Easement

C-II-C-013
(includes C-II-C-016)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For NPS use only
received
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Stanton's Mill

and/or common Stanton's Mill

2. Location

street & number Md. Route 40 and Casselman Bridge State Park Road N/A not for publication

city, town Grantsville X vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland code 24 county Garrett code 023

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name 1. Byron Robert Bender
2. Garrett County Government

street & number 1. Box 96
2. Third and Alder Streets

city, town 1. Grantsville 21536
2. Oakland 21550 X vicinity of state Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Garrett County Courthouse

street & number Third and Alder Streets

city, town Oakland state Maryland 21550

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title MHT/ Md. Bu. of Mines Coal Basin Survey has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1982 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Stanton's Mill Complex, located near Grantsville, Garrett County, Maryland, consists of five interrelated buildings and structures. The Stanton's Mill building was built ca. 1859 on the coursed sandstone foundation of an earlier (late 18th century) mill; it is of heavy timber frame construction, and as originally constructed stood two stories tall, five bays wide on the south (main) facade, three bays deep, with a gable roof. In 1900, a two bay, two story, light timber frame addition was constructed, expanding the building to the west. The building is sheathed in German siding, with plain trim at windows and corners. The interior retains a full complement of grist milling equipment, some of which is original to the ca. 1859 construction, the rest reflecting continuing adaptation and modernization of milling technology up to the present. Approximately 40 yards south of the mill is a small stone arch bridge, built in 1817 as part of the National Road; the bridge, 30 feet long and 36'7" wide, originally carried the road over the mill race. A stone-faced timber crib dam is located approximately 800 feet southeast of the mill; now in ruinous condition, the dam originally tapped the Casselman River to provide power for the mill. The ruins of a sandstone block foundation to the original storehouse can be seen approximately 30 yards southeast of the mill; this building was replaced ca. 1900 by the frame storage building which stands near the foundation ruins. Also on the property is a modern hog pen built of tile block with a corrugated metal roof.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Stanton's Mill Comples consists of five interrelated buildings and structures: 1) The Stanton Mill Building, composed of a c. 1859 structure built on the foundations of a late 18th century mill, and a c. 1900 addition; 2) a mid-19th century stone faced timber crib dam and raceway leading to the mill, and a natural earthen tailrace leading from the mill into the Casselman River; 3) a single span stone arch culvert bridge built in 1877 as part of the National Road; 4) a c. 1900 frame storage building built approximately 50 yards southeast of the mill; and 5) the stone foundation ruins of a 19th century storehouse approximately 30 yards southeast of the mill.

The Stanton's Mill Complex is located approximately 200 yards east of the Casselman Bridge State Park, one-half mile east of the town center of Grantsville, Garrett County, Maryland. The complex is situated along Maryland Route 40, approximately 17 miles west of the Allegany/Garrett County border. The mill and related buildings and structures are enframed by forested hills which overlook the site, and by the Casselman River, which forms a natural boundary surrounding the complex to the north and west.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The mill building originally consisted of a c. 1859 section, which records indicate was built upon the coursed sandstone rubble foundation of Jesse Tomlinson's late 18th century mill. This heavy timber frame building was five bays wide on the south (main facade), three bays deep, two storie tall, and had a gable roof. The mill was powered by an overshot water wheel at the southeast corner of the structure.

In 1900, a two-bay two-story light timber frame addition, also on a coursed sandstone rubble foundation, was erected, expanding the building to the west. A 1913 photograph clearly shows this structure and its most notable feature - a loading bay stretching below grade level for wagons to be filled with flour and feed. Also erected c. 1900 was a three bay wide, two bay deep gable roofed frame warehouse on a concrete foundation, which replaced an earlier structure which had collapsed. This new warehouse was plain in style. Sheathed in German siding, the building still exhibits plain trim at windows and corners. A large entranceway can be found at the northeast corner, to allow access for wagons and now trucks. A set of low concrete steps and walkway stretch across the building's main facade. Its doorway, flanked by standard 6/6 windows, is sheltered by a shed roof, itself supported by wooden brackets. The building is devoid of other ornamentation, except for a large painted sign, "Stanton's Mill", placed above the second story windows on the east and west gable ends.

The mill buildings's exterior today reflects only a few changes and modifications. German siding is still intact on all facades, although it has been covered on the gable ends by corrugated metal siding, erected by Mr. Bender in the mid 1950s. A corrugated metal shed roof between the first and second floor levels has been built to the east and west of what was originally the entrance vestibule, thus shielding all but the first and last bays on the main facade. The wagon bay was brought to grade in 1921, the year in which extensive concrete strengthening of the foundation was also undertaken. The louvered ventilator shown in the 1913 photograph of the mill is still extant, as is a simple interior brick chimney, at the southeast corner of the older section, which serviced a stove in the miller's office. A modern ventilator, now sheathed by metal, pierces the ridge of the c. 1900 section where it meets the older building. The only other change involved the construction of concrete block foundation, which replaced the north wall of the c. 1900 section of the mill, in the 1960s.

From a stairway at the southwest corner of the first floor, one walks down into the basement of the mill. The stone foundation to the c. 1856 mill denotes the two sections of the mill. In the newer c. 1900 section to the west, a concrete floor has been poured, and supports a series of heavy wooden posts, chamfered with simple triangular stops. Next to a series of elevator shoes on the west facade is found a Sprout and Waldron & Co., Inc. grinder, made in

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Murray, Pennsylvania, which provides animal feeds in a varying array of mixtures. A modern board and batten door is found in the northwest corner and a window provides light to the room over a workbench which stretches along the north wall. Buckwheat grinders from the first floor were removed and stored here in 1975.

Stepping over the low foundation wall, one enters the c. 1959 mill, which is subdivided north to south into two major sections. The western half is filled by a power shaft and associated wheels, held in place by cast iron line shafting hardware marked, "Caldwell & Sons, Chicago". Walking past a series of heavy posts which support the flooring of the mill above, one looks south to see the 33" steel pipe which carries water from a concrete forebay into a modified Francis turbine. The turbine, which measures 54" in height and 60" in diameter, sits in a pit. Gearing connects this to the line shafting mentioned previously.

On the first floor, the c. 1900 section reveals its balloon frame skeleton. Its pine floors support bagged feed, which can be loaded into wagons or trucks which can enter this section via a drive-through along the south facade. Various scales are scattered here, and storage bins break through the floor above.

In the c. 1859 section, numerous horizontal pine storage bins are located throughout. A modern cylinder mixer is located next to the largest storage bins near the west wall. The southeast corner now functions as the miller's office, as it originally did. Although the original cast iron stove is now gone, the brick flue still runs up the east wall. A c. 1930 Buffalo Forge Co. (Buffalo, N.Y.) cracker and grader is located near the northeast corner, while a remnant of the line shafting, wheels and belt power drive system is located at ceiling level.

From a stair at the southwest corner of the older section of the mill, one walks up to the second floor. The c. 1900 section is filled with carts and large storage bins. The most interesting section is along the seam between sections. Here the original exterior hoist to the mill has been enclosed, but is still operable. Walking eastward into the original section, one sees other storage bins, elevator shoes, and massive plain posts which support its hewn wind-braced frame. Various pieces of flouring and feed equipment are scattered toward the east end, including a Wolf Co. (Chambersburg, Pa.) "Gyrator" (flour separator), a Ereka (Silver Creek, N.Y.) improved mixer (for self-rising buckwheat flour), and two models of S. Howe and Co. Eureka brand dustless separators (for cleaning and scouring buckwheat).

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

From a ladder stair in the C. 1900 section, one climbs into the attic space. Looking past a vertical board partition wall into the little-used c.1900 section, one only sees stored materials. Walking back into the other portion of the mill on randomly placed pine plank flooring, one sees large reciprocating saw-cut roof rafters, butted at the peak and marked with Roman numerals. The rafters, are supported by large purlins, which are in turn braced at each intersection. Old Belts and scoop cups from the elevators are stored along the floor. Centrally placed in the floor is a ladder, leading to a modern cupola above. Elevator heads, with the stenciled manufacturer's names "Griscom and McFeely Company", pierce the floor at various locations, in stark contrast to the horizontal metal cylinder sifters.

