



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR309

Site Name: Todd

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Jacob Stoner, Mill Pond House, Worman House and Mill

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Site of Mid 18th and 19th century stone merchant mill and Mid 18th-20th stone and half-timbered miller's house

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code WaB

Latitude 39.4586 Longitude -77.3791

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 3-8%

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) Tuscarora Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Minimum distance to water is 180 m | | | |

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860 Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780 Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820 Y
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American Y
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other Y
- German-American

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
 - Village
 - Hamlet
 - Base camp
 - Rockshelter/cave
 - Earthen mound
 - Cairn
 - Burial area
 - Misc. ceremonial
 - Rock art
 - Shell midden
 - STU/lithic scatter
 - Quarry/extraction
 - Fish weir
 - Production area
 - Unknown
 - Other context

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Historic | Furnace/forge <input type="checkbox"/> | Military | Post-in-ground <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Urban/Rural? Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> | Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/> | Frame-built <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Domestic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> | Fortification <input type="checkbox"/> | Masonry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Homestead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Canal-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Encampment <input type="checkbox"/> | Other structure <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Farmstead <input type="checkbox"/> | Road/railroad <input type="checkbox"/> | Townsite <input type="checkbox"/> | Slave related <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mansion <input type="checkbox"/> | Wharf/landing <input type="checkbox"/> | Religious <input type="checkbox"/> | Non-domestic agri <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plantation <input type="checkbox"/> | Maritime-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/> | Recreational <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Row/townhome <input type="checkbox"/> | Bridge <input type="checkbox"/> | Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/> | Midden/dump <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cellar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Ford <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Artifact scatter <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Privy <input type="checkbox"/> | Educational <input type="checkbox"/> | Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring or well <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> | Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Trading post <input type="checkbox"/> | Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/> | Other context <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Store <input type="checkbox"/> | Bldg or foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| Mill <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Merchant | Tavern/inn <input type="checkbox"/> | Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	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"/>	Porcelain	<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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	989	Activity item(s)	3
Glass (all)	956	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	516	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	3	Misc. kitchen	48
Arms	6	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	4	Misc.	133
Personal items	2	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18FR309, the Todd site (aka the Jacob Stoner site, the Mill Pond House site, or the Worman House and Mill site) in Frederick County, MD is the site of a mid 18th and 19th century stone merchant mill and mid 18th-20th century stone and half-timbered miller's house. The site is located between Mill Race Road and Tuscarora Creek, west of the Monocacy River and immediately south of the Mill Island residential development in the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland. The project area encompasses portions of the Tuscarora Creek floodplain and its northern terrace, bounded by residential development to the north, areas of standing water and development disturbances to the east, Tuscarora Creek to the south, and areas of standing water to the west. The project area currently consists of a floodplain forested in young deciduous hardwoods and a lightly vegetated terrace that rises to the north. The floodplain includes asphalt walking paths and informal woodland trails that denote its use as an outdoor recreational area.

The Todd site is associated with Unit 17, the Monocacy Drainage, on the Council for Maryland Archeology's Archaeological Research Unit Map. The site is situated within the Frederick Valley District of the Limestone Lowland Region, characterized by relatively low relief and replete with sinkholes. Tuscarora Creek is the major hydrological unit within the immediate vicinity of the project area, serving as its southern boundary. Topography within the site area is defined by the relatively level Tuscarora Creek floodplain and the terrace along its northern boundary. Elevations within the project area range between 80 and 85 m (265 and 280 ft) above mean sea level. Three soil types are present at the Todd Site. Walkersville gravelly loam occurs within the vicinity of the Mill Pond House ruins on the northern terrace of the Tuscarora Creek floodplain and Combs silt loam and soils of the Adamstown-Funkstown complex also occur on the Tuscarora Creek floodplain.

The earliest formal investigation of the Mill Pond House ruins occurred in 1953, when historian, architect, and artist Henry Chandlee Forman, who was involved in the restoration of Virginia's Jamestown State House, spent a day recording and documenting the dwelling. He described Mill Pond House as "one of the prize finds in the State" and built in the Maryland-German Hanover-Medieval style. Specifically, the overall half-timber design is derived from East German or Palatinate styles.

