piscataway Park)
18PR261—Power Plant (College Park)
18PR388—Avondale Mill Complex (Laurel)
18PR410—Abraham Hall (northeast of Beltsville)**
18PR421—Persontes (north of Bowie)
18PR461—Bevard 5 (east of Friendly Farms)
18PR591—Rosalie Island Shipwrecks (Rosalie Island)
18PR592—Site 1: 157 (Woodrow Wilson Bridge North) (Potomac River)

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
Period 12 (Modern Period)
18PR210—611-613 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR211—615 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR222—607-609 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR223—605 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR227—Laurel Cotton Mills
18PR228—817-819 Main Street (Laurel)
18PR388—Avondale Mill Complex (Laurel)
18PR410—Abraham Hall (northeast of Beltsville)**
18PR421—Persontes (north of Bowie)
18PR591—Rosalie Island Shipwrecks (Rosalie Island)
18PR592—Site 1: 157 (Woodrow Wilson Bridge North) (Potomac River)
18PR593—Site 67:10 (Woodrow Wilson Bridge South) (Potomac River)

Unknown Period
18PR109—Gardner’s Site 8 (northeast of Takoma Park)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

PG:LAU-1—Laurel Historic District, 19th-20th centuries**
PG:62-23—Rossville, 1880s-20th century**
PG:68-13—Mt. Rainier Historic Survey Area, 20th century
PG:68-74—Mt. Rainier Historic District, 1900-1940
PG:69-5—Bladensburg, mid-18th to early 19th centuries

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

PG:LAU-1-1—Sorles’ House (Laurel), mid-19th century to present
PG:LAU-1-7—Laurel Factory House, mid-19th century
PG:LAU-2—St. Mark’s Methodist Episcopal Church (Laurel), c. 1921
PG:LAU-4—Avondale Mill (Laurel), mid-19th century
PG:LAU-5—Laurel High School, 1899
PG:62-7—Abraham Hall (Rossville), late 19th-20th centuries
PG:62-8—Muirkirk Furnace (Beltsville vicinity), 2nd ½ of the 19th century
PG:62-15—Johnson-Crump House (Rossville), c. 1887
PG:62-17—Thomas Matthews House (Rossville), 1888
PG:62-18—John Carter House (Rossville), 1888
PG:62-19—William Tolliver House (Rossville), 1888
PG:62-20—Muirkirk School (Rossville), c. 1922
Archaeological Site Reports

Barse, William P.

Sites: 18PR461

Baumgartner-Wagner, Norma, Katherine Dinnel and Esther Doyle Read

Sites: 18PG228, 388

Cheek, Charles D., Richard Meyer, David A. Dashiell III and Thomas L. Struthers

Sites: 18PR256, 261
Cox, J. Lee, Jr.

**Sites:** 18PR591, 592, 593, 603

Gardner, William M. and Antonio V. Segovia

**Sites:** 18PR105, 109

Gibb, James

Payne, Ted M. and Kenneth Baumgardt

**Sites:** 18PR149

Potter, Stephen R.

**Sites:** 18PR232

Preston, Lee, Jr.

**Sites:** 18PR210, 211, 222, 223

1993 *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance—523 Main Street, Laurel in Prince George’s County, Maryland*. Unpublished manuscript. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Sorensen, James D.
1990 Archaeological Investigations at Rebecca Lodge No. 6 of the Benevolent Sons and Daughters of Abraham (Abraham Hall). Report submitted to Celentano-Esposito, Inc. by the Department of Anthropology, American University. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

**Sites:** 18PR410

Walton, John M., Jr.

**Sites:** PG:82A-41

---

**St. Mary’s County**

**Archaeological Sites**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18ST236—Hanover Mill (east of Leonardtown)
18ST259—Indian Bridge Mill (north of Great Mills)
18ST263—Watts Mill (north of Great Mills)
18ST391—NAS-4 (Patuxent River Air Test Center)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18ST259—Indian Bridge Mill (north of Great Mills)
18ST391—NAS-4 (Patuxent River Air Test Center)
18ST625—AWOIS #7241 (Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River)
18ST643—Swan Cove Wreck (Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River)
18ST763—Tomakokin #1 (south of Dynard)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18ST259—Indian Bridge Mill (north of Great Mills)
18ST391—NAS-4 (Patuxent River Air Test Center)
18ST473—NAS20 (Patuxent River Air Test Center)
18ST625—AWOIS #7241 (Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River)
18ST643—Swan Cove Wreck (Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River)
18ST646—Tippity Wichity Island Wreck (off Tippity Wichity Island)
18ST763—Tomakokin #1 (south of Dynard)

**Period 12 (Modern Period)**
none
**Unknown Period**

none

**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)**

*Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

SM-298—Cecil’s Mill Historic District (Great Mills vicinity), 19\(^{th}\)-20\(^{th}\) centuries*
SM-592—Leonardtown, late 17\(^{th}\)-20\(^{th}\) centuries

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

SM-299—Cecil Store (Great Mills), 1920s
SM-300—Cecil House (Great Mills), late 19\(^{th}\) century
SM-387—All Faith Parish Hall (Mechanicsville), early 20\(^{th}\) century
SM-392—Immaculate Conception Parish Hall (Mechanicsville), 1931
SM-398—Jarboe Tomato Cannery (Mechanicsville), c. 1914-1920s?
SM-420—Chaptico Mill (Chaptico vicinity), 1930s-1962
SM-444—Mill Seat (Valley Lee), late 18\(^{th}\)-20\(^{th}\) centuries?
SM-567—Southern Maryland Bottling Company Building (Leonardtown), 20\(^{th}\) century
SM-609—Ellis Grist Mill (Bushwood), c. 1910
SM-660—Saw Mill at St. Inigoes, c. 1970s
SM-664—Davis Oyster Packing Plant (Wynne), c. 1900s
Archaeological Site Reports

Epperson, Terrence W.
Sites: 18ST236

1981 Report on Archeological Reconnaissance of Proposed St. Mary’s Lake Number Two, St. Mary’s County, Maryland. Report submitted to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Program Open Space by the Maryland Geological Survey. MGS Division of Archeology File Report #158. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Sites: 18ST259, 263

Galke, Laura J. and Michael W. Kell
2000 Phase I Archaeological Resources Inventory of the Harper’s Creek Area, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, St. Mary’s County, Maryland. Report submitted to the Department of Public Works, Naval Air Station Patuxent River by the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. JPPM Occasional Papers No. 10. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Sites: 18ST473

Morrison, Peter H., Stephen R. James, R.C. Goodwin and Michael Pohuski
Sites: 18ST625

Moser, Jason D.
1996 Archival Research for Bridge Replacement Number 18027, Maryland Route 470 over Tomakokin Creek, St. Mary’s County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration. Contract #SM770A21. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Sites: 18ST763

Otter, Edward
Sites: 18ST263
Pogue, Dennis J.

**Sites:** 18ST391


**Sites:** 18ST391, 473

Thompson, Bruce F.

**Sites:** 18ST646
Appendix III. Inventory of Industrial Labor Sites, Piedmont

Baltimore City

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
18BC1—Thomas Morgan Pottery (Fayette and Exeter Streets)
18BC5—John Brown Pottery (Gay and High Streets)
18BC11—Baltimore Glass Works (Pepsi Cola) (Rash Park)
18BC14—Front Street*
18BC35—Three Mill (southeast of Gwynns Falls Park)
18BC38—Claggett Brewery (Lombard Street) **
18BC43—Solomon Davies Mill (east of Dickeyville)
18BC48—Albemarle Row House I (City Life Museums)
18BC49—Albemarle Row House II (City Life Museums)
18BC50—Albemarle Row House III (City Life Museums)
18BC52—Queen Street Lot 23 (Fell’s Point)
18BC53—Miller’s Wharf (Fell’s Point)
18BC55—Cheapside Wharf (Lombard Street)
18BC57—Bond Street (Fell’s Point) *
18BC59—Brown’s Wharf (Fell’s Point) **
18BC62—Harrison’s at Pier 5 (Inner Harbor)
18BC63—Harrison’s at Pier 6 (Inner Harbor)
18BC68—Baltimore History Museum (City Life Museums)
18BC69—Shot Tower Metro Station
18BC81—MSA-04 (Camden Yards)
18BC84—MSA-07 (Camden Yards)
18BC87—MSA-10 (Camden Yards)
18BC90—MSA-13 (Camden Yards)
18BC95—Federal Hill Sand Mine *
18BC99—Terminal Warehouse Building (Fell’s Point)
18BC100—Curved Dam, Timanus Mill Site (south of Hampden)
18BC111—Hampstead Hills Site **
18BC125—Backyard on East Hill Street (Lot 8)
18BC138—Fell’s Point Synagogue **

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769 See footnote #273.
* (?) indicates that association with a time period is questionable.
* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
### Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18BC1</td>
<td>Thomas Morgan Pottery (Fayette and Exeter Streets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC5</td>
<td>John Brown Pottery (Gay and High Streets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC11</td>
<td>Baltimore Glass Works (Pepsi Cola) (Rash Park)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC14</td>
<td>Front Street*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC20</td>
<td>Mauldin Perine Pottery (Lexington Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC28</td>
<td>Eden Street Kihn</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC32</td>
<td>H&amp;S Bakery (Block 1430) (Bond Street)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC35</td>
<td>Three Mill (southeast of Gwynns Falls Park)</td>
</tr>
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<td>18BC38</td>
<td>Claggett Brewery (Lombard Street)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC40</td>
<td>Franklin Mill Complex (Dickeyville)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC42</td>
<td>Structure 2 (east of Dickeyville)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC44</td>
<td>Calverton Mill Race (Gwynns Falls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC48</td>
<td>Albemarle Row House I (City Life Museums)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC49</td>
<td>Albemarle Row House II (City Life Museums)</td>
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<td>18BC54</td>
<td>Orchard Street Church*</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC55</td>
<td>Cheapside Wharf (Lombard Street)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC56</td>
<td>The American Can Company (Canton)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC57</td>
<td>Bond Street (Fell’s Point)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC59</td>
<td>Brown’s Wharf (Fell’s Point)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC62</td>
<td>Harrison’s at Pier 5 (Inner Harbor)</td>
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<td>Harrison’s at Pier 6 (Inner Harbor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC67</td>
<td>Columbus Plaza (Fell’s Point)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC68</td>
<td>Baltimore History Museum (City Life Museums)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC69</td>
<td>Shot Tower Metro Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC79</td>
<td>MSA-02 (Camden Yards)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC81</td>
<td>MSA-04 (Camden Yards)</td>
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<td>MSA-07 (Camden Yards)</td>
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<td>18BC87</td>
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<td>18BC90</td>
<td>MSA-13 (Camden Yards)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC95</td>
<td>Federal Hill Sand Mine*</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC99</td>
<td>Terminal Warehouse Building (Fell’s Point)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC100</td>
<td>Curved Dam, Timanus Mill Site (south of Hampden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC102</td>
<td>CC-1 (Convention Center)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC103</td>
<td>CC-2 (Convention Center)</td>
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<td>18BC104</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC105</td>
<td>CC-4 (Convention Center)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18BC108</td>
<td>Baier Brewery (Fell’s Point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC111</td>
<td>Hampstead Hills Site**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC115</td>
<td>Brander’s Mill Foremen’s House (between Hampden and Druid Hill Park)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC117</td>
<td>651 and 649 W. Pratt Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18BC118</td>
<td>659 W. Pratt Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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18BC125—Backyard on East Hill Street (Lot 8)
18BC132—824-826 Mechanics Court
18BC134—419 North High Street
18BC138—Fell’s Point Synagogue**
18BC143—Lloyd Street Synagogue (Fell’s Point)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18BC11—Baltimore Glass Works (Pepsi Cola) (Rash Park)
18BC14—Front Street*
18BC20—Mauldin Perine Pottery (Lexington Street)
18BC28—Eden Street Kiln
18BC32—H&S Bakery (Block 1430) (Bond Street)**
18BC35—Three Mill (southeast of Gwynns Falls Park)
18BC38—Claggett Brewery (Lombard Street)**
18BC39—Baltimore Clay Pipe Works (under I-395 overpass)
18BC40—Franklin Mill Complex (Dickeyville)*
18BC41—Structure 1 (east of Dickeyville)
18BC42—Structure 2 (east of Dickeyville)
18BC44—Calverton Mill Race (Gwynns Falls)
18BC48—Albemarle Row House I (City Life Museums)
18BC49—Albemarle Row House II (City Life Museums)
18BC50—Albemarle Row House III (City Life Museums)
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18BC69—Shot Tower Metro Station
18BC79—MSA-02 (Camden Yards)
18BC80—MSA-03 (Camden Yards)
18BC82—MSA-05 (Camden Yards)
18BC83—Diggs-Johnson (MSA-06) (Camden Yards)
18BC84—MSA-07 (Camden Yards)
18BC85—MSA-08 (Camden Yards)
18BC86—MSA-09 (Camden Yards)
18BC87—MSA-10 (Camden Yards)
18BC89—MSA-12 (Camden Yards)**
18BC90—MSA-13 (Camden Yards)
18BC95—Federal Hill Sand Mine*
18BC96—Rognel Heights
18BC97—New Southern High School Tunnel (near Key Highway)
18BC99—Terminal Warehouse Building (Fell’s Point)
18BC100—Curved Dam, Timanus Mill Site (south of Hampden)
18BC102—CC-1 (Convention Center)
18BC103—CC-2 (Convention Center)
18BC104—CC-3 (Convention Center)
18BC105—CC-4 (Convention Center)
18BC108—Baier Brewery (Fell’s Point)
18BC110—Governor McLane Shipwreck and Associated Wrecks (Inner Harbor)**
18BC111—Hampstead Hills Site**
18BC115—Bronder’s Mill Foremen’s House (between Hampden and Druid Hill Park)
18BC117—651 and 649 W. Pratt Street
18BC118—659 W. Pratt Street
18BC119—Stone Quarry (east of Dickeyville)
18BC121—Little Quarry (Windsor Hills)
18BC132—824-826 Mechanics Court**
18BC134—419 North High Street
18BC135—430 North Exeter Street**
18BC136—907-909 Hillen Street
18BC137—Rice Baking Company (Orleans Street)
18BC138—Fell’s Point Synagogue**
18BC143—Lloyd Street Synagogue (Fell’s Point)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18BC11—Baltimore Glass Works (Pepsi Cola) (Rash Park)
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18BC67—Columbus Plaza (Fell’s Point)
18BC68—Baltimore History Museum (City Life Museums)
18BC69—Shot Tower Metro Station
18BC79—MSA-02 (Camden Yards)
18BC83—Diggs-Johnson (MSA-06) (Camden Yards)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance</th>
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<tr>
<td>B-1027</td>
<td>Mt. Washington Mill Historic District, 1835-1923*</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-1306</td>
<td>West Woodberry Historic District, 1840s-1870s</td>
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<td>B-1319</td>
<td>Stone Hill Historic District, 1845-1925*</td>
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<td>B-1337</td>
<td>Patterson Park/Highlandtown Historic District, 1867-1952*</td>
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<td>B-1341</td>
<td>North Central Historic District, late 19th to mid-20th centuries*</td>
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<td>B-1342</td>
<td>Westport Historic District, 1920s-present**</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-2784</td>
<td>Jonestown, late 18th to mid-20th centuries**</td>
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<td>B-3701</td>
<td>Barre Circle Historic District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries*</td>
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<td>B-3704</td>
<td>Canton Historic District, 2nd ¼ of the 19th century-present*</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-3710</td>
<td>Dickeyville Historic District, early 19th-early 20th centuries*</td>
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<td>B-3713</td>
<td>Federal Hill Historic District, late 18th-19th centuries*</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-3714</td>
<td>Fell’s Point Historic District, 1761-20th century*</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-3737</td>
<td>Dundalk Historic District (see Baltimore County)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-3740</td>
<td>Union Square/Hollins Market Historic District, mid-19th to mid-20th centuries*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-3994</td>
<td>Gay Street Historic District, 18th to mid-20th centuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-4205</td>
<td>Brick Hill, c. 1877-1941*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-5058</td>
<td>South Central Avenue Historic District, c. 1820-1950*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

B-4056-4068—800 Block of West Farimount Avenue, 1850s-1860s
B-4487—Piers Five and Six (Inner Harbor), early 20th century

**Archaeological Site Reports**

Akerson, Louise

Sites: 18BC 48, 49, 50

Anonymous


Sites: Claggett Brewery, Cheapside, Brown’s Wharf

Basalik, Kenneth J. and Ted M. Payne

Sites: 18BC32

Burton, Sarah Ruhl

Sites: 18BC48, 49, 50
Cosans, Betty J.
1983 *A Phase II Investigation of Archaeological Resources Associated with Interstate Route 83, Fayette Street to Fleet Street, Baltimore, Maryland.* Report submitted to the Maryland Department of Transportation by John Milner Associates, Inc. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18BC38

Cosans-Zebooker, Betty

Crowell, Elizabeth A. and Marcia M. Miller

Sites: 18BC64

DeLeonardis, Lisa

1995 *A Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Cultural Resources Associated with the Carroll-Caton House Courtyard, 18BC6, Baltimore, Maryland.* Report submitted to the Baltimore City Life Museums by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. BCUA Research Series Report #47. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18BC48, 49, 50

Eaton, Ethel R.
1986 *Scope of Work: Preliminary and Background Research for Archeological Investigations at Brown’s Wharf, Fells Point, Baltimore City.* Report submitted to Historical Developers of Pennsylvania by the Maryland Historical Trust. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18BC59
Erstein, Julie H.
1992 *Historic Land Use and Cultural Development of 1601-1611 Thames Street: Block 1827 (Lots 61, 62 and 63) of the Fells Point National Historic District, Baltimore, Maryland.* Report submitted to Constellation Real Estate, Inc. by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. BCUA Research Series Report #44. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

**Sites:** 18BC99

Ervin, Richard G.
1996 *Archeological Investigation and Archival Research Associated with the Harborwalk Southern Terminus, Property Acquisition at 1425-1435 Key Highway, Baltimore City, Maryland.* Maryland State Highway Administration Archeological Report #117. Contract #AW 628-201 N. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

**Sites:** 18BC110

Etherton, Kevin

**Sites:** 18BC52, 57

Gibbs, Eileen

**Sites:** 18BC128, 129, 130

Harrison, Deborah W.
1976 *The Front Street Site (18BC14), Baltimore City, Maryland—Test Excavations.* Unpublished manuscript. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

1977 *Preliminary Site Examination of Three Sites in the City Boulevard Corridor, Baltimore, Maryland.* Report submitted to Environmental Section, Interstate Division for Baltimore City, Maryland Department of Transportation. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

**Sites:** 18BC20

Jewish Museum of Maryland

**Sites:** 18BC143
Kessler, Barry and Avi Decter

**Sites:** 18BC143

Goodwin, R. Christopher, Kathryn Kuranda, Elizabeth Pena, Suzanne Sanders, Martha Williams, David Landon and Justine Woodard

**Sites:** 18BC78-18BC90

Otter, Edward

**Sites:** 18BC54

Palmer, Arlene

**Sites:** 18BC11

Peters, Kristen Stevens

**Sites:** 18BC69

Pogue, Dennis J.

Read, Esther Doyle
Sanders, Suzanne and Martha R. Williams

**Sites:** 18BC102-105

1998 *Archeological Mitigation of the J.S. Berry Brick Mill (18BC89) and Pawley Southwest Kiln (18BC88), at the Proposed Raven’s Stadium, Baltimore, Maryland.* Report submitted to the Maryland Stadium Authority by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Scott, Deborah M.

