production were raised in answer to newly opening urban markets and increased transportation made perishable commodities desirable (Table 3).

No population or census records of Delaware exist for 1890. The Buchanan farm, however, appeared on Baist's 1893 Atlas as one of two structures labeled "Mrs. Buchannan" (Figure 13, Location 1). George W. Buchanan (III) had died in 1881 (Tatnall Tombstone Collection) so this Mrs. Buchanan was probably Mary, George W. (III)'s widow, since Anne E., George W. Buchanan (I)'s widow, had died two years previously (Tatnall Tombstone Collection). The northern most structure shown on the Baist Atlas was the tenant house labeled, " J. Fleming" in 1849 (Figure 7, Location 3). The southern most structure was the Buchanan farmhouse at the Buchanan-Savin Farm site (Figure 13, Location 1).

By 1910, the New Castle County Orphans Court recorded the transferal of 149 acres of land, 34 acres of which was the widows dower that contained the Buchanan farmhouse, from Anna A. (Buchanan) Armstrong to her son Francis C. Armstrong. Francis C. Armstrong was the grandson of George W. Buchanan, and the nephew of James and George W. (III), the previous farmers of the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead. The widow's dower passed to the Armstrong side of the family, as Anne A. Armstrong was probably the sole surviving child of Mary A. (Fleming) Buchanan. Francis C. Armstrong maintained the Buchanan farmhouse for eleven years until 1921 when he sold the 149-acre parcel (including the widow's dower) to Thomas R. Moffett.

Thomas R. Moffett's purchase in 1921 was the first non-relative transfer in over a hundred years since Joseph Fleming acquired the land from the Brattons in 1831. In 1900, before the Moffetts moved in to the Buchanan-Savin farm, the Moffett family consisted of Thomas R. Moffett, his wife Ella, his daughter Mary, and his younger brother Nathaniel. Thomas R. Moffett constructed a new concrete block and frame dairy farm south of the traditional farmyard. Concrete block was the latest in cheap and attractive building materials sold by many companies, the chief of which was the Sears and Roebuck Co. Kits that included plans, directions and a concrete block-making machine were a popular mail order item (Simpson 1989:110). Thomas R. Moffett passed away leaving the farm to his wife Ella Moffett in 1945. The Moffetts sold the lands containing the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead to the First State Enterprise company in 1969. The Savin family occupied the farmhouse as non-farming tenants until April of 1991.

The Buchanan-Savin Farmstead passed through three distinct phases during its occupation. The first phase was a very brief tenant occupation which ended in the 1850's when George W. Buchanan moved into the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse and constructed agricultural outbuildings. The owner-occupied farm of the Buchanan's was perpetuated by the Moffetts dairy industry from the 1920's to the 1960's. The owner-occupied era lasted approximately 110 years until after 1967 when the Savin family became the tenants. This marked the fourth phase, when the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead returned to a tenant-occupied house for 24 years until the destruction of the farmstead in 1991.

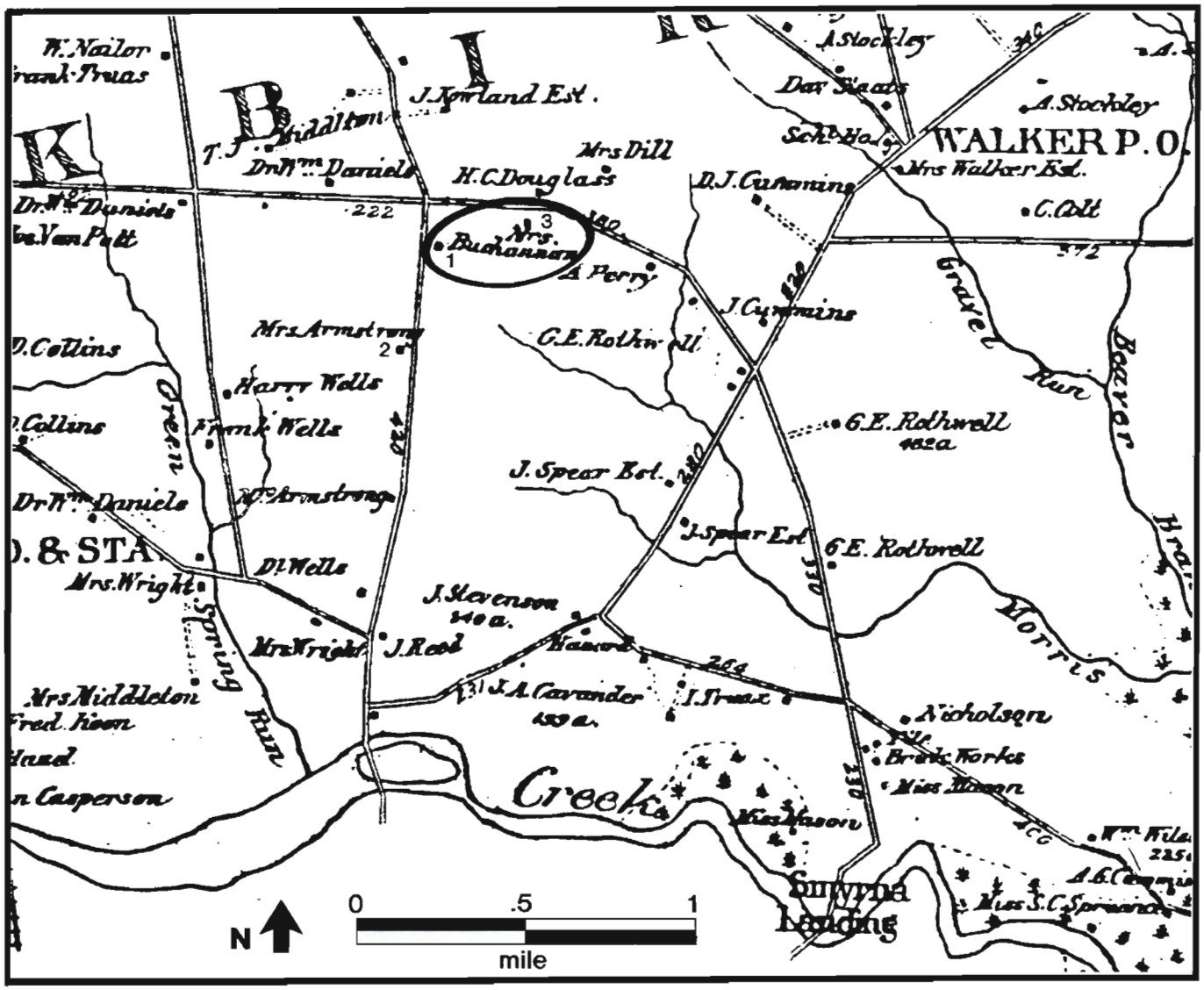
RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The data recovery excavations at Buchanan-Savin Farmstead were conducted in four separate steps: 1) the plow zone sampling of the specific excavation area using randomly excavated test units, 2) sampling of the entire farm complex on a 10x10 ft grid gathering soil-chemical samples from each of the plow zone and the subsoil; 3) mechanical stripping of the remainder of the plow zone from the site area, 4) the identification and excavation of subsurface features in the excavation area. All totaled, 268 cultural and 28 non-cultural features were identified at 7NC-J-175. Included were the remains of eight outbuildings, two privies, five fencelines, two French drains, and a well. Each part of the data recovery program utilized at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead is presented below, beginning with the plow zone sampling, the mechanical plow zone removal, and a description of the major feature groups.

FIGURE 13

Detail of G.W. Baist's Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware, 1893



PLOW ZONE SAMPLING AND MECHANICAL STRIPPING

The data recovery program for the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead called for the examination of diachronic patterns of spatial utilization and discard at the site. To accomplish this task, it was necessary to investigate large areas of the site. Therefore, the data recovery excavations began with the superimposition of a 130x90 ft grid over the portion of 7NC-J-175 that the Phase I and II testing indicated had the highest artifact densities of historical artifacts. The grid was further divided into 10x10 ft squares, with the site datum point located at N0E0 (Figure 5). A new datum was established, since the original datum from the Phase I and II investigations was lost due to road improvements on Duck Creek Road.

Historical archaeologists have recognized the importance, for site interpretation and the identification, of intra-site patterning, of adequate and systematic plow zone sampling and surface

PLATE 2

Excavating Plow Zone Units

C. Scott Garthwait and John Morrison screening for artifacts.

collections (Lewarch and O'Brien 1981; Moir and Jurney 1987; Riordan 1988; Pogue 1988; Shaffer et al. 1988; Hoseth et al. 1990). In order to sample the plow zone, 5x5 ft test units were randomly selected from each of the larger 10x10 ft units and were excavated to the base of the plow zone (Plate 2). This sampling scheme consisted of a 25 percent stratified, systematic, unaligned sample (Plog 1976:136-144).

A total of 89 5x5 ft test units, or 2,225 square feet of area, were excavated in this manner (Figure 5), providing a plow zone sample that could be used in artifact and soil chemical distribution. For the majority of the site, the plow zone consisted of a medium brown sandy loam, and the subsoil varied from an orange sandy clay to an orange sand with pebbles and gravels. The subsoil at the northeast corner of the site was a gray sandy loam, caused by water leaching the iron from the normally orange sand. The south-east corner of the excavation contained a buried plow zone in test units N35E80, N25E70, N25E85, N15E65, N15E75, N10E85, N0E65, N0E75, and N5E80. The buried plow zone and the surface plow zone were only slightly dissimilar. The top layer 1.5 ft to 1.7 ft was a dark brown sandy loam with a slight mottling of orange sandy loam. The buried plow zone was a dark brown sandy loam not unlike that which covers the rest of the site. The number of artifacts were much greater in the buried level. The top layer could have been fill deposited to elevate a low area.

Following the excavation of the plow zone test units, a backhoe was employed to carefully remove the remaining plow zone from the site area. Areas around a sewer pipe and French drain still in use, a privy (Privy I) and sidewalk (Feature 62) were preserved in situ. The backhoe procedure was monitored by UDCAR archaeologists, and all features were identified, mapped, and excavated.

FEATURE EXCAVATION RESULTS

At the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead 296 features were identified (Figure 2). Upon initial examination, the majority of the features identified appeared to be fence posts or post holes of some type. Some of these features were irregular, circular, oblong, or oval stains of dark brown sandy loam soil that upon excavation were found to be highly irregular in shape, depth, and size. The majority of these irregular features were interpreted as non-cultural root stains, deep plowscars, or rodent burrows. In general, meandering pockets of feature fill and profiles of deep, narrow, and ill-defined subsoil intrusions were indicative of non-cultural disturbances at the site. Using this criteria, a total of twenty-eight features were deemed non-cultural: Features 9, 16, 38, 72, 80, 81, 125-127, 129, 130, 134-137, 149, 151, 176, 177, 187, 195, 234, 256, 265, 268, 271, 278, and 293 (Figure 2; Appendix VII).

The examination of these features and the results of the testing suggests that there were eight chronologically separate and distinct outbuildings present at the site (Figure 14; Tables 4 and 5). The archaeological remains of these buildings were comprised of several distinct features, discussed below under the headings of Structure I-III and Outbuildings I-V (Figure 14). Other identified constructions include two privies, two French drains, and one well (French Drains I, II, and Feature 171), and five fencelines (Fencelines I-V) (Figure 14).

STRUCTURES

Three distinct groupings of features were interpreted as structures because of the great number of post remains and large sizes of the buildings. Structures I-III represent the main farm buildings that formed the locus of agricultural activity at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead.

Structure I - Carriage House

The archaeological evidence for the remains of Structure I consisted of thirty-five features (Figures 14 and 15, Table 6). A detailed description of each feature including feature depth, dimension, mean ceramic date and artifact totals can be found in Table 6 and Appendices VII and VIII.

Structure I was a post-in-ground building measuring roughly 18x20 ft (Figure 15). Features 43, 44, 45, 40, 37, 219, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33, and 34 were internal support posts, or replacements for internal support posts. Whether these internal posts also supported walls to partition the inside of the structure cannot be ascertained. Post holes for Structure I were generally square with circular post holes indicating replacement posts (Figures 15 and 16). There were several sets of ceramic cross-mends recovered from the features of Structure I. A majority of the cross-mends were between Features 55, 56, and Feature 13. Features 55 and 56 were adjacent to each other, Feature 56 seemed to have been a replacement post for the south-east corner post (Feature 55; Figure 15). Cross-mends also existed with features from Outbuilding II and Fenceline III indicating a similar date of deposit and perhaps a similar demolition date.

Many of the features contained datable ceramics (Tables 5 and 6). The mean ceramic date without redware for the entire structure was 1865.2. The features of Structure I contained a majority of glass fragments (50.6%), and lesser amounts of metal (10.4%; not including nails) and ceramics (24.6%) (Table 7).

