

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Baldwin's Mill

and/or common

2. Location

street & number E side NC SR 1520 .5 mile N jct. w/ NC SR 1545 not for publication

city, town Pittsboro vicinity of

state North Carolina code 37 county Chatham code 37

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: private mil

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Grimsley T. Hobbs

542-4597

street & number Route 2

city, town Pittsboro vicinity of state N. C. 27312

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chatham County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Pittsboro state N. C. 27512

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title n/a has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Baldwin's Mill stands on a ten-acre wooded tract in northern rural Chatham County. State road 1520, an unpaved road, runs through the tract just a few feet west from the front of the mill. Terrells Creek runs west of the mill until stopped by a stone dam to form a small mill pond opposite the front (west) side of the mill. The creek then runs below the dam and loops on itself to run behind the mill. State road 1520 runs between the mill pond and the mill to cross the creek at the northernmost point of its loop; originally the road curved by the north end of the mill to cross the creek at a ford behind the mill and ran from the Alamance County seat of Graham to the Chatham County seat of Pittsboro. The mill race runs east from the mill pond and beneath the road to a small forebay by the north end of the mill; a steel Fitz overshot waterwheel (18' x 3 1/2') is located here and a stone-lined tail race leads the water from the forebay on down to the creek behind the mill.

The mill building, probably built by 1807, is a heavy timber-framed structure approximately thirty feet by forty feet. Built into the side of an embankment overlooking Terrells Creek, the front of the mill presents an elevation of only one-and-a-half stories while the two sides and the rear elevation present a building of two-and-a-half stories above the dry fieldstone foundation; the stone foundation wall continues up to form the front (west) wall of the first level. The fieldstone masonry of the foundation, mill dam, and mill and tail races is of the highest quality workmanship and remains in excellent condition. The interiors, all unfinished with the framing exposed, consist of a single open space on each level, interrupted on the first and second levels by the hurst frame of the burr millstones' housing and hoppers located near the center of the building. This framing rests on a stone foundation independent of that of the building to minimize vibrations when the milling equipment is in operation. To further stabilize the building, an enormous beam supported by paired posts at each end runs the width of the structure on the first and second levels. The roof is supported by an interesting framing method consisting of six evenly-spaced large rafters (8" x 10") and fifteen smaller rafters spaced between them, with the larger rafters connected by diagonal braces to a large purlin; the large rafters are also connected to each other by tie-beams. The roof projects over the south end of the mill to allow for a hoist used in loading wagons.

The main entrance to the mill is on the west side of the second level. An open stairway leads down from the second level to the first at the south end of the building, while a stairway at the north end leads from the second level up to the attic. The first level is lighted by three small windows high in the stone wall on the west, by four windows on the north wall, by two windows and a door on both the east and south walls. The second level features a door and two windows on the west wall, two windows each on the north and south walls, and three windows on the east wall. The third or attic level is lighted by two windows in the north gable, two windows in the south gable, with a small opening above these in the apex of the gables. Originally, the openings were covered only by wooden sliding shutters (one original shutter survives in the mill), but in 1941 sash windows were installed, with six-over-six on the first and second levels, and four-over-four in the attic. On

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the second level survives a large wooden corn bin, covered with graffiti dating from the 1860s. Several studs have been stamped with a barrel brand bearing the name of the mill's mid-nineteenth century operator, Samuel Baldwin.

The mill ceased operation in the late 1920s, and by 1940 had seriously deteriorated. Documentary photographs made in 1941 show much of the wooden-shingled roof and the weatherboarding missing, with the remaining in poor condition. Rain had poured into the building, rotting sills, joists, and flooring on the first and second levels. A large wooden support had collapsed, causing the sill of the east wall to sag by eighteen inches. The stone foundation of the mill, however, remained intact as did the major structural members of the building.

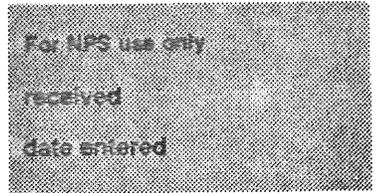
The mill was put into complete repair in the summer of 1941, with the new owner hiring the crew of a local barnbuilder to do the work. A tin roof replaced the wooden shingles, with the original roof structure surviving intact. While every attempt was made to retain the original timbers, a number of the floor joists, sills, and plates of the first and second levels had to be replaced or pieced together with new timbers cut from the mill tract. Some of the wall studs were also replaced, but the larger members of the building frame remained intact. All the flooring of the first and second levels was replaced, but some of the attic flooring was retained. All of the exterior weatherboarding was replaced, and the shuttered openings were replaced by sash windows (which were slightly wider than the original openings). All replaced members were of the same size and form as the originals, but no attempt was made to disguise the new construction from the old. With the repairs completed, the appearance of the mill was substantially that of its original state as shown in the 1941 documentary photographs. The repair of the mill, with its conscious attempt to maintain the original appearance of the building, was an early private effort in historic preservation in North Carolina.