Approximately 40 yards south of the main facade of the mill is found a small stone arch bridge, built in 1817 as part of the National Road. The bridge originally carried the road over the mill race. (This road now serves as an access road to the Casselman Bridge State Park and the rear of Penn Alps Restaurant). The bridge measures 30 feet in length and 36'7" in width, outer edge of wing wall to wing wall. Decoration includes a plain central block on each side, which contains a voussoired arch, flanked by slightly tapering wing walls. The coursed sandstone structure is in excellent condition, whose only modification is a concrete coping added in the early 20th century. The current owner of the property extended the north face of the bridge by building a sandstone retaining wall in 1963-1964 approximately 100 yards to the west. Mr. Bender incorporated four of the buhr mill stones removed from the mill in 1888 to preserve them.

To provide power for the mill a stone-faced timber crib dam was erected approximately 800 feet southeast of the mill to tap the waters of the Casselman River. Although in ruinous condition today, one can still see the timber cribbing and rocky infill on either side of the dam. Finely cut sandstone blocks can also be viewed at random locations. (The enclosed photograph of the dam, by noted county photographer Leo Beachy, shows the structure in 1916.) Approximately 15-20 feet east of the north edge of the dam can be found a cut-stone bulkhead entranceway, which controlled the flow of water into the raceway. Except for the addition of a concrete coping in the early 20th century, the bulkhead exists as it did when constructed in the mid 19th century. The raceway itself historically has been maintained by the mill owner, and was improved most recently in the 1960s when the State Highway Administration provided a tunnel under the earth berm which supports Interstate 48.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Approximately 30 yards southeast of the mill are located the ruins of a sandstone block foundation to the original storehouse to the mill, which was replaced c. 1900. Mr. Bender remembers family members noting this building as a "salt shed", perhaps for the storage of salt blocks or licks for farm animals as well as for the storage of cross ties in the very late 19th century. Perhaps by c. 1900, its original function as a grain/feed storage area had passed. No other information on the building could be found.

The only other building on the property is a modern hog pen, erected in 1950-1955. This square, one story tall structure is located approximately 40 yards north of the rear of the mill. Built of tile block, its hip roof is covered by a corrugated metal roof, which in turn covers roll composition roofing. The building is vacant during winter months, but is used at other times of the year.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries are drawn to encompass the five buildings and structures which contribute to the historic significance of the complex, and to include the historic mill race extending from the timber crib dam in the Casselman River to the mill. The acreage of the nominated property, approximately six acres, is the minimum necessary to convey the historic enviornment of the complex.

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates ca. 1859; ca. 1900 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criterion: C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Stanton's Mill Complex is highly significant as an industiral landmark in western Maryland, and is the oldest continuously operating grist mill in Garrett County, Maryland. The mill, extensively rebuilt in 1859 on the foundations of a late 18th century mill, is associated with many of the 18th and 19th century settlers of the Grantsville area of Garrett County. Throughout its existence, the mill provided wheat and buckwheat flour, animal feeds, ans sawn lumber for the Grantsville community. Although the mill has been modernized with the addition of a c. 1900 storage building and newer grinding and mixing equipment in the late 19th and 20th centuries, the mill thus contains an excellent collection of milling equipment spanning a period of approximately 120 years. The complex is also important for its inclusion of a stone-faced mid-19th century timber crib dam and raceway, natural earthen railrace, and a small single span stone arch culvert bridge, dating to 1817, constructed as part of the National Road.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Historic records note that on March 3, 1797, Thomas Stanton, an original Garrett County settler of Scotch-Irish origin who had come from Anne Arundel County, Maryland, conveyed water privileges for a grist mill located near the present day Grantsville, at that time part of Allegany County.[1] This conveyance refers to the site of the present Stanton's Mill, which was erected by Jesse Tomlinson to serve the Little Crossings area on what was then known as the Little Youghiogheny, now the Casselman River.[2]

The Tomlinson Mill served the Grantsville community well into the 19th century, In 1840, Tomlinson conveyed a parcel of land with 661 acres "together with all and singular ways, waters, watercourses, buildings, improvements" etc. to George and Rachel Bruce.[3] On April 14, 1859, Henry Bruce, trustee for George Bruce, transmitted the property to Perry Schultz, the man historians indicate extensively rebuilt the original mill.[4] While some historians indicate that "the original structure constitutes the framework of about two-thirds of the present structure", architectural evidence shows that the present frame dates from the mid 19th century.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

On February 20, 1860, Perry Schultz sold approximately 350 acres of land and the mill to William Stanton, a descendant of the original settler, Thomas Stanton.[5] William Stanton, in turn, conveyed 12 acres of this property to his son Eli, in 1867, on which "a grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, and other buildings" are specifically noted in the deed.[6]

Eli Stanton, who a local newspaper reported "took an interest in civic affairs and was a member of the state legislature",[7] operated the mill successfully for forty-three years. During this time, the grist and saw mill tract generally held its value at approximately $4000 until 1888,[8] when records indicate a switch from using stone buhrs to grind wheat to a newer mill roller process.[9] Tax assessment records also indicate improvements were being made to to the mill in 1894, including the addition of a "new engine" (probably steam) to supplement the original undershot water wheel. A few years later in 1898, Eli Stanton and Son contracted with the Hanover Foundry and Machine Company of Hanover, Pennsylvania, for a 12 X 5' steel overshot water wheel to replace the original wheel.[10] The wooden forebay for this is visible in Leo Beachy's historic picture of the mill in 1913.

In 1900, the mill was expanded through the erection of a two story, two bay wide gable roofed addition to the west end of the mill.[1] Also erected a few feet southeast of the mill was a four bay by two bay, gable roofed frame warehouse.

On June 14, 1910, Eli Stanton sold the mill and its surrounding property to his son, William E. Stanton, who operated the mill until his death in 1942. In 1928, Stanton had a 24" Fitz-Burnham Water Wheel (a modified Francis turbine) inserted into the mill to replace the overshot wheel.[12] This, in turn, was replaced by an electric generator in 1940, which is still used to power the mill machinery today.[13] William E. Stanton's will, recorded in January, 1942, left his feed and flour mill, known at that time as the "Little Crossings Mill Property" to his son, Edgar V. Stanton, and to his daughter, Mary Stanton Bender.[14] When Edgar Stanton died later that year, his half interest in the property was transferred to his wife, Virginia C. Stanton.[15] A year later, Virginia conveyed her half interest to Mary Stanton Bender.[16]

During 1942-1943, Byron H. Bender, husband of Mary Stanton Bender, took over the operation of the mill.[17] On December 18, 1961, Byron H. Bender sold the mill to his son, Byron Robert Bender, who took over the milling operation and continues this to this day. As the grandson of William E. Stanton, he represents the fifth generation of the Stanton family to own and operate Stanton's Mill.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

FOOTNOTES:

[1]Alta Schrock, ed., Sesquicentennial of Casselman River Bridge and History of Little Crossings (Grantsville, Md.,: Little Crossings Historical Committee, 1963), n.p. and J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia, Pa.: Louis H. Everts, 1882), Vol. II, pg. 1528. Garrett County was formed out of Allegany County in 1872.

[2]Byron R. Bender, "History of Stanton's Mill", January 27, 1982.

[3]Garrett County Land Records, Liber AB, Folio 188, 189.

[4]Ibid., Liber AR 18, Folio 83. Most secondary research sources, such as those noted previously, give 1856 as the date for Perry Schultz's rebuilding of the mill. Unfortunately, Allegany County tax assessment records for this period are not available, and thus it is impossible to precisely pinpoint the exact date of the reconstruction.

[5]Garrett County Land Records, HR 18, Folio 635.

[6]Ibid., HR 26, Folio 212.

[7]"Garrett County History of the Stanton Family", Mountain Democrat, December 27, 1934.