FIGURE 14

Fencelines at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead

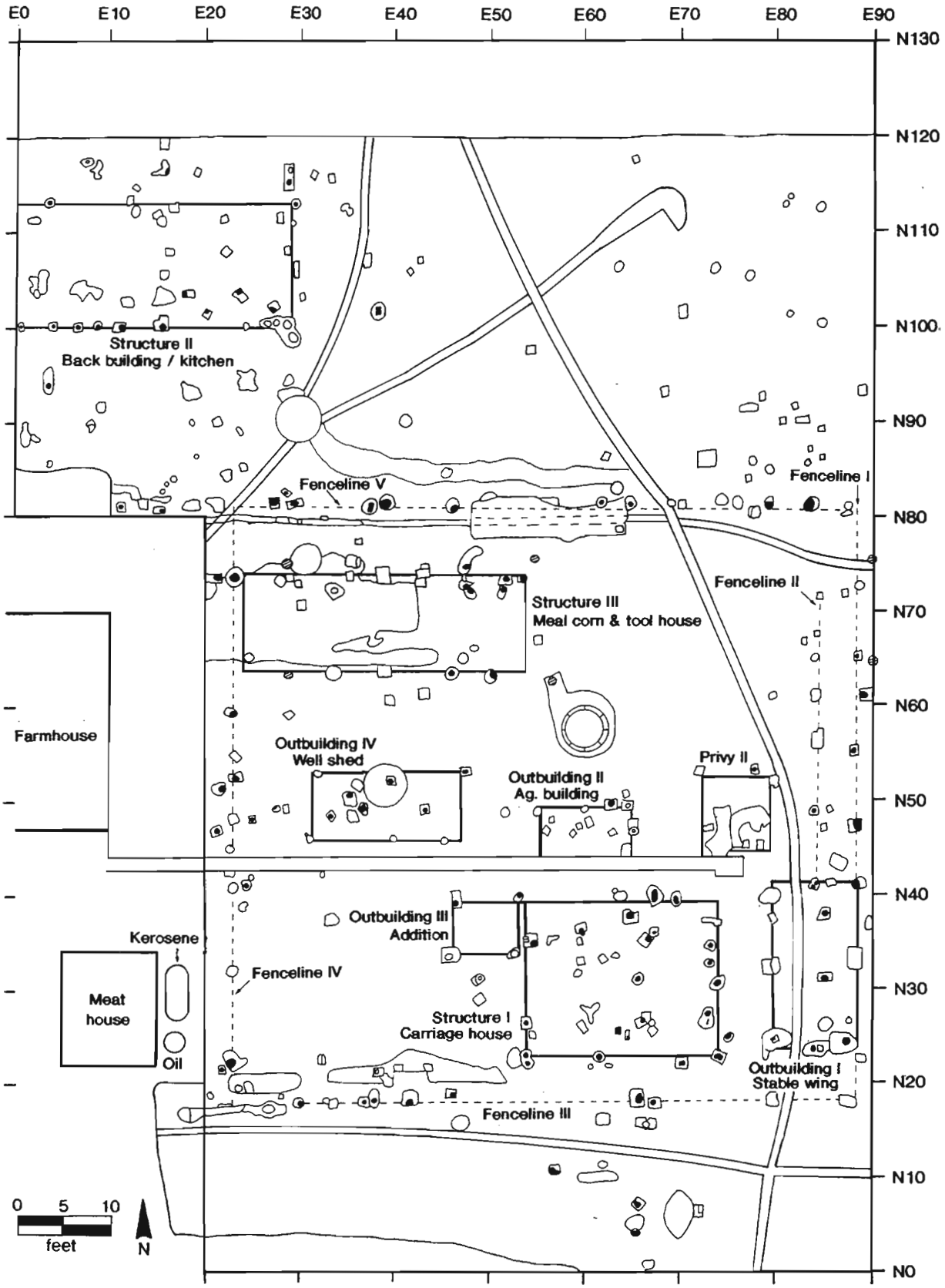


TABLE 4

Summary of Archaeologically Derived Historic Buildings

	Size	Mean Ceramic Date (Without Redware)	Interpretation
Structure			
I	18' x 20'	1865.2	Carriage house
II	12' x 28'	1860.1	Back building/ kitchen
III	12' x 28'	1860.6	Meal, corn, and tool house
Outbuilding			
I	18' x 10'	1868.1	Stable wing(s) to carriage house
II	6' x 10'	-------	Agricultural building
III	6' x 6'	1870	Addition to Structure I (possible privy)
IV	8' x 16'	1860	Well shed
V	6' x 6'	1862.7	Agricultural building (possible privy)
Privy			
I	5' x 5'	1860	Privy
II	6' x 6'	1855.6	Privy
Fenceline			
I	65'	-------	East fenceline
II	40'	1860	East fenceline
III	65'	1862.9	South fenceline
IV	65'	-------	West fenceline
V	65'	1866.3	North fenceline

Structure II - Back Building/Kitchen

Structure II was located along the western edge of the Phase II excavation area. Plow zone stripping stopped along the E0 line, since Phase II testing indicated the presence of a gravel lane west of E0 that would have disturbed any features present in this area. Thus, the remains of Structure II included twenty-five excavated features, and six unexcavated features that were visible (Figure 17). Structure II was probably a 12x28 ft post-in-ground building. The west edge of the building extended beyond the excavation area, suggesting the building was larger. Post holes for Structure II were generally square, while later replacement posts were circular (Figures 17 and 18). No ceramic cross-mends came from this structure but mean ceramic dates (calculated excluding redware) could be derived for many of the features (Table 8). The average mean ceramic date for Structure II was 1858.6, excluding redware. Nails formed the largest artifact group (47.2%) from the features of Structure II (Table 7). No bones or teeth were recovered.

Structure III - Meal Corn and Tool House

Structure III was composed of twenty-five features defining a 12x28 ft post-in-ground building (Figure 19). Like Structure II, most of the features in this structure were square post holes for the building supports; and circular posts were later replacements (Figures 19 and 20; Table 9). Feature 141 and Feature 168 made up the remains of the floor of Structure III. Over ninety percent of the artifacts recovered from Structure III came from the two floor features (Table 9). A pit filled with oyster shells, Feature 157, was found adjacent to the building (Figure 19).

Mean ceramic dates (without redware) were calculated for this building based on ceramics excavated from features (Table 9). The mean ceramic date without redware for Structure III was 1860.6. Artifacts recovered from the features were largely nails (32.1%) and window glass (29.4%) (Tables 7 and 9).

TABLE 5

Summary of Structures at Buchanan-Savin Farm Site

Nineteenth Century Structures	Dimensions	Mean Ceramic Date	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	First Archival Reference	Artifact Derived End Date	Known Occupation
Farm house	56' x 34'	———	———	1849	ca. 1908	Buchanan, Armstrong, Moffett, Savin
Meat house	12' x 10'	———	———	1866	ca. 1960	Buchanan, Armstrong, Moffett, Savin
Structure I	18' x 20'	1858.7	1865.2	1857	ca. 1908	Buchanan
Structure II	12' x 28'	1847	1860.1	1857	———	Buchanan, Armstrong, Moffett
Structure III	12' x 28'	1856.1	1860.6	1857	———	Buchanan
Outbuilding I	18' x 10'	1868.1	1868.1	1857	———	Buchanan
Outbuilding II	6' x 10'	———	———	———	———	———
Outbuilding III	6' x 6'	1870	1870	———	ca. 1905	Buchanan
Outbuilding IV	8' x 16'	1845	1860	———	———	———
Outbuilding V	6' x 6'	1861.1	1862.7	———	ca. 1904	Buchanan
Privy I	5' x 5'	1860	1860	———	———	———
Privy II	6' x 6'	1837.1	1855.6	———	———	Moffett
Fenceline I	65'	1850	———	———	———	Buchanan
Fenceline II	40'	1860	1860	———	———	Buchanan
Fenceline III	65'	1839.3	1862.9	———	ca. 1908	Buchanan
Fenceline IV	65'	———	———	———	———	Buchanan
Fenceline V	65'	1849.3	1866.3	———	———	Buchanan
Twentieth Century Structures						
Milk Shed	12' x 12'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Garage	24' x 20'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Large equipment shed	48' x 56'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Water trough	6' x 3'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Bull pen	23' x 18.5'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Milking barn	91' x 34'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Corn crib	30' x 14.5'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Pig pen	7.5' x 14'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin
Retaining wall	81'	———	———	———	———	Moffett, Savin

OUTBUILDINGS

Outbuildings I through V represent possible locations of smaller agricultural buildings at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead in the excavation area. Buildings of this type were typically for equipment storage, food/crop storage, animal pens and additions to larger structures.

Outbuilding I - Stable Wings to Carriage House

Outbuilding I was the largest of the outbuildings excavated at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead and measured 18x10 ft (Figure 15). This post-in-ground building was archaeologically represented by ten post hole features that were generally square posts with later circular post hole replacements (Figures 15 and 21). A detail of feature dimensions, depth, description, and mean ceramic dates are listed in Table 10. The mean ceramic date (without redware) for the building is 1868.1. Metal formed the greatest category (60.8%) of artifacts from the features of Outbuilding I (Table 7). Nails (12.6%) formed the second largest percentage.

Outbuilding II - Agricultural Building

Outbuilding II was represented by a tight cluster of thirteen posts that defined a 6x10 ft rectangular post-in-ground building (Figure 19). All but two of the post holes for Outbuilding II were square, the remaining circular posts were later replacements (Figures 19 and 22; Table 10). Outbuilding II may not have been a free standing structure, but may have been a shed addition on the north side of Structure I. No ceramics were recovered from the features that compose Outbuilding II, therefore no mean ceramic date was calculated. Bones and teeth from Feature 170 form the majority (93.4%) of artifacts (Table 7.)

