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Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.1.24.0004	DATE 1/25/71

1. NAME

COMMON:
Union Mills Homestead Historic District

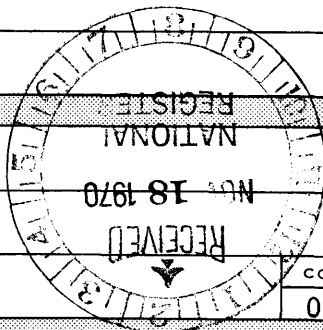
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Shriver Homestead, Union Mills

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
RD 2, Box 173

CITY OR TOWN:
Westminster

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Carroll CODE: 013



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Recreation area

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple owners, private & public contact: Union Mills Homestead Foundation, Inc

STREET AND NUMBER:
RD 2, Box 173

CITY OR TOWN:
Westminster

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
50 State Circle (P. O. Box 1704)

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Carroll

ENTRY NUMBER: 71.1.24.0004

DATE: 1/25/71

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The approximately 279-acre Union Mills Homestead, mill and bridge complex is located in the southeast corner of the junction of U. S. 140 (Baltimore to Gettysburg) and Deep Run Road. The mill is in the northeast corner of the intersection of Old Hanover Road (closed) and Deep Run Road, a junction of both roads with nearby U. S. 140. The Bollman-designed bridge is north of the mill in the Old Hanover Road roadbed just east of the grist mill. Westminster is approximately seven miles south of the complex.

The Union Mills Homestead Historic District is comprised of the Union Mills Homestead, the Union Mills mill, the Bollman-design bridge and a proposed recreation and picnic area under the administration of the county government. In bygone times other industrial elements made up the whole such as a tannery, which could feasibly be reconstructed at a future time.

The name Union Mills became effective as the complex developed and the mills were erected. The Shriver Homestead was built in 1797 and has been continually occupied by the same family (the homestead only). Built by Andrew and David Shriver as a double house, the communal stairhall and porch are shared by both sections. It is seven bays long of which the three center bays of each floor open onto the two-story porch with its Chinese trellis railing. The two windows flanking each center door are smaller than the others of the north facade, having four over four sash while the remainder have six over six sash. The original clapboard, first floor panelled shutters and porch are still intact.

In time each generation grew; the number of people increased, wings were added to each side of the dwelling, generally a continuation of the original structure, having little or no ornamentation. Dormers were placed in the roof of the west wing. Across the south facade is a porch of a later date than the original house.

The mill is nationally significant as one of the first early pattern industrial developments (industrial park)-- forerunner of the commercial "American Dream" enterprises. The extant grist mill was erected by the Shriver brothers to accomplish the deliberate union of effort (conglomerate) and location for which they met halfway between the former locations for two separate-entity businesses, a saw mill and a grist mill. As such the union was vital to the founding of the village of Union Mills as an important business area in the state.

Owned by the Carroll County Commissioners, the mill at

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

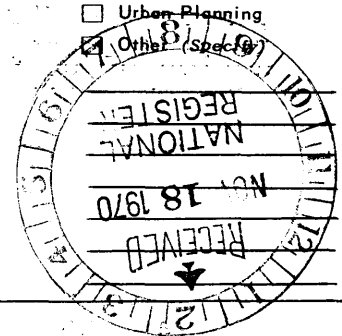
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1797 and after

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historic district is an example of an into-the-nineteenth-century self-contained community, with extenuating enterprises, the Homestead, only, of which complex has been owned continuously by the same family.

Located on a nineteenth-century Maryland to Pennsylvania route, which in 1889 saw the first rural free delivery (RFD) route, the most important historical episode in the history of the group of buildings included events connected with the contiguous arrival, on June 30th, 1863, of the Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate) and the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac (Union) with the subsequent encampments.

An example of one of the earliest beginnings of American industrial enterprises is contained in the complex of original buildings surrounding the brick mill within 100 yards of the homestead which gave the name of Union Mills to the nearby village.

The building of the mill in 1797 marked the beginning of a succession of associated enterprises which became a microcosm of the great corporate giants of a later century.

The invention of the "bow spring," the first metal stagecoach spring, was perpetrated by a Shriver grandson.