**Sites:** 18BC68

Shoken, Fred B.

**Sites:** 18BC43

Simmons, Scott E.

Stevens, Kristen L.
1989 *An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Brown’s Wharf Site (18BC59) on Thames Street, Baltimore, Maryland.* Report submitted to Historical Developers by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. BCUA Research Series Report #28. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Ward, H. Henry
1989a An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Baltimore City Life Museums’ City Life Gallery (18BC6 & 18BC68) on Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Report submitted to the Baltimore City Life Museums by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. BCUA Research Series Report #34. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.


Weber, Carmen A.

Sites: 18BC54

Weber, Carmen A., Robert A. Warnock and Bruce Bevan
1984 A Phase I/Phase II Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Gwynns Falls Sewer Interceptor, Baltimore, Maryland. Report submitted to the Baltimore City Department of Public Works by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18BC40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 119, 121

Weeks, Barbara K.

Sites: 18BC62, 63


Sites: 18BC67

Sites: Federal Hill sites

Williams, Martha R. and Thomas F. Majorov


Sites: 18BC117, 118

Williams, Martha, Nora Sheehan, Suzanne Sanders, Ellen St. Onge, Katherine Child, Andrew Madsen, Charlene Keck, Justine McKnight and Brian Cleven


Sites: 18BC132, 134, 135, 136, 137

Baltimore County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
18BA100—Howard/McHenry Mill (west of Pikesville)
18BA102—A.E. Groff Mill (Owings Mills)
18BA111—Upper Mill I (Owings Mills)*
18BA114—Painter Estate (Owings Mills)
18BA119—Jenifer (Gunpowder Falls)
18BA165—Northampton Furnace (north of Towson)#
18BA189—Resh (northeast of Albantown)
18BA194—Meadow Manor (Owings Mills)*
18BA197—Rockland Mills (Brooklandville)
18BA229—Clipper Paper Mill (southeast of Hoffmanville)
18BA230—Hoffman Grist Mill (southeast of Hoffmanville)
18BA231—Hoffman House (Hoffmanville)

# Indicates contributing resource to National Historic Landmark.
18BA315—Mechanics Cotton Factory (southwest of Hebbville)
18BA329—Mill Complex (southwest of Owings Mills)
18BA403—Jericho Lower Mill: Race Ruin (Franklinville)
18BA434—Marble Vale Paper Mill (northeast of Ashland)
18BA503—Fitzhugh Mill and Distillery Foundation (northeast of Wakefield)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18BA59—Joppa Iron Works (north of Gunpowder Falls)
18BA100—Howard/McHenry Mill (west of Pikesville)
18BA102—A.E. Groff Mill (Owings Mills)
18BA111—Upper Mill I (Owings Mills)*
18BA139—Bellona Powder Works (on Gwynn’s Falls)
18BA142—Ashland Iron Works (Ashland)
18BA165—Northampton Furnace (north of Towson)
18BA175—Oregon Furnace (east of Shawan)
18BA182—Phoenix Factory (Phoenix)
18BA189—Resh (northeast of Albantown)
18BA194—Meadow Manor (Owings Mills)*
18BA196—Granite Manufacturing Company Mill Site (Oella?)
18BA197—Rockland Mills (Brooklandville)
18BA229—Clipper Paper Mill (southeast of Hoffmanville)
18BA232—Rockdale (southeast of Hoffmanville)
18BA314—Workers Barracks (between Padonia and Texas)
18BA315—Mechanics Cotton Factory (southwest of Hebbville)
18BA325—Poe-Burns Duplex (Texas) (?)
18BA357—Moore’s Lime Kiln (southwest of Rockland) (?)
18BA403—Jericho Lower Mill: Race Ruin (Franklinville)
18BA422—Stable Site (Oella)
18BA434—Marble Vale Paper Mill (northeast of Ashland)
18BA475—Oella School
18BA476—Glen Mount Paper Mill (east of Eklo)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18BA59—Joppa Iron Works (north of Gunpowder Falls)
18BA102—A.E. Groff Mill (Owings Mills)
18BA111—Upper Mill I (Owings Mills)*
18BA124—Humboldt (east of Pikesville)
18BA139—Bellona Powder Works (on Gwynn’s Falls)
18BA142—Ashland Iron Works (Ashland)
18BA144—Brooklandville (Rockland)
18BA175—Oregon Furnace (east of Shawan)
18BA182—Phoenix Factory (Phoenix)
18BA189—Resh (northeast of Albantown)
18BA194—Meadow Manor (Owings Mills)*
18BA197—Rockland Mills (Brooklandville)
18BA229—Clipper Paper Mill (southeast of Hoffmanville)

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18BA314—Workers Barracks (between Padonia and Texas)
18BA324—McDermott Tavern (Texas)
18BA325—Poe-Burns Duplex (Texas)
18BA400—Peter Hermann Pottery (east of Hyde Park)
18BA434—Marble Vale Paper Mill (northeast of Ashland)
18BA475—Oella School
18BA476—Glen Mount Paper Mill (east of Eklo)
18BA504—Fitzhugh Limekiln (northeast of Wakefield)

**Period 12 (Modern Period)**
18BA59—Joppa Iron Works (north of Gunpowder Falls)
18BA102—A.E. Groff Mill (Owings Mills)
18BA111—Upper Mill I (Owings Mills)*
18BA194—Meadow Manor (Owings Mills)*
18BA325—Poe-Burns Duplex (Texas) (?)
18BA388—LBA/Area 15/Historic Site 1 (northeast of Martin State Airport)

**Unknown Period**
18BA164—Liberty Quarry (bank of Liberty Lake)
18BA199—Gunpowder Copper Works (Gunpowder State Park)
18BA294—Thornton Mill Ruin (south of Sparks)
18BA312—Cemetery Kiln Site (Texas)
18BA313—MAAR Feature II (Texas)
18BA326—Greenspring Limekiln Site (east of Greenspring)

*Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)*

*Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

BA-150—Oella Historic District, early 19th-late 20th centuries*
BA-221—Rockland Village, 19th-20th centuries*
BA-2209—Ellicott’s Mills (site) Historic District, 1770s-present*
BA-2213—Dundalk Historic District, 1893-1941*
BA-2260—Corbett Historic District, mid-19th century-present*
BA-2388—Caves Valley Historic District, 1730-1941*
BA-2582—Granite Historic District, 1750-1941*
**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

BA-8—Blunt Farm and Granite Quarries (Granite), ?
BA-30—Church of St. Mary the Virgin (Woodlawn), late 19th century
BA-52—Owings Upper Mill (Owings Mills), late 19th-early 20th centuries *
BA-63—Foster Mill/Masemore Mill (Gunpowder State Park), 1797-late 19th century?
BA-90—Old Gunpowder Meeting House (Cockeysville vicinity), late 18th century
BA-117—Monkton Mill, mid-18th to mid-20th centuries
BA-134—Miller’s Dwelling, Upper Jericho Merchant Mill, 1771
BA-135—Jericho Farm (Mill Manager’s House), c. 1780, c. 1820
BA-144—Thistle Manufacturing Company (Ilchester Mills), 1837-present
BA-151—Granite Public School, 1879-1945
BA-156—Chattalanee Spring Water Company (Owings Mills), c. 1890-1975
BA-170—Mantua Mill House (Glyndon vicinity), c. 1840-1930s
BA-175—Kensey John’s Grist Mill (Black Rock Mills) (Butler), 1800-1930s
BA-177—Trenton Mill (Trenton vicinity), 1860-1955
BA-178—Beckleysville Road Mill (Bollinger’s Sawmill) (Rockdale vicinity), pre-1877
BA-179—Gore’s Paper Mill (Freeland vicinity), 1824-1940s
BA-180—Turner’s Mill (Parkton), 1823-1974
BA-181—Bee Tree Mill, mid-19th century to c. 1970
BA-182—Heathcote Mill (Freeland Station vicinity), late 19th century
BA-183—Keeney’s Mill (Grimesville vicinity), late 19th century
BA-191—Ashland Iron Furnace Ruins (Cockeysville vicinity), 1840s-1880s
BA-193—Ensor Mill (on Pinney Run), mid-19th century
BA-199—Beaver Dam Quarries Building (Cockeysville vicinity), late 19th century
BA-201—Ashland Presbyterian Church (Cockeysville vicinity), late 19th century
BA-202—Ashland School (Cockeysville vicinity), 1882-1929 *
BA-220—Rockland Mill, 1813-present
BA-233—Hunter’s Mill (White Hall vicinity), 1863-?
BA-234—Hunter’s Mill House (White Hall vicinity), 1863-?
BA-235—Houck’s Mill (Monkton), mid-late 19th century
BA-248—Gunpowder Copper Works (Perry Hall vicinity), early-late 19th century
BA-261—Avalon Iron Works/Hockley Forge (site) (Elkridge vicinity), mid-19th century
BA-283—Mill House (Towson vicinity), ?
BA-368—Willow Mill (Cockeysville vicinity), mid-19th to mid-20th centuries
BA-376—Matthews Miller’s House (York Rd.), ?
BA-378—Wrights Mill (?), early 19th century-?
BA-401—Valley Paper Mill (Freeland vicinity), c. 1825 to mid-20th century
BA-402—Valley Paper Mill House (Freeland vicinity), ?
BA-448—Willow Mills Miller’s House (Cockeysville vicinity), mid-19th century to c. 1936
BA-468—Trenton Mill House, ?
BA-476—Mill House (Beckleysville vicinity), ?
BA-506—Monkton Hall, mid-19th century
BA-532—Williams Electric Company (Texas), ?
BA-541—Monkton Mill Miller’s House, ?
BA-574—Resh Mill House (Beckleysville vicinity), ?
BA-582—Orebanks (Sparks), c. 1810s-1940s
BA-587—Brian’s Tavern (Monkton), mid-19th century
BA-597—Gunpowder Ironworks (site) (Gunpowder Falls), 1759-1866
BA-598—Gunpowder Ironworks Furnace Ruin (Gunpowder Falls), 1846
BA-599—Gunpowder Ironworks-Dam Abutments (Gunpowder Falls), pre-1845
BA-600—Robert Howard’s Gristmill (site) (Gunpowder Falls), c. 1800-c. 1879?
BA-606—Monkton United Methodist Church, 1870-present
BA-627—Phoenix School, 1898
BA-810—Davis Plow Factory (site) (Davisville?), c. 1850?-c. 1895
BA-811—Davis Sales Building (Davisville), c. 1850-c. 1895
BA-812-813—Davis Tenant Houses (Davisville), c. 1850?-late 19th century
BA-820—Gray’s Rocky Lodge (Butler), c. 1800
BA-821-822—Johns’ Mill Workers’ Houses (Butler vicinity), early 19th century
BA-826—Oregon Furnace Overseers’ House (Cockeysville vicinity), 1849-1857
BA-827—Oregon Furnace Park Rangers’ House (Cockeysville vicinity), 1849-1857
BA-828—Oregon Furnace Easterly Company House (Cockeysville vicinity), 1849-1857
BA-829—Oregon Furnace Westerly Company House (Cockeysville vicinity), 1849-1857
BA-830—Oregon Furnace Ore Bank (Cockeysville vicinity), 1849-1857
BA-831—Oregon Furnace Mine (Cockeysville vicinity), 1849-1857
BA-838—Butler Store and Post Office, early 20th century
BA-878—Storekeeper’s House (Oella), ?
BA-879—Gray’s School House (Ellicott City vicinity), ?
BA-886—Cockeysville Freight Station, ?
BA-891—A.E. Groff Mill Ruin (McDonough Rd. vicinity), ?
BA-907—Baltimore Embroidery Company (Perry Hall), 1910s-1990s
BA-969—Oregon Furnace (site) (Cockeysville vicinity), mid-19th century
BA-976—Shipley Mill and Mill Race (Texas vicinity), late 18th-late 19th centuries
BA-996—Camerons Mill: Miller’s House (Parkton vicinity), late 18th to mid-20th centuries
BA-997—Cameron Mill Ruin (Parkton vicinity), late 18th to mid-20th century
BA-999—Carroll Mill Ruins (?), ?
BA-1076—Maryland Etching Company (Towson), post-1915
BA-1170—Davis Feed Mill (Fowblesburg), ?
BA-1175—Boring Mill (site) (Boring), ?
BA-1176—Cullison Store (Boring), ?
BA-1178—Gottenberger Store (Essex), ?
BA-1197—Keeney Millworker House #1 (Eklo vicinity), 19th century
BA-1198—Keeney Millworker House #2 (Eklo vicinity), 19th century
BA-1201—Central Foundry (Dundalk), early 20th century
BA-1203—Turner Mill Dwelling (Parkton), ?
BA-1213—Eagle Mill Dwelling (Bentley Springs), ?
BA-1214—Eagle Mill (ruin) (Bentley Springs), ?
BA-1219—Dundalk Shopping Center, ?
BA-1380—Glen Arm I.O.O.F. Hall, ?
BA-1529—Franklinville Presbyterian Church Manse, ?
BA-1574—St. Paul’s Methodist Church and Cemetery (Granite vicinity), 1878
BA-1576—Grays Mill Sites (Ellicott City vicinity), late 18th to mid-20th centuries
BA-1576A—Grays Mill Outbuilding (Ellicott City vicinity), 1868
BA-1577—Grays Mill House (Ellicott City vicinity), late 19th century
BA-1580—St. Alphonsus Church Ruins (Granite), 1885-1968
BA-1585—Avalon Shops (site) (Catonsville vicinity), 1910
BA-1586—Iron Monger’s House (Avalon Iron Works) (Catonsville vicinity), 1820s
BA-1749—Essex Elementary School Buildings, 20th century
BA-1781—Cowpens Road Kiln (Loch Raven vicinity?), ?
BA-1789—Set Kilns (Texas), mid-19th century
BA-1789A—Old Limehouse Kiln (Texas), 1896-1920s
BA-1795—Texas United Methodist Church, early 20th century
BA-1870—Hyde Canning Factory (site) (Hydes Road), ?
BA-1872—Hyde School Site, ?
BA-1901—Gittings Mill (site) (Gittings), ?
BA-1902—Long Green Farm: Miller’s House (Gittings), ?
BA-1909—Glen Arm School, 1900-1935
BA-1924—Hartley Mill Site and Mill Race (Hartley Mill Road), ?
BA-1929—Shanklin’s Store (Glen Arm), c. 1909-1977
BA-2068—Koller-Sweeney Bone Mill Ruin (Bee Tree Run), ?
BA-2078—Krause Memorial Park Lime Kiln (Pine Grove vicinity), 19th century
BA-2083-2086—Granite Factory Dwellings (Ellicott City vicinity), mid-19th century
BA-2087—Thistle Factory Dwelling (Ellicott City vicinity), ?
BA-2088—Union Factory Carpenter Shop (Oella), ?
BA-2089-2093—Spring Street Houses (Oella), ?
BA-2099—Frames Memorial M.E. Church (Phoenix), 1888
BA-2102—Monkton School, ?
BA-2103—Powhatan Factory Outbuilding (Woodlawn), 1810s-1890s
BA-2104—Powhatan Factory Chapel (Woodlawn), 1873
BA-2118—Marble Hill Workers’ House, early 20th century to mid-1990s
BA-2144—McLaughlin House-Tavern (Ellicott City), mid-19th century
BA-2175—Lindsay’s Kilns (Texas vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries
BA-2175A—Lindsay’s Quarry (Texas vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries
BA-2206—Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church (Essex), ?
BA-2222—Old Franklinville School, 19th century
BA-2231—Rockland Bleach Works Ruin (Brooklandville), 1810-?
BA-2243—Jamison Powder Mill House (Baltimore vicinity), c. 1830
BA-2307—Miller’s Cottage: Shipley’s Mill (Texas vicinity), 1798-1825
BA-2348—Dunkirk Building (Dundalk), 1930-present

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BA-2349—Dunleer Building (Dundalk), 1929-present
BA-2350—Stone Row (Oella), early 19th century
BA-2368—Long Brick Row (Oella), 2nd ¼ of the 19th century
BA-2369—The Chief Miller’s House (Rockland), 19th century
BA-2370—Old Court Tavern (Rockland), ?
BA-2371—Two Story Stone Row House (Rockland), c. 1830-20th century
BA-2372—Blacksmith’s House (Rockland), late 19th century
BA-2374—Santoni’s Market (Dundalk), 1895-1941
BA-2375—W.J. Dickey Mill (Oella), 1918-1972
BA-2376—Foreman’s House (Gunpowder Copperworks), c. 1815
BA-2396—Galloway’s Quarry (Texas vicinity), late 19th century?
BA-2397—Griscom’s Quarry (Texas vicinity), mid-19th to early 20th centuries
BA-2399—Cherry Hill African United Methodist Protestant Church (Granite vicinity),
1887-1970s
BA-2407—Barton House (Franklinville), 1830s-present
BA-2408—Franklinville Cotton Factory, 1827-1903
BA-2448—Furnace Worker’s House (Ashland), ?
BA-2449-2454—Furnace Worker’s Duplexes (Ashland), ?
BA-2455—Stone Row (Ashland), ?
BA-2456—General Store (Ashland), ?
BA-2457—Foundry Office (Ashland), ?
BA-2545—Franklinville Company Store, ?
BA-2566—Jenifer-Shanklin Limekilns (Towson vicinity), ?
BA-2570—Wilkens-Rogers Mill (Ellicott City), ?
BA-2575—Hebrew Free Burial Society Cemetery Gate House (Dundalk), ?
BA-2614—Aetna Powder Mill Mansion (Howard Park), ?
BA-2629—Oella Methodist Episcopal Church, ?
BA-2630—Essex Elementary School, 1925-present
BA-2639—St. George’s and St. Matthew’s Episcopal Church (Dundalk), ?
BA-2642—Dundalk Elementary School (?)
BA-2794—Willow Mill Tenant House (Cockeysville), ?
BA-2808—Orange Grove Mill (Elkridge vicinity), mid-19th to early 20th centuries
BA-2809—Union Manufacturing Company Sites (Ellicott City vicinity), c. 1808-19th
century
BA-2810—Granite Manufacturing Company/Ellicott Iron Rolling and Slitting Mill
(Ellicott City vicinity), early to mid-19th century

Archaeological Site Reports

Ballweber, Hettie L.
1992 Phase II Testing of Stable Site (18BA422) within the Town of Oella, Baltimore
County, Maryland. Report submitted to the Oella Company, Inc. by ACS
Consultants. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Barse, William P.  
**Sites:** 18BA165, 305

Baumgartner-Wagner, Norma A.  
**Sites:** 18BA329

Baumgartner-Wagner, Norma A. and Katherine J. Dinnel  
**Sites:** 18BA329

Brown, Kevin Michael, Judith D. Jobrack and Ted M. Payne  
**Sites:** 18BA312, 313, 314

Clark, Wayne E.  
**Sites:** 18BA102, 111

Comer, Elizabeth Anderson  
1994 *Preliminary Archaeological Assessment at the Paper Mill Road Bridge over Gunpowder Falls.* Report submitted to Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, P.A. and the City of Baltimore by EAC/Archaeology. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.  
**Sites:** 18BA434

258
Curry, Dennis C.  

Sites: 18BA164

Gardner, William M., Jay Custer and Gary A. Haynes  

Gibb, James G. and April M. Beisaw  

Goodwin, R. Christopher, Kathryn M. Kuranda and Suzanne L. Sanders  

Sites: 18BA194

Hoffman, Robert F., David L. Weinberg and Betty C. Zebooker  

Sites: 18BA329

Hurry, Silas and Maureen Kavanagh  

Sites: 18BA100

McFaden, Leslie D., Richard A. Geidel and April M. Fehr  

259
McGrain, John W.

**Sites:** 66 different sites

1980 *Response to Historical and Archaeological Requirements & Literature Search, Oella Sewer and Water Lines.* Unpublished manuscript available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Payne, Ted M. and Kenneth Baumgardt

Payne, Ted M., Kenneth Baumgardt and Betty C. Zebooker

Thomas, Ronald A. and Judson M. Kratzer

**Sites:** 18BA196

Thomas, Ronald A., Martha J. Schiek and Kenneth J. Basalik

**Sites:** 18BA196

Waite, Philip R.