FIGURE 15

Detail of Structures I and III; Outbuildings I, III, and V

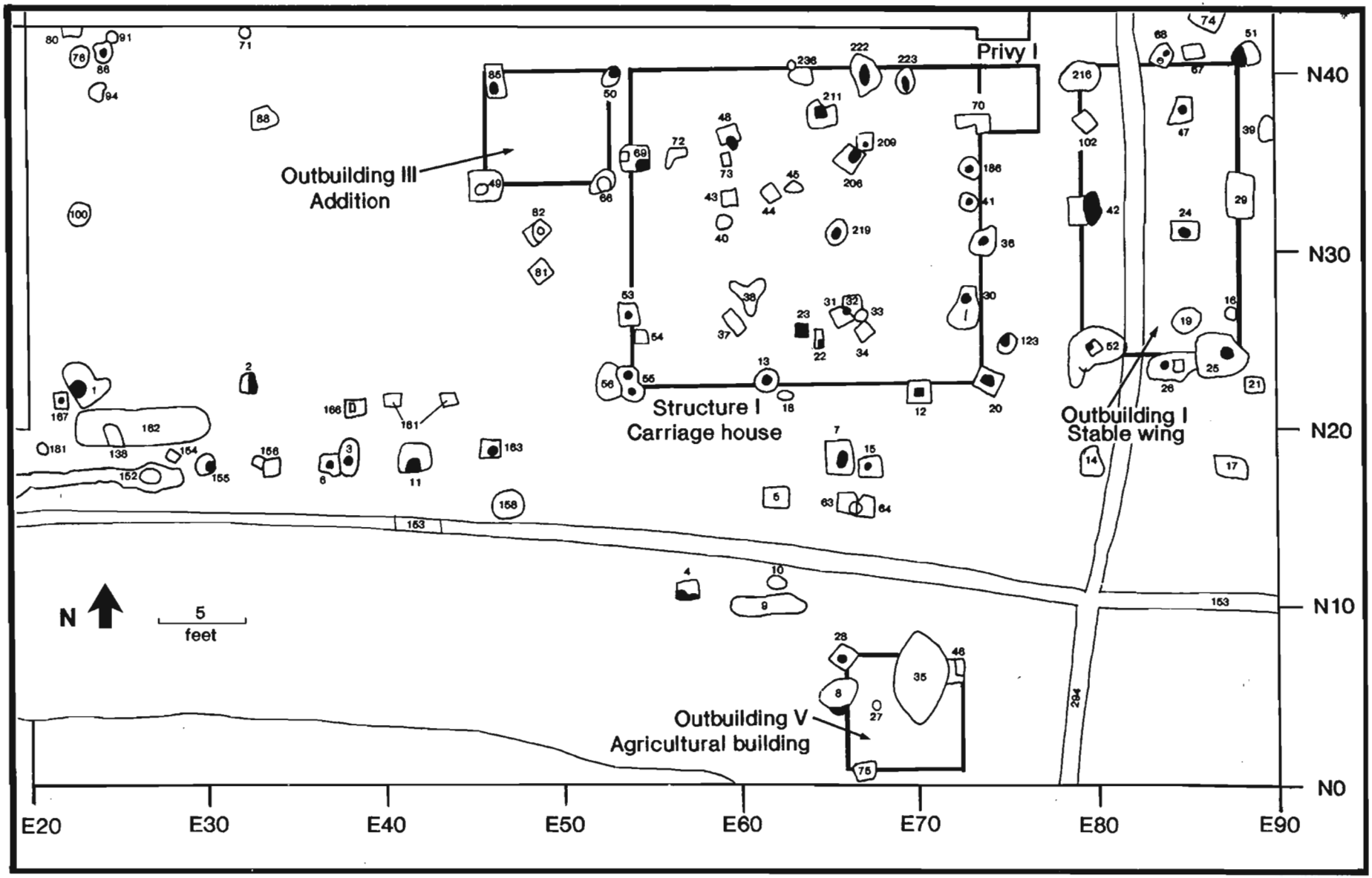


TABLE 6

Features and Artifact Totals for Structure I

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	Description: Post hole	Description: Post mold	Mean Ceramic Date: w/ Redware	Mean Ceramic Date: w/o Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total white-ware	Other ceramics (no WW)
12	1.2'x1.1'x1.1'	square	square	1860	1860	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	1	--
13	1.0'x1.0'x1.3'	circular	circular	1871.4	1871.4	122	2	11	18	--	--	15	8	10
18	0.5'x0.9'x1.6'	circular				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	1.4'x1.4'x1.3'	square	square	1860	1860	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
22	1.0'x0.6'x0.5'	square	square			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	0.4'x0.5'x0.8'	square	square			--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	1.8'x1.1'x0.8'	irregular	circular			--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	0.8'x0.8'x1.5'	square	circular			--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
32	1.0'x1.0'x1.5'	square				1	--	4	5	--	--	--	--	--
33	0.7'x0.8'x1.1'	circular				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34	0.9'x0.9'x0.8'	square				--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
36	1.3'x1.6'x0.9'	circular	circular	1800		--	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	1
37	1.1'x0.9'x0.7'	square				--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
40	0.7'x0.8'x0.4'	circular				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	0.8'x0.8'x0.9'	circular	circular	1860	1860	--	--	2	--	--	--	20	1	--
43	0.9'x0.9'x0.4'	square				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	0.9'x0.9'x0.4'	square				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	0.7'x1.0'x0.9'	triangular				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
48	1.2'x1.2'x0.8'	square	circular			1	1	4	--	--	--	1	--	--
53	1.4'x1.3'x0.7'	square	circular			--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
54	0.9'x0.7'x0.2'	square				--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
55	2.1'x1.3'x1.9'	square	square, circular	1880.9	1880.9	15	6	11	9	--	--	--	4	7
56	2.0'x1.4'x1.6'	circular		1873.7	1873.7	167	32	5	23	35	1	1	79	65
69	1.2' x 1.5' x 1.8'					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
70	3.5'x2.8'x0.4'	square		1857.2	1857.2	229	10	7	50	25	--	4	68	25
73	0.6'x0.6'x1.0'	square				1	--	2	-	--	--	--	--	--
123	1.0'x1.0'x1.1'	circular	circular			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
186	1.5'x2.0'x1.6'	circular	circular			1	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
206	1.0'x1.6'x1.1'	circular	circular			--	--	4	--	21	--	--	--	--
209	1.0'x1.0'x0.5'	square	circular			--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
211	1.5'x1.5'x1.4'	square	square			1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
219	1.1'x1.9'x1.3'	circular	circular			--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
222	1.7'x1.5'x0.8'	circular	circular	1863.6	1863.6	124	1	1	27	--	--	1	34	17
223	1.5'x1.0'x0.7'	circular	circular	1860	1860	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	1	--
236	0.8'x0.8'x0.5'	square				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Average/ (Total)	1.2' x 1.1' x 1.0'			1858.7	1865.2	(663)	(60)	(75)	(134)	(334)	(1)	(43)	(197)	(126)

Outbuilding III - Addition to Structure I (Possible Privy)

The posts that comprised Outbuilding III were a mix of square and circular shapes with circular post molds (Figures 15 and 23). Outbuilding III was a small 6x6 ft addition or pen on the west side of Structure I. The average depth of the post features was 1.4 ft (Table 11). Only Feature 66 of the five features that comprised Outbuilding III contained ceramics. The mean ceramic date (without redware) for Feature 66 was 1870 (Table 11). Non-window glass formed the largest group (62.9%) of artifacts recovered from features (Table 7).

Outbuilding IV - Well Shed

Outbuilding IV consisted of ten post hole features that formed an 8x16 ft building or pen surrounding a well (Feature 171; Figure 19). These posts were predominantly 1.0 ft deep, square post holes with circular molds indicative of later replacements (Figure 24; Table 11). Three features provided ceramics for a mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1860.0. The well (Feature 171) was excavated to a depth of 0.5 ft until ground water made further excavation impossible. Nails formed the majority (42.7%) of the artifacts recovered from features (Table 7).

Outbuilding V - Agricultural Building

Outbuilding V was defined by six post features composing a 6x6 ft post-in-ground structure (Figure 15). The average depth of post holes was 1.3 ft (Figure 25; Table 11). Feature 35, a large central pit, contained ceramics, providing a mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1862.7 (Table 11). Non-window glass was the largest group (52.9%) of artifacts recovered. Window glass (16.6%) was the next most numerous category (Table 7).

FIGURE 16

Structure I – Carriage House – Feature Profiles

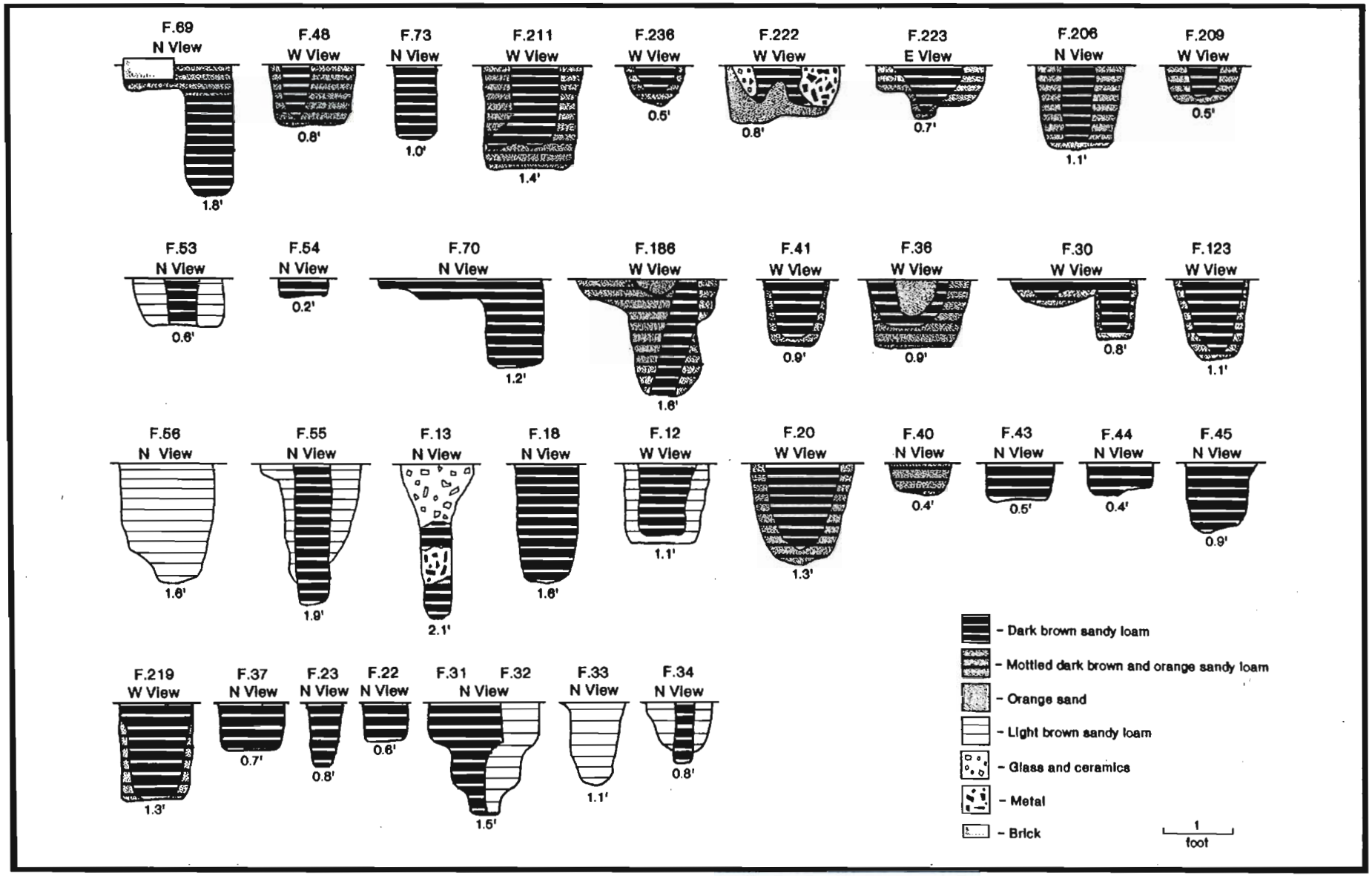


TABLE 7

Percentage of Artifacts from Features of Archaeologically Derived Buildings

	Non-window glass	Window glass	Nail	Non-nail metal	Bone and teeth	Other	Ceramics
Structure I	**50.6**	4.8	6.2	10.4	0.1	3.3	24.6
Structure II	4.2	7.5	**47.2**	20.2	0.0	1.5	19.4
Structure III	7.6	29.4	**32.1**	15.8	1.9	1.6	11.6
Outbuilding I	7.0	3.0	12.6	**60.8**	0.2	0.4	16.0
Outbuilding II	0.0	1.1	3.3	1.6	**93.4**	0.6	0.0
Outbuilding III	**62.9**	8.4	2.1	16.5	0.0	0.8	9.3
Outbuilding IV	1.0	13.5	**42.7**	10.1	0.0	16.9	6.7
Outbuilding V	**52.9**	16.6	0.6	9.4	0.0	1.9	16.5
Privy I	12.0	7.8	20.6	**50.9**	0.2	2.8	5.7
Privy II	5.3	10.5	**57.8**	5.3	0.0	0.0	21.1
Fenceline I	29.1	6.4	**61.3**	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Fenceline II	8.9	1.3	**43.6**	**43.6**	0.0	0.0	2.6
Fenceline III	7.4	2.3	4.1	**77.1**	0.0	5.1	4.0
Fenceline IV	4.9	2.9	21.6	9.0	**26.5**	**35.1**	0.0
Fenceline V	17.4	18.1	**40.0**	10.0	0.0	1.6	12.9

TABLE 8

Feature Artifact Totals for Structure II

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	post hole	post mold	Other	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nails)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total White -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
124	1.2' x 1.8' x 0.6'	square					---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
132	1.1' x 1.2' x 1.1'	square	circular				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
133	1.0' x 1.1' x 0.2'	circular	circular		1870	1870	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
140	1.0' x 0.9' x 0.9'	square	circular		1834.4	1851.7	---	---	---	5	25	---	---	6	3
157	3.0' x 3.0' x 0.4'	square		shell midden	1807.3	1843.7	5	4	36	6	5	---	---	2	10
165	1.2' x 0.7' x 0.7'	circular			1865	1865	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	2	2
183	1.2' x 1.5' x 1.7'	square	circular		1859	1859	2	5	14	3	1	---	---	4	1
218	0.8' x 0.8' x 0.4'	square	square				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
224	1.3' x 1.5' x 1.4'	square	circular	wood post	1860	1860	1	---	30	18	71	---	---	1	---
237	1.0' x 1.5' x 0.6'	square	square		1800		---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1
239	1.0' x 0.9' x 0.8'	square			1848.7	1848.7	1	2	7	---	---	---	---	1	1
240	1.5' x 1.5' x 0.6'	square	square				---	---	3	1	5	---	---	---	---
241	0.4' x 0.8' x 2.5'	square					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
244	1.1' x 0.9' x 0.5'	circular			1860	1860	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
245	0.9' x 0.8' x 0.4'	circular					---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
246	1.6' x 1.3' x 1.4'	circular,circular		replacement post	1867.5	1867.5	---	2	5	---	---	---	---	1	3
247	2.0' x 2.4' x 1.1'	irregular			1838.7	1858	---	4	9	4	---	---	---	1	2
248	1.2' x 1.2' x 1.1'	square					---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---
251	0.7' x 0.8' x 1.0'	circular	square		1800		---	---	6	---	5	---	---	---	1
252	0.9' x 0.7' x 1.2'	circular			1861.2	1861.2	1	1	6	6	---	---	---	7	1
253	0.7' x 0.9' x 1.0'	circular	square				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
254	1.0' x 1.0' x 1.8'	square		wood post			---	1	---	---	4	---	4	---	---
269	0.4' x 0.3' x 0.6'	circular					1	---	5	---	2	---	---	---	---
270	0.6' x 0.9' x 0.5'	square					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
277	1.2' x 0.8' x 1.0'	square					---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Average/ (Total)	**1.1' x 1.1' x 1.0'**				**1844**	**1858.6**	**(11)**	**(20)**	**(133)**	**(54)**	**(125)**	**(0)**	**(4)**	**(26)**	**(26)**

