



# **The Mylin Gun Shop Survey Project:**

EXCAVATION REPORT FOR THE LANCASTER COLONIAL  
SETTLEMENT PROJECT

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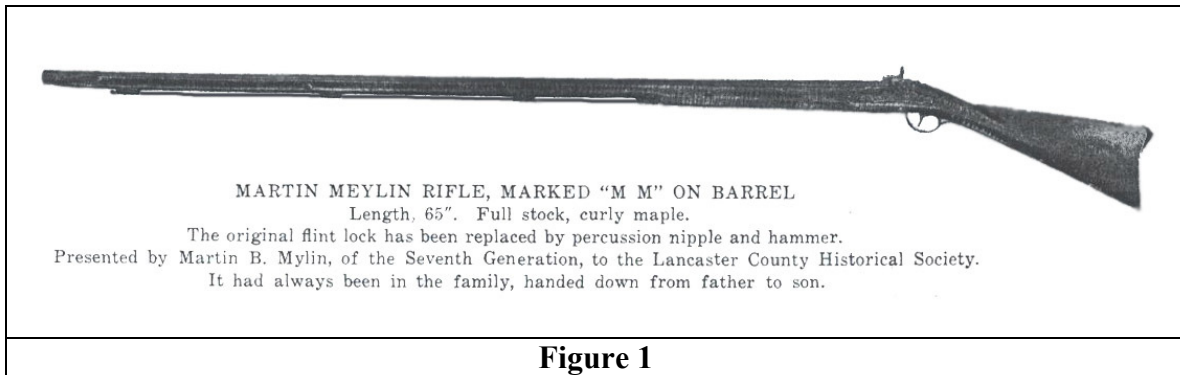
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## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1710, a German immigrant by the name of Martin Mylin left his home in Zurich with a party of several other Mennonites and traveled to what was then called Pequea in present day Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Upon arriving in the Pequea, Martin Mylin patented 265 acres of land, his share of the 10,000 acre plot granted to the Palatinate settlers by William Penn (Shirk, 1993; 77; Groff, 1971; 107; Brackbill, 1935; 76). Local written and oral histories consider Martin Mylin a gunsmith or blacksmith. Martin Mylin's son, Martin Mylin (II), is also credited as having been both a blacksmith and gunsmith. The fact that both father and son had the same name and apparently practiced the same occupations makes it difficult to determine to whom many historical documents refer. As a result, the occupations of these men are still largely a matter of debate within the historical community. What is known is that a Martin Mylin petitioned to open a brick and tile works, and a tavern in 1724 (Friesen, 1991; 21). Whether or not this was Martin Mylin (I) or Martin Mylin (II) remains a point of contention. Financial records from the period record a transaction in which Martin Mylin purchases "leather for bellows" from an Indian trader named Arthur Oliver by shoeing his horse (Groff, 1971; 111). This indicates that the Martin Mylin discussed here was in fact a blacksmith, but the problem is determining whether it was the father or the son. Records from the time indicate that Martin Mylin Jr. was indeed a blacksmith, but no records exist that refer to the occupation of his father Martin Mylin (I).

Although Martin Mylin (I) was historically one of the first German Mennonites to immigrate to Lancaster county, little else can conclusively be said about him. As is common in many early settlement situations, the documentary record is particularly sparse and uneven in terms of who was recorded and for what reasons. Local oral and written histories have attributed a plethora of activities to Mylin, but as yet no single interpretation has emerged as more than an educated guess. Misattribution of occupation is perhaps the most commonly debated topic surrounding Martin Mylin (I) because historical records fail to specify between Martin Mylin (I), and his son Martin Mylin (II) who is credited as following in his father's footsteps as a gunsmith and blacksmith. Distinguishing between the two men has proven difficult and is responsible in large part



for the great debate surround the authenticity of the claims about Martin Mylin (I) as a gun maker and father of the Pennsylvania Long Rifle (Groff, 1971; 70).

Martin Mylin of Lancaster County is considered the inventor of the Pennsylvania Long Rifle, which later became known as the Kentucky Long Rifle of pioneer fame. This rifle is considered by gun collectors to be a particularly important development, as it combined, through creolization and inventiveness, the elements of British rifling, Germanic style mechanisms, and an especially long barrel for great accuracy. The result was a particularly effective, and distinctly American, weapon.

A long rifle attributed to Martin Mylin is inscribed with his name and the date: “Martin Meillin Germantaun 1705.” (Friesen, 1991) This inscription is the genesis of the theory that Martin Mylin invented the Pennsylvania Long Rifle, as it has been assumed that later examples produced in Lancaster County were also attributed to Mylin. At least two surviving early examples of Pennsylvania Long-Rifles contain the stamp “MM” on them, further strengthening this claim. One of these rifles is currently held by the Lancaster County Historical Society and dates to the 1740’s. It should be noted, however, that the claim of this production of the first long rifle raises the question of how Martin Mylin made a rifle in Germantown (Philadelphia) in 1705 if he did not immigrate until five years later in 1710. Historian Steven K. Friesen has suggested that it is possible that Martin Mylin Sr. traveled to Pennsylvania, where he presumably produced the 1705 rifle, and then returned to Europe sometime between 1705 and 1710 perhaps to bring over his family or to assist the later group of Mennonite immigrants to move there (Friesen, 1991). If this scenario is valid, and there is not as yet any evidence to refute it,

than it is indeed possible that Martin Mylin invented the first Pennsylvania long rifle in 1705 and continued to make them upon arriving in the Pequea, present day Lancaster County.

