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DATA RECOVERY INVESTIGATIONS
SIMPSONVILLE (18HO80)
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
Contract No. HO 292-202-770

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Maryland State Highway Administration Archeological Report 99

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prepared for

Maryland Department of Transportation
State Highway Administration
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ABSTRACT

Data recovery excavations at Simpsonville (18HO80), in Howard County, Maryland, were conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) between October 1992 and February 1993. Evaluative testing was also conducted at two associated sites, the Johnson Site (18HO211) and the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210). Phase II evaluative testing in 1989 and 1990 demonstrated that the archeological resources at Simpsonville are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as an archeological district. The data recovery investigations were designed to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, and other applicable federal and state mandates. To mitigate the adverse effect of construction of a two-span bridge over the Middle Patuxent River adjacent to the mill and to recover significant resources, Phase III investigations were conducted. These investigations included archeological excavations and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) recordation of the mill building (reported in a separate document which is appended) as well as documentary research, analysis, and preparation of this technical report.

Simpsonville has been determined eligible for the NRHP under criteria *a*, *c*, and *d*, for its assocation with the history of milling and mill communities; its embodiment of a type of industrial construction and community plan, and for its potential to yield important information on the agricultural, architectural, industrial, cultural, and economic history of Howard County from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. The Simpsonville archeological district is a complex of resources (buildings, structures, landscape features, and archeological remains) related to milling. The data recovery investigations at Simpsonville addressed both the information content of the contributing resources and the relationships among those resources. Research questions address milling in the economic development of Howard County and early milling technology as represented by the Simpsonville resources as well as the reasons for the development and decline of the Simpsonville milling community.

Evaluative testing of the Johnson Site indicated that the site has preserved archeological resources that contribute to the significance of the district. Remains at the Owings-Myerly Site, however, lack integrity, and therefore do not contribute to the district. The Owings cemetery, which includes graves of several Owings family members, also contributes to the significance of the district.

Historical research documented the ownership history of the Simpsonville mill seat and associated resources, including the Johnson and Owings-Myerly sites. Additional research in census records provided data on the social and economic life of the community associated with the Simpsonville mill seat. Analysis of accounts recorded in ledgers from the general store associated with the mill provided information on goods available in the community and purchasing patterns.

Archeological investigations documented the cultural alteration of the mill seat landscape which was subject to frequent flooding episodes. Features encountered during excavation indicate the existence of a second, previously unconfirmed gristmill and sawmill at the site, as well as a possible sawmill. Analysis of material collected during data recovery suggests that small rural industrial sites generate a unique artifact pattern, as a result of the limited range of activities which occurs in and around mill buildings.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract

List of Figures

List of Maps

List of Plates

List of Tables

Acknowledgements

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
- 1.1 Purpose of the Investigations 1
- 1.2 Description of the Project Area 2
- 1.3 Previous Investigations 2
- 1.4 The Research Team 3
- 1.5 Physiographic and Environmental Setting 4
- 1.6 Geology and Soils 5

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN 7
- 2.1 Chronology of the Community 7
- 2.2 Simpsonville and the Local, Regional, and National Economy 7
- 2.3 Architecture, Cultural Landscape, and Community at Simpsonville 8
- 2.4 Society and Culture 8
- 2.5 Transportation 9
- 2.6 Technology 9

3.0 THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE SIMPSONVILLE MILL SEAT 10
- 3.1 Historical Research 10
- 3.2 HAER Recordation 11
- 3.3 History of the Simpsonville Mill Seat 11
  - 3.3.1 *Milling in Late Eighteenth-Century Maryland* 12
  - 3.3.2 *The Owings Ownership of the Mill* 13
  - 3.3.3 *Simpson Family Ownership* 15
  - 3.3.4 *Iglehart Family Ownership* 18
  - 3.3.5 *Other Resources in the Simpsonville District* 18

4.0 FIELD METHODS 21
- 4.1 Field Strategy 21
- 4.2 Field Methods 21

5.0 RESULTS 25
- 5.1 Evaluative Testing 25
  - 5.1.1 *Feature 23, Wheelwright Shop* 25
  - 5.1.2 *Feature 28, Blacksmith's Shop* 26
  - 5.1.3 *Temporary Traffic Bypass Road Area* 26
  - 5.1.4 *Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210)* 27

5.1.5 *The Johnson Site (18HO211)* 29
5.2 Data Recovery 35
5.2.1 *Feature 17* 35
5.2.2 *Feature 12, Overflow or Waste Race* 37
5.2.3 *Feature 3, Stone Foundation* 39
5.2.4 *Feature 11, Possible Sawmill Location* 42
5.2.5 *Feature 4, The Igleharts' General Store* 44
5.2.6 *Feature 1, Mill* 46

6.0 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION 55
6.1 Historical Data 55
6.1.1 *Defining the Community* 55
6.1.2 *The Nineteenth-Century Mill Community* 56
6.1.3 *The Simpsonville Community of 1870 to 1880* 57
6.1.4 *The Simpsonville Woolen Factory* 58
6.1.5 *The Simpsonville Community of 1920* 60
6.1.6 *Trading at the Igleharts' General Store* 62
6.2 Archeological Data 66
6.2.1 *Artifact Processing* 66
6.2.2 *Minimum Number of Vessels* 66
6.2.3 *Ceramic Index Analysis* 67
6.2.4 *Artifact Pattern Analysis* 67
6.2.5 *Mean Ceramic Dates* 73
6.2.6 *Industrial Artifacts Analysis* 74

7.0 SUMMARY 75

8.0 REFERENCES CITED 80

Figures

Plates

Tables

Appendix I. Qualifications of Investigators

Appendix II. Annotated Brief of Title

Appendix III. Artifact Inventory

Appendix IV. Pedologist's Report

Appendix V. Floral and Faunal Analysts' Reports

Appendix VI. Maryland Archeological Site Survey Forms

Appendix VII. The Simpsonville Community Census Data

Appendix VIII. Historic American Engineering Record Documentation of Simpsonville Mill, Howard County, Maryland: Map (Map Pocket)

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project location.

Figure 2. Detail of *Clarksville, Maryland, Quadrangle* (USGS 1957, photorevised 1979) showing project vicinity.

Figure 3. Detail of *A Map of the State of Maryland* (Griffith 1795). The western of the two Owings mills is the mill at Simpsonville.

Figure 4. Detail of *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Martenet 1860) showing the community at Simpsonville.

Figure 5. Detail of *Fifth District, Howard County, Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore, including Howard County, Maryland* (Hopkins 1878) showing the community at Simpsonville.

Figure 6. Simpsonville (18HO80), location of evaluative testing operations.

Figure 7. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 11, feature 28, trench 5, north profile.

Figure 8. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 1, shovel test 46.2. Representative profile and soil descriptions from proposed traffic bypass road area.

Figure 9. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), location of shovel tests and test units. (building locations based on Maryland SHA Highway Design Division Patuxent Freeway Map, Sheet 23, September 10, 1992).

Figure 10. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test units 1 and 4, west profile.

Figure 11. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test units 1 and 4, plan view of feature 1, poured concrete flooring.

Figure 12. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test unit 3, west profile.

Figure 13. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test unit 2, north profile.

Figure 14. Johnson Site (18HO211), location of shovel tests and test units.

Figure 15. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 1, west profile.

Figure 16. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 5, west profile.

Figure 17. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 6, north profile.

Figure 18. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 6, plan view of feature 11, brick step.

Figure 19. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 3, west profile.

Figure 20. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 4, west profile.

Figure 21. Simpsonville (18HO80), data recovery excavations.

Figure 22. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 5, feature 17, location of test units.

Figure 23. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 8, feature 12, plan view of excavation unit and SHA trench (adapted from Uunilla 1993).

Figure 24. Simpsonville (18HO80), feature 12, west profile of SHA trench (from Uunilla 1993).

Figure 25. Simpsonville (18HO80), feature 12, north profile of SHA trench (from Uunilla 1993).

Figure 26. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 6, feature 3, unit 11, north profile.

Figure 27. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 6, feature 3, units 11 and 12, plan view of millstones and cobble foundation.

Figure 28. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 9, trench 2, north profile.

Figure 29. Simpsonville (18HO80), operations 3 and 15, and UPAG excavations, feature 4.

Figure 30. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 3, feature 4, units 2, 6 and 14, east profile.

Figure 31. Simpsonville (18HO80), operations 13 and 14, feature 1, location of excavation units.

Figure 32. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, units 2 and 4, east profile.

Figure 33. Simpsonville (18HO80), operations 13 and 14, feature 1, unit 1 and extension, east profile.

Figure 34. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 9, north profile.

Figure 35. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 5, west profile.

Figure 36. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 6, west profile.

Figure 37. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 8, west profile.

Figure 38. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 3, south profile.

Figure 39. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 7, east profile.

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1. Simpsonville National Register Historic District (Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration 1994)

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1. Feature 1, poured concrete flooring, in test units 2 and 4 at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210). Facing south.

Plate 2. The Johnson site (18HO211) before clearing. Facing northeast.

Plate 3. Cellar foundation at the Johnson Site (18HO210). Shovel test 3.4 is at the top of the stairway. Facing east.

Plate 4. Feature 5 at the Johnson Site (18HO211). The upright stone at right served as temporary site vertical datum. Facing northeast.

Plate 5. Exposed foundation wall of feature 17, Simpsonville (18HO80). Facing southeast.

Plate 6. Machinery exposed in the north wall of trench 1 across feature 12, the overflow race, Simpsonville (18HO80). Facing north.

Plate 7. Feature 12.1 exposed in the overflow race, Simpsonville (18HO80). The hose is from a diaphragm pump. Facing east.

Plate 8. Feature 12.1 exposed in the overflow race, Simpsonville (18HO80). The hose is from a diaphragm pump. Facing southeast.

Plate 9. Partially dismantled feature 12.1 showing underlying timbers. Facing east.

Plate 10. Board removed from feature 12.1 showing marks on underside from timber supports.

Plate 11. French burr millstones excavated south of feature 3, stone foundation. The bedder stone is in the foreground. The spindle is still protruding from the runner stone in the upper portion of the picture. Facing east.

Plate 12. Portion of the cobble foundation exposed along the south and west walls of unit 11, feature 3, facing south.

Plate 13. Trenches 2 and 3 during excavation. Facing south.

Plate 14. Topographic depressions left by UPAG's excavation units at feature 4, the general store. Facing east.

Plate 15. Feature 35.1, wheelpit wall, exposed in trench 2. The arched shaftway in the west wall of the mill is in the background. Facing northeast.

Plate 16. Simpsonville mill ruins before stabilization and excavation. Facing southeast.

Plate 17. Early twentieth-century painting of the Simpsonville mill. Facing northeast.

Plate 18. Early twentieth-century painting of the Simpsonville mill. Facing southwest.

Plate 19. Concrete flooring in the mill after clearing. Concrete has been removed prior to excavation in the rectangular area adjacent to the wall in the upper central portion of the picture. The dark, semicircle below this area is feature 22. Facing southwest.

Plate 20. Feature 1.1, cobble wall exposed beneath the floor of the mill. Unit 1 of operation 13 is in the foreground. Facing south.

Plate 21. Kitchen group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): ceramics.

Plate 22. Architecture group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): window glass, nails, staple.

Plate 23. Arms group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): gunflints.

Plate 24. Clothing group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): buttons.

Plate 25. Personal group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): coins, ink bottle, scissors handle.

Plate 26. Tobacco group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): stub stemmed and ball clay pipes.

Plate 27. Activities group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): harness buckle, horseshoe, nuts and bolts, riveted machinery belt, gear part, wire brush bristles, clay marble, lamp chimney base, kerosene lamp part.

Plate 28. Beer bottles recovered from feature 12, the overflow race. All date to the first two decades of the twentieth century. From left to right: Christian Moerlein Brewery, Cincinnati; Gottlieb, Baurnschmidt and Strauss Brewery, Baltimore (2); and Fred Bauernschmidt American Brewery, Baltimore.

Plate 29. Possible sawmill mechanism recovered during machine trenching of feature 12, the overflow race. The piece consists of a wooden shaft reinforced by metal, which may be a portion of a pitman. The pitman was a connecting rod between the saw frame and the crank, which was attached either directly or through a system of gears to the waterwheel or turbine.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Race and Occupation for Heads of Household in the Simpsonville Community.

Table 2. Transactions at the Iglehart Store in 1917.

Table 3. Miller Ceramic Indices from Feature 4.

Table 4. South Functional Groups by Simpsonville (18HO80) Feature.

Table 5. Artifact Group Frequencies from Other Mill Sites.

Table 6. Proposed Artifact Pattern Models and Combined Simpsonville Frequencies.

Table 7. Mean Ceramic Dates for Simpsonville (18HO80) Features.

Table 8. South Functional Groups for Interior and Exterior Units for Feature 1.

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Successful research projects always benefit from the contributions of many people. The JMA project team wishes to acknowledge the contributions of several members of the modern Simpsonville community. Mrs. Robinson kindly offered storage space in her outbuilding for equipment and tools and kept a watchful eye on the excavations over weekends. As a resident of the Simpsonville district and owner of the Robinson house, she was especially interested in the investigations. Local resident Larry Peters shared his knowledge of the twentieth-century history of the area. Charlie Myers, a life-long resident of the community, shared reminiscences from his boyhood in Simpsonville. William Simpson, descendant of the Simpson family, shared information on the site passed down from his parents.

Louise Akerson, archeologist with the Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology, provided information on previous archeological investigations and oral history research on Simpsonville. Lee Preston, faculty member at Altholton High School, provided information on the excavations conducted by the Upper Patuxent Archeology Group, including slides and field documentation. He also arranged for the loan of the Iglehart general store ledgers. Helen Iglehart Smith, owner of the ledgers, generously agreed to allow the JMA research team to borrow these valuable historic documents. The staff of the Maryland State Highway Administration's district office was particularly helpful in facilitating fieldwork and providing barrier fencing and other equipment. The crew from Brauner Construction that worked on the stabilization of the mill ruins generously lent assistance to the field team on several occasions.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigations

Data recovery investigations were conducted for the Simpsonville Archeological and Historic District by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), during the fall of 1992 and winter of 1993. These investigations were conducted to assist the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, and other applicable federal and state mandates. The investigations were performed in accordance with *Consultant Specifications for Archeological Procedures*; *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*; *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*; and *Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook.*

The Simpsonville district has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The investigations were designed to mitigate the anticipated adverse effects on the district by construction of a two-span bridge over the Middle Patuxent River. These investigations included Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) recordation of the mill building (presented in a separate document and appended here [Meyer and McVarish 1992]) and archeological investigations, which included documentary research, analysis, and preparation of this technical report. In addition, the National Register registration form for the Simpsonville district will be prepared for submission to the Maryland Historical Trust and the National Register of Historic Places.

The purpose of archeological data recovery investigations was to recover the information at Simpsonville that contributes to understanding Maryland's past. The objectives of the investigations included addressing research questions, maximizing data retrieval, and examining intrasite and intersite variability. The investigations were guided by a research design based on the research problems generated by previous work at Simpsonville and other sites in the region. However, some of the questions posed in the research design could not be addressed by the recovered data; therefore, other questions developed through examination of the data will be considered.

The archeological investigations also included Phase II evaluative testing in several areas identified during previous investigations. This testing was conducted to determine whether eligible resources existed in unevaluated portions of the district, including the Owings-Myerly Site, the foundations identified as feature 30 (the Johnson Site), and the area south of Cedar Lane that will be used for a temporary traffic bypass. The data recovery plan allowed for additional excavation of these areas if eligible resources likely to be affected by the proposed construction were identified.

The Simpsonville Archeological and Historic District is a complex of resources (buildings, structures, landscape features, and archeological remains) related to milling. The Simpsonville district, which has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria a, c, and d, is significant for its association with the history of milling and mill communities; its embodiment of a type of industrial construction and community plan; and for its potential to yield important information on the agricultural, architectural, industrial, cultural and economic history of Howard County, Maryland, from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century.

The district is associated with the development of small-scale agriculturally based industry in Howard County. The major resource within the district, the Simpsonville Mill, was an important local industry in the county, and its history reflects the changing economy of the county. The district represents a typical small, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century, water-powered mill community, whose components historically included several mills, a store, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, a cemetery and several dwellings. The Simpsonville Mill reflects the distinctive characteristics of a small, nineteenth century, water-powered gristmill, and the entire district reflects the character of small settlements that grew up in the vicinity of such mills. The archeological district also contains intact archeological sites that have yielded and are likely to yield information important in the documentation of the industrial history of Howard County.

The Simpsonville Archeological and Historic District was originally defined to include the Simpsonville mill seat (the mill structure, its associated water-control system, and associated craft and industrial buildings); the Robinson house, the Hatfield house (the miller's house); the Owings cemetery (feature 46); the stone foundations remains identified as feature 30 (Johnson Site, 18HO2ll); and the Owings Myerly House (HO-165) and its associated archeological site (18HO210). Evaluative testing at the Owings Myerly Site indicated that the site does not contain contributing resources, but the Johnson Site does. However, the eligible resources at the Johnson Site are outside the area likely to be affected by the proposed construction project.

1.2 Description of the Project Area

The Simpsonville archeological district is in the Patuxent drainage of the Piedmont physiographic province (Figures 1 and 2). Most of the contributing resources of the millseat are located on the forested floodplain of the Middle Patuxent River; some resources are on the adjacent bluff. Soil profiles indicate that the district has never been plowed; however, there are large deposits of historic fill in the vicinity of the mill as well as stratified, undisturbed archeological deposits extending over 1 meter (m) below the surface. The district, as defined by the Phase II investigations includes about 24 acres (9.6 ha). The construction of the two-span, steel-girder structure will affect a portion of the district. Therefore, the project area for the data recovery investigations was limited to the area of potential effect, defined by the features that will be affected according to the scope of work prepared by the Archeology Group of the Maryland State Highway Administration (1990) and the amendments presented in the August 22, 1991, letter from Cynthia Simpson to Thomas Struthers. Thus, the project area did not include the entire area of the proposed National Register district, but included the mill (feature 1), associated water control features 12, 35, and 47; wheelpit (feature 35); general store (feature 4); wheelwright's shop (feature 23); blacksmith shop (feature 28); stone foundations (features 11, 17 and 30); Owings-Myerly house (feature 33); and the temporary traffic bypass.

1.3 Previous Investigations

The first documented archeological investigations of the Simpsonville mill seat were conducted by the Upper Patuxent Archaeology Group (UPAG), a local organization of avocational archeologists, in 1980. The group conducted extensive background research including archival work and interviews with longtime residents of Simpsonville. During its investigations, the group was able to obtain the account books kept by John Iglehart, the last Simpsonville miller and proprietor of the general store (feature 4). Under the direction of Lee Preston, a social studies teacher at nearby

Atholton High School, the group undertook archeological excavations at the reported site of the Iglehart general store. UPAG excavated a total of 71 units, most measuring approximately 1 by 1 meter (m). The results of UPAG's work have not been formally published; however, a public presentation summarizing their investigations was given at the Columbia branch of the Howard County Library in February 1993. Lee Preston kindly provided JMA with an audio tape of this presentation, a transcript of his portion of the talk, and copies of the slides used. More detailed discussion of the group's investigations will be presented in the discussion of data recovery excavations of feature 4, the general store.

As part of a State Highway Administration survey of Maryland Route 32 between Maryland Route 108 and Pindell School Road undertaken prior to planned improvements, a Phase I survey of the Simpsonville mill seat and several nearby areas was conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey. The field portion of this survey identified sixteen features at the Simpsonville mill seat and excavated five shovel tests. One shovel test was excavated within an earthen platform interpreted as the former location of a store. This test yielded ceramics, glass, cut bone, and architectural debris including mortar, window glass, and cut and wire nails. Another test, excavated at the base of the terrace, exposed a portion of a buried stone foundation (Ervin 1989:24). A pit excavated near the stone foundation identified as a possible sawmill, feature 3, produced mortar, nails, an ironstone ceramic sherd, and machine-made bottle glass (Ervin 1989:25). The Simpsonville mill seat was one of two sites tested in the initial survey which was recommended for Phase II investigations to evaluate the significance of the archeological resources and determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Phase II investigations of the Simpsonville Site were undertaken by GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI), from November to January 1989 (Beynon and Irion 1990). Two hundred thirty shovel tests and 29 1-by-1-m test units were excavated. Several additional surface and subsurface features were identified as significant or potentially significant resources. Magnetometer surveys were carried out in five areas of the site which detected several anomalies, many of which correlated with subsurface features found in subsequent testing. More specific findings of the Phase II test excavations as they pertain to specific features will be included in the discussion of data recovery excavations.

The Phase II archeological investigations determined that the site contained undisturbed stratified deposits dating from the late eighteenth century to the twentieth century. After analyses of the available documentary and archeological data, GAI concluded that Simpsonville's archeological resources were eligible for nomination to the National Register as an archeological district under criteria *a*, *c* and *d* (Beynon and Irion 1990).

1.4 The Research Team

The JMA research team was directed by Donna J. Seifert and Charles D. Cheek, principal archeologists. They were assisted by Project Archeologist Elizabeth Abel and Assistant Archeologists Priscilla Knoblock and Charles Walker. Field technicians included John Shreider, Randy Lichtenberger, Bryan Corle, Dwayne Pickett, Jeremy Lapon, Virginia Hellman, Katherine Brinson, Katherine Gross, Sean Rush, Valerie Rush, Brad Bush, Jared Bryson, and Jennifer Sparenberg. Dana B. Heck supervised the artifact processing and prepared the Miller ceramic indices. She was assisted by James Peckham, Alasdair Brooks, and Jennifer Stevens. Douglas McVarish and Priscilla Knoblock conducted historical research. Robert Vogel acted as special

consultant on mill technology, and Daniel Wagner conducted the pedological research. Leslie Raymer analyzed the plant remains, and Lisa O'Steen analyzed the faunal collection. Donna Seifert, Elizabeth Abel, Douglas McVarish, and Dana Heck wrote the report, which was reviewed by Charles Cheek. Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics, and Julie Cruz and Margy Schoettle prepared the manuscript. Resumes for the report's authors are included in Appendix I.

This introduction is followed by sections discussing the history of the mill seat, archeological methods, excavation results, and analysis of the historical and archeological data. A summary completes the text. References cited in the text are listed, and figures, plates, and tables to complement the text are presented. The appendices include resumes of key research team members, annotated brief of title, artifact inventory, pedologist's report, floral and faunal analysts' reports, site forms, and census data.

1.5 Physiographic and Environmental Setting

The Simpsonville archeological district, in southeastern Howard County, Maryland, is within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 13, the Patuxent Drainage (Figure 1). Nearly all of Howard County, including Simpsonville, is in the eastern portion of the Piedmont Plateau physiographic province. Eastern Piedmont topography is characterized by rolling land, dissected by numerous deep, narrow stream valleys. The transition from the Piedmont to the Coastal Plain province, known as the fall line, is a few miles east of Simpsonville. At the fall line, there is an abrupt change in gradient from the steep, faster-flowing rivers and streams of the Piedmont to the slower, meandering waterways of the lowland Coastal Plain. The fall line is identified by its waterfalls and rapids. While such natural physical barriers impeded navigation, this change in gradient historically provided ample water power for a variety of milling industries (Vokes 1961:39, 189).

Most of the Simpsonville mill seat is within the valley of the Middle Patuxent River, a major tributary of the Patuxent. The Simpsonville mill and races are situated on the floodplain of the river. Pedological and archeological analyses indicate that most of this area has been altered by human activities. Both grading and filling have occurred in the area around the mill ruins. Much of the land between the mill and the river has been elevated by the introduction of fill to minimize damage caused by flooding.

Other resources associated with the mill seat (the Robinson house, feature 40; feature 17, and the Hatfield house, feature 39) are located on a bluff on the north side of the river. The Johnson Site (Feature 30, 18HO211) and the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), which were evaluated as potential contributing resources, are situated on uplands to the south and west of the river. Elevations within the project area range from 73 to 110 m (240 to 360 ft) above mean sea level.

The indigenous vegetation in the project area consisted of mixed hardwoods, with oak the predominant species (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:54; Vokes 1961:163, 168). Locust, maple, hickory, elm, and occasional pine trees, along with a variety of shrubs, are present in the forested portions of the project area, including most of the Middle Patuxent River Valley and the adjacent uplands. The age and nature of the current ground vegetation in the area around the mill ruins indicate that the area was cleared, at least during the later years of the mill's operation. Two early twentieth-century paintings of the mill corroborate this conclusion, depicting an area relatively free from shrubs and containing scattered hardwoods. At the Johnson Site (18HO211), the dense shrubs, Virginia creeper, and wild grapevines indicate that the area had been cleared and then

reclaimed by vegetation (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:54). The land at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210) has been cleared for agricultural use. At the time fieldwork was conducted, much of the property west of the house was under cultivation. A test unit excavated in the rear yard indicated that this area had also been cultivated at one time.

The climate in the eastern portion of the Piedmont is a humid, temperate one, classed as semicontinental (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:2). The average annual temperature for most of Howard County is around 54 degrees Fahrenheit. Mean monthly temperatures range from 34 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit, the coldest months being January and February and the hottest, July and August (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:2). Valleys are often slightly colder; however, in general, winters are mild in Howard County, with the average daily highs ranging between 43 and 45 degrees from December through February. The mean number of days with temperatures falling below 32 degrees Fahrenheit is 110, most of the these being in December, January, and February (Vokes 1961:26; Matthews and Hershberger 1968:2). Average yearly precipitation for most of Howard County is slightly less than 41 inches, with February, on average, receiving the least amount of rainfall and August, the greatest (Vokes 1961:28).

1.6 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology of the eastern Piedmont consists of highly metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rock, including gneisses, slates, phyllites, schists, marble, serpentine, and granitic and gabbroic rocks (Vokes 1961:56). Soft, micaceous schists provide most of the parent material for the soils of the project area, which fall within the Glenelg-Chester-Manor association (Matthews and Hershberger 1968). Within this broader classification, the majority of soils in the project area belong to the Manor series, comprised of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained soils common to uplands and terraces along the Patuxent drainage. The climate has resulted in strong weathering and leaching of these soils, which, as a result, are strongly to very strongly acidic and have a low available plant nutrient capacity. Manor soils are also highly susceptible to erosion (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:31).

Soils of the Manor series are relatively immature inceptisols in which horizons have not yet developed fully (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:101). Because of this, the A horizon (topsoil) is clearly differentiated from the B horizon (subsoil), but the transitions from the B to the C horizon (decomposing bedrock) and from the C horizon to soft, underlying bedrock, are diffuse. The typical soil profile of the Manor series in unplowed areas consists of an A horizon of dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam, 15 to 24 cm thick, and a B horizon of yellowish-red (5YR 4/8) micaceous loam, present from 24 to 76 cm below surface. The C1 horizon consists of highly micaceous, yellowish-red (5YR 4/6) loamy saprolite containing variegated bands of white, brown, olive green, and red. It begins at a depth of around 76 cm and ranges from 20 to 51 cm in thickness. The C2 horizon is comprised of weak red (10YR 4/3) highly micaceous loam encountered at about 1m below the ground (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:31-32). The transition from the C horizon to bedrock generally occurs at a depth of 2 to 3 m.

The Manor series profile description generally agrees with that found in excavations throughout most of the project area. Testing at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), revealed the A horizon in some grassy yard areas to be a lighter brown loam, indicating that it had been disturbed by plowing (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:31). The soil profile revealed in shovel tests and test

units at the Johnson Site (18HO211) reflected relatively little disturbance, although some erosion has occurred in the steeper areas of the site to the south and west of the main foundation.

The soils to the north and west of the mill ruins (feature 1) belong to the Glenville series; as in this area of the site, such soils are commonly found at the base of slopes (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:23). Like Manor series soils, those of the Glenville series were formed mostly in place from soft, micaceous parent material, but also partly from alluvium. They are very strongly to extremely acidic and only moderately well drained. The presence of a fragipan in these soils prevents their being very productive agricultural land. Glenville soils have a high seasonal wetness, during which time drainage is slow and some surface washing may occur (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:24). A typical profile from an unplowed area of Glenville soils consists of an A horizon of dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) silt loam up to 10 cm deep. An A2 horizon of yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) silt loam is found from approximately 8 to 23 cm. From 23 to 43 cm below ground surface, a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) silty clay loam forms a textural B horizon. At a depth of 43 cm, a fragipan of micaceous, light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4 to 5/6) mottled silty clay loam containing yellowish brown clay films begins. This fragipan extends to a depth of 94 cm below ground surface. Below the subsoil, the C horizon of deteriorating bedrock consists of a highly micaceous pale-olive (5 Y 6/3) loam or silty loam saprolite mottled and streaked with strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6). This horizon often contains fragments of schist and quartzite. The depth to bedrock averages around 1.5 m.

Soils found closer to the Middle Patuxent River are of a different nature than those already described. Because they are formed in areas subject to episodic flooding, new material is constantly being deposited here and horizon development has been impeded. The soil profile encountered in excavations south of feature 3 exhibited this relative lack of horizon differentiation.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The significance of the Simpsonville archeological district was demonstrated by the Phase II investigations (Beynon and Irion 1990:124-133). Based on the information potential defined in that study, data recovery investigations were designed to collect information from historical documents and the archeological record to address several issues. These research problems are organized in terms of themes listed in the Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan (MHT 1986:251) and discussed with reference to three historic contexts (Rural Agrarian Intensification, Agricultural-Industrial Transition, and Industrial-Urban Dominance) developed for the plan (MHT 1986:254-255). The Simpsonville district, as a significant and distinguishable entity, represents the material remains in sites, buildings, structures, and landscape features of the historic mill community. Therefore, the research focused on understanding the evolution of the mill community: data recovery investigations addressed origins and development of the mill community; relationship of the natural environment to the built environment; functional and chronological relationships among the contributing resources; the decline of the community; and the relationship of the community to the sociocultural environment of historic Howard County, the state of Maryland, and the nation.

2.1 Chronology of the Community

The chronology of Simpsonville has been studied in both the documentary and archeological record. Data recovery investigations provided additional information on the history of the building and structures in the vicinity of the mill. Archaeological evidence has contributed to a better understanding of the construction and use history of the mill races. Chain-of-title research produced documentation on the subdivision of the mill property and information to complement the census research on the Simpsonville community (see Appendices II and VII).

2.2 Simpsonville and the Local, Regional, and National Economy

As the agricultural economy of eighteenth-century Maryland diversified in response to soil depletion, tobacco production decreased and farmers raised a variety of other crops, particularly grains. Along with the increase in grain production came an increase in the number of water-powered gristmills along the county's rivers and streams. In Howard County, mill owners like the Ellicott brothers, who accurately assessed the potential of the market for flour, actively encouraged a shift to grain production (Wesler et al. 1981:155-156). In response to the expansion of export markets and the development of Baltimore as a major port for the export of flour, rural mill owners bought grain and sold flour in regional markets instead of restricting business to milling for local customers. Documentary evidence indicates that Richard Owings made technological improvements at his mill on the Little Patuxent River (Beynon and Irion 1990:35, 151); he may have improved his mill on the Middle Patuxent River (at Simpsonville) as well. This early period of Simpsonville's history represents the Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815) context, when agricultural communities were established along road networks, and commerce in agricultural products, such as flour, stimulated the development of port towns.

Water-powered gristmills were often joined by other industrial and commercial enterprises that also relied on water power (Frye 1984:29), such as the sawmill and woolen mill at Simpsonville, or

provided services for the mill community, like the wheelwright and blacksmith shops and the general store at Simpsonville. The histories of these mills and shops reflect developments in the local community as well as the regional and national economic climate. These businesses reflect the effects of the Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870) context experienced around Baltimore. However, rural industries participated in the regional economy, although the specific industries represented at Simpsonville were still tied to exploiting natural resources (timber) and processing agricultural products (grain and wool).

Simpsonville's relationship to the Industrial-Urban Dominance (1878-1930) context is limited. While the mill complex persisted into the early twentieth century, Simpsonville remained a small, agricultural community, removed from critical transportation networks (the nearest railroad station was at Ellicott Mills, about 8 miles away) and peripheral to urbanism and industrial development in cities with ports or near the fall line. By the 1870s, the Midwest had become the nation's major grain and flour producer, and heavy industry developed in population centers, like Baltimore, which offered a large labor force. Howard County experienced little population growth after the middle of the nineteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981:156). Although Simpsonville, with its mills, shops, and general store, functioned as a service center for the surrounding farmsteads, its sphere of influence diminished by the twentieth century, when local residents could more easily travel to larger commercial centers to purchase goods and services and find employment.

Several issues which reflect Simpsonville's economic history will be addressed in the discussions of the history and archeology of the mill community. The history of the mill and the related water-powered industries and changes in technology are discussed in light of local, regional, and national trends. Consumer patterns and domestic material culture are addressed through examination of store records and archaeological deposits.

2.3 Architecture, Cultural Landscape, and Community at Simpsonville

The material remains of the Simpsonville district represent the cultural concepts of land use and building design held by the owners and occupants of the community. The architecture of Simpsonville reflects the function, location, and construction date of the buildings. Investigation of the relationship between built environment and associated landscape features and the natural environment was designed to contribute to an understanding the community and its place in the history of Howard County. Architecture, landscape, and community at Simpsonville involve several issues, including the relationship between the natural environment and the built environment at this rural industrial site. Documentation of the above-grade remains of the stone mill according to HAER standards (reported in a separate document [Meyer and McVarish 1992]) and analysis of the below-grade remains exposed through archeological excavation were planned to aid the understanding of the design and construction of the mill.

2.4 Society and Culture

The mill community represented by the archeological district included several dwellings that were occupied by a variety of community residents, such as mill owners, millers, craftsmen, laborers, and their families. The archeological deposits investigated during data recovery included few domestic deposits; therefore, little archeological data is available on the material culture of households in the community. However, examination of historic maps, census records, and county

directories provided data on the composition and character of the Simpsonville community. Several issues involving socioeconomic status of the mill community and the ethnicity of its residents are addressed through the use of documentary data, where archeological data are unavailable. Data on socioeconomic stratification (reflected in occupation and property ownership), consumer purchasing patterns, and the ethnic composition of the community are also examined.

2.5 Transportation

Access to primary transportation networks is an factor in understanding the growth and development of Maryland and Howard County. Areas along navigable rivers, such as the Patapsco River, were occupied early in the county's history, while land along smaller tributaries, like the Middle Patuxent, were developed as sources of water power during the middle and late eighteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981:155). The development of roads, turnpikes, and railroads also influenced settlement, commerce, and industrial development. Therefore, the issue of transportation is addressed to consider the relationship of local and regional transportation systems in the history of Simpsonville.

2.6 Technology

Developments in milling technology, such as Oliver Evans's innovations in the late eighteenth century, the development of roller milling in the 1870s, and the introduction of steam power by 1900 (Frye 1984:28, 34, 36), as well as the development of power looms (Weber 1984:78), were important to the history of the industries represented at Simpsonville. Mills which incorporated these innovations prospered; those which did not could not remain competitive. The nature and history of milling technologies employed at Simpsonville are considered, including milling technology and the plan of the mill seat, technological developments and the economic success of the mill, and the evidence concerning the history of the associated sawmill and woolen mill at Simpsonville.

3.0 THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE SIMPSONVILLE MILL SEAT

3.1 Historical Research

The JMA project team conducted historical research to prepare for the field excavations and to inform the interpretation of the mill community. Primary and secondary sources were reviewed at the National Archives and Records Administration; Maryland Collection, University of Maryland; Howard County Historical Society; Howard County Library; Maryland Hall of Records; Maryland Historical Society; and Pratt Library.

Information collected from documentary sources includes material on other mills and mill communities, to better understand the social and economic context of the mill community of Simpsonville. Reports of excavations at other historic mills in the Middle Atlantic region assisted the research team in interpreting the physical remains excavated at Simpsonville. Population, manufacturing, and agricultural census records; business and county directories; and deeds were examined for site-specific information as well as to contribute to the understanding of the historic context. The annotated brief of title for the mill and related resources in the Simpsonville community is presented in Appendix II. Unfortunately, the deed research provided little additional insight into the original construction of the mill, and a construction date of 1790 has been assigned on the basis of available documentation (Meyer and McVarish 1992:6).

The Simpsonville mill property was acquired by John Hobbs in 1741, who transferred the property to Joshua Warfield in 1749. Vachel Worthington acquired the property from the Warfield family in 1789, and Richard Owings purchased eleven acres at the mill seat in 1796. During the early nineteenth century, Richard Owings acquired several additional parcels, until his holdings in 1811 totaled over 1000 acres. The mill property remained in the Owings family until 1852, when Charles Ridgeley Simpson acquired 215 acres including the mill seat. Between 1865 and 1878, William Brayshaw owned the mill, but it was sold back to the Simpson family in 1878. In the 1880s and 1890s, parcels owned by various Simpson family members were sold. For five years, the mill seat was owned by Charles and Mary Wilson, who sold the land including the mill to William Welling Iglehart in 1909. His brother John Iglehart bought one-half interest with the property; title was conveyed to John in 1917. The mill seat was acquired by the Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company in 1934, when John and Mary Iglehart defaulted on their mortgage. The mill property changed owners twice between 1942 and 1963, when the Howard County Research and Development Corporation (the present owner) purchased the property.

Several features of the Simpsonville archeological site (18HO80) that are now separately owned were part of the mill property in the nineteenth century. The miller's house (feature 39) and the associated foundation to the north (feature 16), east of Cedar Lane, were part of the mill property until 1942, after the Igleharts defaulted on their mortgage (in 1934). The modern parcel which includes the wheelwright shop (feature 23) was historically two parcels, one that was sold in 1889 and one that was part of the property acquired by Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company in 1934. The southern portion of the property including the blacksmith's shop (feature 28) is on the same parcel as the wheelwright shop; the northern portion is on the main mill property. The Robinson house and the stone foundation along the lane to the Robinson house (feature 17) were separated from the mill property in 1891, when the Simpsons sold about 30 acres to Sophia Stern.

The Owings-Myerly house (feature 33) was separated from the mill property in 1869, when Harriet Owings Myerly inherited the land south of the road from Simpsonville to Montgomery County from her father, Henry H. Owings. The land remained in the Myerly family until 1948. The Vogel family, the last private owners and occupants of the house, acquired the property in 1954. The land north of the road from Simpsonville to Montgomery, which includes the farm complex identified as the Johnson Site (feature 30), was inherited by Richard B. Owings from his father, Henry H. Owings, in 1869 (at the same time his sister Harriet inherited the land which included the Owings-Myerly house, feature 33). Although the 1878 Hopkins map shows a residence identified as belonging to H. H. Owings located near the mill, archeological evidence indicates the farm complex designated feature 30 was probably an Owings tenant house, not the H. H. Owings residence. In 1916, the land including feature 30 was sold by the Owings family. The property was transferred three times in the 1920s and 1930s before Irene H. Johnson acquired it in 1947.

3.2 HAER Recordation

The data recovery investigations included recordation of the stone mill ruins designated feature 1 according to HAER standards and in consultation with National Park Service representatives. The recordation, which was completed in 1992, included a narrative report, an outline report, an annotated brief of title, large-format photographs, and graphic documentation, including a sketch map of the site plan in the absence of an existing site plan (Meyer and McVarish 1992). To provide unobstructed views of the mill, SHA removed trees and brush before the mill was photographed. Following recordation, walls were shored and partially dismantled in preparation for archeological excavation.

3.3 History of the Simpsonville Mill Seat

The earliest recorded water-powered mill in the colony of Maryland was established at the edge of St. Mary's in 1634 (Kuhlman 1929:27). During the seventeenth century, the number of mills increased slowly, and it was not until the eighteenth century that wheat growing and flour milling became important components of the colony's economy.

Among the earliest documented mills in the Baltimore area were Richard Gist's Milford Mills, built in 1728, Luke Stanbury's mill of the same year, and Stephen Onion's 1733 mill at Little Gunpowder Falls in present Harford County (McGrain 1980:2). At mid-century, Worthington's mill was operating on Welles Branch in the Worthington Valley, and Colonel Ridgely's Mill, probably located in the Hampton vicinity, was mentioned in a 1754 document (Beynon and Irion 1990:32). The growth in the number of gristmills in eighteenth-century Maryland was a result of development of a market for cereal crops. In the 1740s, Philadelphia merchants, who exported wheat to Europe, began to look toward the southern colonies to broaden their supply network (Brugger 1988:64). In response to demand, wheat cultivation increased in eastern Maryland, especially in Baltimore, Cecil, and Kent counties.

Researchers for the Upper Patuxent Archeological Group (UPAG) postulated that a mill may have existed in Simpsonville at the time John Hobbes sold 200 acres of the present Simpsonville to Dr. Joshua Warfield in 1749 (Beynon and Irion 1990:31). The UPAG researchers suggest that the mill may have been constructed by a partnership of Henry Ridgely and Thomas Worthington, who owned the tract in the early eighteenth century and had constructed mills in the Baltimore area

(Beynon and Irion 1990:32). No documentary evidence has been located that supports this hypothesis, however.

The earliest documentary evidence of a mill in Simpsonville is Joshua Warfield's last will and testament of 1768. In that document, he bequeathed to his wife Ruth "all plantations providing that she kept the mill in proper order" (Newman 1974:430). However, the location of the mill is not documented, so the mill cited in the will may be elsewhere on Warfield's property. Dr. Warfield, who had purchased the parcel of land called Luck Supported from John Hobbs in 1749, was the area's physician, and there is no indication in surviving documents that he participated in the milling industry. Anecdotal evidence obtained during research on the miller's house (Hatfield house) in Simpsonville suggests that the foundation of this house may date to c. 1755 and may have been the foundation of the gristmill owned by Warfield (Thompson 1977:2).

The earliest known map showing a mill on the Middle Patuxent River is Dennis Griffith's 1795 *Map of the State of Maryland.* The map shows two mill sites labeled "Owings," one on the Little Patuxent River, to the east, and the other on the Middle Patuxent River, to the west. This western mill may be the Simpsonville mill, shown near the northeast bank of the river (Figure 3). By 1796, Richard Owings, who married Ruth Warfield, had acquired Luck Supported and its mill seat (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 8:39). Thus, documentary and cartographic evidence indicate that Owings owned a mill in the late eighteenth century. However, none of the evidence establishes a precise location of the Warfield or Owings mill.

3.3.1 *Milling in Late Eighteenth-Century Maryland*

After the American Revolution, many existing industries expanded and new industries developed, especially where water power or natural resources were available (Parish et al. 1973). The development of industry in Howard County, Maryland, was encouraged by the growth of Elkridge Landing in the Patapsco River as an important shipping center in the mid-eighteenth century (Bobo 1975:5).

In 1772, the commerce of Anne Arundel County (from which Howard County was created in the mid-nineteenth century) was transformed when the Ellicotts' mills were built on the Patapsco River. Joseph, Andrew, and John Ellicott, three Quaker brothers from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, purchased land and 4 miles of mill rights along the Patapsco River, 10 miles west of Baltimore (Holland 1970:2-3). They thought that wheat could be produced and processed inexpensively by their milling process and would thus surpass tobacco as the major cash crop in Maryland. The Ellicott brothers were instrumental in the economic development of Howard County and its transition from tobacco production to wheat production (Beynon and Irion 1990:34).

The development of Ellicotts' Mills was rapid; as early as 1774, the Ellicott brothers ground wheat and grain and sawed timber. Once the surrounding residents realized the economic benefits of grain production and milling over tobacco cultivation, they began to grow, process, and sell their grain in the area, thus stimulating the local economy. Farmers no longer had to await the payments of European tobacco agents. They could raise wheat and corn for which they obtained immediate payment from the new local markets (Arlene 1988:2).

Better roads and port facilities supported the growth of the grain milling industry and the development of additional markets. In 1774 the Ellicotts opened a road from their mills to

Baltimore and also laid out a road to Frederick. After 1783, new roads enabled the Ellicotts to regularly obtain supplies of grain from the Eastern Shore and western regions of Maryland (Kuhlman 1929:29).

Baltimore Harbor was also dredged, and the milling activities along the river expanded sufficiently for the Ellicotts to begin exporting flour from the port of Baltimore. The increased demand for grain brought economic development to the rest of Anne Arundel County.

By the early 1800s, Ellicotts' Mills were among the country's leading gristmills. Joseph Scott described the mills in 1807: "It is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with four water wheels, which turn three pair of seven feet stones and one of five feet. She is capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour in a day. Here also is a mill, with one water wheel and a pair of burr stones, for the manufacturing of plaster of Paris. Here likewise is a saw mill and an oil mill which is worked with great spirit" (Cramm 1990:7-8).

The development of Ellicotts' Mills was typical of the growing concentration of the flour milling industry in urban centers during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Southern flour milling concentrated in Baltimore and Richmond. Baltimore was a grain trading hub. Its merchants sold flour to Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The city also became the chief southern port for West Indian trade. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Baltimore's export business had expanded, and the city annually exported large amounts of flour to Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Great Britain, and the West Indies (Kuhlman 1929:39-40).

Prior to 1800 there were two types of flour sold by the Baltimore merchant: flour produced by country mills in the Tidewater region and brought by boat to the Baltimore market and flour produced by city mills. By 1830, flour began to come from Piedmont Virginia and Maryland; with the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, this became the chief source of supply. Lesser amounts of flour came from Fredericksburg and Falmouth, Virginia, as well as from the Susquehanna region of Pennsylvania and New York (Kuhlman 1929:42).

3.3.2 *The Owings Ownership of the Mill*

The milling industry at Simpsonville also prospered and grew during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. With the death of Joshua Warfield and his wife Rachel Worthington Warfield and the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Richard Owings, the mill passed into the Owings family. Richard Owings was the brother of Samuel Owings who owned and operated the large Owings Merchant Mills, located northwest of Baltimore. The mill at Simpsonville may have been constructed in response to the growing grain market and may owe much of its early success to Richard Owings' connection with his brother Samuel's larger Owings Merchant Mills (Beynon and Irion 1990:35).

No documentary evidence has been identified that conclusively ties the mill at Simpsonville to Samuel Owings' mills or to the larger Baltimore grain market, however.

The growth of the Owings mill at Simpsonville may have been due to the implementation of new milling technology developed and patented by Oliver Evans. In November 1813, Evans granted a license to Richard Owings allowing him to use his patented milling machinery. The license, however, indicates that the mill is on the Little Patuxent River; Simpsonville is on the Middle

Patuxent River. Either the river is misnamed in the license or the license is for another Owings mill:

> Know all men that I Oliver Evans of the City of Phila have recd of Richard Owings of the Co of A.A. Md. the sum of $180.00 in full for license hereby granted to the said Rich'd Owings his heirs Executors, Administrators & Assigns to construct, make & use my patented machines & Patent Improvements in the art of mfg flour or meal as follows viz for elevating meal & conveying the same from one part of the mill to the other for cooling the meal & attending the bolting hoppers for the use of his mill consisting of two waterwheel driving not more than two pair of millstones at the same time, situated on Little Patuxent in said County, called Owings Mill for and during my present on any future patent term (cited in Beynon and Irion 1990:35).

Oliver Evans devised a system that made it possible for one mill worker to operate the grinding process, thus automating the milling industry for the first time. These inventions, described in detail in Evans's guide, included the elevator, the conveyer, the hopper boy, the drill, and the descender (Evans 1836). By implementing Evans's improvements, the miller was freed from some of the tasks of the milling operation, and fewer laborers were needed at the mill during its operation. The earliest subscribers to the Evans process were the Ellicott brothers at Ellicotts' Mills. The use of this new technology in conjunction with Simpsonville's probable ties to the larger Owings Merchant Mills may have transformed the old Warfield mill from a small privately owned, locally based operation to one that served not only the local community but the trading market as well (Beynon and Irion 1990:35).

By 1810, Anne Arundel County had seven mills that produced 19,900 barrels of flour. The majority of the 275,000 barrels produced in Maryland during that year was milled in Frederick and Washington counties in Western Maryland (Kuhlman 1929). Ten years later, the census lists an Anne Arundel County mill belonging to Richard Ownings that employed two men and two boys, used two burrs to grind the wheat, and processed 15,000 bushels of wheat at a cost of $10,000.00. This was a mid-sized mill: Ridgely Mills, located southwest of Simpsonville, processed 6,000 bushels of wheat annually, while Hughes Merchant and Grist Mill in Annapolis processed 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of grain annually (USBC 1820).

Richard Owings died in 1819, and in his will of October 17, 1818, he bequeathed the mill and surrounding lands to his sons, Basil and Henry H. Owings. Apparently, the two brothers lacked experience in running a mill. The will stipulated that his son James was to work at the mill and draw one-half of the mill's profits. Richard Owings probably expected James to instruct his other sons in milling, because the entire income of the mill was to revert to Basil and Henry in 1821 (Anne Arundel County Will Book JG 17:39).

At the time of the change in ownership and management of the mill, the flour market was experiencing rapid fluctuations in price and demand. The Napoleonic Wars had caused an increase in the price of American flour to approximately $11.00 or more per barrel. Baltimore and the surrounding territory was the leading flour-milling region in the United States in terms of production. Simpsonville's mill probably prospered in this time of high prices. However, by 1820, the bottom fell out of the flour market, and the price of a barrel of flour plunged to $4.50 (McGrain 1980:7).

In a series of transactions, detailed in the annotated brief of title (Appendix II), ownership of the mill seat, mill machinery and water rights was transferred among Richard Owings's sons to satisfy payment of debts. Eventually, Henry H. Owings owned almost all the land that his father had originally acquired.

To cope with the uncertain grain and flour market, the Owings family invested in other manufacturing businesses. A deed from Henry H. Owings, to Basil Owings, dated February 11, 1829, mentions the "mill seat, gristmill, sawmill, & Woolen factory" (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 14:278). A deed from Thomas Burgess, Sheriff of the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, to Henry H. Owings in May 1844 (Howard County Deed Book 5:54-57) also refers to a woolen factory. This deed refers to "the old mill house lately being converted to a woolen factory." This may be a reference a structure other than the stone mill, although the mill house could refer the structure housing the mill.

The 1850 U.S. Bureau of Census *Products of Industry* schedule adds to the uncertainty about the use of the mill at Simpsonville. It listed two mill owners in the Howard District, Henry H. Owings, who owned a gristmill and a sawmill and Charles Ridgeley Simpson, who owned a gristmill and a woolen factory. According to the census data, both the sawmill and the gristmill were water powered. Each miller owned a pair of burr stones. One laborer was employed at each gristmill, one person worked the sawmill, and six laborers were employed at the woolen factory. Simpson's mill surpassed the Owings mill in flour production at the time of the census, producing 1,500 bushels of corn meal worth $800.00. Owings produced 1,000 bushels of meal and flour worth $600.00. Henry Owings was also in the lumber business and, in 1850, produced 45,000 feet of oak and poplar planks worth $600.00. Both gristmills probably served only the local market and were dwarfed by the merchant mills of larger communities. For example, a mill operated by Baylies and Tyson produced 20,000 bushels of flour, 20,000 bushels of corn meal, and 60,000 bushels of feed in 1850. Available historic maps do not show two gristmills in Simpsonville, and it is thus unclear where a second grist mill may have been located.

3.3.3 *Simpson Family Ownership*

According to Howard County property records, the mill passed from Owings family ownership in 1852. In that year, Charles Ridgely Simpson acquired the mill seat from Henry H. and Elizabeth Owings (Howard County Deed Book 12:81). Prior to that time, Charles Simpson may have used the mill for his woolen manufacturing enterprise. Simpson was listed as a woolen manufacture in the 1850 population census. The woolen factory employed six men who tended six spindles, four looms, and two carders. The output of the mill was 7,000 yards of cloth and linsey, valued at $3,500.00. According to a descendent, this factory was indeed located in the Simpsonville Mill and was overlooked by Simpson's mansion, a house that contained 52 windows, two grand pianos, and a chapel said to be on the bluff above the mill (William S. Simpson, Jr., personal communication 1992).

By 1850, Anne Arundel and Howard County had thirteen gristmills, employing a total of 18 hands and producing flour valued at $31,180.00. The woolen mill owned by Charles Simpson was the only one in Howard or Anne Arundel County (Waters 1856:183), although it was not the only textile mill. To the south, at Savage, was the Savage Manufacturing Company, a large producer of cotton duck used for the sailcloth of merchant ships (Filby 1965:11). This mill took advantage

of the 52-foot head of the Little Patuxent River to power 120 looms and 1,000 spindles (McGrain 1976).

After Charles Simpson's death in 1854, ownership of the mill passed to his brother William. William Simpson is listed as a farmer in the 1860 census with real estate valued at $10,000.00 and personal worth at $5,000.00 (USBC 1860). He was apparently not involved in the day-to-day operation of the mill.

The 1860 *Schedule of Industries and Manufactures* listed three manufacturing enterprises in the Fifth District of the recently established Howard County. These were a woolen factory operated by James Brashaw [Brayshaw], a sawmill and gristmill operated by Joseph Isaac, and a water-powered sawmill operated by George R. Gaither. A steam-powered mill was located to the west of Simpsonville in the Clarksville vicinity, and Gaither's mill was located at Oakland Mills, north of Simpsonville (McGrain 1976). James Brayshaw's factory may have been the successor to Charles Simpson's woolen mill. Brayshaw's woolen factory annually consumed 30,000 pounds of wool. It employed ten men and seven women who tended 180 spindles, three card machines, and four looms. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the factory produced 2,000 yards of cloth valued at $2,000.00; 1,000 yards of flannel valued at $450.00; 500 yards of blanket valued at $300.00; 900 yards of linsey valued at $5,400.00; and 1,000 yards of yarn valued at $800.00. According to a descendent, Brayshaw was a clothier in his native England and worked in a woolen mill in Baltimore prior to operating the Simpsonville factory (Beynon and Irion 1990:402).

No gristmill that can be associated with Simpsonville is listed in the 1860 census. By 1860, the Simpsonville mill may have functioned solely as a woolen factory (see Figure 4). The change in use may have been due to the economic conditions in the region at that time. It may have been more profitable to produce blankets and fabric, in anticipation of a war, than it was to grind grain for local use.

By 1865, the mill seat passed from Simpson family ownership when William Brayshaw acquired the 215-acre parcel from the James Mackubin, trustee for William Simpson. William Brayshaw had a son James, but he was only 13 in 1860; James Brayshaw the woolen manufacturer may have been his brother (Howard County Deed Book 24:19). Brayshaw borrowed sums from various members of the Simpson family to finance the purchase (Howard County Deed Book 24:21). His Simpsonville holdings were sold in 1877, to repay his debts to the Simpsons or because of his death.

An advertisement in the *Ellicott City Times* in 1877 described Brayshaw's holdings: "Brayshaw's farm and mill, 215 acres at Simpsonville--3-story woolen factory, gristmill and sawmill, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, store building, eight dwelling houses and a large sweitzer barn and stable for twelve horses" (Beynon and Irion 1990:40). The 1878 Hopkins Atlas shows the historic alignment of the road (to the west of its modern alignment) and the gristmill situated on the north bank of the Middle Patuxent River in approximately the same location as the existing mill building. To its north, a factory is shown, presumably the woolen factory. The location of the sawmill is uncertain but appears to be to the west of the gristmill. Although this map suggests that there were three separate buildings for the three enterprises, the location shown for the woolen factory would have been atop the bluff north of the mill building. Given a reliance on water power, this is an unlikely location for a factory. It is likely that the gristmill and factory were in one building, and the draftsman simply showed the two uses by indicating each separately. By 1880, the mill

apparently ceased to function as a woolen factory, unable to compete with the much larger and more efficient mills that lined rivers of New England.

The 1880 *Census of Manufacturing* listed two flour and gristmills in the Fifth District of Howard County. The M. F. Schooley Mill employed two men who ground 4,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of other grains in the previous year. It produced 800 barrels of wheat flour, ten barrels of rye flour, 50,000 pounds of buckwheat flour, 96,000 pounds of corn meal, 400 pounds of hominy. The total value of all its production was $9,000.00. Schooley Mills was located southwest of Simpsonville along the Montgomery County line (McGrain 1985). The second mill, owned by Francis Morris and located in Oakland Mills, employed one man and used 2,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of other grain annually. Its annual production consisted of 450 barrels of wheat flour, 32,400 pounds of corn meal, and 43,500 pounds of feed valued at $7,160.00. Both mills were powered by turbines. Half of the Schooley Mill's production was custom grinding for farmers in the area, while the Morris Mill handled only custom grinding orders. The mill at Simpsonville was not listed, probably indicating that it was either temporarily closed or had a very small volume of business. Each of these three mills was probably adversely affected by changing milling technology.

After the Civil War, two innovations were introduced to increase the efficiency of flour milling. One was a purifier that sifted and resifted flour ground with the stones set father apart, resulting in a marketable product from the middlings that most country millers threw away. (The Simpsonville mill may have sold this product, listed as screenings in the store ledgers.) A second innovation was the use of steel or porcelain rollers, acting together in series, that crushed the wheat instead of grinding it. This process made for a whiter flour and minimized waste. These innovations were enthusiastically embraced in the Midwest, especially in Minnesota (Brugger 1988:330).

Only a few Maryland mills had the available capital to install these improvements. The largest of these was the Gambrill Mill. At its mill in Orange Grove, Baltimore County, the firm installed rollers in 1879. In addition, it constructed a wholly new, steam-powered roller mill on the Pratt Street sites of two old Baltimore mills in 1881-1882. Mills in Frederick County and Hagerstown successfully converted to the new, more efficient technology, but other mills, including those in Westminster, Park Mills, and Owings Mills, closed because of debts incurred in the conversion. Maryland mills began to lose their export market and the availability of packaged commercial flour also reduced the size of their domestic market. In 1880 the state had more than 500 mills. Eight years later, that number had been reduced to 221 (Brugger 1988:330).

Simpsonville mill may have made the transition to the new milling technology. A reference to Simpsonville Roller Mills, operated by the Iglehart brothers and producing White Dove Flour (Cram 1987:168), suggests that the mill was converted. However, local residents say it continued to produce cider and grain products. According Louise Akerson local informants report that farmers from Laurel, Maryland, used the mill to grind wheat well into the 1900s. In 1886, Simpsonville's miller was listed as U. Duvall (*The Maryland Directory* 1886:284). In 1887, the local mill was operated by George C. Zeigler (*The Maryland Directory* 1887:387). By 1896, the mill was operated by James Marlow (*Maryland and District of Columbia Gazetteer* 1896-1897:638).

3.3.4 *Iglehart Family Ownership*

The Simpson family sold their holdings in the village between 1878-1890, and the mill sustained frequent changes of ownership. In 1906 the mill was owned and operated by Charles R. Wilson, who also served as a justice of the peace in the community (*Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia State Gazetteer and Business Directory* 1906-1907:745). Three years later, Wilson sold the 59 acres containing the mill to William Welling Iglehart (Howard County Deed Book 86:488). In the 1912 *Howard County Business Directory*, William Welling Iglehart and his brother, John T. Iglehart are listed as operators of a flour mill, cider mill, and sawmill (Beynon and Irion 1990:41). The 1915 *Maryland State Gazetteer* lists the Iglehart Brothers as owners of a general store, flour, and sawmill (*Maryland State Gazetteer* 1915:1161-1162). Older residents recall that flour and corn meal was ground on the first floor of the mill and cider was made in the basement. Until about 1920, the mill continued to process wheat and corn and crushed various grains for fodder. The mill's operation is confirmed by records of the Simpsonville store that indicate that Frank Gaylord was paid $15.00 per month to work in the mill during 1919 (Beynon and Irion 1990:42). After 1920, the amount of grain sold to the mill decreased substantially, and older residents report that a fire occurred at the mill in the 1920s.

The mill's final decline in trade was probably due in substantial part to a widespread decline in prices of agricultural products and commodities. This decline was tied to both an agricultural depression that dropped prices an average of forty percent and to the effects of Prohibition that resulted in less demand for grain (Beynon and Irion 1990:42). This price decline made it economically unfeasible to reconstruct the mill after it burned, and the mill building has remained vacant since the 1920s.

In 1934, the mill property was acquired by Eureka-Maryland Insurance Company after John and Mary Iglehart defaulted on a mortgage for the property (Howard County Deed Books 130:452 and 149:380). Since that time, it has been sold several times, and it is presently owned by the Howard County Research and Development Corporation (Howard County Deed Book 402:516).

3.3.5 *Other Resources in the Simpsonville District*

All of the land included in the archeological district was owned by the Owings family until the middle of the nineteenth century. The property including the mill was sold by Owings to Simpson in 1852 (Howard County Deed Book 12:81). After the middle of the nineteenth century, other portions of the original Owings holdings were sold, and several of the features included in the archeological district have separate ownership histories.

The portion of Henry B. Owings land north of the road leading from Simpsonville to Montgomery County, which included property now known as the Johnson Site (feature 30), was inherited by Richard B. Owings from his father in 1869 (Howard County Will Book 2:126). In 1916, Richard and Blanche Owings conveyed 175.75 acres (including the Johnson Site) to Samuel and Ellen Z. Scott. Ellen Scott conveyed 85.18 acres to Rudolph Maurer in 1929; Maurer conveyed the same parcel to C. Lawrence and Genevieve E. O'Donnell in 1934. The transfer from O'Donnell to Eunice Johnson not been located. Eunice A. Johnson conveyed a 6.75-acre parcel to Bernice Martha Johnson Groomes and Irene H. Johnson in 1947 (Howard County Deed Book 201:572). Rita J. Davis acquired the property from her mother's estate in 1992.

The property including the Robinson house and feature 17 was separated from the mill property in 1891, when William and Rebecca Simpson and James Mackubin, mortgagee, conveyed a 31-acre parcel of the Four Brothers Portion to Sophia Stern (Howard County Deed Book 57:536). Stern sold the parcel to Isaac Goldstein and Louis Abram in 1894 (Howard County Deed Book 60:604). The parcel was conveyed to Eli Goldstein in 1897 (Howard County Deed Book 67:268). Eli and Sarah Goldstein and Isaac and Etta Goldstein (Russian immigrants) conveyed the parcel to David and Agnes Johnson in 1902 (Howard County Deed Book 75:216). The Johnsons conveyed the property to Charles and Alice Baldwin in 1911 (Howard County Deed Book 92:122); the Baldwins conveyed a 23.75-acre parcel to John Clifford and Martha Wall in 1914 (Howard County Deed Book 96:370). This parcel was conveyed to Harry and Rachel Saumenig in 1921 (Howard County Deed Book 113:359). The present owners, James H. and W. H. Robinson, acquired the property in 1957 (Howard County Deed Book 299:279).

The land including the miller's house and feature 16 were part of the mill tract until 1942. After the Igleharts defaulted on their mortgage in 1934, the Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company acquired title to the tract including the mill and the miller's house. The parcel including the miller's house was sold to Theordore and Sylvia Schaefer in 1942 (Howard County Deed Book 176:4664); the Schaefers conveyed the parcel to Henry and Mary Maisel in 1963 (Howard County Deed Book 403:650). Mary Maisel's interest in the property was conveyed to Henry in 1964 (Howard County Deed Book 425:276); after three property transfers between 1964 and 1969 (Howard County Deed Book 425:273, 512:307, 512:307), Harry and Nancy Maisel conveyed the property to Phillip and Judith Hatfield in 1974 (Howard County Deed Book 685:87). The Hatfields conveyed the property (including the house at 6691 Cedar Lane) to Richard Berlin and Susanne King in 1979 (Howard County Deed Book 950:58). Berlin and King conveyed the property to Thomas Ferfuson and Barbara G. Siddle in 1984 (Howard County Deed Book 1261:648). Ownership of the property was transferred from Ferguson to Siddle in 1991 (Howard County Deed Book 2480:557).

The land including feature 3, the wheelwright shop, was divided in the late nineteenth century. One portion remained with the mill property until the Igleharts' default, when it was transferred to the Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company (Howard County Deed Book 149:380). The other portion of the land occupied by the wheelwright shop was separated from the mill property in 1889 when William and Rebecca Simpson conveyed 40 acres for the Four Brothers Portion to Marab Cissel (Howard County Deed Book 55:205). The 40-acre parcel was transferred from Cissel to Thomas Wells in 1901 (Howard County Deed Book 74:109); Thomas and Sarah Wells conveyed the remainder of the 40-acre parcel to Harry and Elizabeth Noel in 1941; 4.97 acres had previously been conveyed to the Noels and 9.1 acres had been conveyed to George Washington Wells in 1934. The deed included the provision that the Noels pay all taxes, assessments, and insurances and that free and clear title would be granted them upon the death of the Wellses (Howard County Deed Book 172). In 1941, the Wellses and Noels defaulted on the mortgage and transferred .69 acre of the 40-acre parcel to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company (Howard County Deed Book 172:416). This parcel was sold with the mill property to the Johnsons in 1942 (Howard County Deed Book 176:466). The land including the southern portion of feature 28, the blacksmith shop is part of this parcel; the northern portion of feature 28 is apparently included with the mill property.

The land including the Owings-Myerly house was separated from the mill property when Henry H. Owings sold the mill property to Charles Simpson in 1852. At Owings's death, the land including the house was willed to his daughter Harriet Myerly, who inherited "all the land . . .

south of the road leading from Simpsonville to Montgomery County and east of the new road cut leading from the last-mentioned road to the Old Baptist Church, being the lot known as the Brick House lot and the lot . . . bought of William Simpson" (Howard County Will Book 2:126). The will of John Myerly bequeathed all his real property to his wife, Harriet, in 1898 (Howard County Will Book 4:45). Her will is not recorded in Howard County. In 1903, John and Harriet Myerly's children and their spouses James R. Myerly, Robert Ferguson, Emma B. Ferguson, J. Lee Myerly, Sophia Myerly, Charles R. Iglehart, and May S. Iglehart conveyed 227 acres to William F. Myerly (Howard County Deed Book 78:152). The same tract was conveyed by William and Lenore Myerly to Georges Wolff, Eve Inge Wolff, Paul Blanc, Jean Davidson, and Janine Davidson in 1948 (Howard County Deed Book 206:349). In 1952, Paul Blanc and Janine Davidson Blanc conveyed their interest in the 227-acre tract to the other owners (Howard County Deed Book 255:332); in 1954, Jean Davidson then conveyed her interest to the remaining owners, George and Eve Wolff (Howard County Deed Book 255:332). Later that year, the Wolffs sold 142.38 acres of the tract to William A. Vogel (Howard County Deed Book 261-280). In 1978, the 142.38-acre tract was placed under corporate ownership of the Vogel Farm Partnership, comprised of Mary L. Farley, William A. Vogel, Richard H. Vogel, and Frederick D. Vogel (Howard County Deed Book 868:71). Through eminent domain proceedings, the Maryland State Highway Commission acquired 2.694 acres of the tract, including the house lot, for road improvements in 1982 (Howard County Deed Book 1099:253). The Owings-Myerly house, which had been determined not eligible for the National Register, was demolished in 1992.

4.0 FIELD METHODS

Data recovery and evaluative investigations of the Simpsonville archeological district (18HO80) were conducted by JMA over 13 weeks between October 1992 and February 1993. One hundred seventy-six shovel tests, 44 test and data recovery units, and five backhoe trenches were excavated, recovering a total of 32,643 artifacts.

4.1 Field Strategy

Phase II investigations at Simpsonville conducted in 1989 revealed the presence of significant, undisturbed archeological resources that were recommended eligible for the National Register under criteria *a*, *c*, and *d* as an archeological district (Beynon and Irion 1990). Archeological data recovery focused on those features of the district that will be adversely affected by construction of a two-span, steel-girder bridge over the Middle Patuxent River and associated reconstruction of Cedar Lane, reconstruction of Mill Road, and mainline construction. In addition, evaluative testing was conducted at two nearby areas to determine the presence or absence of contributing eligible resources. These two areas were identified as feature 30 and feature 33 during Phase II work, but were not tested. Because of their distance from the mill and their nature as rural farmsteads rather than components of the mill seat, they were recorded by JMA with Maryland Historical Trust as separate, but related sites. Feature 30 was designated the Johnson Site (18HO211) and feature 33 was designated the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210).

The JMA data recovery plan proposed that a maximum of seventy-six 1-by-1-m units (or the equivalent) be excavated. Of these, 32 were considered contingency units, proposed in anticipation of the discovery of intact deposits in untested areas. Of these untested areas, only the Johnson Site (18HO211; formerly designated feature 30) proved to contain potentially eligible contributing resources. Consequently, some proposed units were reassigned to other features or areas that proved to be more complex than anticipated or that required additional excavation to address the research questions. The discovery of a large deposit of what appeared to be discarded iron machinery in the backhoe trench excavated across the mill waste race (feature 12) prompted the reassignment of units to this feature. Additional units were reassigned to the area around the adjacent stone foundation (feature 3) to determine its function and chronology and to explore the relationship between it and the discarded machinery.

As a result of heavy rains and a seasonally high water table, trench 4, across the tailrace, (feature 47) became flooded immediately after excavation. Substantial slumping of the unconsolidated walls followed, and the trench was determined unsafe and backfilled. Four machine trenches proposed for the mill (feature 1) and one for the wheelpit (feature 35) could not be excavated because of the structural consultant's safety restrictions which prohibited the use of heavy machinery in or around the standing mill ruins. Based on the progress and results of fieldwork as well as field conditions, these trenches were not reassigned.

4.2 Field Methods

Prior to the start of archeological investigations, large areas of the district were cleared of vegetation to facilitate photodocumentation and mapping of surface features. The Phase II grid was

then reestablished in the area around the standing mill ruins (feature 1) by correlation with surviving stakes. A flood gauge pole located on the north-northwest side of the Cedar Lane-Guilford Road intersection which had served as a vertical and horizontal datum for the Phase II grid is no longer present, but has been replaced by a flood gauge pole on the south-southeast side of the same intersection, on the north bank of the Middle Patuxent River. To maintain continuity, the 18-ft mark on the gauge pole was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 500 m above mean sea level, as in earlier Phase II work, and used as a vertical datum. The reestablished horizontal grid was then tied to the exterior northwest corner of the mill (feature 1), which is located 9.5 m and 149 degrees south of the intersection of the N185 and E530 grid lines. Separate grids and vertical datum points were established for evaluative testing work at the Johnson Site (18HO211) and the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210). These grids were correlated with SHA right-of-way lines as well as with visible features at each area. Magnetic north was used as grid north for all work. Unit locations were designated by southwest corner coordinates. The elevation of the highest corner of each unit was calculated in relation to site vertical datum points, and that corner was then used as the vertical datum for the unit.

Standard field methods were employed throughout the archeological investigations to ensure comparability of collections and recovery of appropriate data samples with which to address the research questions developed for the Simpsonville archeological district. Soil from all excavation units was screened dry through ¼-inch hardware cloth to maintain uniform recovery of data. Artifacts were bagged and recorded in the field by provenience unit. As an additional control, a number was assigned to each bag and an inventory of these numbers, along with their provenience, was kept in the field. As stipulated in the project scope, most building rubble was counted, described in excavation notes, and discarded in the field. Soil textures, Munsell soil color designations, and inclusions, both cultural and natural, were all noted on standardized excavation records. Plan, profile, and photographic records (both black-and-white and color- slide) were made for each excavation unit. Soil was excavated by natural strata. Within sufficiently thick strata, deposits were removed in 10-centimeter (cm) arbitrary levels; therefore, some strata contained more than one level. All units were excavated to sterile subsoil or to natural levels where it was evident that the small number of artifacts found were intrusive. Features were excavated separately using the same procedures; additionally, 3-liter soil samples for flotation were taken from all small features encountered during excavations. Column soil samples were taken at 10-cm intervals for flotation from each machine-excavated trench.

Most test and excavation unit dimensions were 1-by-1-m; in three locations, outlined below, larger units were judged more appropriate for the conditions encountered in the field. Shovel tests measured 50 cm in diameter and were excavated stratigraphically. In areas where evaluative testing was performed, systematic shovel testing was conducted at 10-m intervals along transects spaced 10 m apart where topography permitted. No testing was carried out in areas with a greater than 15 percent slope. Judgmentally placed shovel tests were also used in locations where this was deemed to be a more efficient means of testing than systematic units.

The provenience designation assigned in the field consisted of a three-part numbering system, comprised of an operation number and two numbers designating either transect and unit or unit and level. Shovel tests were designated operation number 1, followed by the transect number and the shovel-test number. The provenience designation 1.14.3, denotes shovel-test transect 14, unit 3. Test and data recovery excavations were assigned operation numbers based on location, as outlined below. The second and third numbers in provenience designations for evaluative and data recovery work indicate the unit and level, respectively. A provenience designation of 6.2.1, indicates

operation 6, unit 2, level 1. The three-part designations were used as JMA lot numbers (Appendix III).

Operation 1, as noted above, designated all evaluative shovel testing. Transects 1 through 10 were assigned to the Johnson Site (18HO211); transects 12 through 17 were excavated at the former location of a log cabin, thought to have been a wheelwright's shop (feature 23); transects 20 through 37 were laid out at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210); and transects 18, 19, and 39 through 47 were excavated in the area to the east of Cedar Lane where a temporary traffic bypass road is to be constructed. Transect numbers 11 and 38 were not used.

Operation 2 consisted of six 1-by-1-m test units at the Johnson Site (18HO211). This area was identified as feature 30 during initial Phase II testing. No testing was conducted at that time and the feature was not fully defined, although it was tentatively identified as the home of Major H. H. Owings, depicted on the Martenet map of 1860 (Beynon and Irion 1990:100).

Operation 3 was assigned to data recovery work at feature 4, the former location of a general store northwest of the mill ruins (feature 1). Sixteen 1-by-1-m units were excavated in this operation, including a large block of 11 contiguous units immediately northwest of the store site.

Operation 4 consisted of four 1-by-1-m test units excavated at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210). This site had been designated feature 33 during Phase II work, but was not tested at that time (Beynon and Irion 1990:102-103).

Operation 5 was a block of six contiguous 1-by-1-m data recovery units excavated at feature 17, a stone foundation located on the bluff overlooking the mill ruins. Two 1-by-1-m units were excavated within the foundation during Phase II testing in 1989, but the results were inconclusive as to the feature's function and dates of occupation (Beynon and Irion 1990:88-90).

Operation 6 consisted of two contiguous data recovery units measuring 2m by 1½m and 1½ by 1½m placed just to the south of feature 3, a stone foundation west of the mill. The structure was identified as a possible sawmill mentioned in documents relating to the mill seat but ambiguously depicted on nineteenth-century maps. A 1-by-1-m unit was excavated within the foundation during Phase II work in 1989, but the resulting data yielded no clear evidence of the foundation's function or temporal parameters (Beynon and Irion 1990:66-68).

Operation 7 was a single 1-by-1-m excavation unit, situated in the northeastern portion of the raised area between the tailrace and overflow race. This area had been identified as another possible candidate for the location of a nineteenth-century sawmill based on the discovery of a cluster of architectural stones during initial survey work (Ervin 1989). This area was designated feature 11.

Operation 8 consisted of a machine-excavated trench (trench 1) across the overflow race (feature 12) and a hand-excavated 1-by-1½-m unit dug within the trench. A Phase II magnetometer survey had identified a large anomaly in this location which was thought to result from the presence of machinery related to feature 3, the adjacent stone foundation (Beynon and Irion 1990:68).

Operations 9 through 12 were also machine-excavated trenches. Trench 2 (operation 9) and trench 3 (operation 10) were excavated in the elevated area between the tailrace (feature 47) and the overflow race (feature 12) to identify structural remains or stratified cultural deposits. Operation

11 consisted of a trench excavated at feature 28, approximately 100 meters south of the mill, to determine the presence or absence of any intact deposits associated with a blacksmith's shop depicted on nineteenth-century maps in this vicinity. Operation 12 was trench 4, excavated across the tailrace. This trench flooded and its walls collapsed almost immediately after excavation, obscuring the profiles and rendering it too dangerous for further work. As a result, the trench was backfilled soon after it was opened.

Operation 13 consisted of nine 1-by-1-m data recovery units placed in and around the mill ruins (feature 1). Operation 14 consisted of a 1-by-½-m unit excavated within the mill to expose a cobble wall feature partially uncovered during excavation of unit 1 of operation 13.

Operation 15 designated 17 judgmentally placed shovel tests excavated at feature 4 to locate the foundation and determine the extent of disturbance from previous excavations.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Evaluative Testing

Evaluative testing was conducted in five areas of the district before the data recovery investigations. Only one area tested, the Johnson Site (18HO210), was found to have undisturbed historic archeological deposits which are eligible for nomination to the National Register as contributing resources to the Simpsonville mill seat (18HO80).

5.1.1 *Feature 23, Wheelwright Shop*

Feature 23 is located approximately 180 m southwest of the Simpsonville mill ruins (feature 1), in an area bounded by Mill Road, Cedar Lane, and the access road connecting Mill Road and Cedar Lane (Figure 6). This area was the former location of a log cabin, tentatively correlated with a wheelwright's shop depicted on *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Martenet 1860). The log cabin was moved during 1984 Cedar Lane realignment to the property of Larry Peters, the owner. Phase II investigations conducted by GAI uncovered what may have been remnants of the log cabin's flooring in one of the eleven shovel tests excavated in this area (Beynon and Irion 1990:94-95). Other cultural material excavated during Phase II testing included a single sherd each of ironstone and yellowware ceramics, eight whiteware ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and architectural artifacts, including wire nails, window glass, tar paper and asbestos. One shovel test produced a decorated terra cotta pipe bowl.

At the time testing was conducted as part of the data recovery project, planned road construction activities called for most of feature 23 to be fenced off and left undisturbed. The scope of work called for JMA to conduct shovel testing in areas outside the fencing which were to be adversely affected by construction. As the specific area to be fenced off was not indicated on the maps provided by SHA, the entire area around feature 23 was tested. Before JMA began testing, Mr. Peters visited the site with the field crew, indicating the place where the cabin had stood (Larry Peters, personal communication, October 15, 1992). He also informed the crew that the cabin had possessed a cellar which had been filled when the structure was moved to his property across Cedar Lane. Nine shovel tests were excavated at the former location of the cabin and in the surrounding area. Two shovel tests were sterile. The other eight tests yielded 43 artifacts, including clear bottle glass, pieces of a ceramic sewer pipe, window glass, two pieces of lighting glass, three oyster shell fragments, four pieces of hard-paste porcelain, two pieces of redware, a piece of ironstone, several fragments of asbestos shingles, and several unidentifiable pieces of hardware. Testing indicated that large portions of the area, especially on its margins along the roads, have been severely disturbed.

Shovel test 14.2 encountered a thick deposit of sterile brown silty sand beginning immediately below the humus horizon and extending to 1.03 m below surface. The placement of this test at the location of the log cabin, as identified by Mr. Peters, as well as the stratigraphy encountered, indicate that the test may have been excavated in a portion of the filled cellar. The bottom of this potentially identified cellar could not be reached by shovel testing. Because of the provision in the scope of work that was based on the premise that most of feature 23 would be undisturbed by planned construction activities, no further testing was deemed necessary. No other building features or potentially significant intact resources were encountered during testing, and no trace of

a "concrete pad" identified during 1989 Phase II testing was found (Beynon and Irion 1990:94). It is possible that intact deposits may exist on the floor of the cellar, beneath the modern fill, and beyond the level reached by shovel tests.

An additional five shovel tests were excavated in the area just south of the parking lot, immediately across the access road to Mill Road from feature 23 (Figure 6), to test for any intact contributing resources. No cultural material of any kind was recovered in these tests.

5.1.2 *Feature 28, Blacksmith's Shop*

Feature 28 is located approximately 95 m southwest of the Simpsonville mill ruins (feature 1), surrounding a large standing tree just to the northeast of the parking area (Figure 6). Feature 28 was tentatively identified as a blacksmith shop depicted on nineteenth-century maps. The location and dimensions of the feature were arbitrarily defined during 1989 test excavations. Phase II work conducted by GAI in 1989 consisted of six shovel tests and a 1-by-1-m test unit, excavated to the west of the tree. A total of 26 artifacts were recovered, including modern bottle glass, two pieces of window glass, five brick fragments, and a cut nail, although no evidence of structural remains nor intact archeological deposits were encountered (Beynon and Irion 1990:98-99).

Evaluative testing consisted of the machine excavation of a 10-by-2-m trench just to the northeast of the standing tree, within the limits assigned to the feature during Phase II work (Figure 6). The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1m below the level of the pre-1984 Cedar Lane alignment. Soil removed during excavation yielded no artifacts other than a modern spray paint can (from layer 3), and the profile of trench 5 revealed no archeological deposits (Figure 7). The silty clay soils (5 through 10) exposed at the base of the profile are redeposited alluvium, some of which were mottled due to poor drainage. Layer 4 was a light yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Layer 3, a dark yellowish brown clay loam subsoil, overlaid 4. A thick deposit of humic brown silty clay made up layer 1. Layer 2 appears to be comprised of material eroded out of layers 1 and 3. The abrupt stratigraphic break between layers 1, 3, and 4 in the eastern part of the profile, and layer 2 to the west, suggests that the area to the west of the trench has been graded, probably during the construction of the original Cedar Lane alignment. The field crew also examined a ditch incised along the edge of the parking area southwest of trench 5 (Figure 7). This investigation produced no artifacts and no evidence of undisturbed historic deposits.

5.1.3 *Temporary Traffic Bypass Road Area*

This comprises an area of approximately 750 square meters adjacent to, and south of, the present Cedar Lane where a temporary bypass road is to be constructed (Figure 6). A portion of this area adjacent to Cedar Lane consists of a steep slope (exceeding 15 percent) which was not tested. Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated within and around this area. None yielded cultural material. Shovel tests 40.1, 41.1 and 42.1, excavated adjacent to Cedar Lane, exhibited disturbance due to road construction. Disturbed soils in the profile of shovel test 39.1 were caused by the proximity of a sewer line. The remaining shovel tests showed a relatively undisturbed profile of a dark yellowish brown sandy loam topsoil, overlying two layers of subsoil, one a yellowish brown silty clay loam, the other, a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figure 8). No archeological deposits were located in any of the shovel tests excavated in this area.

5.1.4 *Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210)*

The Owings-Myerly Site is situated on a hill in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Maryland Route 32 with Cedar Lane and Pindell School Road (Figure 9). This site was identified as feature 33 of the Simpsonville archeological district during Phase II investigations, but was not tested at that time (Beynon and Irion 1990:102-103). Given its distance from the mill seat and its nature as a rural farmstead, it was appropriate to evaluate the area as a separate, but related, archeological site. The site was the location of the Owings-Myerly House (HO165), which was demolished, along with several outbuildings, prior to archeological testing. Heavy equipment used in the demolition process had churned up soil near demolished structures and in some areas along the driveway. Rubble from structural demolition restricted testing, particularly in the vicinity of the main house.

The Owings-Myerly House was constructed of dressed granite, similar to the material used in the construction of the Simpsonville mill (feature 1). The structure was altered in 1917 by the addition of a substantial east wing built of rock-faced cement block, which replaced an earlier east wing (Pierce [1983]). It is not clear from documentary sources who built the Owings-Myerly House or whether it was the only dwelling ever constructed on the property. William Vogel, the last owner of the property, stated that there had been an eighteenth-century brick structure which the dressed-stone house supplanted around 1849 (William Vogel, personal communication, October 31, 1992). This date is supported by the Howard County Historic Sites Inventory which lists a construction date of ca. 1847 for the house (Thompson 1978). The property was referred to as the "Brick House Lot" in Major Henry Owings 1869 will (Pierce [1983]), a possible reference to the existence of an early brick dwelling. Workmen installing a new water line in the backyard of the house uncovered quantities of buried brick in the 1970s (Pierce [1983]); however, Pierce speculated that this brick may have come from the east wing of the house which was replaced in 1917.

Henry H. Owings inherited the property from his father Richard Owings in 1828, but it is not clear whether a dwelling existed at that time. The earliest cartographic evidence which depicts a building matching the location of the Owings-Myerly House is the Martenet map of 1860 (Figure 4). The map shows the residence of "Maj. H. H. Owings" at the location of the Owings-Myerly House. Major Henry H. Owings left the property to his daughter Harriet Owings Myerly upon his death in 1868. The 1878 Hopkins map (Figure 5), identifies the site as the residence of John J. Myerly, husband of Harriet Owings Myerly. The property remained in the Myerly family until the mid-twentieth century.

Forty-five shovel tests and four 1-by-1-m test units were excavated to evaluate the site's potential as a contributing resource. Shovel testing of what appeared to be undisturbed areas as well as recently disturbed areas was conducted to determine the extent of disturbance. Test units were placed in yard areas as close to the site of the main house as ground disturbance and debris resulting from demolition allowed. No evidence of significant intact resources was found.

The majority of shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals, along north-south transects spaced 10-m apart in the yard areas (Figure 10). Shovel tests along east-west transect 32 were excavated at 5 m intervals in an area west of the garage site that produced some ironstone and redware ceramics. Plow scars were found in several of these shovel tests, indicating that fields had once been much closer to the house than at present and that any deposits here had been disturbed. Transect 34 consisted of four judgmental shovel tests excavated at the rear of the back yard area

where some prehistoric materials were recovered. Transects 36 and 37 were judgmental tests excavated around the barn ruins and in the front yard area, respectively.

Sonia Vogel, wife of the last owner of the house, indicated in an interview that a tenant house had once stood somewhere on the property (Sonia Vogel, personal communication, October 28, 1992). Three judgmental shovel tests, transect 35, were placed across Pindell School Road, where it was thought the tenant house may have been located because of the presence of an isolated stand of large shade trees. No structural remains were found in this area, and the only artifact recovered was a piece of barbed wire from test 35.1, which was discarded in the field. The last owner of the property, William Vogel, later informed the field crew that the well and a tenant house had been situated east of the main house site where the intersection of Route 32, Cedar Lane, and Pindell School Road is now located and that both had been demolished during the reconfiguration of the intersection in 1984 (William Vogel, personal communication, October 31, 1992).

Shovel test 20.1, excavated at the site datum, encountered a deposit of bricks and cobbles in a yellowish brown sandy loam layer immediately below humic topsoil. Test unit 1 was placed in the backyard just west of shovel test 20.1 to determine whether the bricks came from an intact feature. Excavation in unit 1 exposed a small portion of a poured cement floor feature (feature 1); test unit 4 was placed contiguous to unit 1 to expose more of this feature.

The profile of test units 1 and 4 is shown in Figure 10. Stratum 1 is the humic silt loam topsoil and sod. Below the topsoil, stratum 2 was a yellowish brown sandy loam fill containing scattered brick fragments. Beneath stratum 2, feature 1, a Portland cement floor (post 1880 [McKee 1973:69]), was present in all of test unit 4 and into a portion of unit 1 (Figure 11, Plate 1). The cement had been poured over stratum 3, a fill deposit of broken bricks and cobbles in a yellowish brown sandy loam matrix. Stratum 3 was not present in most of unit 1 as it was confined to the area beneath feature 1 (Figure 10); instead, stratum 4, a dark yellowish brown sandy loam, was found immediately below stratum 2 in unit 1. This layer appeared to represent an older yard surface. It appeared from the profile (Figure 10) that a portion of stratum 4 had been graded, or otherwise removed, before the stratum 3 brick fill was deposited. Stratum 5 was the sterile, sandy clay subsoil, below both strata 3 and 4 (Figure 10).

Stratum 4, identified as a buried yard surface in unit 1, produced a number of wire nails, which were not used until late in the nineteenth century (Nelson 1968). This indicates that the yard surface was exposed during that time period or later. The cement floor (feature 1), was put down after stratum 4 had been disturbed and fill (stratum 3) deposited over a portion of it (Figure 10). The function of the feature could not be determined, however. A concrete foundation located just to the south of the feature was identified by the last owner of the property, William Vogel, as an old chicken coop which was later used as a trash burning area. Feature 1 may be associated with this foundation; however, Mr. Vogel did not recognize it as a feature associated with the property as he knew it (William Vogel, personal communication, October 31, 1992).

Test unit 3 was placed to the west of the main house site in what appeared to be an undisturbed area to test for deposits associated with the older portion of the house. Disturbance was evident in unit 3 immediately after removal of a thin sod layer. Besides exposing the topsoil of dark brown silt loam, sod removal uncovered a deposit of reddish-brown silt loam in the southwestern portion of the unit. This deposit is designated stratum 2 in the unit's west profile shown in Figure 12. From the profile, it is evident that some of stratum 1 was removed before stratum 2 was deposited over it. The soil comprising stratum 2 agrees with a description of the B2 horizon for

the Manor series soils which are found at the Owings-Myerly Site (Matthews and Hershberger 1968:31-32). Stratum 2 appeared to be redeposited B or C horizon soil associated with the installation or repair of sewage service, as it contained two fragments of sewer pipe. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from stratum 1, which yielded two unidentifiable nail fragments, nine brick fragments, and a piece of oyster shell. Stratum 3 was a sterile, yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil similar to that exposed in test units 1 and 4. No significant archeological deposits were encountered in the excavation of test unit 3.

Test unit 2 was excavated in a backyard area which appeared to be undisturbed. The north profile of the unit, shown in Figure 13, was made up of a thick plow zone of yellowish brown silty clay, designated stratum 1. This thick deposit was not entirely evident as a plow zone until plow scars were uncovered at the contact between strata 1 and 2. The first 10 cm of stratum 1 were sterile, except for one small piece of brick which was noted and discarded in the field. The arbitrary level removed from 10 to 20 cm below surface yielded two prehistoric secondary quartz flakes, several pieces of window glass, and an oyster shell fragment. The third arbitrary level removed from within stratum 1 also contained both prehistoric and historic materials. Two early-stage rhyolite bifaces and one secondary quartz flake were recovered from level 3, as well as a piece of bottle glass and three unidentifiable nails. Level 4 of stratum 1, from 30 to 40 cm below ground surface, contained only historic artifacts, including four pieces of window glass, four cut nails, and one small sherd of blue-and-white Delft earthenware (1700 to 1800). A single north-south plow scar was visible along the west side of the unit at 40 cm below ground surface, the interface between strata 1 and 2. Given the mixed nature of the cultural material recovered from stratum 1 as well as the stratigraphic profile, which lacks any defined A horizon, stratum 1 appears to be a thick plow zone. Stratum 2 was a sterile, dark brown, compact clay which may be a plow pan formed when certain soils are plowed while too wet or too dry (Brady 1974:67).

Test excavations at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210) revealed no significant contributing resources. The construction of an addition to the house around 1917 probably disturbed intact deposits which may have existed adjacent to the structure. Excavation for water and/or sewer pipes occurred in the backyard area on at least two occasions (William Vogel, personal communication, October 31, 1992; Pierce [1983]). Installation of these pipes undoubtedly disturbed any intact deposits around the house. Further disturbance of any remaining intact deposits around the house has been caused by recent demolition of the structure.

5.1.5 *The Johnson Site (18HO211)*

The Johnson Site (18HO211) was identified as feature 30 of the Simpsonville archeological district during Phase II investigations conducted in 1989. The area was not tested at that time, but was described as "the generalized location of several structural foundations" (Beynon and Irion 1990:100). Due to its distance from the mill seat, and its nature as a small, rural farmstead, the area was designated a separate site related to the Simpsonville mill seat.

Eighty shovel tests and six 1-by-1-m test units were excavated, recovering material dating largely from the late nineteenth to the later twentieth century. Evaluative testing indicated that the Johnson Site represents the remains of a historic homestead or small farmstead dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to the later twentieth century. Archeological testing revealed intact deposits which are considered eligible for nomination to the National Register as contributing resources of the Simpsonville archeological district.

The Phase II report tentatively correlated the Johnson Site with Major H. H. Owings' residence depicted on the 1860 Martenet map (Beynon and Irion 1990:100). A building near the site labeled "Maj. H. H. Owings" does appear on the map; however, another building labeled "Maj. H. H. Owings *Homestead*" is situated to the west in a location that does not correspond at all with the site (Figure 4, emphasis added). The building labeled "Maj. H. H. Owings" was no doubt owned by Henry H. Owings, but was probably inhabited by a tenant. The 1878 Hopkins map labels this same building "Rich'd. B. Owings." The building depicted on these historic maps does not correlate with the Johnson Site, which is situated to the southwest, much closer to the road. Neither map depicts a building corresponding to the site. The earliest known published map which does show a building corresponding to the site is the 1926 USGS 15-minute series topographic map of the Laurel quadrangle, which depicts the results of a 1913 field survey (USGS, 1926, reprinted 1942). This map shows an entrance and a building correlating with the drive and main house foundation.

Chain-of-title research undertaken as part of the mitigation investigations revealed that the site had been part of the property owned by Major Henry H. Owings. At his death in 1869, he left a portion of his property which included the Johnson Site to his son, Richard B. Owings. In 1916, Richard Owings conveyed 175.75 acres of land to Samuel and Ellen Z. Scott. Entries for Samuel Scott's account appear in the ledgers of the Iglehart general store during this period. Eighty-five of the acres the Scotts acquired were conveyed to Rudolph Maurer in 1929, who, in turn, sold the same parcel to C. Lawrence and Genevieve O'Donnell in 1934. The next conveyance of property involving the site that research was able to locate occurred in 1947, when Irene H. Johnson and Martha Groomes Johnson acquired the property from Eunice Johnson. Irene H. Johnson is listed as the sole owner of the property on the Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation 1967 property map of Howard County (MDAT 1967). The current owner of the Johnson Site is Rita J. Davis, who inherited the property from her mother, Irene H. Johnson, upon the later's death in January 1992.

While the chain-of-title research documents the succession of owners of the property on which the Johnson Site is situated, it did not reveal when buildings were first erected on the site, or who may have actually lived there. As noted above, the first published USGS topographic survey depicting a building corresponding to feature 1 (the main house foundation) at the site was conducted in 1913. At that time, the property was owned by Richard and Blanche Owings. It is probable that the Johnson Site was inhabited by tenants of Richard Owings in the early nineteenth century. Whether any of the succeeding property owners actually inhabited the site is not known at this time. Mr. Charlie Myers, a lifelong resident of Simpsonville, identified the site as the "Johnson place," stating that his sister used to visit the Johnson children (Charlie Myers, personal communication, February 5, 1993). This argues that at least some of the members of the Johnson family occupied the site.

Prior to the start of testing, the site was cleared of a dense cover of shrubs, brambles, and trees so that surface features could be defined and mapped (Plate 2). The site was found to encompass four stone foundations, including a stone-lined cellar, as well as several other structural and topographic features, all of which are outside the right-of-way (Plate 3; Figure 14). Features 4 and 6, stone foundations measuring 5½ by 4½ m and 4½ by 3½ m, respectively, located north and northwest of the main house foundation, are interpreted as outbuildings, although artifactual material recovered did not indicate what their exact function may have been. Feature 5 (Plate 4), situated between features 4 and 6, was a square topographic depression with large cobbles marking its four corners and an upright stone pier standing along the southern edge of the impression.

Fallen brick, and remnants of wooden planks were strewn on the ground within the bounds of the feature. Auto parts lying on the surface in this area indicate that feature 5 may have been used as a garage. Feature 3 was a concrete covered cistern/well with an adjoining concrete trough. Because of the weight of the cover over the cistern, it could not be lifted for examination. To the east of, and downslope from, the main house foundation, feature 7 was a collapsed, metal-roofed shed. This feature was interpreted as an animal pen of some sort because wire similar to that often used on chicken coops was found attached to some of the structural members. Feature 8 was a topographic depression located east of the main house. Shovel test 10.6, excavated within the eastern extent of this feature, encountered a gravelly deposit of dark yellowish brown sandy clay, which produced two pieces of ceramic drain pipe, along with several other historic artifacts. The precise function of this feature could not be determined. Feature 9 was a rubble terrace surrounded by upright stone and concrete piers. It is likely that this feature served as the base for a small shed built on the slope here. A small shed located on a slope on the Robinson property to the north of the river is supported in a similar manner.

Shovel testing was undertaken to determine the limits of the site, as well as to identify any subsurface features or deposits which might merit further investigation. Tests were excavated along transects until there was a significant decrease in the number of artifacts found or no artifacts recovered. Supplemental systematic shovel tests were dug at 5-m intervals around some transects to the east and north of the site where the artifact count in the last test along the systematic transect dropped markedly, but was not sufficiently low to end testing. Transect 10 consisted of six judgmental shovel tests excavated in and around areas and features where systematic testing had not been conducted or where more information than was yielded by systematic testing was desired.

Shovel testing indicated that potentially significant site deposits are largely confined to the area between the main house (features 1 and 2) and what are interpreted as the remains of outbuildings (features 4, 5 and 6). From east to west, deposits are confined to the area between the cistern/well (feature 3) and the remnants of a collapsed, metal-roofed shed (feature 7). The majority of artifacts were recovered from areas adjacent to site features. No potentially significant resources were identified within the right-of-way. Positive shovel tests within the right-of-way recovered a small number of unidentifiable nails, or bottle glass fragments, with no more than two to three artifacts per test, with the exception of shovel test 2.5, which produced over 80 artifacts. Most of the artifacts (n=63) were glass bottle fragments. Surrounding shovel tests which produced relatively few artifacts suggest that some if not all of the material from shovel test 2.5 may be present as the result of slope wash. The site boundaries shown in Figure 14 are defined by the drop in the frequency of artifacts recovered in shovel tests.

Shovel test 4.7, the sole shovel test excavated within feature 1, recovered a variety of cultural material, including a large number of cut and wire nails. A door knob, and a portion of a door lock were also found. The profile of shovel test 4.7 was identical to that of test unit 1, which was placed against the northern foundation wall of the western portion of the main house (Figure 14). The stratigraphy observed in all test units excavated adjacent to the foundation of the main house was very similar. A layer of ashy silt loam containing charcoal, melted/burned glass, and a great quantity of nails comprised stratum 1 in all units. This deposit resulted from a fire, and contained materials dating from the late nineteenth to the twentieth century.

The west stratigraphic profile of test unit 1 is shown in Figure 15. Excavation exposed two deposits of sterile sandy clay loam subsoil numbered strata 5 and 6 in the figure. Stratum 4 was a sandy clay loam similar to stratum 5, although less mottled. The upper 10 cm of stratum 4

contained a small piece of window glass, a piece of "finger-painted" pearlware (ca. 1800 to 1820 [Noël Hume 1969:132]), and a fragment of a wire nail, as well as a prehistoric chert blade. This mixed inventory of prehistoric and both early and late nineteenth-century artifacts suggests that the soil in stratum 4 is mixed or otherwise disturbed. No sign of disturbance was evident during excavation; a more likely explanation is that the wire nail fragment actually came from the deposit above, stratum 3. This layer of dark yellowish brown clay loam yielded 18 wire nails as well as four machine-cut nails. Four crimped bottle caps, post-dating 1893, were also recovered from stratum 3. Stratum 3 overlies the fill of the foundation trench, feature 10 (Figure 15). The fill removed from this trench was a yellowish brown sandy clay loam with quartzite fragments which contained no datable material. Arguably, the excavation for the foundation may have occurred before 1893 because of the presence of caps for crown closures in stratum 3 which postdates the feature fill.

The main house at the site was probably a wood frame structure elevated on a cobble foundation. Stratum 3 would represent the ground surface below the house as strata 1 and 2, above it, contain material from the destruction and burning of the superstructure. Not surprisingly, nails made up the greatest percentage of artifact types recovered from these two strata, followed by fragments of melted or heat-altered glass.

Test units 5 and 6 were excavated adjacent to the exterior portion of the main foundation in what is thought to be the front of the house. Unit 5 was placed in an area which is thought to have been beneath a porch or some other extension of the house, which was supported by the stone and concrete piers running parallel to the foundation (Figure 14). Unit 5 was excavated down to a level of sterile dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil designated stratum 4 (Figure 16). Above this, stratum 3 was a layer of yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Several fragments of mold-blown bottles were recovered from this layer. At least one of these containers was made of amethyst glass which was manufactured from 1880 to 1915 (Bauer-Perlin 1982:261). The manufacturing technique of blowing molten glass into molds was common during the nineteenth century and lasted until the 1920s, although it declined within a few years of the introduction of the Owens automatic bottle machine in 1903 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:265; Miller and Sullivan 1991). This suggests a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date for stratum 3. Stratum 3 was disturbed by rodent burrows, one of which (feature 15) can be seen in the west profile in Figure 16. The other burrow (feature 16) was located in the eastern portion of the unit and is not shown in Figure 16.

Stratum 1 in unit 5 corresponded to the top stratum in all units dug around the feature 1 foundation. It was an ashy silt loam with charcoal which is linked to the burning of the main house structure. Numerous wire and cut nails were screened from the stratum 1 deposit, along with miscellaneous household hardware including a metal, electrical outlet box and a hinge. Within stratum 1 was a lens of brown/dark brown sandy loam labeled stratum 2 in Figure 16. The burned material comprising stratum 1 was found both above and below stratum 2, indicating that stratum 1 was deposited in more than one episode. Stratum 2 yielded artifacts similar to those recovered in stratum 1, including melted glass and a large number of both cut and wire nails. A glass marble was also found in stratum 2.

Test unit 6 was placed 6½ m east of unit 5 in a location which appeared to be adjacent to a doorway. This assumption was based on the presence of a large rectangular piece of cut granite in the foundation which is assumed to have served as a threshold or step.

The unit was excavated to sterile dark yellowish brown subsoil (stratum 5 in Figure 17), the same subsoil designated stratum 4 in test unit 5. Stratum 4 in unit 6 corresponds to stratum 3 in test unit 5. One piece of plain white ironstone ceramic, one piece each of window and bottle glass, and five unidentifiable nails were found in stratum 4 of unit 6, along with six prehistoric artifacts. Materials yielded by the analogous layer in test unit 5 (stratum 3) suggested a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date for this deposit. The ironstone recovered from stratum 4 in unit 6 supports this date.

Stratum 3 consisted of a layer of quartzite fragments in the northwestern portion of the unit. The distribution of this stratum corresponded approximately to the limits of feature 11, a cluster of dry-laid bricks, forming an exterior step or threshold (Figure 18). The crushed quartzite of stratum 3 extended beneath the dressed granite block in the foundation. It is possible that it is fill from a foundation trench, similar to that found in unit 1. This would mean that the dressed granite block was laid in the foundation after the builder's trench was backfilled and is probably a later alteration to the foundation.

If the stratum 3 quartzite is fill from a foundation trench, it would predate stratum 2 which it overlaps (Figure 17). Further, this would mean that the foundation probably predates stratum 2 as well. No chronologically sensitive artifacts were found in stratum 2, other than wire nails which were widely used from the late nineteenth century to the present. This means that stratum 2 was exposed during the late nineteenth century or after. Stratum 2 does appear to be an older A horizon, but it could not be dated precisely. Stratum 1 was the present humic horizon mixed with ash and charcoal from the structural fire. It contained no temporally sensitive material.

Test unit 2 was placed over the north wall in the eastern portion of the main house foundation to expose the wall as it was buried and undefined at this point. Unit 2 was also located to determine whether this portion of the structure had been a later addition or built at the same time as the western portion of the main house foundation. Once the wall was exposed, excavation was confined to the northern two-thirds of the unit, which were located outside the house foundation. The stratigraphy encountered was essentially the same as that exposed in unit 6 (Figure 17) against the south side of the addition.