FIGURE 17

Detail of Structure II - Back Building/Kitchen

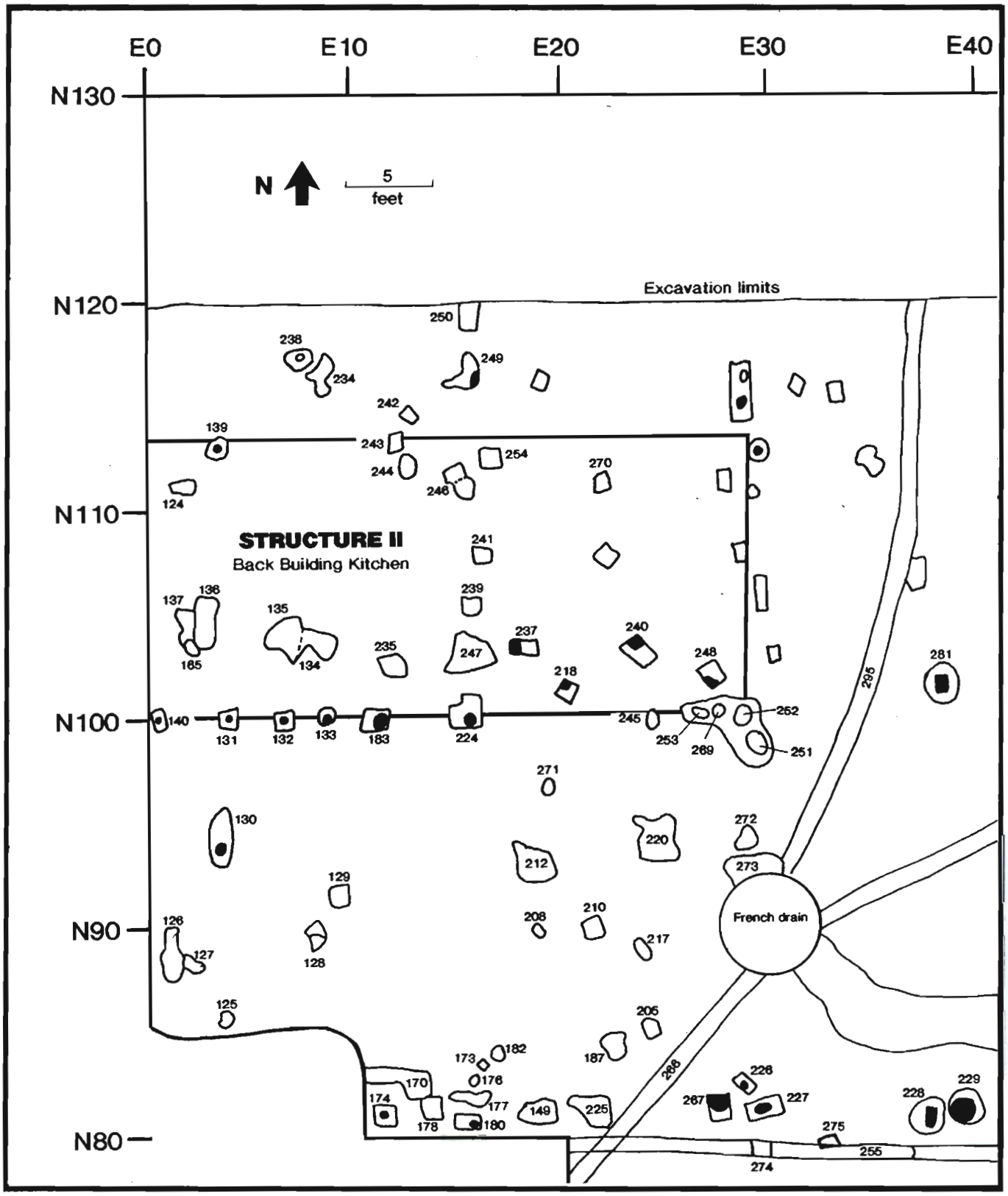


FIGURE 18

Structure II – Back Building/Kitchen – Feature Profiles

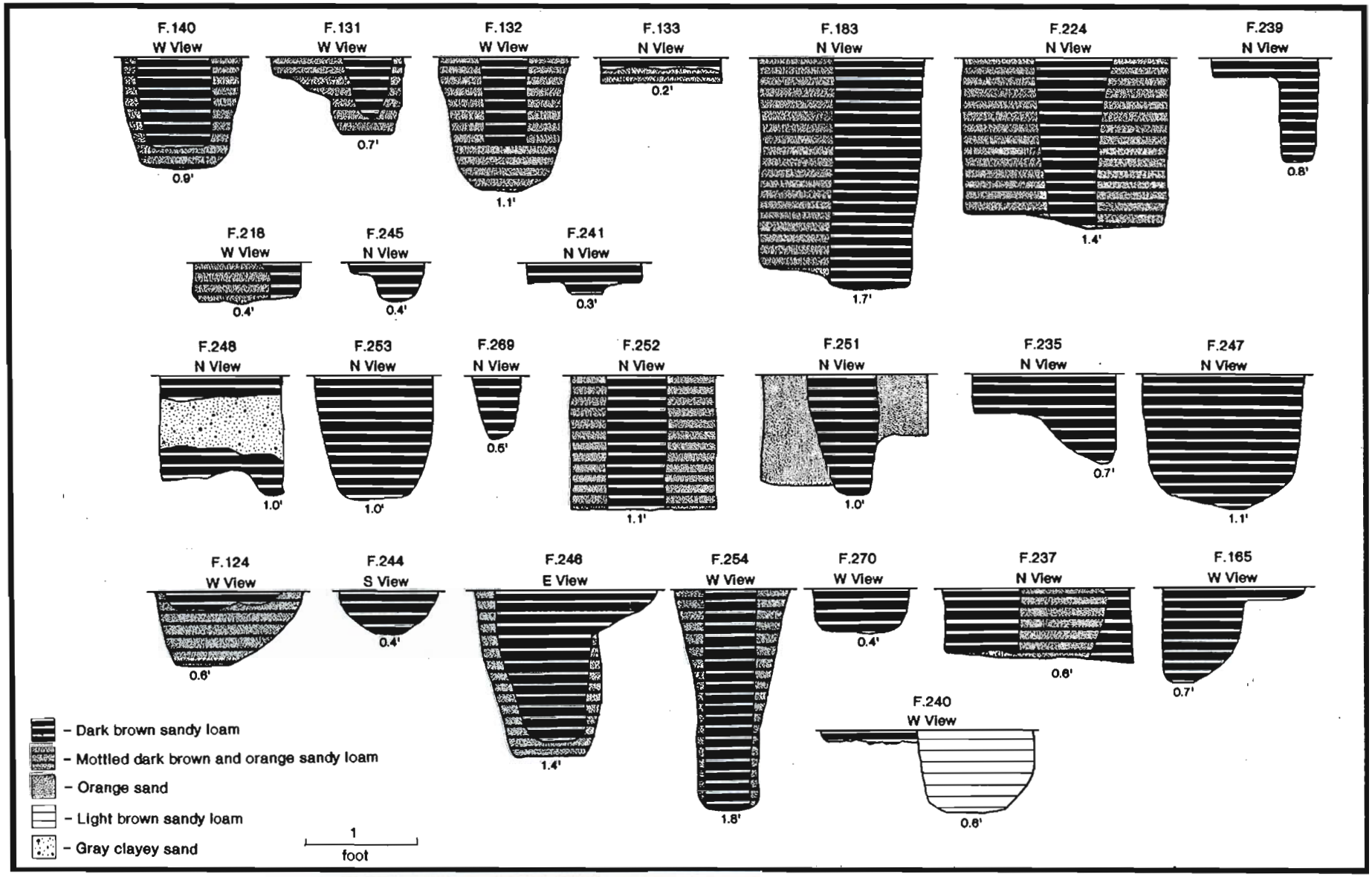


FIGURE 19

Detail of Structure III (Meal Corn and Tool House), Outbuilding II (Agricultural Building), Outbuilding IV (Well Shed) and Privy II

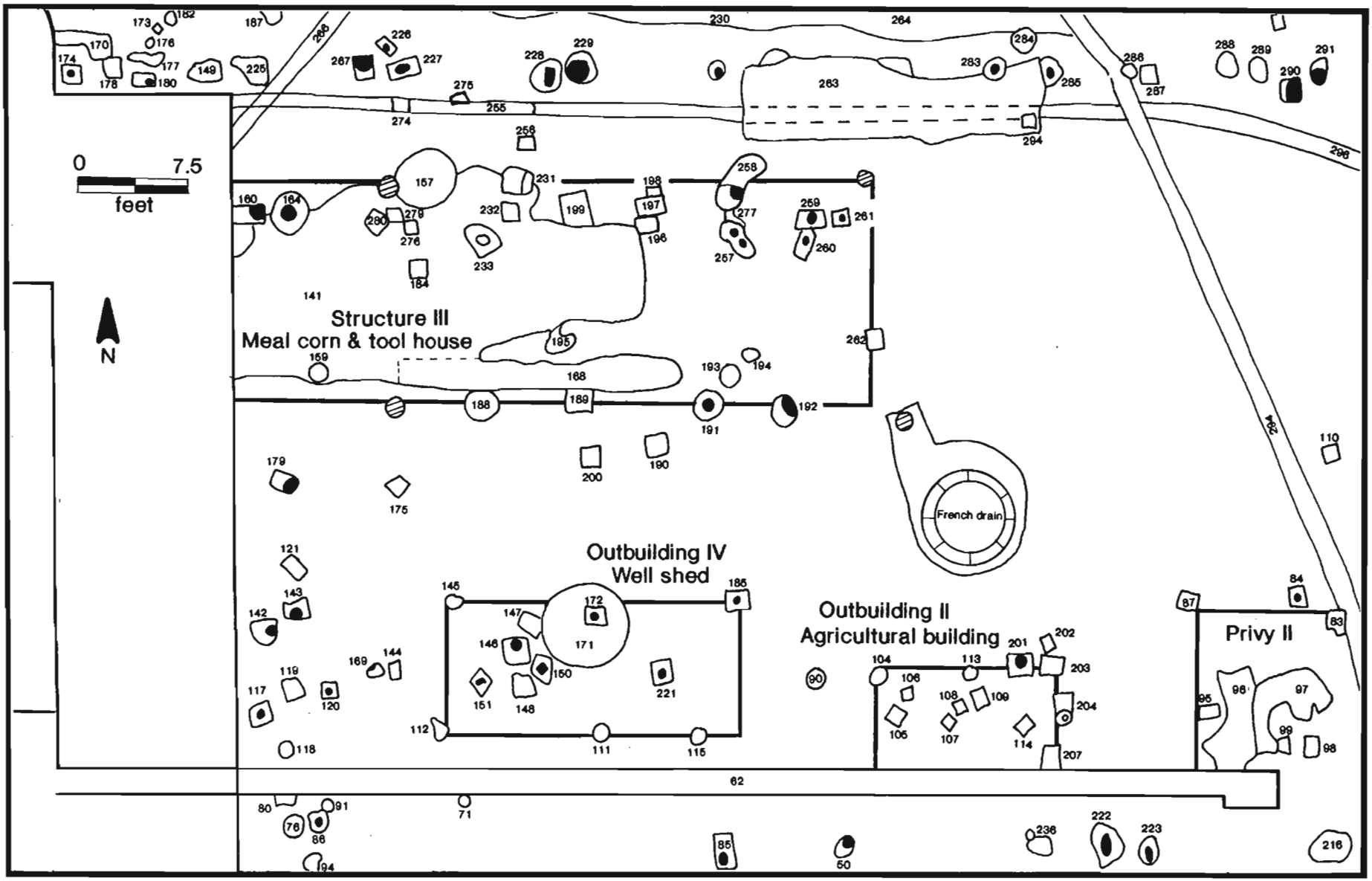
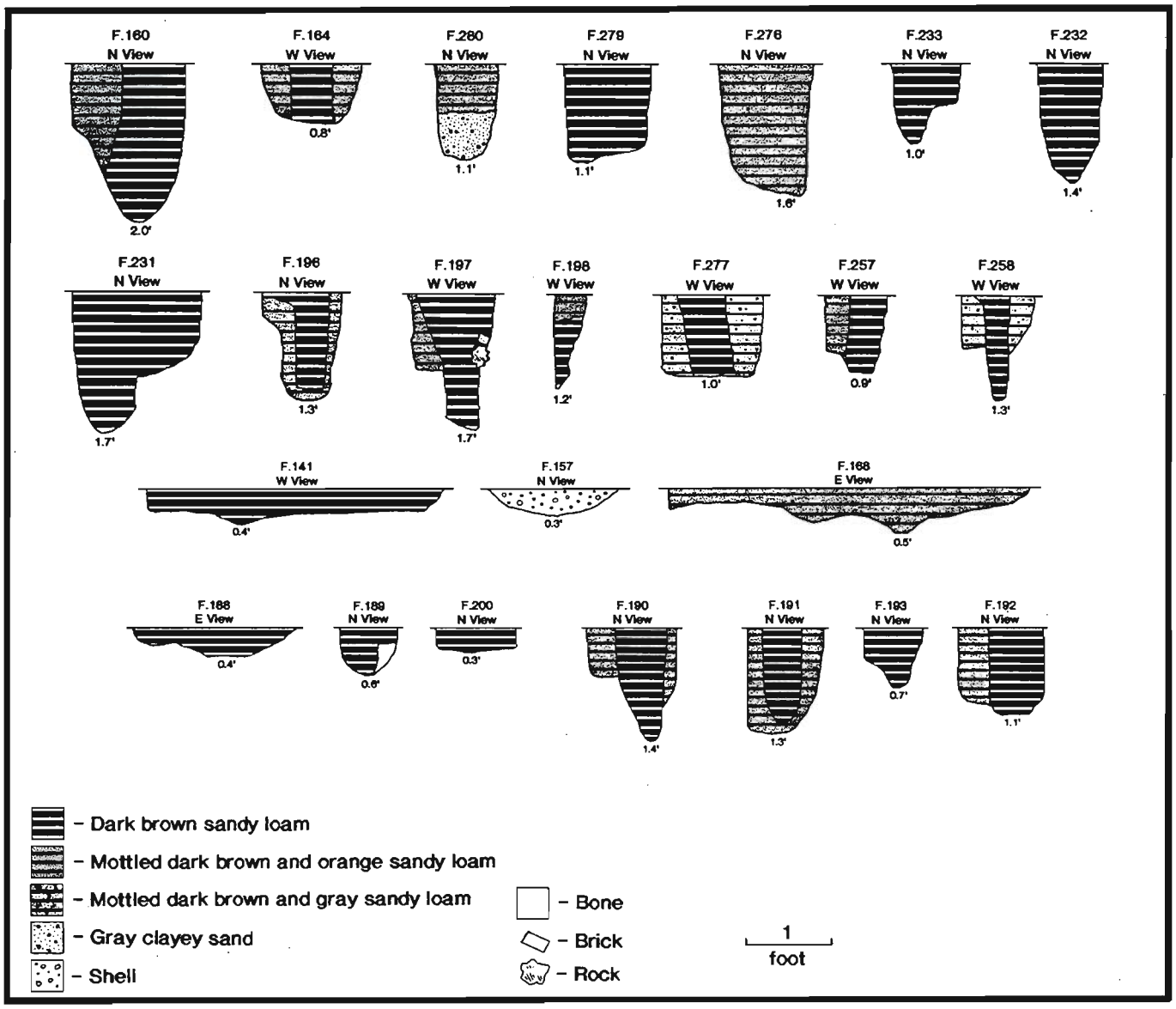


FIGURE 20

Structure III - Meal Corn and Tool House - Feature Profiles



PRIVIES

Privies were an everyday part of nineteenth and early twentieth-century life. Privies most often took the form of a half barrel or tub resting on the ground with a wooden shed placed over top. This type of privy was periodically mucked out, often a door was built in the rear for this purpose. Two privies (Privy I and II) were found at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead.

