

QA-181  
Church Hill Mill  
Church Hill

circa 1870

The Church Hill Mill is the site of one of the earliest documented water mills on the central Eastern Shore. The first mill was constructed by John Collins before his death in 1698 and was an important local landmark, predating the surrounding community of Church Hill. The mill remained in the Collins family until the 1750's, then passed through a succession of owners. Documentary evidence notes the construction of a sawmill on this site in 1765, and in the period circa 1760-1785 the brick Miller's Residence (QA-138) was constructed on high ground to the north of the mill. The present mill building dates to circa 1870, and replaces a structure that burned. It remained in use as a mill until the second World War, and as an important commercial enterprise, played a significant role in the agricultural economy of this part of the county.

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Collins Mill, Ringgold's Mill, Church Hill Mill

AND/OR COMMON

Church Hill Mill

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

South side of Maryland Route 213

CITY, TOWN

Church Hill

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

## PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER: vacant**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Maryland Department of Natural Resources Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

480 Taylor Avenue, Tawes Office Building

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21401

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 68

Folio #: 773

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

QA-181

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

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Church Hill Mill is a large, sprawling frame building on the south side of old Route 213 at the southern edge of Church Hill. The present mill complex consists of a large, two-and-one-half story, gable roof mill resting on a full cellar, with a series of shed roof additions to the north and east of the main building. Although the present building appears to date to the late nineteenth century, the site has been used for a mill for considerably longer. A large brick mill residence dating to the second half of the eighteenth century remains on the higher ground across the road. (See QA-138). A large earth-fill dam also remains directly upstream from the mill. This has long since been broken through and abandoned, and the low bottomland above the dam that once formed the bed of the mill pond is now heavily wooded, though still marshy.

The earliest section of the existing mill is thirty feet square, of heavy frame construction resting on a masonry foundation wall of fieldstone topped by brick. This foundation appears to have had several alterations, and probably is considerably

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Church Hill Mill is the site of one of the earliest documented water mills on the central Eastern Shore. A mill is known to have been established here by 1698, and has been maintained for that purpose up until the second World War. Until recent years, the building remained in use as a local supplier of feed, grain and farming material. As an important commercial enterprise, the mill played a significant role in the agricultural economy of this part of the county, and contributed to the prosperity of local farmers for generations.

The present building dates to the decade following the Civil War, and is probably the third mill structure built on this site. The stone foundation pre-dates the present structure, and undoubtedly served as the foundation for one or more earlier mills. The existing building is one of only two surviving watermills in Queen Anne's County. It is structurally sound, and retains a

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

10/18/78

STREET &amp; NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

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

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.1 DESCRIPTION

older than the present building.

Although most of the original door and window openings have been covered and sheets of corrugated tin conceal large areas of siding, it is possible to reconstruct the original exterior appearance based on framing evidence.

The southeast gable, facing the creek, had a door on the first floor at the extreme east end, with two six-over-six windows in the center and west bays. A smaller opening directly below these windows evidently was associated with the wheel. There were two six-over-six windows on the second floor and a single window in the center of the upper gable.

The southwest facade, facing the road, had six-over-six windows in the center and south bays on the first floor, and a single six-over-six window in the north bay of the second floor.

The northwest gable has been covered by a later addition, and all traces of original openings on the first floor are gone. It can be assumed that there was a large door on this gable, corresponding to the door in the more recent addition that covered it. On the second floor there were two six-over-six windows

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.2 DESCRIPTION

symmetrically placed, and a single window was centered in the upper gable.

The northeast facade, facing the mill dam and the pond, has also been partially covered by a later addition. Framing remains intact, however, and indicates that there was a single six-over-six window in the south bay on the first floor and in the north bay on the second floor.

All four walls were originally sheathed with plain horizontal weatherboards secured with machine nails. Much of this has been replaced, and in some areas has been covered with corrugated tin.

