

BA-180

1823-1833

TURNER'S MILL

PARKTON

PRIVATE

Turner's Mill (also known as Roser Mill or Parkton Mill) was built by James Turner some time between the tax lists of 1823 and 1833. It was later adapted to turbine power and in the mid-1880s it was equipped with George T. Smith roller units. Production continued here until 1974, outlasting all other rural mills in the county. The last owner, Stuart Roser, discontinued flour production but turned out large quantities of corn meal and animal feed until his retirement. The mill was converted to an antique and gift shop in 1977. It is still equipped with two sets of grinding stones, flour sifting units, chutes, pulleys, elevators, and cast iron gearing.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC TURNER MILL

AND/OR COMMON

ROSER MILL, PARKTON MILL

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

204 Dairy Road

CITY, TOWN

Parkton

 VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd

STATE

Maryland 21120

COUNTY

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME MARTIN P. and CATHERINE KERSSE

Telephone #: 329-6446

STREET & NUMBER

204 Dairy Road

CITY, TOWN

Parkton

 VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21120

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Courts Building

Liber #: EHK JR. 5780

Folio #: 155

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue, Room 406

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYSTITLE Baltimore County Sites Survey
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

On-going since 1964

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

7 DESCRIPTION34-01
TURNER MILL

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Turner Mill is a large industrial structure located on the northside of Dairy Road. The architectural front of the mill faces into the side yard and is here described as the east facade. The south facade is aligned with a section of abandoned public road. The west facade is the architectural rear, where water-wheels and turbines were located. The north facade is formed by a recent addition built of cinder block.

The mill consists of basement, two full stories, and an attic in the main, original structure. The original structure was 30 feet wide by 30 feet, 1 inch long. The basement and part of the first story were of stone; the upper stories were frame and clapboard in the original configuration.

Dimensions given in the 1918 tax list were 30 by 42, which would account for the first, 12-foot extension to the south. Two subsequent additions were made: about 1921, an 8-foot platform-office extension was added on the south; and in 1950, a 34 by 44-foot addition of cinder block was added to the north facade.

The main (east) facade of the original mill is three bays wide. The loading doors are set in the center bay and are found at three levels. The hoisting mechanism is sheltered by a small extension of the roof ridge called a hood (about 3 feet, 8 inches in width, with about 3 feet of overhang).

The north, cinder block extension provides a basement and a first-story level as seen from the westside of the mill, and a one-story garage as seen from the eastside. The west end of the addition is flush with the rear of the original mill, while the east end extends 13 feet, 11 inches east of the original facade, providing a roll-up door entrance to a one-truck garage.

The two southern extensions of the mill provide two bays of space, including a loading platform sheltered by a shed roof. The south facade of the original mill is completely lost in this addition. The combined additions form the south facade, which is three bays in depth.

The west end or rear of the mill is of irregular fenestration, due in part to the mixture of additions and in part to the millwrighting custom of avoiding windows near the moisture-laden wheel pit. Three doors open on this facade.

Attached to the west facade of the basic mill building are the remains of the forebay that contained the turbine. A long, riveted iron conduit leads from the terminus of the millrace to the

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued)

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1823-1833

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Turners Mill (known as Roser's Mill for the past 42 years) is significant as a well-built 19th Century mill that retains numerous millwrighting features, has two sets of visible stones, a bolting chest, feed mixer, corn sheller, bins, elevator chutes, and other equipment as well as a visible millrace. It is interesting in that it functioned until 1974, surviving the general decline among rural mills.

Located on the northside of Dairy Road north of the village of Parkton, the mill was powered by the waters of Little Falls, the upper reach of Gunpowder Falls.

The mill has been assigned 18th Century dates of origin in earlier written accounts, but it is not to be found in tax lists of 1783, 1798, 1818, nor 1823. Its first mention appears in the 1833 Assessor's Field Book of Old District 5, where the entry read:

James Turner has Lot No. 2 Part of Calder Castle ...

Lot No. 7 Containing 418 Acres	
valued at 6 Dols Per Acre	\$2025
Improvements	2606
One Grist Mill	1000. (1)

Turner was also charged with the same 418 acres in the 1841 Assessor's Field Book of what had been renumbered District 7; he had a second gristmill on the tract Curfmanstadt. (2) The 1852 assessment also charged Turner with \$1000 on his "Grist Mill and Machinery." (3) Sidney's 1850 map of the county showed the J. Turner mill at the site under discussion. (4)

Turner (1783-1861) was a Captain in the Battle of North Point in 1814. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1833 to 1837 and was later a member of both houses of the Maryland General Assembly. (5)

The most important clue to the first owner of the mill is found in James Turner's will, signed in April of 1857, wherein he mentioned a parcel of land which:

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore County Tax Lists, Deeds, Wills, Judicial Records.

The American Miller, various entries, 1886-1889.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.21

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The formal deed description of this property describes a 10-acre tract that has been diminished by subsequent sales. Present property is an inverted T-shaped figure, with approximately 1,100 feet frontage on northside of Dairy Road with an irregular depth of approximately 100 feet. The panhandle embracing the mill race extends approximately 1,750 feet northward to right-of-way of I-83. (See Tax Map 12, Parcel P43).

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

STATE None COUNTY None

STATE None COUNTY None

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE John McGrain, Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION Office of Planning and Zoning DATE April 1980

STREET & NUMBER 401 Bosley Avenue, Room 406 TELEPHONE 494-3495

CITY OR TOWN Towson STATE Maryland 21204

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

forebay; this rusting conduit is 2 feet, 9 inches in diameter. The forebay was sheltered by a small shed roof, part of which was removed by the last miller. The turbine has also been removed. Some iron parts, including a bevel gear, which were part of the transmission system for bringing the power of the turbine into the main building, survive. Other loose parts are in storage, including a cast iron bevel gear fitted with wooden teeth.

The roofing is gable in form over the main building, shed type over the additions. Roofing material is both seamed and corrugated metal, laid over old shingles. From the attic, the underside of the roofing plates can be seen; the supporting timbers are fairly thin, pegged or pinned into place. A metal dust collector stands on the roof at the southeast corner, although the metal conduit that formerly led to it has been removed to prevent roof leakage.

The stone walls of the foundation were coated with concrete during the tenure of Stuart Roser to meet the requirements of health inspectors. He also had the original clapboard covered with composition shingles. These white shingles were painted a deep red in 1979.

Interior

The office entrance is off the loading platform. The shipping entrance off the platform is through a board-and-batten sliding door.

The first story contains an office in the southwest corner of the southern addition. The rest of the building is occupied by bins, machinery, stairs, elevator chutes, and posts, but is otherwise fluid space.

A row of three posts marks the division between the original building and the first of the additions; part of a stone wall at the west end of the building also marks the original mill outlines.

Two other posts along the main axis of the building are the original internal supports of the basic mill.