Privy I

Privy I, measuring 5x5 ft, was located within the plow zone at the terminus of a concrete walk extending from the south side of the farmhouse (Plate 3). Four brick piers, Features 58, 59,

TABLE 9

Feature Artifact Totals for Structure III

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	post hole	post mold	Other	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total White -ware	Other ceramic (no white -ware)
131	1.2' x 1.2' x 0.8'	square	circular				---	2	3	---	2	1	---	---	---
141	9.0' x 5.0' x 0.6'			floor	1853.9	1859.6	69	221	280	131	2186	---	8	76	24
159	3.0' x 3.0' x 0.4'	circular					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
160	1.8' x 1.0' x 2.0'	square	circular		1860	1860	---	1	2	1	360	---	---	2	---
164	2.0' x 1.9' x 0.7'	circular	circular		1812.5	1837.5	---	2	5	6	5	---	---	---	4
168	2.1' x 4.2' x 0.4'			floor	1842.2	1856.2	2	36	20	22	8	---	6	5	3
188	1.4' x 1.4' x 0.4'	circular					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
189	1.0' x 1.0' x 0.5'	square					---	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	---
190	1.2' x 1.0' x 1.3'	square					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
191	1.0' x 1.2' x 1.2'	circular	circular		1870	1870	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3
192	1.6' x 1.4' x 1.0'	circular	circular		1900	1900	---	---	4	---	1	---	---	---	1
193	1.0' x 1.0' x 0.6'	circular					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
196	1.0' x 1.2' x 1.4'	square					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
197	1.2' x 1.6' x 1.6'	square					6	47	3	---	1475	---	---	---	---
198	0.2' x 1.6' x 1.0'	square					---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
200	1.0' x 1.2' x 0.3'	square					---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
231	1.4' x 2.2' x 1.8'	square	square		1860	1860	4	---	3	---	620	---	---	1	---
232	1.2' x 0.4' x 1.5'	square					---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
233	2.2' x 2.0' x 1.5'	square	circular				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
235	1.3' x 1.3' x 0.7'	square					2	1	4	3	1	2	43	197	126
257	1.0' x 0.7' x 1.0'	circular	circular, circular				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
258	1.0' x 1.3' x 1.6'	circular	circular		1860	1860	---	---	7	3	---	---	---	1	---
276	1.3' x 0.8' x 1.6'	square					---	1	3	---	---	---	1	---	---
279	0.9' x 1.1' x 1.3'	square			1860	1860	---	1	5	2	---	---	1	2	---
280	1.3' x 1.3' x 1.1'	square			1842.5	1842.5	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Average/ (Total)	**1.7' x 1.6' x 1.1'**				**1856.1**	**1860.6**	**(83)**	**(315)**	**(341)**	**(171)**	**(4658)**	**(23)**	**(60)**	**(285)**	**(161)**

60, and 61 supported the privy shed. Four bricks stacked side by side, two bricks high formed piers .7 ft in height and .7 ft on a side (Figures 26 and 27). Artifacts recovered from the plow zone beneath these piers were earlier plow zone debris and not related to the construction of the privy (Table 12). The artifacts from beneath the piers establish a terminus ante quem of 1860 (Table 12). Feature 116 was a large circular soil stain residue from the privy barrel. Feature 101 was the rusted remnant of an iron vessel(s) too deteriorated to identify (Figure 27). Features 102 and 216 were post holes associated with Outbuilding I, and Features 70 and 215 were post holes of Structure I (Figure 26; Table 12). Features 103, and 213 were dark soil stains in the subsoil containing rocks and brick fragments perhaps forming a platform for the privy barrel (Figure 26; Table 12). Artifacts found in the features assigned to Privy I were typically metal (50.9%, mostly tin can fragments), and nails (20.6%) (Table 7).

Privy II

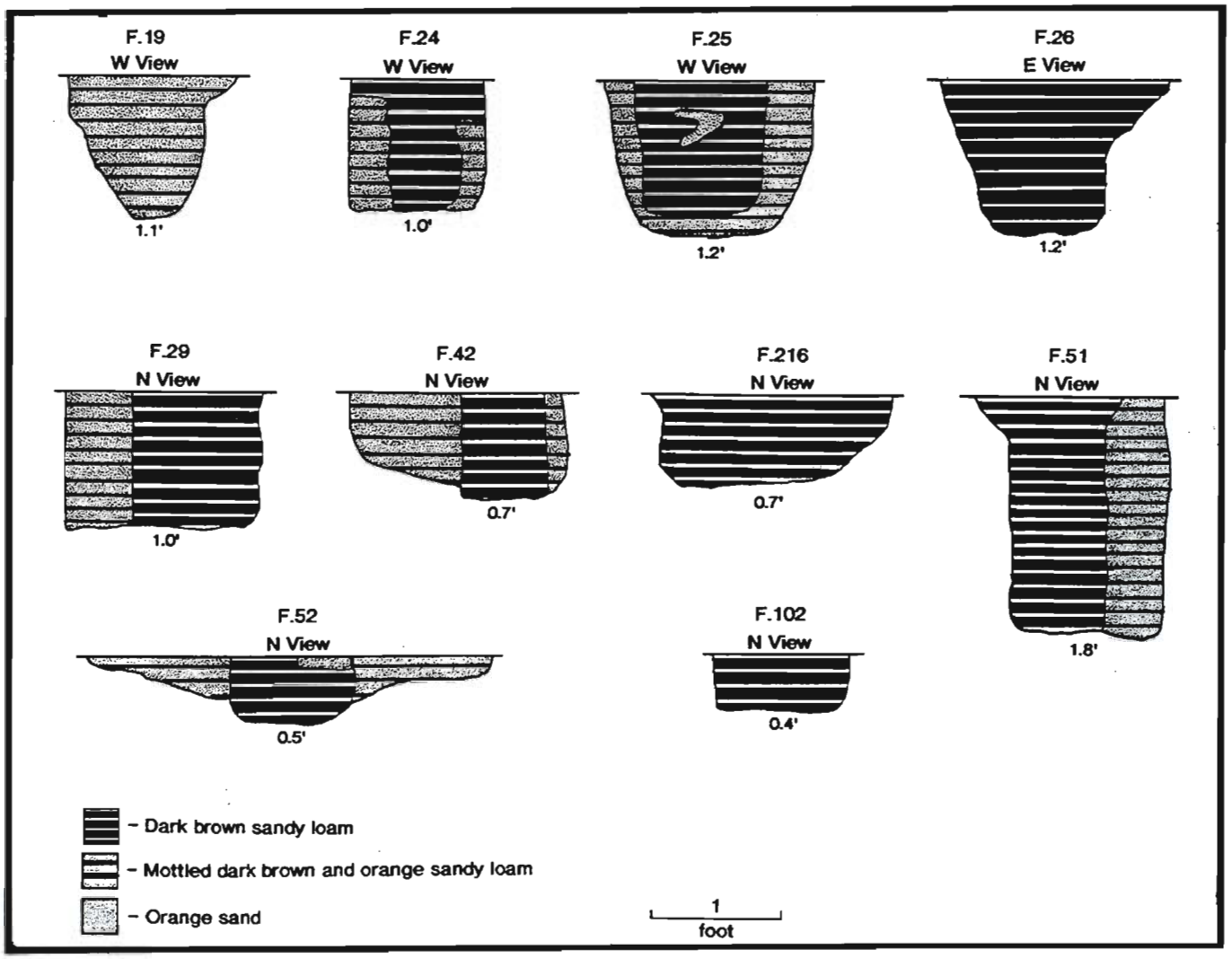
Built as a post-in-ground structure, Privy II differed from the pier-supported Privy I. Measuring 6x6 ft Privy II was composed of six square post holes and a barrel mold (Feature 97) (Figures 19 and 28; Table 12; Plate 4). No artifacts were recovered from Feature 97 (Table 12). Two features (Features 95 and 98) contained ceramics that were used to calculate a mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1855.6 for Privy II. Nails formed the largest group of artifacts (57.8%) found in features (Table 7).

Fenceline I

Fenceline I extended north/south along the eastern edge of the excavation area at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead (Figure 14). Composed of four square fence posts, spaced roughly eight feet apart, extended from the eastern most post of Fenceline V, along the east edge of Outbuilding I, to the easternmost post of Fenceline III (Figure 29, Table 13). The features of Fenceline I contained only redware ceramics; therefore, a mean ceramic date could not be generated. Nails (61.3%) and non-window glass (29.1%) formed the greatest groups of artifacts (Tables 7 and 13).

FIGURE 21

Outbuilding I - Stable Wings to Carriage House - Feature Profiles



Fenceline II

Fenceline II was composed of eight square post hole features spaced roughly eight feet apart, parallel to Fenceline I and abutting the north side of Outbuilding I (Figures 14 and 29; Table 13). Features 93 and 78 yielded mean ceramic dates (without redware) providing an overall mean ceramic date of 1860 (Table 13). Nails (43.6%) and metal (43.6%) equally represented the largest proportion of artifacts recovered (Table 7).

Fenceline III

Fenceline III was composed of seventeen irregularly spaced post holes that extended east/west along the southern edge of the excavation (Figure 14). The post holes were predominantly square suggesting that circular posts were later replacements (Figures 14 and 30; Table 14). Two breaks in the fenceline indicated possible gates or entryways to Structure I

TABLE 10

Feature Artifact Totals for Outbuildings I and II

Outbuilding I

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	Description post hole	Description post mold	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total White -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
19	1.3' x 1.5' x 1.1'	circular				---	---	8	---	---	--	---	---	---
24	1.1' x 1.6' x 1.0'	square	circular			---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---
25	2.0' x 2.2' x 1.2;	square	circular	1850	1850	1	2	2	19	---	---	---	2	---
26	2.0' x 2.6' x 1.2'	square	circular	1874.5	1874.5	27	1	23	245	625	---	---	37	32
29	2.3' x 1.6' x 1.0'	square				2	---	3	3	6	---	2	---	---
42	1.5' x 1.6' x 0.8'	square	circular			---	---	1	4	---	---	---	---	---
51	1.1' x 1.5' x 1.7'	circular	circular	1900	1900	2	1	6	---	---	---	---	---	1
52	2.3' x 3.0' x 0.5'	circular	square	1865	1865	1	4	3	10	5	---	---	1	---
102	0.9' x 0.9' x 1.1'	square				---	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---
216	1.6' x 1.8' x 0.7'	circular		1851.2	1851.2	---	1	9	---	1	---	---	2	---
Average/ (Total)	**1.6' x 1.7' x 1.0'**			**1868.1**	**1868.1**	**(33)**	**(14)**	**(59)**	**(285)**	**(637)**	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(42)**	**(33)**

Outbuilding II

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	Description post hole	Description post mold	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total White -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
104	1.0' x 0.8' x 1.6'	circular		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
105	0.8' x 0.8' x 0.3'	square		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
106	0.6' x 0.6' x 0.5'	square		---	---	---	---	350	---	---	---	---
107	0.8' x 0.9' x 0.6'	square		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
108	0.9' x 0.8' x 0.9'	square		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
109	1.5' x1.3' x 0.7'	square		---	2	2	3	---	170	---	---	---
113	0.5' x0.8' x 1.2'	circular		---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
114	0.5' x 0.6' x 0.9'	square		---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---
201	1.0' x 1.2' x 1.1'	square	circular	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
202	0.9' x 1.0' x 1.5'	square		---	---	---	---	198	---	---	---	---
203	1.2' x 1.3' x 1.2'	square		---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
204	1.8' x 1.8' x 0.3'	square	circular	---	---	---	---	910	---	---	---	---
207	1.0' x 0.8' x 1.5'	square		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Average/ (Total)	**1.0' x 1.0' x 1.0'**			**(0)**	**(2)**	**(6)**	**(3)**	**(1458)**	**(170)**	**(1)**	**(0)**	**(0)**

and Outbuilding I. The mean ceramic date (without redware) for Fenceline III was 1862.9 (Table 14). Metal, typically tin can, formed the bulk (77.1%) of the recovered artifacts (Table 7).