Following Forman's 1953 visit, the Mill Pond House ruins were formally recorded as site 18FR309 in the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archeology's 1979 report on the archaeological resources assessment of the Monocacy River region in Carroll and Frederick counties. In 1984, Orlando Ridout V of the MHT visited the site and recorded some notes on the ruins' general condition in the MHT's copy of Forman's Old Buildings, Gardens, and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland. George A. Evans, Jr. visited the ruins in 1997, noting which elements still survived at the time.

In 2011, Historian John McGrain informed MHT that the Mill Pond House served as the miller's house for the associated merchants mill known as "Worman's Mill No. 2," located about 300 ft southeast of the house on maps throughout the nineteenth century; by the early twentieth century, it was depicted on the west side of the road. Given this information, the site boundary was enlarged to encompass the former mill's potential location. It was noted at the time that the millrace was clearly visible on 2007-2008 aerial photographs, but a review of this data shows nothing that appears to represent this feature.

The Phase I/II archaeological field investigations were conducted from February 18th to 25th, 2019. The primary objective of the Phase I/II investigations was to identify archaeological deposits within the project area and assess their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Additionally, this project was executed as the first component of a multiphase initiative on behalf of the City of Frederick to stabilize the Mill Pond House ruins and facilitate the site's public interpretation. The Phase I/II investigations included background research to develop a site-specific historic context and archaeological field work including shovel test pitting and subsequent test unit excavation.

The Phase I survey consisted of shovel test pit (STPs) excavation along a 15-m grid placed within the portion of the Tuscarora Creek floodplain with the highest probability to contain remnants of the mill contemporaneous with Mill Pond House, as well as a later, unidentified structure that may also have been a mill.

The Phase II survey consisted of close-interval STPs and subsequent test unit (TU) excavation. STPs were excavated along a 5-m grid oriented to the alignment of the ruins' north-south axis. Each STP measured 40 cm in diameter and was excavated 10 cm into sterile subsoil. No STPs were excavated in areas of excessive slope, within areas of obviously modern ground disturbance, or within areas of dense building stone debris (e.g., ruins' interior, external areas of wall collapse). Furthermore, no excavation occurred immediately adjacent to the ruin's standing walls due to potential safety hazards associated with their unstable condition. Shovel testing was followed by the excavation of 1-x-1-m TUs in 10-cm levels within natural stratigraphy to a depth of 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil or to the practical and safe extent of hand excavation (approximately 1.2 m in depth).

Field data were recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. The forms included Munsell soil color, soil texture, profiles, features present, artifacts recovered, excavator's initials, and the date of excavation. The locations of STPs and TUs were noted on field maps and recorded using a global positioning system (GPS) unit. Two walls of each TU were photographed and drawn in profile. No archaeological features were identified or excavated, though three surface features were documented in photographs as well as on feature forms describing the features' shapes and dimensions, location, and interpretation/feature types.

All soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh to ensure uniform artifact recovery. Collected artifacts were bagged in plastic sealing bags labeled with all relevant provenience information, including project name, STP, TU, feature number, stratum, level, the number of artifacts recovered, excavator initials, and date. Obviously modern artifacts (e.g., plastic) were generally noted on forms and discarded in the field. Brick, mortar, building stone, and slate roofing tiles found in close proximity to the Mill Pond House ruins were noted and typically discarded in the field due to their ubiquity and clear association with the ruins' deterioration.

Before Phase II fieldwork was conducted, a detailed land use history was developed for the Todd site. The site sits within what was once part of the Mill Pond tract, which Joseph Steiner (Stoner) acquired from Daniel Dulany in 1746 when the 7,000-ac Taskers Chance patent was subdivided among a small group of predominantly German settlers. It is likely that Steiner was already squatting on the land by the time he purchased it, and it is known that a contemporaneous mill was extant by 1746 as it is mentioned among the original deeds. While these deeds make no mention of a dwelling on the Mill Pond tract, it has been suggested that the house must be coeval with the mill. It is reasonable to suspect that Steiner would have constructed a house within the immediate vicinity of his mill, to provide direct oversight of its operations and expedient processing of his own grain products. Given the massing of Mill Pond House and the time and expense its construction likely entailed, this may not represent Joseph Steiner's original dwelling; a more expedient structure may have been erected



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somewhere in the vicinity of his mill, allowing him to focus his resources on building his mill and acquiring hundreds of acres of arable farm land.