The west end of the first floor contains two sets of grinding stones, one set exposed to view, the other encased in a circular wooden vat and equipped with its grain hopper as if ready to function.

The new owners removed a large molasses mixer from the southeast corner of the building; its associated feed mixer, a cylindrical metal installation that runs through two stories, is still in place, a product of the Sprout-Waldron firm.

Safety regulations have recently forced the plugging up of holes and slots in the floor where former belting passed through from one story to another. Other recent changes are the addition of porch railings to the loading platform; the three stone steps on the east entrance to the hoisting doors have been covered with concrete and fitted with a hand-rail.

The first story has open stairs leading to the second story and a

trapdoor leading to the basement. The stair treads can be pulled out of their slots for easy replacement. The first-story (east) loading door is a Dutch door of board and batten, lined up under the hoisting equipment, opening onto the east entrance steps mentioned before.

The basement contains the boots (or lower termini) of the elevator systems that carried flour or meal in small metal scoops attached to endless belting. The most interesting survival is a cast iron "master mortice wheel" as the last miller called it; this large bevel gear lies horizontally and is fitted with wooden teeth that are replaceable. The master mortice gear meshed with cast iron bevel gears that, in turn, drove the moving members of the millstone installations located on the floor above via nickel-steel axles. Massive wooden levers referred to by the last miller as "cradles" but called "tenting staffs" in more antique terminology are part of the gearing system in this corner of the basement; these devices serve as a demonstration of the way the miller was able to make precise adjustments in the spacing between the millstones by adjusting these seemingly crude levers.

The basement also contains the electric motors, switch panels, and circuit breaker panels installed when the mill was converted to electric power. There is also a large pulley fashioned from laminated layers of wood by Stuart Roser himself to provide step-down belt power between the electric motor and the millstones. One basement window opens on the east end (main facade) and another in the west end overlooking the wheel pit.

The second story contains a one-room office that is located in the roadside extension. The mill chimney passes through the southwest corner of this room. Features of the second story are four bins, another board-and-batten loading door opening into empty space, an Eclipse Hominy Mill bearing a patent date of 1870, and a bolter or bolting chest (i.e., a flour-sifting device with a revolving screen); this machine has no trademark and may have been a home-fabricated imitation of a more finished commercial model.

The third level or attic (there are no dormers) contains three bins, another loading door, the heads of the elevator systems, pulleys, elements of the hoisting system, and miscellaneous spare parts. This level is comprised of only the original mill structure.

Grounds

The millrace terminated at a poured concrete wall that fed the metal conduit to the forebay; there is also an arched wastewater outflow in this barrier. The millrace extends northward from the concrete wall. The race is now mostly dry, marked by a depression and a line of small trees, but when full of water there was sufficient depth to float a canoe and it was navigable upstream to approximately the present right-of-way of I-83 where the race began.

Miller's House

The miller's dwelling to the east of the mill is a two-story frame

and log house with a gable roof and a back building, now covered with clapboard. It is clearly shown in a plat of 1875. Dimensions given in the 1918 tax ledger were 16 by 22 feet, two stories. (MHT NO. BA 1203).

I demise to be attached to, and become part and parcel of such a lot as may hereafter be laid off for the benefit of the mill which I erected on the real estate on which I now reside ... (6)

These proofs should eliminate claims that Captain Calder, first settler at Parkton and ancestor of the Turner family, was builder of the mill. On James Turner's death in 1861, his inventory included:

2000 chestnut sleepers now lying on the railroad. (7)

This mill passed to his widow, Sarah Calder Turner, and then to their son, James Calder Turner, Jr., and then to Georgetta Turner.

Both Grist Mill and tenant house were charged to Georgetta [sic] Turner in the 1876 tax ledger. (8) The mill also appeared on the 1877 atlas plate of Seventh District. In an inter-family lawsuit of 1874, the accounts that were entered into the record show that the mill was under lease to J. S. [Scott] Price, who was a member of the extended family of the first settler. (9)

The 1880 census showed that J. K. Judson was tenant at the mill and that all his business was done on a "custom" basis—that is, the miller ground grain for his customers and took payment in a portion of the flour or meal; no grain was purchased for cash. The census data also shows that a turbine wheel operated at 360 rpm to develop 10 horsepower from the 10-foot fall on Little Gunpowder. Maximum output capacity was 50 bushels per diem. Annual output was 400 bbl. flour, 40 bbl. of rye, and a half-ton of buckwheat, 52.5 tons of meal, and 92.5 tons of feed, a total value of \$7,117. The mill represented \$5,000 capital investment and had two run of stones. (10)

In a second round of family litigation in 1884, various interesting comments were made by witnesses in the case: Henry Wiers called it "a mill which is growing out of repair and there is no revenue derived from the property save from the rent of the mill." (11) Wiers continued, saying:

but the buildings were in a very dilapidated condition, I mean the mill and dwelling house Have frequently been in the mill and know its condition. I take my grinding there. I don't know who had full control of the mill; Mr. Anstine was the miller there. Don't know who had charge of the repairs or what repairs were put upon it since Georgetta Turner became the owner. (12)

Jasper Joyce, agent for the owner stated:

the mill has been renting for \$525 per year ... the mill proper without the meadow ... it is an old mill and right smartly out of repair, the house on the mill property is not very good it is not much of a dam connected with the mill, it would require considerable repairs to make it a substantial one, I can't say positively but rather think the forebay

is a little old, I might have stated to Mr. Anstine that he paid more for the mill than it was worth.

(13)

At the subsequent sale, David B. Anstine purchased the mill. (14) He was the author of a testimonial printed in an 1886 advertisement by George T. Smith. Anstine praised the qualities of the "Smith Centrifugal Reel" which was "making a clear, sharp flour. I drive it with a 2-1/2 inch belt. I think it is the best centrifugal made." (15)

However, by 1888, Anstine was insolvent, and the mill was again offered for sale, advertised as "on a strong stream with all modern improved machinery and an excellent run of custom." (16) Anstine's wife bought the place back at the sale. J. E. Snyder rented the mill, and in a letter of December 1, 1888, he informed the editor of the American Miller that "it is a Smith Mill, with Rickerson and Butler Rolls. It has a capacity of 25 barrels in 24 hours." (17)

Snyder's letter confirms the fact that the mill had been converted to roller units, that would make flour competitive in whiteness and quality with that being made in Minneapolis. Maryland and other eastern and southern mills tried to produce a flour that would please the consumer, but usually could not compete against the economies of scale available to western millers.

The majority of small eastern mills were gradually driven out of business by the competition from the west, but Roser's mill was one that resisted the trend.