**Sites:** 18BA388
Carroll County

*Archaeological Sites*

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18CR166—Union Mills Homestead Complex (southeast of Union Mills)*
18CR178—Bachman’s Mill (near Bachman’s Mills)
18CR184—Iron Ore (near Avondale) (?)
18CR201—Heise #264 (near Liberty Reservoir on the Patapsco River) (?)
18CR206—Roop Mill (west of Westminster)**

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18CR74—Aholt IV (southwest of Union Mills and Silver Run)
18CR163—Fenby Farm Quarry and Lime Kiln (southwest of Westminster)**
18CR166—Union Mills Homestead Complex (southeast of Union Mills)*
18CR178—Bachman’s Mill (near Bachman’s Mills)
18CR184—Iron Ore (near Avondale) (?)
18CR188—Watersville Road Historic Complex (on Middle Run south of Gosnell) (?)
18CR189—Gillis Mill Race (southwest of Daniel) (?)
18CR206—Roop Mill (west of Westminster)**
18CR213—Nelson 2 Site (southeast of Tannery) (?)
18CR215—Nelson 4 Site (east of Westminster) (?)
18CR228—Krider’s Church Cemetery (just outside of Westminster)
18CR243—Eastern Hotel Site (Westminster)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18CR20—Patapsco State Park 2 (south branch of river between Marriottsville and Henryton roads) (?)
18CR163—Fenby Farm Quarry and Lime Kiln (southwest of Westminster)**
18CR166—Union Mills Homestead Complex (southeast of Union Mills)*
18CR178—Bachman’s Mill (near Bachman’s Mills)
18CR189—Gillis Mill Race (southwest of Daniel)
18CR206—Roop Mill (west of Westminster)**
18CR213—Nelson 2 Site (southeast of Tannery) (?)
18CR221—Tannery (town east of Westminster)
18CR222—The Tannery at Tannery
18CR228—Krider’s Church Cemetery (just outside of Westminster)
18CR243—Eastern Hotel Site (Westminster)

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
**Period 12 (Modern Period)**
18CR20—Patapsco State Park 2 (south branch of river between Marriottsville and
Henryton roads) (?)
18CR166—Union Mills Homestead Complex (southeast of Union Mills)*
18CR206—Roop Mill (west of Westminster)**
18CR221—Tannery (town east of Westminster)
18CR228—Krider’s Church Cemetery (just outside of Westminster)
18CR243—Eastern Hotel Site (Westminster)

**Unknown Period**
18CR8—Crouse Mill (off Routes 71 and 85, Union Bridge Quad)
18CR19—Patapsco State Park 1 (near Marriottsville Road)
18CR24—Avondale Iron Furnace (Avondale?)
18CR63—Linwood Lime Kiln (junction of Rt. 75 and McKinstry Mill Road)
18CR185—Shellman House (Westminster)
18CR214—Nelson 3 Site (east of Westminster)
18CR242—Pennsylvania Avenue Well (Westminster)

**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)**

*Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

CARR-022—Union Mills Homestead Historic District, 1797-1942*
CARR-067—Roller Historic District, 19th to mid-20th centuries
CARR-096—Manchester, ?
CARR-101—Roop’s Mill Historic District (Westminster vicinity), c. 1795
CARR-103—Spring Garden, Hampstead Survey District, late 19th to mid-20th centuries
CARR-152—Westminster National Register Historic District, 1764-early 20th century*
CARR-158—Linwood Historic District, 1860s-early 20th century*
CARR-553—Millers Historic District, late 19th century
CARR-577—Alesia Historic District, late 19th-early 20th century
CARR-700—Tannery Survey District, mid-19th century**
CARR-923—Bruceville Historic District, mid-18th century to present**
CARR-964—Mt. Airy Historic District, 2nd ½ of the 19th century to mid-20th century*
CARR-987—Finksburg Survey District, 1860s to mid-20th century
CARR-1024—Sykesville Historic District, 1850-1925*
CARR-1029—Lineboro Historic District, mid-18th to mid-20th centuries*
CARR-1110—Melrose Survey District, late 19th-early 20th centuries
CARR-1150—Bachman’s Mills Historic District, early 19th century to mid-20th century
CARR-1160—Detour Historic District, 1790s to mid-20th century
CARR-1196—Taneytown Historic District, mid-18th to early 20th centuries*
CARR-1317—Union Bridge Historic District, late 19th-early 20th centuries*
CARR-1486—McKinstry’s Mills Historic District (Union Bridge vicinity), 1814-1915*
CARR-1493—Dorseytown (Survey) Historic District (Mt. Airy), late 19th-early 20th centuries
CARR-1494—New Windsor Historic District, 1796-1941*

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

CARR-003—Adam Good Tavern (site) (Taneytown), 1790s-1890s
CARR-011—John Diggs Copper Mine (site) (Middlesburg vicinity), 1740s
CARR-025—Fort Schoolhouse (Manchester vicinity), ?
CARR-026—Uniontown Academy, 1851
CARR-030—Oakland; Melville Woolen Company (Oakland), 1796-1951
CARR-033—Hood’s Mill (Sykesville vicinity), 1845-early 20th century
CARR-034—Old Gold Mine (Westminster vicinity), ?
CARR-048—Avondale (Westminster vicinity), late 18th century
CARR-061—St. John’s Catholic Church, Site (Westminster), 2nd ½ of the 19th century
CARR-065—Old Stone Tavern (Taneytown), 1760
CARR-074—McKinstry Mill (New Windsor vicinity), mid-19th century
CARR-075—Samuel McKinstry Mill House (New Windsor vicinity), 1849
CARR-089—Schaffer’s Mill (site) (Lineboro vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries?
CARR-092—St. Luke’s (Winter’s) Lutheran Church (New Windsor/Union Bridge vicinity), 1875
CARR-093—Sandy Mount United Methodist Church (Finksburg vicinity), 1868, 1890
CARR-094—Pleasant Grove Methodist (Episcopal) Church (Finksburg/Westminster vicinity), 1856
CARR-097—Arter’s Mill (Taneytown), 1781
CARR-099—Piney Creek Presbyterian Church (Taneytown vicinity), 1818, 1915
CARR-102—Marker’s Mill (Taneytown vicinity), c. 1900-1947
CARR-110—Spring Mills (Westminster vicinity), c. 1764**
CARR-114—Otterdale Mill (Taneytown vicinity), c. 1865-1868
CARR-122B—William Reese’s Store (Westminster), 1780s to mid-20th century
CARR-128—Old School House (Westminster), c. 1840
CARR-129—Union Church (site) (Westminster), c. 1760-1891
CARR-146—Krider’s United Church of Christ (Westminster vicinity), 1890
CARR-159—Emmanuel Baust Church/United Church of Christ (Tyrone vicinity), 1908
CARR-160—McKinstry Homestead (McKinstry’s Mill), 1810-1840, c. 1852, c. 1880
CARR-161—St. Paul’s Methodist Church (Sykesville), late 19th-early 20th centuries
CARR-162—The German Church (Manchester), 1798-present
CARR-165—Finksburg Methodist Protestant Church, 1896
CARR-166—Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church (Manchester), 1760, 1798, 1863, 1914
CARR-168—Freedom Methodist Church (Sykesville), 1868/1949
CARR-169—Greenwood Congregation (New Windsor), 1830s-present?
CARR-170—St. Bartholomews Roman Catholic Church (Manchester), 1865

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CARR-172—St. Benjamin’s Lutheran Church (Westminster), 1890
CARR-181—Improved Order of Red Men Lodge Hall (Uniontown), 1868
CARR-182—Crossed Key Tavern/Englar Store (Uniontown), 1800s, 1856
CARR-185—Site of Masonic Hall, Church of God and Parsonage (Uniontown), 1814-1976
CARR-189—Post Office and General Store (Uniontown), 1814-1816, 1859
CARR-213—Ludwick Rudisel Tannery House (Taneytown), c. 1807*
CARR-217—St. Paul’s Lutheran Church (Uniontown), 1874
CARR-242—Rising Sun Tavern/Union Tannery Site (Uniontown), early 19th century-1890
CARR-245—United Methodist Church (Uniontown), 1857
CARR-252—Glasses Store (Middlesburg), c. 1800-1830
CARR-260—Fenby Farm Quarry and Lime Kiln (Westminster), 2nd ¼ of the 19th century-early 20th century**
CARR-266—John McDonald and Company Store (Sykesville), 1860s-1930s
CARR-267—St. Joseph’s Catholic Church (Sykesville), 1868
CARR-269—Springfield Presbyterian Church (Sykesville), 1836
CARR-280—Wagner’s Mill (Westminster vicinity), ?
CARR-282—Lee’s Mill (Westminster vicinity), ?
CARR-284—St. Joseph’s Catholic (Taneytown), 1876
CARR-317—Uniontown Elementary School, 1887, 1931
CARR-322—Pipe Creek Miller’s House (Mayberry vicinity), early 19th century
CARR-326—Englar’s Mill House (New Windsor), 19th century
CARR-327—Stone Building at Englar’s Mill (New Windsor), 19th century
CARR-328—Englar’s Mill (New Windsor), late 18th-19th century
CARR-337—Mill Rod (Sykesville vicinity), ?
CARR-338—Johnson’s Mill (?), ?
CARR-343—Numbers 283, 285 and 287 E. Main Street (Westminster), mid-19th century to present
CARR-348—Segafoose Hotel (Uniontown), 1802
CARR-351—St. Mark’s Protestant Episcopal Church (Site) (Uniontown), 1860-1880
CARR-352—Mt. Joy Methodist Episcopal Church (Uniontown), 1880-1975
CARR-362—St. Lucas German Reformed Church (Site) (Uniontown), 1810s-1882
CARR-374—Carroll Hall (Westminster), 1850, 1889
CARR-381—Philip Jones House and Store (Westminster), 1817
CARR-382—Opera House/Odd Fellows Hall (Westminster), c. 1858
CARR-402—Westminster Hotel/Charles Carroll Building, 1898
CARR-413—Joseph B. Boyle Store (Westminster), c. 1870
CARR-419—Albion Hotel (Westminster), late 19th century
CARR-424—Joseph Smith Lumberyard (Westminster), c. 1870
CARR-426—28-30-32 W. Main Street (Westminster), c. 1875, c. 1880, c. 1900
CARR-431—Andrew J. Malehorn Store and Residence (Westminster), c. 1883
CARR-451—Terrace Hill (Westminster), 1873
CARR-461—The Old Schoolhouse (Westminster), c. 1853, c. 1890
CARR-464—Ascension Episcopal Church Chapel (Westminster), 1876
CARR-549—Ridgeville Methodist Protestant Church (Mt. Airy), 1893, 1940
CARR-550—Trinity Methodist Church, site (Mt. Airy), ?
CARR-560—West End School (Westminster), ?
CARR-564—Westminster United Methodist Church, ?
CARR-565—Methodist Protestant Church Davis Library (Westminster), ?
CARR-571—Church of the Ascension (Westminster), 1844
CARR-573—Grace Lutheran Church (Westminster), ?
CARR-654—Arters Mill House (Arters Mill), mid-18th century to mid-19th century
CARR-661—Baughman Mill (Lineboro vicinity), early 19th to mid-20th centuries
CARR-800—Avondale Mill (Shriver’s Mill) (Westminster), ?
CARR-818—Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm (Lineboro vicinity), late 18th-early 20th centuries
CARR-819—Willis F. Tracey Mill Farm (Lineboro), c. 1905
CARR-827—Sauble’s Inn (Locust Grove), ?
CARR-833—Bashores Mill (Taneytown), ?
CARR-834—Starner Mill (Taneytown), ?
CARR-850—The Brethren Church of Linwood, 1905
CARR-856—D.F. Albaugh Store (Linwood), ?
CARR-858—Ice Cream Factory (Linwood), ?
CARR-861—Linwood Canning Factory, ?
CARR-865—Linwood General Store, ?
CARR-873—Deep Run School? (Westminster), ?
CARR-876—Nicodemus Mill (Site) (New Windsor), ?
CARR-881—Richard’s Old Mill (Finksburg), ?
CARR-882—Oxmore Mill (Finksburg), ?
CARR-883—Kay’s Mill (Finksburg), ?
CARR-884—Ivy Paper Mill (Finksburg), ?
CARR-889—Wesley Church (Hampstead), ?
CARR-897—Lee’s Mill (Hampstead vicinity), mid-19th century
CARR-903—Isaac Hoffman House (Houcksville vicinity), c. 1850*
CARR-904—St. Paul’s Lutheran Church (Hampstead), ?
CARR-907—Shiloh Schoolhouse (Hampstead), ?
CARR-909—Carrollton Roller Mill (Finksburg), ?
CARR-911—Brilhart’s Mill (Hampstead vicinity), mid-19th century
CARR-914—Leister’s Schoolhouse (Westminster), ?
CARR-921—Michael Koutz Mill Farm (Lineboro vicinity), late 18th-late 19th century?
CARR-926—Crouse Mill (Taneytown), ?
CARR-930—Magin Wormseed Oil Mill, site (Keymar), ?
CARR-950—Stoner Mill (Site) (Union Bridge), ?
CARR-951—Sam King Tavern (site), (Linwood), ?
CARR-953—McKinstry Hall (New Windsor), ?
CARR-954—Priestland Schoolhouse, site (Union Bridge), ?
CARR-956—Locust Grove Farm (Union Bridge vicinity), 2nd ½ of the 19th century
CARR-963—Slack’s Schoolhouse, site (Finksburg), ?
CARR-992—Mechanics Hall (Finksburg), ?
CARR-1001—Finksburg tavern, mid-19th century
CARR-1003—Finksburg Hotel, late 19th century
CARR-1020—Strawbridge United Methodist Church (New Windsor), ?
CARR-1022—William F. Myers Company Building (Westminster), 1884-1983
CARR-1023—Manchester IOOF Hall (site), 1863
CARR-1031—R.F. Warner Sons Feed Mill (Lineboro), 1885-present
CARR-1032—R.F. Warner Sons Feed Mill and Store (Lineboro), late 19th-early 20th centuries
CARR-1037—Lineboro General Store, ?
CARR-1065—Kopp’s Lumber Company (Lineboro), early to mid-20th century
CARR-1072—Village Inn (Lineboro), late 19th century
CARR-1085—Old Schoolhouse (Lineboro), ?
CARR-1086—Lazarus Union Church (Lineboro), 1908
CARR-1089—Alesia Free Methodist Church (Millers), ?
CARR-1091—Bixler’s United Methodist Church (Westminster), ?
CARR-1092—Bowen’s Chapel (Union Bridge), ?
CARR-1094—Gaither Methodist Episcopal Mission (Sykesville vicinity), early 20th century
CARR-1096—Messiah United Methodist Church (Taneytown), 1894, 1959
CARR-1098—Millers United Methodist Church, ?
CARR-1101—Patapsco United Methodist Church (Finksburg), ?
CARR-1102—St. John’s United Methodist Church (Hampstead), 1889
CARR-1103—St. Paul’s United Methodist Church (New Windsor), ?
CARR-1104—Union Bridge United Methodist Church, ?
CARR-1105—Warren Methodist Episcopal Church (Mt. Airy), 19th century
CARR-1107—Old Morehead Methodist Church (Union Mills), ?
CARR-1108—Manchester Methodist Church (site), ?
CARR-1109—Thomas Chapel (Site) (Westminster), ?
CARR-1118—4218 Hanover Pike (Residence/Store) (Melrose), late 19th century
CARR-1152—Frederick Bachman House (Bachman’s Mills), 1818
CARR-1154—Bachman’s Mill (site) (Bachman’s Mills), early 19th century
CARR-1155—Jerusalem’s Church (Bachman’s Mills), early 19th century
CARR-1156—Bachman’s Mills Schoolhouse (Bachman’s Mills), early 19th century
CARR-1158—Bachman’s Mill Store (Bachman’s Mills), early 19th century
CARR-1179—Detour Mill, late 19th century
CARR-1182—Detour Schoolhouse, ?
CARR-1260—The Sherwood Distillery and Boiler House (Westminster), early 20th century
CARR-1262—Hampstead Mill, c. 1912-1924 to 1970s
CARR-1264—Sapp’s Tavern (Hampstead), early 19th-early 20th centuries
CARR-1267—Hampstead School, 20th century*
CARR-1268—H.R. Lippy Store (Hampstead), early 20th century
CARR-1284—John Street Rowhouses (Westminster), 2nd ½ of the 19th century
CARR-1289—Tracey’s Mill School (Melrose vicinity), mid-19th to mid-20th centuries
CARR-1293—Albaugh-Babylon Grocery Company Building (Westminster), 20th century
CARR-1378—Black’s Schoolhouse No. 7 (Silver Run vicinity), 1893
CARR-1383—Malvern Mills (Taneytown vicinity), 19th century
CARR-1384—Foutz’s Mill Farm/Centre Mills (Taneytown vicinity), c. 1795, c. 1800-1840s?
CARR-1424—George Crouse Tannery (Manchester vicinity), 1840s-1850s
CARR-1428—Charles Street Colored School (Westminster), 1887-1920
CARR-1487—Sykesville Schoolhouse, ?-1935
CARR-1488—Watson Lane Lime Kiln (Linwood vicinity), late 19th century
CARR-1489—Pickett Mill Property (Winfield vicinity), mid-19th to early 20th centuries
CARR-1526—Henry Falkenstine Tannery/Farm (Maple Grove vicinity), 19th century**

Archaeological Site Reports

Ervin, Richard G.
Sites: 18CR185, 242, 243

Frye, Lori A., Hettie L. Ballweber and Annette Ericson

Goodwin, R. Christopher, April M. Fehr, Thomas W. Neumann and Janet Shoemaker
Sites: 18CR188, 189

Gyrisco, Geoffrey M.
Kavanagh, Maureen  
1982 *Archeological Resources of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland.* Report submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust, the Frederick County Planning Commission and the Carroll County Planning and Zoning Commission by the Maryland Geological Survey. MGS Division of Archeology File Report #164. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.  
**Sites:** 18CR74, 18FR350, 354, 369, 372, 390, 403, 410

Robinson, Kenneth W., April Fehr and Richard Geidel  
**Sites:** 18CR184

Walker, Mark, John Bedell, Madeleine Pappas and Michael Petraglia  
**Sites:** 18CR206, 213, 214, 215, 221, 222, 228

**Frederick County**

*Archaeological Sites*

**Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)**

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18FR16—Amelung Glass Factory (Park Mills)*  
18FR29—Catoctin Furnace (south of Thurmont)*  
18FR161—Johnson Iron Furnace (Monocacy Natural Resources Area)  
18FR320—Catoctin Foundry (Catoctin Furnace)  
18FR321—Catoctin Bathhouse, Spring, Raceway (Catoctin Furnace)  
18FR323—Catoctin/Renner Burial Ground (Catoctin Furnace)  
18FR326—Catoctin Exhumed Cemetery (Catoctin Furnace)  
18FR328—Catoctin Three Ore Mines (Catoctin Furnace)  
18FR329—Catoctin Ore Washer Pond (Catoctin Furnace)  
18FR332—South Catoctin Limestone Quarry and Kiln (Catoctin Furnace)

