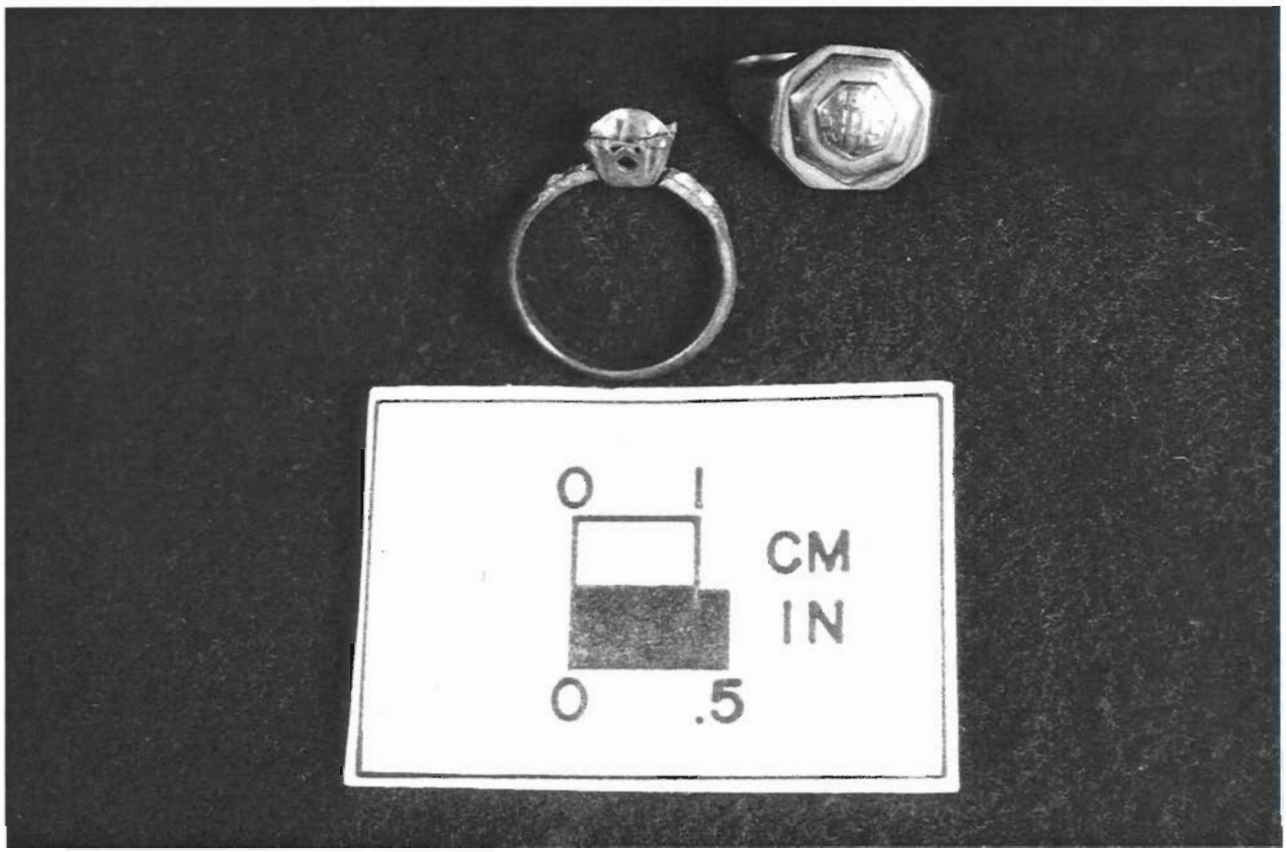
SITE INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Three substantial structures, five outbuildings, two privies, and five fencelines were archaeologically identified at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead. The majority of the buildings at the site were initially constructed after George W. Buchanan purchased the property in 1849 and before the largest structures were recorded in his 1857 Kent Mutual fire insurance record. Mean ceramic dates (without redware) for each structure of the nineteenth-century farm at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead were grouped roughly within a ten year span from 1860-1870. These dates reflected the occupation of George W. Buchanan and his sons.

Analysis of datable glass vessels and the cross-mends, indicating synchronic deposition, offered an end date of 1903-1913 for Structure I, Outbuilding I, and Fenceline III. Based on these end dates, a dismantling episode for the nineteenth-century farm outbuilding probably occurred before Francis C. Armstrong (George W. Buchanan's grandson) occupied the site. Although neither of the privies produced reliable artifact dates, Privy I seemed to be the last at the site. This privy was probably utilized during the first half of the twentieth century, placing it within the Moffett occupation. Structures I, II, and III corresponded with the three farm buildings described in the 1857 Kent County Fire Insurance record. This document recorded "A Stable and Carriage house, the main building, 18 x 20 feet 16 ft. post, with 2 wings each 12 x 18 ft. 12 feet high, 50 yards from [the farmhouse]". Structure I was the exact size of the "main building", however the structure was located 90 feet from the oldest part of the farmhouse, half

PLATE 21

Rings from Plow Zone Excavations



of the 50 yard distance listed in the fire insurance policy. Outbuilding I (8x10 ft) may have represented one or portions of both stable "wings". While Outbuilding I bordered the eastern edge of the site, the additional "wing" may have extended beyond the excavation limits.

The lack of large, deep corner structural posts indicated that the carriage house (Structure I) probably sat on wooden blocks or sills. The excavated post hole features represented later shoring and replacements for additional support. Block-supported buildings were a common domestic building technique in the Lower Delaware Valley throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth centuries, and have been identified both historically and archaeologically (Herman 1987a; Thomas 1983; Shaffer et al. 1988, and Catts and Custer 1990).

The mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1865.2 was calculated from the features of Structure I and was consistent with the historical documentation of the carriage house/stable. Dating of minimum glass vessels from the features of Structure I and cross-mends from other features revealed an end date of circa 1903-1913 (Figure 34). Soil chemical analysis registered low phosphorus densities within the area of Structure I, indicating a building at that location. Distributions of nails in the plow zone were moderately dense with a preponderance of cut nails, also indicating a building at this location prior to 1880. Archaeological and archival evidence suggested that Structure I was the remains of an 18x20 ft block supported carriage house with two stable wings (Outbuilding I) constructed prior to 1857 and during the Buchanan occupation, and probably removed during the Francis C. Armstrong occupation of the site.

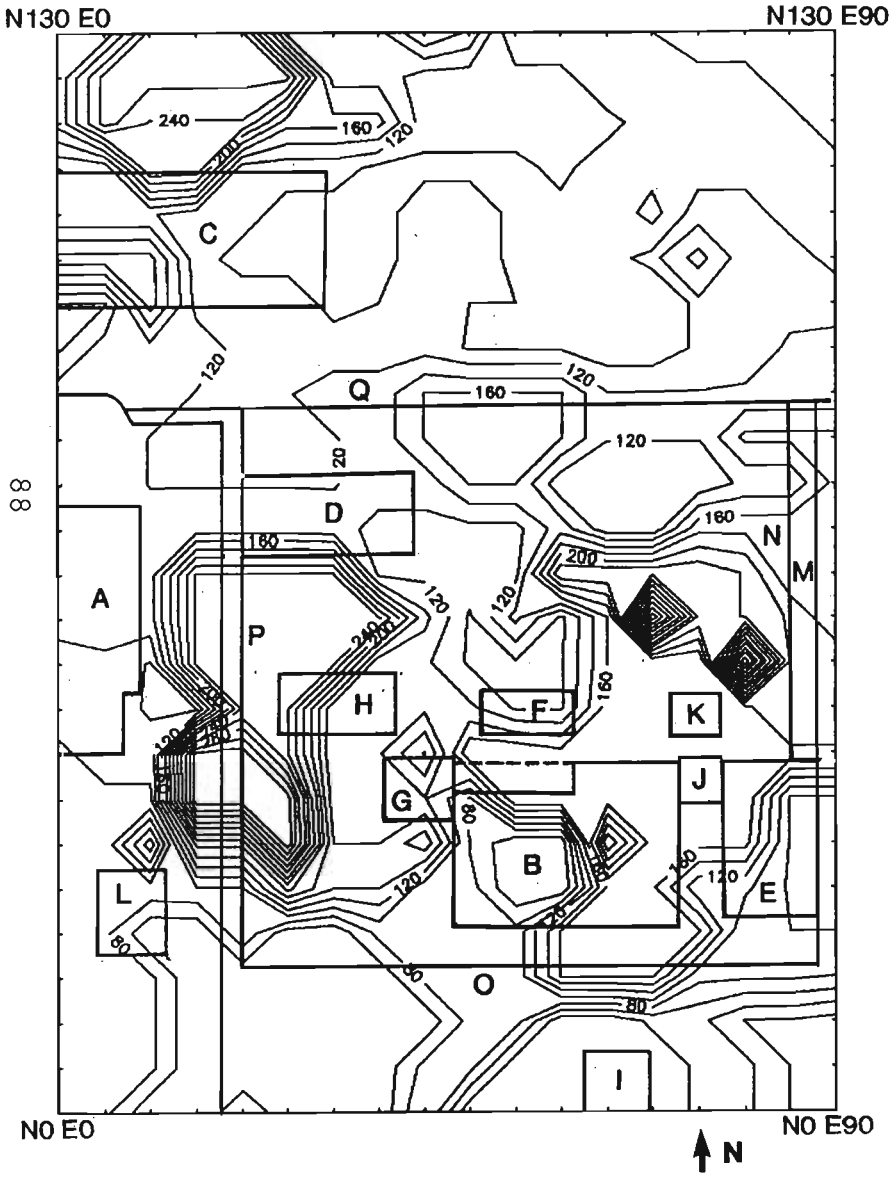
Structure II was of similar size and location to "a meal, corn, and tool house 12 x 26 feet 1-story high, 40 feet from [the farmhouse]" mentioned in the 1857 Kent Fire Insurance record.

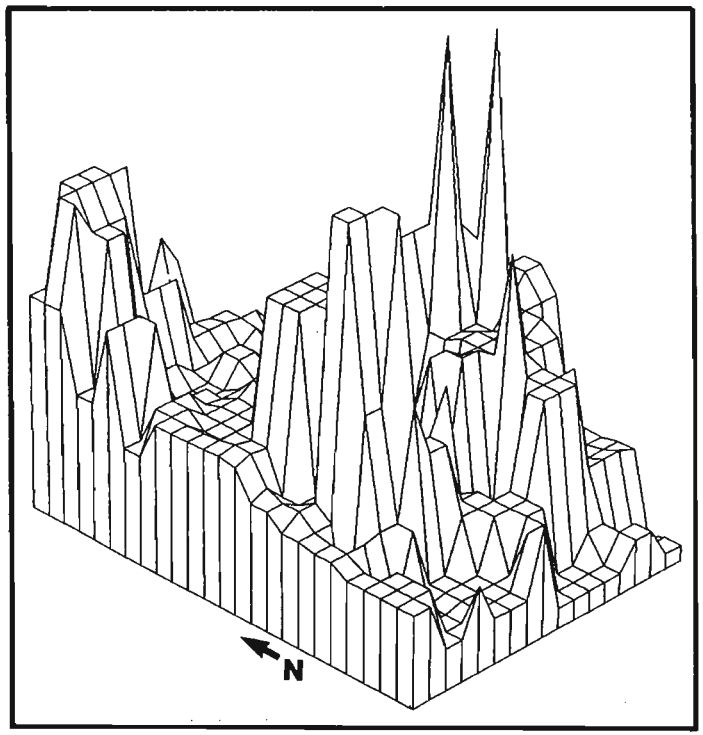
A building at the same location was pictured in a 1954 Soil Conservation Survey aerial photo. The post mold of Feature 183 of Structure II yielded an intact glass and plastic "Accent food enhancer" bottle dating from the mid-twentieth century. Established dates for Structure II ranging from 1857 to the 1960's, suggests that this building stood for over one hundred years. A mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1860.1 was derived from the features of Structure II. This date corresponded with the date of the building's first historical recording. As a result, Structure II was constructed during the Buchanan occupation of the site and represents the remains of a post-in-ground, meal, corn, and tool shed mentioned in the 1857 Fire Insurance record and removed after 1954, probably during the Moffett occupation of the site.

Structure III, a 12x28 ft post-in-ground building, represented the remains of the "back building 12 x 28 feet" recorded in the Kent Mutual Insurance Company record. The back building was perhaps a kitchen and/or servant quarters for Moll Smith and Hannah Pouso, the Buchanan's house servants and farm laborers. Compared to Structure II, Structure III was interpreted as the back building due to the greater quantities of domestic artifacts such as shell, bone and teeth, window glass, and ceramics recovered from the plow zone. A mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1860.6 was derived from the features of Structure III. Dating of minimum glass vessels and dates of cross-mended vessels revealed an end date for this structure of 1903-1913. Thus, archaeological and archival information determined that Structure III represented the remains of a kitchen "back building" described in the Kent Mutual Company fire insurance record, constructed before 1857 during the Buchanan occupation and probably removed by the time Francis C. Armstrong occupied the site.

