



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO368

Site Name: Newlin/Downs (Hines) Mill

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Newlin Mill and Mill Race

Historic

Brief Description:

late 18th-late 19th century mill complex; Late 18th-20th century domestic site; Prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 13

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1754

Longitude -77.0519

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 116 m

Site slope 0

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) Reddy Branch

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 10 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## 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  grist,saw

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 N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken Y

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	22	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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	177	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	51	Pearlware	50			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	13	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	1	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<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"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Numerous features containing diagnostic historic artifacts

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	578	Tobacco related	4
Glass (all)	2453	Activity item(s)	26
Architectural	4095	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	9	Misc. kitchen	205
Clothing	34	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	9	Misc.	500
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input checked="" 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

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Newlin Mill Site, 18MO368, represents the ruins of a mill, miller's house, and millrace identified in the late 1980s/early 1990s during early archeological reconnaissance for a new highway alignment. The site, also known as the Downs or Hines Mill, is located on wooded uplands alongside an unnamed tributary of Reddy Branch in Montgomery County. The main area of the mill is within the boundaries of the National Register listed Brookeville Historic District. Mill races associated with Site 18MO368 extend beyond the main portion of the site to the northwest and south, eventually terminating at source points along Reddy Branch and the unnamed tributary of Reddy Branch. The topography of the main portion of the site is characterized best as a terraced hill slope overlooking the narrow floodplain of the unnamed tributary of Reddy Branch. The mill races and a stone foundation, tentatively identified as the remains of the mill workers house, are situated on a narrow, relatively level terrace along the western edge of the site. The site is fairly heavily wooded. The presence of these large trees indicates that those portions of the site had not been substantially disturbed following the cessation of milling operations. Soils at the site are primarily Brinklow-Blocktown channery silt loams.

The site was apparently first identified in 1989, and was subsequently brought to the attention of MHT in 1991 as part of early reconnaissance work associated with a highway improvement project. Several alternatives were being considered for the construction of MD Route 97 as a bypass around Brookeville in Montgomery County. Preliminary archival research indicated that the mill was constructed between 1794 and 1800 and operated until about 1887. Formal Phase IB investigations were initiated in 1997 once 3 highway alignments had been delineated. As part of that research, more thorough archival study was undertaken.

Archival research reveals that Newlin Mill was constructed ca. 1800 on the west end of the town of Brookeville. Richard Thomas established the town in 1794 on a 175 acre tract of land that was inherited by his wife Deborah Brooke. Deborah Brooke's grandfather, James Brooke II, was one of the largest landowners in Montgomery County during the first half of the 18th century. In 1728 Brooke acquired a patent to the land grant "Brooke Grove", which had increased by 1742 to include the "Addition to Brooke Grove", consisting of 7,906 acres of land. Roger Brooke IV, James Brooke's son, died in 1790, leaving 15,000 acres of land to be divided among his 8 children. Brookeville was laid out on two main streets, Market and High and four side streets comprising 56 lots. Richard Thomas also constructed a mill on Reddy Branch at the east end of Brookeville. Newlin's grist/saw mill was constructed on the west side around 1800. A mill race on the south side of Reddy Branch ran from Thomas' Mill to Newlin's Mill.

The town flourished throughout the early 19th century and became a center of commerce and education which served the surrounding agricultural area. By 1814, the town comprised 14 houses, two stores, a school, and industrial enterprises. Businesses located in Brookeville, included blacksmiths, seed stores, carriage builders, and a saddle and harness maker. In 1815, the Brookeville Academy was established by the Maryland Assembly and in the 1840s, "Mrs. Porter's Cottage School for The Education of Young Ladies" opened. The Brookeville Academy became a renowned educational facility with students from Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington. In order to expand, the Academy was relocated north of Brookeville in 1867. In 1849 the Union Turnpike Company was organized to build a toll road from Washington to Brookeville. Commercial and other development has tended to congregate along this road (modern Georgia Ave.) until today. However, much of the surrounding landscape remained agricultural in nature.

It was on a four-acre tract of land at the west end of Brookeville originally owned by Mary and Thomas Moore that David Newlin built his mill. Owing to the fact that Mary Moore's brother-in-law, Richard Thomas, owned and operated a mill at the east end of the town, restrictive covenants were placed on the deed which stated that he could not grind wheat, rye, Indian corn, or buckwheat. David Newlin's new mill ground cloverseed and flaxseed and was also equipped to saw lumber. It was around 1810 that Richard Thomas retired and passed the operation of his mill to his sons. When the sons took over, they apparently allowed the restrictive covenants on Mr. Newlin's mill to be lifted.