#### OWNERSHIP HISTORY OF THE MYLIN GUNSHOP PROPERTY

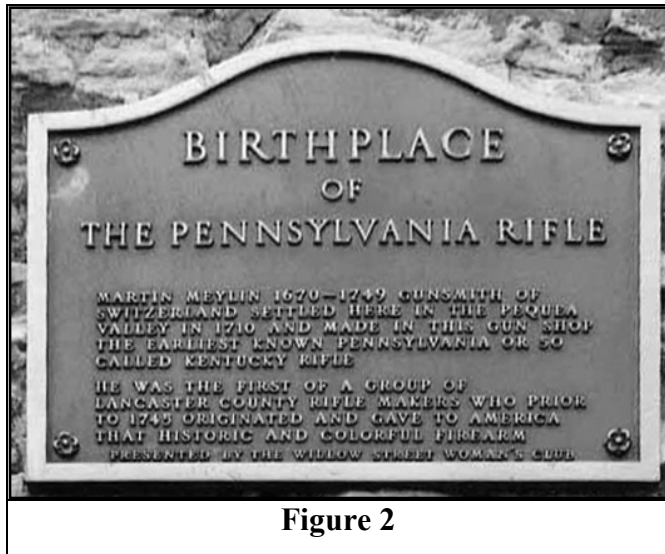
Officially, Martin Mylin patented his 265 acre tract of land on June 30, 1711. Martin Mylin expanded his land holdings to approximately 700 acres which passed to his son Martin Mylin (II) upon his death. Martin Mylin (II) passed the land to his eldest son John Mylin in 1761. In September of 1761 John Mylin sold 212 acres of his 700 acres to his younger brother Martin Mylin (III). This 212 acre tract sold to Martin Mylin (III) was part of the initial 265 acres owned by his grandfather Martin Mylin (I) including his gun shop. Since that time, the property has been sold and fragmented. A farm owned by Harry H. Snavley is listed in Rupp's, *A History of Lancaster County*, as being the site of Martin Mylin's gun shop based upon interviews he conducted with Abraham Mylin in 1842 (Beck, 1949; 49-50). Unfortunately there are no documentary records that confirm Abraham Mylin's assertion. However, Dr. Herbert Beck of the Lancaster County Historical Society managed to trace the ownership history of the gun shop property from the time of Martin Mylin (I) to its owner, Harry H. Snavley, in 1949 (Beck, 1949; 50).

*"In 1718 Martin Meylin acquired 46 1/2 acres of his brother's land, which included the meadow where the gun shop stands. In 1722 he purchased another 100 acres from his brother, and soon after the latter died, in 1727, Martin Meylin got 300 more of the original Hans Meylin tract. Collectively, with his original 265 acres, this made the 700 acres "or thereabouts," which Martni Meylin, in his will of 1747, left to his only son, as already noted.*

*Since the second Martin Mylin (1715-1751) died intestate, the court turned over to the eldest son, Hans (1739-1823) the entire 700 acres with the provision that proper payments be made to his brothers and sisters. Hans willed the gun shop farm to his son, Martin Mylin (1765-1845), who was known as "Smith" Martin. This was the Martin Mylin mentioned by Rupp as owning the gun shop property in 1842. "Smith" Martin,*

*doubtless so-called because he used the gun shop for blacksmithing, willed the farm to his brother, Jacob (1774-1857), who in turn willed it, through the court, to his grandson, Martin K. Mylin (1839-1918) ; his son "Valley" John having died a few months before the will was written. Martin K. sold the farm to John B. Mylin (1839-1918), who sold it at public sale to Benjamin Snavely, the father of Harry H. Snavely. Harry H. took over the farm in 1897, worked it for his father for ten years, and then came into possession. He has lived there ever since-a prosperous Lancaster County farmer." (Beck, 1949; 50)*

It was Dr. Beck in his 1949 article *Martin Meylin: A Progenitor of the Pennsylvania Long Rifle*, who first identified Martin Mylin as the inventor of the Pennsylvania Long Rifle, as well as identifying the location of his gun shop. Beck identified, the tract of land containing the "gun shop" and the homestead of Martin Mylin (II) as the home of one, Harry H. Snavely.



Harry H. Snavely willed the property to his son H. Snavely Garber, who upon his death passed it to his son Kenneth B. Garber who still owns and farms the land to this day (Friesen, 1991; Groff). Millersville University is greatly indebted to Ken Garber for generously allowing the archaeology program access to his land for the project described in this document.