The unit was excavated into stratum 5, sterile brown sandy clay loam subsoil. Overlying subsoil, stratum 4 consisted of a dark grayish brown sandy loam which contained cobbles and cobble fragments similar to the material used in the foundation. The matrix and stratigraphic position of stratum 4 are similar to stratum 3 in unit 6 (Figure 17). Stratum 4 was observable beneath the feature 1 foundation in the south profile, thus predating it. Several fragments of blown-in-mold glass containers were retrieved from stratum 4, representing at least three separate vessels. One of these containers was of amethyst glass, manufactured from 1880 to 1915. A single fragment of glass from a bottle produced by an automatic bottle machine (post-1903) was also found in stratum 4. These materials, taken with a plain white ironstone sherd (ca. 1813-1900), favor an early twentieth-century date for the laying of the foundation wall in this portion of the main house.

Immediately above stratum 4 in test unit 2, stratum 3 was a thin lens of yellowish brown sand. Stratum 3 also yielded several blown-in-mold bottle fragments as well as three machine-made bottle fragments. This deposit was not present in the profile of unit 6.

Stratum 2 was a deposit of dark grayish brown silt loam corresponding to stratum 2 in unit 6 (Figure 17). Artifacts found in this layer include two pieces of plain white ironstone, six wire

nails, one cut nail, and fragments of both blown-in-mold and machine-made bottles. Stratum 2, like stratum 2 in test unit 6, represents an old yard surface buried beneath the debris from the fire (stratum 1).

The remaining two test units excavated at the Johnson Site (18HO211), were placed around feature 4, a small stone foundation north of the main house foundation. Because of its size and location, feature 4 was interpreted as an outbuilding of some sort and test units were excavated here to determine its date of construction and function. Test unit 3 was laid out adjacent to the exterior of the southern portion of the foundation, while test unit 4 was placed west of the foundation in an area that appeared to contained a concentration of cobble rubble forming a raised terrace area. The subsoil reached in excavation of both units was a dark yellowish brown clay loam (stratum 2 in Figures 19 and 20).

A builder's trench for the foundation, feature 13, was identified in test unit 3 below stratum 1 (Figure 19). The trench was excavated into stratum 2 (subsoil), and the sterile trench fill consisted of redeposited subsoil and quartzite fragments.

It appeared from the west profile of test unit 3 that stratum 1 completely overlaid, and thus post-dated, the builder's trench fill (Figure 19). The most frequently recovered objects from stratum 1 in both units 3 and 4 were wire nails. All bottle fragments whose manufacturing method could be identified were from automatic bottle machines. The absence of cut nails or earlier glass bottle fragments in stratum 1 suggests a later twentieth-century date for this layer.

The lower 20 cm of stratum 1 in test unit 4 contained a high concentration of cobbles similar to those used in the feature 4 foundation (Figure 20). The concentration of these cobbles within a fairly limited level suggests that they may be the result of wall fall from feature 4, or perhaps stone flooring.

The only artifacts recovered from test units 3 and 4 which may hint at the function of feature 4 were five metal rings and three buckles recovered from stratum 1, probably horse tack. Although these were recovered from outside the foundation, they could indicate that tack or animals, or both, were kept in feature 4. The lack of household refuse in deposits excavated around feature 4 strongly suggests that the foundation was for an ancillary building, not a dwelling.

Archeological testing and cartographic evidence indicate that the main house foundation was constructed in the late nineteenth or very early twentieth century. Shovel test 7.3, excavated just southwest of the well/cistern, encountered backdirt from the excavation for the well. Two coins, a 1935 and a 1936 penny, were recovered from this backdirt, indicating that the excavation for the well occurred after 1936; however, no data were recovered that would indicate when the site was abandoned. This determination is hampered by post-abandonment activities at the site. A concentration of household trash in plastic garbage bags was found in the overgrown drive leading up to the site. The area around the foundations is littered with objects, including auto parts, a partially dismantled washing machine, and metal bedsprings, which may have been deposited after abandonment. In addition, dozens of aluminum beer cans and beer bottles were strewn across the site, indicating it has been used recently for drinking activities. Post-abandonment artifacts have become mixed with the humic topsoil horizon, making it difficult to determine the date of abandonment.

Test unit 1 and shovel test 4.7 exposed a layer of plaster beneath the ash deposited from the burning of the main house. This points to a post-abandonment fire, as this deposit would appear to be the result of deterioration of the wall before the structure burned.

Evaluative testing at the Johnson Site (18HO211) has demonstrated the presence of undisturbed historic archeological deposits outside the right-of-way. Artifacts indicate that these deposits date from the late nineteenth to at least the mid-twentieth century. This span of occupation coincides with the later years of operation of the Simpsonville mill and general store. The name of least one individual, Samuel Scott, who owned the site property from 1916 to 1929, appears in the Iglehart store ledgers from this period. The archeological resources of the Johnson Site have the potential to contribute significant information concerning the Simpsonville district.

5.2 Data Recovery

5.2.1 *Feature 17*

Feature 17 is an 8-by-7½-m stone foundation located on the bluff northeast of the mill ruins. A nineteenth-century road which now serves as the entrance to the Robinson residence runs past the feature to the north at a distance of a little more than 5 m (Figure 21). The foundation may correspond to a structure situated near a marked bend in the road shown on the Hopkins map of 1878 (Figure 5). Two contiguous 1-by-1-m Phase II units were excavated by GAI in 1989 within the area enclosed by the foundation. Artifacts recovered from these two units suggested feature 17 was in use from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century (Beynon and Irion 1990:88-90). A concentration of cobbles like those used in the foundation was found in the Phase II units at a depth of 10 to 20 cm below ground surface and interpreted as possible wall fall. No artifacts which would indicate the function of feature 17 were recovered during testing.

Prior to the start of data recovery excavations, the area around feature 17 was cleared of dense shrubs and small trees so that the foundation could be photographed and mapped. Much of the feature was buried, and slumped material was excavated from selected portions to better delineate its extent. Because of the substantial amount of overburden covering the north wall of the foundation, material was removed only along the interior edge of this area, as shown in Figure 22. Six contiguous 1-by-1-m data recovery units were excavated primarily outside the southern portion of the foundation. The two most northern units were situated over the wall itself as well as partially inside the foundation (Figure 22). Cultural materials recovered during data recovery excavation of feature 17 date the use of the foundation to the later half of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

The soil stratigraphy in the area excavated was not well developed. Beneath the A horizon (designated stratum 1), most units ended on soft, decaying bedrock or hard bedrock (regolith). A thin, intervening stratum of dark yellowish brown sandy silt found between the subsoil or regolith and stratum 1 was present only in unit 2. The foundation exposed in the excavation units was set into the soft, saprolitic bedrock.

One interesting architectural feature was exposed in unit 4 during excavation. A small inward extension of the foundation was uncovered, which can be seen in the lower left foreground of Plate 5. The full extent of this wall feature was not exposed. The extension could have been some type of step, or, more likely, a support on which a floor joist or some other structural member rested.

Stratum 3, (a red, clay loam fill) found in units 3 and 5 only, yielded a number of cut nails, eight pieces of window glass, several unidentifiable bottle fragments, a four-hole porcelain button, post-dating 1840 (Albert and Adams 1970:4), and a single wire nail.

Stratum 2 was a yellowish brown sandy layer present only in unit 2. The artifacts recovered from this layer were similar to those from stratum 3, consisting mostly of cut nails and window glass. A single oyster shell fragment was also found in stratum 2.

Stratum 1 was a grayish brown silty loam layer present in all units. Nails from this stratum were all machine cut. Several fragments of machine-made bottle glass (post 1903) were collected from stratum 1, as well as a bottle from the Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewery in Baltimore, which was manufactured between 1915 and 1920 (Ford and Ford 1974:26). Other temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from stratum 1 include a piece of banded whiteware (1825 to 1890) and two pieces of handpainted blue whiteware (1810 to 1930). The temporal span of the artifacts recovered from stratum 1 indicate the deposit spans a period from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Other datable artifacts were recovered while clearing the interior of the north foundation wall, including a bottle formed in a hinge-bottom mold, a technique used from 1750 to 1880, and a piece of sponge-decorated whiteware, made during the second half of the nineteenth century. A piece of ironstone found during exposure of the north wall bore an Edwin Bennet maker's mark, used by this Baltimore pottery from 1897 to around 1904 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:109).

Most of the artifactual material recovered from feature 17 belonged to the architectural group. Within this group, only one of approximately 50 whole nails recovered was a more modern wire nail, not widely used until 1880 (Nelson 1964). The remaining whole nails and all identifiable nail fragments were earlier machine-cut nails. This indicates a probable pre-1880 construction date for the feature. The relative lack of wire nails also indicates that little or no post-1880 maintenance was performed on the structure.

As noted at the beginning of this discussion, feature 17 may correlate with a structure depicted on the Hopkins Atlas map of 1878 (Figure 5). There is nothing on the map, however, to indicate what this structure may have been. A long-time resident of Simpsonville, Charlie Myers, tentatively identified the area as "Bush's stable" (Charlie Myers, personal communication, February 4, 1993). Two horseshoes were found during excavation: one in the second level of stratum 1 removed from unit 1, and the other in the second level of stratum 1 in unit 2. No other artifacts that might be associated with a stable, such as a harness tack, was found. A relatively limited range of artifact groups was recovered. The majority of artifacts (95.94 percent) could be grouped into two functional categories (South 1977). Artifacts in the architecture group accounted for 71.82 percent of the assemblage, while artifacts from the kitchen group made up 24.12 percent of the assemblage. No faunal material was found with the exception of a single fragment of oyster shell. The material recovered from feature 17 is not reflective of domestic refuse which would be expected to accumulate in the vicinity of a dwelling. The foundation undoubtedly represents a structure which served some other function, although that function could not be determined.

5.2.2 *Feature 12, Overflow or Waste Race*

Feature 12 is an overflow or waste race which diverges from the headrace roughly 20 m west of the mill ruins (feature 1, Figure 21). This channel, which has silted in, was identified as the overflow race in a map drawn for GAI by Walter Iglehart, son of John T. Iglehart, the last Simpsonville miller and proprietor of the Simpsonville general store (Beynon and Irion 1990:Figure 9). The area was also identified as a waste or overflow race by Charlie Myers, a lifetime resident of Simpsonville (Charlie Myers, personal communication, February 4, 1993). An overflow or waste race was a channel used for diverting water away from water-powered machinery, such as a water wheel, when the machinery was not in use. The remnants of a concrete floodgate, which controlled the flow of water into the overflow race, are still present at the juncture between feature 12 and the headrace.

A proton magnetometer survey conducted in this area during Phase II investigations identified a marked, subsurface anomaly in feature 12, just east of feature 3, a stone foundation. Although no test excavation of the overflow race (feature 12) was conducted, it was thought that the anomaly might be the result of the presence of water-powered mill machinery related to feature 3.

To identify the cause of the Phase II anomaly, a backhoe trench (trench 1) was excavated across the overflow race during data recovery. During machine excavation, the broken, weathered end of a large tenoned timber was recovered from a deposit excavated from the race. At a depth of approximately 75 cm below the modern surface of the race, a portion of what appeared to be a deposit of metal machinery was exposed in the north wall of the trench (Plate 6). Excavation with the backhoe was stopped at this point to try and determine whether the deposit formed an undisturbed context. Upon cleaning of the trench wall, it became evident that neither the full vertical nor horizontal extent of the deposit was exposed. Due to the number of large cobbles in the overburden above the deposit, the backhoe was then used to extend the trench to the north down to a level just above that reached by initial machine excavation. A 1-by-2-m excavation unit was laid out adjacent to the north wall of the trench, in the area where the machinery was partially exposed. This unit, designated 8.1, was excavated through a deposit of brown silty clay loam filled with cobbles which yielded artifacts dating to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. At a depth of approximately 1 m below the surface of the race, the water table was reached and excavation was slowed by flooding which necessitated frequent pumping. To enable work to continue on schedule, much of the deposit in the unit was removed while the unit was partially filled with water.

At a depth of approximately 1.35 m below the surface of the race, excavation exposed a portion of a plank-and-timber box-like construction (feature 12.1). The portion of this feature exposed in unit 8.1 consisted of three planks, measuring approximately .27 by 3.17 m, laid east-west across the race forming the bottom of the "box". Remnants of boards attached to the sides and ends of the planks, extending up from the planks, forming the sides of a box, were visible along the east and south walls of the unit (Plates 7 and 8).

After cleaning and photographing feature 12.1, the backhoe was again used to expose more of the feature. The machine was constrained by large trees growing in the race on either side of trench 1, as well as the wet, sloping sides of the overflow race on which the machine was positioned. When the backhoe was unable to fully expose the feature, an attempt was made to slide the feature out from beneath overlying deposit. This effort failed. Feature 12.1 was then partially dismantled with the aid of the backhoe. Removal of the planks exposed two underlying 20-by-20-cm timber

joists running parallel to the long axis of the race (Figure 23, Plate 9). The planks were attached to the joists with machine-cut nails, as well as by threaded metal rods, the bottom ends of which extended down through the joists where a large metal nut was attached. The upper ends of these rods had been exposed in the north trench wall during initial machine excavation. The underside of the removed planks showed a weathering pattern which indicated that the planks had overlain five joists which extended west out of the excavated area (Plate 10); however, only two were exposed during excavation. The joists were resting on a deposit of sterile, gleyed clay. Additional attempts to remove further pieces of feature 12.1 were unsuccessful and the feature was covered by backfilling the trench.

Subsequently, the Archeology Group of the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) undertook a portion of the investigation of this feature which was beyond JMA's scope of work. During the final weeks of fieldwork in February, SHA archeologists, under the direction of Kirsti Uunilla, excavated a backhoe trench extending north from the edge of JMA's machine excavation to the floodgate (feature 9). The SHA trench exposed four timber pilings set into the gray clay deposit exposed beneath feature 12.1. Three pilings were set in a line running parallel to the long axis of the trench, while the fourth was set approximately 40 cm to the east of the northernmost of the other three pilings. The ends of these pilings were broken and weathered. A portion of another timber joist and board protruding from the north wall of the trench were partially exposed (Figure 23). This joist was resting on the same gray clay deposit as feature 12.1. No intact continuation of feature 12.1 was uncovered in the trench extension.

Although it is probable that feature 12.1 is related to the pilings and timber exposed in the SHA trench, this could not be determined. Figure 23 shows the location of JMA's unit and feature 12.1 relative to the features exposed in the later trench. While the timber protruding from the north wall of the trench may have connected to a joist underlying feature 12.1, this connection is uncertain. Because of the very limited exposure of feature 12.1, it is not clear whether it was a complete and separate feature, unrelated to anything exposed later, or a broken remnant of a feature which included the pilings and timber exposed in the SHA trench.

A portion of a dry-laid stone wall, running parallel to the race, was also partially exposed along the west wall of the trench (Figure 24). Although partially collapsed, it was evident that a small portion of this wall had once extended toward the middle of the three in-line pilings (Figures 23 and 24). This wall appeared to be set on the gray clay deposit into which the pilings were set, which was the same gleyed clay found beneath feature 12.1. The stratigraphy of the west wall of the trench does not appear to contain a builder's trench associated with the exposed stone wall (Figure 24). Layer H, an alluvial olive-brown silty clay with black silty loam inclusions, was found immediately above the gray clay layer. Layer H is in direct contact with the northern face of the wall, indicating that: (1) it was deposited after the wall was built; or (2) part of layer H was excavated for construction of the wall, which was then fitted tightly against the sides of the excavation. It is more likely that layer H is natural alluvium against which the wall was set. Unfortunately, because of icy conditions and dangerously slumping walls, the stratigraphy was not clear in the west profile of the SHA trench, greatly limiting interpretation. It cannot be determined whether the layers delineated in the north profile continued up to the northern extent of the wall as did layer H.

Two stratigraphic breaks are apparent in the north profile of the SHA trench shown in Figure 25. The first is between layer H and overlying deposits D, E, and G. The second is at the contact between layers D, E, and G with layer C. The first break is apparently the result of infilling of

layers D, E, and G after grading down through layer H to the gleyed clay deposit of layer I. If a line were drawn from the western end of the laid stone wall to the north, it would correspond to this point in the profile. The grading was probably done in preparation for the construction of the timber feature, remnants of which were found during excavations. The construction of the dry-laid stone wall may have occurred at this time also, although it is not possible to determine this given the information available. At the second break, layers D, E, and G terminate abruptly above the board and timber protruding from the base of the north trench wall. This timber and board are likely remnants of a feature which retained layers D, E, and G. A different depositional process was at work on the east side of whatever feature was responsible for limiting the spread of layers D, E, and G. Layer C is a dark yellowish brown silty sand with gray clay laminae, the result of deposition in still water. The juncture of layer C with layers D, E, and G corresponds approximately to the western extent of a concrete floodgate and probably signifies the limits of the channel which functioned as the waste race. Layer C formed when the race ceased to be used.

None of the deposits removed from above feature 12.1 in JMA's excavation unit corresponds exactly to layers delineated in the north wall of the trench. The soil removed above the feature consisted of a brown to dark brown silty clay loam which contained a great number of cobbles, broken brick fragments, and roots. Artifacts recovered from this stratum indicate that it was being formed as late as the early twentieth century. Given the wide variety of items recovered from the deposit, it appears that this area was being used as a dump.

5.2.3 *Feature 3, Stone Foundation*

Feature 3 is a stone foundation situated on the western bank of feature 12, south of the point where the overflow race (feature 12) divides from the headrace (Figure 21). A Phase II test unit excavated within the bounds of the feature 3 foundation in 1989 yielded little evidence of what the foundation had been. The Phase II report concluded that feature 3 could represent the remains of a sawmill mentioned in mill-related documents and depicted on the 1878 Hopkins map, which would have been powered by water channelled through the waste race (Beynon and Irion 1990:66-68). An indenture from Basil to James Owings dated May 13, 1842, effected a transfer of property which included a sawmill. The 1850 *Census of Manufacturers and Products of Industry* associates Henry H. Owings with a sawmill which produced 45,000 ft of oak and poplar plank in the year preceding the census (USBC 1850). An 1877 advertisement in the *Ellicott City Times* for the sale of Brayshaw's farm and mill lists a sawmill as part of the property (Beynon and Irion 1990:67), and the 1915 *Maryland State Gazetteer* lists John T. and William Welling Iglehart as operators of a flour mill, cider mill and sawmill (Meyer and McVarish 1993:11).

To determine the function of feature 3, a 1-by-1-m unit was laid out in a level area immediately south of the foundation. Many activities related to milling lumber result in the accumulation of distinctive deposits, such as sawdust, just outside the mill itself (Worrell 1984). Based on the supposition that feature 3 might represent the remains of a sawmill, the unit was placed in the hopes of exposing diagnostic deposits. After the removal of approximately 30 cm of loamy sand deposit, a portion of a millstone was exposed in unit 1. Other units were placed around the initial excavation area in order to expose the millstone and to determine whether another millstone, completing a pair, might be present. A second millstone was uncovered just to the east of the first. Once the full extent of both millstones was exposed, several of the smaller units were combined to make two large excavation units. Units 1, 2, 9 and 10 were combined to form unit 11, and units 3 through 8 were combined to form unit 12 (Figure 27, Plate 11). Because of the depth of deposits

found in unit 11, in order to maintain the data recovery fieldwork schedule, unit 12 was not excavated beyond the level of the second millstone.

Sediment removed above the millstones consisted of a yellowish brown loamy sand, deposited by flooding, which contained very few artifacts with the exception of seven unidentifiable nail fragments. The lower levels of this deposit yielded artifacts such as machine-made bottle glass which date the deposit to the twentieth century. It is possible that more than one flood episode was responsible for depositing stratum 1 because this area of the site is less than five feet above the Middle Patuxent River; however, multiple flooding incidents were not discernible in the profile of the unit (Figure 26). As illustrated by Figure 27 and Plate 12, the corner of a stone foundation was partially exposed in unit 11 beginning at a depth of approximately 1 m below the present ground surface. The foundation ran flush with the south and most of the west wall of the unit, its corner coinciding with the southwestern corner of unit 11. Excavation was not able to reach the base of the wall, and no builder's trench was found during excavation.

Unit 11 was excavated to a depth of 2 m at which time water began to seep into the unit and work was discontinued. As shown in Figure 26, excavation extended into layers forming part of the natural floodplain (strata 5 and 6) but did not reach the base of the stone foundation. No builder's trench was found and it was unclear from the extent of excavation if the foundation had been built tightly against floodplain soils, or if the soils were deposited after the foundation was built. Stratum 4 was a dark yellowish brown sandy loam, mottled with strong brown sandy alluvium, which may represent an early surface. There was a noticeable drop-off in the number of artifacts recovered below stratum 4. The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from stratum 4 include a sherd of lighter yellow creamware; a piece of underglaze hand-painted blue pearlware; a piece of plain whiteware; and a bottle made in a Ricketts mold. The bottle manufacturing technique of blowing molten glass into a Ricketts mold dates from the 1820s to the 1920s, although it was most common prior to 1870 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:27,30). The chronological range for lighter yellow creamware is 1770 to 1820, the range for the pearlware is 1775 to 1830, and whiteware dates from 1810 in the United States. The chronological range of the artifacts found in stratum 4 suggests that this surface dates to the early nineteenth century, perhaps as early as 1820.

Above stratum 4 was a thick deposit of dark yellowish brown sandy loam which contained a relatively high number of artifacts. Blown-in-mold bottle glass was the only type of container glass whose method of manufacture could be identified. This technique was in widespread use from the early nineteenth century until the early 1920s (Miller and Sullivan 1991). An 1871 Indian-head one-cent was found in the topmost level of stratum 3, along with fragments of amethyst glass which was made from 1880 to 1915. No glass from bottles manufactured by automatic bottle machines was found in stratum 3, suggesting that it predates 1903. The only ceramic sherd recovered from stratum 3 was a piece of banded whiteware (1825-1890), which also suggests a mid- to late-nineteenth century date for the deposit. The base of the millstone in unit 11 was resting on the upper extent of stratum 3.

The top level of stratum 3 was roughly flush with the top of the stone foundation in unit 11. A deposit of mottled gray and dark yellowish brown masonry sand was uncovered along the top of the stone foundation and overlying stratum 3. This deposit, stratum 2 in the profile shown in Figure 26, was not found in the northeastern corner of the unit, away from the foundation. Stratum 2 was formed by erosion of masonry sand out of the stone foundation. The single chronologically diagnostic artifact found in stratum 2 was a fragment of machine-made bottle glass which post-dates 1903. Stratum 1, lying above stratum 2 across most of the unit and above stratum 3 in the

northeastern corner of the unit, yielded numerous fragments of machine-made bottles, indicating that it dates to after 1903.

The millstones uncovered during data recovery (Figure 27) were French burrs, fabricated from several pieces of white stone quarried near Paris, France, joined together by an iron band (McGrain 1980:5). The two stones were found side by side with their grinding faces up. A portion of the spindle machinery that turned the stones was still protruding from the runner (upper) stone. While in operation, these stones would have been encased in a wooden vat, supported by a wooden frame. No trace of a wooden frame or vat was found in the excavation; however, the disposition of the millstones side-by-side, with portions of the driving mechanism still in place, suggests that they are not far from their original setting. Millstones were generally operated on an upper floor of a gristmill, called the stone floor (Reynolds 1970). From this position, the ground meal or flour dropped through a chute by gravity to the floor below to be packaged. The millstones were probably originally situated on an upper floor of a building resting on the stone foundation found in unit 11. Because of their great weight and size, it is doubtful that the excavated millstones were in the position found as the result of being deliberately moved by humans. The same factors preclude their having been carried to the spot by flooding. The millstones found during excavation appear to have fallen from their original setting on an upper floor onto the surface formed by the top of stratum 3. Whether this fall was caused by deterioration of the building after abandonment or flooding is not certain.

The relationship between the stone foundation wall found in unit 11 and feature 3 is not certain, because exposure of the wall was limited. Given the proximity of the foundation to feature 3, it may be that they are part of the same structure, or at least the stone wall found during excavation joins that of feature 3. The two foundations differ in elevation by approximately a meter, which is problematical, although this does not entirely preclude their being different elements of the same building. It is also possible that the exposed portion of feature 3 was a sawmill, while the buried foundation was a gristmill, both concerns operating from the same source, powered by water channelled through the overflow race (feature 12). This was a common arrangement the in nineteenth-century milling industry (Frye 1984:29-30).

This introduction is followed by sections discussing the history of the mill seat, archeological methods, excavation results, and analysis of the historical and archeological data. A summary completes the text. References cited in the text are listed, and figures, plates, and tables to complement the text are presented. The appendices include resumes of key research team members, annotated brief of title, artifact inventory, pedologist's report, floral and faunal analysts' reports, site forms, and census data.

The relationship between the cobble wall in excavation unit 11 and a portion of the exposed wall to the east, along feature 12 (the overflow race), is not clear either. As shown in Figure 27, the southern portion of the excavated cobble wall could align with the surface wall along the race. As in the case with the feature 3 foundation, however, there is a marked difference in elevation between the excavated foundation and that of the wall on the surface. In addition, the wall along the race is constructed of larger, more squarely dressed cobbles than the foundation excavated, making it unlikely that they are parts of the same feature. The wall east of the excavation units appears to be related to the waste race, perhaps as a retaining wall, rather than to feature 3 or the wall associated with the millstones.

Although they are ambiguous, documentary sources reveal that more than one gristmill may have operated in Simpsonville. The earliest found reference to a woolen factory being included in the Simpsonville mill seat property is in an 1829 deed from Henry H. Owings to Basil Owings (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 14:278). In an 1844 indenture to Henry H. Owings, which transferred the mill and mill seat to his ownership, there is a reference to "the old mill house lately being converted into a woolen factory" (Howard County Deed Book 5:54-57). Mill house refers to a mill itself, not the residence of the miller (McGrain 1980:10). The 1860 Martenet map indicates that a gristmill and a woolen factory were operating in Simpsonville. It is possible that when one gristmill had been converted to textile production, another gristmill was built to continue processing flour and feed for the community. The last mention of a woolen mill in Simpsonville comes from an advertisement in the Ellicott City paper for the sale of the mill seat which refers to a "3-story woolen factory, gristmill and sawmill" (Beynon and Irion 1990:40). A sawmill, gristmill, and a "factory" are shown on the Hopkins map of 1878. No later references to a woolen factory were found in either cartographic or documentary research.

Data indicate that the millstones found during excavation fell to their present position in the late nineteenth to very early twentieth century. The artifacts recovered from the overflow race indicate that it was being used as a dump by the early twentieth century. Materials would not be discarded, or allowed to accumulate, in a race powering a turbine or wheel as they would foul the machinery. Archeological and documentary investigations of the standing stone mill ruins (feature 1) indicate that it was in operation at least as early as the early nineteenth century and that it continued to operate into the third decade of the twentieth century. This three-story structure may have been converted to a woolen factory while another gristmill operated in Simpsonville. After the woolen factory ceased manufacturing, it may have been reconverted to a gristmill, at which time the other gristmill stopped operations.

5.2.4 *Feature 11, Possible Sawmill Location*

Feature 11 was identified during the Phase I survey as a cluster of gneiss cobbles similar to those used in constructing other site features, located near the northwest corner of the wheelpit (feature 35). These cobbles were thought to form part of a foundation for a sawmill which would have been powered by the same wheel which powered feature 1 (Beynon and Irion 1990:83). The feature could not be precisely located during Phase II testing due to dense brush cover, fallen trees, and snow, but horizontal limits for feature 11 that enclosed a 15-by-15-m area just west of the wheelpit were arbitrarily assigned (Figure 21). Three shovel tests and one test unit, placed near the western extent of the feature, were excavated within this area. No structural remains were found in any of the excavations. The majority of artifacts collected consisted of bottle glass, followed by cut and wire nails, window glass, and lamp glass. Few datable artifacts were found in testing, but the temporally diagnostic items that were found suggested a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date for deposits found in the test unit as well as the three shovel tests (Beynon and Irion 1990:83).

After clearing the site in preparation for data recovery excavations, no cluster of gneiss cobbles matching the description in the Phase I report was observed. A single excavation unit was placed between the Phase II unit and the edge of the wheelpit within the area arbitrarily delineated as feature 11 (Figure 21). Unit 7.1 revealed nothing suggesting that a structure had once existed in this location. The artifacts recovered from the unit consisted largely of architectural material (unidentifiable nails). No temporally diagnostic items were recovered from the unit, with the

exception of a wire nail recovered from the A horizon. The profile of the unit matched that exposed by two machine trenches excavated to the south in the same general area; these trenches are discussed in more detail below.

Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated by backhoe across the area between the wheelpit and tailrace and the overflow race to examine the relationship between deposits here and the stratigraphy found in other portions of the site (Plate 13). The trenches measured approximately 1 by 12 m each and were excavated to a depth of 1.5 m. In addition, a small unit measuring 1 m by 50 cm was excavated in the floor of trench 2 to determine whether deposits revealed at the base of the profile contained cultural material. The unit was sterile.

The trenches exposed no deposits that could be interpreted as floodplain alluvium predating historic occupation of the site. Two cobble walls were exposed at the eastern end of trench 2 which were designated features 35.1 and 35.2 (Figure 28). Unit 10.1 was excavated in trench 3 at a point where the walls would have continued and no remnants of them were found. The profiles of trenches 2 and 3 were very similar, revealing several loamy fill strata beneath a developing A horizon. Many of the fill deposits have become mottled due to poor drainage.

Strata 3 through 6 are fill material, while stratum 1 is a developing A horizon (Figure 28). It appears from the configuration of strata 4, 5, and 6 in the north profile of trench 2 (Figure 28) that the ground surface once dropped off more sharply toward the tailrace and mill (east) than at present. The precise origin of these strata is not certain. Pedological analysis of the soils in this area indicates that much of the fill material is probably from an upland source or sources rather than floodplain deposits (Appendix IV). The area is currently elevated approximately 7 feet above the river, while the active floodplain encompasses areas less than 5 feet above the Middle Patuxent. Flooding worsened during early settlement in the 1700s because of deforestation for lumber and agriculture. Most of the area around the mill would have been within the active floodplain at the outset of historic occupation; therefore, the fill is likely to have been introduced when the mill was first constructed in an attempt to minimize flooding.

Stratum 7 between features 35.1 and 35.2 contained a number of cobbles similar to those used in the walls of the mill. The disposition of these cobbles observed in the field indicated that they had toppled inward from feature 35.1. The material recovered from stratum 7 included a fragment of hand-painted whiteware, with polychrome painted floral decorations popular in the mid-nineteenth century (Miller 1991), and a piece of blue ironstone (1840 to 1885), dating stratum 7 to the second half of the nineteenth century. A (post 1903) fragment of machine-made bottle glass was recovered from the area between feature 35.1 and 35.2 also, but it may have come from stratum 2.

The boundaries of stratum 2 in the north profile were not well defined (Figure 28). The deposit did not extend across the entire extent of the raised area between the races, but ended midway across the trenches. This stratum in the 1-by-1m excavation unit (7.1) yielded 70 unidentifiable nails and three pieces of window glass. As noted above, a fragment of a machine-made bottle (post 1903) was recovered from the fill between the walls in trench 2 which probably came from stratum 2.

Features 35.1 and 35.2 exposed in trench 2 are stone walls constructed of large, flat cobbles laid one cobble wide. Feature 35.1 appears to have functioned as a wheelpit retaining wall, given its location. Its placement opposite the arched shaftway in the west wall of the mill ruins could mean

that it also served to support some water-powered machinery, although it is situated approximately 7 m from the mill wall. Feature 35.2 may be a foundation for a structure which utilized the same source of water-power as feature 1. No other walls that might have been part of the same structure were found in either Phase II or Phase III investigations.

It was not clear whether feature 35.1 and 35.2 were built at the same time or whether they functioned together somehow. It is possible that feature 35.2 served as an early wheelpit wall which was replaced by feature 35.1. Because it appeared that the upper portion of feature 35.1 had toppled, the original height of this wall could not be determined, and interpretation was hindered. Alternatively, feature 35.2 may have served as a retaining wall for the fill in the elevated area between the wheelpit and the overflow race.

5.2.5 *Feature 4, The Igleharts' General Store*

A store corresponding to feature 4 is depicted on the Martenet map (1860). This is the first documented mention of a store in Simpsonville. No store is labeled on the Hopkins map (1877), but an 1877 advertisement in the *Ellicott City Times* for the sale of the mill seat includes a store as part of the inventory (Beynon and Irion 1990:70). Directories and gazetteers from the late nineteenth century list William O. Wheary in connection with a "general store." However, Wheary's store may have been about 1 mile north of Simpsonville (see Figure 5).

The site of the Igleharts' general store was identified to UPAG by Mrs. Helen Iglehart Smith, the daughter of store owner and miller, John T. Iglehart. Local informants indicated that the store's superstructure had been moved to another location in the late 1940s or early 1950s (Beynon and Irion 1990:70).

UPAG excavated 71 units in the area identified as the former location of the general store. Examination of the group's field records enabled GAI to estimate the approximate locations of their excavation units. Clearing of the area prior to data recovery investigations revealed several topographic depressions corresponding to the group's excavation units (Plate 14). The extent of the UPAG's excavations is shown in Figure 29. It appeared from an examination of the UPAG's records, that the northwestern corner of the store's foundation may have been exposed during excavations.

Based on the location of this northwest corner and the size of the store estimated by GAI, units 1 and 3 were excavated during data recovery in an area where the foundation was estimated to continue. No traces of an intact foundation were found. The stratigraphy in this area consisted of a thin humic horizon overlying bedrock. Most of the material recovered from these units consisted of wire nails and bottle fragments.

A series of judgmental shovel tests (operation 15, shown in Figure 29) was excavated around the location of the store to determine whether an intact foundation was present. None of the shovel tests uncovered any sign of a foundation, although shovel tests 12, 15, 16 and 17 encountered disturbances which were presumed to be backdirt from the UPAG excavations.

After further examination of the area, it was decided to place one unit (unit 5) in a slightly raised area just south of a group of large trees, which suggested the presence of a buried feature. A concentration of cobbles was found in the north wall of unit 5 which suggested some type of

feature. Unit 12 was then excavated immediately to the north, exposing a shallow cobble foundation (Figure 29). Unit 13 was excavated to the west, and slightly to the north, of unit 12. A portion of the foundation was found here also (Figure 29).

By correlation with the cobbles found in UPAG excavations, the estimated original extent of feature 4 is shown in Figure 29. It appeared from the UPAG excavation notes that much of the foundation was not intact, and may have been destroyed at the time the superstructure was moved or in subsequent years.

The largest block of data recovery units excavated around feature 4 was located just west of the UPAG excavations (Figure 30). This area was less extensively disturbed by previous excavations. In addition, Phase II shovel tests and test units excavated to the west of the data recovery units indicated that deep, stratified deposits existed nearby.

The east profile of units 2, 6, and 14 (Figure 30) show the stratigraphy exposed in excavation. Excavation in this block of units extended over a meter beneath the ground surface to the soft, decaying bedrock (stratum 7). This deposit contained little artifactual material other than a few unidentified nails, present as the result of bioturbation or other post-depositional processes.

Stratum 6 was a sandy loam layer described as a strong brown to yellowish red color in excavation records. Engine-turned pearlware was recovered from this stratum, indicating a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century date (Noël Hume 1969:131).

Stratum 5 was a series of finely interbedded lenses of loamy sand and sandy loam. This appears to be the result of one or more early flooding episodes. This deposit contained several fragments of free-blown bottle glass and pearlware indicating that it dates to the early nineteenth century.

Stratum 4 was also made up of several finely interbedded lenses. These appear to be the results of colluvial washing or creeping from the slight slope in this area which rises to the north. During profile cleaning following excavation, an 1852 U.S. one-cent piece was recovered from the upper portion of this deposit in unit 9. Ceramics included a mix of whitewares and pearlwares.

Stratum 3 was a brown sandy loam level immediately below the present A horizon in many units; in some units, stratum 3 was separated from the topmost stratum by a deposit of mottled brown sandy loam (stratum 2). The majority of ceramics found in stratum 3 were from whiteware vessels although a few pieces of pearlware were found. A posthole and mold (feature 4.2) were uncovered at the top of stratum 3. Feature 4.2 was also exposed at the top of stratum 3. When first exposed, this was thought to be a refuse pit. After bisecting the feature, however, the profile revealed that this was a very shallow deposit. Feature 4.2 resulted from material collecting in a small depression on an old surface.

Both wire and cut nails were recovered from stratum 2. This deposit in unit 6 yielded blown-in-mold bottle glass as well. These artifacts suggest a mid- to late nineteenth-century date for this deposit. The matrix of stratum 2 was reported as gravelly in some fieldnotes, and probably represents a colluvial deposit.

Stratum 1 was the developing A horizon. Amethyst glass (1880 to 1915), crown bottle closures (post-1892) and ironstone ceramics recovered from this level date it to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Material recovered in feature 4 deposits dated from the early nineteenth to the twentieth century. Documentary sources are not clear as to how early a store was in operation at the location of feature 4. Certainly, it was the site of the Iglehart store in the early twentieth century, as corroborated by several local informants (Beynon and Irion 1990:68-70). Some of the material recovered from the contiguous block of units west of feature 4 may predate the operation of a store at this location. More kitchen group artifacts were recovered from these deposits than from any other mill seat feature, excepting feature 12, the overflow race that was used as a dump. The source of these earlier deposits is not clear, although they could be associated with either or both of two stone foundations (features 6a and 6c) found to the northwest during Phase II investigations out of the project area (Beynon and Irion 1990: 72-73;77).

5.2.6 *Feature 1, Mill*

The stone mill is the most prominent standing feature of the Simpsonville mill seat (Plate 16). The lower walls of the building are constructed of irregularly shaped blocks of locally quarried granite, while the quoins and exterior door and window lintels are constructed of large ashlar blocks of the same material. Many of the quoins and foundation blocks are marked by a series of parallel drill marks. The remaining portions of the existing walls are constructed of coursed rubble. The walls are laid with soft mortar, having a high sand content. Interior door and window lintels are fabricated of wood. All of the remaining wood lintels are charred, probably from a fire which destroyed the mill in the 1920s. The stones used to construct the upper portions of the wall are noticeably smaller than those used in the basement level in order to reduce the thickness and weight of the upper story. The walls are two feet thick at the south entrance and increase to 28 inches at the base of the arch on the southwest wall. The building measures approximately 40 feet wide (east to west) and 46 feet long (north to south).

The walls of the mill rest on bedrock within the slope of the valley of the Middle Patuxent River. The topography of the valley is such that the ground surface is at the second-story level on the northeast side of the mill and at the first-story level on the southwest side. The southwest wall adjoins the wheelpit and is pierced by a Roman-arched opening through which the shaft of the mill wheel passed.

The southwest wall has two openings on either side of the stone arch and five windows on the story above. Two windows flank the southeast entrance, while three other windows are situated on the second story above the first story openings. Before stabilization, the southeast wall had collapsed between the first- and second-story windows, east of the entrance.

The position of the second story is indicated by small beam pockets cut into the interior of the southeast and southwest walls. A wood lintel near the south end of the southwest interior wall is evidence of an opening that was later enclosed. Evidence of a large brick fireplace is present in the southeast corner of the mill's interior. Handmade bricks from the flue remain attached the northeast wall. A fireplace of stone, marking the location of an enclosed office in one corner, has been recognized as a characteristic of gristmills built after 1750 in parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware (Del Sordo 1982:67).

No physical evidence of the wood framing that formed the third and attic stories survives. The former exterior appearance of the mill is shown in two early twentieth-century paintings (Plates 17 and 18). These paintings show the mill with a gambrel roof, resting atop stone walls. Two

central loft doors were situated in the southeast gambrel end. The lower loft door was flanked by windows.

The floor of the mill is partially paved with concrete and stone. This floor is a later addition to the mill. The floor is stepped down to form the cog pit on the interior side of the arched shaftway in the southwest wall. This pit accommodated the internal drive gear attached to the main shaft. Nothing survives of the internal mechanism of the mill, and the condition of the interior of the mill hinders the interpretation of its operation. Much of the floor is covered by several feet of collapsed wall. A circular concrete-lined hole located near the shaftway was the only other significant feature identified in an investigation of the mill floor. This hole appeared to have been burnished on the interior surface. Its position in relation to the shaftway indicates that it probably served as a stop for the shaft that rotated the mill stone on the floor above. This shaft would have been raised and lowered to adjust the distance between the grinding surfaces of the mill stones or burrs. These variations would have accommodated different types of grains and altered the fineness of the flour or meal (Beynon and Irion 1990:58).

The mill was powered by a wheel, driven by water diverted from the Middle Patuxent River through a headrace. Although nothing survives of the machinery of the Simpsonville Mill, some conclusions may be drawn regarding its operation, based on a comparison with similar mills and a study of period literature on milling. The water wheel probably drove a horizontal shaft, which incorporated spur gears and wallower gears that meshed with squirrel cage gears to transmit its power to an upright shaft. This shaft rose to the floor above and turned the millstone (McGrain 1980:3).

Following the publication of Oliver Evans' *The Young Mill-wright and Miller's Guide* (1795) and implementation of Evans' inventions, mill wheels were also used to generate power for performing many of the tasks that had previously required the use of manual labor. By using water power to drive conveyor belts and Archimedes' screws to move the grain and finished flour, the mill became automated. A mill equipped with Evans' improvements could be run by one man, providing twenty barrels of flour per day (Beynon and Irion 1990:59).

Mill wheels were generally of three types: the overshot wheel, the undershot wheel, and the breast wheel. The overshot wheel was a large water wheel, the perimeter of which is formed of continuous rows of troughs called buckets. These buckets were constructed of boards set at an angle toward the stream. Water from the headrace poured over the top of the wheel through a trough or flume into the buckets. The weight of the water in the buckets turned the wheel. With a breast wheel, water from the headrace entered the buckets on the upstream side at a point midway up the height of the wheel. The wheel was turned by a combination of the weight of the water and the velocity of its flow. Water from the headrace passed underneath an undershot wheel; the wheel was turned solely by the flow of the stream. Undershot wheels ran in an enclosed channel constructed of either wood or stone (Howell and Keller 1977:42). Based on the elevation of the headrace and the position of the axle port, the Simpsonville mill was probably powered by a breast wheel (Beynon and Irion 1990:59). A breast wheel was most efficient at a mill seat where only a moderate fall of water was available, but where an abundant flow compensated for the lack of vertical drop.

The maximum horsepower that could be derived from a water wheel was a function of the "head" or vertical drop and the rate of flow of the water. In order to drive a wheel, a vertical head of 10

to 15 feet was required (Wallace 1978:127). The mill at Simpsonville had a head of approximately thirteen feet (Beynon and Irion 1990:59).

Although the mill appears to have been originally powered by a breast wheel, a different means of power generation was used during the mill's last years of operation. According to local informant Walter Iglehart, the mill was powered by a steel turbine during these years. The power train for the turbine did not enter the mill through the arched opening but rather through a smaller rectangular shaftway cut through the southwest wall north of the arch. This roughly cut hole is still visible on the southwest wall. Iglehart recalled that a shaft entered the mill from the turbine which came up to the basement:

> Then there was a shaft that ran completely across the basement of the mill. Then you had your pulley wheels on that particular shaft. If you wanted to run something on the first floor, you either went up to whatever you were going to run, either the corn grinder or whatever it was on that main grinder . . . you would switch the belts. You would just take a stick and push the belt off of one and put it on the other one. There were several of those wheels down under there (Beynon and Irion 1990:60).

Iglehart recalled that there was one "big grindstone" on the first story close to the northwest wall of the mill, and that flour and corn were ground "in the middle of the mill." The apple press for the cider mill was located in the basement (Beynon and Irion 1990:60).

Phase II investigations conducted inside the mill included ten shovel tests and six 1-by-1-m test units (Figure 21; Beynon and Irion 1990:60-61). Most of the shovel tests terminated on impenetrable concrete flooring or rubble. Five of the six test units were placed to expose more of the concrete floor. One test unit, however, was able to penetrate beneath the flooring. Burned artifacts recovered from 20 to 40 cm below the surface in this unit confirmed a pre-1920s fire in the mill.

Three Phase II units were excavated adjacent to the exterior of the south wall of the mill. Testing here revealed several distinct strata. The basal stratum excavated from the test unit immediately in front of the doorway yielded a 1797 U.S. one-cent piece (Beynon and Irion 1990:63). Analysis of the materials recovered from the test units indicated that the deposits were stratified.

Data recovery excavations beneath the concrete flooring of the mill interior revealed strata associated with a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century burning episode. Most of the deposits beneath the floor were silt and sand layers deposited by flooding. The flooring in the mill was wood until the concrete was laid, and the building acted as a sort of giant silt trap during frequent flooding episodes. None of the deposits found during excavation could be interpreted as predating the establishment of the mill, with the exception of residual material found just above the hard bedrock in some units. One subsurface feature, a cobble support for timber flooring joists, was found during excavation (Plate 20).

Prior to excavation, burned debris and rubble from the 1920s fire were cleared from the mill floor by hand. Because heavy machinery could not be used in this process due to safety restrictions, the area which could be cleared was limited. The east wall of the mill, as well as a substantial portion of the north wall have collapsed inward depositing several tons of cobbles in the interior of the ruins. The material removed before excavation was a mixture of debris from the final mill fire and

material which has accumulated since. It was not screened, but was examined as it was removed to retrieve a sampling of the artifacts which it contained. Cleaning did expose most of the southwestern quadrant of the mill floor which was covered by a thin layer of deteriorated cement. In addition, three thicker blocks of concrete flooring were exposed. Two were set against the stone platform in the northwest corner of the mill, and the third was set against the walls in the southwest corner of the mill (Plate 19). The thickness of these separately formed pieces of flooring indicates that they supported heavy machinery or structural elements.

Five data recovery units were excavated within the mill building (Figure 31). Unit 1, measuring 1 by 1 m, was placed adjacent to the west wall of the mill. When a cobble wall was partially exposed in the south profile of this unit, a small 1 by .5 m contiguous unit (operation 14) was excavated to fully expose this feature. Excavation units 2 and 4 were contiguous 1-by-1-m units placed approximately 1.5 m from the doorway in the south wall of the mill. Unit 9 also measured 1 by 1 m and was excavated against an elevated concrete block forming part of the mill floor.

Units 2 and 4 ended on hard bedrock at a depth of approximately 75 cm below the concrete flooring (Figure 32). Above this was coarse residual rock material labeled stratum 5. Stratum 4 was a sandy fill layer containing architectural debris including cobbles, mortar, and bricks. Most of the artifactual material found in stratum 4 consisted of unidentifiable nails. Unidentifiable bottle glass and window glass were also recovered. Stratum 4 contained three pieces of whiteware and a four-hole porcelain button. Whiteware manufacture began around 1810 and four-hole porcelain buttons were made beginning in 1840, giving stratum 4 a *terminus post quem* of 1840 (Albert and Adams 1970:4).

A thin lens of loamy sand, stratum 3, partially overlaid stratum 4. This deposit represents a flooding episode in which floodwater probably entered the mill through the south doorway. Immediately above stratum 3 was a charcoal lens deposited during an earlier fire in the mill.

Stratum 2 was a brown silty loam layer overlying strata 3 and 4 and the charred lens. Datable material recovered from this stratum included a rubber button, manufactured by the Novelty Rubber Company, which operated from 1855 to 1870 (Luscomb 1992:140). This would date the earlier fire in the mill to after 1855.

Stratum 1 contained charcoal, brick fragments, and cobbles in a loamy sand matrix. Fragments of melted glass were recovered from this deposit. The incidence of both window glass and nails is much higher in stratum 1 than in any other stratum excavated. It appears that this deposit, which contains some of the debris from the early fire, was spread over the floor of the mill in preparation for the laying of the concrete floor. This process would account for the uneven upper boundary of stratum 2.

Unit 1 was located against the west wall of the mill. No builder's trench was found in unit 1 although it was excavated to a depth of more than a meter. A silt deposit at the base of the unit (stratum 9) contained cobbles and mortar (Figure 33). No chronologically sensitive material was found in this deposit to indicate its date. A Goodyear rubber button (post-1851) was found in the layer above (stratum 8) which indicates that it dates from the mid to later nineteenth century (Luscomb 1992:170).

A rimfire cartridge (post 1861) and a wire nail came from stratum 7. A cobble wall (feature 1.1) was set on the stratum 7 deposit, thus postdating it. The wall, shown in Figure 31, was

perpendicular to the west foundation wall of the mill and abutted it. There was no evidence that the wall had been set in a trench. The most logical explanation for this wall is that it served as a support for floor joists. A ledge was built into the west wall of the mill at a level immediately below the concrete flooring over unit 1 on which wooden flooring would have rested. The top of feature 1.1 was approximately 20 cm below this ledge, a space which would have accommodated an 8-inch timber joist.

Strata 5 and 6 were silty water-deposited layers which contained cut and wire nails and, thus, must have been deposited after 1850 and probably after 1880. Stratum 4 was a sandy clay layer which contained mortar and charcoal, arguing that this deposit was exposed beneath the floor during the first mill fire, which was also responsible for the charring at the top of feature 1.1. Stratum 4, associated with the first fire, is at a lower elevation than the charred lens in units 2 and 4, which dates to the same event.

Stratum 3 was a thick deposit of mottled loamy sand. The fact that stratum 3 was overlying feature 1.1 means that it was deposited after the flooring joist was removed. This thick, sterile deposit appears to be alluvial fill brought in as part of a leveling process in preparation for the cement flooring. Strata 1 and 2 are cobbley debris also added in preparation for the flooring. They contain mostly architectural debris, however stratum 1 produced a fragment of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century ironstone ceramic.

Unit 9, in the approximate center of the floor, was also excavated to regolith. No residual material was found overlying the bedrock as in units 2 and 4 (Figure 34). Like the strata in other units excavated beneath the floor of the mill, the strata in unit 9 were silt and sand layers deposited by water. The only datable artifacts recovered from unit 9 were in stratum 2, just below the layer of cobbley material laid down for the concrete floor (stratum 1). A fragment of pearlware and two pieces of creamware were found in stratum 2 along with a rubber button.

Units excavated beneath the floor of the mill indicate that most of the area within the foundations was graded when the mill was constructed. Silt and sand layers then built up beneath the wooden flooring as the result of frequent flooding. Most of the deposits were carried by water introduced through the shaftway in the west wall, both from the operation of the waterwheel and from flooding episodes.

Three 1-by-1-m excavation units were placed outside the mill on the south side. Unit 5 was excavated adjacent to the wall just east of GAI's Phase II units. The last .5m of the profile in unit 5 exposed a thick deposit of strong brown sandy loam with quartzite fragments, designated stratum 12 (Figure 35). This appears to be soft decaying bedrock material. One auger test taken between unit 6 and the tailrace also encountered this material and the pedologist was unable to determine whether it was material that had formed in place or was fill (Appendix IV). Lighter yellow creamware dating to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century and pearlware dating to approximately the same period were recovered from the upper portion of this stratum. GAI recovered a 1797 U.S. one-cent piece from this layer during Phase II investigations (Beynon and Irion 1990:63).

A dark yellowish brown loamy sand formed the matrix of stratum 11. This material is similar to other flood deposits found during excavation and observed accumulating at the site during excavation. It contained cobbles and brick material whose source would have been the mill. Creamware was also recovered from this stratum.

Stratum 10 was a sandy loam layer which appears to have been the surface deposit which formed above the flood episode represented by stratum 11. A piece of whiteware (post 1810) was found in stratum 10.

A red sand lens was excavated from the eastern portion of the unit (stratum 9) and therefore not shown in the profile reproduced in Figure 35. Given its distribution in the unit, as well as its composition, it appears to be colluvial material. This deposit was sterile.

Stratum 8 appears to have been an early surface. It was a sandy loam which contained brick fragments and scattered charcoal flecks. It contained cut nails, several pieces of whiteware, and a rhyolite flake. The ceramics suggest a mid-nineteenth-century date for this surface.

Strata 5, 6, and 7 are loamy sand flood deposits. Stratum 7 was sterile; however, strata 6 produced several pieces of whiteware. Stratum 5 yielded a single piece of pearlware. Both strata 5 and 6 contained cut nails which, taken together with the ceramics, indicate a mid-nineteenth-century date for these deposits.

Stratum 4 was a relatively thick sandy loam surface flecked with charcoal. This appears to have been the surface in use when the final mill fire occurred. It contained a high incidence of window glass fragments, but no datable artifacts.

Stratum 3 is a very thick deposit of loamy sand mixed with debris from the mill. It is flood deposited, and most of it was probably laid down during Hurricane Agnes in 1973. This storm caused considerable damage to the mill, including the collapse of the entire east wall (Beynon and Irion 1990:62). The broken stone lintel from over the window adjacent to the unit was found in this deposit. Stratum 2 was a concentrated lens of burned wood material from the window framing.

Stratum 1 was a recent deposit of loamy sand mixed with ash and debris from the deteriorating mill which contains a mix of both modern (i.e., plastic bottle caps) and late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century materials.

Units 6 and 8, excavated to the south of the mill, shared similar stratigraphy and will be discussed together. Unit 6 was situated closer to the mill where the original topography dropped away more steeply; thus, it contained more strata deposits than unit 8, which ended on bedrock at a depth of a little over 50 cm below ground surface (Figures 36 and 37).

Immediately above the bedrock in both units was a deposit of coarse sandy residual rock, stratum 12 in unit 6 (Figure 36) and stratum 4 in unit 8 (Figure 37). This deposit contained some artifacts in unit 8, but none in unit 6, indicating that it had been exposed in one unit but not in the other.

Stratum 11 in unit 6 was a dark olive brown loamy sand flood deposit. It yielded two pieces of brown transfer-printed pearlware, two pieces of light yellow creamware and a single piece of blue transfer-printed whiteware, indicating that it dates to the early part of the nineteenth century. Above this, stratum 10 was a layer of loamy sand which contained brick fragments forming an old surface. It contained a piece of blue transfer-printed whiteware and a fragment of plain ironstone, dating it to slightly later than stratum 11.

Stratum 9 in unit 6 is another flood deposit of loamy sand which correlates with stratum 3 in unit 8. This deposit yielded three pieces of mocha-dendritic pearlware dating to the first few decades of the nineteenth century.

Strata 8a and 8b in unit 6 were removed together as one was a very thin lens of flood deposited loamy sand (8b). This stratum contained several pieces of blue ironstone ceramic, indicating that it may have been formed as early as 1840. Stratum 8a corresponds to stratum 2 in unit 8.

Above stratum 8a in unit 6 are several layers of loamy sand which appear to have originated as flood deposits (strata 4 through 7), (Figure 36). None of these deposits contained chronologically diagnostic material.

Stratum 3 in unit 6 was a gravelly sand with ash flecked with burned mortar. This seems to correlate with stratum 3 in unit 5 which was the result of a major flooding event, probably Hurricane Agnes. Stratum 2 was yet another flood event represented in the profile of unit 6 (Figure 36). Stratum 1 in both units is a developing humic horizon of black silt loam.

As there are no deposits which can be correlated with either mill fire, it appears that flooding has removed deposit in this area or that this area is far enough away from the mill that fire debris did not accumulate here.

Two units (3 and 7) were excavated along the north side of the mill. Unit 3 was placed immediately adjacent to a concrete step for the doorway in the north wall of the mill, and unit 7 was placed approximately 2 m east, and adjacent to the wall of the mill.

At a depth of over 1 m, excavation in unit 3 reached a deposit of sterile silty clay shown as stratum 10 in Figure 38. This may represent intact alluvial material which predates the mill. Another deposit of silty clay, stratum 9, above stratum 10, yielded three historic artifacts, none datable.

Stratum 8 was a mottled deposit of red and yellowish brown loamy sand which also contained few historic artifacts. This appears to be an old flood deposit, given its color and texture.

Another layer of loamy sand, stratum 7, yielded more artifacts, including some fragments of dark green glass from a container blown in a mold. This would date the deposit to the earlier part of the nineteenth century (Jones and Sullivan 1991).

Stratum 6 was a lighter colored loamy sand overlying stratum 7. Two dozen handwrought nail fragments and four pieces of pearlware were recovered from this deposit dating it as early as the early nineteenth century. Stratum 5 also yielded two pieces of pearlware.

A lens of ash and charcoal was found immediately above stratum 5. Six pieces of window glass were the only materials recovered from stratum 4. This deposit probably corresponds to the first mill fire.

Stratum 3 above this lens contained electrical wire indicating it dates no earlier than the late nineteenth century. A culturally sterile mortar lens and an ash lens overlaid stratum 3. Stratum 2b was a small pocket of strong brown sandy clay at the base of stratum 2. A concrete step was lying over this deposit in the south profile. A fragment of a Fred Bauernschmidt beer bottle dating

between 1905 and 1912 was found embedded in the footing of the concrete step. This step was probably added at the same time as the concrete flooring inside the mill. This would date the concrete to after 1905. Burned deposits were found not far below the concrete flooring suggesting that they predate its installation by a short period. There is a reference in *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties* (Warfield 1967 [1905]) to a recent fire at the Simpsonville mill, indicating a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date for the fire. Stratum 2a was a deposit of sand like that used in the mill mortar, mottled with the developing humic horizon, and stratum 1 was the modern humic horizon.

Unit 7 also ended on a deposit of silty clay, stratum 14 (Figure 39). This layer yielded three fragments of window glass. Above this clay was a small lens of yellowish brown loamy sand, designated stratum 13, which was present only in the northwest corner of the unit and is not shown in the east profile in Figure 39. No datable material was recovered from this deposit.

Stratum 12 was a thin layer of silty clay in the northern portion of the unit which contained two fragments of glass.

An early surface is represented by stratum 11, a compact sandy loam. The number of artifacts is higher than in the strata below. Three pieces of lighter yellow creamware came from stratum 11 suggesting a date of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century.

Lighter yellow creamware as well as pearlware and whiteware were recovered from stratum 10, dating it to the first half of the nineteenth century also, although later than stratum 11. The matrix of stratum 10 was a yellowish red silty clay, and it probably correlates with the silty clay deposit of stratum 10 in unit 3, lower down the slope.

Stratum 9 in unit 7 was a dark grayish brown silty clay which yielded a great number of window glass fragments. This would not be unusual as the unit was located beneath a window in the north wall of the mill, and, undoubtedly, windows occasionally broke. The fragments appeared to be from a single pane. A piece of whiteware was found in stratum 9 dating it after 1810.

Stratum 8 was a dark brown sandy loam which contained no datable material. It may have formed a surface at one time given its composition. Above stratum 8, stratum 7 was a loamy sand which yielded wire nails, dating it to the later half of the nineteenth century at the earliest.

Stratum 6 was a layer of black silt and charcoal which had a metal band and a cast metal sleeve in it, both shown protruding from the profile in Figure 39. This deposit probably dates to the first mill fire and correlates with stratum 4 in unit 3. No datable material was found in this layer which would indicate exactly when the fire occurred.

Stratum 5 in unit 3 corresponds to stratum 3 in unit 3. Both were yellowish loamy sand deposits lying immediately above the strata associated with the first fire. It resembles the sand used in the mortar of the mill and may be associated with remortaring activities after the first fire.

Machine-made bottle fragments (post 1903) were found in stratum 4, which overlaid stratum 5 in the unit. Stratum 4 was a deposit of sandy loam which was found along the wall on the south side of the unit.

Although numerous artifacts were found in stratum 3, none was datable. The machine-made bottle fragments in stratum 4, beneath this deposit, date it to after 1903. Stratum 2 was a thin layer of silt loam deposited along the wall of the mill in the south of the unit which was sterile. Stratum 1 was the modern humic horizon.

Flooding episodes have not contributed to deposits on the north side of the mill as greatly as in the low-lying area south of the mill. Data recovery excavation appeared to have encountered an alluvial deposit (stratum 10 in unit 3) which may predate the establishment of the mill.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data recovered during the archeological excavation as well as artifact analysis and data from the complementary historical research were analyzed by the research team to address several research questions. The following discussions consider the history of the built environment of Simpsonville and the character of the Simpsonville community.

6.1 Historical Data

The archeological record at Simpsonville provided limited data on the material culture of the residents of the hamlet because the project area included few domestic deposits. However, several documentary sources include information that contributed to understanding the community. To develop a picture of the community that participated in the social and economic life of Simpsonville, the manuscript censuses for 1820 through 1920 were examined. Population, manufacturing, and agricultural schedules were examined; several were analyzed in detail to understand the community of craftspeople, laborers, and farmers and their families living in and around Simpsonville.

6.1.1 *Defining the Community*

The selection of schedules for analysis was based on the availability of complementary data sources, such as 1860 and 1878 property-ownership maps, county directories, and 1914-1929 account ledgers from the Igleharts' general store. Census records for rural areas lack specific location information beyond identification of county (for the earliest records) and township, election district, or enumeration district. Some twentieth-century records include marginal notes identifying the road along which the residences were located. Thus, locating the residents who lived in the hamlet around the mill and on farms in the vicinity was based on matching names on the property-ownership maps and in county directories with names in the population schedule. Households enumerated in sequence were assumed to be near each other (though not necessarily next to each other). Therefore, households enumerated immediately before or after households identified with Simpsonville through another source were assumed to be in the vicinity of Simpsonville as well. Different kinds of complementary sources were available for different periods of time; therefore, the selection criteria for the sample representing the Simpsonville community varied.

The selection of the Simpsonville community samples for 1870 and 1880 were based on several sources of information. Copies were obtained of the U.S. Census population schedule for the Howard County enumeration district that included Simpsonville. The 1860 Martenet map of Howard County and the 1878 Hopkins map of the Clarksville District of Howard County were used to identify property owners in the vicinity of Simpsonville. The list of patrons accompanying the 1878 Hopkins map, which includes community affiliation as well as occupation, was also used to distinguish those who identified themselves with Simpsonville. Residents included in the list or marked on the map were located in the manuscript census. Where entries for known Simpsonville residents clustered in the census, intervening entries were also included in the sample. Isolated entries that could be identified with Simpsonville through the patrons' list or location on a map were also included in the sample.

The selection of the 1920 community sample was based primarily on the index of customers with accounts at the general store in Simpsonville between 1914 and 1929. This selection criterion assumes that most customers purchased on account and that those who purchased goods at the store participated in the economic life of the community and also participated in the social life of the community. The 1920 sample includes a larger number of households. The larger number probably reflects higher population in the vicinity. However, it is also clear that families associated in 1870 and 1880 with the surrounding towns of Waters, Walls Crossroads, and Clarksville were customers at the store in Simpsonville. The development of all-season roads and automobile travel probably accounts for the patronage of residents living outside the immediate area of Simpsonville.

6.1.2 *The Nineteenth-Century Mill Community*

Many of nineteenth-century Maryland's communities developed around water-powered mills. Owings Mills, Ellicotts' Mills, and Savage Factory (as they were known in the nineteenth century) developed into important commercial and industrial centers. The lack of direct access to water-born or rail transportation limited Simpsonville's development; however, the community's composition and character was similar to other nineteenth-century mill communities of the Middle Atlantic, such as Rockdale, Pennsylvania.

The importance of the mill community as a settlement type in the industrialization of agrarian America was recognized by Anthony F. C. Wallace. His study of the village of Rockdale (Wallace 1978) presents a picture of a mill community in southeastern Pennsylvania in the mid-nineteenth century. Rockdale, which developed along the banks of Chester Creek in Delaware County, was a cotton-cloth manufacturing district. Although Wallace focuses on the antebellum development of this textile-mill town, the community he portrays is similar to Simpsonville in several ways. Rockdale was a larger and more complex community, but its setting and socioeconomic character were typical.

Early American manufacturing districts depended on water power (not steam power, as in England). Therefore, these districts developed as rural communities linked to larger markets for sale of products and purchase of raw materials (Wallace 1978:5). Most essential goods and services, however, were provided within the community. Simpsonville was probably more economically isolated than Rockdale, since the gristmill and sawmill's raw materials were locally produced and most mill products were probably consumed locally as well. Woolen cloth production may have involved the mill business in larger markets; however, woolen production was apparently financially unsuccessful by the 1870s. The water power available to the mill may have been insufficient at Simpsonville for competitive textile manufacturing by the late nineteenth century.

Like the Chester Creek valley at Rockdale, the valley of the Middle Patuxent River at Simpsonville is steep-walled (particularly on the north side at the mill site), and soils in the surrounding area are subject to erosion. Much of the adjacent land is appropriate for general farming as pasture, crop land, and orchard. The Simpsonville mill is located about four miles above the fall line (which generally follows the Howard-Anne Arundel County line). Therefore, the drop (or head) is not as steep as it is downstream at Savage Factory, the textile-mill district at the fall line.

6.1.3 *The Simpsonville Community of 1870 to 1880*

The Simpsonville community was agrarian, and the mill itself was not a major employer, as the textile mills at Rockdale were. However, the hamlet was an agricultural service center, and the self-reliance of the community is reflected in the variety of occupations represented in the census. The socioeconomic levels Wallace identified at Rockdale are represented in the Simpsonville community.

The managerial class includes manufacturers, mill owners, merchants, and wealthy farmers and their families. This class was represented in Simpsonville by mill owner and manufacturer William Brayshaw and his son John Brayshaw (USBC 1870) and merchants John Bach and William Wall (USBC 1880). The population schedule of the 1870 census records the value of personal property and real estate, and the agriculture schedule of the 1880 census records the value of farm land, improvements, and products. Based on this information, the principal land owners and farmers of the community included Richard B. Owings; John Myerly and Harriet Owings Myerly (Richard's sister); James Peters; members of the Simpson family, particularly James and H. Clay Simpson, who owned the mill property in 1880; and members of the Dorsey family headed by Evaline Dorsey and her sons Harrison, Pulaski, and Napoleon (USBC 1880).

Wallace's second class includes professionals, craft specialists, and storekeepers, who provided goods or services for all other classes, and small farmers and tenant farmers (Wallace 1978:44; 56-57). Professionals in the Simpsonville community included physicians Charles Ridgley and Robert Pue, both of whom had modest personal and real property holdings, and Prussian-born preacher Ernest Ide. Craftsmen in the community included blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, a stone mason, shoemakers, merchants, and a grocer. The largest occupation group in the community was composed of small farmers, such as George Botterill and Jonathan Blowers (listed as a huckster in 1870 and farmer in 1880) and their families, and tenant farmers, including Howard Morrison and several other farmers who did not own real property. One black farmer, Jason Larken, is listed in the 1870 census, but he owned no real property and a small amount of personal property.

The working class includes general and farm laborers, mill hands, and servants (Wallace 1978:44). In the 1870 and 1880 Simpsonville census samples, all blacks except for tenant farmer Larken were in this group: black male heads of household are listed as laborers or farm laborers; black female heads of household are listed as keeping house. A few white heads of household are listed as general or farm laborers as well; however, it is clear that race and socioeconomic status were closely linked in the Simpsonville community of 1870-1880.

In 1870, black heads of household account for 12 percent of the community; in 1880, however, black heads of household account for 26 percent. Several blacks are listed as laborers or servants in white households, including children as young as 8 and 9 years old. Whites are also included in households as servants and laborers, including female domestic servants as young as 10 and 12 (USBC 1870).

Irish and Germans were the largest immigrant groups represented in the Simpsonville community, although English immigrants and one Scot were living in the community as well. Fourteen percent of the heads of household included in the community in 1870 were foreign born, including William Brayshaw, his son John Brayshaw, grocer Joseph Seaney, and Elizabeth Botrell [Botterill], all born in England. William Brayshaw's wife Julia was English as well. Manager Thomas Henderson was a Scot, and farm laborers Nicholas Sheals and Thomas Oneil [O'Neil] were Irish. Henderson's

wife Isabella was Irish, as were laborers listed in several households, including Henderson's and Dr. Pue's households. Prussian-born members of the community include farmers Nicholas Grawel and Edward Flagstad; shoemaker John F. Kouhm [Kruhnn] and Annie Kouhm; Ernest Brady, apprentice to carpenter Joseph McCauley; and John Damm, listed as a farmer in Pulaski Dorsey's household (USBC 1870).

Only two foreign-born heads of household (4.8 percent) were included in the 1880 community, a Bohemian shoemaker (whose household includes two Bohemian-born women) and the Prussian preacher Ernest Ide (USBC 1880).

6.1.4 *The Simpsonville Woolen Factory*

The 1860 Martenet map shows commercial enterprises in the hamlet of Simpsonville, including a wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, store, and woolen factory. Documentary evidence for textile production in Simpsonville is limited; however, analysis of cartographic, census, and deed sources suggest that a mill at Simpsonville produced wool cloth from the late 1820s through the 1870s.

The earliest reference to a woolen factory is in an indenture conveying the property from Henry H. Owings, to Basil Owings, dated February 11, 1829, which mentions the "mill seat, gristmill, sawmill, & woolen factory" (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 14:278). This reference is repeated in the 1842 indenture from Basil Owings to James Owings (Howard County Deed Book 3:336-338). The land transfer documented by this indenture was the 184 3/4 acres that included the mill seat, gristmill, sawmill, and woolen factory. In 1844, Henry H. Owings acquired this tract, which included "the old mill house being lately converted into a woolen factory (Beynon and Irion 1990:37 citing Howard County Deed Book 5:54-57). This reference to recent conversion suggest that the factory operation was moved from the building used in the 1820s and 1830s to the stone mill (the building housing the mill operation).

The 1850 manufacturing census, however, does not list Henry H. Owings as owner of a woolen mill, but owner of a gristmill and a sawmill. The gristmill's water-powered Burr stones processed 1000 bushels of meal and flour. The sawmill, also powered by water, produced 45,000 feet of oak and poplar plank. Each mill employed one man (USBC 1880). Compared to other gristmills listed in the census, the Owings mill was a low-capital, small-output operation; the sawmill is closer to the average in capital investment and output.

Charles Simpson was apparently involved in textile manufacturing before he purchased the Simpsonville mill seat from Owings in 1852. Simpson is listed in the 1850 manufacturing census as owner of a gristmill and a woolen factory. The gristmill, like Owings's mill, had one pair of water-powered burr stones. Simpson's mill employed one man and produced 1,500 bushels of corn meal. The woolen factory, which was also water powered, employed six men and produced 7,000 yards of cloth [wool] and linsey [a fabric with a cotton warp and woolen filling].

There are several pieces of evidence documenting the operation of a woolen mill in Howard County's Fifth District (which included Simpsonville). The 1860 Martenet map shows a woolen factory next to the name Brayshaw. The mill seat was still owned by the Simpson family in 1860, but William Brayshaw was listed in the population census as a manufacturer; three boarders in the household are listed as manufacturers as well. The 1860 manufacturers census lists a woolen factory operated by James Brashaw. This factory, which was water powered, employed 10 men,

who operated 180 spindles, 3 card machines, and 4 looms. The factory produced 2,000 yards of cloth, 1,000 yards of flannel, 500 yards of blanket, 900 yards of linsey, and 1,000 pounds of yarn (USBC 1860). Charles Simpson's mill (in 1850) employed 6 men who operated 6 spindles, 2 carders and 4 looms; the mill produced 7,000 yards of linsey (USBC 1850). Simpson's capital investment was $300; James Brashaw's was $2,500. Available information is insufficient to determine if these entries document the same mill at different times or document two different mills; or if either is the mill shown on the 1860 map at Simpsonville. It is clear that the Simpson and Brashaw factories are relatively small, however: a cotton works in Howard County's Second District (Ellicotts' Mills) documented in the 1860 census employed 50 men and 102 women who operated 3000 spindles and 120 looms to produce 1,925,100 yards of fabric and 93,000 pounds of yarn (USBC 1860).

One further piece of evidence supports the interpretation that William Brayshaw was producing woolen fabric while he owned the Simpsonville mill seat (1865-1878). The 1880 population schedule listed William Brayshaw as a manufacturer and listed two boarders in his household as woolen mill hands. The 1878 Hopkins map shows a factory in Simpsonville (but does not specify the type) as well as a gristmill, sawmill, wheelwright shop, and blacksmith shop. No later documentation of a woolen mill in Simpsonville was located.

Brayshaw either died or defaulted on his mortgage by 1878. In 1877, The *Ellicott City Times* published an advertisement for the sale of the farm: "Brayshaw's farm and mill, 215 acres at Simpsonville--3-story woolen factory, gristmill and sawmill, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, store buildings, 8 dwelling houses and large sweitzer barn and stable for 12 horses (Beynon and Irion 1990:40). In 1878, the mill seat was sold back to the Simpson family when James and H. Clay Simpson purchased it in 1878.

Based on the available evidence, textile production in Simpsonville was probably limited to 1820s through the 1870s. The best evidence for textile production is during the Brayshaw ownership of the mill from 1865 to 1878. However, Brayshaw may have been operating the mill as a woolen factory for Charles and then William Simpson during the 1850s and early 1860s. It is also possible that Charles Simpson was operating a woolen factory at Simpsonville in 1850, before he bought the mill seat from Henry H. Owings.

Available evidence does not include information on the precise location of the woolen factory. The 1860 Martenet map does not indicate a specific location, and the 1878 Hopkins map shows a factory nearly ¼ mile north of the mill race (north of the miller's house (Hatfield house) and northeast of the structure on the millrace, which must be the stone mill. However, the miller's house is labeled *G.M.* (gristmill), and the mill is not labeled at all, so the factory location may not be accurate either.

There are three reasonable interpretations of the evidence for a woolen factory at Simpsonville. First, the gristmill may have been converted to a woolen factory, replacing the gristmill and sawmill functions of the mill seat. Only a woolen factory is shown on the 1860 map. Second, the woolen factory may have been in Simpsonville, but in another mill structure, which has not been located, while the gristmill continued to operate in the stone mill. Third, the woolen factory operated in part of the gristmill while grain milling continued in another part of the structures. Such combinations of functions powered by the same water wheel were usual (Robert Vogel 1993, personal communication). No archeological evidence of textile production was found; however, such evidence is not likely to survive. After production ceased, the machinery was probably sold.

If Brayshaw defaulted because his factory was not profitable, machinery was probably sold when the mill was sold to the Simpsons.

The failure of woolen production at Simpsonville may be related to several factors, including limited waterpower, distance from raw materials and markets, and competition with larger factories. William Brayshaw was English, and he may have been unprepared for the economics of rural industry. Because of the dependence on water power, not steam, industry in the East developed along rivers, especially at the fall line. Steam-powered industry in England was an urban phenomenon. Urban industry had access to transportation and labor. Simpsonville was 8 miles from the nearest railroad station; Simpsonville farmers were not raising sheep (USBC 1880), so both fleece and finished products had to be transported to the railroad or by road to local or regional markets. Furthermore, there was probably a decline in the local and regional market for woolen fabrics at the end of the Civil War. The community probably had no local trained labor. The closest experienced workers were in Savage Factory or Ellicotts' Mills. Brayshaw's 1860 boarders, who were listed as manufacturers, were English. The mill was several miles above the fall line, so the drop or fall from the headrace to the wheel may have been inadequate to generate adequate power for a successful textile operation. The competition with the larger mills at Savage Factory (which was near the fall line) and Ellicott Mills (which was on the railroad) was probably too keen for the small, rural factory at Simpsonville.

6.1.5 *The Simpsonville Community of 1920*

The composition of the community changed between 1880 and 1920, the second census sample that was analyzed in detail. A higher percentage of community members were involved in farming (76 percent in 1920 compared to 70 percent in 1880). The 1870 census listed 47.4 percent of American workers as farmers, the first time farmers were a minority of the workforce. By 1920 only 27 percent of the American population was involved in farming (Schlereth 1991:35). Fewer professionals and skilled craft specialists are listed (7 percent in 1920 compared to 17.5 percent in 1880). Identifying the members of the managerial class in 1920 is more difficult, because the population schedule does not include property-value information. However, several of the prominent farming families in the community in 1880 were still represented in 1920. Napoleon Dorsey is listed as a 90-year-old retired farmer, and Richard B. Owings is listed as a 66-year-old farmer. Sons of several other prominent farmers include William Myerly, son of John and Harriet Owings Myerly, nephew of Richard Owings, and owner of Owings-Myerly House in 1920; Allen Peters, son of James Peters; and William Simpson, son of James Simpson. John and Mary Iglehart, who owned the mill and general store at this time, were important members of the community in 1920 as well. John is listed as miller, operating a flour mill, and the household included the Igleharts' four young children; two female servants (one black, one mulatto); and three boarders, one of whom was a clerk in the store. Merchant Albert Bradey, who had an account at the Iglehart's store, may operate another store in the vicinity.

Professionals and craft specialists in the community in 1920 included ministers William H. Williams and Lawrence Propst; carpenters Marion Botterill, Hugo DeChimbell, and John Harding; blacksmiths Robert Williams, John Hall, and Herbert Hall; and chauffeur Richard Myers. The decline in the number and variety of specialists is probably due to several factors. Improvements in transportation, including all-season roads and automobiles, made it possible for rural residents to travel to specialists located in larger service centers, such as Savage or Laurel. A more important factor may be the availability of mass-produced goods that replaced hand-made goods.

By 1920, shoemaker William Metcalf had retired (no occupation is listed for him in 1920), and there was neither wheelwright nor stone mason in the community. The services of carpenters and blacksmiths, however, were still required by farm families and residents of rural communities. According to the ledgers, residents were purchasing clothing, automotive supplies, and other manufactured goods at the store.

The percentage of people of color (listed as black or mulatto in the manuscript census) increased from 26 percent in 1880 to 34 percent in 1920. Most black and mulatto heads of household were employed as general laborers or farm laborers, though several were listed as farmers who own property. Few blacks owned land in 1870 and 1880. There were three specialists, a minister, a blacksmith, and a chauffeur, in the community as well.

Foreign-born heads of household account for 3.8 percent of the Simpsonville community in 1920. All were German-born farmers. There were a few first-generation Americans (children of German-born parents). Irish immigrants were not represented in the community in 1920.

Households in the Simpsonville community, as documented by the population census, were composed of several members related by kinship. The family functioned as the primary economic and social unit in the community. Most households were headed by a male, who was a farmer or farm laborer. Adult sons in a household were generally employed as farm laborers, working on the family farm or hiring out their labor. Occupations were listed for few women. Many households included other kin, such as in-laws, grandchildren, and nieces and nephews. Several households also included boarders, and a few households included servants employed in the household. There were no single-occupant dwellings; few dwellings included more than one household.

Five the 106 households in the 1920 community sample were headed by women. No occupation is listed for two of these women. Mary Iglehart, widow of William, lived with her adult daughter and son, who farmed property she owned. Florence Lisbon, a 43-year-old mulatto widow, rented the house she shared with her children (three sons and one daughter, aged 9 to 16 years old), two nieces, and one nephew. The older males were farm laborers; her 22-year-old niece was a servant. Two were listed as farmers: Elizabeth Litchfield, a 74-year-old white widow, and Alice Dorsey, 70-year-old mulatto widow. It is likely that each woman inherited from her husband the property that she farmed. Elizabeth Litchfield employed a boarder as a farm laborer (her son was a carpenter). Alice Dorsey's son Walter worked on the farm and his wife and four small children lived in the household as well. Ellen Hall, a 67-year-old mulatto widow employed as a domestic servant, owned her own home, which she shared with her grandson and her granddaughter, who was also a servant.

Based on these five households, a woman headed a household only if she survived her husband. In four of the five households in the Simpsonville community, the woman also owned property and provided a home for kin who contributed to the household by providing farm labor or hiring out for wages. Both women of color and white women owned property in the Simpsonville community.

6.1.6 *Trading at the Igleharts' General Store*

During the Iglehart ownership of the mill seat, the Igleharts operated a general store next to the mill. Store ledgers have survived in the care of Helen Smith, great granddaughter of John and Mary Iglehart, and Mrs. Smith generously agreed to loan the ledgers to the research team. These ledgers record transactions made on credit between the Igleharts' business and individual customers. Transactions include the purchase of goods from the store and from the mill; payment for milling services, such as grinding and chopping grain for feed and flour; small cash loans; and sale of farm products to the store for credit against purchases.

Five ledgers were available for the period 1914 to 1929. A ledger including some accounts for 1918 through the early 1920s apparently has not survived. To examine purchasing patterns at the store, the research team selected a small sample of customers who had accounts and who were listed in the 1920 population census. The sample of customers is not random, and it was not selected to produce statistical data on purchasing: the sample was selected to study the variety of purchasing patterns by community members who represent different socioeconomic levels. Age, ethnicity, household size and composition, occupation, and property ownership were considered in selecting the sample.

Alice Dorsey was listed in the 1920 census as a 70-year-old, widowed, mulatto farmer. Her household included her son Walton (26), daughter-in-law Mary (25), and four grandchildren: Martha (6), Roger (4), Hattie (3), and Hillan (9 months). Alice Dorsey owned her home, but it was mortgaged. Her son Walton was a laborer who worked at home for wages; it is likely that he provided labor on her farm.

Nelson Holland was listed as a 75-year-old, mulatto farmer. His household included his wife Annie (67) and his grandson John Dorsey (11). He owned his home (no mortgage).

Thadeus Owings was listed as the 27-year-old, single, white son of Richard B. Owings, who was the head of the household. The household also included Richard's wife Blanch (62), daughter Caroline (36), and son James (17) as well as Kate Kelly, a 38-year-old black servant, and her son Calvin (9). Richard (66) worked for wages as a farmer; Thad was listed as a farmer who worked on his own account [self employed]; apparently Thad ran the farm and his father worked with him.

William H. Metcalf was listed as an 80-year-old white male. No occupation is listed in 1920, but Metcalf is listed in previous years as a shoemaker. His household includes his wife Martha (61) and his grandson William C. Lowery (9). Metcalf rented his home; the store ledgers indicate that he rented from the Igleharts.

De Wilton Parlett was listed as a 44-year-old white farmer. His household also included his wife Elisabeth (44). Parlett owned his home (with a mortgage).

Entries for each account in the ledgers were recorded by date. The item and price were listed; sometimes the quantity was listed as well. The total for the date was entered in the debit column. Charges for milling, loans, and rent were listed by date as well. Credits were also listed by date, and item and quantity was entered as well as amount in the credit column. Accounts were settled periodically, when customers paid the balance in part or in full by check or cash.

The store stocked a wide variety of goods, including fresh and preserved foods, medicines, household tools and supplies, clothing, farm and garden tools and supplies, hardware, and automotive supplies. Animal feed from the mill was recorded in the store ledgers as well. To examine the types of goods purchased, goods were grouped into 34 categories. Milling services, loans, and rent were recorded separately. The amount spent during the year on each category was tabulated (Table 2). Total charges for 1917 ranged from $58.13 for Alice Dorsey to $175.94 for William Metcalf. The types of purchases and frequency of purchasing varied for each of the five people in the sample.

Alice Dorsey made purchases at the store on 47 dates in 1917. Most of her purchases, which totaled $58.13, were food. The largest amounts of money were spent on flour and grains, sweeteners (sugar, molasses, and syrup), and meat and fish. Lard, sugar, coffee, and tea were common purchases. She purchased small quantities of medicines frequently. She purchased flour and yeast regularly, but purchased bread only once. Mrs. Dorsey also purchased some household supplies and tools and garden seeds. She purchased yard goods and notions, but no ready-made clothing. In October of 1916, she purchased canning supplies, but she went to the store only three times in October of 1917 and made purchases of lard, flour, sugar and beef. In April, the store loaned her $2.00. In March, June, September, and December, Alice Dorsey made payments on her account, but she never paid the account in full. She paid between $15.00 and $35.00 and carried over a balance of $20.00 to $40.00.

Nelson Holland made purchases on account on 121 days in 1917. His charges totaled $144.75; animal feed accounted for $77.45 of that amount. Most of his feed purchases are grouped together and labeled "mill acct." Most of his other purchases were for food, particularly flour and grains, meat and fish, sweeteners, and oil and lard. Nelson Holland also spent $9.35 on ready-made clothing. He regularly purchased tobacco and received one $10.00 loan from the store. In March, May, and September, Nelson Holland paid his account in full.

De Wilton Parlett purchased goods at the store on 49 dates in 1917; charges to his account totaled $75.70. About half of his expenditures were for food, primarily meat and fish. He bought bread frequently; he bought tobacco only once. He spent $6.50 on ready-made clothing, and $6.41 on oil, gas, and grease. Parlett paid his account in full in April and December. He appears to have had 2 bushels of corn crushed at the mill and to have purchased 500 pounds of chop (feed), but was given credit for the chop and 1 bushel of corn when he settled his account in April. He had a credit of $12.35 when he settled in December.

William Metcalf made purchases at the store on 203 dates from March through December in 1917. He spent $144.44 on goods and paid $31.50 in rent, which was also recorded in the store ledger. Most of the money he spent was on food, particularly cream, meat and fish, flour and grains, sweeteners, oil and lard, and coffee. Nearly every day Metcalf went to the store and purchased two or three things; cream, snuff, and tobacco were common purchases. He bought both ready-made clothing and yard goods. He bought neither feed nor petroleum products. Metcalf settled his account in June, August, and December. No entries were found in the available ledgers for January or February. He apparently also settled his account at the end of February, as no balance was brought forward to the page where the entries for March begin. He paid his store account in full and paid $10.50 for three months' rent each time as well.

Thadeus Owings made purchases at the store on 172 dates in 1917; his purchases on credit totaled $166.06. About 60% of his total was spent on food, particularly meat and fish, sweeteners, and

bread. Flour and grains and baking supplies were also common purchases. Owings also made several purchases of medicines, but few of tobacco. His dry-goods purchases included household supplies and $9.89 for paper, postcards, and stamps, but he spent little on clothing and yard goods. He was the only one of the sample of five who purchased ammunition (shells) or household furnishings. He purchased relatively small amounts of feed, but he frequently purchased oil by the gallon. He borrowed $7.00 on account.

Owings also regularly sold butter and eggs to the store for credit; his total credit for 1917 was $197.01. During most of 1917, Owings credit exceeded his debt with the store. The account was settled only once in 1917, in February, when Owings's balance due was $22.26. The account was not settled again until March of 1918, when Owings's debt was $212.63 and his credit was $207.37; he paid in full.

The accounts of the five customers document a variety of purchasing patterns and reveal several kinds of financial transactions between the customers and the Igleharts. Credit was extended for several months. Accounts were generally paid quarterly (Dorsey, Holland, and Metcalf). Parlett settled only twice, at mid-year and year end, but his balance was relatively low each time and he paid in full. Owings settled only once during 1917; however, for most of the year, he maintained a credit from his sale of butter and eggs to the store. Although she never paid her account in full, the Igleharts continued to extend credit to Alice Dorsey. She made quarterly payments, but remained in debt.

The store also made loans to customers, including Alice Dorsey, who borrowed $2.00 against her account. Nelson Holland borrowed $10.00, and Thad Owings borrowed $7.00. At the time the loan was made to Owings, however, his credit with the store exceeded his debt by $8.06.

Charges for mill products and milling services were also recorded in the ledgers. Holland spent over $70.00 on feed from the mill. These purchases suggest that he raised stock and that his requirements for feed exceeded the amount of fodder he could produce. Parlett and Owings also bought feed and paid for milling services. Parlett bought no flour or grains, and Owings bought relatively small amounts. The flour and other grain products sold in the store were probably products of the mill. They were regularly purchased by Dorsey, Holland, and Metcalf.

The store stocked a variety of fresh and preserved foods, medicines, clothing, household goods, tools, and supplies. Variation in the purchases by members of the Simpsonville community reflect variation in household economic organization. William Metcalf is probably the only resident of the hamlet in the sample. County directories identified him as a shoemaker in Simpsonville (he was retired by 1920) and he rented from the Igleharts. He apparently purchased most of his household's food and many household goods at the store. The rest of the customers in the sample were farmers. However, their purchasing patterns apparently reflect differences in the products produced by each farm.

Alice Dorsey spent most of her money on refined or processed foods, such as milled grains and sweeteners (sugar, molasses, and syrup). She bought few consumer goods or finished products: her largest non-food purchases were yard goods. She did not buy ready-made clothes, and she rarely bought bread. Her purchasing patterns suggest that she relied on what she produced on her farm (dairy products, eggs, meat, and garden produce) or made from scratch. She was never out of debt. She was an elderly mulatto widow, providing a home for her son and his family and trying to make ends meet.

The other farmers spent less on food and more on consumer goods, tools, and supplies. Differences in their households and the products of their farms may be reflected in these purchase. Thad Owings, who farmed with his father, produced surplus butter and eggs, which he sold to the store. None of the other four customers bought eggs, however. Only Metcalf bought large quantities of dairy products. Holland bought no dairy products, and Dorsey and Parlett bought relatively small amounts, suggesting that all three farms produced their own dairy products and eggs. None of the customers spent much on fruits or vegetables; everyone except Dorsey bought canning supplies (and she bought some the previous year). Nelson and Dorsey made few purchases of meat or fish; they may have also produced most of the meat their households consumed. A large proportion of Parlett's expenditures were for meat, and about one-third of Owings's food purchases were meat or fish. The Parlett and Owings farms may not have produced enough meat for the households' consumption, or the households may have varied their diet with a wider variety of fresh, canned, and preserved meats from the store. Parlett and Owings also purchased petroleum products (gas, oil, and grease), for engines or motors. Their smaller feed purchases, as compared to Holland, suggest that they may have relied less on horse power than Holland did. Both Holland and Parlett, however, purchased horse tackle.

Frequency of purchases varied among customers. William Metcalf made purchases at the store four or five times each week. The dwelling he rented from the Igleharts was probably near the store. Perhaps the Metcalf household had no refrigeration, so he bought cream and small quantities of other perishables nearly every day; perhaps he liked stopping in at the store every day. The farmers came to the store less frequently. Thad Owings made purchases two or three times each week, and he brought butter and eggs about twice each month. Nelson Holland came to the store about twice each week; Alice Dorsey and De Wilton Parlett each came about once each week.

Based on buying patterns, it appears that fresh foods, including dairy products, eggs, meats, and produce were available at the store. Local resident William Metcalf bought most of these, but farmers often produced enough of some fresh foods for household consumption. A variety of dry goods, tools, and supplies were also available, and most households purchased these goods as well. Some consumer goods were apparently not available at the store, however. The are no entries for alcoholic beverages in the ledger. The only tablewares listed in the ledger were forks and knives. Lamp chimneys, canning jars, and glasses (probably for preserves) are the only glass products listed. There are no entries for table glass, ceramic dishes, or cooking vessels. These common household goods were certainly purchased by residents of the Simpsonville community, but they were not purchased at the Igleharts' store. Residents may have traveled to other stores in the vicinity or to larger towns to shop for these and other consumer goods, or they may have ordered them from catalogue stores.

Alice Dorsey, De Wilton Parlett, and Thad Owings each had an account in 1924, but purchasing patterns were different. Dorsey still bought mostly food, but she spent less and went less frequently. Parlett also spent less; he spent money primarily on beverages, gas and oil, and milling services. Thad Owings went to the store infrequently; he bought oil and a few other items. He no long sold butter and eggs to the store. Other sources for consumer goods apparently became more popular with the store's customers in the 1920s.

6.2 Archeological Data

6.2.1 *Artifact Processing*

Artifacts recovered during Phase III investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning. Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as ceramics and glass) were washed. Other artifacts (such as metal) were brushed to remove dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, artifacts were identified by type, material, and function (Appendix III). Artifacts were temporarily stored by JMA; at the completion of the project, they will be delivered to MHT.

Flotation was carried out in JMA's Alexandria laboratory using a modified 5-gallon bucket as a tank. In this method, a grate suspended at the midpoint of the bucket holds the soil sample to be floated, water enters 4 inches from the bottom of the bucket, and a spout set into the rim carries off the light fraction to be caught in a mesh-lined sieve. The process is as follows: a liner of wedding veil is placed in the tank on top of the metal grate; the soil sample is placed on top of this liner; water enters from below the grate and agitates the sample; sludge falls through the grate and settles to the bottom; and the light fraction floats to the top and is caught in a mesh-lined sieve while the heavy fraction remains on top of the grate in the veil liner. When the sample is clean, the heavy and light fractions are removed and set aside to dry. The remaining water in the tank is emptied, the sludge removed, and the tank is rinsed.

The artifact catalog was entered in a Database III+ program organized according to South's artifact pattern analysis (South 1977). In this program, each artifact type has a unique code which is entered into the computer along with the quantity and any details about the artifact. The program, facilitates data analysis as well as catalogue generation.

6.2.2 *Minimum Number of Vessels*

Minimum vessel analysis was performed on ceramics, bottles, and glass tableware, from feature 4 block units. For each type of material, the minimum number of vessels (MNV) was totaled by analytical unit, in this case stratum. For ceramics, the MNV was determined by matching rim sherds and examining decorated body sherds. Unless separate vessels could be defined, sherds were assumed to be from the same vessel. The MNV was based on rim sherds only. Body or base sherds that could not be matched with a rim were not included in the MNV calculation. Ware, decorative type, form, measurements, and maker's mark were all recorded on vessel forms. Each vessel was recorded on a separate sheet and set affiliations were recorded.

For bottles, the MNV was determined by counting the number of finishes. Finish type and manufacturer, mold type, base type, color, and measurements were recorded for each vessel. Embossings were recorded, and an attempt was made to identify the design.

For table glassware, MNV was determined by matching rim sherds. Decorated body sherds were also examined for cross mends. Form, material, color, measurements, and patterns were recorded whenever possible.

6.2.3 *Ceramic Index Analysis*

Ceramics recovered from archaeological sites are assumed to reflect the purchasing patterns of a site's occupants. The relative cost of the wares and types represented reflect the purchasing power and socio-economic status of the purchaser. In 1980, George Miller published a method for quantifying the relationship between ceramics and socioeconomic status. Miller reviewed price lists used by English ceramic companies that controlled the majority of the world ceramic market and developed a series of index values for decorative types and vessel forms. The index values were based on the cost of common cream colored ware (CC ware). One of the difficulties with the implementation of this method is the inflation of the later index values compared to the earlier ones. Miller identified the cause of the inflation as the prevalence of discounting, which was used in calculation the original indices. Therefore, he developed new indices (Miller 1991) which are used in this study.

Miller's index values were used for bowls. Values for plates depend on size (as well as decoration). Therefore, rim diameters were determined for plates. When a plate diameter was between two sizes listed by Miller, an average value of the larger and smaller diameter was used. Cups and saucers were matched, and each unmatched cup and saucer was counted as well (assuming that a complementary vessel had been purchased at the same time).

Miller's indices are based primarily on data from the first half of the nineteenth century; data after 1870 are limited to a few prices for specific ware and forms. To address this problem, Susan Henry developed less detailed indices based on data in mail-order catalogues (Henry 1987). Assemblages which predate 1890 were analyzed with Miller's indices; those which postdate 1890 were analyzed with Henry's indices. Although these indices are calculated from different data, they are the best available methods for assessing relative cost of ceramics in an assemblage. When a decorative type was missing from the index being used, the value for that type from the preceding index was used. Although there is the danger of skewing the index by taking an index value from an earlier list, the distortion would be greater if some decorative types were omitted.

Minimum vessel analysis was conducted for material from feature 4, the general store, the area with the highest percentage of domestic deposits. This analysis identified a total of 24 vessels from the area, 19 of which were appropriate for Miller ceramic analysis. Table 3 shows Miller ceramic indices for materials from strata 1 and 2: other strata did not contain vessels of the appropriate types. The small number of vessels and low index values are evidence of the minimal domestic activity within the area of the general store. Vessels in these strata may be evidence of broken stock rather than domestic activities in the vicinity, however, ceramic tablewares are not listed in the twentieth century store ledgers.

6.2.4 *Artifact Pattern Analysis*

Stanley South (1977) devised a technique for grouping historic artifacts to facilitate inter- and intrasite comparisons. The analysis and comparison of the distribution of these groups from several sites led South to develop pattern models to aid in recognizing and explaining both functional and cultural similarities and differences among areas and sites. The artifact *groups* in South's pattern analysis are kitchen, architecture, furniture, arms, clothing, personal, tobacco, and activities. Each group is further subdivided into additional functional divisions termed *classes* which are comprised of specific artifact *types*. Patrick Garrow (1982:57) adjusted the content of South's original groups

to more accurately reflect functional similarities and differences, moving colonoware ceramics from the activities to the kitchen group and stub pipes from the activities to the tobacco group. Pattern analysis of the Simpsonville data incorporated Garrow's modifications. For example, the kitchen group includes such classes as ceramics, bottles, and tableware (Plate 21); the architecture group includes such classes as window glass, nails, screws, staples, and other fasteners (Plate 22); the arms group encompasses bullets, cartridges, gun parts and gunflints (Plate 23); the clothing group includes sewing tools, buttons, shoe parts, cloth, etc. (Plate 24); the personal group includes combs, jewelry, writing implements, personal hygiene paraphernalia, coins, and personal effects, such as penknives and keys (Plate 24); and the tobacco group consists mainly of pipes (Plate 26) but also includes related artifacts such as ashtrays, lighters, cigarette holders, and snuff tins. The functions associated with each group are mostly self-explanatory with the exception of the activities group. This group includes artifacts associated with a variety of activities, such as construction hardware, tools, and fishing gear, as well as miscellaneous artifacts such as toys (Plate 27).

The original purpose of South's technique was to identify patterns in the frequencies of groups and classes. The identified patterns were to be an intermediate step which would stimulate and facilitate the investigation of the links between the patterns and the cultural and historical processes that caused assemblage differences and similarities (South 1988:27). This method facilitated comparison among the Simpsonville features addressed by data recovery excavations as well as with other rural mill sites. In addition, the artifact group percentages generated by Simpsonville features were compared with patterns established with data from other site types.

South's patterns were based on data from large block excavations of building foundations and the surrounding yard areas. However, few excavations include such large samples, and smaller samples have been shown to produce artifact patterns similar to those from block excavation (Joseph 1989:58-60). Appropriate excavation samples are not random, but designed to include a variety of use areas, so that intrasite variation can be addressed.

In computing frequencies for feature 1, artifacts from above the concrete floor inside the mill were excluded. This avoided the inclusion of artifacts deposited after the mill was abandoned and, thus, not related to mill activities. In addition, some of the deposits above the floor were disturbed by Phase II excavations inside the mill, as well as by a looter's pit in the southern portion of the feature (see Figure 31).

The artifact group frequencies from Simpsonville features are illustrated in Table 4. The architecture group accounted for the highest percentage of artifacts from all features with the exception of feature 12, the overflow race (Table 4).

Feature 1, the gristmill ruins, and feature 3, which operated wholly or partly as a gristmill, shared the most similar group frequencies (Table 4). Architectural artifacts made up over three-fourths of the assemblages from each of these features, followed by the kitchen, activities, and clothing groups. Pipes represented a slightly greater proportion of the assemblage from feature 1, as did personal artifacts. In addition, artifacts from the arms and furniture groups were recovered from feature 1, while none were found at feature 3. Many of these differences can be attributed to sample size, which was much smaller from feature 3 (Table 4). The difference in the frequency of clay pipes, however, is undoubtedly related to the context of excavation. All of the pipes found at feature 1 came from exterior units. Sixty percent of the pipes came from unit 3, excavated just outside the doorway in the northwest (called north) side of the mill, indicating that smoking was a frequent activity in this area (see Figure 31). The finings and dust produced by milling grain

created a volatile environment, so it is not surprising that no smoking paraphernalia came from the mill's interior. The cobble wall uncovered by feature 3 excavations (see Figure 28) indicates that this area was inside a gristmill given the presence of the millstones. Logically, the lack of tobacco group artifacts from feature 3 (n = 1) is a function of location of the excavation units (interior), not sample size.

Within the architectural group from feature 1, the ratio of window glass (n = 6849) to nails and other architectural fasteners (n =3595) is nearly two to one. In feature 3, however, nails and fasteners (n = 599) outnumber window glass (n = 89) by more than six to one. The high window glass-frequency in the feature 1 assemblage is probably due, in large part, to the fires which gutted the mill's interior. Heat from the fires would have caused the windows to shatter. The higher frequency of nails and other structural fasteners from feature 3 is more indicative of gradual deterioration or destruction by dismantling or flooding.

The high proportion of the architecture group from both features is in marked contrast to the low frequency of artifacts belonging to other groups (Table 4). Activities which would result in the accumulation of artifacts belonging to the kitchen group, such as food preparation or consumption, did not occur at these features. Neither would millers and millhands be engaged in activities at these industrial features which would produce artifacts belonging to most of the remaining functional groups. The exception would be the activities group, which include machinery and tools. Indeed, the activities group accounts for the third highest percentage in the features 1 and 3 assemblages (Table 4). In both features, this group was comprised mostly of unidentifiable machinery parts, although the feature 1 activities group also included a nearly equal number (n = 126) of lamp glass fragments. It is possible that the machinery class is actually underrepresented in the assemblages, however. Machinery parts or pieces may not be recognizable when analyzed but may be ascribed to the unidentifiable metal category. This is especially true if a great number of recovered metal artifacts are in corroded condition as at Simpsonville. A total of six tools was recovered from feature 1, and no tools were found in feature 3 excavations. This small number may be due to the fact that tools, as relatively valuable objects, were curated more carefully than other classes of artifacts, thus, keeping them out of the archeological record. Millwright's tools were often of wood also, and, therefore, not likely to be preserved (Howell and Keller 1977).

The artifact group frequencies from features 4 and 17 also share similarities, as illustrated in Table 4. While the architecture group produced the highest frequency, as in the collections from features 1 and 3, the kitchen group constitutes a higher percentage than in either the feature 1 or feature 3 assemblages (Table 4). Feature 4 operated as a general store, while the function of feature 17, a cobble foundation, is unknown. The most marked difference between the assemblages from features 4 and 17 is the frequency of the activities group, which makes up a much larger percentage of the feature 4 collection (Table 4). This difference is due to the 1,296 fragments of lamp glass recovered from feature 4, accounting for over 96 percent of the activities group. If lamp glass was eliminated from the feature 4 assemblage, the activities group frequency would drop from 10.33 percent to .40 percent. Elimination of lamp glass from feature 17 would cause a much less dramatic decrease--from 2.55 percent to 1.20 percent. The difference in the amount of lamp glass from the two features is indicative of feature 4's function as a general store, which may have remained open after dark.

Feature 12, the overflow race, generated the most unusual artifact pattern from the site, as shown in Table 4. Feature 12 was the only feature to produce a higher percentage of kitchen than architecture group artifacts. Bottle glass (n = 573) made up slightly more than 93 percent of the

kitchen group, and 71.63 percent of the total artifact assemblage from the overflow race. Feature 12 was a unique location in comparison to other site features in that while it functioned as part of the millseat, it was used as an informal dump site during the early twentieth century. The principal artifact type discarded in the overflow race was the beer bottle.

Few other mill site investigations have employed pattern analysis or have presented data in a form that is amenable to such analysis. Phase II investigations of Wallace's Mill Site (18AN432) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Mintz et al. 1992), addressed a gristmill utilized from ca. 1792 to the late nineteenth century. The artifact group frequencies generated by data from that site are presented in Table 5. As shown in the table, the percentages are very similar to those from Simpsonville features 1 and 3, which also operated as gristmills. The Wallace's Mill Site was disturbed by the construction of a modern dam and by periodic releases of water from a nearby recreational lake, however, making it likely that some of the artifacts recovered were transported to the site from unknown locations (Mintz 1992:45).

More sawmill than gristmill sites have been addressed by archeological investigations. Because sawmill sites generally represent rural, industrial features operating during the same period as the Simpsonville millseat, they provide appropriate comparative material for analysis. Not all of the sawmill sites reviewed, however, were appropriate for comparison with the Simpsonville data. For example, Phase II investigations conducted by JMA addressed the remnants of a nineteenth-century sawmill at the Wilson Mill Site (18DO177) in Dorchester County, Maryland (Cheek and Heck 1992). The investigation of the submerged structural ruins of the mill recovered no artifacts. While artifacts were recovered during investigations of the East Creek Sawmill Site (28CM20) in Cape May County, New Jersey, the report focused on the analysis of structural data collected during excavations, and the artifact catalog was organized by provenience rather than by functional groupings (Morin et al. 1988).