By 1941 most of the milling equipment had been removed, excepting both sets of burr millstones with their housing, hoppers, and driving gears. This equipment has been supplemented subsequently by appropriate equipment taken from other mills. In 1941 two turbine assemblies were replaced by the present steel Fitz overshot waterwheel (18' x 3 1/2') which, powered by the mill race, drives the machinery by flat belts (the wheel pit excavation originally housed an overshot wheel rather than the turbines). During the low-water periods between 1941 and 1949, the stone mill dam was repaired, with a concrete cap added over the spillway and concrete abutments placed on each side of the dam. In 1943 the headgate of the forebay was rebuilt with a masonry wall and a wooden gate.

Probably in the 1880s, a blacksmith's shop, likely little more than a wooden shed, was built just south of the mill; its site has been identified from the excavation of numerous horsehoes. The mill site also contained in the nineteenth century a sawmill and cotton gin, probably open wooden sheds, which stood near the mill building as their equipment would have been driven by flat belts connected to the milling equipment. In 1944 a frame, one-story structure was built at the north end of the

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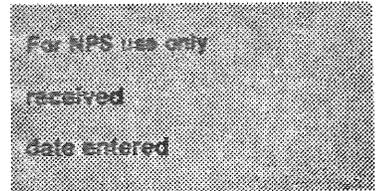
mill pond and west of the mill; this is now a private residence. In 1972 a small story-and-a-half, frame and stone residence was built south of the mill on the former site of the blacksmith's shop. In 1973 the present owners of the mill constructed a two-story frame dwelling near the bank of the creek just north of the mill. Two nineteenth-century log cabins, used as private residences, were moved in 1975 to a location just south of the mill pond.

Aside from a small yard between the mill and the road, the ten-acre mill tract is naturally wooded with a variety of hardwood trees and undergrowth which attractively buffers the buildings from each other and provides a sense of privacy and rural isolation.

There are a total of eight contributing elements to the nomination of Baldwin's Mill.

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Baldwin's Mill Site

Contributing Elements

- a. Mill building--Ca. 1807, two-and-a-half story, weatherboarded, timber-framed structure on a dry fieldstone foundation.
- b. Dam--ca. 1807, approximately fifty feet long, thirty feet high, of dry fieldstone construction with concrete capping and abutments.
- c. Mill and tail races--Ca. 1807, fieldstone construction, approximately twelve feet deep, six feet wide, and with a combined length of one hundred-fifty feet.
- d. Road bed--Ca. 1820, part of state road 1520 as well as an abandoned portion north of the mill survive from the antebellum Graham-to-Pittsboro Road which crossed the Terrells Creek ford behind the mill.
- e. Blacksmith's shop site--Ca. 1880, location just south of the mill is marked by abundance of excavated horseshoes.
- f. Log cabins--Ca. 1830, two one-story, dovetailed hewn log cabins with stone foundations and chimneys, moved onto the mill tract in 1975.

8. Significance

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1807-1920s

Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

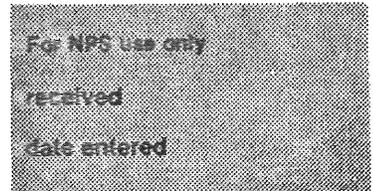
In operation as early as 1807, Baldwin's Mill was built in northern Chatham County on Terrells Creek where it was forded by the Graham-to-Pittsboro road. The mill was acquired in 1854 by Samuel Baldwin and continued in operation until the late 1920s; it remained in the hands of Baldwin's descendants until 1941. The mill was the hub of a complex composed of the grist mill, a saw mill, a cotton gin, a cottonseed crushing machine, a blacksmith's shop, and a general store, all of which served a rural agricultural community. The mill building was restored in 1941, with its milling equipment maintained in working order.

Criteria:

- A. Associated with the processing of agricultural products in rural piedmont North Carolina in the antebellum and postbellum periods.
- B. Associated with the life of Samuel Baldwin (ca. 1810-1879), prosperous farmer, miller, and locally prominent Baptist clergyman.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of early nineteenth-century mortise-and-tenon design and construction in a frame building of large scale, and exemplifies the once-typical rural industrial complex of a waterpowered grist mill, saw mill, and cotton gin, and a blacksmith's shop and a general store.
- D. Is likely to yield information in the history of rural antebellum activities of milling and blacksmithing.