## LANCASTER COLONIAL SETTLEMENT PROJECT

The Lancaster Colonial Settlement Project is a multi-disciplinary research effort of the Archaeology program at Millersville University of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the project is to locate, identify, excavate, and study archaeological remains of colonial-period settlement in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The investigation incorporates the

work of historians, botanists, historic architects, and palynologists, in conjunction with the primary focus on historical archaeology conducted by the Archaeology program at Millersville University, under the direction of Dr. Tim Trussell.

### *Project Background*

The development of Lancaster County is of particular importance to American history. Located in one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the world, Lancaster was the most populous inland county in America at the time of the Revolutionary War. Population growth was so strong historically that the region produced large population out-migrations throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. These outflows of people formed the core of initial settlement in many subsequently developed areas, including regions in South Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. For this reason, Lancaster County has long been considered an important “culture-hearth” -a highly influential region where initial development had profound cultural, political, and economic implications for many other areas over time. For example, it has been estimated that 40% of all Americans can trace at least one ancestor back to Lancaster County, making the area a national focal point for genealogical research.

The attention given to Lancaster County by historians and genealogists has not been matched by comparable attention from historical archaeology. This is unfortunate, because despite the relative abundance of primary sources for Lancaster history during the colonial period, there are severe limits to what can be learned from documents alone. Details of daily life, cultural practices, belief systems, economics and trade, and many other highly significant areas of human experience, are often absent from the documentary record. Many of the most important details of cultural development were, to the people alive at the time, so ordinary or unremarkable that they were never written down or recorded in any way. Yet it is precisely this information that is most necessary for constructing a complete picture of the culture-history of Lancaster County, so important to the subsequent development of the nation.

Historical archaeology has the potential to address these limitations. The artifacts in a site can be viewed as the unintended remains of the past, the residue of daily life inadvertently left behind as evidence of ordinary activities. Through the analysis of an



archaeological assemblage, researchers can reconstruct past patterns of behavior, revealing underlying social assumptions and cultural influences. When combined with traditional approaches to document-centered history, archaeological research can be a powerful tool for investigating the past.

The value of the Lancaster Colonial Settlement Project, in short, is that it has the potential to shed new light on significant cultural processes influential in shaping the earliest period of colonial history in this area. Through later development and out-migration from the “culture hearth” of Lancaster County, these processes indelibly shaped the broader course of American history. Each of the sites being investigated presents particular challenges, but each has the potential to make unique contributions to our understanding through historical archaeology research.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The first research question was whether the gun shop could be shown conclusively to have been constructed during the time of Martin Mylin. Answering this question is the most direct way to answer all other research questions about the Mylin gun shop, for if the building did not exist in the time of Martin Mylin, it could not have served as his gun shop. It is only after determining that the structure is of sufficient age to have been built by Martin Mylin, that the question of its function becomes necessary. It was hoped that testing in and around the foundation of the gunshop, and particularly the identification of artifacts within the builders trench around the walls of the structure, could address this question.

The second research question was to confirm or refute the contention of some local architectural historians who claimed that the building identified as the gun shop could not have even been used as a blacksmith shop, let alone a gun shop, due to its architectural layout. Some historians have noted specifically the absence of a standing chimney at one end and the absence of windows to provide enough natural light to do such work, as architectural evidence that the building could never have functioned as a blacksmith shop. As the activity of blacksmithing leaves a substantial scatter of artifacts directly related only to that particular activity, the presence of these materials would serve to confirm that the structure was indeed used for blacksmithing or gun making, just

as the absence of such activity specific artifacts would support the idea that the building was not used for such work.

The third research question was whether any archaeological evidence could be identified to support the conclusion that gun making was occurring at the site? The process of gun production or repair requires a series of specialized tools. Based on his probate inventory, Martin Mylin possessed these tools. Gunsmithing also requires a specific set of workspaces and activity areas (i.e. boring rig, etc.). Presumably, waste products or broken pieces of gunparts could also have been deposited during these activities. The presence or absence of cultural materials related to the production or repair of guns would serve to confirm or refute the hypothesis that gunmaking or repairing occurred on the site.

The fourth research goal for this survey project was to locate the original Martin Mylin homestead. Historical documents indicate that Mylin lived on the tract of land he patented, but do not indicate the exact location where on this tract his house was located. It was presumed that the location of this house would likely have been relatively close to the gun shop, which still stands on the property today.

## METHODOLOGY

A total of six 3'X3' testing units were excavated in and around the structure. All excavated soil was screen through ¼ inch steel mesh to insure maximum artifact recovery. All measurements were taken in reference to a set datum on the northwest corner of the building (N200, E300) with the NW corner of all units being the provenience. In the area surrounding the gun shop 3'X3' test units were excavated in areas that were considered the most likely areas to answer the project's research questions. Three units were dug against the wall of the building in the hopes of locating a builder's trench which could contain artifacts capable of dating the structure. One unit was placed along the interior wall and two along the exterior walls so that any evidence of a builder's trench would be discovered. Two other pits were placed in the area surrounding the gun shop exterior in the hopes of locating trash middens, or associated scatter connected with the structure. Another unit was excavated inside the structure itself in the hopes of locating scatter associated with gun production or blacksmithing.