FIGURE 36

Plow Zone Phosphorus Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

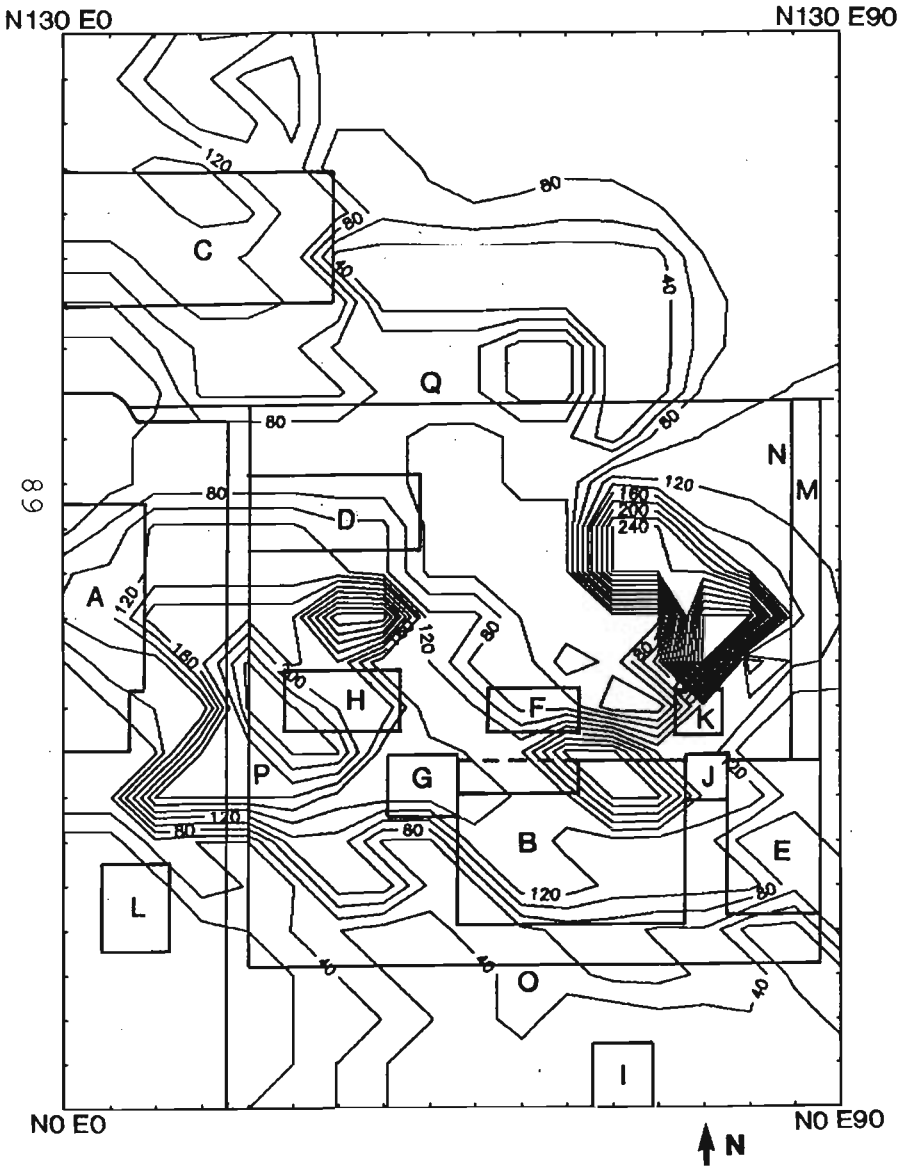


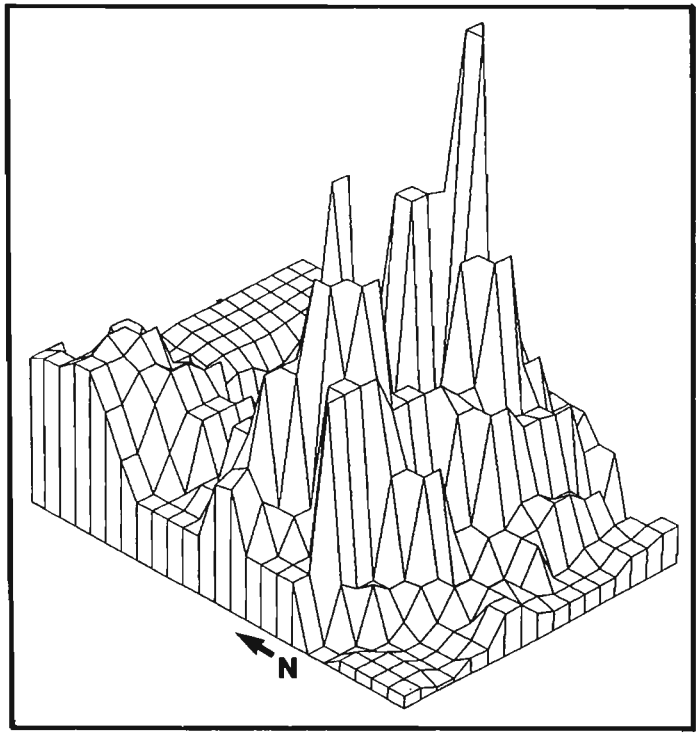


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 37

Subsoil Phosphorus Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

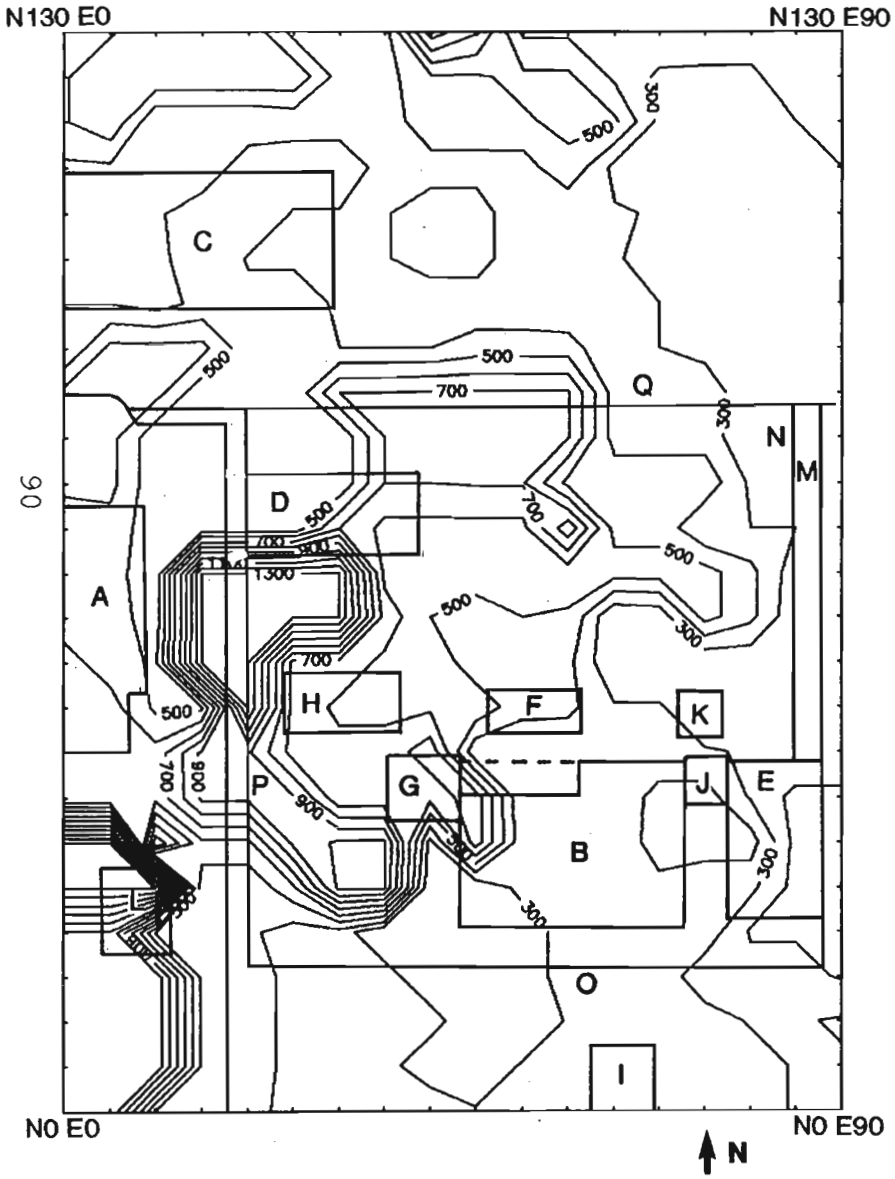


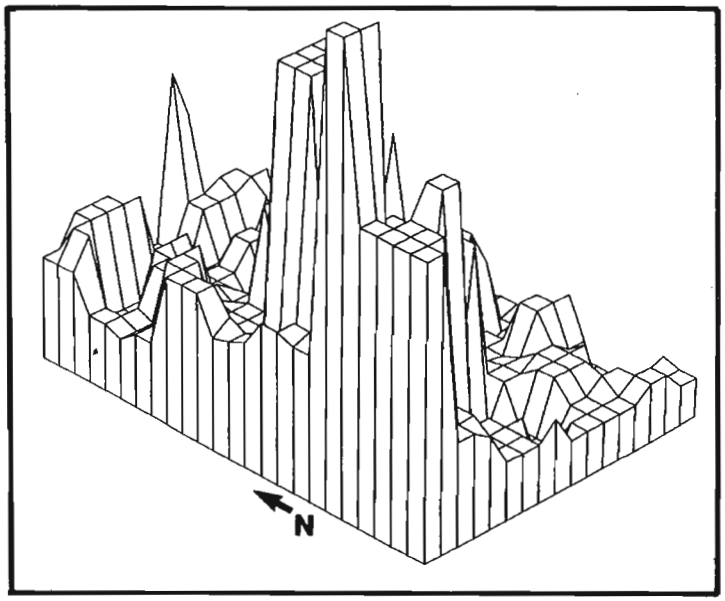


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 38

Plow Zone Calcium Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

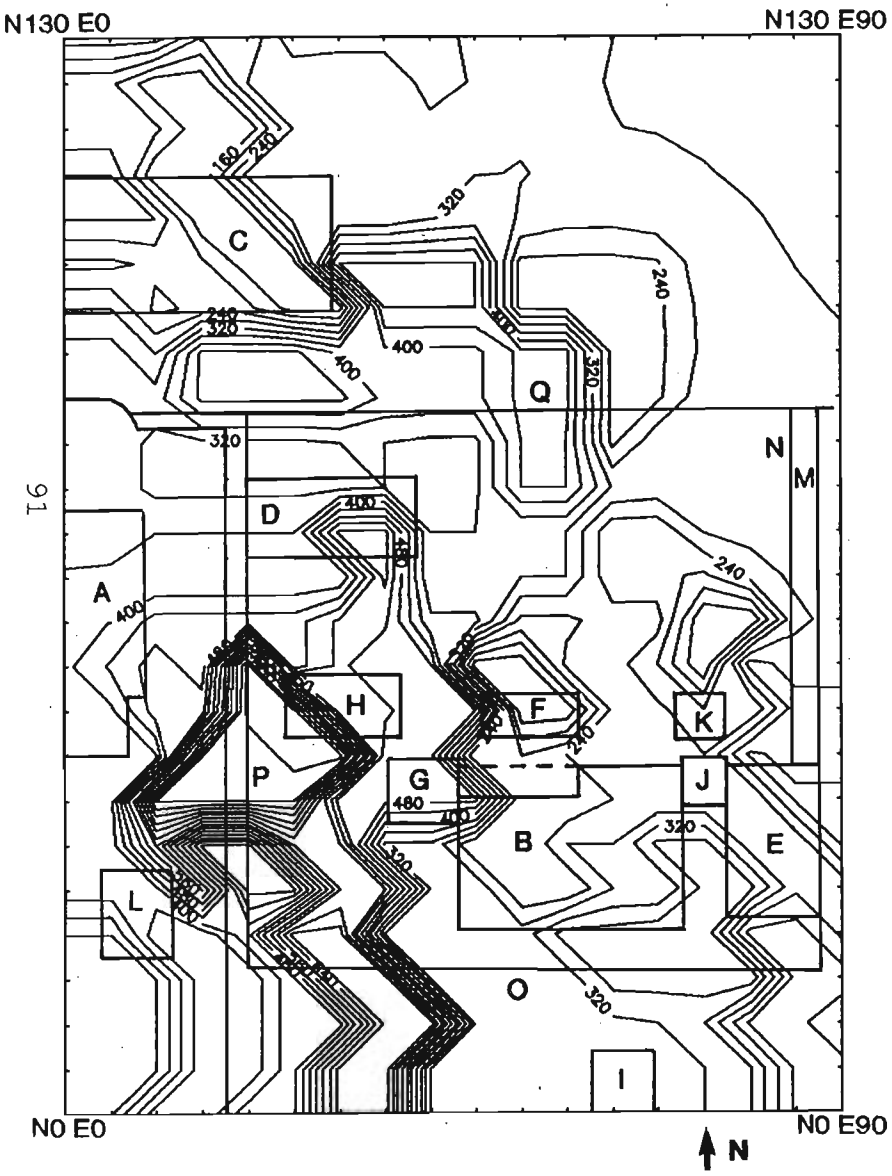


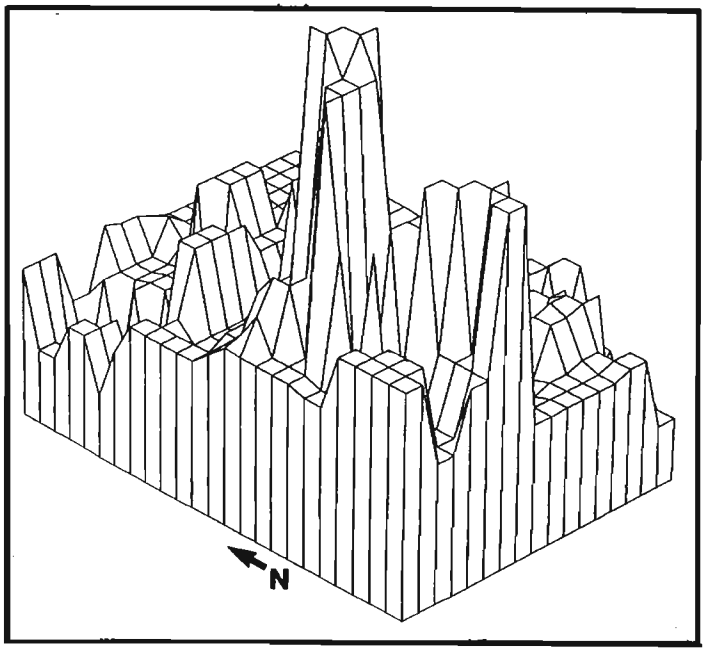


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 39

Subsoil Calcium Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

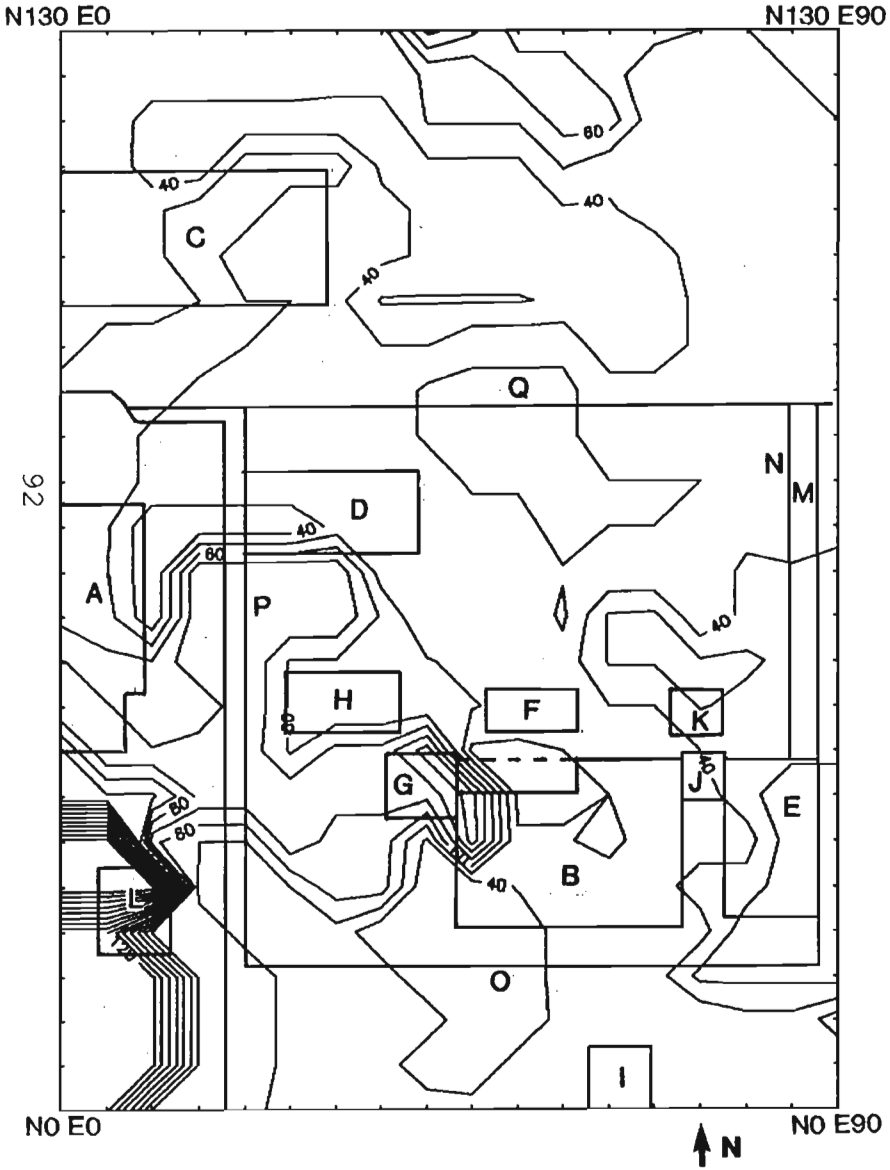


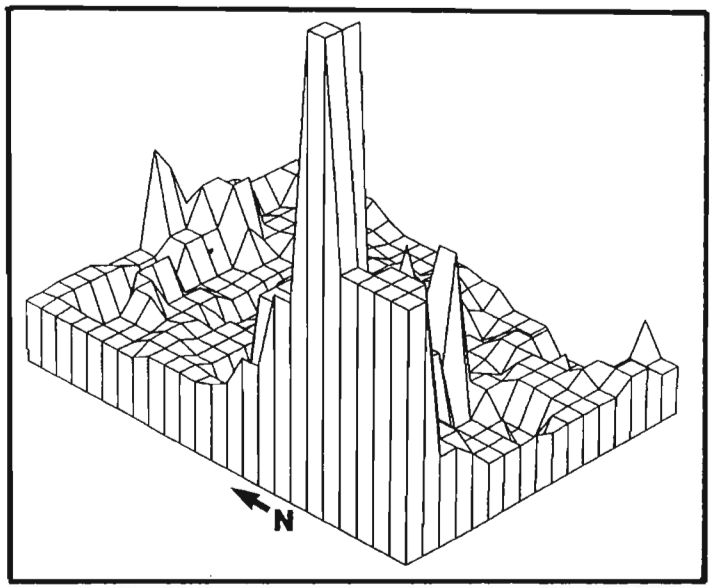


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 40

Plow Zone Magnesium Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

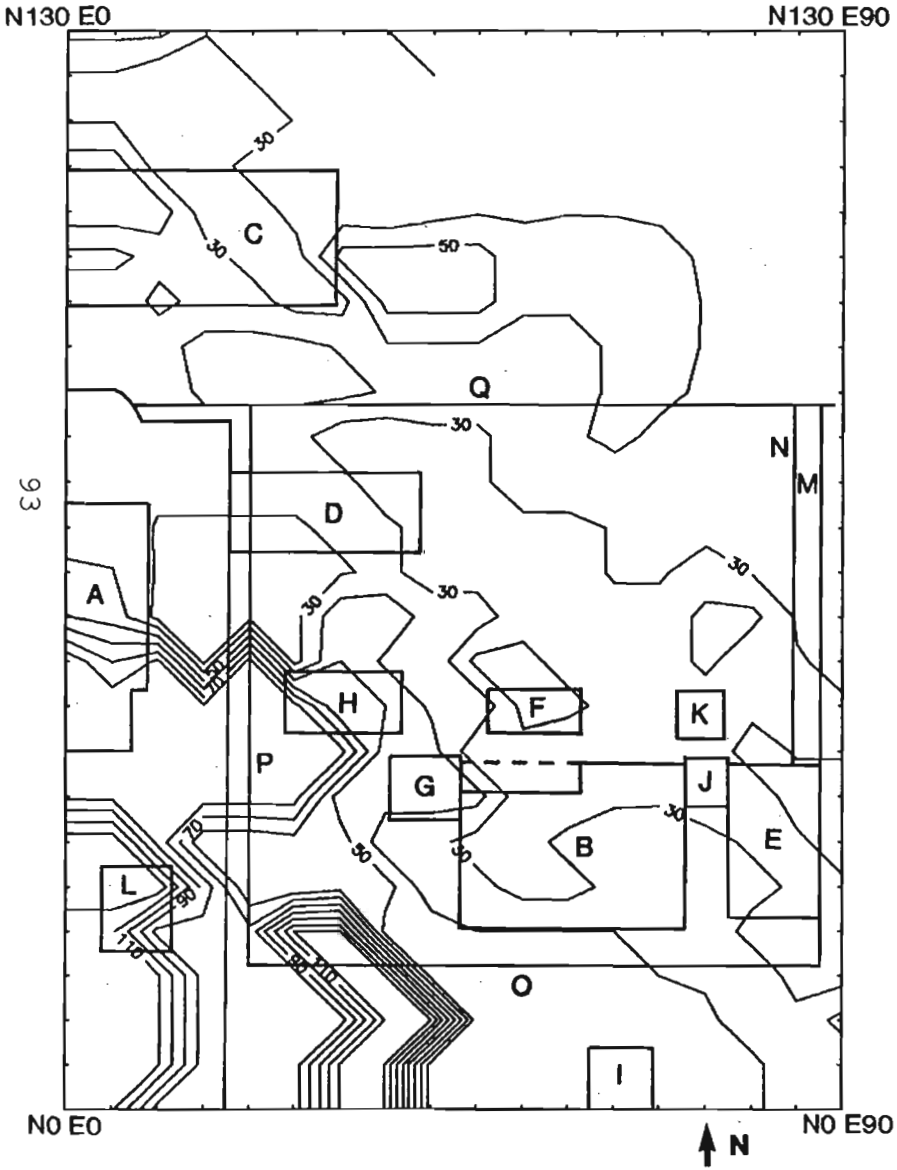


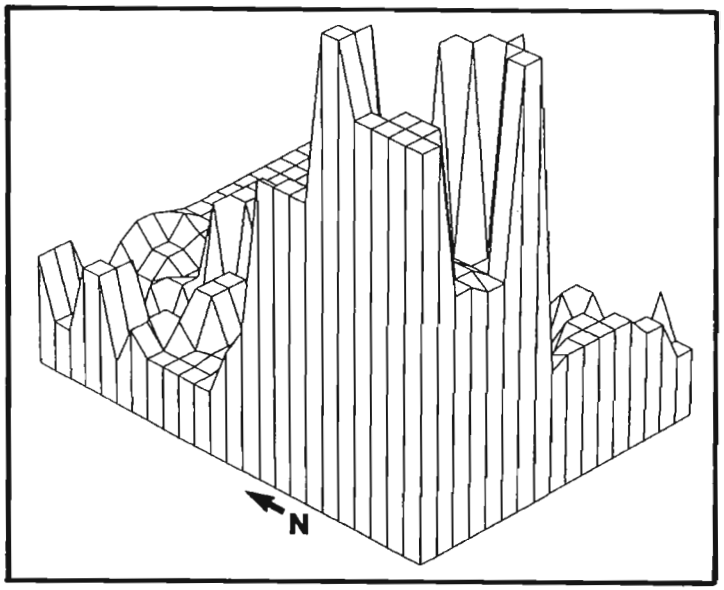


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 41

Subsoil Magnesium Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

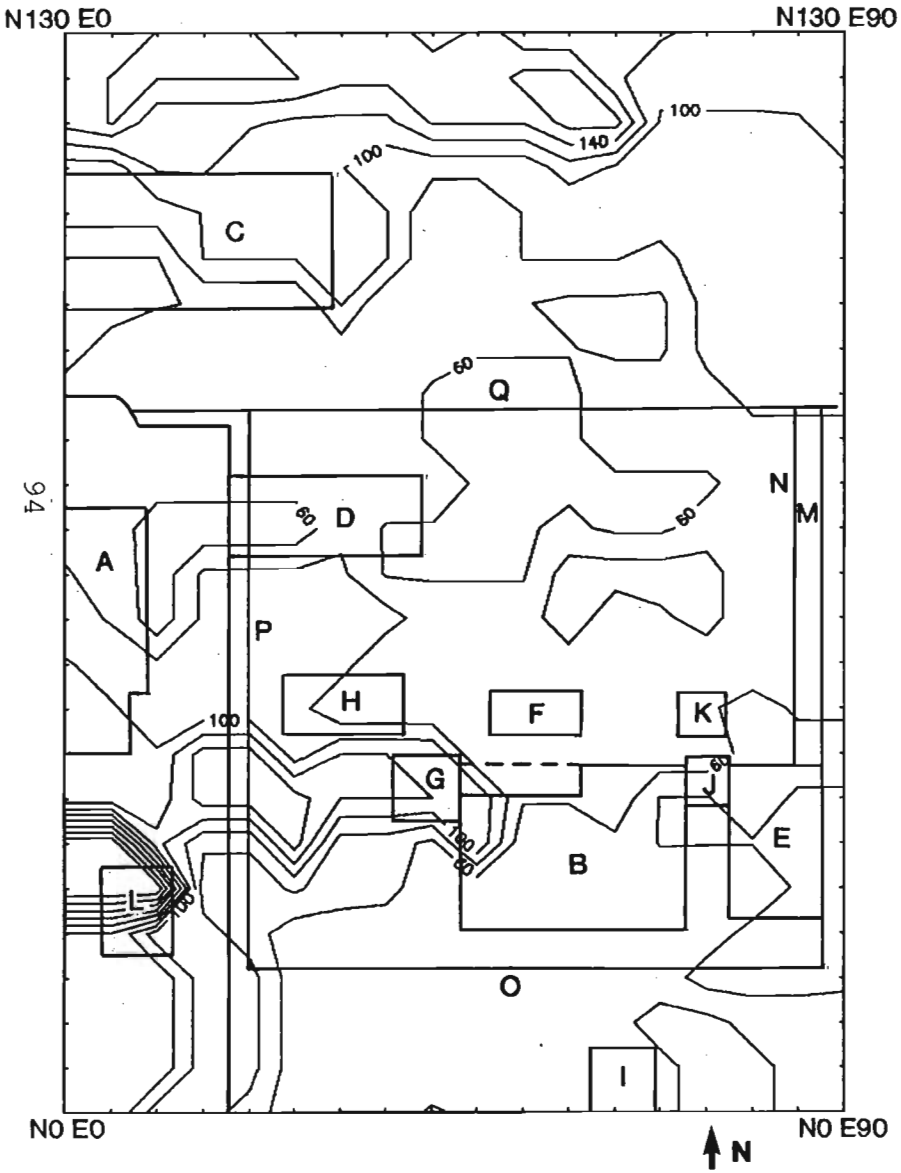


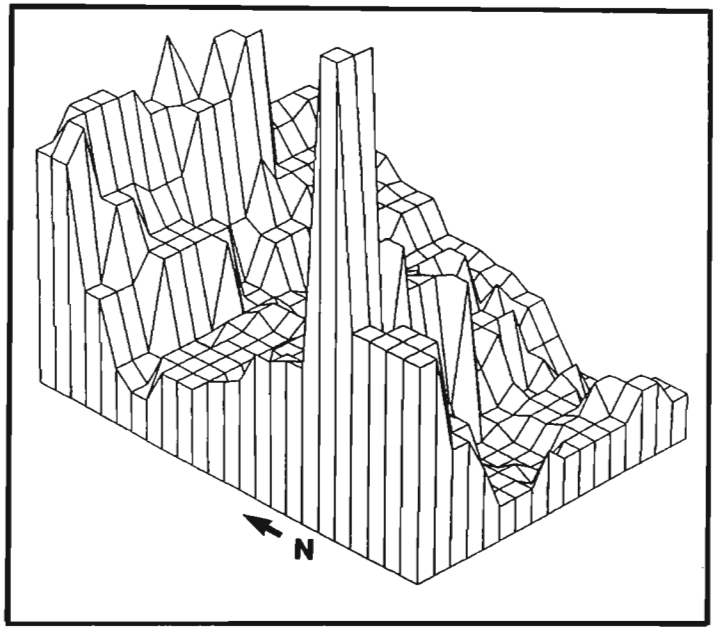


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 42

Plow Zone Potassium Distributions
Nineteenth-Century Farm

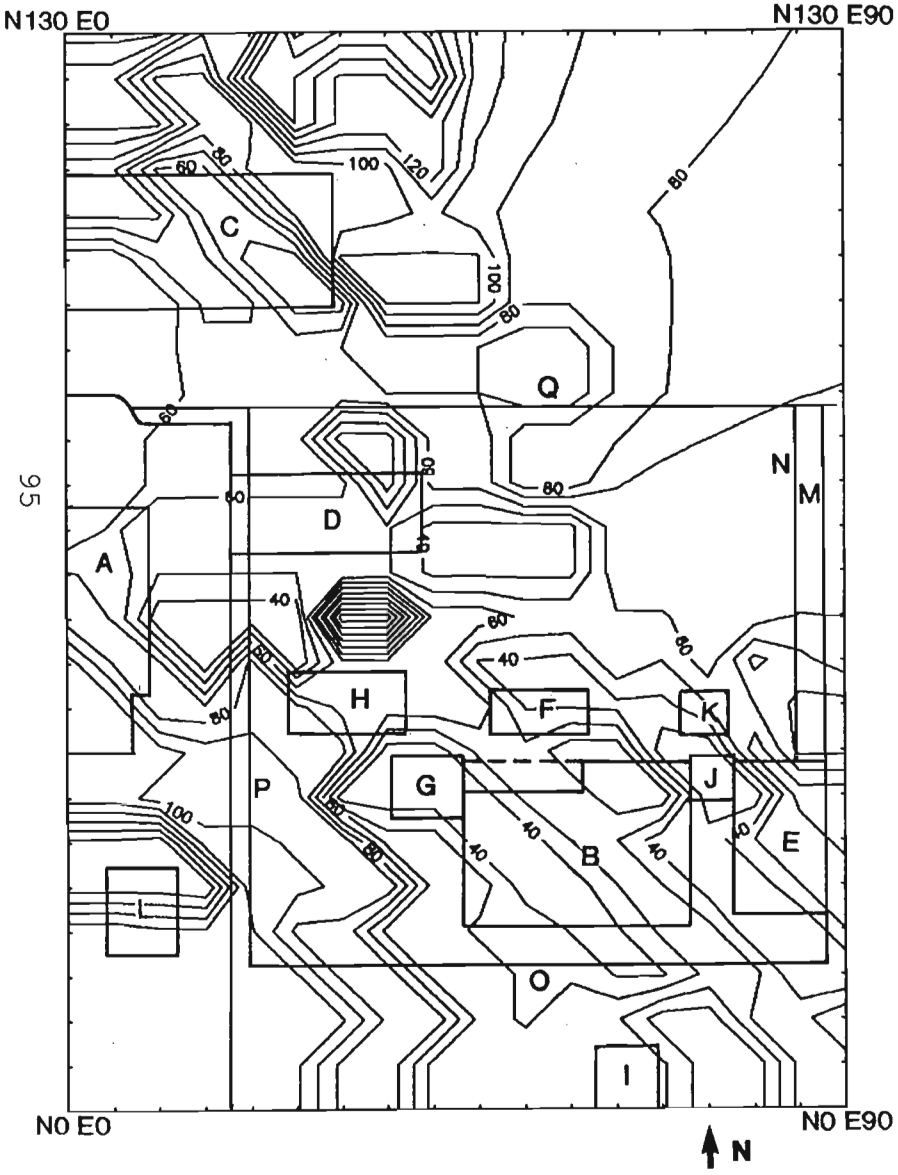


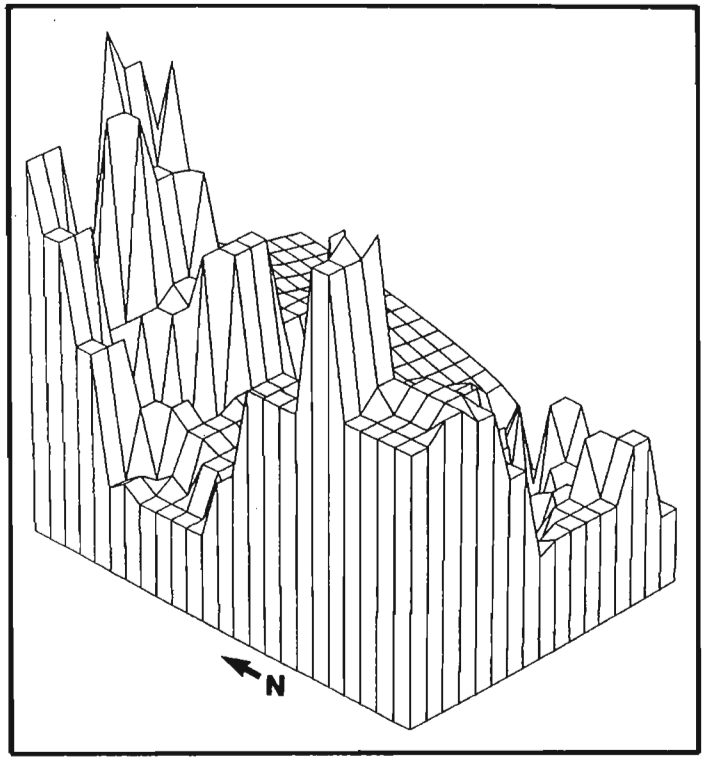


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 43

Subsoil Potassium Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

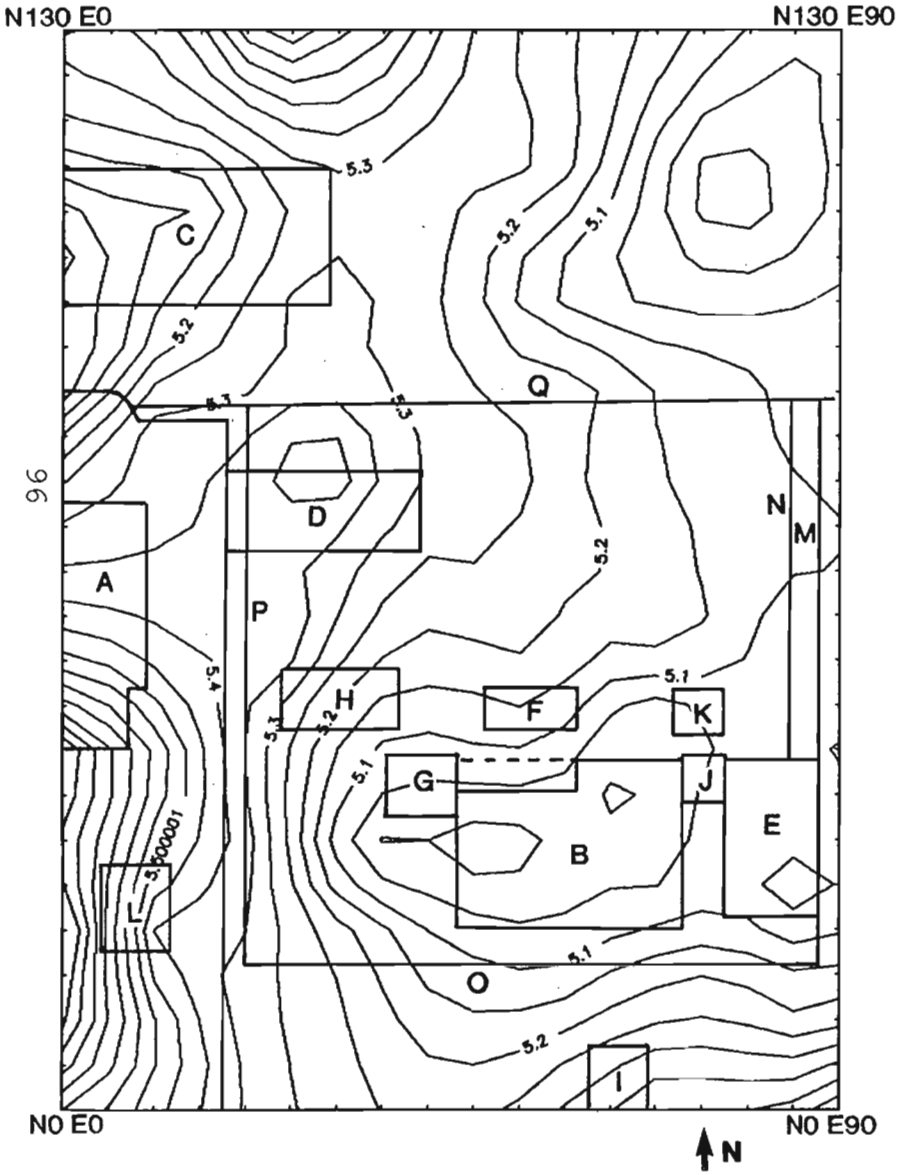


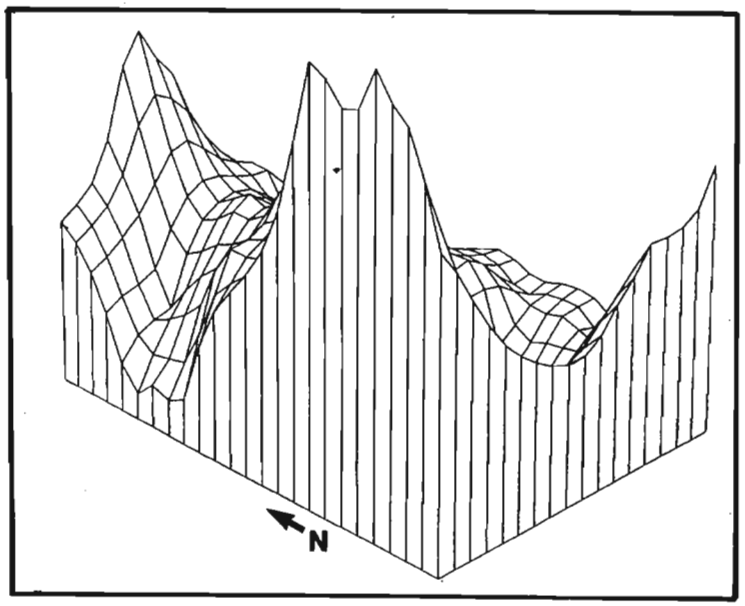


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 44

Plow Zone pH Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm

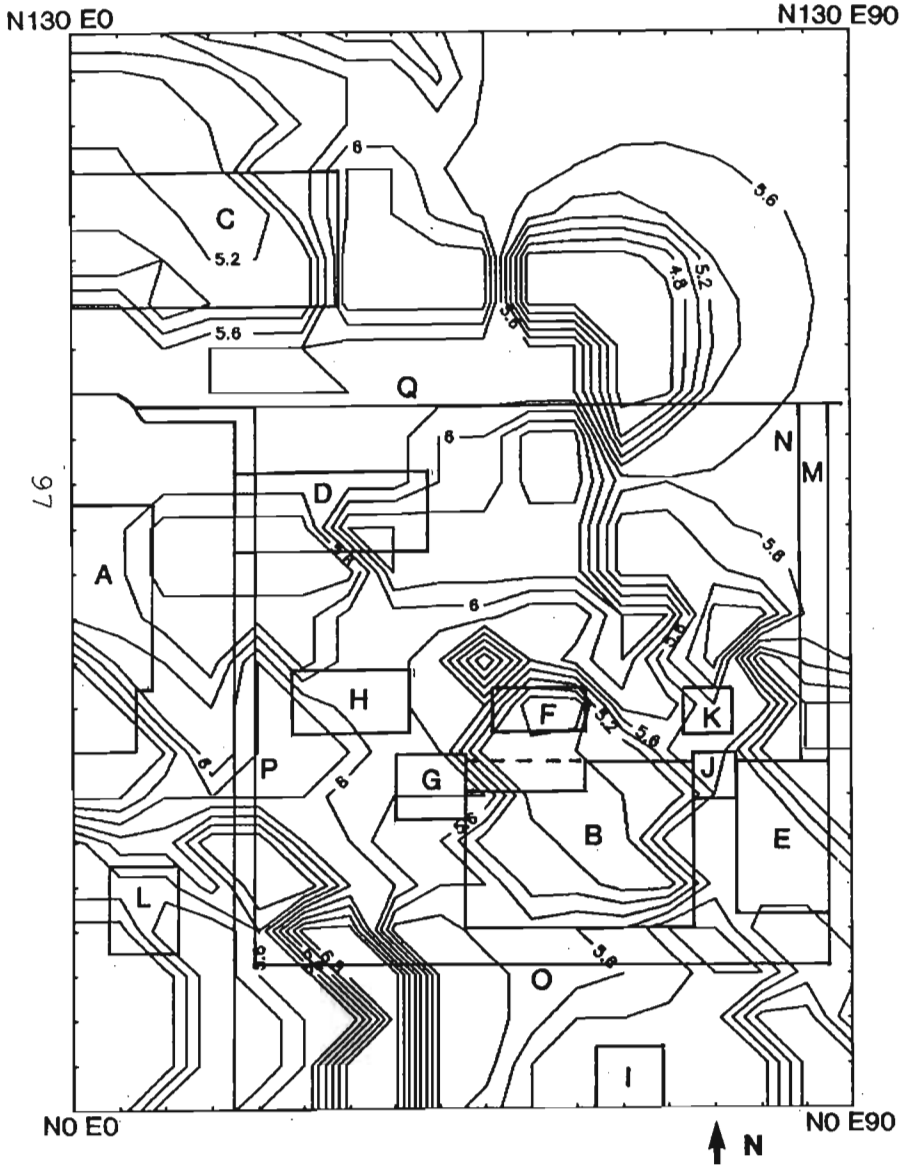


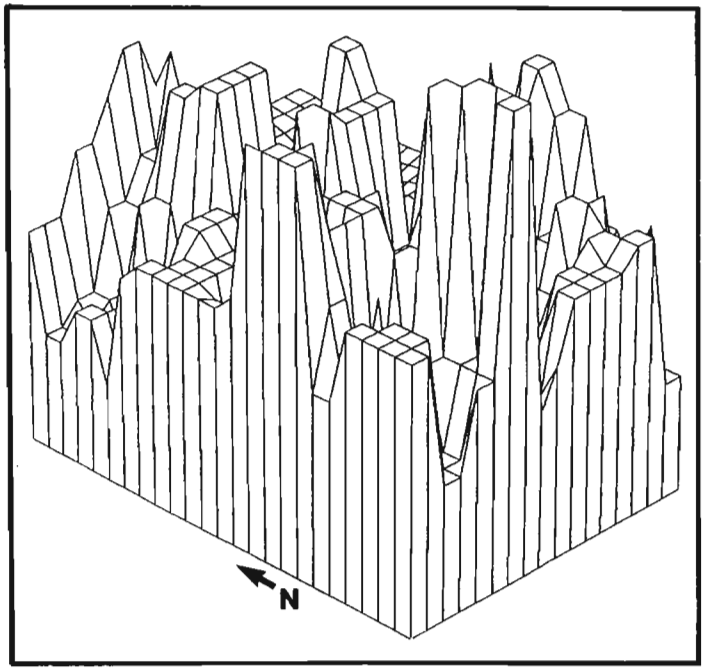


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 45

Subsoil pH Distributions, Nineteenth-Century Farm





A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

Outbuilding I represented the remains of one or a portion of two "wings each 12 x 18 feet. 12 feet high" that served as stables for the Carriage house (Structure I). The mean ceramic date (without redware) for Outbuilding I was 1868.1. Dating of minimum glass vessels from features of Outbuilding I and cross-mends with other features revealed an end date range of 1903-1913. A high phosphorus density in this area supported the interpretation of animal housing. Outbuilding I was historically a post-in-ground building; perhaps part of the stable wings of the carriage house (Structure I) described in the 1857 fire insurance record.

Outbuildings II, III, and V represented small auxiliary agricultural buildings, or perhaps animal pens. Archival research yielded no information concerning the function of these buildings. Based on size, Outbuilding III (6x6 ft) and Outbuilding V (6x6 ft) may have been privies. Outbuilding III and Outbuilding V yielded mean ceramic dates (without redware) of 1870 and 1862.7, respectively. Outbuilding II contained no ceramics from which a mean ceramic date could be calculated.