In 1889, it was reported that John L. Hoffman, J. E. Snyder's head miller, had his left hand caught between cog wheels and three of his fingers were so badly mangled as to necessitate amputation. (18)

In 1889, Mrs. Anstine conveyed title to William Wise, who only held six months and sold to Elizabeth A. Jones. (19) George W. Carr bought the mill in 1891 and Carr and wife conveyed to Lemuel M. Carr and wife in 1912. (20) The successive millers were J. Frank Shultz, 1915; Joseph E. Walter, 1919; William E. Smoot, 1920; Walter again in 1921, and finally in 1938, Stuart and Olive Roser. (21)

Through all those owners, the business had resisted the national trend toward decline, and no one had defaulted since 1888, although it was common for a miller to invest heavily in roller process equipment and fail to generate the new business to pay for it.

Stuart Roser recalled in his retirement that he had paid very little for the mill (an estimated \$4500, judging from the revenue stamps on the deed); he paid for the place in about a year and once enjoyed sales of \$97,000. He eventually discontinued flour, selling the self-contained American Marvel Midget Flour Mill to some missionaries in Paraguay. He cut down on assistants, becoming a one-man business. New investments in molasses tanks and feed mixers made the mill an animal-feed works, although cornmeal was available under Roser's own name and under a mythical "Red Mill" label for sale in fancy grocery

stores. During his flour-making days, the toll taken in kind from the processing of other people's grain brought in about \$25 a day. (22)

In 1958, the water rights to Little Falls which powered the turbines, were condemned by the State in connection with construction of Route I-83, and Roser was forced to install electric motors to drive the machinery.

After 36 years of business, Roser closed up in April of 1974. The mill had survived the two floods of the early 1970s, although there had been 30 inches of water in the cellar on June 22, 1972 during the storm code-named "Agnes." (23) A real estate agent began to offer the mill, dating it at 1786, in the classified ads in late 1974, but there were no takers for a mill as a going business, and finally in 1977, buyers were found who had an adaptive reuse in mind, Martin P. and Catherine Kersse. (24) During their conversion of the mill to an antique shop, Mr. Roser advised them how to reassemble the millstones and millstone vats and grain hoppers that had been long in disuse—and none too soon, because the last of the county's rural millers died in August of 1978, little more than a year after signing away his trusty mill.

NOTES:

1. Assessor's Field Book, Old District 5, 1833, Hall of Records, #8244.
2. Assessor's Field Book, District 7, 1841, Hall of Records #8249.
3. Assessment, District 7, 1852, Hall of Records #8266.
4. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, Philadelphia, 1881), p. 873.
5. J. C. Sidney and J. P. Browne, A Map of the City and County of Baltimore from Original Surveys (James M. Stephens, Publisher: Baltimore, 1850).
6. Baltimore County Wills, JLR 2:146.
7. B.C. Inventories, JLR 4:359.
8. Tax Ledger, District 7, 1876, f. 170.
9. Judicial Records, JB 41:106.
10. 1880, Manufacturer's Census, Microfilm, State Library, Annapolis.
11. Judicial Records, WMI 89:356.
12. Judicial Records, WMI 89:359.
13. Judicial Records, WMI 89:361.
14. Baltimore County Deeds, WMI 143:588.
15. American Miller, 14 (October 1, 1886):612.
16. Baltimore County Union, January 21, 1888.
17. American Miller, 16 (December 1, 1888): 852.
18. American Miller, 17 (February 1, 1889): 129.
19. Baltimore County Deeds, JWS 174:497; also, JWS 178:79.
20. B.C. Deeds, WPC 391:570.
21. B.C. Deeds, CWB 1035:116.
22. Two interviews with Stuart Roser: June 11, 1967 and also November 7, 1974. S.R.C. Land Acquisition Plat 20032.
23. Note observed on wall on mill, November 7, 1974.
24. Steven M. Luxenberg, "Buyer Sought for Mill," Sun, February 21, 1975, p. C1. Sale advertisement by W. Burton Guy, agent, Sunday Sun, November 17, 1974.

N. R. FIELD SHEET

BA - 130

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Md.	
COUNTY: Balto. Co.	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Roser Mill

AND/OR HISTORIC: Calders Mill, Turners Mill

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Dairy Road, west side, west of Parkton

CITY OR TOWN:
Parkton

STATE: Md. CODE: COUNTY: Balto. Co. CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Stewart and Olive Roser

STREET AND NUMBER: Dairy Road

CITY OR TOWN: Parkton STATE: Md. CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Land Records, Liber 1599, f. 132, Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Towson, Md. STATE: Md. CODE: 21204

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10 acres and 93 perches

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

N. R. FIELD SHEET

54-180

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

3 story grist mill with various wings, first story of stone, rest frame now covered with composition shingles; three loading doors and projecting hoist; garage addition. Water wheel has been dismantled.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century (?) 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

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

This is the only 18th Century Mill in Baltimore County still grinding any form of grain product. It is traditionally dated at 1786 and was on the tract Calders Castle, 662 acres, land shown on both 1783 and 1798 tax lists as James ~~Calder~~ Calder's. However, Sheriff Calder's buildings are not enumerated on the 1798 list, nor does the mill appear on the 1795 map by Griffith.

The James Calder estate was divided in 1811, the same year that Sarah Calder married James Turner (1783-1863), Hist. of B.City & B.County, p. 872. The 1850 map shows the mill as J. Turners, i.e., James Calder Turner. The property passed to James Calder Turner, Jr. in 1875 and to his sister Martha Turner in the same year. The atlas incorrectly shows Miss G.C. Turner's mill. Following a lawsuit against Miss Turner and other relatives in 1884, the court ordered the property sold, and David Anstine bought the mill and 10 acres for \$1721.86, BCLR WMI No. 143, f. 588.

However, by 1888, Anstine was insolvent, and the mill was advertised in B.C. Union, January 21, 1898, "a mill on a strong stream with all modern improved machinery and an excellent run of custom." Anstine's wife, Ellen F., was the highest bidder at the sale; she sold to William Wise, 1889. Wise sold six months later to Elizabeth A. Jones. In 1891, the Jones' sold to George W. Carr. Carr's widow, Grizella, sold the mill to Lemuel M. Carr and wife, 1912. In 1915, Carr deeded it to J. Frank Shultz. Shultz sold to Joseph E. Walter in 1919. Walter to William E. Smoot, 1920; and in 1921, Walter bought the mill back and held it until 1938, when it was purchased by Stuart and Olive Roser, present owners, BCLR 1599, f. 132.

The mill is on Owl Branch of Little (Gunpowder) Falls on Dairy Road west of Parkton. It is now a feed mill and has operated on electricity since the Harrisburg Expressway (I-83) took the water supply. Burr stones and old mill machinery are still present, including parts of other mills. The water wheel has been dismantled.

Mr. Roser reported in 1967 that sales were once \$97,000 but were down to \$38,000, but reduced overhead kept the profit about the same. The antique mill has been enlarged, refloored, and covered with asbestos shingles. ~~This is~~ The mill house is of stone, covered with clapboard, heavily shaded by trees. The highway was recently moved away from the loading platform.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hist. of Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Thomas J. Scharf, Phila., 1882, p. 872.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

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

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

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
John McGrain

ORGANIZATION: Baltimore County Historical Society DATE: Aug. 27, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:
9811 Van Buren Lane

CITY OR TOWN: Cockeysville STATE: Md. CODE: 21030

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register.