The interior of the building consists of a single open room on each floor, with the framing and machinery dividing each floor into a series of separate work areas. The framing consists of very heavy machine sawn posts that run continuously from sill to plate, but diminishing in size on each successive story. There are nine principal posts, running in three series of three, with the second series dividing the building longitudinally. This leaves one major post in the center of the floor area, with all other posts incorporated into the exterior walls of the building.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.3 DESCRIPTION

A very large summer beam, measuring 19 inches by 7 inches, runs from gable to gable through the center of the main working floor. This summer is mortised into the center post and intermediate posts on the gable walls. It is interrupted by the center post, thus forming two summers, each of slightly less than fifteen foot span. Each corner post is reinforced by up-braces to both side-wall top plates on each floor. The intermediate posts are reinforced by two up-braces to the top plate and a third brace to either the summer or a floor joist for the next higher floor. The center post has four up-braces. These are secured with seated mortise and tenon joints and large wooden pegs.

This system of framing divides the interior into four quadrants. On the second story, the floor of the north quadrant has been cut away to accommodate the tops of two large metal hoppers, which are too tall for the ceiling. No other milling equipment remains on the first story.

On the second floor, the framing is somewhat smaller in scale, but still quite massive. Here, much of the equipment has remained. The two principal pieces still in place are a pair of large sifting

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.4 DESCRIPTION

machines dating from the turn of the century. One of these retains the original manufacturer's label. The label designates this as a "Plansifter", Size O, manufactured by the Bernard and Leas Manufacturing Company of Moline, Illinois. Carl Hagganbacher is credited as the inventor and patents are listed for May 27, 1890 and June 28, 1892. The second sifter is marked "B. F. Starr Company".

The roof framing is lightweight in comparison to the lower floors. Of common rafter construction, the roof consists of a series of queen post trusses in which the queen posts are actually angled braces running down from a purlin to the tie beam. Secondary braces tie this into both the purlin and the tie beam. These are almost identical to the trusses found in the Red Lyon Mill near Crumpton (QA-29). The only significant difference is that the rafters in this mill are not continuous from top plate to ridge, but are paired, with one rafter running from top plate to purlin and a second rafter lapped against the lower rafter running from purlin to ridge. The rafters are mitred and butted at the ridge.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.5 DESCRIPTION

Both the second floor and the loft have been scarred by a fire. All of the building fabric has remained in this area, but has suffered some damage. No serious structural damage was sustained.

There are at least four successive additions to the main section of the mill. One consists of an extension to the north gable of the mill. This was carried up the full height of the building, and approximately duplicates the earlier structure in exterior appearance. Three more additions were made to the rear, all with shed roofs and of indeterminate age or purpose.

There is a brick-lined well inside the large shed closest to the dam. To the rear of the mill, on the north side, there is a late 19th or early 20th century corn crib in a state of collapse.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

variety of machinery, including one grist stone, the gears and drive shafts, and two sifting machines.

This is also the site of the earliest documented saw mill in Queen Anne's County, built in 1765, which provides architectural historians with an established date for the use of machine sawn lumber in this region.

The earliest record of the mill occurs in 1698, when Thomas Collins of Kent County bequeaths:

...all the tracts of land I now  
live on, with the plantation and  
mill upon the same to my son  
John Collings... (1)

Unfortunately Thomas Collins does not elaborate on what comprised "the plantation", or how he acquired the property. There are no transactions recorded in the deed books involving Thomas Collins before 1698, but numerous references appear in the patent books for the period 1660-1700. At least nineteen documents are recorded assigning land to a man by that name. Although it is possible that more than one Thomas Collins is involved, the evidence strongly suggests

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

a single individual. Fifteen of the patented tracts are located along the south side of the Chester River (then Talbot County), while two are on Kent Island, and two in Kent County.<sup>(2)</sup>

Probably most if not all of these lands were patented by the same man, and most likely this was the Thomas Collins "of little thicket on Langford Bay on the Chester River" who, in 1667, received a warrant for land for transporting three servants from Northumberland County, Virginia.<sup>(3)</sup> This in turn is probably the same Thomas Collins who was issued a warrant for land in 1674 for transporting his wife, Francis, and one Robert Sutton from England. The same document notes that the patentee immigrated from England in 1664.<sup>(4)</sup>