The Mill Pond tract descended to Joseph's son, John Stoner, upon his parents' deaths, though no instrument conveying the land has yet been found. Stoner retained ownership of Mill Pond until he sold it to William Potts in 1792. It is unclear if Potts ever dwelled on Mill Pond. Potts sold a 5- and 10-ac parcel to Moses Worman and Simon Cronise in 1811, effectively cleaving the area that now contains site 18FR309 from the remainder of the Mill Pond tract. From Moses Worman, the property descended to his daughter-in-law Sophia at the time of his death in 1861, though his son Andrew D. Worman was residing in Mill Pond House when the 1858 Bond map was drafted. Following Sophia's death, all of her landholdings descended to her children. William J. Worman, who may not have been Sophia's biological son, purchased all of her former real estate from his siblings/half-siblings in 1872. William immediately sold his brother-in-law, Ezra Houck, Jr., the 5-ac Mill Pond parcel and retained the 10-ac parcel until selling it to Ezra in 1904. The 10-ac parcel clearly contained the Mill Pond mill, as the 1904 deed specifically stipulated that William and his heirs would be allowed the right to enter the property and remove the mill building and machinery within a reasonable amount of time. When the 1908 USGS map was issued, the mill was no longer depicted.

The status of Mill Pond House by the first decade of the twentieth century is unclear. Undated photographs that were likely taken around the turn of the twentieth century show Mill Pond House abandoned amid a sprawling agricultural field. In addition to the loss of the mill between 1904 and 1908, the road that previously serviced the property, colloquially known as Old Annapolis Trail appears to have been abandoned around this time as well. This would have isolated Mill Pond House, making it difficult to reach by other means. Furthermore, since the property was now in the Houck family (who owned other large portions of what was once Mill Pond, William Potts having sold all but the 5- and 10-ac parcels to George Houck), they had other farms and residences within the City of Frederick; Mill Pond House may have simply no longer served a purpose by this time. The property descended through the Houck family, eventually coming into the possession of the Wormalds whose development company transformed the rural landscape into sprawling residential communities.

The 18FR1309 Phase I/II archaeological field investigations were conducted from February 18th to 25th, 2019. In total, 64 STPs and four TUs were excavated within the project area, resulting in the recovery of 2,662 historic artifacts, the documentation of three surface features, and an update to the site boundaries, which now encompass 0.9 ha. For ease of data management, the project area was divided into two discontinuous areas corresponding to the investigation of the Mill Pond House ruins (Area A) and the potential site of the former merchant mill (Area B); these two areas are separated by a series of biofiltration ponds and earthen berms.

Twenty-nine STPs were excavated on a 5-m grid within Area A in order to refine site boundaries and characterize the archaeological deposits exterior to the Mill Pond House ruins. One judgmental STP was excavated in the north (rear) yard to determine if potential buried surfaces were present below an existing ornamental garden. In total, 328 artifacts were recovered from 24 STPs in Area A. This does not include unquantified amounts of brick, mortar, slate, and building stone that were discarded in the field. Unsurprisingly, artifact density decreased with distance from the ruins. STPs in the rear yard yielded the highest quantities, followed by STPs in the side yards, with the lowest quantities originating in the front yard. This is consistent with expectations for historic domestic distribution patterns where rear yard spaces, and to a lesser extent the side yards, represent a focal point of refuse disposal and exterior activity areas. As front yards were not as intensively utilized for these purposes, similarly high artifact quantities are not expected.

Based on the results of STP excavation, four TUs were excavated within Area A to sample yard deposits on each side of the ruins. In total, 2,334 recovered from four TUs. Artifacts were recovered from the Ap Horizon, the Apb Horizon, topsoil (likely disturbed), and a layer of slate roofing tile fragments identified in one STP and one TU. No significant patterns emerged from an analysis of the artifacts' vertical distributions. The Ap and Apb Horizons in general have been uniformly subjected to mixing as the result of the extensive twentieth century plowing. Horizontal patterning showed that refuse disposal was more abundant at the rear of what documentary records confirm was the kitchen, however no other discrete activity areas (e.g., workspaces) or potential outbuildings were identified.