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
18FR334—Catoctin Retaining Wall Shoring Cleats (Catoctin Furnace) (?)
18FR365—Pearce Mill (southeast of Utica near Monocacy River)
18FR366—Pearce Mill House (southeast of Utica near Monocacy River) (?)
18FR372—Staley Site-Glassworks (north of Frederick)
18FR572—Tavern City Site #3 (Frederick) (?)
18FR575—Birely Tannery (Frederick)**
18FR583—Lewis Mill (northwest of Jefferson)*
18FR584—Catoctin Furnace Log House*
18FR696—George Willard House (Jefferson)*
18FR720—Catoctin Furnace Iron Master’s House

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
18FR29—Catoctin Furnace (south of Thurmont)*
18FR161—Johnson Iron Furnace (Monocacy Natural Resources Area)
18FR241—Michael’s Mill (Buckeystown Quad)
18FR321—Catoctin Bathhouse, Spring, Raceway (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR323—Catoctin/Renner Burial Ground (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR324—Catoctin/Carty House (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR325—Catoctin Limestone Quarry (Catoctin Furnace) (?)
18FR327—Catoctin Race Pond (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR328—Catoctin Three Ore Mines (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR330—Catoctin Kunkel Ore Mine and Railroad Tracks (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR331—Catoctin Raceway (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR333—Catoctin Stack II Casting Shed (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR334—Catoctin Retaining Wall Shoring Cleats (Catoctin Furnace) (?)
18FR390—Gardiner (near Catoctin Furnace) (?)
18FR403—Linganore Creek Mill Race (on Linganore Creek near Frederick)
18FR410—Staley Lime Kiln (just north of Frederick) (?)
18FR418—Spruce Run Valley Mill Ruin (east of Wolfsville) (?)
18FR449—Friends Creek Sawmill (Blue Ridge Summit Quad) (?)
18FR468—Raven Rock Park Charcoal Hearth (west of Lantz)
18FR470—Buck Lantz Charcoal Hearth (west of Lantz)
18FR523—[No Name] (City of Frederick Municipal Forest) (?)
18FR524—[No Name] (City of Frederick Municipal Forest) (?)
18FR527—[No Name] (City of Frederick Municipal Forest) (?)
18FR529—Little Fishing VIII (City of Frederick Municipal Forest) (?)
18FR532—Steep Creek II (City of Frederick Municipal Forest)
18FR537—Steep Creek VII (City of Frederick Municipal Forest)
18FR538—Steep Creek VIII (City of Frederick Municipal Forest)
18FR553—[No Name] (Catoctin Park)
18FR554—Hog Rock (Catoctin Park)
18FR558—Bob’s Hill II (Cunningham Falls State Park)
18FR572—Tavern City Site #3 (Frederick) (?)
18FR575—Birely Tannery (Frederick)**

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
18FR583—Lewis Mill (northwest of Jefferson)*
18FR584—Catoctin Furnace Log House*
18FR606—Little Fishing Quarry (City of Frederick Municipal Forest) (?)
18FR630—Price’s Distillery Road Mill (east of Centerville) (?)
18FR633—Shriner (Ceresville)**
18FR644—MD 17-1 (southeast of Wolfsville)
18FR682—Fort Detrick Lime Kiln (northwest of Frederick)
18FR696—George Willard House (Jefferson)*
18FR720—Catoctin Furnace Iron Master’s House
18FR735—Reed-Stitely House (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR754—William Russell Lime Kiln (Area P, Site 1) (east of Frederick)
18FR756—Burkittsville I (Burkittsville)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18FR29—Catoctin Furnace (south of Thurmont)*
18FR245—Gambrill Mill (Buckeystown Quad)
18FR321—Catoctin Bathouse, Spring, Raceway (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR323—Catoctin/Renner Burial Ground (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR324—Catoctin/Carty House (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR325—Catoctin Limestone Quarry (Catoctin Furnace) (?)
18FR330—Catoctin Kunkel Ore Mine and Railroad Tracks (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR333—Catoctin Stack II Casting Shed (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR390—Gardiner (near Catoctin Furnace)
18FR410—Staley Lime Kiln (just north of Frederick) (?)
18FR449—Friends Creek Sawmill (Blue Ridge Summit Quad)
18FR468—Raven Rock Park Charcoal Hearths (west of Lantz) (?)
18FR470—Buck Lantz Charcoal Hearths (west of Lantz) (?)
18FR532—Steep Creek II (City of Frederick Municipal Forest)
18FR537—Steep Creek VII (City of Frederick Municipal Forest)
18FR538—Steep Creek VIII (City of Frederick Municipal Forest)
18FR553—[No Name] (Catoctin Park)
18FR554—Hog Rock (Catoctin Park)
18FR558—Bob’s Hill II (Cunningham Falls State Park)
18FR573—Brewery City Site #4 (Frederick)
18FR574—African Methodist-Episcopal (Frederick)
18FR575—Birely Tannery (Frederick)**
18FR583—Lewis Mill (northwest of Jefferson)*
18FR584—Catoctin Furnace Log House*
18FR606—Little Fishing Quarry (City of Frederick Municipal Forest) (?)
18FR609—Town Dump (Woodsboro)
18FR630—Price’s Distillery Road Mill (east of Centerville)
18FR633—Shriner (Ceresville)**
18FR644—MD 17-1 (southeast of Wolfsville)
18FR682—Fort Detrick Lime Kiln (northwest of Frederick)
18FR689—Clay Pits (Frederick)
18FR696—George Willard House (Jefferson)*
18FR720—Catoctin Furnace Iron Master’s House
18FR735—Reed-Stitely House (Catoctin Furnace)*
18FR756—Burkittsville I (Burkittsville)

**Period 12 (Modern Period)**
18FR323—Catoctin/Renner Burial Ground (Catoctin Furnace)
18FR390—Gardiner (near Catoctin Furnace)
18FR575—Birely Tannery (Frederick)**
18FR583—Lewis Mill (northwest of Jefferson)*
18FR584—Catoctin Furnace Log House*
18FR609—Town Dump (Woodsboro)
18FR633—Shriner (Ceresville)**
18FR682—Fort Detrick Lime Kiln (northwest of Frederick)
18FR689—Clay Pits (Frederick)
18FR735—Reed-Stitely House (Catoctin Furnace)*

**Unknown Period**
18FR162—Lime Kiln (east of Rock Hall on Furnace Branch [Creek?])
18FR240—Monocacy Bottom Road Lime Kiln (Buckeystown Quad)
18FR349—Keller Road Lime Kiln I (near Buckeystown)
18FR350—Keller Road Lime Kiln II (near Buckeystown)
18FR369—Hunting Creek Mill (on Hunting Creek east of Troutville)
18FR596—Paintrock Mill (northwest of Myersville)
18FR601—River’s View (northwest of Ceresville)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

*Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

F-1-029—Buckeystown Historic District, 18th-20th centuries*
F-1-181—Buckeystown Station Survey District, c. 1850-1945
F-1-182—Doubs Survey District, c. 1812-1945
F-1-185—Adamstown Survey District, c. 1835-1940
F-1-186—Lime Kiln Survey District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries**
F-1-187—Point of Rocks Survey District, c. 1835-1920
F-2-009—Brunswick Historic District, late 18th century-c. 1930*
F-2-010—Town of Burkittsville, late 18th to mid-20th centuries*
F-2-077—New Addition Survey District (Brunswick), c. 1906-1941
F-2-079—Knoxville Survey District, c. 1830-1941
F-3-039—Frederick Historic District, late 18th century-1941*
F-3-056—Frederick Survey District, late 18th century-1941?
F-3-087—Hansonville-Old Frederick Road Survey District, c. 1850-1900
F-3-088—Hansonville Center Survey District, c. 1840-1900
F-3-089—Utica Survey District, c. 1815-1940
F-3-097—Lewistown Survey District, 1815-c. 1943
F-3-108—Harmony Grove Historic District (Frederick vicinity), c. 1840-1910
F-4-044—Spoolsville Survey District, c. 1800-c. 1920
F-4-052—Harmony Survey District, c. 1840-c. 1930
F-4-063—Ellerton Survey District, c. 1865-1940
F-5-012—Ijamsville Survey District, c. 1831-1930
F-5-014—Monrovia Survey District, c. 1830-1930
F-5-015—New London Survey District, c. 1804-1930
F-5-061—Mt. Airy Historic District, 2nd ½ of the 19th century to mid-20th century
F-6-045—Catoctin Furnace Historic District, 1774-1904*
F-6-050—Kinna’s Mill District (Sabillasville vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
F-6-070—Black’s Mill District (Creagerstown vicinity), 1775-1885
F-6-100—Creagerstown Survey District, late 18th century-c. 1930
F-6-101—Thurmont Historic District, late 18th-early 20th centuries
F-7-026—Park Mills Survey District, c. 1810-1870
F-7-120—Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District, mid-18th century-1939
F-8-055—Walkersville Survey District, c. 1830-1930
F-8-061—Woodsboro Survey District, c. 1786-present
F-8-099—Oak Hill Survey District, c. 1840-1900
F-8-100—Troutville Survey District, c. 1830-1899
F-8-102—Sams Creek Mill Survey District (Unionville vicinity), c. 1830-c. 1920
F-8-112—Buckey’s Mill Survey District (Johnsville vicinity), c. 1820-1850, 1909
F-8-126—Fountain Rock Lime Company Quarry and Housing Survey District
( Walkersville), c. 1870, 1900-1941

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

F-1-004—St. Mathews Evangelical Lutheran Church (Adamstown), 1893
F-1-005—Doubs Mill, c. 1812
F-1-006—Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church (Doubs), 1910
F-1-007—St. Luke’s Evangelical Lutheran Church (Point of Rocks), 1889
F-1-008—Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (Point of Rocks), 1912
F-1-010—Point of Rocks United Methodist Church, 1867, 1894-present
F-1-011—Point of Rocks Masonic Lodge/Masonic Building, 1898
F-1-013—Adamstown Public School, c. 1888-1920s
F-1-021—Lime Kiln Site (Buckeystown vicinity), c. 1800
F-1-028—Greenfield Mills (Licksville), c. 1830-1890
F-1-036—St. Luke’s Protestant Church (Adamstown), 1882
F-1-041—Stone House Pottery (Delashmutt’s Store) (Buckeystown), c. 1824-present
F-1-047—Buckeystown United Methodist Church, 1896
F-1-061—McKenna’s Store (Buckeystown), c. 1980-present
F-1-062—Thomas Brickyards (Buckeystown), late 18th century-1974
F-1-067—St. John’s Reformed Church (Buckeystown), 1884-1950s

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F-1-071—Buckeystown Methodist Church, 1900, 1930
F-1-076—Buckeystown School, c. 1878
F-1-077—Michael’s Mill (Buckeystown), c. 1824
F-1-093—Greenfield Mills Stone House (Licksville vicinity), c. 1800
F-1-095—St. Mark’s United Lutheran Church (Doub), 1882
F-1-096—Doubs United Methodist Church, 1879
F-1-098—Lime Kiln Methodist Church, 1888
F-1-118—Buckeystown Packing and Canning Company, c. 1895-1950s
F-1-119—Buckeystown Cannery House, c. 1893
F-2-001—Lewis Mill (Jefferson), c. 1810*
F-2-026—Knoxville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1869
F-2-029—The Trinity Lutheran Church (Knoxville), c. 1875
F-2-030—Trinity Lutheran Sunday School (Knoxville), c. 1885-1890
F-2-031—Edward Garrott’s Hotel (Knoxville), c. 1850
F-2-032—St. Stephen’s German Reformed Church (Knoxville), 1851
F-2-046—Benjamin Rice Mill (Jefferson), early 19th century-1970s
F-3-001—Wormans Mill (Frederick/Harmony Grove vicinity), c. 1790-19th century
F-3-010—David Myers House (Lewistown vicinity), c. 1820-1830
F-3-018—CCC Complex (Gambrill State Park), 1930s**
F-3-019—St. Paul’s Evangelical Church (Utica), 1899
F-3-055—Mt. Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church (Lewistown), 1883
F-3-145—Hoke/Grove Lime Kiln Property (Frederick), mid-19th century to present**
F-4-015—Eicholtz Mill Office (Thurmont vicinity), c. 1800
F-4-014—Samuel Eicholtz House (Thurmont vicinity), c. 1860
F-4-015—Eicholtz Log Barn (Thurmont vicinity), c. 1800
F-4-057—Wolfe’s Tavern (Thurmont vicinity), c. 1800
F-7-005—Kohlenberg Glass Works (Park Mills vicinity), early 19th century
F-7-009—Johnson Furnace (site) (Tuscarora vicinity), 1787
F-7-015—Levi Price House and Distillery Site (Urbana vicinity), c. 1808-early 20th century
F-7-023—Bloomsbury Forge (Urbana vicinity), c. 1774-1787
F-7-025—Comstock School (Dickerson vicinity), c. 1910
F-7-027—Bell’s Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church (Dickerson vicinity), c. 1918
F-7-036—Hampton School (Park Mills vicinity), 1908
F-7-050—Amelung House and Glassworks (Park Mills), late 18th century*
F-7-057—Araby Mill, c. 1830-1890s or 1920s
F-7-078—Pleasant Hill School (Monrovia), c. 1860-1920s
F-7-079—Bush Creek Church of the Brethren (Monrovia), 1907-present
F-7-086—Rinehart-Shearer Mill House (Monrovia vicinity), c. 1852-1854
F-7-103—Fountain Mills Store (Kemptown vicinity), c. 1883-present
F-8-041—Ceresville Stone Quarry, c. 1810
F-8-042—Ceresville Flour Mill, 1813
F-8-062—Legore Quarry Workers Housing-Good Husband Row (Woodsboro vicinity), c. 1910
F-8-065—Glade Valley Milling Company (Woodsboro), 1890-1957
F-8-066—St. John’s Reformed Church (Woodsboro), c. 1822
F-8-082—Legore Quarry Workers Housing-San Diego Road (Woodsboro vicinity), c. 1900
F-8-083—Legore Quarry Workers Housing-Legore Bridge Road (Woodsboro vicinity), c. 1890, c. 1910
F-8-085—Legore Quarry Company Store and Workers Housing (Woodsboro vicinity), c. 1890-1930
F-8-086—Barrick Lime Works Company Housing (Woodsboro vicinity), c. 1910
F-8-098—Mt. Zion Lutheran Church (Woodsboro), 1905
F-8-122—Legore Quarry Workers Housing-Steiner Smith Road vicinity (Woodsboro vicinity), c. 1900
F-8-141—Spring Plains Mill Property (Woodsboro), late 18th-early 20th centuries

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1981 *A Preliminary Archeological Resources Reconnaissance (Phase Ia) of the East Street Extended Project in the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland*. Report submitted to Rummel, Klepper & Kahl by Thunderbird Research Corporation. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

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Harford County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18HA81—Pleasantville Mill (north side of Little Gunpowder Falls)
18HA93—Husband Flint Mill (northeast of Kalmia) (?) *
18HA152—Old Mill (east of Wilson Mill)
18HA178—Wilson Mill (northeast of Glenville)
18HA179—Jerusalem Mills (Little Gunpowder Falls)*
18HA262—Carr’s Mill Complex (northeast of Fallston)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18HA50—James Run I (James Run at JFK Highway)
18HA79—Stafford Bridge Flint Mill (on Deer Creek)
18HA93—Husband Flint Mill (northeast of Kalmia)*
18HA148—Harford Iron Furnace (northeast of Abingdon)
18HA178—Wilson Mill (northeast of Glenville)
18HA179—Jerusalem Mills (Little Gunpowder Falls)*
18HA231—Charcoal Burning Facility (northeast of Rocks)
18HA262—Carr’s Mill Complex (northeast of Fallston)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18HA68—Scarboro Soapstone Quarry (between Dublin and Scarboro)
18HA79—Stafford Bridge Flint Mill (on Deer Creek)
18HA93—Husband Flint Mill (northeast of Kalmia)*
18HA179—Jerusalem Mills (Little Gunpowder Falls)*
18HA231—Charcoal Burning Facility (northeast of Rocks)
18HA259—Hooker’s Mill Ruin (north of Abingdon)
18HA262—Carr’s Mill Complex (northeast of Fallston)

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
Period 12 (Modern Period)
18HA68—Scarboro Soapstone Quarry (between Dublin and Scarboro)
18HA262—Carr’s Mill Complex (northeast of Fallston)

Unknown Period
none

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

HA-200—Stafford, c. 1799-c. 1900
HA-1504-1515—Maulsby District (Bel Air), c. 1885-early 20th century
HA-1551—Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District, late 18th-early 20th centuries*
HA-1617—Havre de Grace Historic District, late 18th-early 20th centuries*
HA-1716—Bel Air Courthouse Historic District, 1855-1930s*
HA-1722—Perryman Historic District, 18th(?)-to mid-20th centuries**
HA-1745—Jerusalem Mill Village, c. 1772-late 19th century*
HA-1746—Darlington Historic District, early 19th-early 20th centuries*
HA-1748—Cardiff-Whiteford Historic District, ?
HA-1755—Harford Furnace Historic District, c. 1830-1876*
HA-1756—Whitaker’s Mill Historic District, early-late 19th century*
HA-1781—Mill Green Historic District, c. 1770-c. 1933*
HA-1783—My Lady’s Manor Historic District, 18th-19th centuries*

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

HA-10—Wilson’s Mill House (Lower Deer Creek Valley), mid-18th to early 20th centuries
HA-11—Wilson’s Mill (Lower Deer Creek Valley), mid-18th century to c. 1931
HA-16—Walter’s Mill (Lower Deer Creek Valley), c. 1900-present
HA-18—Walter’s Mill Cabin (Miller’s House) (Street), ?
HA-24—Darlington United Methodist Church, 1852
HA-25—Wilson’s Mill Miller’s House (Darlington vicinity), c. 1800
HA-30—LaGrange Warehouse and Store (Rocks), late 18th-late 19th centuries
HA-31—LaGrange House (Rocks), ?-late 19th century
HA-32—LaGrange House Outbuildings (Rocks), ?-late 19th century