This strategy insured that a suitable sample of artifacts would be collected to answer the aforementioned research questions. A sixth unit, ER 104, was placed in the area roughly 10ft from the NW corner of the gun shop, but due to time constraints and its low probability factor for answering questions this unit was left unexcavated, in favor of other units whose potential for information was more readily apparent. (Refer to Figure 2 for unit placement).

The second research question pertained to locating the early Martin Mylin homestead. Based on hypothesis that the early homestead would be within walking distance of the gun shop and the later Mylin homestead, the following testing strategy implemented. Thirty-three 1'X1' shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 50' North and 50' East across the entire fielded area between the gun shop and the later homestead. This regular interval of shovel test pits was tight enough to ensure that even a light artifact scatter of any substantial homestead would be noticed and insured that all of the high probability areas for the testing were thoroughly investigated. All soils were screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$  steel mesh, to insure the necessary level of artifact recovery. The area west of the stream underwent pedestrian survey prior to the start of field season, and no 18<sup>th</sup> century artifact scatters were discovered. This area was not shovel tested because it was a field then under cultivation. Ten testing units, including eight 1'X1' shovel test pits and two 3'X3' units, were placed in the area where historical documents, photographs and maps locate the later Mylin homestead. These units were excavated to determine if the later homestead was merely attached to the earlier homestead or was built on top of the earlier settlement. The intervals between these pits were closer together with an average spacing of 25' between the pits. There was some minor variance in the spacing and placement of units in this area due to the presence of large trees, and a steep hillside. Minor variance in unit spacing aside the 25' interval allowed for a larger artifact sample, and increased the likelihood of finding an associated site.