Data from the Robinson-Herrling Sawmill Site (47SB280) in Greenbush, Wisconsin (Pletka 1993), could be utilized to calculate group frequencies. These are similar to those from Simpsonville features 1 and 3 and are shown in Table 5. The object of investigations was a rural sawmill that operated from ca. 1847 to the turn of the century. With respect to its industrial function, setting, and chronology, the site is similar to Simpsonville and offers a useful comparison. Most of the artifacts from the Robinson-Herrling site fell into the architecture group. The second most frequent group, however, was the activities group (Table 5). The high incidence of artifacts in this group results from the recovery of several objects associated with the mill wheel (Pletka 1993:25-29). Only three other artifact groups were represented in the assemblage, the kitchen group (n = 4), the tobacco group (n = 2), and the clothing group (n = 1). The artifact group patterns from both Wallace's gristmill and the Robinson-Herrling sawmill contain high frequencies of architectural artifacts and comparatively low kitchen group frequencies (Table 5). This pattern is similar to the data from Simpsonville features 1 and 3 (Table 4), and strongly suggests that little other than industrial activities occurred within and around rural mill buildings.

The Mill Creek Site (20CN8) near Mackinaw City, Michigan, operated as a small, sawmill and farm complex from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century (Martin 1985). Patrick Martin (1985) extensively analyzed the artifact pattern data from three partially excavated structures at the site. The frequencies of artifact groups from these three structures are presented in Table 5. Like most of the Simpsonville features (Table 4) and the other mill sites discussed above, the architecture group produced the largest percentage of artifacts from all three of the Mill Creek structures (Table 5). The architecture group makes up less and the kitchen group makes up

more of the Mill Creek assemblages than at other mill sites, however. This is the result of differences in function. None of the Mill Creek structures served purely industrial functions. Structure 1 was a residence; Structure 2 was a storehouse and workshop; and Structure 3 was a residence and workshop (Martin 1985). With the exception of Structure 2, the Mill Creek data are derived from principally domestic features. This is reflected in the artifact patterns shown in Table 5; the frequencies from Structures 1 and 3 are very similar while those from Structure 2 differ. Structure 2 produced a much greater architecture to kitchen group ratio, and a markedly greater percentage of artifacts belonging to the clothing group (Table 5).

The artifact frequencies from Mill Creek Structure 2 (Table 5) are somewhat similar to Simpsonville features 4 and 17 (Table 4); however, clothing group artifacts are far more frequent (14.40%) at Structure 2 from Mill Creek than at either feature 4 (.90%) or feature 17 (1.02%) from Simpsonville. Martin reasoned that the high incidence of clothing artifacts resulted from storing trade goods (especially glass beads) in Structure 2 (1985:124-125). While Simpsonville feature 4 was a general store, the function of feature 17, a cobble foundation, is undetermined. The similarities among the artifact patterns from feature 17 and feature 4 (Table 4), and Structure 2 at Mill Creek (Table 5) support the conclusion that feature 17 did not serve a domestic function.

Stanley South (1977) originally proposed two models of artifact patterning, termed the Carolina Artifact Pattern and the Frontier Pattern. In both models the combined kitchen and architecture groups account for over three-fourths of the total group frequencies. In the Carolina Pattern, the kitchen group percentages are higher than the architecture group, while the reverse is true in the Frontier Pattern. In effect, data South (1977) utilized in generating the Carolina Artifact model were derived from domestic settings, accounting for the high kitchen to architecture group ratio, while data on which the Frontier model was developed came from shorter-term sites and sites which served more public functions. As discussed at the beginning of this section, Garrow (1982) has revised South's models by reassigning artifact classes and types to more functionally appropriate categories. Garrow's Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern is presented in Table 6. As shown, the kitchen group still accounts for the greatest percentage of the assemblage, reflecting the largely domestic functions of the sites in the sample. Reconsideration of South's data as well as analysis of additional data led Garrow to completely revise South's original Frontier Pattern. The data for the revised model were taken from sites which served public functions (two trading posts, a shop, a brew house, a courthouse and office building, and a Revolutionary War fort). This shared functional trait among the sites induced Garrow to term the revised model the Public Interaction Pattern (1982:59). In Garrow's Public Interaction model, the architecture and kitchen groups occur in nearly equal proportions (Table 6). The model is separated into two patterns, as outlined in Table 6, one derived from urban public sites, the second from rural public sites. The mean for the architecture group frequencies is slightly greater than that for the kitchen group in Garrow's urban pattern model, while the reverse is true for the rural model. The tobacco and firearms group means are also slightly higher in the rural pattern (Table 6).

Comparison of the artifact group patterns produced by individual Simpsonville features with the Revised Carolina Artifact and Public Interaction models (Table 6) shows few similarities. The architecture group frequency is much higher compared to the kitchen group frequency from the Simpsonville features (Table 4) than in either of the proposed models (Table 6). The Simpsonville patterns deviate most strongly from the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern, differences which can be attributed in large part to function: industrial in the case of Simpsonville versus domestic in the Carolina model. Neither are there many points of similarity among the Public Interaction models outlined in Table 6 and the Simpsonville features presented in Table 4. Again, functional

differences appear to be the cause. Feature 4, the general store, could be expected to conform most closely to the Public Interaction Pattern as it served a public function. It did conform more closely than any other Simpsonville feature; however, it still differed from the model for public sites. The feature 4 assemblage, as shown in Table 4, had a much greater percentage of architecture group and a much lower percentage of kitchen group artifacts than observed in either of the Public Interaction Patterns (Table 6). In addition, the feature 4 activities group frequency is much higher than in the Public Interaction models.

GAI's Phase II investigation of feature 6a, a buried foundation northwest of the main block of feature 4 units, produced an artifact pattern more similar to the Public Interaction models than feature 4 produced (Beynon and Irion 1990:Table 4). The frequency of the kitchen group is slightly higher (35.10%) than that of the architecture group (26.90%). A marked divergence from the Public Interaction pattern (Table 6) is evident in the frequency of furnishings (16%) in the feature 6a assemblage. This deviation is due to the number of lamp glass fragments found, that were categorized in the furniture group. JMA classifies lamp glass in the activities group. Reassignment of the 6a lamp glass to this category produces the same relative proportions of kitchen to architecture group artifacts, although the percentages are altered (42.24% for the kitchen group and 32.51% for the architecture group). This brings the feature 6a kitchen and architecture group frequencies even closer to those in the Public Interaction models in Table 6. The activities group, however, now comprises a greater percentage of the assemblage (21.33%), still a marked deviation from the Public Interaction patterns, but a trait shared by the feature 4 pattern (Table 4). Phase II exposure of feature 6a uncovered a small portion of the southeast corner of the foundation in three 1-m-sq test units, and it is possible that the artifact pattern is skewed by the small areal extent of the excavations.

The artifact group frequencies generated by the Simpsonville features are combined to produce an artifact pattern for the Simpsonville mill seat as a whole in Table 6. When compared with other pattern models, the chief distinction of the mill seat pattern is the markedly high frequency of architecture group artifacts compared to those in the kitchen group (Table 6). The frequency of the activities group from the combined mill seat features is also higher than that in the other patterns. The high frequency of the architecture compared to the kitchen group might be expected from sites occupied for a short duration, as demonstrated by South (1977:146). In such cases, the limited length of site use does not allow for extensive middens to develop, keeping the frequency of kitchen group objects low compared to the architecture group. However, the mean ceramic dates from Simpsonville, presented in Table 7, indicate that the site was occupied for a relatively long period.

Another possible explanation for a high incidence of the architecture compared to the kitchen group is the location of excavation units in, or adjacent to, structural features. Patrick Martin statistically tested this hypothesis using the data from Mill Creek (1985:162-163). His results indicated that the context of excavation (structural vs. non-structural) did not significantly affect the validity of the artifact patterns generated by the site. The data recovery units at Simpsonville features 1, 3, and 17, were excavated within, or adjacent to, structures, and all three of these features produced a markedly high percentage of architectural artifacts (Table 4). The majority of data recovery units excavated at feature 4, however, were not in, or adjacent to, a foundation. Feature 4 also generated a high frequency of architecture group objects (Table 4). In addition, a comparison of the patterns produced by a unit excavated within feature 1 and a unit a few meters outside the mill show few differences (Table 8).

The Simpsonville mill seat frequencies reflect the limited range of activities that occurred in an industrial setting. Many of the activities that did occur left little or no trace in the archeological record. Investigations of industrial rather than domestic features at other mills such as Wallace's Mill Site in Anne Arundel County and the Robinson-Herrling Sawmill Site in Greenbush, Wisconsin, have produced artifact patterning similar to that generated by the Simpsonville millseat (Tables 5 and 6). These similarities suggest that there is an industrial artifact pattern which is characterized by a high ratio of architecture to kitchen group artifacts, and relatively low frequencies of most other groups, with the exception of the activities group where machinery parts are classified. The similarity of the Simpsonville artifact patterns to those of other rural, industrial sites also suggests that site formation processes at Simpsonville (such as flooding) have not had a significant effect on the site's artifact assemblage.

Artifact pattern analysis of individual Simpsonville features confirms the similarity in function of features 1 and 3, both mills. Analysis also showed similarities in the patterns produced by features 4 and 17. These likenesses, along with a comparison of patterns produced by structures at the Mill Creek Site, Michigan, indicate that feature 17 did not serve a domestic function. Additional comparison of the pattern produced by Simpsonville features and those produced by other mill sites, as well as those produced by sites with other functions indicates that an industrial artifact pattern exists. Furthermore, this pattern reflects the limited range of activities that occur on industrial sites in the high frequency of architecture group artifacts, and the comparatively low frequencies of other artifact groups.

6.2.5 *Mean Ceramic Dates*

The mean ceramic dates for mill features are presented in Table 7. Feature 1, the mill, generated the earliest median date (1839.39), as well as the earliest starting date (1783.16). The median dates for features 3, 4 and 11 clustered in the 1850s. Feature 17 produced a median date of 1866.38.

Although the *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for feature 3 is earlier than that for feature 1, the sample from feature 3 consisted of six sherds. In this case the median date is a more reliable indicator of chronology. The beginning and median ceramic dates indicate that the mill is the earliest site feature, and that it was constructed sometime in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. The starting and median dates for feature 3 postdate those of feature 1 by approximately 20 years. If feature 1 was converted to use as a woolen factory in the early 1800s as documentary evidence may indicate, then feature 3 could have operated during this period as a gristmill, combined with a sawmill.

Feature 12, the overflow race, produced the most recent median ceramic date. The most chronologically sensitive bottles recovered from feature 12 were beer bottles dating to the first two decades of the twentieth century (Plate 28). Several of the bottles recovered were complete or nearly complete demonstrating that they are primary deposits. Feature 12 was being used as a dumping site as early as the late nineteenth century according to the ceramic dates. The predominance of beer bottles in the material recovered with their relatively tight chronological range of 1905 to 1920, suggests that feature 12 probably began functioning as a dump during that period. The use of feature 12 as a dump certainly postdates its use as an active power race as refuse would have fouled the mill machinery.

The early dates generated for feature 4 may indicate that some of the deposits excavated predate the establishment of a general store. The first documented indication that a store existed at Simpsonville is the Martenet map of 1860. This coincides with the TPQ produced from the ceramics.

The TPQ produced by material excavated from the area of feature 11, which was discovered during excavation to consist largely of fill, indicates that the fill was brought in when the mill was first established.

6.2.6 *Industrial Artifacts Analysis*

Several artifacts recovered from feature 12 which appeared to be machinery were examined by Dr. Robert Vogel, an industrial archeologist. Most of the recovered pieces were not identifiable as objects which could be specifically related to milling activities. One object, however, a wooden shaft reinforced with metal strapping (Plate 29) was identified as a possible piece of sawmill machinery. Dr. Vogel indicated that this shaft could have been a pitman, a device which transferred power from the wheel or turbine to the saw.

This piece had been discarded in the overflow race, thus its origin was uncertain. It is possible that it came from feature 3, the adjacent foundation, as it was not unusual for a gristmill and sawmill to be combined operations powered by a single source. No other piece of evidence recovered during data recovery was indicative of sawmilling operations at the site.

7.0 SUMMARY

Data recovery investigations at Simpsonville included HAER recordation of the stone mill and archeological excavation to recover the significant information from resources that will be affected by construction of a two-span bridge over the Middle Patuxent River. The investigations also included historical research on the community associated with Simpsonville and analysis of the stratigraphic sequences and artifacts recovered during excavation. In addition, Phase II testing was conducted in three areas to evaluate the significance of resources identified in previous investigations. The Johnson Site (18HO211, formerly identified as feature 30) was found to have preserved resources which contribute to the significance of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century period of Simpsonville's history as a rural mill community. However, these resources are outside the area of potential effect; therefore, data recovery excavations were not conducted. Testing at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210, formerly identified as feature 33) did not identify preserved resources. No eligible resources were identified in the temporary traffic bypass area (east of Cedar Lane).

Data from the excavations at the Simpsonville mill seat and complementary historical data have contributed to understanding the history of Simpsonville as a rural industrial community. Chain-of-title research traced the ownership of the mill and its related resources (Johnson Site, Robinson house, Hatfield house, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, and Owings-Myerly Site) as the mill property was divided during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The data recovery investigations focused on research questions in six areas: chronology of the community; the relationship of the mill community to the local, regional, and national economy; architecture, landscape, and community; society and culture; transportation; and technology. The contributions of the investigations are discussed below.

The historical and archeological research addressed the chronology of the Simpsonville community. Historical research provided little additional insight into the original construction of the stone mill, and a construction date of 1790 has a been assigned on the basis of available documentation. A 1795 map shows an Owings mill on Middle Patuxent River; in 1796 Richard Owings acquired Luck Supported and its mill seat.

Archeological evidence, however, suggests an early nineteenth-century date for the construction of the stone mill; there is no strong evidence for an eighteenth-century date in the areas excavated during data recovery nor is there evidence to say it could not have been that early. Archeological evidence indicates the presence of a second gristmill during the middle of the nineteenth century (adjacent to feature 3). This second mill may have operated during the period that woolen cloth was manufactured in Simpsonville (1820s to 1870s). The stone mill may have been converted to a textile mill, but grain continued to be ground at this second mill.

Archeological evidence documents two fires at the mill. The first fire was probably in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. A sherd of a bottle produced from 1905 to 1912 was found resting above a layer of charred debris and imbedded in the underside of cement step added to the doorway to the mill. The cement was probably added shortly after the fire, sealing the bottle sherd beneath it. The second fire, which destroyed the mill, was in the middle or late 1920s. Further evidence for the decline in the importance of the mill seat to the surrounding area is evidenced by

the decline in the volume of business at the general store by the middle of the 1920s. Frequent customers of 1917 no long patronize the store regularly by 1924.

Archeological evidence indicates that the Johnson Site (18HO80) was occupied in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. If this site was an Owings tenant farm, there is little archeological evidence to suggest a mid-nineteenth-century occupation.

Historical research contributed to interpreting the place of Simpsonville in the economic history of the county, country, and nation. Diversification of agriculture and increased production of grain in the late eighteenth century prompted development of water-powered mills, like the mill at Simpsonville, along rivers and streams. By the late nineteenth century, however, the Midwest became the nation's major flour producer, and the textile mills at the fall line, with access to the railroad, developed into larger mill towns. Historical sources suggest that wool cloth was produced at Simpsonville between 1820 and 1880. Textile operations may have failed at Simpsonville due to the distance from railroad and lack of local skilled labor.

The Simpsonville mill was probably always a relatively small custom mill, milling grain for local farmers and selling small quantities of processed grains to residents of the local community. Simpsonville was 8 miles from the nearest railroad station (at Ellicotts' Mills), limiting its access to raw materials (such as wool) and major markets. The mill was 4 miles above the fall line, so it did not have the amount of water power available at Savage Factory, located downstream at the fall line. The low frequency of domestic artifacts is probably the result of the small number of workers employed at the mill (census data suggests only one or two) and lack of domestic activities; it is also possible that the mill did not function year round.

Store ledgers from the twentieth century document transactions between local community members and the store. Customers bought a wide variety of food, dry goods, tools, and supplies. However, there is no evidence that the beer bottles, ceramics or table glass found in archeological contexts came into the community through the store. Farmers brought grain to the mill to be processed and purchased meal, flour, and feed from the mill as well. The mid-twentieth-century decline in the store's business may be related to improvements in transportation as well as a decline in the products produced at the mill.

The creation of a cultural landscape, as well as a built environment, is documented by archeological evidence. Pedological and archeological analyses indicate that most of the floodplain area around the mill has been altered by human activity. Evidence of grading and filling documents alterations in the landscape. The mill was apparently built on exposed bedrock on the steep slope on the north side of the river. The area between the wheel pit and the overflow race, however, was built up by fill brought in during the early history of the mill, perhaps during original construction. An appropriate natural site was selected and the landform was significantly modified to suit the demands of the technology. Most of the land between the mill and the river has been elevated by the introduction of fill to minimize flood damage. After construction of the mill, additional sediment was deposited by flood waters, as well. Although the mill was built on the floodplain, flooding probably became worse during the nineteenth century as the land upstream was cleared for timber and for agriculture. Thus, flood deposits were a result of natural forces augmented by cultural factors.

Information on the society and culture of this rural industry and the associated Simpsonville community was drawn from census records and the general store ledgers. Using historical

property-ownership maps, county directories, and the index of accounts at the store, residents of Howard County listed in the census who were associated with Simpsonville were identified. The selected sample was examined to create a picture of the community. Simpsonville was an agrarian community, comprised of farmers, farm laborers, professionals, and craft specialists. Census data on property ownership was used to identify the few wealthy farmers and the many small farmers. Comparison of data from 1880 and 1920 indicated that the percentage of blacks and mulattos was higher in the later community. The later community also had a higher percentage of farmers and fewer craft specialists and professionals were represented. Thus, the community remained agrarian in the early twentieth century, but locally produced goods and local services were no longer available in the community.

The range of consumer goods available in the twentieth century is documented in the store ledgers. Differences in purchasing patterns, in terms of types of goods and frequency of purchasing, was also documented in the records. Socioeconomic status, based on property ownership and occupation of head of household, was reflected in these different patterns.

Artifact pattern analysis indicated that the archeological deposits investigated at Simpsonville were not associated with domestic contexts. Comparison of the artifact group patterns produced by individual Simpsonville features with the Carolina Artifact pattern and the Public Interaction pattern shows few similarities. Functional differences account for the differences, as the Simpsonville features are associated with industrial functions. Patterns for industrial sites are characterized by high ratios of architecture group artifacts and low frequencies of most other groups, except for the activities group, which includes machinery and tools. The artifact pattern associated with the Simpsonville mill reflects the limited range of activities at the site that affect the archeological record.

Access to transportation affected the success of the mill and the general store. Because the mill was 8 miles from the nearest railroad station, Simpsonville did not enjoy the ready access to raw materials or markets that towns, such as Ellicotts' Mills, enjoyed. The development of all-season roads and automobile travel probably affected the business at the store as well as the demand for local specialists.

The history of the technology of the mill also affected its economic success. Documentary evidence suggests that the Evans improvements were made at the mill during Richard Owings's ownership. Indeed, without these improvements, the mill would not have survived long in the nineteenth century. It is not clear, however, if the mill ever converted to the roller process. Some evidence (an advertisement) suggests that it may have, however, during the Igleharts' ownership. It is clear from the store ledgers that the mill continued to grind grain for farmers and sell meal and animal feed.

There is no archeological evidence for textile production at the stone mill; however, if woolen cloth was produced there in the nineteenth century, any machinery probably would have been sold when production ceased. There is evidence for a sawmill, in the form of a pitman arm found in the overflow race. The original provenience of this machinery is unknown however. An unidentified plank-and-timber feature was found in the overflow race beneath the deposit containing the pitman.

Archeological and historical data together have contributed to understanding the natural and cultural environment, economy, and society of the Simpsonville mill and its community.

The Simpsonville Archeological and Historic District meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria *a, c,* and *d.* The district is eligible under criterion *a* for its significance in the history of milling and mill-community development in Howard County, Maryland. The mill operated from the mid-eighteenth century through the early 1920s, when it burned. During its period of operation, the mill was modified to accommodate Oliver Evans's improvements and textile production (as well as grist milling), and the breast wheel was replaced by a water-powered turbine. The mill does not appear to have been converted to the roller-milling technology for flour production in the late nineteenth century. The mill seat included the large stone mill that processed grain and produced textiles; a second, smaller gristmill; and the mill dam and races. The associated mill community included a store, blacksmith shop, wheelwright, and dwellings.

The district is also eligible under criterion *c* for is embodiment of distinctive characteristics of design and construction. The surviving landscape, architectural, and archeological resources document the plan of the mill seat and parts of the associated community. The remaining stone walls of the mill and the associated water-control features document the design of a water-powered mill built to eighteenth-century technology and adapted to nineteenth-century technology.

The district is eligible under criterion *d* for its contributions to knowledge of the history of milling and mill communities through analysis of archeological data. The district also retains the potential to contribute additional information preserved in areas beyond those affected by the bridge-replacement project.

The boundaries of the district include three discontiguous areas: the mill seat, the Owings cemetery, and the Johnson Site. The Owings-Myerly Site does not contain eligible resources; therefore, it is not included in the district. Contributing resources in the mill seat include the stone mill (feature 1); archeological remains of a second gristmill (feature 3); remains of water-control features, including the headrace (feature 2), floodgate (feature 9), overflow or waste race (feature 12), dam (feature 15), water gate (feature 19), overflow channel (feature 34), wheelpit (feature 35) and wheelpit walls (feature 36), tailrace (feature 47), and the headgate walls (feature 14); remains of building foundations and associate archeological deposits, including Iglehart's general store (feature 4) and various other foundations (features 6, 7, and 17); artifact concentrations (features 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45); landscape features (features 5, 8, and 38); two rock quarry sites (features 24 and 37); a stone mill path (feature 18) and two standing dwellings, the Robinson house and its associated barn (feature 40) and the Hatfield house (the miller's house, feature 39). Two areas previously identified as features are considered non-contributing. No contributing resources were identified in the areas of features 11 or 25.

The second area is the Johnson Site (feature 30), a late nineteenth-century farmstead, which includes a cistern, the foundations of 8 buildings, and associated archeological deposits. The Johnson Site is located on land that was historically part of the mill property and part of the turn-of-the-century mill community. The third area, the Owings cemetery (feature 46), includes the graves of James Owings, Polly Welling, Richard Owings, and Ruth Owings. The area around the cemetery has been developed and, therefore, has been excluded from the district.

The period of significance extends from 1790, the estimated date of construction of the mill at Simpsonville, to 1934, when the mill seat was acquired by the Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company. This period includes ownership of the mill seat by the Warfield, Owings, Simpson, Brayshaw, Wilson, and Iglehart families. Although the mill ceased operation in the 1920s, after a second fire, the store continued to serve the local community. The Igleharts' lost the property

during the Great Depression, when they defaulted on their property in 1934, and ownership passed to the mortgage holder.

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FIGURES

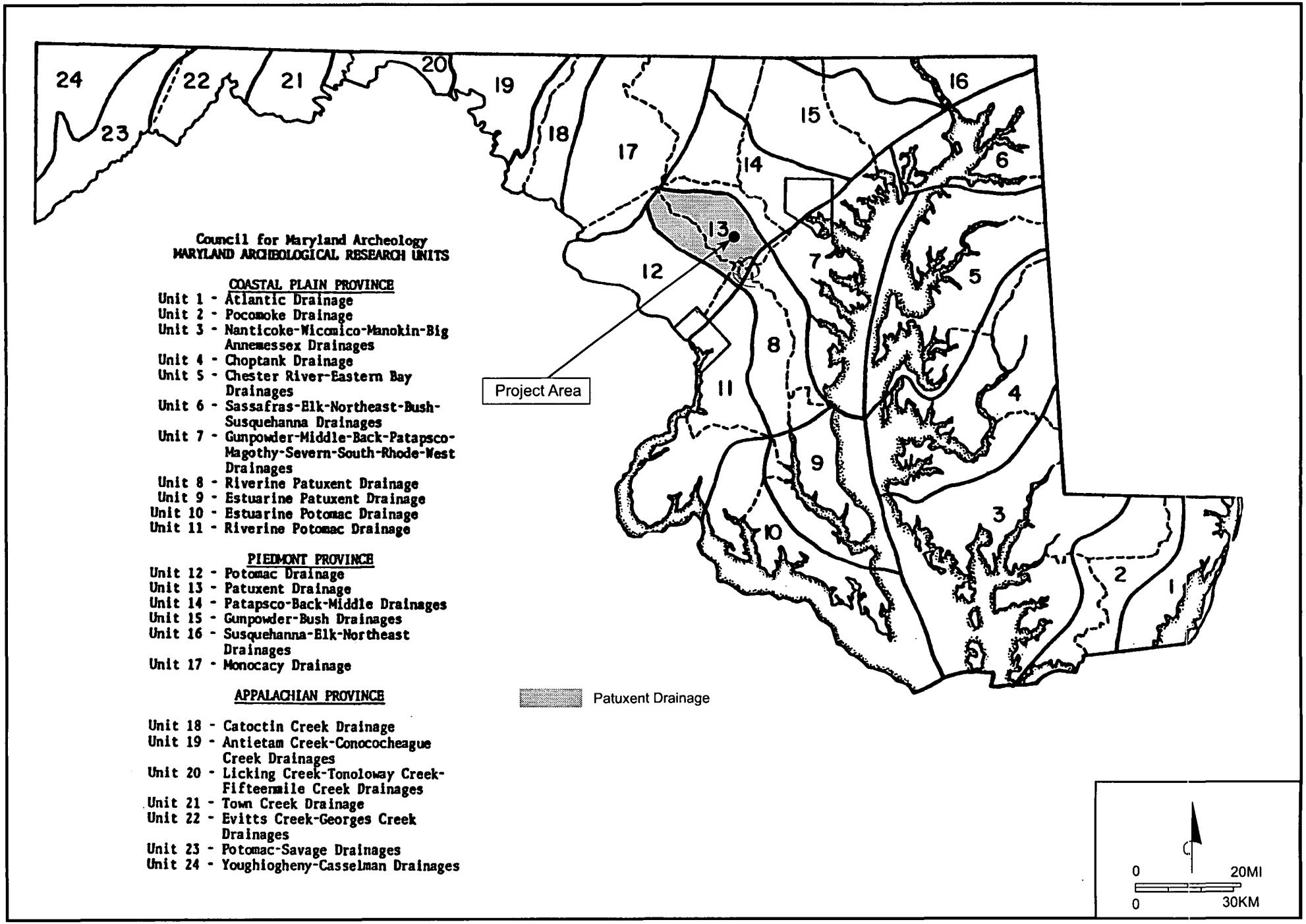
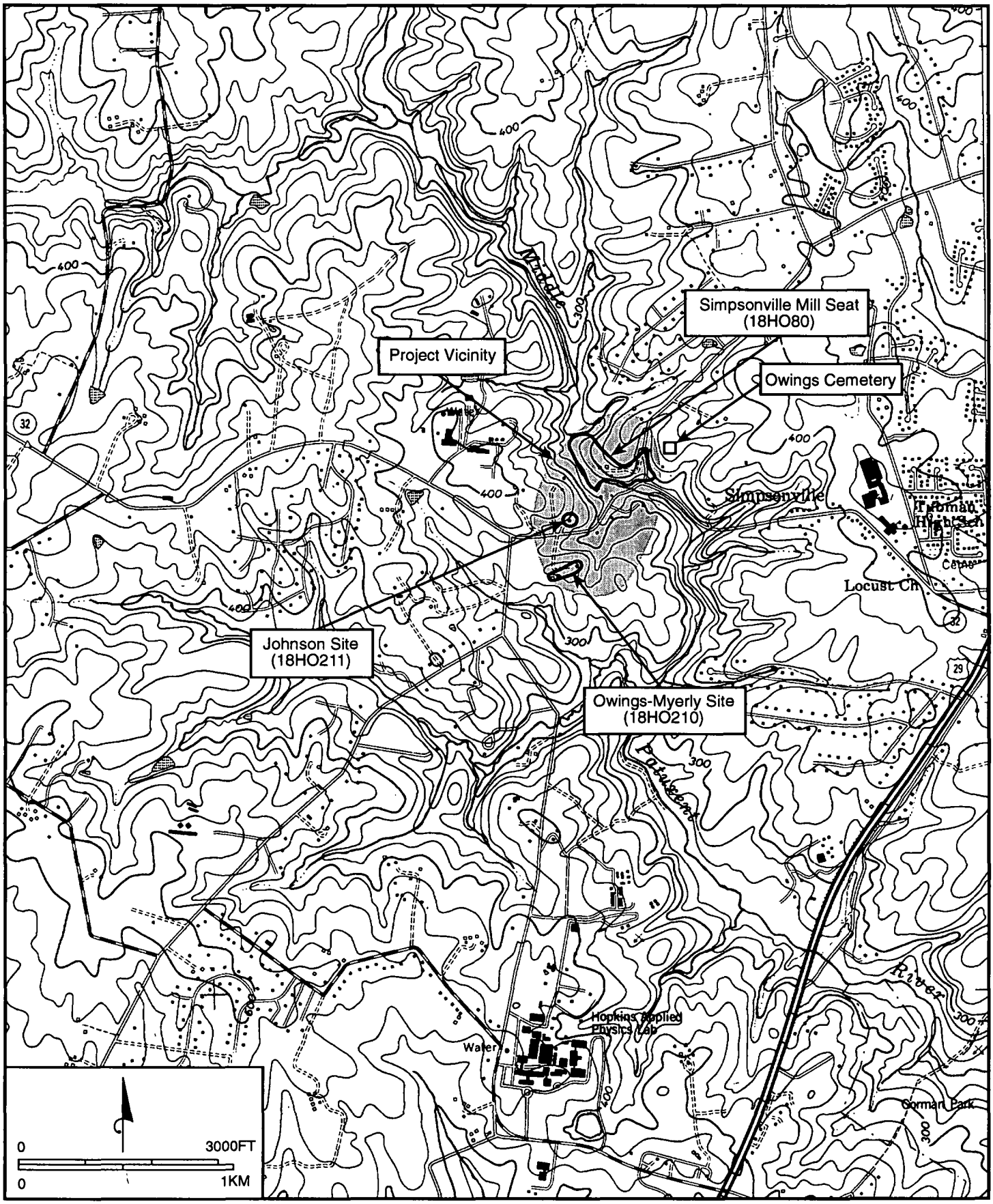


Figure 1. Project location.



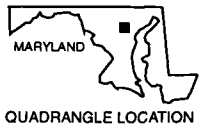


Figure 2. Detail of *Clarksville, Maryland, Quadrangle* (USGS 1957, photorevised 1979) showing project vicinity.

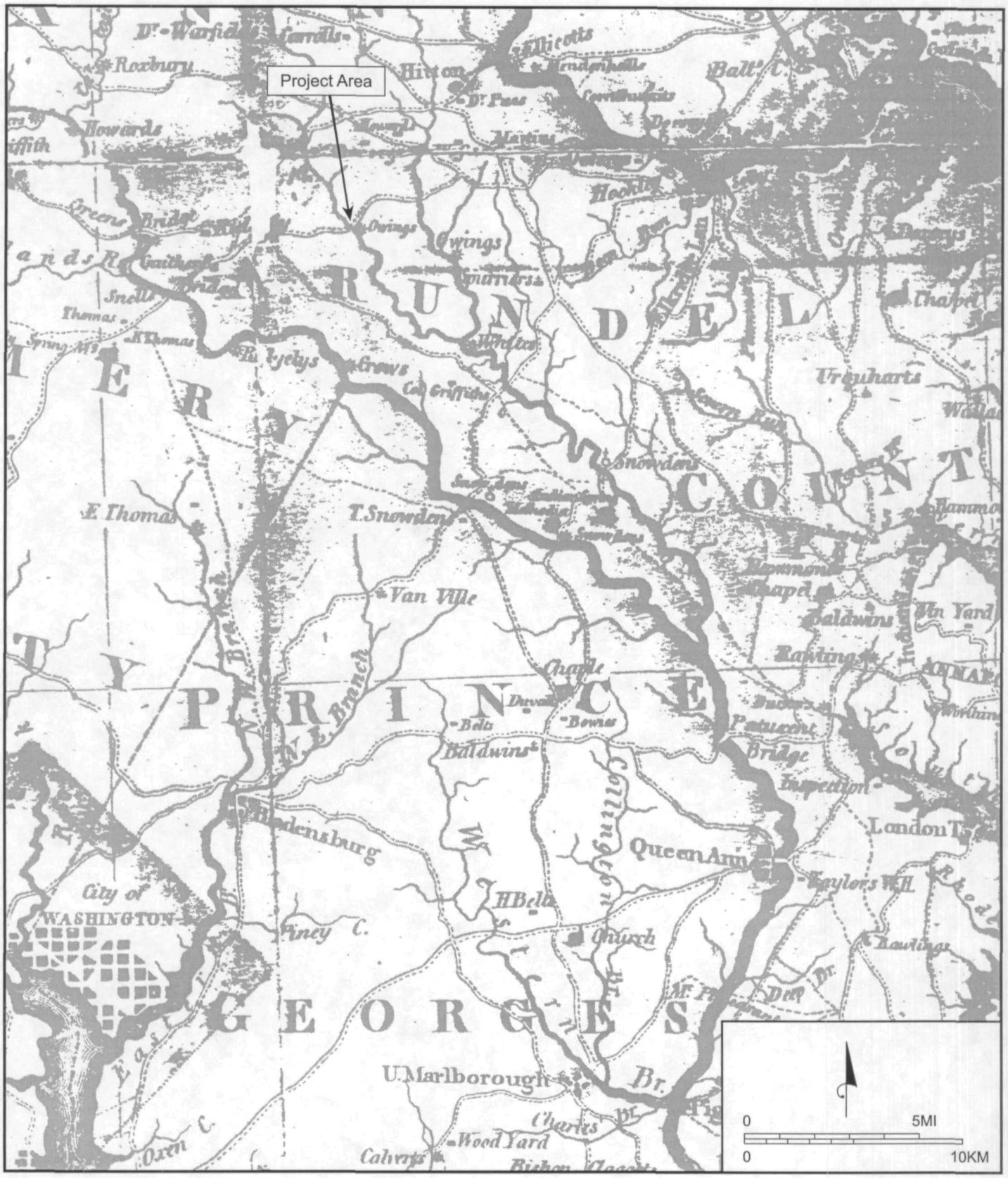


Figure 3. Detail of *A Map of The State of Maryland* (Griffith 1795). The western of the two Owings mills is the mill at Simpsonville.

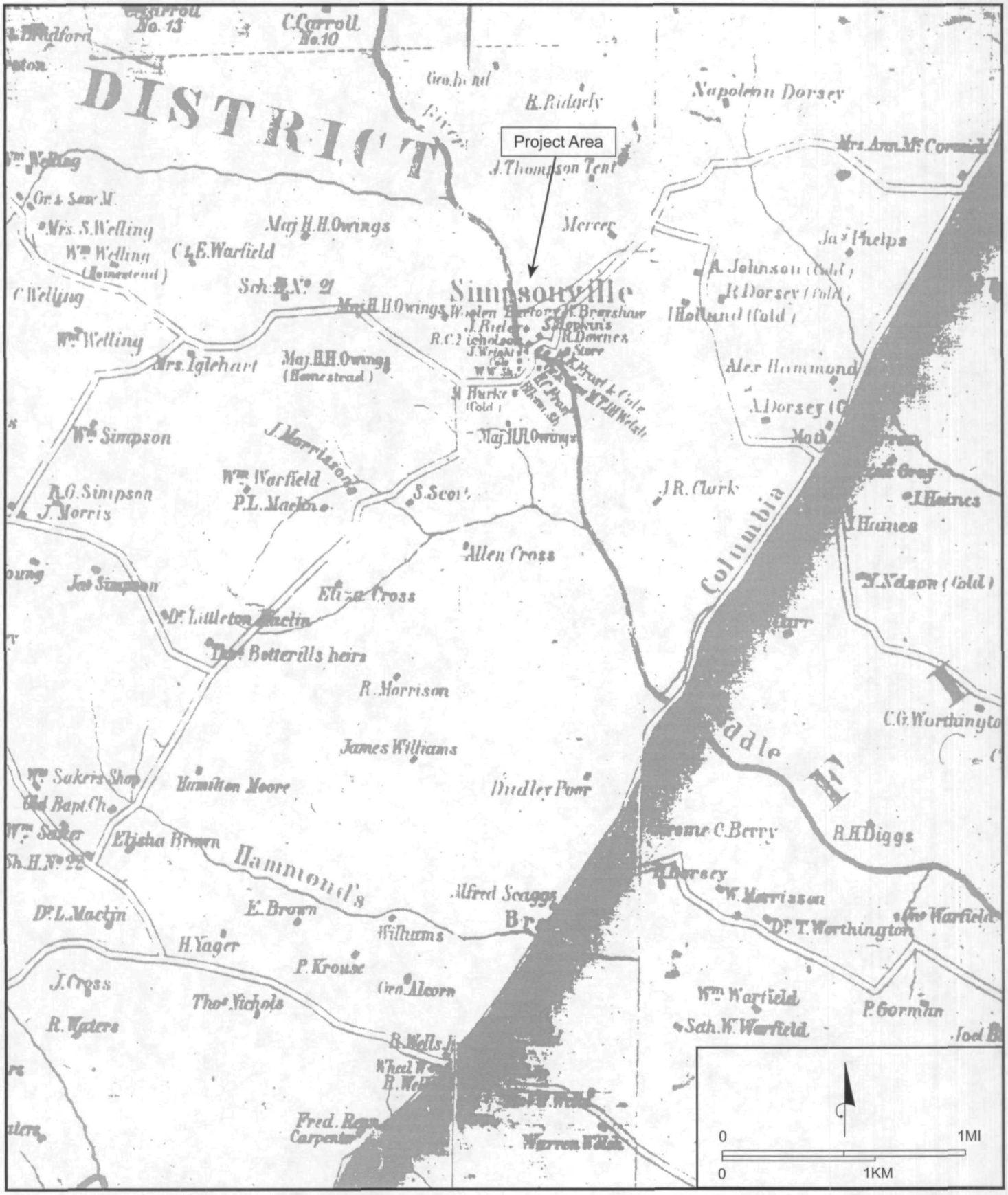


Figure 4. Detail of *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Martenet 1860) showing the community at Simpsonville.

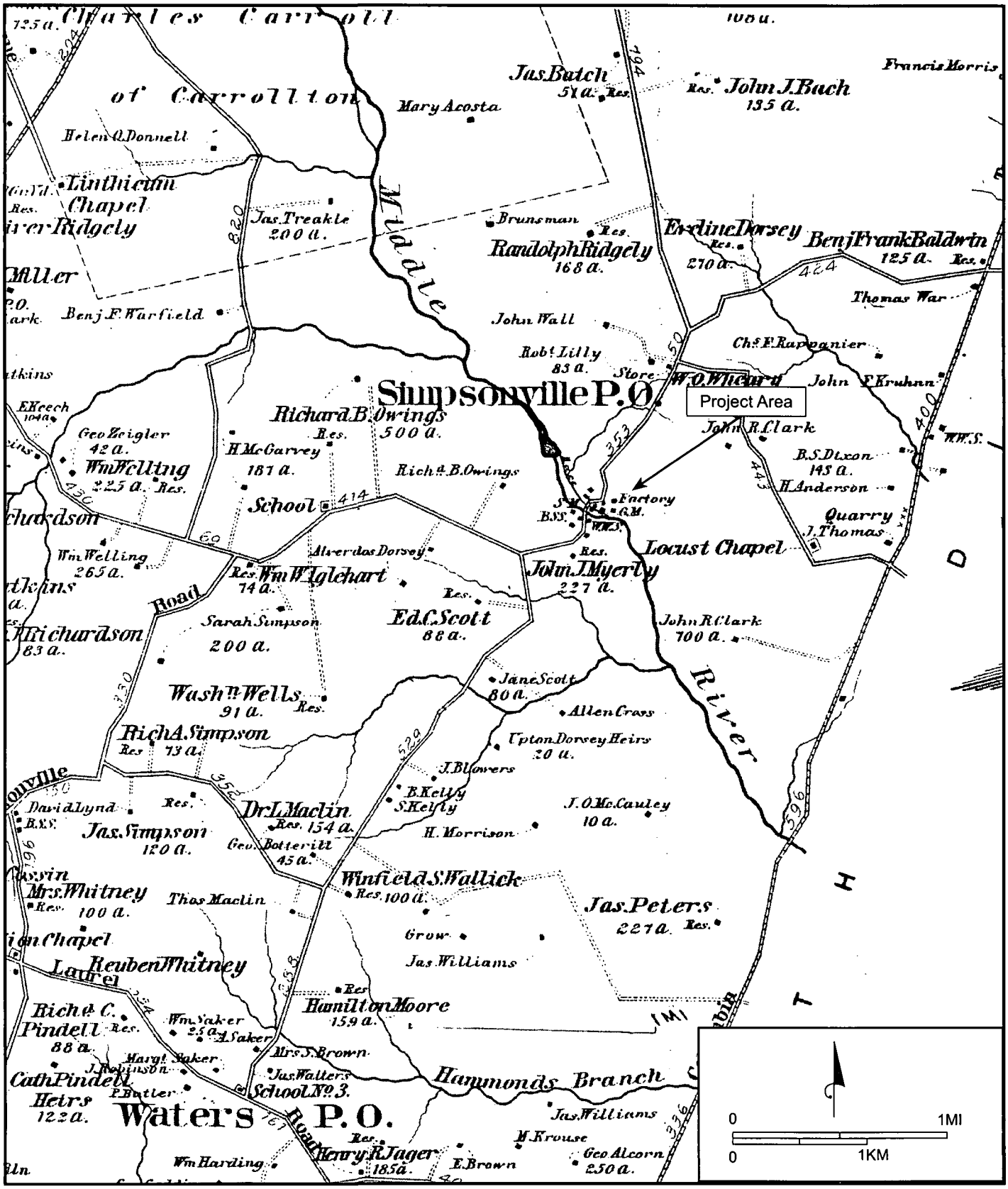


Figure 5. Detail of *Fifth District, Howard County, Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore, including Howard County, Maryland* (Hopkins 1878) showing the community at Simpsonville.

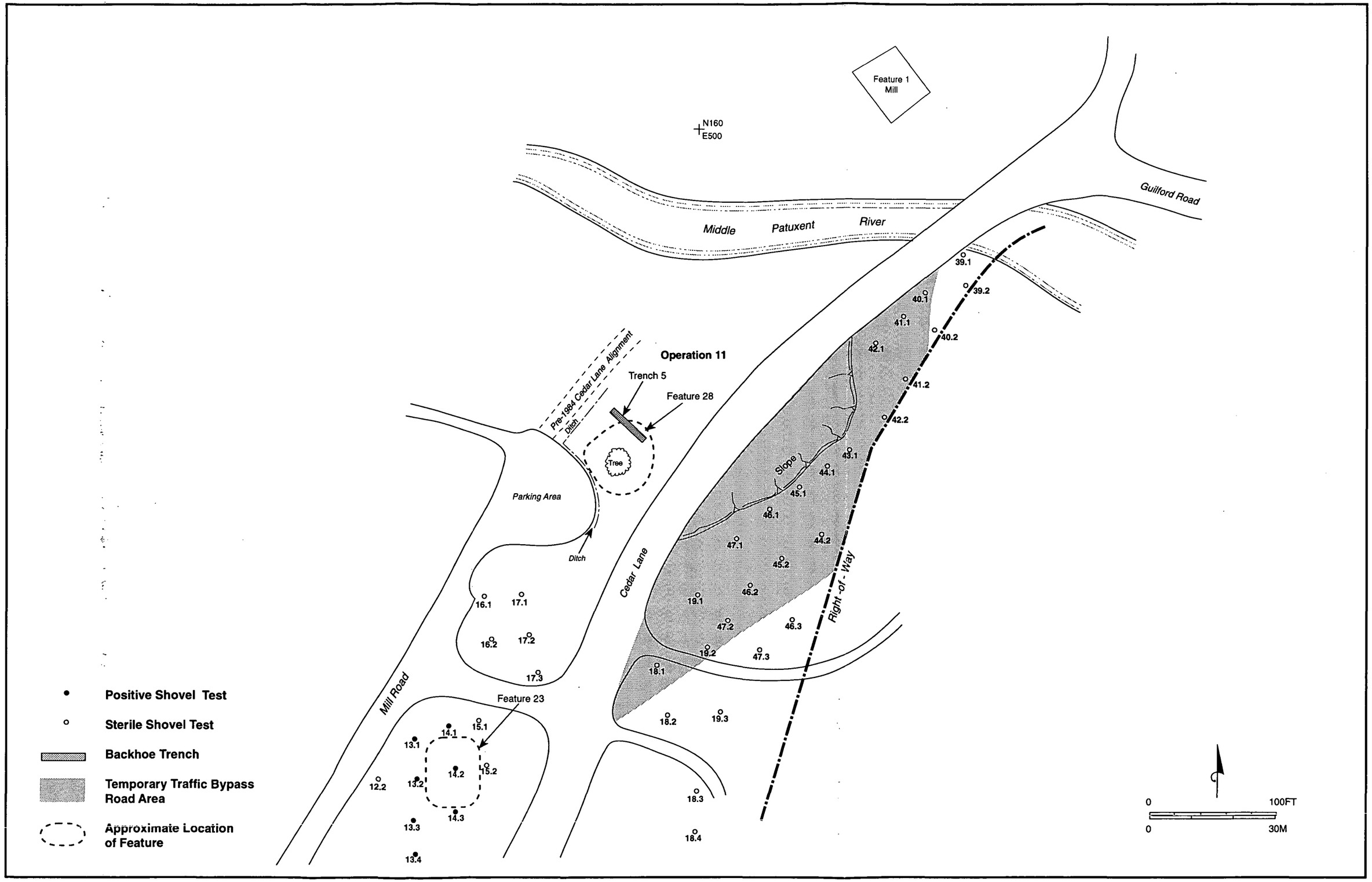
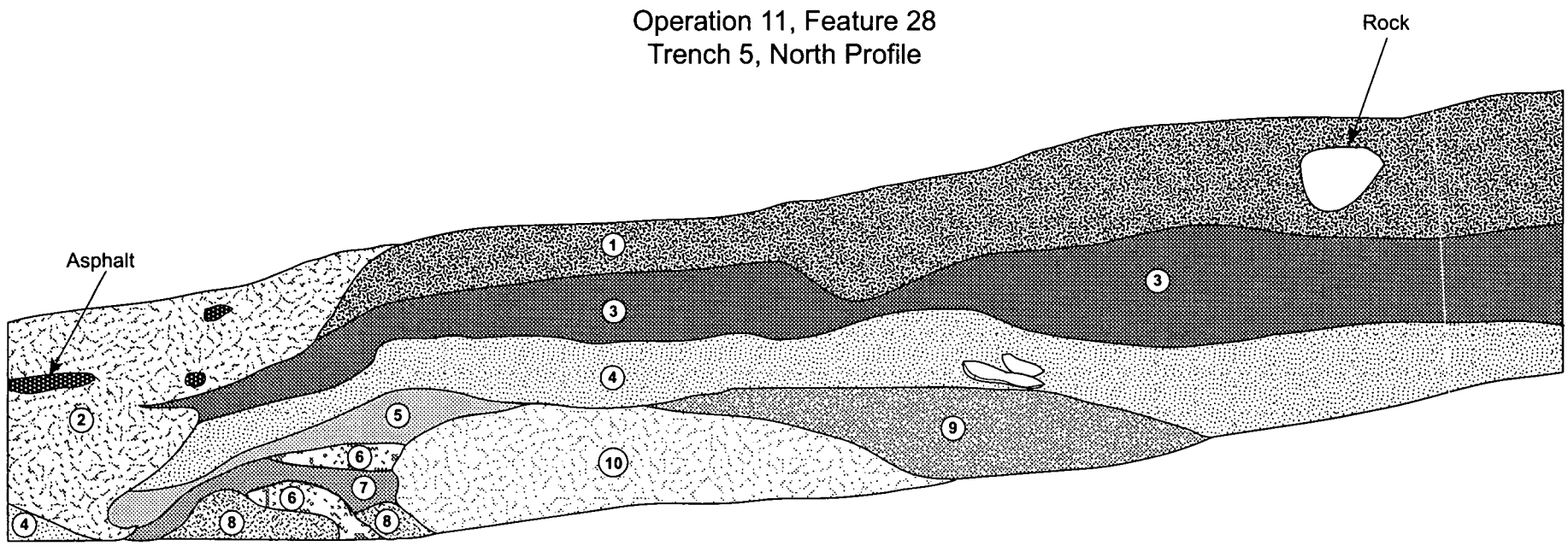


Figure 6. Simpsonville (18HO80), location of evaluative testing operations.



1 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay

2 Mottled 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay and 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam

3 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam

4 2.5Y6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay

5 2.5Y6/3 light yellowish brown micaceous silty clay

6 Mottled 2.5Y5/0 gray micaceous and 2.5Y6/3 light yellowish brown silty clay

7 2.5Y5/0 gray micaceous silty clay

8 7.5YR5/8 strong brown micaceous silty clay

9 Mottled 2.5Y6/4 light yellowish brown sandy, 2.5Y6/3 light yellowish brown micaceous silty, 2.5Y5/0 gray micaceous silty, and 7.5YR5/8 strong brown micaceous silty clays

10 Mottled 2.5Y6/3 light yellowish brown, 2.5Y5/0 gray, and 7.5YR5/8 strong brown silty clays

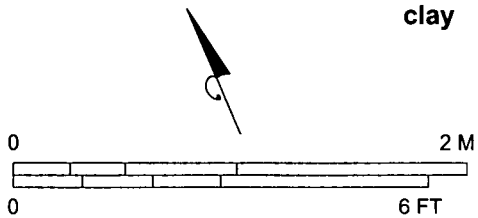
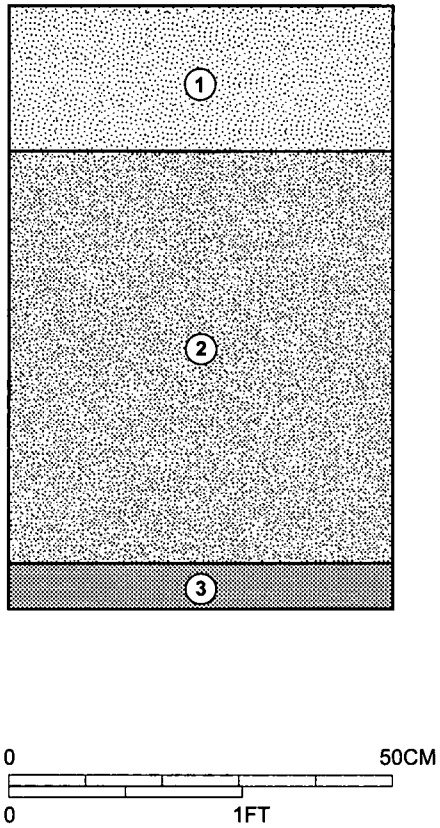


Figure 7. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 11, feature 28, trench 5, north profile.

Operation 1, Temporary Traffic Bypass
Road Area
Shovel Test 46.2



1 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam

2 10YR5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam

3 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

Figure 8. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 1, shovel test 46.2, representative profile and soil descriptions from proposed traffic bypass road area.

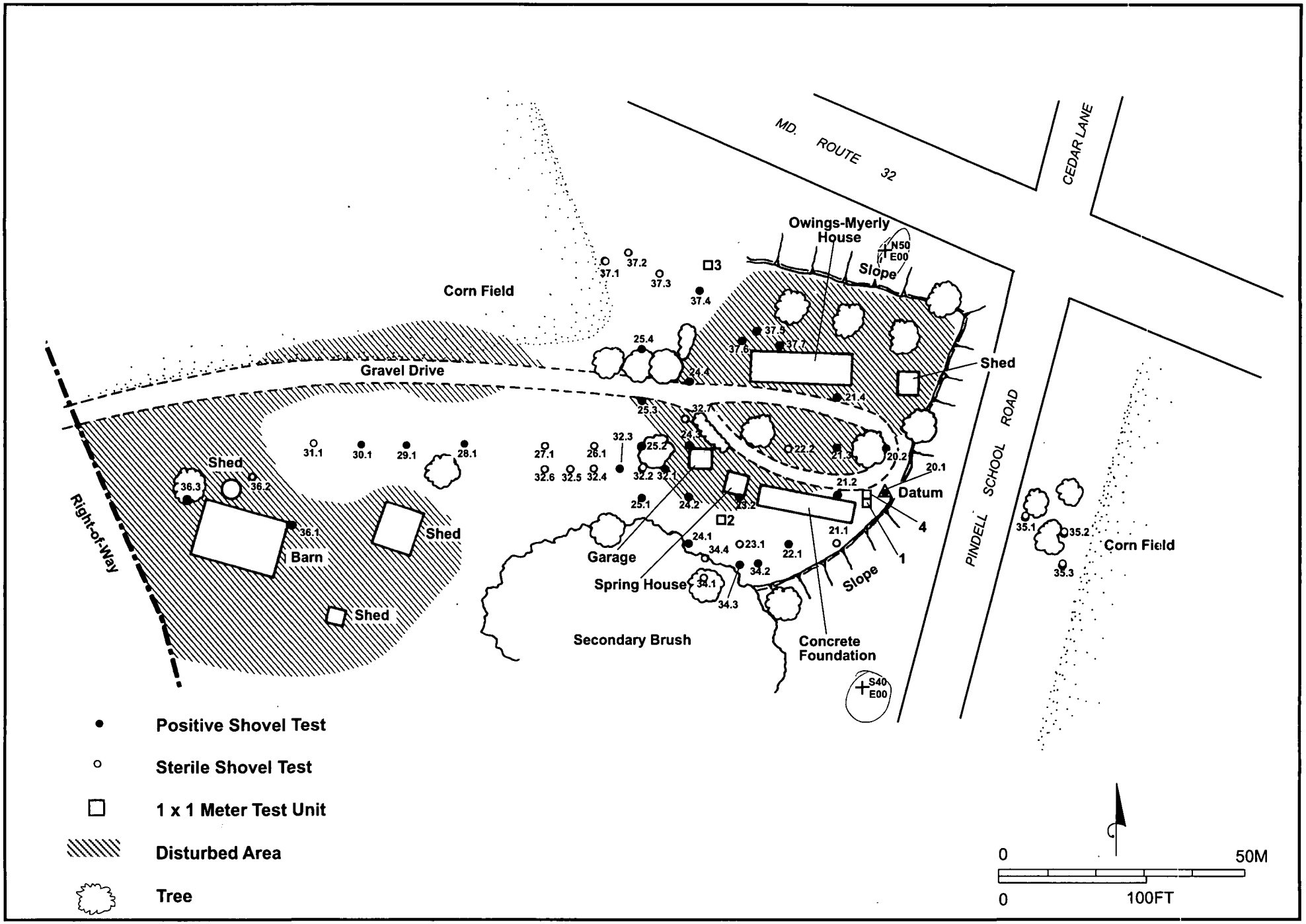
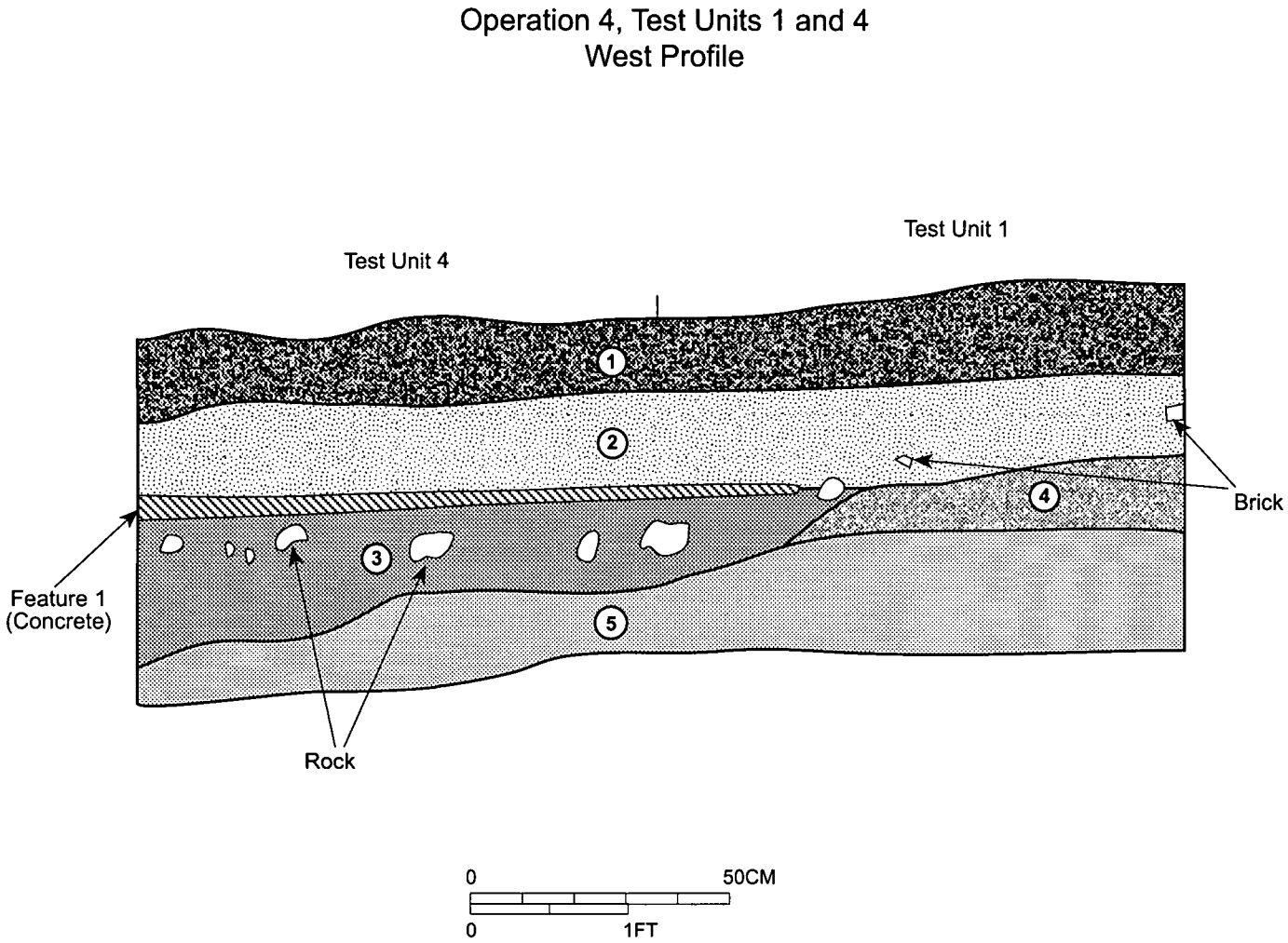


Figure 9. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210). Location of shovel tests and test units, (building locations based on Maryland SHA Highway Design Division Patuxent Freeway Map, Sheet 23, September 10, 1992).



1 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown silt loam

2 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam, contains bricks

3 10YR5/4 yellowish brown silt loam, contains bricks and cobbles

4 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam

5 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam subsoil

Figure 10. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test units 1 and 4, west profile.

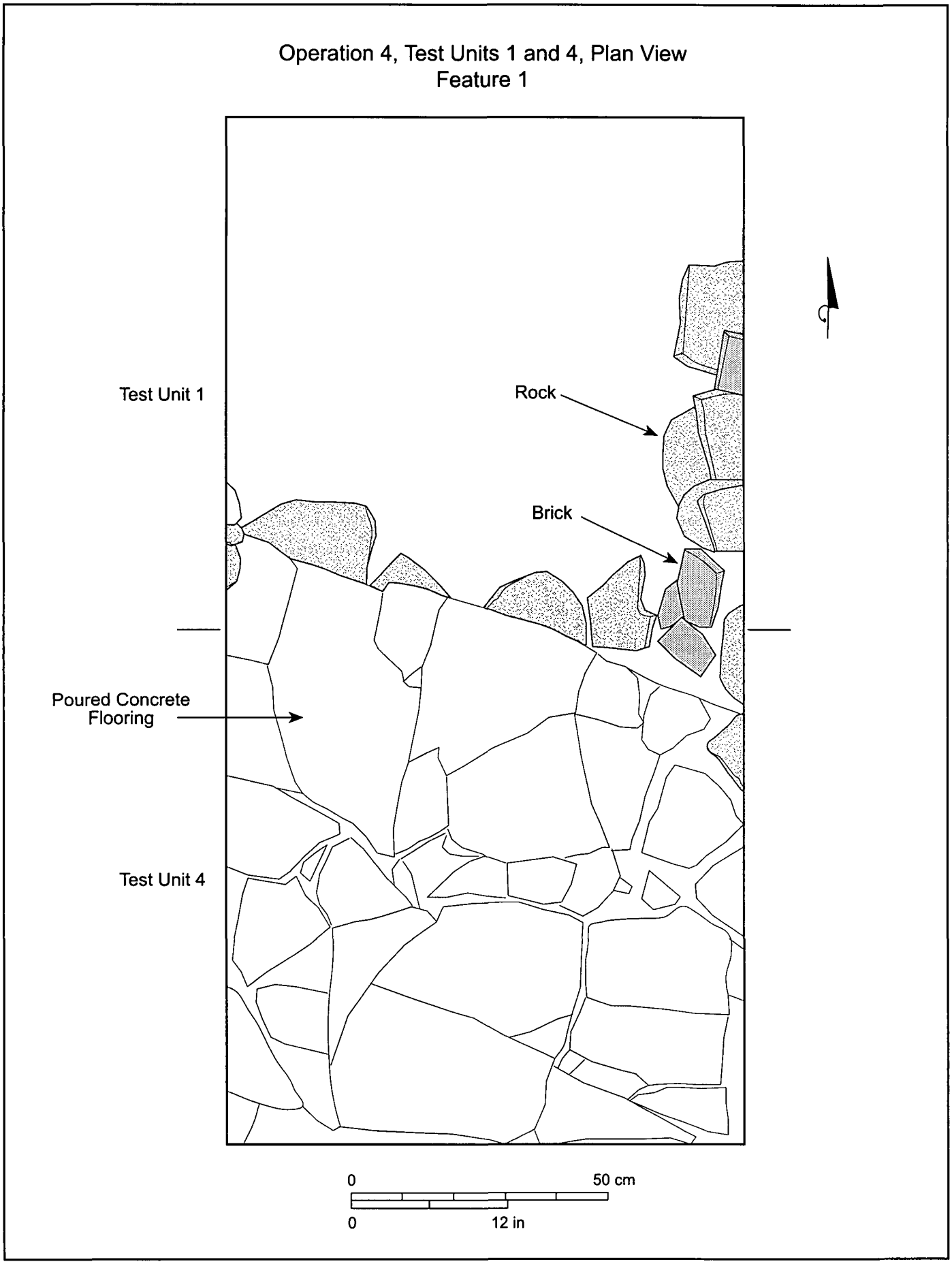
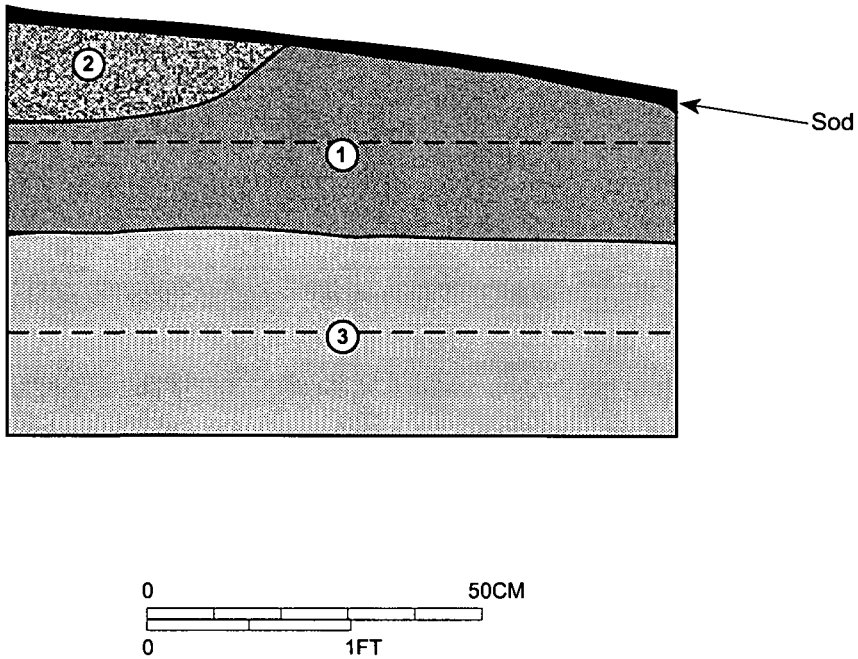


Figure 11. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test units 1 and 4, plan view of feature 1, poured concrete flooring.

Operation 4, Test Unit 3
West Profile



1 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown silt loam

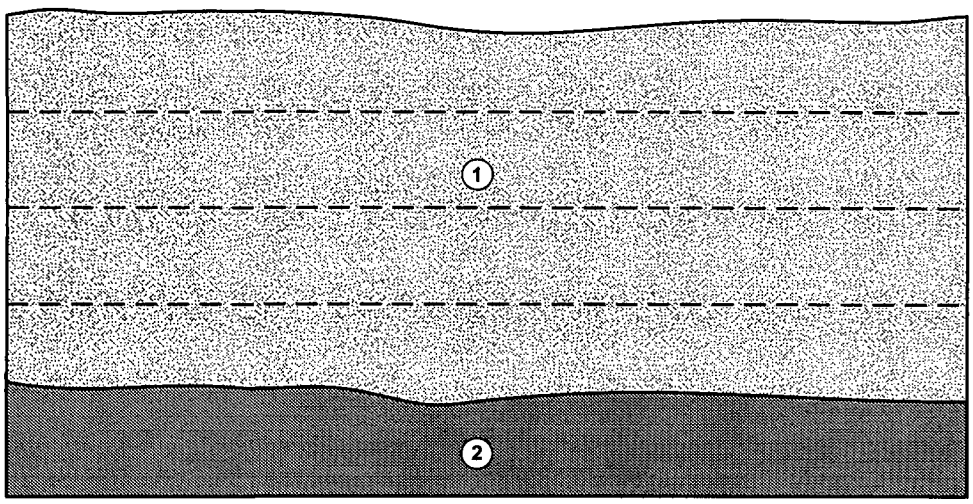
2 7.5YR5/6 strong brown silt loam

3 10YR5/8 yellowish brown silt loam subsoil

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 12. Owings Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test unit 3, west profile.

Operation 4, Test Unit 2
North Profile



1 10YR5/4 yellowish brown silty clay (plow zone)

2 7.5YR3/2 dark brown compact clay

(— — — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 13. Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210), operation 4, test unit 2, north profile.

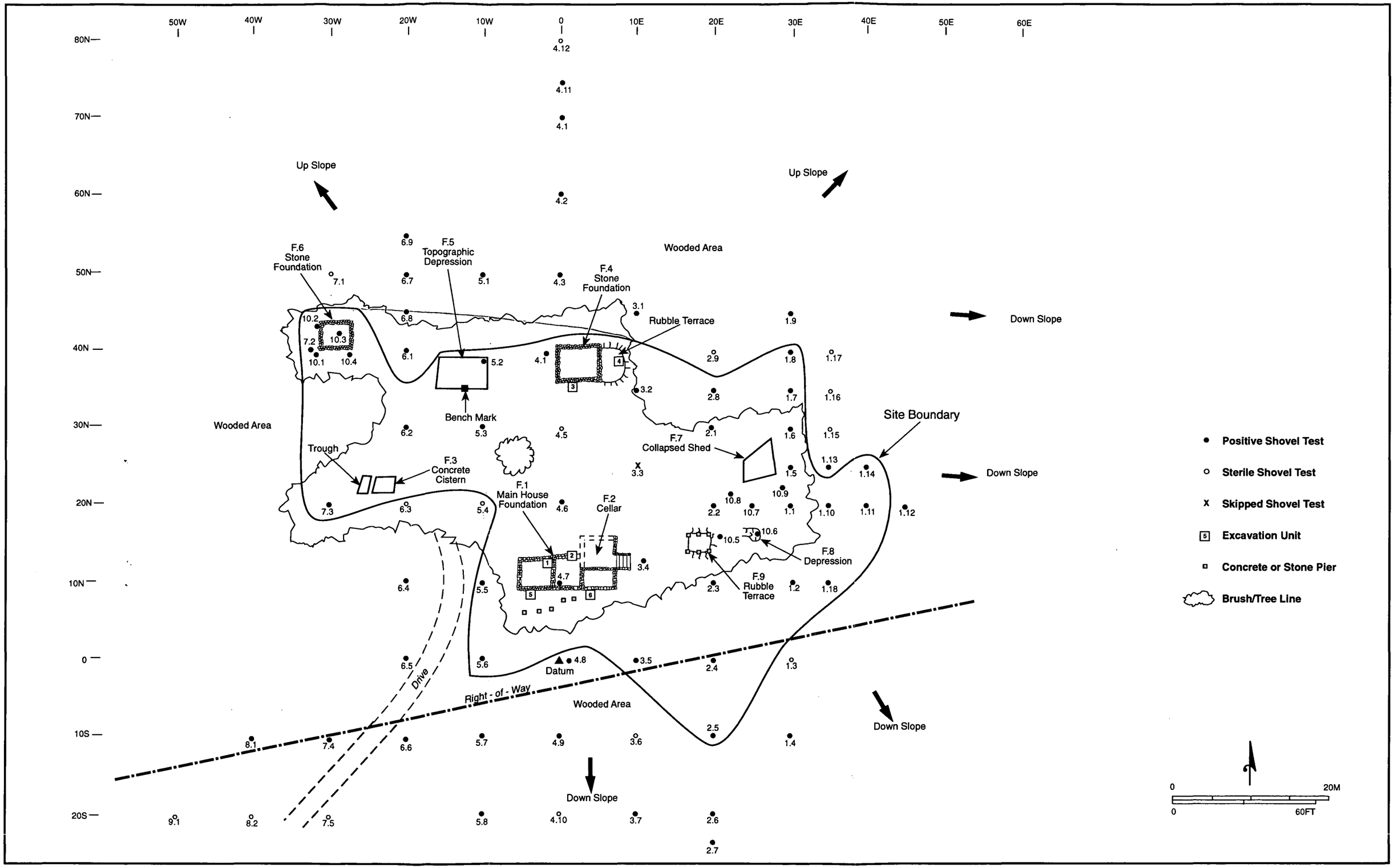
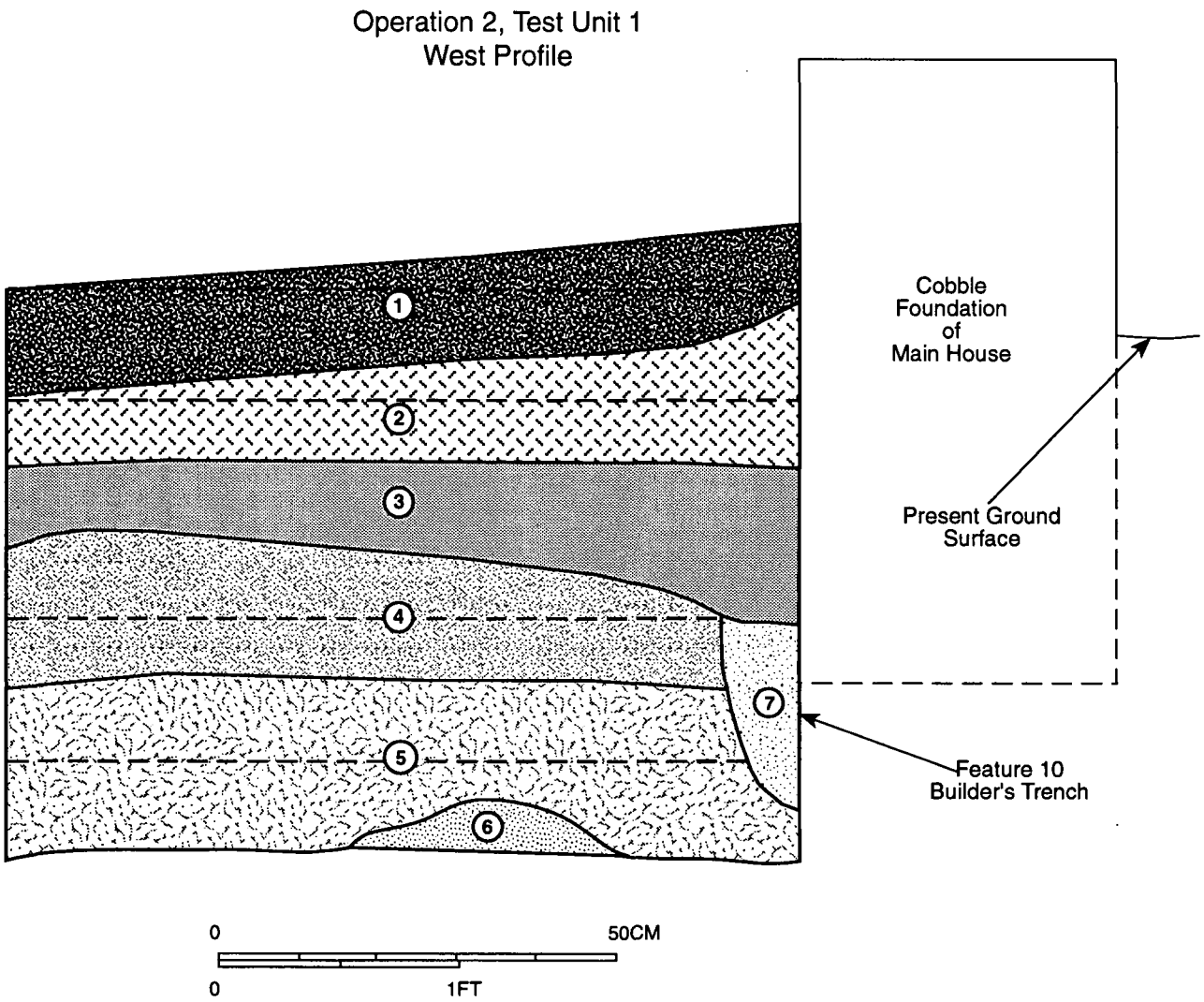


Figure 14. Johnson Site (18HO211), location of shovel tests and test units.



1 **10YR2/2 very dark brown silt loam with ash and charcoal**

2 **ash and burned plaster**

3 **10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam**

4 **10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam subsoil**

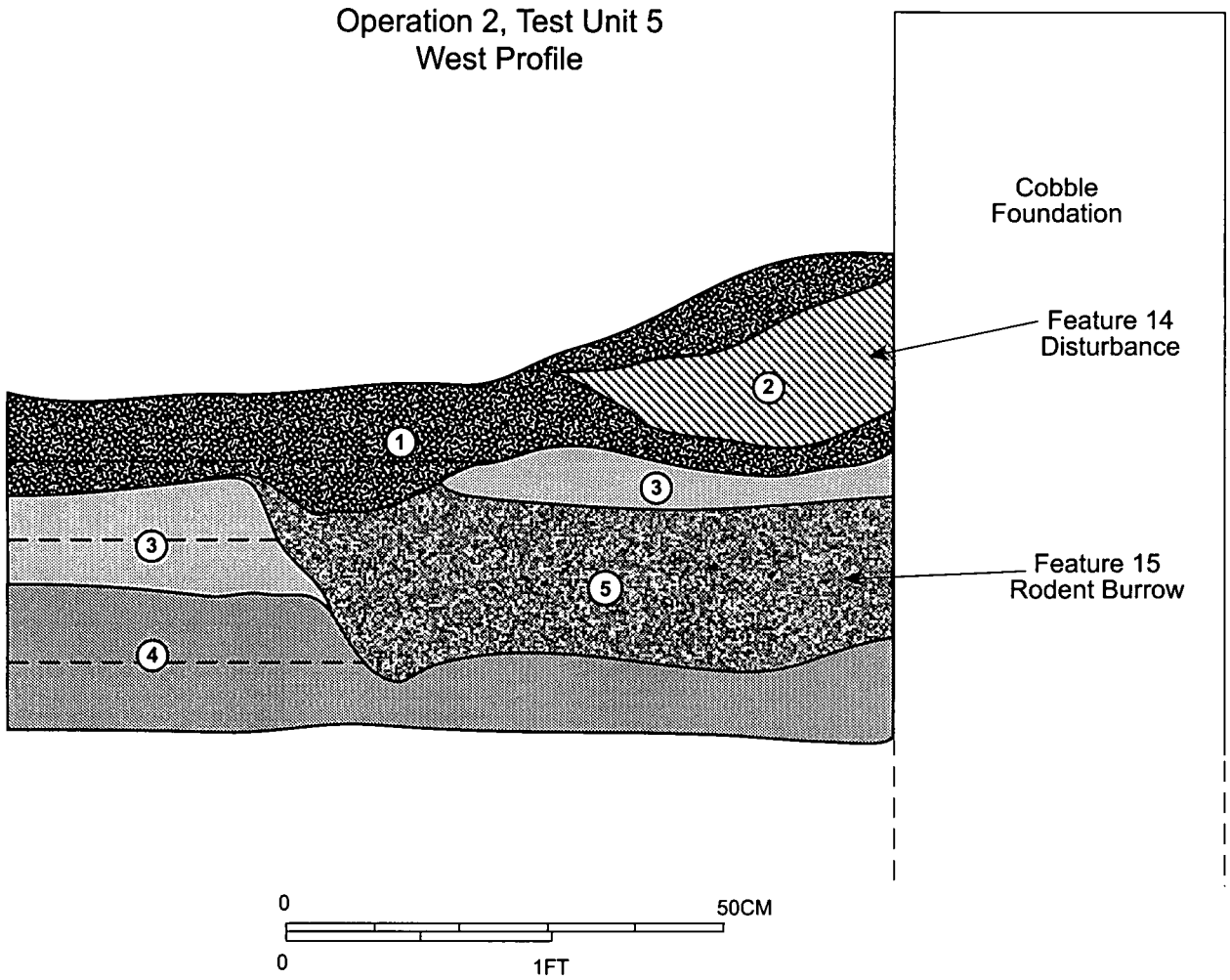
5 **10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam mottled with 5YR5/8 yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoil**

6 **5YR5/8 yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoil**

7 **10YR5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam with quartzite fragments**

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 15. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 1, west profile.



1 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam with ash and charcoal

2 10YR5/3 brown sandy loam

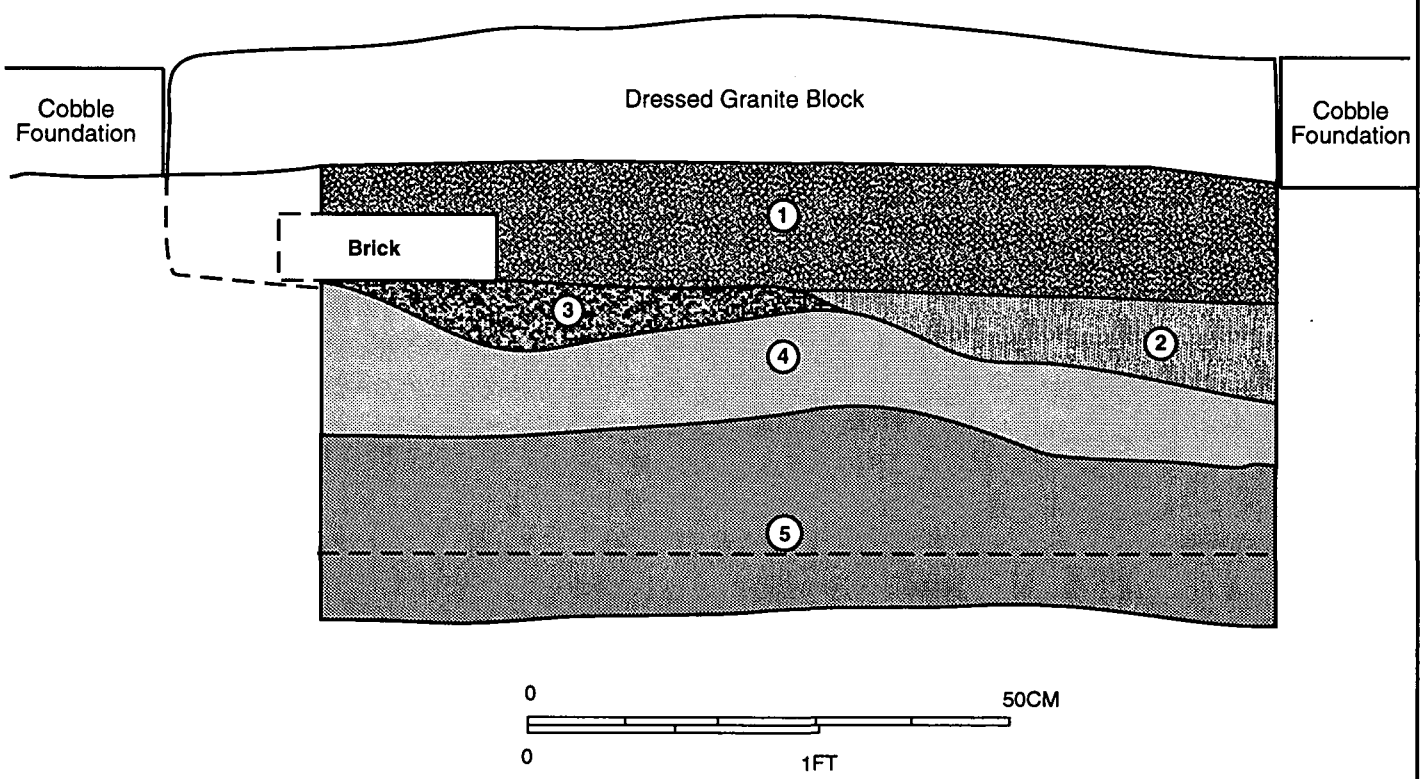
3 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam subsoil

4 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam subsoil

5 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 16. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 5, west profile.



1 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam with ash and charcoal

2 10YR5/3 brown/dark brown silt loam

3 quartzite fragments

4 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay

5 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam subsoil

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 17. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 6, north profile.

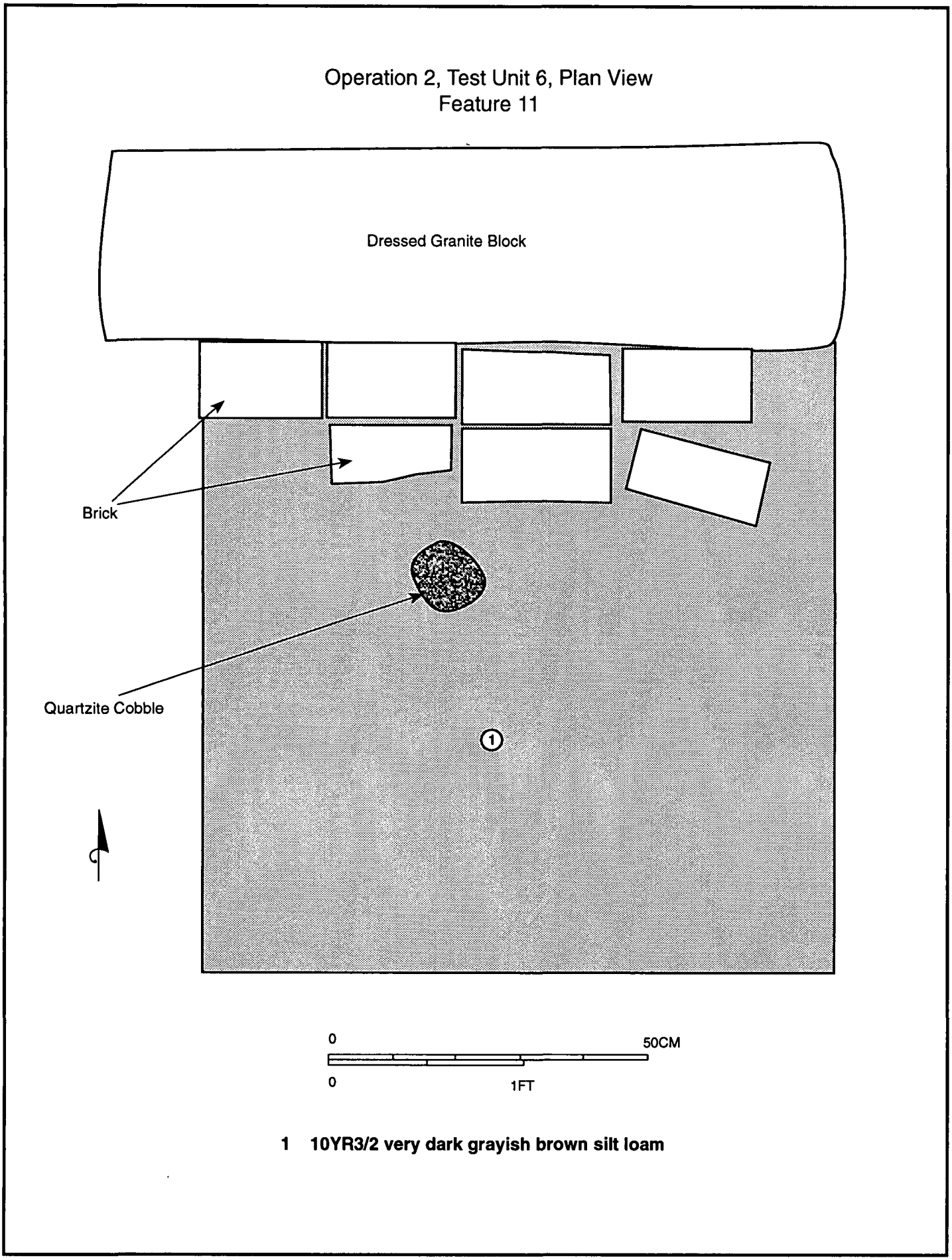
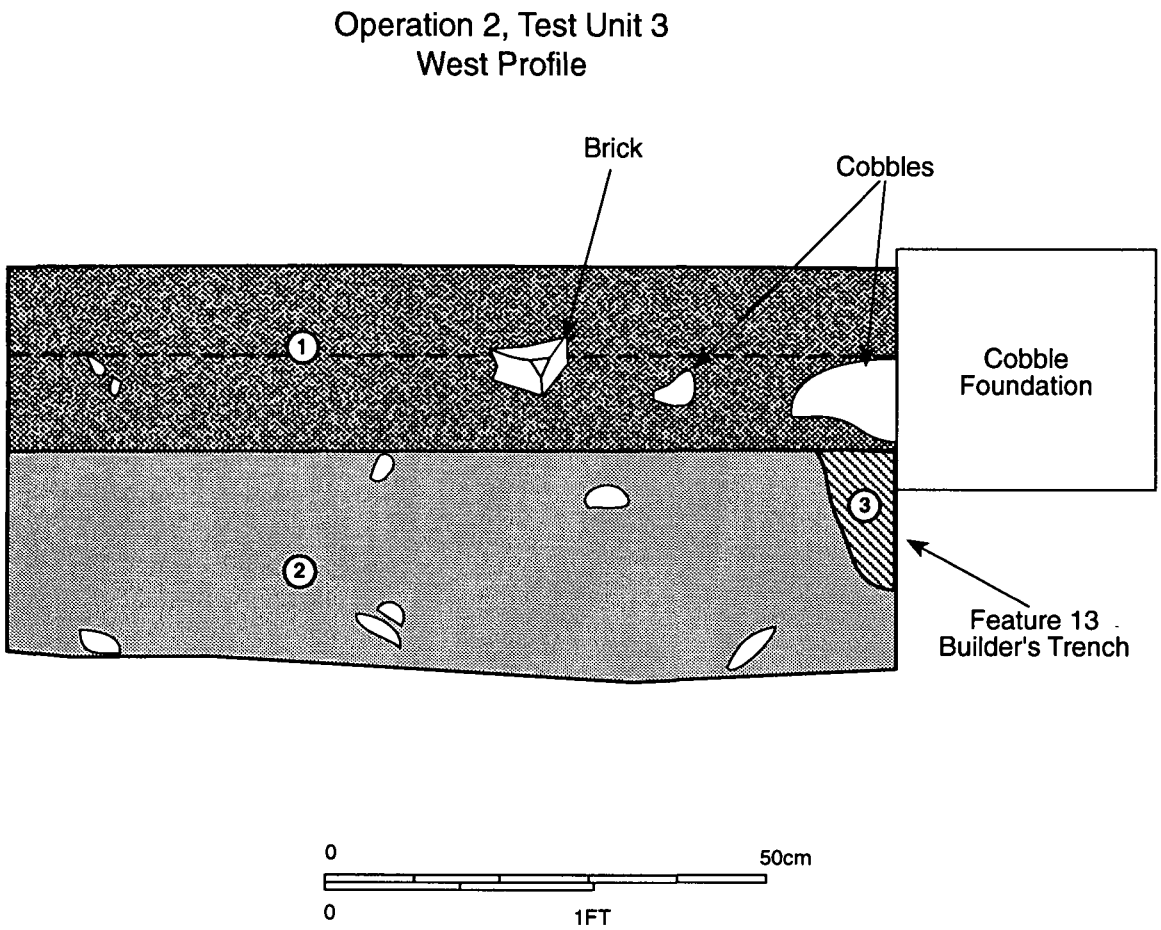


Figure 18. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 6, plan view of feature 11, brick step.



1 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam

2 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam subsoil

3 mottled 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam with quartzite fragments

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 19. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 3, west profile.

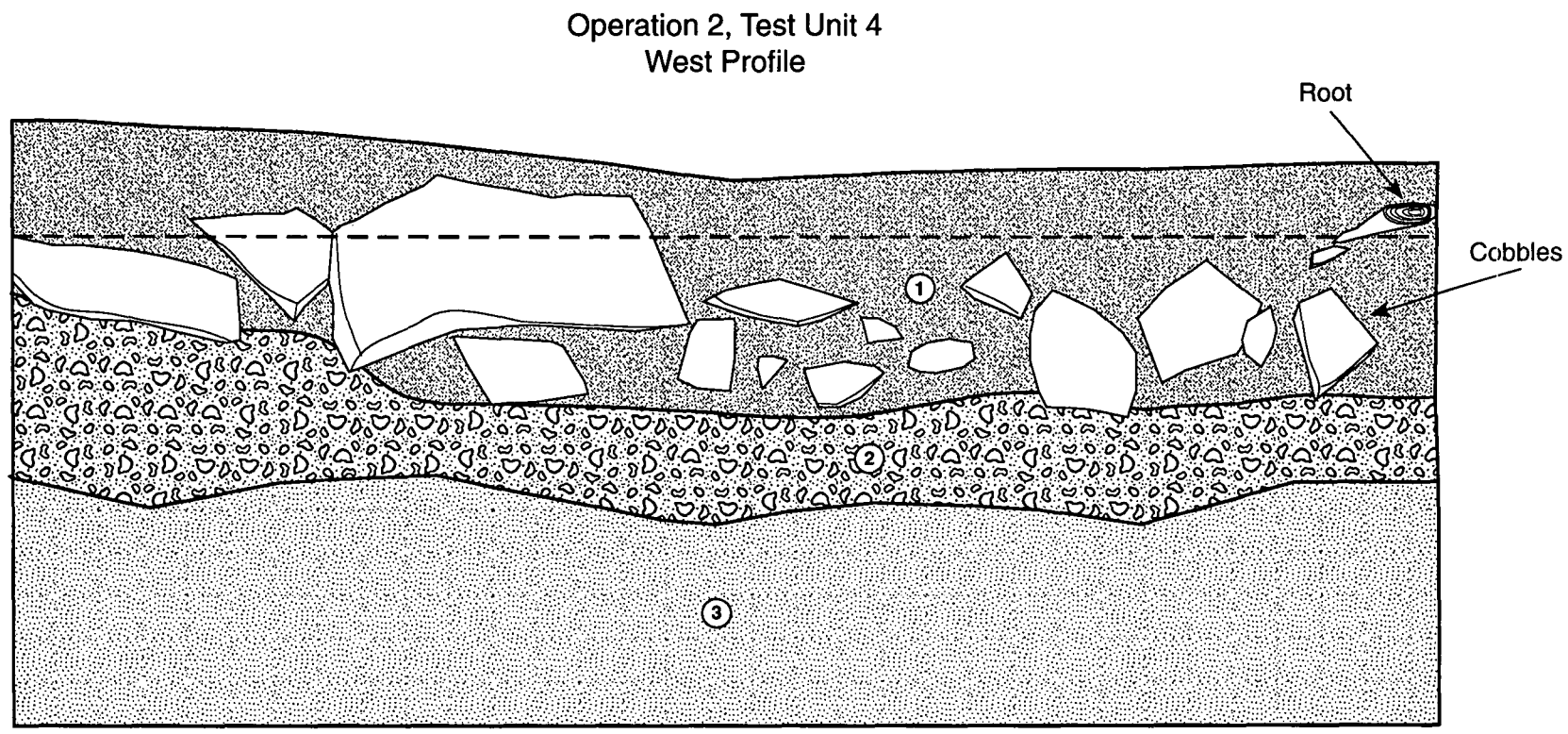


Figure 20. Johnson Site (18HO211), operation 2, test unit 4, west profile.

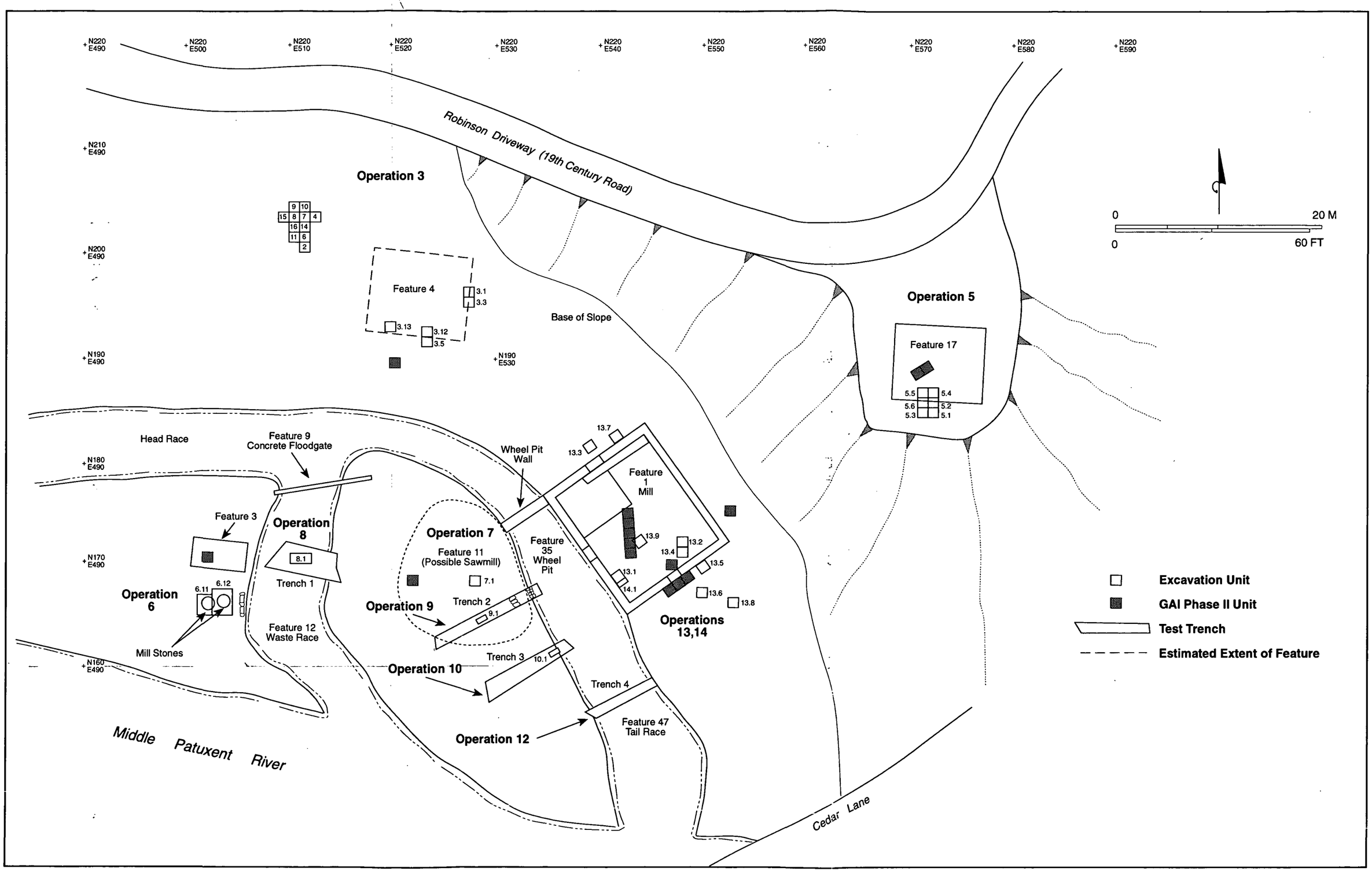


Figure 21. Simpsonville (18HO80), plan of data recovery excavations.

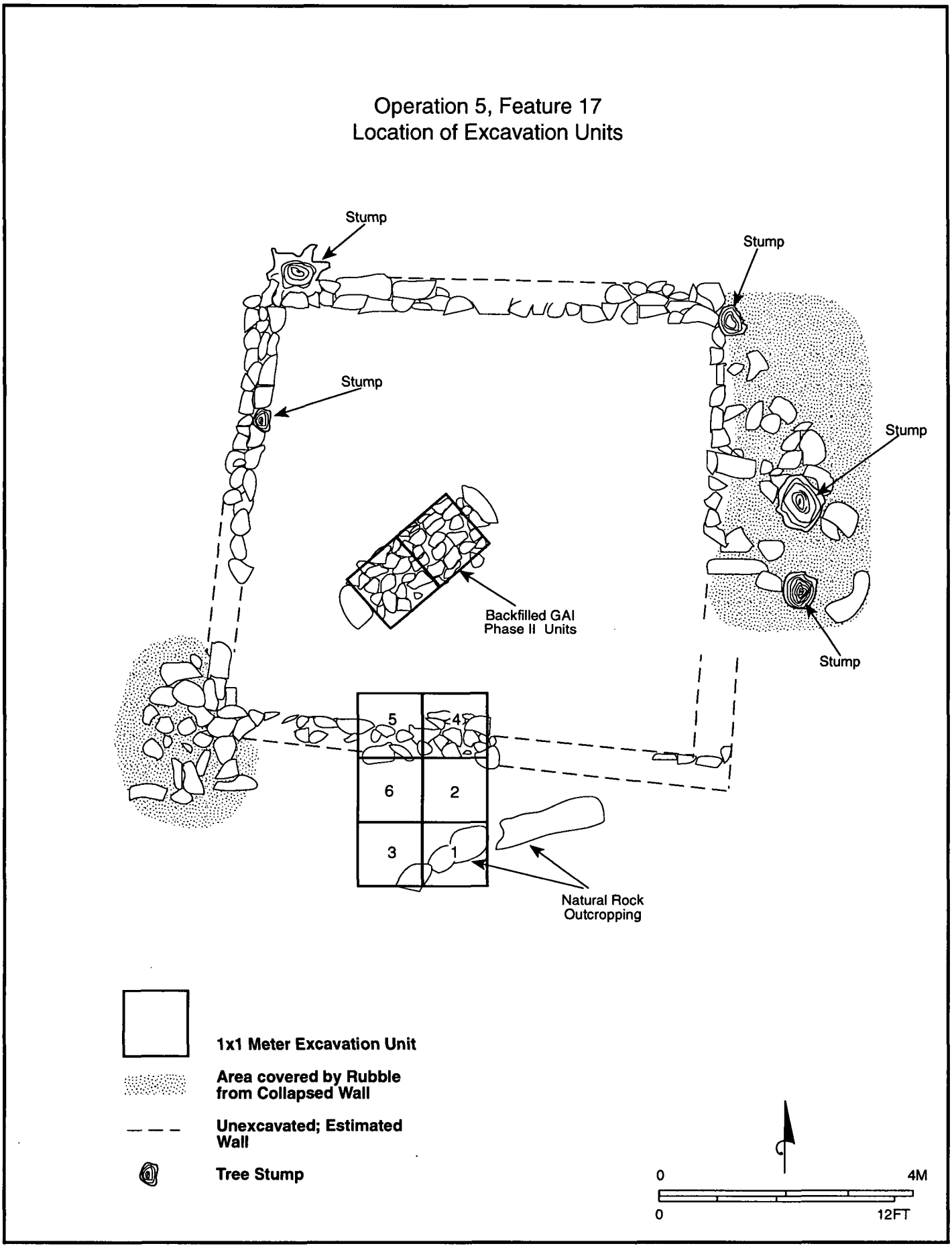


Figure 22. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 5, feature 17, location of test units.

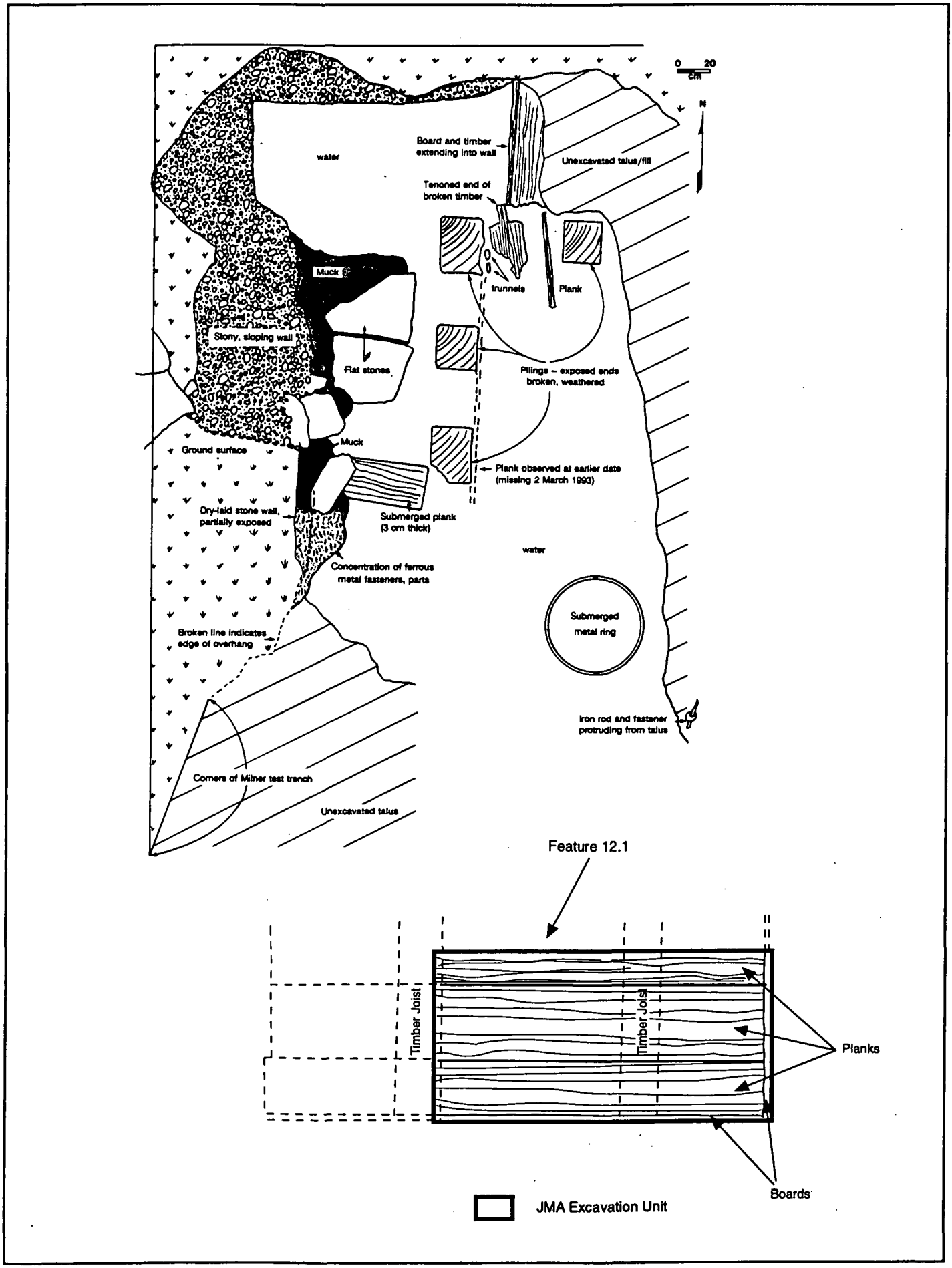


Figure 23. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 8, feature 12.1, plan view of excavation unit and SHA trench (adapted from Uunilla 1993).

