



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR796

Site Name: Ijams Mill and Warehouse

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Early 19th-Early 20th century mill and Late 19th-Early 20th century store/warehouse site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3619

Longitude -77.3176

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

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) Bush 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 114 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
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American Y
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other Y
- Irish-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
- 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
 - 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
 - warehouse/store

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"/>	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

19th century mill foundation remnant, ruinous late 19th-early 20th century warehouse

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	19	Activity item(s)	11
Glass (all)	543	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	219	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	2
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	58
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18FR796 is the archeological remains associated with the Ijams Mill and Warehouse, an early 19th – early 20th century grist mill and associated warehouse in Ijamsville, Frederick County. The site is situated on a relatively low, level terrace above Bush Creek and south of a railroad embankment for the CSX railroad. The area is lightly wooded, and extant species include sycamore, tulip, box elder, red maple, and black cherry. Undergrowth was dense, especially in the vicinity of the demolished gristmill. Soils at the site are Glenelg gravelly loams.

The village of Ijamsville developed beginning around 1831, when Plummer Ijams, Jr. gave the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O) a right-of-way through his property in exchange for establishing a private depot at his mill and naming it Ijams' Mill. This transaction established that the Ijams Mill was already established by 1831. It is believed that a gristmill and sawmill were established around 1815 by John Ijams, a relative (likely a brother or cousin) of the landowner Plummer Ijams, Jr., well before the arrival of the railroad. The mill, the railroad, and slate quarries (established around 1800) were the economic props which gave the village its growth during the period up to the late 1920's. The peak was in the period about 1890 to 1900, although the mill burned in 1894 and was not rebuilt. The B&O had a period of increased activity in the period from about 1901 to 1930. At its height, Ijamsville had at least three stores, a church, a schoolhouse, and a range of log and frame dwellings which reflected its growth from a railroad industrial stop to a thriving rural village.

Little is known about the early period of the mill's use, when it was actually owned by the Ijams family. By 1850, the Ijamsville Mill was owned and operated by David Rhinehart. According to the US Census Manufacturer's Census for that year, the declared investment in the mill stood at \$5,000 and raw materials amounted to 13,000 bushels of wheat purchased for \$13,000, 500 bushels of corn costing \$250, and 2,000 bushels of rye worth \$1,000. Three sets of milling stones were powered by the waterwheel, and the mill produced 2,000 barrels of flour, rye chop, and corn meal. The total value of all products produced stood at \$16,000. Rhinehart employed two male workers, paying each about \$20 per month in wages. The Census for 1850 shows two millers residing with Rhinehart: George Anderson aged 20, and 24 year old Jacob B. Keller. Rhinehart saw a profit of about \$1,300 for the year. The mill appears on an 1858 Atlas of Frederick County.

David Rhinehart continued to operate the mill at Ijamsville in 1860. His investment stood at \$6,000, and his annual expenditures on raw materials closely paralleled that of the previous decade: 10,000 bushels of wheat costing \$12,000, 500 bushels of corn purchased for \$350, 600 bushels of rye for \$420, and 1,700 empty flour barrels worth \$595. The mill now ran only two sets of stones, yet produced 2,400 barrels of flour valued at \$15,000, 550 barrels of meal sold for \$440, 700 barrels of chop worth \$560, and an unspecified amount of offal (grain waste products) for \$800. His gross income amounted to \$16,800. Only a single adult male now worked the meal and earned the same \$20 per month salary shown on the 1850 Census. Due largely from cost savings in wheat purchases, Rhinehart's profits increased to slightly over \$3,000.

By the time of the Manufacturing Census of 1880, the mill was owned by Isaac McComas. McComas originally had operated a mill in Carroll County in the community of Hoods Mill. He apparently met with limited success, as foreclosure forced a public sale of the Carroll County mill in July of 1875. Continuing to pursue work as a miller, McComas had visited several mills advertised for sale before purchasing the mill at Ijamsville for the sum of \$7,500 from William Turner in 1875. Not physically occupying the mill until April of the following year, McComas moved his family into a nearby house, rented for \$4.00 per month, and busied himself making the necessary repairs to the mill such as new flooring and improvements to the millrace and embankments.

McComas' journal is a treasure trove of information relating to the operation of a rural mill in late 19th century Maryland. McComas' early years brought sufficient income to slowly improve the mill and house. He notes in his journal the purchase of new furniture, the installation of phone lines, and the quantities of flour, feed, and chop sold from the mill. An 1873 Atlas of Frederick County's New Market District shows a structure labeled "warehouse" at the approximate location of the structure across the road from the mill site. At some point during McComas' ownership of the mill, he appears to have purchased this structure as well, as he mentions in his journal renting it out in 1885 and selling it in 1892. He appears to have used the facility as both a warehouse for the mill goods and raw materials, and as a store for selling the finished product.

