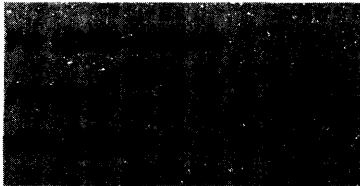


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 E of Grants on MD 40

street & number Md. Route 40 and Casselman Bridge State Park Road N/A not for publication
city, town Grantsville vicinity vicinity of congressional district Sixth
state Maryland code 24 county Garrett code 023

3. Classification

<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 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 eligible? yes no
date 1982 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle
city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

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

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> 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

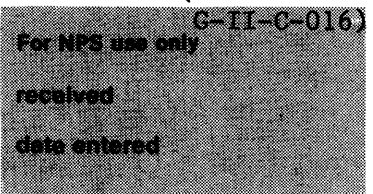
The Stanton's Mill Complex consists of five interrelated buildings and structures: 1) The Stanton Mill Building, composed of a c. 1859 structure built on the foundations of a late 18th century mill, and a c. 1900 addition; 2) a mid-19th century stone faced timber crib dam and raceway leading to the mill, 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

G-II-C-013 (includes

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Stanton's Mill Complex, Grantsville

Continuation sheet Garrett County, Maryland

Item number

7

Page

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' 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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Stanton's Mill, Grantsville

Continuation sheet

Garrett County, Maryland

Item number

7

Page

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 Eureka (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).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Stanton's Mill, Grantsville
Garrett County, Maryland

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

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.

8. Significance

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

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 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 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 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 industrial 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, and 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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approximately 6 acres

Quadrangle name Grantsville, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	8					
6	5	9	5	0	0	
4	3	9	5	6	4	0

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8					
6	5	9	6	0	0	
4	3	9	5	3	6	0

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8					
6	5	9	6	0	0	
4	3	9	5	2	6	0

D

1	8					
6	5	9	3	4	0	
4	3	9	5	5	2	0

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

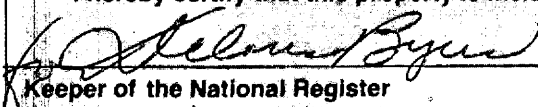
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state 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  date 12-9-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	Entered in the National Register date <u>1/17/83</u>
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Stanton's Mill, Grantsville
Continuation sheet Garrett County, Maryland Item number 8 Page 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 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.¹¹ 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Stanton's Mill, Grantsville

Continuation sheet Garrett County, Maryland Item number 8 Page 6

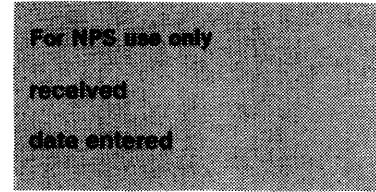
HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹Alta 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.
- ²Byron R. Bender, "History of Stanton's Mill", January 27, 1982.
- ³Garrett County Land Records, Liber AB, Folio 188, 189.
- ⁴Ibid., 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.
- ⁵Garrett County Land Records, HR 18, Folio 635.
- ⁶Ibid., HR 26, Folio 212.
- ⁷"Garrett County History of the Stanton Family", Mountain Democrat, December 27, 1934.
- ⁸Allegany 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.
- ¹⁰Blueprint 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Stanton's Mill, Grantsville

Continuation sheet Garrett County, Maryland

Item number 8 and 9

Page 7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT FOOTNOTES (Continued)

- ¹¹Garrett County Tax Assessment Records, Grantsville District (Book 3, M-Z)
- ¹²Blueprint in possession of Byron R. Bender, dated July 3, 1928.
- ¹³"History of Stanton's Mill".
- ¹⁴Will, William E. Stanton, January 1942, Garrett County Wills (Book E) pg. 172.
- ¹⁵Will noted in Garrett County Land Records, Liber E. Folio 270.
- ¹⁶Garrett County Land Records, Liber AGR, Folio 402.
- ¹⁷Garrett 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Stanton's Mill, Grantsville

Continuation sheet Garrett County, Maryland Item number 7 and 10

Page 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 environment of the complex.