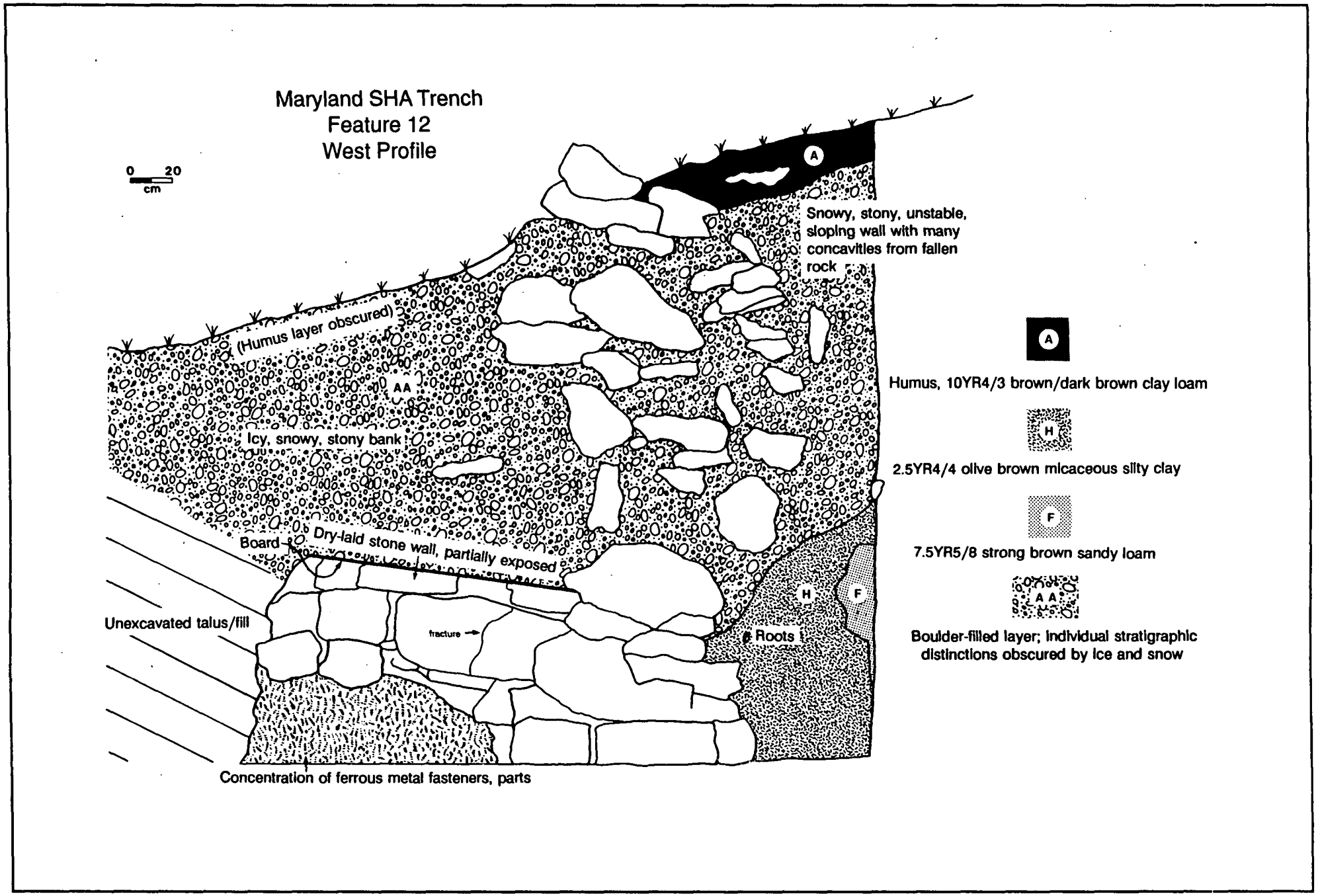


Figure 24. Simpsonville (18HO80), feature 12, west profile of SHA trench (from Uunilla 1993).

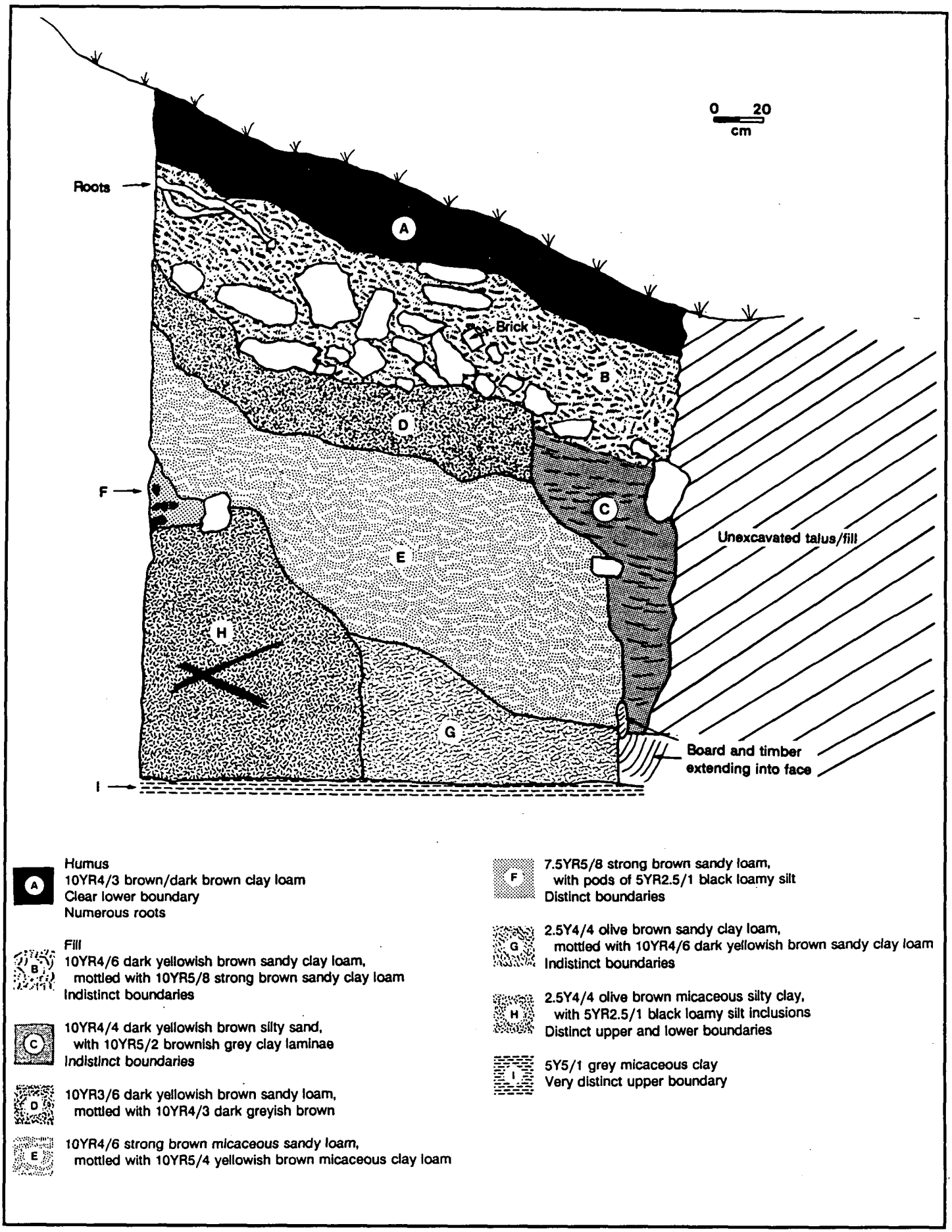
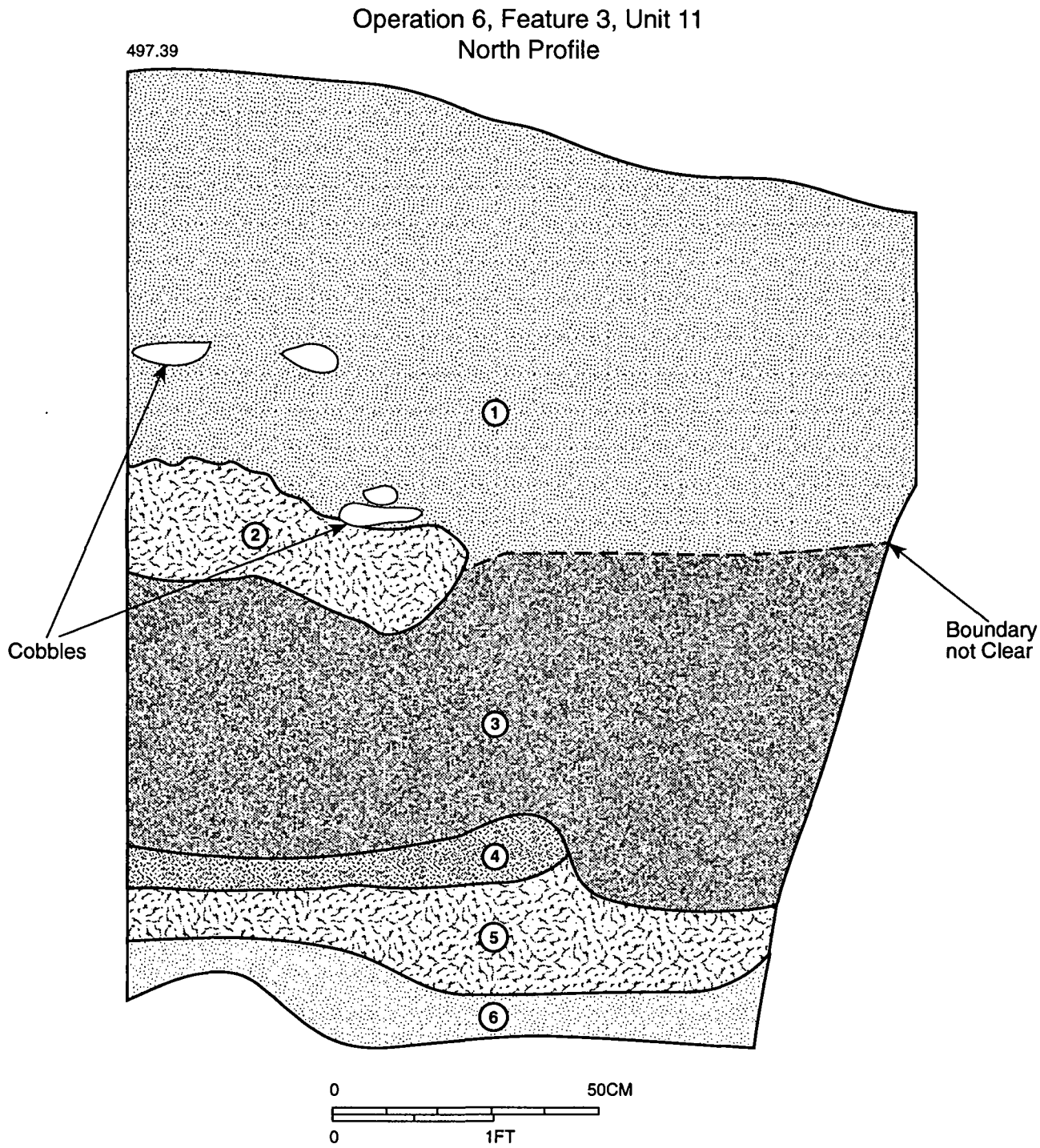


Figure 25. Simpsonville (18HO80), feature 12, north profile of SHA trench (from Uunilla 1993).



1 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand

2 10YR7/2 light gray mottled with 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown masonry sand

3 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam

4 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR5/6 strong brown sand

5 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam

6 7.5YR4/6 strong brown sand

Figure 26. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 6, feature 3, unit 11, north profile.

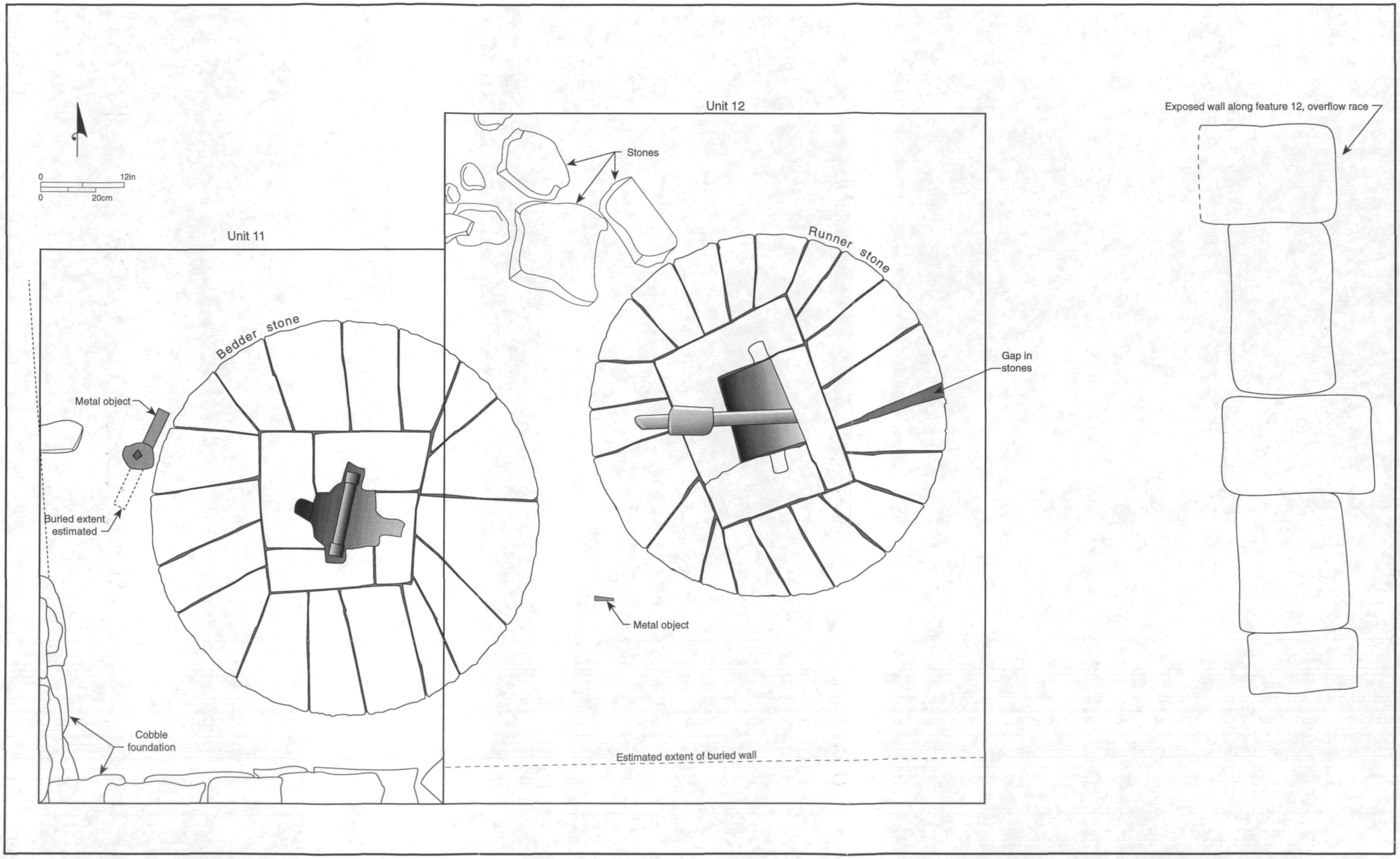
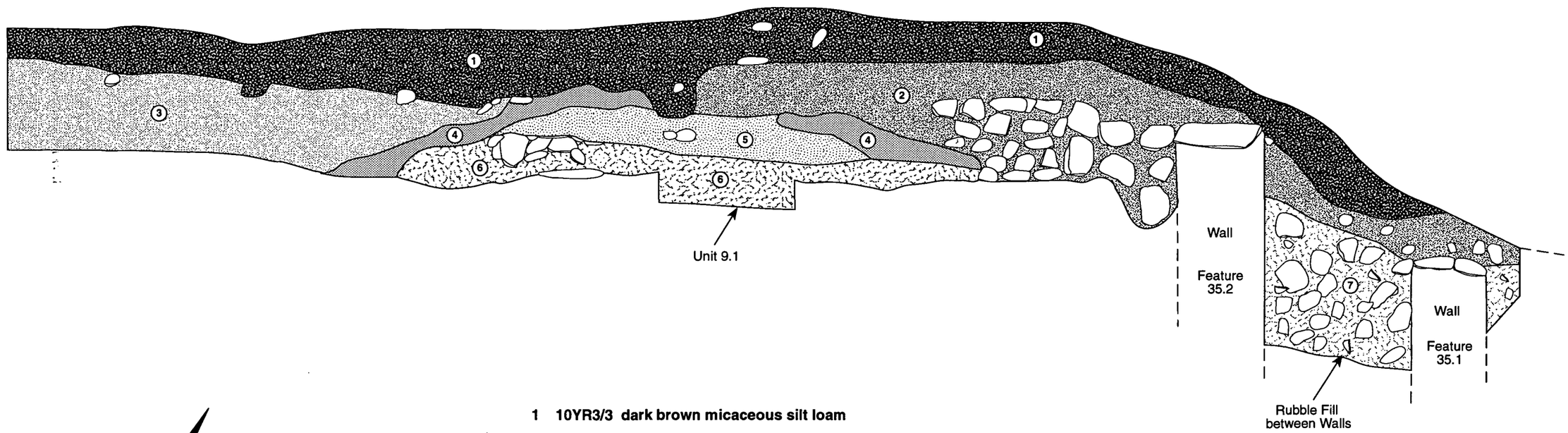
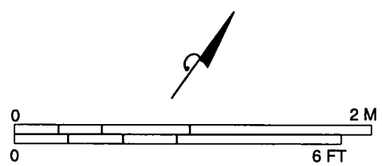


Figure 27. Simpsonville (18H080), operation 6, feature 3, units 11 and 12, plan view of millstones and cobble foundation.

Operation 9, Trench 2
North Profile





1 10YR3/3 dark brown micaceous silt loam

2 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown micaceous sandy loam

3 7.5YR5/6 strong brown micaceous loam

4 10YR5/4 yellowish brown micaceous sandy loam

5 Mottled 10YR3/3 dark brown micaceous silt loam and 7.5YR5/6 strong brown micaceous loam

6 Mottled 10YR3/3 dark brown micaceous silt loam, 7.5YR5/6 strong brown loam, and 10YR5/4 yellowish brown micaceous sandy loam

7 Mottled 10YR3/3 dark brown micaceous silt loam and 7.5YR5/6 strong brown micaceous loam

Figure 28. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 9, trench 2, north profile.

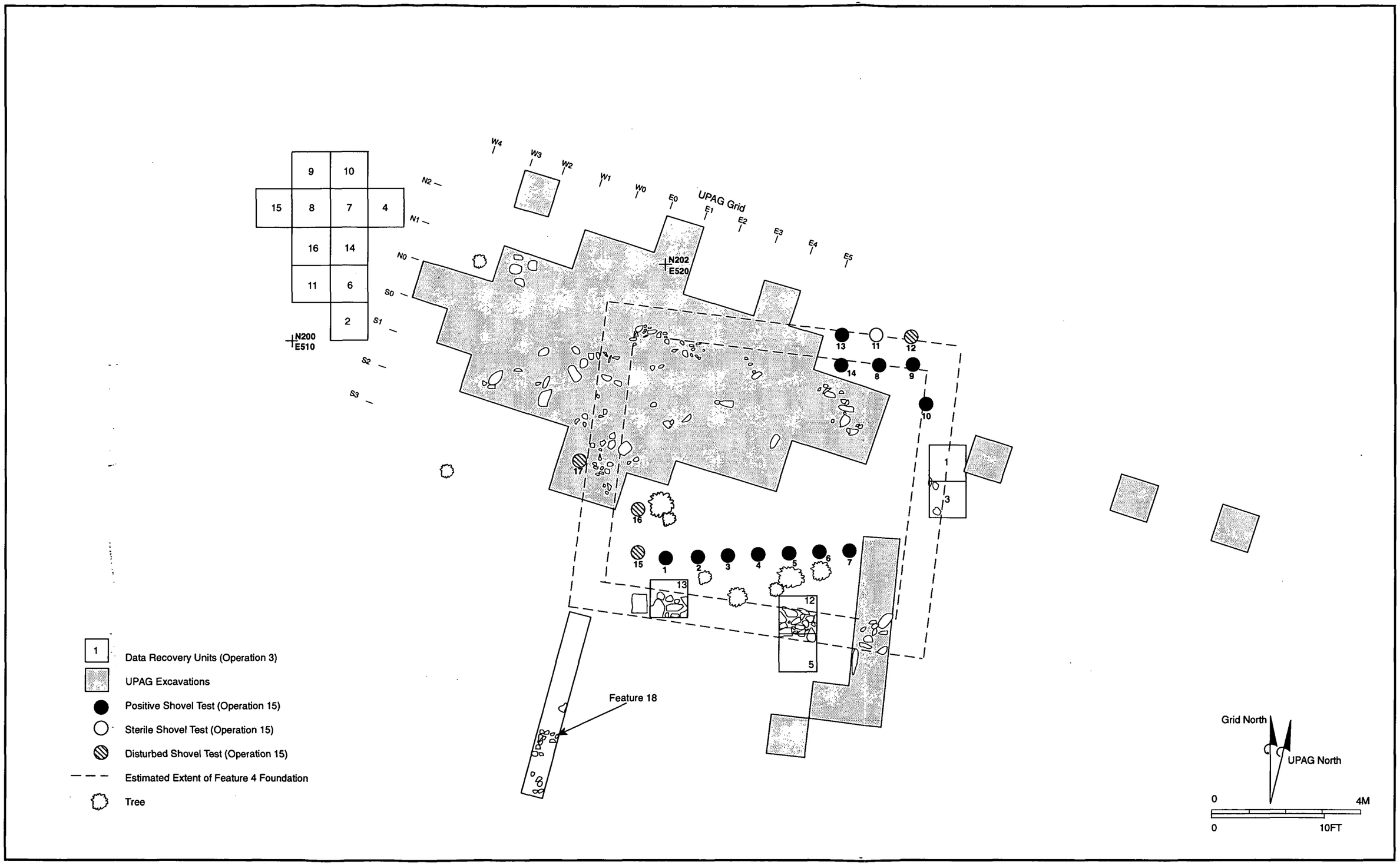
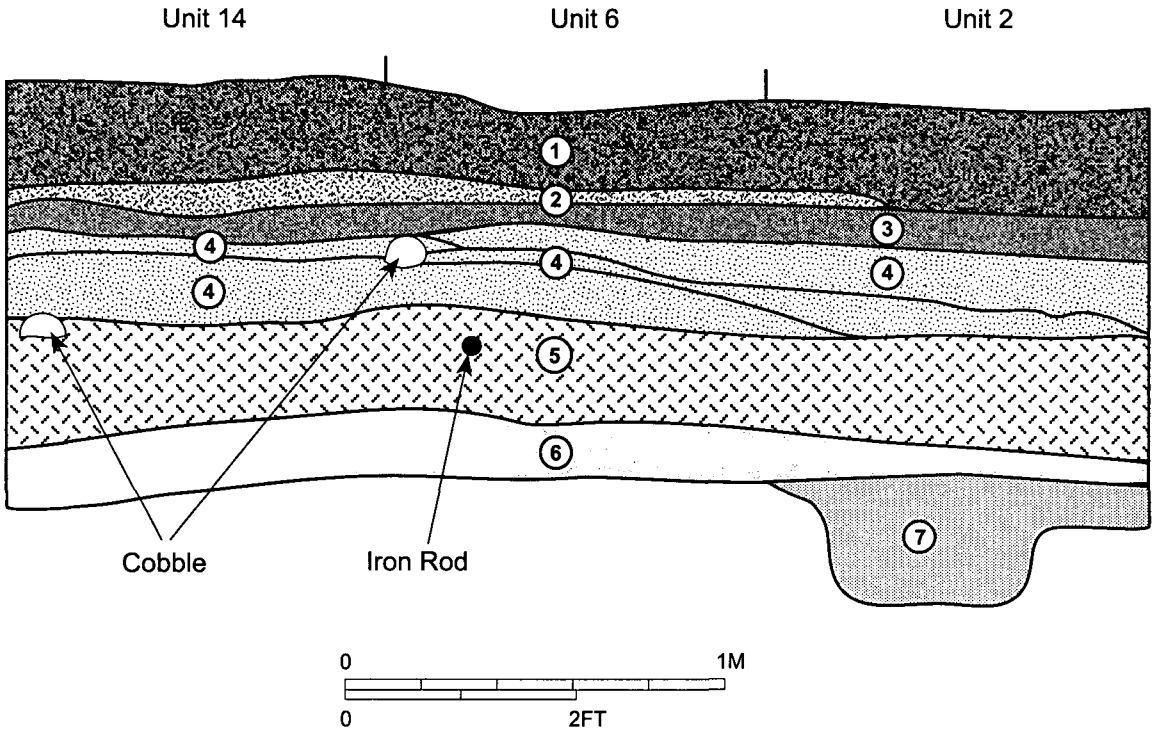


Figure 29. Simpsonville (18HO80), operations 3 and 15, and UPAG excavations, feature 4.

Operation 3, Feature 4, Units 2, 6 and 14
East Profile



1 10YR3/3 dark brown silt loam (humus)

2 mottled 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam

3 10YR5/3 brown sandy loam

4 interbedded lenses of yellowish brown, strong brown, and brown sandy loams

5 finely interbedded lenses of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown sandy loam and 2.5Y5/3 light olive brown loamy sand

6 5YR5/6 yellowish red to 7.5YR5/6 strong brown sandy loam subsoil

7 10YR5/8 yellowish brown variegated loam residuum

Figure 30. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 3, feature 4, units 2, 6 and 14, east profile.

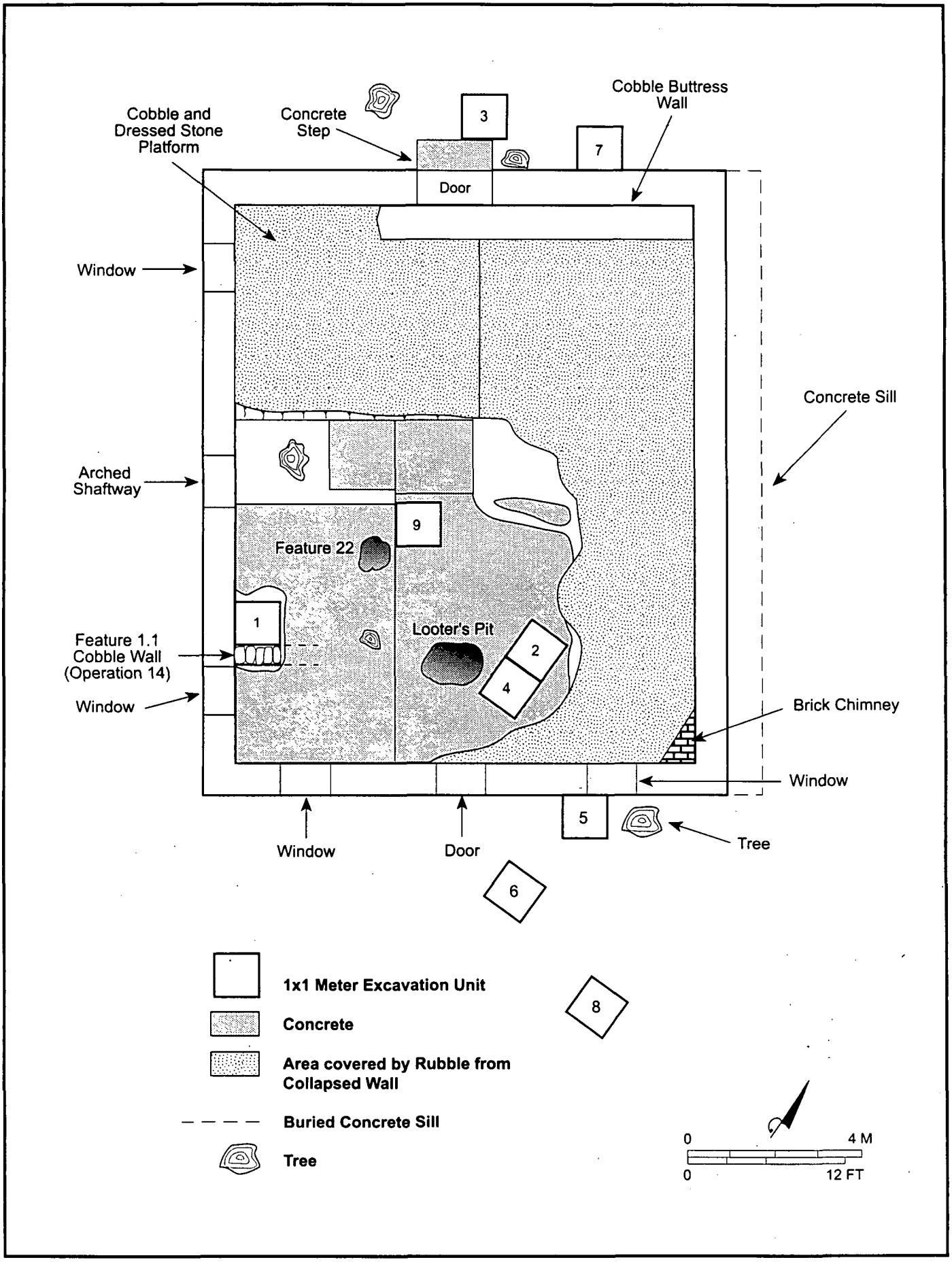
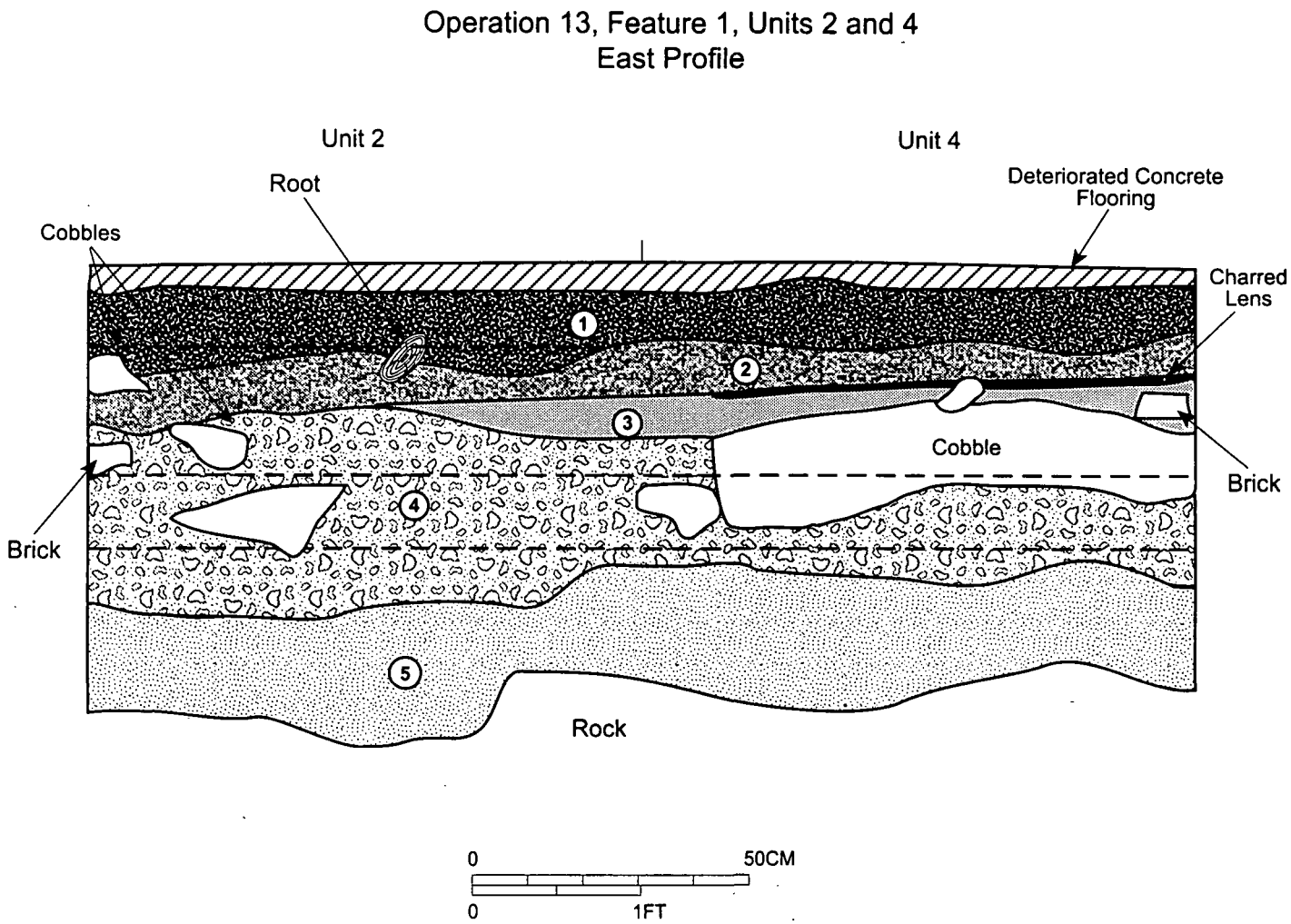


Figure 31. Simpsonville (18HO80), operations 13 and 14, feature 1, location of excavation units.



1 10YR3/3 dark brown loamy sand, contains charcoal, brick fragments, and cobbles

2 10YR4/6 yellowish brown silt loam

3 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand

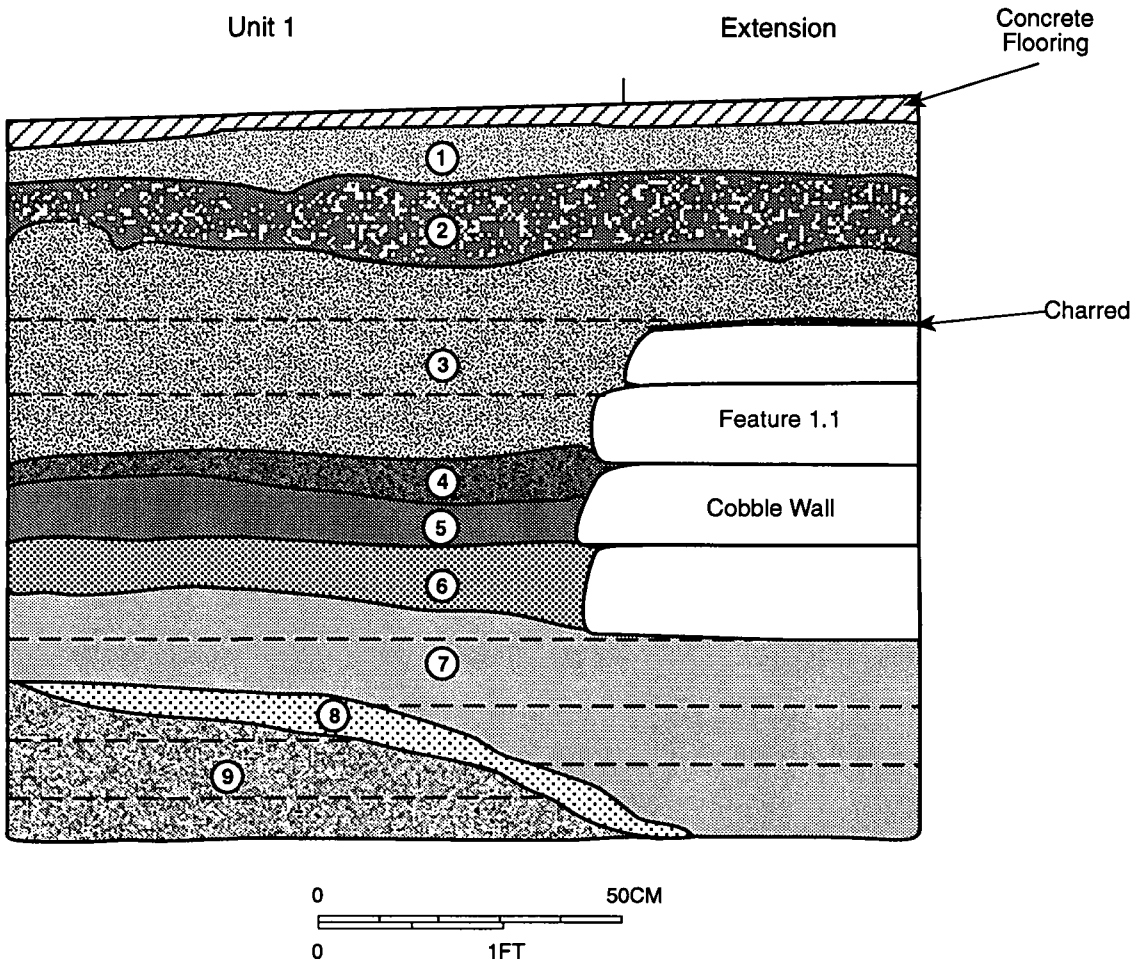
4 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sand, contains cobbles, brick fragments, and mortar

5 10YR4/3 brown medium to coarse sand (residuum)

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 32. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, units 2 and 4, east profile.

Operations 13, and 14, Feature 1, Unit 1 and Extension East Profile



1 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown sand, contains cobbles

2 10YR3/3 dark brown loamy sand, contains cobbies and mortar

3 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand, mottled with 10YR7/4 very pale brown sand

4 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, contains mortar and charcoal

5 10YR5/3 brown silty clay

6 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown silt

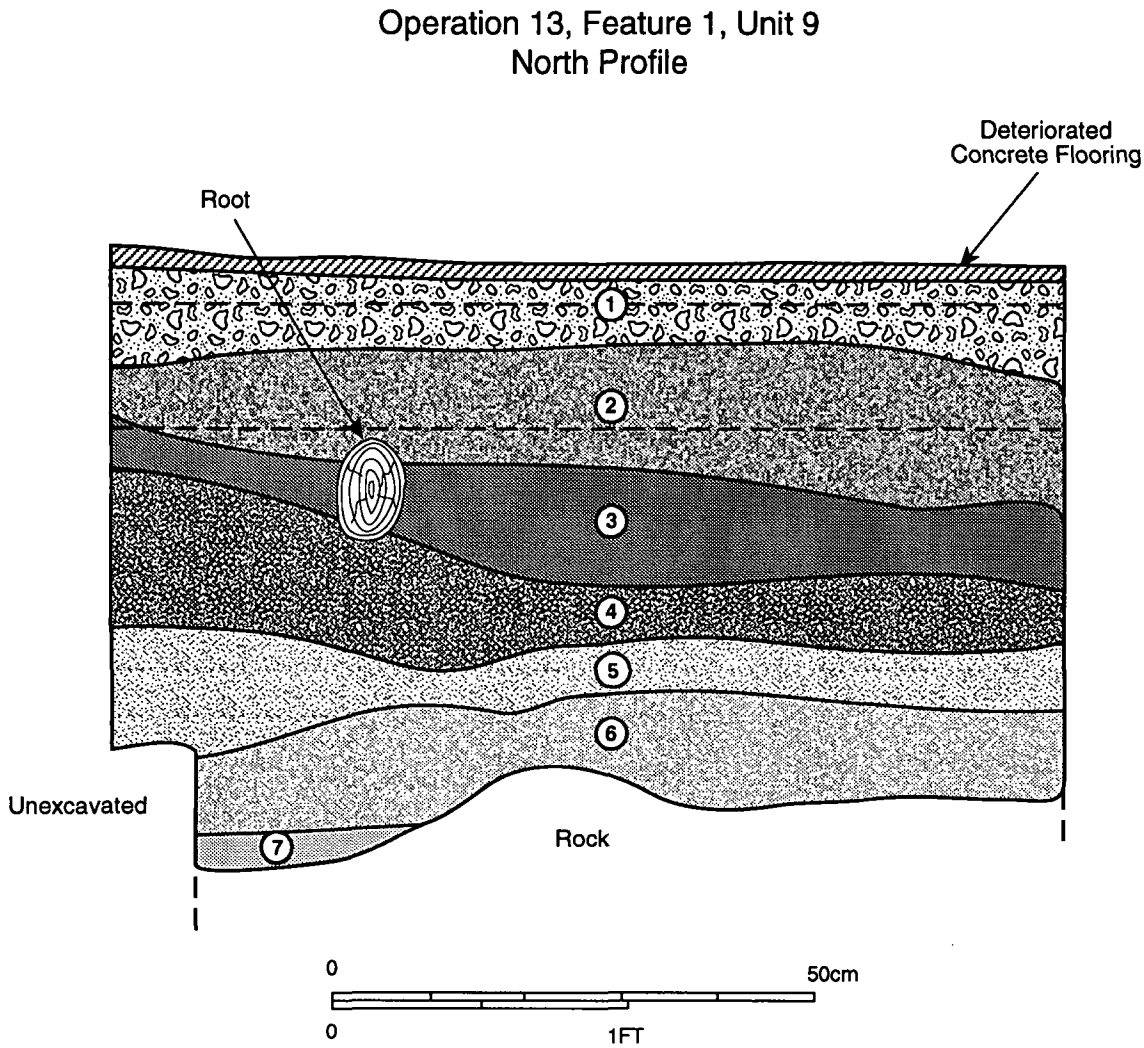
7 10YR5/4 yellowish brown silt

8 10YR5/3 brown silt

9 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam, contains cobbles and mortar

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 33. Simpsonville (18HO80), operations 13 and 14, feature 1, unit 1 and extension, east profile.



1 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown sand, contains cobbles

2 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam

3 10YR5/3 brown silt

4 10YR4/6 mottled dark yellowish brown loamy sand, contains quartzite fragments

5 10YR4/4 mottled yellowish brown loamy sand, contains quartzite fragments

6 10YR5/4 yellowish brown loamy sandy, contains quartzite fragments

7 10YR5/4 yellowish brown silt loam

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 34. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 9, north profile.

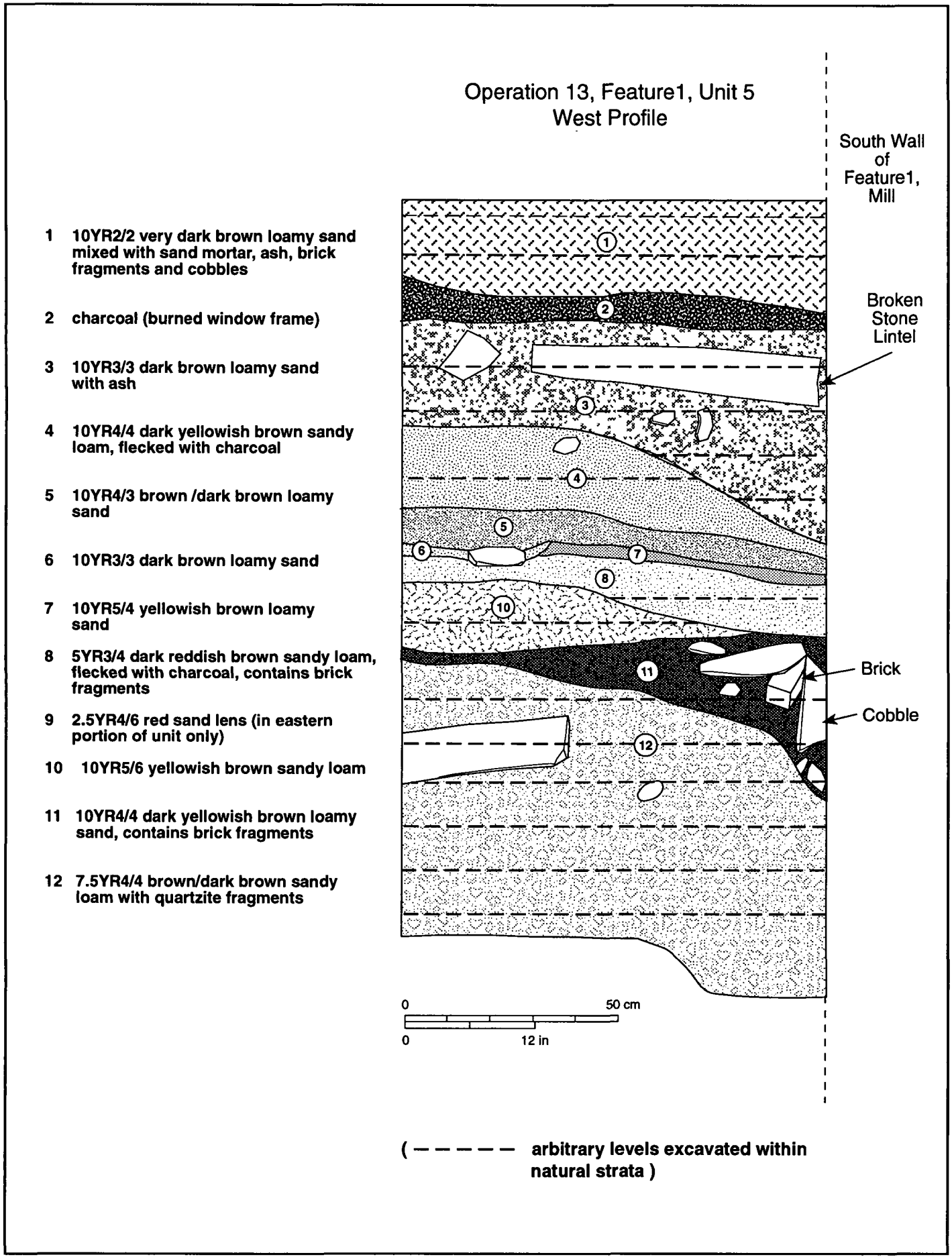
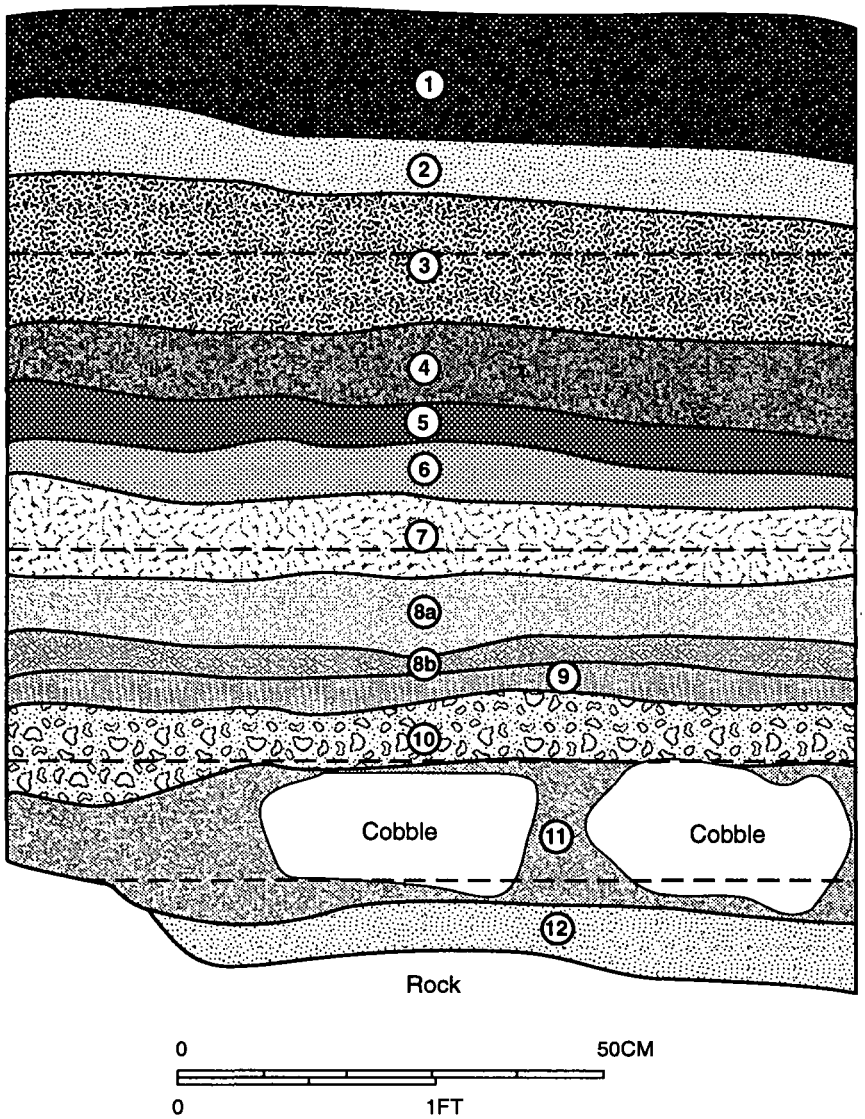


Figure 35. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 5, west profile.

Operation 13, Feature 1, Unit 6
West Profile



1 10YR2/1 black silt loam with ash

2 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand

3 10YR5/3 brown gravelly sand with ash, flecked with burned mortar and ash

4 2.5Y4/3 olive brown loamy sand

5 10YR2/2 very dark brown gravelly loamy sand

6 10YR5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand

7 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand, contains water-rounded quartzite pebbles

8a 7.5YR4/6 strong brown sand

8b 10YR3/3 dark brown loamy sand

9 2.5Y3/3 dark olive brown loamy sand

10 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand, contains brick fragments

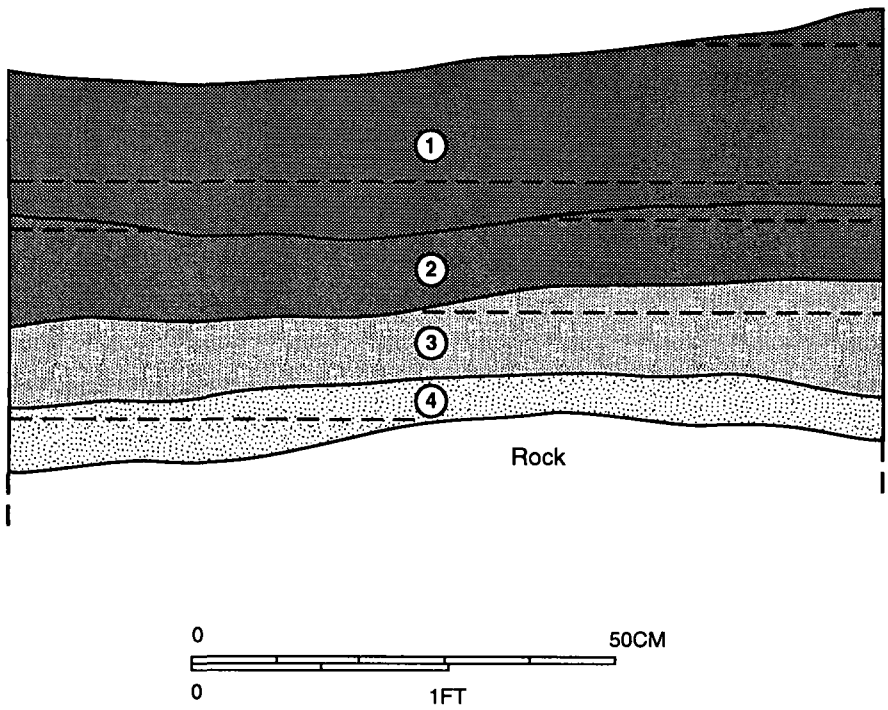
11 2.5Y3/3 dark olive brown loamy sand

12 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown coarse sand (residuum)

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 36. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 6, west profile.

Operation 13, Feature 1, Unit 8
West Profile



1 10YR2/1 black silt loam

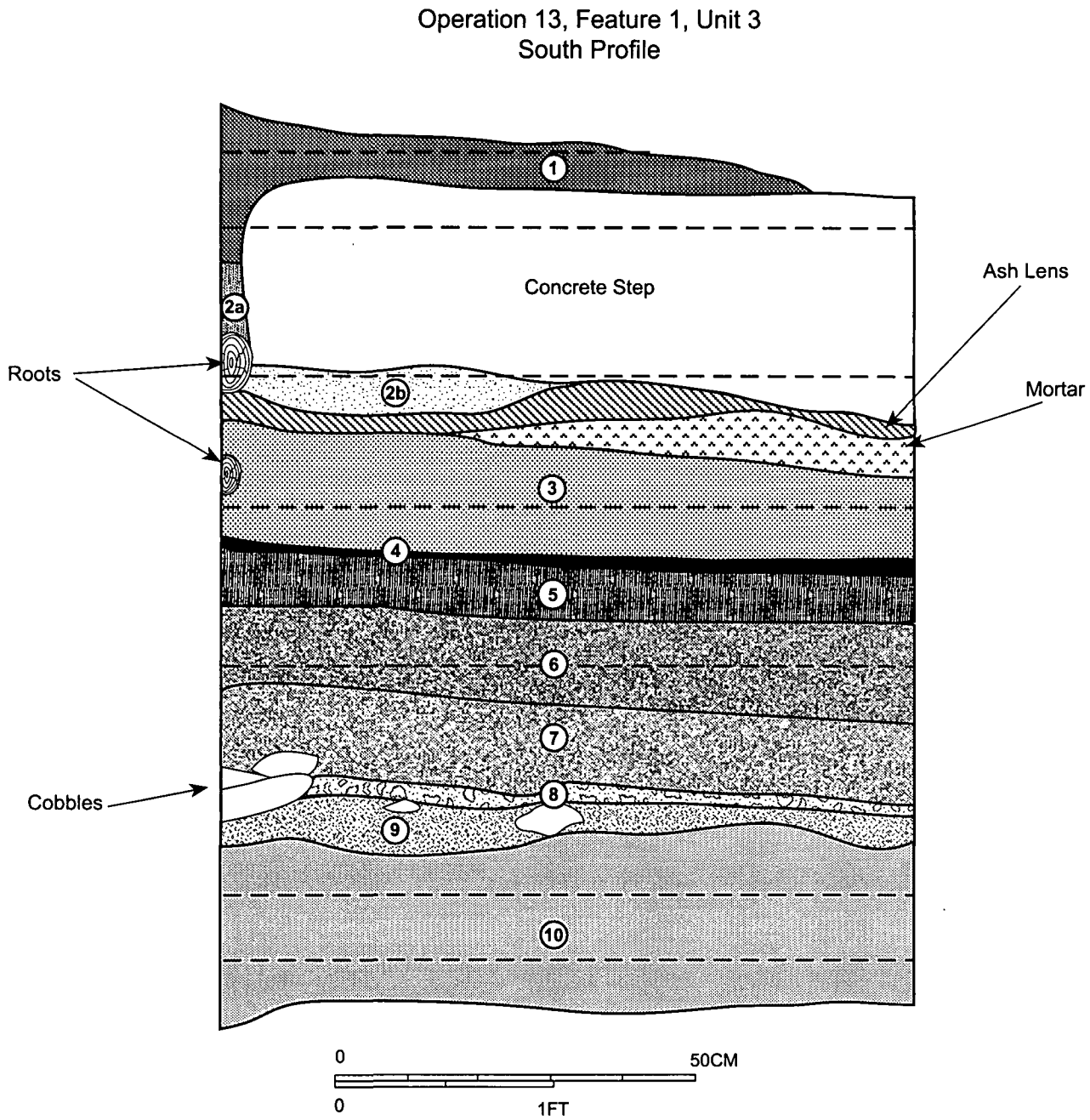
2 7.5YR5/6 strong brown sandy loam

3 2.5Y4/3 olive brown loamy sand

4 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown coarse sand (residuum)

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 37. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 8, west profile.



1 10YR2/1 black humic silt loam

2a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sand, mottled with 10YR2/1 black humic silt loam

2b 7.5YR5/6 strong brown sandy clay with decomposing schist and quartzite

3 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand

4 ash and charcoal lens

5 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand

6 10YR5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand

7 2.5Y4/4 olive brown loamy sand

8 mottled 2.5YR5/4 red and 10YR5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand

9 10YR7/8 yellow silty clay, with small patch of 5YR4/6 yellowish red silt

10 5YR4/6 red silty clay

(— — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 38. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 3, south profile.

1 10YR2/1 black humic loam

2 10YR7/6 yellow silt loam

3 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam

4 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam

5 10YR5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand

6 2.5YR2.5/0 black silt and charcoal

7 10YR5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand

8 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam

9 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay

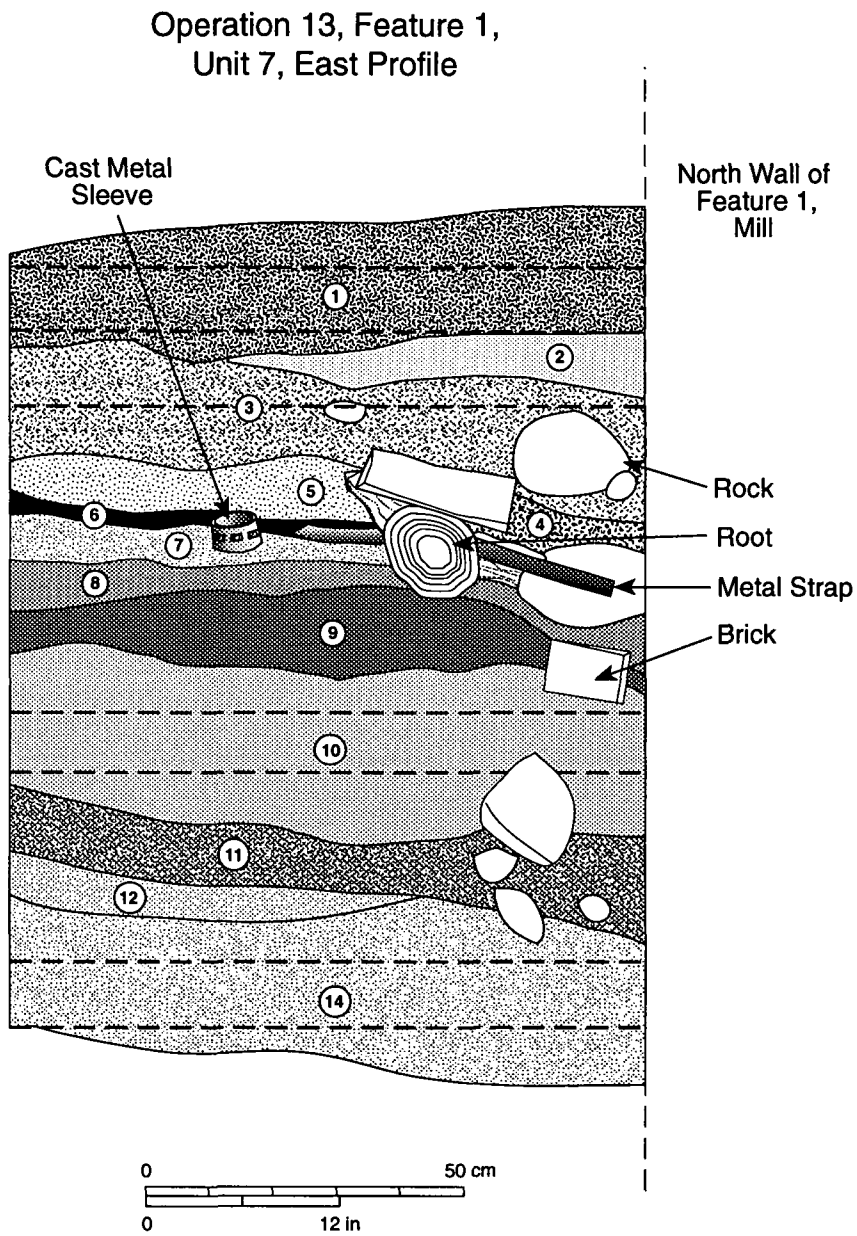
10 5YR5/8 yellowish red silty clay

11 10YR6/6 brownish yellow compact sandy loam

12 7.5YR6/8 reddish yellow silty clay

13 10YR4/6 yellowish brown loamy sand (in Northwest portion of unit only)

14 7.5YR4/6 strong brown compact silty clay



(— — — — — arbitrary levels excavated within natural strata)

Figure 39. Simpsonville (18HO80), operation 13, feature 1, unit 7, east profile.

PLATES

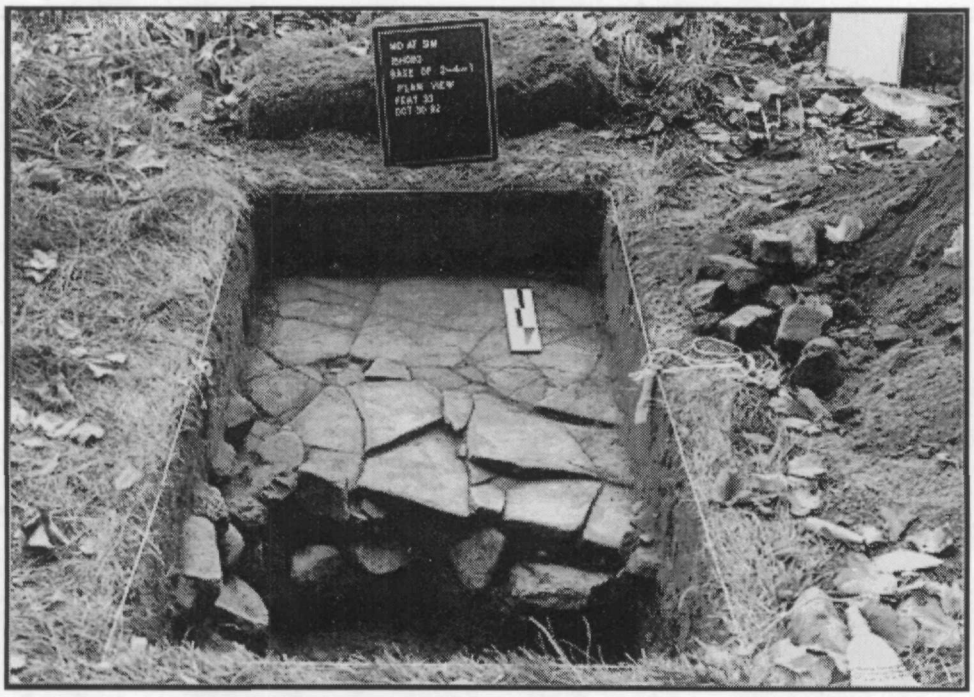


Plate 1. Feature 1, poured concrete flooring, in test units 2 and 4 at the Owings-Myerly Site (18HO210). Facing south.

Plate 2. The Johnson site (18HO211) before clearing. Facing northeast.

Plate 3. Cellar foundation at the Johnson Site (18HO211). Shovel test 3.4 is at the top of the stairway. Facing east.

Plate 4. Feature 5 at the Johnson site (18HO211). The upright stone at right served as temporary site vertical datum. Facing northeast.

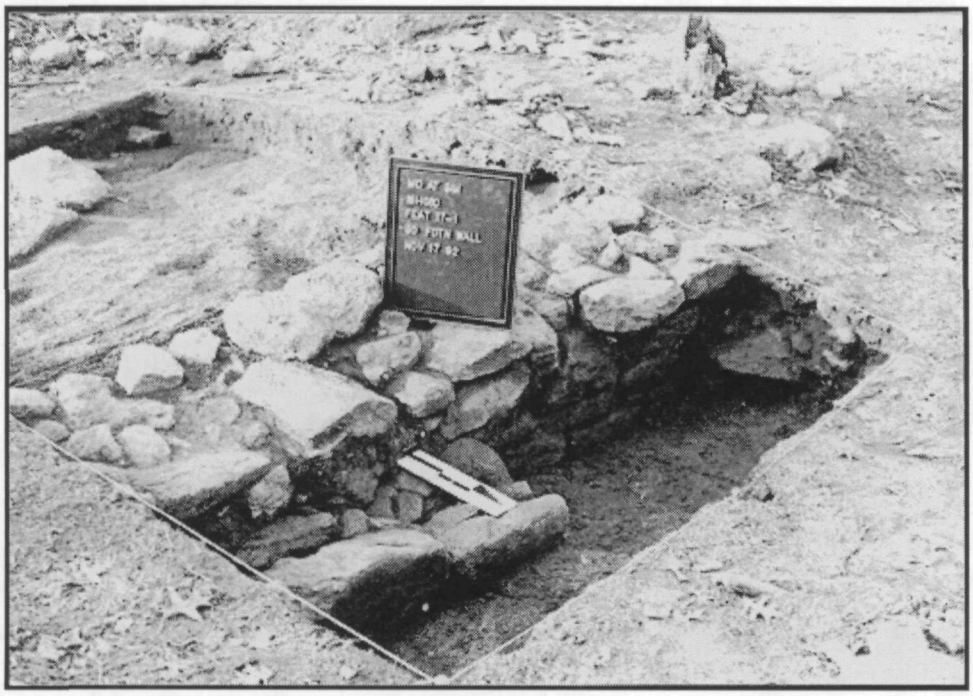


Plate 5. Exposed foundation wall of feature 17, Simpsonville (18HO80). Facing southeast.

Plate 6. Machinery exposed in the north wall of trench 1 across feature 12, the overflow race, Simpsonville (18HO80). Facing north.

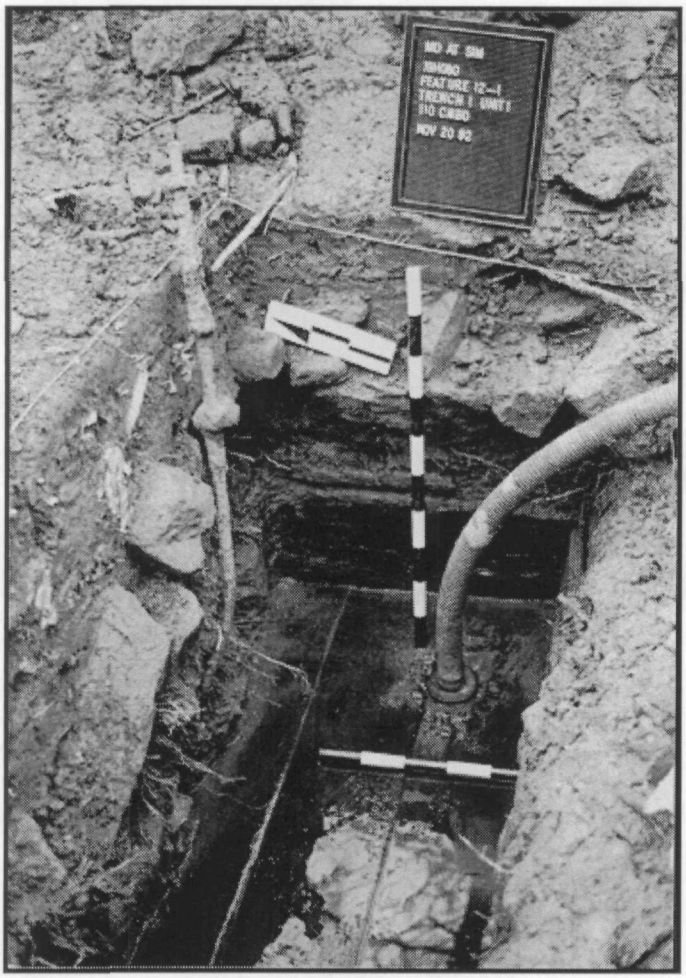


Plate 7. Feature 12.1 exposed in the overflow race, Simpsonville (18HO80). The hose is from a diaphragm pump. Facing east.

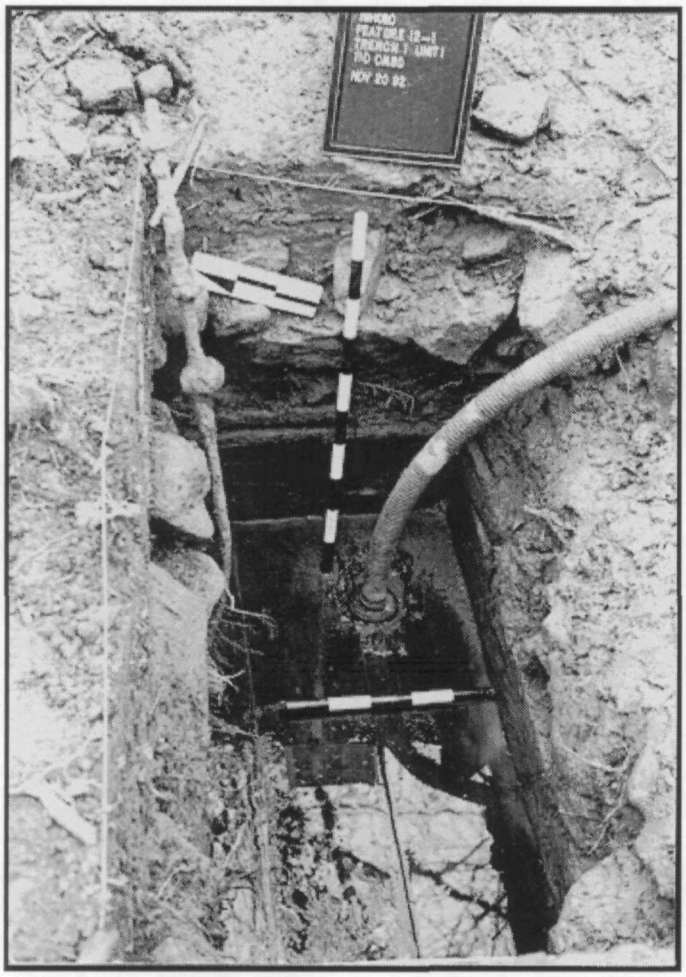


Plate 8. Feature 12.1 exposed in the overflow race, Simpsonville (18HO80). The hose is from a diaphragm pump. Facing southeast.

Plate 9. Partially dismantled feature 12.1 showing underlying timbers. Facing east.

Plate 10. Board removed from feature 12.1 showing marks on underside from timber supports.

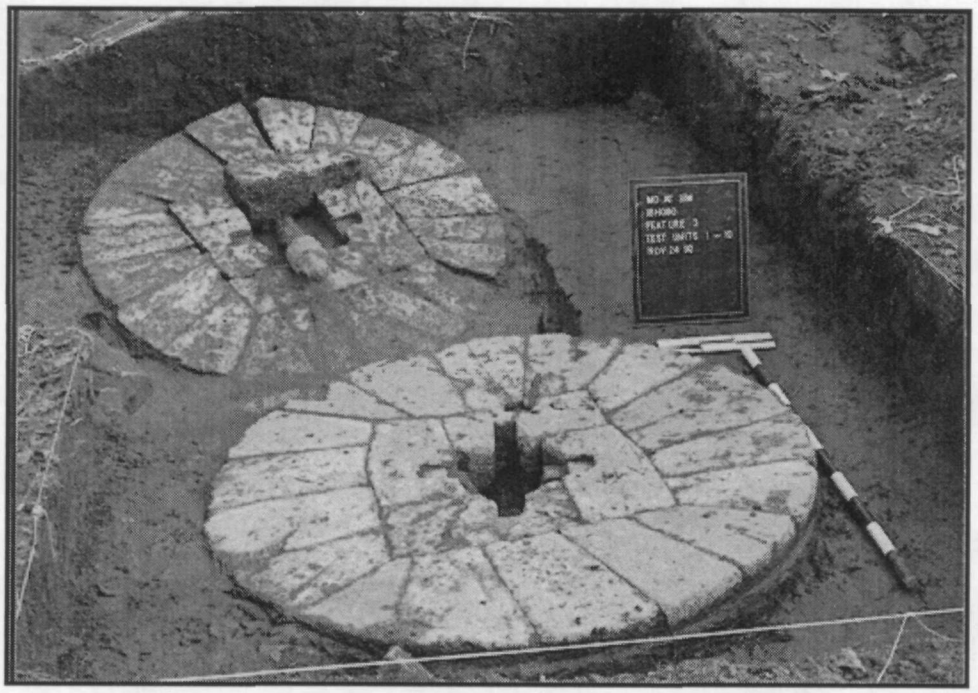


Plate 11. French burr millstones excavated south of feature 3, stone foundation. The bedder stone is in the foreground. The spindle is still protruding from the runner stone in the upper portion of the picture. Facing east.

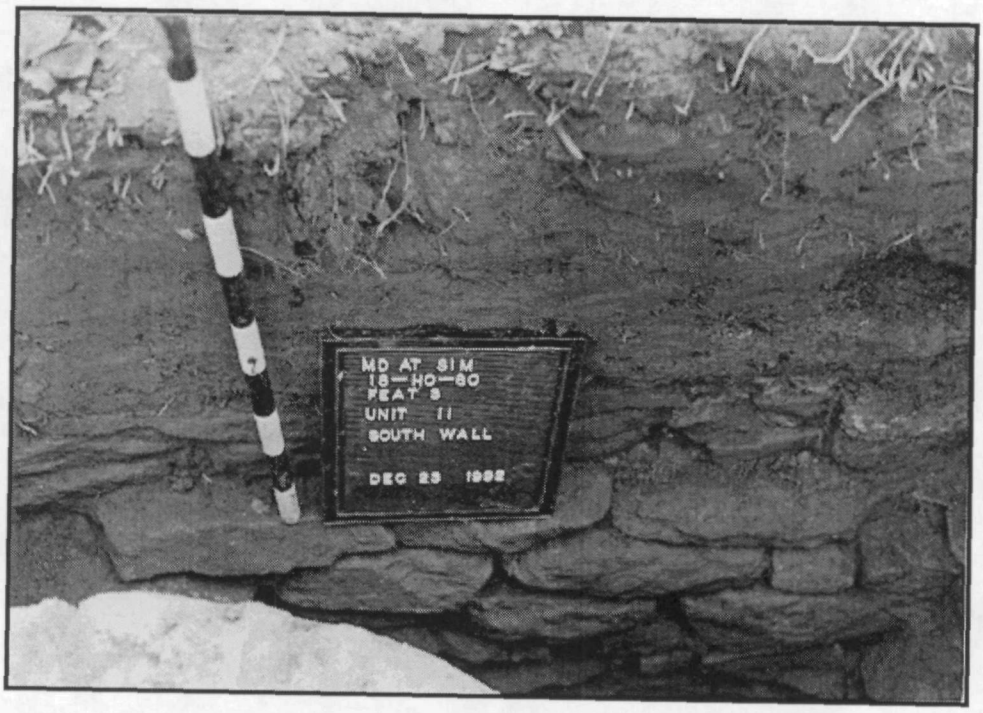


Plate 12. Portion of the cobble foundation exposed along the south and west walls of unit 11, feature 3. Facing south.

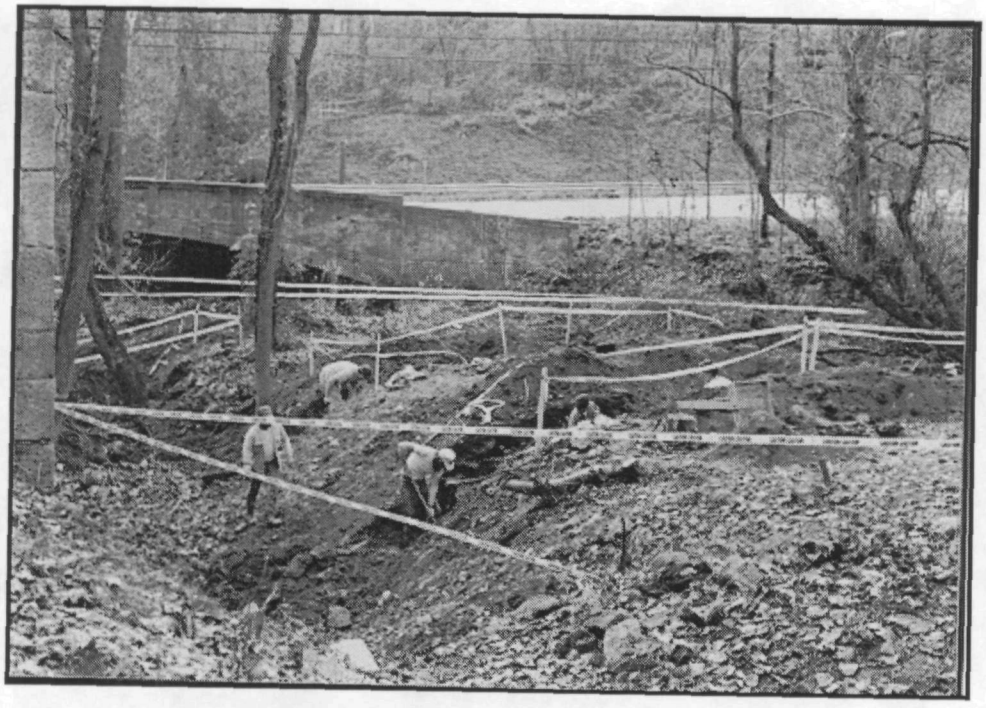


Plate 13. Trenches 2 and 3 during excavation. Facing south.

Plate 14. Topographic depressions left by UPAG's excavation units at feature 4, the general store. Facing east.

Plate 15. Feature 35.1, wheelpit wall, exposed in trench 2. The arched shaftway in the west wall of the mill is in the background. Facing northeast.

Plate 16. Simpsonville mill ruins before stabilization and excavation. Facing southeast.

Plate 17. Early twentieth-century painting of the Simpsonville mill. Facing northeast.

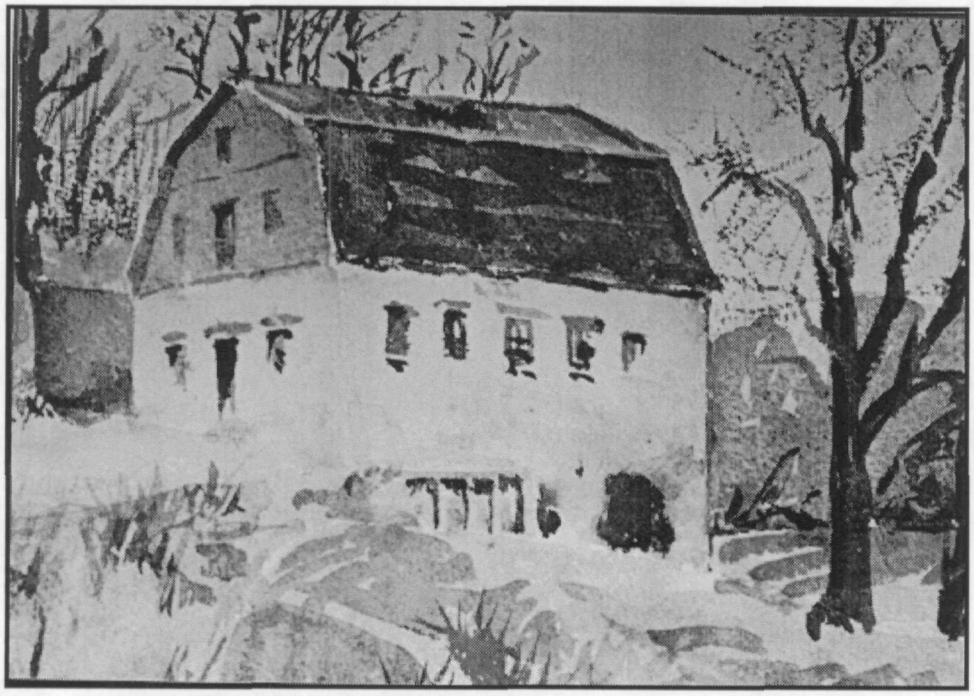


Plate 18. Early twentieth-century painting of the Simpsonville mill. Facing southwest.

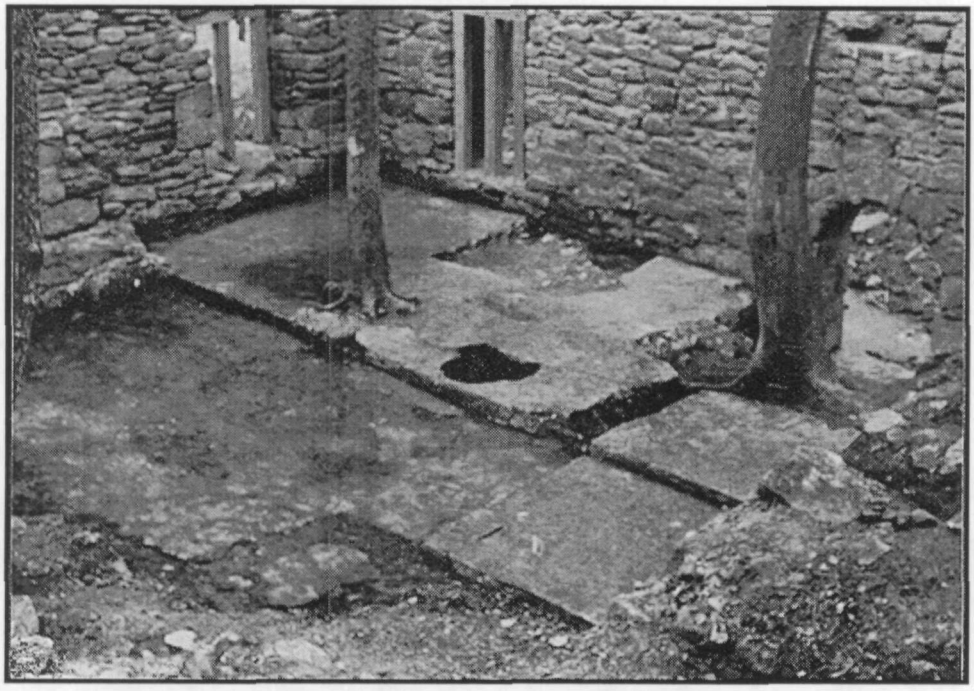


Plate 19. Concrete flooring in the mill after clearing. Concrete has been removed prior to excavation in the rectangular area adjacent to the wall in the upper central portion of the picture. The dark, semicircle below this area is feature 22. Facing southwest.

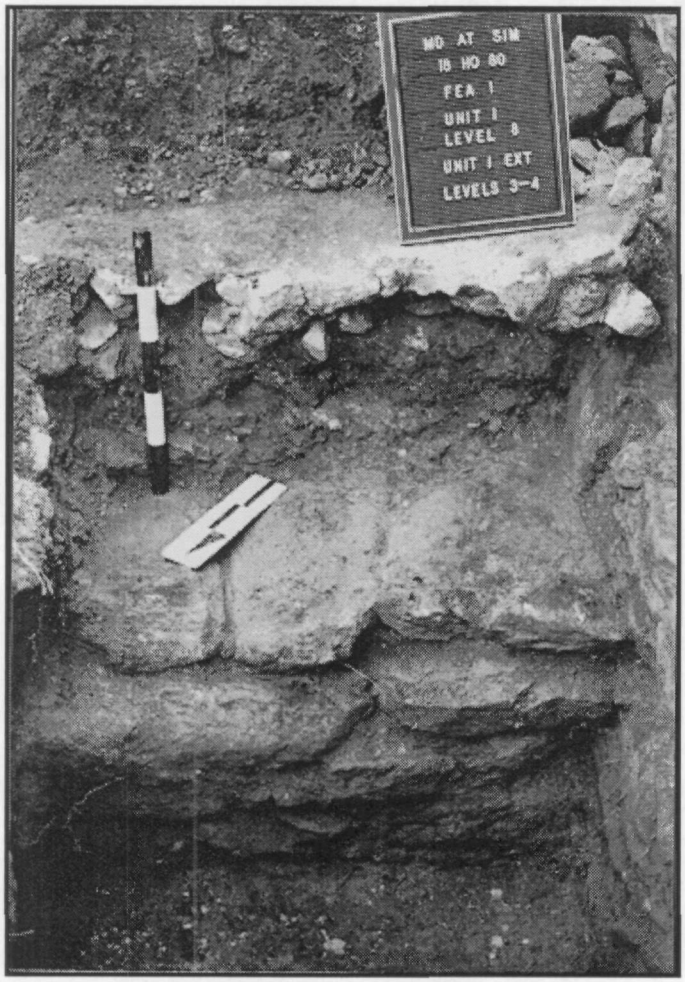


Plate 20. Feature 1.1, cobble wall exposed beneath the floor of the mill. Unit 1 of operation 13 is in the foreground. Facing south.

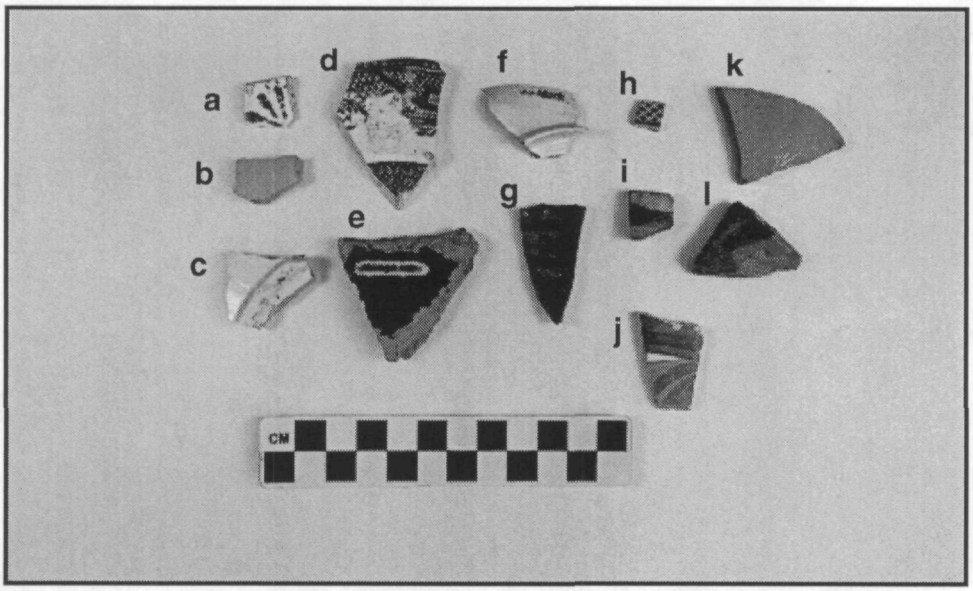


Plate 21. Kitchen group artifacts recovered from Simpsonville (18HO80). Ceramics: a, whiteware with sponged decoration; b, yellow ware; c, whiteware; d, whiteware with transfer-printed decoration; e, red-paste earthenware with brown glaze; f, cream-colored earthenware; g, domestic brown stoneware with Albany slip; h, whiteware with green edge decoration; i, salt-glazed gray stoneware with cobalt blue decoration; j, whiteware with hand-painted decoration; k and l, salt-glazed domestic gray stoneware with cobalt blue decoration.

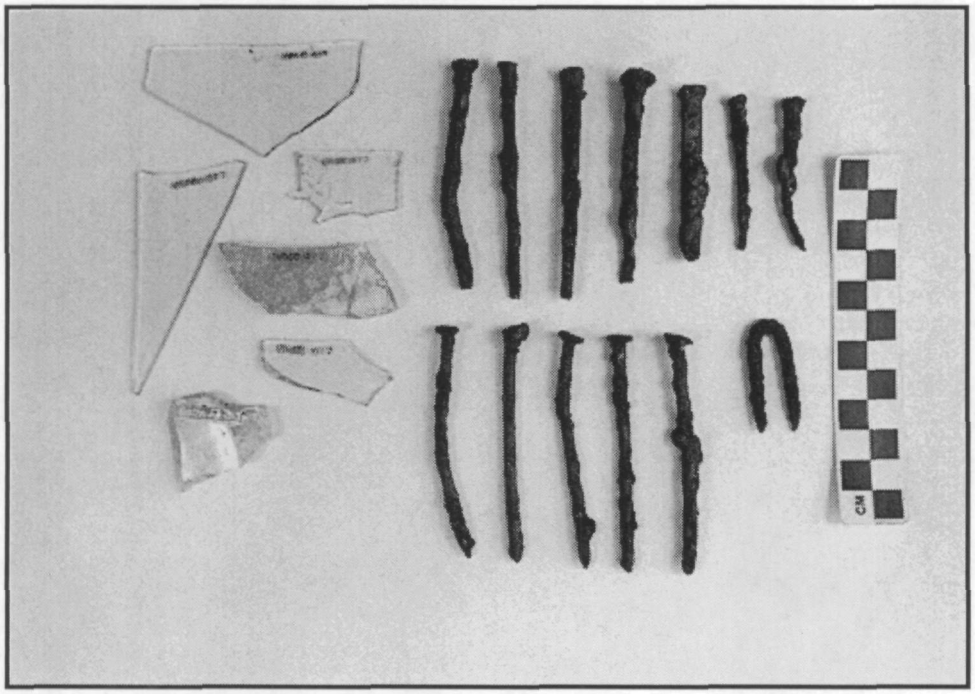


Plate 22. Architecture group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): window glass, nails, staple.

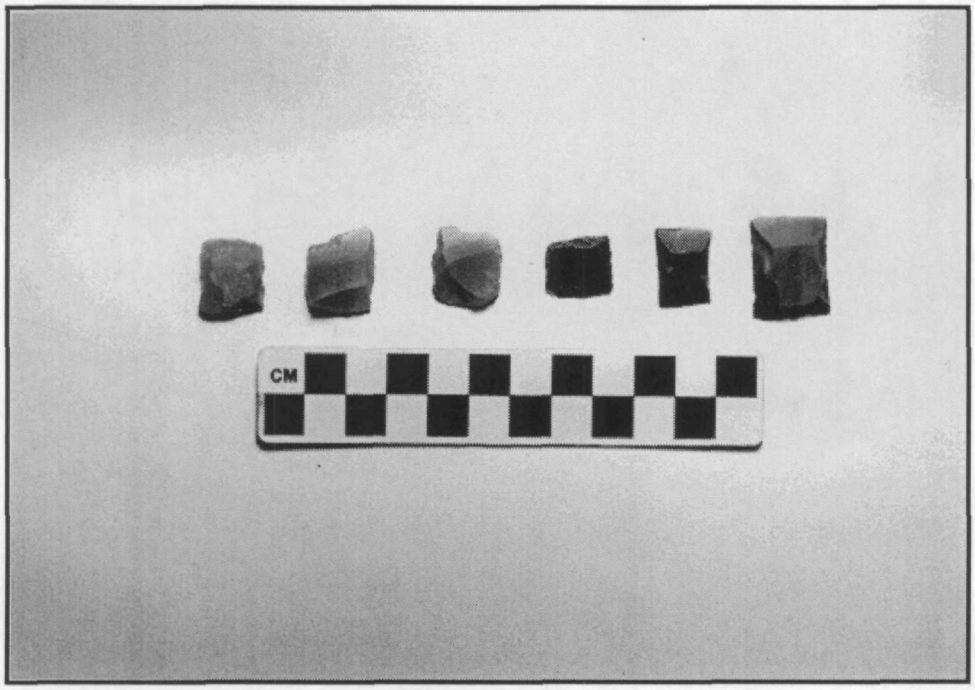


Plate 23. Arms group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): gunflints.

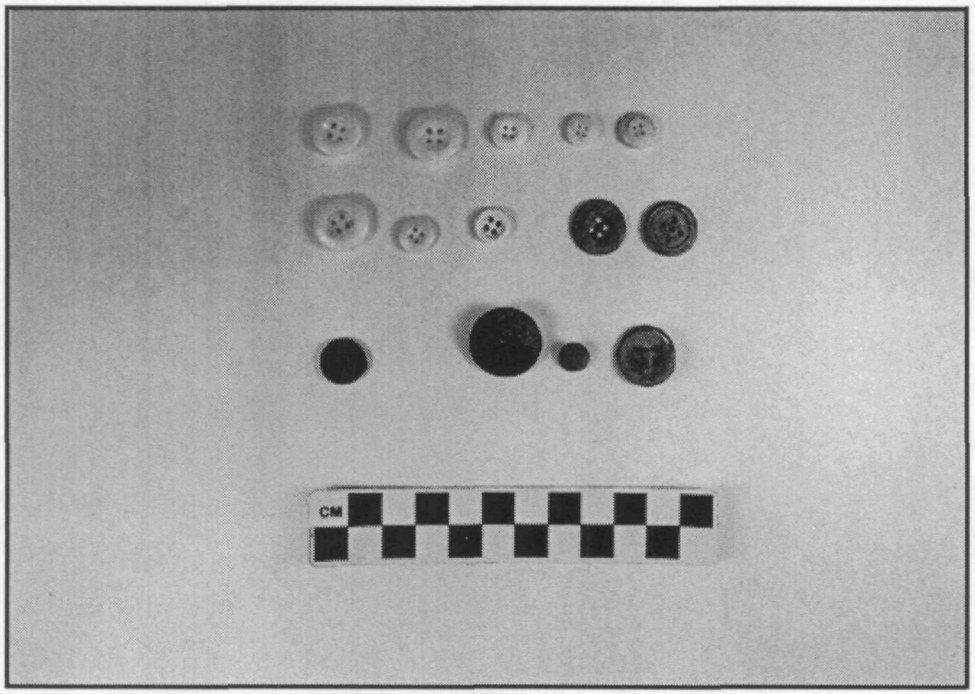


Plate 24. Clothing group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): buttons.

Plate 25. Personal group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): coins, ink bottle, scissors handle.

Plate 26. Tobacco group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): stub stemmed and ball clay pipes.

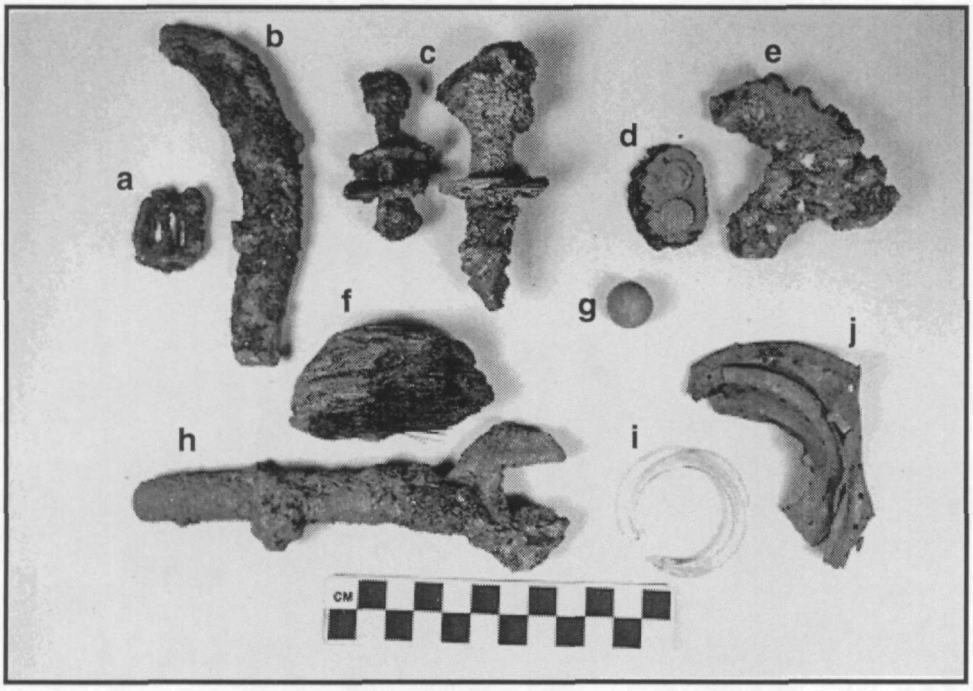


Plate 27. Activities group artifacts from Simpsonville (18HO80): a, harness buckle; b, horseshoe; c, nuts and bolts; d, riveted machinery belt; e, gear part; f, wire brush bristles; g, clay marble; h, wrench; i, lamp chimney base; j, kerosene lamp part.

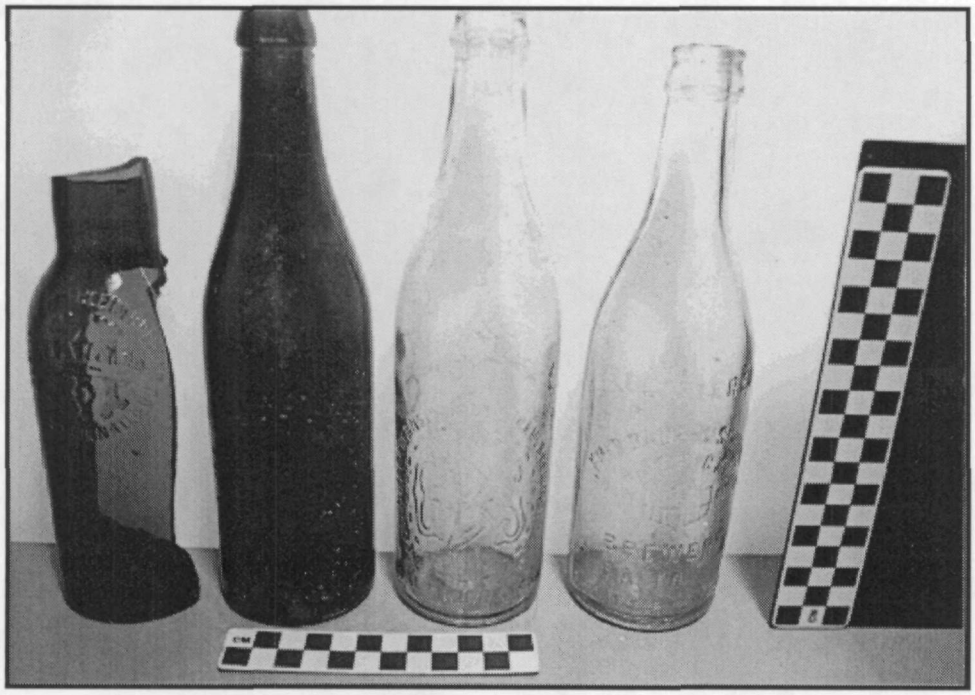


Plate 28. Beer bottles recovered from feature 12, the overflow race. All date to the first two decades of the twentieth century. From left to right: Christian Moerlein Brewery, Cincinnati; Gottlieb, Baurnschmidt and Strauss Brewery, Baltimore (2); and Fred Bauernschmidt American Brewery, Baltimore.

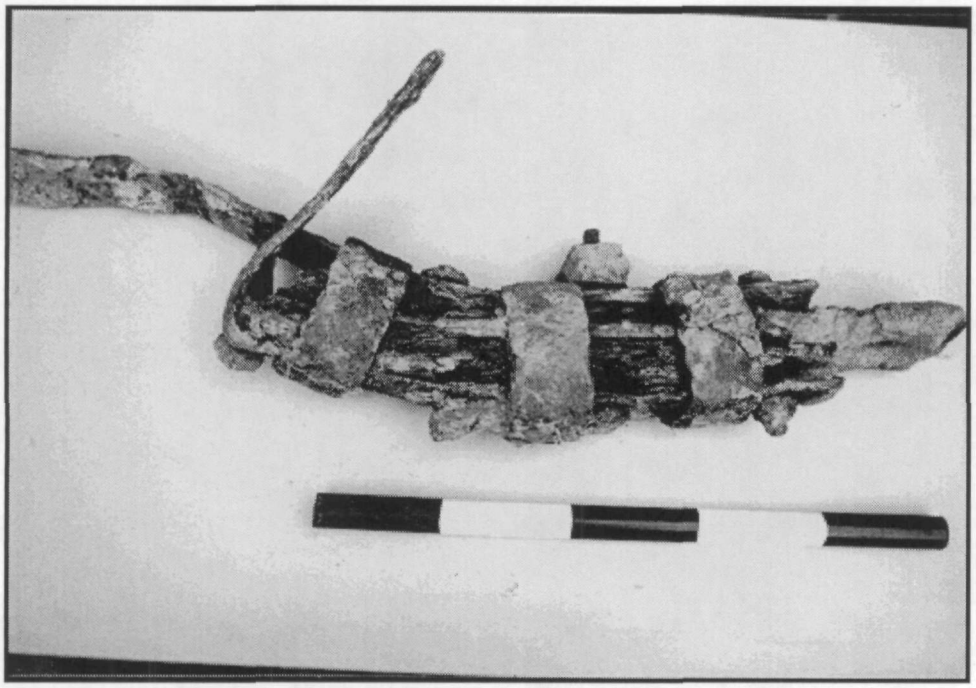


Plate 29. Possible sawmill mechanism recovered during machine trenching of feature 12, the overflow race. The piece consists of a wooden shaft reinforced by metal, which may be a portion of a pitman. The pitman was a connecting rod between the saw frame and the crank, which was attached either directly or through a system of gears to the waterwheel or turbine.

TABLES

Table 1. Race and Occupation for Heads of Household
in the Simpsonville Community

Race/Occupation Head of Household	1870 N	1870 %	1880 N	1880 %	1920 N	1920 %
White (native born)	42	73.7	29	69.0	66	62.9
White (foreign born)	9	15.3	2	4.8	4	3.3
Black	5	8.8	10	23.8	8	7.6
Mulatto	1	1.8	1	2.4	27	25.7
Total by Race	57	99.6	42	100	105	99.5
Farmer	32	57.2	19	46.3	62	62.6
Keeping House	5	8.9	2	4.9		
Physician	2	3.6				
Minister/Preacher			1	2.4	2	2.1
Manufacturer	2	3.6				
Manager	1	1.8				
Merchant			2	4.9	1	1.1
Miller			1	2.4	1	1.1
Grocer	1	1.8				
Blacksmith	2	3.6	1	2.4	3	3.1
Carpenter	1	1.8	2	4.9	3	3.1
Wheelwright	1	1.8	1	2.4		
Shoemaker	1	1.8	1	2.4		
Stone Mason			1	2.4		
Mail Carrier					1	1.1
Chauffeur					1	1.1
Huckster	1	1.8				
Servant					1	1.1
Farm Laborer	7	12.5	8	19.5	18	18.2
General Laborer			2	4.9	6	6.1
Total by Occupation	56	100.2	41	99.8	99	100.7

Table 2. Transactions at the Iglehart Store in 1917

Product	Alice Dorsey	Nelson Holland	De Wilton Parlett	William Metcalf	Thadeus Owings
Dairy Products	1.46		2.83	24.86	
Meat and Fish	6.20	9.04	25.48	34.27	32.48
Fruit	.20	.20	.10	.05	2.55
Vegetables	.15	.20	1.00	1.86	
Flour and Grains	15.00	14.96		20.80	4.73
Baking Supplies	.79	.21	.07	.35	4.68
Sweeteners	13.96	6.65	1.90	16.47	43.03
Sweets	.82		.25	1.25	1.92
Cooking Oil and Lard	3.52	2.75		16.31	
Spices	1.05	.75		.35	.60
Vinegar, Saltpeter, Gelatin	.35			.10	.22
Tea, Coffee, & Soda	2.16	.30	.86	7.03	.56
Bread & Crackers	.37		1.39	2.15	10.11
Medicines	.45		.05	.97	4.54
Household Tools	1.30				.90
Household Supplies	.78	.52		2.78	5.70
Paper Products & Postage		.50	2.50	.05	9.89
Canning Supplies		.10	.30	1.73	1.59
Tableware			.40		1.29
Clothing		9.35	6.50	4.10	.25
Yard Goods and Notions	4.40		.05	1.15	1.27
Ammunition					1.00
Furniture & Furnishings					2.50
Tobacco Products		2.16	.05	4.92	.81
Farm and Garden Tools		2.05	2.70	.95	.25
Farm and Garden Supplies	2.40		.05	.55	.50
Barn and Garage Supplies		1.44	2.25	1.04	.25
Horse Equipment		5.50	5.45		
Animal Feed		77.45	14.15		6.33
Hardware	.35		.26	.30	1.15
Oil, Gas, & Grease			6.41		11.14
Milling Services			.70		7.00
Loans	2.00	10.00			6.00
Rent				31.50	
Illegible or Unidentified Entries	.42	.62		.05	.90
Total Indebtedness	58.13	144.75	75.70	175.94	166.06

Key to Table 2.