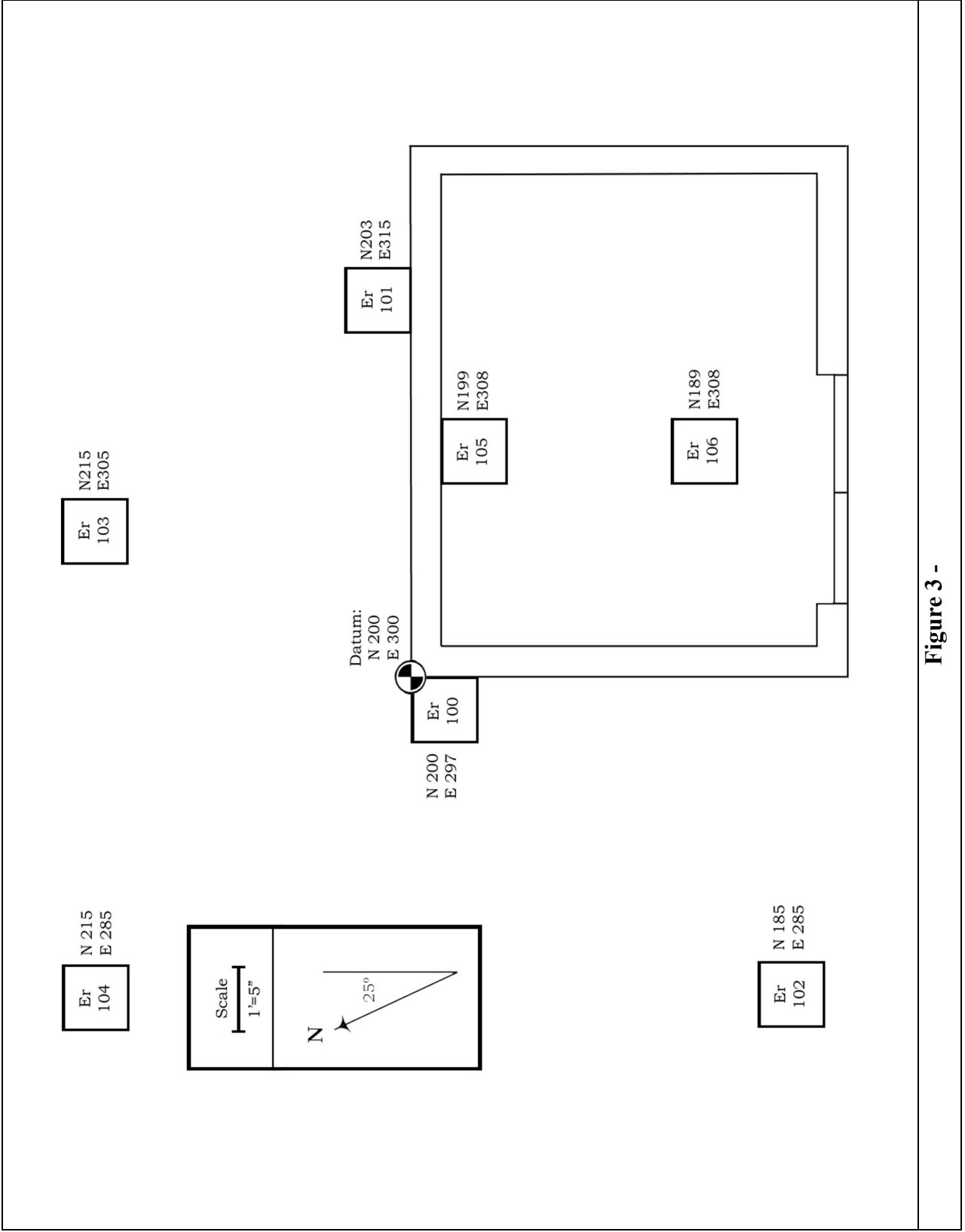
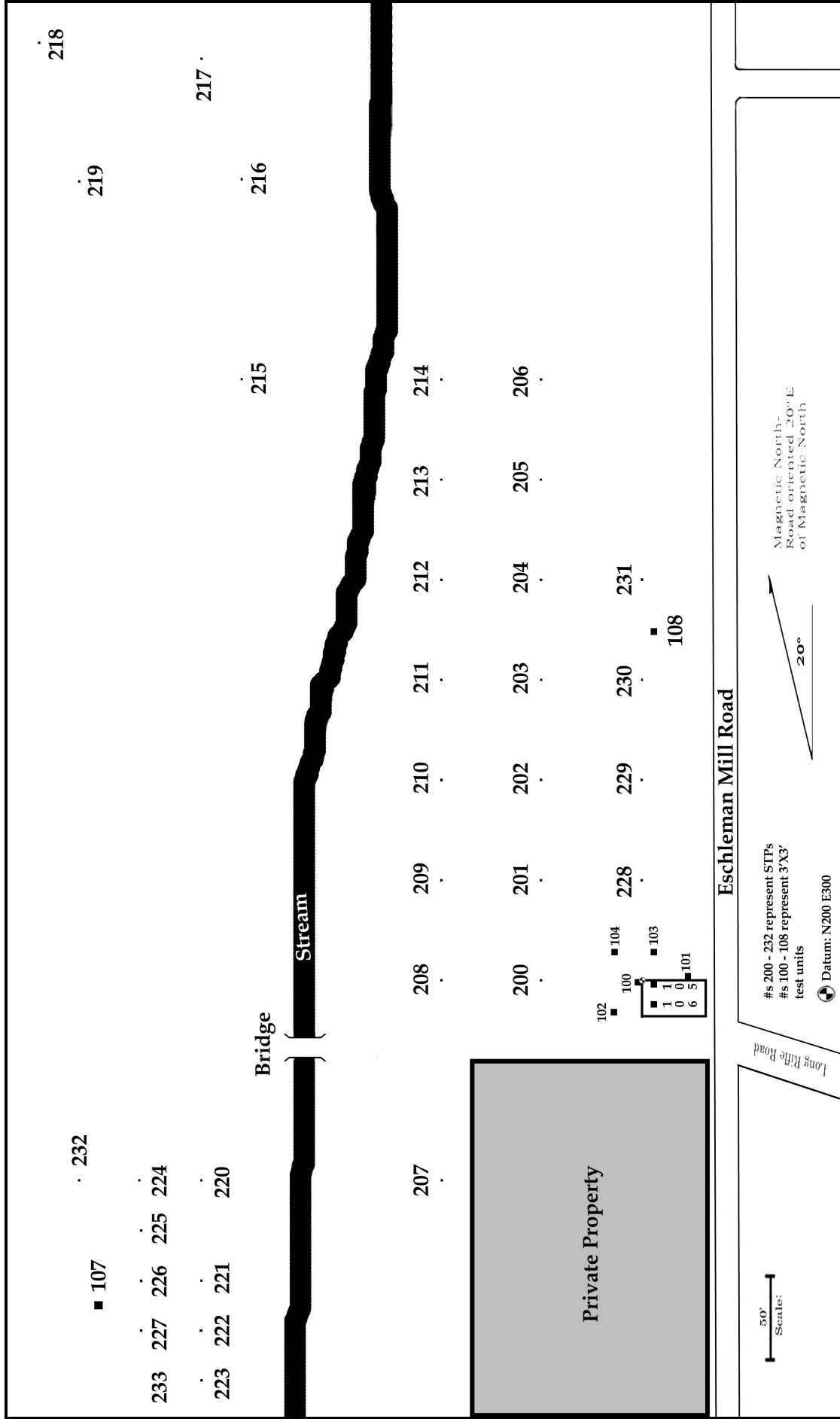


Figure 3 -

Figure 4: The Mylin Gun Shop Master Survey Record Map



## RESULTS OF EXCAVATION

The excavation of six 3'X3' units in and around the gun shop revealed relatively intact stratigraphy. The two units on the exterior of the building did not yield a soil change indicative of a builder's trench, however excavations in the area where the builder's trench must have been unfortunately yielded no diagnostic artifacts to allow for the conclusive dating of the structure. However, Unit 100 on the west side of the structure contained a stone feature believed to be the foundation of a timber structure attached to the gun shop. The two units on the interior of the structure yielded a large number of metal artifacts, broken into three separate, intact stratigraphic levels. One interior unit ER 106 contained a deep pit feature that is believed to represent the robbed out foot print of a central chimney filled in with blacksmithing debris.

