



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AG150

Site Name: Wolfe Mill

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Folcks Mill; MIHP # AL-III-C-040

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th-20th century mill complex, Civil War battlefield

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 22

SCS soil & sediment code Hn

Latitude 39.6693

Longitude -78.7297

Physiographic province Ridge and Valley

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Raceway off Evitts Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

#### Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

#### Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill  grist

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

#### Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Other context

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

N

Flotation samples taken

N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	Staffordshire	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tin Glazed  142  
Porcelain

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	421	Activity item(s)	21
Glass (all)	315	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	3508	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	0	Misc. kitchen	196
Arms	0	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	0	Misc.	94
Personal items	2	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Brief

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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Folck's Mill (AKA Wolfe Mill) site (18AG150) is an archeological site near McNamee Hill in Allegany County, associated with a 19th to 20th century mill complex and the Civil War engagement known as "The Battle of Folck's Mill." The site is situated on low terraces and the floodplain adjacent to Evitts Creek, which has an uncharacteristically broad floodplain for this region. The surrounding landscape exhibits sharp relief and the streams cross-cutting these landforms are entrenched within narrow V-shaped channels that have active floodplains or no floodplains at all. Soils at the site consist of Monongahela silt loam, Huntington loam, Lindside silt loam, and Weikert channery silt loam.

The Folck's Mill archaeological site (18AG150) was initially recorded in 1985 by Dennis Curry and Spencer Geasey of the Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) during a Phase I survey for the National Freeway. The site is located on a 107-acre property, which in 1978 was recorded in the Maryland Historic Sites Inventory as resource AL-III-C-040. In 2014, the 700-acre Folck's Mill Battlefield (also known as the Battlefield at Pleasant Mills and including the Folck's Mill complex) was recorded with the Maryland Historical Trust as AL-III-C-0182. An 18.5-acre tract including the mill complex was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008 based on a nomination submitted by the Allegany County Civil War Roundtable.

The Phase I survey by Curry and Geasey consisted of pedestrian survey, archival research, and interviews with local residents. During the pedestrian survey, Curry and Geasey located the remains of a large milling complex including the standing stone foundations of a large brick gristmill, other small stone foundations, a cement pad-like structure (possibly a barn foundation/floor), and a raceway. They also noted the ruins of a miller's house located atop a hill to the east of the mill complex. Based on the Phase I survey, the site was determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP, since Wolfe/Folck's Mill offered the opportunity to examine the milling industry in Allegany County dating from the early 19th century and the site might also yield details on the Civil War skirmish that occurred there.

Phase II investigations were conducted for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration for management and planning purposes. The goals of the Phase II study included the establishment of the boundaries for archaeological site 18AG150, the evaluation of the NRHP significance of 18AG150 under Criterion D, the evaluation of the archaeological component of 18AG150 as a contributing resource to the NRHP listed property, and identification of any other archaeological sites on the project property and/or other archaeological components associated with 18AG150. Based on previous studies and background research results, the Folck's Mill project area was considered to have the potential to contain cultural material associated with several archaeological components, including the August 1, 1864 battle at Folck's Mill, the nineteenth and twentieth century operations at the mill complex, other historic activity (e.g. pre-mill settlement or reported use of the area by the KKK), and possible prehistoric use of the area.

Phase II investigations involved intensive background research, a walkover inspection, 3D laser scanning of the Mill ruin, systematic shovel testing, and test unit excavation. Fieldwork for the project was organized into North and South sections that were separated by the course of Evitts Creek.

Research into the historical record of 18AG150 indicates that the mill was constructed on the parcel known as Turkey Flight, which was originally patented as 265 acres by David Ross in 1762. Sometime around 1800, 25 acres of Turkey Flight north of the route of the National Pike were cut off from the main property and became known as the Water Lot. The Water Lot included the land between Evitt's Creek to the north and west, what is now Delhaven Road NE to the east, and the National Pike to the south. This property retained its boundaries into the mid-twentieth century. Several acres of the parcel were lost on the south and east in the mid- to late twentieth century due to construction of modern US 220 and I-68/US40. The Mill complex currently encompasses about 21 acres, about seven acres of the complex are located within archaeological site 18AG150.

European exploration of the area began ca. 1735, but the mill site was most likely not occupied until the late eighteenth century. David Ross who patented Turkey Flight never visited Allegany County. It appears that Thomas Beall, who purchased Turkey Flight from Ross, constructed the mill sometime between 1800 and 1807, since the mill was advertised for sale by Beall in 1807. Circa 1820, the property was purchased from the Beall estate by Jacob Hoblitzell and his wife (Amy Beall). In 1830, following the death of Hoblitzell, John Folck, Sr., purchased the mill property.