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Baldwin's Mill is an important example of the once-numerous grist mills which dotted the banks and dammed the waters of streams and creeks of North Carolina from the colonial period until after World War I. These mills, grinding the corn, wheat, and oats of local farmers, were indispensable to the economy and well-being of any rural community. Powered by the waters of Terrells Creek in northern Chatham County, Baldwin's Mill began operation by 1807 and continued serving the neighborhood for over a century. In 1941 the derelict mill was restored to working order, and survives as one of few mills in a county which once boasted more than forty grist mills in the late nineteenth century.

Between 1783 and 1801 John Meacham purchased three tracts of land, totaling 427 acres, on both sides of Terrells Creek, which flows into the Haw River.¹ At some point after his acquisition of this property, Meacham built a grist mill on Terrells Creek which he sold with an eight-acre tract in 1807 to his neighbor Samuel Baldwin.² Baldwin, a prosperous farmer, died in 1813 owning 911 acres of land and twelve slaves; his heirs, at the division of the estate, agreed to sell "fifty eight acres and the mill," but no deed can be located recording the sale of the mill tract.³ In 1820, however, Jesse Meacham, one of the commissioners of Samuel Baldwin's estate, sold a fifty-eight acre tract with a mill on Terrells Creek to Jane Walker.⁴ No deed can be found for Meacham's purchase of this property (or any other land in the county), but it seems likely that the Meacham and Baldwin tracts, each with fifty-eight acres and a mill on Terrells Creek, were the one and the same piece of property sold to Jane Walker.

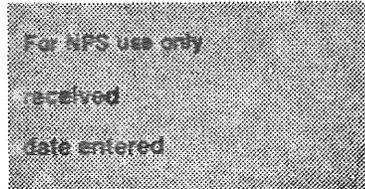
Nothing is known of Jane Walker or of her operation of the mill (and of a cotton gin mentioned in the 1820 deed). Described in the 1820 deed for the mill as a resident of Chatham County, she died in Hillsborough, in neighboring Orange County, on 21 January 1826, leaving the mill property to her son Carleton Walker.⁵ In 1838, Walker, described as a resident of both Orange and New Hanover counties, sold the mill tract, and an adjoining tract on the Haw River including the Jones Ferry crossing, for \$900 to William Alexander Britt of Alamance County;⁶ Alamance borders Chatham County a few miles north of the mill site.

By the time Carleton Walker sold the fifty-eight acres, "known as the mill tract on Tyrrell's Creek" to Britt, the site included a "grist mill, saw mill, cotton machine [gin], crushing machine [for cotton seed]"⁷ Nothing is known of the mill's operation while owned by Britt. The 1850 census did not record the mill in the schedule of trade, indicating that it was either not in production or that the value of its production was less than \$500. It seems likely that the business of the mill and gin was a small one, serving only the farmers in the surrounding countryside. In April of 1854, Britt sold the mill tract, along with 475 acres, to Samuel Baldwin for \$2,500.⁸

Baldwin (ca. 1810-1879) was a member of a large landholding family that had lived in Chatham County since the 1780s, and which had had previous interests in milling operations. His father Abner (d. 1816) had owned half-interest in a grist mill on the Haw River in 1804, and the

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earlier Samuel Baldwin (d. 1813), previous owner of the mill, was probably Baldwin's uncle.⁹

In addition to being a farmer and miller, Samuel Baldwin was also a prominent Baptist clergyman, serving as pastor of Bell's Baptist Church and as a trustee of the antebellum Baptist-sponsored Mt. Vernon Springs Academy.¹⁰ When the public school system was established in North Carolina in 1840, Baldwin was appointed one of the school district committeemen in Chatham County, as was his brother Joseph J. Baldwin, a large slave and land owner (when the county was divided into townships in 1868, Baldwin Township was named for Joseph J. Baldwin).¹¹

In November of 1854, Samuel Baldwin sold 245 acres, with a half-interest in the mill, to his son John J. Baldwin (1832-1855).¹² They operated the mill in partnership for less than a year when the younger Baldwin died.¹³ In 1858 Samuel Baldwin purchased his daughter-in-law's dower interest in the mill, returning complete title to himself.¹⁴

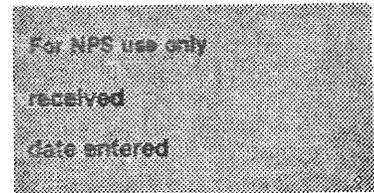
The 1860 census recorded Baldwin as a farmer with real estate valued at \$3,400 and personal property worth \$12,000; at this time his household consisted of his wife Mathilda, their youngest child Luther, and fourteen slaves (their daughter Elizabeth was already married).¹⁵ The census showed Baldwin as the owner of 820 acres, of which 145 were improved farm land producing 350 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of corn, and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. His livestock, consisting of 60 hogs, 13 sheep, 10 cows, and a few horses, was valued at \$1,000.