Outbuilding IV may have been a well shed. Post remains and a well (Feature 171) form a post-in-ground building designed to protect the well from contamination from leaves and other debris, and to prevent accidental drowning of children and farm animals. Agricultural journals of the period described the form and function of well sheds, indicating that they may have been commonplace on farms of this period (American Agriculturalist 1869:372). The mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1860 places Outbuilding IV within the same time period as the other archaeologically derived buildings at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead.

Privy I was a building constructed on shallow brick piers. A mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1860 was derived from Feature 116, the privy barrel stain. Despite the early mean ceramic date, the location of Privy I in the plow zone indicated that it had a more recent date, perhaps from the first half of the twentieth century, during the Moffett occupation. The concrete sidewalk (Feature 61) was also of this period. Privy II was a post-in-ground building paired with Privy I. The remains of Privy II were only evident below the plow zone indicating that Privy II was older than Privy I. A mean ceramic date (without redware) of 1855.6 aligned with other structures found in the excavations at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead. The mean ceramic date derived from good subsoil context indicated that Privy II dated to the Buchanan occupation of the site.

Fencelines I, II, III, IV, and V marked the boundaries of the farmyard, and delineated a square, 65 feet on a side. The fencelines encircled the farm buildings and contained areas of agricultural and domestic activity. A high phosphorus concentration in the area of Fenceline II may indicate that it was utilized as a cattle chute to aid in milking.

Fencelines II, III, and V yielded mean ceramic dates (without redware) of 1860, 1862.9, and 1866.3 respectively. These dates align with those of other buildings at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead. The fencelines typically contained a high proportion of nails and often glass and metal artifacts. Post shape was typically square with the many replacements marked by round post holes.

The farm buildings at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead, with the exception of the privies, were probably constructed between 1849 and 1857. Based on glass vessel dating it has been determined that, except for the "back building" that stood into the 1950's, the farm buildings could have been demolished in one episode or a closely spaced series of episodes between 1903 and 1913.