On the exterior of the structure units 100 & 101 were excavated in the hopes of locating builder's trenches, an additional unit 105 was excavated along the northernmost interior wall of the structure for the same reason. As previously stated no soil change associated with a builder's trench was discovered, and the only ceramic recovered from the area where such a trench could have been was a temporally non-diagnostic utilitarian Redware. Given that this structure was presumably constructed in an area not previously occupied by Europeans, the absence of artifacts in the trench suggests support for an earlier construction. It stands to reason that if a structure was constructed in an area that had been settled for some time or utilized by Europeans, some artifacts would likely make their way into the builder's trench of the structure. The absence of such artifacts suggests that the structure was constructed close to the period of initial occupation; in a period before artifacts could be deposited in the ground which means there are no artifacts in the soil used to backfill the builder's trench. While this does not conclude that the building is of sufficient antiquity it suggests that it may have been built in the time of Martin Mylin, prior to heavy settlement of the area.

Unit 100 yielded a significant rock feature of laid stone aligned at an angle perpendicular to the west wall of the "Gun Shop" (Figure 3). Based on its location and placement the current hypothesis is that this feature served as the stone foundation for a timber frame structure which once stood against the west wall of the gun shop. This timber frame structure may not have been an enclosed space but rather an open air lean-to

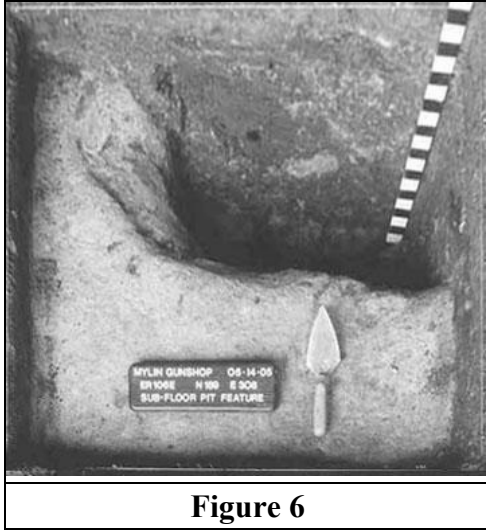


**Figure 5**

or shed with the stone wall of the gun shop serving as one wall and the discovered foundation functioning as a place to support timbers for an overhang roof (Figure 3).

Unit ER 106 also yielded bar iron, an artifact specifically associated with blacksmithing. Bar iron is a refined form of iron that has been forged into a strong workable metal suitable for use by blacksmiths. The presence of this artifact in association with the “gun shop” structure is direct evidence that this building was indeed used for blacksmithing, as this form of bar-iron has no use outside of blacksmithing activities.

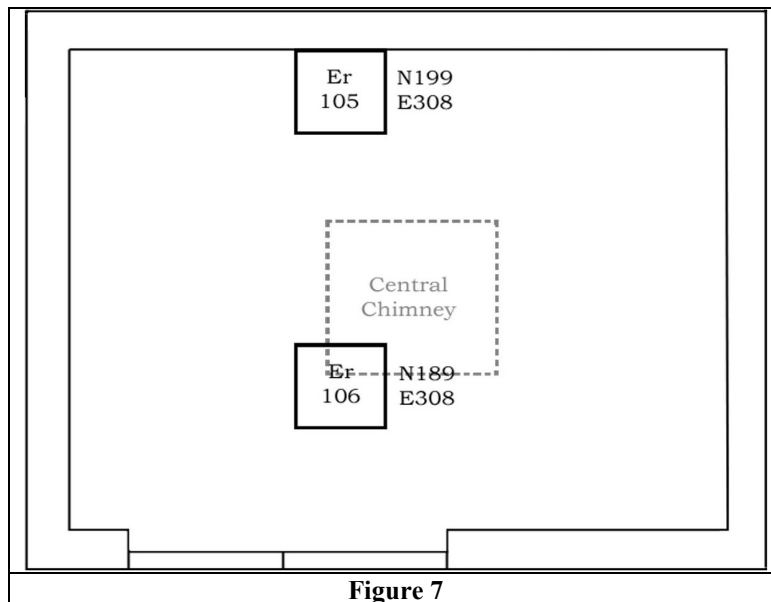
Unit 106, located in the center of the building yielded a sub-floor pit feature rich with metal artifacts including iron slag and charcoal, both of which are associated with blacksmithing. The sub floor pit (Figure 4) was a clearly distinguishable feature dug into sub-soil reaching a closing depth at 2 feet below ground surface. The high charcoal content of the soil in this feature contrasts sharply with the light orange-brown color of the adjacent sub-soil clay in the unit. The pit is two feet deep, fairly consistent in its depth, and appears to be more or less square, rather than free form or circular. Its placement within the building, the bulk of metal and charcoal deposits, and the fact that the feature continues to both the north and east of the boundaries of the test unit suggest that it is a substantial feature likely associated with blacksmithing that was later backfilled with the products of that process once it was no longer needed. There is no