Dairy Products	milk, cream, butter, cheese.
Meat and Fish	meat, sausage, ham, picnic [ham], pork, [pork] jowel, bologna, chops, fish, salmon, mackerel, fish roe, shad, sardines.
Fruit	currants, lemons, oranges, cranberries, raisons, prunes, peaches, coconuts.
Vegetables	potatoes, tomatoes, beans, pickles, onions, cabbage, corn.
Flour & Grains	flour, rice, meal, corn meal, hominy oatmeal, corn flakes, rice.
Baking Supplies	yeast, vanilla, coco, alum, baking soda, soda.
Sweeteners	sugar, syrup, molasses.
Sweets	candy, chocolate, ice cream, pie, sweet oil, cake, pudding.
Cooking Oil & Lard	oil, lard.
Spices	ginger, cinnamon, cloves, garlic, mustard seed, salt, pepper.
Vinegar, Saltpeter, Gelatin	vinegar, saltpeter, gelatin.
Tea, Coffee, Soda	tea, coffee, Postum, ginder ale, root beer.
Bread and Crackers	bread, crackers.
Medicines	gall cure, peroxide, camphor, Rumford Y powder, cholera remedy, caster oil, liniment, quinine, iodine, Seidlitz powder.
Household Tools	broom, scrubber, brush, basket.
Household Supplies	brass polish, washing soda, ivory soap, glue, borax, blacking, blue, polish, matches, chimney [lamp], globe [lamp], wicks, stove polish, lantern, window pane, fly paper, dutch cleanser, cleaner, lye, starch, ammonia.
Paper Products & Postage	stamps, envelopes, paper, tablets, ink, postcards, cards, pencil, pen, roll paper.
Canning Supplies	jars, jar rings, rubbers, glasses.
Tableware	forks, knives.
Clothing	hosiery, stockings, boys' shoes, boys' boots, gloves, boots, shoes, pants, collars.
Yard Goods & Notions	dress goods, goods, calico, muslin, flannel, cotton [thread], silk [thread], pins, lace, leather, elastic, cord, buttons.
Ammunition	Winchester shells, shells.
Furniture & Furnishings	chair, curtains, mat.
Tobacco Products	tobacco, snuff, cigarettes, cigars.
Farm & Garden Tools	steel hoe, shovel, saw, axe, axe handle, hose, wire, bucket, [plow] shares, landside.
Farm & Garden Supplies	seeds, seed potatoes, Paris green [insecticide].
Barn & Garage Supplies	pine tar, white pine tar, rope, sheep dip, paint.
Horse Tackle	halter, plow lines, traces, buckboard, backband, stirrups.
Animal Feed	cracked corn, oats, wheat, bran, flax-seed meal.
Hardware	nails, tacks, bolts, lock.
Oil, Gas, & Grease	oil, machine oil, gasoline, axel grease.
Milling Services	grinding, chopping, millings grain
Loans	
Rent	

Table 3. Miller Ceramic Indices from Feature 4

Stratum	Vessel Form	Index Value	Number Recovered	Value
1	Bowl	1.00	1	1.00
	Plate	1.00	1	1.00
	Cup	0	0	0
2	Bowl	7.58	5	1.52
	Plate	7.67	6	1.28
	Cup	11.27	6	1.88

Table 4. Artifact Group Frequencies by Simpsonville (18HO80) Feature

Simpsonville (18HO80)										
Artifact Group	Feat. 1 (gristmill)		Feat. 3 (gristmill)		Feat. 4 (general store)		Feat. 17 (cobble foundation)		Feat. 12 (overflow race)	
Kitchen	1051	8.66%	77	9.06%	2512	19.32%	142	24.11%	615	76.88%
Architecture	10445	86.05%	688	80.94%	8554	65.79%	423	71.82%	131	16.38%
Furniture	13	.11%	-	-	3	.02%	-	-	-	-
Arms	34	.28%	-	-	66	.51%	-	-	-	-
Clothing	169	1.39%	35	4.12%	117	.90%	6	1.02%	19	2.38%
Personal	65	.54%	2	.24%	8	.06%	2	.34%	1	.13%
Tobacco	70	.58%	1	.12%	398	3.06%	1	.17%	2	.25%
Activities	291	2.40%	47	5.53%	1343	10.33%	15	2.55%	32	4.00%
Totals	12,138	100.01%	850	100.01%	13,001	99.99%	589	100.01%	800	100.02%

Table 5. Artifact Group Frequencies from Other Mill Sites

Artifact Group	Wallace's Mill[1]	Robinson-Herrling Sawmill[2]	Mill Creek Structure 1[3]	Mill Creek Structure 2	Mill Creek Structure 3
Kitchen	11.40%	3.67%	36.50%	18.50%	36.50%
Architecture	74.40%	57.80%	56.60%	58.50%	57.40%
Furniture	-	-	.08%	.04%	.11%
Arms	-	-	2.40%	1.90%	1.20%
Clothing	-	.92%	1.50%	14.40%	1.50%
Personal	.30%	-	.25%	.06%	.20%
Tobacco	.30%	1.83%	1.60%	4.70%	2.50%
Activities	-	35.78%	1.00%	1.90%	.60%
Totals	100.01%	100.00%	99.93%	100.00%	100.01%

[1]Mintz et al. 1992:41,45
[2]Pletka 1993:25-31
[3]Mill Creek frequencies from Martin 1985:93-94

Table 6. Proposed Artifact Pattern Models and Combined Simpsonville Frequencies

Artifact Group	Revised Carolina Pattern[1]	Public Interaction Pattern - Urban[2]	Public Interaction Pattern - Rural[3]	Simpsonville Mill Seat[4]
Kitchen	58.40%	48.70%	39.65%	16.06%
Architecture	28.30%	45.30%	42.30%	73.93%
Furniture	.40%	.20%	.70%	.06%
Arms	.20%	.25%	5.15%	.37%
Clothing	3.00%	2.25%	.95%	1.26%
Personal	.40%	.10%	.10%	.28%
Tobacco	7.90%	2.80%	7.65%	1.72%
Activities	1.30%	1.30%	2.95%	6.31%
Totals	99.99%	100.00%	100.00%	99.99%

[1]Garrow 1982:67
[2]Mean calculated from Garrow 1982:64
[3]Mean calculated from Garrow 1982:64
[4]Calculated from frequencies presented in Table 4

Table 7. Mean Ceramic Dates for Simpsonville (18HO80) Features

Feature	(N)	Start	Median	End	TPQ
1	(177)	1783.16	1839.39	1895.63	1840.00
3	(6)	1800.00	1859.92	1919.83	1825.00
4	(446)	1786.76	1854.56	1922.89	1860.00
11	(27)	1792.50	1852.00	1911.50	1810.00
12	(2)	1797.50	1877.45	1957.46	1884.00
17	(33)	1786.00	1866.38	1946.76	1825.00

N=number of sherds used in calculation

Table 8. Artifact Group Frequencies for Interior and Exterior Units of Feature 1

Group	Interior (Unit 9)	Exterior (Unit 6)
Architecture	74.69%	78.26%
Kitchen	15.10%	14.78%
Activities	8.98%	1.37%
Clothing	1.22%	1.14%
Firearms	.00%	2.21%
Furniture	.00%	.24%
Personal	.00%	.06%
Tobacco	.00%	.06%

APPENDIX I:
Qualifications of Investigators

DOUGLAS C. MCVARISH
Project Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

B.A.	Hampshire College	American Studies	1978
M.P.	University of Virginia	Urban Planning	1987
	University of Virginia	History of Architecture	1989-1990
M.S.	University of Vermont	Historic Preservation	1991

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Douglas C. McVarish has three years experience in the field of historic preservation, including positions in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. He has collaborated on, directed, or conducted, historical and architectural projects in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Vermont. These projects have been documented in historic resource survey reports, historic structure reports, and National Register nominations. Mr. McVarish has a broadly based background in cultural and architectural history and urban planning and development. He has developed special expertise in the areas of vernacular architecture of the Mid-Atlantic region and American architecture of the Victorian period. In addition, he has become familiar with many collections of historical and architectural records in the United States and federal and state regulations pertaining to historic preservation.

KEY PROJECTS

1986 Reconnaissance survey of central business district of Culpeper, Virginia, and adjacent residential lands. Town of Culpeper.

1986 Local historical nomination for the Main Post Office, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. City-County Planning Board.

1988 Intensive survey of antebellum Methodist churches in central Virginia, Piedmont. Studies in Vernacular Architecture, University of Virginia.

1989 Reconnaissance survey of southern portion of Suffolk, Virginia. City of Suffolk.

1989 Building history and conditions assessment for the Allen Black, North Ferrisburg, Vermont. University of Vermont.

1990 National Register nominations for four schools in Pomfret, Vermont. Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

1990 Intensive survey of 80 residential, commercial, and institutional buildings in the Waterford National Historic Landmark. The Waterford Foundation.

1990 Historical component of Bellows Falls Freight Depot Historic Structure Report. Bellows Falls, Vermont. Vermont Department of State Buildings.

1991 Crystal Lake Falls Historic District National Register Nomination. Barton, Vermont. Crystal Lake Falls Historical Society.

1991-1992 Reconnaissance survey of selected portions of Nelson County, Virginia. County of Nelson.

1992 National Register nomination for the Young, Smyth, Field Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1992 Historic American Engineering Record recordation of Simpsonville Mill, Simpsonville, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

1992-1993 Historic resources investigation for bridge replacement and highway improvement projects. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1992 Historic resources survey of Rosebank Family Housing complex. Staten Island, New York. U.S. Coast Guard.

1993 Historic resources investigation for highway improvement project. Fairfax County, Virginia. Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade and Douglas, Inc.

1993 Historic American Engineering Record recordation of the New Shaft Mine Complex. Allegany County, Maryland. Soil Conservation Service.

1993 Historic resources survey of aluminum industry related resources in Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania. National Park Service, Western Pennsylvania Partnership Branch.

1993 Historic American Engineering Recordation of the Penns Creek Bridge. Selingsgrove vicinity, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1993 Historic resources survey of selected houses, Snowden Lane, Princeton, New Jersey. Township of Princeton.

1993 Reconnaissance historic resources survey for Carbondale Historic Preservation Plan. Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Urban Research and Development.

ELIZABETH J. ABEL
Project Archeologist

EDUCATION

B.A.	University of Arizona	Anthropology	1985
M.A.	University of Minnesota	Anthropology	1991

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Elizabeth J. Abel is a graduate of the University of Arizona and holds a Master's degree in Anthropology from the University of Minnesota. Ms. Abel has been involved in archeological investigations ranging from Late Archaic through Historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates, Ms. Abel has supervised or assisted archeological survey and testing programs in Maryland and Washington, D.C.

KEY PROJECTS

1989	Field Technician. Excavations at Colonial Michilimackinac, Mackinac Island State Historic Parks, Mackinaw City, Michigan.
1989	Field Technician. Excavation of millwright's residence, Old Mill Creek. Mackinac Island State Historic Parks, Mackinaw City, Michigan.
1990	Field Technician. Colonial Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City, Michigan.
1991	Site Supervisor. Colonial Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City, Michigan.
1991-1992	Crew Chief. Testing and data recovery excavations of three yeoman/tenant farm sites. NPR Reference Site, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
1992	Lab Technician. Analyzed glass materials from NPR Reference Site, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
1992	Co-Principal Investigator. Colonial Site Testing Survey Project. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
1992	Site Supervisor. Colonial Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City, Michigan.

1992 Project Archeologist. Data recovery investigations, Simpsonville (18HO80), Howard County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.

1992 Project Archeologist. Phase Ib archeological resources survey, National Museum of the American Indian, The Mall, Washington, DC. Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc.

1993 Project Archeologist. Phase Ib archeological resources survey, U.S. Route 29 City of Danville Bridge Study, Danville, Virginia. Wiley & Wilson, Richmond, Virginia, and Virginia Department of Transportation.

1993 Project Archeologist. Archeological investigations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service Mid-Atlantic Region.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

Author or co-author of four cultural resources reports.

DONNA J. SEIFERT
Principal Archeologist/Project Manager

EDUCATION

B.A.	Lawrence University	Anthropology	1972
M.A.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1975
Ph.D.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1977

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Donna J. Seifert is a graduate of Lawrence University and holds a Master's degree and a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa. She has over 20 years of experience in historical archeology, working in French colonial archeology in Wisconsin, English colonial archeology in New Hampshire and Virginia, and Spanish colonial archeology in Mexico and New Mexico. Prior to joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Dr. Seifert was Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Kenyon College, museum specialist at the Museum of New Mexico, and historical archeologist with a research center in New Mexico. Her administration and management experience includes five years as laboratory director and associate director of a university research center which conducted cultural resource management projects throughout Virginia. With JMA, she serves as principal investigator and editor. Dr. Seifert has extensive experience in editing archeological texts. She has been responsible for the final preparation of both research reports and juried manuscripts submitted for publication. During the last eight years, Dr. Seifert has served as special publications editor and associate editor of *Historical Archaeology*, and she was editor of *Virginia Archaeologist* for 1988-1990. In addition to four years of project experience with JMA, Dr. Seifert recently spent six months (on leave from JMA for professional development) with the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, reviewing National Register nominations and determinations of eligibility for archeological properties.

KEY PROJECTS

1978	Archeological excavations at the Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Museum of New Mexico.
1980	Archeological assessment of Comanche Spring Site, Valencia County, New Mexico. Horizon Communities Improvement Association.
1984	Phase II and Phase III archeological investigations at the Addington Site, Virginia Beach, Virginia. Virginia Department of Transportation.
1987	Archeological excavations at Montpelier, Orange County, Virginia. National Trust for Historic Preservation.

1988-1989 Principal Archeologist, Phase I archeological survey, U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Sverdrup Corporation and the Virginia Department of Transportation.

1989 Principal Archeologist, Phase I archeological investigations, Signal Hill Tract, Bobby Tract, and Doll Property, Manassas Park, Virginia. City of Manassas Park.

1989-1990 Principal Archeologist, archeological data recovery at Site 51NW82, Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, DC. TAMS Consultants, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

1990 Principal Archeologist, Phase I architectural/historic resources survey for the I-95/Woodrow Wilson Bridge and Approach Roadway Network Modification Study. DeLeuw Cather & Company of Virginia, Fairfax, Virginia, and Virginia Department of Transportation.

1990 Principal Archeologist, Phase Ia archeological survey for the I-95/Woodrow Wilson Bridge and Approach Roadway Network Modification Study. DeLeuw Cather & Company of Virginia, Fairfax, Virginia, and Virginia Department of Transportation.

1991 Assistant Project Manager, Phase II historic architectural investigations, U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Sverdrup Corporation, Falls Church, Virginia, and Virginia Department of Transportation.

1992 Principal Archeologist, Phase III archeological data recovery at the Simpsonville Mill Site (18HO80), Howard County, Maryland, BCS 89-05.

1992 Principal Archeologist, archeological evaluation and cultural landscape evaluation, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland. EDAW, Inc. and National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Eastern Applied Archeology Center, Silver Spring, Maryland.

1992 Principal Archeologist, Phase I archeological assessment of the site of the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution. Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PUBLICATIONS

1975 Archaeological Majolicas of the Teotihuacán Valley. In *Actas del XLI Congreso Internacional de Americanistas*, Vol. I, pp. 238-251. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico, D.F.

1977 *Archaeological Majolicas of the Rural Teotihuacán Valley, Mexico.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Iowa. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

1979 An Archeological Clearance Survey of the Construction Site for the Gallery Addition to the Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico. *Laboratory of Anthropology Note* No. 147. Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe.

1980 Review of Mexican Majolicas in Northern New Spain, by Mark R. Barnes and Ronald V. May. *El Palacio* 86(2):45.

1983 Memorial: Charles C. Di Peso, 1920-1982. *Historical Archaeology* 17(2):106-111.

1985 Appendix D: Historic Ceramics. *In* Pre-Mitigation Investigations at the Smith Site (44 CF 133), Chesterfield County, Virginia, by James R. Cromwell, Jr., and Clarence G. Geier, pp. 168-174. *Occasional Papers in Anthropology* No. 19. James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia. *Occasional Reports in Archeology* No. 2. Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, Richmond, Virginia.

1988 Review of Sixteenth Century Majolica Pottery in the Valley of Mexico, by Florence C. Lister and Robert H. Lister. *Historical Archaeology* 22(1):120-122.

1991 Introduction. *In* Gender in Historical Archaeology, edited by Donna J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):1-5.

1991 Within Sight of the White House: The Archaeology of Working Women. *In* Gender in Historical Archaeology, edited by Donna J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):82-108.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

Author or co-author of twenty-three (23) cultural resources reports and editor of over sixty (60) reports.

APPENDIX II:
Annotated Brief of Title

APPENDIX II

ANNOTATED BRIEF OF TITLE

I. Simpsonville Mill Property

1741
Indenture from Thomas Worthington to John Hobbs. August 14, 1741 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book RB1:88).

In consideration of forty-five pounds sterling conveyed a "tract of land formerly lying in Baltimore County but now in Ann Arundell called Martin's Luck containing two hundred acres... on both side of the Middle River of the Patuxent".

1749
Indenture from John Hobbs to Joshua Warfield. November 4, 1749 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book RB3:196).

In consideration of eighty-seven pounds sterling conveyed "all that tract or parcell of Land called Martin's Luck laid out and surveyed for a certain John Martin for the quantity of two hundred acres".

1752
Land Patent of Joshua Warfield. November 2, 1752 (Document S1189-9210 in the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis).

Resurveyed the following two tracts of land:

1) Martins Luck originally granted in 1725 to John Martin for 200 acres;

2) Hobbs Support originally granted in 1745 to Captain John Hobbs for 140 acres.

[These properties and three adjoining vacant pieces of land, the whole totalling 639 acres, were repatented as Luck Supported.]

1768
Will of Joshua Warfield. April 23, 1768 (Anne Arundel County Will Book 37:201).

Bequests included the following:

To wife Rachel during widowhood all plantations providing that she kept the mill in proper order[1];
To son Joseph the dwelling-plantation which lay on the west side of the Middle Patuxent;
To son Joshua all land on the east side of the Middle Patuxent;
To daughters Sarah, Dinah (Dorsey), Ruth (Owings), and Rachel (Dorsey), 100 pounds each;

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[1] As noted in the text of the report, the location of this mill is uncertain. It may have been located at the site of the present Miller's House across Cedar Lane from the mill ruins.

To brother-in-law James Howard, 50 pounds.

1784
Will of Rachel Warfield. December 9, 1784 (Anne Arundel County Will Book JG 1:304).

Bequests included:
Son, Joseph: 10 pounds, 2 silver cans and 12 silver spoons

"Secondly, it is my will and desire that several obligations given to my Daughters Sarah Warfield, Dinah Dorsey and Rachel Dorsey given by me be paid after which the residue of my estate after paying my creditors be equally divided between my daughters, Sarah Warfield, Dinah Dorsey, Ruth Owings, and Rachel Dorsey."[2]

1789
Indenture from Joseph Warfield to Vachel Worthington. December 11, 1789 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book NH5:206).

In consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds current money... sold... all such part of parcel of land called "Luck Supported" lying in Ann Arundell County... containing and laid out for eleven acres more or less.

Richard Owings' Accumulation of Tracts of Land at Simpsonville

1796
Indenture from Vachel Worthington to Richard Owings. January 19, 1796 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 8:39).

In consideration of one hundred pounds current money... sell... all such part of parcel of Land called Luck Supported lying in Ann Arundell County... beginning at the Mill Seat... containing eleven acres more or less.

[Apparent transfer of land adjacent to the mill seat, a tract that was already owned by Owings.]

1805
Indenture from Nicholas Dorsey to Richard Owings. March 5, 1805 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 12:562).

In consideration of five hundred pounds current money... sells... to the said Richard Owings... all that two parts or parcels of Land called Luck Supported... containing... twenty-six acres and twenty-six square perches of land.

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[2] This provision may have resulted in Richard Owings' acquisition of the mill site, because Ruth Owings was Richard Owings' wife. No specific transfer of this portion of Owings' lands is indicated in Anne Arundel County property records.

[Indicates that this parcel bounded on Richard Owings' Mill Seat.]

1805

Indenture from Martin Eichelberger to Richard Owings. March 5, 1805 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 13:367).

In consideration of the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars... doth give, grant, bargain and sell... all those tracts and pieces and parts of tracts of land lying and being in Anne Arundel County.... viz. part of "Luck Supported" except thirty eight and three quarter acres heretofore deeded to the said Richard Owings, containing two hundred and ninety eight and three quarters of an acre of land, more or less, part of Dunkell, containing sixty-nine acres, more or less, Pinch Close Forrest, containing thirty-five acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and part of the Addition to the Grove, including thirty-four and one quarter acres deeded to the said Richard Owings containing eighty-nine acres: making altogether the quantity of four hundred and ninety two acres and one quarter acre of land more or less and situated on the middle river of the Patuxent, being the same property which was granted and conveyed by a certain Nicholas Worthington Dorsey unto a certain Jacob Walsh...5 March 1805, and which was granted by the said Jacob Walsh unto the said Martin Eichelberger...

1811

Resurvey of Land Belonging to Richard Owings. April 19, 1811 (Document S1212-186 in the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis).

[Resurvey of the following lands belonging to Richard Owings:

1) Luck Supported, originally granted in 1754 to Joshua Warfield for 639 acres;

2) Dunkell, originally granted in 1739 to John Campbell for 228 acres;

3) Pinch Close Forest, originally granted in 1743 to Uri Shipley for 45 acres;

4) part of the Addition to the Grove;

5) part of the Division of the Discovery;

6) part of Dorsey's Lane originally granted in 1760 to Elijah Dorsey for 130 acres;

7) part of Struthbran;

8) part of Campbell's Chance originally granted in 1734 to John Campbell for 218 acres;

9) Richmond's Lot originally granted in 1734 to John Richmond for 150 acres.]

To correct the errors in the original surveys, to add the contiguous vacant land thereto and to reduce the whole into one entire tract, survey for 1,205 acres, two rods and fourteen perches more or less and called the "Four Brothers" portion.

Transfer of Land to Other Owings Family Members

1818
Will of Richard Owings [excerpt]. October 17, 1818 (Anne Arundel County Will Book JG 17:39).

To Basil and Henry H., my mills and all the lands adjoining not heretofore devised include the lands I purchased of the heirs of John Worthington which has not as yet been deeded to me. Will that my son James should work my mills that I devised to my two sons in partnership with said Basil and Henry until August 1821 and to bear one-half of the expenses of carrying on said mills and to draw one-half of the profits. [At expiration of this provision, the title to the mills was to pass to Basil and Henry.]

1829
Indenture from Henry H. Owings to Basil Owings. February 11, 1829 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 14:278).

Noted that "Richard Owings did bequeath unto Basil and Henry a part of a tract of land called the Four Brothers Portion with the mills... situated thereon, and part of one other parcel of land known by the name of Richmond's Lott.... Desirous to convey to each other their respective parts of said estate... totalling 184 and 3/4 acres more or less".

1842
Indenture from Basil Owings to James Owings for Part of the Four Brothers Portion and Richmond's Lot. May 13, 1842 (Howard County Deed Book 3:336-338).

[Noted that Basil Owings was indebted to James Owings on a bond or single bill dated 13 May 1835 for $1,800.00 payable with legal interest to James Owings on demand and on which Basil Owings had paid $58.32 on 19 July 1838. He was also indebted further for the sum of $360.00 for which James held the promissory note.]

Said Basil has granted, bargained, and sold to said James Owings that part of a tract of land called the Four Brothers Portion and another tract of land called Richmond's lot... which is a division of the land devised by Richard Owings, the father of said Basil.

[Land transferred was the above mentioned 184 and 3/4 acres including the mill seat, grist mill, saw mill, and woolen factory. Basil promised to pay his debt six months from the date of the indenture with interest in order to retain title to the land.]

1844
Indenture from Thomas Burgess, Sheriff of Howard District of Anne Arundel County, to Henry H. Owings. May 11, 1844 (Howard County Deed Book 5:54-57).

[Transferred the 184 and 3/4 acre tract of land including the mill and mill seat. Indenture indicated that transfer was the result of seizure of the property in payment of the debt of Basil Owings and William H. Worthington to James Longe, deceased, as well as an additional $1,000.00 in damages sustained due to "detention of that debt".]

Transfers to the Simpson Family

1852
Indenture from Henry H. and Elizabeth Owings to Charles R. Simpson. March 1, 1852 (Howard County Deed Book 12:81).

In consideration of $10,000... convey... all that part of a tract or parcel of land called the "Four Brothers Portion"... beginning for the same at a gum tree marked with nine notches Standing at the end of the third course of land called "The Mill Seat"... laid out for 215 acres more or less.

1865
Indenture from James Mackubin, Trustee, to William Brayshaw. March 7, 1865 (Howard County Deed Book 24:19).

[James Mackubin was appointed master in the stead of William Simpson to sell portion of his land holdings. Conveyed a parcel of land to William Brayshaw in exchange for $13,000.00.]

Land was the Four Brothers portion which Henry H. Owings and wife conveyed to the late Charles R. Simpson by deed dated 1 March 1852 [12:81]... containing and laid out for 215 acres of land more or less.

[Land passed to William Simpson upon the death of his brother, Charles R. Simpson.]

1865
Mortgage by William and Julia Brayshaw to Evelina Dorsey and William, James, Kate, and William W. Simpson. March 7, 1865 (Howard County Deed Book 24:21).

[Indicates that Brayshaw borrowed the following sums to finance his purchase of the 125 acre tract of land he acquired from James Mackubin (24:19): Mrs. Evelina Dorsey, $3,500.00; William Simpson, $2,500.00; James Simpson, $1,500; Kate Simpson, $1,000.00; and W.W. Simpson, $1,500.00.]

1878
Sale of Mortgaged property by Henry E. Wooten, Trustee, to James and H. Clay Simpson. January 4, 1878 (Howard County Deed Book 38:605).

Case of John R. Clark, Assignee, vs. William Brayshaw and others. Trustee appointed to sell [215 acre] property described in mortgage.

[Apparently William Brayshaw had defaulted on mortgage of 1865 recorded in Deed Book 24:21.]

Post-Simpson Family Ownership

1889
Mortgage by James and Anna E. Simpson to James Mackubin. October 1, 1889 (Howard County Deed Book 55:152).

[Mortgage was issued to secure a debt of $4,000 and the Simpsons' share of ownership of the Four Brothers Portion was offered as collateral.]

1897
Indenture of Rebecca and William Simpson and James Mackubin, mortgagee, to Charles R. and Mary Wilson. May 8, 1897 (Howard County Deed Book 67:170).

In consideration of $1,500.00, $1,000.00 to be applied to the mortgage debt owed to Mackubin by the Simpsons (Howard County Deed Book 55:170), all that land in the County named in said last mentioned mortgages was transferred to the Wilsons with the exception of about 40 acres granted to Marab S. Cissel (55:205); about 29 1/4 acres granted to Joseph Litchfield (55:298); about 19 1/4 acres granted to Samuel Brown (55:372); about 31 acres granted to Sophia Stern (57:536); about 3 acres, 26 perches granted to James Thompson (59:55); and about 24 acres constituting the field between said parts to Litchfield and Brown, respectively, which is reserved.

[Mackubin had apparently assumed ownership of James and Anna Simpson's portion of the land, and Rebecca and William Simpson were the only members of the family who still retained partial ownership of the Mill Seat.]

1904
Mortgage by Charles and Mary Wilson to Alverda Dorsey. November 3, 1904 (Howard County Deed Book 79:525).

[A three year, $1,000 mortgage on the land the Wilsons had acquired from Rebecca and William Simpson.]

1909
Indenture of Charles and Mary Wilson to William Welling Iglehart. January 4, 1909 (Howard County Deed Book 86:488).

In consideration of the sum of $3,500 and the assumption of two mortgages of $1,000.00 each, one of which is due Richard B. Owings and the other Alverda S. Dorsey,...do grant and convey...all that lot or parcel of land...which now consists of about 59 acres and 14 square perches of land more or less and which is eronously [sic] described as 70 acres in a Deed from Rebecca Simpson, et al., to said Charles R. Wilson dated May 8th, 1897.

[Deed indicates that mill is on this site.]

1909

Indenture of William Welling Iglehart to John Iglehart. January 22, 1909 (Howard County Deed Book 86:557).

[In this transaction, John Iglehart, in exchange for a half interest in the land that W.W. Iglehart obtained from Charles and Mary Wilson (86:488), agrees to the assumption of half the payments on the two $1,000.00 mortgages on the property.]

1917
Indenture of William Welling Iglehart to John Iglehart. December 17, 1917 (Howard County Deed Book 104:551).

[Notes that William Welling Iglehart previous conveyed 1/2 interest in a tract of 59 acres and 14 square perches of land acquired from Charles and Mary Wilson. The purpose of this deed was to convey absolute and fee simple title" to John Iglehart.

1927
Mortgage by John and Mary Iglehart to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company. April 7, 1927 (Howard County Deed Book 130:452).

Three year mortgage of $8,500.00 on the 59+ acre parcel of land.

1934
Indenture of Joseph L. Donovan, Attorney, to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company. June 23, 1934 (Howard County Deed Book 149:380).

After the Iglehart's default on the mortgage shown above, Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company acquired title to the tract, then measured as 59+ acres (later measured as 66+ acres).

1942
Indenture of Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company to Paul and Nancy Johnson. December 7, 1942 (Howard County Deed Book 176:466).

Conveyed two parcels of land, the first of 66 acres, 3 roods and 10 and 8/10 square perches and the second of 690/1000 of an acre. The larger one was acquired when John and Mary Iglehart defaulted on their mortgage (149:380). The smaller one was acquired when Harry and Elizabeth Noel defaulted on their mortgage (172:416)[3].

[3] The smaller of these parcels forms part of a separate chain of title. This land, initially acquired from Rebecca Simpson, is not included in this brief of title.

1944
Indenture of Paul and Nancy Johnson to Carl and Grace Melin. April 20, 1944 (Howard County Deed Book 181:252).

Conveyed above two parcels of land.

1963
Indenture of Carl and Grace Melin to Howard County Research and Development Corporation. July 2, 1963 (Howard County Deed Book 402:516).

Conveyed 59.179 acres of land, being part of those two parcels of land which...were granted and conveyed by Paul E. Johnson and Nancy B. Johnson to Carl G. Melin and Grace H. Melin, his wife.

[This was apparently part of the initial acquisition of land for the new town of Columbia, Maryland.]

II. Owings-Myerly House

Connects with Simpsonville Mill Chain of Title at the following point:

1869
Will of Henry H. Owings, March 2, 1869 (Howard County Will Book 2:126).

Bequests included:

Daughter, Harriet Myerly: All the land which I own south of the road leading from Simpsonville to Montgomery County and east of the new cut road leading from the last mentioned road to the Old Baptist Church, being the lot known as the Brick House lot and the lot which I bought of William Simpson which I value at $7,000.00.

1898
Will of John Myerly, November 28, 1898 (Howard County Will Book 4:45).

Bequeathed all his real property to his wife, Harriet Myerly.

[Harriet Myerly's will is not recorded in Howard County. Either she died intestate or her will was probated elsewhere.]

1903
Indenture of James R. Myerly, Robert Ferguson, Emma B. Ferguson, J. Lee Myerly, Sophia Myerly, Charles R. Iglehart, and May S. Iglehart to William F. Myerly, December 29, 1903 (Howard County Deed Book 78:152).

In exchange for $5,000.00, conveyed 227 acres of land.

[This transaction took place among Myerly's children and their spouses.]

1948
Indenture of William F. and Lenore W. Myerly to Georges Wolff, Eve Inge Wolff, Paul Blanc, Jean Davidson, and Janine Davidson, October 2, 1948 (Howard County Deed Book 206:349)

Conveyed 227 acres for $5 and other various considerations.

1948
Mortgage by Georges Wolff, Eve Inge Wolff, Paul Blanc, Jean Davidson, and Janine Davidson to William T. and Lenore W. Myerly, October 2, 1948 (Howard County Deed Book 206:357)

[Mortgage of $15,000 on the 227 acre parcel previously acquired.]

1952
Indenture of Paul and Janine Blanc to M. Jean Davidson, Georges and Eve Inge Wolff, March 5, 1952 (Howard County Deed Book 231:457).

[Paul Blanc and Janine (formerly Davidson) Blanc conveyed their interest in the 227 acre tract to the other property owners for $5.00 and other good and various considerations.]

1954
Indenture of Jean Davidson to Georges Raymond Wolff and Eve Inge Wolff, March 1, 1954 (Howard County Deed Book 255:332).

[Jean Davidson, then of Sache, France, conveyed her share of ownership in the 227 acre parcel for $5.00 and other good and various considerations.]

1954
Indenture of Georges and Eve Inge Wolff to William A. Vogel, October 8, 1954 (Howard County Deed Book 261:280).

[142.38 acres of the Wolff's parcel was sold to William A. Vogel for $5.00 and other good and various considerations.]

1978
Indenture of Mary L. Farley and William A. Vogel, personal Representatives of the Last Will of William A. Vogel to Mary L. Farley, William A. Vogel, Richard H. Vogel and Frederick D. Vogel, d/b/a Vogel Farm Partnership], January 28, 1978 (Howard County Deed Book 868:71).

[In exchange for the token sum of $10.00, the 142.38 acre tract was put in corporate ownership.]

1982
Inquisition of Vogel Farm Partnership vs. Maryland State Highway Road Commission, APril 23, 1982 (Howard County Deed Book 1099:253).

[In conjunction with eminent domain proceedings, the State of Maryland was awarded the right to use 2.694 acres of the above parcel for road improvements in exchange for the payment of $358,000 to the partnership.]

1982
Indenture of Vogel Farm Partnership to Howard County Commissioners, April 18, 1982 (Howard County Deed Book 1101:283).

[In exchange for $1,007.02, the County was granted title to a narrow strip across the southeast corner of the parcel for use as a sanitary sewer right-of-way.

III. James H. Robinson House
[Feature 17 is also located on same parcel.]

Connects with Simpsonville Mill Chain of Title at the following point:

1891
Indenture from William and Rebecca Simpson and James Mackubin, mortgagee, to Sophia Stern, September 1, 1891 (Howard County Deed Book 57:536).

In consideration of Eleven hundred dollars, granted a portion of the Four Brothers Portion totalling 31 acres more or less.

1894
Indenture from Sophia Stern to Isaac Goldstein and Louis Abram, February 17, 1894 (Howard County Deed Book 60:604).

[Conveyed the 31 acres in exchange for $1,100.00.]

1897
Indenture from Louis and Fanny Abram to Eli Goldstein, June 1, 1897 (Howard County Deed Book 67:268).

[Conveyed the 31 acres in exchange for $213.00.]

1902
Indenture from Eli and Sarah Goldstein, Isaac and Etta Goldstein to David T. and AGnes J. Johnson, January 24, 1902 (Howard County Deed Book 75:216).

[Conveyed the 31 acres in exchange for $1,400.00.]

1911
Indenture from David T. and Agnes J. Johnson to Charles T. and Alice Baldwin, November 21, 1911 (Howard County Deed Book 92:122).

[Conveyed the 31 acres in exchange for $250.00 and assumption of a $1,250.00 mortgage.]

1914
Indenture from Charles T. and Alice Baldwin to John Clifford and Martha Wall, January 27, 1914 (Howard County Deed Book 96:370).

[Conveyed 23 and 3/4 acres of land for $5.00 and other various considerations.]

1921
Indenture from John Clifford and Martha Wall to Harry S. and Rachel J. Saumenig, October 3, 1921 (Howard County Deed Book 113:359).

[Conveyed the 23 and 3/4 acres of land for $5.00 and other various considerations.]

1957
Indenture of Harry S. and Rachel J. Saumenig to James H. and W.H. Robinson, June 8, 1957 (Howard County Deed Book 299:279).

[Conveyed the 23 and 3/4 acres of land for $5.00 and other good and various considerations.]

IV. Miller's House (Feature 16 is also located on same parcels)

Connects with Simpsonville Mill Chain of Title at the following point:

1934
Indenture of Joseph L. Donovan, Attorney, to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company, June 23, 1934 (Howard County Deed Book 149:380).

[Donovan, attorney for the mortgage, transfers ownership of a 59 + acreage parcel from John and Mary Iglehart to the mortgage holder, Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company in exchange for $5,000.00.]

[This parcel also includes the site of the mill.]

1942
Indenture of the Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company to Theodore Henry Schaefer and Sylvia Lillian Schaefer, December 7, 1942 (Howard County Deed Book 176:464).

[Conveyed two parcels, the first of 1.52 acres and the second of 22/100 of an acre for $5.00 amd other valuable considerations.]

1963
Indenture of Theodore Henry and Lillian Schafer to Henry L. Maisel, Jr. and Mary E. Maisel, October 11, 1963 (Howard County Deed Book 403:650).

[Conveyed above two parcels for $10.00 and other good and valuable considerations.]

1964
Indenture of Mary E. Maisel to Henry L. Maisel, Jr., September 10, 1964 (Howard County Deed Book 425:276).

[Conveyed sole ownership in the above two parcels to husband for $10.00 and other good and valuable considerations.]

1964
Indenture of LeRoy Bald, Trustee to Harry L. Maisel, Jr.. September 10, 1964 (Howard County Deed Book 425:273).

[Bald's role in ownership of the land is not clear from the deed. He may have been a party in the divorce of Harry Maisel and Mary Maisel. Same two parcels conveyed for $10.00 and other good and valuable considerations.]

1969
Indenture of Harry L. Maisel, Jr. and Nancy C. Maisel to LeRoy Bald, Trustee, June 19, 1969 (Howard County Deed Book 512:307).

[Transferred same two parcels for $10.00 and other good and valuable considerations.]

1969
Indenture of LeRoy Bald, Trustee, to Nancy and Harry Maisel, Jr., June 19, 1969 (Howard County Deed Book 512:307).

[Transferred same parcels of land for $10.00 and other good and valuable considerations.]

1974
Indenture of Harry Maisel, Jr. and Nancy Maisel to Phillip L. and Judith G. Hatfield, May 22, 1974 (Howard County Deed Book 685:87).

[Transferred same parcels of land for $5.00 and other good and valuable considerations.]

1979
Indenture of Phillip L. and Judith G. Hatfield to Richard M. Berlin and Susanne L. King, June 29, 1979 (Howard County Deed Book 950:58).

[Transferred same parcels of land including house at 6691 Cedar Lane for $132,000.00.]

1984
Indenture of Richard M. Berlin and Susanne L. King to Thomas M. Ferguson and Barbara G. Siddle, June 15, 1984 (Howard County Deed Book 1261:648).

[Transferred same parcels for $151,000.00.]

1991
Indenture of Thomas M. Ferguson to Barbara G. Siddle, October 21, 1991 (Howard County Deed Book 2480:557).

[In conjunction with a separation and property settlement agreement, ownership in the two parcels was transferred.]

V. Feature 23 (Wheelwright Shop)

The current tax parcel 35-81 was historically two parcels. Both were conveyed by Eureka-Maryland Assurance Corporation, but were received from Eureka-Maryland in two separate transactions. These are designated as #1 and #2 below. Both connect with the Simpsonville Mill Chain of Title at the transactions listed below.

[Note: At least the southern portion of Feature 28, the Blacksmith Shop, is also on this parcel. The northern portion may be on the main Simpsonville Mill parcel.]

(Parcel 1)
1934
Indenture of Joseph L. Donovan, Attorney to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Corporation, May 12, 1934 (Howard County Deed Book 149:380).

[Donovan, attorney for the mortgage, transfers ownership of a 59 + acreage parcel from John and Mary Iglehart to the mortgage holder, Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company in exchange for $5,000.00.]

(Parcel 2)

1889
Indenture from William and Rebecca Simpson to Marab CIssel, November 22, 1889 (Howard County Deed Book 55:205).

[Conveyed a 40 acre section of the Four Brothers Portion to Cissel, most likely to raise cash to pay their portion of a mortgage on the property.]

1901
Indenture from Marab Cissel to Thomas Wells, July 19, 1901 (Howard County Deed Book 74:109).

[Transferred 40 acre part of the Four Borthers Portion mentioned in the above deed.]

1934
Indenture of Thomas and Sarah Wells to Harry and Elizabeth Noel, August 18, 1934 (Howard County Deed Book 149:469).

[Conveyed a portion of the 40 acre tract of land totalling 4 and 97/100 acres, more or less.]

1941
Indenture of Thomas R. and Sarah J. Wells to Harry W. Noel and Elizabeth A. Noel, February 15, 1941 (Howard County Deed Book 172).

Grantees shall pay $10.00 with all taxes, assessments and insurance and shall be granted free and clear title to the land upon the deaths of the grantors.

[Transaction transferred all of the original 40 acre parcel except for the following: 4 and 97/100 acres previously conveyed to the Noels and 9 and 1/10 acres conveyed to George Washington Wells in 1934.]

1941
Indenture of Harry and Elizabeth Noel and Thomas and Sarah Wells to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company, November 29, 1941 (Howard County Deed Book 172:416).

[The Noels and the Wells defaulted on a mortgage and transferred 690/1000 of an acre of the 40 acre parcel.]

Joint Transactions:
1942
Indenture from Eureka-Maryland Assurance Corporation to Paul E. and Nancy B. Johnson, December 7, 1942 (Howard County Deed Book 176:466).

[Conveyed two parcels of land, the first of 66 acres, 3 roods, and 10 and 8/10 square perches and the second of 690/1000 square perches. The first parcel was initially acquired when John and Mary Iglehart defaulted on their mortgage and represents the remeasuring of the 59+ acre parcel mentioned in early deeds. The second parcel of 690/1000 acres was acquired from the Noels and the Wellses.]

1944
Indenture from Paul E. and Nancy B. Johnson to Carl G. and Grace H. Melin, April 20, 1944 (Howard County Deed Book 181:252).

[Conveyed same two parcels as above for $5.00 and other valuable considerations.]

1975
Indenture from Carl G. Melin to Raymond H. and Cynthia Popp, October 24, 1975 (Howard County Deed Book 743:190).

[Represents the transfer of the portion of the parcels not transferred to the Howard County Research and Development Corporation. The 2.75 acre parcel includes the house currently situated on the lot known as 7649 Guilford Road. Conveyed for $5.00 and other good and valuable considerations.]

1980
Indenture from Raymond H. Popp and Cynthia J. Popp to Raymond H. Popp, August 2, 1980 (Howard County Deed Book 1012:567).

[Conveyed the 2.75 acre parcel without compensation.]

VI. Stone Foundations-Feature 30 (possible Owings residence)

Connects to Simpsonville Mill Chain of Title at the following point:

1869
Will of Henry H. Owings, March 2, 1869 (Howard County Will Book 2:126).

Bequests included:

Son, Richard B. Owings: all land north of the road leading from Simpsonville to Montgomery County.

1916
Indenture of Richard B. Owings and Blanche W. Owings to Samuel Scott and Ellen Z. Scott, November 27, 1916 (Howard County Deed Book 102:448).

[Conveyed 175 and 3/4 acres of land for $5.00 and other valuable considerations.]

1929
Indenture of Ellen Z. Scott to Rudolph W. Maurer, February 7, 1929 (Howard County Deed Book 135:429).

[Conveyed 85 and 18/100 acres of land for $5.00 and other valuable considerations.]

1934
Indenture of Rudolph W. Maurer to C. Lawrence and Genevieve E. O'Donnell, November 21, 1934 (Howard County Deed Book 150:261).

[Conveyed same parcel of land for $5.00 and other valuable considerations.]

1947
Indenture of Eunice A. Johnson to Bernice Martha Johnson Groomes and Irene H. Johnson (Howard County Deed Book 201:572, November 24, 1947).

[Conveyed 6.75 acres for $10.00].

1992

Indenture of Rita J. Davis, Representative of the Estate of Irene H. Johnson to Rita J. Davis, January 24, 1992 (Howard County Deed Book 2570:670).

[Representative of estate conveyed title to tract of land formerly owned by her mother. Tract is 6 acres, 1 rod, and 29 square perches.

APPENDIX III:
Artifact Inventory

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0763	01	01	1	FAUNAL	BONE	01.01.01
0763	01	01	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.01.01
0763	01	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.01.01
0763	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	01.01.01
0763	01	01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.01
0763	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	01.01.01
0763	01	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER LID	01.01.01
0764	01	02	1	FLORAL	WOODEN PEGS AND OTHER OBJECTS	01.01.02
0764	01	02	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.01.02
0764	01	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	01.01.02
0764	01	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.01.02
0764	01	02	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.02
0765	01	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.01.04
0765	01	04	1	FAUNAL	BONE	01.01.04
2010	01	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.01.05
2010	01	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.01.05
2010	01	05	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01.01.05
2010	01	05	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.01.05
2010	01	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	01.01.05
2010	01	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.01.05
2010	01	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.05
2010	01	05	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01.01.05
2007	01	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	01.01.06
2007	01	06	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	SALT GLAZE/ALBANY SLIP ON BUFF	01.01.06
2007	01	06	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01.01.06
2007	01	06	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01.01.06
2007	01	06	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	01.01.06
2007	01	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.06
0766	01	07	1	OTHER HARDWARE	LOCK PARTS	01.01.07
0766	01	07	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GL	01.01.07
0766	01	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.01.07
0766	01	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.07
0767	01	08	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.01.08
0767	01	08	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01.01.08

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0767	01	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.08
0767	01	08	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	01.01.08
0768	01	09	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	01.01.09
0768	01	09	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	01.01.09
0769	01	10	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.01.10
0769	01	10	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01.01.10
0769	01	10	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.01.10
0769	01	10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.01.10
0769	01	10	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.10
0770	01	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.01.11
0770	01	11	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	UNDERGLAZE HAND PAINTED	01.01.11
0770	01	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.01.11
0770	01	11	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.11
0771	01	12	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	01.01.12
0771	01	12	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.01.12
0772	01	13	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SLIP INTERIOR	01.01.13
0772	01	13	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.01.13
0772	01	13	1	COAL, ETC.	CHARCOAL	01.01.13
0773	01	14	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	01.01.14
0773	01	14	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.01.14
0773	01	14	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	01.01.14
0774	01	18	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	01.01.18
0774	01	18	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.01.18
0774	01	18	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.01.18
2013	02	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	01.02.01
2013	02	01	1	20TH CENT REFINED EARTHENWARE	COLORED GLAZE	01.02.01
2013	02	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.01
2013	02	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01.02.01
0775	02	02	17	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	TOWEL RACK	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	5 TO 5.5 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	15	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.02.02
0775	02	02	37	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	22	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	9	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	6	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	01.02.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0775	02	02	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	19	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.02.02
0775	02	02	5	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.02.02
0775	02	02	4	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.02.02
0775	02	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.02.02
0775	02	02	10	DUPLEX NAIL	COMPLETE	01.02.02
0775	02	02	2	DUPLEX NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SCREWHOOK	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	FASTENER	BRASS STUD	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	GILDED	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP-BOTH SIDES	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	01.02.02
0775	02	02	8	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.02.02
0775	02	02	2	IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.02.02
0775	02	02	6	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.02.02
0775	02	02	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	GROOMING/HYGIENE	MEDICINE JAR	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	ACCESSORIES	KEY	01.02.02
0775	02	02	1	TOOLS	LATHING HAMMER	01.02.02
2005	02	03	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.02.03
2005	02	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	75	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	22	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	54	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	80	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	WIRE FINISH NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	3	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.02.03
2005	02	03	62	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.02.03
2005	02	03	26	DUPLEX NAIL	COMPLETE	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	01.02.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Baltimore County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2005	02	03	1	BUTTON	FERROUS	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, CUT OUT SHANK	01.02.03
2005	02	03	2	FASTENER	FERROUS BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	HARDWARE	DRAWER OR DOOR PULL	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	HARDWARE	KNOB	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	HARDWARE	IDENTIFICATION PLATE	01.02.03
2005	02	03	3	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	HARDWARE	CURTAIN BRACKET	01.02.03
2005	02	03	3	FAUNAL	BONE	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01.02.03
2005	02	03	6	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.03
2005	02	03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.02.03
2005	02	03	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01.02.03
2005	02	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	PAINTED	01.02.03
2005	02	03	3	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	STORAGE	LARGE SCREW TOP	01.02.03
2005	02	03	7	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	JEWELRY	WATCH PART	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	TOYS	MARBLE	01.02.03
2005	02	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	01.02.03
2005	02	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01.02.03
0776	02	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.02.04
0776	02	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	01.02.04
0776	02	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.04
0776	02	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS LID	01.02.04
0777	02	05	1	FLORAL	MASONITE	01.02.05
0777	02	05	8	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.02.05
0777	02	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.02.05
0777	02	05	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.02.05
0777	02	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.02.05
0777	02	05	1	HARDWARE	DRAWER OR DOOR PULL	01.02.05
0777	02	05	2	IRONSTONE	DECAL	01.02.05
0777	02	05	12	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.05
0777	02	05	4	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	01.02.05
0777	02	05	2	TOOLS	SAW	01.02.05
0777	02	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01.02.05
0777	02	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS	SPRING	01.02.05
0777	02	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	01.02.05
2006	02	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.02.06

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2006	02	06	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.02.06
0778	02	07	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	01.02.07
0778	02	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.02.07
0779	02	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.02.08
0779	02	08	3	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.02.08
0779	02	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS	CHAIN	01.02.08
0783	03	01	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.03.01
0783	03	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.03.01
0784	03	02	1	FLORAL	PAINT CHIPS	01.03.02
0784	03	02	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	01.03.02
0784	03	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.03.02
0784	03	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.03.02
0784	03	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	01.03.02
0784	03	02	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.03.02
0784	03	02	5	DUPLEX NAIL	COMPLETE	01.03.02
0784	03	02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	01.03.02
0784	03	02	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.03.02
0784	03	02	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.03.02
0784	03	02	20	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.03.02
0785	03	04	59	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.03.04
0785	03	04	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.03.04
0785	03	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	01.03.04
0785	03	04	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01.03.04
0785	03	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.03.04
0785	03	04	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	01.03.04
0785	03	04	3	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	01.03.04
0785	03	04	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.03.04
0785	03	04	23	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.03.04
0785	03	04	1	DUPLEX NAIL	COMPLETE	01.03.04
0785	03	04	3	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.03.04
0785	03	04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01.03.04
0785	03	04	2	REDWARE	CLEAR GLAZE EXT/WHITE SLP INT	01.03.04
0785	03	04	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.03.04
0785	03	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	01.03.04
0785	03	04	16	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01.03.04
0786	03	05	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.03.05
0786	03	05	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.03.05
0787	03	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.03.07
0787	03	07	1	PROJECTILES	BUCK SHOT	01.03.07
0788	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.01
0788	04	01	1	HARDWARE	IDENTIFICATION PLATE	01.04.01
0788	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.04.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0789	04	02	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	FRAGMENT	01.04.02
0789	04	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.04.02
0789	04	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.02
0789	04	02	1	STORAGE	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	01.04.02
0789	04	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.04.02
0790	04	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.03
0791	04	04	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	01.04.04
0791	04	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.04
0791	04	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.04.04
0792	04	06	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.04.06
0792	04	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.04.06
0792	04	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.06
0792	04	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.04.06
0792	04	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS	CHAIN	01.04.06
0793	04	07	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	DOORKNOB	01.04.07
0793	04	07	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.04.07
0793	04	07	2	HANDWROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	01.04.07
0793	04	07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01.04.07
0793	04	07	11	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.04.07
0793	04	07	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.04.07
0793	04	07	12	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.04.07
0793	04	07	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.04.07
0793	04	07	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.04.07
0793	04	07	5	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	01.04.07
0793	04	07	4	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.04.07
0793	04	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.07
0793	04	07	14	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	01.04.07
0793	04	07	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	01.04.07
0793	04	07	7	OTHER HARDWARE	LOCK	01.04.07
0793	04	07	2	MORTAR	CONCRETE	01.04.07
0793	04	07	1	HARDWARE	DRAWER OR DOOR PULL	01.04.07
0793	04	07	1	FAUNAL	BONE	01.04.07
0793	04	07	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.04.07
0793	04	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.04.07
0794	04	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	01.04.08
0795	04	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.09
0795	04	09	4	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.04.09
0796	04	11	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.04.11
0796	04	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.04.11
0797	05	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.05.01
0797	05	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	01.05.01
2004	05	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.05.02
2004	05	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.05.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2004	05	02	1	TAILORING/SEWING	FERROUS STRAIGHT PIN	01.05.02
2004	05	02	1	HARDWARE	HINGE	01.05.02
2004	05	02	8	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	01.05.02
2004	05	02	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01.05.02
2004	05	02	21	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.05.02
2004	05	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	01.05.02
2004	05	02	56	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.05.02
2004	05	02	8	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.05.02
2004	05	02	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART-wrenches	01.05.02
2004	05	02	7	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01.05.02
0798	05	03	1	FLORAL	TAR PAPER	01.05.03
0798	05	03	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.05.03
0798	05	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	01.05.03
0798	05	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.05.03
0799	05	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.05.05
0799	05	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01.05.05
0799	05	05	1	STORAGE	PULL TAB	01.05.05
0800	05	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	01.05.06
0800	05	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.05.06
0800	05	06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01.05.06
0800	05	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.05.06
0801	05	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.05.07
0802	05	08	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01.05.08
0803	06	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.06.01
0804	06	02	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	01.06.02
0804	06	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.06.02
0804	06	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01.06.02
0804	06	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.06.02
0804	06	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.06.02
0804	06	02	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.06.02
0805	06	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.06.04
0805	06	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.06.04
0805	06	04	1	PROJECTILES	MODERN BULLET	01.06.04
0806	06	05	1	PLUMBING	WATER OR SEWER PART	01.06.05
0806	06	05	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	01.06.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0807	06	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.06.06
0807	06	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.06.06
0808	06	07	2	FLORAL	TAR PAPER	01.06.07
0809	06	08	1	FLORAL	TAR PAPER	01.06.08
0809	06	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	01.06.08
0809	06	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.06.08
0810	06	09	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	01.06.09
0811	07	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.07.02
0811	07	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	01.07.02
0811	07	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.07.02
2008	07	03	41	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.07.03
2008	07	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	SOFT PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	01.07.03
2008	07	03	8	WHITEWARE	IVORY COLORED	01.07.03
2008	07	03	7	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.07.03
2008	07	03	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.07.03
2008	07	03	5	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	MILK-GLASS COLD-CREAM JAR	01.07.03
2008	07	03	6	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.07.03
2008	07	03	46	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	UTENSILS	TABLESPOON	01.07.03
2008	07	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.07.03
2008	07	03	2	DOMESTIC COIN	SMALL CENT	01.07.03
2008	07	03	3	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	STRAINER/INDUSTRIAL	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	01.07.03
2008	07	03	3	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01.07.03
2008	07	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	HOOK	01.07.03
0812	07	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.07.04
0813	08	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.08.01
0817	10	01	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	01.10.01
0817	10	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.10.01
0817	10	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.01
0818	10	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.02
0819	10	03	4	FLORAL	TAR PAPER	01.10.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0819	10	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.10.03
0819	10	03	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.03
0819	10	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.03
0820	10	04	6	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.10.04
0820	10	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.04
0820	10	04	7	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.10.04
0820	10	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.10.04
0820	10	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.04
2092	10	05	1	FLORAL	WALLING	01.10.05
2092	10	05	15	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.10.05
2092	10	05	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	30	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.10.05
2092	10	05	2	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.10.05
2092	10	05	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.05
2092	10	05	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	01.10.05
2092	10	05	13	FAUNAL	BONE	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01.10.05
2092	10	05	5	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.10.05
2092	10	05	3	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.10.05
2092	10	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.10.05
2092	10	05	32	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.05
2092	10	05	4	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	CERAMIC	UNIDENTIFIED PORCELAIN	01.10.05
2092	10	05	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED PLASTIC	OBJECT	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	GROOMING/HYGIENE	BAKELITE COMB	01.10.05
2092	10	05	1	SMOKING ACCESSORIES	PIPE STEM	01.10.05
2092	10	05	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	HAND PAINTED	01.10.05
2092	10	05	15	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	01.10.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2093	10	06	2	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	01.10.06
2093	10	06	8	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.10.06
2093	10	06	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.06
2093	10	06	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	01.10.06
2093	10	06	3	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.10.06
2093	10	06	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 2-HOLE	01.10.06
2093	10	06	4	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	01.10.06
2093	10	06	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01.10.06
2093	10	06	4	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.10.06
2093	10	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	01.10.06
2093	10	06	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.10.06
2093	10	06	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.10.06
2093	10	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	01.10.06
2093	10	06	37	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.06
2093	10	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01.10.06
2093	10	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	01.10.06
2093	10	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	01.10.06
2093	10	06	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	01.10.06
2093	10	06	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	01.10.06
2094	10	07	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.10.07
2094	10	07	13	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.07
2094	10	07	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	01.10.07
2094	10	07	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	01.10.07
2094	10	07	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	01.10.07
2094	10	07	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01.10.07
2094	10	07	3	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.10.07
2094	10	07	2	IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	01.10.07
2094	10	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01.10.07
2094	10	07	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01.10.07
2094	10	07	1	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01.10.07
2094	10	07	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.10.07
2094	10	07	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.10.07
2094	10	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.10.07
2094	10	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	01.10.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2094	10	07	31	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.07
2094	10	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	01.10.07
2094	10	07	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	01.10.07
2095	10	08	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	5.5 TO 6 IN. LONG	01.10.08
2095	10	08	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.08
2095	10	08	2	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.10.08
2095	10	08	1	IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	01.10.08
2095	10	08	2	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	01.10.08
2095	10	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.10.08
2095	10	08	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.10.08
2095	10	08	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.08
2095	10	08	4	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS LID	01.10.08
2095	10	08	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.10.08
2095	10	08	1	WRITING	PENCIL PART	01.10.08
2095	10	08	5	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	01.10.08
2095	10	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.08
2096	10	09	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.10.09
2096	10	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.10.09
2096	10	09	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	01.10.09
2096	10	09	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	01.10.09
2096	10	09	4	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	01.10.09
2096	10	09	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01.10.09
2096	10	09	3	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.10.09
2096	10	09	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	01.10.09
2096	10	09	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.10.09
2096	10	09	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.10.09
2096	10	09	1	FAUNAL	LEATHER	01.10.09
2096	10	09	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	01.10.09
0750	13	01	2	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	01.13.01
0750	13	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.13.01
0750	13	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.13.01
0751	13	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.13.02
0751	13	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.13.02
0752	13	03	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	01.13.03
0752	13	03	6	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.13.03
0752	13	03	2	STONE	BUILDING	01.13.03
0752	13	03	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.13.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0752	13	03	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	01.13.03
0752	13	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.13.03
0752	13	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	01.13.03
0753	13	04	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	01.13.04
0753	13	04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.13.04
0753	13	04	1	COAL, ETC.	COAL	01.13.04
0754	14	01	2	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.14.01
0754	14	01	2	STONE	BUILDING	01.14.01
0754	14	01	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01.14.01
0754	14	01	4	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	01.14.01
0754	14	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.14.01
0754	14	01	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	01.14.01
0755	14	02	1	STONE	DECORATIVE TILE	01.14.02
0756	15	02	4	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.15.02
2097	20	01	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.20.01
2097	20	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.20.01
2097	20	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.20.01
2097	20	01	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	01.20.01
2097	20	01	34	FAUNAL	BONE	01.20.01
2097	20	01	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	01.20.01
0824	20	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.20.02
0824	20	02	2	FAUNAL	BONE	01.20.02
0824	20	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.20.02
0849	21	02	14	FAUNAL	BONE	01.21.02
0849	21	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.21.02
0835	21	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	01.21.03
0835	21	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.21.03
0835	21	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.21.03
0835	21	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	01.21.03
0835	21	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.21.03
0837	21	04	11	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.21.04
0837	21	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01.21.04
0837	21	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	01.21.04
0837	21	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.21.04
0837	21	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.21.04
0837	21	04	1	MORTAR	SAND	01.21.04
2102	22	01	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.22.01
2102	22	01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01.22.01
2102	22	01	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	01.22.01
2102	22	01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01.22.01
2102	22	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01.22.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2103	23	04	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.23.04
2103	23	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.23.04
2103	23	04	1	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	JACKFIELD	01.23.04
2103	23	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01.23.04
2103	23	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.23.04
2103	23	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.23.04
0830	24	01	3	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.24.01
0821	24	02	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.24.02
0821	24	02	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.24.02
0834	24	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	01.24.03
0834	24	03	4	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.24.03
0834	24	03	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.24.03
0834	24	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01.24.03
0834	24	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.24.03
0822	25	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.25.01
0848	25	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.25.02
0827	25	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.25.03
0823	25	04	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.25.04
0823	25	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	01.25.04
0823	25	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.25.04
0823	25	04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01.25.04
0823	25	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.25.04
0825	28	01	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.28.01
0825	28	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.28.01
0825	28	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	METAL CLIP	01.28.01
0832	29	01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01.29.01
0832	29	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01.29.01
0833	30	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.30.01
2121	32	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	01.32.01
2121	32	01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01.32.01
2133	34	04	2	UNFINISHED BIFACE	QUARTZ	01.34.04
2134	34	05	6	MISCELLANEOUS 20TH CENTURY	OTHER-UNCLASSIFIED	01.34.05
2135	36	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01.36.01
2136	36	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.36.03
2136	36	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01.36.03
2137	37	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.37.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Transect	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2138	37	05	3	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.37.05
2138	37	05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01.37.05
2139	37	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01.37.06
2139	37	06	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	HANDWROUGHT NAIL WITHOUT HEAD	01.37.06
2139	37	06	4	FAUNAL	CLAM	01.37.06
2139	37	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01.37.06
2139	37	06	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01.37.06
2139	37	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.37.06
2139	37	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS	RUBBER MACHINE PART	01.37.06
2140	37	07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.37.07
2140	37	07	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	01.37.07
2140	37	07	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01.37.07
2140	37	07	1	CREAMWARE	OVER GLAZE PRINTED	01.37.07
2140	37	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01.37.07
2140	37	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01.37.07
2140	37	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01.37.07
2140	37	07	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	01.37.07
0873	05	01	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.05.01
0873	05	01	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.01
0873	05	01	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.01
0873	05	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.05.01
0873	05	01	6	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.01
0873	05	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.05.01
0873	05	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.05.01
0873	05	01	2	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.05.01
0873	05	01	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.01
0873	05	01	2	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	02.05.01
0873	05	01	6	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.05.01
0873	05	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.05.01
0873	05	01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	02.05.01
0873	05	01	2	ELECTRICAL	WALL OUTLET	02.05.01
0873	05	01	3	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.05.01
0873	05	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.05.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0851	01	00	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.01.00
0851	01	00	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.00
0851	01	00	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.00
0851	01	00	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.01.00
0851	01	00	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SUPPORT	02.01.00
0851	01	00	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.00
0851	01	00	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.01.00
0851	01	00	6	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	02.01.00
0851	01	00	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	02.01.00
0852	01	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.01
0852	01	01	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.01
0852	01	01	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.01
0852	01	01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	02.01.01
0852	01	01	2	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	02.01.01
0852	01	01	28	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.01.01
0852	01	01	2	LAMP PARTS	GAS OR KEROSENE LAMP PARTS	02.01.01
0852	01	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHTBULB BASE	02.01.01
0853	01	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.02
0853	01	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.02
0853	01	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.02
0853	01	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.02
0853	01	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.02
0853	01	02	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.02
0853	01	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.02
0853	01	02	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.02
0853	01	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.01.02
0853	01	02	11	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	02.01.02
0853	01	02	49	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	02.01.02
0853	01	02	4	MISCELLANEOUS	RUBBER MACHINE PART	02.01.02
0853	01	02	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	SPARK PLUG	02.01.02
0853	01	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	02.01.02
0853	01	02	4	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	02.01.02
0854	01	03	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	8	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.03
0854	01	03	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.03
0854	01	03	6	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	3	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.03
0854	01	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	02.01.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0854	01	03	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.01.03
0854	01	03	2	HARDWARE	FOOT	02.01.03
0854	01	03	2	HARDWARE	FRAME	02.01.03
0854	01	03	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.01.03
0854	01	03	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.03
0854	01	03	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.03
0854	01	03	5	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	02.01.03
0854	01	03	35	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	02.01.03
0854	01	03	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	STRAINER/INDUSTRIAL	02.01.03
0854	01	03	11	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	02.01.03
0854	01	03	6	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	02.01.03
0854	01	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	02.01.03
0854	01	03	4	MISCELLANEOUS	SPRING	02.01.03
0854	01	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHTBULB BASE	02.01.03
0855	01	04	9	FLAT GLASS	HEAT ALTERED	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	14	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	28	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	10	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	15	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.04
0855	01	04	12	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	5	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.04
0855	01	04	5	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	HARDWARE	FOOT	02.01.04
0855	01	04	12	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	STORAGE	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	02.01.04
0855	01	04	17	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	STRAINER/INDUSTRIAL	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	02.01.04
0855	01	04	23	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	02.01.04
0855	01	04	3	MISCELLANEOUS	SPRING	02.01.04
0855	01	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	02.01.04
0856	01	05	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	14	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	0	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.05
0856	01	05	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	15	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0856	01	05	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.05
0856	01	05	8	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	15	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.05
0856	01	05	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.01.05
0856	01	05	7	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.01.05
0856	01	05	13	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.01.05
0856	01	05	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.01.05
0856	01	05	1	HARDWARE	ESCUTCHEON (KEY-HOLE COVER)	02.01.05
0856	01	05	25	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.01.05
0856	01	05	2	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	02.01.05
0856	01	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.01.05
0856	01	05	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	02.01.05
0856	01	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	LEAD	02.01.05
0857	01	06	6	FLAT GLASS	HEAT ALTERED	02.01.06
0857	01	06	72	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	11	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	47	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	43	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.06
0857	01	06	2	CUT FINISH NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	6	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	46	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	17	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.06
0857	01	06	4	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	92	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	41	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.06
0857	01	06	4	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.06
0857	01	06	2	OTHER HARDWARE	BOLT AND/OR BRACKET	02.01.06
0857	01	06	3	OTHER HARDWARE	ZINC ROOFING	02.01.06
0857	01	06	1	FASTENER	BRASS STUD	02.01.06
0857	01	06	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.06
0857	01	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.06
0857	01	06	2	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	02.01.06
0857	01	06	18	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	02.01.06
0857	01	06	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	02.01.06
0857	01	06	2	MISCELLANEOUS	ENVELOPE CLASP	02.01.06
0858	01	07	1	FLAT GLASS	HEAT ALTERED	02.01.07
0858	01	07	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0858	01	07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.07
0858	01	07	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.07
0858	01	07	8	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.01.07
0858	01	07	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.07
0858	01	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	02.01.07
0858	01	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.01.07
0858	01	07	4	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	02.01.07
0858	01	07	1	JEWELRY	BROOCH/PIN	02.01.07
0859	01	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	02.01.08
0859	01	08	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.01.08
0859	01	08	14	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.01.08
0859	01	08	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.01.08
0859	01	08	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	02.01.08
0859	01	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	02.01.08
0859	01	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.01.08
0859	01	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	02.01.08
0859	01	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	02.01.08
0860	01	09	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.01.09
0860	01	09	2	FAUNAL	BONE	02.01.09
0860	01	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.01.09
0861	01	10	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	02.01.10
0861	01	10	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.01.10
0861	01	10	1	PETALAS BLADE	SHALE DERIVED CHERT	02.01.10
0861	01	10	1	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED (DIPT)	02.01.10
0862	02	01	41	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	24	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	43	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.02.01
0862	02	01	77	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	30	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	36	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	39	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	17	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	18	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.02.01
0862	02	01	16	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.02.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0862	02	01	4	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	26	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.02.01
0862	02	01	16	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.02.01
0862	02	01	22	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.02.01
0862	02	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.02.01
0862	02	01	10	OTHER HARDWARE	ZINC ROOFING	02.02.01
0862	02	01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	02.02.01
0862	02	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02.02.01
0862	02	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.01
0862	02	01	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.02.01
0862	02	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.02.01
0862	02	01	1	STORAGE	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	02.02.01
0862	02	01	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.02.01
0863	02	02	42	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.02.02
0863	02	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.02.02
0863	02	02	10	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	9	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	25	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.02.02
0863	02	02	21	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.02.02
0863	02	02	4	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.02.02
0863	02	02	19	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.02
0863	02	02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.02.02
0863	02	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.02
0863	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.02.02
0863	02	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	EYEBOLT	02.02.02
0864	02	03	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.02.03
0864	02	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.02.03
0864	02	03	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.02.03
0864	02	03	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.02.03
0864	02	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	02.02.03
0864	02	03	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.02.03
0864	02	03	19	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.02.03
0864	02	03	4	FAUNAL	BONE	02.02.03
0864	02	03	2	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02.02.03
0864	02	03	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	02.02.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0864	02	03	19	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.03
0864	02	03	47	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.03
0864	02	03	3	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	02.02.03
0864	02	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02.02.03
0864	02	03	42	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.02.03
0864	02	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	02.02.03
0864	02	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS LID	02.02.03
0864	02	03	13	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.02.03
0864	02	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	02.02.03
0865	02	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.02.04
0865	02	04	2	WIRE FINISH NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.02.04
0865	02	04	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.02.04
0865	02	04	5	FAUNAL	BONE	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02.02.04
0865	02	04	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.04
0865	02	04	43	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.02.04
0865	02	04	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.04
0865	02	04	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	02.02.04
0865	02	04	3	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	02.02.04
0865	02	04	19	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.04
0865	02	04	33	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.02.04
0865	02	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.02.04
0865	02	04	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	02.02.04
0866	02	05	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.02.05
0866	02	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.02.05
0866	02	05	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 3-HOLE	02.02.05
0866	02	05	5	FAUNAL	BONE	02.02.05
0866	02	05	2	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02.02.05
0866	02	05	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0866	02	05	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.05
0866	02	05	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.05
0866	02	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.05
0866	02	05	22	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.05
0866	02	05	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	02.02.05
0866	02	05	15	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.02.05
0866	02	05	1	WRITING	PENCIL PART	02.02.05
0867	02	06	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.02.06
0867	02	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.02.06
0867	02	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.02.06
0867	02	06	1	BUTTON	BRASS LOOP SHANK, 1-PIECE CAST	02.02.06
0867	02	06	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02.02.06
0867	02	06	6	FAUNAL	BONE	02.02.06
0867	02	06	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	02.02.06
0867	02	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.02.06
0867	02	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.06
0867	02	06	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.02.06
0867	02	06	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.02.06
0867	02	06	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	02.02.06
0869	03	02	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.03.02
0869	03	02	12	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.03.02
0869	03	02	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.03.02
0869	03	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	02.03.02
0869	03	02	1	STONE	UNKNOWN FLOORING MATERIAL	02.03.02
0869	03	02	4	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	02.03.02
0869	03	02	1	FASTENER	FERROUS BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	02.03.02
0869	03	02	1	HARDWARE	DECORATIVE FEATURE	02.03.02
0869	03	02	2	IRONSTONE	COLORED GLAZE	02.03.02
0869	03	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER LID	02.03.02
0870	03	03	1	FLORAL	WALLING	02.03.03
0870	03	03	30	FLORAL	WALLING	02.03.03
0870	03	03	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.03.03
0870	03	03	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.03.03
0870	03	03	8	FAUNAL	BONE	02.03.03
0870	03	03	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	02.03.03
0870	03	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.03.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0870	03	03	8	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.03.03
0870	03	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	LARGE METAL RING	02.03.03
0870	03	03	3	MISCELLANEOUS	SMALL METAL RING	02.03.03
0871	04	01	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	8	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	15	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.04.01
0871	04	01	4	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	2	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.04.01
0871	04	01	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.04.01
0871	04	01	250	OTHER HARDWARE	TRIM	02.04.01
0871	04	01	2	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	02.04.01
0871	04	01	26	FASTENER	BELT	02.04.01
0871	04	01	2	FASTENER	FERROUS BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	FASTENER	UNIDENTIFIED	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	SKULL	RODENTIA	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	PORCELAIN FIGURINE	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	CLEAR	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	02.04.01
0871	04	01	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	02.04.01
0871	04	01	25	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	LARGE METAL RING	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	SMALL METAL RING	02.04.01
0871	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	ENVELOPE CLASP	02.04.01
0871	04	01	10	MISCELLANEOUS	BARBED WIRE	02.04.01
0872	04	02	5	FLORAL	TAR PAPER	02.04.02
0872	04	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	5 TO 5.5 IN. LONG	02.04.02
0872	04	02	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	02.04.02
0872	04	02	8	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.04.02
0872	04	02	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.04.02
0872	04	02	18	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.04.02
0872	04	02	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.04.02
0872	04	02	0	OTHER HARDWARE	TRIM	02.04.02
0872	04	02	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	02.04.02
0872	04	02	2	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	02.04.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0872	04	02	4	FAUNAL	BONE	02.04.02
0872	04	02	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.04.02
0872	04	02	9	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.04.02
0872	04	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.04.02
0872	04	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	02.04.02
0872	04	02	1	STORAGE	CAN KEY	02.04.02
0872	04	02	11	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	02.04.02
0874	05	02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	26	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	19	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	15	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.02
0874	05	02	14	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.02
0874	05	02	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	9	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	23	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	9	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	14	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.02
0874	05	02	4	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	8	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.05.02
0874	05	02	18	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	02.05.02
0874	05	02	15	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.05.02
0874	05	02	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	BUTTON	FERROUS 2-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	02.05.02
0874	05	02	2	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.05.02
0874	05	02	5	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.05.02
0874	05	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	02.05.02
0874	05	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.05.02
0874	05	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.05.02
0874	05	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	02.05.02
0874	05	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS	PULLEY	02.05.02
0875	05	03	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.05.03
0875	05	03	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.05.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0875	05	03	15	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.03
0875	05	03	6	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	15	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	9	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	5.5 TO 6 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	2	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	10	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.05.03
0875	05	03	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.03
0875	05	03	36	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.03
0875	05	03	26	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	02.05.03
0875	05	03	4	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.05.03
0875	05	03	3	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	02.05.03
0875	05	03	1	HARDWARE	FOOT	02.05.03
0875	05	03	4	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	02.05.03
0875	05	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02.05.03
0875	05	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.05.03
0875	05	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.05.03
0875	05	03	1	FLORAL	WOOD FRAGMENTS	02.05.03
0875	05	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.05.03
0875	05	03	1	TOYS	MARBLE	02.05.03
0874	05	04	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.05.04
0874	05	04	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.05.04
0874	05	04	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.04
0874	05	04	15	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.04
0874	05	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.05.04
0874	05	04	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.05.04
0874	05	04	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.04
0874	05	04	8	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.04
0874	05	04	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.05.04
0874	05	04	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.05.04
0874	05	04	3	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.04
0874	05	04	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.04
0874	05	04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.04
0874	05	04	2	WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	SCRATCH BRN/TRAILED	02.05.04
0874	05	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.05.04
0874	05	04	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.05.04
0874	05	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS 20TH CENTURY	OTHER-UNCLASSIFIED	02.05.04
0874	05	04	1	TOYS	MARBLE	02.05.04
0874	05	04	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GEAR	02.05.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0877	05	05	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.05.05
0877	05	05	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.05
0877	05	05	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.05.05
0877	05	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.05.05
0877	05	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.05.05
0877	05	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.05.05
0877	05	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.05.05
0877	05	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.05.05
0877	05	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.05.05
0878	05	06	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.06
0878	05	06	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.05.06
0878	05	06	15	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.05.06
0878	05	06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	02.05.06
0878	05	06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.05.06
0878	05	06	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.05.06
0878	05	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	02.05.06
0879	05	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.07
0879	05	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.05.07
0879	05	07	1	PROJECTILES	BUCK SHOT	02.05.07
0880	05	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.05.08
0880	05	08	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	02.05.08
0880	05	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.05.08
0880	05	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	02.05.08
0881	06	01	20	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.06.01
0881	06	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.06.01
0881	06	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	6	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	23	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.06.01
0881	06	01	3	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.06.01
0881	06	01	2	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.06.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0881	06	01	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.06.01
0881	06	01	42	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	02.06.01
0881	06	01	27	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.06.01
0881	06	01	8	MISCELLANEOUS	CANNING JAR	02.06.01
0881	06	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	EYEBOLT	02.06.01
0882	06	02	22	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02.06.02
0882	06	02	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.06.02
0882	06	02	11	WIRE COMMON NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	12	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	15	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	02.06.02
0882	06	02	34	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02.06.02
0882	06	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	02.06.02
0882	06	02	3	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	02.06.02
0882	06	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.06.02
0882	06	02	28	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	02.06.02
0882	06	02	49	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02.06.02
0882	06	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02.06.02
0882	06	02	24	MISCELLANEOUS	MEASURING CUP	02.06.02
0882	06	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	02.06.02
0882	06	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	02.06.02
0883	06	03	10	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	02.06.03
0883	06	03	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02.06.03
0883	06	03	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	02.06.03
0883	06	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.06.03
0883	06	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02.06.03
0883	06	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02.06.03
0883	06	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	02.06.03
0884	06	04	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	02.06.04
0884	06	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	02.06.04
0884	06	04	2	BIFACE, LATE STAGE	QUARTZ	02.06.04
0884	06	04	1	BIFACE, LATE STAGE	SHALE DERIVED CHERT	02.06.04
0884	06	04	1	SIDE SCRAPER	QUARTZ	02.06.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0884	06	04	2	DECORTICATION FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	02.06.04
0884	06	04	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02.06.04
0884	06	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02.06.04
2086	01	01	8	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.01.01
2086	01	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.01.01
2086	01	01	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.01.01
2086	01	01	11	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.01.01
2086	01	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.01.01
2086	01	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.01.01
2086	01	01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.01.01
2086	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.01.01
2086	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.01.01
2086	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.01.01
2086	01	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	CANDY DISH	03.01.01
2086	01	01	3	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.01.01
2068	01	02	7	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.01.02
2068	01	02	73	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.01.02
2068	01	02	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	03.01.02
2068	01	02	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	WIRE FINISH NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.01.02
2068	01	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.01.02
2068	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.01.02
2068	01	02	2	PRESSED TABLEWARE	FLUTES	03.01.02
2068	01	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.01.02
2068	01	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.01.02
2049	01	03	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	03.01.03
2049	01	03	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.01.03
2049	01	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.01.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2049	01	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.01.03
2056	02	02	16	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.02.01
2056	02	02	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.02.01
2056	02	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	CUT ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.02.01
2056	02	02	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.02.01
2056	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.02.01
2056	02	02	4	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.02.01
2056	02	02	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.02.01
2047	02	02	43	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.02.02
2047	02	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.02.02
2047	02	02	2	WIRE FINISH NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	03.02.02
2047	02	02	19	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.02.02
2047	02	02	46	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	7	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.02.02
2047	02	02	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.02.02
2047	02	02	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.02.02
2047	02	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.02.02
2047	02	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.02.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2047	02	02	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	10	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	STABLE	HORSESHOE	03.02.02
2047	02	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	EYEBOLT	03.02.02
2045	02	03	21	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.02.03
2045	02	03	79	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.03
2045	02	03	29	CUT ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.02.03
2045	02	03	6	CUT ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.02.03
2045	02	03	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.02.03
2045	02	03	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.02.03
2045	02	03	2	DOMESTIC GREY STONEWARE	UNDERFIRED	03.02.03
2045	02	03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	WHITEWARE	OTHER SHELL EDGE	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.02.03
2045	02	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	UTENSILS	TABLESPOON	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.02.03
2045	02	03	1	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.02.03
2045	02	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS	LARGE METAL RING	03.02.03
2058	02	04	11	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.02.04
2058	02	04	38	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.04
2058	02	04	2	CUT ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.02.04
2058	02	04	6	CUT ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	03.02.04
2058	02	04	8	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	IMPORTED GRAY STONEWARE	WESTERWALD STAMPED BLUE	03.02.04
2058	02	04	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.02.04
2058	02	04	2	DOMESTIC GREY STONEWARE	UNDERFIRED	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.02.04
2058	02	04	6	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.02.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2058	02	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	CERAMIC	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	STABLE	HARNESS PART	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	03.02.04
2058	02	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	03.02.04
2058	02	04	2	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.02.04
2059	02	05	34	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.02.05
2059	02	05	44	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.05
2059	02	05	9	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	03.02.05
2059	02	05	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.02.05
2059	02	05	1	CREAMWARE	GREEN GLAZED	03.02.05
2059	02	05	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.02.05
2059	02	05	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03.02.05
2059	02	05	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	03.02.05
2059	02	05	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03.02.05
2059	02	05	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.02.05
2059	02	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.02.05
2059	02	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.02.05
2059	02	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.02.05
2059	02	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.02.05
2059	02	05	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.02.05
2059	02	05	10	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.02.05
2059	02	05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.02.05
2059	02	05	6	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.02.05
2059	02	05	4	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.02.05
2059	02	05	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.02.05
2059	02	05	8	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.02.05
2059	02	05	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.02.05
2078	02	06	41	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	PLUMBING	PIPE	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.02.06

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2078	02	06	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.02.06
2078	02	06	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03.02.06
2078	02	06	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.02.06
2078	02	06	7	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03.02.06
2078	02	06	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	03.02.06
2078	02	06	3	PEARLWARE	SCALLOPED	03.02.06
2078	02	06	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.02.06
2078	02	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.02.06
2078	02	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	03.02.06
2078	02	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.02.06
2078	02	06	6	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.02.06
2078	02	06	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.02.06
2078	02	06	4	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.02.06
2083	02	07	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.02.07
2083	02	07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.02.07
2083	02	07	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.07
2083	02	07	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.02.07
2083	02	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.02.07
2083	02	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.02.07
2083	02	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.02.07
2083	02	07	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.02.07
2070	02	08	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.02.08
2063	02	09	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	03.02.09
2043	02	10	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.02.10
2050	03	01	13	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.03.01
2050	03	01	101	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.03.01
2050	03	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.03.01
2077	03	02	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.03.02
2077	03	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.03.02
2044	04	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.01
2044	04	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.04.01
2044	04	01	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.04.01
2019	04	02	26	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.04.02
2019	04	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2019	04	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.02
2019	04	02	35	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.04.02
2019	04	02	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.04.02
2019	04	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	03.04.02
2019	04	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	FLORAL	WOOD FRAGMENTS	03.04.02
2019	04	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.04.02
2019	04	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED PLASTIC	BAKELITE FRAGMENT	03.04.02
2019	04	02	16	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.04.02
2022	04	03	30	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.03
2022	04	03	20	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	03.04.03
2022	04	03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.04.03
2022	04	03	3	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.03
2022	04	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.04.03
2022	04	03	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.04.03
2022	04	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.04.03
2022	04	03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.04.03
2022	04	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.04.03
2022	04	03	1	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.04.03
2020	04	04	212	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.04.04
2020	04	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.04.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2020	04	04	64	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.04
2020	04	04	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.04
2020	04	04	43	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	CLINCH NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	BOLT AND/OR BRACKET	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	BUTTON	COLORED PORCELAIN	03.04.04
2020	04	04	3	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.04.04
2020	04	04	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	13	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	EARTHENWARE FIGURINE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	14	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	14	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.04.04
2020	04	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.04.04
2020	04	04	27	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.04.04
2020	04	04	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.04.04
2020	04	04	44	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.04.04
2020	04	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	03.04.04
2020	04	04	2	PRESSED TABLEWARE	FLUTES	03.04.04
2020	04	04	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	PROJECTILES	CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE	03.04.04
2020	04	04	3	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.04.04
2020	04	04	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.04.04
2020	04	04	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.04.04
2020	04	04	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.04.04
2020	04	04	12	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.04.04
2020	04	04	108	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.04.04
2080	04	05	152	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.04.05
2080	04	05	24	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.05
2080	04	05	116	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	BUTTON	BRASS	03.04.05
2080	04	05	2	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	BUTTON	BRASS, LOOP SHANK, 2-PIECE	03.04.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2080	04	05	1	HARDWARE	CLOCK PARTS	03.04.05
2080	04	05	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.04.05
2080	04	05	4	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.04.05
2080	04	05	5	DOMESTIC GREY STONEWARE	UNDERFIRED	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	RED STONEWARE	GLAZED REFINED RED	03.04.05
2080	04	05	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	WHITEWARE	TRAILED OR DOT (DIPT)	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.05
2080	04	05	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.04.05
2080	04	05	2	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.04.05
2080	04	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.04.05
2080	04	05	44	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.04.05
2080	04	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.04.05
2080	04	05	49	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.04.05
2080	04	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	03.04.05
2080	04	05	2	PRESSED TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.05
2080	04	05	3	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	ACCESSORIES	KEY	03.04.05
2080	04	05	5	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	PROJECTILES	CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE	03.04.05
2080	04	05	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.04.05
2080	04	05	3	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.04.05
2080	04	05	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.04.05
2080	04	05	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.04.05
2080	04	05	12	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.04.05
2080	04	05	86	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.04.05
2051	04	06	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.04.06
2051	04	06	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.04.06
2051	04	06	29	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.06
2051	04	06	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	03.04.06
2051	04	06	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.04.06
2051	04	06	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.04.06

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2051	04	06	5	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.04.06
2051	04	06	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.04.06
2051	04	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.04.06
2051	04	06	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	03.04.06
2051	04	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.04.06
2051	04	06	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.04.06
2051	04	06	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.04.06
2051	04	06	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.04.06
2051	04	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	LEAD	03.04.06
2061	04	07	4	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.04.07
2061	04	07	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.07
2061	04	07	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.04.07
2061	04	07	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03.04.07
2061	04	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.04.07
2061	04	07	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.04.07
2061	04	07	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.04.07
2061	04	07	4	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.04.07
0901	04	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.08
0901	04	08	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.04.08
0901	04	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.04.08
0901	04	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.04.08
0902	04	09	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.04.09
0902	04	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.04.09
0902	04	09	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.04.09
0902	04	09	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.04.09
0902	04	09	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.04.09
0902	04	09	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.04.09
2060	05	01	18	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.05.01
2060	05	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.05.01
2060	05	01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.05.01
2060	05	01	2	PRESSED TABLEWARE	SAWTOOTH (DIAMOND)	03.05.01
2060	05	01	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.05.01
2060	05	01	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	03.05.01
2084	05	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.05.02
2084	05	02	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.05.02
2084	05	02	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.05.02
2084	05	02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.05.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2084	05	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.05.02
2084	05	02	9	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.05.02
2084	05	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.05.02
2084	05	02	2	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	03.05.02
2084	05	02	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.05.02
2055	05	03	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.05.03
2055	05	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.05.03
2055	05	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.05.03
2055	05	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	03.05.03
2036	06	01	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.06.01
2036	06	01	283	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	03.06.01
2036	06	01	84	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.06.01
2036	06	01	13	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.06.01
2036	06	01	115	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	FASTENER	STUD	03.06.01
2036	06	01	7	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.06.01
2036	06	01	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	13	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLACK (MULBERRY WARE)	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	YELLOWWARE	DENDRITIC (MOCHA)	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	EARTHENWARE FIGURINE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2036	06	01	4	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.06.01
2036	06	01	29	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.06.01
2036	06	01	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.06.01
2036	06	01	30	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.01
2036	06	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.01
2036	06	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	03.06.01
2036	06	01	3	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNDECORATED	03.06.01
2036	06	01	3	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.06.01
2036	06	01	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	RED CLAY	03.06.01
2036	06	01	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	GLAZED & DECORATED RED CLAY	03.06.01
2036	06	01	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.01
2036	06	01	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.01
2036	06	01	2	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.06.01
2036	06	01	5	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	03.06.01
2036	06	01	32	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.06.01
2036	06	01	203	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.06.01
2036	06	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	03.06.01
2014	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.06.02
2014	06	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.06.02
2014	06	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.06.02
2014	06	02	45	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.06.02
2014	06	02	2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	03.06.02
2014	06	02	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	PEARLWARE	EMBOSSED SHELL EDGE	03.06.02
2014	06	02	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.06.02
2014	06	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.06.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2014	06	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.06.02
2014	06	02	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.06.02
2014	06	02	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	STUB PIPE	NON-BALL CLAY STUB	03.06.02
2014	06	02	11	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.06.02
2014	06	02	23	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUTS	03.06.02
2014	06	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	EYEBOLT	03.06.02
2014	06	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	03.06.02
2074	06	03	55	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.06.03
2074	06	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	03.06.03
2074	06	03	58	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.06.03
2074	06	03	3	CUT ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.06.03
2074	06	03	3	CUT ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 2-HOLE	03.06.03
2074	06	03	11	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	DOMESTIC GREY STONEWARE	UNDERFIRED	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03.06.03
2074	06	03	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03.06.03
2074	06	03	3	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.06.03
2074	06	03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.06.03
2074	06	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	FLUTES	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	03.06.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2074	06	03	12	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.06.03
2074	06	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	LARGE METAL RING	03.06.03
2081	06	04	31	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.06.04
2081	06	04	70	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.06.04
2081	06	04	3	CUT ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	CUT ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	BIFACE FRAGMENT	RHYOLITE	03.06.04
2081	06	04	11	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.06.04
2081	06	04	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE ON BUFF	03.06.04
2081	06	04	6	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.06.04
2081	06	04	7	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.06.04
2081	06	04	8	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	MILK-GLASS COLD-CREAM JAR	03.06.04
2081	06	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.06.04
2081	06	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.06.04
2081	06	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.04
2081	06	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	FLINT	ENGLISH (GRAY-BLACK)	03.06.04
2081	06	04	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.06.04
2081	06	04	7	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.04
2081	06	04	2	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.06.04
2081	06	04	1	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.06.04
2081	06	04	4	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.06.04
2052	06	05	20	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.06.05
2052	06	05	51	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.06.05
2052	06	05	1	BUTTON	BRASS LOOP SHANK, 1-PIECE CAST	03.06.05
2052	06	05	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.06.05
2052	06	05	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE ON BUFF	03.06.05
2052	06	05	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED ON BUFF	03.06.05
2052	06	05	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.06.05
2052	06	05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	03.06.05
2052	06	05	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.06.05
2052	06	05	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	03.06.05
2052	06	05	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.06.05
2052	06	05	10	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.05
2052	06	05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.06.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2052	06	05	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.06.05
2052	06	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.05
2052	06	05	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.05
2052	06	05	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.06.05
2052	06	05	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	03.06.05
2038	06	06	5	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.06.06
2038	06	06	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.06.06
2038	06	06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.06.06
2038	06	06	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.06
2038	06	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.06
2038	06	06	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.06.06
2037	06	07	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.06.07
2037	06	07	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03.06.07
2037	06	07	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.07
2037	06	07	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.06.07
2037	06	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.06.07
0903	06	09	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.06.09
0903	06	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.06.09
0903	06	09	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.06.09
0903	06	09	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.06.09
0903	06	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.06.09
0903	06	09	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.06.09
2062	07	01	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.07.01
2062	07	01	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.07.01
2062	07	01	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.07.01
2021	07	02	14	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.07.02
2021	07	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.07.02
2021	07	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.07.02
2021	07	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	03.07.02
2021	07	02	18	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.07.02
2021	07	02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.07.02
2021	07	02	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.07.02
2021	07	02	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.07.02
2021	07	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.07.02
2021	07	02	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.07.02
2021	07	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	03.07.02
2021	07	02	6	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.07.02
2064	07	03	275	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.07.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2064	07	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.07.03
2064	07	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.07.03
2064	07	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.07.03
2064	07	03	93	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.07.03
2064	07	03	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.07.03
2064	07	03	22	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.07.03
2064	07	03	2	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	BUTTON	COLORED PORCELAIN	03.07.03
2064	07	03	9	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	FASTENER	SOCK GARTER CLIP	03.07.03
2064	07	03	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	03.07.03
2064	07	03	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	03.07.03
2064	07	03	29	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.07.03
2064	07	03	18	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.07.03
2064	07	03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.07.03
2064	07	03	44	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	MILK GLASS	03.07.03
2064	07	03	3	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	RED CLAY	03.07.03
2064	07	03	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.07.03
2064	07	03	12	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.07.03
2064	07	03	98	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.07.03
2064	07	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	03.07.03
2073	07	04	60	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.07.04
2073	07	04	17	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.07.04
2073	07	04	13	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED, GLAZED	03.07.04
2073	07	04	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.07.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2073	07	04	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	03.07.04
2073	07	04	2	WHITEWARE	UNSCALLOPED, IMPRESSED	03.07.04
2073	07	04	2	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.07.04
2073	07	04	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.07.04
2073	07	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.07.04
2073	07	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.07.04
2073	07	04	3	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.07.04
2073	07	04	4	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.04
2073	07	04	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.04
2073	07	04	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.07.04
2073	07	04	1	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.07.04
2073	07	04	10	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.07.04
2072	07	05	28	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.07.05
2072	07	05	58	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	BUTTON	BONE	03.07.05
2072	07	05	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.07.05
2072	07	05	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE ON BUFF	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.07.05
2072	07	05	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	03.07.05
2072	07	05	4	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.07.05
2072	07	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.07.05
2072	07	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.07.05
2072	07	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.07.05
2072	07	05	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.07.05
2072	07	05	5	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.05
2072	07	05	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.07.05
0904	07	06	16	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.07.06

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0904	07	06	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.07.06
0904	07	06	1	BUTTON	BRASS	03.07.06
0904	07	06	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	03.07.06
0904	07	06	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.07.06
0904	07	06	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.07.06
0904	07	06	1	WHITEWARE	OTHER SHELL EDGE	03.07.06
0904	07	06	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.07.06
0904	07	06	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.07.06
0904	07	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.07.06
0904	07	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.07.06
0904	07	06	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.06
0904	07	06	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.06
0904	07	06	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.06
0905	07	07	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.07.07
0905	07	07	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.07.07
0905	07	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.07.07
0905	07	07	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.07
0905	07	07	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.07.07
0906	07	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.07.08
0906	07	08	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.08
0907	07	09	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.07.09
0907	07	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.09
0907	07	09	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.09
0908	07	10	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.07.10
0908	07	10	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.07.10
0909	07	12	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.07.12
2089	08	01	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.08.01
2015	08	02	16	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.08.02
2015	08	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.08.02
2015	08	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.08.02
2015	08	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.08.02
2015	08	02	16	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.02
2015	08	02	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.08.02
2015	08	02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.08.02
2015	08	02	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.08.02
2015	08	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.08.02
2015	08	02	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.08.02
2015	08	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.08.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2015	08	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.08.02
2015	08	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.02
2015	08	02	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	STEM	03.08.02
2015	08	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.08.02
2025	08	03	64	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.08.03
2025	08	03	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.08.03
2025	08	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.08.03
2025	08	03	8	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.08.03
2025	08	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.08.03
2025	08	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.08.03
2025	08	03	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.08.03
2025	08	03	50	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	OTHER HARDWARE	DOOR HANDLE OR LATCH	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.08.03
2025	08	03	8	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.08.03
2025	08	03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.08.03
2025	08	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.08.03
2025	08	03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.08.03
2025	08	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	PIPE BOWL	RED CLAY	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	STUB PIPE	NON-BALL CLAY STUB	03.08.03
2025	08	03	20	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.08.03
2025	08	03	5	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	03.08.03
2025	08	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.08.03
2041	08	04	119	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.08.04
2041	08	04	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.08.04
2041	08	04	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.08.04
2041	08	04	64	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	DOOR HOOK	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.08.04
2041	08	04	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.08.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD-Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2041	08	04	1	DOMESTIC GREY STONEWARE	UNDERFIRED	03.08.04
2041	08	04	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.08.04
2041	08	04	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.08.04
2041	08	04	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.08.04
2041	08	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.08.04
2041	08	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.08.04
2041	08	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.08.04
2041	08	04	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.08.04
2041	08	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.04
2041	08	04	2	FAUNAL	LEATHER	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.08.04
2041	08	04	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.08.04
2041	08	04	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.08.04
2041	08	04	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.04
2041	08	04	22	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.08.04
2041	08	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET IN LEATHER	03.08.04
2067	08	05	29	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.08.05
2067	08	05	61	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.08.05
2067	08	05	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	03.08.05
2067	08	05	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.08.05
2067	08	05	2	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	WHITEWARE	STAMPED	03.08.05
2067	08	05	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	03.08.05
2067	08	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.05
2067	08	05	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.08.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2067	08	05	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.05
2067	08	05	6	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.05
2067	08	05	2	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.05
2067	08	05	3	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.08.05
2067	08	05	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.08.05
2067	08	05	2	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.08.05
0910	08	06	20	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.08.06
0910	08	06	90	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.06
0910	08	06	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.08.06
0910	08	06	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.08.06
0910	08	06	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	03.08.06
0910	08	06	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.08.06
0910	08	06	1	WHITEWARE	UNSCALLOPED, IMPRESSED	03.08.06
0910	08	06	2	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.06
0910	08	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.08.06
0911	08	07	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.08.07
0911	08	07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.08.07
0911	08	07	37	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.07
0911	08	07	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.08.07
0911	08	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03.08.07
0911	08	07	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.08.07
0911	08	07	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.07
0911	08	07	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.07
0911	08	07	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.08.07
0912	08	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.08.08
0912	08	08	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.08
0912	08	08	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.08.08
0912	08	08	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.08.08
0913	08	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.09
0913	08	09	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.08.09
0913	08	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.08.09
0913	08	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.09
1198	08	10	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	03.08.10
0914	08	11	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.08.11
0914	08	11	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.08.11
0914	08	11	8	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.11
0914	08	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.08.11
0915	08	12	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.12
0916	08	14	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.08.14
0917	08	15	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.08.15

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0918	08	16	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.08.16
0925	09	00	1	DOMESTIC COIN	LARGE CENT	03.09.00
2046	09	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.09.01
2046	09	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.09.01
2046	09	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.09.01
2016	09	02	10	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.09.02
2016	09	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	03.09.02
2016	09	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.09.02
2016	09	02	17	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.02
2016	09	02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.09.02
2016	09	02	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.09.02
2016	09	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.09.02
2016	09	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.09.02
2016	09	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.09.02
2016	09	02	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.09.02
2018	09	03	49	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.09.03
2018	09	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.09.03
2018	09	03	8	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.09.03
2018	09	03	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.09.03
2018	09	03	50	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.03
2018	09	03	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.09.03
2018	09	03	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.09.03
2018	09	03	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	GILDED	03.09.03
2018	09	03	2	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	03.09.03
2018	09	03	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	03.09.03
2018	09	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.09.03
2018	09	03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.09.03
2018	09	03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.09.03
2018	09	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.09.03
2018	09	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.09.03
2018	09	03	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.09.03
2018	09	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	03.09.03
2018	09	03	10	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.09.03
2057	09	04	82	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.09.04
2057	09	04	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.09.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2057	09	04	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.09.04
2057	09	04	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.09.04
2057	09	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	03.09.04
2057	09	04	73	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.09.04
2057	09	04	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.09.04
2057	09	04	58	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.04
2057	09	04	21	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	SHOE PARTS	LEATHER	03.09.04
2057	09	04	45	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.09.04
2057	09	04	34	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.09.04
2057	09	04	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.09.04
2057	09	04	4	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.09.04
2057	09	04	11	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.09.04
2057	09	04	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.09.04
2057	09	04	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.09.04
2057	09	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.09.04
2057	09	04	20	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.09.04
2057	09	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.09.04
2057	09	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	ACCESSORIES	SCISSORS	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	PROJECTILES	CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.09.04
2057	09	04	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.09.04
2057	09	04	3	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.09.04
2057	09	04	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.09.04
2057	09	04	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.09.04
2057	09	04	5	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.09.04
2057	09	04	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.09.04
2057	09	04	23	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.09.04
2057	09	04	6	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.09.04
0919	09	05	90	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.09.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0919	09	05	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.09.05
0919	09	05	110	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.05
0919	09	05	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	03.09.05
0919	09	05	10	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.09.05
0919	09	05	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.09.05
0919	09	05	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.09.05
0919	09	05	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR (DIPT)	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03.09.05
0919	09	05	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.09.05
0919	09	05	2	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	03.09.05
0919	09	05	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	03.09.05
0919	09	05	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.09.05
0919	09	05	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.09.05
0919	09	05	13	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	03.09.05
0919	09	05	4	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.09.05
0919	09	05	12	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.09.05
0919	09	05	2	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.09.05
0919	09	05	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.09.05
0919	09	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	GREEN	03.09.05
0920	09	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.06
0920	09	06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.09.06
0920	09	06	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.09.06
0920	09	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.09.06
0921	09	07	1	SLIPWARE	TRAILED CLEAR GLAZE	03.09.07
0921	09	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.09.07
0921	09	07	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.09.07
0922	09	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.08
0923	09	09	2	SOFT PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	03.09.09
0924	09	10	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.09.10
0924	09	10	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.09.10

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2065	10	02	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.10.02
2065	10	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.02
2065	10	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.10.02
2065	10	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.10.02
2065	10	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.10.02
2065	10	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.10.02
2065	10	02	4	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.10.02
2031	10	03	22	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	03.10.03
2031	10	03	25	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.10.03
2031	10	03	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.10.03
2031	10	03	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.10.03
2031	10	03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.10.03
2031	10	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.10.03
2031	10	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.10.03
2031	10	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.10.03
2031	10	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.03
2031	10	03	3	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	RED CLAY	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.10.03
2031	10	03	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	03.10.03
2031	10	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	HOOK	03.10.03
2048	10	04	86	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.10.04
2048	10	04	39	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.10.04
2048	10	04	28	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	03.10.04
2048	10	04	2	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.10.04
2048	10	04	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.10.04
2048	10	04	4	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.10.04
2048	10	04	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.10.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2048	10	04	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.10.04
2048	10	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.10.04
2048	10	04	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.04
2048	10	04	6	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.10.04
2048	10	04	37	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.10.04
2048	10	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.10.04
2032	10	05	283	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	03.10.05
2032	10	05	84	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.10.05
2032	10	05	13	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.10.05
2032	10	05	115	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	FASTENER	STUD	03.10.05
2032	10	05	7	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	03.10.05
2032	10	05	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.10.05
2032	10	05	13	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLACK (MULBERRY WARE)	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.10.05
2032	10	05	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	YELLOWWARE	DENDRITIC (MOCHA)	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	EARTHENWARE FIGURINE	03.10.05
2032	10	05	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.10.05
2032	10	05	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.05
2032	10	05	4	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.10.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2032	10	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.10.05
2032	10	05	29	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.10.05
2032	10	05	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.10.05
2032	10	05	30	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.10.05
2032	10	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.05
2032	10	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	03.10.05
2032	10	05	3	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNDECORATED	03.10.05
2032	10	05	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	RED CLAY	03.10.05
2032	10	05	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	GLAZED & DECORATED RED CLAY	03.10.05
2032	10	05	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.05
2032	10	05	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.05
2032	10	05	2	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.10.05
2032	10	05	5	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	03.10.05
2032	10	05	32	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.10.05
2032	10	05	203	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.10.05
2032	10	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	03.10.05
0926	10	06	42	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.10.06
0926	10	06	22	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.06
0926	10	06	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.10.06
0926	10	06	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	03.10.06
0926	10	06	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.10.06
0926	10	06	3	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.10.06
0926	10	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.10.06
0926	10	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.10.06
0926	10	06	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.10.06
0926	10	06	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.06