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
HA-40—Amos-Wiley Mill (?), late 18th century-1967
HA-48—Clarks Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church (Kalmia), 1885
HA-49—Thomas Run Methodist Church (Lower Deer Creek Valley), c. 1840-1850
HA-62—Sarah Furnace Site (Jarrettsville vicinity), mid-19th century
HA-63—Old Schoolhouse at Sarah’s Furnace (Jarrettsville vicinity), mid-19th century to c. 1925
HA-78—Grace Memorial Episcopal Church (Darlington?), 1876*
HA-80—Massey-Ely Tavern and Store (Lower Deer Creek Valley), c. 1820-present*
HA-82—Darlington Cemetery and Sanctuary, late 19th century*
HA-86—Harford Creamery Site (Shawsville vicinity), 1880
HA-87—Harford Creamery Store (Shawsville vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries
HA-92—Robert’s Mill Miller’s Cottage (Mill Green), late 18th century-?
HA-93—Roberts Mill/N.S. Bemis Mill (Mill Green), 1820s-c. 1920
HA-94—Thomas House at Mill Green, early 19th century-present?
HA-127—Sarah Furnace Store (Jarrettsville vicinity), 19th century
HA-128—Sarah Furnace Ore Pit Site (Jarrettsville vicinity), mid-19th century
HA-138—Priest Neale’s Mill (Deer Creek), c. 1750*
HA-158—Cooksville Tanbark Mill, 1842
HA-159—Cooksville Tannery, 1842
HA-160—Cooksville School House, mid-19th century
HA-161—Cooksville Store, c. 1842-c. 1882
HA-178—Cumberland Forge (Deer Creek), c. 1750-c.1810
HA-191—Rock Run Mill (Susquehanna State Park), 1794 to mid-20th century
HA-197—Rock Run Miller’s House (Stafford vicinity), c. 1794
HA-199—Stafford Industrial Complex, mid-18th to early 20th centuries
HA-201—Tanbark Mill Ruins, site (Stafford vicinity), mid-19th century
HA-260—St. Margaret’s Chapel (Bel Air), 1905
HA-264—Cooper’s Mill (Whiteford vicinity), late 19th century
HA-291—Tanbark Mill site (Glenville vicinity), 19th century
HA-293—Glenville School (Lower Deer Creek Valley), c. 1870-early 20th century
HA-295—Glenville Store and Post Office, c. 1875-1936
HA-309—Chrome Valley Mill (Jarrettsville vicinity), mid-19th to early 20th centuries
HA-335—Noble’s Mill (Glenville vicinity), mid-19th to mid-20th centuries
HA-336—Noble’s Mill (Lower Deer Creek Valley), 1854-1950
HA-337—Noble’s Mill Miller’s House (Lower Deer Creek Valley), c. 1870
HA-376—Lapidum Warehouse No. 1 and Wharf (Lower Deer Creek Valley), mid-18th to late 19th centuries
HA-377—Lapidum Warehouse No. 2 (Lower Deer Creek Valley), (Lower Deer Creek Valley), mid-18th to late 19th centuries
HA-378—Lapidum Mill (Lower Deer Creek Valley), mid-18th to late 19th centuries
HA-381—Lapidum Store (Lower Deer Creek Valley), c. 1857
HA-382—Lapidum Wharf (Lower Deer Creek Valley), early 18th-early 20th centuries
HA-392—Wilson’s Mill Tenant House (Darlington vicinity), c. 1800
HA-395—Site of the Wilson Rigbie Mill Dam (Wilson Mill vicinity), 18th century
HA-427—Kellville School (Jerusalem Mill vicinity), c. 1815-?
HA-429—McCourney’s General Store (Jerusalem), c. 1844 to mid-20th century
HA-433—Jerusalem Mill, 1772-late 19th century
HA-434—Worker’s House, Gun and Cooper Shop (Jerusalem), c. 1775-20th century
HA-435—Jerusalem Mill Sawmill Structure, late 18th-late 19th centuries
HA-436—Jerusalem Mill Historic Marker, ?
HA-448—Ivory Mills (White Hall vicinity), c. 1781-c. 1922*
HA-449—House at Ivory Mill (White Hall vicinity), mid-18th century-present
HA-450—Ivory Mills (Barn) (White Hall vicinity), early 20th century
HA-451—Ivory Mill Corncrib (White Hall vicinity), mid-19th century
HA-452—Ivory Mill Carriage House and Granary (White Hall vicinity), mid-19th century
HA-453—Ivory Mill Springhouse site (White Hall vicinity), ?
HA-454—Ivory Mill Covered Bridge over Deer Creek site (White Hall vicinity), late 18th-early 20th centuries
HA-458—Jolly Acres Old Mill (Shawsville vicinity), 19th century
HA-500—Nelson Millrace (Jarrettsville vicinity), 18th-19th centuries?
HA-532—Prospect School (Lower Deer Creek Valley), c. 1850
HA-544—St. John’s Episcopal Church (Havre de Grace), 1809-present
HA-552—Grace Reformed Episcopal Church (Havre de Grace), 19th century
HA-553—Jefferson’s Store (Havre de Grace), 19th century
HA-562—Eden Mill (Pylesville vicinity), 19th-early 20th centuries
HA-565—Rock Run Methodist Episcopal Church (Lower Deer Creek Valley), 1843
HA-651—Jackson Sawmill (Macton), 20th century
HA-665—Wesleyan Chapel Methodist Protestant Church (Havre de Grace), 1820s-present
HA-666—Wesleyan Chapel Methodist Protestant School (Havre de Grace), 1820s-present
HA-770—Penn Central Railroad Freight Depot (Aberdeen), 19th century?
HA-778—Grove Cemetery (Chapel site) (Aberdeen), mid-19th century to present?
HA-782—Towne House Restaurant (Aberdeen), ?
HA-790—Abraham Jarrett Thomas House (Lafayette Hotel) (Havre de Grace), c. 1835-present
HA-797—Smith’s Tavern (Havre de Grace), 19th century?
HA-814—S.J. Seneca Warehouse (Havre de Grace), c. 1880-World War II
HA-823—Mt. Erin Cemetery (Havre de Grace), late 19th century-present
HA-852—Silk Hat Factory (Abingdon), c. 1800-1820
HA-869—Klondike Flint Mill site (Lower Deer Creek Valley), early 20th century
HA-871—The Glebe (Harford Furnace), early 18th-late 19th centuries
HA-910—Reynolds-Trout-Fishel Mill (Norrisville vicinity), mid-19th century to 1965
HA-931—“Berkley Manor” or Moore’s Mill (Bel Air vicinity), 1790s-?
HA-941—Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church (Cardiff), 1893
HA-943—Lloyd’s Amusement Hall (Cardiff), 19th century
HA-944—Esdraelon Lodge #176 (Cardiff), c. 1910-present
HA-948—Marshall Heaps Oil Company (Cardiff), mid-19th century
HA-949—Maryland Green Marble Quarry (Cardiff), 1900
HA-955—Slate Ridge Quarries (Whiteford), 1785 to mid-20th century**
HA-1036—Lower Mill on Peddler’s Run, ruins (Darlington vicinity), ?
HA-1037—Ruins, Upper Mill on Peddler’s Run (Darlington vicinity), ?
HA-1052—John W. Mitchell Cannery and Tenant House (Churchville vicinity), ?
HA-1069—Harford Furnace Store, mid-late 19th century
HA-1089—Magness House (Bel Air vicinity), early 19th century
HA-1097—Emory Chapel (Zelma Kelly House) (Havre de Grace), mid-19th century
HA-1109—The Presbyterian Church of Havre de Grace, c. 1840s
HA-1117—Whitaker’s Mill (Bel Air vicinity), mid-late 19th century
HA-1118—Saw Mill House (DuBois Saw Mill Office) (Havre de Grace), c. 1870-early 20th century
HA-1125—Havre de Grace United Methodist Church, 1901-02
HA-1156—St. James AME Church (Havre de Grace), c. 1874
HA-1160—Joseph Good House and Store (Havre de Grace), 1893
HA-1174—Joseph T. Hatem House and Store (Havre de Grace), 1880s
HA-1180—Masonic Temple Building (Havre de Grace), c. 1907
HA-1226—Husband Flint Mill Archaeological Site (Kalmia vicinity), 19th century-1920*
HA-1247—Charcoal House (Harford Furnace), c. 1845-c. 1876
HA-1254—Harford Furnace, mid-19th century
HA-1470-1473—Reckord Mill (Bel Air), late 19th century-present
HA-1554—Baker Cemetery (Aberdeen), late 19th century-present
HA-1556—Aberdeen Esso Service Station, c. 1930
HA-1582—Bata Shoe Company Complex (Belcamp), 20th century
HA-1616—Union Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church (Aberdeen), early 20th century
HA-1656—Store (Perryman), ?
HA-1659—F.O. Mitchell and Brothers Inc. Office (Perryman), 20th century
HA-1663—Store and Residence (Perryman), ?
HA-1664—Schoolhouse (Perryman), ?
HA-1665—Cranberry Methodist Church (Perryman), ?
HA-1724—Grace ME Church South (Aberdeen), mid-19th century to present
HA-1741—Slate Ridge School (Whiteford), early 20th century-1980s*
HA-1780—Aberdeen School, 20th century**
HA-1892—Whiteford Station, 1892-early 20th century
HA-1900—Richard Parry Double House (Cardiff), c. 1883
HA-1901—Lloyd Rental House #2 (Cardiff), c. 1900
HA-1902—Lloyd Rental House #1 (Cardiff), c. 1900
HA-1917—Lloyd Speculation House #2 (Cardiff), c. 1895
HA-1918—Lloyd Speculation House #1 (Cardiff), c. 1895
HA-1920—Emory Jones House (Cardiff), c. 1905
HA-1925—Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church Manse (Cardiff), c. 1902

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Ervin, Richard G.

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Hurry, Silas D.

**Sites:** 18HA148

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Howard County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18HO67—Patapsco State Park Survey #4 (near Henryton Rd.)
18HO80—Simpsonville Stone Ruins (south of Columbia)**
18HO86—Jane Nicholls’ Mill (west of Clarksville) (?)
18HO106—Phelp’s Quarry (Laurel) (?)
18HO108—Guilford Factory (near Rt. 32 and I-95)
18HO112—Lime Kiln #1 (Fulton area near Montgomery Co. border) (?)
18HO113—Lime Kiln #2 (Fulton area, Browns Bridge Rd.) (?)
18HO151—Historic Mill (between Simpsonville and Clarksville) (?)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18HO65—Patapsco State Park Survey #2 (near Marriotsville Rd.)
18HO80—Simpsonville Stone Ruins (south of Columbia)**
18HO86—Jane Nicholls’ Mill (west of Clarksville)
18HO99—Carroll Sawmill #9 (east of Clarksville)
18HO106—Phelp’s Quarry (Laurel) (?)
18HO108—Guilford Factory (near Rt. 32 and I-95)
18HO109—Guilford Quarry (near Rt. 32 and I-95)
18HO112—Lime Kiln #1 (Fulton area near Montgomery Co. border)
18HO113—Lime Kiln #2 (Fulton area, Browns Bridge Rd.)
18HO114—Lime Kiln #3 (Fulton area, Lime Kiln Rd.)
18HO151—Historic Mill (between Simpsonville and Clarksville)
18HO175—GTW-10 (Sykesville vicinity)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18HO65—Patapsco State Park Survey #2 (?)
18HO67—Patapsco State Park Survey #4 (?)
18HO80—Simpsonville Stone Ruins (south of Columbia)**

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
18HO86—Jane Nicholls’ Mill (west of Clarksville) (?)
18HO99—Carroll Sawmill #9 (east of Clarksville)
18HO106—Phelp’s Quarry (Laurel) (?)
18HO108—Guilford Factory (near Rt. 32 and I-95)
18HO109—Guilford Quarry (near Rt. 32 and I-95)
18HO111—UPAG Sawmill CK 52A (Clarksville) (?)
18HO112—Lime Kiln #1 (Fulton area near Montgomery County border) (?)
18HO113—Lime Kiln #2 (Fulton area, Browns Bridge Rd.)
18HO114—Lime Kiln #3 (Fulton area, Lime Kiln Rd.) (?)
18HO131—Burgess Grist Mill and Wagon Works (Ellicott City)
18HO151—Historic Mill (between Simpsonville and Clarksville) (?)
18HO153—Adams-Nicholls (Clarksville Quad near Montgomery County border)
18HO175—GTW-10 (Sykesville vicinity)
18HO191—Cricket Creek Sawmill (south of Clarksville)
18HO218—Ellicott City Colored School
18HO241—Maple Lawn C-1 (Fulton vicinity)
18HO250—All Saints Church (between Laurel and Savage)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18HO108—Guilford Factory (near Rt. 32 and I-95) (?)
18HO111—UPAG Sawmill CK 52A (Clarksville) (?)
18HO218—Ellicott City Colored School

Unknown Period
18HO1—Joseph Bond Soapstone Quarry (near Rt. 108 and old Rt. 29)
18HO103—Browns Bridge Road (northwest of Laurel)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

HO-042—Savage Mill Historic District, 19th to mid-20th centuries*
HO-073—Ellicotts Lower Mills Sites (Ellicott City, Ilchester vicinity), late 18th-early 20th centuries
HO-078—Ellicott City Historic District, 18th-20th centuries*
HO-377—Main Street, Elkridge Historic District, c. 1817
HO-514—Railroad Avenue Historic District (Elkridge), c. 1878
HO-609—Church Road and Sylvan Lane Survey District (Ellicott City), late 19th century**
HO-742—Guilford Industrial Historic District, late 19th-early 20th centuries

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

HO-012—Roxbury Mill (Glenwood vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
HO-026—St. John’s (Ellicott City), 1822
HO-027—Daniels Mill (Daniels), 19th-20th centuries*
HO-045—Trinity Church (Elkridge), 2nd 1/2 of the 19th century*
HO-055—Emory Methodist Episcopal Church (Ellicott City), 1837 and 1887
HO-065—Ellicott Family Burial Grounds (Ellicott City), 19th century
HO-066—Quaker Burial Grounds (Ellicott City), 19th century
HO-067—Friends Meeting House and Graveyard (Ellicott City), late 18th-19th centuries
HO-071—Ellicott City Station, mid-19th century
HO-072—The Bridge Market (Ellicott City), 18th-19th centuries
HO-076—St. Paul’s School/Patapsco National Bank (Ellicott City), c. 1840*
HO-079—The Lodge Building, I.O.O.F. (Ellicott City), c. 1848*
HO-082—Deborah Disney’s Tavern (Ellicott City), mid-19th century
HO-083—Collier’s Grist Mill (Ellicott City), c. 1860
HO-086—The Railroad Hotel (Ellicott City), c. 1847
HO-088—Hunt’s General Store and Millinery Shop (Ellicott City), c. 1837
HO-124—St. Barnabas (Sykesville), 1850
HO-135—Porter’s Tavern (Ellicott City), c. 1797
HO-140—The Gary Memorial United Methodist Church (Daniels), 1879
HO-143—MacAlpine Slave Quarters (Ellicott City), c. 1840
HO-152—Hockley Grist Mill House (Elkridge), c. 1794
HO-154—Kelly’s Stone House (Ellicott City), 18th century
HO-154—Oakland Mills Store and Dwelling (Ellicott City), early 19th century
HO-155—Oakland Mills Cooper’s House (Oakland Mills), early 19th century**
HO-169—The Roxbury Mills Millers House (Roxbury), c. 1820
HO-179—The Factory House (Laurel), 1840-1850
HO-213—Savage Mill, early 19th century*
HO-214—Carroll Baldwin Memorial Hall (Savage), 1921
HO-215—Early 19th-century Millworkers’ Houses (Savage)
HO-216—Old Mill Apartment House (Savage), c. 1816
HO-217—Old Mill Workers’ Houses (Savage), c. 1878
HO-218—The Mansion House (Savage), c. 1878
HO-219—Masonic Hall (Savage), 1897
HO-220—The Holte-Grafton House (Savage), c. 1895
HO-221—Mill House/Upper Baltimore St. (Savage), c. 1917
HO-223—Early 19th-century Mill House/Chickering House (Savage), c. 1816
HO-224—Old Mill House/The Rooney House (Savage), c. 1816
HO-225—Millworkers’ Houses (Savage), 19th century
HO-235—St. Stephen’s African Methodist Episcopal Church (Ellicott City), 1921
HO-241—Ellicott Family Burial Grounds (Ellicott City vicinity), 19th century (?)
HO-268—Hatfield Residence (Simpsonville), 1878
HO-285—Ellicott’s Second School Building (Ellicott City), c.1812
HO-294—The Old Wilson Place at Roxbury Mill (Roxbury), c. 1847
HO-299—St. Peter’s Episcopal Church Site (Ellicott City), late 19th century
HO-306—Friends’ Meeting House Historical Marker (Ellicott City), ?
HO-317—Tilghman Grocery Store and House (Elkridge), c. 1878
HO-327—The Kloman Building (Elkridge), c. 1828, c. 1876
HO-329—Howard Lodge #10 Masonic Building (Elkridge), c. 1815, 1854-1904
HO-330—Phoenix Emporium (Ellicott City), ?
HO-331—Oakland Mills Slave Quarters (Columbia), c. 1820
HO-341—Talbott Lumber Company (Ellicott City), ?
HO-348—St. Paul’s Catholic Church (Ellicott City), 1838
HO-359—Crosscurrents (Caplan’s Frame Shop) (Ellicott City), late 19th century
HO-367—Elkridge Furnace Store House (Elkridge Landing), c. 1755
HO-367—Elkridge Furnace Complex, 18th century-1860s*
HO-368—Boyle’s Tavern (Elkridge), early 19th century
HO-369—Pocock’s Store I (Elkridge), 19th century
HO-370—Pocock’s Store II (Elkridge), 19th century
HO-371—Kyne’s Store (Elkridge), mid-19th century
HO-382—Grace Episcopal Church (Elkridge), 1911
HO-383—Melville Methodist Episcopal Chapel (Elkridge), c. 1885
HO-384—Gaines Methodist Episcopal Church (Elkridge), 1893
HO-395—St. Clement’s Hall (Ellicott City), c. 1875
HO-420—Landing Road Cider Mill (Elkridge), 1916
HO-510—The B&O Railroad Company House (Elkridge), 1878, 1912
HO-522—The Savage Mill Company Store (Savage), c. 1871
HO-525—The Simpsonville Stone Ruins, 19th century
HO-534—Union Dam and Mill Race (Patapsco State Park), 19th to mid-20th century
HO-543—Hipsley Mill Miller’s House (Patuxent River State Park), c. 1900
HO-579—Whipps Family and Public Cemetery (Ellicott City), 19th century
HO-585—Colored Schoolhouse (Ellicott City), 1880
HO-732—Mentzel Paper Factory (Ellicott City), 1892
HO-733—Patapsco Quarry Company (Ellicott City vicinity), c. 1828, c. 1890, c. 1900
HO-734—Gray’s Water Station (Ellicott City vicinity), 1829, c. 1869
HO-735—Charles H. Thomas House (Ellicott City vicinity), c. 1869
HO-736—Williams Run Water Station (Ellicott City vicinity), c. 1829, c. 1854
HO-737—Ilchester Mill/Dismal Mill (Ilchester vicinity), c. 1761, 1833, 1885
HO-738—Bonnie Branch Mill (Ilchester vicinity), c. 1860
HO-739—Davis Mills (Ilchester vicinity), pre-1850, c. 1870
HO-740—Hockley Forge and Mill (Elkridge vicinity), c. 1760, pre-1798, pre-1829, c. 1852, 1876
HO-751—Sykes Mill/Howard Cotton Factory/B.F. Shriver Cannery (Sykesville), 1830s to mid-20th century
HO-756—St. Luke ME Church (Sykesville), 1898
Archaeological Site Reports

Beynon, Diane E. and Jack B. Irion

Comer, Elizabeth Anderson
1996 Phase I Archaeological Investigation at the Ellicott City Colored School, Ellicott City, Maryland, Howard County, Maryland. Report submitted to the Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks by EAC/Archaeology. Capital Project N-3910 AA. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18HO218

Dinnel, Katherine J. and Melanie D. Collier

Sites: 18HO53; also mentions 18HO1, 18HO112, 18HO113, 18HO114 and 18MO204

Ervin, Richard G.

Sites: 18HO80

Ervin, Richard G.