Also according to the census, Baldwin had a capital investment of \$1,500 in his mill, and he employed one laborer at a monthly salary of \$20 to operate it. During the past year, the mill had ground 2,000 bushels of wheat to produce 400 barrels of flour worth \$2,400, and had ground 300 bushels of corn to provide 300 bushels of meal valued at \$375. Of the sixteen grist mills recorded in Chatham County in 1860, only one other had a smaller amount and value of production; the largest in the county, operated by Garney Bynum, had a production valued at \$27,000.¹⁶ The census did not indicate whether or not Baldwin continued to operate a saw mill, cotton gin, or crushing machine at the mill site, but it is likely that he did.

After the Civil War, Baldwin increased his investment in the mill from \$1,500 in 1860 to \$5,000 by 1870. The number of mills in the county had grown from 16 in 1860 to 31 in 1870, and the value of production at Baldwin's mill, \$14,025, was the second highest in the county after that of T. C. Dixon's mill, valued at \$18,150.¹⁷ The Baldwin mill, still waterpowered, employed one hand at a yearly salary of \$200, and produced 137,000 pounds of corn meal, 220,000 pounds of flour, and 64,000 pounds of ground oats, all presumably for local consumption. An 1870 map of the county identifies the mill site as "Baldwins," and shows that the road leading from the Alamance County seat of Graham to the Chatham seat of Pittsboro forded Terrells Creek at the mill (earlier deeds had mentioned the road).¹⁸ It is not unlikely that Baldwin supplied merchants in both county seats with the products of his mill.

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Baldwin died in 1879; his will, prepared in 1871, directed that his house and 335 acres on the north side of the Haw River would go to his widow Mathilda who also was to receive a life-time, one-third part of the "profits of my mills on the South Side of Haw River on Terrells Creek."¹⁹ To his son Samuel Luther, Baldwin bequeathed "one tract of land on the South Side of Haw River & in the waters of Tyrells Creek . . . containing Four-hundred & forty-five acres of land . . . my Merchants Mill Corn & Saw Mills & Cotton Gin," along with some livestock, including his "hogs at the mill." His estate inventory showed that he also owned three wagons which he may have used in the work of his mills.²⁰

Samuel Luther Baldwin, aged 26 in 1879, probably had overseen the operation of the mill several years prior to his father's death. The census of 1880 recorded that the Baldwins' investment in the mill had increased to \$12,000, and that two men and one child had been employed at an annual salary of \$313 to operate the mill for six months of the year.²¹ The census also recorded that the mill was powered by the eleven-foot fall of the mill race turning five turbine wheels producing thirty horsepower. The maximum grinding capacity of the mill was 100 bushels per day; in six months of operation the mill had produced 800 barrels of flour and 135,000 pounds of corn meal, together valued at \$6,275.

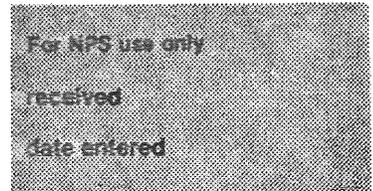
Soon after he inherited the mill, Samuel Luther built and ran a general store (now renovated as a private residence, but no longer part of the mill tract) and a blacksmith's shop above the mill. His account book, spanning the years 1881 to 1901, reveals that Baldwin most frequently sold corn meal, flour, shingles, lumber, and bacon (like his father, he raised hogs at the mill).²² The 1900 census recorded Baldwin as a farmer without any family, with his household consisting of several black male boarders who probably worked by the year for Baldwin at the mill and on his farm.²³

In 1917 Baldwin sold a ten-acre tract including the mill to the Clark Creek Building Company for \$700; the stockholders of the company included Baldwin, J. B. Thompson, C. Perry, C. R. Buckner, and John A. Marshall.²⁴ Two years later, in 1919, Baldwin sold his adjoining 437-acre farm to J. B. Thompson and E. A. Thompson; the Thompsons were related to Baldwin, probably being the children of his sister Elizabeth Thompson.²⁵ The mill continued to operate under the new owners until the late 1920s, with the general store in business until the 1940s. Some of the machinery was then dismantled and sold, and the mill building and waterworks were allowed to deteriorate. In February of 1941, the ten-acre mill site was sold to Richard J. M. Hobbs of Orange County.²⁶