Among the numerous lands patented in this area, three entries in particular are of interest. These consist of a 300-acre tract known as Collington, patented in 1670, a 500-acre tract called Foole Play, patented in 1695, and a 92-acre tract called Collins Own or Collins his Own, patented in 1695.<sup>(5)</sup> All three of these tracts are described as being located on the South East Branch of Chester River. The deed for Collins Own includes a shared boundary marker with

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

a parcel of land called Spread Eagle, a 1000-acre tract patented by Daniel Jenifer in 1670, and subsequently divided into a number of smaller plantations.<sup>(6)</sup>

Later documents referring to the mill include part of Spread Eagle in the property description, and it is relatively certain that the mill was directly adjoining Spread Eagle and later included a part of that tract.<sup>(7)</sup>

It seems probable, therefore, that the mill was constructed on the tract of land known as Collins Own sometime after it was patented in 1695, and before the death of Thomas Collins in 1698.

After inheriting the mill in 1698, John Collins (or Collings) remained in possession of the property until his death in 1748. Emory notes that there was a mill known as John Collins Mill on South East Branch in 1724<sup>(8)</sup>, and in 1729 a meeting of the vestry of St. Luke's Parish met "at the head of South East Branch near Collins Mill".<sup>(9)</sup>

In his will, probated in March 1748, John Collins left his lands and the mill to his son, John Offley Collins.<sup>(10)</sup> In 1751 the heir sold the property to John Smyth of Kent Island for £150 and 16,000 pounds of tobacco. The deed gives the following description:

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

...part of a tract of land called  
The Spread Eagle...near the head  
of the South East Branch of Chester  
River...containing 200 acres of  
land more or less, and also all that  
Mill, Mill house, mill damm, Pond,  
and Mill lands...situate at the  
head of South East branch and  
commonly called Collins Mill... (11)

The mill was then sold to John Moore, "Miller",  
who sold it in 1765 to Abel James, Henry Drinker, and  
Benjamin Kendall to settle debts with them. These  
three men are listed in the deed as being merchants of  
Philadelphia. The deed further specifies that the  
property includes

...all that Grist Mill...commonly called  
Colling's Mill, and part of a saw mill  
now erecting near the said Grist  
Mill... (12)

These men sold the mill to William Ruth, whose  
profession is listed as miller. Both the grist mill

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

and saw mill are listed, the latter presumably being complete.<sup>(13)</sup> Ruth apparently did not prosper, and became heavily indebted to Abel James and Henry Drinker for a sum of nearly £2000. In September 1771, the two merchants took legal action against Ruth, and in 1772 he was forced to deed the mill and 106 acres over to them as partial settlement.<sup>(14)</sup> James and Drinker remained in possession of the property until 1783, when they sold it to Thomas May of Wilmington, Delaware for £1800.<sup>(15)</sup> The same year, the property was included in the Federal tax assessment, for which the following entries were noted:

folio 19: Thomas May, 90 acres,  
 Routh's Purchase  
 land valued at 20/  
 one mill, valued at  
 300 total value 390  
 tax 4..17..6

folio 25: Thomas May  
 one mill valued at 110  
 tax 1..7..6

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although it is possible that the second entry was for another mill owned by May elsewhere in the district, it seems more likely that the latter entry refers to the saw mill noted in two earlier deeds.<sup>(16)</sup>

In 1788, May sold the mill and "part of a tract called Ruth's Purchase" to Benjamin Richardson for £3630.<sup>(17)</sup> Richardson subsequently died and in 1796, John Leeds Richardson was appointed trustee to sell the land to settle an outstanding mortgage with Thomas May. Richardson sold the land to John Brooks.<sup>(18)</sup>

The mill does not appear on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, but John Brook is included, owning a tract of land known as Spread Eagle, with a two-story brick dwelling house 30 feet by 20 feet, a two-story brick kitchen, a shop, a stable, and a meat house. The dwelling house is undoubtedly the Mill Residence (QA-138).<sup>(19)</sup>

In 1816 John Brooks' executors sold the mill to Samuel Ringgold of Kent County for £1893.15.0. In this deed, the property is described as