David Newlin's Mill is an excellent example of the type of mills operating in Montgomery County at the turn of the 19th century. According to the Orphan's Court Records of Montgomery County, David Newlin apprenticed eight orphans between 1779 and 1816, three of whom appear to have been trained to work in his Brookeville mill. The others likely worked at a fulling mill he also managed on the Hawlings River. Newlin was a prominent member of the Brookeville community. In addition to owning and operating the grist and saw mill and the fulling mill to the north, Newlin was an active member of the community serving as a founder and member of the Board of Trustees for the Brookeville Academy. Circa 1835, Artemus Newlin (David's son) took over operation of Newlin's Mill. David continued to live in the area until his death in 1852 and is buried in the Salem Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery. Artemus Newlin operated a water-powered grist, saw, and clover mill with a capital income of \$1000. The mill produced an average 1,100 bushels of meal valued at \$550, 15,000 feet of lumber valued at \$225, and 200 bushels of clover seed (mills were used to separate seed from chaff) valued at \$1,000. He also employed one African-American male worker, Joseph Clemens, who lived with Newlin and whom he paid an average of \$18 per month. Clemens was bound to Newlin until he reached the age of 21 on November 1st, 1852. In the mid-1850s, both Artemus' wife Mary and a son William died and were buried at the Salem Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery. Artemus was remarried by 1860 and had two children with his new wife Emiley.

Oral histories recorded in the 1930s also state that the mill under Artemus ground and pressed flax seed for oil and then hauled cakes produced from the pressed seeds to Baltimore for shipment to England where the cakes were fed to cattle. The oral histories also indicate that a tanyard was located adjacent to Newlin's Mill. Tanneries relied on mills to grind bark that yields tannin, in addition to providing the water to fill the tanning vats. The tanyards typically provided the leather to the shoemakers and the harness makers and saddlers in a community. The tanyards at Newlin's Mill possibly provided the leather for Peter Colleton (a boot and shoe manufacturer), who lived directly to the east of the mill. The mill first appears on a historic map in 1865, which depicts the mill, races, and the miller's house directly south of the mill. Artemus Newlin died in 1872 and his daughter, Helen, received ownership of the mill, which she sold in 1874.

An 1879 atlas records that the grist and saw mill were being operated by William H. Downs, the man whom Helen had sold the mill to. A shed or stable is located directly to the southwest of the mill on the atlas. By the 1880s, a Charles Shaw was operating the mill. He sold the property to Brice Worthington Howard in April 1888 for \$1375. The deed indicates that the sale was for the use and benefit of Newlin's Mill. Genealogical records of Brookeville indicate that John F. Case served as the millwright during this time period. He is recorded in these records as having lived directly across from Newlin's Mill and possibly worked as the millwright there from 1885 until 1897. The Howard family retained ownership of this tract of land until 1928, when Mary F. Howard and Henry Howard sold the land to Van Elton and Helen C. Rouse. The Rouses never operated the mill and it may have already been dismantled by that time. The mill operated until at least 1912 and was probably dismantled by 1923. Newlin's Mill was like many of the other mills in Montgomery County and throughout Maryland, closing by the first quarter of the twentieth century to be replaced by large milling operations in the Midwest.



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Prehistoric

Other name(s) Newlin Mill and Mill Race

Historic

**Brief Description:**

late 18th-late 19th century mill complex; Late 18th-20th century domestic site; Prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Fieldwork during the 1997 Phase IB project included pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire corridor. Shovel testing was undertaken in the high potential areas along all 3 proposed highway corridors and in 20% of the low potential areas. The low potential areas to be examined were selected purposefully in consultation with SHA. However, the only portions of the mill complex that were within the area of potential effect for any of the highway alignments were segments of the mill race. The mill race was clearly visible as a silted-in ditch and was therefore not excavated but simply recorded as a historic feature. It was determined that although the race (and mill) had not been evaluated archeologically, the potential significance of the race would necessitate Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided.