Fenceline IV

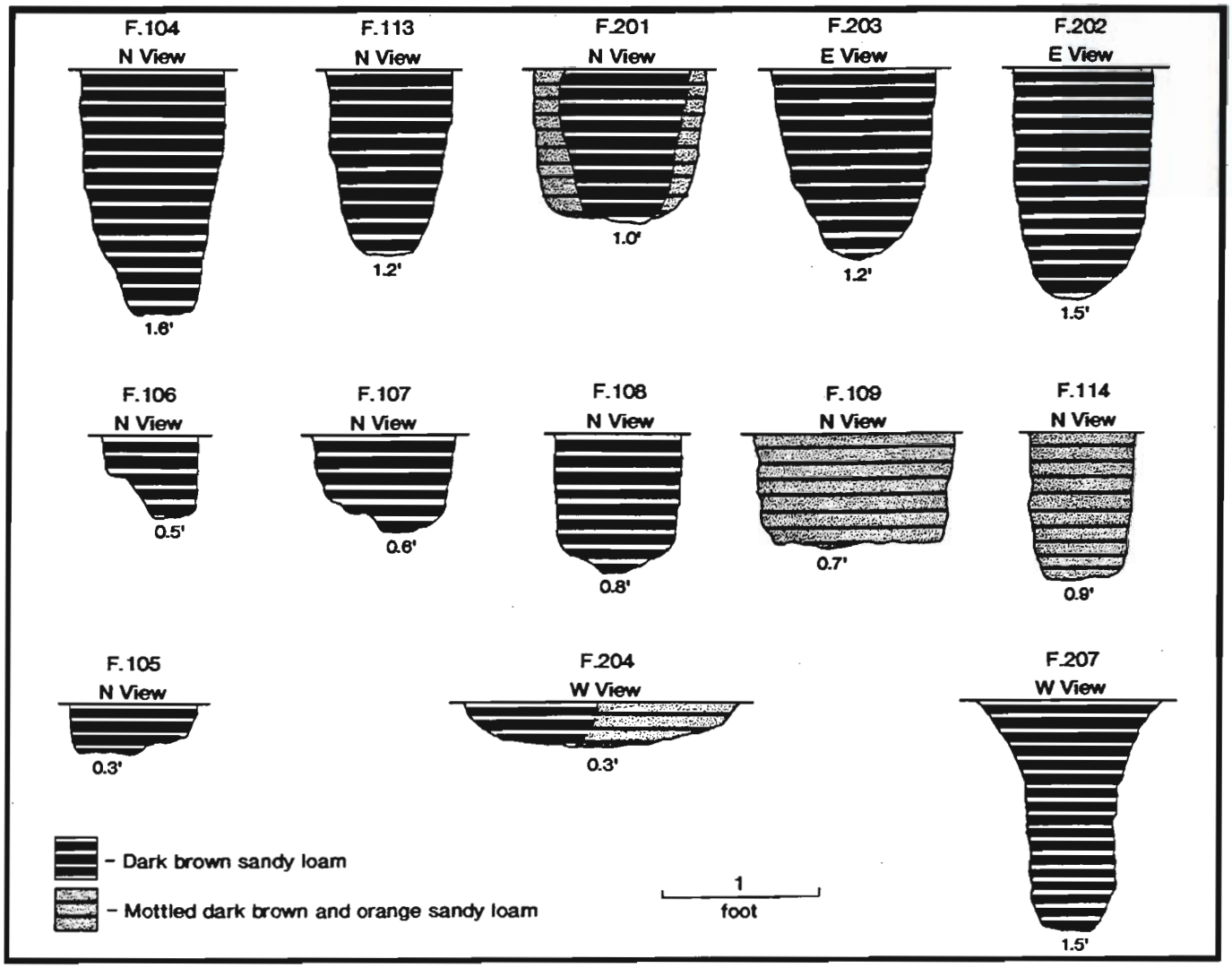
Fourteen post holes comprised Fenceline IV. This fenceline of irregularly spaced post holes extended 65 feet from the westernmost post of Fenceline III to Feature 225 of Fenceline V (Figure 14). The majority of the post holes were square, with circular post holes representing later replacements (Figures 14 and 31; Table 14). Half of the post holes exhibited post molds which invariably were circular. No ceramics were recovered from the features of Fenceline IV, therefore no mean ceramic dates were calculated (Table 14). A break in the fenceline occurred toward the southern end, possibly indicating a gate or entryway. Bone and teeth (26.5%), nails (21.6%), and miscellaneous other artifacts (35.1%) dominated this fenceline's artifact assemblage (Table 7).

Fenceline V

Twenty irregularly spaced post holes comprised Fenceline V that extended east/west north of Structure III (Figure 14). These post holes were generally square along the western portion, and circular along the eastern portion (Figures 14 and 32; Table 15) indicating two periods of construction. Fenceline V was broken in the center perhaps marking the location of a gate or entryway. Half of the post holes contained ceramics from which mean ceramic dates (without redware) could be derived (Table 15). The mean ceramic date (without redware) for

FIGURE 22

Outbuilding II - Agricultural Building - Feature Profiles



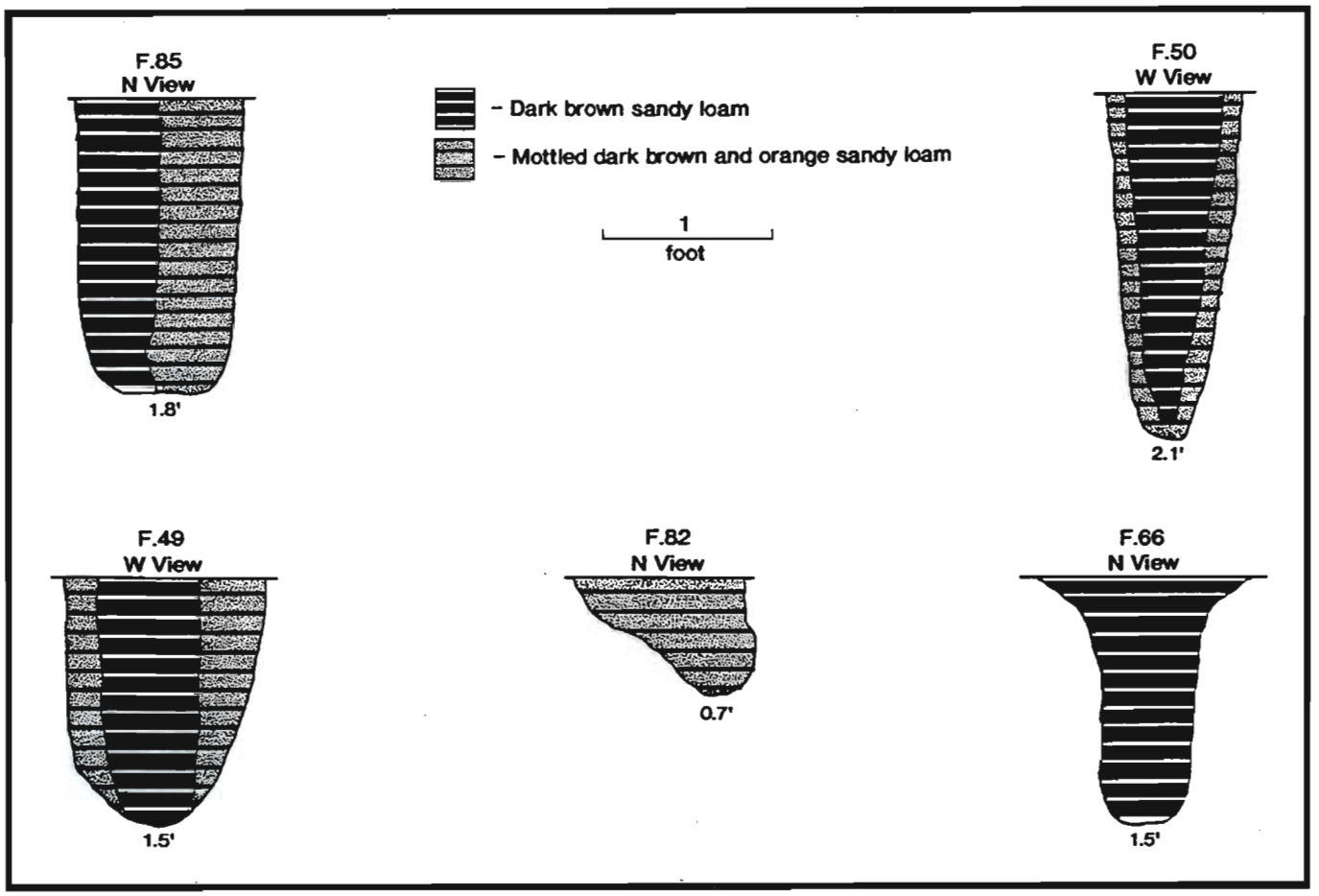
Fenceline V was 1866.3. Associated with Fenceline V was Feature 264 to the north and Feature 263 along the south side of the fenceline (Figure 14). These features were large (15x4 ft), shallow (0.4 ft) stains abutting Fenceline V. A feed and/or water trough may have been located along this fence. The dark stain would have been created by the churning of animal feet. Nails formed the largest group (40.0%) of artifacts followed by window glass (18.1%) and non-window glass (17.4%) (Table 7).

French Drains and Tile Lines

As mentioned previously in the Environmental Setting section, the northeast corner of the excavation area contained Fallsington soils that tend to pond. The construction of the Dupont Highway dammed the natural drainage of these Fallsington soils causing flooding on the Buchanan-Savin farmyard. In order to artificially drain the ponded area, the occupants of the

FIGURE 23

Outbuilding III - Addition to Structure I - Feature Profiles



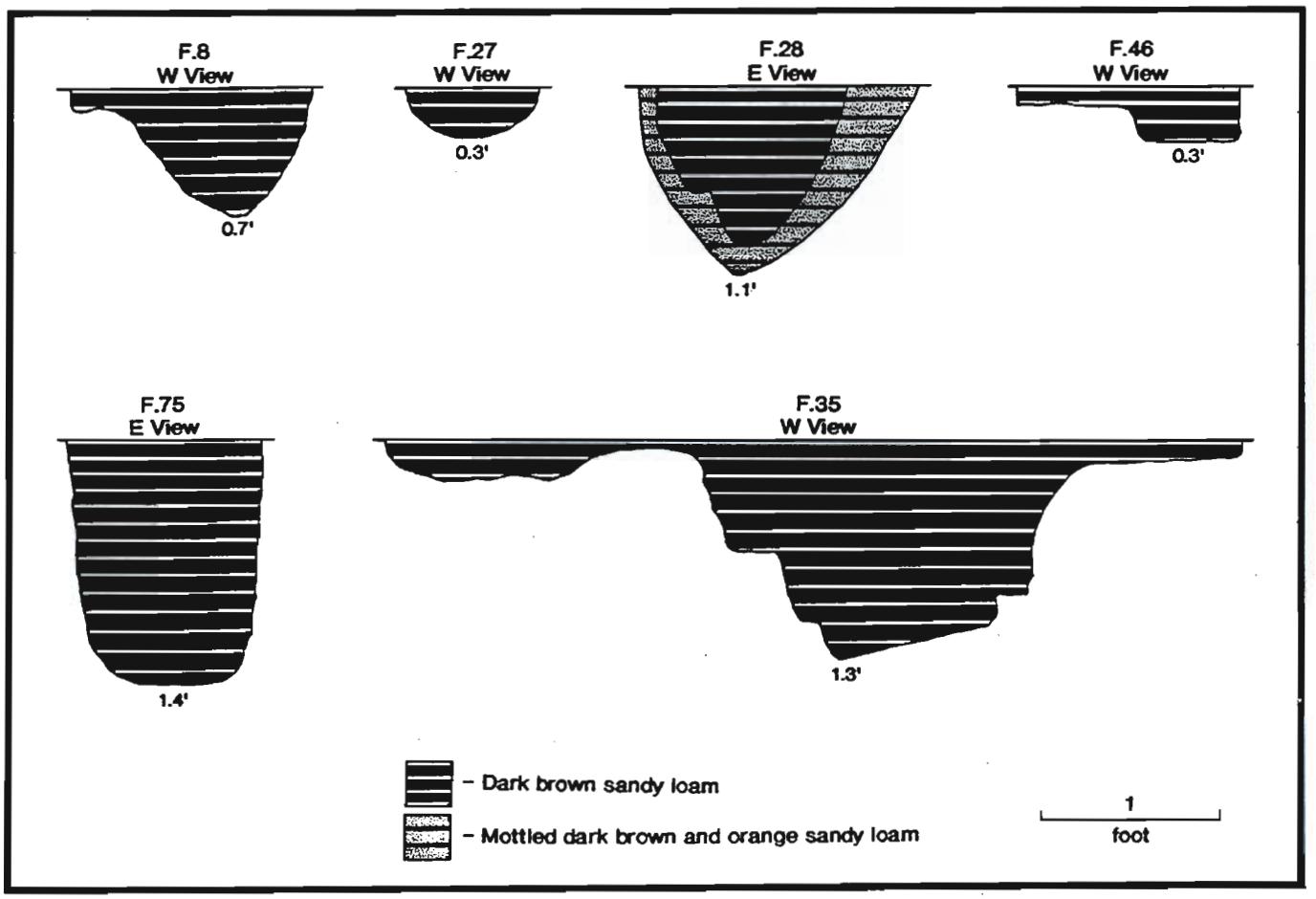
farm dug a series of trenches and metal or terra cotta pipes were laid to give ground water a conduit to drain away.

