



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE137

Site Name: Wallace-Carter Mill

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Cecil Paper Mill, Wallace Mill, Carter Mill, CE-71

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th century grist mill, 19th century paper mill ruins, and farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 16

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.6861

Longitude -75.8720

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain High terrace
- Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave
- Interior flat Hillslope
- Upland flat Unknown
- Ridgetop Other
- Terrace
- Low terrace

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Little Elk Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site Woodland site

Archaic site MD Adena

Early archaic Early woodland

Middle archaic Mid. woodland

Late archaic Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 P Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American Asian American

African American Unknown

Anglo-American Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component Misc. ceremonial

Village Rock art

Hamlet Shell midden

Base camp STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound Fish weir

Cairn Production area

Burial area Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill paper, poss. gr

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Post-in-ground

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Complex

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	4	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	1	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	204	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	24	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	2	Pearlware	55			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	494	Activity item(s)	115
Glass (all)	373	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	400	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	9	Misc. kitchen	50
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	114	Misc.	35
Personal items	33	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coal

Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Wallace-Carter Mill Site (18CE137, MIHP #CE-71) consists of the possible remains of the 18th century Wallace grist mill (CE-71B), the 19th century Carter paper mill ruins (CE-71A), a drying barn (CE-71C) with a date stone of 1868, a worker's residence/tenant house (CE-71E), an office building (CE-71D), the remains of a barn, a corn crib (CE-71F), a wagon shed (CE-71G), a brick-lined well (CE-71J), and the old raceway for the Carter Mill (CE-71I). The site is located within the Little Elk Creek Historic District, along Little Elk Creek, just south of Providence in Cecil County. The creek serves as the southern and eastern site boundaries and Kirk Road serves as the northern and eastern boundaries. The site is wooded, with irregular terrain that is steeply sloped in some areas. The cluster of buildings covers an area of approximately 3-4 acres; however, the Maryland Historical Trust easement on the property encompasses approximately 24 acres.

The Wallace grist mill is thought to be the first industrial complex on the property and supposedly was constructed in 1758. In 1814, Robert Carter purchased 203 acres of land that was part of land tract called Providence from Michael Wallace, and a short time later he acquired an additional 51 acre parcel. It is clear from the deeds that structures related to a mill were already in existence on portions of the property at the time of Carter's purchase. The later Carter paper mill was situated in the same general location along Little Elk Creek as the Wallace mill, but possibly as much as 3.2 km (2 miles) from "the old Wallace mill" which was listed on a map dated 1794. The maps location of the Wallace mill and the current known location of the Carter mill do not precisely overlap. There is, therefore, some uncertainty as to whether or not Site 18CE137 is the location of the 18th century grist mill. The Carter family moved into the Walnut Hill Farm house that was located above the mill, which is not part of the site. The Carter paper mill (also known as the Cecil Paper Mill) operated from the early 19th century (ca. 1816) to the early 20th century (ca. 1911). The complex was usually referred to in the plural as the "Carter Mills". This may be an indication that the two mill buildings (referred to here as the East Building and the West Building) were distinct mills or performed two different processes in the manufacture of paper.

The introduction of the cylinder machine in 1834 greatly increased the output of the mill. A fire in 1836 did serious damage to the mill complex but it was apparently rebuilt. The location of the millrace, water wheel, and tailrace in the early days of the mill has not been determined. A map from 1858 shows the millrace flowing through both the East and West buildings. By 1877, the millrace was flowing to the north and outside of both buildings and between the office and the East Building where it is visible today. After his death in 1851, Carter's sons continued to run the business. During that time, several new pieces of equipment were put in the mill and ca. 1885 a boiler room was added onto the East Building when coal powered steam engines were used to supplement the water power. In 1893, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with its spur, the Lancaster, Cecil, and Southern Railroad, shipped the paper mill's products to major cities across the country. The Carter's brought a siding from the spur into the mill yard. A second major fire occurred at the Mills in 1900. Most of the East Building was totally destroyed but the West Building was saved. The fire prompted a change in the operations of the mills, which involved the production of binder board rather than paper. The operation never fully recovered and in 1911 the mill finally closed. In the first half of the 20th century, the barn and tenant house served the Carter/Brookings farm across the road until they were intentionally burned down, along with the Office, in 1956. Prior to this, the barn served to house the horse teams and wagons used for hauling raw and finished materials to and from the mills. It was not clearly indicated why the structures were burnt.