When the Land Act of 1796 first opened new western territory for settlers, two brothers, one a miller and the other a tanner, planned to lay out a town on the main road from Baltimore into Pennsylvania and west. Emigrants would settle near a mill, and the Pipe Creek Valley would provide water power for the mill; great groves of oak would furnish bark for the tannery. Regular trips to the mill, along new roads, resulted in shaping it rapidly into a community center, and the log-and-clapboard home of the two brothers became a natural location for a country store, so that a trip to the mill easily combined a chance for family shopping. Just as naturally, the homestead became a Post Office in 1802. The trip to the mill was also a trip for the mail. Employment

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorder: Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust, P. O. Box 1704, Annapolis, Maryland; November 28, 1969.
 Michael Bourne, Field Surveyor, Maryland Historical Trust, 1970.

Klein, Frederic Shriver, (ed.), Just South of Gettysburg Carroll County, Maryland in the Civil War, Westminster, Maryland: Newman Press, 1963.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

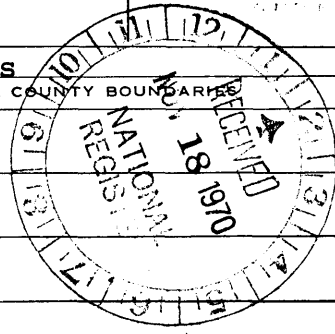
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	40'	35"	77°	01'	16"			
NE	39°	40'	33"	77°	00'	37"			
SE	39°	39'	46"	77°	00'	49"			
SW	39°	40'	00"	77°	01'	18"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **279 acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

*Ne 117
CD*



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: Nov. 16, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
50 State Circle (P. O. Box 1704)

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>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:</p> <p>National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Orlando Ridout IV</u> <u>Orlando Ridout IV</u></p> <p>Title <u>State Liaison Officer for Maryland</u></p> <p>Date <u>NOV 17 1970</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><i>Robert A. Cournoyer</i> <u>Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</u></p> <p>Date <u>JAN 25 1971</u></p> <p>ATTEST: <i>William J. Neustoyt</i> <u>Keeper of The National Register</u></p> <p>Date <u>JAN 5 1971</u></p>

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 76124, DDD4	DATE 1/25/71

(Number all entries)

Union Mills Homestead Historic District

#7. Description (continued)

Union Mills is a large brick structure, built from clay bricks baked locally, laid in Flemish bond having a water table on the south facade, and flat arches above the openings. It is five bays long and five bays deep with center door on south and west facades. It stands two full stories over a full basement (on north and west facades) and has two attics. The apex of the "A" roof is constructed like a gambrel roof but the proportions are very unconventional. A large section of the north facade collapsed and has been rebuilt of concrete block and clapboard. Most of the original window framing is intact as well as the sash (six over six) and the panelled double doors. The mill stands in definite contrast to the Homestead, being more substantially constructed and having larger proportions.

Approximately 57 acres west of the mill and homestead include a 17-acre proposed picnic ground to be used in connection with the homestead and mill complex for the enjoyment and relaxation of visitors. The 50 acres of Pipe Creek Hill cover the area used by the 5th Corps Union Army as a camp ground during the Civil War.

The queen post iron truss bridge with fieldstone base and plank floor is one lane wide, situated in a park-like setting. The original road to and from this bridge has been closed but is still passable on foot along the west wall of the mill. The bridge, in disrepair due to neglect, spans a narrow portion of Big Pipe Creek (running north-south). At each side of the bridge is a disc reading:

" 1879
W. Bollman
Baltimore"

#8. Significance (continued)

opportunities in the mill or the tannery for new settlers stimulated the sale of lots and the building of a small village. Everyone knew the mill, and the adjacent homestead served as an office for a Justice of the Peace, and a headquarters for county political rallies. As stagecoach travel increased, the house became an unofficial inn, last stopping place for travelers before entering Pennsylvania. But the mill was always the heart of the almost feudal complex and became the landmark for six generations of a tiny community which owed its existence in the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
71.1.24.6004	1/25/71

(Number all entries)

Union Mills Homestead Historic District

#8. Significance (continued)

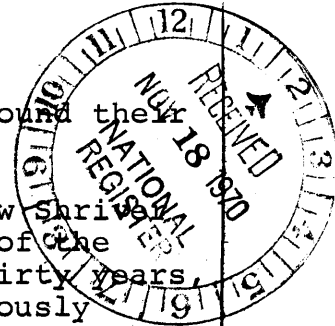
fertile Pipe Creek Valley to the old mill which had ground their grain from 1797 to 1942.