The Buchanan-Savin Farmstead excavation area included a system of French drains, often called tile lines designed for wet landscapes to channel off excess water. French drain technology developed within the early years of occupation at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead. In 1859 Henry F. French published Farm Drainage, The Principles, Processes, and Effects of Draining Land (French 1859). French recommends that "The simplest, cheapest, and best form of drain-tile is the cylinder, or merely a tube, round outside and with a round bore" (French 1859:122). The occupants of the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead took French's advise and laid a series of iron pipes within subsoil trenches (Features 153, 282, 294, 295, and 296). All but Feature 296 consisted of one-inch diameter iron pipes in a roughly one-foot wide trench buried an average of 0.4 ft into the subsoil. Feature 296 was composed of one-inch terra-cotta drain tile. French, who in 1859 mentions only terra-cotta pipes, records that one-inch pipes had been in use in England since the 1840s. Therefore, the terra-cotta pipe (Feature 296) likely predated the iron pipes and represented the earlier of two episodes of drain construction.

To contain the water collected by the French drains and additionally to filter household water, cisterns were utilized. Two cisterns were found at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead, one on

FIGURE 25

Outbuilding V - Agricultural Building - Feature Profiles



situ (Figure 2; Plate 6; Appendix VII and VIII). Feature 74 yielded 44 of the 126 Minimum glass vessels.

Additional Features

Over 290 cultural features were identified at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead. Several excavated features exhibited cultural characteristics and were post-like in shape, but did not seem to fit into any of the structure, outbuilding or fenceline patterns. These cultural posts could have been the remains of clothesline poles that were replaced through time. These features contained a wide variety of artifacts and are listed in Table 16.

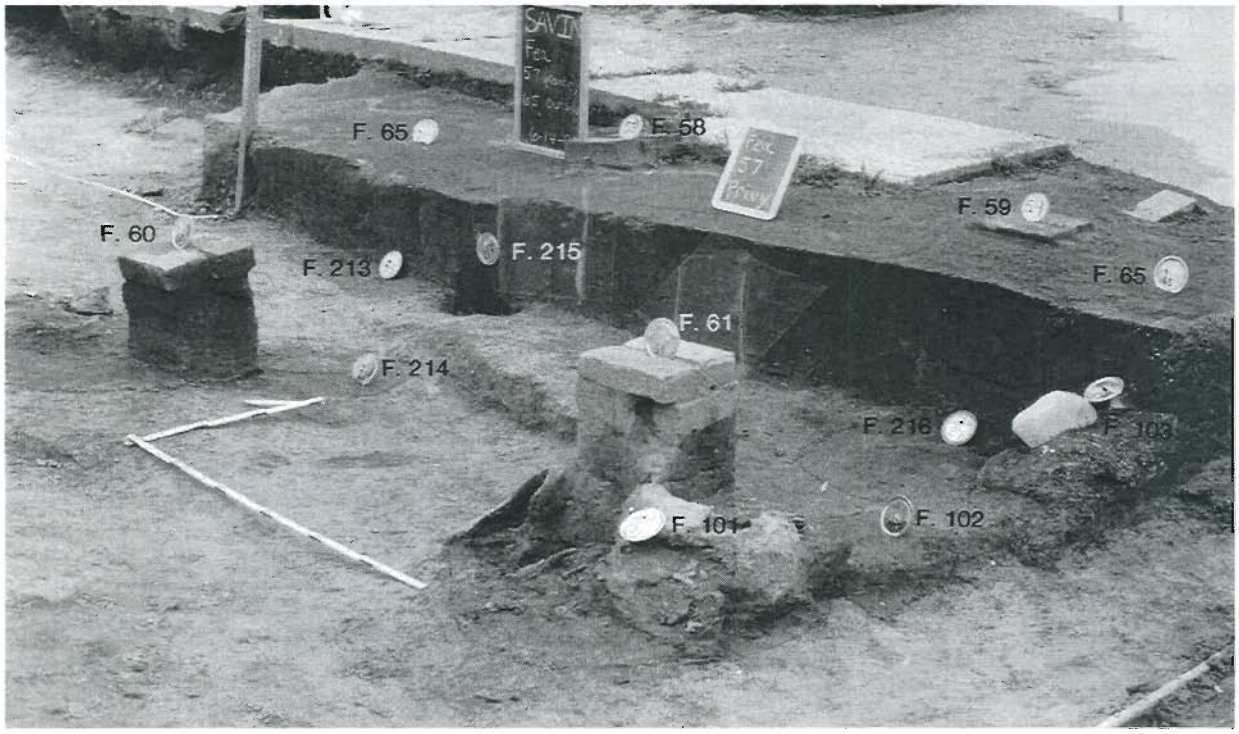
STANDING STRUCTURES AND ABOVE-GROUND FEATURES

Nineteenth-Century Structures

Two nineteenth-century structures, the farmhouse and a meat house, were still extant at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead (Plates 7 and 8). The red vertical board, 12x10 ft shed functioned as a meat house used for the storage and preparation of salted meats. Meat houses of

PLATE 3

North Wall Profile of Feature 57 (Privy I)



similar design and size from Appoquinimink Hundred are documented in Herman (1987a:66). This building may have been the meat house mentioned in George W. Buchanan (Sr.)'s probate record of 1867. During the Savin occupation, the meat house served as a storage shed, not an uncommon practice during the nineteenth century (Herman 1987a:66). At the time of excavation the utility shed lay on top of stone faced concrete block, like those of which the twentieth-century milk house was constructed, suggesting that the meat house may have been moved at the time of construction of the twentieth-century dairy farm.

The Buchanan-Savin farmhouse has gone through an evolution of changes. The house was constructed prior to the 1849 Rea and Price Map that first recorded a house at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead. A detailed plan of the house as it stood before its destruction in 1991 is shown in Figure 33.

The Buchanan-Savin farmhouse was composed of three parts: 1) the original frame house; 2) the kitchen addition; and 3) a western addition. The original 16x20 ft house was oriented north/south and rested on a brick pier foundation (Plate 9). The upstairs was partitioned into two low-ceilinged rooms with eight windows three of which were sealed over, another was made into a door. The east partition contained a stove flue and a wooden closet. This was the original portion of the house described in the 1857 fire insurance policy. The other parts of the house were constructed after that date.

TABLE 11

Feature Artifact Totals for Outbuildings III, IV, and V

Outbuilding III

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	Description post hole	Description post mold	Description Other	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total white -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
49	1.5' x 1.9' x 1.8'	square	circular				1	1	3	26	268	---	---	---	---
50	1.0' x 0.8' x 2.1'	circular	circular				---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
66	1.0' x 1.2' x 1.5'	circular	circular	trash	1870	1870	148	19	---	13	---	---	2	---	22
82	0.8' x 1.0' x 0.7'	square	circular				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
85	1.4' x 1.0' x 1.0'	square	circular				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Average/ (Total)	**1.1' x 1.2' x 1.4'**				**1870**	**1870**	**(149)**	**(20)**	**(5)**	**(39)**	**(268)**	**(0)**	**(2)**	**(0)**	**(22)**

Outbuilding IV

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	Description post hole	Description post mold	Description Other	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total white -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
111	0.7' x 0.6' x 0.6'	circular					---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
112	1.2' x 1.0' x 0.4'	square			1860	1860	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
115	0.8' x 0.8' x 0.7'	circular					---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
145	0.8' x 0.7' x 0.9'	circular					---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
146	1.6' x 1.5' x 0.9'	square	circular		1800		---	1	11	3	2	---	13	---	1
150	1.3' x 1.2' x 0.9'	square	square				---	2	5	---	5	---	---	---	---
171	5.0' x 5.0' x 0.5'			well	1860	1860	3	6	11	3	11	---	1	2	1
172	1.0' x 1.0' x 1.1'	square	circular		1860	1860	3	---	4	1	---	---	---	1	---
185	1.0' x 1.1' x 1.0'	square	circular				3	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
221	1.2' x 1.1' x 1.1'	square	circular				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Average/ (Total)	**2.0' x 2.0' x 1.0'**				**1845**	**1860**	**(9)**	**(12)**	**(38)**	**(9)**	**(18)**	**(0)**	**(15)**	**(4)**	**(2)**

Outbuilding V

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	Description post hole	Description post mold	Description Other	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total white -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
8	1.5' x 1.3' x 1.8'	circular	circular				1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
27	0.8' x 0.7' x 0.5'	circular					---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
28	1.6' x 2.3' x 1.4'	square	circular				---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
35	4.9' x 3.0' x 1.2'	circular			1861.1	1862.7	252	87	---	36	---	---	9	45	34
46	1.3' x 0.9' x 0.3'	square	square				---	2	---	9	---	---	---	---	---
75	1.1' x 1.4' x 1.4'	square					---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Average/ (Total)	**1.8' x 1.6' x 1.3'**				**1861.1**	**1862.7**	**(253)**	**(89)**	**(3)**	**(45)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(9)**	**(45)**	**(34)**

the north side of the excavation area, the other to the south.

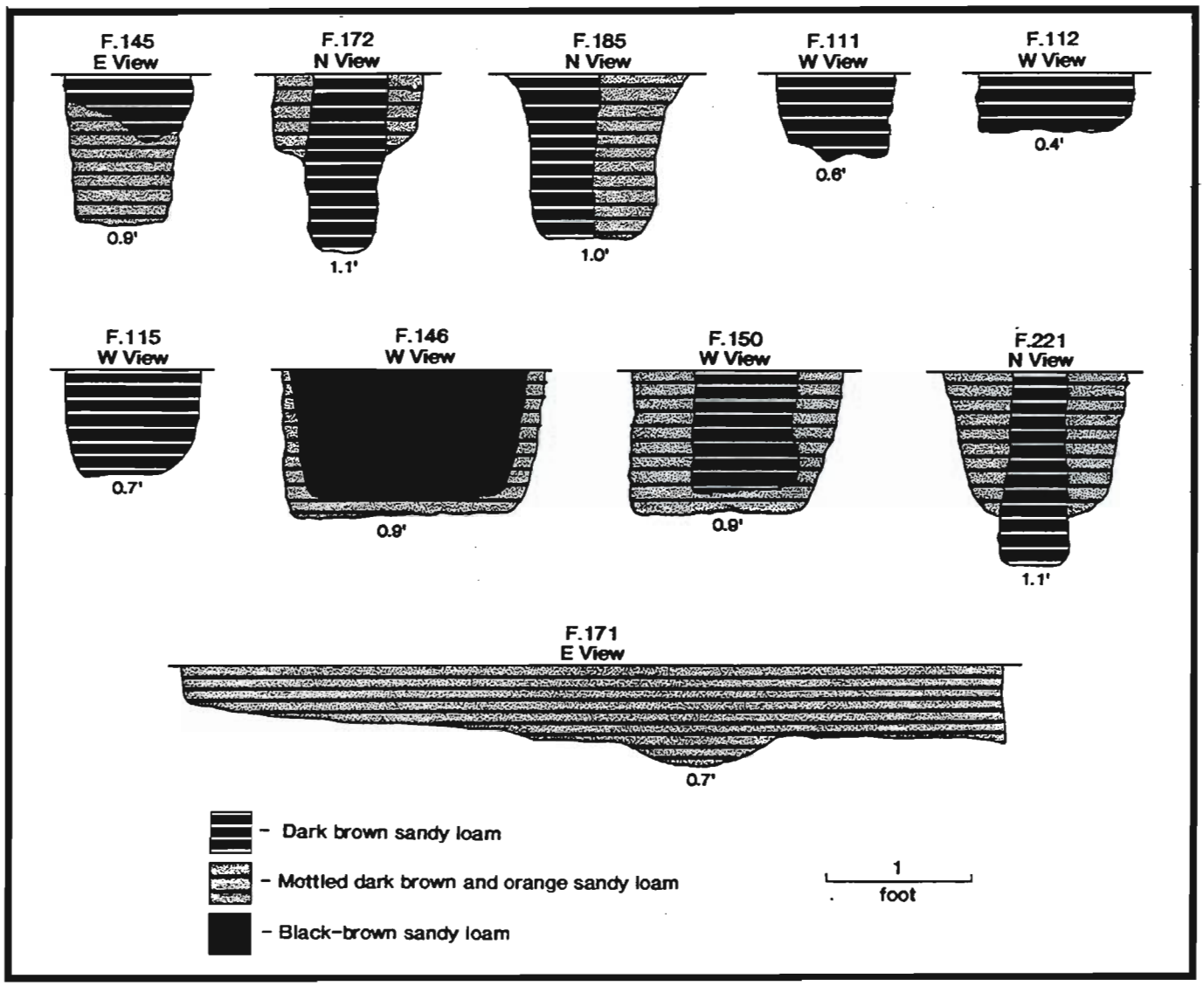
The north cistern was 3.5 feet in diameter, and at least 15.0 feet deep. Constructed of bricks laid as stretchers, the north cistern may have once been a well adapted to the drainage system. A 0.8 ft terra cotta pipe (Feature 266) carried waste water from the farmhouse to the north cistern. Feature 266 yielded a mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1865.5 (Plate 5; Appendix VII).

The south drain was of a modern concrete block construction. Unmortared concrete block laid as stretchers formed the five-foot diameter drain. A white plastic PVC pipe fed the south cistern waste water from the farmhouse kitchen. The plastic pipe was a recent replacement for a large terra cotta pipe which lay below. The south drain still received waste water from the house at the time of excavation.