In 1974, an archeologist from the Maryland Historical Trust visited and recorded the site with information provided by a local informant. At least 2 known collectors have extensive collections from the site. During the 1974 visit, 3 bottle glass fragments dating to the late 19th century were collected from a refuse area that was being excavated by relic collectors. In 1977, an archeologist then with the Cecil County Historic Society excavated a series of test units in the interior of the mill building which was reported to be the location of the 1758 grist mill. The investigations uncovered the original floor and walls. At that time, no funding was available for either artifact analysis or report preparation. According to the later 1983 archeological survey plan, the material from the 1977 excavations was to be examined; however, it is unclear from that report if this task was ever completed. The Wallace-Carter Mill was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

The site was purchased sometime between 1980 and 1983 by Cecil County for the creation of a historical park (called the Wallace-Carter Mills Park). Park development was focused in the central portion of the complex which consists of 2 mill buildings, an office, a barn, and a dwelling. Most of the former Carter Paper Mill industrial complex is located within the park boundary except for the original dam and a few dwellings. Land alteration activities at the site were to be limited so as to reduce the extent of disturbance to archeological deposits. In 1983, Phase I/II testing was conducted at the site and focused in the central portion of the complex. Excavations focused on gathering data about the structural remains, and verifying the function of architectural features and building sequences.

Prior to subsurface testing, archeological investigations started with a pedestrian survey to locate above ground ruins and surface topographic anomalies. The surface was cleared of vegetation and features were marked in a base map and considered for further investigation. Subsurface testing involved digging 62 shovel test pits (STPs) at 15 m or 30 m intervals outside of the buildings in the core area of the site. In addition, 8 test units of varying sizes were excavated in the Tenant House, 1 small unit was excavated in the Barn, one 3.048 m² (10'x10') unit was excavated in the Office, approximately 3 test units and 6 mechanical trenches were dug in the East Building (location of the supposed 1758 mill), and minimal subsurface testing on the south and east exterior sides of the West Building was conducted. In some cases, mechanical stripping was required in order to remove overburden. Deposits removed by the use of a backhoe were examined for artifacts by troweling through the soil as it was deposited.

Excavations in the Tenant House, located on the north side of the mill complex, revealed that the east side of the structure predates the west side. The east side was clearly frame construction and the stone chimney has fallen into the cellar. The west section was stone with a brick chimney, part of which is extant with several fireboxes remaining. The tenant house was deliberately burned in 1956. Ceramics recovered from the narrow builder's trench in the area of the earlier cellar entry suggested a construction date in the first quarter of the 19th century. A cross section along the southern edge of the entryway showed at least 4 filling episodes, two from the early 19th century, one late 19th-20th century, and 1 from the 1956 fire. On the interior of the east section, excavations exposed chimney supports in the center of the wall and a fireplace in the northeast corner. In the west section of the house, a small in situ trash deposit, consisting mostly of broken glass, was found intruding into the floor and a small part of the builder's trench. A unit placed on the north side of the cellar exposed a shallow stone foundation forming an additional room that extended across the east and west sections of the house. The addition appeared to have been built at the same time as the west addition. A well is located off the southeast corner of the tenant house. The well was apparently abandoned in the first quarter of the 20th century when a new one was opened near the barn. On the south side of the well, a rubble-filled rectangular feature of unknown function was recorded at about 1 m below the ground surface.



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The north and west walls and a carriage ramp on the north side are all that remains of a stone barn. The barn is located east of the tenant house and was burned with the house in 1956. Investigations in the barn area were limited to clearing walls for the purposes of mapping and a small unit was excavated to determine the depth of the south wall. The clearing exposed 3 silled entryways in the south wall. The shallow depth of the south wall indicated that the structure was probably designed to support a frame wall rather than a stone wall. No artifacts were recovered from the surface area of the barn and no diagnostic materials were recovered from the excavation unit.

The Office is located on the north side of the raceway and the east side of the road that divides the industrial complex. Most of the exterior walls are still intact and the builder's trench was visible on the exterior of the west wall. Inside the structure, excavation exposed 5 stratigraphic layers. Among them, the original floor, comprised of a compacted layer of rock and mortar, was identified. The level of the floor corresponded to the bottom of the wall. A burned layer from the 1956 fire was observed near the surface of the unit. A large area in front of the door on the south side of the structure was machine stripped and excavated. This work exposed an embankment between the office wall and the race with a short, curved row of rocks extending from the office door into the embankment. This was determined to be a walkway and/or abutment for the bridge that was known to have spanned the race next to the office. Surface cleaning on the east side of the building revealed a small addition to the office. It had a poured concrete foundation with large rocks embedded in the cement. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the Office that would help to date its construction episodes.