Most of the potential resources on the site were probably constructed after 1830, during the tenure of John Folck Sr. and John Folck Jr. Between 1830 and 1864, the mill complex grew to include a blacksmith's shop, cooperage, saw mill, barns, manor house, and at least one secondary dwelling. Other potential resources may have included another dwelling and slave cabins. By the turn of the century, the mill was owned and operated by the Wolfe Family.

During the Civil War, the mill became the site of two military engagements. The first engagement occurred in June of 1863 when Confederate troops under the command of Colonel George Imboden burned the bridge over Evitts Creek as they rode to raid Cumberland. On 8/1/1864, the "Battle of Pleasant Mills" took place at Folck's Mill. This engagement occurred when Union troops and local volunteers met Confederate Troops at Folck's Mill as the Confederates advanced on Cumberland, intent on burning the city. Sporadic rifle fire escalated into a day-long artillery battle, which ended when the Confederates withdrew and crossed the Potomac at Greensprings.

The property was occupied into the early twentieth century, and it is likely that at least one barn was built between 1864 and 1900. A small concrete pad recorded during Curry and Geasey's investigations of the site may have been the foundation for a pump house or other ancillary structure constructed during the tenure of William and Emma Wolfe between 1894 and ca. 1942 and is labeled as a garage on the 1937 SRC plan map. Based on a 1940 photograph, the mill superstructure was removed by that time.

Road construction and improvements to US 220 and the National Pike significantly impacted the site. The Elmco farmhouse was demolished between 1942 and 1958, and all standing structures on the site with the exceptions of the grist mill ruins were demolished by 1965. Road construction significantly encroached on the original mill site; a large portion of the original Water Lot is now covered by I-68, and parts of the original east boundary of the lot are covered by modern US 220.

An undated early-20th century photograph shows the mill as a three-story, gable-roofed brick building resting on a stone foundation. Damage to the brickwork in the southwest corner of the mill has been interpreted as having resulted from artillery fire during the skirmish.

Phase II archaeological fieldwork began with a systematic walkover inspection to search for and document cultural features, particularly those related to mill



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19th-20th century mill complex, Civil War battlefield

Unknown

operations. No above-ground cultural features were observed in the half of project area north of Evitts Creek. During the walkover survey in the area south of Evitts creek, the locations of the grist mill foundation, the head and tail races, a barn, two house foundations, a garage, and an unidentified outbuilding were located and mapped. No surface evidence of the mill dam, saw mill, cooperage, blacksmith shop, or slave quarters were identified.

The grist mill measured approximately 12x15 m. The mill foundation was constructed of roughly dressed stone built into a partially excavated bank on its east and north sides, with the west and south walls exposed and standing approximately one story tall. The roughly dressed stones in the mill walls varied widely in size from larger rectangular pieces (>3 m in length) to smaller more irregularly shaped flat stones, possibly due to various repair and/or rebuilding episodes. The west wall had four openings: one large entrance in the northernmost bay, a window opening to the south, another smaller doorway (later converted to a window) opening to the southernmost bay, and an additional window opening to the south. Another window opening was present on the westernmost side of the southern wall. Only one lintel remained in situ over the southernmost window on the west wall. Although historic photographs of the mill confirm a brick construction for the upper three stories, no brick were found in situ and only a few bricks were found on site.

Water would have run through a trough along the interior south wall of the mill, entering and exiting the mill under arched, dressed stone openings at the southern corners of the east and west walls. The position of the stone arches suggests an overshot, breastshot or backshot wheel system. The foundation exhibited several construction/maintenance episodes, including several larger dressed stones, a water trough made of concrete, and other miscellaneous stones. Some evidence of whitewashing on the exterior surfaces was noted.

The Folck's Mill foundation was further documented with a Faro Focus 3D laser scanner. In order to capture the entire mill, the scanner was set up in 20 different locations and the mill was scanned at a resolution of 5mm or better with a standard deviation of 4 mm. A baseline point cloud was recorded, which can provide a baseline for preservation and future study of the mill foundation.

An approximately 225m long section of the mill race connecting the mill dam on Evitts Creek with the entrance to the mill, was located during the walkover survey. This segment consisted of the portion of the head race intersecting with the mill and extending northeast across the project area. The mill tail race was also located, extending from the mill foundation and running directly west to drain into Evitts Creek.