[8]Allegany County Tax Assessment Records, District 3 Book (Selbysport), pg. 372. The 1867 assessment specifically lists a grist and saw mill, located on 50 acres of land, valued at $4000. The valuation is also noted as $4000 for this complex in 1870. The Garrett County Tax Assessment Records, Grantsville District (Bood 3, M-Z), pg. 368, notes a slightly declining value for the property in 1876 (mill seat, 52 acres, at $10/acre - $520; grist mill -$2000; saw mill - $700) of $,220.

[9]"Sesquicentennial", and Garrett County Tax Assessment Records, Grantsville District (Book, M-Z), note a $1000 improvement by Eli Stanton for the insertion of new mill roller process machinery in 1889.

[10]Blueprint in possession of Byron R. Bender, May 14, 1898. See also Louis C. Hunter, A History of Industrial Power in the United States (Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press of Virginia, 1979), pp. 391-392.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT FOOTNOTES (Continued)

[11]Garrett County Tax Assessment Records, Grantsville District (Book 3, M-Z)

[12]Blueprint in possession of Byron R. Bender, dated July 3, 1928.

[13]"History of Stanton's Mill".

[14]Will, William E. Stanton, January 1942, Garrett County Wills (Book E) pg. 172.

[15]Will noted in Garrett County Land Records, Liber E. Folio 270.

[16]Garrett County Land Records, Liber AGR, Folio 402.

[17]Garrett County Land Records, Liber 130, Folio 402 and Liber 130, Folio 403.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land Records

Allegany County Tax Assessment Records

Bender, Byron R. "History of Stanton's Mill." January 27, 1982

Blueprints in possession of Byron R. Bender. May 14, 1898; July 23, 1928.

"Garrett County History of the Stanton Family". Mountain Democrat. December 27, 1934

Garrett County Land Records

Garrett County Tax Assessment Records

Garrett County Wills

Hunter, Louis C. A History of Industrial Power in the United States: 1780-1930. Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press of Virginia, 1979.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. 2 vols. Philadelphia, Pa.: Louis H. Everts, 1882.

Schrock, Alta., ed. Sesquicentennial of Casselman River Bridge and History of Little Crossings. Grantsville, MD.: Little Crossings Historical Committee, 1963.

G-II-C-013

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 6 acres

Quadrangle name Grantsville, Maryland Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	659500	4395640
B	18	659600	4395360
C	18	659600	4395260
D	18	659340	4395520
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundries are indicated on the attached Tax Map Section labeled "National Register Boundary Map."

for BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION, see Continuation Sheet #4

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark R. Edwards, Survey and Planning Administrator

organization Maryland Historical Trust date February 1982

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

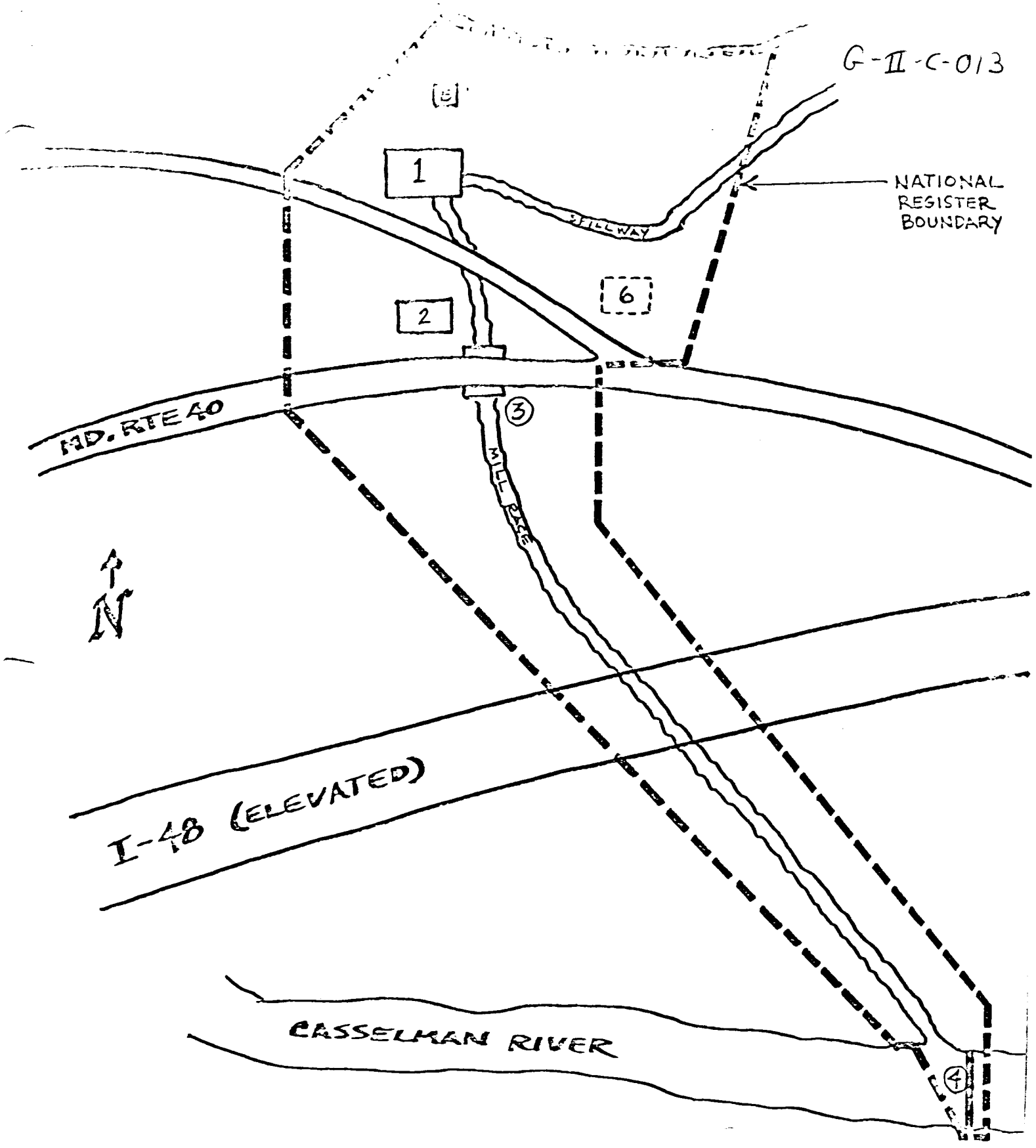
__ national __ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 12-9-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