**Figure 6**

visual evidence of the chimney or hearth necessary for blacksmithing on any of the interior walls. Without a hearth area in the building the presence of such substantial deposits of blacksmithing fill in unit 106's pit feature is difficult to explain. The answer to this question is that perhaps the feature itself. The pit is likely the remains of a robbed out central hearth or chimney where the blacksmithing was done. There may be no visible evidence for a

chimney on the walls because the chimney never touched the interior walls, but rather stood in the center of the building and went up through the center of the roof, much like the central chimneys in 18<sup>th</sup> century German vernacular homes. (Figure 5) If this hypothesis is accurate, then this feature represents the footing of a chimney or hearth whose foundation was later robbed out and the hole filled with the accumulated refuse of years of blacksmithing.



**Figure 7**



The shovel testing in the fields west of the gun shop yielded no positive results that would indicate the location of a substantial homestead in the area. The majority of the artifacts recovered during the testing dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, much later than the time of Martin Mylin's settlement on the property in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Test units ER 200 – ER 219 yielded insignificant artifact scatters if any at all. Sub soil was reached quickly, on average at a depth of about 1-1.5 ft. below ground surface, with no visible change in stratigraphy. Artifacts from these units included modern glass, whiteware ceramic, and fragments of brick, most of which were smaller than a human thumbnail. Despite being unable to locate the early Mylin homestead in this area, we were able to determine that the homestead was not there, and thus were able to exclude that area from further investigation, substantially narrowing our search area.

Having been unable to locate the early homestead in the area closest to the gun shop, the decision was made to more thoroughly investigate the area surrounding the later Mylin homestead to determine if the original homestead once existed in this area. These shovel test pits, ER 220 – ER 233, and units ER 107 yielded more plentiful artifact counts, however again nothing indicative of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the artifacts in these units dated to the early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century including: pearlware, whiteware, redware, machine made glass, nails (machine cut), charcoal, and coal. These units confirmed the presence of a domestic occupation in the area (the later occupation of the later Mylin Homestead) but did not reveal any evidence to suggest an early period of occupation in that area.

## CONCLUSIONS

As was mentioned above, the excavations in units adjacent to the structure known as the "Gun Shop" failed to uncover any very tightly dated artifacts from the builder's trench area. The hand-wrought nails and redware ceramics found in these areas were manufactured for such a long period of time that they are not suitable for determining a precise date of construction. Thus the question of the date of the blacksmith shop's construction remains open to debate. However, the fact that the trench area was virtually devoid of artifacts suggests that there had been no depositional episodes at the site prior to the building's construction. This would suggest that the area had not been occupied

for long prior to the construction of the structure. If the structure had been erected later, after a period of occupation, the likelihood of artifacts being present in the trench is drastically increased, yet the relative paucity of artifacts in the builders trench suggests the building was built on virtually “virgin ground”, exactly what one would expect for an extremely early frontier building. Therefore, while the absence of datable artifacts may leave the question of the date of construction unanswered, the lack of artifacts in the builder’s trench area does suggest an early construct date prior to a substantial period of site occupation. It is therefore entirely possible that the attributed construction date of the blacksmith shop, 1718, is indeed correct, though it does not conclusively prove it.

In terms of the second major research question, results were more solid. The excavations clearly revealed that blacksmithing was, in fact, done at the site. In addition to the extremely heavy charcoal content of the soils, the thousands of iron artifacts, fragments, and the pieces of slag associated with blacksmithing that were found during excavation, several broken sections of bar iron were also recovered. As this bar-iron was the raw material used by the blacksmith to work into the tools, nails, etc. its presence outside of a blacksmithing context would be quite unlikely. The bulk of charcoal and metal fragments found in the sub-floor pit in unit ER 106 provides further evidence that blacksmithing was being done in this building. Interviews with practicing blacksmiths indicated that the level of natural light in the building would not have been a hindrance to such work.

