# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

**Site Number:** 18AN432 **Site Name:** Lake Waterford Mill

Other name(s): Wallace Mill; Hope Mills; Millseat; Wallace and Company

Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☑ Unknown ☐

**Brief Description:** late 18th-19th century mill site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.1139 Longitude -76.5599

Elevation m Site slope 0-5%

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

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7 SCS soil & sediment code 9) EoB

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal Terrestrial site ☑ Underwater site ☐

Ethnobotany profile available ☐ Maritime site ☐

**Topography**

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

**Ownership**

| | |
|---|---|
| Private | ☐ |
| Federal | ☐ |
| State of MD | ☐ |
| Regional/ county/city | ☑ |
| Unknown | ☐ |

**Nearest Surface Water**

Name (if any) Lake Waterford

| Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ocean | ☐ | Stream/river | ☑ |
| Estuary/tidal river | ☐ | Swamp | ☐ |
| Tidewater/marsh | ☐ | Lake or pond | ☑ |
| | | Spring | ☑ |

Minimum distance to water is 20 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 | |
| MIddle archaic | | Mid. woodland | | ca. 1720 - 1780 | | Post 1930 | |
| Late archaic | | Late woodland | | ca. 1780 - 1820 | Y | | |

Unknown prehistoric context ☐ Unknown historic context ☐ Unknown context ☐

**Ethnic Associations (historic only)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Native American | | Asian American | |
| African American | | Unknown | Y |
| 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** | ☐ | Furnace/forge | ☐ | **Military** | ☐ | Post-in-ground | ☐ |
| Homestead | ☐ | Other | ☐ | Battlefield | ☐ | Frame-built | ☐ |
| Farmstead | ☐ | **Transportation** | ☐ | Fortification | ☐ | Masonry | ☐ |
| Mansion | ☐ | Canal-related | ☐ | Encampment | ☐ | Other structure | ☐ |
| Plantation | ☐ | Road/railroad | ☐ | **Townsite** | ☐ | **Slave related** | ☐ |
| Row/townhome | ☐ | Wharf/landing | ☐ | **Religious** | ☐ | **Non-domestic agri** | ☐ |
| Cellar | ☐ | Maritime-related | ☐ | Church/mtg house | ☐ | **Recreational** | ☐ |
| Privy | ☐ | Bridge | ☐ | Ch support bldg | ☐ | **Midden/dump** | ☐ |
| **Industrial** | ☑ | Ford | ☐ | **Burial area** | ☐ | **Artifact scatter** | ☐ |
| Mining-related | ☐ | **Educational** | ☐ | Cemetery | ☐ | **Spring or well** | ☐ |
| Quarry-related | ☐ | **Commercial** | ☐ | Sepulchre | ☐ | **Unknown** | ☐ |
| Mill | ☑ grist | Trading post | ☐ | Isolated burial | ☐ | **Other context** | ☑ |
| Black/metalsmith | ☑ | Store | ☐ | **Bldg or foundation** | ☑ | | |
| | | Tavern/inn | ☐ | Possible Structure | ☐ | complex | |

## 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**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clovis | | Koens-Crispin | |
| Hardaway-Dalton | | Perkiomen | |
| Palmer | | Susquehana | |
| Kirk (notch) | | Vernon | |
| Kirk (stem) | | Piscataway | |
| Le Croy | | Calvert | |
| Morrow Mntn | | Selby Bay | |
| Guilford | | Jacks Rf (notch) | |
| Brewerton | | Jacks Rf (pent) | |
| Otter Creek | | Madison/Potomac | |
| | | Levanna | |

**All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts**

**Prehistoric Sherd Types**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marcey Creek | | Popes Creek | | Shepard | Keyser |
| Dames Qtr | | Coulbourn | | Townsend | Yeocomico |
| Selden Island | | Watson | | Minguannan | Monongahela |
| Accokeek | | Mockley | | Sullivan Cove | Susquehannock |
| Wolfe Neck | | Clemson Island | | Shenks Ferry | |
| Vinette | | Page | | Moyaone | |
| | | | | Potomac Crk | |

**Historic Sherd Types**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Earthenware** | | Ironstone | 2 | Staffordshire | **Stoneware** |
| Astbury | | Jackfield | | Tin Glazed | English Brown |
| Borderware | | Mn Mottled | | Whiteware 6 | Eng Dry-bodied |
| Buckley | | North Devon | | **Porcelain** 4 | Nottingham |
| Creamware | | Pearlware 4 | | | Rhenish |
| | | | | | Wt Salt-glazed |