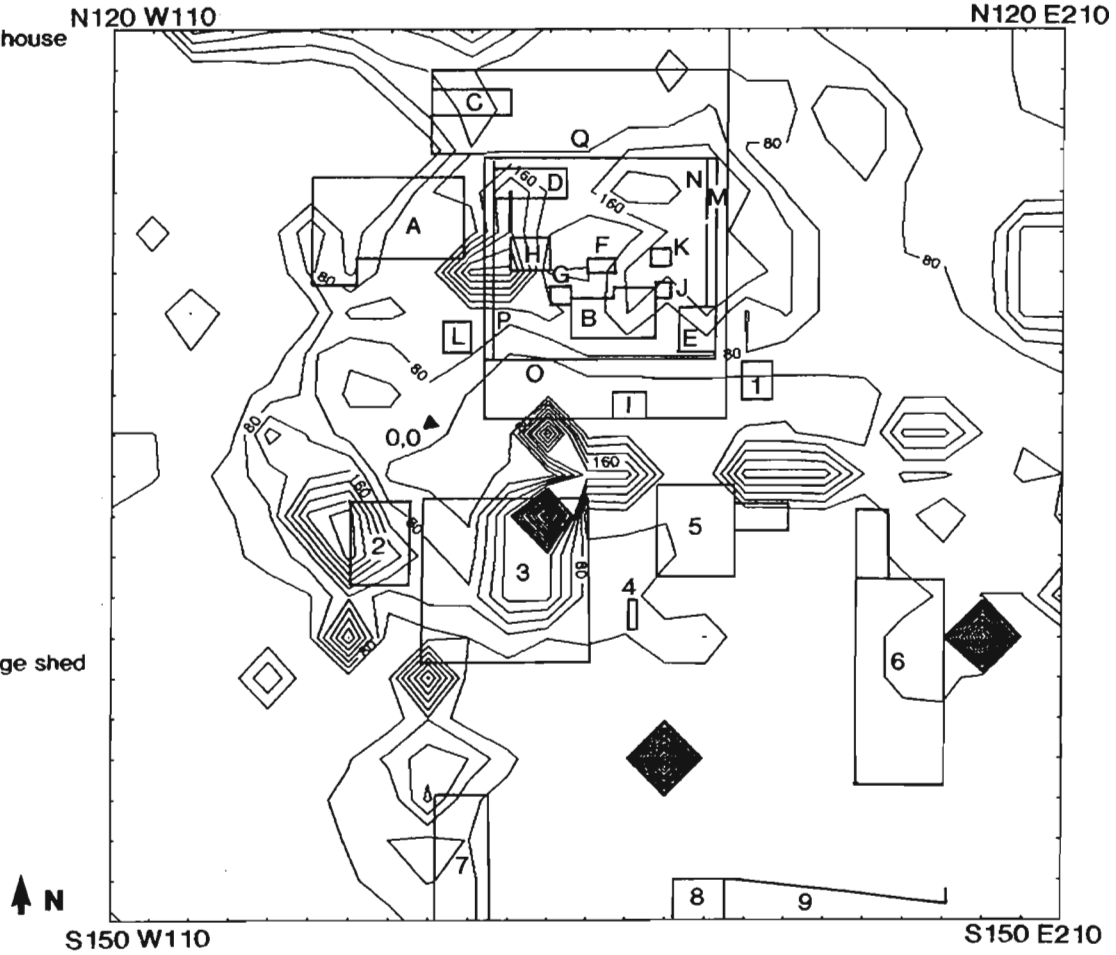
Thus, the investigation of the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead exposed the remains of three major structures, five lesser outbuildings, two privies, and five fencelines. Archival research indicated the existence of five buildings: a carriage house, the stable wings, a meal, corn, and tool house, and a back building to the original farmhouse. Archaeological investigations

FIGURE 46

Plow Zone Phosphorus Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



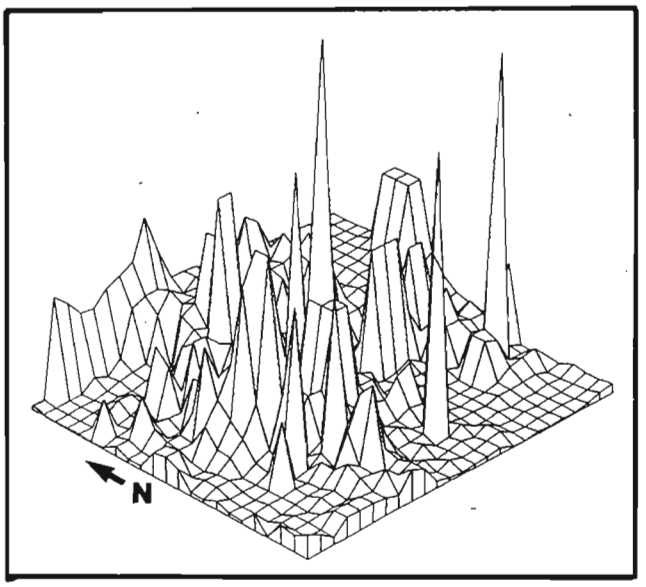
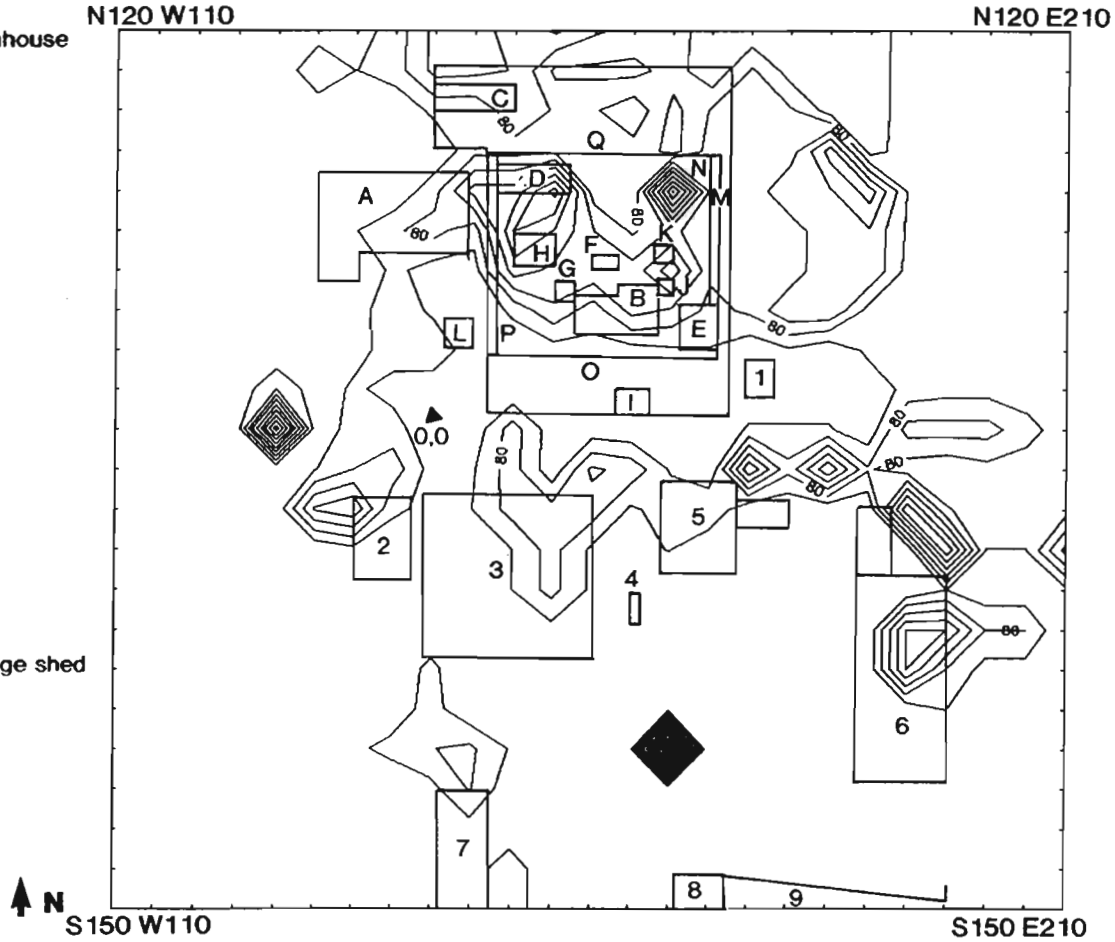


FIGURE 47

Subsoil Phosphorus Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



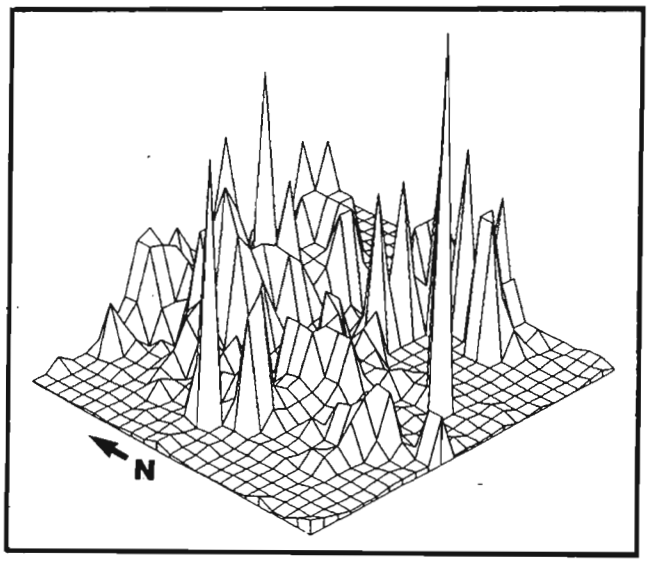
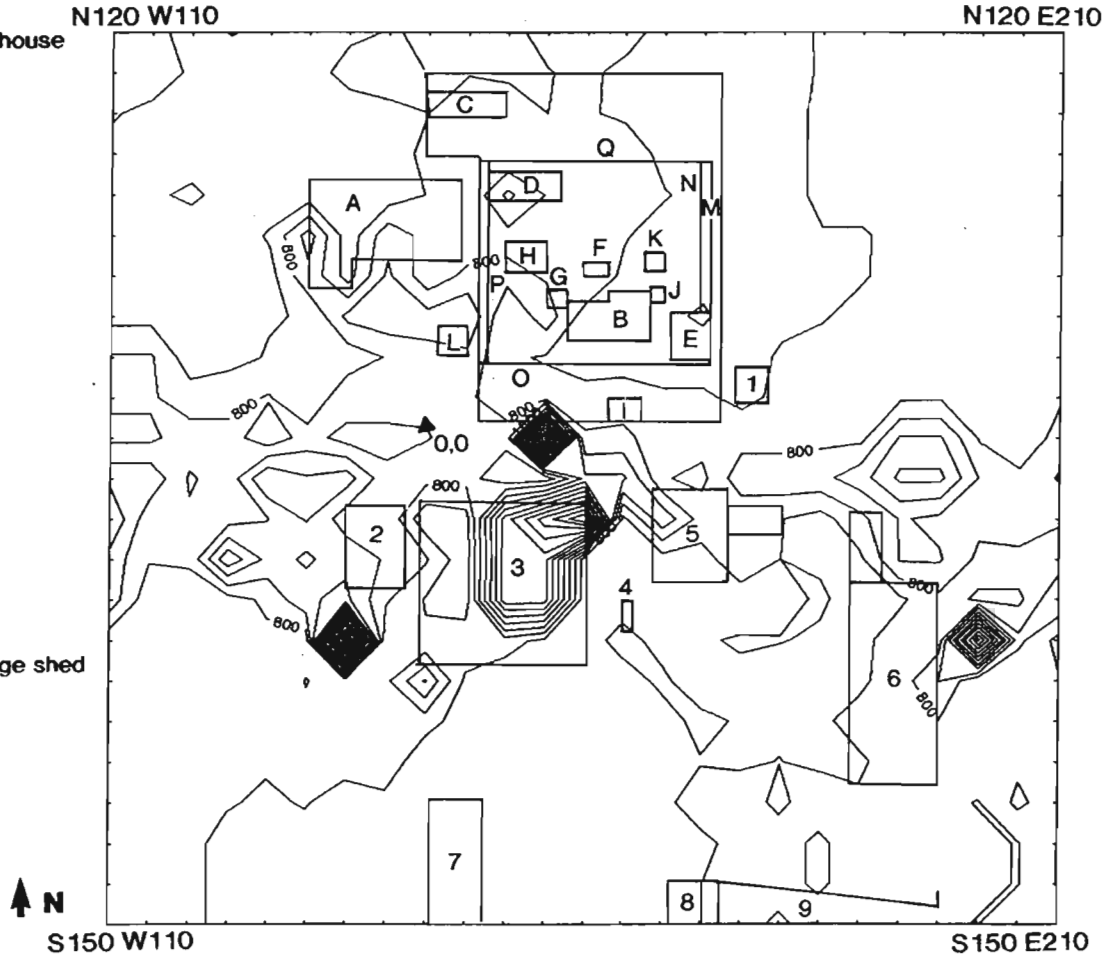


FIGURE 48

Plow Zone Calcium Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



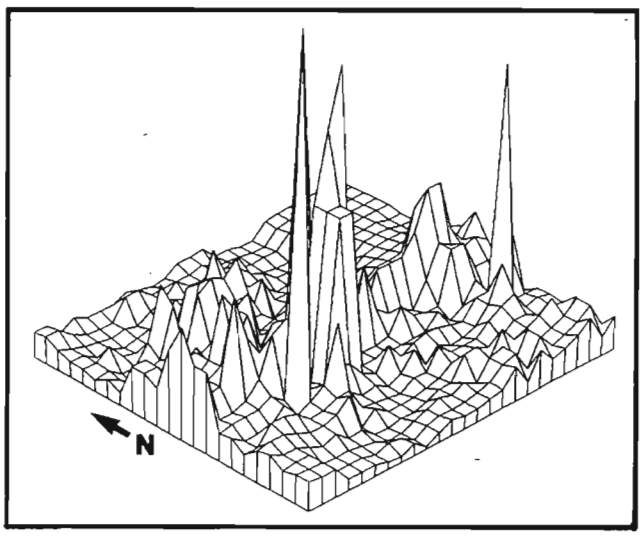


FIGURE 49

Subsoil Calcium Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
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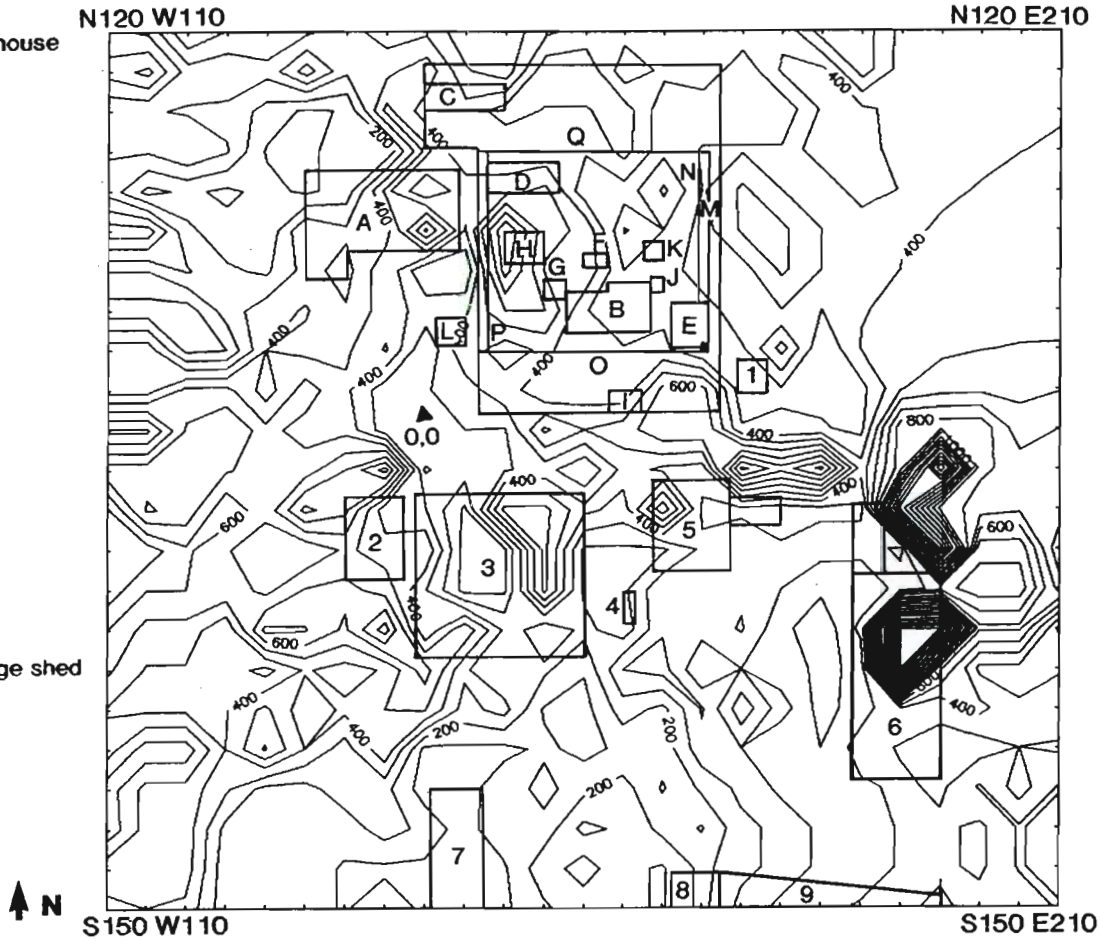
9 - Retaining wall



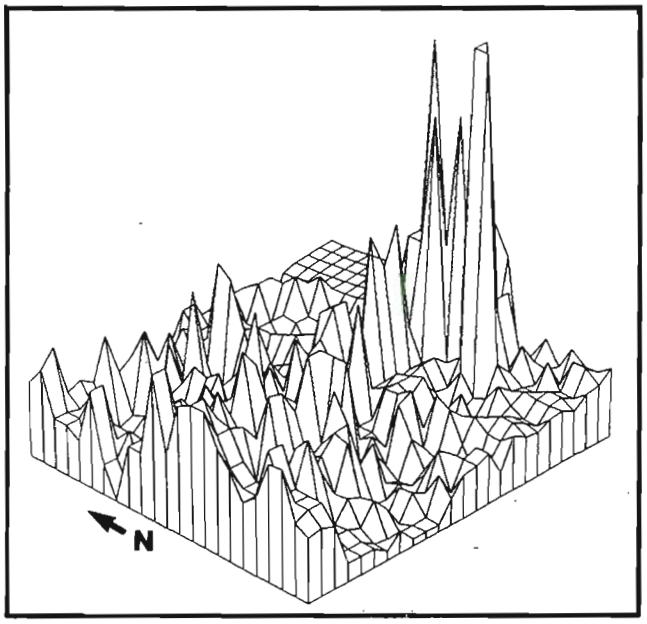
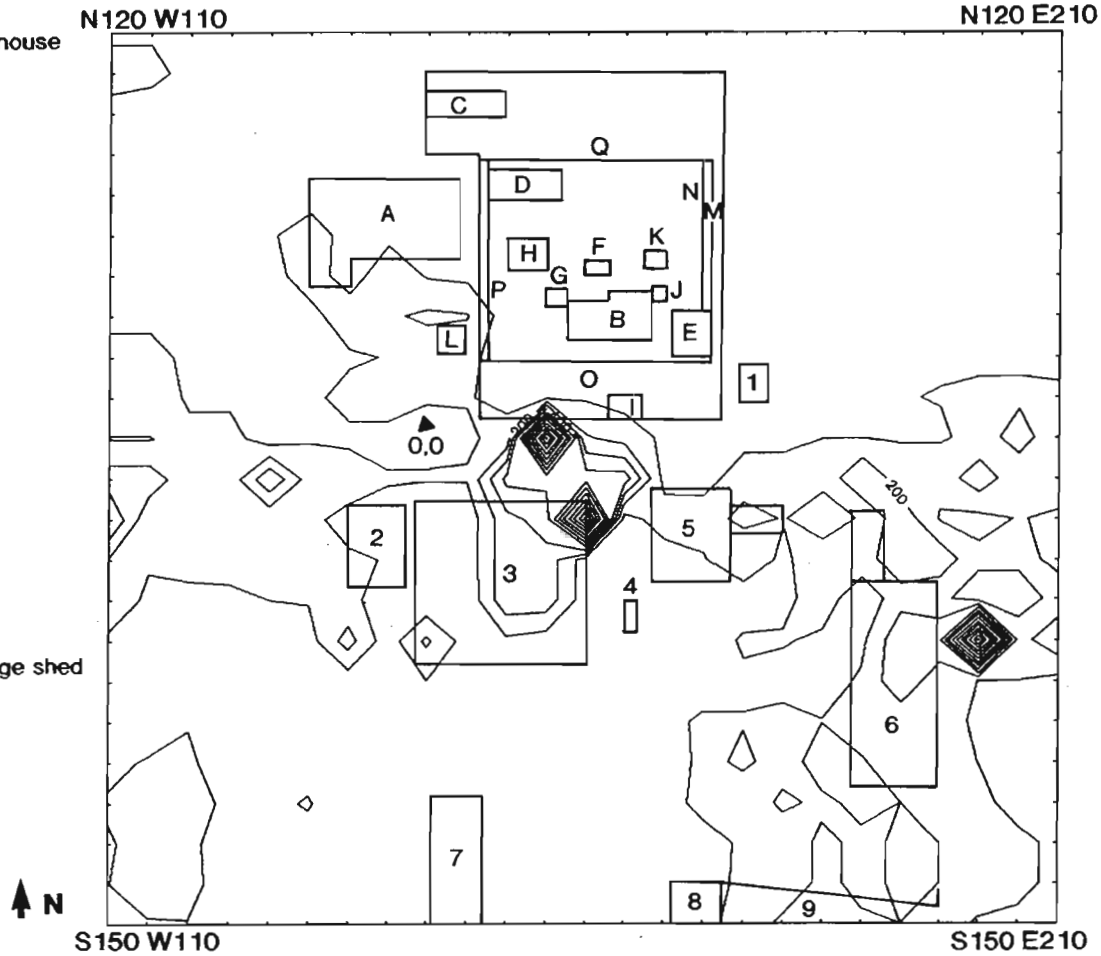