The lack of architectural evidence for an end chimney may be explained by the fact that Mylin, in the German architectural tradition, most likely built his chimney near the center of the building (in the manner of the Hans Herr house, for instance), rather than constructing an English-style end chimney. It is understandable that architectural historians, used to seeing English-style end chimneys on blacksmith shops built in the English tradition, would identify the obvious lack of ghost marks for an end chimney in the Mylin gunshop and would conclude that it did not contain any chimney at all. In fact, the archaeological evidence suggests that the free-standing central chimney was removed at some point during the mid nineteenth century, when the building ceased to be used as a blacksmith shop. When the roof was replaced in the modern era, all structural evidence of the central chimney would have disappeared (i.e. ghost marks, patched roof). The only evidence of the central chimney is the pit feature discovered archaeologically in

the north east corner of unit ER 106. Given the preponderance of blacksmithing specific artifacts, and the archaeological evidence for a central chimney, the excavations have proven conclusively that the building was indeed a blacksmith shop.

The other major area of scholarly disagreement has proven tougher to address through historical archaeology thus far. While some local historians have suggested that Mylin was not a gunsmith, despite the presence of gun-making tools in his probate inventory, others have strongly disagreed. The discovery of the exterior foundation in Unit 100 indicates that the actual usable work-area provided by the building may have extended beyond the walls of the present-day Gun Shop structure. This buried foundation was the base for a wooden superstructure or shed of some kind, effectively extending the usable length of the gunshop on the east-west axis. Therefore, in terms of spatial orientation and potential work areas, it would have been entirely possible to construct guns at this site, in terms of having enough usable area within which to set up boring equipment. It should be noted, however, that the limited testing conducted at this site has not, thus far, produced specific artifacts related to gun-making. The absence of such evidence does not prove, or disprove, the theory that Mylin was a gunsmith, and further testing will be needed to adequately address this question.

The testing excavations conducted at the site were unable to reveal the location of the remains of the early Martin Mylin homestead. It can be conclusively stated that this early homestead site, does not lie within the confines of the area tested by the Lancaster Colonial Settlement Project. This information will prove useful when planning further testing projects in this vicinity. The search area has been significantly narrowed. The fact remains however, that the archaeological remains of this early settlement no longer exist. Centuries of plowing, construction, and land movement could have easily destroyed the site, but only further testing in the surrounding fields that once comprised Mylin's original 265 acre tract of land will show for sure.

#### FURTHER RESEARCH

The thousands of artifacts (almost exclusively iron and brass objects) recovered from the Mylin Gun Shop have been cleaned and chemically treated to prevent decomposition, and will be studied by students and scholars at Millersville University in the coming years. The analysis of this material will provide an excellent opportunity to

train students in the methods and techniques of historical archaeology. A blacksmith shop was a vitally necessary part of frontier life, in an era when procuring a finished tool produced in Europe was difficult and expensive. Analysis and study of the array of tools, items, and even decorative pieces recovered from this excavation will provide insight into the activities and needs of the frontier community this blacksmith shop served, and may even suggest the timeline for transition from a crude frontier existence to a settled, more established way of life.

Further research goals might include a more extensive excavation of the “Gun Shops” interior to explore the central chimney area in more detail. As far as can be ascertained to date, no excavation reports or research on colonial era German blacksmithing in Lancaster County have been published. Therefore, this site may prove to be a rare glimpse at a relatively uninvestigated, but vital part of colonial frontier life in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Further investigation of the laid stone foundation along the west wall of the “Gun Shop” should be conducted in order to adequately determine its function, and to identify what kind of an activity area it was. This line of research will not only serve to explain and clarify the results of this testing project, but will also potentially answer currently unanswered research questions, especially those that relate to gunsmithing at the site. Finally, a more extensive survey of the surrounding farmland should be conducted in order to determine the location of the early Mylin homestead. A large scale pedestrian survey of the fields within Mylin’s original tract of land should be conducted as well, to attempt to identify the location of the original Mylin farmstead.

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APPENDIX I:

Northing & Easting of Test Units

<b>STP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>200</b>	200	250
<b>201</b>	250	250
<b>202</b>	300	250
<b>203</b>	350	250
<b>204</b>	400	250
<b>205</b>	450	250
<b>206</b>	500	250
<b>207</b>	100	200
<b>208</b>	200	200
<b>209</b>	250	200
<b>210</b>	300	200
<b>211</b>	350	200
<b>212</b>	400	200
<b>213</b>	450	200
<b>214</b>	500	200
<b>215</b>	500	100
<b>216</b>	600	100
<b>217</b>	660	80
<b>218</b>	675	-75
<b>219</b>	600	0
<b>220</b>	100	80
<b>221</b>	50	80
<b>222</b>	25	80
<b>223</b>	0	80
<b>224</b>	100	50
<b>225</b>	75	50
<b>226</b>	50	50
<b>227</b>	25	50
<b>228</b>	250	300
<b>229</b>	300	300
<b>230</b>	350	300
<b>231</b>	400	300
<b>232</b>	100	30
<b>233</b>	25	40
<b>ER</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>100</b>	200	297
<b>101</b>	203	315
<b>102</b>	185	285
<b>103</b>	215	305
<b>104</b>	215	285
<b>105</b>	199	308
<b>106</b>	189	308
<b>107</b>	90	27
<b>108</b>	375	305