By August of 1877, he notes the retirement of at least one mortgage held on the mill, but by April of 1880 laments upcoming not payments and lack of funds. The cycle of debt and solvency repeats itself many times for the owner of the Ijamsville Mill and likely represents the financial conditions of many small millers in the late 19th century. Baltimore's dominance of the industrial landscape combined with stiff competition from both intra- and extra-local suppliers continually influence the prices of both raw materials and finished products.

McComas was one of only 5 active millers in the New market District (which included Ijamsville). This statistic shows a steady decline in the number of mills, having dropped from a high of 13 in 1850 to 9 in 1860, then to 5 in 1880. In 1880 McComas declared an investment of \$2,000 in the mill itself, and listed his cost of raw materials at \$10,760. This included 7,000 bushels of wheat (\$8,500), 4,000 bushels of other grains (\$2,000), and general mill supplies (\$260). Powered by a nine foot overshot wheel producing ten horsepower, the mill had returned to the three runs of stones present in 1850. The estimated capacity of the mill was 100 bushels per day.

From McComas' journal, we know that he converted the mill to steam power in the fall of 1880, but apparently had not initiated this work at the time of the census enumeration. Purchasing a boiler, feed tank, engine, and piping from firms in Baltimore, McComas transported the machinery from the adjacent rail line to the mill and performed much of the installation himself. By November of 1880, the mill was capable of operating on either power source. Driving two sets of millstones, the operation of the mill was no longer dependent on the supply of water. McComas listed three employees at the mill: two adult males and one youth. McComas' journal occasionally mentions outside workers who boarded at the miller's house, but the youth was possibly his son, who assisted in the mill operations throughout the 1870s and 1880s. McComas paid \$150 in annual wages. Total production stood at 1,400 barrels of flour, 25 barrels of rye, 5,000 pounds of buckwheat flour, 150,000 pounds of corn meal, 50,000 pounds of feed, and 3,000 pounds of hominy. Gross income amounted to \$11,575 leaving the miller an estimated profit of only \$665 by 1880.

There is an overall trend at this time, indicating a decline in the production of flour locally. The invention of the roller mill in 1872 allowed for the economic processing of red, western spring wheat, a grain that previously proved difficult to mill. The massive agricultural capacity of the central and northern plains now supplied expansive merchant mills emerging along the upper Great Lakes in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The roller mill allowed the production of flour at a scale not previously possible. Additionally, the combination of the ability of the roller mill to remove wheat kernel from the husk, thereby removing it from the grinding process, and the natural whiteness of the red spring wheat produced white flour deemed superior by the general population. While many merchant



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mills in Baltimore County converted to roller mills in the early 1880s, this shift in agricultural and industrial focus proved irreparably damaging to country mills. Within 50 years, rural production of flour all but ended.

The winter of 1881 proved especially cold in central Maryland. McComas noted several days of near and below zero temperatures with both the wheel and the steam engine frozen and inoperable. Unable to grind flour or feed, the financial situation for the miller continued to wane. By November of 1881, the volume of trade had slackened considerably. Three months later, McComas writes: "Business – very dull, except for feed. We cannot supply the demand for that at good prices, but flour goes very slow". IN an effort to improve trade, McComas and his son planned on opening a store in Baltimore, making his product available to a larger audience and eliminating any broker or interim merchant. The store opened in February of 1882, but failed to have any influence on McComas' financial situation. In fact, the cost of opening the store, transporting stock from his mill in Frederick County, and the associated cost of staffing the store likely taxed his resources. Citing lackluster sales, McComas decided to close the store in June of 1882, only 4 months after opening.

The journal is relatively silent on activities at the mill for the years 1883 and 1884. While noting various sales, including 4,200 pounds of meal and flour in Baltimore, and the need to obtain capital through notes and mortgages, McComas appears to be on relatively sound financial ground. Despite the fact that he considered his flour a superior product and that the new machinery produced 3 times as much wheat as before, the miller lamented, "Competition was never greater than now," and "I do not remember competition sharper". In November of 1885, he received an inquiry for the sale of his mill. McComas placed the value of the mill and all the improvements at \$15,000. By 1887, McComas considered going south to seek payments that year and again in 1889.

By September of 1890, McComas was raising whatever funds he could to reduce his debt in preparation for selling the mill. To help in this goal, he traveled to Salem, VA, seeking employment as a bricklayer. Working only one month, McComas returned to Ijamsville intent on selling out due to the slow business. In July of 1891, he had returned to his former trade of bricklayer, apparently abandoning any operations at the mill. Late that year, he received notice of foreclosure and agreed to offer the mill for sale at public auction. In February of 1892, the mill was purchased by William Turner for \$7,000, and in March of that year, McComas sold what he refers to as "the store" (likely the aforementioned warehouse building) for the sum of \$1,500. In 1894, he noted the receipt of a telegram notifying him of the destruction of the mill by fire.