The East Building is located on the south side of the existing race and east of the road that runs through the site. The northern portion of the structure, with only its foundations remaining, was thought to be the original 1758 grist mill purchased by Carter from Wallace. Although this could not be confirmed archeologically or through historical documentary research, it was evident that this was the oldest part of the structure. Two parallel free-standing walls were recorded in the space; the area between the 2 walls was filled with stone rubble from the collapsed structure and with 19th and 20th century debris. A fragment of an iron gear ring was recovered from this area. A room entered through a linteled arch was also identified in the north portion of the structure. The entire room was filled with late 19th and 20th century trash mixed with coal ash and rubble from the structure. A large cast iron belt wheel, a large wooden vat with attached pipe, and part of a machine mount were recovered from the area. The pipe attached to the vat passed through the outside wall of the room. A second, smaller room was found leading off the main room. A mechanical trench was excavated to a depth of 3.048 m. The fill in this room was similar to the fill found in the main room but the walls in the small room appeared to have been exposed to fire.

The second construction phase of the East Building appeared to have been the addition of a "machine room" to the south side of the original structure in 1865, portions of which are still standing. A unit was excavated in the southeast corner of the standing portion. Four machine mounts were exposed and it was determined that there was no cellar in this part of the building. No artifacts were recovered. There were 2 more additions to the East Building. One was an addition to the south wing added in 1876. The second addition (possibly the ca. 1885 boiler room) was added to the east side of the building and may have included an addition to the north of the original building. The outer walls of the addition were exposed through excavation. Two interior trenches exposed a complicated series of brick floors and walls, stone walls, and footings. Brick work was observed to frequently overlay earlier stone walls. Thick deposits of coal ash and dust were encountered during the digging. The only suggestion of a fire was that the surface of the brick flooring was charred. Several parallel light walls, or sleepers, were exposed inside the structure. No diagnostic artifacts useful in dating these phases of construction were found but they likely post-date the earlier 1876 walls. A hard-packed dirt floor was found between the sleepers with a brown organic layer composed mostly of wood between the second and fourth set of sleepers and overlaying the packed dirt floor. With the exception of the gear ring, belt wheel, wooden vat, and small fragments of copper screen, none of the 19th and 20th century artifacts from the East Building were associated with its function.

The West Building is a stone building with only one and a half stories of the walls remaining above the present ground level. Like the East Building, it underwent many structural changes. Main goals of the archeological investigations of the building were to clear walls in order to determine construction sequences and to prepare a plan. Minimal subsurface testing was done on both east and south sides of the outside of the building. The north section of the structure was determined to be the oldest portion of the building. Four stone piers used as bearing blocks for beaters and the remains of 3 engine mounts were located in the north section. The pipe that passed through the East Building also passed through the east wall of the north section of the West Building. The race that originally powered the East Building extended directly alongside the south end of the West Building.

The south wing of the West Building was constructed in 1866 and designed for bleaching and draining. Two large cement lined brick vats were cleared along with several brick and stone machine mounts. A third vat appears to have been converted to a machine mount. Between the south wall and the brick vats, and abutting both, a set of 2 parallel stone walls with a stone pier of unknown function built between the walls was encountered. The south wall of the addition was finished in wood siding. A long wooden shed supported by stone piers was added to the south end of the wing ca. 1902.

A small unit was excavated on the exterior of the east wall of the West Building under a closed off doorway. The doorway was probably closed off at the time that a wooden elevated walkway that ran from the railroad siding to an upper floor of the West Building was constructed. Excavations also revealed several postmolds of the walkway supporting posts. The only artifacts associated with the West Building were lamp glass and parts, and brass machine studs.

In addition to the investigation on the structural components of the mill, 62 STPs and 2 deep cuts were excavated outside the buildings. Results of the STP excavations indicated that the entire area around the buildings had deep deposits consisting of coal, coal dust, coal ash, and clinkers. In 2 of the STPs, portions of walls or foundations relating to some type of ancillary building were encountered. The location of several sets of postholes related to the railroad siding trestle posts east of the East Building was also identified.

The artifacts recovered during the Phase I/III investigations (n=1,474) were unfortunately not reported consistently in the site report. Also, the artifact inventory in Appendix D was not clear regarding the location of the reported finds (by area). Therefore, all of the artifacts recovered from the site in total are reported together here. There were 115 activity related items including 1 toy marble, 5 doll parts, 1 toy tea set cup fragment, 1 mini glass bottle with metal cap, 1 cast iron toy wagon wheel, 4 pieces of lamp glass, 6 lamp parts, 1 porcelain candle holder, 1 bicycle part, 1 copper tube and 1 tube fragment, 1 battery, 4 metal tools, 1 large flat blade fragment, 1 rake head, 1 horse shoe, 1 trunk handle part, 1 terra cotta flower pot sherd, 1 ice skate, 4 harmonica fragments, 1 possible clock part, 4 ink bottles and fragments, 8 slate and graphite pencil pieces, 13 copper mesh pieces (minimum estimate), 26 pieces of kiln furniture, and 26 machine parts. Several of the machine parts were identified as belonging to grist mill operations.