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

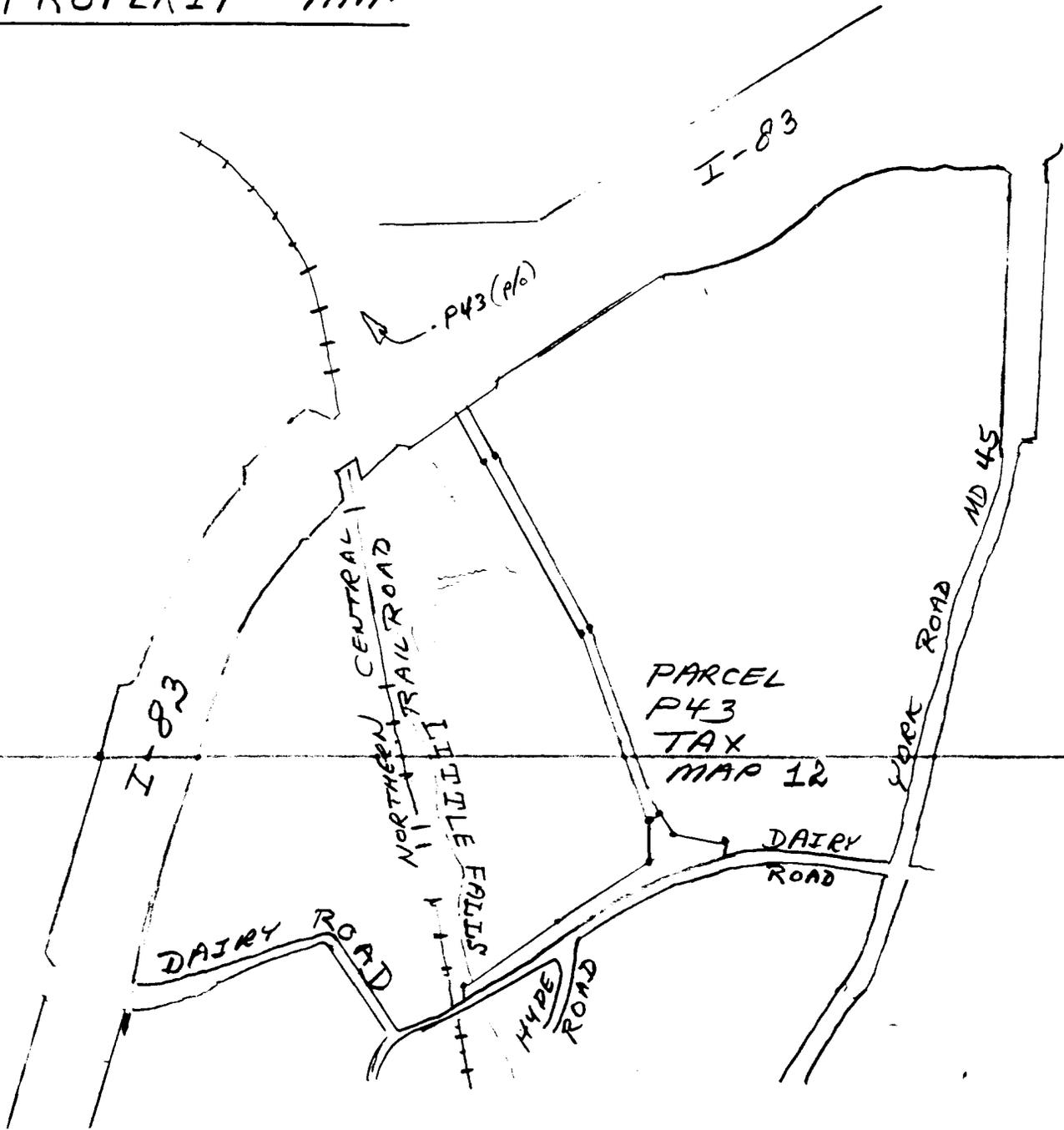
02-11-1968

1. STATE <u>Maryland</u> COUNTY <u>Baltimore</u> TOWN _____ VICINITY <u>Dist. VII</u> STREET NO. <u>on Owl Branch of Little</u> <u>Falls at Hillcrest & Stablersville</u> ORIGINAL OWNER _____ ORIGINAL USE _____ PRESENT OWNER _____ PRESENT USE _____ WALL CONSTRUCTION _____ NO. OF STORIES _____		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY <u>BA-187180</u>	
2. NAME <u>Roser Mill</u>		DATE OR PERIOD <u>1760</u> STYLE _____ ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER _____	
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE			
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC	
<p>Original frame building has been covered with asbestos shingles, but evidences of its early construction remain in the use of wooden pins in the roof rafters. Burr stones and old mill machinery are there, but modern machinery has been installed as well as electricity. Mill changed hands many times. Maps of 1863 and 1877 refer to it as the Turner Mill. Presently a feed mill; operated by Stuart Roser since 1938.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(second HABS report) E. Frances Offutt HABS COMMITTEE OF BALITMORE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY March 20, 1968</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered	Interior
			Exterior
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER	
		DATE OF RECORD	