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0926	10	06	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.06
0926	10	06	3	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.06
0927	10	07	8	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.10.07
0927	10	07	16	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.07
0927	10	07	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.10.07
0927	10	07	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.10.07
0927	10	07	13	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	03.10.07
0927	10	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.10.07
0927	10	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.10.07
0927	10	07	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.07
0927	10	07	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.10.07
0927	10	07	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.10.07
0927	10	07	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.10.07
0928	10	08	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.10.08
0928	10	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.10.08
0928	10	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03.10.08
0929	10	09	1	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED (DIPT)	03.10.09
0929	10	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.09
0930	10	10	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.10.10
2039	11	01	53	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.11.01
2039	11	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.11.01
2039	11	01	50	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.11.01
2039	11	01	3	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER CLOTHING PART	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	20TH CENT REFINED EARTHENWARE	COLORED GLAZE	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.11.01
2039	11	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.11.01
2039	11	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.11.01
2039	11	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.11.01
2039	11	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.11.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2039	11	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.11.01
2039	11	01	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.11.01
2039	11	01	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.11.01
2039	11	01	8	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.11.01
2039	11	01	7	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.11.01
2054	11	02	10	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.11.02
2054	11	02	8	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	03.11.02
2054	11	02	26	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.11.02
2054	11	02	112	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	LOCK PARTS	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	03.11.02
2054	11	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.11.02
2054	11	02	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.11.02
2054	11	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.11.02
2017	11	04	92	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.11.04
2017	11	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.11.04
2017	11	04	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.11.04
2017	11	04	167	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.11.04
2017	11	04	41	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.11.04
2017	11	04	5	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE ON BUFF	03.11.04
2017	11	04	3	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRITISH-BROWN-LIKE GLAZE	03.11.04
2017	11	04	4	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.11.04
2017	11	04	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.11.04
2017	11	04	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	03.11.04
2017	11	04	1	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	03.11.04
2017	11	04	1	WHITEWARE	EMBOSSED SHELL EDGE	03.11.04
2017	11	04	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.11.04
2017	11	04	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.11.04
2017	11	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.11.04
2017	11	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.11.04
2017	11	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.11.04
2017	11	04	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.11.04
2017	11	04	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.11.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2017	11	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	03.11.04
2017	11	04	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.11.04
2017	11	04	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.11.04
2017	11	04	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.11.04
2017	11	04	2	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.11.04
2017	11	04	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.11.04
2071	11	06	13	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.11.06
2071	11	06	33	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.11.06
2071	11	06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.11.06
2071	11	06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.11.06
2071	11	06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.11.06
2071	11	06	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.11.06
2071	11	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.11.06
2071	11	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.11.06
2071	11	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.11.06
2071	11	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.11.06
2071	11	06	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.11.06
2071	11	06	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.11.06
2071	11	06	3	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.11.06
0931	11	11	4	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.11.11
0931	11	11	2	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.11.11
0931	11	11	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.11.11
0931	11	11	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.11.11
2042	12	03	18	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.12.02
2042	12	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.12.02
2042	12	03	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.12.02
2042	12	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.12.02
2042	12	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.12.02
2042	12	03	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	03.12.02
2042	12	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.12.02
2042	12	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.12.02
2042	12	03	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.12.02
2042	12	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.12.02
2042	12	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.12.02
2042	12	03	5	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	03.12.02
2042	12	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	03.12.02
2082	12	03	14	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.12.03
2082	12	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.12.03
2082	12	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.12.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2082	12	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.12.03
2082	12	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.12.03
2082	12	03	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.12.03
2082	12	03	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.12.03
2082	12	03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.12.03
2082	12	03	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.12.03
2082	12	03	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	SUN/STARBURST	03.12.03
2082	12	03	4	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	03.12.03
2085	13	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.13.01
2085	13	01	8	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.13.01
2085	13	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	03.13.01
2085	13	01	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.13.01
2085	13	01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.13.01
2085	13	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.13.01
2053	13	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.13.02
2053	13	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.13.02
2053	13	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.13.02
2053	13	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	03.13.02
2053	13	02	7	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.13.02
2053	13	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.13.02
2053	13	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.13.02
2079	13	03	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.13.03
2079	13	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	03.13.03
2079	13	03	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.13.03
2079	13	03	2	STONE	BUILDING	03.13.03
2079	13	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.13.03
0932	13	04	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.13.04
0932	13	04	7	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.13.04
0932	13	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.13.04
0932	13	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.13.04
0932	13	04	8	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.13.04
0932	13	04	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.13.04
0932	13	04	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE ON BUFF	03.13.04
0932	13	04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.13.04
0932	13	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.13.04
0932	13	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.13.04
0932	13	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.13.04
0932	13	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.13.04
0932	13	04	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.13.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0932	13	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.13.04
0933	14	01	49	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.01
0933	14	01	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.14.01
0933	14	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.14.01
0933	14	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.14.01
0933	14	01	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.14.01
0933	14	01	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.14.01
0933	14	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.14.01
0933	14	01	33	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.14.01
0933	14	01	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.14.01
0933	14	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.14.01
0933	14	01	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.14.01
0933	14	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.14.01
0933	14	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.14.01
0933	14	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.14.01
0933	14	01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.14.01
0933	14	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.01
0933	14	01	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	03.14.01
0933	14	01	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.14.01
0933	14	01	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.14.01
0934	14	02	340	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.02
0934	14	02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.14.02
0934	14	02	7	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.14.02
0934	14	02	105	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.14.02
0934	14	02	16	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.14.02
0934	14	02	25	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	CLINCH NAIL	COMPLETE	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	03.14.02
0934	14	02	2	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	BUTTON	COLORED PORCELAIN	03.14.02
0934	14	02	27	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	HARDWARE	IVORY DRAWER PULL	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.14.02
0934	14	02	18	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZE, GRAY BODY	03.14.02
0934	14	02	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.14.02
0934	14	02	2	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.14.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0934	14	02	26	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.14.02
0934	14	02	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.14.02
0934	14	02	19	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.14.02
0934	14	02	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.14.02
0934	14	02	85	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.14.02
0934	14	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	SUN/STARBURST	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNDECORATED	03.14.02
0934	14	02	3	MISCELLANEOUS 20TH CENTURY	OTHER-UNCLASSIFIED	03.14.02
0934	14	02	2	JEWELRY	EARRING	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	WRITING	PEN NIB AND HOLDER	03.14.02
0934	14	02	7	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	RED CLAY	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED RED CLAY	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.14.02
0934	14	02	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	STUB PIPE	NON-BALL CLAY STUB	03.14.02
0934	14	02	1	STUB PIPE	SMOOTH	03.14.02
0934	14	02	2	STUB PIPE	OTHER	03.14.02
0934	14	02	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.14.02
0934	14	02	56	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.14.02
0934	14	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	03.14.02
0935	14	03	47	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.14.03
0935	14	03	40	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.14.03
0935	14	03	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.14.03
0935	14	03	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE ON BUFF	03.14.03
0935	14	03	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.14.03
0935	14	03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.14.03
0935	14	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.14.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0935	14	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.14.03
0935	14	03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.14.03
0935	14	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.14.03
0935	14	03	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.14.03
0935	14	03	4	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.14.03
0935	14	03	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.14.03
0935	14	03	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.14.03
0936	14	04	91	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.04
0936	14	04	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.14.04
0936	14	04	71	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.14.04
0936	14	04	2	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	BUTTON	BRASS	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	FAUNAL	BONE	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	03.14.04
0936	14	04	12	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.14.04
0936	14	04	3	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE ON BUFF	03.14.04
0936	14	04	5	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.14.04
0936	14	04	3	DOMESTIC GREY STONEWARE	UNDERFIRED	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.14.04
0936	14	04	18	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	03.14.04
0936	14	04	2	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	WHITEWARE	OTHER SHELL EDGE	03.14.04
0936	14	04	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03.14.04
0936	14	04	12	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.14.04
0936	14	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	03.14.04
0936	14	04	27	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.04
0936	14	04	11	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03.14.04
0936	14	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.14.04
0936	14	04	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.14.04
0936	14	04	20	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.04
0936	14	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.14.04
0936	14	04	3	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	03.14.04
0936	14	04	7	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.14.04
0936	14	04	3	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.14.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0936	14	04	6	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.14.04
0936	14	04	14	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.14.04
0936	14	04	2	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.14.04
0936	14	04	3	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.14.04
0936	14	04	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.14.04
0937	14	05	11	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.05
0937	14	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.14.05
0937	14	05	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03.14.05
0937	14	05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.14.05
0937	14	05	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.05
0937	14	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.05
0937	14	05	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.14.05
0938	14	06	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.06
0938	14	06	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	SLIPWARE	TRAILED CLEAR GLAZE	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	SLIPWARE	TRAILED CLEAR GLAZE	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.14.06
0938	14	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.06
0938	14	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	GREEN	03.14.06
0938	14	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	GREEN	03.14.06
0939	14	07	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.14.07
0939	14	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.14.07
0939	14	07	3	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.14.07
0939	14	07	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.14.07
0940	14	08	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.14.08
0940	14	08	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.14.08
0941	14	09	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.14.09
0942	15	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.15.01
0942	15	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	03.15.01
0942	15	01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.01
0942	15	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.15.01
0942	15	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03.15.01
0942	15	01	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.15.01
0943	15	02	22	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.02
0943	15	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.15.02
0943	15	02	38	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.02
0943	15	02	1	MORTAR	SAND	03.15.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0943	15	02	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.02
0943	15	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.15.02
0943	15	02	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.15.02
0943	15	02	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.02
0943	15	02	3	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.02
0943	15	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.15.02
0943	15	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.15.02
0943	15	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.15.02
0943	15	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	03.15.02
0943	15	02	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.02
0943	15	02	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.15.02
0943	15	02	7	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.15.02
0944	15	03	3	FLAT GLASS	HEAT ALTERED	03.15.03
0944	15	03	48	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.15.03
0944	15	03	48	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.15.03
0944	15	03	15	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.03
0944	15	03	13	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.03
0944	15	03	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.15.03
0944	15	03	2	REDWARE	THICK BLACK GLAZE	03.15.03
0944	15	03	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.15.03
0944	15	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.15.03
0944	15	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	FLUTES	03.15.03
0944	15	03	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.15.03
0944	15	03	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.15.03
0944	15	03	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	GLAZED & DECORATED RED CLAY	03.15.03
0944	15	03	7	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.03

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0944	15	03	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.15.03
0944	15	03	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.15.03
0944	15	03	1	CRACKER JACK PRIZE	COMPASS	03.15.03
0945	15	04	45	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.04
0945	15	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.15.04
0945	15	04	7	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.15.04
0945	15	04	34	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.04
0945	15	04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	BOLT AND/OR BRACKET	03.15.04
0945	15	04	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	03.15.04
0945	15	04	28	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.04
0945	15	04	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03.15.04
0945	15	04	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.15.04
0945	15	04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.04
0945	15	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.15.04
0945	15	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.15.04
0945	15	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.04
0945	15	04	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.15.04
0945	15	04	3	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.04
0945	15	04	4	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.15.04
0946	15	05	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.15.05
0946	15	05	43	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.05
0946	15	05	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.15.05
0946	15	05	69	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.05
0946	15	05	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE HP DECORATION	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PEARLWARE	UNSCALLOPED, IMPRESSED	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PEARLWARE	OTHER SHELL EDGE	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	03.15.05
0946	15	05	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.05
0946	15	05	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	03.15.05
0946	15	05	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.15.05
0946	15	05	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03.15.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0946	15	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR WITH RED PAINT	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	DOMESTIC COIN	SMALL CENT	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	FLINT	ENGLISH (GRAY-BLACK)	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.15.05
0946	15	05	3	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.05
0946	15	05	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.15.05
0946	15	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS	DECORATIVE METAL	03.15.05
0947	15	06	22	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.06
0947	15	06	19	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.15.06
0947	15	06	20	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	03.15.06
0947	15	06	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.15.06
0947	15	06	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.15.06
0947	15	06	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	03.15.06
0947	15	06	1	PIPE BOWL	BALL CLAY	03.15.06
0947	15	06	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.06
0947	15	06	4	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.06
0947	15	06	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.15.06
0948	15	07	19	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.07
0948	15	07	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	RIDGED	03.15.07
0948	15	07	14	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.07
0948	15	07	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.07
0948	15	07	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	03.15.07
0948	15	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.07
0948	15	07	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.15.07
0948	15	07	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.07
0948	15	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.07
0948	15	07	3	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.07
0948	15	07	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.15.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0950	15	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.15.08
0950	15	08	11	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.15.08
0950	15	08	13	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.08
0950	15	08	7	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	03.15.08
0950	15	08	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.15.08
0950	15	08	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.15.08
0954	15	09	25	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.09
0954	15	09	30	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.15.09
0954	15	09	38	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.09
0954	15	09	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	03.15.09
0954	15	09	4	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	DOMESTIC GREY STONEWARE	UNDERFIRED	03.15.09
0954	15	09	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03.15.09
0954	15	09	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03.15.09
0954	15	09	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.09
0954	15	09	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	03.15.09
0954	15	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.15.09
0954	15	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.15.09
0954	15	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	FLINT	ENGLISH (GRAY-BLACK)	03.15.09
0954	15	09	3	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.15.09
0954	15	09	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.09
0954	15	09	5	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.15.09
0954	15	09	2	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.15.09

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0954	15	09	2	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.15.09
0954	15	09	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.15.09
0955	15	10	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.15.10
0955	15	10	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.10
0955	15	10	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	03.15.10
0955	15	10	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	03.15.10
0955	15	10	2	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED (DIPT)	03.15.10
0955	15	10	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.10
0956	15	11	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.11
0956	15	11	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE	03.15.11
0956	15	11	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.15.11
0956	15	11	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.15.11
0957	15	12	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	03.15.12
0957	15	12	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.12
0958	15	14	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.14
0958	15	14	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	03.15.14
0958	15	14	2	WHITEWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	03.15.14
0958	15	14	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.15.14
0958	15	14	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.15.14
0953	15	19	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.15.19
0953	15	19	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.15.19
0953	15	19	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.15.19
0953	15	19	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.15.19
0953	15	19	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.15.19
0953	15	19	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.15.19
0961	16	01	156	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.16.01
0961	16	01	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.16.01
0961	16	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.16.01
0961	16	01	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.16.01
0961	16	01	75	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.01
0961	16	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	03.16.01
0961	16	01	3	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	BUTTON	BRASS	03.16.01
0961	16	01	6	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	BUTTON	PLASTIC	03.16.01
0961	16	01	9	FAUNAL	BONE	03.16.01
0961	16	01	11	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0961	16	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	03.16.01
0961	16	01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.16.01
0961	16	01	14	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	COMMEMORATIVE REDWARE	03.16.01
0961	16	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.16.01
0961	16	01	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.16.01
0961	16	01	15	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	CANDY DISH	03.16.01
0961	16	01	7	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.16.01
0961	16	01	1	PIPE BOWL	RED CLAY	03.16.01
0961	16	01	2	PIPE BOWL	STONEWARE	03.16.01
0961	16	01	2	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	03.16.01
0961	16	01	32	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.16.01
0962	16	02	244	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.16.02
0962	16	02	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.16.02
0962	16	02	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	03.16.02
0962	16	02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.16.02
0962	16	02	7	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.16.02
0962	16	02	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.16.02
0962	16	02	58	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.02
0962	16	02	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.02
0962	16	02	13	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.02
0962	16	02	2	CLINCH NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.16.02
0962	16	02	2	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	9	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	FASTENER	FERROUS BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	5	FAUNAL	BONE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	16	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	03.16.02
0962	16	02	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.16.02
0962	16	02	3	COARSE EARTHENWARE	BUFF PLAIN	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.16.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0962	16	02	1	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.16.02
0962	16	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.16.02
0962	16	02	24	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.16.02
0962	16	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03.16.02
0962	16	02	49	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.02
0962	16	02	5	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS 20TH CENTURY	OTHER-UNCLASSIFIED	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	DOMESTIC COIN	SMALL CENT	03.16.02
0962	16	02	5	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	2	PROJECTILES	CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.16.02
0962	16	02	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.02
0962	16	02	2	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.16.02
0962	16	02	19	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	RAILROAD SPIKE	03.16.02
0962	16	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	03.16.02
0963	16	03	15	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.16.03
0963	16	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.03
0963	16	03	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	BUTTON	FERROUS	03.16.03
0963	16	03	8	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.16.03
0963	16	03	2	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	03.16.03
0963	16	03	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.16.03
0963	16	03	2	WHITEWARE	IVORY COLORED	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	UNGLAZED WHITE BODY	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.16.03
0963	16	03	1	LAMP PARTS	GAS OR KEROSENE LAMP PARTS	03.16.03
0964	16	04	95	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	CUT L-HEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0964	16	04	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	03.16.04
0964	16	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.04
0964	16	04	60	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.04
0964	16	04	9	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	03.16.04
0964	16	04	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	03.16.04
0964	16	04	10	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.04
0964	16	04	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.16.04
0964	16	04	3	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED (DIPT)	03.16.04
0964	16	04	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	03.16.04
0964	16	04	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.16.04
0964	16	04	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03.16.04
0964	16	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.16.04
0964	16	04	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	03.16.04
0964	16	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.04
0964	16	04	5	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.04
0964	16	04	3	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	STUB PIPE	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.04
0964	16	04	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.16.04
0964	16	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	GREEN	03.16.04
0965	16	05	142	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.16.05
0965	16	05	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03.16.05
0965	16	05	100	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.05
0965	16	05	2	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	03.16.05
0965	16	05	15	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.05
0965	16	05	18	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	03.16.05
0965	16	05	5	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.16.05
0965	16	05	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	03.16.05
0965	16	05	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.16.05
0965	16	05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03.16.05
0965	16	05	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	03.16.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0965	16	05	5	WHITEWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	03.16.05
0965	16	05	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03.16.05
0965	16	05	6	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.16.05
0965	16	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.16.05
0965	16	05	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03.16.05
0965	16	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	03.16.05
0965	16	05	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.16.05
0965	16	05	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03.16.05
0965	16	05	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.05
0965	16	05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.16.05
0965	16	05	3	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.05
0965	16	05	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.05
2033	16	06	20	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03.16.06
2033	16	06	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.06
2033	16	06	7	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.06
2033	16	06	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03.16.06
2033	16	06	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.16.06
2033	16	06	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR (DIPT)	03.16.06
2033	16	06	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03.16.06
2033	16	06	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03.16.06
2033	16	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.06
2033	16	06	3	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	03.16.06
2033	16	06	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.06
2033	16	06	1	PIPE STEM	6/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.06
2033	16	06	2	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	03.16.06
2033	16	06	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	03.16.06
2033	16	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	GREEN	03.16.06
0966	16	07	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.16.07
0966	16	07	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.07
0966	16	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03.16.07
0966	16	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.07
0967	16	08	2	FAUNAL	BONE	03.16.08
0967	16	08	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	03.16.08
0967	16	08	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.08
0967	16	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	03.16.08
0968	16	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	03.16.09

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0968	16	09	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.09
0968	16	09	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03.16.09
0968	16	09	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03.16.09
0968	16	09	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.09
0968	16	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03.16.09
0968	16	09	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	03.16.09
0969	16	10	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03.16.10
0969	16	10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03.16.10
0970	16	11	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	03.16.11
2141	00	SC	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	04.00.01
2141	00	SC	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04.00.01
2141	00	SC	1	SLIPWARE	COMBED CLEAR GLAZE	04.00.01
2141	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04.00.01
2142	00	SC	3	IRONSTONE	DECAL	04.00.02
2142	00	SC	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	04.00.02
2143	00	SC	15	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04.00.03
2143	00	SC	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	04.00.03
2143	00	SC	2	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	04.00.03
2143	00	SC	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04.00.03
2143	00	SC	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	GREEN	04.00.03
2143	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	04.00.03
2143	00	SC	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04.00.03
2143	00	SC	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	04.00.03
2115	01	01	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	04.01.01
2115	01	01	9	FAUNAL	BONE	04.01.01
0974	01	02	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04.01.02
0974	01	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	04.01.02
0974	01	02	13	FAUNAL	BONE	04.01.02
0974	01	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	04.01.02
0975	01	03	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.01.03
0975	01	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	04.01.03
0975	01	03	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.01.03
0975	01	03	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	04.01.03
0975	01	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	04.01.03
0975	01	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	04.01.03
0976	01	04	3	WINDOW GLASS	8 TO 9 MM THICK	04.01.04
0976	01	04	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.01.04
0976	01	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	04.01.04
0976	01	04	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	04.01.04
0977	01	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	04.01.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0977	01	05	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.01.05
0977	01	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	04.01.05
0977	01	05	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	04.01.05
0977	01	05	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	04.01.05
0978	01	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04.01.06
0978	01	06	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.01.06
0978	01	06	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	04.01.06
0978	01	06	8	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.01.06
0978	01	06	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.01.06
0978	01	06	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.01.06
0978	01	06	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	04.01.06
0978	01	06	1	FAUNAL	BONE	04.01.06
0978	01	06	12	FAUNAL	OYSTER	04.01.06
0978	01	06	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	04.01.06
0979	02	02	11	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04.02.02
0979	02	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.02.02
0979	02	02	2	SECONDARY FLAKE 30-45mm	QUARTZ	04.02.02
0979	02	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	04.02.02
0980	02	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.02.03
0980	02	03	2	BIFACE, EARLY STAGE	RHYOLITE	04.02.03
0980	02	03	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 30-45mm	QUARTZ	04.02.03
0980	02	03	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	04.02.03
0980	02	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	04.02.03
0980	02	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	04.02.03
0981	02	04	2	FLAT GLASS	HEAT ALTERED	04.02.04
0981	02	04	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04.02.04
0981	02	04	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.02.04
0981	02	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.02.04
0981	02	04	1	TIN GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BLUE AND WHITE DELFT	04.02.04
0982	03	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	04.03.01
0983	03	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	04.03.02
0983	03	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.03.02
0983	03	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	04.03.02
0984	03	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.03.03
0984	03	03	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	04.03.03
0985	03	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.03.04
0985	03	04	9	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	04.03.04
0985	03	04	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	04.03.04
0986	03	05	2	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	04.03.05
0986	03	05	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04.03.05
0986	03	05	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04.03.05
0986	03	05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04.03.05
0988	04	01	1	TILE	CERAMIC	04.04.01
0988	04	01	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.04.01
0988	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.04.01
0988	04	01	1	FAUNAL	BONE	04.04.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0988	04	01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	04.04.01
0988	04	01	4	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	04.04.01
0989	04	02	1	HANDWROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.04.02
0989	04	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.04.02
0989	04	02	1	UNFINISHED BIFACE	QUARTZ	04.04.02
0990	04	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.04.03
0990	04	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	04.04.03
0990	04	03	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04.04.03
0990	04	03	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	04.04.03
0990	04	03	2	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	04.04.03
1195	00	SC	1	OTHER HARDWARE	WIRE FENCING	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 3-HOLE	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	FAUNAL	BONE	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	2	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	4	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE	CLEAR	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	2	HINGE BOTTOM MOLD BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	ACCESSORIES	KEY	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	05.00.03
1195	00	SC	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	05.00.03
0993	01	01	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.01.01
0993	01	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.01.01
0993	01	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.01.01
0993	01	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	05.01.01
0993	01	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.01.01
0993	01	01	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	05.01.01
0993	01	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05.01.01
0993	01	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.01.01
0993	01	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	05.01.01
0994	01	02	29	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.01.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0994	01	02	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	05.01.02
0994	01	02	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.01.02
0994	01	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.01.02
0994	01	02	17	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.01.02
0994	01	02	3	MORTAR	SAND	05.01.02
0994	01	02	1	BIFACE	QUARTZ	05.01.02
0994	01	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05.01.02
0994	01	02	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05.01.02
0994	01	02	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.01.02
0994	01	02	2	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.01.02
0994	01	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.01.02
0994	01	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.01.02
0994	01	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	05.01.02
0994	01	02	1	STABLE	HORSESHOE	05.01.02
0995	01	04	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	05.01.04
0995	01	04	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.01.04
0995	01	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.01.04
0995	01	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	05.01.04
0995	01	04	7	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.01.04
0995	01	04	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.01.04
0995	01	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.01.04
0995	01	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.01.04
1986	02	01	14	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.02.01
1986	02	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.02.01
1986	02	01	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.02.01
1986	02	01	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.02.01
1986	02	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05.02.01
1986	02	01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	05.02.01
1986	02	01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.02.01
1986	02	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.02.01
1986	02	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.02.01
1987	02	02	10	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.02.02
1987	02	02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.02.02
1987	02	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.02.02
1987	02	02	19	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.02.02
1987	02	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.02.02
1987	02	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	05.02.02
1987	02	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	05.02.02
1987	02	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05.02.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1987	02	02	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED	05.02.02
1987	02	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.02.02
1987	02	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.02.02
1987	02	02	1	ACCESSORIES	MIRROR	05.02.02
1987	02	02	1	STABLE	HORSESHOE	05.02.02
1988	03	01	7	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.03.01
1988	03	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.03.01
1988	03	01	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.03.01
1988	03	01	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.03.01
1988	03	01	3	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.03.01
1988	03	01	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.03.01
1988	03	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.03.01
1989	03	02	40	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.03.02
1989	03	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	05.03.02
1989	03	02	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.03.02
1989	03	02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.03.02
1989	03	02	36	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.03.02
1989	03	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.03.02
1989	03	02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.03.02
1989	03	02	7	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.03.02
1989	03	02	2	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.03.02
1989	03	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.03.02
1989	03	02	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.03.02
1989	03	02	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.03.02
1990	03	03	6	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.03.03
1990	03	03	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.03.03
1990	03	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.03.03
1990	03	03	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	05.03.03
1990	03	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.03.03
1990	03	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.03.03
1991	03	04	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.03.04
1991	03	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	05.03.04
1992	04	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.04.01
1992	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.04.01
1992	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.04.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1992	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	05.04.01
1993	04	02	9	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.04.02
1993	04	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.04.02
1993	04	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.04.02
1993	04	02	1	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	05.04.02
1993	04	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05.04.02
1993	04	02	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	05.04.02
1993	04	02	2	IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	05.04.02
1993	04	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.04.02
1993	04	02	9	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	05.04.02
1993	04	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	05.04.02
1993	04	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	GREEN	05.04.02
1994	04	03	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.04.03
1994	04	03	8	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.04.03
1994	04	03	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	05.04.03
1994	04	03	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	05.04.03
1994	04	03	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	05.04.03
1994	04	03	7	STORAGE	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	05.04.03
1995	04	04	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.04.04
1995	04	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.04.04
1995	04	04	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	05.04.04
1995	04	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	05.04.04
1995	04	04	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	05.04.04
1996	05	01	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.05.01
1996	05	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.05.01
1996	05	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.05.01
1997	05	02	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.05.02
1997	05	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	05.05.02
1997	05	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.05.02
1997	05	02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.05.02
1997	05	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05.05.02
1997	05	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	05.05.02
1998	05	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.05.03
1998	05	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.05.03
1998	05	03	2	MORTAR	SAND	05.05.03
1998	05	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05.05.03
1999	05	04	9	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.05.04
1999	05	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	05.05.04
1999	05	04	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.05.04
1999	05	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.05.04
1999	05	04	2	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	05.05.04
1999	05	04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	05.05.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1999	05	04	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	AQUA	05.05.04
1999	05	04	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	05.05.04
1000	05	05	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.05.05
1000	05	05	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.05.05
1000	05	05	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	05.05.05
1001	06	01	14	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.06.01
1001	06	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	05.06.01
1001	06	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.06.01
1001	06	01	13	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.06.01
1001	06	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05.06.01
1001	06	01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05.06.01
1001	06	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.06.01
1002	06	02	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05.06.02
1002	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	05.06.02
1002	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	05.06.02
1002	06	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	05.06.02
1002	06	02	13	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05.06.02
1002	06	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	05.06.02
1002	06	02	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	05.06.02
1002	06	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05.06.02
1004	17	01	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.07.01
1004	17	01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.07.01
1005	11	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	06.11.01
1005	11	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.01
1005	11	01	2	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.01
1005	11	01	22	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.01
1005	11	01	10	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.01
1005	11	01	5	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	GREEN	06.11.01
1005	11	01	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	06.11.01
1005	11	01	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	06.11.01
1006	11	02	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.02
1006	11	02	5	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.02
1006	11	02	6	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.02
1008	11	04	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	FRAGMENT	06.11.04
1008	11	04	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.04
1008	11	04	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	06.11.04
1008	11	04	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.04
1008	11	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.04
1008	11	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	06.11.04
1009	11	05	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.05
1009	11	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.05
1009	11	05	2	BUTTON	FERROUS	06.11.05
1009	11	05	10	FAUNAL	BONE	06.11.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80-
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1009	11	05	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06.11.05
1009	11	05	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	06.11.05
1010	11	06	9	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	06.11.06
1010	11	06	22	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	06.11.06
1010	11	06	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.06
1010	11	06	30	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.06
1010	11	06	1	BUTTON	PLASTIC	06.11.06
1010	11	06	1	REDWARE	THICK BLACK GLAZE	06.11.06
1010	11	06	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	06.11.06
1010	11	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	06.11.06
1010	11	06	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06.11.06
1010	11	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	06.11.06
1010	11	06	1	DOMESTIC COIN	SMALL CENT	06.11.06
1010	11	06	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	RAILROAD SPIKE	06.11.06
1010	11	06	2	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	06.11.06
1011	11	07	24	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	TOWEL RACK	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	06.11.07
1011	11	07	11	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	WIRE FINISH NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.07
1011	11	07	33	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.07
1011	11	07	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	BUTTON	FERROUS	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	FAUNAL	BONE	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.07
1011	11	07	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.07
1011	11	07	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.07
1011	11	07	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06.11.07
1011	11	07	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	06.11.07
1012	11	08	13	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	06.11.08
1012	11	08	8	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	06.11.08
1012	11	08	11	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.08
1012	11	08	29	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.08
1012	11	08	5	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	06.11.08
1012	11	08	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	06.11.08
1012	11	08	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.08

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1012	11	08	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06.11.08
1012	11	08	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	06.11.08
1012	11	08	1	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.08
1012	11	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.08
1012	11	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06.11.08
1012	11	08	1	ACCESSORIES	KEY	06.11.08
1012	11	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	06.11.08
1013	11	09	4	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	06.11.09
1013	11	09	5	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	06.11.09
1013	11	09	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.09
1013	11	09	42	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	BUTTON	WOODEN	06.11.09
1013	11	09	2	FAUNAL	BONE	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06.11.09
1013	11	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.09
1013	11	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	06.11.09
1013	11	09	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	06.11.09
1014	11	10	2	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECT	TOWEL RACK	06.11.10
1014	11	10	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.10
1014	11	10	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.10
1014	11	10	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	06.11.10
1014	11	10	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	06.11.10
1014	11	10	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.10
1014	11	10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	06.11.10
1015	11	11	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.11
1015	11	11	1	FAUNAL	BONE	06.11.11
1015	11	11	8	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.11
1016	11	12	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.12
1016	11	12	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.12
1017	11	13	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.13
1017	11	13	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.13
1017	11	13	2	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.13
1017	11	13	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.13
1017	11	13	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06.11.13

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1017	11	13	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06.11.13
1017	11	13	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06.11.13
1017	11	13	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06.11.13
1017	11	13	1	RICKETTS MOLD BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.13
1017	11	13	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06.11.13
1017	11	13	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	06.11.13
1017	11	13	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	06.11.13
1019	11	16	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06.11.16
1019	11	16	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.16
1020	11	17	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	06.11.17
1020	11	17	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	06.11.17
1020	11	17	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	GREEN	06.11.17
1021	01	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.01
1022	01	02	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07.01.02
1022	01	02	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	07.01.02
1022	01	02	18	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.02
1022	01	02	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	07.01.02
1022	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07.01.02
1022	01	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07.01.02
1022	01	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	07.01.02
1023	01	03	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07.01.03
1023	01	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	07.01.03
1023	01	03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	07.01.03
1023	01	03	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	07.01.03
1023	01	03	14	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.03
1023	01	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	07.01.03
1023	01	03	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	07.01.03
1023	01	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07.01.03
1023	01	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07.01.03
1023	01	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	07.01.03
1024	01	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.04
1024	01	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07.01.04
1025	01	05	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	07.01.05
1025	01	05	20	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.05
1026	01	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07.01.06
1026	01	06	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.06
1026	01	06	11	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	07.01.06
1027	01	07	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.07
1027	01	07	12	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	07.01.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1028	01	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	07.01.08
1028	01	08	14	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.08
1029	01	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.09
1030	01	10	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	07.01.10
1030	01	10	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	07.01.10
2091	00	SC	8	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	5	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	2	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	SOFT PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	SOFT PASTE PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	GRAY SLT-GLZ W/ ALBANY SP INT	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	2	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE	CLEAR	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	8	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	CLEAR	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	23	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	11	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	4	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	12	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	26	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	22	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	MISCELLANEOUS	CANNING JAR	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	MOLDED TUMBLER	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	2	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	TOYS	RUBBER BALL	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	08.00.01
2091	00	SC	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	08.00.01
1032	08	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1032	08	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.01
1032	08	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	08.01.01
1032	08	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.01
1032	08	01	1	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	08.01.01
1032	08	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	08.01.01
1033	01	02	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	08.01.02
1033	01	02	1	PLUMBING	PIPE	08.01.02
1033	01	02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.02
1033	01	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.02
1033	01	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.02
1034	01	03	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08.01.03
1034	01	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.03
1034	01	03	4	PLUMBING	PIPE	08.01.03
1034	01	03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08.01.03
1034	01	03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.03
1034	01	03	15	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.03
1034	01	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	08.01.03
1034	01	03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.03
1034	01	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.03
1034	01	03	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	SAWTOOTH (DIAMOND)	08.01.03
1034	01	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	08.01.03
1035	01	04	14	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08.01.04
1035	01	04	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.04
1035	01	04	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	08.01.04
1035	01	04	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08.01.04
1035	01	04	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE	CLEAR	08.01.04
1035	01	04	9	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.04
1035	01	04	4	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.01.04
1035	01	04	10	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.04
1035	01	04	23	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.04
1035	01	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.04
1035	01	04	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.01.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1035	01	04	17	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.04
1035	01	04	6	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	08.01.04
1035	01	04	1	WRITING	INK WELL OR BOTTLE	08.01.04
1035	01	04	1	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	08.01.04
1035	01	04	5	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	08.01.04
1035	01	04	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	08.01.04
1036	01	05	46	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	08.01.05
1036	01	05	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	08.01.05
1036	01	05	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	08.01.05
1036	01	05	13	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	08.01.05
1036	01	05	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	PLUMBING	PIPE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	3	SHOE PARTS	LEATHER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	14	SHOE PARTS	LEATHER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP/BRISTOL GLAZE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	10	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08.01.05
1036	01	05	2	WHITEWARE	IVORY COLORED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.05
1036	01	05	37	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.05
1036	01	05	26	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.01.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1036	01	05	35	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.05
1036	01	05	3	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	AQUA	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	AMBER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	CLEAR	08.01.05
1036	01	05	65	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.05
1036	01	05	4	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.05
1036	01	05	44	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.05
1036	01	05	17	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.05
1036	01	05	15	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	31	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	4	MISCELLANEOUS	CANNING JAR	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	SUN/STARBURST	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	MOLDED TUMBLER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	4	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	3	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08.01.05
1036	01	05	2	STORAGE	CAP LINER	08.01.05
1036	01	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	STUB PIPE	DIAMOND	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	SPARK PLUG	08.01.05
1036	01	05	7	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	RAILROAD SPIKE	08.01.05
1036	01	05	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	STORAGE	PADLOCK	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS	METAL CLIP	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	08.01.05
1036	01	05	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	08.01.05
2090	01	15	13	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08.01.15
2090	01	15	5	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08.01.15
2090	01	15	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08.01.15
2090	01	15	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08.01.15
2090	01	15	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	08.01.15
1038	00	SC	1	FLAT GLASS	HEAT ALTERED	09.00.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1038	00	SC	25	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09.00.01
1038	00	SC	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	09.00.01
1038	00	SC	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	09.00.01
1038	00	SC	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	09.00.01
1038	00	SC	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	09.00.01
1038	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	09.00.01
1038	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09.00.01
1039	00	SC	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	09.00.02
1039	00	SC	34	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	09.00.02
1039	00	SC	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	09.00.02
1039	00	SC	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	09.00.02
2165	00	SC	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09.00.03
2165	00	SC	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	09.00.03
2165	00	SC	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	09.00.03
2165	00	SC	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	09.00.03
2165	00	SC	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AQUA	09.00.03
2165	00	SC	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	09.00.03
2165	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	09.00.03
2165	00	SC	1	MISCELLANEOUS	SMALL METAL RING	09.00.03
2180	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	10.00.01
1040	00	SC	3	HANDWROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	18	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	PERFUME/AFTERSHAVE/ETC.	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	WRITING	INK WELL OR BOTTLE	10.00.02
1040	00	SC	1	STABLE	HORSESHOE	10.00.02
2184	03	00	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10.03.00
2184	03	00	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10.03.00
2184	03	00	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	10.03.00

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
2184	03	00	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	10.03.00
2184	03	00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10.03.00
1042	03	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	10.03.01
1043	03	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	10.03.02
1044	03	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	10.03.03
1045	00	SC	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	11.00.01
1045	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	11.00.01
1045	00	SC	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11.00.01
1045	00	SC	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	11.00.01
1045	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	ALUMINUM	11.00.01
1045	00	SC	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	11.00.01
2002	00	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS JAR LID	12.00.02
1199	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.00.01
2000	00	SC	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.00.02
2000	00	SC	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	4	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	1	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	1	STORAGE	TIN CAN	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.00.06
2000	00	SC	1	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET IN LEATHER	13.00.06
1054	01	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	CUT L-HEAD NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.01
1054	01	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	13.01.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1054	01	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.01
1054	01	01	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13.01.01
1054	01	01	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	STABLE	HORSESHOE	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	13.01.01
1054	01	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.01.01
1055	01	02	15	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.01.02
1055	01	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.02
1055	01	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.02
1055	01	02	1	CUT FINISH NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.02
1055	01	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.01.02
1055	01	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.02
1055	01	02	5	BOX NAIL	COMPLETE	13.01.02
1055	01	02	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.01.02
1055	01	02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13.01.02
1055	01	02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.01.02
1055	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.01.02
1055	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.01.02
1055	01	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.01.02
1055	01	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.01.02
1056	01	03	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.01.03
1056	01	03	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.01.03
1056	01	03	3	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.03
1056	01	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.03
1056	01	03	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.03
1056	01	03	2	BOX NAIL	COMPLETE	13.01.03
1056	01	03	1	BOX NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.03
1056	01	03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	13.01.03
1056	01	03	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13.01.03
1056	01	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.01.03
1056	01	03	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.01.03
1056	01	03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.01.03
1057	01	04	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.01.04
1057	01	04	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.04
1057	01	04	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.04
1057	01	04	1	CLINCH NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.04
1057	01	04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	WIRE FENCE STAKE	13.01.04
1057	01	04	11	PLUMBING	PIPE	13.01.04
1057	01	04	2	FAUNAL	BONE	13.01.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1057	01	04	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.01.04
1057	01	04	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GEAR	13.01.04
1057	01	04	1	TOOLS	WRENCH	13.01.04
1058	01	05	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.01.05
1058	01	05	7	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.05
1058	01	05	21	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.05
1058	01	05	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.01.05
1058	01	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.01.05
1058	01	05	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.01.05
1050	01	06	6	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.01.06
1050	01	06	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	42	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	7	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	13.01.06
1050	01	06	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.06
1050	01	06	41	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.01.06
1050	01	06	9	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	LEAD	13.01.06
1050	01	06	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	TOOLS	WRENCH	13.01.06
1050	01	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.06
1060	01	07	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	CUT NAIL W/ HANDWROUGHT HEAD	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	28	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.07
1060	01	07	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.01.07
1060	01	07	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1060	01	07	22	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	13.01.07
1060	01	07	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13.01.07
1060	01	07	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	UTENSILS	LARGE SPOON	13.01.07
1060	01	07	25	STORAGE	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	13.01.07
1060	01	07	26	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	WRITING	INK WELL OR BOTTLE	13.01.07
1060	01	07	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	13.01.07
1060	01	07	3	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	13.01.07
1061	01	08	15	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.01.08
1061	01	08	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.01.08
1061	01	08	7	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.08
1061	01	08	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	13.01.08
1061	01	08	17	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.08
1061	01	08	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.01.08
1061	01	08	2	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.01.08
1061	01	08	1	BUTTON	BRASS	13.01.08
1061	01	08	1	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.01.08
1061	01	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	13.01.08
1061	01	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.01.08
1061	01	08	4	STORAGE	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	13.01.08
1061	01	08	18	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.08
1062	01	09	8	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.01.09
1062	01	09	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	13.01.09
1062	01	09	14	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.09
1062	01	09	4	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	13.01.09
1062	01	09	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.01.09
1062	01	09	14	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.01.09
1062	01	09	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.01.09
1062	01	09	6	PRESSED TABLEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.09
1062	01	09	1	COAL, ETC.	COAL	13.01.09
1062	01	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.09
1062	01	09	12	GROOMING/HYGIENE	WOODEN WIRE BRUSH	13.01.09
1062	01	09	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.01.09
1062	01	09	5	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	13.01.09
1062	01	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY/BRASS	13.01.09
1063	01	10	8	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.01.10
1063	01	10	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.10
1063	01	10	16	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.10
1063	01	10	4	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.01.10
1063	01	10	1	OTHER FASTENER	CLIP	13.01.10
1063	01	10	3	TAILORING/SEWING	CLOTH	13.01.10

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1063	01	10	3	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.01.10
1063	01	10	12	BUTTON	BRASS, 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	13.01.10
1063	01	10	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.01.10
1063	01	10	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.01.10
1063	01	10	6	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.10
1063	01	10	15	GROOMING/HYGIENE	WOODEN WIRE BRUSH	13.01.10
1063	01	10	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.01.10
1063	01	10	8	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.01.10
1063	01	10	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.01.10
1063	01	10	1	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	13.01.10
1063	01	10	6	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	13.01.10
1064	01	11	9	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.01.11
1064	01	11	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.01.11
1064	01	11	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.11
1064	01	11	4	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.01.11
1064	01	11	2	BUTTON	LEATHER	13.01.11
1064	01	11	1	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	13.01.11
1064	01	11	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.01.11
1064	01	11	10	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.01.11
1064	01	11	1	FAUNAL	UNIDENTIFIED SHELL	13.01.11
1064	01	11	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.01.11
1064	01	11	12	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	INDETERMINATE	13.01.11
1064	01	11	7	GROOMING/HYGIENE	WOODEN WIRE BRUSH	13.01.11
1064	01	11	15	GROOMING/HYGIENE	WOODEN WIRE BRUSH	13.01.11
1064	01	11	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	13.01.11
1064	01	11	2	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.01.11
1064	01	11	2	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	13.01.11
1065	01	12	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.01.12
1065	01	12	6	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.01.12
1065	01	12	15	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.12
1065	01	12	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.01.12
1065	01	12	24	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.12
1065	01	12	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.01.12
1065	01	12	1	MORTAR	PORTLAND CEMENT	13.01.12
1065	01	12	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.01.12
1065	01	12	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.12
1065	01	12	10	GROOMING/HYGIENE	WOODEN WIRE BRUSH	13.01.12
1065	01	12	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.01.12
1066	01	13	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.01.13
1066	01	13	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.13
1066	01	13	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.01.13
1066	01	13	6	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.01.13
1066	01	13	1	BUTTON	PLASTIC	13.01.13
1066	01	13	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.13
1067	01	14	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.01.14

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1067	01	14	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.14
1067	01	14	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.14
1067	01	14	5	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	13.01.14
1067	01	14	7	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.14
1068	01	15	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.01.15
1068	01	15	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.15
1068	01	15	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.01.15
1068	01	15	6	MORTAR	SAND	13.01.15
1068	01	15	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.01.15
1069	01	16	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.01.16
1069	01	16	2	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	13.01.16
1069	01	16	10	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.01.16
1070	02	01	20	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	HANDWROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.02.01
1070	02	01	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.02.01
1070	02	01	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.02.01
1070	02	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	13.02.01
1070	02	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.02.01
1070	02	01	39	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.02.01
1070	02	01	4	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	BUTTON	BRASS	13.02.01
1070	02	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.02.01
1070	02	01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.02.01
1070	02	01	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	13.02.01
1070	02	01	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.02.01
1071	02	01	23	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.02.02
1071	02	01	10	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.02.02
1071	02	01	16	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.02.02
1071	02	01	5	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.02.02
1071	02	01	2	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.02.02
1071	02	01	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	13.02.02
1071	02	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.02.02
1071	02	01	6	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNDECORATED	13.02.02
1071	02	01	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	13.02.02
1071	02	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.02.02
1071	02	01	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.02.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1071	02	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.02.02
1072	02	03	4	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.02.03
1072	02	03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.02.03
1072	02	03	13	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.02.03
1072	02	03	1	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	13.02.03
1072	02	03	2	BUTTON	PORCELAIN	13.02.03
1072	02	03	4	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.02.03
1072	02	03	2	BUTTON	FERROUS, SELF SHANK	13.02.03
1072	02	03	4	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	13.02.03
1072	02	03	2	BUTTON	PLASTIC	13.02.03
1072	02	03	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.02.03
1072	02	03	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.02.03
1072	02	03	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.02.03
1073	02	04	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.02.04
1073	02	04	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.02.04
1073	02	04	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.02.04
1073	02	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.02.04
1074	02	05	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.02.05
1074	02	05	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.02.05
1074	02	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.02.05
1075	02	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.02.06
1075	02	06	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.02.06
1075	02	06	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.02.06
1076	03	01	20	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.01
1076	03	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.03.01
1076	03	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.01
1076	03	01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	DOOR HOOK	13.03.01
1076	03	01	1	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	13.03.01
1076	03	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.01
1076	03	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS JAR LID	13.03.01
1076	03	01	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.03.01
1077	03	02	132	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.02
1077	03	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	16	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.02
1077	03	02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	9	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	11	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	13.03.02
1077	03	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	5.5 TO 6 IN. LONG	13.03.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1077	03	02	9	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.02
1077	03	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.02
1077	03	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.02
1077	03	02	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13.03.02
1077	03	02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.03.02
1077	03	02	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.03.02
1077	03	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.03.02
1077	03	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.03.02
1077	03	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.02
1077	03	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.02
1078	03	03	233	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.03
1078	03	03	40	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.03
1078	03	03	60	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.03
1078	03	03	44	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	BUTTON	BRASS, LOOP SHANK, 2-PIECE	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.03
1078	03	03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.03.03
1078	03	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.03
1078	03	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	13.03.03
1078	03	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.03
1078	03	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	SLAG	13.03.03
1078	03	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	ACCESSORIES	SCISSORS	13.03.03
1078	03	03	4	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.03.03
1078	03	03	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	13.03.03
1078	03	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.03.03
1079	03	04	80	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.04
1079	03	04	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.03.04
1079	03	04	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.03.04
1079	03	04	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	13.03.04
1079	03	04	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	13.03.04
1079	03	04	16	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.04
1079	03	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	PLUMBING	PIPE FITTER	13.03.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1079	03	04	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE <15mm	UNIDENTIFIED CHERT 3	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS JAR LID	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.03.04
1079	03	04	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.03.04
1080	03	05	339	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.03.05
1080	03	05	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.03.05
1080	03	05	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	5 TO 5.5 IN. LONG	13.03.05
1080	03	05	38	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.03.05
1080	03	05	6	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.05
1080	03	05	52	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN	13.03.05
1080	03	05	3	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.03.05
1080	03	05	2	BUTTON	BRASS	13.03.05
1080	03	05	8	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.03.05
1080	03	05	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	GRAY SLT-GLZ W/ ALBANY SP INT	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.05
1080	03	05	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.03.05
1080	03	05	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.03.05
1080	03	05	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.05
1080	03	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS TABLEWARE	UNDECORATED	13.03.05
1080	03	05	3	STORAGE	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	13.03.05
1080	03	05	10	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.05
1080	03	05	3	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.03.05
1080	03	05	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.03.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1080	03	05	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.03.05
1080	03	05	3	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.03.05
1081	03	06	118	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.03.06
1081	03	06	46	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.03.06
1081	03	06	67	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.06
1081	03	06	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	BUTTON	BONE	13.03.06
1081	03	06	2	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	BUTTON	BRASS	13.03.06
1081	03	06	3	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	BUTTON	BRASS, 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.06
1081	03	06	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.03.06
1081	03	06	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.03.06
1081	03	06	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.03.06
1081	03	06	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	GLASS	GLASS ROD	13.03.06
1081	03	06	21	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED PLASTIC	FRAGMENT	13.03.06
1081	03	06	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13.03.06
1081	03	06	3	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	13.03.06
1081	03	06	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	13.03.06
1081	03	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY/BRASS	13.03.06
1082	03	07	117	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.07
1082	03	07	16	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.03.07
1082	03	07	56	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	BUTTON	BRASS	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	HARDWARE	DRAWER OR DOOR PULL	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.03.07
1082	03	07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.03.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1082	03	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.07
1082	03	07	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.03.07
1082	03	07	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	ALUMINUM	13.03.07
1082	03	07	4	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.03.07
1082	03	07	5	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.03.07
1082	03	07	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	13.03.07
1082	03	07	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.03.07
1083	03	08	128	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.03.08
1083	03	08	5	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.03.08
1083	03	08	3	UNIDENTIFIED	BURNT FLAT GLASS	13.03.08
1083	03	08	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.08
1083	03	08	48	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.08
1083	03	08	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	13.03.08
1083	03	08	2	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.03.08
1083	03	08	2	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.03.08
1083	03	08	2	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	13.03.08
1083	03	08	15	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.08
1083	03	08	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.03.08
1083	03	08	2	FREE BLOWN FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.03.08
1083	03	08	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.03.08
1083	03	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.03.08
1083	03	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.03.08
1083	03	08	1	JEWELRY	BRACELET	13.03.08
1083	03	08	11	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13.03.08
1083	03	08	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	RED CLAY	13.03.08
1083	03	08	7	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.03.08
1083	03	08	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	13.03.08
1083	03	08	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	13.03.08
1084	03	09	73	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.09
1084	03	09	62	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.09
1084	03	09	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.09
1084	03	09	1	WHITEWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	13.03.09
1084	03	09	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.09
1084	03	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.03.09
1084	03	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.09
1084	03	09	1	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	13.03.09

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1085	03	10	6	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.10
1086	03	11	70	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.11
1086	03	11	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.11
1086	03	11	59	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.11
1086	03	11	13	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.11
1086	03	11	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13.03.11
1086	03	11	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.11
1086	03	11	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.11
1086	03	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	13.03.11
1086	03	11	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.03.11
1087	03	12	10	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.12
1087	03	12	24	HANDWROUGHT FINISH NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.03.12
1087	03	12	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.03.12
1087	03	12	8	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.12
1087	03	12	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13.03.12
1087	03	12	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.12
1088	03	13	2	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.13
1088	03	13	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.13
1088	03	13	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GL	13.03.13
1088	03	13	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13.03.13
1089	03	14	14	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.14
1089	03	14	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.14
1089	03	14	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.14
1089	03	14	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GL	13.03.14
1089	03	14	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.03.14
1090	03	15	9	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.15
1090	03	15	20	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.15
1090	03	15	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE ON BUFF	13.03.15
1090	03	15	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.03.15
1090	03	15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.03.15
1090	03	15	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.15
1091	03	16	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.03.16
1091	03	16	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.16
1091	03	16	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.03.16
1092	03	17	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.03.17
1092	03	17	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.03.17
1092	03	17	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.03.17
1093	04	01	129	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.04.01
1093	04	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	5 TO 5.5 IN. LONG	13.04.01
1093	04	01	13	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.04.01
1093	04	01	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.04.01
1093	04	01	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.04.01
1093	04	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.04.01
1093	04	01	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13.04.01
1093	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.04.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1093	04	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.04.01
1093	04	01	1	PRESSED TABLEWARE	PANELLED	13.04.01
1093	04	01	9	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	13.04.01
1093	04	01	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	13.04.01
1093	04	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	TIN	13.04.01
1093	04	01	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.04.01
1093	04	01	8	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.04.01
1094	04	02	19	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	13.04.02
1094	04	02	11	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.04.02
1094	04	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	BUTTON	HARD RUBBER	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	BUTTON	BRASS	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.04.02
1094	04	02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.04.02
1094	04	02	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.04.02
1094	04	02	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.04.02
1095	04	03	10	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.04.03
1095	04	03	7	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.04.03
1095	04	03	9	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.04.03
1096	04	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.04.04
1097	04	05	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.04.05
1097	04	05	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.04.05
1097	04	05	1	BIFACE, MIDDLE STAGE	QUARTZ	13.04.05
1097	04	05	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.04.05
1097	04	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.04.05
1098	05	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.01
1098	05	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	WIRE FENCING	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.05.01
1098	05	01	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	STORAGE	SMALL SCREW CAP	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	GUN PART	CO2 CARTRIDGE	13.05.01

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1098	05	01	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	AUTO GRILL	13.05.01
1098	05	01	1	TOOLS	CRANK KEY	13.05.01
1099	05	02	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.05.02
1099	05	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.02
1099	05	02	23	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.02
1099	05	02	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.05.02
1099	05	02	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.02
1099	05	02	3	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.02
1099	05	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	13.05.02
1099	05	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.02
1099	05	02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.02
1099	05	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	13.05.02
1099	05	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.02
1099	05	02	2	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	13.05.02
1099	05	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	13.05.02
1099	05	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	EYEBOLT	13.05.02
1100	05	03	1	ELECTRICAL	INSULATOR	13.05.03
1100	05	03	92	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.05.03
1100	05	03	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.03
1100	05	03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.05.03
1100	05	03	20	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.03
1100	05	03	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.03
1100	05	03	50	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.03
1100	05	03	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.05.03
1100	05	03	3	TAILORING/SEWING	CLOTH	13.05.03
1100	05	03	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	13.05.03
1100	05	03	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.03
1100	05	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	13.05.03
1100	05	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.05.03
1100	05	03	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.03
1100	05	03	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	13.05.03
1101	05	04	87	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.04
1101	05	04	8	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.04
1101	05	04	58	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.04
1101	05	04	29	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.04
1101	05	04	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.05.04
1101	05	04	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.05.04
1101	05	04	2	TAILORING/SEWING	CLOTH	13.05.04
1101	05	04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.05.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1101	05	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.04
1101	05	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.05.04
1101	05	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.04
1101	05	04	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.04
1101	05	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.05.04
1101	05	04	3	FLORAL	WOOD FRAGMENTS	13.05.04
1101	05	04	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.05.04
1101	05	04	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.05.04
1101	05	04	2	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	13.05.04
1102	05	05	62	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.05
1102	05	05	8	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.05
1102	05	05	2	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.05
1102	05	05	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.05
1102	05	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.05
1102	05	05	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.05
1102	05	05	2	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	13.05.05
1102	05	05	1	MORTAR	SAND	13.05.05
1102	05	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.05
1102	05	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.05.05
1102	05	05	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.05
1102	05	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.05
1103	05	06	57	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.06
1103	05	06	15	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.06
1103	05	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.05.06
1103	05	06	25	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.06
1103	05	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.05.06
1103	05	06	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.06
1103	05	06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.05.06
1103	05	06	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.05.06
1103	05	06	3	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.06
1103	05	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.06
1103	05	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.05.06
1103	05	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.06
1103	05	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.06
1103	05	06	1	STORAGE	TIN CAN	13.05.06

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1103	05	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.06
1103	05	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.05.06
1104	05	07	243	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.07
1104	05	07	38	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.07
1104	05	07	3	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.07
1104	05	07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.07
1104	05	07	29	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.07
1104	05	07	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	13.05.07
1104	05	07	7	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.05.07
1104	05	07	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.07
1104	05	07	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.05.07
1104	05	07	4	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.05.07
1104	05	07	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.05.07
1105	05	08	115	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.08
1105	05	08	10	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.08
1105	05	08	5	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.05.08
1105	05	08	13	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.08
1105	05	08	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.05.08
1105	05	08	1	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.08
1105	05	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.08
1105	05	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.08
1105	05	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.08
1105	05	08	1	PROJECTILES	BUCK SHOT	13.05.08
1105	05	08	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.05.08
1106	05	09	560	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.09
1106	05	09	88	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.09
1106	05	09	28	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.05.09
1106	05	09	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	CUT FINISH NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.09
1106	05	09	42	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.09
1106	05	09	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SUPPORT	13.05.09

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1106	05	09	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	13.05.09
1106	05	09	2	TAILORING/SEWING	CLOTH	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	BUTTON	BRASS	13.05.09
1106	05	09	2	FASTENER	FERROUS BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13.05.09
1106	05	09	12	RICKETTS MOLD BOTTLE	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.09
1106	05	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.09
1106	05	09	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.05.09
1106	05	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.09
1106	05	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	PROJECTILES	CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE	13.05.09
1106	05	09	5	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.05.09
1106	05	09	4	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	AUTO GRILL	13.05.09
1106	05	09	6	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUTS	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.05.09
1106	05	09	1	LAMP PARTS	GAS OR KEROSENE LAMP PARTS	13.05.09
1107	05	11	180	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.11
1107	05	11	84	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.11
1107	05	11	5	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.11
1107	05	11	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	FRAGMENT	13.05.11
1107	05	11	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.11
1107	05	11	34	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.11
1107	05	11	1	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	13.05.11
1107	05	11	1	SHOE PARTS	BRASS GROMMET OR EYELET	13.05.11
1107	05	11	2	FAUNAL	BONE	13.05.11
1107	05	11	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.11
1107	05	11	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.05.11
1107	05	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.11
1107	05	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.11
1107	05	11	19	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.05.11
1108	05	12	51	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.12
1108	05	12	30	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.12
1108	05	12	2	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.12

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1108	05	12	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.12
1108	05	12	15	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.12
1108	05	12	1	MORTAR	SAND	13.05.12
1108	05	12	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.12
1108	05	12	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	13.05.12
1108	05	12	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.12
1108	05	12	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.05.12
1108	05	12	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	13.05.12
1108	05	12	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.12
1109	05	13	97	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.13
1109	05	13	3	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.13
1109	05	13	22	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.13
1109	05	13	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.13
1109	05	13	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.05.13
1109	05	13	6	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.13
1109	05	13	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13.05.13
1109	05	13	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.05.13
1111	05	15	86	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.05.15
1111	05	15	28	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.05.15
1111	05	15	121	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.15
1111	05	15	7	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	BUTTON	BONE, CENTER HOLE	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	13.05.15
1111	05	15	2	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	WHOLE FLAKE	RHYOLITE	13.05.15
1111	05	15	13	FAUNAL	BONE	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.05.15
1111	05	15	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13.05.15
1111	05	15	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.05.15
1111	05	15	7	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.05.15
1111	05	15	22	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.15

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1111	05	15	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.05.15
1111	05	15	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	LEAD	13.05.15
1111	05	15	5	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.05.15
1111	05	15	3	SMOKING ACCESSORIES	PIPE STEM	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.05.15
1111	05	15	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.05.15
1111	05	15	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.05.15
1112	05	16	62	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.16
1112	05	16	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.16
1112	05	16	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.16
1112	05	16	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.16
1112	05	16	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN ALKALINE GLAZE	13.05.16
1112	05	16	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.05.16
1112	05	16	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.05.16
1112	05	16	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.05.16
1112	05	16	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.16
1112	05	16	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.16
1114	05	18	5	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.18
1114	05	18	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.05.18
1115	05	19	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.19
1115	05	19	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.19
1116	05	20	46	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.20
1116	05	20	3	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.20
1116	05	20	15	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.20
1116	05	20	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.20
1116	05	20	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.05.20
1116	05	20	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.20
1116	05	20	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.05.20
1117	05	21	5	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.21
1117	05	21	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.21
1117	05	21	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.21
1118	05	22	12	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.22
1118	05	22	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.22
1118	05	22	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.22
1118	05	22	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.05.22
1118	05	22	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.05.22
1118	05	22	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.22
1119	05	23	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.23
1119	05	23	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.23
1119	05	23	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.23
1120	05	24	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.05.24

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1120	05	24	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.24
1120	05	24	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.05.24
1120	05	24	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.24
1120	05	24	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.05.24
1121	05	25	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.25
1121	05	25	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.25
1121	05	25	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.05.25
1121	05	25	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.05.25
1121	05	25	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.05.25
1121	05	25	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. RED CLAY	13.05.25
1122	05	26	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.26
1122	05	26	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.26
1122	05	26	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.05.26
1123	05	27	9	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.05.27
1123	05	27	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	AQUA	13.05.27
1123	05	27	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.27
1123	05	27	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.05.27
1123	05	27	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13.05.27
1124	06	01	22	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.01
1124	06	01	12	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.06.01
1124	06	01	1	CUT NAIL W/ HANDWROUGHT HEAD	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	13.06.01
1124	06	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.06.01
1124	06	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.06.01
1124	06	01	52	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.01
1124	06	01	6	OTHER FASTENER	CLIP	13.06.01
1124	06	01	1	WHITEWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	13.06.01
1124	06	01	11	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.06.01
1124	06	01	12	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	13.06.01
1124	06	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.06.01
1124	06	01	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.06.01
1124	06	01	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.06.01
1125	06	02	92	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.06.02
1125	06	02	1	HANDWROUGHT L-HEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.02
1125	06	02	34	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.02
1125	06	02	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.02
1125	06	02	1	HARDWARE	DECORATIVE FEATURE	13.06.02
1125	06	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.06.02
1125	06	02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13.06.02
1125	06	02	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.06.02
1125	06	02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.06.02
1125	06	02	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.06.02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1125	06	02	26	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.06.02
1125	06	02	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.02
1125	06	02	1	PROJECTILES	BUCK SHOT	13.06.02
1125	06	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.06.02
1125	06	02	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.06.02
1125	06	02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUTS	13.06.02
1126	06	03	50	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.03
1126	06	03	30	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.06.03
1126	06	03	2	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.06.03
1126	06	03	2	WINDOW GLASS	3 TO 4 MM THICK	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	HANDWROUGHT L-HEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.03
1126	06	03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.03
1126	06	03	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.06.03
1126	06	03	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	13.06.03
1126	06	03	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.03
1126	06	03	38	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.03
1126	06	03	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	HARDWARE	WOODEN CHEST STRAPPING	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	13.06.03
1126	06	03	2	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13.06.03
1126	06	03	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.06.03
1126	06	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.06.03
1126	06	03	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.03
1126	06	03	4	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	13.06.03
1126	06	03	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	TOOLS	FILE	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	13.06.03
1126	06	03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.06.03
1126	06	03	3	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	13.06.03
1127	06	04	61	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.04
1127	06	04	1	HANDWROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.04
1127	06	04	30	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.04
1127	06	04	10	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.04
1127	06	04	76	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.04
1127	06	04	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.06.04
1127	06	04	1	HARDWARE	DECORATIVE FEATURE	13.06.04
1127	06	04	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.04
1127	06	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.06.04
1127	06	04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.06.04

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1127	06	04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.04
1127	06	04	2	PROJECTILES	CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE	13.06.04
1127	06	04	1	GUN PART	PROJECTILE FRAGMENT	13.06.04
1127	06	04	1	STABLE	HORSESHOE	13.06.04
1127	06	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.06.04
1127	06	04	2	MISCELLANEOUS	RIVET	13.06.04
1128	06	05	26	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.05
1128	06	05	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.05
1128	06	05	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.05
1128	06	05	46	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.05
1128	06	05	11	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	TAILORING/SEWING	BRASS THIMBLE	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	CLEAR GLAZE	13.06.05
1128	06	05	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.05
1128	06	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.06.05
1128	06	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.05
1128	06	05	17	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.06.05
1128	06	05	1	ACCESSORIES	SCISSORS	13.06.05
1129	06	06	30	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.06
1129	06	06	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.06
1129	06	06	68	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.06
1129	06	06	2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.06.06
1129	06	06	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.06.06
1129	06	06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.06
1129	06	06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.06.06
1129	06	06	51	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13.06.06
1129	06	06	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.06.06
1129	06	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.06.06
1129	06	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.06.06
1129	06	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.06.06
1129	06	06	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	13.06.06
1130	06	07	45	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.07
1130	06	07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.07
1130	06	07	37	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1130	06	07	1	BUTTON	BONE, 4-HOLE	13.06.07
1130	06	07	2	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	13.06.07
1130	06	07	2	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	13.06.07
1130	06	07	2	BUTTON	BRASS, 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	13.06.07
1130	06	07	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.06.07
1130	06	07	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.07
1130	06	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.06.07
1130	06	07	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.07
1130	06	07	4	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.06.07
1131	06	08	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.08
1131	06	08	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.08
1131	06	08	1	SHOE PARTS	LEATHER	13.06.08
1131	06	08	1	BUTTON	FERROUS	13.06.08
1131	06	08	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.08
1131	06	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.08
1132	06	09	6	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.09
1132	06	09	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.06.09
1132	06	09	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.09
1132	06	09	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.09
1132	06	09	1	BUTTON	BONE, 5-HOLE	13.06.09
1132	06	09	5	TAILORING/SEWING	CLOTH	13.06.09
1132	06	09	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.06.09
1132	06	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.09
1133	06	10	17	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.10
1133	06	10	22	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.10
1133	06	10	1	BUTTON	SHELL, 4-HOLE	13.06.10
1133	06	10	1	TAILORING/SEWING	CLOTH	13.06.10
1133	06	10	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.06.10
1133	06	10	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.10
1133	06	10	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.06.10
1133	06	10	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	13.06.10
1133	06	10	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	13.06.10
1134	06	11	1	PAINTING	WOOD PAINT BRUSH	13.06.11
1134	06	11	1	LAMP PARTS	BASE	13.06.11
1135	06	12	5	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.12
1135	06	12	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.06.12
1136	06	13	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.13
1136	06	13	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.13
1137	06	14	44	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.14

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1137	06	14	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.06.14
1137	06	14	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.14
1137	06	14	5	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	13.06.14
1137	06	14	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.06.14
1137	06	14	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	13.06.14
1137	06	14	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.06.14
1137	06	14	6	IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	13.06.14
1137	06	14	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	13.06.14
1137	06	14	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.14
1138	06	15	55	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.15
1138	06	15	2	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.15
1138	06	15	14	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.15
1138	06	15	30	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	13.06.15
1138	06	15	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED, GLAZED	13.06.15
1138	06	15	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13.06.15
1138	06	15	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13.06.15
1138	06	15	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.06.15
1138	06	15	1	FAUNAL	LEATHER	13.06.15
1138	06	15	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	INDETERMINATE	13.06.15
1138	06	15	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.06.15
1139	06	16	58	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.16
1139	06	16	6	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.06.16
1139	06	16	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.16
1139	06	16	28	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.16
1139	06	16	12	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	13.06.16
1139	06	16	7	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.16
1139	06	16	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13.06.16
1139	06	16	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.06.16
1139	06	16	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13.06.16
1140	06	14	13	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.17
1140	06	14	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.17
1140	06	14	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.06.17
1140	06	14	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.17
1140	06	14	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13.06.17
1140	06	14	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.06.17
1140	06	14	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	13.06.17
1141	06	18	11	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.18
1141	06	18	24	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.06.18
1141	06	18	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.06.18
1141	06	18	90	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.18
1141	06	18	8	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.18
1141	06	18	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.06.18
1141	06	18	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.06.18
1141	06	18	2	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	13.06.18
1141	06	18	1	REDWARE	THICK BLACK GLAZE	13.06.18

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Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
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MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1141	06	18	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.06.18
1141	06	18	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	LEAD	13.06.18
1141	06	18	6	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	13.06.18
1141	06	18	2	STABLE	HORSESHOE	13.06.18
1142	06	19	15	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.06.19
1142	06	19	24	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.19
1142	06	19	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.06.19
1142	06	19	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GL	13.06.19
1142	06	19	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.06.19
1142	06	19	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.06.19
1142	06	19	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.06.19
1142	06	19	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.06.19
1142	06	19	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.06.19
1142	06	19	3	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.19
1143	06	20	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.06.20
1144	07	01	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.01
1144	07	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	13.07.01
1144	07	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.01
1144	07	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.01
1146	07	03	21	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13.07.03
1146	07	03	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.07.03
1146	07	03	5	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.03
1146	07	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.07.03
1146	07	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.07.03
1146	07	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.03
1148	07	05	32	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.07.05
1148	07	05	55	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	13.07.05
1148	07	05	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13.07.05
1148	07	05	5	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.07.05
1148	07	05	3	HARDWARE	DECORATIVE FEATURE	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.05

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MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1148	07	05	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.07.05
1148	07	05	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	13.07.05
1148	07	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.07.05
1149	07	06	44	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.06
1149	07	06	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.06
1149	07	06	9	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.06
1149	07	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.07.06
1149	07	06	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	13.07.06
1149	07	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	13.07.06
1149	07	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.06
1149	07	06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.07.06
1149	07	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.06
1149	07	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.06
1149	07	06	1	STORAGE	CAN KEY	13.07.06
1149	07	06	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GEAR	13.07.06
1150	07	07	76	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.07
1150	07	07	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.07
1150	07	07	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.07.07
1150	07	07	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.07
1150	07	07	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.07
1150	07	07	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.07.07
1150	07	07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.07.07
1150	07	07	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.07
1150	07	07	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.07.07
1150	07	07	1	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.07.07
1150	07	07	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.07.07
1151	07	08	43	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.08
1151	07	08	16	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.08
1151	07	08	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.08
1151	07	08	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.08
1151	07	08	3	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.08
1151	07	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.08
1151	07	08	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	13.07.08
1151	07	08	1	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.07.08
1152	07	09	120	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.09
1152	07	09	20	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.09
1152	07	09	23	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.09
1152	07	09	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.09

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1152	07	09	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.09
1152	07	09	1	WIRE FINISH NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.09
1152	07	09	18	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.09
1152	07	09	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.09
1152	07	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.07.09
1152	07	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.09
1152	07	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.07.09
1153	07	10	312	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.10
1153	07	10	15	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.10
1153	07	10	4	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.07.10
1153	07	10	568	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.10
1153	07	10	8	UNIDENTIFIED	BURNT FLAT GLASS	13.07.10
1153	07	10	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.07.10
1153	07	10	48	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.10
1153	07	10	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.10
1153	07	10	57	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.10
1153	07	10	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.07.10
1153	07	10	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.07.10
1153	07	10	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.10
1153	07	10	35	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.07.10
1154	07	11	35	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.11
1154	07	11	2	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.07.11
1154	07	11	73	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.11
1154	07	11	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.11
1154	07	11	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.11
1154	07	11	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.11
1154	07	11	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	13.07.11
1154	07	11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.11
1154	07	11	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.07.11
1155	07	12	11	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.12
1155	07	12	4	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.12
1155	07	12	7	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.12
1155	07	12	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.12
1155	07	12	1	MORTAR	SAND	13.07.12
1155	07	12	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.07.12
1155	07	12	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	13.07.12
1155	07	12	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NUTS	13.07.12
1155	07	12	1	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.12
1156	07	13	1	FLORAL	BOARD	13.07.13
1156	07	13	210	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.13
1156	07	13	5	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.13

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1156	07	13	21	OTHER FLAT GLASS	AQUA	13.07.13
1156	07	13	32	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.13
1156	07	13	15	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.13
1156	07	13	24	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.13
1156	07	13	9	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	13.07.13
1156	07	13	3	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	13.07.13
1156	07	13	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13.07.13
1156	07	13	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.07.13
1156	07	13	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.13
1156	07	13	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13.07.13
1156	07	13	8	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.07.13
1156	07	13	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13.07.13
1156	07	13	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.07.13
1156	07	13	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.07.13
1157	07	14	76	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.14
1157	07	14	1	WINDOW GLASS	5 TO 6 MM THICK	13.07.14
1157	07	14	40	OTHER FLAT GLASS	AQUA	13.07.14
1157	07	14	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.14
1157	07	14	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.14
1157	07	14	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	13.07.14
1157	07	14	3	FAUNAL	BONE	13.07.14
1157	07	14	35	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.14
1157	07	14	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.14
1157	07	14	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.07.14
1157	07	14	21	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.07.14
1157	07	14	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.14
1157	07	14	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.14
1157	07	14	1	STORAGE	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP	13.07.14
1157	07	14	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.07.14
1157	07	14	6	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13.07.14
1157	07	14	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.07.14
1157	07	14	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.07.14
1157	07	14	1	LAMP PARTS	GAS OR KEROSENE LAMP PARTS	13.07.14
1158	07	15	198	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.15
1158	07	15	8	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.15
1158	07	15	4	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.07.15
1158	07	15	5	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.15
1158	07	15	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.15
1158	07	15	26	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.15
1158	07	15	4	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	13.07.15
1158	07	15	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.07.15

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1158	07	15	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.07.15
1158	07	15	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.07.15
1158	07	15	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.07.15
1158	07	15	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13.07.15
1158	07	15	3	WHITEWARE	BANDED	13.07.15
1158	07	15	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.07.15
1158	07	15	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	UNGLAZED WHITE BODY	13.07.15
1158	07	15	2	HINGE BOTTOM MOLD BOTTLE	AQUA	13.07.15
1158	07	15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.15
1158	07	15	8	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.07.15
1158	07	15	2	JEWELRY	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.15
1158	07	15	2	PIPE STEM	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.07.15
1158	07	15	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.07.15
1158	07	15	1	TOY	MARBLE	13.07.15
1159	07	16	41	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.16
1159	07	16	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.16
1159	07	16	5	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.16
1159	07	16	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.07.16
1159	07	16	25	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.16
1159	07	16	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.07.16
1159	07	16	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.07.16
1159	07	16	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.07.16
1159	07	16	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.07.16
1159	07	16	1	PIPE STEM	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	13.07.16
1159	07	16	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	13.07.16
1160	07	17	41	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.17
1160	07	17	15	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.17
1160	07	17	10	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.17
1160	07	17	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.07.17
1160	07	17	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.17
1160	07	17	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.07.17
1160	07	17	7	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.07.17
1160	07	17	3	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.17
1160	07	17	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	13.07.17
1161	07	18	10	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.18
1161	07	18	2	OTHER FLAT GLASS	AQUA	13.07.18
1161	07	18	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.18
1161	07	18	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.07.18
1161	07	18	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.07.18
1161	07	18	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.07.18
1162	07	19	5	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.19
1162	07	19	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	AQUA	13.07.19
1162	07	19	3	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.19

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1162	07	19	2	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.19
1163	07	20	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.20
1163	07	20	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.07.20
1164	07	21	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.21
1164	07	21	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.07.21
1164	07	21	1	PIPE STEM	FRAGMENT	13.07.21
1165	07	22	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.07.22
1166	07	23	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.07.23
1167	08	01	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.08.01
1167	08	01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	13.08.01
1168	08	02	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.08.02
1168	08	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.08.02
1168	08	02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.02
1168	08	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13.08.02
1168	08	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.08.02
1168	08	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.08.02
1168	08	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	13.08.02
1168	08	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13.08.02
1169	08	03	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.08.03
1169	08	03	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.08.03
1169	08	03	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.08.03
1169	08	03	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.08.03
1169	08	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.08.03
1169	08	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.08.03
1169	08	03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.08.03
1169	08	03	2	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.08.03
1169	08	03	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.08.03
1170	08	04	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.08.04
1170	08	04	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.08.04
1170	08	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.04
1170	08	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.08.04
1170	08	04	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	13.08.04
1171	08	05	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.08.05
1171	08	05	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.08.05
1171	08	05	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.08.05
1171	08	05	1	OTHER FLAT GLASS	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.05
1171	08	05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.08.05
1171	08	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	13.08.05

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1171	08	05	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.08.05
1171	08	05	8	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.05
1171	08	05	1	STONE	CEMENT WITH BOARD IMPRESSION	13.08.05
1171	08	05	1	FASTENER	FERROUS BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	13.08.05
1171	08	05	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13.08.05
1171	08	05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.08.05
1171	08	05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.08.05
1172	08	06	4	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.08.06
1172	08	06	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	13.08.06
1172	08	06	2	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	13.08.06
1172	08	06	14	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.08.06
1172	08	06	66	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.06
1172	08	06	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13.08.06
1172	08	06	1	BUTTON	BONE	13.08.06
1172	08	06	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.08.06
1172	08	06	2	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	13.08.06
1172	08	06	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	13.08.06
1172	08	06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.06
1172	08	06	3	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC (DIPT)	13.08.06
1172	08	06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13.08.06
1172	08	06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.08.06
1172	08	06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.08.06
1172	08	06	1	STORAGE	CAN KEY	13.08.06
1172	08	06	6	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.08.06
1172	08	06	4	PROJECTILES	RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE	13.08.06
1172	08	06	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	RAILROAD SPIKE	13.08.06
1174	08	08	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.08.08
1174	08	08	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.08.08
1174	08	08	42	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.08
1174	08	08	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	13.08.08
1174	08	08	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN ALKALINE GLAZE	13.08.08
1174	08	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13.08.08
1174	08	08	9	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.08.08
1175	08	09	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.08.09
1175	08	09	53	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.08.09
1175	08	09	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13.08.09
1175	08	09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13.08.09
1175	08	09	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.08.09

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1175	08	09	10	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.08.09
1176	09	01	1	FLORAL	TAR PAPER	13.09.01
1176	09	01	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.09.01
1176	09	01	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.09.01
1176	09	01	73	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.09.01
1176	09	01	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	13.09.01
1176	09	01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	13.09.01
1176	09	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.09.01
1176	09	01	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.09.01
1176	09	01	16	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.09.01
1176	09	01	9	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.09.01
1176	09	01	5	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.09.01
1177	09	02	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.09.02
1177	09	02	48	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.09.02
1177	09	02	10	MORTAR	SAND	13.09.02
1177	09	02	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	13.09.02
1177	09	02	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.09.02
1177	09	02	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	13.09.02
1178	09	03	7	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13.09.03
1178	09	03	16	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.09.03
1178	09	03	2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13.09.03
1178	09	03	6	MORTAR	SAND	13.09.03
1178	09	03	1	BUTTON	PLASTIC	13.09.03
1178	09	03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	13.09.03
1178	09	03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13.09.03
1178	09	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13.09.03
1178	09	03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13.09.03
1178	09	03	17	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.09.03
1178	09	03	13	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.09.03
1178	09	03	3	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	13.09.03
1179	09	04	10	OTHER FLAT GLASS	AQUA	13.09.04
1179	09	04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13.09.04
1179	09	04	20	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.09.04
1179	09	04	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13.09.04
1179	09	04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13.09.04
1179	09	04	32	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.09.04
1180	09	05	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.09.05
1180	09	05	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.09.05
1181	09	06	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	13.09.06
1181	09	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	13.09.06

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1194	00	SC	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.00.02
1194	00	SC	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	14.00.02
1194	00	SC	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.00.02
1194	00	SC	6	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.00.02
1194	00	SC	5	STORAGE	TIN CAN	14.00.02
1194	00	SC	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	14.00.02
1194	00	SC	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	14.00.02
1194	00	SC	8	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	14.00.02
2001	00	SC	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14.00.03
1182	01	01	2	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	14.01.01
1182	01	01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.01
1182	01	01	2	WIRE FINISH NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.01
1182	01	01	5	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.01
1182	01	01	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	14.01.01
1182	01	01	1	BUTTON	SHELL, 2-HOLE	14.01.01
1182	01	01	1	IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	14.01.01
1182	01	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	14.01.01
1183	01	02	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	14.01.02
1183	01	02	13	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14.01.02
1183	01	02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	14.01.02
1183	01	02	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.02
1183	01	02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	14.01.02
1183	01	02	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.02
1183	01	02	3	BOX NAIL	COMPLETE	14.01.02
1183	01	02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14.01.02
1183	01	02	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	14.01.02
1185	01	04	10	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.04
1185	01	04	10	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.04
1185	01	04	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	14.01.04
1185	01	04	5	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	INDETERMINATE	14.01.04
1186	01	05	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.05
1186	01	05	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.05
1186	01	05	1	OTHER HARDWARE	BOLT AND/OR BRACKET	14.01.05
1186	01	05	1	HARDWARE	FURNITURE STAPLE	14.01.05
1186	01	05	1	MISCELLANEOUS	BOLTS	14.01.05
1187	01	06	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	14.01.06
1187	01	06	15	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.06
1187	01	06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.06
1187	01	06	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.06
1187	01	06	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14.01.06
1187	01	06	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	14.01.06
1187	01	06	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	14.01.06
1188	01	07	1	HANDWROUGHT L-HEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.07
1188	01	07	1	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	FRAGMENT	14.01.07
1188	01	07	6	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	14.01.07
1188	01	07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	14.01.07
1188	01	07	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	14.01.07

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1188	01	07	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	14.01.07
1188	01	07	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.07
1188	01	07	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14.01.07
1188	01	07	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	14.01.07
1188	01	07	2	MISCELLANEOUS	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	14.01.07
1189	01	08	10	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	HANDWROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.08
1189	01	08	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	14.01.08
1189	01	08	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	14.01.08
1189	01	08	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	CUT FINISH NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14.01.08
1189	01	08	22	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.08
1189	01	08	5	BOX NAIL	COMPLETE	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	14.01.08
1189	01	08	3	OTHER FASTENERS	BRAD	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	14.01.08
1189	01	08	6	FAUNAL	BONE	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14.01.08
1189	01	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	14.01.08
1189	01	08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	14.01.08
1189	01	08	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	14.01.08
1190	01	09	23	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	14.01.09
1190	01	09	2	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	14.01.09
1190	01	09	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.09
1190	01	09	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	14.01.09
1190	01	09	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	14.01.09
1190	01	09	1	BUTTON	FERROUS, LOOP SHANK, 1-PC CAST	14.01.09
1190	01	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14.01.09
1190	01	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	14.01.09
1190	01	09	2	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	INDETERMINATE	14.01.09
1190	01	09	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	14.01.09
1190	01	09	1	MISCELLANEOUS	WASHER	14.01.09
1191	01	10	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	14.01.10
1191	01	10	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	14.01.10
1191	01	10	23	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.10
1191	01	10	1	BUTTON	BRASS	14.01.10
1191	01	10	2	BUTTON	FERROUS 4-HOLE STAMPED TROUSER	14.01.10
1191	01	10	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14.01.10
1191	01	10	15	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	14.01.10

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
1192	01	11	3	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	14.01.11
1192	01	11	4	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	14.01.11
1192	01	11	7	CUT NAIL WITH T-HEAD	FRAGMENT	14.01.11
1192	01	11	11	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.11
1192	01	11	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	14.01.11
1192	01	11	5	MORTAR	CONCRETE	14.01.11
1192	01	11	1	BUTTON	PORCELAIN, 4-HOLE	14.01.11
1192	01	11	2	BUTTON	PLASTIC	14.01.11
1192	01	11	5	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	14.01.11
0886	04	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.01
0886	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	15.04.01
0887	04	01	29	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15.04.02
0887	04	01	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.02
0887	04	01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	15.04.02
0887	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED METAL	IRON/STEEL	15.04.02
0888	04	01	6	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	15.04.03
0888	04	01	12	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.03
0889	04	01	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15.04.04
0889	04	01	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15.04.04
0889	04	01	9	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.04
0890	04	01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15.04.05
0891	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.06
0892	04	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	15.04.07
0892	04	01	2	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	15.04.07
0892	04	01	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15.04.07
0892	04	01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15.04.07
0892	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15.04.07
0893	04	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	15.04.08
0893	04	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	15.04.08
0893	04	01	1	IRONSTONE	COLORED GLAZE	15.04.08
0893	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15.04.08
0893	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15.04.08
0893	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15.04.08
0894	04	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	15.04.09
0894	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15.04.09
0895	04	01	1	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	15.04.10
0895	04	01	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	IRONSTONE	GILDED	15.04.10
0895	04	01	6	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	CLEAR	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15.04.10

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Simpsonville Mill, Shovel Test Units
Site Number 18HO80
Howard County, Maryland

MD Lot Number	Unit	Level	Count	Description		JMA Lot Number
0895	04	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15.04.10
0895	04	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	FLAT-TOP STOPPER, GROUND	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	15.04.10
0895	04	01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	NUT AND BOLT	15.04.10
0896	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15.04.13
0896	04	01	4	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	15.04.13
0897	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15.04.14
0898	04	01	11	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15.04.15
0898	04	01	3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15.04.15
0898	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.15
0898	04	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15.04.15
0898	04	01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15.04.15
0899	04	01	3	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15.04.16
0899	04	01	3	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.16
0899	04	01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15.04.16
0899	04	01	1	LAMP CHIMNEY	CLEAR	15.04.16
0900	04	01	5	WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15.04.17
0900	04	01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	15.04.17
0900	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	15.04.17
0900	04	01	3	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15.04.17
0900	04	01	2	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15.04.17
0900	04	01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15.04.17
0900	04	01	2	MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING	CLEAR	15.04.17
0900	04	01	1	TOOLS	AXE	15.04.17
1196	00	SC	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	AQUA	16.00.01
1196	00	SC	1	MACHINE MADE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	16.00.01
1003	00	SC	1	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	50.00.00
1003	00	SC	4	UNIDENTIFIED NAIL	UNIDENTIFIED	50.00.00
1003	00	SC	7	UNIDENTIFIED PLASTIC	BAKELITE FRAGMENT	50.00.00

*** Total ***

32535

APPENDIX IV:
Pedologist's Report

GEO-SCI CONSULTANTS, INC.

4410 VAN BUREN STREET, UNIVERSITY PARK, MARYLAND 20782

D. P. WAGNER
PRESIDENT

(301) 277-3731

May 6, 1993

Ms. Liz Abel
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22312

Dear Liz:

This letter summarizes my pedological and geomorphological interpretations of the soil profiles and landscapes examined at the Simpsonville Site. The highly modified soils and landscapes of this site were investigated on March 31, 1993. Soil profiles were examined by hand auger borings at three locations near the ruins of the mill building, and field descriptions of the profiles are attached at the end of the letter.

The study location is situated within the region of Maryland's Piedmont Physiographic Province dominated by bedrock of the Lower Paleozoic Wissahickon Formation. The gneisses and schists that comprise this formation are commonly micaceous, and particles of this mineral are usually abundant in both the soils and alluvial deposits derived from weathered Wissahickon rocks.

The site landscapes have been substantially altered from their original form by grading, filling, and probably historically exacerbated alluvial sedimentation. Although virtually all of the original natural surface topography of the site area has been modified, it is apparent that the mill complex of the main building, access lanes, and graded terrain spans a transitional landscape setting encompassing both upland toeslopes and the floodplain of the Middle Patuxent River.

As would be expected with the transitional landscape setting, soils at the site are composed of materials derived from both upland and alluvial sources. All of the examined soil materials were either young alluvium or fill, and no former natural surfaces or intact upland substrata were encountered in the three borings made. Similarly, none of the probable alluvial deposits encountered would be interpreted as predating the mill establishment.

The fill materials encountered could very well have been generated by excavation and grading activities at or near the site. As demonstrated by Boring 1 located southwest of the building, much of the land intervening between the water wheel race and the river is composed of fill materials derived from upland soils, probably of immediate local origin. The strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), loam-textured, and micaceous fill material is very consistent with the local Piedmont soils exposed in several nearby slope cuts.

Alluvial deposits were encountered in each of the three borings. The sandy, olive brown (2.5Y 4/4-3/3), micaceous alluvial materials identified in the soil borings are of the same composition and appearance as the most recent alluvial deposits currently being laid down along the river. In some instances the alluvium may have been used as fill, but in both borings (2 and 3) along the southeast side of the building the sequence of A and C horizons composing most of the alluvium could be compatible with naturally laid down flood deposits.

Based on the composition of soils southwest and southeast of the building, site elevations, and evidence of the level achieved by recently high river flows, it is very likely that the mill site was subject to frequent flooding. Flood debris and recent sediments indicate that during the early part of this wetter than normal spring, the Middle Patuxent River achieved a flood level as much as five feet above its normal flow level. Since most of the land surfaces southwest and southeast of the building are no more than one to two feet higher than this, it seems highly probable that major storm events could readily bring about flooding of most of the site, including the building. Alluvial soil materials along the southeast side of the building support this conclusion.

Although the original site surface topography has been destroyed, some speculation can be made on the original site landscape based on the examined soil profiles and elevational considerations. Assuming that major grading to lower the original landscape in the area of the mill building was not likely to have been done, most of the site was probably situated on a floodplain rather than on an upland toeslope position. The distribution of modern flood deposits indicates that all land surfaces below a level of about five feet above the river should be included within the active floodplain. Since each of the three borings penetrated to depths below this level without encountering confirmed intact residuum, an original alluvial landscape within the active flood level is indicated. Fill materials appear to have been deposited

above the original floodplain to establish an artificial surface about one to two feet higher than the most common level of flooding.

During the earliest mill period one or two feet of freeboard may have been adequate for all but the most severe flood events. However, flooding during later periods was likely to have worsened as a result of progressively greater clearing of the Middle Patuxent watershed.

I believe I have addressed all of the main points covered in my field notes or recollected from our discussions in the field. If you have any questions or wish me to comment on some other aspect of the site, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D.
Pedologist

Report of Investigation

Client MILNER Job No. 93686 Described by DPW Date 3/31/93

Observation No. 1 Series _____ Type BORING
Physiography FLOODPLAIN Slope/Aspect _____ Water Table _____
Drainage _____ Remarks C1 AND C2 ARE EARTHEN FILL FROM AN UPLAND SOURCE; ~ 7' ABOVE RIVER; MICACEOUS

Horizon	Depth IN	Texture	Structure	Color	Mottling		Consistence	Other Features
A1	6-8	SL		10YR3/3			FR	
A2	8-16	SL		10YR3/6			FR	
C1	16-28	L		7.5YR4/4	C2D		FR	FEW QTZ. FRAGS. } FILL
C2	28-68	L		7.5YR4/6	C2D		PR	
2C	68-72	LS		10YR3/4			VFR	POSSIBLE ALLUVIUM

Observation No. 2 Series _____ Type BORING
Physiography FLOODPLAIN Slope/Aspect _____ Water Table _____
Drainage _____ Remarks MATERIAL MAINLY OF ALLUVIAL ORIGIN ~6' ABOVE RIVER

Horizon	Depth IN	Texture	Structure	Color	Mottling		Consistence	Other Features
A	0-5	SL		10YR3/2			VFR	
AC	5-15	LS		2.5Y3/3			VFR	COAL AND QTZ. FRAGS.
C	15-20	S		2.5Y4/4			LO	
AC'	20-23	LS		2.5Y3/3	C2D	10YR4/4	VFR	
	AUGER REFUSAL							

Observation No. 3 Series _____ Type BORING
Physiography FLOODPLAIN Slope/Aspect _____ Water Table _____
Drainage _____ Remarks C HORIZON EITHER FILL OR RESIDUUM

Horizon	Depth IN	Texture	Structure	Color	Mottling		Consistence	Other Features
A1	0-17	LS		10YR3/2			VFR	
A2	17-21	LS		2.5Y3/3			VFR	
AC	21-30	LS		10YR3/4			VFR	
C	30-45	SL		7.5YR 4/4, 4/6			FR	QTZ. FRAGS.
	AUGER REFUSAL							

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTATION

CONSISTENCE

L	loose
VFR	very friable
FR	friable
FI	firm
VFI	very firm
EFI	extremely firm

DRAINAGE

VERY POOR	gleyed below thick dark surface
POOR	gleyed below surface
SOMEWHAT POOR	mottled 8 to 18 inches below surface
MODERATELY WELL	mottled 18 to 36 inches below surface
WELL	not mottled above 36 inches below surface
EXCESSIVELY WELL	same as well drained with textures of loamy sand or coarser throughout profile

MOTTLING

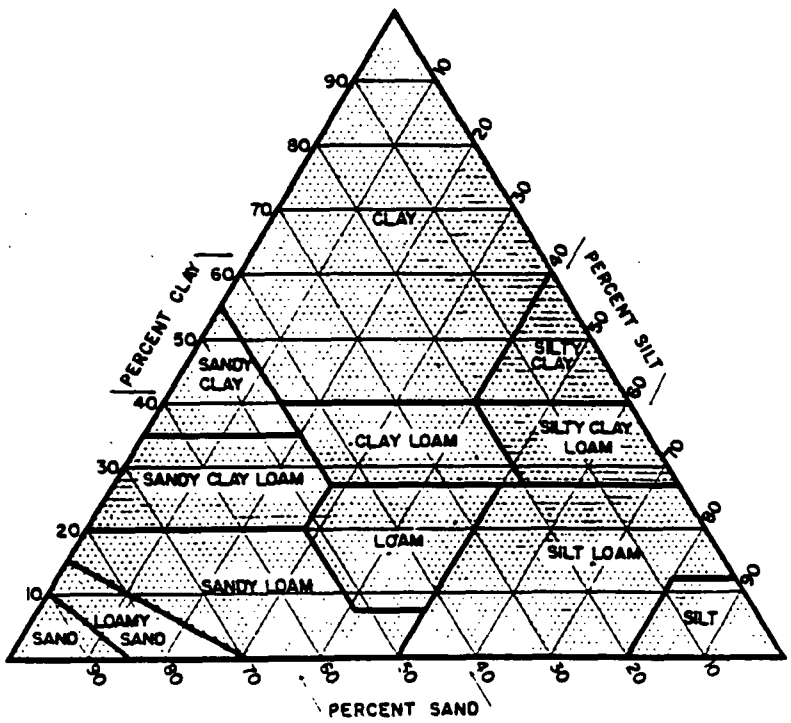
Abundance		Size		Contrast	
F	few = less than 2% of area	1	fine = less than 5 mm	F	faint
C	common = 2-20% of area	2	medium = 5-15 mm	D	distinct
M	many = over 20% of area	3	large = over 15 mm	P	prominent

example: C2D = common medium distinct mottles

TEXTURE

S Sand
LS Loamy sand
SL Sandy loam
L Loam
SIL Silt loam
SI Silt
SICL Silty clay loam
CL Clay loam
SCL Sandy clay loam
SC Sandy clay
C Clay
SIC Silty clay

F Fine
CO Coarse
VCO Very coarse
G Gravelly



APPENDIX V:
Floral and Faunal Analysts' Reports

REPORT ON THE SUBSISTENCE REMAINS FROM THE SIMPSONVILLE MILL SITE, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

Report prepared for:

John Milner Associates
5252 Cherokee Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22312

Report prepared by:

New South Associates
4889 Lewis Road
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

Leslie E. Raymer
Ethnobotanist and Co-Author

and

Lisa D. Osteen, Zooarcheologist and Co-Author

New South Associates Technical Report 195

27 September 1993

REPORT ON THE SUBSISTENCE REMAINS FROM THE SIMPSONVILLE MILL SITE, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

by Leslie E. Raymer and Lisa D. O'Steen
New South Associates Technical Report 195

Introduction

John Milner Associates, under the direction of Dr. Charles Cheek, conducted Phase III archeological investigations at the Simpsonville Mill Site, Howard County, Maryland in the spring of 1993. Simpsonville was a small mill village, with several small businesses, including a general store, a grist mill, a woolen mill, a blacksmith shop, and a wheelwright's shop. The grist mill may have been constructed in the late eighteenth century, but the current excavations only recovered nineteenth-century material. The village was occupied from 1860 to 1880, but the mill and general store were in use through the twentieth century. The mill was in operation through the 1930's while the general store ceased operation in the 1940's.

This analysis was undertaken in order to gain a perspective on nineteenth century foodways and fuel use practices at Simpsonville Mill as expressed in the floral and faunal remains recovered through flotation and excavation screening at this site. The preservation of uncharred seeds was moderate and charred macroremains was poor. No plant food remains were recovered and thus no assessment of subsistence practices was possible. The composition of the uncharred seed assemblage and it's vertical and horizontal distribution suggested the seeds were naturally deposited rather than artifacts of human use and consumption and that many of the seeds were old. The recovery of minor quantities of wood charcoal and much larger amounts coal/clinker allowed an assessment of fuel use at Simpsonville Mill. The low incidence of wood charcoal relative to coal suggested that coal was the primary fuel source at the mill. The dominance of coal was not unexpected, since it became the major fuel source in the South in the mid to late nineteenth century (Reynolds 1942:5). The faunal assemblage represented a somewhat skewed portion of a fairly typical, relatively self-sufficient nineteenth-century economy. The bone remains primarily resulted from incidental discard and the action of scavenging animals. The majority of the faunal remains were possibly discarded along with other trash in the nearby Patuxent River. Floral and faunal remains from fifteen flotation samples and faunal remains that were collected during 1/4 inch screening of the excavation fill were submitted to the authors for analysis.

Floral Analysis

Fifteen flotation samples were submitted to the author by John Milner Associates for analysis. Eleven samples were collected from column samples collected from three backhoe trenches. Four samples were collected from four early to mid-nineteenth century features associated with two early mills and a general store that operated from the early nineteenth through middle twentieth centuries. These samples were examined in order to collect floral and faunal remains from these contexts and to recover a sample of microartifacts. The primary goals of this research were to assess the floral and faunal preservation at Simpsonville Mill, and if adequate subsistence remains were preserved, to examine nineteenth-century foodways and fuel use practices at this site. Unfortunately, the floral and faunal preservation at this site was very poor. No plant food remains were recovered through flotation. The minor quantity of faunal material that was found included 7 unidentifiable bone fragments, 22 fish scales, and 15 unidentifiable shell fragments. The flotation process provided almost no information on fish and small mammal species that are commonly missed during excavation screening through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Small quantities of wood charcoal and coal were found, and enabled us to assess fuel use practices at this site.

Processing and Analytical Techniques

Fifteen three liter soil samples were floated by John Milner staff members in a scaled-down version of the Shell Mound Archeological Project (SMAP) flotation device described by Watson (1976). The heavy fraction insert of this device was lined with 1.6 millimeter window screen, and the light fraction trap was lined with curtain sheer (Cheek, personal communication, 1993). Forty-five liters of soil were floated and yielded a total of 22.7 grams of light fractions and 9881.7 grams of heavy fractions (Table 1).

In the laboratory, each flotation light fraction was first weighed, and then passed through nested geologic sieves (2.0 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.71 mm, 0.5 mm, 0.29 mm). Each size-graded light fraction was fully sorted under low magnification (10-25x). All of the material that was greater than 2.0 millimeters was pulled from the sample matrices and was quantified by material type, by weight, and by count. Material that was smaller than 2.0 millimeters was sorted, but only the seeds were removed. The heavy fractions from each sample were partially sorted in order to collect faunal remains, to evaluate the recovery rates of the flotation process, and to collect a sample of microartifacts. All material that was greater than 2.0 millimeters was fully sorted. The heavy fraction sort yielded minor quantities of faunal remains and historic artifacts. Nine seeds and two thirds of the recovered wood charcoal were found in heavy fractions, suggesting that the flotation process was only partially successful.

Seeds and other plant parts were identified with standard reference texts (Martin and Barkley 1961, Montgomery 1977, USDA 1948) and the author's personal reference collection. The historic artifacts were identified by type according to the artifact groups defined by South (1977). Bone that was collected from the heavy fractions was unidentifiable and was quantified by count and weight. The floral remains that were identified during this analysis are presented in Tables 2 through 4. The scientific nomenclature of the identified seed taxa is presented in Table 5. The recovered historic artifacts are presented in Tables 3 and 6.

All of the macroplant remains, both charred and uncharred, were analyzed in this study. Uncharred seeds are frequently excluded from macroplant analyses, because they are interpreted as modern intrusions into archeological deposits (Lopinot and Brussell 1982; Miller 1989; Minnis 1981). Several studies have assessed the problems associated with the long-term preservation of uncharred seeds in open-air sites in mesic environments (Miksicek 1987; Miller 1989). Uncharred seeds are rarely preserved for many years in open-air, moist soils and are poorly preserved in open-air dry soils (Miksicek 1987). However, when suitable environmental conditions exist, even the most fragile fresh seeds will last for long periods of time (Miller 1989: 50). Because this site was occupied in the recent past, the possibility existed that uncharred seeds were preserved in the macroplant assemblage. With this in mind, the origins and antiquity of each plant taxon from this relatively recently occupied historic site were carefully assessed.

Analytical Procedures

Density measures were used to express the count or weight of the uncharred seeds, wood charcoal, coal/clinker, bone, and artifacts per liter of soil that was processed by flotation. This measure enabled us to compare the relative densities of different artifact classes and was useful for standardizing raw count/weight data. Count densities were calculated for the uncharred seeds and artifacts; weight densities were calculated for the coal, wood charcoal, and bone. Three forms of density measures were calculated. First, the total densities of each artifact class were calculated. This was accomplished by dividing the count or weight of each artifact class (uncharred seeds, coal/clinker, wood charcoal, bone, artifacts) by the total volume of floated soil (45 liters). This density measure expressed the count or weight of a given artifact class per liter of floated soil. Second, the density of each artifact class that was recovered from the column samples taken from

the backhoe trenches was calculated. These densities expressed the count or weight of a given artifact class per liter of floated column sample fill (33 liters of backhoe trench fill was floated). Third, the density of each artifact class that was recovered from the feature samples was calculated. These densities expressed the count or weight of a given artifact class per liter of floated feature fill (12 liters of feature fill were floated). The density data are presented in Table 7.

Recovery

The recovery of uncharred macroplant remains from the Simpsonville Mill flotation samples was moderate, and the recovery of charred remains was poor. The floral remains included 4.1 grams of wood charcoal (from the greater than 2.0 millimeter fraction) and 217 uncharred seeds. This recovery yielded a total seed density of of 4.82 seeds per liter of floated soil and a total charcoal density of 0.09 grams of per liter (Table 7). Unlike wood charcoal, coal/clinker was relatively well represented in the flotation samples, with 200.9 grams recovered from Features 4-1 and 4-2. Sixteen naturally occurring plant taxa were identified during this analysis, including 1 tree species (tuliptree), 2 shrubs (bramble and elderbery), and 13 herbaceous plants (the bean family, bulrush, carpetweed, copperleaf, goosefoot, nightshade, oxalis, pink family, pokeweed, purslane, the rose family, velvetleaf, and cheno-am). The recovery of faunal remains was poor; the assemblage included 22 fish scales, 15 unidentifiable shell fragments, and 7 unidentifiable bone fragments that weighed 0.9 grams. Historic artifacts were relatively well represented in the flotation samples, and included 108 metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts and 2 pencil leads. Identifiable artifacts included wire nails, cut common nails, plate glass, lantern mantle glass, clear bottle glass, light green bottle glass, redware, unidentifiable refined earthenware, unidentified stoneware, and pencil leads.

