



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA422

Site Name: Stable

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th century stable ruin, raceway

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2736

Longitude -76.7887

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

### 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

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic 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? Urban

#### Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

#### Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

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

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

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"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<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"/>

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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	43	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

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

Unknown

Brief

Description:

19th century stable ruin, raceway

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Stable Site (18BA422) consists of the remains of a 19th century building foundation. The remains are comprised of one complete wall and the partial remains of three walls of mortared, roughly dressed stone. The site is located on a small floodplain east of an unnamed tributary and its juncture with the Patapsco River in Baltimore County. The foundation is actually situated within an artificial meander bend that was created by the construction of a mill race associated with the 19th–20th century Union Manufacturing Company/Dickey (Oella Mills) complex. The mill race is just east of the foundation. It was constructed over the tributary by way of a stone bridge and pipe which discharged water through the raceway past the foundation to the river. The land has been impacted by several floods.

In the early 19th century, the Union Manufacturing Company (herein UMC), a textile company that was begun in 1808 by a group of prominent Baltimoreans, purchased a 458-acre (185.35 ha) parcel on the Patapsco River from the Ellicott brothers. The parcel was located in the northernmost portion of the Ellicott brothers' property. The Ellicott brothers were successful operators of a flour mill, and the success of their business resulted in the addition of several other mills on their property. The UMC textile mill was built in a renovated grist mill originally owned by the Ellicott brothers which was completed in 1809. The millhouse was described as 2 stories high, measuring 106 feet in length and 44 feet wide (32.3x13.4 m), and containing about 500 spindles. Several wood and 2 stone buildings were constructed for the workers and a stone house was built for the superintendent. A smith shop and 2 stables were also located on the property. By 1811, the group had expanded their holdings to 865 acres (350 ha) which was patented under the name of 'Oella', reportedly in commemoration of the first woman who applied herself to the spinning of cotton. In 1813, a mill house of the same proportions as the first was constructed and which housed 5,500 spindles. The combined spindles made Oella the largest manufacturer of cotton goods in the United States at that time. A fire in 1815 destroyed the first mill, and a flood in 1817 destroyed portions of the dam, the head gates, and the mill race. Consequently, the first mill was not rebuilt and plans for the construction of a third mill were scrubbed. New power looms were introduced on the mill in 1820 and the mill prospered for several years. Then, between ca. 1834 and 1838 production at the factory was halted and the workers (some 130 by then) were furloughed. In 1838, production resumed then in 1875 the UMC leased the grounds and associated worker's houses of a nearby competitor (the Granite Manufacturing Company) whose factory had been destroyed by a flood in 1868.

By 1887, the United Manufacturing Company had closed due to economic hardship and was put up for sale. The business was purchased by a successful mill operator named W. J. Dickey who renamed the operation 'Oella Mills'. When Dickey died in 1896, the company was reorganized as W. J. Dickey and Sons, Inc. and was maintained under the ownership of the Dickey family. A 1915 atlas showed numerous buildings associated with the mill race. Then in 1918, while manufacturing cloth for military uniforms, the mill complex was destroyed by fire. The 3 main mill buildings and a warehouse were destroyed; a second warehouse was damaged and the entire village of 120 homes was threatened. A single brick mill was constructed in the ruins of the mills (the mill is listed on the MIHP as #BA-2375). The last remaining building of the original early 19th century Union Manufacturing Company complex was demolished in 1941 when the mill operations were expanded. In the early 1950s, construction of a dam diminished the power of the Patapsco River necessitating construction of a power house located between the mill race and the river. Manufacturing continued through the 20th century until 1972 when economic hard times forced the mill to close. The mill and 6 acres was purchased and the mill building was rented out as storage space. Today, Oella is mainly a residential district and many of the historic homes have been refurbished.

The Stable Site (18BA422) was identified during work conducted as part of the proposed construction of five houses within the town of Oella. The house lots were located within the boundaries of the Oella Historic District, which was listed to the National Register of Historic Places and the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP# BA-150) in the mid-1970s. Fieldwork in the project area was conducted in 1992 at which time the foundation was located near the bend of the mill race. Phase I testing at the site consisted of clearing the dense vegetation from the area of the foundation. Phase II testing was undertaken in order to define the boundaries of the site, to establish its cultural affiliation and function, to determine the integrity of the site, and to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 36 shovel test pits (STPs) at 3.048 m (10 ft) intervals within and around the foundation, and a single 1.524x1.524 m (5x5 ft) test unit excavated along the north wall of the foundation.

Results of the archeological testing revealed the foundation of a structure that measured 12.19x18.29 m (40x60 ft) from the interior walls. The foundation walls were constructed of mortared Baltimore Gabbro stones and boulders and measured approximately 0.46 m (1.5 ft) in width. The remnants of a window opening were observed in the above-ground section of the east wall. A portion of a door opening was observed in the above ground section of the remaining west wall. It appeared that the northeast corner of the foundation was built into an artificial slope created by construction of the mill race.

A generally consistent soil profile was noted at the site. Within the foundation, the soil profile consisted of a ca. 15-21 cm deep 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam topsoil above 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand subsoil. On the outside of the north and west foundation walls, the same topsoil was underlain by a roughly 15 cm deep fill deposit of clay and rock that overlaid subsoil. It was suggested that the fill was placed around the foundation for support. The fill on the west side of the foundation created a slight rise along the floodplain. Thirty-six auger holes were dug north of the foundation in order to further examine the stratigraphy and determine the limits of the fill layer. No STPs were excavated on the east and south sides of the foundation because those areas contained large rocks covered with dense vegetation. The rock rubble was interpreted to represent the remnants of collapsed walls.

The foundation material was identical to the material that was used to build the nearby mill race bridge. Furthermore, the fill material identified around the foundation was identical to the material used to construct the mill raceway. This suggested that the mill race and the structure were constructed at the same time. An image dated from 1859 showed the bridge over the tributary and 2 small structures nestled in front of the mill race. It has been suggested that the foundation represents one of those structures and that it was a stable associated with the early occupation of the Union Manufacturing Company.

The only artifacts recovered from the site were 19th century cut nails. A total of 43 cut nails (recorded as architectural items in the table above) were found in 2 STPs and the test unit. A local informant had indicated that the foundation was known to the residents of Oella as the remains of a "barn" where the horses were boarded for the Union Manufacturing Company. The informant also mentioned that a wooden structure was once constructed on the existing foundation and that it was most likely destroyed during one of many floods or during hurricane Agnes in 1972. The cut nails recovered from the location may support the claim that there was a wooden structure here.

The Stable Site (18BA422) consists of the remains of a 19th century building foundation including one complete wall and the partial remains of three walls of mortared, roughly dressed stone. The foundation is actually situated within an artificial meander bend that was created by the construction of a mill race



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Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief  
Description:

Unknown

associated with the 19th–20th century Union Manufacturing Company/Dickey (Oella Mills) complex. An interview with a local informant provided the only potential evidence that a stable may have once stood at this location. The presence of nails at the site suggested this may have been a wooden structure on a stone foundation; portions of above-ground stone walls are extant. The only artifacts recovered from the site were cut nails and several episodes of flooding have affected the site's integrity. Therefore, based on the limited research potential of the site, 18BA422 was determined to be ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and was determined to not be a contributing element to the Oella Historic District. The proposed housing project was undertaken and a new dwelling now sits in the site area.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):