FIGURE 50

Plow Zone Magnesium Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



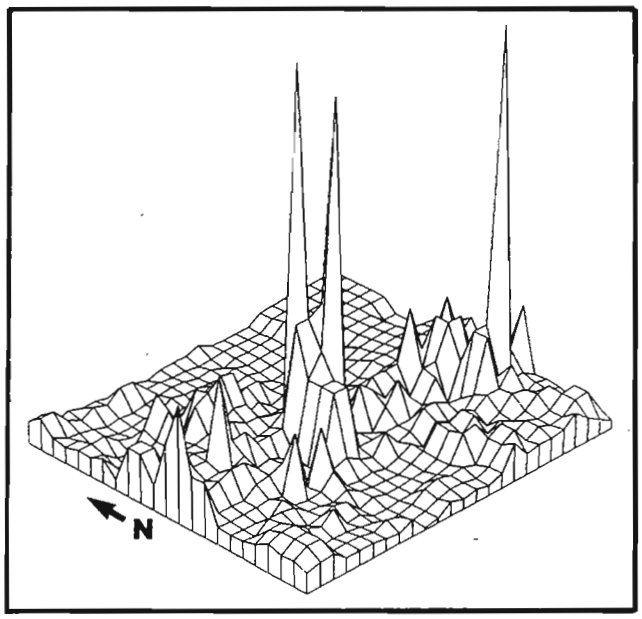


FIGURE 51

Subsoil Magnesium Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A – Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B – Structure I
C – Structure II
D – Structure III
E – Outbuilding I
F – Outbuilding II
G – Outbuilding III
H – Outbuilding IV
I – Outbuilding V
J – Privy I
K – Privy II
L – Meat house
M – Fenceline I
N – Fenceline II
O – Fenceline III
P – Fenceline IV
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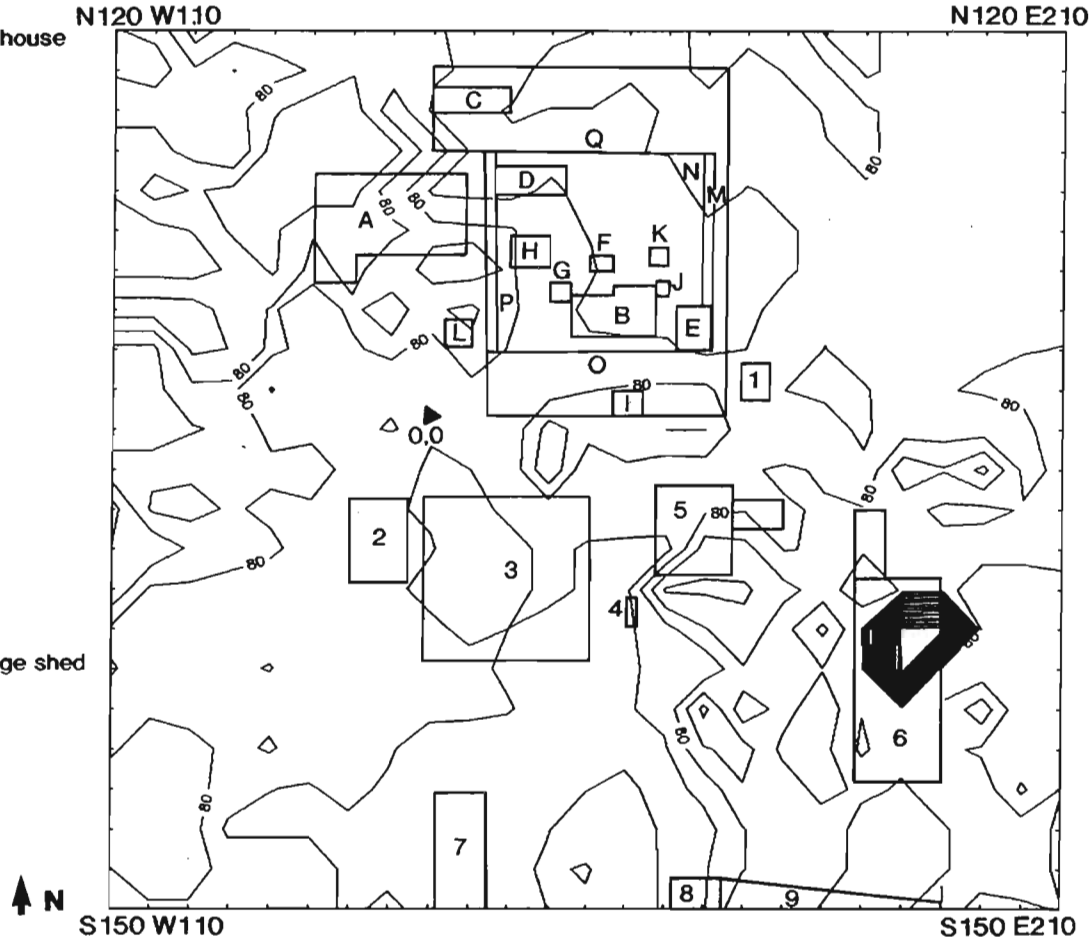
1 – Milk storage shed
2 – Garage/repair shed
3 – Large equipment storage shed
4 – Water trough
5 – Bullpen
6 – Milking barn
7 – Corn crib
8 – Pig pen
9 – Retaining wall



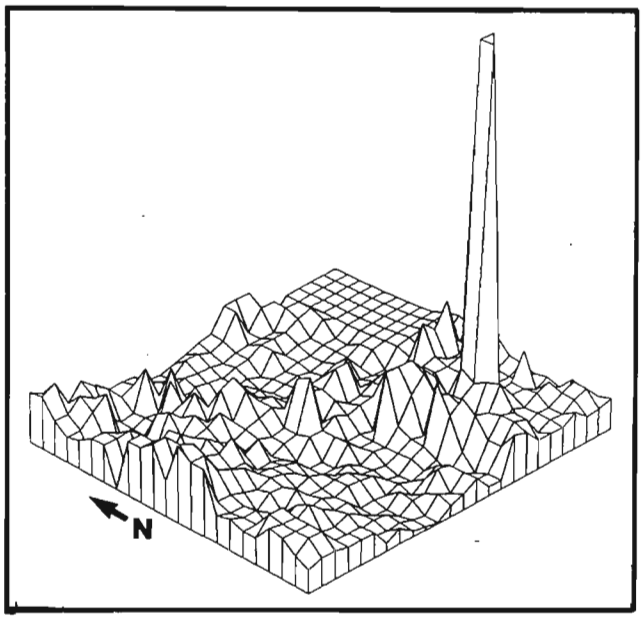
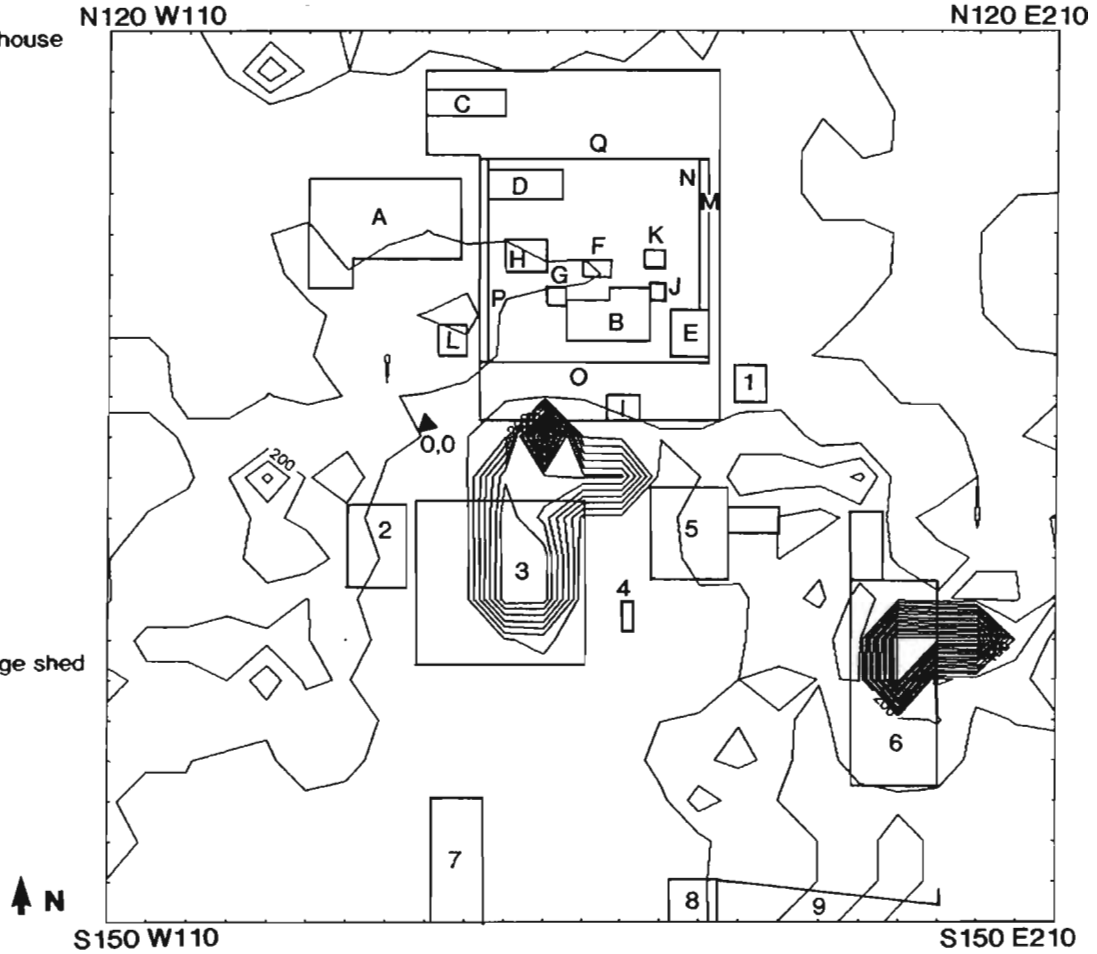


FIGURE 52

Plow Zone Potassium Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



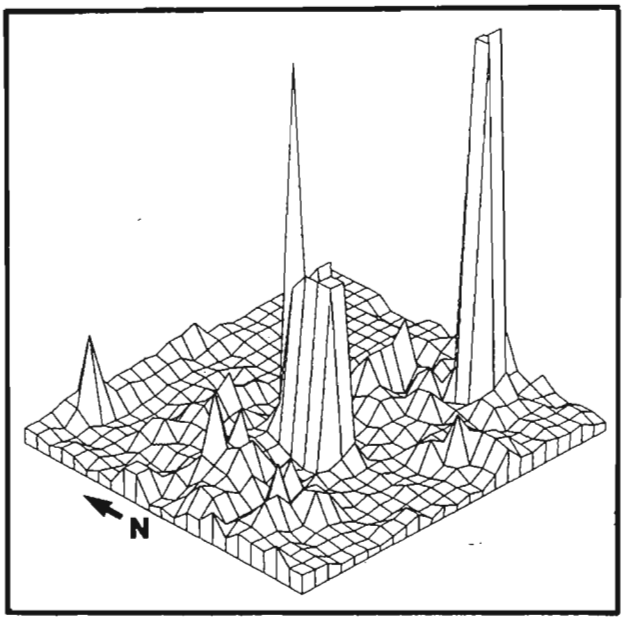
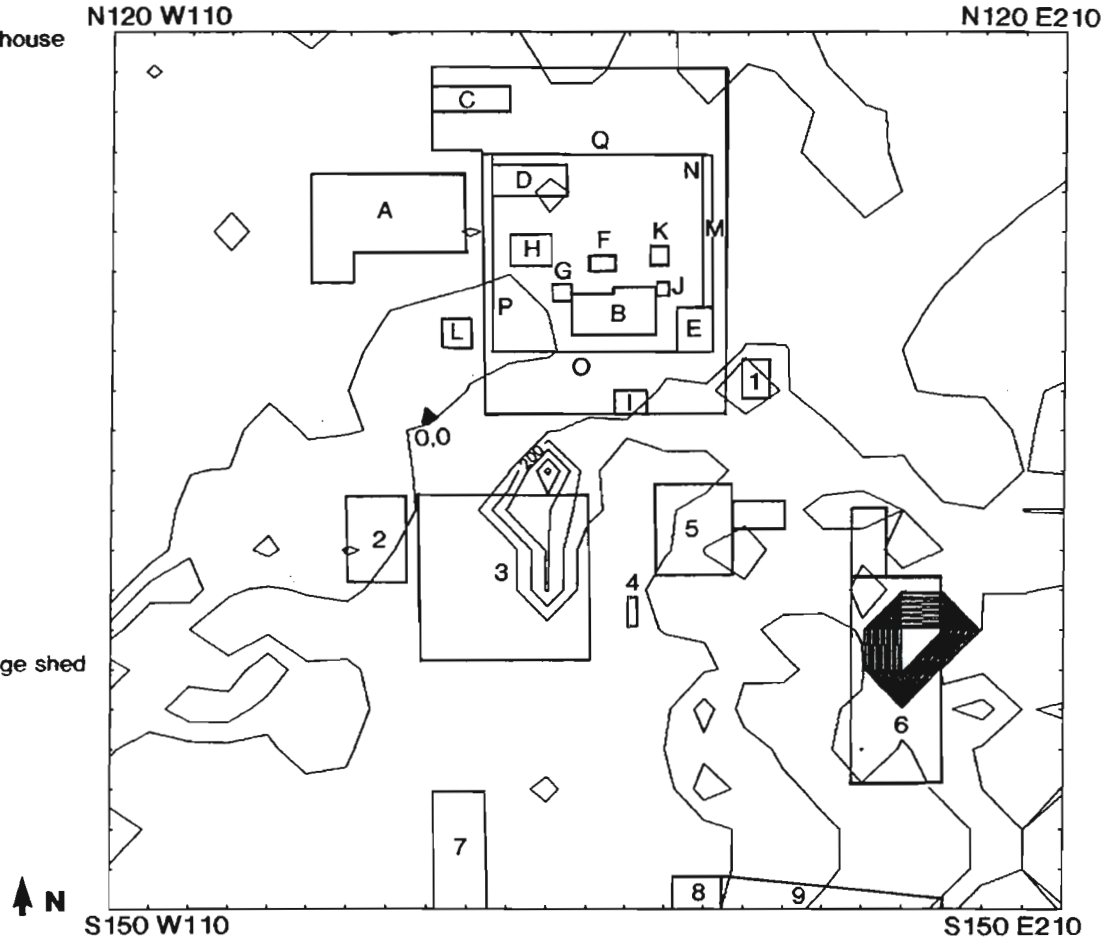


FIGURE 53

Subsoil Potassium Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



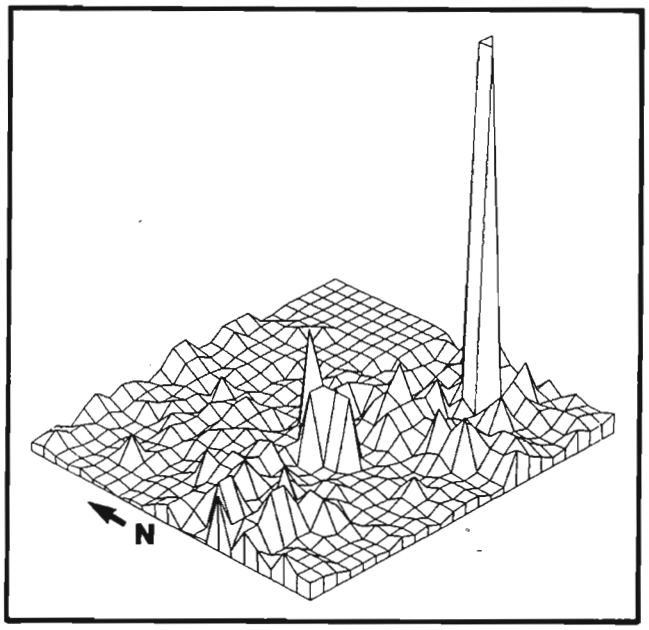
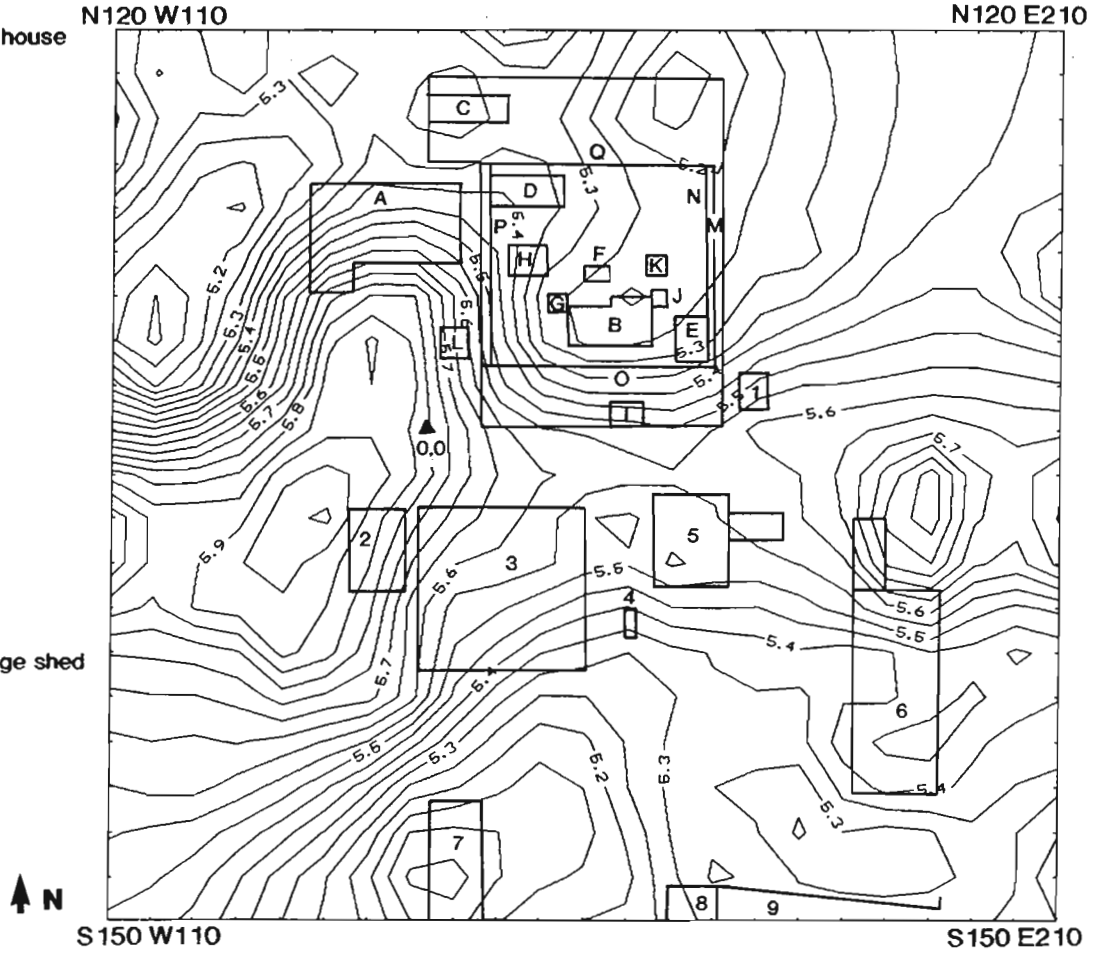