Seeds

This section discusses my interpretation of the uncharred seed assemblage from Simpsonville Mill. The scope of this analysis was limited, since the majority of the seeds were interpreted as naturally deposited seed rain. Therefore, it was not possible to examine such potentially important questions as ethnic and classes differences in food consumption and changes in dietary patterns through time. Miller (1989:50-51) states that "in order to evaluate the age of an uncharred seed assemblage, one must consider the sturdiness of the seeds, the preservation environment of the archeological deposit, possible old and new sources of seeds, and the cultural context of the deposit." Two factors were considered in the evaluation of the origins and antiquity of the uncharred seed assemblage: (1) the age of the macroplant assemblage and (2) the possible sources of the seeds (naturally deposited or cultural?). The composition of the seed assemblage and it's vertical and horizontal distribution suggested that many of the seeds were old and that they represented naturally deposited seed rain rather than artifacts of human use and consumption.

The uncharred seed assemblage consisted of 16 naturally occurring plant taxa, including 1 tree species, 2 shrubs, and 13 herbaceous plants. Uncharred seeds were recovered from one tree species and two shrubs. A single tuliptree seed was found between 90 and 100 centimeters below surface in Backhoe Trench Two. Although the seeds from this tree are fairly fragile, the recovery of this seed from almost a meter below ground surface suggested that it may be old. Tuliptrees are common in waste places and low woods (Radford et al. 1968). Two species of shrubs, elderberry and bramble, were present in the flotation samples. Bramble was found in five trench samples from 20 to 120 centimeters below surface and in Feature 4.2. Elderberry was recovered from 80 to 90 centimeters below surface in Trench Five and in Feature 4.2. Both species have fairly sturdy seeds and favor pastures and other open habitats (Radford et al. 1968). The sturdiness of the seeds combined with the recovery of these taxa from cultural features and at substantial depths below surface, suggested that the seeds were old.

Most of the seeds from the Simpsonville Mill flotation samples came from herbaceous plants. The most common and abundant taxa were: purslane, carpetweed, goosefoot, and copperleaf. Other herbaceous plants that were present in the samples in small quantities included the pink family, oxalis, pokeweed, velvetleaf, the rose family, nightshade, bulrush, the bean family, and cheno-am. All of these taxa are common constituents of pastures, waste places, and open fields (Radford et al. 1968). The majority of the herbaceous plant taxa were recovered from the column samples from the backhoe trenches between 20 and 120 centimeters below surface. Purslane, carpetweed, goosefoot, and copperleaf were abundant in Backhoe Trench Five between 80 and 90 centimeters below surface. The majority of these plant taxa were neither ubiquitous nor abundant in the nineteenth century features. Although the seeds from these herbaceous plants are fragile, the recovery of large numbers of these seeds from almost a meter below ground surface suggested that they may be old.

The horizontal distribution of the uncharred seeds suggested that they were naturally deposited. Two hundred and seventeen uncharred seeds were recovered from 11 column samples taken from three backhoe trenches in culturally sterile floodplain soils and four samples from three mid-nineteenth century features. Uncharred seeds were much more abundant in the column samples from the backhoe trenches than they were in the nineteenth-century features. Twenty-one seeds were found in the features and 195 came from the column samples. The count density of uncharred seeds from the features was 1.75 seeds per liter, while the density from the column samples was 5.93 per liter. The high density of uncharred seeds in the column samples, which were taken from culturally sterile floodplain soils, combined with the much lower seed density in the cultural features, suggested that these seed taxa were naturally deposited, rather than artifacts of human use and consumption.

Fuel Sources

The recovery of minor quantities of wood charcoal and much larger amounts coal allowed an assessment of fuel use at Simpsonville Mill. Wood charcoal was poorly represented in the Simsonville Mill flotation samples, where 4.1 grams was recovered from the greater than 2.0 millimeter fraction. This recovery yielded a total charcoal density of 0.09 grams of per liter (Table 7). The weight density of wood charcoal in the column samples from the backhoe trenches was minute, where 0.03 grams were found in each liter of processed soil. Wood charcoal was much better preserved in the features, with a density of 0.27 grams per liter. Wood identifications from the features found a majority of oak (10 fragments), an unidentified diffuse porous dicot (two fragments), and unidentifiable dicots (three fragments). Unlike wood charcoal, coal/clinker was relatively well represented in the flotation samples, with 200.9 grams recovered from Features 4.1 and 4.2. The weight density of coal in the features was 16.74 grams per liter. The recovery of minor quantities of wood charcoal and much larger amounts of coal/clinker allowed an assessment of fuel use at Simpsonville Mill. The low incidence of wood charcoal relative to coal suggested that coal was the primary fuel source at the mill. The dominance of coal was not unexpected, since it became the major fuel source in the South in the mid to late nineteenth century (Reynolds 1942:5).

Faunal Remains

The recovery of faunal remains was poor. The assemblage included 22 fish scales, 15 unidentifiable shell fragments, and 7 unidentifiable bone fragments that weighed 0.9 grams. All of the faunal material was found in Features 4.1 and 4.2, where the count density was 3.67 and the weight density was 0.08 grams per liter of soil. The flotation process provided almost no information on fish and small mammal species that are commonly missed during excavation screening through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth.

Historic Artifacts

All of the historic artifacts were recovered from the flotation heavy fractions. Historic artifacts were relatively well represented in the flotation samples, and included 108 metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts and 2 pencil leads. Identified artifacts included architectural debris (wire nails, cut common nails, unidentified nails, plate glass, brick), kitchen artifacts (unidentifiable refined earthenware, unidentified stoneware, redware, clear bottle glass, light green bottle glass), a fragment of lantern mantle glass, and two pencil leads. Twenty-six artifacts were recovered from the column samples from the backhoe trenches, and 84 were found in the four feature samples. The count density of the artifacts from the backhoe trenches was 0.79 artifacts per liter, while the density in the nineteenth-century features was 7.0 artifacts per liter. The low density of artifacts in the backhoe trenches confirms that these floodplain deposits were culturally sterile, and lends credence to our conclusion that the uncharred seeds were naturally deposited seed rain.

Faunal Analysis

A total of 94 vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from excavation proveniences at the Simpsonville Mill site. The sampled proveniences were associated with at least two early mills and a general store that operated from the early nineteenth through middle twentieth centuries. Faunal remains were recovered from column samples in excavation trenches and from features on the site.

Twenty percent (N=19) of the remains were identifiable to family, genus, or species. A minimum of five domestic mammals (1 pig, 1 cow, 1 sheep/goat, 1 horse, 1 cat), one domestic/wild rabbit, 1 domestic chicken, and one fish were identified from the collections analyzed (Table 8). No reptile or amphibian remains were identified. Unidentified medium to large bird bone fragments were probably chicken, but could not be definitely identified as such. Most of the unidentified large mammal fragments probably represented the three major domestic mammals, but, again, because of their fragmentary condition, could not be definitely identified to the species level.

There was little evidence for cutting of meat into steaks, or smaller portions, and only four elements in the sample exhibited cut marks. Meats may have been cut into smaller portions after bones were removed from the portions, leaving no cut marks on the bones themselves. Birds were probably prepared whole, as none of the preserved elements exhibit cut marks. Fish and small game were probably prepared whole, perhaps after filleting. This assemblage was small and appears to represent incidental refuse in a non-domestic context, so it is impossible to address meat cut patterning.

Methods

Vertebrate faunal remains were identified using standard zooarcheological analysis techniques, and a comparative skeletal collection. Eighteenth- and twentieth-century meat marketing and butchering manuals (Bradley 1755; Gerrard 1949; Aldrich 1922) and zoological and zooarcheological references (Schmid 1972; Gilbert 1980; Gilbert et al. 1981) were also consulted.

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated for each species, genus, and family, (where appropriate) from the sample proveniences. MNI was calculated using paired left and right elements (White 1953), and where possible, comparative age, sex, and size of animals. The MNI for species in this sample was probably lower than it should be because the carcasses and bones were cut, chopped, or broken into numerous portions prior to, or after, preparation and disposal.

Biomass was calculated using a program developed by Irvy Quitmyer and Stephen Hale of the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, Florida (Hale et al. 1985). Although there are acknowledged problems with this formula (e. g., Miller 1984), it is the most time efficient method available for calculating relative quantities of meat provided by particular animals, and is used only as an indicator of the relative importance of different species in the represented diet.

Modifications of bone such as burning, bone pathologies, rodent and carnivore gnawing, and cut marks were recorded. Two types of cuts were identified in this assemblage. These consisted of (1) hack marks made by an ax/cleaver, and (2) superficial knife cuts or scratches. No sawed cuts were identified; however, these may have been difficult to distinguish from hack marks. Ax/cleaver cuts made deep, "chopped out" marks on bone or actually broke the bone, while superficial knife cuts made shallow, smooth incisions.

Results

Fish

Twenty fragments of fish bone (14 are scales) were identified from the samples at Simpsonville Mill, and they were not identifiable to genus or species (Table 8). This finding suggested that either fish were not a significant portion of the diet at the mill, or that differential preservation or discard of faunal remains played a role in the recovery of fish remains.

Birds

A total of nine fragments of bird bone were identified from the samples at Simpsonville Mill. Of these, five were identifiable to the species level, and represented chicken remains (Table 8). No medullary bone (indicating an egg-laying female bird) was identified in this sample, suggesting either (1) that birds were not kept for egg production, or (2) that it represents a season when birds were not laying, (3) that faunal evidence for this was discarded elsewhere during deposition, or (4) that preservation of faunal remains was poor. No cut marks and no burning were noted on bird elements in the sample.

Mammals

Domestic mammals were probably born, raised, and butchered off the site, but mammals remains were occasionally consumed or discarded at the mill and general store. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries domestic animals were often allowed to range freely and forage for food. They were often butchered in the summer/fall, before they lost the weight put on during months of plentiful grazing (Miller 1984).

Three domestic mammal species (cattle, pigs, horses, a cat, and sheep/goats) were identified in this sample. Cattle (Bos taurus) and sheep/goats (Ovis/Capra sp.) comprised the largest highest amount of biomass. Pork comprised the third largest percentage of represented biomass (Table 8). The horse was represented by two incisors, and was not considered a dietary element at the site.

Modifications noted on mammal bone included sawing and hacking marks. A sheep/goat humerus from Feature 1 was hacked at mid-shaft, while a cattle rib from Feature 17, an unidentified vertebrae and metapodial fragment from Provenience 1.2.3 exhibit saw marks. Ten unidentified mammal bone fragments (11%) in the sample were burned. Rodent or carnivore gnawing was noted on eight fragments of unidentified mammal, domestic cat, and domestic chicken bone, which

suggested that some of the remains in the sample were exposed to scavengers prior to burial or further discard.

Interpretations

The Simpsonville Mill faunal assemblage reflected a somewhat skewed portion of a fairly typical, relatively self-sufficient nineteenth century economy (Raymer and Osteen 1993). It was assumed that most of the domestic animals and birds represented in the assemblage were not raised, butchered, or consumed at the mill or general store itself. However, this cannot be completely ruled out because the remains of such activities may have been discarded elsewhere. The bone remains in this sample appeared to represent primarily incidental discard and the action of scavenging animals. Assuming a non-domestic context for the site, the remains that were recovered may represent faunal remains that did not get discarded elsewhere. Perhaps most of the bone remains were discarded along with other trash in the nearby river. This conclusion is supported by the low number of other discarded artifacts recovered from the area, and the low number of domestic artifacts recovered.

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TABLE 1. PROVENIENCES, SAMPLE WEIGHTS, AND SAMPLE VOLUMES.

Sample	Trench	Feature	Depth (cm)	Light Fraction	Heavy Fraction	Volume
14	2		30-40	2.1 gm	455.3 gm	3L
4	2		80-90	0.2 gm	276.5 gm	3L
10	2		90-100	1.8 gm	494.2 gm	3L
12	2		110-120	3.7 gm	429.0 gm	3L
17	3		20-30	1.0 gm	611.2 gm	3L
	3		40-50	1.3 gm	1079.1 gm	3L
22	3		70-80	0.7 gm	928.4 gm	3L
26	3		120	0.3 gm	478.3 gm	3L
27	5			2.0 gm	1125.6 gm	3L
28	5		80-90	2.0 gm	472.6 gm	3L
29	5		166	0.3 gm	1416.9 gm	3L
34		1		2.1 gm	1198.7 gm	3L
33		4.1	0-10	1.5 gm	217.7 gm	3L
30		4.2	45-53	2.7 gm	228.4 gm	3L
31		4.2		1.0 gm	469.8 gm	3L

TABLE 2. GREATER THAN 2.0 MM LIGHT FRACTION MACROPLANT REMAINS.

Trench	Feature	Sample	Wood Charcoal	Uncharred Organic	Seeds
2		14		0.2 gm	
2		4			
2		10		0.3 gm	
2		12		0.4 gm	
3		17		0.2 gm	
3				0.2 gm	
3		22	0.1 gm	0.2 gm	
3		26			
5		27	0.1 gm	0.2 gm	
5		28	0.2 gm	0.1 gm	
5		29			
	1	34		0.1 gm	
	4.1	33	0.4 gm	0.1 gm	
	4.2	30	0.1 gm	0.2 gm	
	4.2	31	0.1 gm	0.2 gm	1/0.1

Number/Weight in grams is recorded for the seeds. All others are weight in grams.
* designates weights of less than 0.1 grams.

TABLE 3. HEAVY FRACTION WOOD CHARCOAL, FAUNAL REMAINS, AND ARTIFACTS.

Provenience Tren.	Sample	Wood Charcoal	Seed	Coal/ Clinker	Faunal	Metal	Glass	Ceramic	Gravels
2	14								202.3
2	4	0.1				4/16.8			139.5
2	10								305.1
2	12								232.0
3	17	0.2	2/*				3/0.7		420.3
3			1/*			3/13.1			750.3
3	22								787.5
3	26	*							396.5
5	27	*	1/*						835.3
5	28	0.2	4/0.1			16/1.8			323.3
5	29								603.5
F.1	34	*	1/*						77.4
F.4.1[a]	33	1.3		55.0	43/0.8	19/20.1	31/8.7	4/0.6	51.6
F.4.2[b]	30	0.6		42.9	1/0.1	8/7.0	2/0.2		88.7
F.4.2	31	0.7		103.0	10/1	5.8	6/0.7	2/1.9	198.3

Number/Weight in grams is recorded for the seeds, faunal, and artifacts. All others are weight in grams.
* designates weights of less than 0.1 grams.
a. Faunal includes 22 fish scales (0.1 gm), 15 shell (0.6 gm), 6 bone (0.1gm). Two pencil leads were also found.
b. Faunal = 1 unidentifiable bone fragment

TABLE 4A. UNCHARRED SEEDS FROM THE LIGHT AND HEAVY FRACTIONS.

Provenience Tren.	Sample	Bean Family	Bramble	Bulrush	Carpetweed	Copperleaf	Cheno-am	Elderberry	Goosefoot
2	14								
2	4				3				
2	10		1			1			
2	12		1			1			
3	17		2			7			6
3			2		12	1			
3	22				1				
3	26				1				
5	27		1	1	1	4	2		
5	28				41	5		5	12
5	29								
F.1	34	1							1
F 4.1	33								1
F 4.2	30		2					1	2
F 4.2	31		1			1		1	

TABLE 4B. UNCHARRED SEEDS, CONTINUED.

Provenience		Nightshade		Pink			Rose		
Tren.	Sample	Family	Oxalis	Family	Pokeweed	Purslane	Family	Tuliptree	Velvetleaf
2	14								
2	14								
2	10							1	
2	12								
3	17			6	2	4			
3				2	1				
3	22					1			
3	26								
5	27	1	5		1	8			
5	28		1			47	1		4
5	29								
F.1	34								
F 4.1	33			3					
F 4.2	30		2			3	1		
F 4.2	31				1				

TABLE 5. GLOSSARY OF PLANT NAMES.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NOMENCLATURE
Bramble	*Rubus* sp.
Bulrush	*Scirpus* sp.
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Copperleaf	*Acalypha virginica*
Cheno-am	*Chenopodium* or *Amaranthus* sp.
Elderberry	*Sambucus canadensis*
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium* sp.
Nightshade Family	Solanaceae
Bean Family	Fabaceae
Oxalis	*Oxalis stricta*
Pink Family	Caryophyllaceae
Pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*
Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*
Rose Family	Rosaceae
Tuliptree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Velvetleaf	*Albutilon theophrasti*

TABLE 6. RECOVERED ARTIFACTS.

Trench	Feature	Sample	Artifact Class	Quantity
2		4	Unid. iron/steel	4
3		17	Plate glass	2
3		17	Unid. glass	1
3			Unid. iron/steel	3
5		28	Unid. iron/steel	16
	4.1	33	Wire nail	1
	4.1	33	Cut common nail	4
	4.1	33	Unid. nail	10
	4.1	33	Unid iron/steel	3
	4.1	33	Unid. brass object	1
	4.1	33	Lantern mantle glass	1
	4.1	33	Clear bottle glass	11
	4.1	33	Lt. green bottle glass	1
	4.1	33	Plate glass	3
	4.1	33	Unid. glass	15
	4.1	33	Redware	3
	4.1	33	Brick	1
	4.1	33	Pencil lead	2
	4.1	33	Coal/clinker	55.0 gm
	4.2	30	Unid. iron/steel	8
	4.2	30	Unid. clear glass	1
	4.2	30	Unid. green glass	1
	4.2	30	Coal/clinker	42.9 gm
	4.2	31	Unid. nails	8
	4.2	31	Unid. iron/steel	2
	4.2	31	Olive green glass	2
	4.2	31	Clear glass	2
	4.2	31	Plate glass	2
	4.2	31	Unid. refined earthenware	1
	4.2	31	Unid. stoneware	1
	4.2	31	Chert flake	1
	4.2	31	Coal/clinker	103 gm

TABLE 7. DENSITY OF RECOVERED UNCHARRED SEEDS, WOOD CHARCOAL,COAL/CLINKER, BONE, AND ARTIFACTS.

	Uncharred Seeds	Wood Charcoal	Coal	Bone	Artifacts
Total Density (45L)	4.82	0.09 gm	4.46 gm	0.02 gm	2.40
Column Sample Density (33L)	5.93	0.03 gm	None	None	0.79
Feature Sample Density (12L)	1.75	0.27 gm	16.74 gm	0.08 gm	6.83

Density measures for the uncharred seeds and artifacts are expressed as counts (number of seeds or artifacts per liter of soil).
Density measures for the wood charcoal, coal, and bone are expressed as grams per liter of soil. The Artifact category includes the total counts of metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts recovered through flotation.

TABLE 8. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM 18HO80, SIMPSONVILLE MILL

Taxon	No. of Pcs.	%	Weight (gm.)	%	MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%
OSTEICHTHYES							
Unidentified Fish	20	21.3	<0.1	<0.1	1	0.005	0.1
AVES							
Gallus gallus (Domestic Chicken)	5	5.3	4.8	1.8	1	0.085	2.1
Unidentified Medium-Large Bird	4	4.3	1.6	0.6	--	0.031	0.8
Total Birds	9	9.6	6.4	2.4	1	0.116	2.9
MAMMALIA							
Rattus sp. (Rat)	2	2.1	0.7	0.3	1	--	--
Sylvilagus sp. (Wild/domestic Rabbit)	1	1.1	0.6	0.2	1	0.017	0.4
Carnivora	1	1.1	0.5	0.2	--	--	--
Felis domesticus (Domestic Cat)	4	4.3	8.1	3.1	1	--	--
Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle)	2	2.1	69.5	26.1	1	1.196	29.6
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	1	1.1	0.7	0.3	1	0.019	0.5
cf. Ovis/Capra sp. (Domestic Sheep/Goat)	1	1.1	17.2	6.5	1	0.340	8.4
Unidentified Medium-Large Mammal	45	47.9	138.6	52.1	--	2.226	55.1
Unidentified Small-Medium Mammal	6	6.4	5.3	2.0	--	0.118	2.9
Total Mammals	65	69.1	259.6	97.6	7	3.916	97.0
TOTAL FAUNA	94	100.0	266.0	100.0	9	4.037	100.0

Percentages are rounded off to the nearest tenth.

APPENDIX VI:
Maryland Archeological Site Survey Forms

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 HO210

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Howard

2. Site Number: _____

3. Site Name: Owings-Myerly House (HO165) Site

4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - X Prehistoric
   - X Historic
   - ____ Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 13

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Clarksville (1979)
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - ____ Allegheny Plateau
    - ____ Ridge and Valley
    - ____ Great Valley
    - ____ Blue Ridge
    - ____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - X Eastern Piedmont
    - ____ Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - ____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water Source: Middle Patuxent River _____ Order

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____ _____ Order

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____ _____ Order

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ _____ Order

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

____ Ocean	X Freshwater Stream/River
____ Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River	____ Freshwater Swamp
____ Tidal or Marsh	____ Lake or Pond
	____ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: 366m meters (or____ feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

____ Floodplain	X Hilltop/Bluff
____ Interior Flat	____ Upland Flat
____ Terrace	____ Ridgetop
____ Low Terrace	____ Rockshelter/Cave
____ High Terrace	____ Unknown
X Hillslope	____ Other:

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: 360 meters (or____ feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: November 1992 Date
(check all applicable)

X Plowed/Tilled	____ Extractive
____ No-Till	____ Military
____ Wooded/Forested	____ Recreational
____ Logging/Logged	____ Residential
X Underbrush/Overgrown	X Ruin
____ Pasture	____ Standing Structure
____ Cemetery	____ Transportation
____ Commercial	____ Unknown
____ Educational	____ Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): November 1992 Date

____ UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	____ UNKNOWN
	____ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	X moderate (10-60%)	
X Plowed	____ major (60-99%)	
____ Eroded	____ total (100%)	
X Graded/Contoured	____ % unknown	
____ Collected		
____ Vandalized		
____ Dredged		
____ Other:		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

All standing structures have been demolished. Cellar of main house has been filled with demolition rubble. Demolition of structures and buildings by heavy machinery has disturbed adjacent ground surfaces to some extent.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- X Lithics
- ___ Ceramics
- ___ Shell Midden
- ___ Unknown
- ___ Other: ___

HISTORIC
- ___ Cemetery
- Domestic:
  - ___ urban
  - X rural
- ___ Educational
- Industrial:
  - ___ urban
  - ___ rural
- ___ Military
- ___ Religious
- ___ Water Transportation
- ___ Unknown
- ___ Other: ___

___ UNKNOW

25. Site Type B (check one):

X Terrestrial ___ Underwater ___ Bo

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- X Unknown
- ___ Paleoindian
- ___ Archaic
- ___ Early Archaic
- ___ Middle Archaic
- ___ Late Archaic
- ___ Woodland
- ___ Early Woodland
- ___ Middle Woodland
- ___ Late Woodland
- ___ CONTACT

HISTORIC
- ___ Unknown

17th century
- ___ 1630-1675
- ___ 1675-1720

18th century
- ___ 1720-1780
- ___ 1780-1820

19th century
- X 1820-1860
- X 1860-1900

20th century
- X 1900-1930
- X post 1930

___ UNKNOW

27. State Plan Themes: ___

28. Site length: 175 meters (or ___ feet)

29. Site width: 65 meters (or ___ feet)

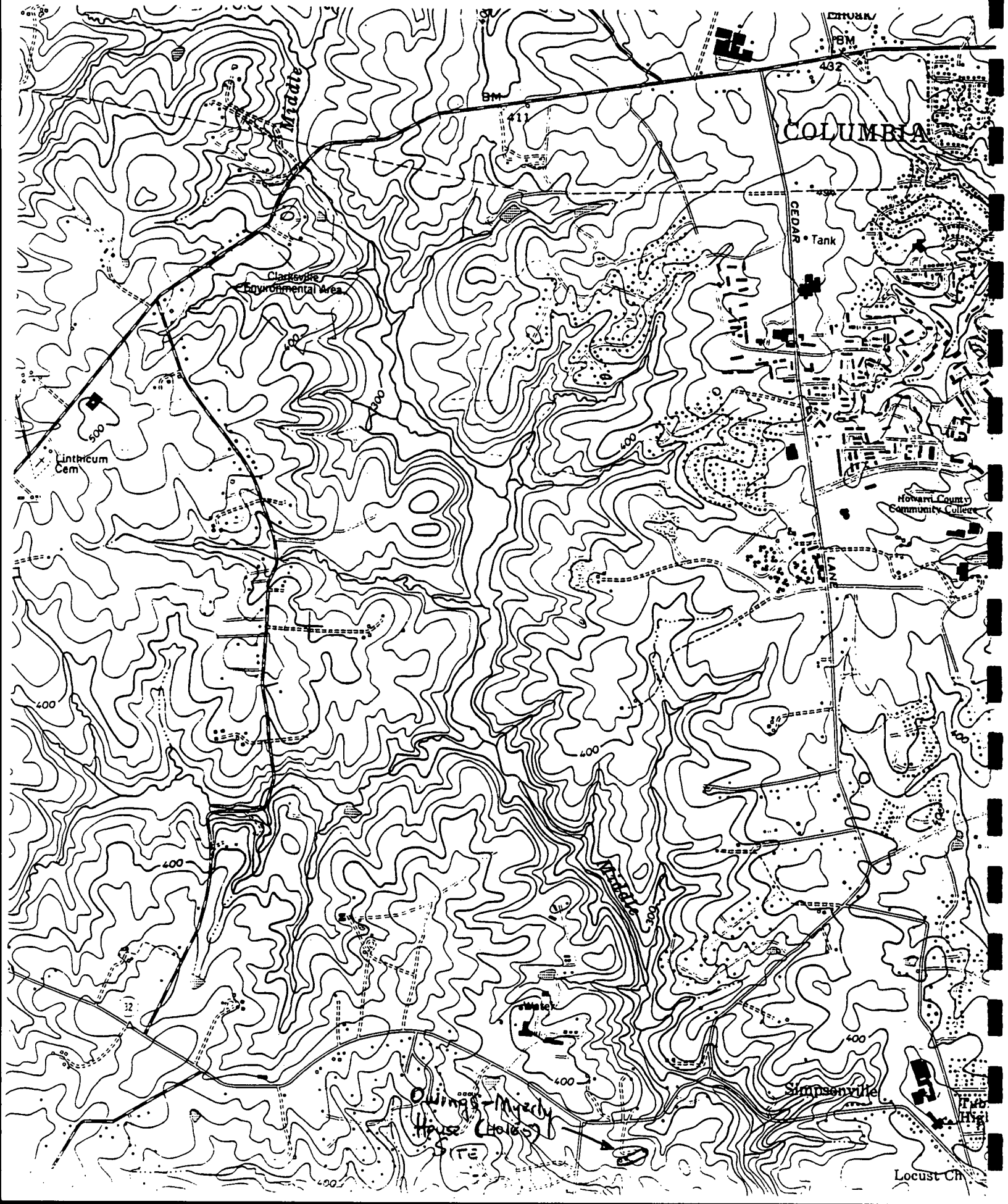
30. Is site confined to plowzone?
- X Yes
- ___ No
- ___ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
- ___ Yes
- X No
- ___ Unknown

18H0210

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

X Prehistoric
X Historic
___ Submerged
___ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

___ Private
X Public
___ Unknown

34. Owner: Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration
Address:
Phone: Date:

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations: Phase Ia GAI Consultants 1989
Phase II John Milner Associates 10-11/92

37. Reports (Author & year): Phase Ia Survey report by Diane E. Beynon and Jack B. Irion 1990
Phase II report by John Milner Associates in preparation

38. Other Records?

X Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: Howard County Historic Sites Inventory, Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023
Contains description of HO165, Owings-Myerly house

40. Collections?

X Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: John Milner Associates Lab
5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Fl, Alexandria, VA 22312
collection being prepared for permanent curation by MHT

42. Artifact Conservation?

X Yes
___ Partial
___ No
___ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
_____ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
X Not eligible
_____ Insufficient data

45. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by: Elizabeth J. Abel, John Milner Associates
Address: 5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Fl, Alexandria, VA 22312
Phone: 703-354-9737 Date: Oct. - Nov. 1992

47. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel
Address: John Milner Associates, 5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Fl, Alexandria, VA 22312
Phone: 703-354-9737 Date: 10-2-93

48. Additional Comments:

Site was identified as Feature 33 of Simpsonville Mill site (18H080) during Phase II work (Beynon, et al. 1990). Given the nature of the site and its distance from the mill ruins, it should be considered a separate site within the Simpsonville archeological district.

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 H0210

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

____ village	____ earthen mound
____ hamlet	____ shell midden
____ base camp	____ fish weir
____ short-term resource procurement	____ submerged prehistoric
____ lithic quarry/extraction	X lithic scatter
____ rockshelter/cave	____ unknown
____ cairn	____ other:

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

X flaked stone	____ human skeletal remains
____ ground stone	____ faunal implements/ornaments
____ stone bowls	____ faunal material
____ fire-cracked rock	____ oyster shell
____ other lithics	____ floral material
____ ceramics (vessels)	____ unknown
____ other fired clay	____ other:

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

____ jasper	____ steatite
____ chert	____ sandstone
X rhyolite	____ silicified sandstone
X quartz	____ ferruginous quartzite
____ quartzite	____ European flint
____ chalcedony	____ basalt
____ ironstone	____ unknown
____ argillite	____ other:

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

5. Features present:

____ yes
X no
____ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

____ midden	
____ postmolds	____ refuse/storage pits
____ house patterns	____ burials
____ palisade	____ ossuaries
____ hearths	____ unknown
____ chipping clusters	____ other:

PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - X non-systematic surface search
   - ___ systematic surface collection
   - X non-systematic shovel test pits
   - X systematic shovel test pits
   - X excavation units
   - ___ mechanical excavation
   - ___ other: ___

extent/nature of excavation: 45 50-cm shovel tests dug to subsoil. 35 systematic tests placed at 10m intervals along transects laid out 10m apart. 10 judgmental shovel tests placed in areas adjacent to house and barn ruins. 4 1-by-1m test excavation units placed in side and rear yard areas. All soil screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth.

8. Flotation samples collected:
   - ___ yes
   - X no
   - ___ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ___ yes, by ___
   - ___ no
   - ___ unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
   - ___ yes
   - X no
   - ___ unknown

   Dates and Lab Reference Nos. ___

10. Soil samples collected:
    - ___ yes
    - X no
    - ___ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ___ yes, by ___
    - ___ no
    - ___ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): ___

12. Additional comments: Lithic material was recovered from plow zone at primarily historic site.

13. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel
    Address/Affiliation: John Milner Associates, 5250 Cherokee Ave., 4th Fl Alexandria, VA 22312
    Date: 10-2-93

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: ___ 15. Date: ___
16. Form checked by: ___
17. Entered on computer by: ___ 18. Date: ___
19. Form updated by: ___ 20. Date: ___

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 HO210

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- X domestic
- ___ industrial
- ___ transportation
- ___ military
- ___ sepulchre
- ___ unknown

b.
- ___ urban
- X rural
- ___ unknown

c. standing structure:
- ___ yes
- X no
- ___ unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- X yes
- ___ no
- ___ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- ___ artifact concentration
- ___ possible structure
- ___ post-in-ground structure
- ___ frame structure
- ___ masonry structure
- X farmstead
- ___ plantation
- ___ townsite
- ___ mill (specify: ___)
- ___ raceway
- ___ quarry
- ___ furnace/forge
- ___ other industrial (specify): ___
- ___ road/railroad
- ___ wharf/landing
- ___ bridge
- ___ ford
- ___ battlefield
- ___ military fortification
- ___ military encampment
- ___ cemetery
- ___ unknown
- ___ other: ___

3. Ethnic Association:
- ___ Native American
- ___ Afroamerican
- X Angloamerican
- ___ other Euroamerican (specify): ___
- ___ Hispanic
- ___ Asian-American
- ___ unknown
- ___ other: ___

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- X ceramics
- X bottle/table glass
- ___ other kitchen artifacts
- X architecture
- ___ furniture
- X arms
- X clothing
- ___ personal items
- X tobacco pipes
- ___ activity items
- ___ human skeletal remains
- X faunal remains
- ___ floral remains
- ___ organic remains
- ___ unknown
- ___ other: ___

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Deep yellow creamware 1
Jackfield 2
Delft 1
Light yellow creamware 2
Whiteware 1
Semi porcelain 13
Decal decorated semi porcelain 3
Blue-decorated gray stoneware 1
Handwrought nails 2
Machine cut nails 32
Wire nails 42

HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:
   - X yes
   - ___ no
   - ___ unknown

7. Types of features present:
   - ___ construction feature
   - X foundation
   - X cellar hole/storage cellar
   - ___ hearth/chimney base
   - ___ posthole/postmold
   - ___ paling ditch/fence
   - ___ privy
   - ___ well/cistern
   - ___ trash pit/dump
   - ___ sheet midden
   - ___ planting feature
   - X road/drive/walkway
   - ___ depression/mound
   - ___ burial
   - ___ railroad bed
   - ___ earthworks
   - ___ raceway
   - ___ wheel pit
   - ___ unknown
   - ___ other: ___

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - X non-systematic surface search
   - ___ systematic surface collection
   - X non-systematic shovel test pits
   - X excavation units
   - ___ mechanical excavation
   - X systematic shovel test pits

   extent/nature of excavation: 45 50-cm shovel tests dug to subsoil. 35 systematic tests placed at 10m intervals along transects laid out 10m apart. 10 judgmental shovel tests placed in areas adjacent to house and barn ruins. 4 1-by-1m test excavation units placed in side and rear yard areas. All soil screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth.

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - ___ yes
   - X no
   - ___ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ___ yes, by ___
   - ___ no
   - ___ unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - ___ yes
    - X no
    - ___ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ___ yes, by ___
    - ___ no
    - ___ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): ___

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel
    Address/Affiliation: John Milner Associates, 5250 Cherokee Ave., 4th Floor
    Date: 10-2-93 Alexandria, VA 22312

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: ___ 15. Date: ___
16. Form checked by: ___
17. Entered on computer by: ___ 18. Date: ___
19. Form updated by: ___ 20. Date: ___

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 HO211

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Howard

2. Site Number: _____

3. Site Name: Johnson

4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - X Prehistoric
   - X Historic
   - _____ Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 13

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Clarksville (1979)
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - _____ Allegheny Plateau
    - _____ Ridge and Valley
    - _____ Great Valley
    - _____ Blue Ridge
    - _____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - X Eastern Piedmont
    - _____ Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - _____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water Source: Middle Patuxent River _____ Order

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

____ Ocean	X Freshwater Stream/River
____ Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River	____ Freshwater Swamp
____ Tidal or Marsh	____ Lake or Pond
	____ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: 152m meters (or____ feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

____ Floodplain	____ Hilltop/Bluff
____ Interior Flat	____ Upland Flat
____ Terrace	____ Ridgetop
____ Low Terrace	____ Rockshelter/Cave
____ High Terrace	____ Unknown
X Hillslope	____ Other:

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: 340 meters (or____ feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: February 1993 Date

(check all applicable)

____ Plowed/Tilled	____ Extractive
____ No-Till	____ Military
X Wooded/Forested	____ Recreational
____ Logging/Logged	____ Residential
X Underbrush/Overgrown	X Ruin
____ Pasture	____ Standing Structure
____ Cemetery	____ Transportation
____ Commercial	____ Unknown
____ Educational	X Other:

Site was serving as an informal dumping area for trash and rubbish

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): February 1993 Date

____ UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	____ UNKNOWN
	____ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	____ moderate (10-60%)	
____ Plowed	____ major (60-99%)	
X Eroded	____ total (100%)	
____ Graded/Contoured	____ % unknown	
____ Collected		
____ Vandalized		
____ Dredged		
____ Other:		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

X Prehistoric
X Historic
____ Submerged
____ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

____ Private
____ Public
X Unknown

34. Owner:
Address:
Phone: Date:

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations:
Phase Ia GAI Consultants, 1989
Phase II John Milner Associates, 10-11/92

37. Reports (Author & year):
Phase Ia Survey report by Diane E. Beynon and Jack B. Irion, 1990
Phase II Report in preparation by John Milner Associates

38. Other Records?

____ Yes
X No
____ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location:

40. Collections?

X Yes
____ No
____ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location:
John Milner Associates Lab, 5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22312
collection being prepared for permanent curation by MHT

42. Artifact Conservation?

X Yes
____ Partial
____ No
____ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:
    - ____ Listed on register
    - ____ Nomination pending
    - ____ Determined eligible (formal)
    - ____ Considered eligible (consensus)
    - ____ Not eligible
    - ____ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:
    - ____ Listed on register
    - ____ Nomination pending
    - ____ Determined eligible (formal)
    - X Considered eligible (consensus)
    - ____ Not eligible
    - ____ Insufficient data

45. Informant: ____
    Address: ____
    Phone: ____ Date: ____

46. Site visited by: John Milner Associates
    Address: 5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22312
    Phone: 703-354-9737 Date: Oct.-Nov. 1992

47. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel, John Milner Associates
    Address: 5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22312
    Phone: 703-354-9737 Date: 10-2-93

48. Additional Comments:

Site was identified initially as Feature 30 of Simpsonville Mill Site (18HO80) during Phase II work (Beynon, et al. 1990). Given the nature of the site and its distance from Simpsonville Mill ruins, it should be considered a separate site within the Simpsonville archeological district.

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: ____ 50. Date: ____
51. Form checked by: ____
52. Entered on computer by: ____ 53. Date: ____
54. Form updated by: ____ 55. Date: ____

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- X Lithics
- ___ Ceramics
- ___ Shell Midden
- ___ Unknown
- ___ Other: _____

HISTORIC
- ___ Cemetery
- Domestic:
  - ___ urban
  - X rural
- ___ Educational
- Industrial:
  - ___ urban
  - ___ rural
- ___ Military
- ___ Religious
- ___ Water Transportation
- ___ Unknown
- ___ Other: _____

___ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

X Terrestrial ___ Underwater ___ Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- X Unknown
- ___ Paleoindian
- ___ Archaic
- ___ Early Archaic
- ___ Middle Archaic
- ___ Late Archaic
- ___ Woodland
- ___ Early Woodland
- ___ Middle Woodland
- ___ Late Woodland
- ___ CONTACT

HISTORIC
- ___ Unknown

17th century
- ___ 1630-1675
- ___ 1675-1720

18th century
- ___ 1720-1780
- ___ 1780-1820

19th century
- ___ 1820-1860
- X 1860-1900

20th century
- X 1900-1930
- X post 1930

___ UNKNOWN

27. State Plan Themes: _____

28. Site length: 80 meters (or ___ feet)

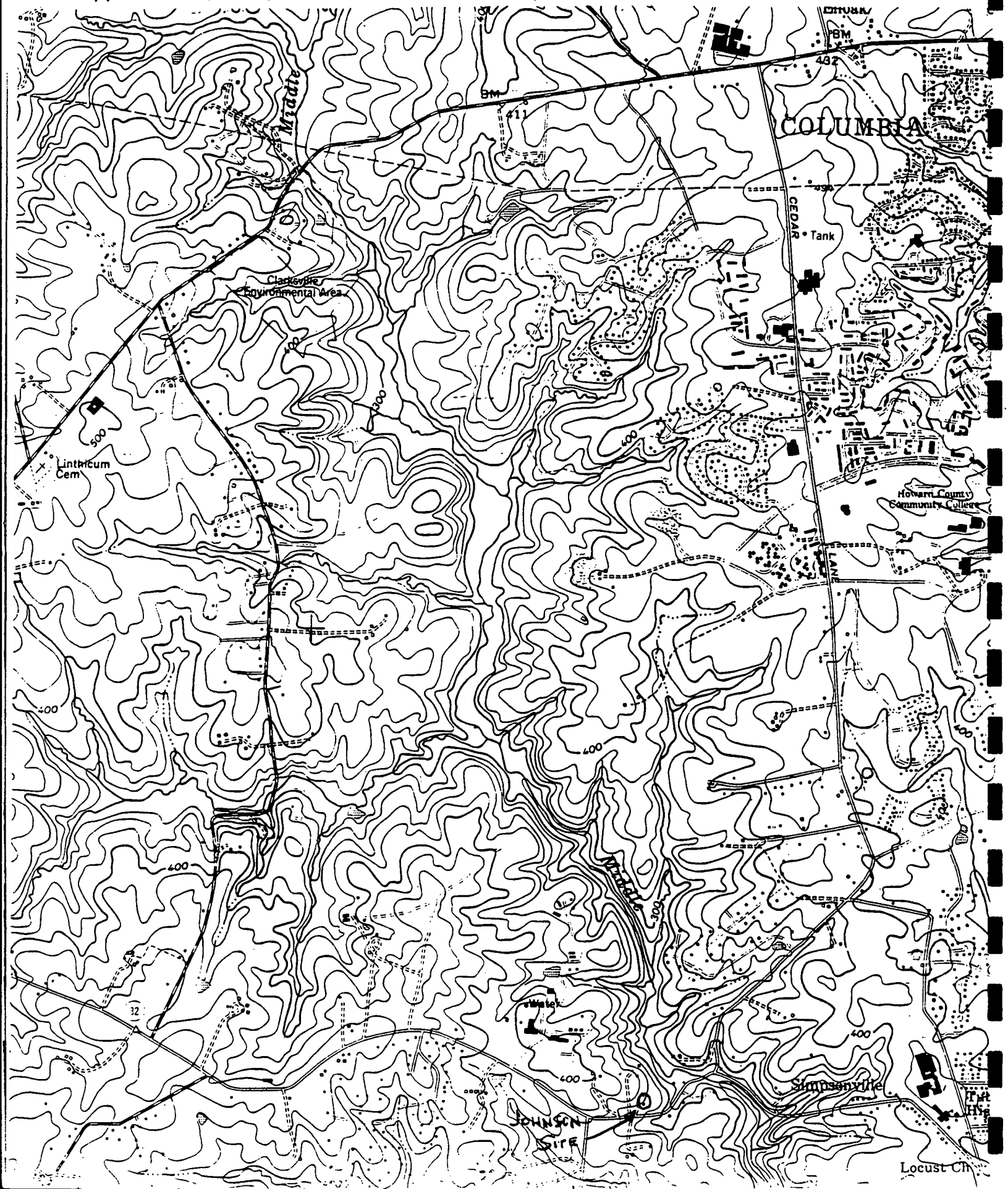
29. Site width: 80 meters (or ___ feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
- ___ Yes
- X No
- ___ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
- X Yes
- ___ No
- ___ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 HO211

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

____ village	____ earthen mound
____ hamlet	____ shell midden
____ base camp	____ fish weir
____ short-term resource procurement	____ submerged prehistoric
____ lithic quarry/extraction	X lithic scatter
____ rockshelter/cave	____ unknown
____ cairn	____ other:

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

X flaked stone	____ human skeletal remains
____ ground stone	____ faunal implements/ornaments
____ stone bowls	____ faunal material
____ fire-cracked rock	____ oyster shell
____ other lithics	____ floral material
____ ceramics (vessels)	____ unknown
____ other fired clay	____ other:

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

____ jasper	____ steatite
X chert	____ sandstone
____ rhyolite	____ silicified sandstone
X quartz	____ ferruginous quartzite
____ quartzite	____ European flint
____ chalcedony	____ basalt
____ ironstone	____ unknown
____ argillite	____ other:

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual <u>and give number</u> recovered or observed):

5. Features present:

____ yes
X no
____ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

____ midden	
____ postmolds	____ refuse/storage pits
____ house patterns	____ burials
____ palisade	____ ossuaries
____ hearths	____ unknown
____ chipping clusters	____ other:

PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

____ non-systematic surface search
____ systematic surface collection
X non-systematic shovel test pits
X systematic shovel test pits
X excavation units
____ mechanical excavation
____ other: ____

extent/nature of excavation: 76 50-cm shovel tests excavated to subsoil. Systematic tests placed at 10m intervals along transects laid out 10m apart. Six 1-by-1m test units placed in and adjacent to historic structural foundations. All soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth.

8. Flotation samples collected:

____ yes
X no
____ unknown

analyzed:

____ yes, by ____
____ no
____ unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:

____ yes
X no
____ unknown

Dates and Lab Reference Nos. ____

10. Soil samples collected:

____ yes
X no
____ unknown

analyzed:

____ yes, by ____
____ no
____ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): ____

12. Additional comments:

Three bifaces, two decortication flakes, and one side scraper recovered from the Ap horizon of an historic site.

13. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel
Address/Affiliation: John Milner Assocs., 5250 Cherokee Ave., 4th Fl, Alexandria, VA 22312
Date: 10-2-93

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: ____ 15. Date: ____
16. Form checked by: ____
17. Entered on computer by: ____ 18. Date: ____
19. Form updated by: ____ 20. Date: ____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18_____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- X domestic
- ___ industrial
- ___ transportation
- ___ military
- ___ sepulchre
- ___ unknown

b.
- ___ urban
- X rural
- ___ unknown

c. standing structure:
- ___ yes
- X no
- ___ unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- X yes
- ___ no
- ___ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- ___ artifact concentration
- ___ possible structure
- ___ post-in-ground structure
- ___ frame structure
- ___ masonry structure
- X farmstead
- ___ plantation
- ___ townsite
- ___ mill (specify:_____)
- ___ raceway
- ___ quarry
- ___ furnace/forge
- ___ other industrial (specify): _____
- ___ road/railroad
- ___ wharf/landing
- ___ bridge
- ___ ford
- ___ battlefield
- ___ military fortification
- ___ military encampment
- ___ cemetery
- ___ unknown
- ___ other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:
- ___ Native American
- ___ Afroamerican
- ___ Angloamerican
- ___ other Euroamerican (specify): _____
- ___ Hispanic
- ___ Asian-American
- X unknown
- ___ other: _____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- X ceramics
- X bottle/table glass
- X other kitchen artifacts
- X architecture
- X furniture
- X arms
- X clothing
- X personal items
- ___ tobacco pipes
- X activity items
- ___ human skeletal remains
- X faunal remains
- ___ floral remains
- X organic remains
- ___ unknown
- ___ other: _____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Machine cut nails ca. 500
Wire nails ca. 900
Pearlware 2
Light yellow creamware 2
Whiteware 18
Automatic bottle machine containers 29
Hand wrought nails 2
Semi-Porcelain 45
Decal Decorated Ironstone 2
Milk Glass Jar Liner 5
Amethyst Glass 8
Blown-in-mold container glass 64

HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:
   - X yes
   - ___ no
   - ___ unknown

7. Types of features present:
   - ___ construction feature
   - X foundation
   - X cellar hole/storage cellar
   - ___ hearth/chimney base
   - ___ posthole/postmold
   - X paling ditch/fence
   - ___ privy
   - X well/cistern
   - X trash pit/dump
   - X sheet midden
   - ___ planting feature
   - X road/drive/walkway
   - X depression/mound
   - ___ burial
   - ___ railroad bed
   - ___ earthworks
   - ___ raceway
   - ___ wheel pit
   - ___ unknown
   - ___ other: ___

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - ___ non-systematic surface search
   - ___ systematic surface collection
   - X non-systematic shovel test pits
   - X excavation units
   - ___ mechanical excavation
   - X systematic shovel test pits

   extent/nature of excavation: 76 50-cm shovel tests excavated to subsoil. Systematic tests placed at 10m intervals along transects laid out 10m apart. Six 1-by-1m test units placed in and adjacent to structural foundations. All soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth.

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - X yes
   - ___ no
   - ___ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ___ yes, by ___
   - X no
   - ___ unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - ___ yes
    - ___ no
    - ___ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ___ yes, by ___
    - ___ no
    - ___ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): ___

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel
    Address/Affiliation: John Milner Associates, 5250 Cherokee Ave., 4th Fl, Alexandria, VA 22312
    Date: 10/2/93

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: ___ 15. Date: ___
16. Form checked by: ___
17. Entered on computer by: ___ 18. Date: ___
19. Form updated by: ___ 20. Date: ___

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 H080

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Howard

2. Site Number: 18H080

3. Site Name: Simpsonville Stone Ruins

4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - ____ Prehistoric
   - X Historic
   - ____ Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 13

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Clarksville, MD., 1957, photorevised 1979
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: ____

8. Easting: ____

9. Northing: ____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - ____ Allegheny Plateau
    - ____ Ridge and Valley
    - ____ Great Valley
    - ____ Blue Ridge
    - ____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - X Eastern Piedmont
    - ____ Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - ____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water Source: Middle Patuxent River ____ Order

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: ____ ____ Order

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: ____ ____ Order

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: ____ ____ Order

BA: C DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

____ Ocean	X Freshwater Stream/River
____ Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River	____ Freshwater Swamp
____ Tidal or Marsh	____ Lake or Pond
	____ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: 0 meters (or 0 feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

X Floodplain	X Hilltop/Bluff
____ Interior Flat	____ Upland Flat
____ Terrace	____ Ridgetop
____ Low Terrace	____ Rockshelter/Cave
____ High Terrace	____ Unknown
____ Hillslope	____ Other:

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: 85 meters (or 280 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: 4/93 Date

(check all applicable)

____ Plowed/Tilled	____ Extractive
____ No-Till	____ Military
X Wooded/Forested	____ Recreational
____ Logging/Logged	____ Residential
X Underbrush/Overgrown	X Ruin
____ Pasture	____ Standing Structure
____ Cemetery	____ Transportation
____ Commercial	____ Unknown
____ Educational	____ Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): 4/93 Date

X UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	____ UNKNOW
	____ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	____ moderate (10-60%)	
____ Plowed	____ major (60-99%)	
____ Eroded	____ total (100%)	
____ Graded/Contoured	____ % unknown	
____ Collected		
____ Vandalized		
____ Dredged		
____ Other:		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- ____ Lithics
- ____ Ceramics
- ____ Shell Midden
- ____ Unknown
- ____ Other: _____

HISTORIC
- ____ Cemetery
- Domestic:
  - ____ urban
  - X rural
- ____ Educational
- Industrial:
  - ____ urban
  - X rural
- ____ Military
- ____ Religious
- ____ Water Transportation
- ____ Unknown
- ____ Other: _____

____ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

X Terrestrial ____ Underwater ____ Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- ____ Unknown
- ____ Paleoindian
- ____ Archaic
- ____ Early Archaic
- ____ Middle Archaic
- ____ Late Archaic
- ____ Woodland
- ____ Early Woodland
- ____ Middle Woodland
- ____ Late Woodland
- ____ CONTACT

HISTORIC
- ____ Unknown

17th century
- ____ 1630-1675
- ____ 1675-1720

18th century
- ____ 1720-1780
- X 1780-1820

19th century
- X 1820-1860
- X 1860-1900

20th century
- X 1900-1930
- ____ post 1930

____ UNKNOWN

27. State Plan Themes: _____

28. Site length: 100 meters (or 328 feet)

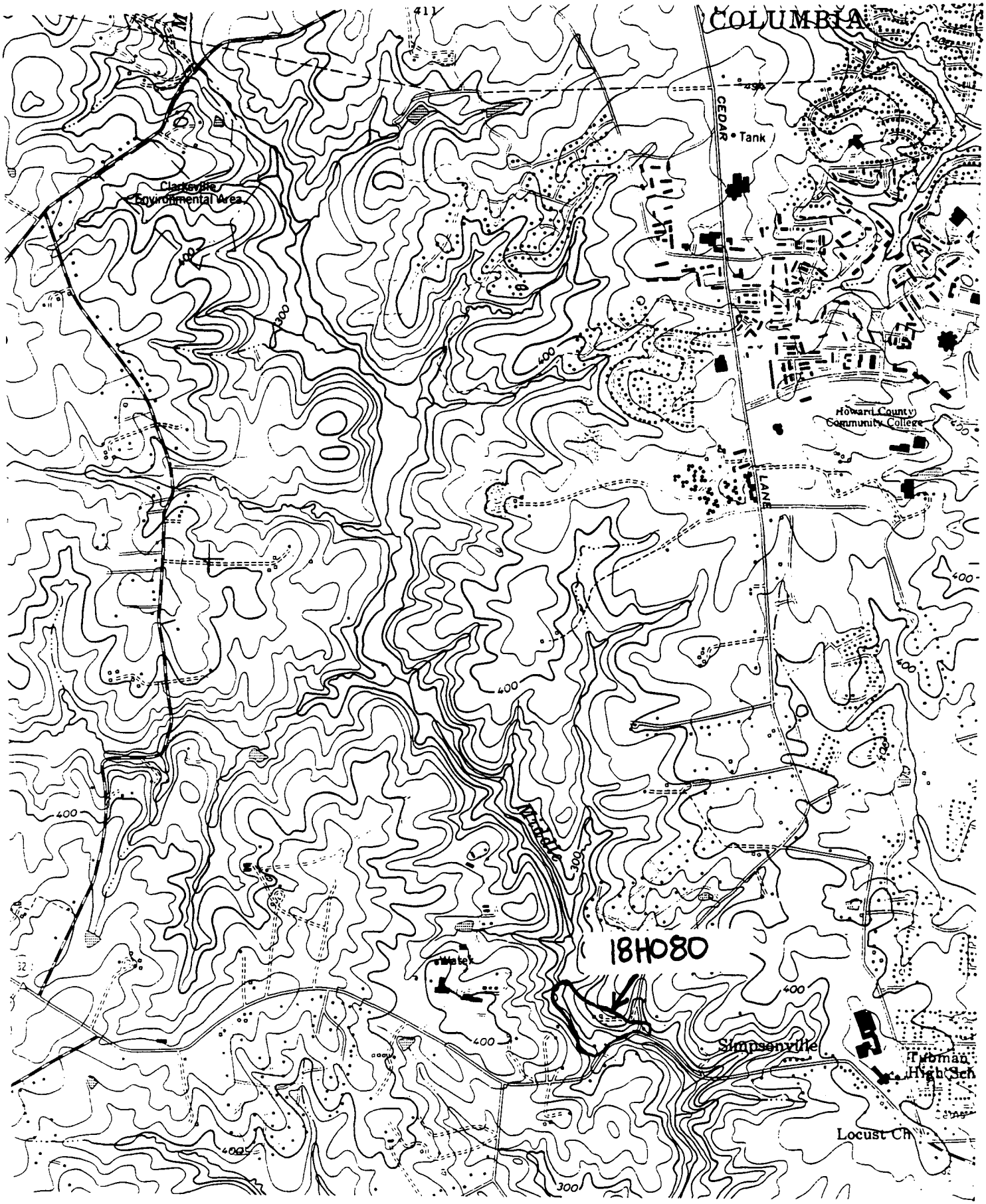
29. Site width: 50 meters (or 164 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
- ____ Yes
- X No
- ____ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
- X Yes
- ____ No
- ____ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 H080

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- ____ domestic
- X industrial
- ____ transportation
- ____ military
- ____ sepulchre
- ____ unknown

b.
- ____ urban
- X rural
- ____ unknown

c. standing structure:
- ____ yes
- X no
- ____ unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- X yes
- ____ no
- ____ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- ____ artifact concentration
- ____ possible structure
- ____ post-in-ground structure
- ____ frame structure
- X masonry structure
- ____ farmstead
- ____ plantation
- ____ townsite
- X mill (specify: grist and sawmill)
- X raceway
- ____ quarry
- ____ furnace/forge
- ____ other industrial (specify): ____
- ____ road/railroad
- ____ wharf/landing
- ____ bridge
- ____ ford
- ____ battlefield
- ____ military fortification
- ____ military encampment
- ____ cemetery
- ____ unknown
- X other: general store

3. Ethnic Association:
- ____ Native American
- ____ Afroamerican
- X Angloamerican
- ____ other Euroamerican (specify): ____
- ____ Hispanic
- ____ Asian-American
- ____ unknown
- ____ other: ____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- X ceramics
- X bottle/table glass
- X other kitchen artifacts
- X architecture
- X furniture
- X arms
- X clothing
- X personal items
- X tobacco pipes
- X activity items
- ____ human skeletal remains
- X faunal remains
- X floral remains
- ____ organic remains
- ____ unknown
- ____ other: ____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

32,000+ historic artifacts recovered, including: wrought, cut, and wire nails; cream-colored ware; pearlware; whiteware; ironstone; window glass lamp chimney glass; clay pipes; gun flints; machine-made bottle glass; mold-blown glass

6. Features present:
   - X yes
   - ___ no
   - ___ unknown

7. Types of features present:
   - ___ construction feature
   - X foundation
   - X cellar hole/storage cellar
   - ___ hearth/chimney base
   - X posthole/postmold
   - ___ paling ditch/fence
   - ___ privy
   - ___ well/cistern
   - X trash pit/dump
   - X sheet midden
   - ___ planting feature
   - X road/drive/walkway
   - ___ depression/mound
   - ___ burial
   - ___ railroad bed
   - ___ earthworks
   - X raceway
   - X wheel pit
   - ___ unknown
   - X other: mill dam

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - ___ non-systematic surface search
   - ___ systematic surface collection
   - ___ non-systematic shovel test pits
   - X excavation units
   - X mechanical excavation

   extent/nature of excavation: 30 1-m-sq; 3 1x.5m; 1 1.5x1.5m; 1 1x2m; and 1 2x1.5m data recovery units in 10 cm arbitrary layers within natural or cultural strata; 4 machine trenches to expose stratigraphy within and between mill races; 17 50cm random shovel tests

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - ___ yes
   - X no
   - ___ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ___ yes, by ___
   - ___ no
   - ___ unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - ___ yes
    - X no
    - ___ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ___ yes, by ___
    - ___ no
    - ___ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): Floral and faunal: New South Associates, 4889 Lewis Rd., Stone Mountain GA 30083. Geomorphology: Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc., 4410 Van Buren St., University Park, MD 20782

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel
    Address/Affiliation: John Milner Associates, Inc., 5250 Cherokee Ave., Suite 410, Alexandria, VA 22312
    Date: October 1994

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: ___ 15. Date: ___
16. Form checked by: ___
17. Entered on computer by: ___ 18. Date: ___
19. Form updated by: ___ 20. Date: ___

E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

____ Prehistoric
__X__ Historic
____ Submerged
____ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

__X__ Private
____ Public
____ Unknown

34. Owner: Howard Research and Development Corp.
Address: 10275 Little Patuxent Parkway, Columbia, MD.
Phone: (301) 992-6000 Date: 3/93

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations: Upper Patuxent Archaeology Group (UPAG), 1980
Maryland Geological Survey, Phase I
GAI Consultants, Inc., Phase II, 1989
John Milner Associates, Inc., Phase III, 1992

37. Reports (Author & year): Ervin 1989
Beynon and Trion 1990
Seifert et al. 1993

38. Other Records?

__X__ Yes
____ No
____ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: UPAG Field Notes, Lee Preston, Atholton High School, Columbia, MD.

40. Collections?

__X__ Yes
____ No
____ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: Lee Preston, Atholton High School, Columbia, MD.

42. Artifact Conservation?

____ Yes
____ Partial
____ No
__X__ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
__X__ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
_____ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
__X__ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
_____ Insufficient data

45. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by: Elizabeth J. Abel, John Milner Associates, Inc.
Address: 5250 Cherokee Ave., Suite 410, Alexandria, VA 22312
Phone: (703) 354-9737 Date: 4/93

47. Form filled out by: Elizabeth J. Abel, John Milner Associates, Inc.
Address: 5250 Cherokee Ave., Suite 410, Alexandria, VA 22312
Phone: (703) 354-9737 Date: 10/94

48. Additional Comments:

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

APPENDIX VII:
The Simpsonville Community Census Data

APPENDIX VII

SIMPSONVILLE COMMUNITY CENSUS DATA

The population schedule entries for members of the Simpsonville community are presented below. Names shown in bold type were identified with Simpsonville through another historical source (property-ownership map or directory for 1870 and 1880 or account in the store ledgers for 1920. Population schedules for 1870, 1880, and 1920 and agricultural schedule for 1880 are included in this appendix. Names are listed in order of enumeration. The sample entry and key below indicate how the entry from the census was recorded in this appendix.

Sample Entry

rp[1] William Brayshaw[2] w[3] 56[4] England[5] manufacturer[6];
Julia[7] 52[8] England[9] keeping house; Sylvanus[10] 28 manufacturer; William 26 manufacturer; James 23 farmer; Annie M. 19; Julia 17; Lucy 15; Elizabeth 14; Thomas H. 10; Ann 9; John Frost w 20 farm laborer[11]; Thomas Jackson w 18 woolen mill hand; Kate Bennett w 19 servant Benjamin Camby w 25 woolen mill hand.

Key

1 Property ownership. 1870: r, owns real estate; p, owns personal property. 1880: o, owns farm, according to agriculture schedule; 1920, o owns dwelling; r, rents dwelling; d, listed in deed as owner of property.

2 Name of head of household.

3 Race of head of household: w, white; b, black; m, mulatto.

4 Age of head of household.

5 Place of birth of head of household: country is listed only if not U.S. born.

6 Employment or profession of head of household. If nothing is listed here, nothing or "none" is listed in census.

7 Name of other members of the household follow in order listed in census. Surname is listed when different from head of household.

8 Age. Race is indicated when different from head of household. If a member of the household other than the head of household owns real or personal property, that information is listed here, using the same abbreviations used for the head of household.

9 Place of birth is listed only if not U.S. born.

10 Relationship to head of household is not listed in 1870 or 1880 census, but is listed in later records. Relationship is not included here for children of head of household.

11 Relationship and occupation are listed for other members of the household when listed in the census. Abbreviations: m-i-l, mother-in-law; d-i-l, daughter-in-law; s-i-l, son-in-law; grandd, granddaughter; grands, grandson.

Benjamin Kelly b 22 farm laborer;
Sarah 20 keeping house; William 2; Laural Brooks m 5; Abraham Dorsey b 76 farmer, rp; Patience 71.
Richard Bacon b 50 farm laborer;
Marrian 35 keeping house; Rachel 10; James 11; Mary A. 1; Arey Jenson m 77 r
rp **Robert Leily [Lilly?]** w 61 farmer;
Martha 58 keeping house; Virginia N. 19.
rp Charles Ridgely w 60 MD;
Samuel 32 farmer; Thomas 24 farmer; Harriett Leesman w 26 keeping house; Thomas 3; Louisa Addison b 20 domestic servant; Hanson Addison m 10.
rpd William **Brayshaw** w 56 England manufacturer;
Julia 52 keeping house; Sylvanius 28 manufacturer; William 26 manufacturer; James 23 farmer; Annie 19; Julia 17; Lucy 15; Elizabeth 14; Thomas 10; Ann 9; John Frost w 20 laborer; Thomas Jackson w 18 woolen mill hand; Benjamin Camby w 25 woolen mill hand; Kate Bennett w 19 servant.
John Brayshaw w 30 England manufacturer;
Elizabeth 26 keeping house; Elizabeth 1; Eliza White w 11.
William Reily w 28 blacksmith;
Laura 24 keeping house; Willie 3; John 2; Charles 2/12; Sarah 3.
p Joseph Seaney w 42 England grocer;
Grace 20 keeping house; Hannah 16; Julia 12.
John Shorts w 52 blacksmith;
Ruth 60 keeping house; Levi Owings b 12.
p Edward Mccauley w 46 farmer;
Ann Mccauley w 71 keeping house; Eliza 51; William 48 farmer p; Ellen 30.
p Richard Dorsey w 69 farmer;
John 54 brother farmer; Samuel Dorsey w 28 farmer; Mary 29 keeping house; Henry 1; Robert 5; Samuel 3; Elizabeth 2; Richard Dorsey w 23; James 23; Ellen 7/12.
rp **Joseph Mccauley** w 35 house carpenter;
Rebecca 28 keeping house; Annie 3; Lettie 6/12; Ernest Brady w 20 Prussia app. carpenter; Agnes Thomas w 12 servant.
r **John S. Myerly** w 45 farmer;
Harriet 35 keeping house; Carloine 14; Emma 5; Mary 1; Hannah Hall b 24 servant; Frany 3; Mary 1; William Watkins b 28 farm laborer; Stella 24 keeping house; James 2; Sarah 3/12; Amos Hall b 29 farm laborer.
rp **Jane Scott** w 64 keeping house;
Miriam 29; Ellen Dorsey b 11 servant; Edward Scott 32 farmer rp; Emily 28; Annie 5; William 3; Samuel 3/13.
r Charles Dorsey b 39 farm laborer;
Harriet 41 keeping house r; James 19; William 14; Harriet 14; Elizabeth 6; Ann 3; Benjamin 2; William 1/12.
George Schages w 35;
Sarah F. 13 keeping house; Lottie 3/12; Ann E. Butler b 9 servant.
Howard Morison w 32 farmer;
Mary E. 28 keeping house; William 7; James D. 5; Claudius 2/12.
rp **Allen Cross** w 72;
Elizabeth 69 keeping house; Elizabeth 49; Sarah 39; William Cross 50 farmer; Alice 55 keeping house; James N. 24 farm laborer.
rp **Johnathon Blours [Blowers]** 50 w huckster;
Sylvia A. 49 keeping house; Eliza A. 22; William 21 farm laborer; Louisa 28; Hannah Barnes w 12.
rp Elizabeth **Botrell** w 56 England keeping house;
Eliza 25 farmer; **George** 22; Thomas 18.
rp William More w 40 farmer;

Mary 33 keeping house, Mary 14; William 12; Henry 10; Maclin 8; Charles 5; George 4; Emma 2; Charoltte 9/12.

rp Nicholas Grawel w 33 Prussia farmer;
Jeanette 31 keeping house.

r **Hamilton More** w 62 farmer;
Eveline 56 keeping house r.

Benjamin Wheatly w 39 farm laborer;
Mary 36; James 16; John R. 14; Mary 4; Lottie 2; Annie More w 17.

rp **James Peters** w 51 farmer;
Isabel w 34 keeping house; James 21 farmer; Evan 16, Allen, 9; Patrick Nass w 15; Rachel Ellicott w 61; Samuel Peters w 44 r.

p Jason Larken b 53 farmer;
Rebecca 40 keeping house; Mary 25; James 23 farm laborer; Hrberry [?] 19 farm laborer; Charles 17; John 15; Samuel 9; Rachelle 8; George 7; Rachelle 4; Sarah 2; William Crawford b 3; John ____ b 2; Orelia ___ b 4/12.

rp Edward Flastad w 54 Prussia farmer;
Catherine 48 keeping house; Edward 24; Antonitte 18; Elizabeth 17; Eliza 15; ___mer 13; Francis 10.

rp Richard Wells w 70;
Mary Benson w 39 keeping house; Richard 27 farm laborer; Ann 26; **Washington Wells** 23 farm laborer; Margaret Burton w 10, servant.

rp **Richard G. Simpson** w 45 farmer;
Annie 37 keeping house; Carrie 6; Bettie 4; William 3; John 3/12; Isabella Cecil w 85; Lucinda Budd w 61 servant.

p William Brown w 54 farmer;
Martha 50 keeping house; Elizabeth 23; Samuel 18 farm laborer; William 10; Thomas Haines w 22 farm laborer; Robert Ridgely 9 b.

d **James Simpson** w 43 New York;
Mary 33 keeping house; Sarah 12; William 10; Benjamin Kelly b 21 farm laborer; James Harding b 21 farm laborer; Sophia Dorsey b 16 servant; George Dorsey b 14 farm laborer; Nelly 10; Samuel 8.

rp Howe Y. Macgarvey w 43 farmer p;
Eliza 51 keeping house r; Catherine Warfield 48 r.

p George Jackson 25 b farm laborer p;
Louisa 31 keeping house; Martha 2; Eli Ridgely b 5.

r Mary Iglehart w 63 keeping house;
William W. Iglehart w 32 farmer p; Mary 25 keeping house; William 6; James 4; Florence 11/12; Martha Brown b 20 servant; John 3; Richard 6/12.

pr **William Simpson** w 70 farmer;
Sallie 71 keeping house; Sallie 36; Mary Smith w 3; John Myers m 15 farm laborer; Maria Myers 18 m servant; Harriett Myers m 13 servant; Silas m 13 farm laborer; Jacob m 11 farm laborer; Edward Myers m 56 farm laborer; Lewis m 5/12.

p Richard Iglehart w 63 farmer;
Sarah 46 keeping house; Sarah Davis w 26; Remus Dorsey b 38 farm laborer; Lewis Wilson b 45 farm laborer.

p Sophia Hollifield w 54 keeping house;
Joseph 27 farmer; James 16 farm laborer; William 22 farm laborer; Sarah Schooff b 25 servant; Charles b 3.

Edward Turner 36 b farm laborer
Jane 33 keeping house; Melissa 5; Edward 2.

rp **Eveline Dorsey** w 68 keeping house;
Ann 35; Mary 32; Laura 23; Harrison 28 farmer pr.

rp **Pulaski Dorsey** w 34 farmer;
Fanny Wormly 65 w servant

John Damm w 57 Prussia farmer;

Elizabeth 50 keeping house; Henry 24 butcher; Elizabeth 22; Conrad 19 farmer; John 16; William 13.

rp **Napoleon Dorsey** w 41 farmer;
Henry Bruce w 38 farm laborer; Elizabeth 26 servant; Catherine 10; Matilda 8; Mary 4; Elizabeth 2.

p William Seily [Leily ?] w 35 farmer;
Lucy 30 keeping house; George Hamilton w 60 farm laborer.

p Thomas Watkins m 65 farmer;
Mary 48 keeping house; Elizabeth Bacon m 14; Alverda [?] Miles m 8; Joseph Thomas b 22 farm laborer; Benjamin Dorsey b 25.

p John Fry w 47 farmer;
Rachel 39 keeping house; Elizabeth 17; Henry 15; Richard 13; Rachel 11; Mary 9.

rp Robert Pue w 61 MD;
Mary Smith w 80 house keeper; Jeremiah Maloney w 50 Ireland.

rp **John Simpson** w 60 farmer;
Elizabeth 55 keeping house; Margaret Sackers w 60; John Holland b 12 farm laborer; Thomas Hanes w 22 farm laborer.

p **Napoleon B. Harding** w 29 farmer;
Torron [?] 23 keeping house; Amanda 4; John 2; George 5/12; Stephen Bacon b 15 farm laborer.

Charles Harding w 45 farmer;
Ellen 24 keeping house; James 6; Clara 4; Charles 2; Helen 1.

pr Andrew Linthicum w 45 wheelwright;
Frances 32 keeping house; Susan 3; Thomas 2; William See [?] w 25 blacksmith; Henry Smith w 43 blacksmith p; William Harmon w 50 wheelwright p; Molly Kelly w 12 domestic servant.

pr Harper Carroll w 31 farmer;
John Neulak [?] w 25 Ireland farm manager p; Joana Newlak [?] 50 Ireland house keeper; Bridget 19; Matilda 17; Thomas 15 farm laborer; Eliza 29.

Nicholas Sheals [?] w 40 Ireland farm laborer;
Alice 35 keeping house; Mary 15; Robert 14; Agnes 12; William 7; Walter 6/12; Thomas O'Neil w 26 Ireland farm laborer.

r **John F. Kouhm** w 36 Prussia shoemaker;
Christina 10; Frederic 3; Annie 25 Prussia keeping house; Amelia 1.

r William Kaiser w 28 farmer;
Margaret w 38 keeping house; Ann Phelps w 14; James Phelps w 13; Margaret Phelps w 3.

pr Thomas Mase [?] w 49 farmer;
Louisa 38 keeping house; Thomas 14; Mary 6.

pr **Benjamin Baldwin** w 53 farmer;
Delitha 44 keeping house; Erskin 19 farm laborer; Sylvester 17 farm laborer; Mary 15; Howard 12; David 4; Benjamin 21 farm laborer.

p Robert Baarman w 60 farmer;
Elizabeth 54 keeping house; William 22 farm laborer; Nancy 20; George 18; Elizabeth 17; Charles 12; John Johnson b 9.

pr Thomas Henderson w 42 Scotland manager;
Isabella w 28 Ireland keeping house; Charles 3; John 2; Henry Mackey w 38 Ireland farm laborer; Marcus b 60 farm laborer; ___ Thomas b 30 farm laborer; Benton Waters b 22 farm laborer; James Jackson b 18 farm laborer; Levi Allen b 10 farm laborer; Stephen Allen b 8 farm laborer; Harriet Boston b 25 servant; Henry Allen b 40 farm laborer; Jane Boston b 45 servant; Mary Boston b 15 servant; ___ Boston b 8/12.

Joseph McCauley 45 w carpenter;
Rebecca 40 wife keeping house; A____ 13 daughter at school; Lottie 10 at school; Louise 7; Harry Parlett 35 w b-i-l farmer.
John Bach 26 w merchant;
Elizabeth 27 w wife keeping house; Mary Ann 3.
William Welling 67 w;
Mary 66 w wife; Henry 29 farmer; Hannah 29 keeping house; Julia 2 grandd; Mary 11/12 grandd; William 20 farmer; Sallie 30.
George Fletcher 40 b laborer on farm;
Rachel 36 wife keeping house.
Washington Wells 33 w farmer;
Maria 38 sister keeping house.
o **Hugh McGarvey** 50 w farmer;
Eliza 60 wife keeping house; Catherine Warfield 58 s-i-l.
Norman [?] Welling 33 w farmer;
Mary 32 wife keeping house; Clinton 13 at school; Sarah Molin 17 b servant.
o H. Clay Simpson 40 w farmer;
Angilin [?] 39 wife keeping house; Virginia 12 at school; Sallie 11 at school; Sarah 80 mother; Sallie 46 sister; Mary Smith 71 niece.
George Johnson 23 b laborer on farm;
Milly 20 wife keeping house; Venus 1; Esaw Mathew 19 labor on farm; Sam Mathew 12; Manala Nelson 15.
Charles Jason 26 b laborer;
John Hegman 45 laborer.
o **William Iglehart** 41 w farmer;
Mary 34 wife keeping house; William 16 son at school; Florence V. 11 at school; Emily 9 at school; Cora E. 7 at school; Webster 5; Wilton R. 2.
Richard Owings 27 w farmer;
Alvreda Dorsey 35 sister keeping house; Upton Dorsey 10 nephew at school; Virginia Hall 26 servant; Mary 3; Josaphine 7/12.
Remus Dorsey 45 b laborer on farm;
Alice 30 wife keeping house; Mary 9; Henson 8; Kate 6; William 3; Richard 1/12.
Samuel Kelly 31 b laborer on farm;
Hester 18 wife; Clara 12; James 8; Benj 6; Estele 4; Emma 1.
Alfred Mozer [?] 24 b laborer on farm;
Ella 21 wife; Marcellus 6/12.
Frank H_____ 56 shoemaker Bohemia;
B_____ 54 wife Bohemia; Margaret Boots 80 Bohemia; Nicholas Ridgely 75.
Ernest Ide 42 w preacher Prussia;
Sylvinia 31 wife; Louis 19 farmer; Edwin 16 at school; Ellen 10 at school; Alfus 7 at school; Marcus 5; Charles 2.
o **Edmond Scott** 41 w farmer;
Emily 38 wife keeping house; Anna [?] 15 at school; Samuel 10 at school; Abbie 5; Howard 3; Melville 2/12.
William Wall 38 w merchant;
Louisa 39 wife keeping house; Lucy 14 at school; Ella 5; Maud 1; Milton Wall 22 clerk in store.
Zelophehad Daval [?] w 69 miller;
Sarah 50 wife keeping house.
Samuel Dorsey 40 w wheelwright;
Mary 40 wife keeping house; Henry 17 labor on farm; Robert 15 at school; Samuel 13 at school; Annie 11 at school; Walter 9 at school; Mollie 8 at school; John 6; Fannie 2.

Owen Dorsey 30 w stone mason;
Mary 28 wife keeping house; Joshua 7; Annie 5; Carrie 2.

o William Cross 60 w farmer;
Allice 62 wife keeping house; Elizabeth 59 sister; Sarah 45 sister; Elizabeth 80 mother; David 55 brother.

Johnathan Blowers 60 w farmer;
Lydia 50 wife keeping house; Catherine 21.

Margaret Brown 55 b keeping house;
Samuel Kelly 27 b laborer.

George Zeigler 50 w carpenter;
Mary 44 wife keeping house; Nide [?] 17; Susan 16; Mary 13; _____ 8; Eullia 6; Eupa_____3; John Morris 80; Catherine 75.

Clinton Cissel 35 w farmer;
Mollie 18 wife keeping house; Florence 5; Sallie 4; Sarah Jackson 23 b servant; Fannie 4; Susan6/12.r

Ann **Lithicum** 80 w;
Ellen 61 daughter keeping house; **John** 59 son farmer; William 56 farmer; Elizabeth 54 keeping house; Lucinda 52 keeping house; Samuel 44 farmer; Dorsey 39; Mamy 7 grandd; Bettie 5 grandd.

o **John Myerly** 50 w farmer;
Harriet 44 wife keeping house; Emma 15 at school; May 12 at school; Lee 9 at school; William 7 at school; Richard 5.

Jacob Parlett 42 w farmer;
Marion 38 wife keeping house; De Wilton 4; Fannie 1; Rose Frances 12 b servant.

Thomas Brown 51 w farmer;
Carol 50 wife keeping house; Bassidon [?] 18; Carrie 16.

Benjamin Kelly 30 m laborer;
J_____ 30 wife keeping house; Lewis 10; Mary 9; May 5; Ella Myers 24 b.

Elisha Sakers 48 w farmer;
Elizabeth 39 wife keeping house; Samuel 17 laborer on farm; William 15 laborer on farm; Rebecca 9.

Thomas King 30 b laborer on farm;
Allie 24 wife keeping house; Andella 5; Mary 2; Lisla 50 mother; Laura 13 sister.

William Reeley 42 w blacksmith;
Laura 36 wife keeping house; Florence 15; Isabell 13 at school; John 12 at school; Charles 9 at school; Ida 8.

Charles Dorsey 49 b laborer on farm;
Harriet 50 wife keeping house; Elizabeth 16; William 2.

Jane Carter 28 b keeping house;
Angelica 13; Benj 12; William 10; Ester 7; Delia 4; Charles 2.

r **Howard Morrison** 43 w laborer on farm;
May 35 wife keeping house; William 16; James 14 at school; Claud 9 at school; Burnica [?] 7; Robert 5; Effie 3; Joseph 3/12.

William Warfield 53 w farmer;
Martha 47 wife keeping house; Nicholas 20; Julia 17; Catherine 9; Nicholas Cole 2 grands; Richard Myers 13 b.

o **Richard Simpson** 44 w farmer;
Annie 47 wife keeping house; Carrie 16; Bertha 14 at school; William 12 at school; Hilda Holland 19 w servant.

do **James Simpson** 52 w farmer;
Annie 46 wife keeping house; William 20 works on farm; Sallie 18; Josephine Williams 19 b; James Myers 18 b laborer on farm; Thomas Johnson 14 b laborer; Richard Myers 24 b laborer.

r Richard White [?] 53 w farmer;
Amanda 52 wife keeping house; James 31 farmer; Annie 24; Henry Robinson 15 w laborer on farm.

- George Botterill 33 w farmer;
  Elizabeth 68 mother keeping house; Thomas 27 brother farmer; James Logan 64 w uncle, William Ridgely 69 b laborer on farm.

Unites State Census, 1880, Agriculture Schedule

Members of the Simpsonville community, listed on the 1878 Hopkins map, are shown in bold type; values of property, improvements and farms products are listed for these farmers.

Richard White, rents, $2500, milk, butter, swine, poultry, potatoes
James Simpson, owns, $4000, milk, butter, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, wine, wood
Richard Simpson, owns, $3000, milk, butter, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes
Howard Morrison, rents, $1800, milk, butter, swine, poultry, buckwheat, corn, wheat, potatoes, wood
George Botterill, owns, $1200, milk, butter, swine, poultry, buckwheat, corn, wheat, potatoes, apples, wood
Edmond Scott, owns, $2000, cattle, milk, butter, swine, poultry, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, apples, wood
William Cross, owns, $3000, milk, Butter, cheese, sheep, swine, poultry, buckwheat, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, wood
Johnathan Blowers, owns, $1000, milk, butter, swine, poultry, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, peaches, wood
George [?] **Zeigler**, owns, $3500, milk, butter, poultry, potatoes, honey, wood
Clinton Cissell, rents, $3000, milk, butter, swine, poultry, corn, wheat, potatoes, wood
Ann Linthicum, rents, $7000, milk, butter, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, wood
John Myerly, owns, $8000, cattle, milk, butter, poultry, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, wood
Washington Wells, owns, $1600, swine, poultry, buckwheat, corn, oats, potatoes, apples, peaches, wood
Hugh McGarvey, owns, $4000, milk, butter, swine, poultry, corn, oats, wheat, apples, peaches, wine, wood
Truman Welling, owns, $1500, milk, butter, sheep, swine, poultry, buckwheat, apples
H. Clay Simpson, owns, $7000, milk, butter, cattle, swine, poultry, potatoes, apples, peaches, wood
William Iglehart, owns, $1500, milk, butter, swine, poultry, potatoes, apples, peaches
Richard B. Owings, owns, $1000, milk, butter, swine, poultry, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, apples, peaches, honey, wine, wood

o **Charles Cooney** 55 w farmer;
Jennie Howe 49 w housekeeper; Robert Williams 45 m laborer.

o **Welling Iglehart** 50 w farmer;
Anna 44 w wife.

r **George L. Gardmin** [?] 27 w laborer;
Mary 29 wife; Elenor 1; **Joseph Manakin** [?] 50 w boarder farming; Phyllis Ridgley 31 w servant; Sarah 8 w.

o **George Warfield** 60 b laborer;
Fannie 55 b wife; Henry 23 b laborer.

r Samuel **Cromwell** 60 b farmer;
Emma 46 wife; Hattie 22 cook; William 20 laborer; Rose 18 cook; Louis 16; Kate 14; Virgin 13; Marian 11;Dorothea 5.

o **John L. Clark** 64 w farmer;
Martha Gray Clark 23 daughter; Howard Dorsey 33 m laborer; Fannie 30 m wife washerwoman.

r Charles Neldrom 36 w farm laborer;
Amy 34 wife; Blanch 16; Josephine 14; Amy 13; Mildred 6.

o **Frederick Schatz** 47 w farmer
Anna 47 wife; Frederick 22 farmer; [?] 21 farmer; Mark 18 farm laborer; Amy 16.

o John Bassler 62 w farmer;
Dora 52 daughter [wife]; George F. 27 farm laborer; John 25 farm laborer; Alfred L. 23 farm laborer; Benjamin 18 farm laborer; Edward 16; Bertha 14; Amy 11; Ethel 9; Frank 21 farm laborer.

o **Charles Wallick** 46 w farmer;
Ella 38 wife; Elva 18 clerk; Audry 17; Edward 17; [?] 14; Russell 9; Lola 7; Nucal 6.

o **Richard Brown** 45 w farmer;
Evlyne 43 wife ; Elenor 14; Helen 13; Loise 5.

o Henry Wagner 41 w farmer;
Jason 43 brother.

o Napoleon Dorsey 90 w retired farmer;
Sarah Harding 65 w private family housekeeper.

o Philip Kohler 62 w Germany farmer;
Mary 62 wife; Annie 28; Adam 24 farmer; William 21 farmer.

o **Herman Wiephol** [Westphal] 55 w Germany farmer;
Lizzie 55 wife.

o Charles A Kralicek 40 w farmer;
Minnie 48 wife; Anita 12.

o **Lewis Davis** 30 w farmer;
Mary 30 wife; Anna V. 7; Louis D. 4; Marion 1; Julius Sommerville 16 b servant.

o **George B. Gore** [?] 39 w farmer;
Sarah 39 wife; Irene 17; Bessie 16; Leola 14; Francis 13.

o James Goodwin 34 w farmer;
Pearl 26 wife; Irene 7; James 5; Mali [?] 3; Vernon 2; **Washington Wells** 75 w boarder farm laborer.

o **George Warfield** 38 b farmer;
E__lia [?] 38 wife; Richard 18 farm laborer; Edna 11.

r George **Brown** 38 m farm laborer;
May 25 wife; Charles 8; Virginia 7; Clara 3; Cora 1.

o Nicholas Miller 70 w farmer;
Katherin 62 wife; Harry Worthington 26 m servant.

o **John Cooney** 52 w farmer;
Mary 49 wife; Ernest 13; Mary 11; Elizabeth 8.

o **H. Clay Gaither** 41 w farmer;
Jennie 41 wife; Laura 14; Riggs 13; James 11; Helen 9; Clan [?] 6; Hazel 4.

o William Welling 60 w farmer;
Mary 56 wife.

o **George Day** 25 w farm laborer;
Clemma [?] sister 7.

r Florence Lisbon 73 m;
Jessie 16 farm laborer; Lazor [?] 14 farm laborer; Charles 12; Pearl 9.

r **Frank Echla**[?] 57 w farmer;
Elizabeth 54 wife; Ashby 24 farm laborer; Marion 32; Nellie 29; William 22 farm laborer; Norman 19 farm laborer; Galdie [?] 16; Whitney 14; Margret 9.

r Brown Jones 19 m farm laborer;
Agnes 19 wife servant; John 13 brother.

o Fredrick Pohli____ w farmer;
Mary wife; Lawrence 25 farmer.

o Jessie Afin 75 w farmer;
Carrie 69 wife; Bera[?] 42; Annie Whip 33 w daughter school keeper; Henry Wipdell w 52 hired man on farm.

o **Herbert Ridgly** 40 w farmer;
Mary 33 wife; Elenore 13; Virginia 10; Mary 9; Ida 7; Bassil 4; Amos 2; Edward 1.

o **Marion Botterill** 33 w house carpenter;
Mary 35 wife; Sarah K. 5; Raymond Wiyrick 13 w step-son; Theresa 11 step-daughter; Robert A. Carrol 74 w f-i-l.

o **Walter Sealing** 30 w farmer;
Annie 36 wife; Spencer 7; Lester 5; Mildred 2; Howard 23 brother farm laborer; Helen 20 s-i-l.

o **Herbert M. Brown** 38 w farmer;
Grace 24 wife; Mary 7; Louis 2.

o **William Johnson** 39 m farm laborer;
Cora 32 wife; Margaret 12; Mildred 11; Lawrence 8; Lola V. 5; Helen F. 2.

o **Robert A. Gayleard** 63 w farmer;
Paulina 56 wife; Robert H. 28 general store clerk; **George** 27 farm laborer; **Sidney** 12.

o Elizabeth Lichtfield 74 w farmer;
Joseph E. 35 carpenter; Ralph Watt 17 w boarder laborer.

o William H. **Williams** 58 b minister;
Martha 55 wife.

r **Royal Kelly** 23 m farm laborer;
Mora L. 22 wife; Royal 1/12.

o **John Hanson** 50 m laborer;
Louisa 44 wife servant; Maurise [?] 19 farm laborer; Walter 26 farm laborer; Nelson 12.

o **Charles Holland** 46 m farmer;
Eva 25 wife; Ella Kenard 25 m boarder public school laborer.

o Hugo DeChimbell 35 w carpenter;
Sarah 16 wife; Josephine 69 mother.

o John **Stromberg** 64 w farmer;
Annie 58 wife; **Paul** 29 farmer; Irene 21; Vivian 20; Lewis 18; Ethel M. 14; Clara E. 11.

o **Robert Williams** 60 m blacksmith;
Elbn [?] 40 wife; Robert L. 25 Farm laborer; George 24 farm laborer; Richard 21 farm laborer; Carrie 21; Nettie 15; Florence 8; Ruth 2.

o Calvin R. R___burg 30 w farmer;
Sidne [?] 27 wife; Helen 6; Katherine 4; Charles 3; Emmery Drimer 25 w handyman.

o **Charles Vockaman** 82 w Germany ;
Rufus 33 son farmer; Elizabeth W. 31; Charles F.W. 21 farmer; Irving H. 24 farmer.

r **Lewis Kelly** 28 m farm laborer;
Rosie 28 wife; Earl 7; Nora 6; Mildred 4; Ethel 1.

o **Alonza Mateo** 28 m farmer;

Grace 29 wife; Alonza 2; William Wilson 74 m f-i-l.

r **Arthur Dorsey** 46 b farm laborer;
Sarah 42 wife; Ernie 19 farm laborer; Elvira 16 house servant; William 14; Leola E. 12; Arthur 11; Lula 8; Carrie 6; Remus 4; George.

o **Ellen Hall** 67 m house servant;
William Sallaway 15 grands; Ella Dorsey 21 Grandd.

o William **Boardly** 61 m farmer;
Annie 44 m wife; **Thomas** 21 m son laborer; Addy 19 d; Howard 2 grands.

o **Walter Boardly** 26 m farm laborer;
Rebeca 34 wife; Rose Jones 18 m stepd; George Jones 16 steps.

o **Nelson Holland** 75 m farmer;
Annie 67 wife; John Dorsey 11 m grands

o **Clifton Wall** 43 w mail carrier, Star Route;
Martha A 40 wife; Roger C. 17; Edna 12; Galdyce 9; Ethel 7; Doris 4.

od John Iglehart 33 w miller, flour mill;
Mary 30 wife; John L. 5; Lewis 3; Walter 2; Helen 9/12; Raymond Smallwood 24 w boarder clerk store; Hattie Cromwell 21 b servant; Nettie Davis 19 m servant; Edward Day 60 w boarder; Florence Day 68 w boarder.

r **John Bruce** 45 m farm laborer;
Michael 12 son; **Samuel** 22 farm laborer; Lloyd 9; Mary 7; Frances 4; Sarah E. Bruce 77 m mother; Rachel Kajer 25 m housekeeper; Wesley B_____ 14 m great nephew; Charles Greenfield 22 m nephew farm laborer.

r **Samuel Jackson** 44 m farm laborer.

r **Frank Greenfield** 28 m farm laborer;
Nettie 19 wife house servant.

r **William F. Metcalf** 80 w;
Martha 61 wife; William Lowery w 9 grands

r **John Harding** 44 w carpenter;
Gertrude 40 wife

o Thomas A Wells 60 w farmer;
Sarah 61 wife

o **David Johnson** 62 m laborer;
Agnes 62 wife; Henry 37 farm laborer; Franklin 35 farm laborer.

o **Samuel J. Kelly** 67 m laborer [?];
Esta Herbred 21 daughter house servant; Marshall Kelly 20; ____ 24 son farm laborer; Anna 17 house servant.

o **William Myerly** 46 w farmer;
Lenora 43 wife.

o **August Drislam** 40 w farmer;
Ernestina 31 wife; Rosalie 13; Augusta 11; Marie 5; Freida 3.

o Lewis **Kelly** 40 m farmer;
Fannie 47 wife; Harry 24 nephew.

o Herman Wissel 56 w Germany farmer;
Annie 40 wife; Herbert 17 farm laborer; Norman 16 farm laborer.

r Scott Brown 39 w farmer;
Mildred 35 wife; Thomas 11; Mildred G. 10; Thelma 7.

o **Richard Brown** 67 w farmer;
Ella 58 wife; Mary Gaither 11 grandd.

o **Allen Peters** 59 w farmer;
Alice B. 55 wife; Isabella 84 mother; Elvira Homes 83 w boarder; Allen J. Peters 24 son farmer; Thomas H. 17 farmer.

o **Winfield Parlett** 76 w farmer;
Anna 46 wife; Winfred 15; Jacob 14.

r William O. **Kelly** 50 m farmer;
Kate 42 wife, **Remus** 16; Kate 13; **David** 9; Calvin 8.

o **Alice Dorsey** 70 m farmer;
Walton 26 laborer; Mary 25 d-i-l; Martha 6 grandd; Roger 4 grandson; Hattie 3 grandd; Hillan 9/12 grandd.

o William **Blay** 64 m farm laborer;
Thomas 31 son farm laborer; Carrie 28 d-i-l; Charles L. 8 grands; Harriet E. 6 grandd; Harriet Lowler 68 m boarder.

o **Howard Scott** 42 w farmer;
Florence 36 wife; Helen M. 5;

o Henry **Myers** 57 w farmer;
Mary 45 wife; Loyd 24 painter, **Harry** C. 22 farm laborer; Mary 17; Irving 15; Ethel 13.

o **George Renn** [?] 48 w farmer,
Louisa E. 41 wife; Harry 23 sailor merchant ship; Eva E. 22 _____; **John E.** 19 farm laborer; Melvin 18 laborer; Selma N. 13; George W. Jr. 12; Sylvia 7.

r Lawrence Propst [?] 49 w Lutheran minister;
Florence 44 wife; Grace 23; Vivian 20; Cissel 14.

r **Willard Graves** 37 w farmer;
Mary 37 wife; David 13; Helen 9; Ruth L. 7; Blanch 3.

o Samuel C. Marlow 50 w farmer;
Francis 43 wife; ____ Cissel 54 w farmer; A____ 46 wife; W.S. Wallick 72 w f-i-l.

r Charles W. Latheif [?] 20 w farm laborer.

o **Walter Scott** 36 w farmer;
Jessy 39 wife; William 3.

r John Wise 30 b farm laborer;
Ethel 25 wife; Phrone [?] 4; John 2.

o **Samuel Scott** 49 w farmer;
Molli 42 wife; Virginia 15; Edmund 12.

r Isreal Kelly 24 b laborer;
Katherine 21 wife.

r **Arthur Blay** 38 b farm laborer;
Kate 32 wife; Mary 14; William L. 12.

r **Frank Wise** 30 m farm laborer
Ella M. 28 wife; Bertha L. 9; George 5; Raymond 4; Mary 2.

o **De Wilton Parlett** 44 w farmer;
Elizabeth 44 wife.

r **John Bell** 45 m farm laborer;
Ida 26 wife; William A. 5; John W. 4; Dorothy L. 3; Mary E. 2; Sarah F. 8/12.

o Richard B. **Owings** 66 w farmer;
Blanch 62 wife; Caroline 36; **Thadeus** 27 farmer; Amos 17; Kelly Kati b 18 servant; Calvin 9 son.

o **Milton Iglehart** 41 w farmer;
Mary 36 wife; Mildred 16; Robert 14; Ludell 1.

o Mary V. **Iglehart** 73 w;
Corra 45 daughter; Webster 43 farmer.

r Samuel H. Grimes 22 w farm laborer;
Ruth 20 wife; Dorothy 3; John 6/12.

r Joseph **Myers** 24 m farmer;
Elsie 25 wife; Virginia 3; Elizabeth 2.

o George Myers m farmer;
Lauren 57 wife; Walter 24 farm laborer; George A. 20 farm laborer; Edgar H. 7 grands.

o Joseph Disney 47 w farmer;
Andrea 49 wife; Lilian 19; Ada 22 telephone operator, Control Office.

o John Hall 60 w blacksmith;

Jane L. 60 wife; Jesse L. 16 blacksmith.

r **Richard Myers** 30 m chauffeur;
Ella 29 wife; John 4; Ella 3; George 1.

o **Herbert Hall** 35 w blacksmith;
Roseali E. 30 wife; Roseali 8; Ruth 5; Dorthia 3.

r William H. **Grimes** 45 w laborer;
Rose 45 wife; Maggie 18; Charles 16; **Howard** 14; **Ernest** 12; Fannie 10; Elizabeth 8; A____ 6; Thomas 2; Richard Myerly 45 boarder.

o **William Simpson** 59 w farmer;
Rebecca 60 wife; William C. 26 laborer; Lauren B. 32.

o **Hardy Cissel** 40 w farmer;
Bertha 38 wife; Donald 4; Sarah Scaggs 62 w boarder.

o **Lee Eyer** 58 w farmer;
Endora 58 wife; Hunter 27 farmer; Arthur K. 18; Martha 15; Lucri____ Scott 62 w boarder.

o **Willard Smallwood** 31 w farmer.

o **Albert W. Bradey** 42 w merchant in store

APPENDIX VIII:
Historic American Engineering Record Documentation of Simpsonville Mill, Howard County, Maryland: Map (Map Pocket)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
DOCUMENTATION OF
SIMPSONVILLE MILL
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

(HAER No. MD-91)

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS • ARCHEOLOGISTS • PLANNERS

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

SIMPSONVILLE MILL — HAER No. MD-91

Location:
130 feet northwest of intersection of Cedar Lane and Guilford Road
Columbia vicinity
Howard County, Maryland
UTM: 18.936420.4339180
Quad: Clarksville, Maryland, 1:24,000

Date of Construction:
Circa 1790

Present Owners:
The Howard County Research and Development Corporation
P.O. Box 833
Columbia, Maryland 21044

Present Use:
Vacant (ruin)

Significance:
Simpsonville Mill is significant as a surviving eighteenth century mill with associated features. The Simpsonville Mill was an important local industry in Howard County, and its history reflects the changing economy of the County. It is unusual in its function as both a textile and a grist mill during the nineteenth century. The mill is also locally significant because of its associations with the Owings and Simpson families and its role as the commercial center of the hamlet of Simpsonville.

Project Information:
The Simpsonville Mill will be adversely affected by the proposed improvement of Maryland Route 32 between Maryland Route 108 and Pindell School Road. In an effort to mitigate the adverse effect, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed among the Federal Highway Administration, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The MOA stipulates that the remains of the mill be recorded and stabilized and that an archeological data recovery be completed. This documentation was undertaken as partial fulfillment of the first stipulation.

Preparers of Documentation:
Richard Meyer/Principal Architectural Historian
Douglas C. McVarish/Project Architectural Historian

John Milner Associates, Inc.
309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF MILL AND SETTING

The Simpsonville Mill is located approximately 130 feet west of Cedar Lane in the hamlet of Simpsonville, Howard County, Maryland. Its site is a wooded slope on the north bank of the Middle Patuxent River. To the north of the mill is a rocky precipice, and to the west are wooded areas bordering on residential lots. The mill is oriented northwest-southeast. The millseat consists of the mill, the headgate, the headrace, two overflow channels, the wheelpit dam, the wheelpit, and the tailrace, each of which is at least partially intact and is described below. The milldam, also described, is no longer in existence. While not recorded herein, the Miller's House remains standing across Cedar Lane, east of the millseat.

Mill

The stone mill is the most prominent standing feature of the Simpsonville millseat. The lower walls of the building are constructed of irregularly shaped blocks of locally-quarried granite, while the quoins and exterior door and window lintels are constructed of large ashlar blocks of the same material. Many of the quoins and foundation blocks are marked by a series of parallel drill marks. The remaining portions of the existing walls are constructed of coursed rubble. The walls are laid with soft mortar, having a high sand content. Interior door and window lintels are fabricated of wood. All of the remaining wood lintels are charred. The stones used to construct the upper portions of the wall are noticeably smaller than those used in the basement level in order to reduce the thickness and weight of the upper story. The walls are two feet thick at the south entrance and increase to 28 inches at the base of the arch on the southwest wall. The building measures approximately 40 feet wide (east to west) and 46 feet long (north to south).

Three of the mill's four walls remain standing, while the fourth has collapsed. The southwest wall is the best preserved, intact to the lintels of the second story windows. Portions of the northwest and southeast walls survive to nearly their full height; the northeast wall has largely collapsed into the interior of the mill.

The walls of the mill rest on bedrock within the slope of the valley of the Middle Patuxent River. The topography of the valley is such that the ground surface is at the second story level on the northeast side of the mill and at the first story level, on the southwest side. The southwest wall adjoins the wheelpit and is pierced by a Roman-arched opening through which the shaft of the mill wheel passed.

The southwest wall has two openings on either side of the stone arch and five windows on the story above. Two windows flank the southeast entrance, while three other windows are situated on the second story above the first story openings. The southeast wall has collapsed between the first and second story windows, east of the entrance. The northwest wall is poorly preserved; however, it appears that a single window was located on either side of a central doorway.

The position of the second story is indicated by small beam pockets cut into the interior of the southeast and southwest walls. A wood lintel, occurring near the south end of the southwest interior wall, is evidence of an opening that was later enclosed. Evidence of a large brick fireplace is present in the southeast corner of the mill's interior. Handmade bricks from the flue remain attached the northeast wall. A fireplace of stone, marking the location of an enclosed office in one corner, has been recognized as a characteristic of gristmills built after 1750 in parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware (Del Sordo 1982:67).

No physical evidence of the wood framing that formed the third and attic stories survives. The former exterior appearance of the mill is shown in an early twentieth century painting, reproduced in Cramm's *Pictorial History of Howard County*. This painting shows the mill with a gambrel roof, resting atop stone walls. Two central loft doors were situated in the southeast gambrel end. The lower loft door was flanked by windows (Cramm 1987:112).

The floor of the mill is partially paved with concrete and stone. This floor is a later addition to the mill. The floor is stepped down to form the cog pit on the interior side of the arched shaftway in the southwest wall. This pit accommodated the internal drive gear attached to the main shaft. Nothing survives of the internal mechanism of the mill, and the condition of the interior of the mill hinders the interpretation of its operation. Much of the floor is covered by several feet of collapsed wall. A circular concrete-lined hole located near the shaftway was the only other significant feature identified in an investigation of the mill floor. This hole appeared to have been burnished on the interior surface. Its position in relation to the shaftway indicates that it probably served as a stop for the shaft that rotated the mill stone on the floor above. This shaft would have been raised and lowered to adjust the distance between the grinding surfaces of the mill stones or burrs. These variations would have accommodated different types of grains and altered the fineness of the flour or meal (Beynon and Irion 1990:58).

The mill was powered by a wheel, driven by water diverted from the Middle Patuxent River through a headrace. Although nothing survives of the machinery of the Simpsonville Mill, some conclusions may be drawn regarding its operation, based on a comparison with similar mills and a study of period literature on milling. The water wheel probably drove a horizontal shaft, which incorporated spur gears and wallower gears that meshed with squirrel cage gears to transmit its power to an upright shaft. This shaft rose to the floor above and turned the millstone (McGrain 1980:3).

Following the publication of Oliver Evans' *The Young Mill-wright and Miller's Guide* (1795) and implementation of Evans' inventions, mill wheels were also used to generate power for performing many of the tasks that had previously required the use of manual labor. By using water power to drive conveyor belts and Archimedes' screws to move the grain and finished flour, the mill became automated. A mill equipped with Evans' improvements could be run by one man, providing twenty barrels of flour per day (Beynon and Irion 1990:59).

Mill wheels were generally of three types: the overshot wheel, the undershot wheel, and the breast wheel. The overshot wheel was a large water wheel, the perimeter of which is formed of continuous rows of troughs called buckets. These buckets were constructed of boards set at an angle toward the stream. Water from the headrace poured over the top of the wheel through a trough or flume into the buckets. The weight of the water in the buckets turned the wheel. With a breast wheel, water from the headrace entered the buckets on the upstream side at a point midway up the height of the wheel. The wheel was turned by a combination of the weight of the water and the velocity of its flow. Water from the headrace passed underneath an undershot wheel; the wheel was turned solely by the flow of the stream. Undershot wheels ran in an enclosed channel constructed of either wood or stone (Howell and Keller 1977:42). Based on the elevation of the headrace and the position of the axle port, Beynon and Irion concluded that Simpsonville Mill was probably powered by a breast wheel. A breast wheel was most efficient at a mill seat where only a moderate fall of water was available, but where an abundant flow compensated for the lack of vertical drop (Beynon and Irion 1990:59).

The maximum horsepower that could be derived from a water wheel was a function of the "head" or vertical drop and the rate of flow of the water. In order to drive a wheel, a vertical head of 10 to 15 feet was required (Wallace 1978:127). The mill at Simpsonville had a head of approximately thirteen feet (Beynon and Irion 1990:59).