The Mill Pond House ruins were recorded as an archaeological surface feature (Feature 3) in Area A. Measuring approximately 12.8 m (42.1 ft) east-west by 9.2 m (30.3 ft) north-south, Feature 3 exhibits a high degree of deterioration from the intact house documented by Forman in 1953 and in earlier photographs. Very little of Mill Pond House survives today to convey its architectural heritage, from the incorporation of medieval features such as wattle-and-daub walls to its traditional German-American floorplan.

Area B corresponds to the a portion of the Tuscarora Creek floodplain determined to have the highest probability of containing the former mill site according to historic map projections and field reconnaissance. Thirty-four STPs on a 15-meter grid were excavated within Area B to investigate the potential location of the mill associated with the Mill Pond House and a later unidentified building that may represent a second mill. No artifacts were recovered from the STPs.

Two surface features were identified in Area B and designated Features 1 and 2. Feature 1 represents a probable bridge abutment of the Old Annapolis Trail, and Feature 2 represents an associated stone retaining wall. While not considered part of site 18FR309 due to a lack of associated archaeological deposits, these features were recorded to provide evidence of the Old Annapolis Trail alignment used in the field to help determine the former mill's probable location.

In total, the Phase I/II excavations recovered 2,662 artifacts from 18FR309, all of which originated within Area A. Historic artifacts account for the entirety of the site assemblage. These include 328 recovered from 24 STPs and 2,334 recovered from four TUs. In addition, unquantified amounts of building stone, slate tile, mortar, and brick were noted but discarded in the field due to their ubiquity and obvious association with the Mill Pond House construction fabric.

Activities artifacts account for less than 1 percent of the site assemblage (n=3) and include a single iron horseshoe fragment, part of a brass harmonica reed, and a fragment of a small porcelain tea cup. The diminutive size of this latter artifact indicates it was likely part of a child's tea set and thus represents the only toy identified at site 18FR309.

Architectural artifacts account for nearly 35 percent of the site assemblage (n=931). Nails represent just over 53 percent of the architectural subassemblage (n=494) and include cut (n=232), wire (n=42), and hand wrought (n=33) examples in addition to numerous square shafts that could represent cut or wrought nails (n=106), indeterminate nail forms (n=80), and one that was probably hand wrought. Window glass was also common, representing nearly 45 percent of the architectural subassemblage (n=415). The remaining approximately 2.4 percent of the architectural subassemblage consists of small samples of mortar (n=6), slate roofing tile (n=6), brick (n=5), and plaster (n=4) fragments in addition to a single porcelain electrical insulator. As noted above, the counts of recovered mortar, slate, brick, and plaster do not accurately represent the quantities observed in the field and instead represent only small samples collected for closer study.

Arms artifacts account for less than 1 percent of the site assemblage (n=6), including small caliber bullet casings (n=4) and shotgun shells (n=2). The bullet



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casings include two Remington Arms Company casings, a single Winchester Repeating Arms Company casing, and what is likely a single Creedmore Cartridge Company casing. The shotgun shells include a 12 gauge Winchester New Rival shell and an unidentified shell.

Clothing artifacts represent less than 1 percent of the site assemblage (n=4), and include three buttons/button pieces and one brass shoe/boot eyelet. The buttons include a single milkglass four-hole button, a molded brass button with linear and geometric decoration, and a brass button back for a two-piece button.

Faunal artifacts account for less than 2 percent of the site assemblage (n=46), including shell (n=32), bone (n=12), and tooth (n=2) fragments. Clams represent the dominant type of shell (n=31), with only a single oyster shell fragment represented. Bones include bird bones (n=7), likely representing chickens and turkeys, as well as unidentified mammal bone fragments (n=5). Two of the mammal bones showed signs of being processed as represented by cut/chop marks on a possible rib and machine saw marks on a probable long bone. Lastly, the two recovered faunal teeth represent those of an unidentified mammal (possibly pig).

Furniture artifacts account for less than 1 percent of the site assemblage (n=3) and include a colorless lamp glass fragment, a colorless milk glass lamp fragment, and a single furniture nail.

Kitchen artifacts account for over 57 percent of the site assemblage (n=1,532) and include ceramic (n=989), glass (n=541), and metal (n=2) artifacts. Ceramics represent over 64 percent of the kitchen subassemblage. Ironstone/stone china is the most common ceramic ware type (n=318), followed by redware (n=271), whiteware (n=100), pearlware (n=60), and stoneware (n=57).