Sites: 18HO191
Otter, Edward  

Sites: 18HO250

Read, Esther Doyle and Michael F. Lane 

Sites: 18HO108, 109, 110

Seifert, Donna J., Elizabeth J. Abel, Douglas C. McVarish and Dana B. Heck 

Sites: 18HO80

### Montgomery County

**Archaeological Sites**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18MO27—Triadelphia (under Triadelphia Lake)  
18MO32—Long Draught Mill (Seneca Creek State Park)  
18MO176—Kemp Mill (Wheaton Regional Park)  
18MO253—Valley Mill (Valley Mill Park)  
18MO368—Newlin/Downs (Hines) Mill (Brookeville)**  
18MO389—Hyattstown Mill and Miller’s House**  
18MO399—Fawcett Mill Site (southwest of Fairland)**  
18MO400—QF2/Old Woolen Mill (west of Fairland)**  
18MO401—Snowden Mill Site (southwest of Fairland)**  
18MO402—Duvall Raceway (southwest of Fairland)**  
18MO403—Raceway South of Snowden Mill (southwest of Fairland)**  
18MO461—Waters Mill and Miller’s House (northwest of Germantown)  
18MO497—Veir’s Saw Mill (north of Dawsonville)
18MO545—Bowie Mill (west of Rockville on Rock Creek)
18MO552—Wootton’s Mill (west of Rockville)**

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18MO27—Triadelphia (under Triadelphia Lake)
18MO32—Long Draught Mill (Seneca Creek State Park) (?)
18MO33—Muncaster Mill (Rock Creek Park)
18MO101—Seneca Sandstone Quarry (Seneca vicinity) (?)
18MO112—Pine Hill Millrace (near old Rt. 29) (?)
18MO176—Kemp Mill (Weaton Regional Park)
18MO204—Haviland Mill (northeast of Sandy Spring)
18MO253—Valley Mill (Valley Mill Park)
18MO368—Newlin/Downs (Hines) Mill (Brookeville)**
18MO389—Hyattstown Mill and Miller’s House**
18MO390—Muddy Branch Mill Race (Blockhouse Point Park)
18MO399—Fawcett Mill Site (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO400—QF2/Old Woolen Mill (west of Fairland)**
18MO401—Snowden Mill Site (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO402—Duvall Raceway (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO403—Raceway South of Snowden Mill (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO461—Waters Mill and Miller’s House (northwest of Germantown)
18MO481—Lansdale Mill (north of US Naval Ordnance Laboratory)
18MO486—Moore Quarry Worker’s House (west of Emery Corners)
18MO487—Bell’s (Beall’s) Mill (west of Watts Branch Park)
18MO503—Pyle’s Mill (northwest of Burdette)
18MO517—Gaither’s Mill Site (northeast of Claysville)
18MO525—Thomas/Weir Mill Race (Brookeville)
18MO534—DuFief Mill and Race (southeast of Darnestown)
18MO546—Owen’s Mill (northwest of Norbeck)
18MO550—Devil’s Den (Silver Spring)
18MO552—Wootton’s Mill (west of Rockville)**

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18MO147—C&O Canal 1-7 (north of Vaso Island)
18MO176—Kemp Mill (Weaton Regional Park)
18MO204—Haviland Mill (northeast of Sandy Spring)
18MO253—Valley Mill (Valley Mill Park)
18MO352—Stone Quarry (on Cabin John Creek)
18MO368—Newlin/Downs (Hines) Mill (Brookeville)**
18MO389—Hyattstown Mill and Miller’s House**
18MO390—Muddy Branch Mill Race (Blockhouse Point Park)
18MO399—Fawcett Mill Site (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO400—QF2/Old Woolen Mill (west of Fairland)**

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.

294
18MO401—Snowden Mill Site (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO402—Duvall Raceway (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO403—Raceway South of Snowden Mill (southwest of Fairland)**
18MO415—B&O Railroad Connecticut Avenue Facility (Chevy Chase)
18MO454—Merriman Quarry (Bethesda)
18MO461—Waters Mill and Miller’s House (northwest of Germantown)
18MO485—Reserve Gold Mine (Rock Run Park)
18MO486—Moore Quarry Worker’s House (west of Emery Corners)
18MO503—Pyle’s Mill (northwest of Burdette) (?)
18MO506—Black Hill Gold Mine (northeast of Boyds)
18MO517—Gaither’s Mill Site (northeast of Claysville)
18MO546—Owen’s Mill (northwest of Norbeck)
18MO552—Wootton’s Mill (west of Rockville)**

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18MO352—Stone Quarry (on Cabin John Creek)
18MO368—Newlin/Downs (Hines) Mill (Brookeville)**
18MO389—Hyattstown Mill and Miller’s House**
18MO415—B&O Railroad Connecticut Avenue Facility (Chevy Chase)
18MO486—Moore Quarry Worker’s House (west of Emery Corners)
18MO506—Black Hill Gold Mine (northeast of Boyds)

Unknown Period
18MO24—Miller (near Turkey Foot Branch and Muddy Branch [near Seneca?])
18MO98—Horner’s Mill (north of Rockville)
18MO311—Loughborough Mill Race (Georgetown subdivision)
18MO529—Grove Hill Limekiln (north of Brinklow)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

M:10-59—Hyattstown Historic District, late 18th century-present**
M:12-12—Barnesville Historic District, 19th century
M:12-21—Dickerson Historic District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries
M:13-10—Clarksburg Historic District, late 18th or early 19th-early 20th centuries
M:17-01—Beallsville Historic District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries
M:17-63—Seneca Historic District, early 19th-early 20th centuries*
M:18-08-01—Boyd’s/White Grounds Historic District, late 18th century, late 19th century-present
M:18-11—White Grounds Community, late 18th century-present

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
M:19-13—Germantown Historic District, late 19th-late 20th centuries
M:21-002—Old Gaithersburg, early 19th-20th centuries
M:23-037—Triadelphia Historic District, early to mid-19th century
M:23-065—Brookeville Historic District, c. 1794-present
M:29-08—Potomac Village Historic District, mid-18th to 20th centuries

**MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance*

M:10-04—Wormweed Distillery (Damascus), 1939-present
M:10-38—King’s Distillery, site (Clarksburg), late 19th century
M:10-55—Ziegler’s Mill Ruins (Hyattstown vicinity), 19th century
M:10-57—Ziegler Log House and Miller’s House (Clarksburg), ?
M:10-58—Montgomery Chapel (Hyattstown vicinity), 1871-1964**
M:10-61—Hyattstown Slate Quarry, late 19th-early 20th centuries
M:10-76—Hyattstown Mill Complex, late 18th century-1940s
M:11-11—Luther G. King Farm and Grist Mill, site (Clarksburg), early or mid-19th century
M:12-14-03—Warfel Store (Dickerson), ?
M:12-24—Dickerson Quarries, 1898-early 20th century
M:12-33—Webster Mill Miller’s House (Dickerson), 1820s
M:13-26—Pyles Log House and Mill, site (Boyds vicinity), early 19th-early 20th centuries
M:13-34—Clarksburg Negro School, site, c. 1888-1892
M:13-48—John Wesley Methodist Church (Clarksburg), 1925
M:13-52—Clarksburg School, early 20th century
M:14-54—Davis Mill Ruins and Miller’s House (Montgomery Village), mid-19th century
M:14-58—Goshen Mills Store and Post Office, 1790s-?
M:15-15—Mullinix Mill, site (Damascus vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries
M:15-40—Rawlings Mill House (Ashton), mid-19th century to early 20th century
M:16-05—Marble Quarry at the C&O Canal (White’s Ferry vicinity), early 19th century
M:16-27—Marble Quarry Schoolhouse (Martinsburg vicinity), 1869-1923
M:17-52—Seneca Stone Quarries, c. 1900
M:17-53—Seneca Stone Mill, 1830s-c. 1900
M:17-54—Quarry Master’s House (Seneca), c. 1830
M:17-56—Seneca Stone School, 1863-c. 1900
M:18-40—Darby Miller’s House and Mill, site (Boyds vicinity), early 19th-early 20th centuries
M:19-07—Watkins Mill, site (Germantown), mid-late 19th century
M:19-13-03—Liberty Milling Company (Germantown), c. 1895
M:19-21—Clopper Mill Ruins (Germantown), c. 1777-c. 1880
M:21-122—Knights of Pythias Hall (Gaithersburg), early 20th century-present
M:21-136—Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church (Gaithersburg), late 19th century-present**
M:21-151—Gaithersburg B&O Railroad Station and Freight Shed, 1884-present
M:21-153—Bowman Mill (Gaithersburg), early 20th century-1960s
M:21-157—B&O Railroad Shed (Gaithersburg), 19th century?–present
M:21-159—St. Martin’s School (Gaithersburg), 1925
M:21-164—Grace United Methodist Church (Gaithersburg), 1905–present**
M:21-168—Thomas and Company Cannery (Gaithersburg), 1917 to mid-20th century*
M:21-174—First Baptist Church Property (Gaithersburg), ?
M:22-28—Muncaster Mill, ruins (Derwood), c. 1820–c. 1936
M:23-036—Alfred Brown House and Mill, site (Sunshine vicinity), mid-19th century to ?
M:23-038—Triadelphia Cemetery, early to mid-19th century
M:23-045—Greenwood Mills, site (Brookeville), c. 1840–1920s
M:23-069—Brookeville Woolen Mill and House, early 19th to mid-20th centuries*
M:23-084-01—Ellicott Mine (Brookeville vicinity), ?
M:23-111—Muncaster Miller’s House (Norbeck), c. 1879
M:24-05—Black Rock Miller’s House (Darnestown), 3rd ¼ of the 19th century
M:24-06—Black Rock Mill (Germantown), 1815–20th century
M:24-17—Dufief Mill, site (Darnestown), late 18th–early 20th centuries
M:25-16—Beall’s Mill, site (Potomac), 18th to mid-19th centuries
M:26-05—Watts Branch Miller’s House (Rockville), 1790s–19th century?
M:27-02—Milton II (Rockville?), c. 1897–c. 1936
M:27-19—Original Veirs Mill, site (Rockville vicinity), c. 1838–c. 1920s
M:29-08-02—Perry Store (Potomac), c. 1880–1928
M:29-17—Bell’s Mill, site (Bethesda), 19th century
M:29-23—St. Gabriel’s Cemetery (Potomac), late 19th–early 20th centuries
M:29-26—Carroll School (Potomac), 1901–1912
M:29-27—Maryland Mine (Potomac), 1867–1940
M:29-33—Rock Run Gold Mines (Potomac), 1860s–1920s
M:29-37—Hermon Presbyterian Church (Cabin John vicinity), 1874–present
M:29-42—Stoneyhurst Quarries (Cabin John vicinity), 18th century, 1832–present
M:29-43—Magruder’s Mill Ruins (Potomac vicinity), early to mid-19th century
M:31-05—B&O Viaduct and Newport Mill, site (Kensington), 1774–early 20th century
M:32-01—Gilmore Mica Mine, ruin (Wheaton), ? to mid-20th century
M:33-05—Kemp’s Mill, site (Colesville vicinity), late 18th–early 20th centuries
M:33-07—Valley Mill House (Colesville), late 18th–early 20th centuries
M:37-01—Sligo Creek Waterworks, site (Takoma Park), 1900–1930

Archaeological Site Reports

Archaeology Clubs of Rockville and Magruder High Schools
Baumgardt, Kenneth

**Sites:** 18MO176, 253, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403; QF6 and QF 14 (mills)

Beckett, Charlotte, Lisa Neher and Janet Pusey

**Sites:** 18MO33

Chase, Joan W., Varna G. Boyd and Richard J. Dent, Jr.
1990 *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed M-83 Highway Alignment in Montgomery County, Maryland.* Report submitted to Bregman and Company, Inc. by the American University Department of Anthropology. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

**Sites:** M:19-7

Cissna, Paul B., June Evans and James Sorensen
1982 *Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Paint Branch Relief Sewer and West Farms Sewer.* Report submitted to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission by the American University Department of Anthropology. WSSC Contract #78MM3422-A, Task XII. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

**Sites:** Mrs. Harper’s Woolen Factory

Epperson, Terrence W.

**Sites:** 18MO176

Evans, June

**Sites:** 18MO461, 503
Fehr, April L., Andrew D. Madsen and Geoffrey E. Melhuish

Sites: 18MO368

Fehr, April L., Jennifer A. Tobey and Brian Cleven

Sites: 18MO368

Franklin, Katherine and Sarah Gregory

Sites: 18MO147, Site 4-2 (quarry), site 5-16 (powder mill)

Koski-Karell, Daniel

Sites: 18MO415

Larrabee, Edward McMillan

Sites: 18MO101

Myers, L. Daniel

Sites: 18MO368
Reinbold, Martin D.

Sites: 18MO390

Sanders, Suzanne and Ellen St. Onge

Sites: 18MO487

Stevens, J. Sanderson and Priscilla Knoblock

Sites: 18MO390

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District

Sites: 18MO176, QF14 (mill)

Young, Jack (editor)
1975 *Archaeological Investigations at the Horner’s Mill Site.* Department of Anthropology, Montgomery College, Rockville, Maryland. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18MO98
Appendix IV. Inventory of Industrial Labor Sites, Western Maryland

Allegany County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)^

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
none

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
18AG22—Chimney (Green Ridge State Forest)
18AG41—Lonaconing Furnace (Lonaconing)*
18AG64—Cromwell Cemetery (Town Creek Road)
18AG65—Cromwell Estate (Town Creek Road)
18AG78—Field #7 (between Zihlman and Morantown) (?)
18AG86—Blank Road Trash Midden (Mt. Savage)
18AG88—Field #340 (Mt. Savage vicinity)
18AG123—Old Row (Mt. Savage)
18AG141—Lutheran Church (east of Cumberland)
18AG147—Hope Road Miner’s Site (between Frostburg and Zihlman) (?)
18AG150—Wolfe Mill (US 40 at Evitts Creek)
18AG206—Mechanic Street Site (Cumberland)**
18AG213—Taylor Tin Mill (Cumberland)**
18AG215—Lonaconing (Lonaconing)**

Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18AG22—Chimney (Green Ridge State Forest)
18AG65—Cromwell Estate (Town Creek Road)
18AG78—Field #7 (between Zihlman and Morantown)
18AG79—Pumping Shaft—Field #301 (Ocean?)
18AG80—Field #309 Drift Opening (Klondike)
18AG88—Field #340 (Mt. Savage vicinity)
18AG98—M/DOT 55D (Potomac River near Cumberland)
18AG121—Mills (Mt. Savage vicinity)
18AG122—Lonaconing Glass Works (Lonaconing)
18AG132—Jennings Railroad Site (Mt. Savage)

^ (?) indicates that association with a time period is questionable.
* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>Location, if applicable</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18AG137</td>
<td>Murphy’s Hall (Lonaconing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG139</td>
<td>Black Snake Sawmill (near Cumberland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG141</td>
<td>Lutheran Church (east of Cumberland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG145</td>
<td>Klondike Miners (Klondike)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18AG147</td>
<td>Hope Road Miner’s Site (between Frostburg and Zihlman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG150</td>
<td>Wolfe Mill (US 40 at Evitts Creek)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG185</td>
<td>Gilpin Tannery (Cumberland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG206</td>
<td>Mechanic Street Site (Cumberland)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG213</td>
<td>Taylor Tin Mill (Cumberland)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG215</td>
<td>Lonaconing (Lonaconing)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG220</td>
<td>Canal Towage Company (Cumberland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG227</td>
<td>Crescent Lawn (Cumberland)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG228</td>
<td>Piney Side Road (near Clarysville)</td>
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**Period 12 (Modern Period)**

<table>
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<th>District Name</th>
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<th>Period of Significance</th>
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<tr>
<td>18AG206</td>
<td>Mechanic Street Site (Cumberland)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG213</td>
<td>Taylor Tin Mill (Cumberland)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>18AG215</td>
<td>Lonaconing (Lonaconing)**</td>
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**Unknown Period**

| none         |                                                       |                          |                          |

**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>Location, if applicable</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL-IV-A-132</td>
<td>Downtown Cumberland Historic District, 19th-20th centuries*</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL-IV-A-146</td>
<td>Kelly Springfield (Cumberland), 1920s</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL-V-A-010</td>
<td>Mt. Savage Historic District, mid-19th century*</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL-V-A-246</td>
<td>Slabtown Survey District, early 20th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL-V-A-249</td>
<td>Eckhart Survey District, mid-19th to 20th centuries</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL-V-A-251</td>
<td>Roweville Survey District (Mt. Savage), 1910s</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL-V-A-265</td>
<td>Borden Mines Survey District, late 1840s</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AL-V-A-275</td>
<td>Zihlman-Allegany Mines Historic District, 1846</td>
<td></td>
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<td>AL-V-A-281</td>
<td>Mt. Savage Survey District, 1840s-early 20th century</td>
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<td>AL-V-A-284</td>
<td>Borden Shaft Survey District, 1860s</td>
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<td>AL-V-A-285</td>
<td>Hoffman Hollow Survey District, late 19th-early 20th centuries</td>
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<td>AL-V-B-286</td>
<td>Barrelville Survey District, 1840s-early 20th century</td>
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<td>AL-V-A-287</td>
<td>Midlothian Survey District, 1870s</td>
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<td>AL-VI-B-113</td>
<td>Lonaconing Historic District, c. 1836-1920*</td>
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<td>AL-VI-B-255</td>
<td>Gilmore Survey District, mid-19th century</td>
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<td>AL-VI-B-258</td>
<td>Woodland Survey District, 1897</td>
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<td>AL-VI-B-259</td>
<td>Klondike Survey District, 1897</td>
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AL-VI-B-260—Carlos Survey District, 1889
AL-VI-B-261—Loarville Survey District, mid-19th century
AL-VI-B-269—Vale Summit Survey District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries
AL-VI-B-270—Pekin (Nikep) Survey District, 1867
AL-VI-B-272—Lonaconing Survey District, c. 1836-1920
AL-VI-C-278—Moscow Survey District, c. 1868
AL-VI-B-280—Midland Survey District, 1856
AL-VI-B-281—Barton Survey District, 1853
AL-VI-B-282—Detmold Survey District, 1856
AL-VI-D-300—Franklin Survey District, 1850s
AL-VI-D-307—Hammond’s Addition Historic District (Westernport), mid-19th century
AL-VI-D-309—Brophytown Survey District, c. 1918
AL-VI-D-310—South Westernport Historic District, 1920s
AL-VI-D-311—Westernport Survey District, mid-19th century
AL-VII-A-043—Frostburg Historic District, 19th-early 20th centuries*

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

AL-I-C-007—Higgins Brick Ruins and Stone Chimney (Green Ridge State Forest), late 19th century
AL-I-A-054—St. Patrick’s Catholic Church (Little Orleans), early to mid-19th century
AL-II-B-016—Cresap Mill Site (Oldtown), 1854
AL-II-B-017—Greensprings Road Toll Bridge (Oldtown), 1937-1938*
AL-II-A-089—Wilson Mill Property (?), ?
AL-II-A-106—Tannery Manager’s House (?), ?
AL-III-C-005—Phoenix Mill Farm (Dickens), mid-19th century*
AL-III-B-028—Taschenberger Grist Mill (Spring Gap), 1856-1947
AL-III-C-040—Folck’s Mill (Cumberland), early 19th - 20th centuries
AL-III-C-073—Old Sawmill Site (Twiggtown), ?
AL-III-C-106—Union Grove School (Dickens), late 19th - early 20th centuries
AL-III-C-110—Hillcrest Memorial Park (Cumberland), c. 1900
AL-IV-A-005—Row Houses (Cumberland), mid-late 19th centuries
AL-IV-A-085—Maryland Glass Company (Cumberland), 1880-1935
AL-IV-A-102—Town Clock Church (Cumberland), 1848-present
AL-IV-A-105—Scott’s Tavern and Grist Mill (Cumberland), 18th-20th centuries
AL-IV-A-117—St. Peter’s and St. Paul’s Roman Catholic Church (Cumberland), mid-19th century
AL-IV-A-123—Lena Street School (Cumberland), 1870s (on site of 1840s furnace)
AL-IV-A-136—African Methodist Episcopal Church (Cumberland), 1871
AL-IV-A-140—Rolling Mill District (Cumberland), mid-19th to 20th centuries
AL-V-B-007—Queen Glass Company Building/James Clark Distilling Company Building (LaVale), 1880s, 1923