Mr. Hobbs, who had a great interest in waterpowered mills, immediately began the restoration of the mill.²⁷ He hired Mr. Harvey Newlin and his crew of experienced barnbuilders to repair the mill structure, with the work completed in the summer of 1941. Also in 1941, and again during a low-water period in 1943, the stone mill dam was repaired. Hobbs replaced two turbine assemblies with a steel Fitz overshot waterwheel to drive the original millstones and other milling machinery which he gradually added

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over the years. Mr. Hobbs's investment of time and money into the restoration of the mill was the result of his interest in the milling process, and not from any expectation of financial gain as he never operated the mill on a commercial basis. In 1968 the mill was inherited by Hobbs's son and the present owner, Grimsley T. Hobbs. He has continued to add machinery and maintain the mill in working order, and has built his home nearby.

Baldwin's Mill, in operation by 1807 and continuing for over a century, is one of the few survivors of the once-common grist mill in Chatham County. With the grist and saw mills, the cotton gin, the blacksmith's shop, and the general store located by the Pittsboro-to-Graham road, the mill site frequently must have been the scene of busy activity as a community gathering place for local farmers. The mill's survival serves as an eloquent reminder of the effects which twentieth-century modernization have had on the rural agricultural community of piedmont North Carolina.

The structure is, of course, closely related to the surround environment. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, such as those for the cotton gin, saw mill, and blacksmith's shop, and others which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the mill tract. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the mill site. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probably that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

Notes:

¹State of North Carolina to John Meacham, 23 October 1783, Chatham County Deeds, microfilm copy, State Archives, Raleigh, Book C, 252, hereinafter cited as Chatham County Deeds; Robert Clark to John Meacham, 25 October 1798, Chatham County Deeds, Book K, 403; Joseph Hale to John Meacham, 21 November 1801, Chatham County Deeds, Book N, 448.

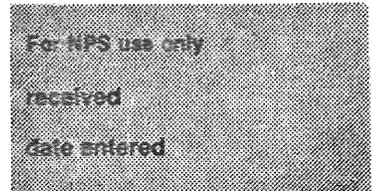
²John Meacham to Samuel Baldwin, 24 September 1807, Chatham County Deeds, Book S, 195-196.

³Chatham County Estates Papers, "Samuel Baldwin," State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Archives; Samuel Baldwin Land Division, 5 September 1814, Chatham County Deeds, Book T, 155.

⁴Jesse Meacham to Jane Walker, 10 October 1820, Chatham County Deeds, Book AB, 178.

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⁵Information given in deed of Carleton Walker to William Alexander Britt, 25 April 1838, Chatham County Deeds, Book AG, 66.

⁶Carleton Walker to William Alexander Britt, 25 April 1838, Chatham County Deeds, Book AG, 66.

⁷Carleton Walker to William Alexander Britt, 25 April 1838, Chatham County Deeds, Book AG, 66.

⁸William A. Britt to Samuel Baldwin, 4 April 1854, Chatham County Deeds, Book AI, 293.

⁹See Samuel Baldwin to Abner Baldwin, 20 February 1804, Chatham County Deeds, Book S, 502, and Chatham County Estates Papers, "Samuel Baldwin," and "Abner Baldwin," Archives. At Samuel Baldwin's death in 1813, Abner was appointed administrator of his estate. He was not listed among Samuel's children in the estate division, thus it seems likely that he was a brother. At Abner's death in 1816, his children included Samuel, Joseph, William, Atlas, and Sally. Abner's estate consisted of a plantation of 833 acres on Terrells Creek and on the Haw River, with his widow Parthenia receiving a dower of 277 acres with the "mansion house."

¹⁰Wade Hadley, Doris Goerch Horton, and Nell Craig Strowd, Chatham County, 1771-1971 (Durham, N. C.: Moore Publishing Company, 1971), pp. 235, 272, 276-278, hereinafter cited as Hadley, Chatham County. Inserted in the Baldwin Account Book is a letter of July 1879 from L. H. Pritchard, president of Wake Forest College [a Baptist institution], asking Baldwin to encourage and sponsor Chatham County students to attend the college, see Baldwin Account Book, #2151, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, hereinafter cited as Baldwin Account Book.