The history of the mill building following this fire is unclear. The 1892 Directory of Frederick City and County lists I.T. McComas and Son as the operators of a flourmill at Ijamsville. We know from McComas' journal, that he departed for Baltimore in March of that year. The new owner of the mill, William H. Turner appears in the 1895 city and county directory as a miller residing in Ijamsville, but by 1905 has sold the mill and store property to Anthony K. Williams. It is uncertain whether the 1895 directory reference means that Turner had rebuilt the mill and restored its operation or if it denotes merely his occupation as of the previous year before the mill burned.

The first reference to Anthony Williams in the city and county directories is in 1915, where his occupation is listed as "Merchant". This is thought to relate to his operation of the warehouse/store, and suggests that the milling operation was gone by that date. In 1916 the warehouse/store was sold to Wilmer Swomley by J.K.D Williams, presumably an heir or relative of Anthony Williams. Wilmer Swomley sold it to Harry Wolfe, Sr. at an unknown date. Both mill and store/warehouse structures appear at the site location on the 1909 USGS quadrangle map.

Ruins of the mill were evidently still standing as late as 1994 when an MIHP survey form was completed for the Ijamsville Survey District (MIHP# F-5-12). The ruin, at that time, was described as a brick masonry structure on a stone foundation. The mill race was visible running parallel to the CSX railroad tracks. It was suggested that the brick walls of the upper structure were not original, but were rebuilt on the original stone foundation in the mid 19th century, based on the presence of segmented window arches (a feature not typical on early 19th century structures). The south wall had four visible bays divided by brick pilasters. The mill was at least two storeys in height. The interior of the structure was described as a "mass of rubble". By the early 21st Century, when the first archeological work was carried out at 18FR796, no standing portions of the mill building were present. The mill race was still visible and a pile of heavy brick and other structural debris was visible.

The site was first examined archeologically in 2003 during the course of a Phase I survey for proposed road improvements to the area. The construction entailed a significant re-alignment of Ijamsville Road and construction of a new bridge over Bush Creek. This work was undertaken in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and pursuant to Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The site was defined based primarily on the remains of surface features: the collapsed remnants of the old store/warehouse building, the brick rubble pile in the vicinity of the former mill building, and the remnants of the millrace. The area around the mill and warehouse were not able to be shovel tested due to surface conditions. Three shovel tests were placed in the area between the warehouse and the millrace. These STPs revealed between 30 and 90 cm of black fill containing small bits of red brick, slag, and mortar overlying a brown silty clay subsoil. This suggested that they had been graded in the past.

Based on the Phase I survey work and the direct impacts the site would suffer during road construction, Phase II testing was carried out in August of 2004. The site was divided into three areas to facilitate excavation work: Area A – the site of the former mill, Area B – the environs of the store/warehouse (the eastern portion of the site), and Area C – the former mill headrace area. Excavation work entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) as well as formal 1 X 1 m test units and mechanical trenching. STPs measured a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of 40 cm, or 10 cm into sterile subsoil. They were excavated in natural stratigraphic levels and all soils were screened through hardware mesh. Standard data, such as soil composition, stratigraphic sequences, and presence or absence of cultural materials were recorded for each shovel test. Test units were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural or fill strata. All soils were screened through hardware mesh and appropriate data were recorded (as with the STPs).

Excavation work began with shovel testing. Shovel test pits were excavated around the store (Area B) in areas without gravel or paving, and were excavated along a 5 m interval grid in the location of the mill. A total of 23 STPs were excavated in this area. One of these STP locations was examined by a 1 X 1 m test unit. Following this work, trenches were mechanically excavated by backhoe in the vicinity of the former mill (Area A), in the driveway next to the store (Area B), and along the former mill headrace (Area C). Three trenches were placed in Area A, 2 in Area B, and 2 in Area C. Three judgmental STPs and two 1 X 1 m test units were then manually excavated within the Area A trenches. Two more test units were placed in the Area B trenches, one in each trench.

The stone foundations of the mill and of a probable ca. 1880 addition were uncovered during Phase II investigations. The addition also contained a brick "floor". Despite these finds, in general, the stratigraphy of the site had been extensively modified by grading and filling activities associated with the creation of a driveway adjacent to the store ruin and with the 1990s-era demolition of the mill ruin.

A total of 806 artifacts were recovered during Phase II investigations. These artifacts included 554 glass fragments (46 pieces were window glass and 11 were lighting glass), 229 metal items (including 10 cut nails, 140 wire nails, and 22 other nails), 19 ceramics sherds, 2 pieces of bone, 1 piece of plastic and a brick



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fragment. The ceramic assemblage included 4 pearlware, 2 whiteware, 4 redware, 1 Rockingham, and 8 miscellaneous stoneware sherds. Overall, 432 temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Most of these (320 objects) began to be manufactured after 1890, just four years before the mill burnt.

Given the level of disturbance seen in the stratigraphy of Site 18FR796, discrete activity zones cannot be defined within a functional and temporal framework. Therefore, the site cannot address additional research issues related to industrial and commercial activity in Ijamsville during the period of significance for its Historic District (1831 – 1930). It is not a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002121, Site Files