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.7 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

...all that part of a tract or parcel of land called "Ruth's Purchase" with the grist mill thereon, and all that part of a tract of land called "Spread Eagle" adjoining thereto...together with the saw mill thereon erected... (20)

Samuel Ringgold operated the mill until his death in 1851. In March, 1880 The Centreville Observer published the following description of the mill during the 1820's:

...The old grist mill...at the head of South East Creek, on the left hand side of the Great Peninsula Mail Stage Road from Elkton to Easton, belonged to Samuel Ringgold, of Kent County, together with about 25 acres of land attached to it, and the Old Brick Dwelling House, and garden, and lot of land, all on the left hand side of said road and adjoining

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

the mill, belonged to the same, and the whole was rented and occupied by John Lucas... "The Old Mill" has been burned down and rebuilt on the same site -- the pond, the dam, and the gate are now nearly the same... (21)

In the 1841 tax assessment, Samuel Ringgold is listed as owning a Mill and Mill Seat, valued at \$4000. (22)

In his will Ringgold left his farm and mill at Church Hill to his daughter, Rachel Amanda Ringgold. (23) In 1854 Rachel sold the mill to Henry Hewitt for \$1650. (24) Hewitt immediately sold a half interest to Kirk Brown for \$825. (25)

Kirk Brown was killed in 1865, apparently the result of an unfortunate misunderstanding. He failed to answer the challenge of a negro Union sentry guarding the troops stationed in Church Hill, and was shot and killed. The incident provoked riots, and the Union troops were hastily withdrawn to Caroline County, but a young man from Church Hill followed the troops to their new post and shot and

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.9 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

killed the sentry. (26)

Brown's estate was put up for public sale in 1866, and the Centreville Observer carried an advertisement with the following description of the property:

Valuable mill property, of which Mr. Kirk Brown, died, seized, being adjoining to Church Hill, and lying on the road to Centreville. The property consists of 60 acres of land, one-fourth covered by the pond, but upon that portion of the land not covered by water, there is a thriving young Peach Orchard of 500 trees in bearing condition. The Mill was recently destroyed by fire, but the site for a grist mill and saw mill is one of the best that can be found on the shore. It is one of the best stands for business upon the Shore, having always had a large custom, and the water power being sufficient for all seasons. There is

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.10 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

a good two-story brick dwelling attached to the property with the necessary outbuildings." (27)

The property was initially sold to David Harris, but Harris failed to make full payment, and the mill was resold in 1874 to George J. Griffin. (28) The mill residence, now commonly known as the Finch House (see QA-138), was separated from the mill property and sold to Joseph Guest. (29)

The heirs of George Griffin sold the mill property to William Barcus in 1882, (30) and in 1887 Barcus sold it to John B. Brown and Edwin H. Brown. (31) They in turn sold it to William C. Palmatory in 1891. (32) Evidently it was Palmatory who installed the sifting machines that remain on the upper floor. This was probably part of an overall effort to modernize the mill and must have included the installation of a steam engine to replace the water driven wheel. In the 1895 tax list, William C. Palmatory is assessed for the following: (33)

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.11 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mill house	500.00
Mill machinery	1300.00
Engine and boiler	500.00
30 acres of land incl. Mill pond	360.00

In 1905, Palmatory sold the mill to R. Linwood Carter and E. S. Valliant.<sup>(34)</sup> In 1945, C. Merrick Wilson bought the mill and two smaller parcels of land<sup>(35)</sup> and in 1950 he deeded the property to the Wilson Feed Company.<sup>(36)</sup> In 1965 the Wilson Feed Company and the Wilson Grain Company sold it to the Queen Anne's County Cooperative.<sup>(37)</sup> In 1966 the Ambulitter Corporation bought all three parcels,<sup>(38)</sup> and in 1970 sold two of these, including the mill property, to the Queen Anne's County Commissioners.<sup>(39)</sup> In 1972, the County Commissioners sold the mill property, comprising 39 acres, to the State of Maryland Fish and Wildlife Administration.<sup>(40)</sup>