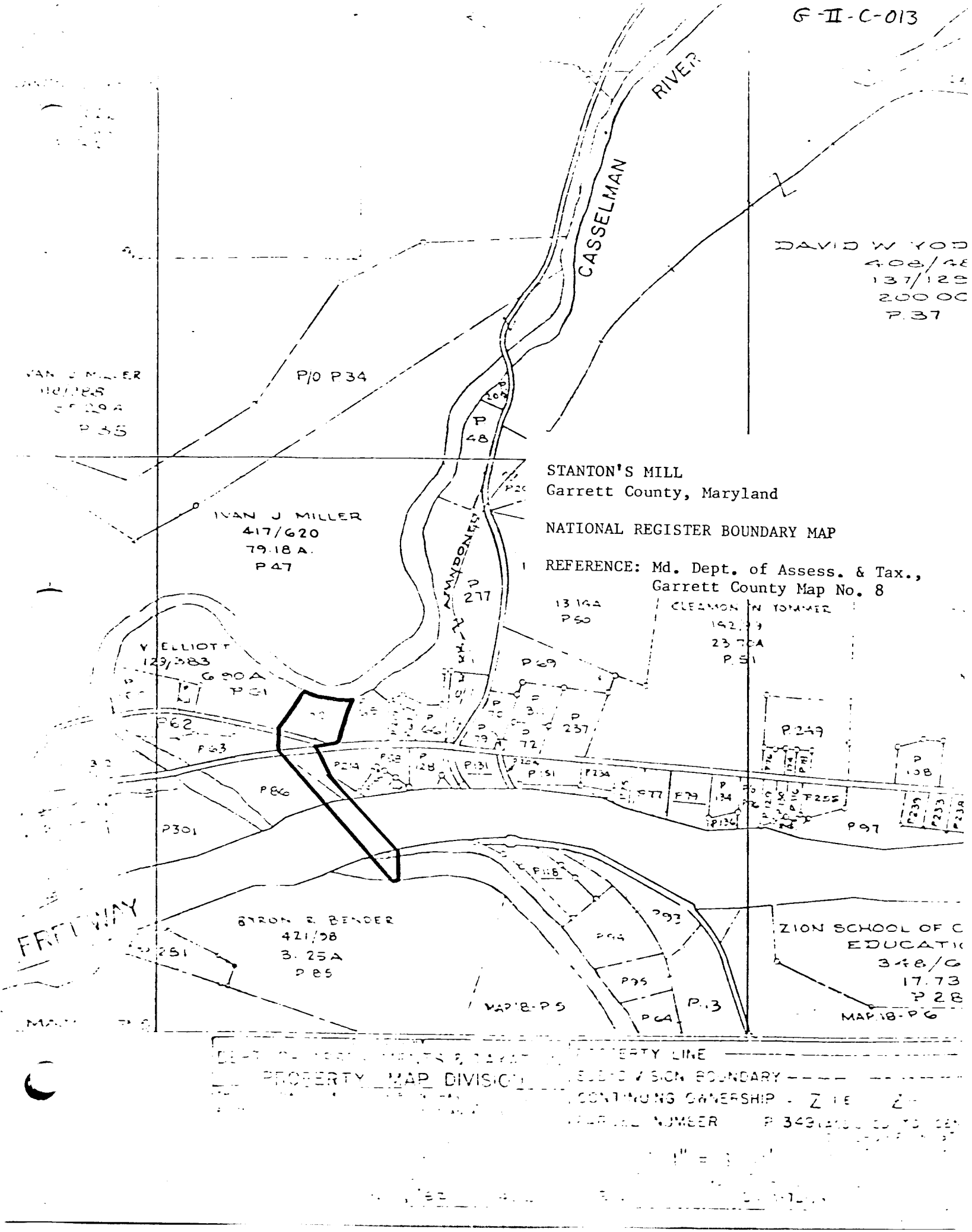
G-II-C-013



C STANTON'S MILL
SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

1. MILL
2. ca. 1900 STORAGE BLDG.
3. 1817 BRIDGE
4. TIMBER CRIB DAM
5. HOG PEN
6. RUIN OF ORIGINAL STOREHOUSE

G-II-C-013

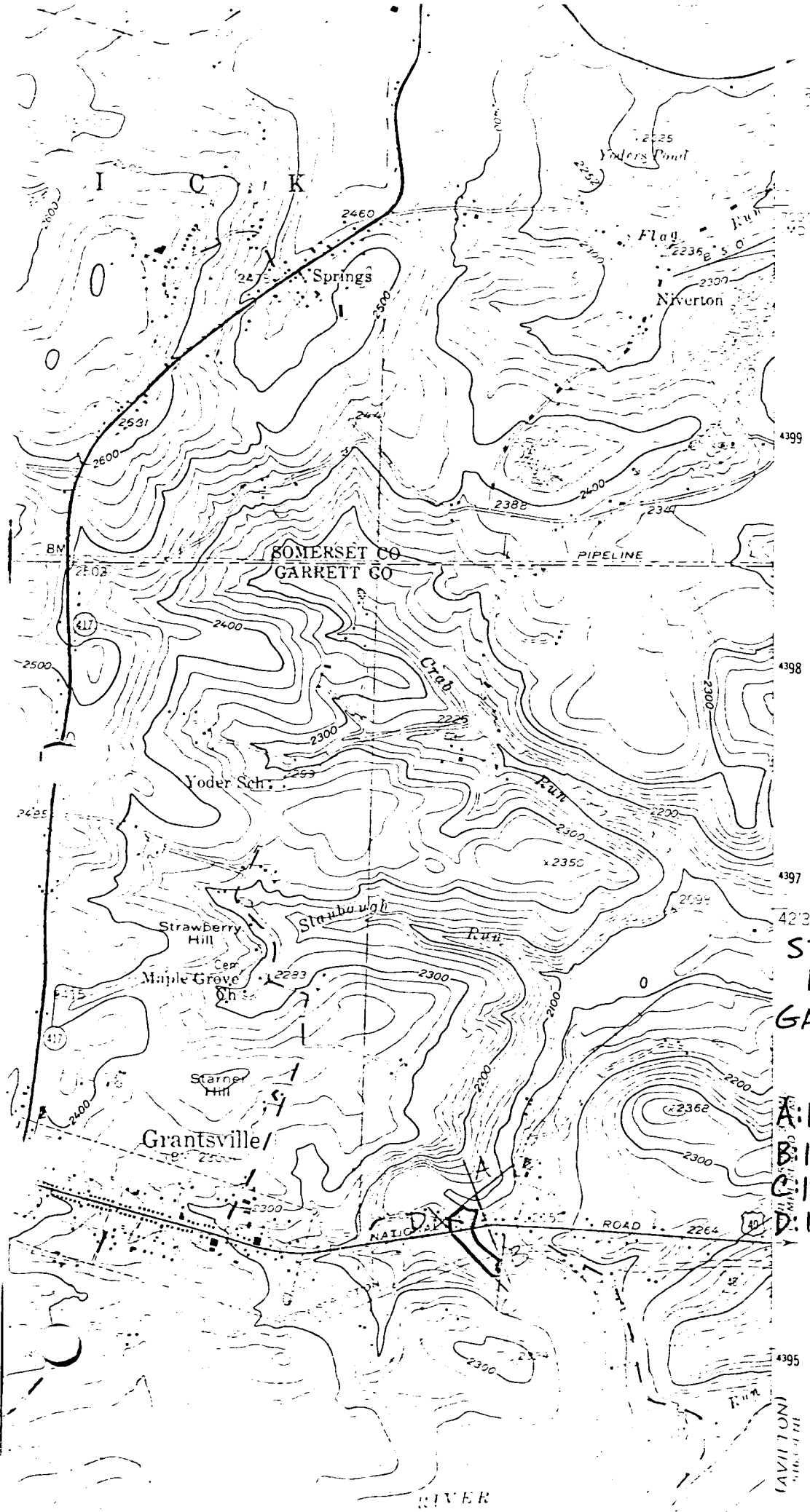


STANTON'S MILL
Garrett County, Maryland

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP

REFERENCE: Md. Dept. of Assess. & Tax.,
Garrett County Map No. 8

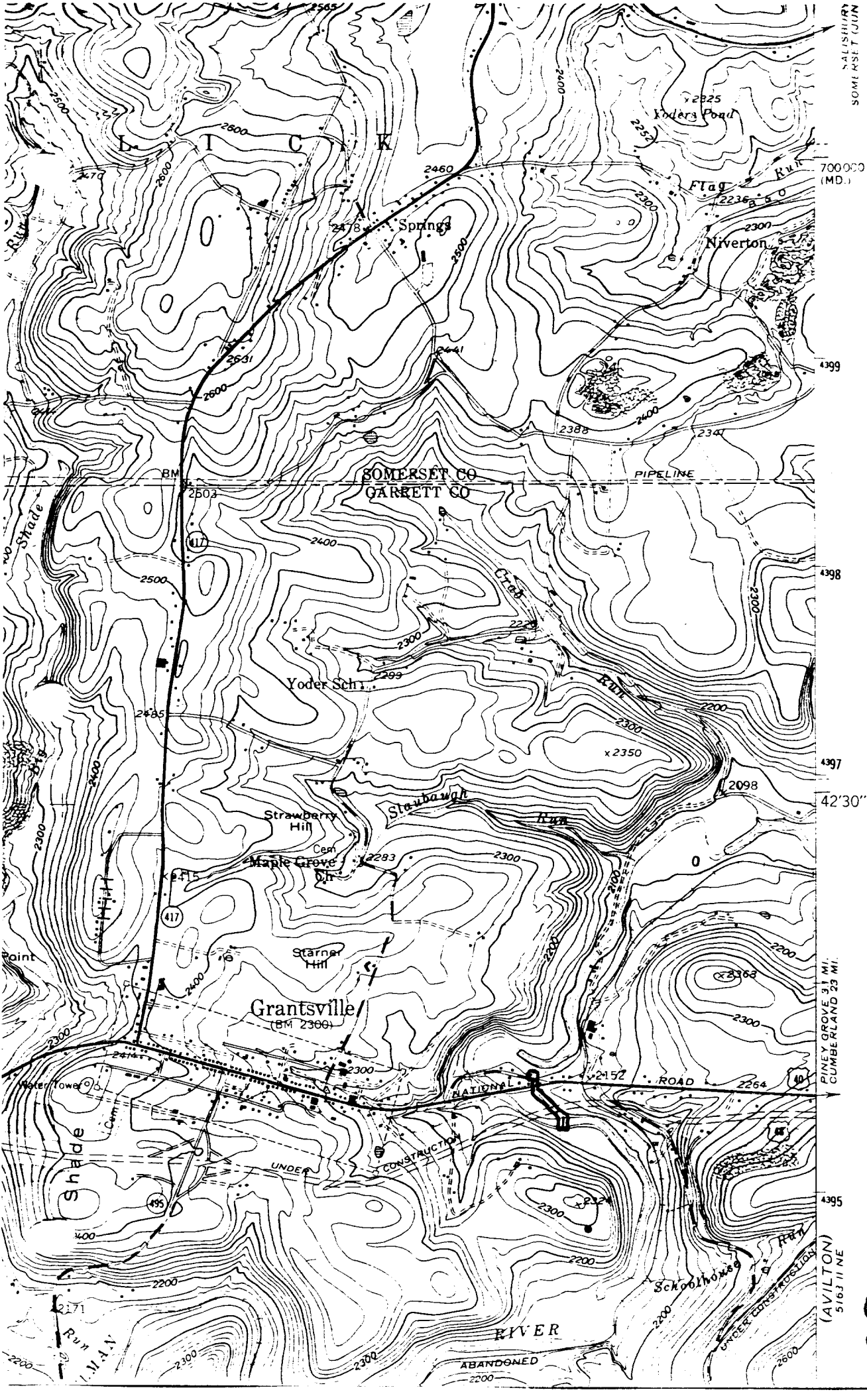
G-II-C-013



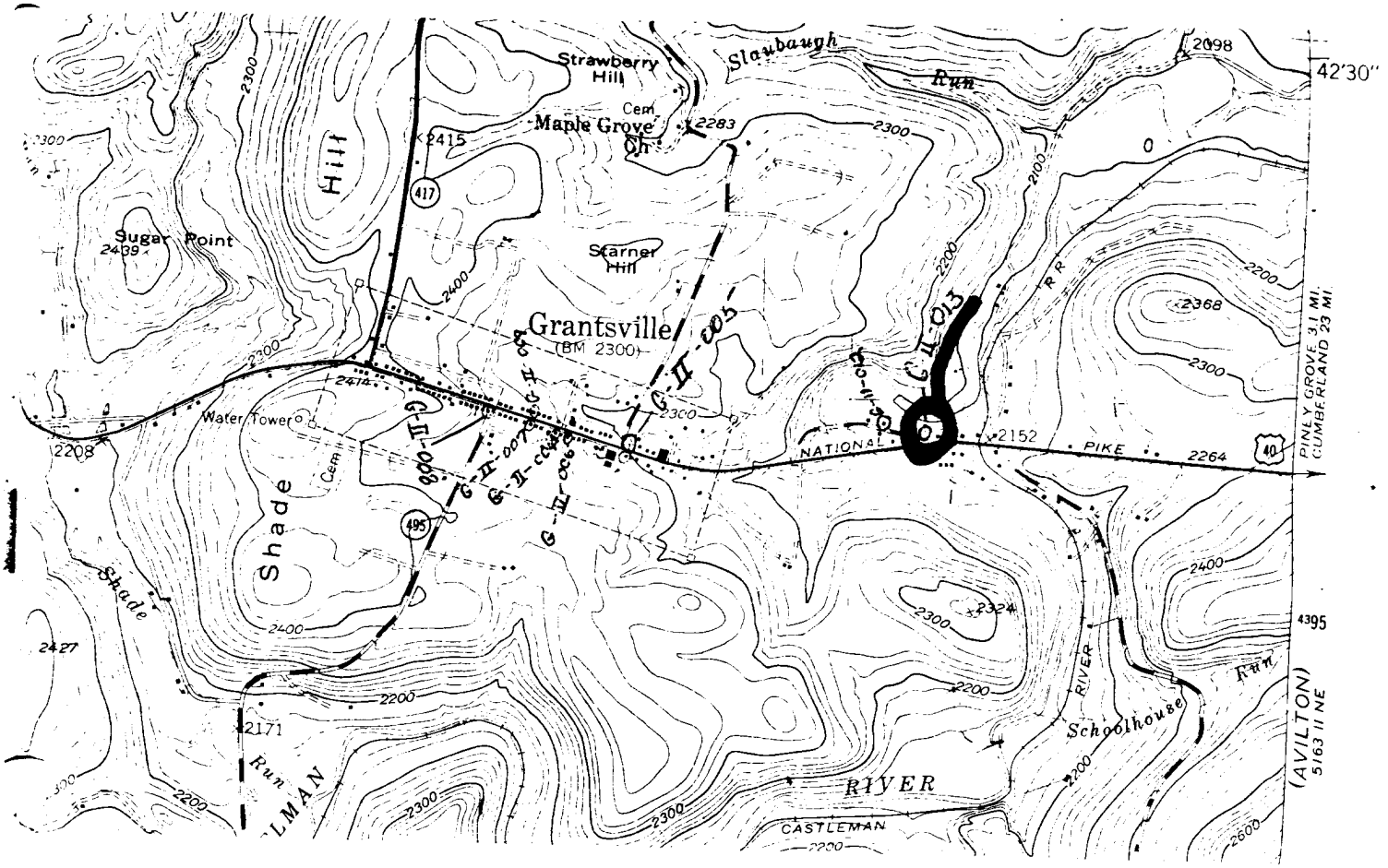
STANTON'S MILL
GARRETT CO., MD.

A: 18-659500-4395640
B: 18-659600-4395360
C: 18-659600-4395260
D: 18-659340-4395520

G-II-C-013



GRANTSVILLE QUADRANGLE



Grantsville, MD - PA Quad

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series

1946

scale 1:24000

,C

Site #: G-II-013
Stanton's Mill
old U.S. Route 40

C-11-C-13

STANTON'S MILL

DEALERS IN FLOUR. FEED. GRAIN. SALT. ETC.

MAPLE SWEETS IN SEASON

GRANTSVILLE. MARYLAND 21536

History of Stanton's Mill Grantsville, Maryland

March 3, 1797, Thomas Stanton conveyed by deed to Jesse Tomlinson certain water privileges for a grist mill on Indian Springs Run. This conveyance refers to the site of the present Stanton's Mill, the first grist mill in the Little Crossings neighborhood, built by Jesse Tomlinson, about 1797 on what was then known as the Little Youghiogheny, now the Casselman river.

It was built on the historic site of General Braddocks camp in 1755, on his march toward Ft. DuQuesne, and here his troops forded the stream just below the new bridge on the old National Road, now U.S. 40.

The Tomlinson Mill was rebuilt in 1856 by Perry Shultz. The original structure constitutes the frame work of the present structure. In 1862 Perry Shultz deeded the property to William Stanton, who in turn on May 9, 1867 conveyed the mill to his son Eli Stanton, who successfully operated it for forty-three years. During his ownership in 1900 he enlarged the original mill to its present size. In 1888 the stone buhrs were discarded for steel rolls for grinding wheat. These stone buhrs are now shown in a stone wall in the mill parking lot.

For many years the mill was powered by a water wheel, which was later replaced by a turbine with a steam engine as auxilary power at times when the water supply was low due to dry weather. Around 1940 the water power was completely supplemented by electric power which is still the source of power today.

Due to Federal regulations the mill no longer grinds wheat or buckwheat flour for human consumption, but animal feeds are ground six days a week. A full line of farm supplies are carried by the mill.