Union Mills Homestead was built in 1797, by Andrew Shriver and David Shriver, Jr., sons of David Shriver, member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1776 and, for thirty years, of the Maryland legislature. Andrew Shriver had previously operated a tannery and a store in Littlestown, Pennsylvania; his brother David Shriver, Jr., had run a mill near Westminster, Maryland. The Shriver brothers bought the land which was to become the location of the home on Big Pipe Creek along the road connecting Maryland to Pennsylvania and the West. They constructed both a grist and a saw mill. Henry Kohlstock of York, Pennsylvania, built a small (14 feet by 17 feet) log and clapboard double house for David Shriver, Jr., Andrew Shriver and his wife and six children. This dwelling formed the nucleus of what was to become the twenty-three room Shriver house.

David Shriver, Jr., married in 1803 and soon after left Union Mills, selling his interest to his brother Andrew Shriver, in order to become Superintendent of the Old National Road. He supervised the construction of the road from Cumberland, Maryland, west to Wheeling, West Virginia (then Virginia). David Shriver, Jr., held many prominent positions the last of which was the Presidency of the Cumberland National Bank.

After David Shriver left the Homestead, Andrew Shriver watched the complex grow to include among other enterprises a farm, two mills, a tannery, the latter which supplied leather to West Point as early as 1815; a cooper, and a blacksmith. Slaves, indentured servants and tenant farmers provided the labor for the complex. Through Andrew Shriver's political influence, President Jefferson established a postal route on the road that passed the Homestead. In 1801 Jefferson made Andrew Shriver postmaster and one room of the then added-to homestead became the post office in the area. Union Mills Homestead became the social center for the community. Andrew Shriver opened a small store in his home. When Shriver became Justice of the Peace the Homestead became a repository for legal documents. One room of the house served as a school for Shriver children and other children at Union Mills.

From 1796 Andrew Shriver held a tavern license for Union Mills Homestead. With the establishment of a regular stage-coach route passing by the Homestead, the house served as an inn.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland
COUNTY	Carroll
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	10
DATE	11/25/71

(Number all entries)

Union Mills Homestead Historic District

#8. Significance (continued)

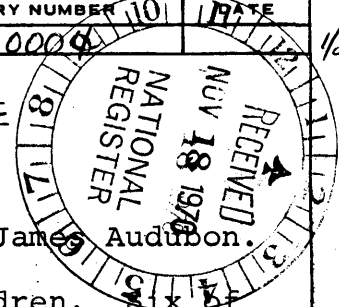
Among the guests were Washington Irving and John James Audubon.

Andrew Shriver was the father of eleven children. his sons brought distinction to the family. John Shultz Shriver became President of the Ericson Steamship Line which connected Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York City. He was Quartermaster for the American troops during the Battle of Baltimore in 1814. And he rode with Peter Cooper on the first trial run of "Tom Thumb," the first locomotive. Thomas Shriver, as his brother John, served in the defense of Baltimore. During the War of 1812 he commanded a company of Volunteers at the Battle of North Point. Thomas Shriver invented the "bow spring", the first metal stagecoach spring, operated a steamship line from West Newton, Maryland, to Pittsburg, founded the T. Shriver and Company Foundry in New York, and started the omnibus lines in Philadelphia.

James Shriver, a third son of Andrew Shriver, assisted his uncle, David Shriver, Jr., on the survey for the National Road. He then made the first plans for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal including the plans to carry the canal over the Alleghany Mountains. Joseph Shriver assisted his brother on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and completed the survey of the National Road to Jefferson City, Missouri. He later became President of the Cumberland Bank, Cumberland Maryland, President of the Cumberland Gaslight Company, Cumberland, Maryland, and a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland. Joseph Shriver is the great-grandfather of R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., first director of The Peace Corps, Ambassador to France (1969), and brother-in-law to the former president, the late John F. Kennedy.

Two of Andrew Shriver's sons, Andrew Keiser Shriver and William Shriver, remained at Union Mills and divided the property. William Shriver, who operated the mill, built a separate house for his family while Andrew Keiser Shriver remained in the Homestead and operated the tannery. His leather goods received an award at the American Revolution Centennial of 1876 in Philadelphia. In 1900 the tannery ceased to operate.