FIGURE 54

Plow Zone pH Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

1 - Milk storage shed
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



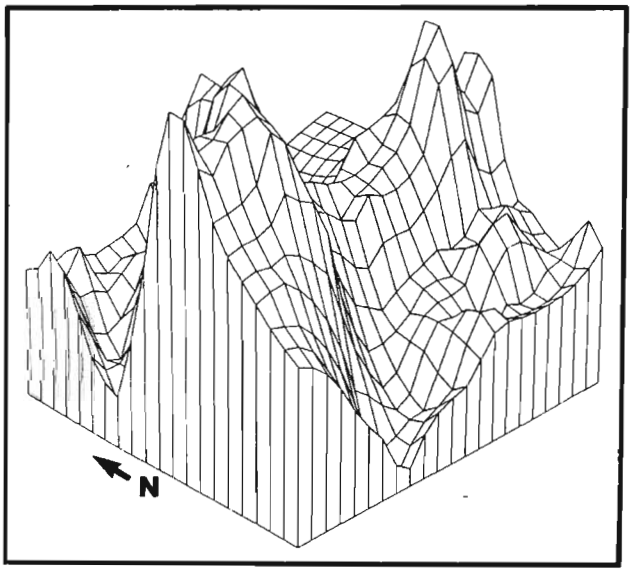


FIGURE 55

Subsoil pH Distributions, Twentieth-Century Farm

A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
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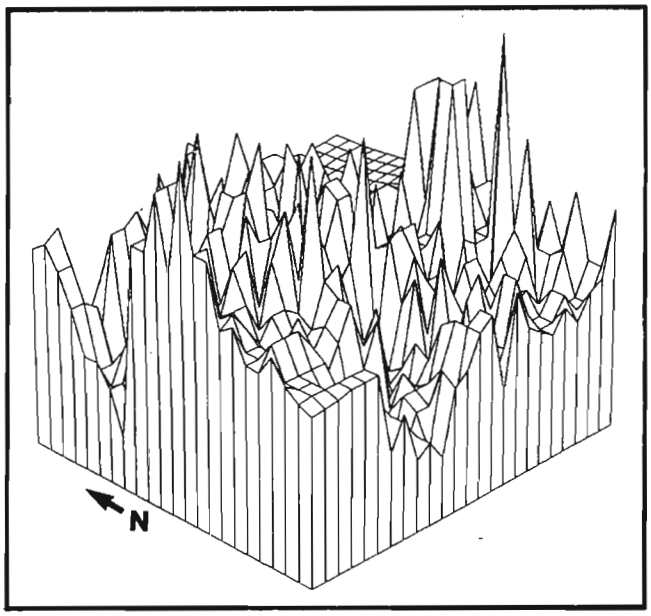
2 - Garage/repair shed
3 - Large equipment storage shed
4 - Water trough
5 - Bullpen
6 - Milking barn
7 - Corn crib
8 - Pig pen
9 - Retaining wall



identified the remains of four historically documented buildings plus six others and five fencelines which demarcated the farmyard boundaries. Deposits of artifacts dated mostly to the Buchanan occupation (circa 1857); however, plow zone artifact scatter from all occupations at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead was evident. Privy I and the connected concrete sidewalk (Feature 62), the French drains and tile lines and the still extant clothesline posts dated from the Moffett occupation (circa 1930), while the Savins left no identifiable subsoil features within the excavation during their occupation (1960-1990). By the time of the Savin occupation, the historical farmyard had become a lawn without outbuildings. The artifacts dating to the Savin occupation, were found solely in the plow zone and consisted of many plastic and metal children's toys, beverage can pull-tabs, a dozen coins of small denomination, gun shell casings, skeet fragments, and clothespin springs.

YARD PROXEMICS

By combining the architectural data, artifact frequencies, and soil analysis results, a picture of temporal yard usage and proxemics for the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead occupants emerges (Figures 66 and 67). Yard proxemics is defined as the interpretations of the patterns of the yardscape around typical dwellings over time; in particular, the term refers to the "nature, degree, and effect of spatial separation between support structures, features, gardens, flower beds, fences, paths, and activity areas, around a primary structure" (Jurney and Moir 1987:230).

Moir pointed to the work of Glassie (1968, 1975) who noted that the earliest farms in the north and mid-Atlantic regions exhibited open layouts with two centers, "the house and its support structure; and the barn and its dependencies" and that the "nineteenth century plan still shows this duality" (Glassie 1975:144 quoted in Jurney and Moir 1987:230). The farms of Glassie's study were laid out in two activity areas, the domestic and the agricultural. The Buchanan-Savin Farmstead expressed this dual activity area pattern of house and farm.

Domestic Activity Area

Using North Central Texas farmsteads, Jurney and Moir (1987:231) described the house activity area:

> "The dwelling, well, smokehouse or shed, and privy formed the nucleus of the farmstead proper. These four features were located in the Active Yard, the one-half to two-thirds acre of trampled soil surrounding the house. On some farms, the privy may be located well beyond the Active Yard."

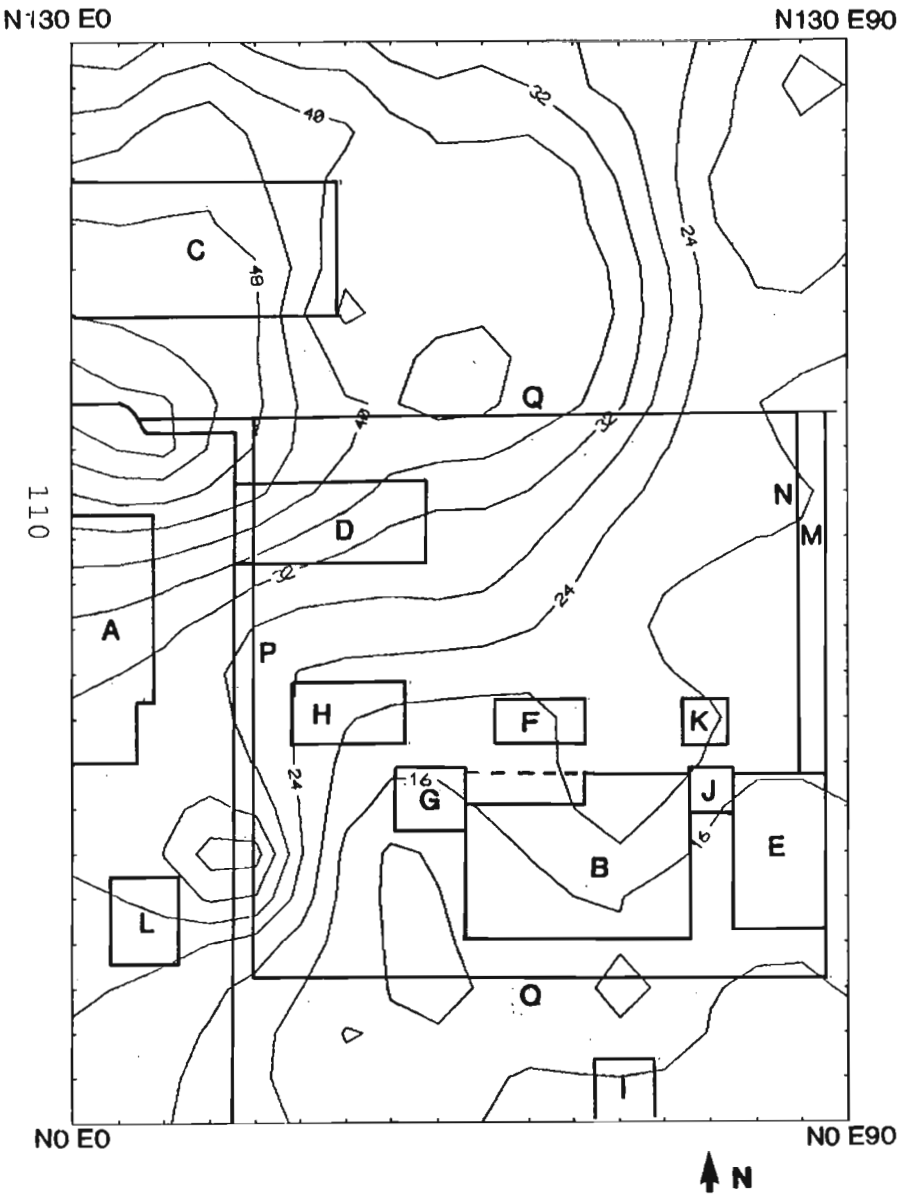
The domestic activity area of the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse was composed of a well, the meat house, and, until the mid-twentieth century, a domestic "back building" (Figures 66 and 67). The structures in the domestic activity area matched those that Moir found in his study, indicating a loose "pattern" for nineteenth-century farm occupations. The area immediately around the farmhouse was not excavated so it is not known if there were privies within the Domestic Yard, but privies were sometimes located further away as established by Jurney and Moir for North Central Texas (1987).

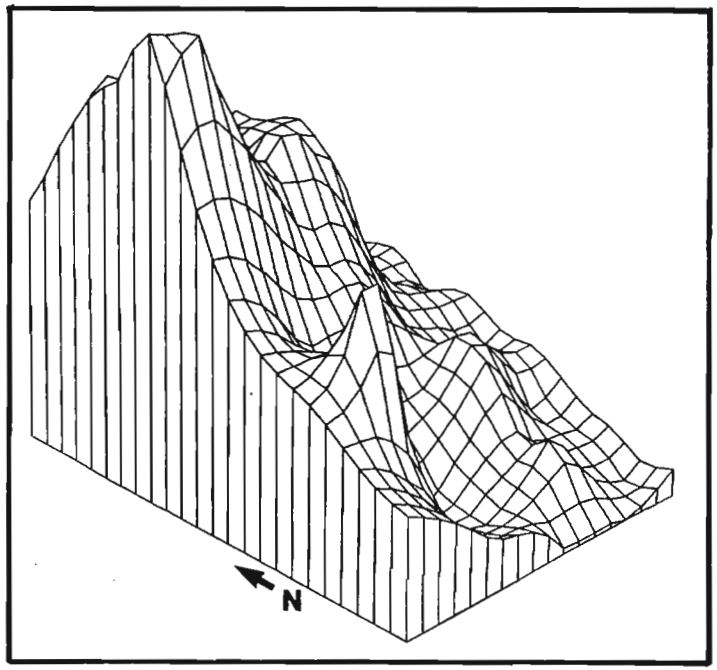
Agricultural Activity Area

The area of excavation, also the historical location of agricultural activity at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead, fell outside the yard proxemics of Jurney and Moir, but reflected the dual locus for activity--the dwelling and the farm--indicated by Glassie (1975). Sixty-five foot sections of fence bordered the Buchanan farmyard and contained the barn and stables, corn and tool house, and a roofed well (Figure 14). Conspicuously located outside the fenced-in farmyard was the "back building", which was considered part of the domestic activity area. Plow zone sampling within the agricultural activity area indicated a moderate amount of artifact scatter, mostly architectural debris such as nails, brick, and

FIGURE 56

Distribution of All Ceramic Artifacts in the Plow Zone

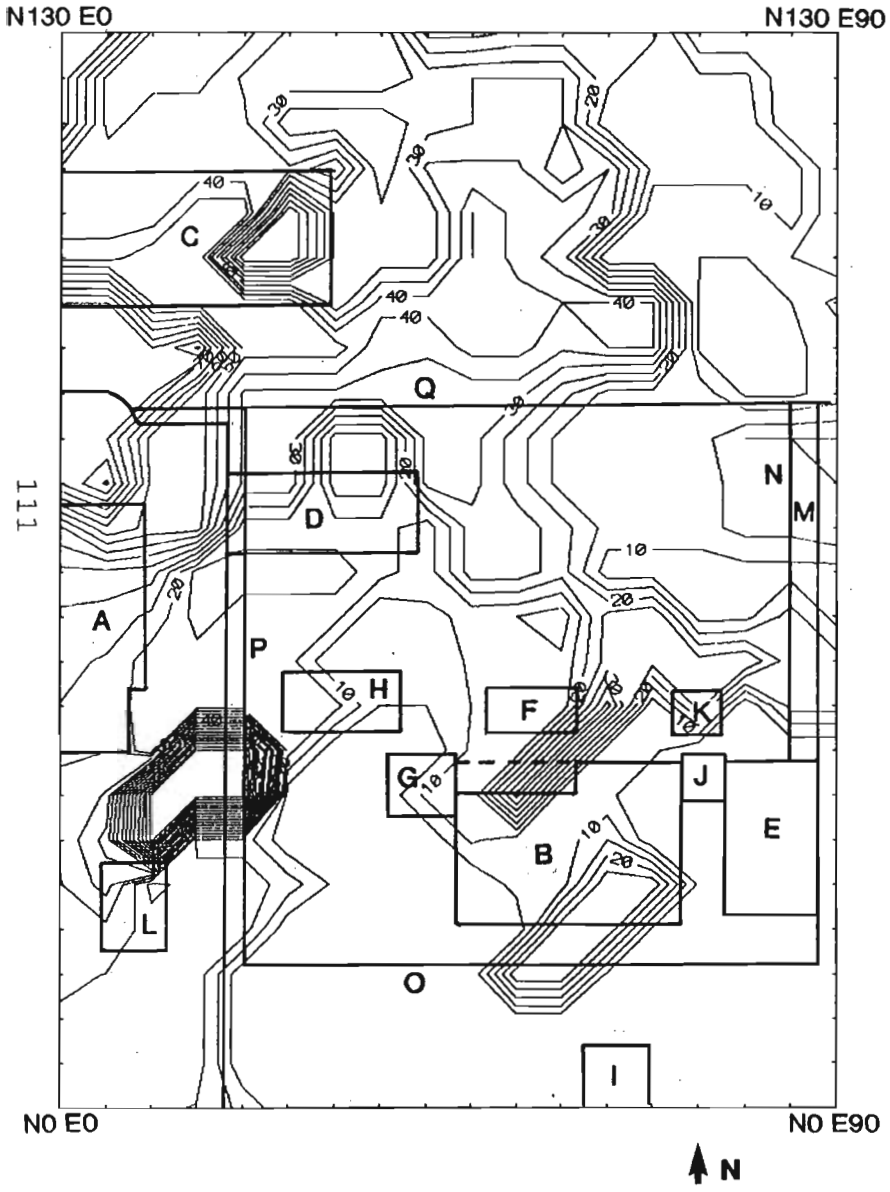


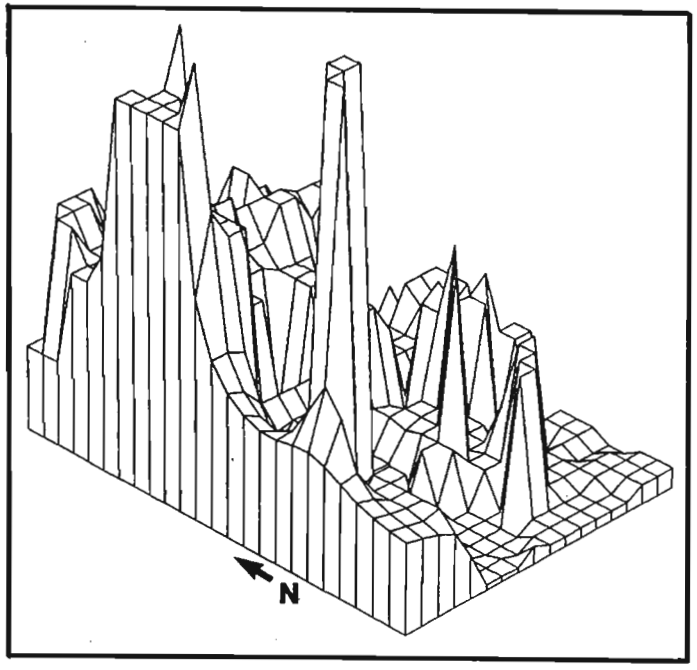


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 57

Distribution of Mid-Nineteenth Century Ceramic Artifacts

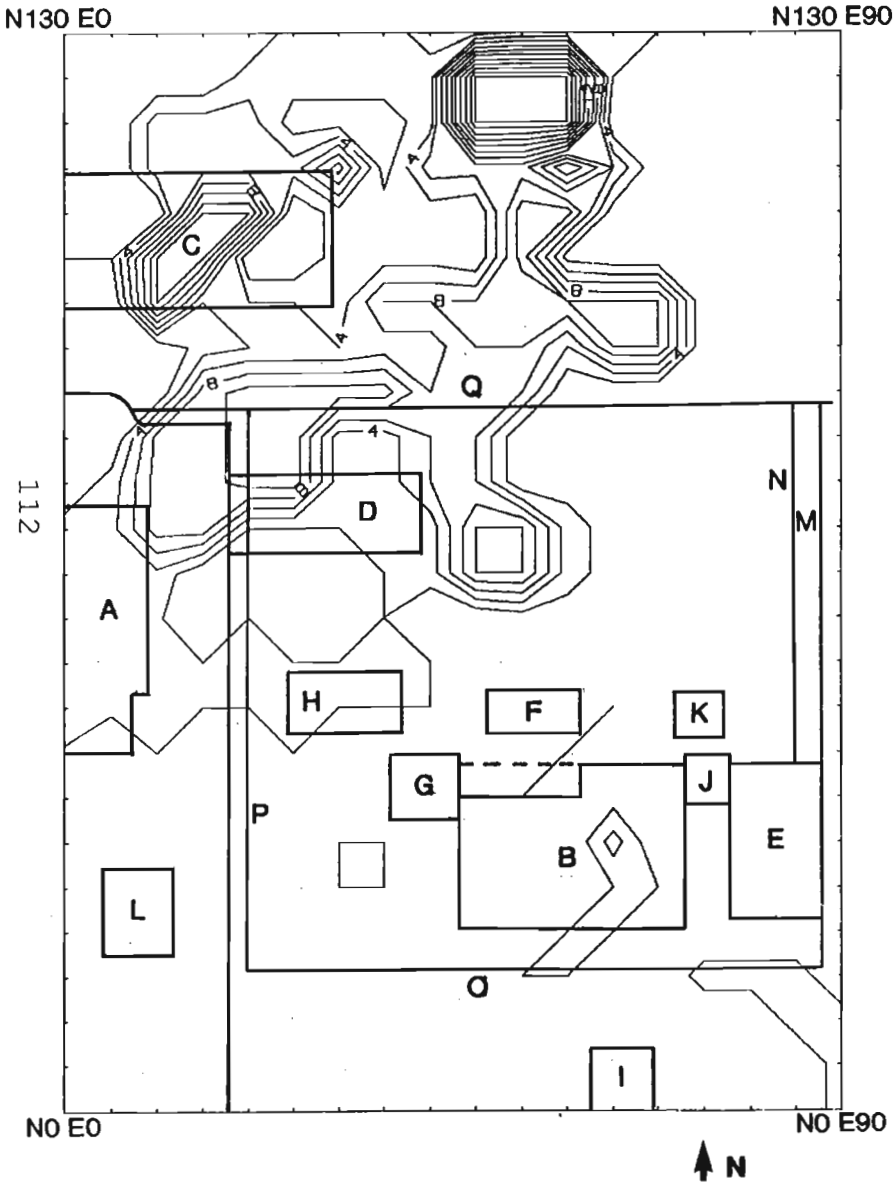


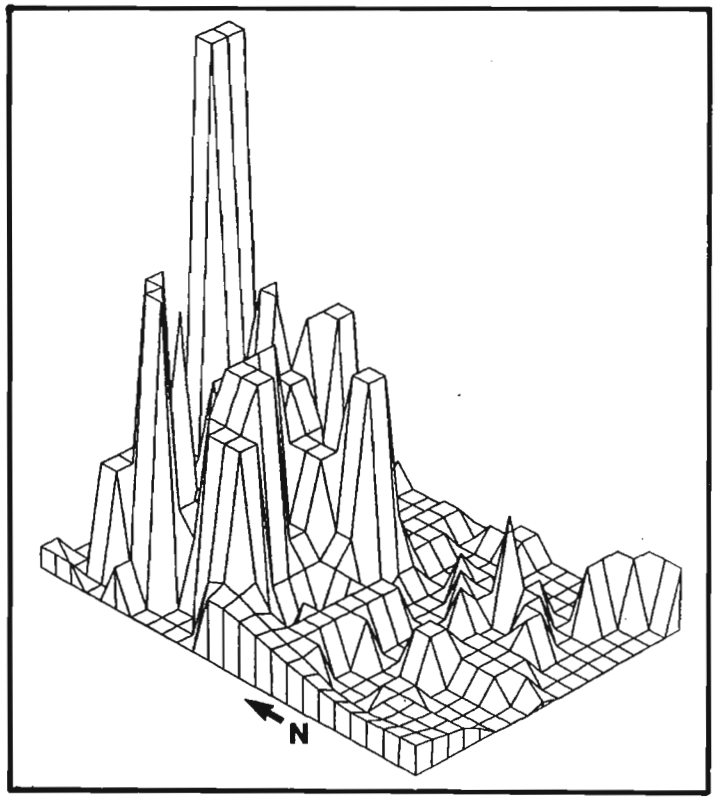


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 58

Distribution of Late-Nineteenth Century to Early Twentieth-Century Ceramic Artifacts