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

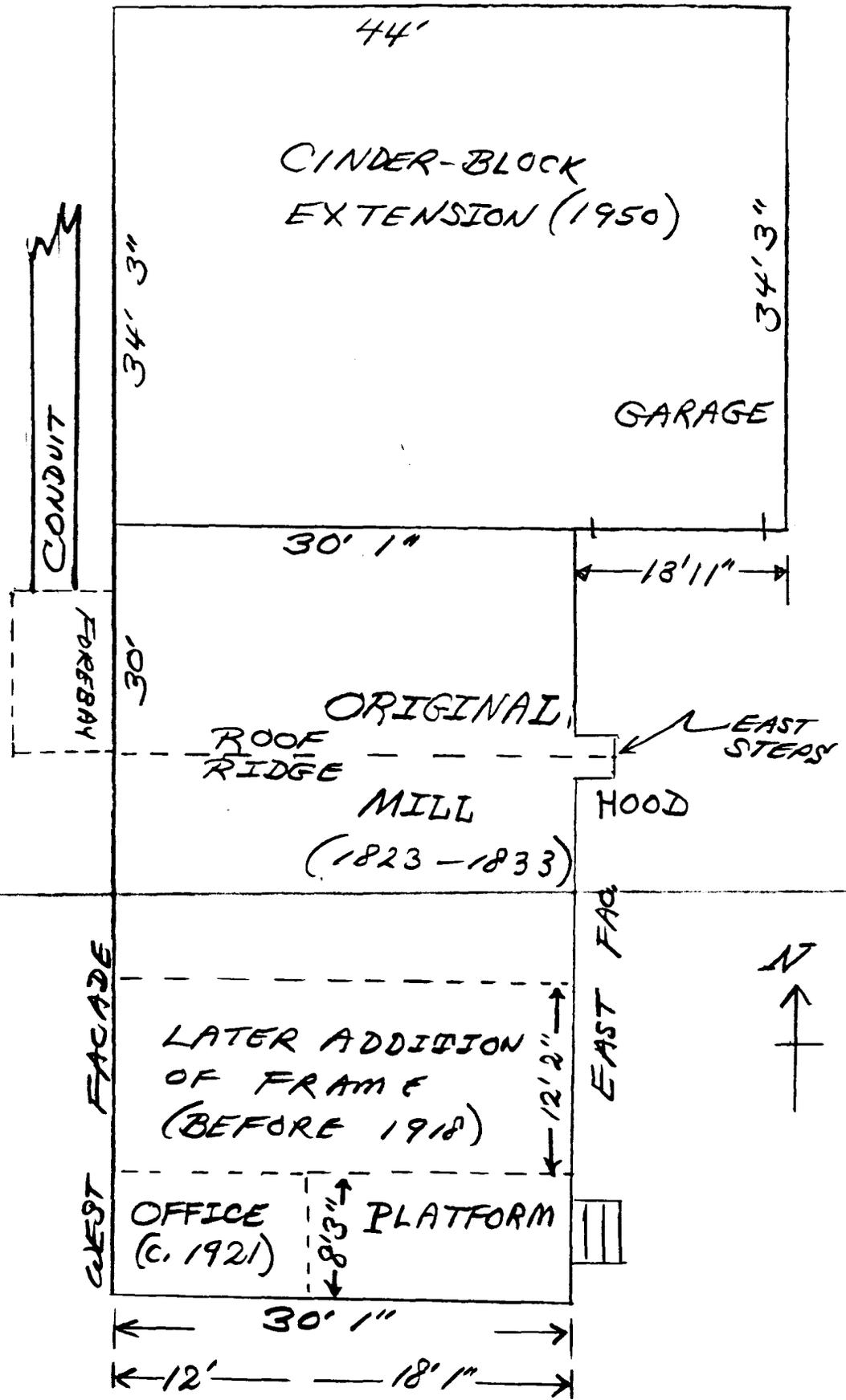


PROPERTY MAP

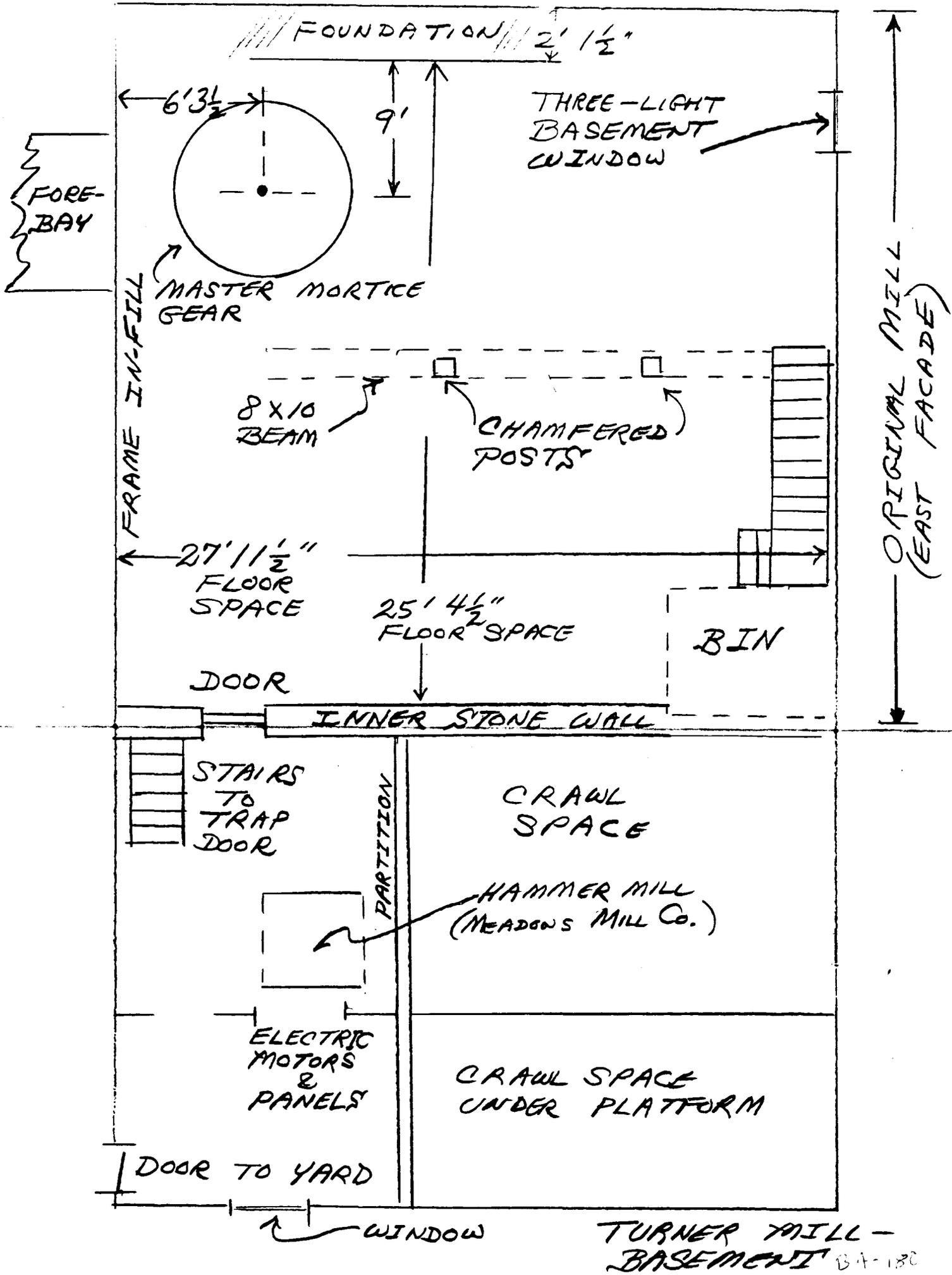


SCALE: 1 INCH =
600 FEET

TURNER'S MILL
BA - 180



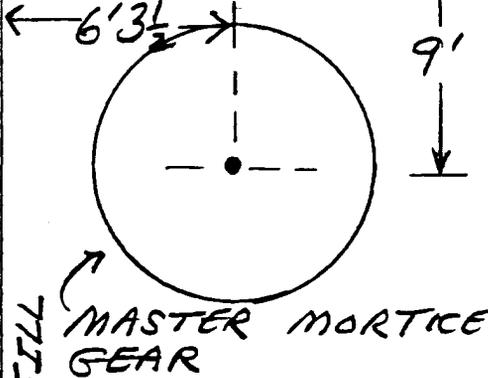
TURNER'S MILL,
OVERALL VIEW
BA-180



FOUNDATION 2' 1/2"

FORE-BAY

THREE-LIGHT BASEMENT WINDOW



FRAME IN-FILL

8 X 10 BEAM

CHAMFERED POSTS

27' 1 1/2" FLOOR SPACE

25' 4 1/2" FLOOR SPACE

BIN

DOOR

INNER STONE WALL

ORIGINAL MILL (EAST FACADE)



STAIRS TO TRAP DOOR

PARTITION

CRAWL SPACE

HAMMER MILL (MEADOWS MILL CO.)