UNITED STATES
216/222
216/222
P. 44

DAVID W YODER
408/48
137/125
200 00
P. 37

VAN J MILLER
112/185
21 29 A
P. 35

IVAN J MILLER
417/620
79.18 A.
P. 47

V ELLIOTT
129/383
G. 90A
P. 61

BYRON R BENDER
421/98
31 25A
P. 85

ZION SCHOOL OF CH
EDUCATION
348/G
17 73
P. 282
MAP 18-P6

STANTON'S MILL
Garrett County, Maryland

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP

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

13 14A
P. 50

CLEMON W TOMMER
142/33
23 70A
P. 51

FRUITWAY

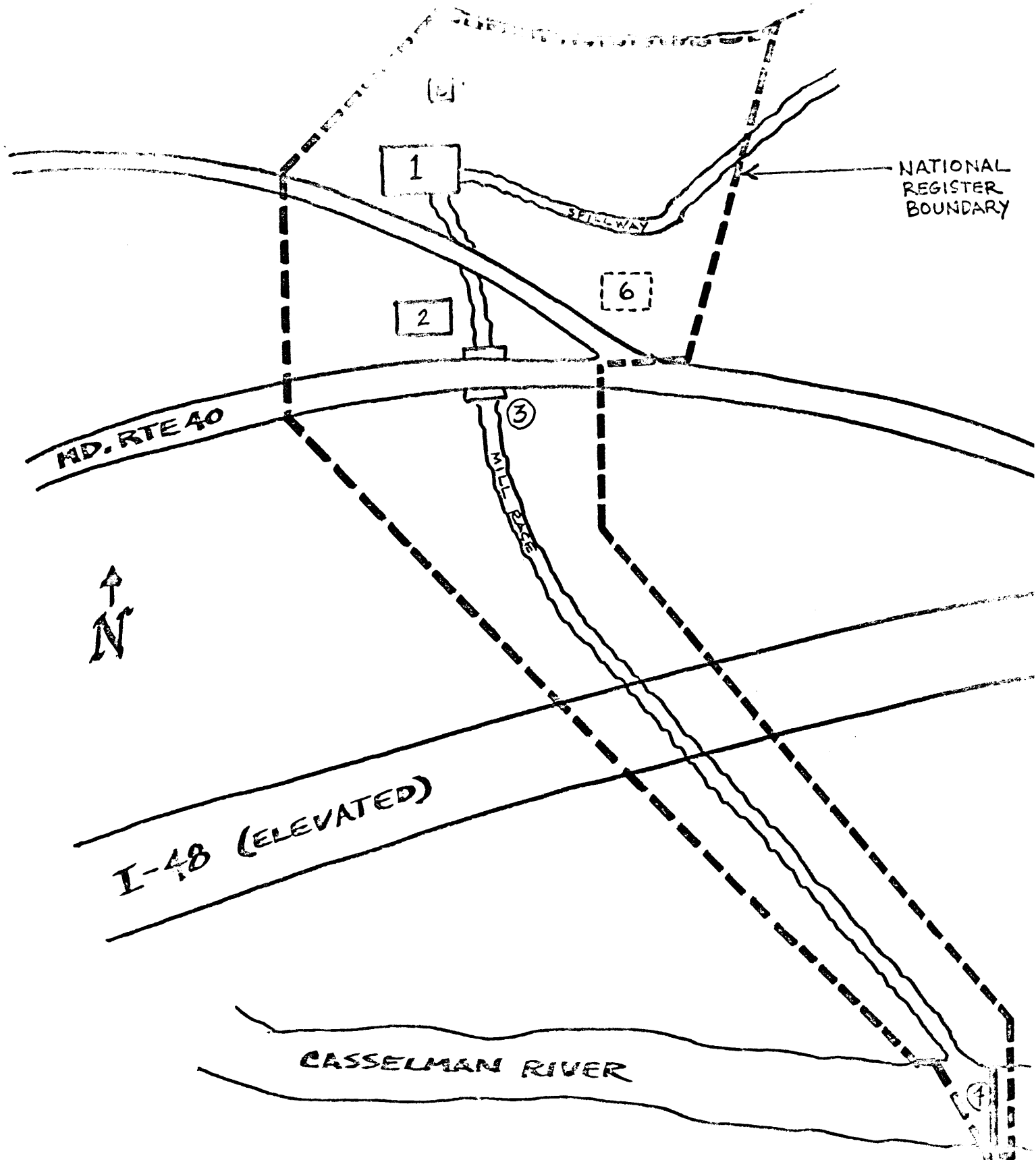
DEPT. OF REVENUE & TAXATION
PROPERTY MAP DIVISION

PROPERTY LINE
SECTION & SIGN BOUNDARY
CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - Z 1 E 2
MAP NUMBER P 349

MAP 18-P5

MAP 18-P5

MAP 18-P6



**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