In 1910 William E. Stanton, son of Eli Stanton acquired title to the mill and operated it until his death in 1942.

The mill is now owned by Byron R. Bender who is the grandson of William E. Stanton.

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
February 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Overall view of complex: mill in foreground
c.1900 warehouse bldg. to right; mill bldg.
1/23 in far background

G-II-G013
Stanton's Mill

Photo pulled 6/1985 for
Coal Basin Final Report
(Fig 171).

STANTONS MILL

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
View of stone wall to west of stone arch bridge, showing buhr millstones incorporated into face. View looks SE.

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis,MD
View of mill building, with main (south) facade and east gable end of c.1859 structure.
4/23 View from S.E.

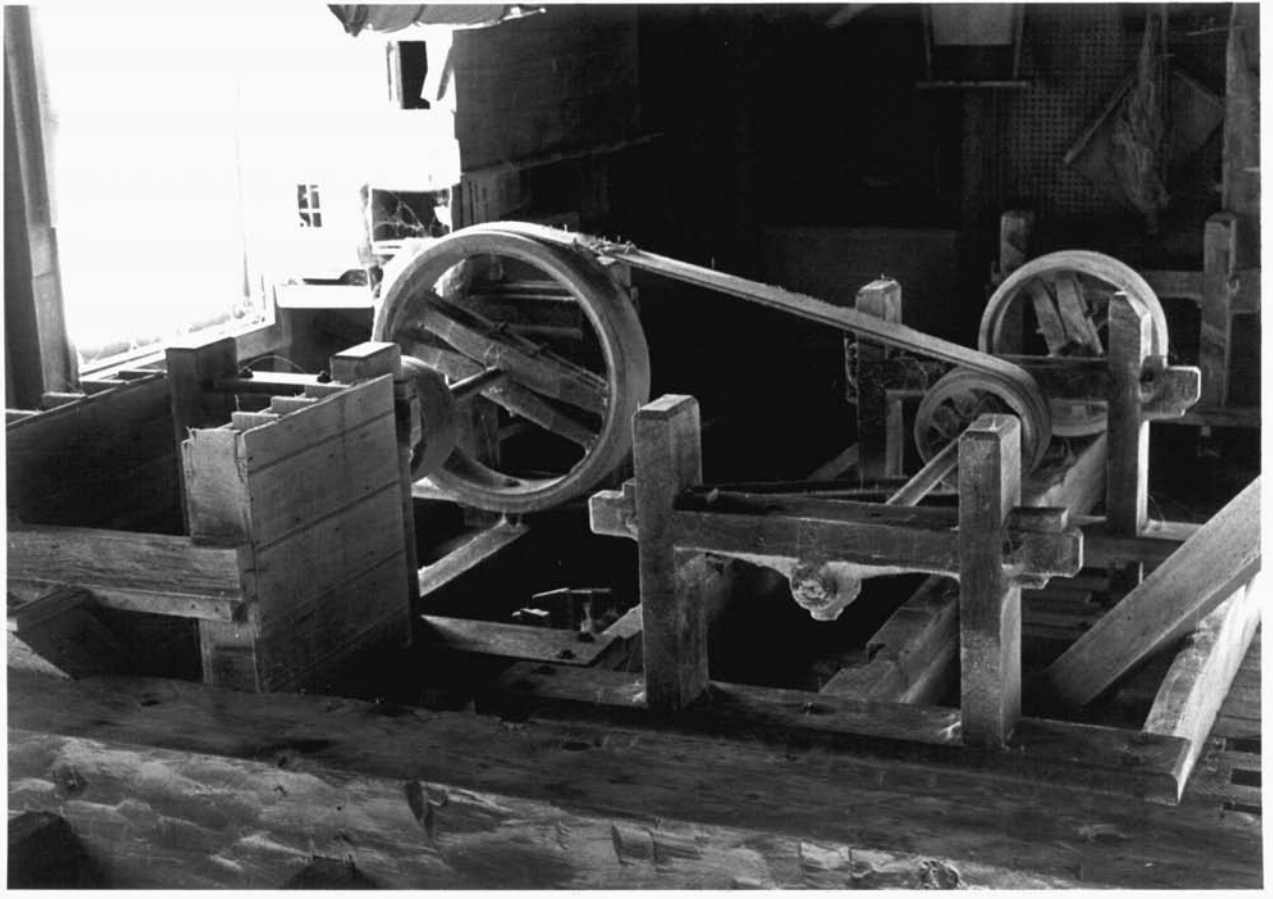
Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
View of mill building with main (south) facade and west gable end. Addition, c.1900 structure 5/23 to L; c.1859 structure to R;View fromSW

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Rear (north) facade of mill, showing original c.1859 section to L, c. 1900 section to R.
6/23 View from N.

6

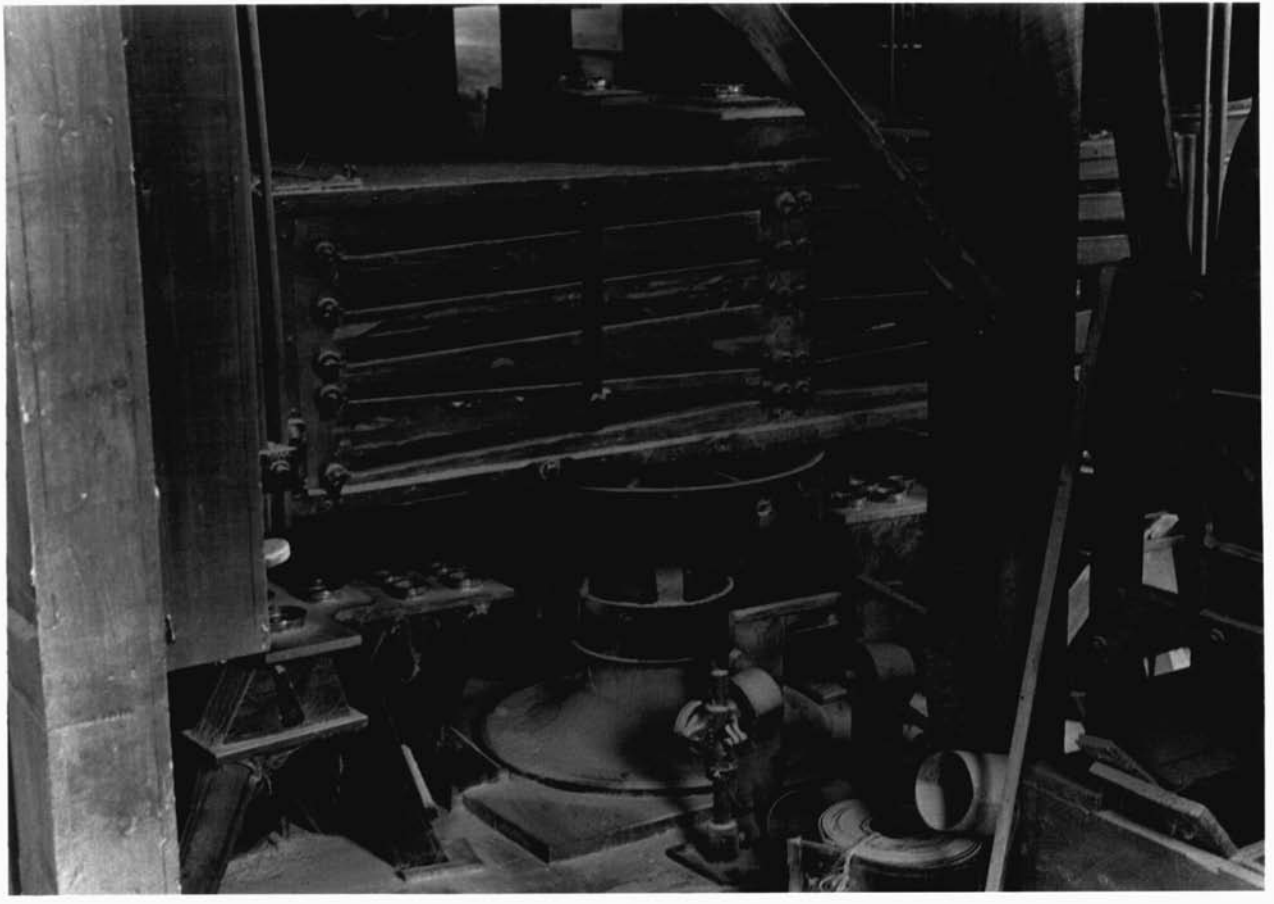
Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Steel pipe linking concrete forebay to modified Francis turbine, basement of c.1859 section of mill. View looking S. 7/23