Footnotes

1. Kent County Wills #202. Last will and testament of Thomas Collins. Hall of Records.
2. Drawn from the Index of Early Settlers and the Patent files at the Hall of Records.
3. Patents, Liber 10, folio 560. (1667). Hall of Records.
4. Patents, Liber 15, folio 509. September 17, 1678. Hall of Records.
5. Collington: Patents Liber 13, folio 30 (1670).  
Foole Play: Patents Liber BB#3, folio 287 (1695).  
Collins his Own: Patents Liber C#3 folio 178 (1695).
6. Spread Eagle: Patents Liber 16, folio 187. (1671)
7. In July 1719, John Collins purchased 200 acres of Spread Eagle from William Jackson. Queen Anne's County Deeds Liber IK#A, folio 239-240.
8. Frederick Emory, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. p. 27

Church Hill Mill

Footnotes

9. ibid, p. 209. Church Hill did not exist at this time.
  
10. Wills Liber JE#1, folio 333, Probated March 13, 1748. Last will and testament of John Collins. Dated February 10, 1748.
  
11. Deeds Liber RT#C, folio 531. June 3, 1751.
  
12. See Deeds Liber RT#G, folios 112 and 114. February 27 and 28, 1765.
  
13. Deeds Liber RT#I, folio 224. May 16, 1771.
  
14. Deeds Liber RT#K, folio 73-77. November 9, 1772.
  
15. Deeds Liber RT#L, folio 402. November 18, 1783.
  
16. 1783 Tax Assessment, folio 19, 25. Hall of Records.
  
17. Deeds Liber STW#1, folio 67. May 20, 1788.
  
18. Deeds Liber STW#4, folio 15. June 4, 1796.

Footnotes

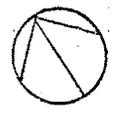
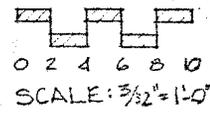
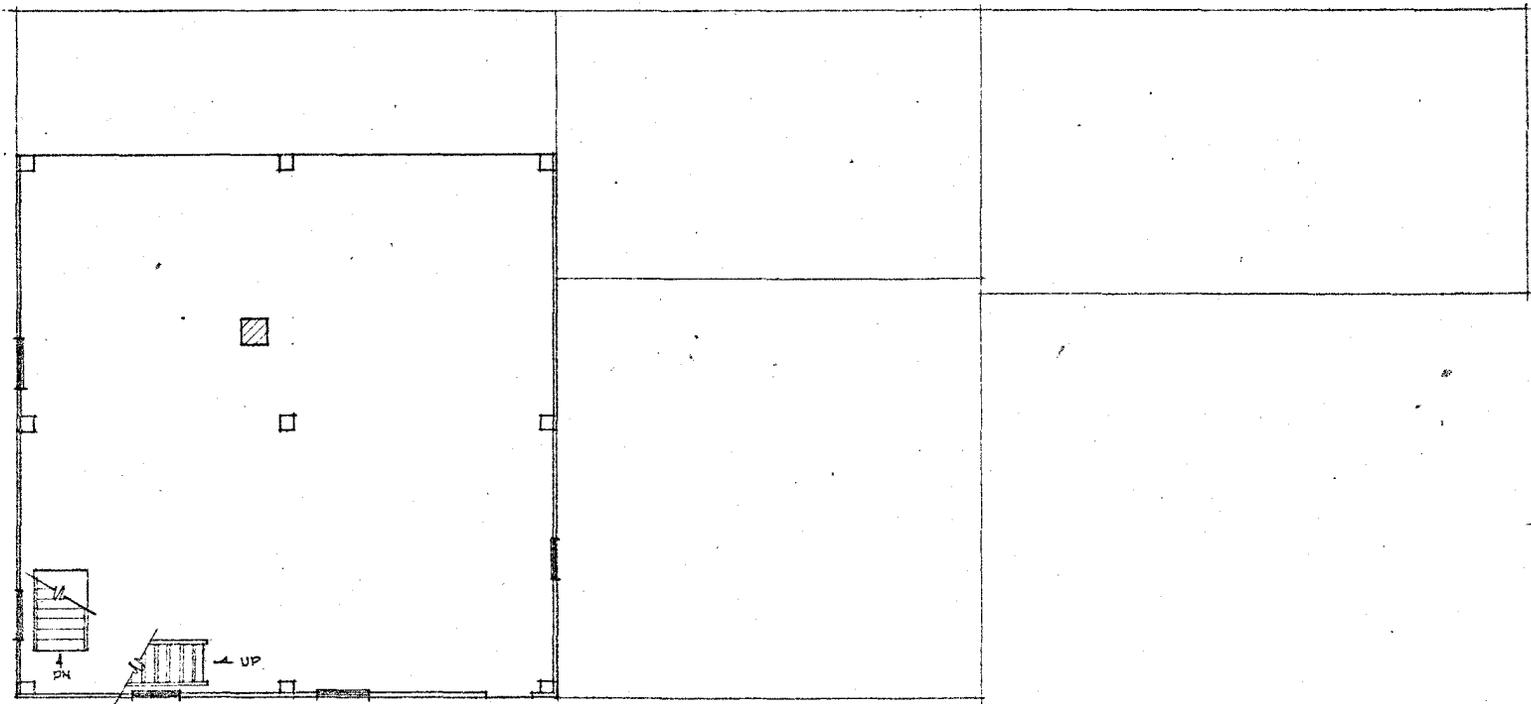
19. 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Town Hundred. There are no mills listed in Town Hundred. This may indicate the assessor failed to include the mill, or may suggest that the mill burned, and was rebuilt after 1798. Of these, the former seems more likely.
20. Deeds Liber JB#2, folio 658. May 2, 1816.
21. Emory, p. 324.
22. 1841 Tax Assessment, District Two: Church Hill. Hall of Records.
23. Kent County Wills, Liber JFB#1, folio 334. Last Will and Testament of Samuel Ringgold. Executed April 5, 1851, Probated April 26, 1851.
24. Deeds Liber JP#2, folio 30. April 4, 1854.
25. Deeds Liber JP#2, folio 32. April 4, 1854.