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AL-V-A-011—Borden Mines Superintendent’s House (Frostburg), 3rd ¼ of 19th century*
AL-V-A-016—Eckhart Methodist Church, 1871
AL-V-A-017—Pape Log House (Eckhart), mid-19th century
AL-V-A-018—Consolidation Company Stone House (Eckhart), c. 1840
AL-V-A-019—Pryor Stone House (Eckhart), c. 1840**
AL-V-A-020—Consolidation Coal Company Mine No. 4 (Eckhart), 1845-1916
AL-V-A-021—Wolford House (Eckhart), c. 1840
AL-V-A-022—Hess Stone House (Eckhart), c. 1840
AL-V-A-023—Old Log House (Eckhart), c. 1840
AL-V-A-024—New Shaft Ventilation Fans (Frostburg), 1909, 1930**
AL-V-A-024—Brophy Mine Water Pump Shaft and Station (Frostburg), 1880-1890
AL-V-A-026—Byrnes Grocery Store (Eckhart), 1883
AL-V-A-027—Old Eckhart School, late 19th century
AL-V-A-029—Coal Company Farmhouse (Eckhart), late 19th century
AL-V-A-032—Mt. Savage Iron Works, 1839
AL-V-A-033—Consolidation Coal Company House (Frostburg), 2nd ½ of 19th century
AL-V-A-034—Consolidation Coal Company House (Frostburg), 2nd ½ of 19th century
AL-V-A-035—The Castle (Mt. Savage), 1869
AL-V-A-036—Mt. Savage Refractories Office Building, early 20th century
AL-V-A-037—Savage Refractories Old Office Building (Mt. Savage), 1901
AL-V-A-038—The Old Ebenezer (Eckhart), 1842
AL-V-A-041—Shaft Mine Elevator Terminal (Shaft), c. 1850
AL-V-A-042—Grey Insul Brick Borden Company House (Shaft), c. 1850
AL-V-A-043—Borden Brick Saltbox House (Shaft), c. 1850
AL-V-A-044—Pumping Station House (Shaft), c. 1850
AL-V-A-045—Borden Company Brick Saltbox (Shaft), c. 1850
AL-V-A-046—Borden Company House (Shaft), c. 1850
AL-V-A-049—Brick Mining Buildings (Midlothian), c. 1850
AL-V-A-052—Clark Frame House (Shaft), c. 1850
AL-V-A-053—Hoffman Drainage Tunnel (Clarysville), c. 1903
AL-V-A-054—Shaft United Methodist Church, 1875
AL-V-A-058—Kerch Miner’s House (Eckhart), c. 1845
AL-V-B-075—Carry Tipple (between Corriganville and Barrelville), c. 1920s
AL-V-B-079—Ford Saw and Grist Mill (Ford’s Crossing near Corriganville), 1910
AL-V-B-082—Wills Creek Pottery (Ellerslie), c. 1875
AL-V-B-083—Wills Creek Pottery Company House (Ellerslie), c. 1880s
AL-V-B-105—The Cumberland Paper Company (Cumberland), 1890
AL-V-A-120—Bishields Store (Slabtown), early 20th century
AL-V-A-121—Slabtown Board and Batten, 1870-1900
AL-V-A-125—Dutch Hollow School (Mt. Savage), 1870s-1950s
AL-V-A-128—Borden Company House (Zihlman), c. 1850
AL-V-A-130—Borden Company House (Frostburg), c. 1850
AL-V-A-137—Consolidation Coal Company House (Eckhart), mid-19th century
AL-V-A-145—Grahamstown Schoolhouse, 1880s
AL-V-A-150—Midlothian Schoolhouse, c. 1900
AL-V-A-224—Brailler Mining Company House (Bald Knob), early 20th century
AL-V-A-237—McKenzie Tipple (Mt. Savage), c. 1930
AL-V-A-253—Borden Mines Schoolhouse, 1850-1879
AL-V-A-254—Consolidation Coal Company Mine #9 Manway and Fan Building (Frostburg), 1902-1934
AL-V-A-256—Davisson Armstrong House (Zihlman), mid-late 19th century
AL-V-A-258—Iron Ore Mine (Morantown), ?
AL-V-A-270—Union Mining Company House (Morantown), c. 1918
AL-V-A-271—Union Mine No. 2/Keeley Mine Site (Morantown), ?
AL-V-A-272—Union Mine No. 1/Broken Heart Mine and Tram Road Site (Zihlman), ?
AL-V-A-274—Kaiser Refractories (Zihlman), 1902
AL-V-A-276—Mining Building (Slabtown), to 1927
AL-V-B-277—Mine Company Building (Slabtown), ?
AL-V-B-278—Trimble Frame House (Slabtown), 1890s
AL-VI-B-004—Lonaconing Furnace, 1837-1850s*
AL-VI-B-038—General Store (National), c. 1900
AL-VI-B-040—Ocean Mine No. 1 Ventilation Fan (Midland), late 1920s
AL-VI-B-040—Air Shaft and Ocean Deep Mine (Ocean), c. 1870
AL-VI-B-041—Ocean Mine No. 1 Powerhouse/Ocean Mine Building (Midland), c. 1920/c. 1880
AL-VI-B-044—St. Joseph’s School (Midland), 1899
AL-VI-B-048—Methodist Church Log House (Midland), c. 1850
AL-VI-B-049—The United Methodist Church (Midland), 1891
AL-VI-B-050—Consolidation Coal Company Saltbox (National), c. 1850
AL-VI-B-051—Consolidation Coal Company House/Hamlin House (National), c. 1875
AL-VI-B-052—National Mine Opening (National), c. 1880
AL-VI-B-053—Loar Stucco House (Loartown), c. 1850
AL-VI-B-055—Booth House (Vale Summit), c. 1860
AL-VI-B-056—Vale Summit Methodist Church, 1889
AL-VI-B-057—Blubaugh Store (Loartown), 1900
AL-VI-B-058—Loar General Store (Loartown), 1903
AL-VI-B-059—Cain Frame Saltbox (Vale Summit), c. 1870
AL-VI-B-064—Old Distillery (Midland), c. 1880
AL-VI-B-068—Old Presbyterian Church (Midland), 1914
AL-VI-B-073—Old Midland School, c. 1899, 1923
AL-VI-B-074—Martin Saltbox (Midland), c. 1860
AL-VI-B-077—Clark House (Gilmore), c. 1860
AL-VI-B-079—Michael’s House (Gilmore), c. 1859
AL-VI-B-081—Rockville School Building (Lonaconing), c. 1880
AL-VI-B-082—Rockville Row (Lonaconing), c. 1850
AL-VI-B-087—Klots Throwing Company (Lonaconing), 1906
AL-VI-B-088—St. Peter’s Episcopal Church (Lonaconing), 1859
AL-VI-B-089—Keller Board and Batten (Lonaconing), c. 1850
AL-VI-B-090—St. Mary’s School (Lonaconing), 1885-1907
AL-VI-B-091—St. Mary of the Annunciation Church (Lonaconing), 1865
AL-VI-B-094—George’s Creek Iron and Coal Company Offices (Lonaconing), c. 1840
AL-VI-B-096—Central High School (Lonaconing), c. 1890
AL-VI-B-097—First Presbyterian Church (Lonaconing), c. 1867
AL-VI-B-100—Brick Plant Ruins (Lonaconing), 1912
AL-VI-B-101—Beechwood Street School (Lonaconing), 1889
AL-VI-B-110—Odd Fellows Hall (Lonaconing), 1867
AL-VI-B-115—Maryland Coal Company Pay Office/Miller House (Detmold), 1900
AL-VI-C-122—Barton School, c. 1890
AL-VI-C-123—Odd Fellows Hall #94 (Barton), 1857
AL-VI-C-125—German Lutheran Church (Barton), 1871
AL-VI-D-129—Odd Fellows Hall (Westernport), c. 1870
AL-VI-D-130—St. Peter’s Roman Catholic Church (Westernport), 1871
AL-VI-D-133—St. James Episcopal Church (Westernport), 1878
AL-VI-D-135—Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church (Westernport), 1876
AL-VI-A-139—Cumberland and Potomac Cement Mill (near Pinto), 1891-1910
AL-VI-B-161—Cumberland and Iron Company Building (Carlos), ?
AL-VI-B-163—Woodland M.E. Church, 1898
AL-VI-B-167—Midland Coal and Iron Building (Gilmore), 1864
AL-VI-B-172—Charlestown Schoolhouse (Lonaconing), 1870s
AL-VI-B-173—Nicol Board and Batten (Charlestown), 1881-1896
AL-VI-B-174—Detmold Schoolhouse (Lonaconing), 1870s
AL-VI-B-175—The Mine Boss’ House (Detmold), c. 1870
AL-VI-B-179—Pekin Schoolhouse, 1870s
AL-VI-C-181—Anderson Saltbox (Moscow), mid-1870s
AL-VI-C-182—Campbell Coal Company House (Barton), latter ½ of 19th century
AL-VI-D-198—Duckworth Schoolhouse (Westernport), c. 1867
AL-VI-C-199—Moscow Schoolhouse, 1890
AL-VI-B-229—Consolidation Coal Company Mine #7 (Klondike), 1897
AL-VI-B-234—Consolidation Coal Company Mine #17 (Klondike), 1925-1950
AL-VI-B-294—Ayers Coal Company Mine (Barton), ?
AL-VI-C-296—Phoenix Big Vein Coal Company Magazine and Tipple (Barton vicinity), early 20th century
AL-VI-C-297—Southerland Mine (Barton vicinity), ?
AL-VI-C-298—Myers House (Moscow), c. 1900
AL-VI-D-302—Stony Run Baptist Church (Westernport), c. 1900
AL-VI-B-332—Band Hall (Lonaconing), 1906-1921
AL-VI-B-340—18 Jackson St., Harris Store (Lonaconing), c. 1894
AL-VII-A-008—Zion Evangelical Reform Church (Frostburg), 1846
AL-VII-A-012—Arion Band Hall (Frostburg), late 19th century
AL-VII-A-013—St. Michael’s Church (Frostburg), 1867-1868
AL-VII-A-017—St. Paul’s Lutheran Church (Frostburg), 1874-1879
AL-VII-A-018—Frostburg Methodist Church, 1871
AL-VII-A-024—United Church of Christ (Frostburg), 1867-1869, 1916
AL-VII-A-029—Old Bowery School (Frostburg), late 19th century
AL-VII-A-030—Hill Street School (Frostburg), late 19th century
AL-VII-A-031—African Methodist Episcopal Church (Frostburg), 1881
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**Garrett County**

**Archaeological Sites**

*Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)*

**Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)**
18GA185—Rafter Gristmill—Field #321 (Kitzmiller)

**Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)**
18GA78—Stanton Mill (east of Grantsville)*  
18GA170—Kaese Mill—Field #305 (Accident)*  
18GA177—Engle’s Mill (Accident)  
18GA185—Rafter Gristmill—Field #321 (Kitzmiller)  
18GA186—Kitzmiller Woolen Mill—Field #322 (Kitzmiller)  
18GA187—Chisolm Sawmill and Gristmill—Field #323 (Gorman)  
18GA188—Field #324 (Gorman)  
18GA306—Field Site 2 (vicinity of Selbysport)

**Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)**
18GA78—Stanton Mill (east of Grantsville)*  
18GA167—Garlitz Sawmill (Beall School Rd., near Frostburg)  
18GA169—Puzzley Run—Field #304 (Rt. 40 @Puzzley Run)  
18GA170—Kaese Mill—Field #305 (Accident)*  
18GA171—Bond Sawmill—Field #306 (Bond)  
18GA174—Snyder Lime Kilns—Field #310 (Friendsville-Accident Rd. near Rt. 42)  
18GA177—Engle’s Mill (Accident)  
18GA178—Aaron Run School—Field #314 (Westernport Rd.)  
18GA180—Field #316 (near state park by Friendsville)  
18GA185—Rafter Gristmill—Field #321 (Kitzmiller)  
18GA186—Kitzmiller Woolen Mill—Field #322 (Kitzmiller)

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
18GA187—Chisolm Sawmill and Gristmill—Field #323 (Gorman)
18GA188—Field #324 (Gorman)
18GA306—Field Site 2 (vicinity of Selbysport)

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18GA78—Stanton Mill (east of Grantsville)*
18GA170—Kaese Mill—Field #305 (Accident)*
18GA175—Big Run Vacation Cabins (Savage River State Forest)
18GA177—Engle’s Mill (Accident)
18GA306—Field Site 2 (vicinity of Selbysport)

Unknown Period
18GA168—Jennings Mill—Field #303 (Jennings)
18GA172—Alleghany Iron Company—Field #307 (Friendsville)
18GA173—Davis Site—Field #308 (south of Grantsville)
18GA179—Mill Site—Field #315 (Westernport Rd.)
18GA183—Field #319 (Grantsville)
18GA184—Eagles Hall—Field #320 (Kitzmiller)
18GA189—Kildow Gristmill—Field #325 (Oakland)
18GA275—Wall 34 (Savage River State Forest)

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts
(Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

G-I-A-014-021—New Germany State Park, 2nd ½ of 19th century, 1930s
G-I-E-195—Bloomington Survey District, 19th century
G-II-A-208—Friendsville Survey District, 1820s-1920s
G-IV-C-055—Swanton Survey District, 2nd ½ of 19th-20th centuries
G-IV-A-070—Crellin Historic District, late 19th-early 20th centuries
G-IV-B-114—Altamont Survey District, mid-19th century
G-IV-B-171—Deer Park Survey District, early 20th century?
G-IV-C-176—Kitzmiller Survey District, 1900-late 1920s
G-IV-C-179—Shallmar Survey District, 1920s-1920s
G-V-D-002—Kempton Survey District, ?
G-V-B-092—Steyer Survey District, 1880s
G-V-B-093—Gorman Survey District, late 19th century
G-VI-A-040—Oakland Historic District, 19th century*
G-VI-A-041—Oakland Survey District, 19th century
MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

G-I-A-003—Mt. Zion United Methodist Church (Rt. 40 and Green Lantern Rd.), 1880s
G-I-C-025—Mt. Zion Church (near Lonaconing), mid-19th century
G-I-A-049—Twin Churches (New Germany), 1870s-1880s
G-I-C-058—Floyd MacIntyre House (?), late 19th-20th centuries
G-I-A-085—Dorsey School (New Germany), 1880s
G-II-C-020—Compton Log School (Grantsville), mid-19th century
G-II-A-027—Bear Creek Iron Works (Friendsville), ?
G-II-A-029—Old Knights of Pythias Hall (Friendsville), ?
G-II-C-088—Church of God (Jennings), early 20th century
G-II-C-089—Jennings United Methodist Church (Jennings), 1909
G-II-A-112—Rush Baptist Chapel (Friendsville), late 19th century
G-II-B-146—Engle Mill Store (Accident), 19th century
G-II-A-160—Selbysport Methodist Episcopal Church (Selbysport), 19th century
G-II-A-165—Selbysport School (Selbysport), ?-1940s
G-III-A-062—Glotfelty Lime Kiln (McHenry), ?
G-III-A-075—Penn. Electric Power Plant (Hoyes Run), 1920s
G-III-C-104—Pleasant Valley Rec. Center (Bittinger-CCC), 1930s
G-III-C-186—Bear Hill School (Jennings), 1913-1963
G-IV-A-068—Ashby Mine (Crellin), ?
G-IV-A-071—William Wilson Ashby House (Crellin), ?
G-IV-B-128—Broad Ford School House (Deer Park), 1907-1934
G-IV-A-140,141,142—Tioga Tanning Company Buildings (Hutton), ?
G-IV-B-147—Combination School/Eagle Rock Community Church (Deer Park), c. 1900
G-V-B-053—James Chisolm Farm and Mill (Gorman), late 19th century
G-V-A-117—Corunna School (Wilson), early 20th century

Archaeological Site Reports

Lacoste, Kenneth C. and Robert D. Wall

Sites: many
Nass, John P., Jr., John Roger Wright, Lori Frye and Rory Krupp

Sites: 18GA306

Washington County

Archaeological Sites

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location)

Period 9 (Rural Agrarian Intensification)
18WA21—Green Spring Furnace (near McCoy’s Ferry Rd.)
18WA27—Antietam Forge/Iron Works (between Sharpsburg and Harpers Ferry)
18WA28—Mt. Aetna Iron Furnace (near Rt. 66) (?)
18WA62—Smith/Schaeffer (C&O Canal NHP, Antietam Creek)
18WA139—Marsh Run Mill Complex (near Fiddlesburg)
18WA193—Tannery (Spickler Farm near Rockdale Run)
18WA288—Antietam Furnace Complex (near Sharpsburg)*
18WA301—Boerstler Mill (Funkstown)
18WA305—Rose Mill (south of Funkstown)
18WA306—Shafer Mill (Funkstown)
18WA307—Roxbury Mills (Sharpsburg vicinity)
18WA309—Benevola Mill (Benevola)
18WA310—Witmer Mill (Beaver Creek)
18WA311—Martin Mill (between Hagerstown and Bridgeport)
18WA312—Rohrersville Mill (Rohrersville)
18WA314—Barkman Mill (Rohrersville)
18WA317—Mt. Carmel Mill (southeast of Keedysville, north of Locust Grove)
18WA318—Charles Mill (east of Leitersburg)
18WA319—Hess Mill (Keedysville)
18WA320—Orndorff Mill (northeast of Sharpsburg)
18WA322—Claggett Mill (south of Funkstown)
18WA323—Garver Mill (north of Smithsburg)
18WA325—Stonebraker Factory (Hagerstown vicinity)
18WA326—Fowler and Ziegler Mill (Smithsburg)
18WA327—C. Lehman Mill (north of Leitersburg)

* Indicates that a property or district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
18WA330—Booth’s Cemetery (Devil’s Backbone State Park vicinity)
18WA331-388—Charcoal Hearths #1-58 (Maryland Heights) (?)
18WA423—Delemere Mill (adjacent to Devil’s Backbone State Park)