¹¹Hadley, Chatham County, p. 221.

¹²Samuel Baldwin to Jno. J. Baldwin, 21 November 1854, Chatham County Deeds, Book AI, 405.

¹³John J. Baldwin's estate inventory, dated December of 1855 and recorded by his father who served as administrator, included sizeable amounts of sawn lumber, wheat, and three slaves. A notation at the bottom of the inventory reads: "The Saw Mill Book that John J. Baldwin Decd. & Samuel Baldwin, partners, is not yet settled," see Chatham County Record of Accounts, 1850-1857, pp. 570-571, State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁴Susan M. Baldwin to Samuel Baldwin, 16 April 1858, Chatham County Deeds, Book AK, 472. No evidence can be found that Susan and John J.

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Baldwin had any children to inherit any interest in the mill.

¹⁵Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Chatham County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 142; Slave Schedule, 154; Agricultural Schedule, 221; Archives, hereinafter cited as Eight Census, 1860.

¹⁶Eighth Census, 1860: Chatham County, Products of Industry Schedule, Eastern Division, 2, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, North Carolina Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, hereinafter cited as North Carolina Collection.

¹⁷Ninth Census, 1870: Chatham County, North Carolina, Products of Industry Schedule 4, p. 1, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, North Carolina Collection.

¹⁸Capt. N. A. Ramsey, "Map of Chatham County, N. C., 1870" (New York: Snyder, Black, & Sturn, 1870), copy in the North Carolina Collection.

¹⁹Will of Samuel Baldwin, 3 April 1871, probated 19 November 1879, Chatham County Wills, Office of the Clerk of Court, Chatham County Courthouse, Pittsboro, Book E, 191, hereinafter cited as Chatham County Wills.

²⁰Inventory of Samuel Baldwin, Chatham County Record of Accounts, 1877-1885, p. 153, Archives. Among the possessions inventoried were 810 acres of land, one horse named Bill, one mare named Nell, one mule, four cows, two yearlings, thirteen sheep, thirty-eight hogs, 700 pounds of seed cotton, three wagons, and one carriage.

²¹Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Chatham County, North Carolina, Products of Industry, Schedule 7, Flour & Grist Mills (no page given), microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, North Carolina Collection.

²²Baldwin Account Book.

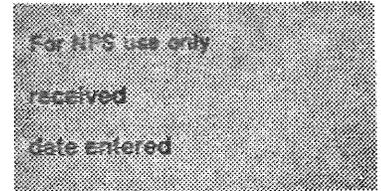
²³Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Chatham County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Baldwin Township, sheet 7, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, North Carolina Collection. The Baldwin account book records Baldwin hiring several black laborers by the year.

²⁴L. S. Baldwin to L. S. Baldwin et al, 7 May 1917, Chatham County Deeds, Book FM, 132.

²⁵L. S. Baldwin to J. B. and E. A. Thompson, 2 September 1919, Chatham

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page seven

County Deeds, Book FT, 202; Grimsley T. Hobbs, "Description and History of Baldwins Mill, Chatham County, N. C.," typescript, March 1985, copy in the files of the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Hobbs, "Baldwins Mill." Elizabeth is recorded in the Baldwin household in the 1850 census and is mentioned by her married name in her father's will of 1871.

²⁶E. A. Thompson et al to R. J. M. Hobbs, 12 February 1941, Chatham County Deeds, Book IO, 362.

²⁷Hobbs, "Baldwins Mill," pp. 2, 4.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property app. 10

Quadrangle name Bynum

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
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F	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
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G	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is bounded as shown marked in red on the attached surveyor's map. This acreage has constituted the mill tract since 1940 and was formerly part of the larger original mill tract.

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

state	n/a	code	county	n/a	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marshall Bullock, consultant

organization _____

date August 30, 1985

street & number P. O. Box 808

telephone 967-6986

city or town Chapel Hill

state N. C. 27514

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. King

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date October 10, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

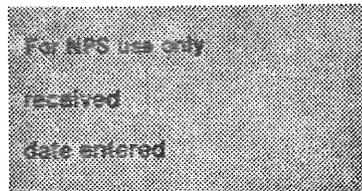
Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Major Biblio. References Item number 9