It cannot be determined what buildings found during excavation were still standing when the French drains were laid. The tile lines bisected only Outbuilding I but a tile line (Feature 294) seemed to bend to the east to go around Privy I and the sidewalk (Feature 62) indicating that they may have already been in place (Figure 2). Generally the French drains at the

FIGURE 24

Outbuilding IV - Well Shed - Feature Profiles

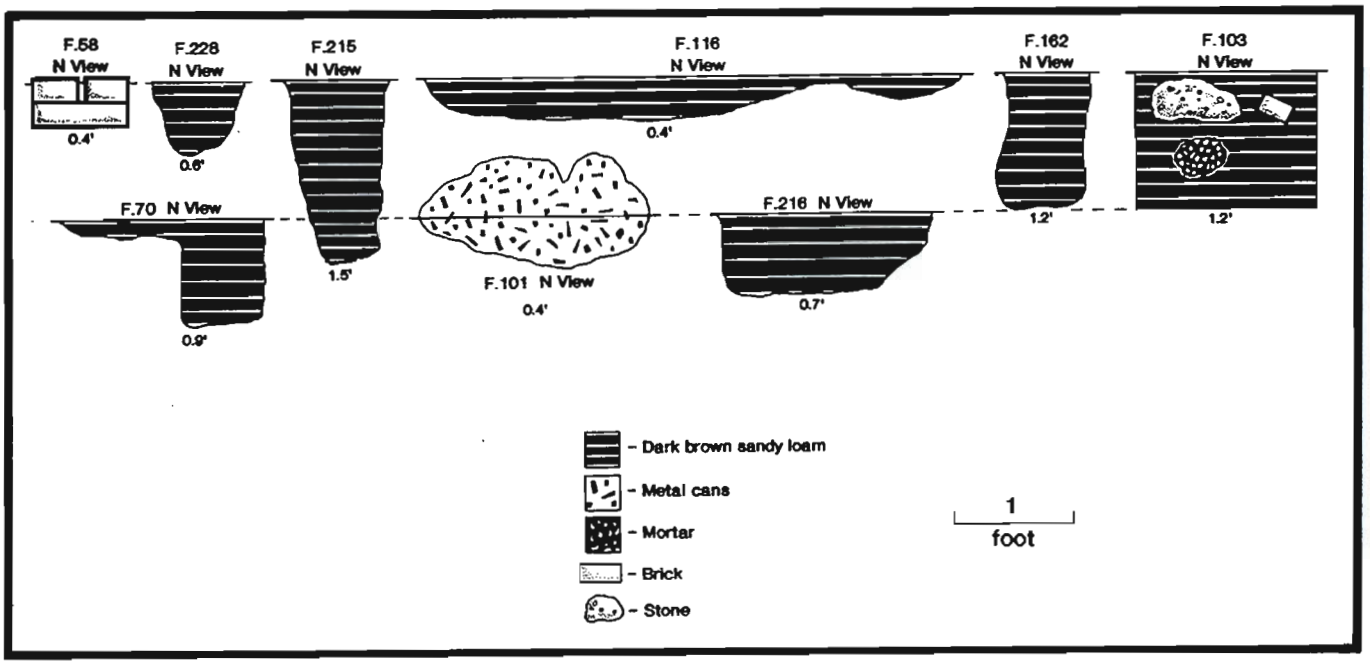


Buchanan-Savin Farmstead avoided passing through the various outbuildings and structures even when a straight line would save time, sweat, and material, indicating that the French drains were laid after the outbuildings were built, but before the buildings were torn down, between the 1840s and 1910.

Trash Pit Features

Several of the features at Buchanan-Savin Farmstead consisted of post molds filled with household debris, forming trash pits (Features 70, 74 and 90. Feature 70 (associated with Structure I), Feature 74 (associated with Outbuilding I) and Feature 13 (associated with Structure I) contained large amounts of household debris such as ceramics and bottles broken in

FIGURE 26
Privy I Feature Profiles



The 16x18 ft frame kitchen addition, also one-and-a-half stories, rested on a concrete block foundation. The ground floor contained two stove flues, a cupboard, and a staircase leading to the second floor. The upstairs, in this section, was of plain sawn boards with no interior finishing. Weathered clapboard siding on the west wall of the kitchen's second floor indicated that the kitchen addition was constructed after the original structure.

The westernmost, or front section of the house, was a two-story, 24x16 ft frame side passage hall-parlor plan addition resting on a brick foundation (Plate 10). The ground floor of this section contained a stove flue and a large staircase to the second floor. The second floor was divided into two rooms, the north room had a stove flue and closet. A second floor entrance was cut through a window in the west wall of the original structure, and another window in the west wall was plastered over.

A third floor attic was accessed by stairs located in the south room. The attic was of unfinished sawn boards and contained two small windows and a dormer. The cellar floor in the first section was dirt, except where a concrete oil heater pit had been constructed. The installation of the oil heater pit had necessitated punching through the east brick foundation wall. The hole in the foundation wall was not repaired and allowed soil from beneath the original house to erode in to the oil heater pit and undermine the brick piers of the original house. The front addition changed the original orientation of the house from north/south to west, facing Duck Creek Road.

The outside of the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse was surrounded by three porches. A field stone supported wooden porch was connected with the west two-story addition. The porch was ornate and functioned as the formal entrance into the home (Plate 10). A cement north porch connected to the kitchen was of twentieth- century construction. A screened, brick pier supported, south porch provided access to the original house and the kitchen addition functioning as the informal, familiar entrance to the home.

FIGURE 27

Privy I Plan View

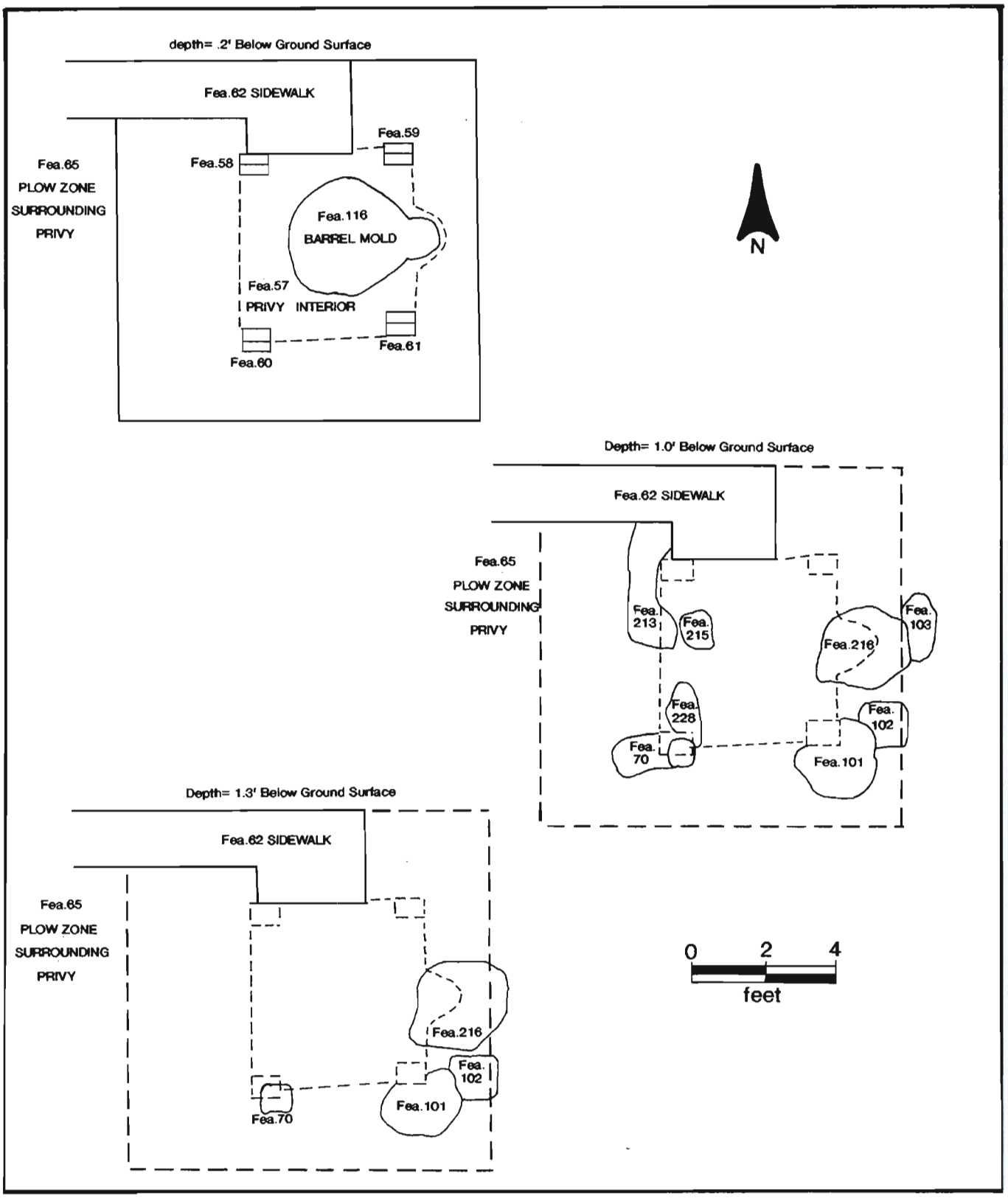


TABLE 12

Feature Artifact Totals for Privies I and II

Privy I

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	Description: post hole	Description: post mold	Description: other	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total White -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
57	5.0' x 5.0' x 1.2'			plow zone within privy	1851	1860.2	7	18	35	24	32	2	2	9	4
58	0.7' x 0.7' x 1.3'			brick pier			---	2	---	---	2250	---	---	---	---
59	0.7' x 0.7' x 1.3'			brick pier			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
60	0.7' x 0.7' x 1.3'			brick pier	1860	1860	1	---	1	4	---	---	---	1	---
61	0.7' x 0.7' x 1.3'			brick pier	1800		---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	1
62	2.7' x 65. ' x 1.6'			sidewalk			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
65	12.0' x 10.0' x 1.2'	circular		surrounding plow zone	1850.9	1857.4	140	69	193	260	3765	1	23	31	16
101	2.2' x 1.9' x 0.4'			metal can concentration	1860	1860	---	---	---	336	---	---	---	1	---
103	1.2' x 0.8' x 1.0'			mortar concentration			---	---	---	---	---	---	11	---	---
116	4.6' x 3.0' x 0.4'			barrel hole	1860	1860	4	9	22	13	6	---	---	3	---
162	2.0' x 6.8' x 0.4'			unidentified dark stain	1800		---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1
213	0.9' x 0.9' x 0.8'			post hole of Feature 58			---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
214	1.1' x 0.8' x 0.8'			post hole of Feature 59			1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
215	1.0' x 1.2' x 1.5'			post hole of Feature 60	1845	1860	---	1	10	3	9	---	---	3	1
216	1.6' x 1.8' x 0.7'			post hole of Feature 61	1851.2	1851.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Average/ (Total)	**3.1' x 7.0' x 1.0'**				**1842**	**1858.4**	**(153)**	**(100)**	**(263)**	**(650)**	**(6062)**	**(3)**	**(36)**	**(48)**	**(23)**

Privy II

Feature number	Dimensions (lgth x wdth x dpth)	post hole	post mold	other	Mean Ceramic Date with Redware	Mean Ceramic Date without Redware	Total glass	Window glass	Total nails	Total metal (no nail)	Brick in grams	Bone and teeth	Total other	Total White -ware	Other ceramics (no white -ware)
83	1.1' x 1.0' x 1.7'	square					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
84	0.8' x 0.8' x 0.9'	square	circular		1800		---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1
87	0.9' x 0.8' x 0.8'	square					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
95	0.7' x 1.0' x 1.2'	square			1851.2	1851.2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---
97	4.0' x 4.5' x 0.4'			barrel hole			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
98	0.7' x 0.7' x 0.9'	square			1860	1860	---	2	7	1	10	---	---	1	---
99	0.7' x 0.8' x 0.7'	square					1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Average/ (Total)	**1.3' x 1.4' x 0.9'**				**1837.1**	**1855.6**	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(11)**	**(1)**	**(10)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(3)**	**(1)**

Twentieth-Century Structures

Nine twentieth-century structures belonging to the Moffett dairy farm were located south and east of the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse. These were a milk storage shed, garage/repair shed, large equipment shed, water trough and well, bullpen, milking barn, corn crib, pig pen, and a retaining wall (Plates 11 - 15).

The milk storage shed was a 12x12 ft stoneface concrete block building walled with a sheet metal roof and cement floor (Plate 11). The garage/repair shed was a 24x20 ft frame building mounted on wooden sills on a dirt floor. The large equipment shed, measuring 48x56 ft, was a frame set on concrete block support walls with earthfast interior support posts (Plate 12). The floors were a combination of dirt and wood. The animal trough was 6x3 ft and constructed of poured concrete (Plate 13). The accompanying well was 3.5 ft in diameter and constructed of brick. The bullpen was a 23x18.5 ft concrete block building with a poured concrete floor. The milking barn measured 91x34 ft and was constructed of concrete block with a poured concrete floor (Plate 14). An attached concrete block shed and two grain silos were associated with the milking barn. The corn crib measured 30x14.5 ft and consisted of a frame structure on cinder block footers (Plate 15). The pig pen was a 7.5x14 ft frame shed with wire mesh doors and windows. The retaining wall was 81 ft long made of poured concrete.