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

**Prehistoric Artifacts**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flaked stone | | Other fired clay | |
| Ground stone | | Human remain(s) | ☐ |
| Stone bowls | | Modified faunal | |
| Fire-cracked rock | | Unmod faunal | |
| Other lithics (all) | | Oyster shell | ☐ |
| Ceramics (all) | | Floral material | ☐ |
| Rimsherds | | Uncommon Obj. | |
| | | Other ☐ | |

**Prehistoric Features**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound(s) | | Storage/trash pit | ☐ |
| Midden | ☐ | Burial(s) | ☐ |
| Shell midden | ☐ | Ossuary | ☐ |
| Postholes/molds | ☐ | Unknown | ☐ |
| House pattern(s) | ☐ | Other | ☐ |
| Palisade(s) | ☐ | | |
| Hearth(s) | ☐ | | |
| Lithic reduc area | ☐ | | |

**Lithic Material**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fer quartzite | ☐ | Sil sandstone | ☐ | | |
| Jasper | ☐ | Chalcedony | ☐ | European flint | ☐ |
| Chert | ☐ | Ironstone | ☐ | Basalt | ☐ |
| Rhyolite | ☐ | Argilite | ☐ | Unknown | ☐ |
| Quartz | ☐ | Steatite | ☐ | Other | ☐ |
| Quartzite | ☐ | Sandstone | ☐ | | |

☐ **Dated features present at site**

**Historic Artifacts**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tobacco related | | | |
| Pottery (all) | 37 | Activity item(s) | 1 |
| Glass (all) | 350 | Human remain(s) | ☐ |
| Architectural | 918 | Faunal material | ☐ |
| Furniture | | Misc. kitchen | 6 |
| Arms | | Floral material | ☐ |
| Clothing | 4 | Misc. | 165 |
| Personal items | 4 | Other ☑ | mill stones |

**Historic Features**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Const feature | ☑ | Privy/outhouse | ☐ | Depression/mound ☐ | Unknown ☐ |
| Foundation | ☑ | Well/cistern | ☐ | Burial(s) ☐ | Other ☑ |
| Cellar hole/cellar | ☐ | Trash pit/dump | ☐ | Railroad bed ☐ | deconstruction feature |
| Hearth/chimney | ☐ | Sheet midden | ☐ | Earthworks ☐ | |
| Postholes/molds | ☐ | Planting feature | ☐ | Mill raceway ☑ | |
| Paling ditch/fence | ☐ | Road/walkway | ☐ | Wheel pit ☐ | |

**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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**External Samples/Data:**

Collection curated at

☐ Additional raw data may be available online

**Summary Description:**


The Lake Waterford Mill, or Wallace Mill (18AN432), is the remains of a late 18th-19th century mill site north of Pasadena in Anne Arundel County. The site is situated within the Lake Waterford County Park, near the headwaters of the Magothy River. Lake Waterford is now a recreational lake, but originally served as the millpond for the former Wallace's Mill. Soils at the site are primarily Sassafras sandy loams and Croom gravelly sandy clay loams.

The site was first identified in 1976, during a Phase I survey conducted in the potential corridors of what would eventually become I-97. Site 18AN432 was recognized during pedestrian reconnaissance as stone foundations, and the remains of a millrace were readily observable on the north side of Lake Waterford. Two millstones were also located on the south side of the lake. Interviews with a park superintendant suggested that several additional millstones might lie at the bottom of the lake. Based on the location of the site and a preliminary review of historic records, it was postulated that 18AN432 might represent the remains of the former Wallace and Company Mill.

The Wallace and Company Mill (or Wallace's Mill) was originally part of a 78 acre property known as "The Millseat". A grist mill was first constructed their around 1792. In 1794, the Millseat property was enlarged by a 66 acre addition, resulting in a anew 144 acre property called "Millseat Enlarged". When a partnership amongst a Charles Wallace, John Muir, and Isaac Harris acquired a financial interest in this property in 1794, the tract had already received several capital improvements, including two log dwelling houses, 3 small houses of unspecified function, a headgate and bridge at the mouth of the millrace, and 506 panels of fence.

Wallace, Muir, and Harris owned Millseat Enlarged jointly, Wallace and Muir each holding 3/8 share, and Harris owning a 2/8 share. Little is known of Isaac Harris, but Charles Wallace and John Muir were prominent businessmen in Annapolis, forming and reforming various partnerships with other entrepreneurs in that city. Charles Wallace was prominent in the tobacco trade, but when wheat grown on the Western Shore began to replace the poorer grade tobaccos produced, his business partnerships began to gradually transition into the wheat trade. This evidently prompted Wallace to establish a grist mill on the Magothy River.