Footnotes

26. Mentioned by Emory, p. 324. See more detailed account in the Centreville Observer of June 20, 1914.
27. Chancery Case #165 Harrington vs. Brown. Recorded at length in Judgement in Extenso Liber JW#2, folio 523. The newspaper clipping is included in the Chancery papers. Also included is a plat of Brown's lands, made by James W. Thompson, and dated August 24, 1866.
28. Deeds Liber WAGH#1, folio 40-42. March 12, 1874. The property was sold on July 22, 1871. The sale was confirmed and ratified by the Court on January 30, 1872.
29. Deeds, Liber JW#4, folio 244. September 22, 1873.
30. Deeds, Liber SCD#1, folio 430. May 9, 1882.
31. Deeds, Liber SCD#10, folio 84, 85. April 27, 1887.
32. Deeds Liber WD#6, folio 336. December 23, 1891.

Footnotes

33. 1895 Tax Assessment, District Two: Church Hill.
34. Deeds, Liber JEG#8, folio 259. September 28, 1905.
35. Deeds, Liber ASG, Jr.#11, folio 175. May 7, 1945.
36. Deeds, Liber NBW#7, folio 525. October 25, 1950.
37. Deeds, Liber CWC#13, folio 143. February 9, 1965.
38. Deeds, Liber CWC#24, folio 258. August 17, 1966.
39. Deeds, Liber CWC#48, folio 602. July 7, 1970.
40. Deeds, Liber CWC#68, folio 773. November 21, 1972.