The foundation of the large barn that appears in several historic photographs was discovered approximately 40 m northeast of the northeast corner of the mill foundation. The foundation measured approximately 9 x 15.5m with a southern extension of the barn measuring 8.5 x 9m. The east wall of the barn was comprised of roughly dressed stones standing approximately 3-4m tall. The remaining foundation walls had collapsed.

A silo pad measuring approximately 4 m in diameter and composed of reinforced concrete was located abutting the barn. Approximately 15 construction wire nails were discovered on top of the solid concrete surface, suggesting a post-1880 construction date for the silo.

A large, irregularly shaped foundation composed of roughly dressed stones with several concrete and cinder block additions was discovered to the southeast of the mill foundation and was interpreted as the cellar of the Elmco farmhouse. The house had six associated resources believed to be part of the house complex including a brick-lined cistern, a driveway, a garage foundation, two concrete retaining walls, and a concrete landscaping planter.

A second house foundation was also discovered to the northwest of the mill foundation. The foundation was "T"-shaped and constructed with roughly dressed stones measuring approximately 8.5 x 10m. The structure is suggested to be the two-story house of wood frame construction that appears in a ca. 1900 photograph of the mill.

An outbuilding of unidentified function was also located near the likely Elmco house foundation. The outbuilding feature measured 5x5 m and was constructed of roughly dressed stone and built into the hillslope. The outbuilding appears in a ca. 1940 photograph.

A 20th century garage foundation was located east of the mill foundation and consisted of a concrete slab measuring 3.5 x 7m supported by concrete walls under which the head race passes. No tangible remains of the sawmill visible in historic photographs and indicated on historic maps was identified during the walkover survey.

Phase II archaeological excavations at 18AG150 consisted of a total of 479 shovel test pits and 10 1x1m test units excavated on the site. The STPs included 384 shovel test pits excavated at 20m intervals, 87 STPs at closer 10 or 5 m intervals to bracket positive STPs that produced cultural materials, and eight STPs placed judgmentally to investigate the mill complex in areas where STP transects were not feasible. 379 STPs were excavated south of Evitts Creek and 100 STPs were excavated north of Evitts Creek. Each shovel test pit measured approximately 40cm in diameter, was excavated into the C horizon or up to 100 cm below surface, and was screened through hardware cloth. Detailed notes regarding soil texture, Munsell color, artifact recovery, and disturbance were recorded for each stratum.

The 10 1x1m test units were placed in specific portions of the study area to investigate the mill complex. Nine of the test units were placed south of Evitts Creek and one unit was placed north of Evitts Creek. The test units were excavated with shovel and trowel by natural and/or cultural stratigraphic units, and by arbitrary 10 cm levels within thicker natural/cultural levels. Excavation of test units generally continued to at least 10 cm below the lowest level containing artifacts. Photographs were taken and plan views drawn as determined appropriate during excavation. After completion of each test unit, at least one wall of the unit was troweled clean and photographed. Measured drawings with soil descriptions were done of at least one wall in each test unit and soils in these profiles were described using standard terminology and color descriptions. All excavated non-feature soil was screened through mesh hardware cloth and any artifacts found were retained for identification. Matrix from cultural features was collected for flotation. Depending on the size of the feature, either a matrix sample or all feature matrix was collected. All excavations were backfilled upon completion.

None of the 100 STPs excavated in the northern portion of the project area yielded any material culture. Out of the 379 STPs excavated south of Evitts Creek, 74 yielded historic cultural materials. The STPs contained 350 historic artifacts consisting mostly of architectural materials (n=232), including nails, brick, window glass, roofing slate, and mortar. Smaller quantities of kitchen group artifacts (n=70) were recovered including ceramics (n=34), container/bottle glass (n=28), and faunal material (n=8). The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the STPs included machine cut nails and transfer printed whitewares that date between the second quarter of the nineteenth century and the late nineteenth century, and wire nails and machine made bottle and container glass that date to the early to mid-twentieth century. No military or personal artifacts associated with the August 1, 1864 Civil War engagement were recovered.

Soils encountered throughout the site are comprised of two material culture bearing strata characterized as either very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) or dark



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grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loams. These strata vary in depth from 21 to 50 cm below surface and increase in depth with lower elevation. Material culture bearing soils are underlain by sterile yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy or silty clays. In general, soils exhibit modification from erosional and depositional processes caused by major flooding events. The distribution of shovel tests containing cultural material revealed that subsurface deposits were concentrated in the areas surrounding the structure features that were identified in the walkover survey.