Unfortunately, following the American Revolution, the economy declined significantly, and all at the time that Wallace's Mill venture was getting underway. In 1795, Isaac Harris' partial ownership of the mill at Millseat was eliminated in two transactions. In April of that year, Wallace, Muir, and Harris sold the property to William Glover, and in September of that year, Glover sold it back to Wallace and Muir. In 1797, Charles Wallace sold his half of the mill property for £2,500 to a Randolph B. Latimer who had recently moved to Annapolis from Baltimore. Wallace's postscript to the deed states, first, that a figure of £2,500 was inserted into the deed at the behest of John Muir, and second that, in fact, only 5 shillings were paid to him by Latimer. Wallace maintained that the property was conveyed to Latimer as a gift, voluntarily and freely made. Wallace and Muir may have dissolved their partnership around this time.

Latimer kept his 50% interest in the mill until 1805, when he sold it, along with half of another tract, to John Randall (an Annapolis resident) for £1,000. It appears that Randall was the one actually operating the mill, as far back as 1798, when the Federal direct census was compiled for tax purposes. The amount of the tax, nearly twice that of others in the same district, suggests that Randall's milling operations were substantial.

During the ensuing decade, the Millseat property received many capital improvements. By 1804, the mill complex had been expanded to incorporate additional structures including a sawmill and stables, according to an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette for the sale of the property. In addition, subsidiary craftsmen (e.g. coopers) were working at the complex, distilling had become a reasonably lucrative commercial sideline, small grains and fresh produce were being raised on parts of the mill property, and the complex appears to have included a wharf at the head of the Magothy River. The presence of the wharf facilities is inferred by the mention of "navigable waters" and the inclusion of a 25+ ton schooner in the list of items for sale.

The advertisement also states that, "…the bolting cloths, chests, and machinery are in the modern style with elevators, hopper-boy, etc. all in good order". This suggests that several of the automated milling technologies first introduced in America by Oliver Evans in the 1780s. Basics of the new technologies were spread by word of mouth and, eventually, by the publication of Evans' book, The Young Mill-wright's and Miller's Guide. These changes were adopted at other mills in Maryland around this time, most notably the successful mills of the Ellicott Brothers at their mills along the Patapsco.

In 1808, John Randall and John Muir sold the Millseat property to Francis Cromwell for £2,000. Cromwell was a prominent citizen and major landholder in Anne Arundel County and after his death in 1813, Millseat Enlarged was left to his eldest son Zachariah. Zachariah died only four short years later. His heirs, who retained ownership of the mill for many years, apparently did not reside on the property, instead living in Baltimore City. In 1834, Millseat was sold for $1012.50 to Charles Waters by Zachariah's heirs.

Charles Waters amassed a large estate, which he called Waterford, in the Third District of Anne Arundel County. The estate comprised approximately 594 acres at the time of his death, including the mill at Millseat. Henceforth, Millseat was called Waterford. Another deed for the sale of land identifies Waters as a miller. Charles died in about 1846 and the executor of his estate sold the property to Henry A. Williams and Addison Johnson in June of 1851, provided they allow Waters' widow to continue to reside on the estate for her remaining days. It was sold for approximately $10 per acre.

By the mid 19th century the commercial enterprise of the Mill at Waterford had diminished severely in scope. The Special Manufacturing Census for the Third District of Anne Arundel County in 1850 listed no grist or saw mills, an omission suggesting that the mill's annual output may have become too marginal to merit inclusion in the enumeration. Nineteenth century manufacturing censuses enumerated only those enterprises with an annual production of more than $500. An 1860 map of the county indicates that only a gristmill, with a blacksmith's shop and residence were presents. And the 1860 Special Manufacturing Census states that the "Alfred Williams estate" included a single water-powered mill producing 7,000 bushels of flour and meal annually. After that time, the mill changed hands numerous times, and all indications are that it continued to decline in productivity and property value. It is thought that the decline in the property goes hand-in-hand with the growing dominance of Baltimore in the wheat and flour trades in the decades following the Revolutionary War.