In all, 400 architectural items were found (3 brick fragments, 1 white firebrick, 145 window glass shards, 2 brass finishing nails, 78 cut nails, 21 wire nails, 3 rosehead nails, 1 L-head nail, 73 unidentified nails, 1 piece of mortar, 1 piece of plaster with adhering paint, 24 spikes, 5 bolts/nuts, 1 wrought iron shutter dog, 1 lock part, 7 pieces of door and window hardware, 2 washers, 1 ceramic tile, 3 pieces of asbestos siding, 5 tacks, 2 mica strips, 2 insulators, 18 pieces of miscellaneous hardware). A total of 114 clothing items including 106 buttons (12 bone, 29 glass and milk glass, 7 plastic, 7 mother-of-pearl, 2 porcelain, 1



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earthenware, 2 wooden, 5 shell, 29 metal, 12 unidentified material), 2 metal buckles, 2 cloth shirt remnants (minimum estimate), 1 leather child's shoe fragment, 1 straight pin, and 2 corset parts. Several of the metal buttons were brass military uniform buttons. There were 9 furniture items (1 brass tack, 2 glass drawer pulls, 1 escutcheon, 1 broken vase, 1 decorated label/plaque, 2 decorative porcelain bowl sherds, 1 possible clock part).

There were 762 kitchen-related items (187 fragments of bottle and container glass including pill vials and other pharmaceutical bottles, 22 table glass shards, 1 piece of milk glass, 6 Mason jar fragments, 2 hand blown bottle fragments, 494 ceramic sherds (12 unidentified earthenware, 24 porcelain, 2 creamware, 55 pearlware, 204 whiteware, 2 yellow ware, 151 redware, 1 Jackfield, 3 Rockingham (1 with "Rebecca at the Well" decoration), 4 ironstone, 4 unidentified stoneware, 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 20 unidentified salt-glazed stoneware, 1 "Butter" embossed salt-glazed stoneware, 7 white slip stoneware, 1 semi-porcelain, 2 unidentified ceramics), 1 metal and 3 glass bottle stoppers, 4 spoons (1 silver), 4 knife fragments, 1 porcelain salt shaker, 1 tin tea strainer, 1 ironstone Lightning stopper assembly, 1 glass jar lid fragment, 1 egg shell fragment, 2 fish bones (minimum estimate), 24 animal bones (minimum estimate; some uncounted bone fragments were listed as being in a "vial" and "bag"), and 7 animal teeth. Miscellaneous artifacts (n=35) included 7 pieces of unidentified glass, 25 unidentified metal objects, 1 soil sample, and 2 pieces of coal ash. In all, 33 personal items were retained including 2 mirror shards, 4 bone comb and brush fragments, 1 bone toothbrush handle, 1 rubber comb, 1 plastic barrette, 1 tortoise shell hair comb, 1 decorated brass ribbon disk/bead, 1 pen knife, 2 glass cologne bottles, 3 ointment or cosmetic pot fragments, 1 smoothed black stone ornament, 1 clear glass bead, 1 brass brooch with pink stones, 1 good luck charm/coin, 1- 1940 nickel, 1- 1930 Indian Head nickel with drilled hole, 1 India 2 Annas Victoria 1886 coin, 1 "Labor Day Committee 1902" ribbon, 1 perfume bottle stopper, 1 whole shoe polish bottle with stopper, and 4 porcelain figurine fragments. There were 6 tobacco items (5 kaolin pipe fragments (1 stem and 4 bowl) and 1 terra cotta pipe bowl fragment).

The Wallace-Carter Mill Site (18CE137) consists of the remains of a possible 18th century grist mill, and a 19th and early 20th century paper mill and associated buildings such as a workers/tenant house and barn. The cultural and historical significance of the site is based on the fact that it provides an overview of paper milling technology from the early 19th to the early 20th centuries on Little Elk Creek and within the general area. The various phases of construction and technological changes were identified through documentary and archeological evidence. However, it was suggested by the excavators that continued investigation may shed additional light on the modifications to the structures of the mills and hence to the continuing technological changes and improvements in the paper industry throughout the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries. As the main concentration of mill buildings was to be the center of the proposed Wallace-Carter Mills Park, it was recommended that the East Building be excavated of all fill in the main room and most of the fill in the additions, that archeology of the southern side of the exposed doorway of the main room be undertaken, that the roadway between the East and West buildings should be excavated in order to determine if a raceway once existed between them, that further portions of the extant raceway should be investigated, that portions of the tenant house which may be affected by grading and clearing should be archeologically tested, and finally, that the well located southeast of the tenant house should be either filled or excavated for public exhibit. The historical/archeological interpretive Wallace-Carters Mills Park is open to the public.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005719, Site Files