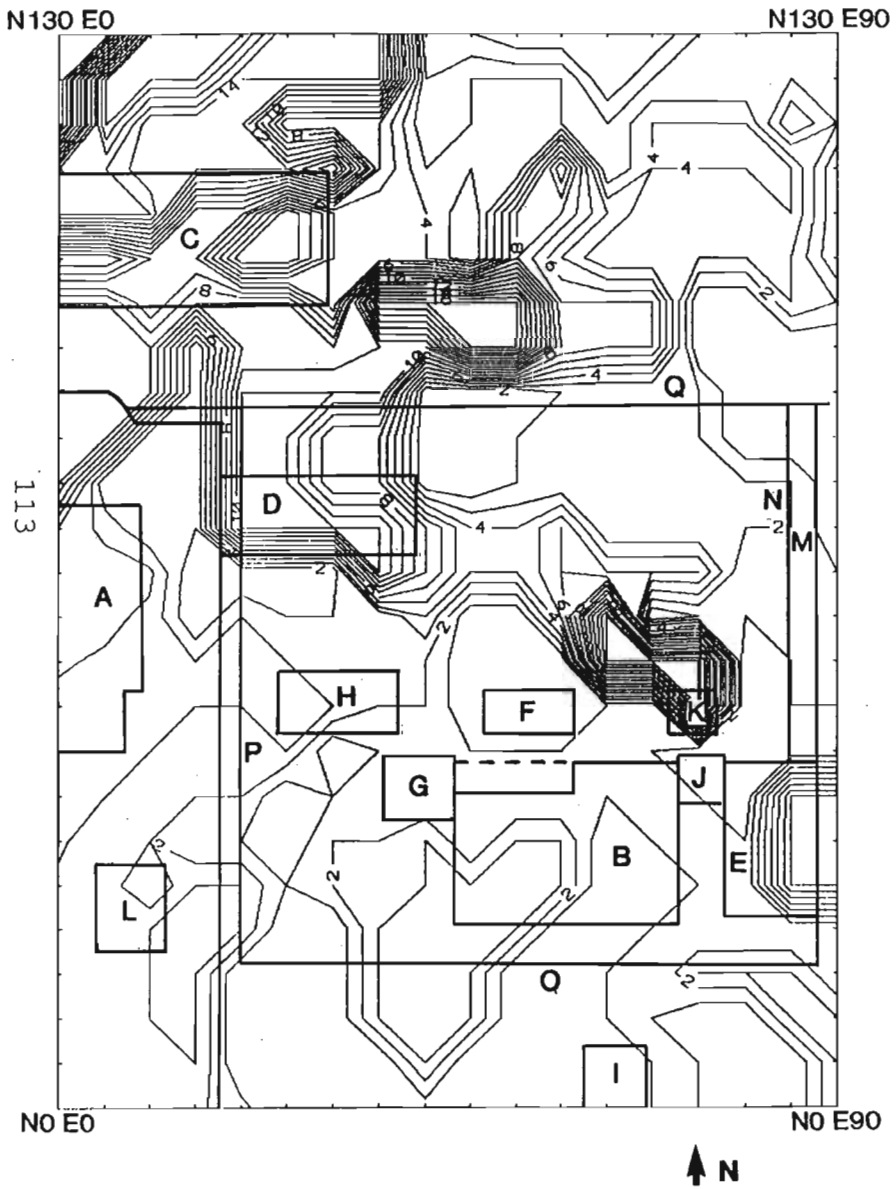


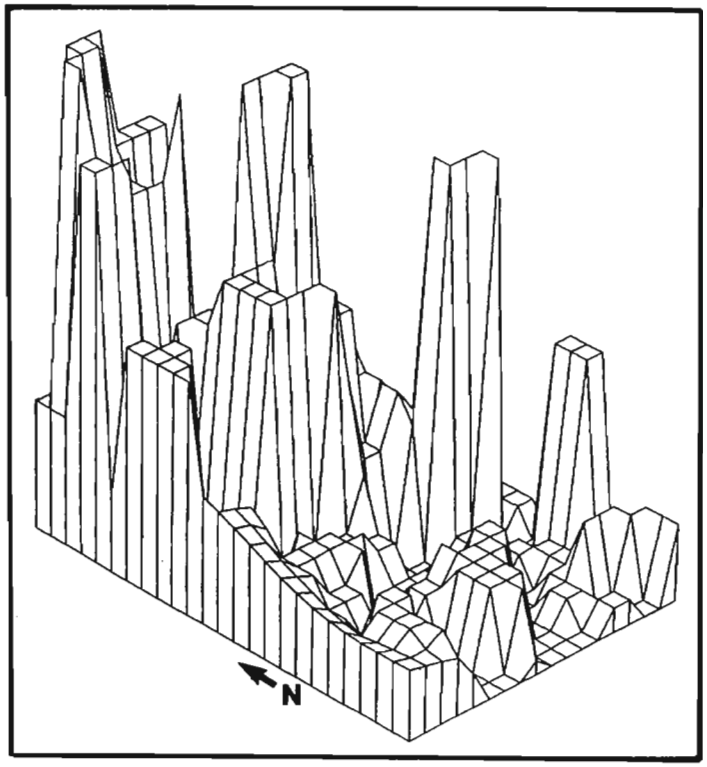


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 59

Distribution of Redware

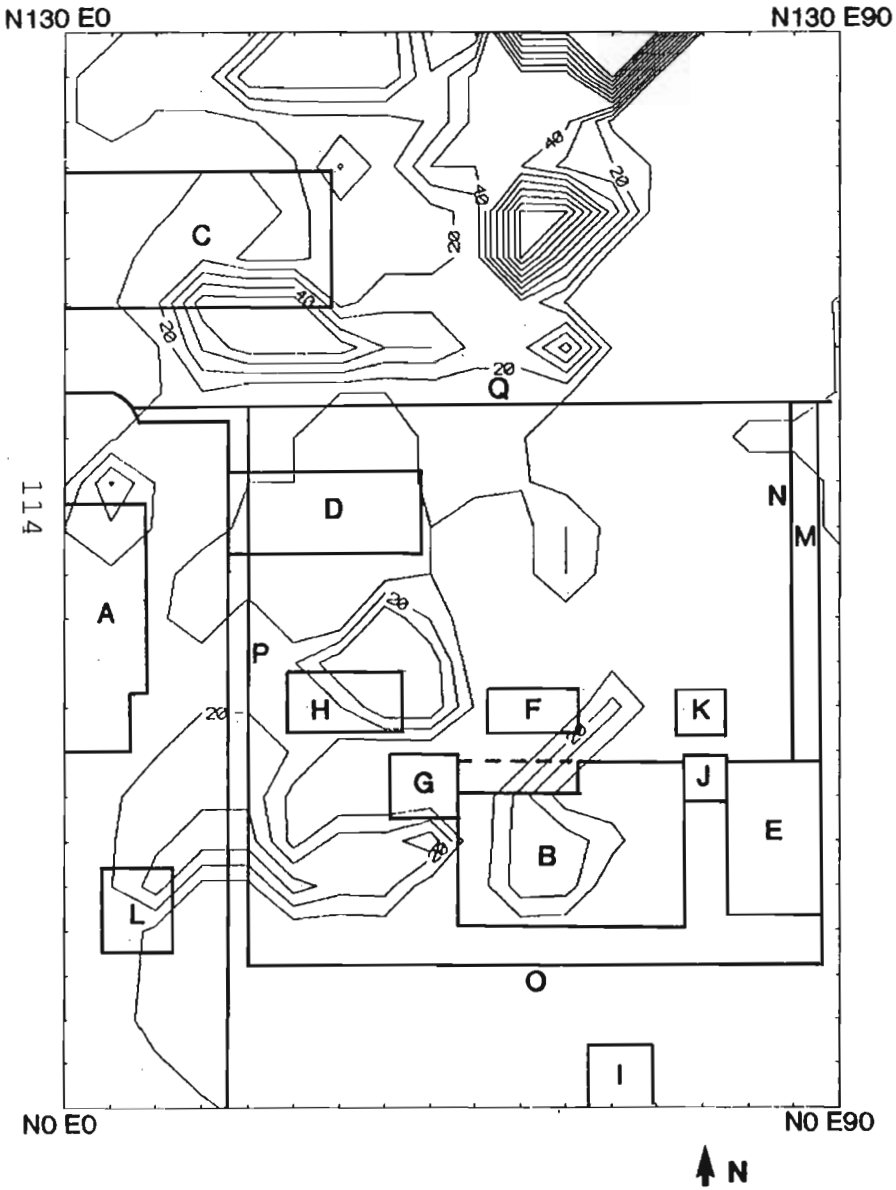


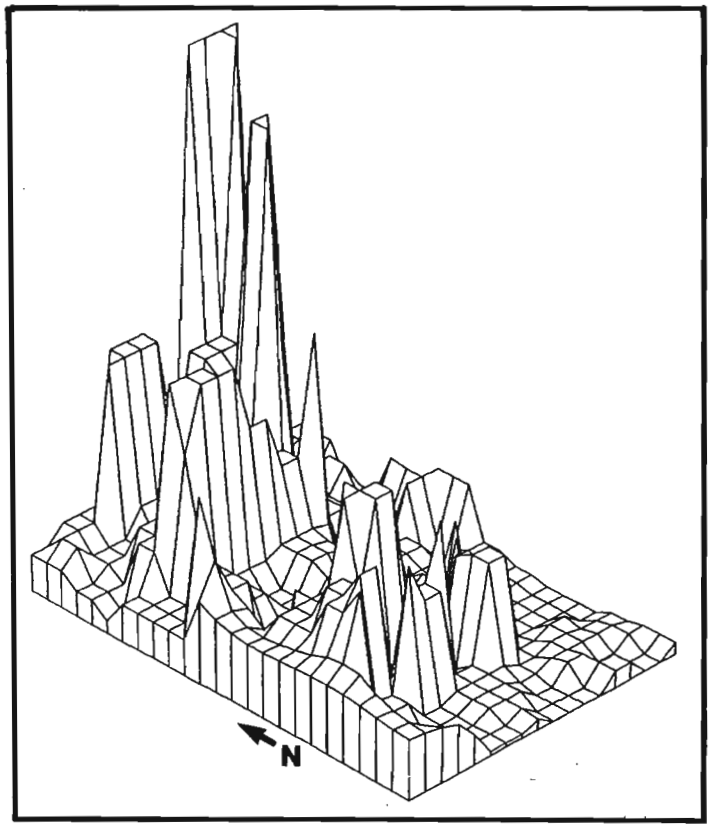


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 60

Distribution of Bottle Glass

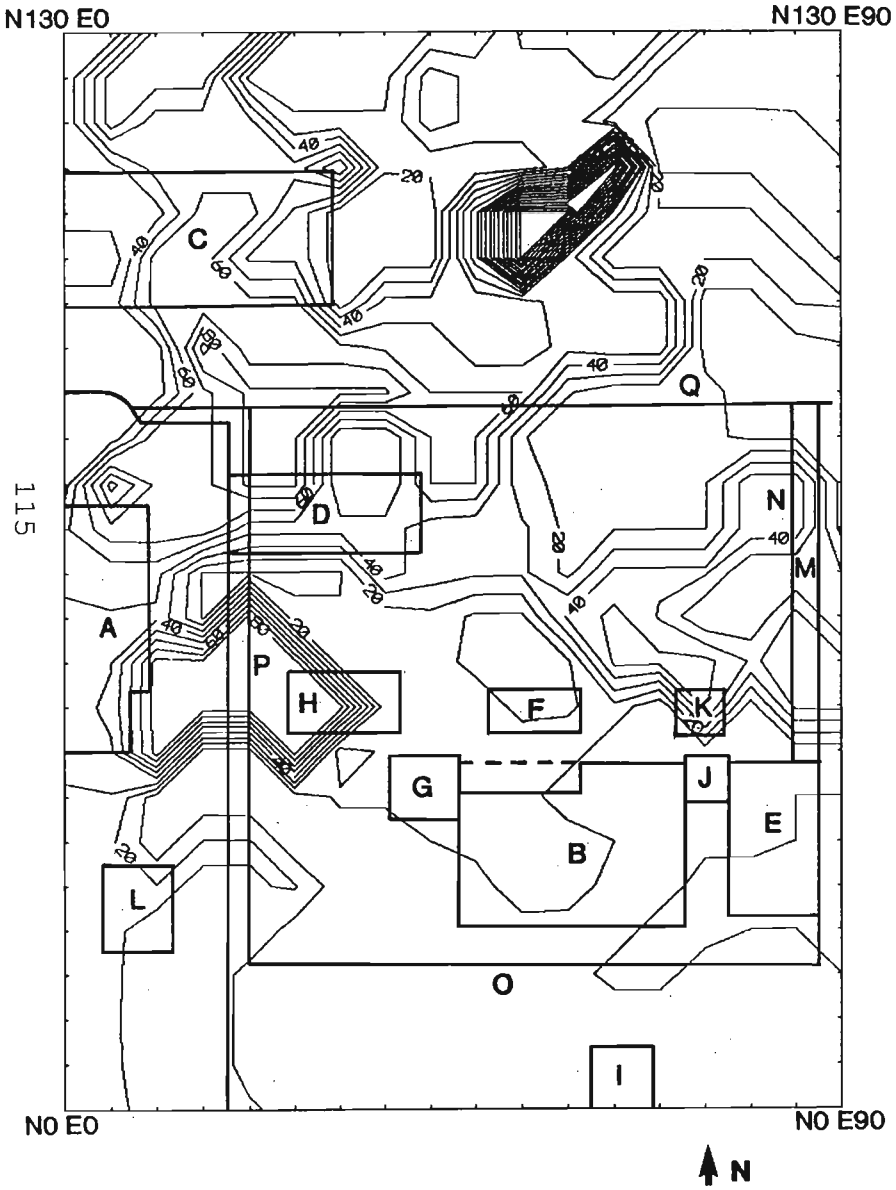


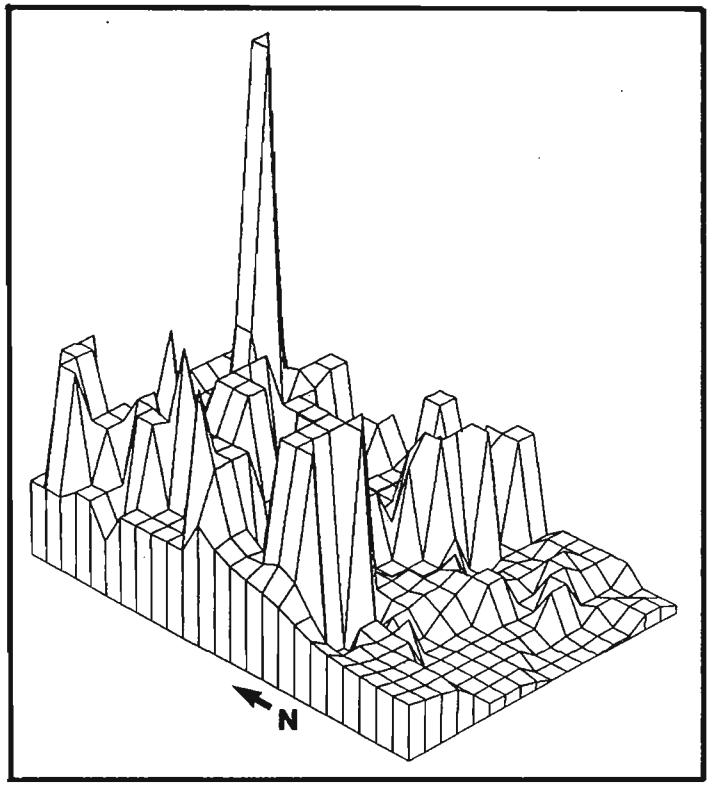


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 61

Distribution of Window Glass

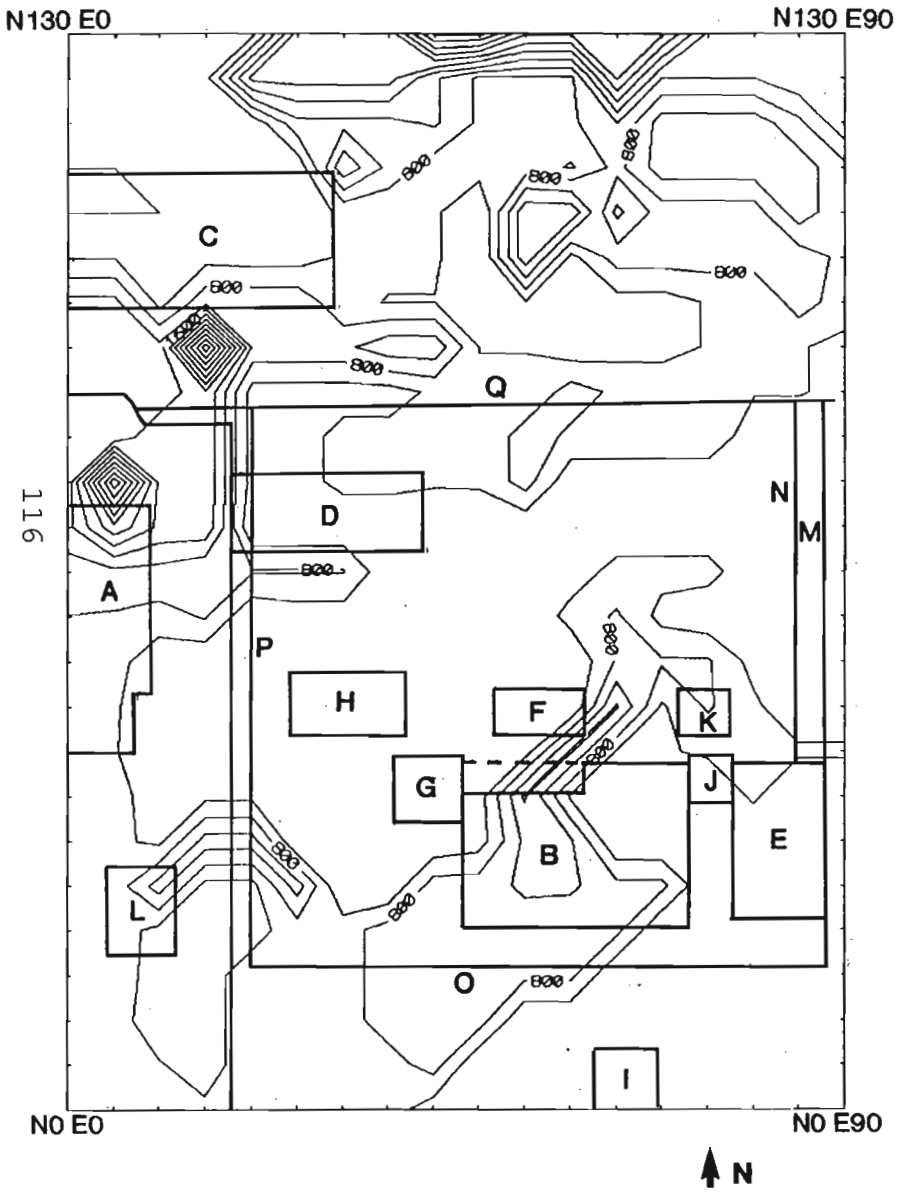


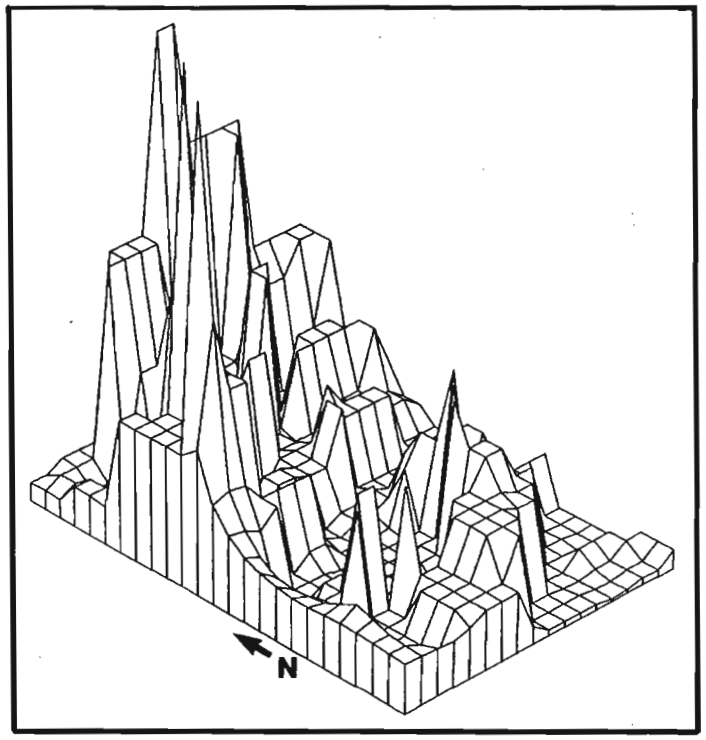


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 62

Distribution of Brick by Weight

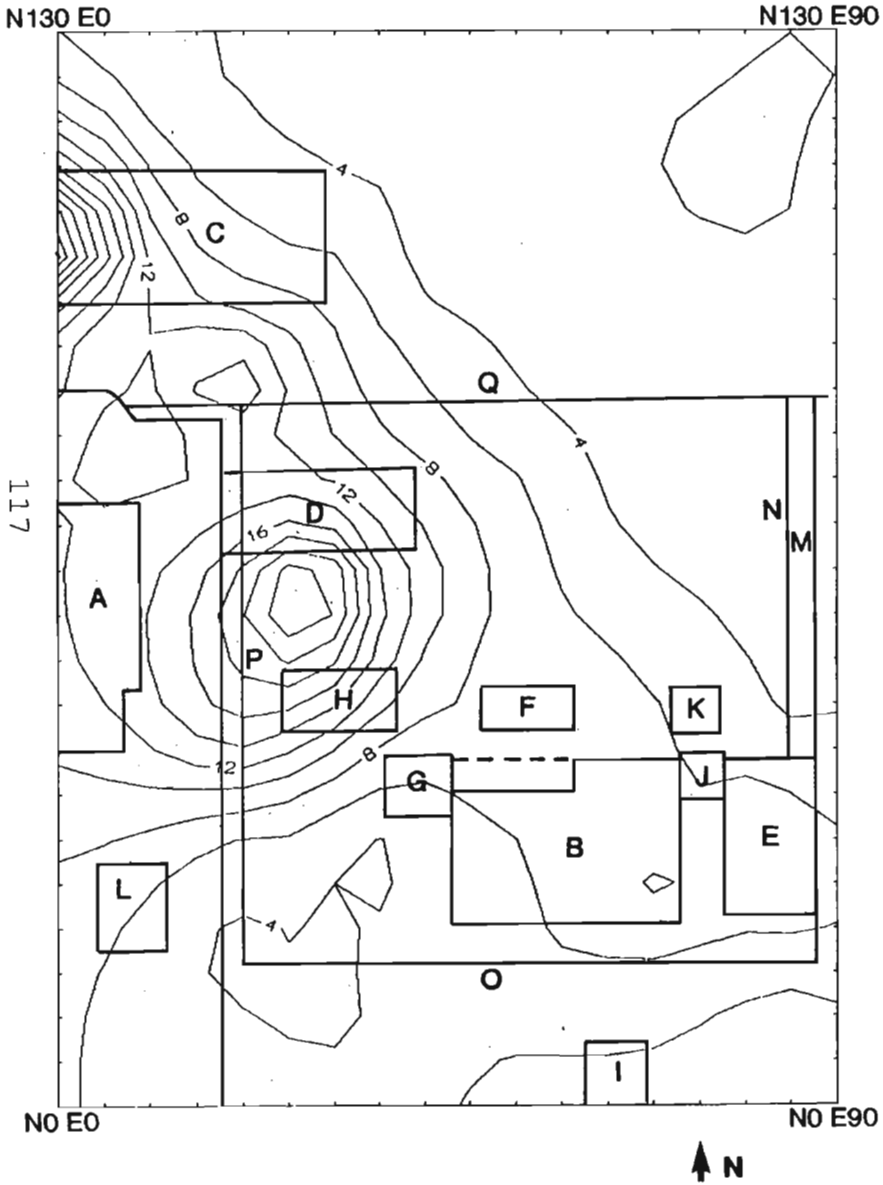


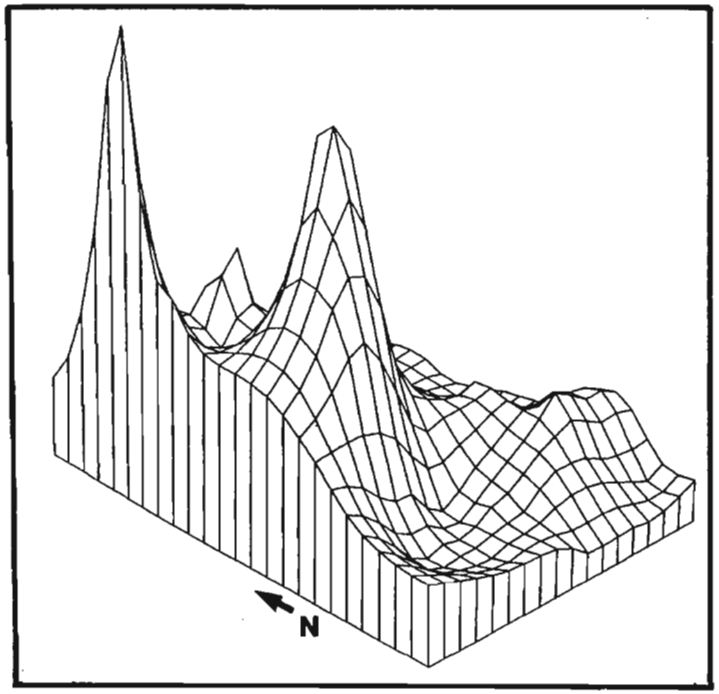


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 63

Distribution of Cut Nails

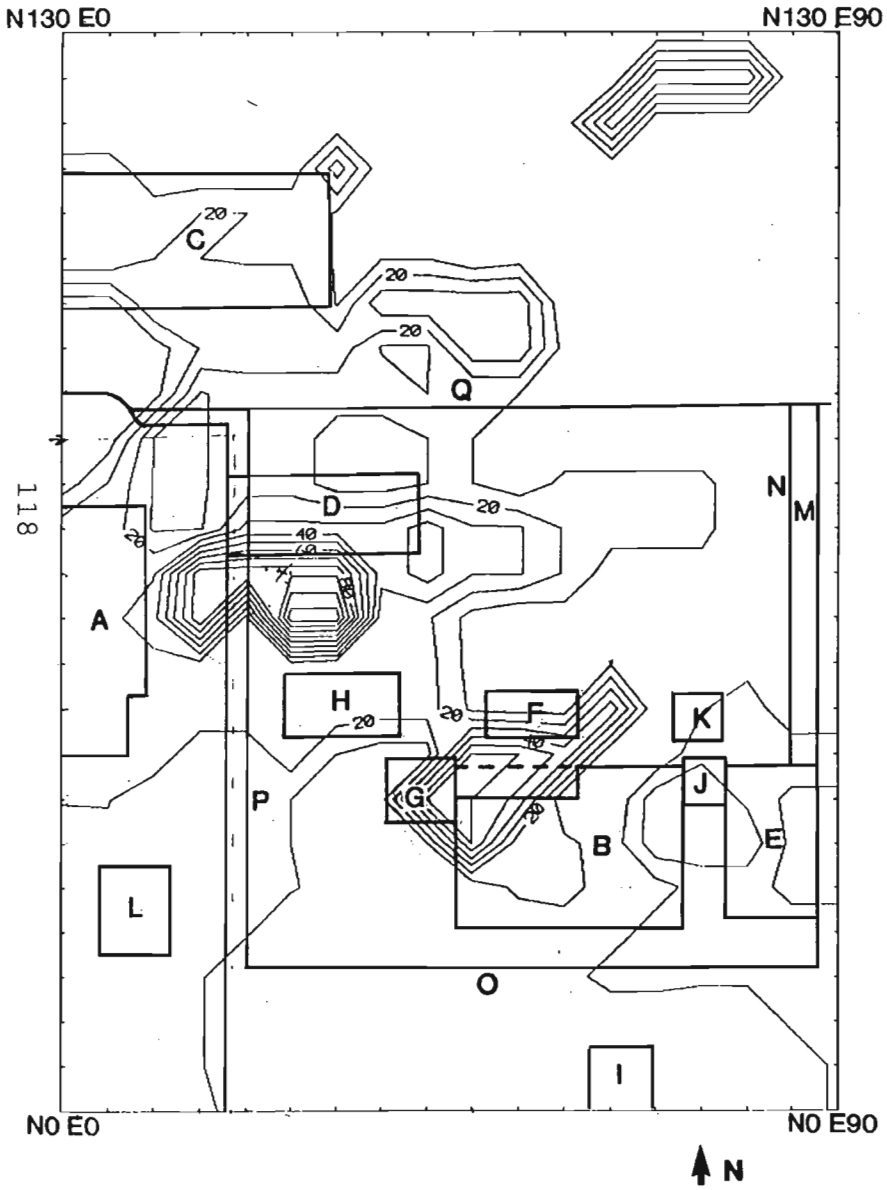


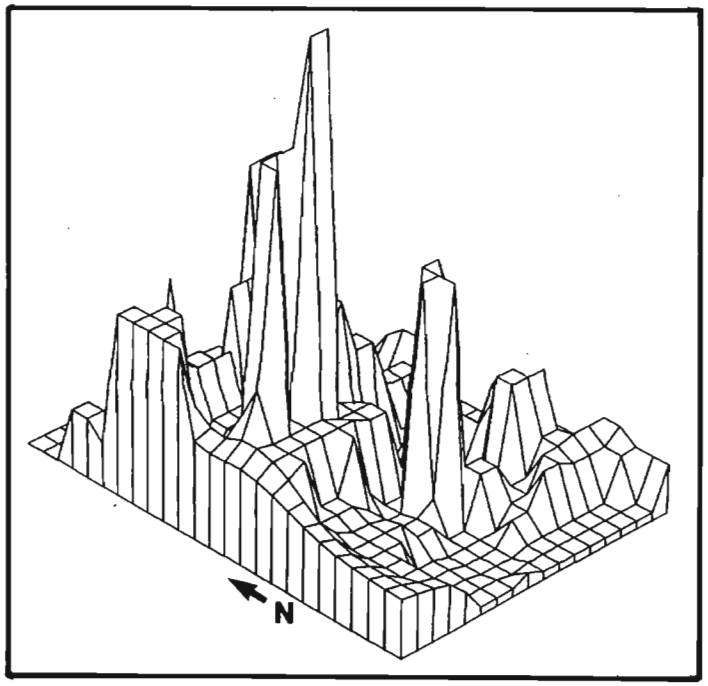


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 64

Distribution of Wire Nails

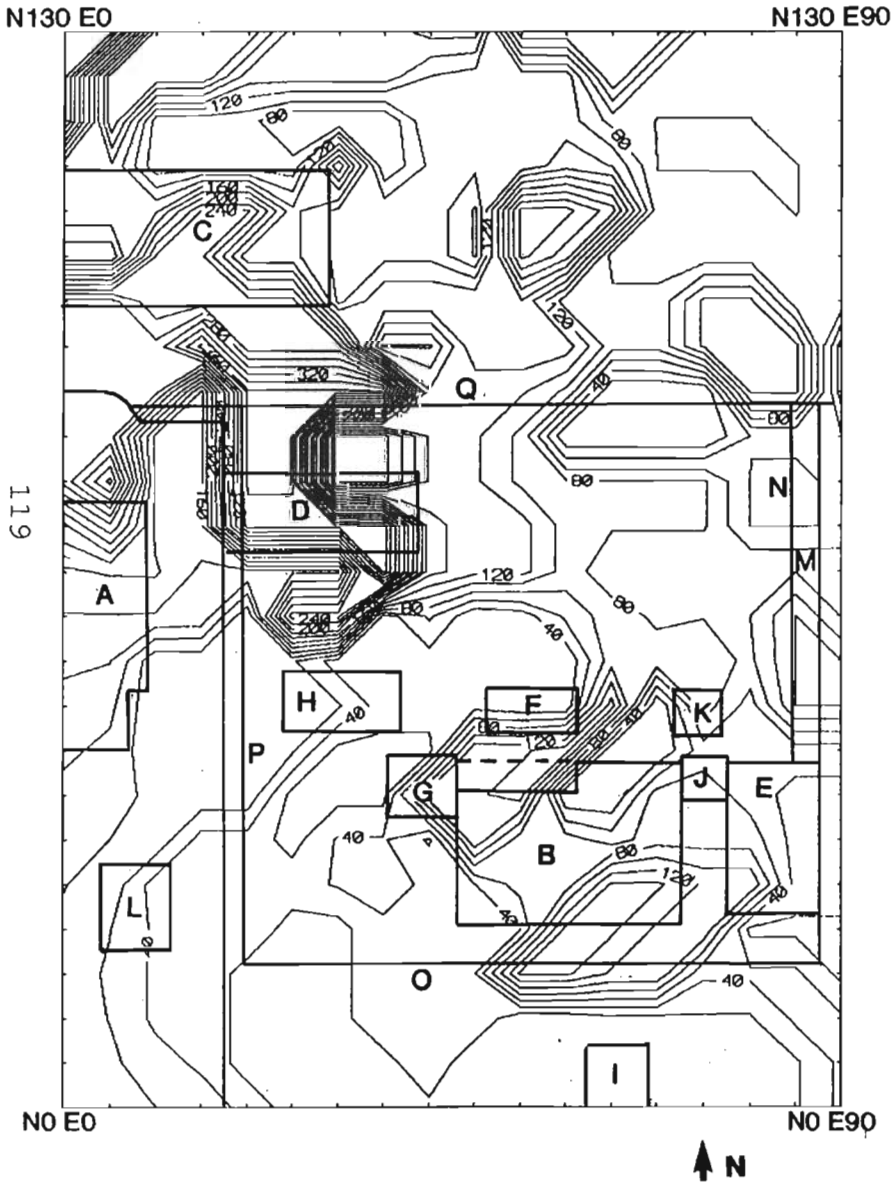


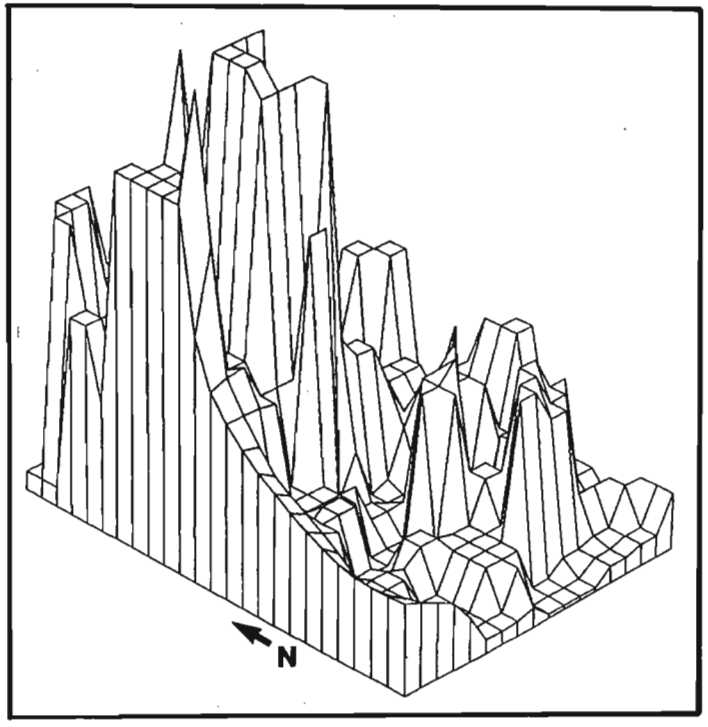


A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

FIGURE 65

Distribution of All Nails





A - Buchanan-Savin farmhouse
B - Structure I
C - Structure II
D - Structure III
E - Outbuilding I
F - Outbuilding II
G - Outbuilding III
H - Outbuilding IV
I - Outbuilding V
J - Privy I
K - Privy II
L - Meat house
M - Fenceline I
N - Fenceline II
O - Fenceline III
P - Fenceline IV
Q - Fenceline V

window glass. Soil sample distributions in both the plow zone and subsoil indicated that deposits of phosphorus, probably related to animal waste, were common. Calcium, magnesium, and potassium concentrations were low indicating little deposition of shell, brick, mortar, or wood ash. While the existence of artifacts indicated that some debris was allowed to accumulate, trash disposal took place elsewhere.

Comparison of Domestic and Agricultural Activity Areas

The domestic and agricultural activity areas revealed very different patterns of artifact and soil chemical distribution. The domestic activity area, not surprisingly, contained domestic artifacts such as the ceramic concentration between the farmhouse and the south side of the "back building" (Structure II; Figure 56). Soil chemical analysis disclosed higher levels of phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, and potassium within the plow zone and subsoil of the agricultural activity area than the domestic area (Figures 36 through 43). Plow zone artifact distributions in the agricultural activity area revealed areas of sheet midden deposition greater