The first archeological investigation to focus on the mill property specifically, occurred in 1992 as part of Section 106 review and compliance for the construction of a new dam spillway. The dam for Lake Waterford (near which the mill is sited) was to be replaced and the construction of the new dam and spillway would destroy 18AN432. Thus, Phase II testing was required to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Research was geared towards attempting to locate specific elements of the mill landscape such as 1) traces of the headrace that should be located upstream from the mill, 2) traces of a

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tailrace downstream from the mill, 3) a footprint typical for a mill with associated wheel pit, 4) the remains of a rock and gravel-filled timber-cribbed mill dam, and 5) the remains of ancillary structures such as the sawmill, domestic structures, and agricultural dependencies. In addition, material culture indicative of milling function would be expected to be present.

Fieldwork began with pedestrian reconnaissance, which identified the extant 0.9 – 1.2 m (3-4 ft) high U-shaped stone foundation of the former mill to the west of the former mill stream and north of Lake Waterford. The foundation was approximately 30 cm wide and constructed of mortar and field stone. Also located was a mill stone, purported to have originated from Wallace's Mill, approximately 300 m southeast of the site. Though it cannot be directly linked to the site, it does appear to be a millstone of common form for the period.

A total of 32 shovel test pits (STPs) were then excavated at 5 m intervals along 9 transects (each also spaced 5 m apart). STPs measured ca. 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to 40 cm below surface, or 10 cm into sterile subsoil, whichever came first. Soils were removed by natural strata and sifted through hardware cloth. Thirty-four planned shovel tests were not excavated due to steep slopes, standing water, and obvious recent disturbance. Of the 32 STPs excavated, only 13 contained cultural materials including bottle glass, window glass, wire nails, and pearlware. The STP profiles indicate significant disturbance.

Ten 1 X 1 m test units, placed to locate intact subsurface features (e.g., head race, tail race, outbuildings, etc.) were excavated in the site. These were excavated using shovel and trowel by arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural strata to sterile subsoil (on average, 62 cm below surface). All soils were screened and data were recorded on standardized forms. Representative plan views and profiles were drawn and photographed to professional standards. Again, soil profiles demonstrated the disturbed character of the site.

One test unit was placed 5 m southwest of the stone foundation in an attempt to determine if the foundation extended in that direction. Four test units were placed abutting the foundation in an attempt to locate a builder's trench. No clear-cut evidence was located, but an apparent spoils pile from a de-construction episode was located. The remaining 5 units were placed to the south and east of the existing foundation in an attempt to locate a headrace, tailrace, or other associated features. Ultimately, the test units failed to locate any of the features researchers hoped to identify, or any other significant intact cultural features or artifact bearing strata.

A total of 1,233 historic artifacts were recovered in shovel tests and test units excavated in 1992 at Wallace's Mill. Of these 1 was a transportation-related activity item, 918 were architectural materials, 4 were clothing objects, 141 were kitchen-related artifacts, 4 were personal items, and 165 were miscellaneous objects. Most of the architectural materials were nails and nail fragments (631 pieces), of which 521 were machine-cut, 28 were wire, 16 were spikes, 13 were hand-wrought, and 53 were unidentified. A total of 252 fragments of window glass , 1 piece of brick, 5 pieces of mortar, 3 bolts, 3 tacks, 3 staples, 7 screws, 2 tiles/shingles, and 11 miscellaneous architectural items were also recovered. The kitchen assemblage consisted of 37 ceramic sherds, 98 pieces of kitchen glass, 3 animal bones, and 3 metal pot/pan fragments. No description is provided for the other classes of artifacts in the full site report. Diagnostics (primarily nails) date prior to the last quarter of the 19th century.

Again, the stratigraphic sequence revealed by both the shovel tests and test units reflects the generally disturbed nature of the site. In certain areas, slopes within the site area approach 45 degrees. Artifacts from the historic site were recovered in association with recent debris, including plastic cups, lids, and Styrofoam. Given the site's proximity to the dam and spill way, it is likely that many of the historic remains found in the site were transported to this location in fill soils used in the construction of the dam, or they were carried in overburden from the periodic release of water from Lake Waterford.

Systematic efforts at locating either a headrace, a tailrace, a builder's trench, or outbuildings associated with the mill foundation were not successful. Intensive subsurface testing also failed to locate or identify any significant intact cultural features, artifact-bearing strata, or spatially discrete artifact assemblages. Hence, the site lacks discrete units worthy of further analysis. The site has been extensively impacted by the construction of an adjacent paved parking lot, by Maryland Highway 648, and by an asphalt trail. These nearby construction activities have compromised the archeological integrity of the Wallace's Mill site. Further archeological investigations at the Wallace's Mill Site are not necessary or warranted.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000506, 00000712