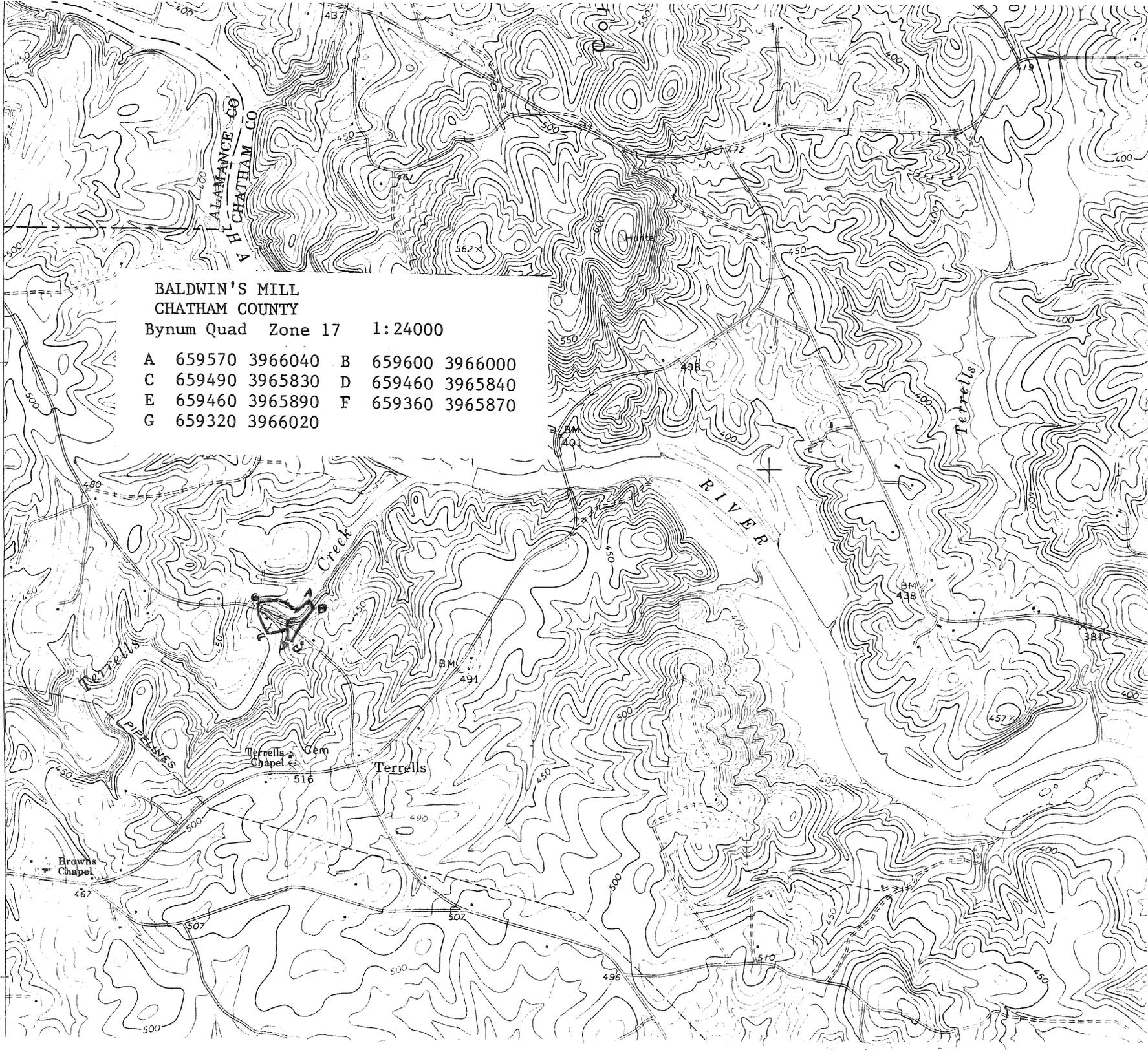
Page one

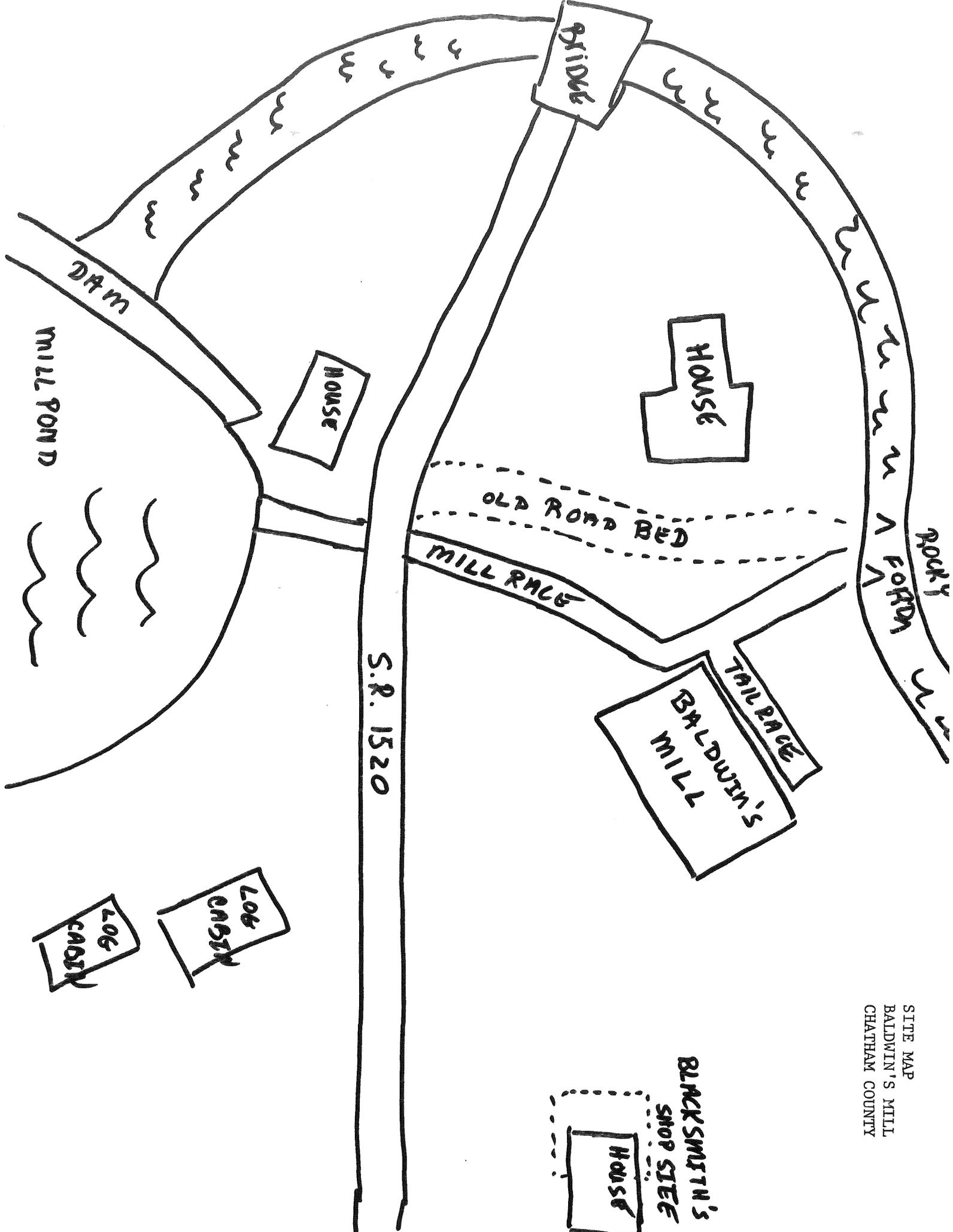
- Baldwin Account Book, #2151, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Chatham County Deeds, microfilm copies, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Chatham County Records (estates papers, records of accounts, etc.), Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Chatham County Wills, Office of the Clerk of Court, Chatham County Courthouse, Pittsboro.
- Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Chatham County, North Carolina.
- Hadley, Wade, Doris Goertch Horton, and Nell Craig Strowd. Chatham County, 1771-1971. Durham, N. C.: Moore Publishing Company, 1971.
- Hobbs, Grimsley T. "Description and History of Baldwins Mill, Chatham County, N. C." Typescript, March 1985.
- Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Chatham County, North Carolina.
- Ramsey, Capt. N. A. "Map of Chatham County, N. C., 1870." New York: Snyder, Black, & Sturn, 1870.
- Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Chatham County, North Carolina.
- Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Chatham County, North Carolina.

3969
3968
3967
50'
3966
3965
3964

BALDWIN'S MILL
CHATHAM COUNTY
Bynum Quad Zone 17 1:24000

A	659570	3966040	B	659600	3966000
C	659490	3965830	D	659460	3965840
E	659460	3965890	F	659360	3965870
G	659320	3966020			





SITE MAP
BALDWIN'S MILL
CHAFFAM COUNTY

BLACKSMITH'S
SHOP SITE

HOUSE

LOG
CASK

LOG
CASK

S.R. 1520

HOUSE

HOUSE

MILL RACE

OLD ROAD BED

TAIL RACE

BALDWIN'S
MILL

BRIDGE

DAM

MILL POND

ROCKY
FORM