Archeologists returned to the site in 2000 to conduct additional Phase IB research. Since 1997, SHA had developed two new alternates on the west side of Brookeville and had modified one of the earlier alternates to include roundabouts. Survey work again involved pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing. This time, the highway alternates directly intersected the mill site proper. Sixteen shovel tests were planned in the vicinity of 18MO368. Thirteen shovel tests were excavated. These included planned shovel tests, retests of positive shovel tests and judgmental shovel tests. Eleven tests yielded historic artifacts and 7 cultural features were located at the site. Feature 1 was a large earthen mound measuring approximately 12 X 20 m located in the central portion of the site. It is believed to represent the location of the mill wheel. Feature 2 was a 10 m square depression located northwest of Feature 1 that may represent a one-time outbuilding. Feature 3 was an approximately 9 X 12 m stone foundation ruin that is situated in the location of the miller's house as observed on historic maps. Feature 4 is a 10 m long cut stone retaining wall. Feature 5 is the mill race. Feature 6 is a 1.5 m diameter stone well located west of Feature 4, the miller's house. Feature 7 is possibly the mill ruin proper. It is located west of Feature 1. Several large cut stones were noted within this area, which is slightly mounded. Due to the dense underbrush growing in this area, it was impossible to determine the exact dimension and condition of the mill ruin.

A total of 67 historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase IB shovel tests at 18MO368. These included 40 architectural objects (12 brick fragments, 1 whole brick, 16 window glass fragments, 10 unidentified nails, and one/cut wrought nail), one clothing item (a shoe leather fragment), 23 kitchen-related artifacts (2 holloware sherds, 2 whiteware sherds, 1 machine made bottle lip, 17 unidentified bottle glass fragments, and 1 tableware glass shard), a tobacco-related object (ceramic pipe stem), and 2 miscellaneous items (metal fragments). The presence of the seven features suggested a great deal of integrity for the site. In particular, the site appeared to retain the spatial arrangement of features of the mill and the associated domestic complex. Since all three of the westernmost highway alignments would affect some portion of the mill site, Phase II testing was, again, recommended if one of the other alternatives was not chosen. Since the choice of highway alternates was narrowed to some of the western routes, researcher returned to the site in 2002 to conduct this Phase II testing.

Phase II evaluation testing was conducted in several stages at the site. This included pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing, and test unit excavation. The pedestrian survey was designed to define the limits of the site through the examination of extant landscape features. Both archival and field studies were employed to document the mill race associated with 18MO368. A review of historic maps, deeds, and informant interviews indicated the likely location of the large (western) and small (southern) races that collected water for the mill, which exited the complex via a tail race that joined Reddy Branch northeast of the mill. The mill race itself was investigated through pedestrian reconnaissance and mapping by an industrial archeologist. In addition, a series of scaled cross-sections of the mill race were prepared using an Electronic Distance Meter (EDM). Data obtained during the pedestrian survey would supplement information obtained during shovel testing and test unit excavation.

A delineation of the horizontal extent of the site was undertaken prior to the placement of test units. A temporary datum and baseline were established and shovel tests (STPs) were excavated along transects extending from the baseline to the limits of the survey area. Fifty-five systematic shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals and 18 close interval STPs, spaced at staggered 2.5 m intervals, were excavated within 7.6 m (25 ft) of the stone foundation located in the southwestern portion of the site. The close interval shovel tests were designed to investigate stratigraphic sequences and cultural depositional horizons associated with the formation, occupation, and abandonment of that portion of the site. Shovel tests measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated a minimum of 10 cm into culturally sterile soil horizons or until ground conditions, such as large rocks or dense tree roots, prevented further excavation. In shovel tests where cultural deposits exceeded 100 cm in depth, STPs were augured to determine the underlying stratigraphic sequence and the depth of cultural deposits. Soils were screened through hardware cloth. Historic material was recovered from 54 shovel tests, or 75% of the shovel tests excavated during Phase II evaluation. All of the 2.5 m interval STPs yielded historic material, while 36 of the 10 m interval STPs yielded artifacts. One prehistoric artifact was encountered.

Fifteen test units were excavated during the Phase II evaluation. Test unit locations were designed to delineate existing architectural features, to aid in the characterization of indeterminate or unusual landscape features, and to determine the potential for the presence of intact archeological deposits associated with extant architectural and landscape features. The test units measured 1 X 1 m and were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy. Test units were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm into culturally sterile soil horizons and soils were screened through hardware cloth. Suspected cultural features extending beyond the limit of STP or test unit excavation were sampled only within the area of excavation. Each suspected cultural feature was bisected and one-half was removed to obtain a stratigraphic profile and assist in the characterization of the feature. All soil was removed from features in natural stratigraphic levels and a one liter soil sample was retained from each for flotation. Six test units were placed on the earthen platform identified as the probable location of the mill and one test unit was placed in the location of the probable wheel race. Overall, test units excavated in the mill platform yielded a low quantity of material, accounting for only 6% of the total number of artifacts found during test unit excavation. Five test units were placed within and adjacent to the mill worker's house. These test units yielded 60.4% of the artifacts recovered during test unit excavation. The final four test units were placed on a low C-shaped earthen mound located near the head of the wheel race platform. Situated on the western side of the mill race, the mound tentatively had been identified as a foundation for a no longer extant structure. These test units yielded 29.8% of the artifacts recovered during test unit excavation. A test unit located in the interior of the mound yielded a majority (84.8%) of the artifacts recovered from this area. In addition to extensive (and intact) historic deposits, 13 prehistoric artifacts were also encountered in the 1 X 1 m test units.