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-II-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
View of first floor of c.1859 section of mill, looking west showing c.1930 Buffalo Forge Co. cracker and grader, storage bins, etc. 8/23



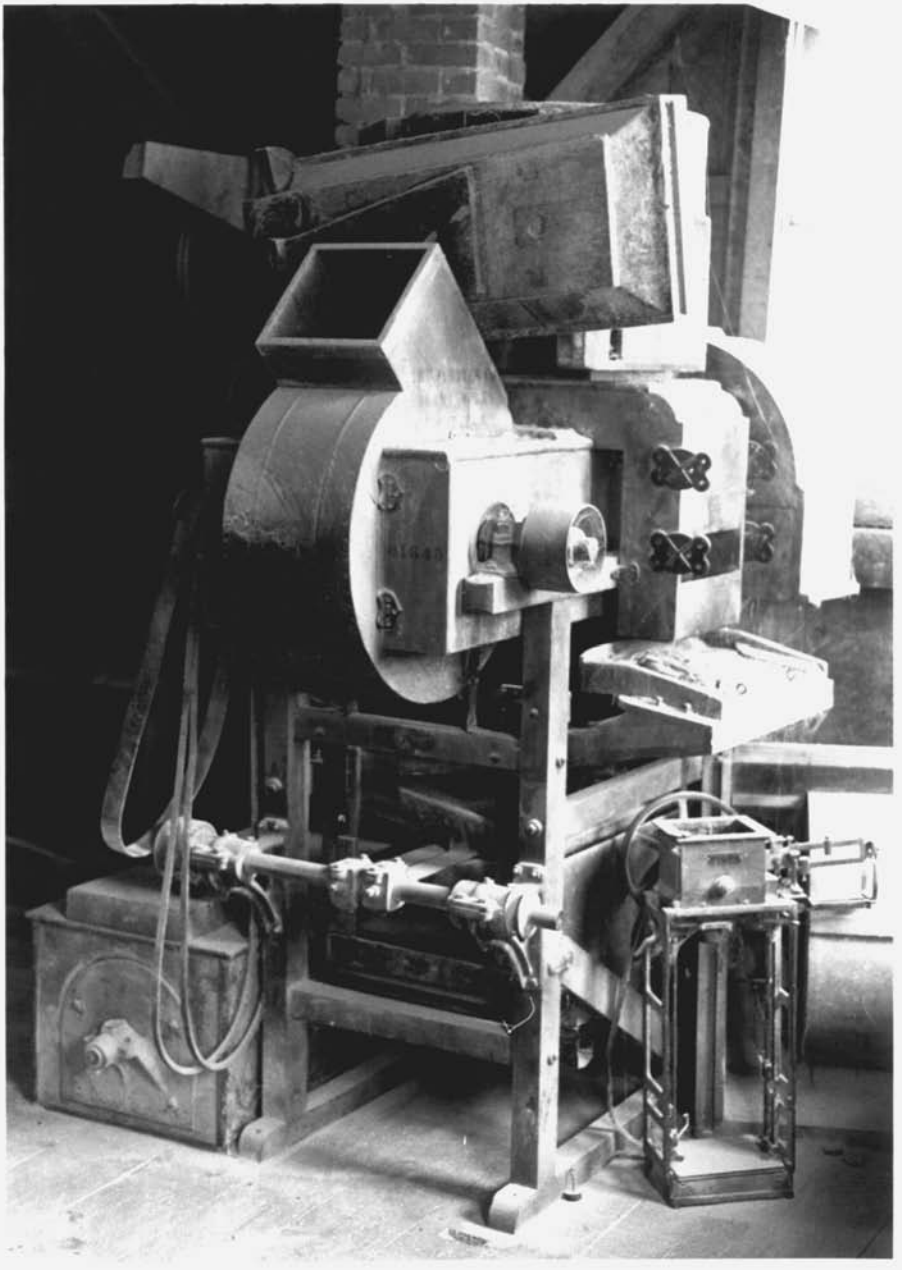
Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
View of c.1859 section of mill, northeast corner of ceiling, showing remnants of power train system. 9/23

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Southwest corner of c.1859 section of mill, second floor looking west, View shows heavy timber framing, original exterior hoist system now incorporated into c.1900 section.
10/23



Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Second floor of c.1859 section of mill, showing
Wolf Co. (Chambersburg, Pa.) "Gyrator" floor
11/23 separator

Stanton Mill (Complex)
Garrett County, Maryland G-11-C-013
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Second floor of c.1859 section of mill, looking east. View shows S. Howe & Co. Eureka brand dustless separator machinery (for cleaning and scouring buckwheat), and linkage to power train. 12/23



Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Second S. Howe and Co. Eureka brand dustless separator, stored in southeast corner of second floor, c.1859 section of mill. 13/23

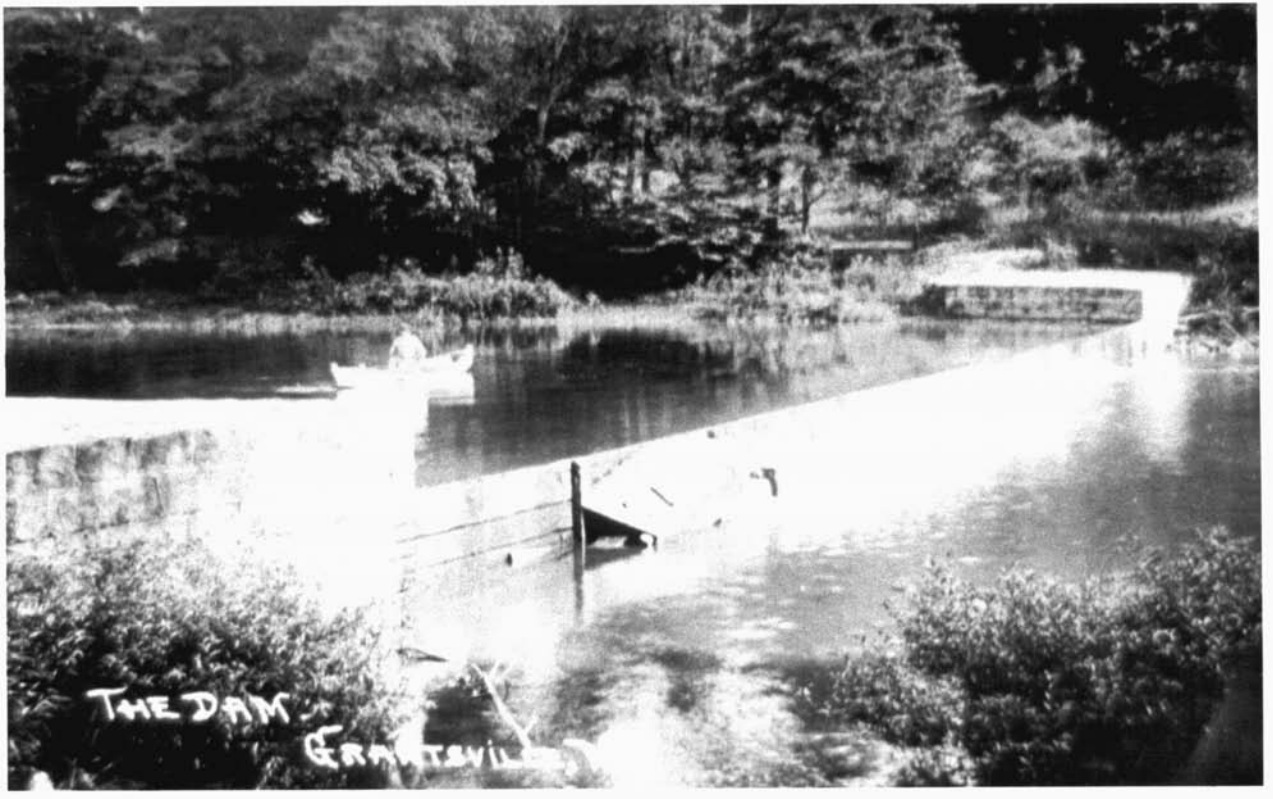
Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Attic of c.1859 section of mill, showing stored scoop belts from elevators. View looking E.
14/23

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Attic of c.1859 section of mill, showing post/purlin support system for roof (background) elevator head (foreground). View looks W. 15\23

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
View of cylindrical separator, and head of elevator, attic of c.1859 section of mill.
16/23 View looks N.