Two of William Shriver's sons, B. F. Shriver and Thomas Herbert Shriver, inherited and operated the mill after their father's death in 1879. They also opened a cannery at Union Mills Homestead which prospered and was moved to Westminster, Maryland, (the B. F. Shriver Company). The mill continued to operate near the homestead until 1942 when the machinery was sold as scrap metal to help the war effort.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.1.24.0004	DATE 1/25/71

(Number all entries)

Union Mills Homestead Historic District

#8. Significance (continued)

During a one-day period before the Battle of Gettysburg (1863) both General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, with the Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate States of America, commanded by General Robert E. Lee) and the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, USA (Union or United States Army), under General James Barnes, stopped at Union Mills. General Stuart arrived in the early hours of the morning of June 30, 1863. He and his men breakfasted with William Shriver (the brother of Andrew Shriver and son of the builder), a firm supporter of the Confederacy. While at the Shriver's, Stuart decided to take an indirect route to Gettysburg that morning, a decision which led to the Battle of Hanover on July 1, 1863, and which prevented Stuart from reaching General Robert E. Lee until the following day. The Confederates left the grounds before afternoon.

On the same afternoon (June 30, 1863) the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac USA arrived at Union Mills, a location where General George G. Meade incorrectly expected a confrontation with the Confederates. The 5th Corps remained at the Homestead overnight--General Barnes slept in the guest room--leaving for Gettysburg on July 1, 1863.

During and after the battle the road that passed Union Mills was choked and overflowing with soldiers first going to, and then returning from, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Louis E. Shriver, twelve years old in 1863, was the son of Andrew K. Shriver. He wrote a vivid account of the troop movements across his family's land as did other members of the family. (See Frederic Shriver Klein (ed.), Just South of Gettysburg, (1963), 165-168.)

For the Shriver's the Civil War was a way of "brother against brother." William Shriver, who owned no slaves, sent six sons to fight for the Confederacy and his brother, Andrew K. Shriver, a slaveowner until emancipation, sent his sons to fight for the Union.

The Shriver family took responsibility for their share of county affairs. In 1833 Andrew Shriver actively participated in the movements to create Carroll County out of Frederick County. Among the Shriver family papers are notes for speeches he made in both English and German indicating the mixed population of the nascent central Maryland county. In 1889 the RFD Postal Wagon stopped at Union Mills Homestead on the initial rural free delivery trip in the United States. Louis E. Shriver rode on the wagon and kept both written and photographic records

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.1.24.0004	DATE 1/25/71

(Number all entries)

Union Mills Homestead Historic District

#8. Significance (continued)

of his trip.

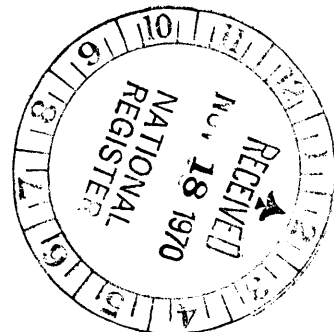
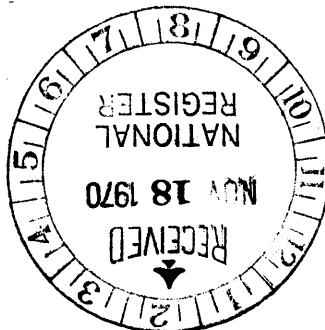
The Shriver family continued to live at Union Mills Homestead until 1964. Two years later the Shriver family leased the Homestead to the Union Mills Homestead Foundation, Inc., for five years with an option to buy. The Foundation, while occupied with fund raising for the purchase of the property, began restoration of the Homestead. April 3, 1970 the Foundation became the deeded owner of the Homestead. Union Mills is open to the public during the summer months as a house museum depicting life at the Homestead. The museum in the mill (owned by Carroll County) is maintained by the Foundation and displays the J. Howard West Gettysburg Battlefield Collection's "Battle of Gettysburg," an eight by thirteen foot oil painting by William H. Yates; as well as farm, carpentry, and tannery equipment.