ELECTRIC MOTORS & PANELS

CRAWL SPACE UNDER PLATFORM

DOOR TO YARD

WINDOW

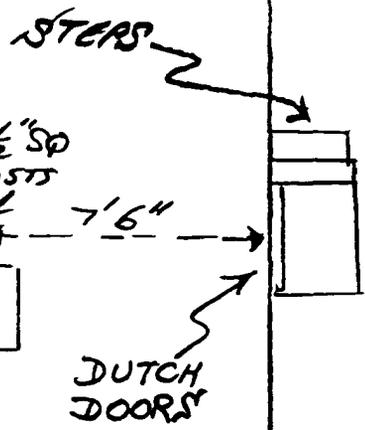
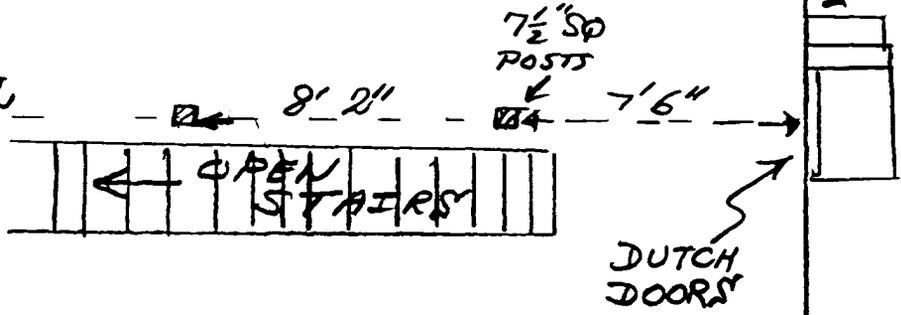
TURNER MILL - BASEMENT 34-180

1850 EXTENSION

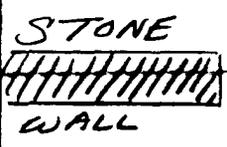
DOOR



ORIGINAL MILL



14' 5"



5' 10" 3' 10" 10' 9"