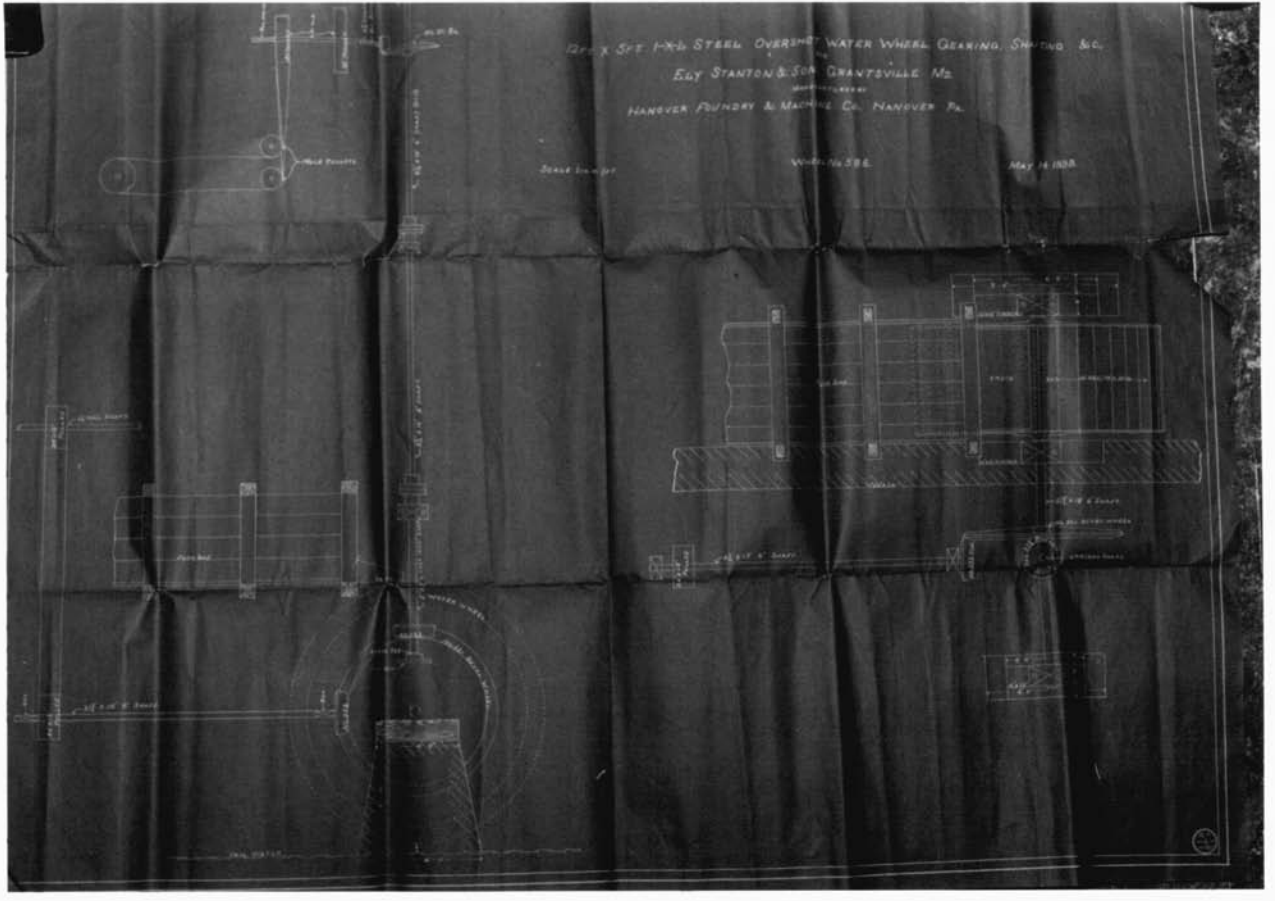
STANTONS MILL

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
View of c.1900 warehouse building, showing main (north) facade and gable end. View from N.
17/23


THE DAM

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
1916, reprinted February 1982
Photo: Leo Beachy
Neg: Courtesy of Mrs. Maxine Broadwater,
Grantsville, MD (orig. glass plate neg.)
View of dam in 1916, looking SW.
20/23

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
January 1982
Photo: Mark Edwards
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
View of remains of timber crib dam and stone facing, east end of dam. View looking E.
21/23


12 FT. X 5 FT. H.L. STEEL OVERSHOT WATER WHEEL, GEARING, SHAFTING &C.
ELY STANTON & SON, GRANTSVILLE MD.
HANOVER FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO. HANOVER PA.
WORKS No. 586.
MAY 14 1908.

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
Blueprint dated May 14, 1898, of steel overshot water wheel manufactured by Hanover Foundary and Machine Co., Hanover, PA

22/23

24" FITZ-BURNHAM TURBINE L. MOUNTED IN STEEL CASE
FOR MR W. E. STANTON, GRANTSVILLE, MD.
MF'D. BY FITZ WATER WHEEL CO. HANOVER, PA.
DRAWN BY
TRACED BY
APPROVED BY
SCALE
DRAWING NO.
SHOP ORDER NO.
Concrete Floor of Portway
Water Level
Outside of Mill

Stanton Mill (COmplex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
Blueprint dated July 3, 1928, showing plans for a 24" Fitz-Burnham Water Wheel manufac-ured by FitzWater Wheel Company, Hanover, Pennsylvania.
23/23

NR

Stanton's Mill
Old U.S. Route 40
Grantsville
Garrett Co., Md
SE View
May, 1974

SE

G-II-013

MASTER
MIX
FEEDS

Stanton's Mill
Old U.S. Route 40
Grantsville
Garrett Co., Md
S View
May, 1974

Smith

RONALD L. [illegible]

G-II-013

Stanton's Mill
Old U.S. Route 40
Grantsville
Garrett Co., Md
NW View
May, 1974

NW

G-II-003

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-018
Garrett County, Maryland
1913, reprint 1982
Photo: Leo Beachy
Glass plate neg. courtesy of Mrs. Maxine Broadwater, Grantsville, MD
Historic photograph of mill in 1913. Note pickett fence and wooden forebay, now missing
2/23

UNIVERSAL
PORTLAND CEMENT

Stanton Mill (Complex) G-11-C-013
Garrett County, Maryland
1913, reprint 1982
Photo: Leo Beachy
Glass Plate neg. courtesy of Mrs. Maxine
Broadwater, Grantsville, MD
Closeup of 2/23 of mill in 1913
3/23

Grantsville, Md., June 1 189 5

Mr. Gilead Broadwater

Bought of ELI STANTON,

Manufacturer of Roller Process Flour,

And Dealer in

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Terms: 2% off in 15 days. Grantsville, Md., Jan. 6 1913

Sold to Gilead Broadwater

Nov 1912	12	To 1850 ft. Pine	27	75
Dec	3	" 20# Roofing Nails	1	20
	10	" 11# " "		66
	23	" 65 ft. Pine	1	30

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Grantsville, Md., Apl. 11 1905

M. Gilead Broadwater

To ELI STANTON & SON, Dr.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds, Baled Hay, Straw, Salt, Etc.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP IN SEASON.

10/81

G-II-C-013

Stanton's Mill Complex
Mark Edwards

Collection of Mrs. Maxine Broadwater