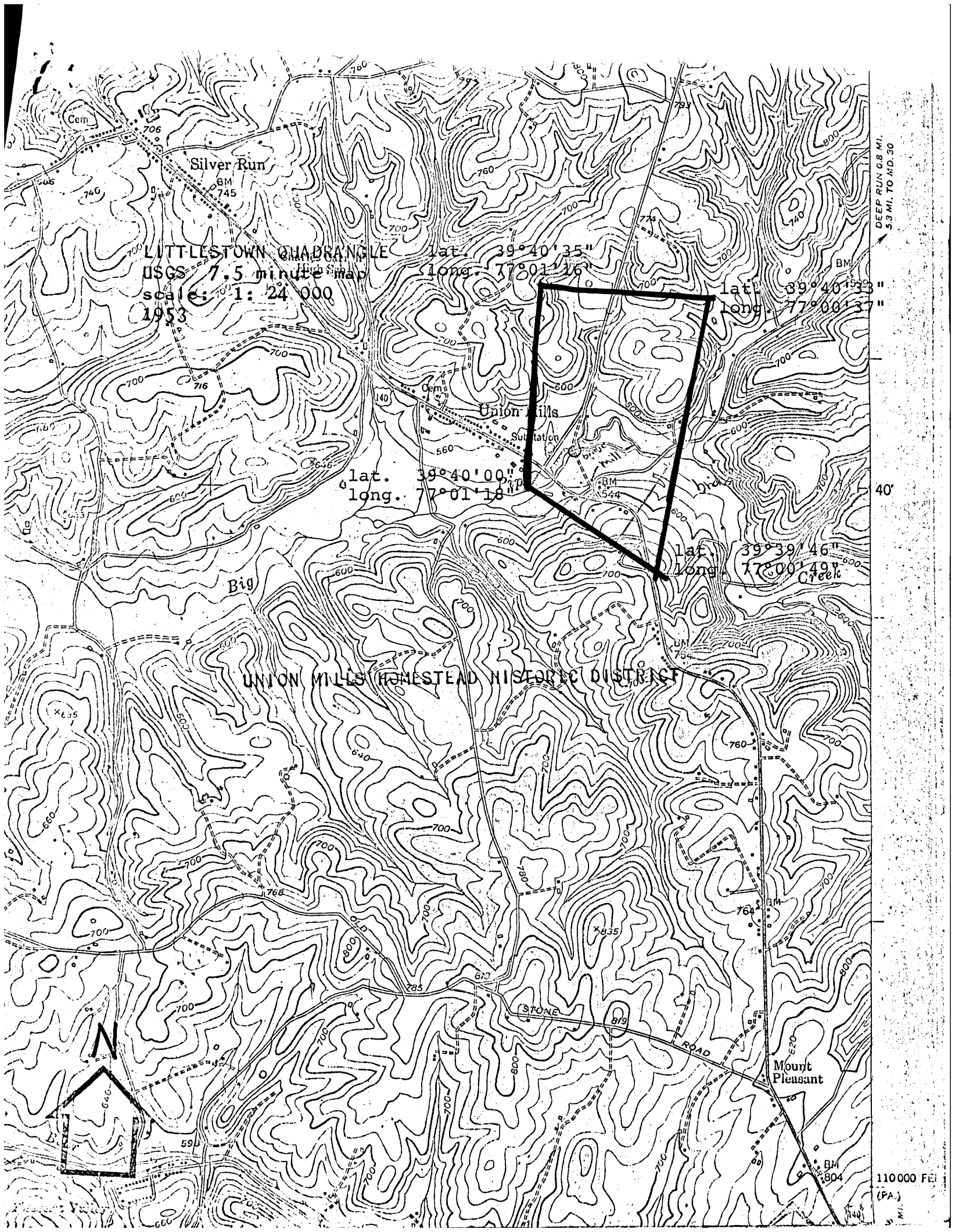
#9. References (continued)

Klein, Frederic Shriver, "Union Mills The Shriver Homestead Since 1797," reprint Maryland Historical Magazine December 1957).

Union Mills, Carroll County, file, Maryland Historical Trust, P. O. Box 1704, Annapolis, Maryland.

Klein, Frederic Shriver, a letter and attachment to Maryland Historical Trust, October 21, 1970, files of Maryland Historical Trust, P. O. Box 1704, Annapolis, Maryland.





LITTLESTOWN QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1:24,000
1953

lat. 39°40'35"
long. 77°01'16"

lat. 39°40'00"
long. 77°01'18"

lat. 39°40'15"
long. 77°00'17"

lat. 39°39'46"
long. 77°00'40"

UNION MILLS HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

DEEP RUN 0.8 MI.
5.3 MI. TO MD. 30

40'

110,000 FEET
(PA.)
5 MI.