Ten 1x1 m test units were excavated at 18AG150. Nine of the test units were placed in the main industrial and domestic complex south of Evitts Creek in areas of relatively high artifact density (based on STPs) and on each of the micro-landforms. The tenth test unit was excavated north of Evitts Creek to attempt to excavate deeper than the thick gravel layer encountered in STPs, to see if intact soils were reachable. No artifacts were recovered in the unit north of Evitts Creek and excavations were halted before the base of the gravel layer was encountered. A total of 4,196 artifacts were recovered from the nine test units excavated in the main industrial and domestic complex south of Evitts Creek at 18AG150. Most of the artifacts date from the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

The majority of the recovered artifacts were architectural materials (n=3295) including machine cut nails and nail fragments (n=3002), wire nails and nail fragments (n=131), unidentified nail fragments (n=66), window glass (n=48), spikes (n=25), miscellaneous hardware (n=17), and mortar (n=4). Kitchen class materials (n=694) included pottery (n=387), vessel glass (n=119), faunal remains (n=184), metal cans (n=3), and a metal spoon (n=1). Pottery was mostly redware (n=175) and whiteware (n=123) with pearlware (n=3), yellowware (n=17), and salt glazed stoneware (n=36) also recovered. Kitchen glass consisted of container glass (n=77), bottle glass (n=4), unidentified flat glass (n=19), and unidentified glass objects (n=19).

Activity (n=20) class artifacts included miscellaneous hardware (n=17), a porcelain doll arm (n=1), a chain (n=1), and an aluminum tag (n=1). One tobacco group artifact, a kaolin pipe fragment was recovered. The personal group of artifacts (n=2) was represented by a plastic dental retainer and a coin. The coin was identified as a copper alloy 1812 large cent. The coin is a small date variety and measured 28.5mm in diameter and 2.0mm in thickness. Iconography on the coin included a raised image of a Liberty bust encircled by 13 raised stars and the date "1812" on one side, with "ONE CENT" encircled by the raised image of leaves and "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" on the opposite side. Miscellaneous artifacts included coal, slate, slag, charcoal, and burnt wood.

The Phase II investigations at 18AG150 resulted in the recovery of 4,558 artifacts associated with nineteenth and twentieth century domestic and industrial activities at 18AG150 were recovered. There were no recovered indications of an eighteenth-century occupation at the site, nor of any prehistoric use of the area. No direct evidence was found of the Civil War battle or of KKK activity on the site. During fieldwork, no additional structures or artifacts such as slag or waste metal indicative of a blacksmith shop or cooperage were encountered. Comparison of the 1864 battlefield maps with the site map created during 2014 fieldwork suggests that the artisan shops illustrated on the 1864 maps as well as the sawmill may have been located in the area now covered by I-68. Additionally, no above-ground features or concentrations of architectural or domestic artifacts indicative of slave quarters were located.

Based on the Phase II investigations, Site 18AG150 was found to be confined to a 7-acre area south of Evitts Creek. No intact cultural resources appear to be present in the portion of the property north of Evitt's Creek. The archaeological investigation showed that features dating from the period when the mill complex was in operation and from the time of the Civil War battle are preserved on the portion of the property south of Evitts Creek. Based on historic documents and building materials, structures and resources believed to date to the nineteenth century include portions of house foundation #1: Elmco Farmhouse, house foundation #2, the grist mill foundation with its associated raceways, the barn, and outbuilding #1. Both the house foundation #1: Elmco Farmhouse and the barn appear to have later modifications and expansions from the earlier structures. Although the concrete construction materials for outbuilding #2 may point to a later construction date, there may have been an earlier structure at that location based on the presence of roughly dressed stones around the current foundation.

In summary, 18AG150 represents a nineteenth to mid-twentieth century mill complex and was determined to be significant under NRHP Criterion D. 18AG150 is subsumed within the boundary of the 18.5-acre NRHP listed Folck's Mill Battlefield property (NR-1470), which is encompassed by the 107-acre Folck's Mill complex (AL-III-C-040), which is within the 700-acre Folck's Mill Battlefield property (AL-III-C-0182). Although the landscape may be significantly altered from its pre-mid-twentieth century appearance, the archaeological investigation showed that features dating from the period when the mill complex was in operation and from the time of the Civil War battle are preserved on the portion of the property south of Evitts Creek. There is some interest, particularly on the part of historically minded local residents, in seeing the site evolve into a formal Civil War battlefield visitors' location, with improved access, parking, and perhaps other facilities. Should these plans move forward, it is recommended that additional large scale but targeted archaeological excavations be conducted at the site to preserve data that could be destroyed and also to provide data for public interpretation.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002533, 00000076