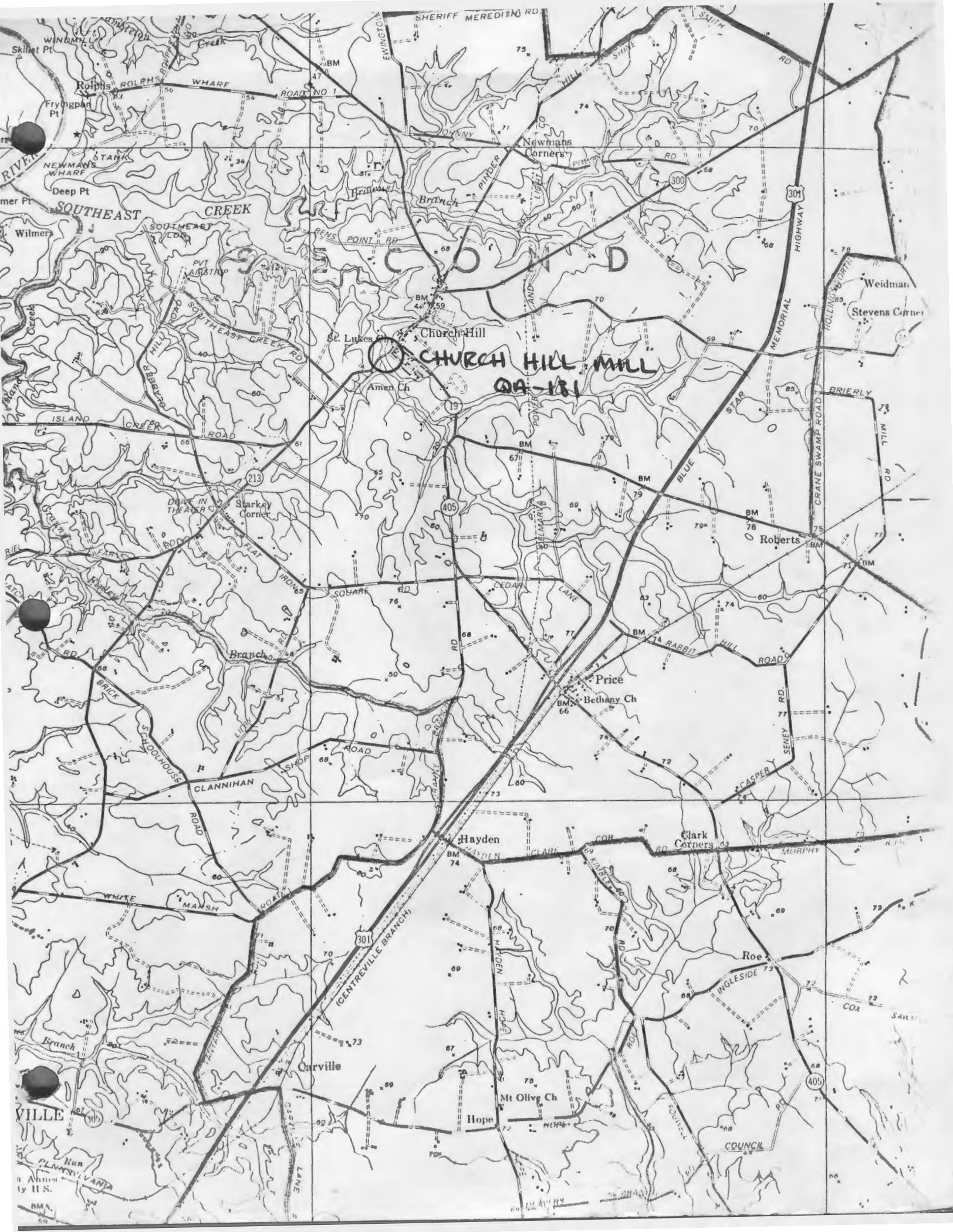
ORLANDO RIDOUT V

QA-181

CHURCH HILL MILL  
CHURCH HILL, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER 11, 1978.





CHURCH HILL MILL  
GA-181



VILLE

PLANNED BY U.S. ARMY



Church Hill Mill

4" X 2 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"

QA-181

View from Northwest

ORV 1979

Neg. on file @ MHT



QA-181

Church Hill Mill  
view from south  
ORU 1979

Neg. on File @ MHT



QA-181

Church Hill Mill

View From South

ORV 1979

Neg. on file @ NHT



QA - 181 Church Hill Mill  
OKV 1978

QA-181

CHURCH HILL MILL,  
Church Hill Mill Pond FMA  
Church Hill, MD

1978

Orlando Ridout V