BIN

FIRST EXTENSION



EAST FACADE

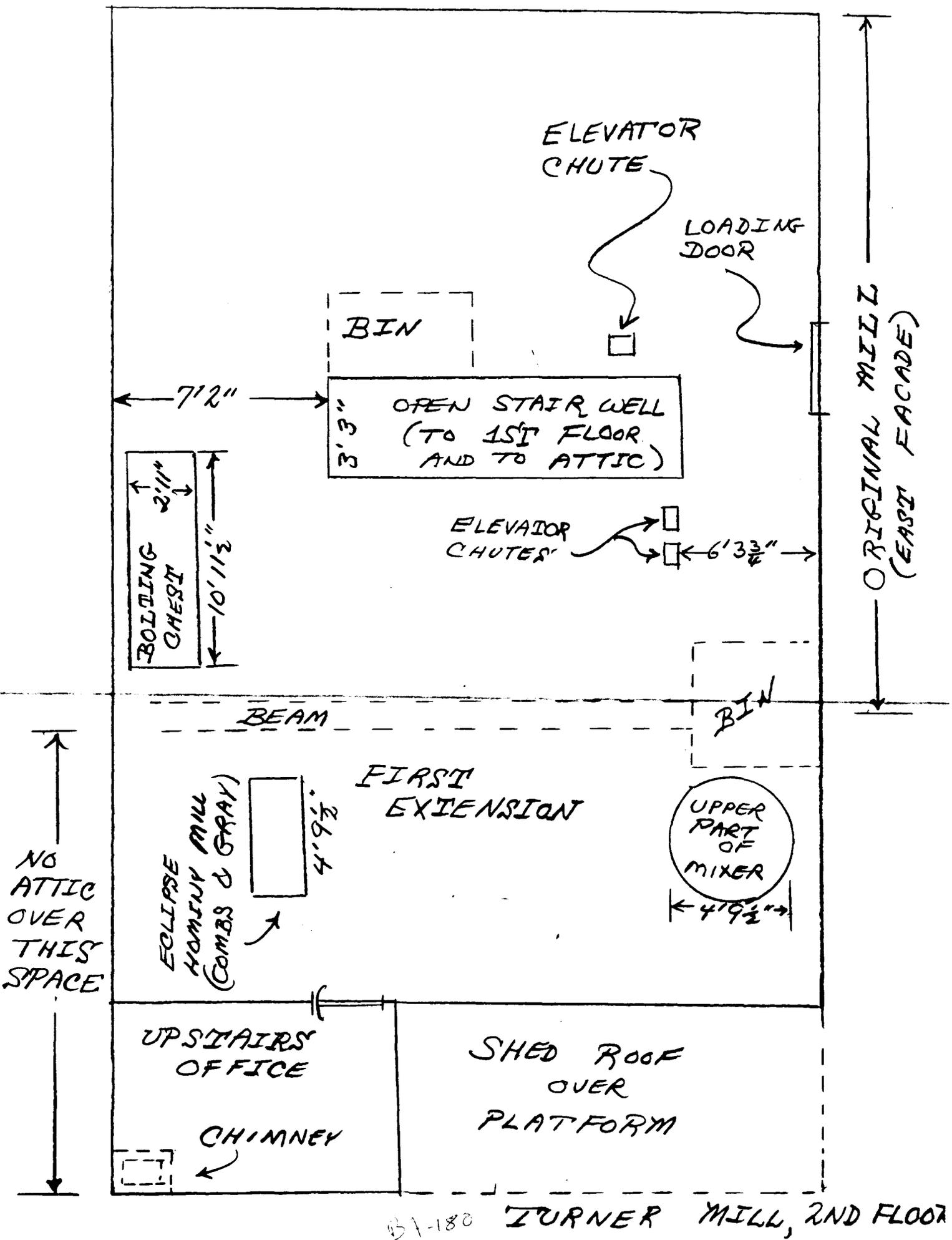
LOADING DOOR

OFFICE

PLATFORM

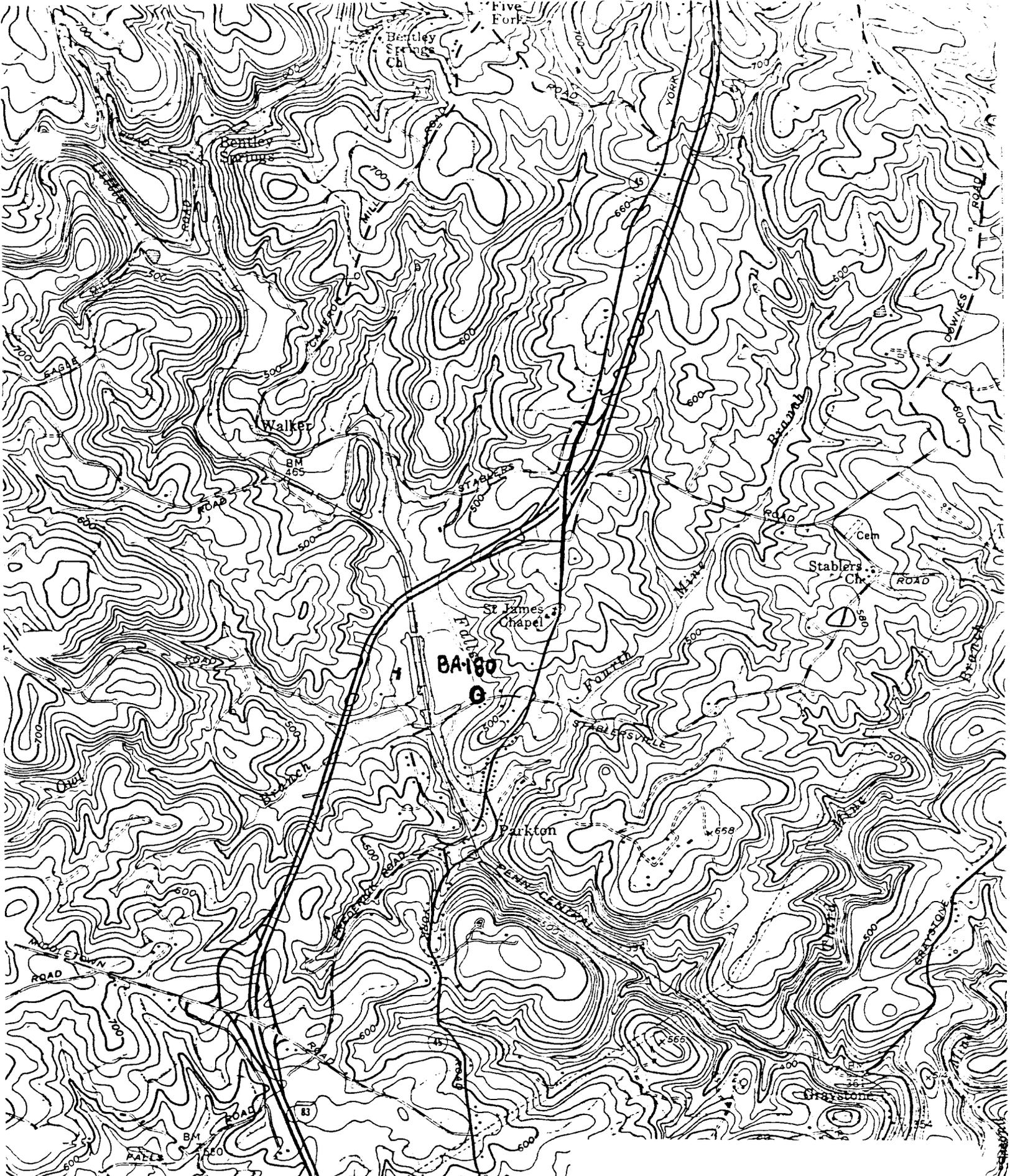
8' 5"

12'

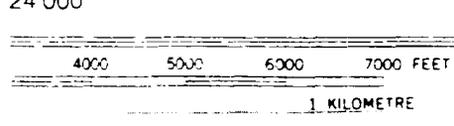


B1-180

TURNER MILL, 2ND FLOOR



ORD) SW 24 000 356 40' HEREFORD 2.6 MI. 231000
 BALTIMORE (NORTH AVE) 22 MI.



Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———



Turner Mill BA-180
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4 1980
Neg located at MHT
South and East facades (from SE)
Photo 1 of 6



Turner Mill
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4 1980
Neg located at MHT
West facade or rear (from SW)
Photo 2 of 6

BA-180



WALKER HALL

Turner Mill

BA-180

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain, May 4 1980

Neg located at MHT

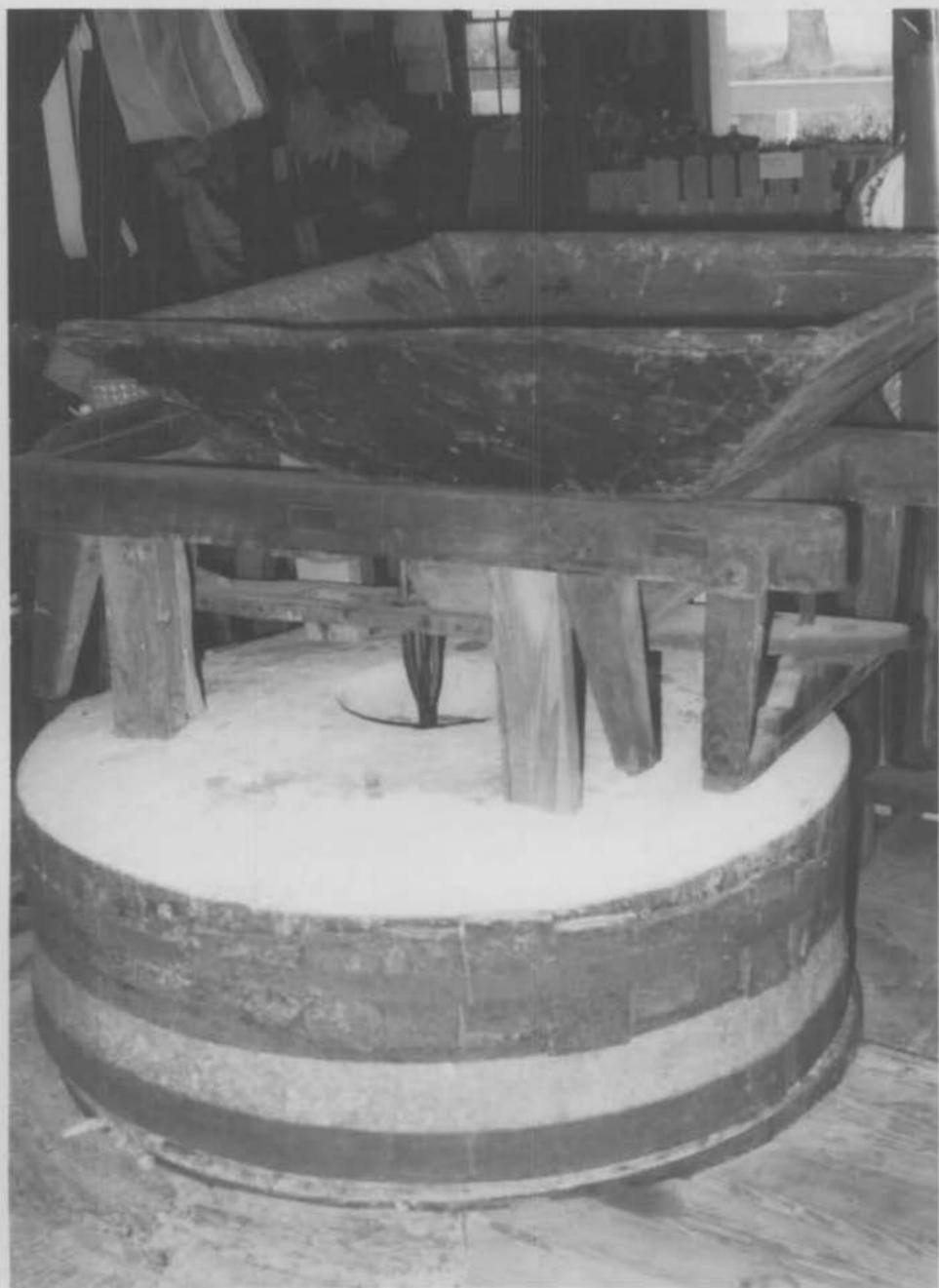
South facade (from SE)