than those in the domestic activity area, but less than a dumping area located north of the agricultural area (Figures 56-65). Although the agricultural activity area was not kept as clean as the domestic activity portion of the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead, dumping was unacceptable. Most trash was deposited north of the agricultural activity area and west of the domestic activity area.

Yard layout changed as the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead evolved. The original layout typified in the 1857 Kent Mutual fire insurance record reflected a clear and distinct separation of domestic and agricultural activity areas (Figure 66). After 1857 and before the turn of the century, the Buchanan house was expanded to include the front parlor and rear kitchen additions. Around the time that Francis C. Armstrong occupied the site in 1910, the agricultural activity area was cleared of buildings and was plowed (Figure 66). Only the domestic structures the farmhouse, meat house, and back building remained.

T. R. Moffett's purchase of the property in 1921 marked a revitalization of agricultural pursuits at the site. Moffett probably constructed the modern dairy farm south of the historical farm location (Figure 67). Since the site's inception in the mid-nineteenth century, the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead's domestic activity area expanded but remained centered on the farmhouse; in comparison, by 1930 the agricultural activity area had shifted completely from east to south of the farmhouse. The domestic and agricultural activity areas were no longer separated by fencelines, but by a gravel drive. At the time of excavation in 1990, the dairy farm had fallen out of use and was utilized as part time storage for a large farm truck (Figure 67). By 1990, only the elderly Mrs. Savin remained at the Buchanan-Savin Farmstead, resulting in a severely restricted domestic occupation area.

The Buchanan-Savin Farmstead has demonstrated how the dualized activity areas appeared in the structures and midden deposits of historical occupations. The portion of the domestic activity area that was excavated was found to contain more ceramics and glass and generally lower amounts of plow zone scatter and low levels of soil chemical concentrations, than the agricultural activity areas. High amounts of architectural debris and high levels of soil chemical concentrations, particularly phosphorus, were typical of agricultural activity areas. Sheet middens were located near agricultural activity areas, but were clearly outside either the domestic or agricultural activity areas.