Glass artifacts represent just over 35 percent of the kitchen subassemblage (n=541) and form was identifiable for just over half of the glass artifacts (n=288). Bottle glass is by far the most common identified form (n=262), followed by jar (n=10), lid liner (n=9), and other forms.

Metal artifacts comprise the remaining 0.13 percent of the kitchen group (n=2). These include an iron crown cap as well as an iron knife blade.

Miscellaneous artifacts account for 5 percent of the site assemblage (n=133) and include coal (n=8), glass (n=47), metal (n=77), and ceramic (n=1) artifacts. Miscellaneous glass artifacts consist of fragments with an unidentifiable form, typically representing thin pieces of hollowware that could represent vessel or lighting glass. Miscellaneous metal artifacts include a variety of indeterminate forms, including generic iron/copper alloy fragments, wire, a possible pitchfork, a possible knife, and a possible handle or knob among others. Lastly, miscellaneous ceramic artifacts include a single indeterminate piece of industrial porcelain/bisque.

Personal artifacts represent less than 1 percent of the site assemblage (n=2) and include a scissors blade and part of a medicine bottle.

Tobacco artifacts represent less than 1 percent of the site assemblage (n=2) and include two ball clay pipe stem fragments.

In total, 1,142 diagnostic artifacts were recovered from site 18FR309. These include ceramic (n=621), metal (n=416), and glass (n=105) artifacts representing manufacturing periods that span the mid-seventeenth century to the present, but which cluster between the mid-/late eighteenth and early twentieth century. The historic record provides no definitive proof for the timing of Mill Pond House's occupation or abandonment, though the background research did suggest that the Mill Pond House was occupied from the mid-eighteenth century to the turn of the twentieth century. Artifacts definitively produced by the mid-eighteenth century are very uncommon at the site, and while numerous artifacts could have been produced during this period or later, a mid-eighteenth century period of occupation is nonetheless poorly represented. A terminal occupation period in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, as suggested by documentary research, is consistent with the artifact data.

In summary, the Phase I and II archaeological investigations included the excavation of 64 STPs and four TUs, resulting in the recovery of 2,662 historic artifacts, the documentation of three surface features, and a revision of the site boundary, which now encompasses 0.9 ha (0.22 ac). The updated site boundary is now restricted to the area immediately around the Mill Pond House ruins as defined by the extent of archaeological deposits and limits of modern disturbances that surround the site. While the original site boundary included the potential location of the former mill, no archaeological evidence for its existence was documented; the absence of this evidence is attributed to the mill's removal between 1904 and 1908. Lacking archaeological evidence, the mill is no longer considered part of 18FR309.

While a wide variety of artifacts were recovered within the vicinity of Mill Pond House, these generally originated in disturbed topsoil and/or mixed plowzone contexts that lacked significant horizontal or vertical distributions. No archaeological features indicative of discrete activity areas, outbuildings, landscape features, or other aspects of the site's use and development were identified in the yard spaces surrounding the ruins. Lacking archaeological features, depositional integrity, and meaningful material patterning, the yard spaces around Mill Pond House have limited research potential and are unlikely to yield information important to local or regional history. Therefore, this component of the site cannot be considered to have the potential to contribute to the site's overall research value or potential NRHP eligibility under Criterion D.

The ruins of Mill Pond House also lack integrity and do not contribute to the site's research value or potential NRHP eligibility. However, the NRHP eligibility of 18FR309 as a whole could not be fully evaluated during this study, as the interior of the Mill Pond House ruins could not be archaeologically assessed due to excessive stone debris and safety hazards arising from the ruins' precarious condition. Interior archaeological deposits may be present that survive with a greater degree of contextual integrity than the surrounding yard deposits, given that the interior was not subjected to the same post-occupational disturbances (e.g., plowing, gardening) as the yard deposits.

Given these considerations, 18FR309 was considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D based on the potential significance of archaeological deposits within the foundation. All elements outside of the foundation were recommended as not contributing to the potential significance of the site under Criterion D. If the ruins are stabilized and made safe for interior work, additional archaeological investigations could be undertaken to assess the site's NRHP eligibility at the City of Frederick's discretion.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003464, 00005981, 00005983