Although the mill appears to have been originally powered by a breast wheel, a different means of power generation was used during the mill's last years of operation. According to local informant Walter Iglehart, the mill was powered by a steel turbine during these years. The power train for the turbine did not enter the mill through the arched opening but rather through a smaller rectangular shaftway cut through the southwest wall north of the arch. This roughly cut hole is still visible on the southwest wall. Iglehart recalled that a shaft entered the mill from the turbine:

> which came up to the basement.... then there was a shaft that ran completely across the basement of the mill. Then you had your pulley wheels on that particular shaft. If you wanted to run

> something on the first floor, you either went up to whatever you were going to run, either the corn grinder or whatever it was on that main grinder... you would switch the belts. You would just take a stick and push the belt off of one and put it on the other one. There were several of those wheels down under there (Beynon and Irion 1990:60).

Iglehart recalled that there was one "big grindstone" on the first story close to the northwest wall of the mill, and that flour and corn were ground "in the middle of the mill." The apple press for the cider mill was located in the basement (Beynon and Irion 1990:60).

Milldam Site

The milldam was a large masonry wall across the Middle Patuxent River at the headrace to the mill. The function of the milldam was to elevate the water level of the river, thus providing a constant flow of water to be diverted into the race via the headgate. The dam was located between 1132 and 1148 feet upstream from the wheelpit.

The milldam is no longer in existence. By 1989, it had become deteriorated; the river has breached it on the east side and flowed in a bend around the surviving structure on the west bank. Between 1989 and the present, the dam was destroyed, probably by a combination of vandalism and flooding.

The milldam was constructed of ashlar blocks of granite, the same material as the mill itself. Many of the blocks bore similar drill marks to those on the quoins and foundation blocks of the mill. The milldam was stepped in from multiple courses of stone at the base to a single course measuring approximately 2 feet 6 inches wide at the top. The top course of stones was joined together by two wrought iron clamps inserted into holes drilled in the upper faces of the stones. For part of its length, the top course of stone was surmounted by a concrete cap (Beynon and Irion 1990:87).

Headgate

The headgate at the entrance to the headrace is constructed of the same type of granite blocks which were used in the construction of the mill. The headgate consists of two short parallel walls measuring approximately 29 feet 6 inches in length for the south wall and approximately 8 feet 2 inches for the north wall. Its principal function was to support the wooden gates that controlled the flow of water into the headrace. The stones were laid with mortar and set into bedrock. The majority of these stones are rough and irregular with the exception of dressed stone quoins that are recessed in both walls to accommodate the gate. From the construction of these quoins, it appears that the gate pivoted on the north side and folded back into a recess in the north wall. The design of this gate is similar to that of canal gates in use during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. (Beynon and Irion 1990:86).

Headrace

The headrace of the mill is clearly visible. Resembling a trench, it parallels the course of the Middle Patuxent River along its eastern bank. The headrace is approximately 9 feet 10 inches to 13 feet 1 inch across at the top, with sides sloping down to a narrower base covered with silt, brush and debris. The total length of the race is approximately 1132-1148 feet.

Overflow Channels

There are two overflow channels located at points along the headrace. The first is located approximately 886 feet downstream from the beginning of the headrace; the second is located approximately 108 feet farther downstream. The locations of these overflow channels were identified during a Phase II archeological investigation of the site (Beynon and Irion 1990:65).

Wheelpit Wall

The wheelpit wall is a stone retaining wall located at the northwest end of the wheelpit. The stones used in the wheelpit wall are similar to those used in the upper portions of the wall of the mill. The wheelpit wall measures approximatley 6 feet 3 inches high and 15 feet 5 inches long. Its southern face is exposed to the wheelpit, and its northern face adjoins the headrace. A niche, approximately 5 feet 3 inches high and approximately 4 feet 11 inches wide, is located approximately 4 feet 11 inches from the west end of the wall and possibly represents the remainder of a trough used to direct water to the mill wheel (Beynon and Irion 1990:105).

Wheelpit

The wheelpit, rectangular in shape, is adjacent to and parallel with the southwest wall of the mill. The northwest end of the wheelpit is defined by the wheelpit wall. The southeast end is aligned with the southeast wall of the mill. The wheelpit measures approximately 16 feet 5 inches to 23 feet from east to west, approximately 32 feet 10 inches north to south, and approximately 6 feet 7 inches in depth (Beynon and Irion 1990:104).

Tailrace

The tailrace exits the wheelpit and then empties into the Middle Patuxent River. The tailrace resembles a linear trench oriented in a northwest to southeast direction, with sloping walls. The tailrace measures approximately 49 feet in length and 19-23 feet in width.

HISTORY OF THE SIMPSONVILLE MILLSEAT

The first mill in Simpsonville may date to the early years of milling in Maryland. The earliest recorded water powered mill in the colony was established at the edge of St. Mary's in 1634 (Kuhlman 1929:27). As the seventeenth century progressed, the number of mills increased slowly, and it was not until the eighteenth century that wheat growing and flour milling became an important component of the colony's economy.

Among the earliest documented mills in the Baltimore area were Richard Gist's Milford Mills, built in 1728, Luke Stanbury's Mill of the same year, and Stephen Onion's 1733 mill at Little Gunpowder Falls in present Harford County (McGrain 1980:2). At mid-century, Worthington's Mill was in operation on Welles Branch in the Worthington Valley, and Colonel Ridgely's Mill, probably located in the Hampton vicinity, was mentioned in a 1754 document (Beynon and Irion 1990:32). The growth in the number of grist mills in eighteenth century Maryland was a result of development of a market for cereal crops. In the 1740s, Philadelphia merchants, who exported wheat to Europe, began to look toward the southern colonies to broaden their supply network (Brugger 1988:64). In response to demand, wheat cultivation increased in eastern Maryland, especially in Baltimore, Cecil, and Kent counties.

Researchers for the Upper Patuxent Archeological Group postulated that a mill may have existed in Simpsonville at the time John Hobbes sold 200 acres of the present Simpsonville to Dr. Joshua Warfield in 1749 (Beynon and Irion 1990:31). These researchers suggest that the mill may have been constructed by a partnership of Henry Ridgely and Thomas Worthington, who owned the tract in the early eighteenth century and had constructed mills in the Baltimore area (Beynon and Irion 1990:32). No documentary evidence has been located to confirm this hypothesis.

The earliest documentary evidence of mill in Simpsonville is Dr. Joshua Warfield's last will and testament of 1768. In that document, he bequeathed to his wife Ruth "all plantations providing that she kept the mill in proper order" (Newman 1974:430). Dr. Joshua Warfield, who had purchased the parcel of land called Luck Supported from John Hobbs in 1749, was the area's physician. There is no indication in surviving documents that he actively participated in the milling industry. Anecdotal evidence obtained during research on the Miller's House in Simpsonville suggests that the foundation of this house may date to c. 1755 and may have been the foundation of the grist mill owned by Warfield (Thompson 1977:2).

The earliest known document, depicting a mill at the present location, is Dennis Griffith's 1795 *Map of the State of Maryland*. On that map, reproduced in McGrain's *Molinography of Maryland*, the mill is indicated as "Owings Mill" and is depicted near the northeast bank of the Middle Patuxent River. As a result of this evidence, the mill has been assigned a construction date of c. 1790.

Owings Family Ownership

In the years following the American Revolution, many existing industries expanded and new industries developed, especially where water power or natural resources were available (Parish, Pine and Plavnik 1973). The development of industry in Howard County, Maryland was hastened by the growth of Elkridge Landing into an important shipping center in the mid-1700s (Bobo 1975:5). Howard County originally comprised a portion of Anne Arundel County.

In 1772, the commerce of Howard County, as well as that of the entire nation, was transformed when the Ellicott's Mills were built on the Patapsco River. Joseph, Andrew and John Ellicott, three Quaker brothers from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, purchased land and 4 miles of mill rights along the Patapsco River, 10 miles west of Baltimore (Holland 1970:2-3). They believed that wheat could be produced and processed inexpensively by their milling process and thus surpass tobacco as the major cash crop in Maryland. The Ellicott brothers were instrumental in the economic development of Howard County and its transition from tobacco production to wheat production (Beynon and Irion 1990:34).

The development of Ellicott City was rapid, and as early as 1774, the Ellicott brothers ground wheat and grain and sawed timber. Once the surrounding residents realized the economic benefits of grain production and milling over tobacco cultivation, they began to grow, process and sell their grain in the area, thus stimulating the local economy. Farmers no longer had to await the payments of European tobacco agents. They could raise wheat and corn for which they obtained immediate payment from the new local markets (Arlene 1988:2).

Better roads and port facilities also stimulated the growth of the grain milling industry and the development of additional markets. In 1774 the Ellicotts opened a road from their mills to Baltimore and also laid out a road to Frederick. After 1783, new roads enabled the Ellicotts to regularly obtain supplies of grain from the Eastern Shore and western regions of Maryland (Kuhlman 1929:29). Baltimore Harbor was also dredged, and the milling activities along the river expanded sufficiently for the Ellicotts to begin exporting flour from the port of Baltimore. The increased demand for grain brought economic development to the rest of the Anne Arundel County area.

By the early 1800s, the Ellicott Mills had become one of the country's leading grist mills. Joseph Scott wrote in 1807: "It is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with four water wheels, which turn three pair of seven feet stones and one of five feet. She is capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour in a day. Here also is a mill, with one water wheel and a pair of burr stones, for the manufacturing of plaster of Paris. Here likewise is a saw mill and an oil mill which is worked with great spirit" (Cramm 1990:7-8).

The development of the Ellicott City mills was symptomatic of the growing concentration of flour milling in urban centers during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Southern flour milling became concentrated in Baltimore and Richmond. Baltimore was a grain trading hub. Its merchants sold flour to Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. It also became the chief port for West Indian trade. By the middle of the nineteenth century, its export business had expanded, and the city annually exported large amounts of flour to Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Great Britain, and the West Indies (Kuhlman 1929:39-40).

Prior to 1800 there were two types of flour sold by the Baltimore merchant, "wharf flour" produced by country mills in the Tidewater region and brought by boat to the Baltimore market and flour produced by city mills. By 1830, flour began to flow in from the Piedmont Region of Virginia and Maryland, and with the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, this became the chief source of supply. Lesser amounts of flour came from Fredericksburg and Falmouth, Virginia, as well as from the Susquehanna region of Pennsylvania and New York (Kuhlman 1929:42).

The milling industry at Simpsonville also prospered and grew during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. With the death of Joshua Warfield and his wife Rachel and the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Richard Owings, the mill passed into the control of the Owings family. Richard Owings was the brother of Samuel Owings who owned and operated the large Owings Merchant Mills, located northwest of Baltimore. The mill at Simpsonville may have been constructed in response to the enlarging grain market and may owe much of its early success to Richard Owings' connection with his brother Samuel's larger Owings Merchant Mills (Beynon and Irion 1990:35). No documentary evidence has been identified that conclusively ties the mill at Simpsonville to Samuel Owings' merchant mill or to the larger Baltimore grain market.

The growth of Owings Mills at Simpsonville was due in part to the implementation of new milling technology developed and patented by Oliver Evans. In November 1813, Evans granted a license to Richard Owings allowing him to use his patented milling machinery at Owings Mills. The license read:

> Know all men that I Oliver Evans of the City of Phila have recd of Richard Owings of the Co of A.A. Md. the sum of $180.00 in full for license hereby granted to the said Rich'd Owings his heirs Executors, Administrators & Assigns to construct, make & use my patented machines & Patent Improvements in the art of mfg flour or meal as follows viz for elevating meal & conveying the same from one part of the mill to the other for cooling the meal & attending the bolting hoppers for the use of his mill consisting of two waterwheel driving not more than two pair of

> millstones at the same time, situated on Little Patuxent in said County, called Owings Mill for and during my present on any future patent term...(Beynon and Irion 1990:35).

Oliver Evans devised a system that made it possible for one man to start the grinding process, thus automating the milling industry for the first time. These inventions, described in detail in Evans' guide included the elevator; the conveyer; the hopper boy; the drill; and the descender (Evans 1836). By implementing Evans' improvements, the miller was freed from some of the tasks of the milling operation and fewer laborers were needed at the mill during its operation. The earliest subscribers to the Evans process were the Ellicott Brothers at Ellicotts Mills. The use of this new technology in conjunction with Simpsonville's probable ties to the larger Owings Merchant Mills may have transformed the old Warfield Mills from a small privately-owned, locally based operation to one that served not only the local community but the trading market as well (Beynon and Irion 1990:35).

By 1810, Anne Arundel County had seven mills that produced 19,900 barrels of flour. The majority of the 275,000 barrels produced in Maryland during that year was milled in the large number of mills in Frederick and Washington counties in Western Maryland (Kuhlman 1929). Ten years later, census statistics indicate a growth in the county's mill output and indicate that the Richard Owings Mill was a mid-sized Anne Arundel County mill. The mill employed two men and two boys and using two burrs to grind the wheat, processed 15,000 bushels of wheat at a cost of $10,000.00. Ridgely Mills, located southwest of Simpsonville, processed 6,000 bushels of wheat annually, while Hughes Merchant and Grist Mill in Annapolis processed 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of grain annually (1820 Census of Manufacturers).

By 1820, Owings Mill was in a period of transition. Richard Owings had died in 1819, and in his will of October 17, 1818, he bequeathed the mill and surrounding lands to his sons, Basil and Henry H. Owings. Apparently, the two brothers lacked experience in running a mill. The will stipulated that another son James was to work at the mill and draw one half of the mill's profits. Richard Owings probably envisioned James to be a milling teacher for his other sons, because the entire income of the mill was to revert to Basil and Henry in 1821 (Anne Arundel County Will Book JG 17:39).

At this time of the transition in ownership of the mill, the flour market was facing rapid fluctuations in price and demand. The Napoleonic Wars had caused an increase in the price of American flour to approximately $11.00 or more per barrel. In that period, Baltimore and the surrounding territory were the leading flour/milling sites in the United States in terms of production. Simpsonville's mill probably prospered in this time of price inflation. Just as quickly, the bottom fell out of the flour market. By 1820, the price of a barrel of flour had plunged to $4.50 (McGrain 1980:7).

The vicissitudes of the flour market probably caused Richard Owings' sons to struggle to retain control of the mills in an uncertain economic climate. In a series of transactions, detailed in the annotated brief of title, ownership of the millseat, mill machinery and water rights was transferred among members of the Owings family to satisfy payment of debts. Eventually, Henry Owings owned almost all the land that his father had originally acquired.

As a way to cope with the uncertain grain and flour market, the Owings family branched out into other manufacturing businesses. A deed from Henry H. Owings, to Basil Owings, dated February 11, 1829, mentions the "millseat, gristmill, sawmill, & Woolen factory" (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 14:278). The location of the saw mill and woolen factory are uncertain. Some evidence is given in a deed from Thomas Burgess, Sheriff of the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, to Henry H. Owings in May 1844 (Howard County Deed Book 5:54-57). This deed refers to "the old mill house lately being converted to a woolen factory." This may be a reference to the Miller's house, located across Cedar Lane from the Simpsonville Mill.

The 1850 U.S. Bureau of Census *Products of Industry* schedule adds to the uncertainty about the use of the mill at Simpsonville. It listed two mill owners in the Howard District, Henry H. Owings, who owned a gristmill and a

sawmill and Charles Ridgeley Simpson, who owned a gristmill and a woolen factory. According to the census data, both the sawmill and the gristmill were water powered. Each miller owned a pair of burr stones. One laborer was employed at each grist mill, one person worked the sawmill, and six laborers were employed at the woolen factory. Simpson's mill surpassed the Owings mill in flour production at the time of the census, producing 1,500 bushels of corn meal worth $800.00. Owings produced 1,000 bushels of meal and flour worth $600.00. Henry Owings was also in the lumber business and, in 1850, produced 45,000 feet of oak and poplar planks worth $600.00. Both grist mills probably served only the local market and were dwarfed by the merchant mills of larger communities. For example, a mill operated by Baylies and Tyson produced 20,000 bushels of flour, 20,000 bushels of corn meal, and 60,000 bushels of feed in 1850. Available historic maps do not show two grist mills in Simpsonville, and it is thus unclear where a second grist mill may have been located.

Simpson Family Ownership

According to Howard County property records, the mill passed from Owings family ownership in 1852. In that year, Charles Ridgely Simpson acquired the mill seat from Henry H. and Elizabeth Owings (Howard County Deed Book 12:81). Prior to that time, Charles Simpson may have used the mill for his woolen manufacturing enterprise. Simpson was listed a woolen manufacture in the 1850 Census of Population. The woolen factory employed six men who tended six spindles, four looms, and two carders. The output of the mill was 7,000 yards of cloth and linsey, valued at $3,500.00. According to a descendent, this factory was indeed located in the Simpsonville Mill and was overlooked by Simpson's mansion, a house that contained 52 windows, two grand pianos, and a chapel (Simpson 1992).

By 1850, Anne Arundel and Howard County had thirteen grist mills, employing a total of 18 hands and producing flour valued at $31,180.00. The woolen mill owned by Charles Simpson was the only one in Howard or Anne Arundel County (Waters 1856:183), although it was not the only textile mill. To the south, at Savage, was the Savage Manufacturing Company, a large producer of cotton duck used for the sailcloth of merchant ships (Filby 1965:11). This mill took advantage of the 52 foot head of the Little Patuxent River to power 120 looms and 1,000 spindles (McGrain 1976).

After Charles Simpson's death in 1854, ownership of the mill passed to his brother William. William Simpson is listed as a farmer in the 1860 Census with real estate valued at $10,000.00 and personal worth at $5,000.00 (*Census of Population* 1860). He was apparently not involved in the day-to-day operation of the mill.

The 1860 *Schedule of Industries and Manufactures* listed three manufacturing enterprises in the Fifth District of the recently established Howard County. These were a woolen factory, operated by James Bra(y)shaw, a saw and grist mill, operated by Joseph Isaac, and a water powered saw mill, operated by George R. Gaither. The steam powered mill was located to the west of Simpsonville in the Clarksville vicinity, and Gaither's mill was located at Oakland Mills, north of Simpsonville (McGrain 1976). James Bra(y)shaw's factory was located in Simpsonville and was apparently the successor to Charles Simpson's woolen mill. This woolen factory annually consumed 30,000 pounds of wool. It employed ten men and seven women who tended 180 spindles, three card machines, and four looms. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the factory produced 2,000 yards of cloth valued at $2,000.00; 1,000 yards of flannel valued at $450.00; 500 yards of blanket valued at $300.00; 900 yards of linsey valued at $5,400.00; and 1,000 yards of yarn valued at $800.00. According to a descendent, Brayshaw was a clothier in his native England and worked in a woolen mill in Baltimore prior to operating the Simpsonville factory (Beynon and Irion 1990:402).

No grist mill is listed in Simpsonville in this 1860 census. By 1860, the Simpsonville Mill may have functioned solely as a woolen factory. The change in use may have been due to the economic conditions in the region at that time. With the impending Civil War, it may have been more profitable to produce blankets and uniform fabric for the military than it was to grind grain for local use.

By 1865, the millseat had temporarily passed from Simpson family ownership when William Brayshaw acquired the 215 acre parcel from the James Mackubin, trustee for William Simpson. William Brayshaw may have been the brother of James Brayshaw (Howard County Deed Book 24:19). Brayshaw borrowed sums from various members of the Simpson family to finance the purchase (Howard County Deed Book 24:21). He was forced to sell his Simpsonville holdings in 1877 to repay his debts to the Simpsons.

An advertisement in the *Ellicott City Times* described Brayshaw's holdings: "Brayshaw's farm and mill, 215 acres at Simpsonville - 3 story woolen factory, gristmill and sawmill, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, store building, eight dwelling houses and a large sweitzer barn and stable for twelve horses" (Beynon and Irion 1990:40). The 1878 Hopkins Atlas shows the grist mill situated on the north bank of the Middle Patuxent River in approximately the same location as the existing mill building. To its north, a "factory" is shown, presumably the woolen factory. The location of the sawmill is uncertain but appears to be to the west of the grist mill. Although this map suggests that there were three separate buildings for the three enterprises, the location shown for the woolen factory would have been atop the cliff north of the mill building. Given a reliance on water power, this is an unlikely location for a factory. It is probable that the grist mill and factory were in one building, and the draftsman simply showed the two uses by indicating each separately. By 1880, the mill apparently ceased to function as a woolen factory, unable to compete with the much larger and more efficient mills that lined rivers of New England.

The 1880 *Census of Manufacturing* listed two flour and grist mills in the Fifth District of Howard County. The M. F. Schooley Mill employed two men who ground 4,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of other grains in the previous year. It produced 800 barrels of wheat flour, ten barrels of rye flour, 50,000 pounds of buckwheat flour, 96,000 pounds of corn meal, 400 pounds of hominy. The total value of all its production was $9,000.00. Schooley Mills was located southwest of Simpsonville along the Montgomery County line (McGrain 1985). The second mill, owned by Francis Morris and located in Oakland Mills, employed one man and used 2,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of other grain annually. Its annual production consisted of 450 barrels of wheat flour, 32,400 pounds of corn meal, and 43,500 pounds of feed valued at $7,160.00. Both mills were powered by turbines. Half of the Schooley Mill's production was custom grinding for farmers in the area, while the Morris Mill handled only custom grinding orders. The mill at Simpsonville was not listed, probably indicating that it was either temporarily closed or had a very small volume of business. Each of these three mills was probably adversely affected by changing milling technology.

After the Civil War, two innovations were introduced to increase the efficiency of flour milling. One was a purifier that sifted and resifted flour ground with the stones set father apart, resulting in a marketable product from the middlings that most country millers threw away. A second innovation was the use of steel or porcelain rollers, acting together in series, that crushed the wheat instead of grinding it. This process made for a whiter flour and minimized waste. These innovations were enthusiastically embraced in the middle west, especially in Minnesota (Brugger 1988:330).

Only a few Maryland mills had the available capital to install these improvements. The largest of these was the Gambrill Mill. At its existing mill in Orange Grove, Baltimore County, the firm installed rollers in 1879. In addition, it constructed a wholly new, steam-powered roller mill on the Pratt Street sites of two old Baltimore mills in 1881-1882. Mills in Frederick County and Hagerstown successfully converted to the new, more efficient technology, but other mills, including those in Westminster, Park Mills, and Owings Mills, closed because of debts incurred in the conversion. Maryland mills began to lose their export market and the availabilty of packaged commercial flour also reduced the size of their domestic market. In 1880 the state had more than 500 mills. Eight years later, that number had been reduced to 221 (Brugger 1988:330).

Simpsonville Mill never made the transition to the new milling technology. Instead it continued to serve only the local needs of village residents with cider, grain, and possibly cloth. According to local informant Louise Akerson, farmers from Laurel, Maryland used the mill to grind wheat well into the 1900s. In 1886, Simpsonville's miller was

listed as U. Duvall (*The Maryland Directory* 1886:284). In 1887, the local mill was operated by George C. Zeigler (*The Maryland Directory* 1887:387). By 1896, the mill was operated by James Marlow (*Maryland and District of Columbia Gazetteer* 1896-1897:638).

Later Years

The Simpson family sold off their holdings in the village during the 1878-1890 period, and the mill sustained frequent changes of ownership. In 1906 the mill was owned and operated by Charles R. Wilson, who also served as a justice of the peace in the community (*Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia State Gazetteer and Business Directory* 1906-1907:745). Three years later, Wilson sold the 59 acres containing the mill to William Welling Iglehart (Howard County Deed Book 86:488). In the 1912 *Howard County Business Directory*, William Welling Iglehart and his brother, John T. Iglehart are listed as operators of a flour mill, cider mill, and saw mill (Beynon and Irion 1990:41). The 1915 *Maryland State Gazetteer* lists the Iglehart Brothers as owners of a general store, flour, and saw mill (*Maryland State Gazetteer* 1915:1161-1162). Older residents recall that flour and corn meal was ground on the first floor of the mill and cider was made in the basement. Until about 1920, the mill continued to process wheat and corn and crushed various grains for fodder. The mill's operation is confirmed by records of the Simpsonville store that indicate that Frank Gaylord was paid $15.00 per month to work in the mill during 1919 (Beynon and Irion 1990:42). After 1920, the amount of grain sold to the mill decreased substantially, and older residents indicate that a fire occurred at the mill in the 1920s.

The mill's final decline in trade was probably due in substantial part to a widespread decline in prices of agricultural products and commodities. This decline was tied to both an agricultural depression that dropped prices an average of forty percent and to the effects of Prohibition that resulted in less demand for grain (Beynon and Irion 1990:42). This price decline made it economical unfeasible to reconstruct the mill after it burned, and the mill building has remained vacant since the 1920s.

In 1927, the mill property was acquired by Eureka-Maryland Insurance Company after John and Mary Iglehart defaulted on a mortgage for the property (Howard County Deed Books 130:452 and 149:380). Since that time, it has been sold several times, and it is presently owned by the Howard County Research and Development Corporation (Howard County Deed Book 402:516).

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ANNOTATED BRIEF OF TITLE

1741
Indenture from Thomas Worthington to John Hobbs. August 14, 1741 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book RB1:88).

In consideration of forty-five pounds sterling conveyed a "tract of land formerly lying in Baltimore County but now in Ann Arundell called Martin's Luck containing two hundred acres... on both side of the Middle River of the Patuxent."

1749
Indenture from John Hobbs to Joshua Warfield. November 4, 1749 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book RB3:196).

In consideration of eighty-seven pounds sterling conveyed "all that tract or parcell of Land called Martin's Luck laid out and surveyed for a certain John Martin for the quantity of two hundred acres."

1752
Land Patent of Joshua Warfield. November 2, 1752 (Document S1189-9210 in the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis).

Resurveyed the following two tracts of land:

1) Martins Luck originally granted in 1725 to John Martin for 200 acres;

2) Hobbs Support originally granted in 1745 to Captain John Hobbs for 140 acres.

[These properties and three adjoining vacant pieces of land, the whole totalling 639 acres, were repatented as Luck Supported.]

1768
Will of Joshua Warfield. April 23, 1768 (Anne Arundel County Will Book 37:201).[1]

Bequests included the following:

To wife Rachel during widowhood all plantations providing that she kept the mill in proper order;[2]
To son Joseph the dwelling-plantation which lay on the west side of the Middle Patuxent;
To son Joshua all land on the east side of the Middle Patuxent;
To daughters Sarah, Dinah (Dorsey), Ruth (Owings), and Rachel (Dorsey), 100 pounds each;
To brother-in-law James Howard, 50 pounds.

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[1]As referenced in Harry Wright Newman. *Anne Arundel Gentry*. Annapolis: Anne Arundel Historical Society, 1974, p. 430.

[2]As noted in the text of the report, the location of this mill is uncertain. It may have been located at the site of the present Miller's House across Cedar Lane from the mill ruins.

1784
Will of Rachel Warfield. December 9, 1784 (Anne Arundel County Will Book JG 1:304).

Bequests included:
Son, Joseph: 10 pounds, 2 silver cans and 12 silver spoons

"Secondly, it is my will and desire that several obligations given to my Daughters Sarah Warfield, Dinah Dorsey and Rachel Dorsey given by me be paid after which the residue of my estate after paying my creditors be equally divided between my daughters, Sarah Warfield, Dinah Dorsey, Ruth Owings, and Rachel Dorsey."[3]

1789
Indenture from Joseph Warfield to Vachel Worthington. December 11, 1789 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book NH5:206).

In consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds current money... sold... all such part of parcel of land called "Luck Supported" lying in Ann Arundell County... containing and laid out for eleven acres more or less.

Richard Owings' Accumulation of Tracts of Land at Simpsonville

1796
Indenture from Vachel Worthington to Richard Owings. January 19, 1796 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 8:39).

In consideration of one hundred pounds current money... sell... all such part of parcel of Land called Luck Supported lying in Ann Arundell County... beginning at the Mill Seat... containing eleven acres more or less.

[Transfer of land adjacent to the mill seat.]

1805
Indenture from Nicholas Dorsey to Richard Owings. March 5, 1805 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 12:562).

In consideration of five hundred pounds current money... sells... to the said Richard Owings... all that two parts or parcels of Land called Luck Supported... containing... twenty-six acres and twenty-six square perches of land.

[Indicates that this parcel bounded on Richard Owings' Mill Seat.]

1805
Indenture from Martin Eichelberger to Richard Owings. March 5, 1805 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 13:367).

In consideration of the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars... doth give, grant, bargain and sell... all those tracts and pieces and parts of tracts of land lying and being in Anne Arundel County.... viz. part of "Luck Supported" except thirty eight and three quarter acres heretofore deeded to the said Richard Owings, containing two hundred and ninety eight and three quarters of an acre of land, more or less, part of Dunkell, containing sixty-nine acres, more or less, Pinch Close Forrest, containing thirty-five acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and part

---

[3]This provision may have resulted in Richard Owings' acquisition of the mill site, because Ruth Owings was Richard Owings' wife. No specific transfer of this portion of Owings' lands is indicated in Anne Arundel County property records.

of the Addition to the Grove, including thirty-four and one quarter acres deeded to the said Richard Owings containing eighty-nine acres: making altogether the quantity of four hundred and ninety two acres and one quarter acre of land more or less and situated on the middle river of the Patuxent, being the same property which was granted and conveyed by a certain Nicholas Worthington Dorsey unto a certain Jacob Walsh...5 March 1805, and which was granted by the said Jacob Walsh unto the said Martin Eichelberger....

1811
Resurvey of Land Belonging to Richard Owings. April 19, 1811 (Document S1212-186 in the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis).

[Resurvey of the following lands belonging to Richard Owings:

1) Luck Supported, originally granted in 1754 to Joshua Warfield for 639 acres;

2) Dunkell, originally granted in 1739 to John Campbell for 228 acres;

3) Pinch Close Forest, originally granted in 1743 to Uri Shipley for 45 acres;

4) part of the Addition to the Grove;

5) part of the Division of the Discovery;

6) part of Dorsey's Lane originally granted in 1760 to Elijah Dorsey for 130 acres;

7) part of Struthbran;

8) part of Campbell's Chance originally granted in 1734 to John Campbell for 218 acres;

9) Richmond's Lot originally granted in 1734 to John Richmond for 150 acres.]

To correct the errors in the original surveys, to add the contiguous vacant land thereto and to reduce the whole into one entire tract, survey for 1,205 acres, two roods and fourteen perches more or less and called the "Four Brothers" portion.

Transfer of Land to Other Owings Family Members

1818
Will of Richard Owings [excerpt]. October 17, 1818 (Anne Arundel County Will Book JG 17:39).

To Basil and Henry H., my mills and all the lands adjoining not heretofore devised include the lands I purchased of the heirs of John Worthington which has not as yet been deeded to me. Will that my son James should work my mills that I devised to my two sons in partnership with said Basil and Henry until August 1821 and to bear one-half of the expenses of carrying on said mills and to draw one-half of the profits. [At expiration of this provision, the title to the mills was to pass to Basil and Henry.]

1829
Indenture from Henry H. Owings to Basil Owings. February 11, 1829 (Anne Arundel County Deed Book 14:278).

Noted that "Richard Owings did bequeath unto Basil and Henry a part of a tract of land called the Four Brothers Portion with the mills... situated thereon, and part of one other parcel of land known by the name of Richmond's Lott.... Desirous to convey to each other their respective parts of said estate... totalling 184 and 3/4 acres more or less."

1842
Indenture from Basil Owings to James Owings for Part of the Four Brothers Portion and Richmond's Lot. May 13, 1842 (Howard County Deed Book 3:336-338).

[Noted that Basil Owings was indebted to James Owings on a bond or single bill dated 13 May 1835 for $1,800.00 payable with legal interest to James Owings on demand and on which Basil Owings had paid $58.32 on 19 July 1838. He was also indebted further for the sum of $360.00 for which James held the promissory note.]

Said Basil has granted, bargained, and sold to said James Owings that part of a tract of land called the Four Brothers Portion and another tract of land called Richmond's lot... which is a division of the land devised by Richard Owings, the father of said Basil.

[Land transferred was the above mentioned 184 and 3/4 acres including the mill seat, grist mill, saw mill, and woolen factory. Basil promised to pay his debt six months from the date of the indenture with interest in order to retain title to the land.]

1844
Indenture from Thomas Burgess, Sheriff of Howard District of Anne Arundel County, to Henry H. Owings. May 11, 1844 (Howard County Deed Book 5:54-57).

[Transferred the 184 and 3/4 acre tract of land including the mill and mill seat. Indenture indicated that transfer was the result of seizure of the property in payment of the debt of Basil Owings and William H. Worthington to James Longe, deceased, as well as an additional $1,000.00 in damages sustained due to "detention of that debt."]

Transfers to the Simpson Family

1852
Indenture from Henry H. and Elizabeth Owings to Charles R. Simpson. March 1, 1852 (Howard County Deed Book 12:81).

In consideration of $10,000... convey[ed]... all that part of a tract or parcel of land called the "Four Brothers Portion"... beginning for the same at a gum tree marked with nine notches Standing at the end of the third course of land called "The Mill Seat"... laid out for 215 acres more or less.

1865
Indenture from James Mackubin, Trustee, to William Brayshaw. March 7, 1865 (Howard County Deed Book 24:19).

[James Mackubin was appointed master in the stead of William Simpson to sell portion of his land holdings. Conveyed a parcel of land to William Brayshaw in exchange for $13,000.00.]

Land was the Four Brothers portion which Henry H. Owings and wife conveyed to the late Charles R. Simpson by deed dated 1 March 1852 [12:81]... containing and laid out for 215 acres of land more or less.

[Land passed to William Simpson upon the death of his brother, Charles R. Simpson.]

1865
Mortgage by William and Julia Brayshaw to Evelina Dorsey and William, James, Kate, and William W. Simpson. March 7, 1865 (Howard County Deed Book 24:21).

[Indicates that Brayshaw borrowed the following sums to finance his purchase of the 125 acre tract of land he acquired from James Mackubin (24:19): Mrs. Evelina Dorsey, $3,500.00; William Simpson, $2,500.00; James Simpson, $1,500.00; Kate Simpson, $1,000.00; and W.W. Simpson, $1,500.00.]

1878
Sale of Mortgaged property by Henry E. Wooten, Trustee, to James and H. Clay Simpson. January 4, 1878 (Howard County Deed Book 38:605).

Case of John R. Clark, Assignee, vs. William Brayshaw and others. Trustee appointed to sell [215 acre] property described in mortgage.

[Apparently William Brayshaw had defaulted on mortgage of 1865 recorded in Deed Book 24:21.]

Post-Simpson Family Ownership

1889
Mortgage by James and Anna E. Simpson to James Mackubin. October 1, 1889 (Howard County Deed Book 55:152).

[Mortgage was issued to secure a debt of $4,000.00, and the Simpsons' share of ownership of the Four Brothers Portion was offered as collateral.]

1897
Indenture of Rebecca and William Simpson and James Mackubin, mortgagee, to Charles R. and Mary Wilson. May 8, 1897 (Howard County Deed Book 67:170).

In consideration of $1,500.00, $1,000.00 to be applied to the mortgage debt owed to Mackubin by the Simpsons (Howard County Deed Book 55:170), all that land in the County named in said last mentioned mortgages was transferred to the Wilsons with the exception of about 40 acres granted to Marab S. Cissel (55:205); about 29 1/4 acres granted to Joseph Litchfield (55:298); about 19 1/4 acres granted to Samuel Brown (55:372); about 31 acres granted to Sophia Stern (57:536); about 3 acres, 26 perches granted to James Thompson (59:55); and about 24 acres constituting the field between said parts to Litchfield and Brown, respectively, which is reserved.

[Mackubin had apparently assumed ownership of James and Anna Simpson's portion of the land, and Rebecca and William Simpson were the only members of the family who still retained partial ownership of the Mill Seat.]

1904
Mortgage by Charles and Mary Wilson to Alverda Dorsey. November 3, 1904 (Howard County Deed Book 79:525).

[A three year, $1,000.00 mortgage on the land the Wilsons had acquired from Rebecca and William Simpson.]

1909
Indenture of Charles and Mary Wilson to William Welling Iglehart. January 4, 1909 (Howard County Deed Book 86:488).

In consideration of the sum of $3,500 and the assumption of two mortgages of $1,000.00 each, one of which is due Richard B. Owings and the other Alverda S. Dorsey,...do grant and convey...all that lot or parcel of land...which now consists of about 59 acres and 14 square perches of land more or less and which is eronously [sic] described as 70 acres in a Deed from Rebecca Simpson, et al., to said Charles R. Wilson dated May 8th, 1897.

[Deed indicates that mill is on this site.]

1909
Indenture of William Welling Iglehart to John Iglehart. January 22, 1909 (Howard County Deed Book 86:557).

[In this transaction, John Iglehart, in exchange for a half interest in the land that W.W. Iglehart obtained from Charles and Mary Wilson (86:488), agreed to the assumption of half the payments on the two $1,000.00 mortgages on the property.]

1917
Indenture of William Welling Iglehart to John Iglehart. December 17, 1917 (Howard County Deed Book 104:551).

[Notes that William Welling Iglehart previously conveyed 1/2 interest in a tract of 59 acres and 14 square perches of land acquired from Charles and Mary Wilson. The purpose of this deed was to convey absolute and fee simple title to John Iglehart.]

1927
Mortgage by John and Mary Iglehart to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company. April 7, 1927 (Howard County Deed Book 130:452).

[Three year mortgage of $8,500.00 on the 59+ acre parcel of land.]

1934
Indenture of Joseph L. Donovan, Attorney, to Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company. June 23, 1934 (Howard County Deed Book 149:380).

[After the Igleharts' default on the mortgage shown above, Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company acquired title to the tract, then measured as 59+ acres (later measured as 66+ acres).]

1942
Indenture of Eureka-Maryland Assurance Company to Paul and Nancy Johnson. December 7, 1942 (Howard County Deed Book 176:466).

[Conveyed two parcels of land, the first of 66 acres, 3 roods and 10 and 8/10 square perches and the second of 690/1000 of an acre. The larger parcel was acquired when John and Mary Iglehart defaulted on their mortgage (149:380). The smaller parcel was acquired when Harry and Elizabeth Noel defaulted on their mortgage (172:416).[4]]

1944
Indenture of Paul and Nancy Johnson to Carl and Grace Melin. April 20, 1944 (Howard County Deed Book 181:252).

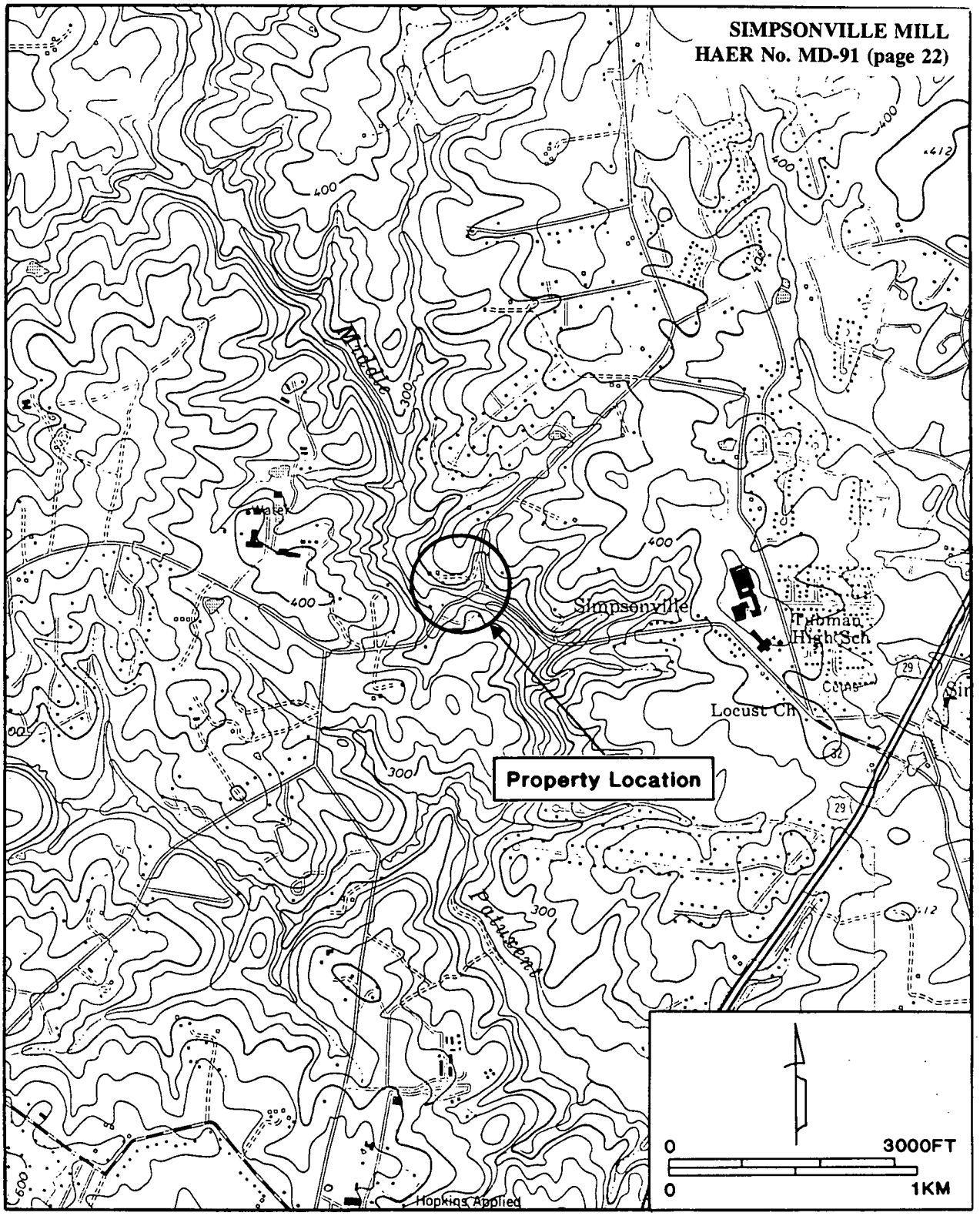
[Conveyed above two parcels of land.]

1963
Indenture of Carl and Grace Melin to Howard County Research and Development Corporation. July 2, 1963 (Howard County Deed Book 402:516).

Conveyed 59.179 acres of land, being part of those two parcels of land which...were granted and conveyed by Paul E. Johnson and Nancy B. Johnson to Carl G. Melin and Grace H. Melin, his wife.

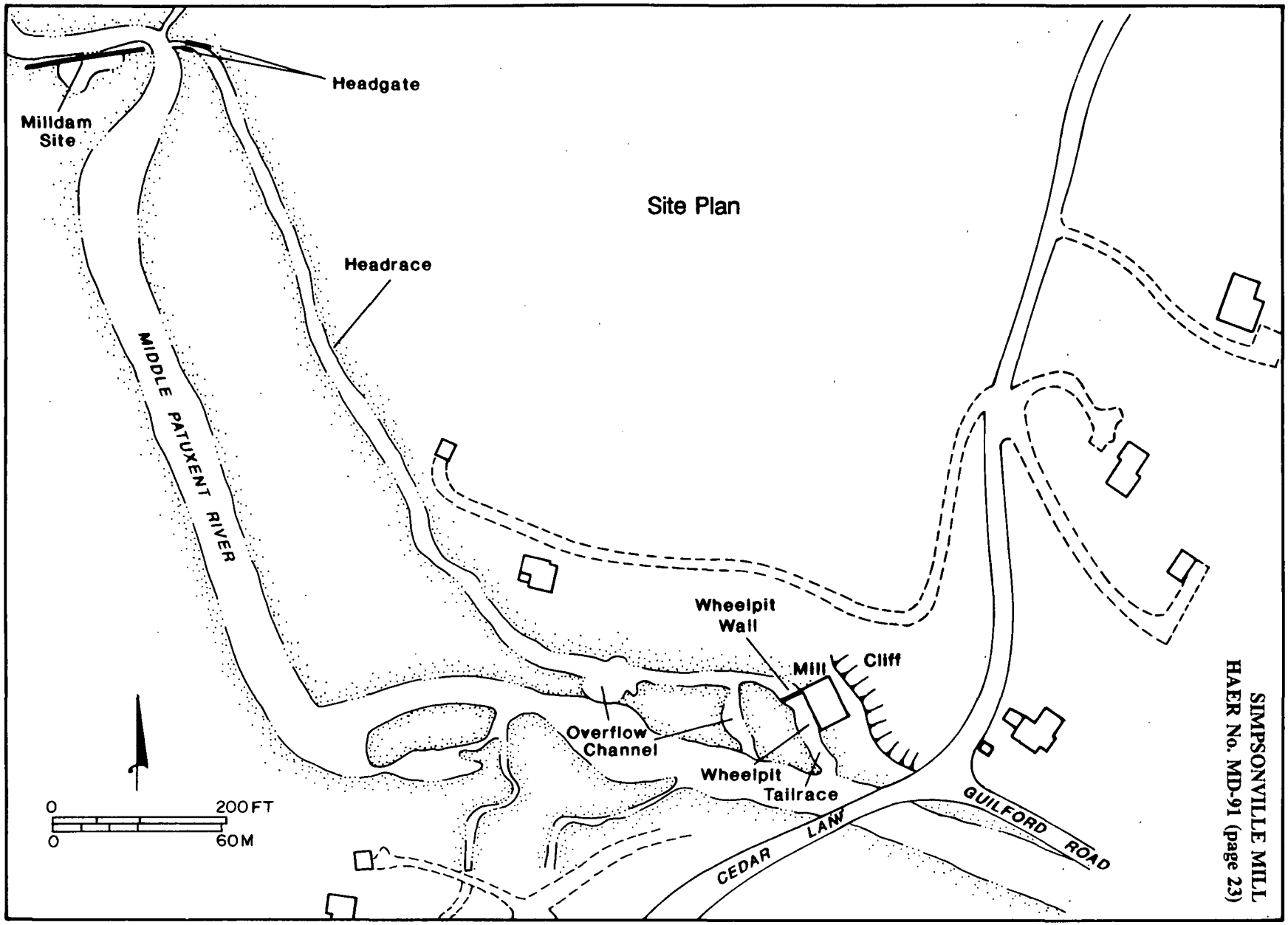
[This apparently was part of the initial acquisition of land for the new town of Columbia, Maryland.]

[4] The smaller of these parcels forms part of a separate chain of title. This land, initially acquired from Rebecca Simpson, is not included in this brief of title.

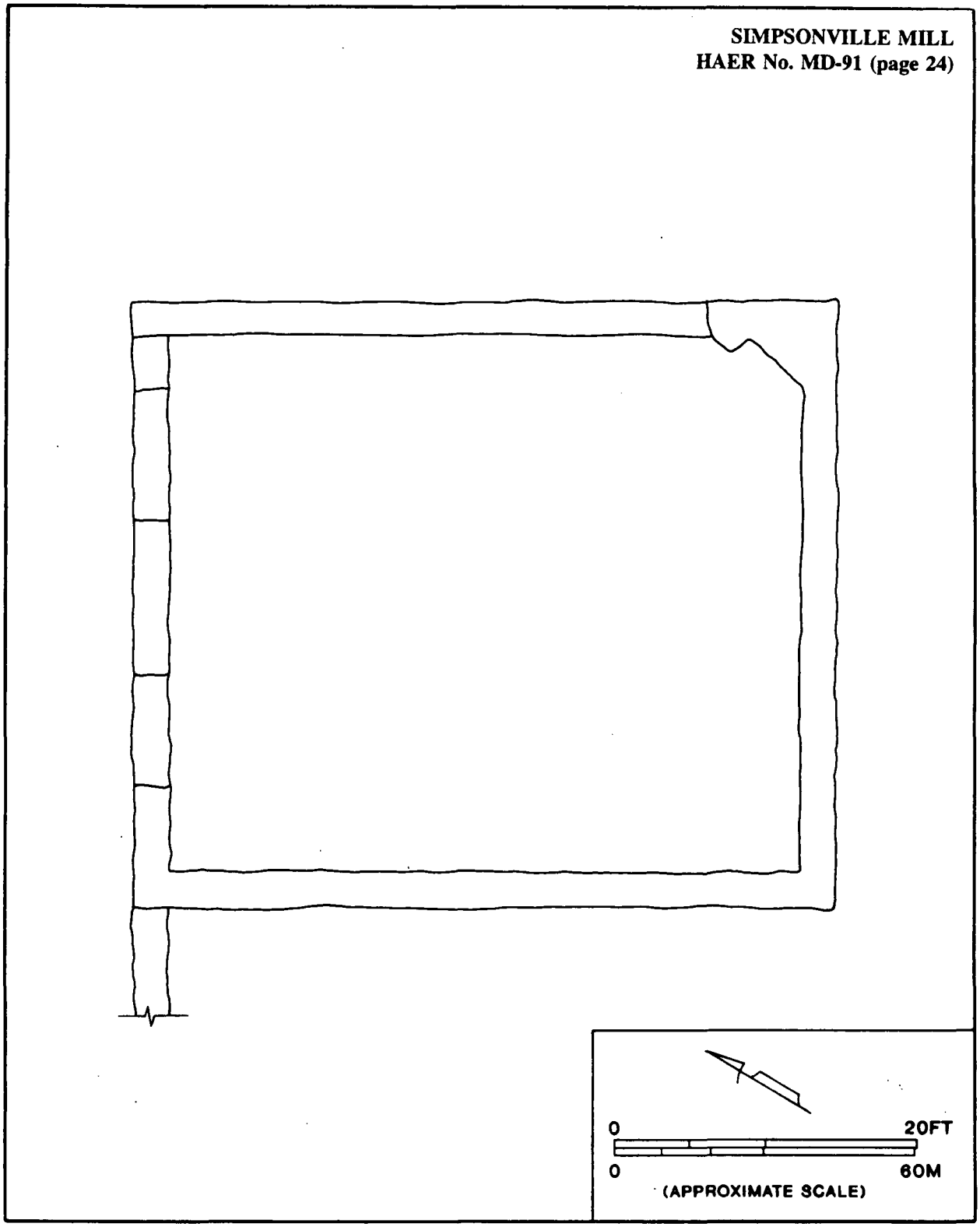


QUADRANGLE LOCATIONS

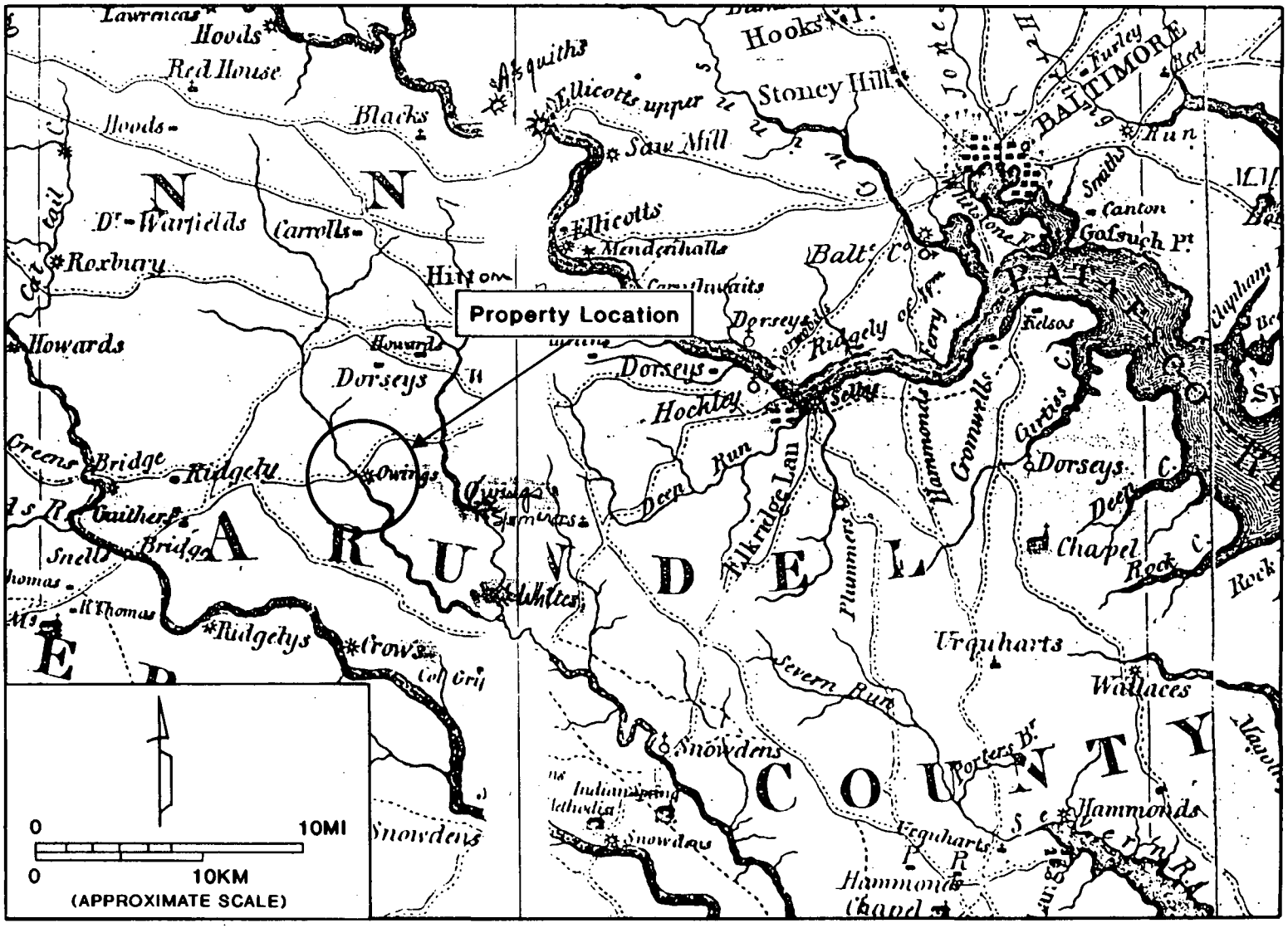
Property Location
USGS 7.5 Minute Series
Clarksville and Savage, MD Quadrangles
Photorevised 1979 and 1974



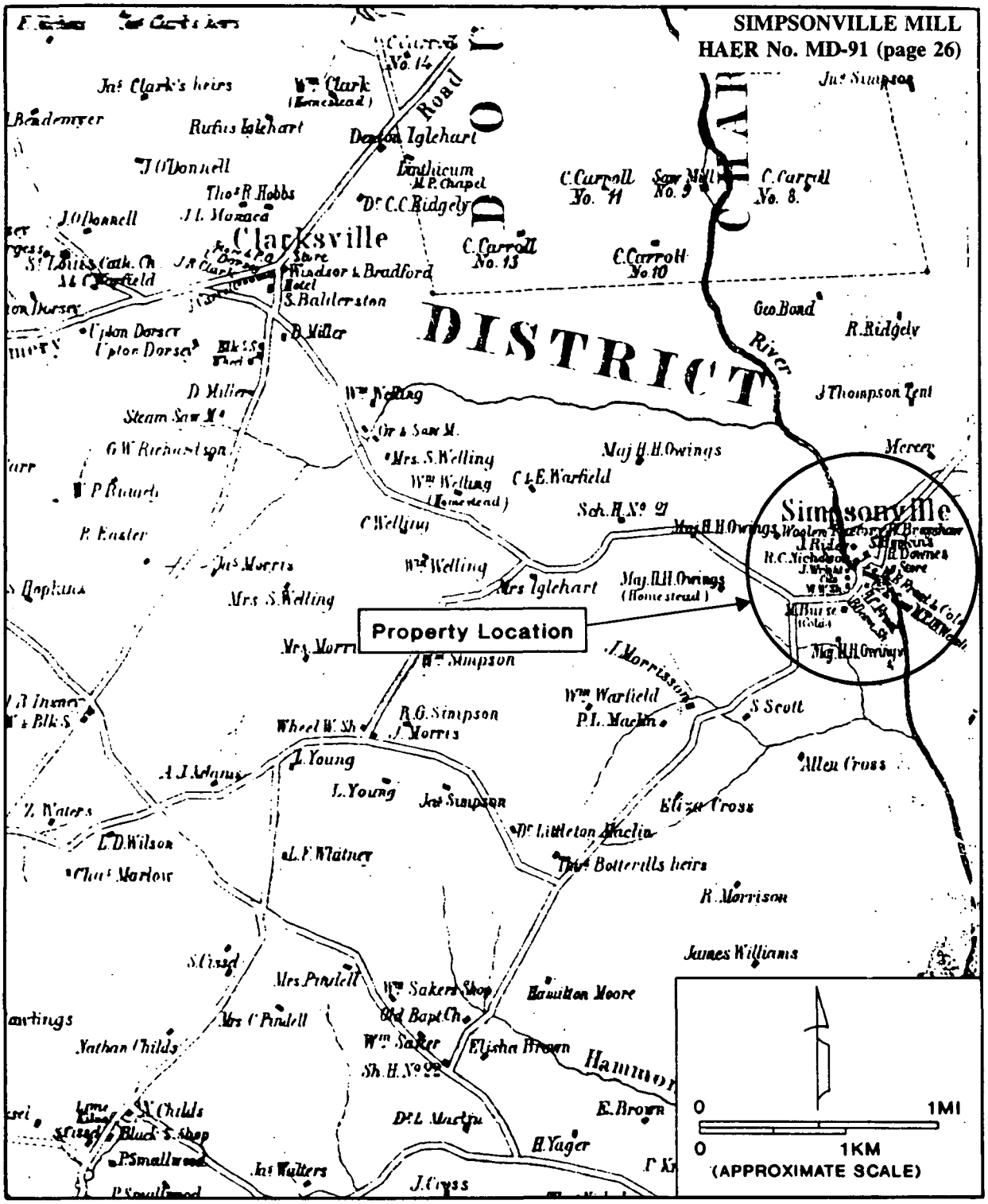
SIMPSONVILLE MILL
HAER No. MD-91 (page 23)



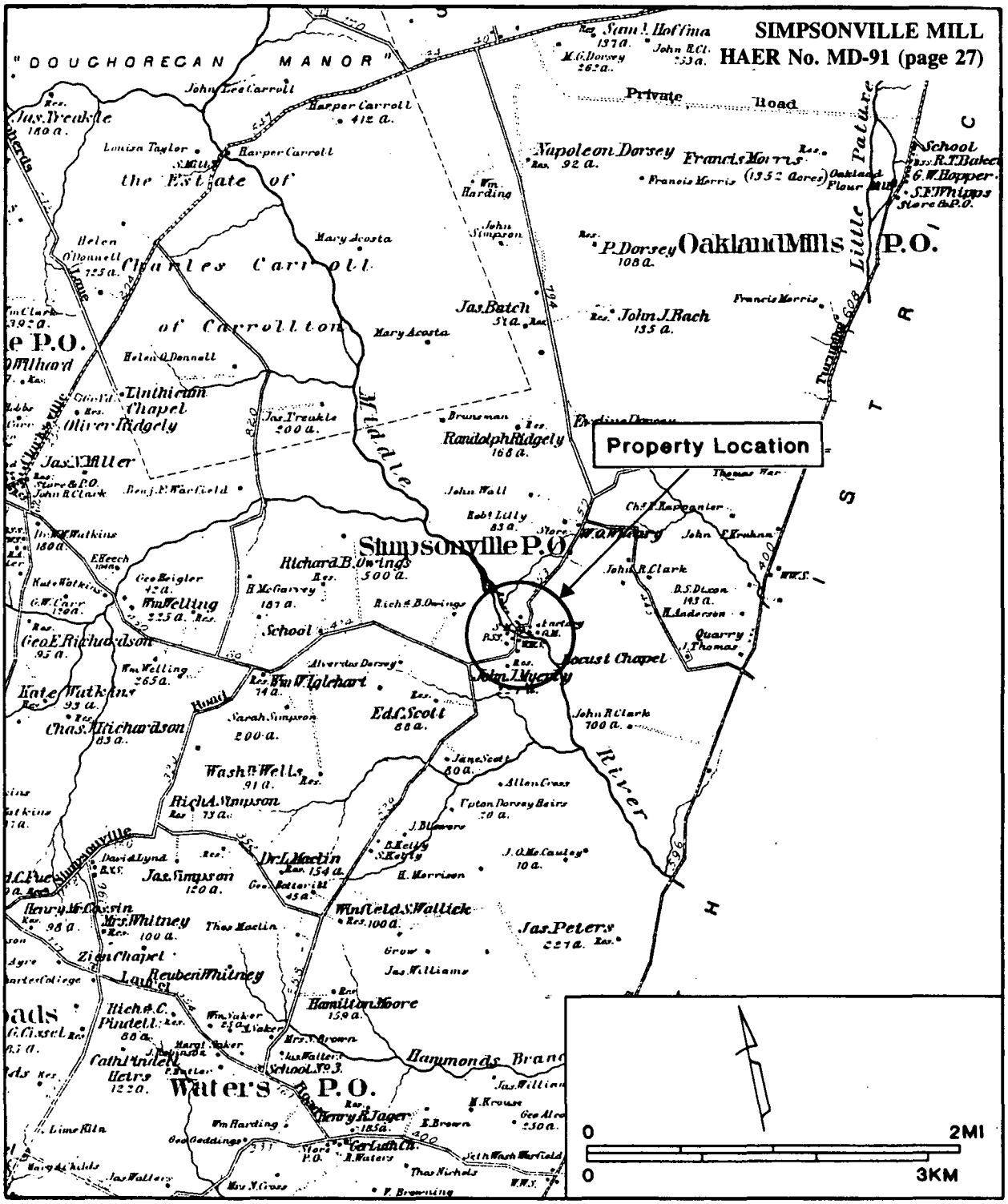
Floor Plan



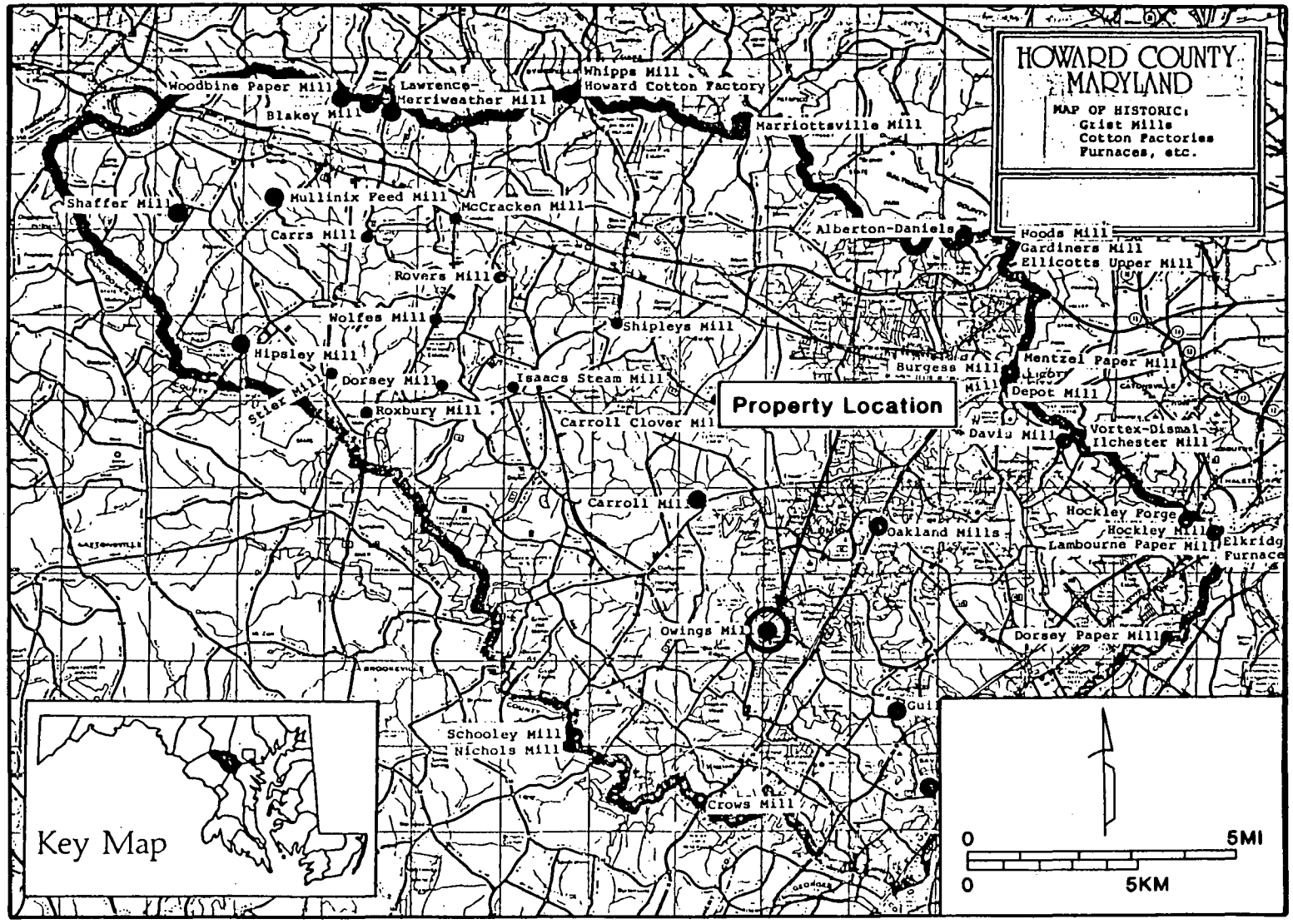
Detail, *A Map of the State of Maryland*
(Griffith 1795, adapted by John McGrain)



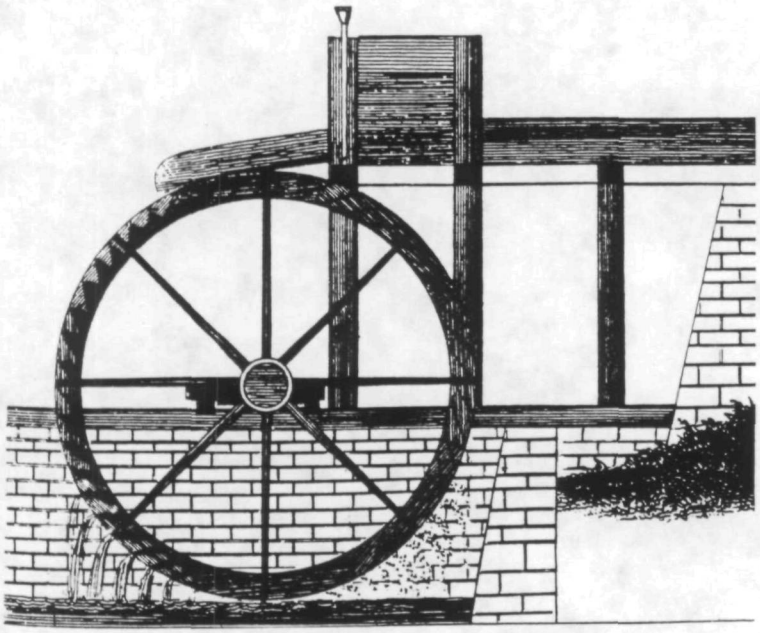
Detail, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Martenet 1860)



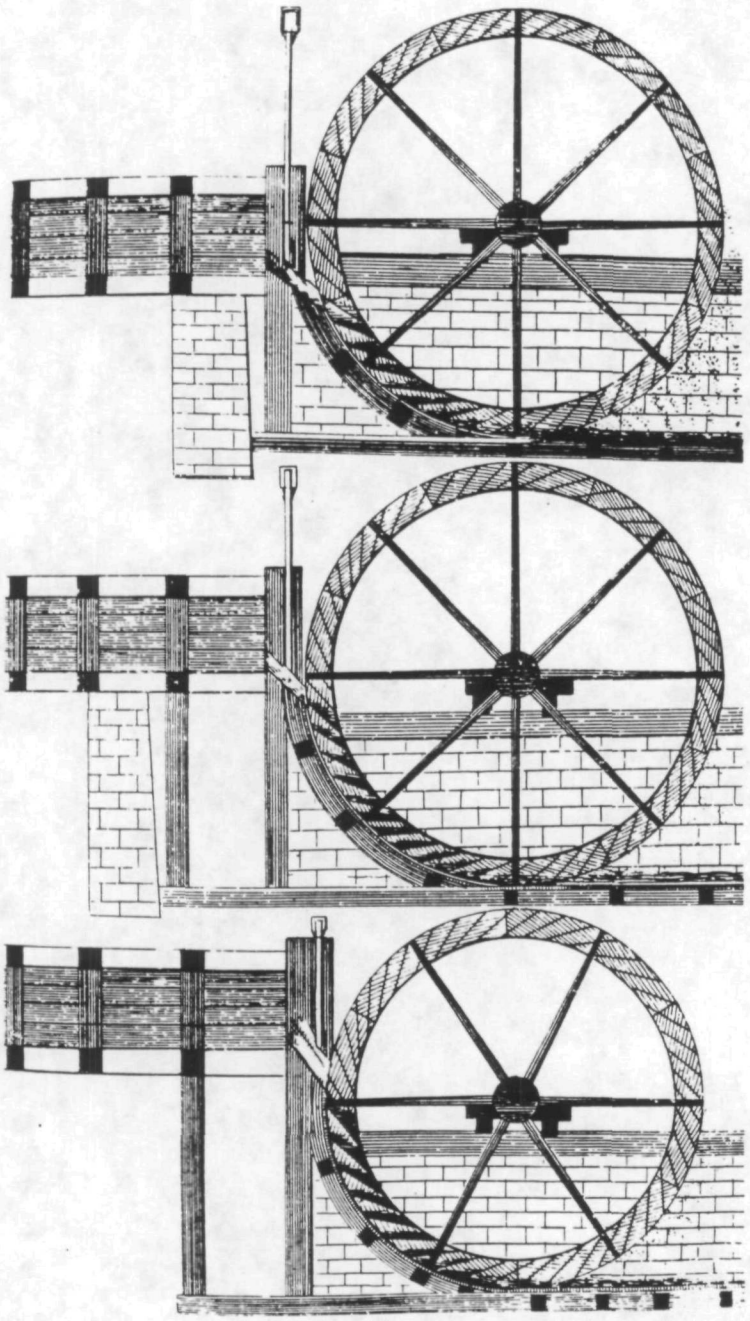
Detail, *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore, Including Howard County, Maryland* (Hopkins 1878)



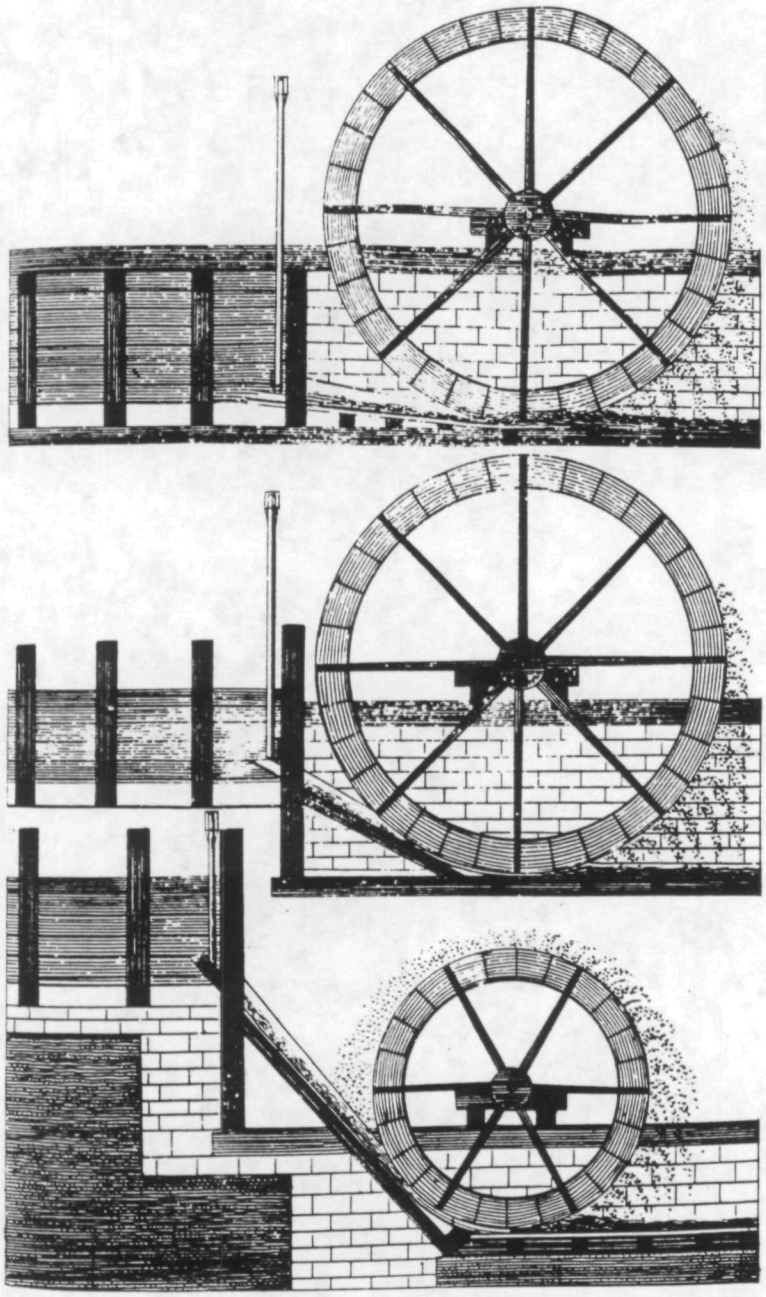
Howard County Maryland, Map of Historic: Grist Mills, Cotton Factories, Furnaces, etc. (McGrain 1985)



Overshot Wheel (Evans 1836)



Breastshot Wheel (Evans 1836)



Undershot Wheel (Evans 1836)

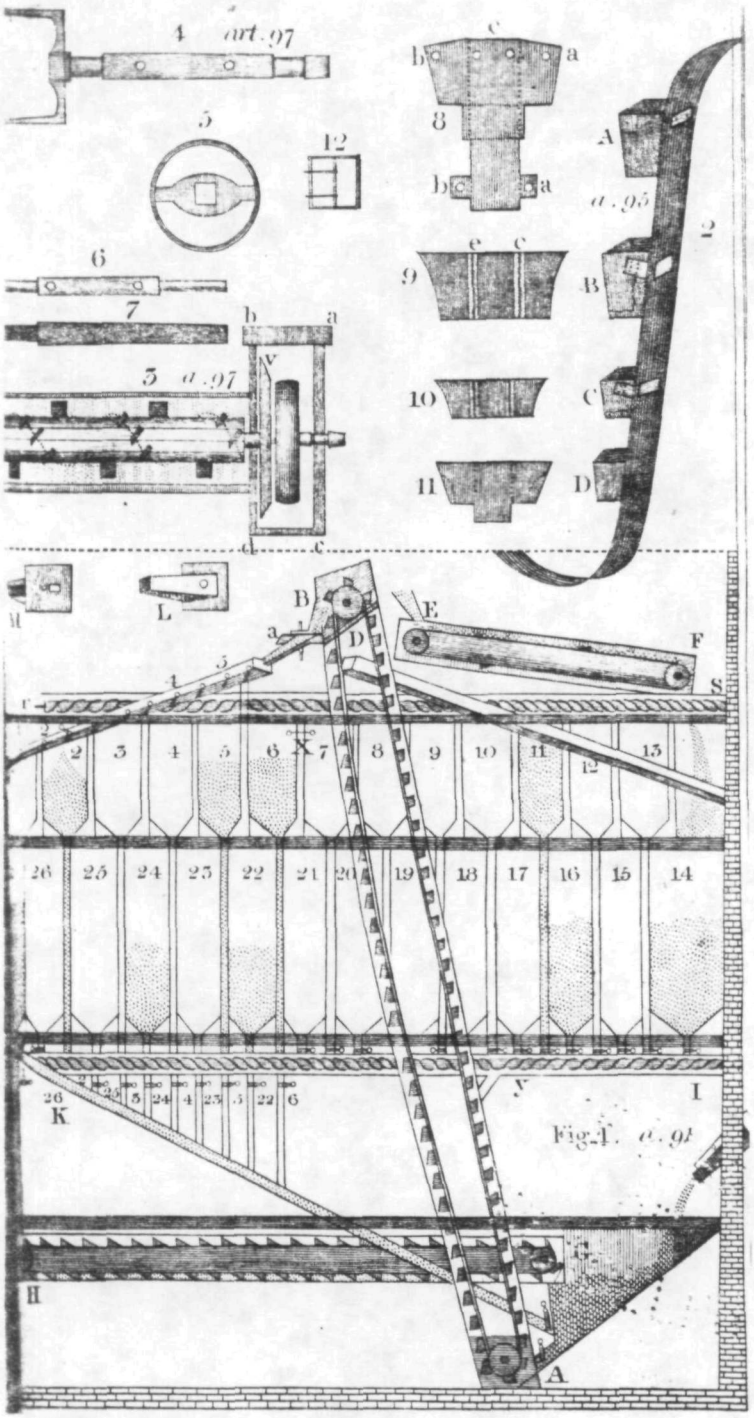


Diagram of Evans' Elevator (A-B), Descender (E-F), Drill (G-H), and Conveyor (J-I) (Evans 1836)

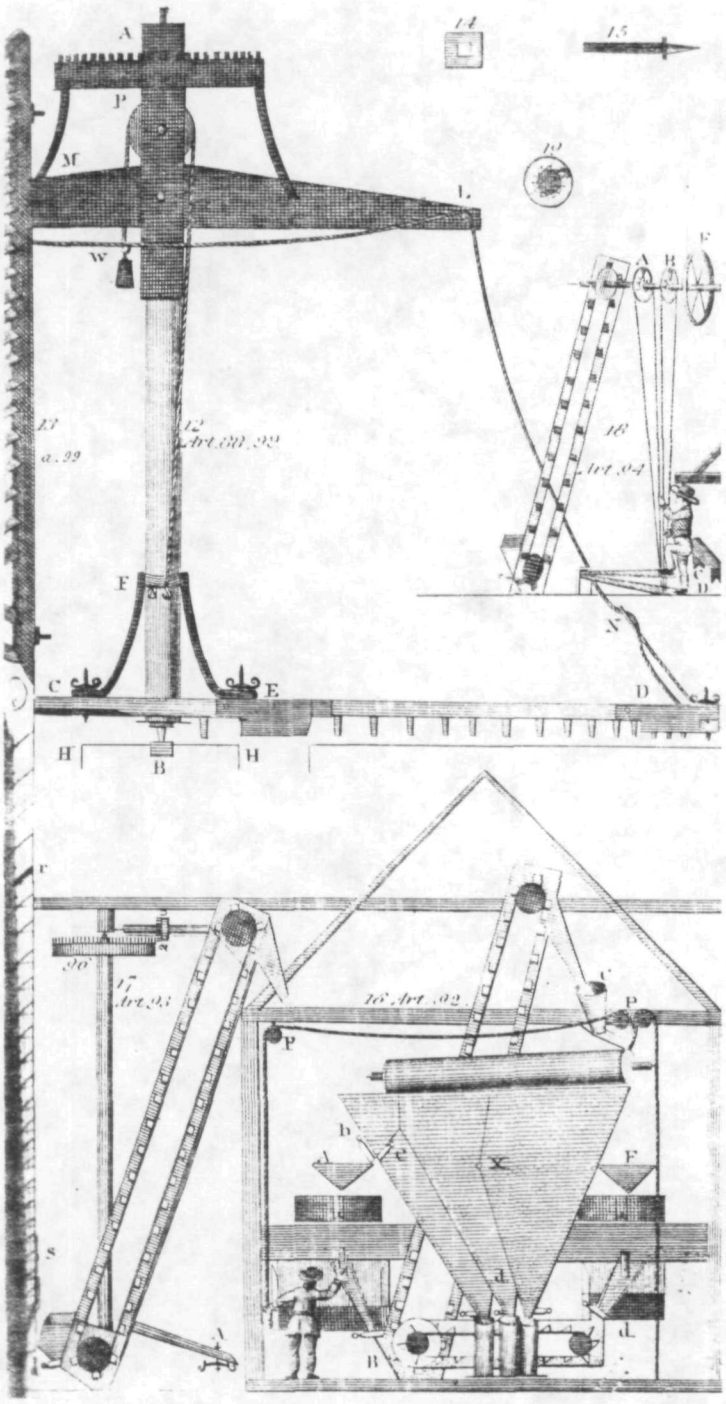


Diagram of Evans' Hopper Boy (12)
(Evans 1836)

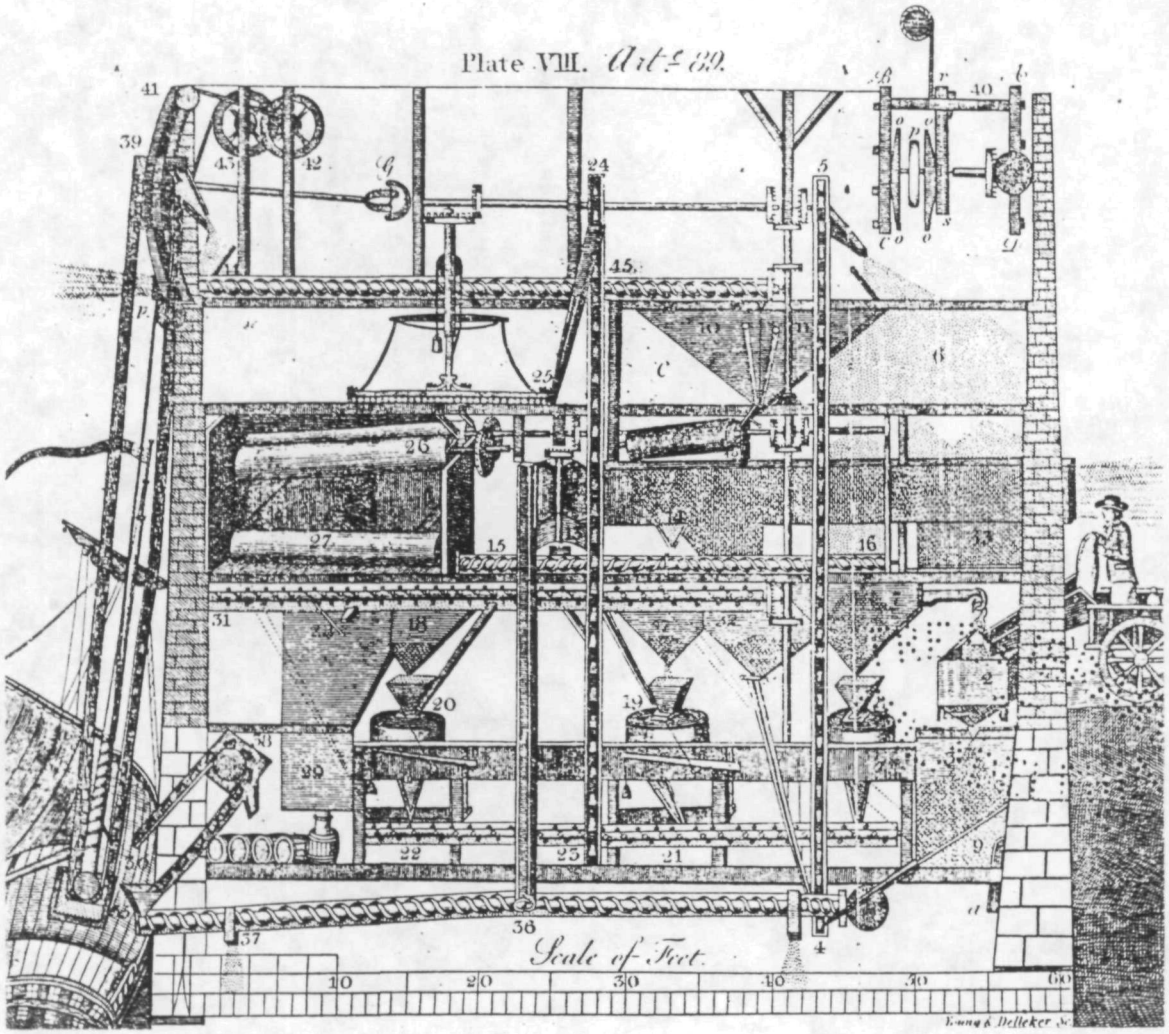


Diagram of Evans' Improvements Showing Elevator (4-5), Conveyor (37-36-4 and 44-45 and 15-16), Drill (22-21), Descender (26 and 27), and Hopper Boy (25) (Evans 1836)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Simpsonville Mill
West side of Cedar Lane at Guilford Road
Columbia vicinity
Howard County
Maryland

HAER No. MD-91

Photographer: John P. Herr

October 1992

MD-91-1 MILL, HEADRACE, AND TAILRACE. CONTEXTUAL VIEW FROM NORTHWEST.

MD-91-2 MILL, WHEELPIT WALL, AND WHEELPIT. VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST.

MD-91-3 MILL, WHEELPIT WALL, AND WHEELPIT. VIEW FROM SOUTH.

MD-91-4 MILL. VIEW OF SOUTHEAST FACADE.

MD-91-5 MILL. CONTEXTUAL VIEW FROM NORTH.

MD-91-6 MILL. DETAIL OF ARCHED SHAFTWAY FROM SOUTHWEST.

MD-91-7 MILL. INTERIOR VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST.

MD-91-8 MILL. DETAIL OF SOUTHWEST DOOR LINTELS FROM EAST.

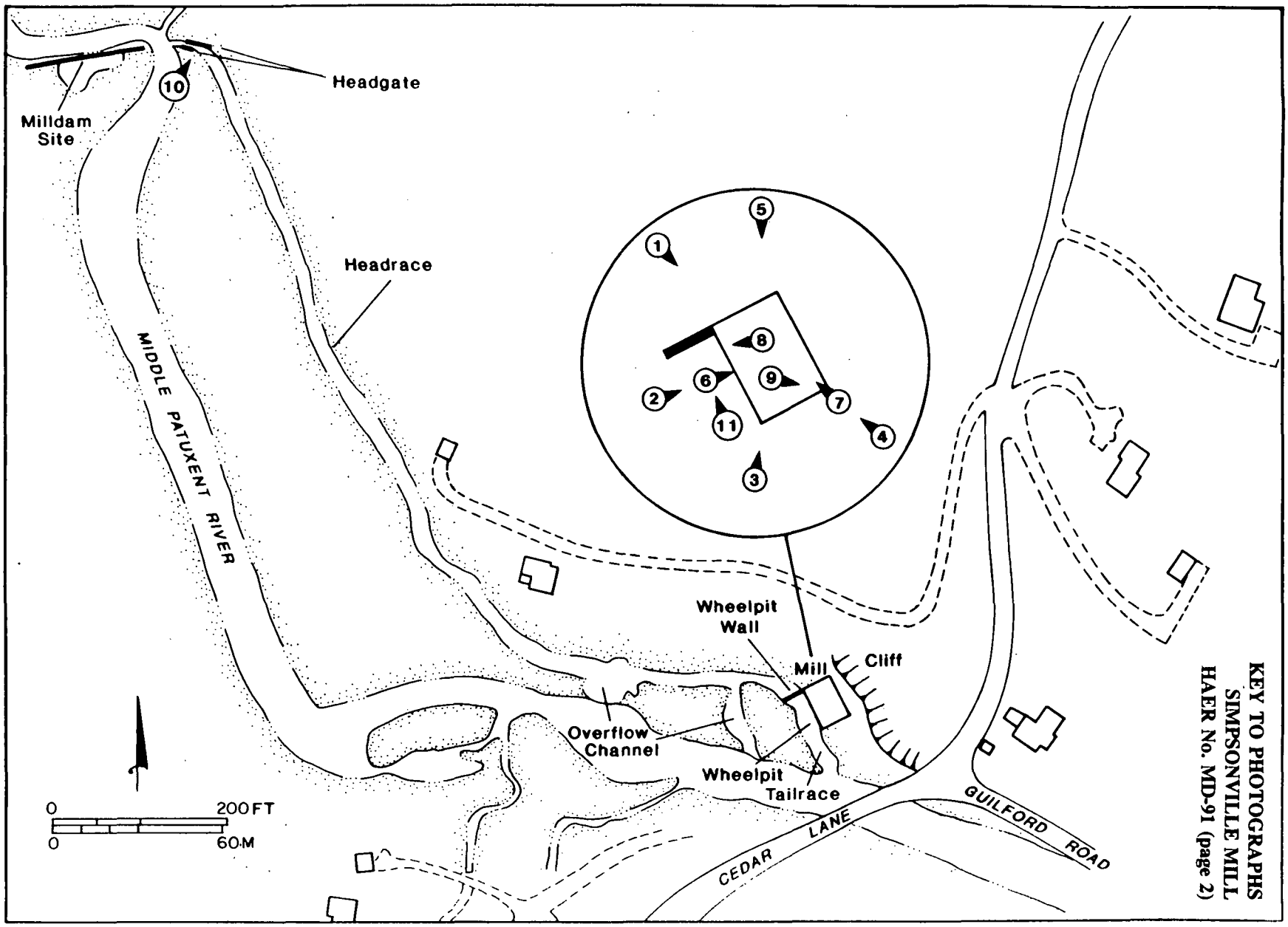
MD-91-9 MILL. INTERIOR VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER SHOWING CHIMNEY FLUE.

MD-91-10 HEADGATE. VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST.

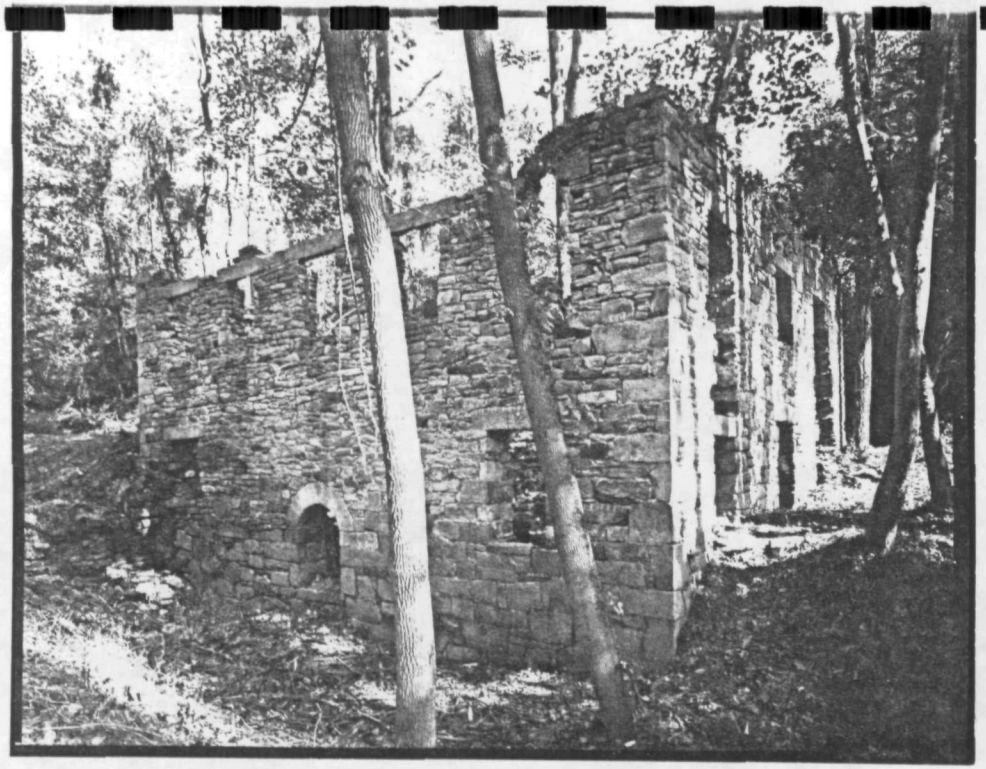
MD-91-11 HEADRACE AND WHEELPIT WALL. VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST.

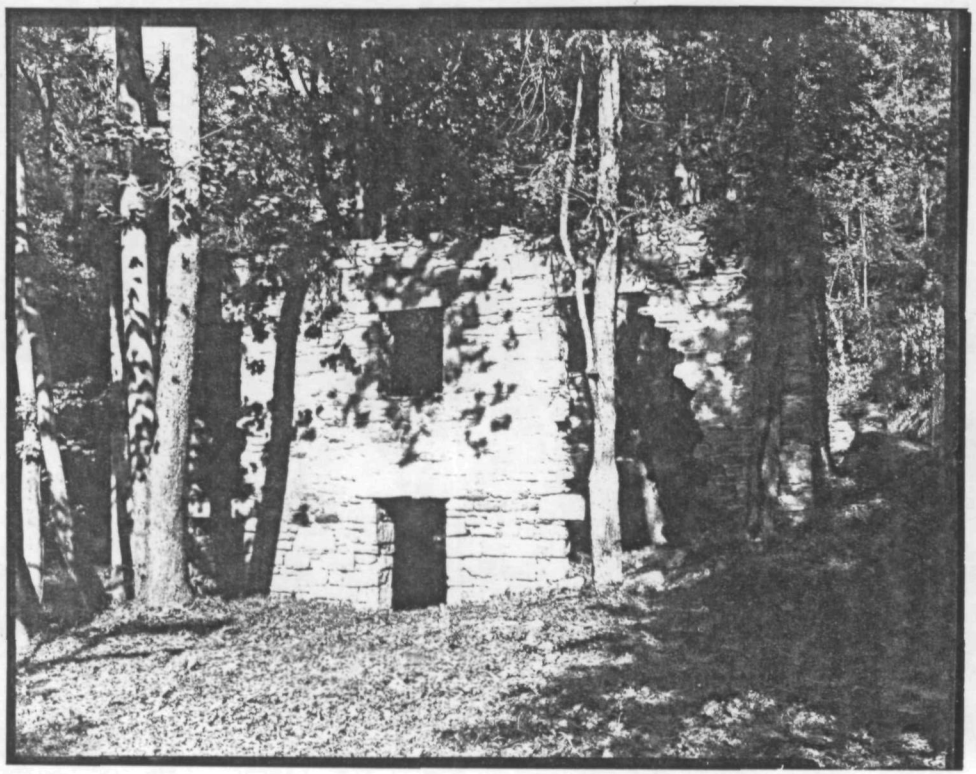
MD-91-12 Photocopy of watercolor painting, artist unknown, early twentieth century (original in possession of Walter Iglehart, Tuscon, Arizona)
MILL. VIEW FROM SOUTH.

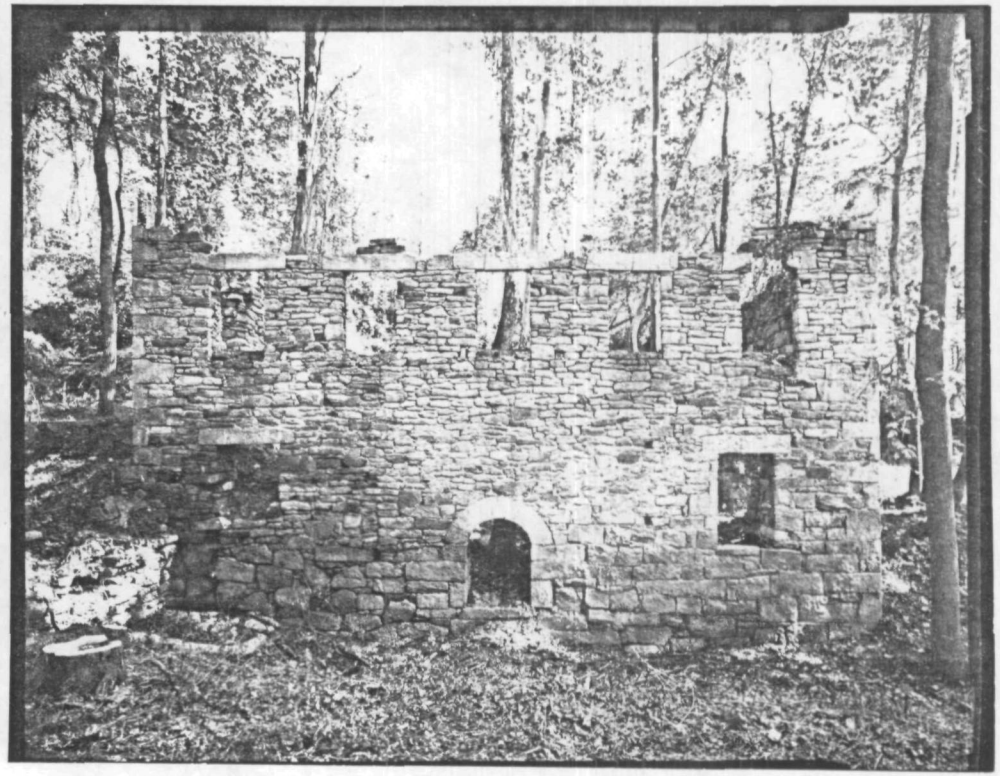
MD-91-13 Photocopy of watercolor painting, artist unknown, early twentieth century (original in possession of Walter Iglehart, Tuscon, Arizona)
MILL. VIEW FROM WEST.

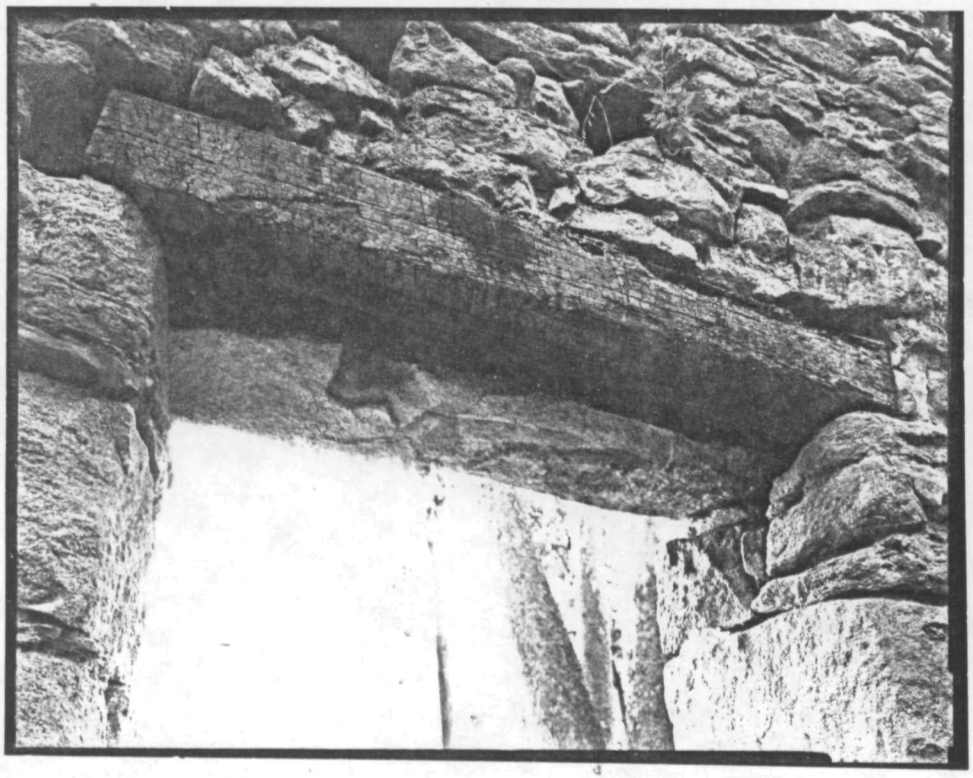


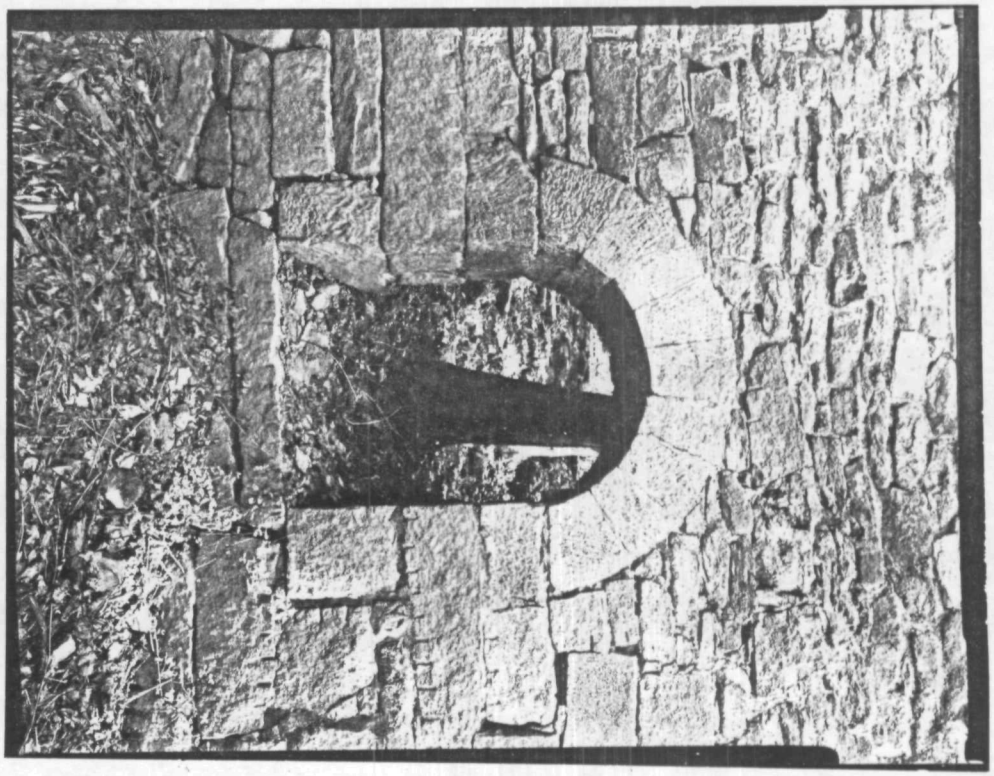
KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS
SIMPSONVILLE MILL
HAER No. MD-91 (page 2)

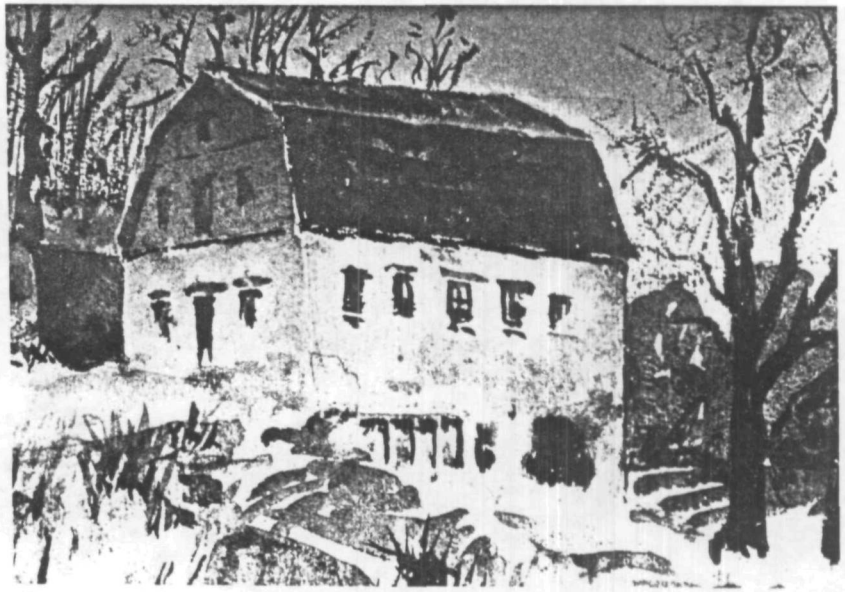












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