Period 10 (Agricultural-Industrial Transition)
18WA21—Green Spring Furnace (near McCoy’s Ferry Rd.)
18WA27—Antietam Forge/Iron Works (between Sharpsburg and Harpers Ferry)
18WA50—Brick Kiln Area (Clear Spring) (?)
18WA62—Smith/Schaeffer (C&O Canal NHP, Antietam Creek)
18WA63—Schoolhouse (near Gapland)
18WA102—Diffendal Mill (Smithsburg vicinity)
18WA139—Marsh Run Mill Complex (near Fiddletown)
18WA145—Elk Ridge Charcoal Hearth (Elk Ridge) (?)
18WA193—Tannery (Spickler Farm near Rockdale Run)
18WA217—Spillway (above Smithsburg) (?)
18WA267—[No name—ore pits] (Smithsburg Quad) (?)
18WA288—Antietam Furnace Complex (near Sharpsburg)*
18WA301—Boerstler Mill (Funkstown)
18WA302—Murray Mill (between Mt. Lena and Sanmar)
18WA303—Newcomer Mill (Boonsboro vicinity)
18WA304—Davis Mill (Boonsboro vicinity)
18WA305—Rose Mill (south of Funkstown)
18WA306—Shafer Mill (Funkstown)
18WA307—Roxbury Mills (Sharpsburg vicinity)
18WA308—Wisherd Sawmill (west of Sanmar)
18WA309—Benevola Mill (Benevola)
18WA310—Witmer Mill (Beaver Creek)
18WA311—Martin Mill (between Hagerstown and Bridgeport)
18WA312—Rohrersville Mill (Rohrersville)
18WA314—Barkman Mill (Rohrersville)
18WA315—Nicodemus Mill (southeast of Keedysville)
18WA316—Shifler Mill (between Locust Grove and Eakles Mills)
18WA317—Mt. Carmel Mill (southeast of Keedysville, north of Locust Grove)
18WA318—Charles Mill (east of Leitersburg)
18WA319—Hess Mill (Keedysville)
18WA320—Orndorff Mill (northeast of Sharpsburg)
18WA322—Claggett Mill (south of Funkstown)
18WA323—Garver Mill (north of Smithsburg)
18WA324—Clopper Mill (southeast of Leitersburg)
18WA325—Stonebraker Factory (Hagerstown vicinity)
18WA326—Fowler and Ziegler Mill (Smithsburg)
18WA327—C. Lehman Mill (north of Leitersburg)
18WA330—Booth’s Cemetery (Devil’s Backbone State Park vicinity)
18WA331-388—Charcoal Hearths #1-58 (Maryland Heights) (?)
18WA423—Delemere Mill (adjacent to Devil’s Backbone State Park)
18WA453—Fox Farm-West (south of Funkstown)
Period 11 (Industrial/Urban Dominance)
18WA21—Green Spring Furnace (near McCoy’s Ferry Road)
18WA50—Brick Kiln Area (Clear Spring) (?)
18WA63—Schoolhouse (near Gapland)
18WA102—Diffendal Mill (Smithsburg vicinity)
18WA193—Tannery (Spickler Farm near Rockdale Run)
18WA288—Antietam Furnace Complex (near Sharpsburg)*
18WA301—Boerstler Mill (Funkstown)
18WA302—Murray Mill (between Mt. Lena and Sanmar)
18WA303—Newcomer Mill (Boonsboro vicinity)
18WA304—Davis Mill (Boonsboro vicinity)
18WA305—Rose Mill (south of Funkstown)
18WA306—Shafer Mill (Funkstown)
18WA307—Roxbury Mills (Sharpsburg vicinity)
18WA308—Wisherd Sawmill (west of Sanmar)
18WA309—Benevola Mill (Benevola)
18WA310—Witmer Mill (Beaver Creek)
18WA312—Rohrserville Mill (Rohrserville)
18WA314—Barkman Mill (Rohrserville)
18WA315—Nicodemus Mill (southeast of Keedysville)
18WA316—Shifler Mill (between Locust Grove and Eakles Mills)
18WA318—Charles Mill (east of Leitersburg)
18WA319—Hess Mill (Keedysville)
18WA320—Orndorff Mill (northeast of Sharpsburg)
18WA322—Claggett Mill (south of Funkstown)
18WA323—Garver Mill (north of Smithsburg)
18WA324—Clopper Mill (southeast of Leitersburg)
18WA325—Stonebraker Factory (Hagerstown vicinity)
18WA326—Fowler and Ziegler Mill (Smithsburg)
18WA327—C. Lehman Mill (north of Leitersburg)
18WA423—Delemere Mill (adjacent to Devil’s Backbone State Park)
18WA453—Fox Farm-West (south of Funkstown)
18WA478—Limeshed, C&O Canal (Williamsport)*
18WA480—Miller Brothers Lumber Mill (Williamsport)*
18WA481—Williamsport Power Station*

Period 12 (Modern Period)
18WA298—CCC Nail (Fort Frederick State Park)

Unknown Period
18WA313—Lime Kiln (north of Rohrersville)
18WA424—Delemere Kiln (adjacent to Devil’s Backbone State Park)
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Survey Districts (Architecture)

Inventory #, District Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

WA-I-248—Maugansville, 1870-1945
WA-I-481—Williamsport Historic District, 19th century*
WA-I-523—Lehman’s Mill Historic District, late 18th century-present*
WA-I-529—Funkstown Historic District, late 18th-19th centuries*
WA-II-031-033—Antietam Village Historic District, 1763-1930*
WA-II-089-091—Doub’s Mill Historic District (Beaver Creek), late 18th-19th centuries*
WA-II-723—Sharpsburg, 18th-20th centuries
WA-II-1112—Keedysville Historic District, mid-18th to 19th centuries*
WA-III-025—Rohrersville, late 18th-20th centuries
WA-III-032—Sandy Hook Survey District, mid-19th to early 20th centuries
WA-IV-014—Cavetown Historic District, 1880s-present
WA-IV-259—Smithsburg, 19th-20th centuries
HAG-146—Oak Hill Historic District, late 19th-20th centuries

MIHP Individual Sites (Architectural Properties)

Inventory #, Site Name, (Location, if applicable), Period of Significance

WA-I-003—Gossard Mill Site (Fairview vicinity), 19th century
WA-I-040—Mt. Aetna Furnace Site (?), late 18th century
WA-I-071—Trovinger’s Mill (east of Hagerstown), late 18th century*
WA-I-080-082—Antietam Forge Properties (Hagerstown vicinity), late 18th-early 19th centuries
WA-I-092—Lime Kiln (Cearfoss vicinity), 19th century
WA-I-123—Antietam Paper Mill (Security), late 19th century
WA-I-147—Bowman’s Mill and House (Leitersburg vicinity), late 18th-19th centuries
WA-I-130—Shiloh Church (Fiddlersburg), mid-19th century?
WA-I-169—Rock Forge Distillery (Leitersburg vicinity), 19th century
WA-I-177—Mill Village (Strite’s Mill) (Leitersburg vicinity), late 18th to mid-19th centuries
WA-I-203—Fowler and Ziegler Distillery Property (Leitersburg vicinity), late 18th-late 19th centuries
WA-I-209—Lehman’s Mill (Hagerstown vicinity), 1869
WA-I-295—Wolf Carpet Factory (Hagerstown vicinity), 19th century
WA-I-298—Resh’s Mill Site (Hagerstown vicinity), mid-19th century
WA-I-307—Broadfording Mills (Fairview vicinity), 18th century**

** Indicates that a property or district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed.
WA-I-355—Formerly Hopewell School (Hagerstown vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries
WA-I-357—Salisbury (Williamsport vicinity), early 19th century
WA-I-361—Kemp’s Mill (Williamsport vicinity), late 18th-20th centuries
WA-I-364—Salisbury or Sprecher’s Mill (Williamsport vicinity), 1st ½ of 19th century
WA-I-365—Red Mill (Williamsport vicinity), early 19th century
WA-I-413—Rose Mill Site (Funkstown vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
WA-I-477—Ziegler’s Mill (Hagerstown vicinity), late 19th century
WA-I-564—Funks town Cemetery, 1767-present
WA-I-615—2-4 West Side Ave. (Funkstown), c. 1850
WA-I-657—102 N. Antietam St. (Methodist Episcopal Church) (Funkstown), c. 1840-1850
WA-II-054—Newcomer Mill (Wagner’s Crossroads vicinity), late 18th-19th centuries
WA-II-072—Paulsgrove’s Store/Witmer’s Store (Beaver Creek), late 19th century
WA-II-082—Snyder House/Witmer’s Mill (Beaver Creek), late 18th-19th centuries
WA-II-106—Orndorff’s Mill, Mumma’s Mill (?), mid-18th to 19th centuries
WA-II-109—McMahon’s Mill, Charles Mill (Downsville vicinity), 19th century
WA-II-115—Nicodemus Mill Complex (Keedysville), c. 1810-1900*
WA-II-120—Pry’s Mill (Keedysville vicinity), early 19th century
WA-II-130—Speilman Mill Complex (Fairplay), c. 1850-1920
WA-II-134—Roxbury Mill and Distillery Site (Hagerstown vicinity), late 18th to 20th centuries
WA-II-141—Beaver Creek Church of the Brethren (Beaver Creek), 19th century
WA-II-168—Stone Tenant House (Mt. Lena Vicinity), 19th century
WA-II-268—Eakle’s Mills (Keedysville vicinity), 19th-20th centuries
WA-II-285—Booth Cemetery (Boonsboro vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
WA-II-336—Booth’s Mill Site (Boonsboro vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
WA-II-353—Stone Mill Complex (Sharpsburg), c. 1800
WA-II-368—Blackford Cement Factory (Sharpsburg vicinity), late 19th-20th centuries
WA-II-352—Dunker Church (Antietam Battlefield), 19th century
WA-II-381—Miller’s Sawmill Vicinity (Sharpsburg), 19th-20th century
WA-II-386—Marker Rifle Works (Sharpsburg), mid-19th century
WA-II-391—Williamsport Assembly of God Church, 2nd ½ of the 19th century
WA-II-436—House Associated with Antietam Iron Works, late 18th century
WA-II-470—Black Rock Furnace (Hagerstown vicinity), 18th century
WA-II-1002—St. Peter’s Evangelical Lutheran Church (Keedysville), 1871
WA-II-1020—31 N. Main Street (Keedysville), c. 1870
WA-II-1026—10-16-18 N. Main Street (Keedysville), 1868
WA-II-1053—20 S. Main Street (Keedysville), c. 1870
WA-II-1056—Salem United Methodist Church (Keedysville), 1870
WA-II-1074—Mt. Vernon Reformed Church (Keedysville), 1892
WA-II-1082—Former Keedysville School, 1922
WA-III-022—Lime Kiln (Little Antietam vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries
WA-III-115—Sandy Hook Church, 1873
WA-III-125—Bethel United Methodist Church (Rohrersville), 1870s
WA-III-129—Rohrersville Town Hall, 1916
WA-III-131—Central United Brethren Church (Rohrersville), 1888
WA-III-139—Barkman’s Mill (Rohrersville), c. 1810
WA-III-142—Barkman’s House (Rohrersville), 1875
WA-III-144—St. Mark’s Lutheran Church (Rohrersville), 1879
WA-III-166—Rohrersville School, 1919
WA-IV-062—Garver’s Mill Site (Smithsburg vicinity), mid-19th century
WA-IV-078—Diffendall Mill (Smithsburg vicinity), 19th century-1930
WA-IV-086—Welty’s Distillery (Smithsburg vicinity), late 18th-19th centuries
WA-IV-096—Ingram Mill (Smithsburg vicinity), 19th century (1810?)
WA-IV-182—St. Paul’s United Methodist Church (Smithsburg), 1831
WA-IV-197—46 S. Main Street (Smithsburg), ?
WA-V-011—Barnes Mill/Seibert’s Mill (Clear Spring), late 18th-19th centuries
WA-V-016—Barnes Mill Site (Clear Spring vicinity), mid-19th century
WA-V-038—Kuhn’s Mill (Clear Spring vicinity), 19th century
WA-V-053—Green Spring Furnace (Big Spring), late 18th-19th centuries
WA-V-099—Carriage Factory (Clear Spring vicinity), late 19th-early 20th centuries
WA-V-132—Ore Banks (Clear Spring vicinity), 18th-19th centuries
WA-V-167—Forsythe’s Mill Site (Clear Spring vicinity), late 19th century
WA-V-172—Cedar Mill Farm and Tannery Site (Clear Spring vicinity), 19th century
WA-V-184—19th Century Sawmill Site (Clear Spring vicinity), late 19th century
WA-V-193—Possible Sawmill Site (Indian Springs), late 19th century
WA-VI-014—Rockdale Mills (Hancock vicinity), late 18th century
HAG-008—Knights of Pythias Castle, 1907
HAG-044—John Wesley United Methodist Church, 1885
HAG-054—Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church, 1774-1867-1893
HAG-167—Hagerstown Silk Mill, c. 1900
HAG-179—Moller Organ Works, 1895-1926
HAG-180—Foltz Manufacturing and Supply Company, 1877-20th century
HAG-190—Andrew Hager Mill, c. 1790
HAG-191—Miller’s House, 1791
HAG-198—Western Maryland Railway Building, c. 1907
HAG-207—Brandt Cabinet Works, early 20th century
HAG-209—National Biscuit Company Warehouse, c. 1915
HAG-210—New York Central Iron Works, c. 1911
HAG-211—Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, early 20th century-present
HAG-212—Pangborn Corporation, c. 1920
HAG-213—Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, c. 1929
HAG-216—Antietam Paper Company, c. 1910
Hagerstown Survey contains 237 entries—Many more churches, etc.
WA-WIL-030—114-122 Conococheague Street, late 19th century
WA-WIL-033—Cushwa Coal Building, late 19th century
WA-WIL-189—G.A. Miller Lumber Company, Inc., late 18th-early 19th centuries
WA-WIL-229—LeFevre’s Broom Factory, late 19th-early 20th centuries
Williamsport Survey contains 381 entries—Many more churches, etc.
Archaeological Site Reports

Berger Burkavage, Inc.
1987 A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Alternates 2 and 3-Option B, Maryland Route 68, Bridges at Antietam and Beaver Creeks, Washington County, Maryland. Report submitted to the Maryland Department of Transportation by Berger Burkavage, Inc. Statewide Archaeological Services Contract #W 818-101-671(N). Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Sites: 18WA422, 423, 424

Epperson, Terrence W.
Sites: 18WA139

Frye, Susan W. and Dennis E. Frye
Sites: 18WA331-388

Higel, Thomas
Sites: 18WA288

Larrabee, Edward McMillan
Sites: Weverton Mill, Williamsport Quarry and Cemetery, Little Orleans, Green Ridge Construction Camp (C&O Canal), Paw Paw Construction Camp

Phillips, Steven J.
1978 Archeological Excavation of the Power Station, Williamsport, Maryland. Denver Service Center, National Park Service. Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.
Sites: 18WA481
Seidel, Ellen M.
1981 *Archeological Investigations at the Miller Brothers Lumber Mill Site, Williamsport, Maryland, C&O Canal National Historic Park.* Copy available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sites: 18WA480

Winter, Susan E.
Appendix V. Weekly Accounting of Hours Spent in Fulfillment of Duties Associated with the Acceptance of a Maryland Historical Trust IMPART Grant

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Total: 654:50
Appendix VI. Public Outreach and Education Initiatives

Multiple-Property Submission to the National Register of Historic Places

Drawing on the results of the research contained herein, a multiple-property submission (MPS) to the National Register of Historic Places has been drafted and submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust. The MPS is entitled, “The Archaeology of Domestic and Social Life in Maryland’s Industrial Communities.” It presents an outline of the historical archaeology of labor as well as the archaeology of labor within Maryland. Several archaeological property types are eligible for nomination under this MPS, including rural industrial housing, temporary shanties or labor camps, mass-produced company housing, urban rowhouses, community sites such as churches, schools, fraternal lodges, union halls and stores, and districts. Two individual nominations were submitted with the MPS. These individual nominations were for the Laurel Factory House (18PR228/PG:LAU-1-7) and the district of Rossville (PG:62-23), which contains the archaeological site associated with Abraham Hall (18PR410). More individual nominations are planned. Archaeologists, historic preservationists and members of the public are encouraged to make use of the MPS when nominating labor sites and districts to the National Register.

Presentations and Publications

A paper entitled, ““A land without memories is a land without liberty”: Using Archaeology to Change the Public Perception of Maryland's History” (Chidester 2004) was presented at the 37th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in St. Louis, Missouri in January 2004.

More important to public outreach than presentations to professional audiences, however, are presentations to the public. Therefore, local chapters of the Archeological Society of Maryland have been contacted to determine interest in locally-oriented presentations at monthly meetings. In February 2004 a presentation titled “The Archaeological Heritage of Industry and Labor in a Portion of Central Maryland” was given to the Monocacy Archaeological Society in Walkersville, Frederick County, and a similar presentation covering Harford and Cecil counties is planned for the Northern Chesapeake Archeological Society for April. Any other Maryland archaeological or historical societies that are interested in hearing presentations are encouraged to contact the author. Discussions will be held with the editor of the journal Maryland Archeology to determine interest in the publication of one or a series of articles on labor archaeology in Maryland. Local historical societies that produce newsletters will also be contacted.

National Register Travel Itinerary

On its website, the National Register of Historic Places features travel itineraries of listed properties. Travel itineraries can be based on any theme present in the National Register listings. For instance, a travel itinerary could be based upon various sites included under a multiple property submission, or it could be based on sites and structures contained within a listed historic district. Travel itineraries ideally include...
between 25 and 40 sites, all listed on the National Register. Itineraries also include short
descriptions of each site, longer contextual essays, interactive maps, historic photographs,
and tourist information. The National Register website currently offers over 25 different
travel itineraries (National Park Service 2003). This portion of the website is one of the
most popular (Erika Martin Seibert, National Register of Historic Places Archaeologist,
pers. comm. 2003). A proposal for a travel itinerary based on the theme of labor
archaeology and labor heritage in Maryland will be submitted to the National Register.

“The Archaeological Heritage of Labor in Maryland”

The desire to collaborate with the labor community in Maryland on this project
was unfortunately unfulfilled due to time constraints. However, “The Archaeological
Heritage of Labor in Maryland” is currently being developed as a joint project of the
Center for Heritage Resource Studies of the Department of Anthropology, University of
Maryland at College Park and the Labor Heritage Foundation of Washington, D.C. The
goal of the project is to elicit suggestions for nominations to the National Register of
Historic Places of properties and archaeological sites of special meaning to the labor
community in Maryland. A mass mailing to select members of the labor community
throughout the state will be conducted. Notices will be sent to local historical societies
and professional organizations for inclusion in newsletters, as well.

When responses are collected and synthesized, the results will be compared to the
research presented in this report. This will result in either more individual nominations to
the National Register under the MPS developed from this project or the construction of a
new MPS (or possibly both). Other potential activities to be carried out as part of the
project “The Archaeological Heritage of Labor in Maryland” are yet to be determined.
Copies of this document will be deposited with the following agencies, libraries and companies:

Anthropology Department
1101 Woods Hall
University of Maryland at College Park
College Park, MD 20742

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
6611 Kenilworth Ave.
Riverdale, MD 20737

Enoch Pratt Free Library
400 Cathedral St.
Baltimore, MD 21201

Maryland Room
Hornbake Library
University of Maryland at College Park
College Park, MD 20742

George Meany Center for Labor Studies
George Meany Memorial Archives
10000 New Hampshire Ave.
Silver Spring, MD 20903

Maryland State Highway Administration
Division of Archeology
707 N. Calvert St.
Baltimore, MD 21202

Historic St. Mary’s City
P.O. Box 39
St. Mary’s City, MD 20686

Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates
P.O. Box 655
Newark, DE 19715

Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology
West Virginia University
1535 Mileground
Morgantown, WV 26505

National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye St., NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10115 Mackall Rd.
St. Leonard, MD 20685

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates
241 E. 4th St.
Suite 100
Frederick, MD 21701

Labor Heritage Foundation
888 16th St. NW
Suite 680
Washington, D.C. 20006

Western Maryland Room
Washington County Free Library
100 S. Potomac St.
Hagerstown, MD 21740

Maryland Historical Society
201 W. Monument St.
Baltimore, MD 21201

Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032