Photo 3 of 6)

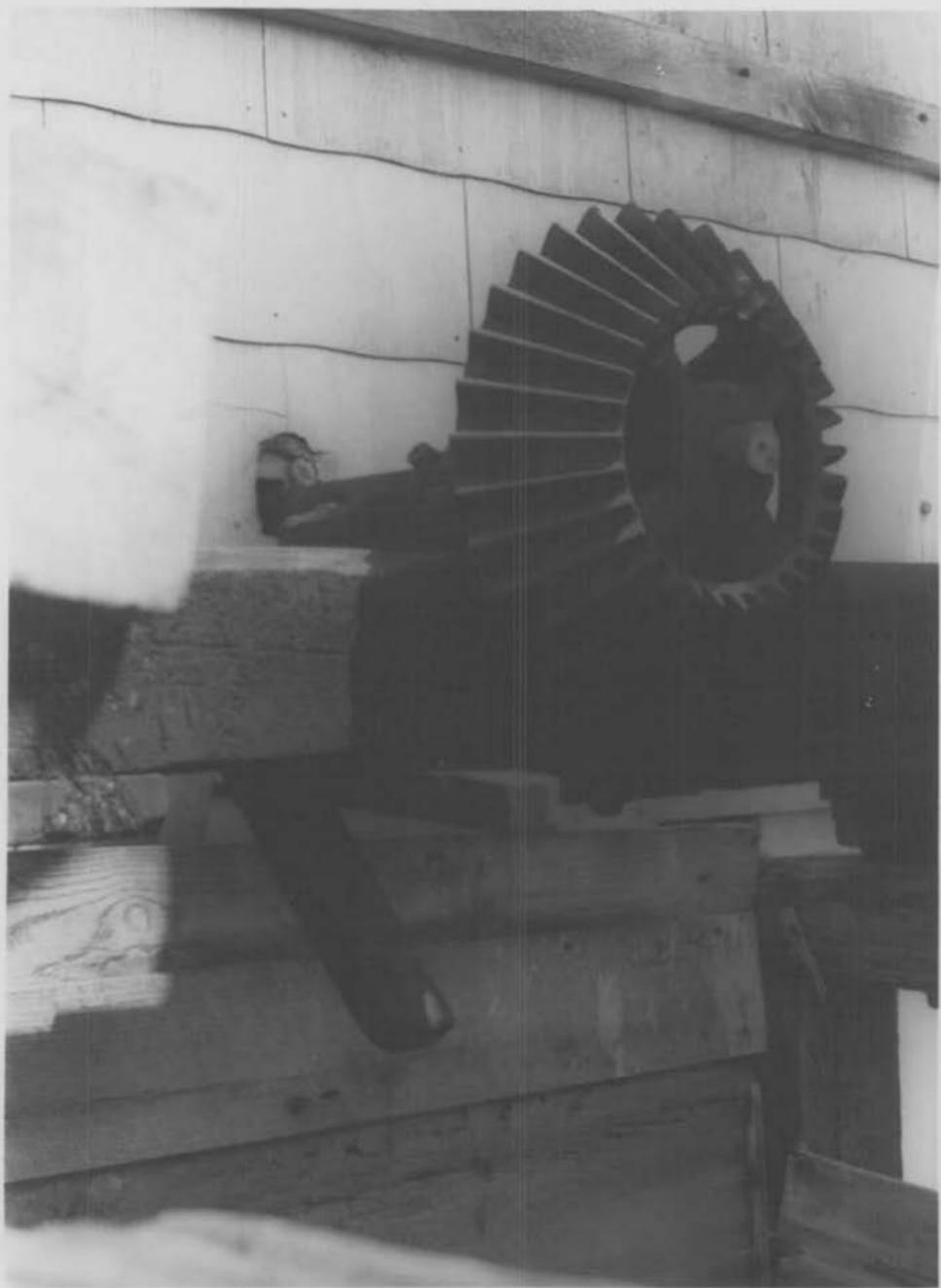


Turner Mill
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4 1980
Neg located at MHT
Millstones & hopper, with vat
Photo 4 of 6

BA-180



Turner Mill BA-180
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4, 1980
Neg located at MHT
Millstones and hopper, minus vat
Photo 5 of 6



Turner Mill
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4 1980
Neg located at MHT
Bevel gear, south facade
Photo 6 of 6

BA-180



Turner Mill BA-180
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4 1980
Neg located at MHT
South and East facades (from SE)
Photo 1 of 9



Turner Mill
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4, 1980
Neg located at MHT
West facade or rear (from SW)
Photo 2 of 9

BA-180



Turner Mill

BA-180

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain, May 4 1980

Neg located at MHT

South facade (from SE)

Photo 3 of 9



Turner Mill BA-180
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain, May 4 1980
Neg located at MHT
Millstones & hopper, with vat
Photo 4 of 9



TURNER MILL

BA-180

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain, May 4 1980

Neg located at MHT

Millstones and hopper, minus vat

Photo 5 of 9



Turner Mill
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 4 1980
Neg located at MHT
Bevel gear, south facade
Photo 6 of 7

BA-180



Turner Mill

BA-180

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain

Oct 30 1980

Neg Located at MHT

Mill and Dwelling, setting from west

Photo 7 of 9



Turner Mill BA-180
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain Oct 30 1980
Neg Located at MHT
Millrace, looking upstream
Photo 8 of 9



Turner Mill BA-180
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain Oct 30 1980
Neg Located at MHT
Forebay and Millrace, looking south
toward mill
Photo 9 of 9