A total of 5,442 artifacts were recovered during test unit excavation and eleven cultural features were identified. The features consisted of stone foundation walls, possible stone walls, areas of brick paving, areas of stone paving, and a possible cobblestone road surface. Cultural deposits exceeding the limit of test unit excavation were documented in four groups of test units. Excavation was discontinued at the upper interface of intact cultural features in two additional test units. In general, the excavations demonstrated remarkably intact 19th century deposits associated with the milling industry and affording an excellent opportunity for further study.

It is difficult to determine the precise number of artifacts encountered during the Phase II excavations. Numbers reported in different sections of the full site report are not in agreement, nor are they in agreement with the tables of functionally categorized artifacts. Thus, the numbers provided below and in the tables above may be in slight disagreement with some sections of the full site report, while in agreement with others. Apparent historic artifact quantities from the



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18MO368 Phase II collection include 26 activity items, 4,055 architectural objects, 33 clothing items, 1,548 kitchen-related artifacts, 9 personal items, 3 tobacco-related objects, 9 arms artifacts, and 498 miscellaneous objects. Activity items were 6 toys (1 clay marble, a rubber ball, and 4 porcelain doll parts), 8 pieces of lamp glass, a possible candlestick, a cog, a brass rivet, a meat hook, a long bolt, 2 springs, 2 staples, a hammer head, and 2 horseshoes. The architectural remains were 70 asphalt shingle fragments, 2 pieces of roofing slate, 31 brick fragments, 25 pieces of mortar, 2 possible floor tiles, 1,626 pieces of window glass, 1 piece of turned window lead, 2,261 nails (15 handwrought, 799 cut, 668 wire, 779 unidentified), 7 spikes, 19 screws, 2 bolts, 3 hinges, 5 pieces of rubber electrical conduit, and a ceramic sewer pipe. Clothing artifacts from 18MO368 included 13 buttons (7 ceramic, 4 metal, 2 shell), 12 boot eyelets, 3 shoe parts, 4 pieces of leather, and a belt buckle. The kitchen-related artifacts were 574 ceramic sherds (51 creamware, 50 pearlware, 22 ironstone, 175 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 44 miscellaneous stoneware, 19 Rockingham, and 212 unidentified), 769 glass pieces (10 machine-made container, 228 molded bottle, 399 other container, 126 table glass, and 6 glass lid liner frags), 11 bottle caps, a spice shaker cap, a can fragment, 3 spoon fragments, and aluminum lid, an estimated 28 oyster shell fragments, approximately 154 animal bones, and 6 miscellaneous kitchen items. The nine personal items were a metal cufflink, a bone comb, and 7 Vaseline jar fragments. The three tobacco-related artifacts were pipe fragments. The arms-related objects were a bullet and 8 cartridge cases. And finally, the miscellaneous objects included 23 unidentifiable glass pieces, 1 unidentified ceramic object, 432 unidentified pieces of metal, 13 pieces of aluminum, a piece of sandstone, 3 pieces of wood, 14 miscellaneous organic items, a irregular chunk of graphite, 8 pieces of coal, and 2 items of an undetermined material. The prehistoric collection consisted of an indeterminate biface, a quartz core, 11 pieces of debitage, and a fragment of fire-cracked rock. All of the prehistoric materials were encountered in disturbed stratigraphic contexts and, thus, are not considered to be a significant interpretive element to the site.

Site 18MO368, the Newlin Mill, represents an intact 19th century mill and domestic site. It contains both structural remains and associated cultural deposits. The site clearly retains the spatial arrangement of features of the mill and an associated domestic complex. The presence of intact features and dateable archeological deposits indicates a high degree of integrity. Of particular interest is the fact that separate disposal areas associated with different chronological periods of occupation of the structure are identifiable. This suggests that changes in artifact patterning and subsistence potentially can be identified. The site has the potential to contribute information pertinent to industrial economic development and community planning. The mill should be considered a contributing resource to the nearby National Register historic district. 18MO368 represents an important element of the way in which the commercial and residential structures of the town related to one another and to the outlying farm community and warrants further study.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006174, 97000747, 97001522