for cataloging based on their material composition. The total artifact count and basic description for each site is provided in Appendix II.

Archival research methods included the detailed reconstructions of individual site histories based on deed research and other archival sources. Historic atlases of Kent County showing individual structures, specifically Byles' 1859 and Beers' 1868 atlases, were also used. The goal of deed research was to identify the occupants of a site through time and to reconstruct the local historic landscape. Once deed research was completed, occupants of individual sites were traced through a variety of historical records. Tax assessments, particularly detailed lists made between 1797 and 1828, provided important historical data, including evidence of the relative socio-economic status of site occupants. Various national censuses, particularly population censuses taken after 1790 and agricultural censuses taken after 1850, provided both site-specific and local data. Local government records, specifically Orphan's Court and probate records, provided critical site-specific information for many sites. Genealogical data from both published and unpublished sources at the Delaware State Archives in Dover were also used.

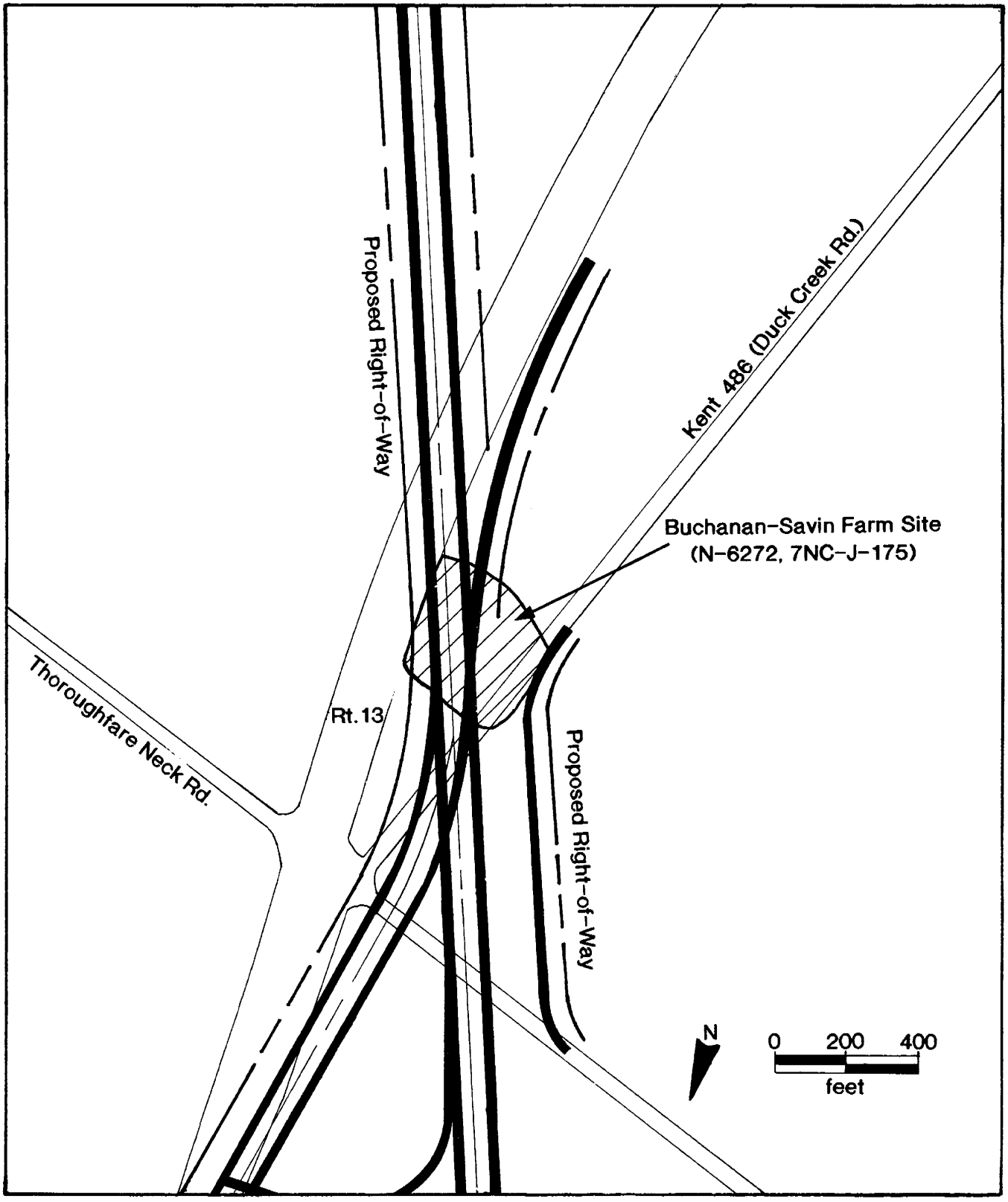
PHASE II SURVEY RESULTS

BUCHANAN-SAVIN FARM SITE

The Buchanan-Savin Farm Site is located approximately two miles north of Smyrna at the junction of Route 13 and Duck Creek Road (Kent 486) (Figure 3). Archival research has identified the

FIGURE 3

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Location and Proposed Right-of-Way



site as an owner- and tenant-occupied farm occupied from the mid-nineteenth century to the present.

The limits of the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site (N-6272; 7NC-J-175) appear in Figure 4. The site limits indicated by Phase I Survey (Bachman et al. 1988) were confirmed by Phase II testing. Phase II shovel tests were excavated in all directions around the standing structures at the site until artifact densities fell below two artifacts per shovel test. Thus the area marked on Figure 4 as the limits of the site corresponds to the limit of Phase II testing.

The Buchanan-Savin Site presently consists of the extant Savin farmhouse, seven outbuildings, and associated archaeological remains. All of the structures are still standing and are in moderate repair. Six of the seven outbuildings date to the early twentieth century and were constructed after present Route 13 was built. The Buchanan-Savin farmhouse (Plates 1 and 2) and one outbuilding date to the nineteenth century. The single nineteenth century outbuilding was moved to its present position near the house after 1867. The entire site is in the middle of the proposed right-of-way and all of the site will be adversely affected by proposed construction (Figure 3). Preliminary architectural survey by Benenson and Bower (1987) determined that the Buchanan-Savin farm house was not National Register eligible based on architectural criteria.

Site History

Archival research indicates that the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site is a predominantly owner-occupied agricultural complex occupied from the second quarter of the nineteenth century until

FIGURE 4

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Site Limits and Location of All Phase II Excavations and Historic Features in Areas I and II

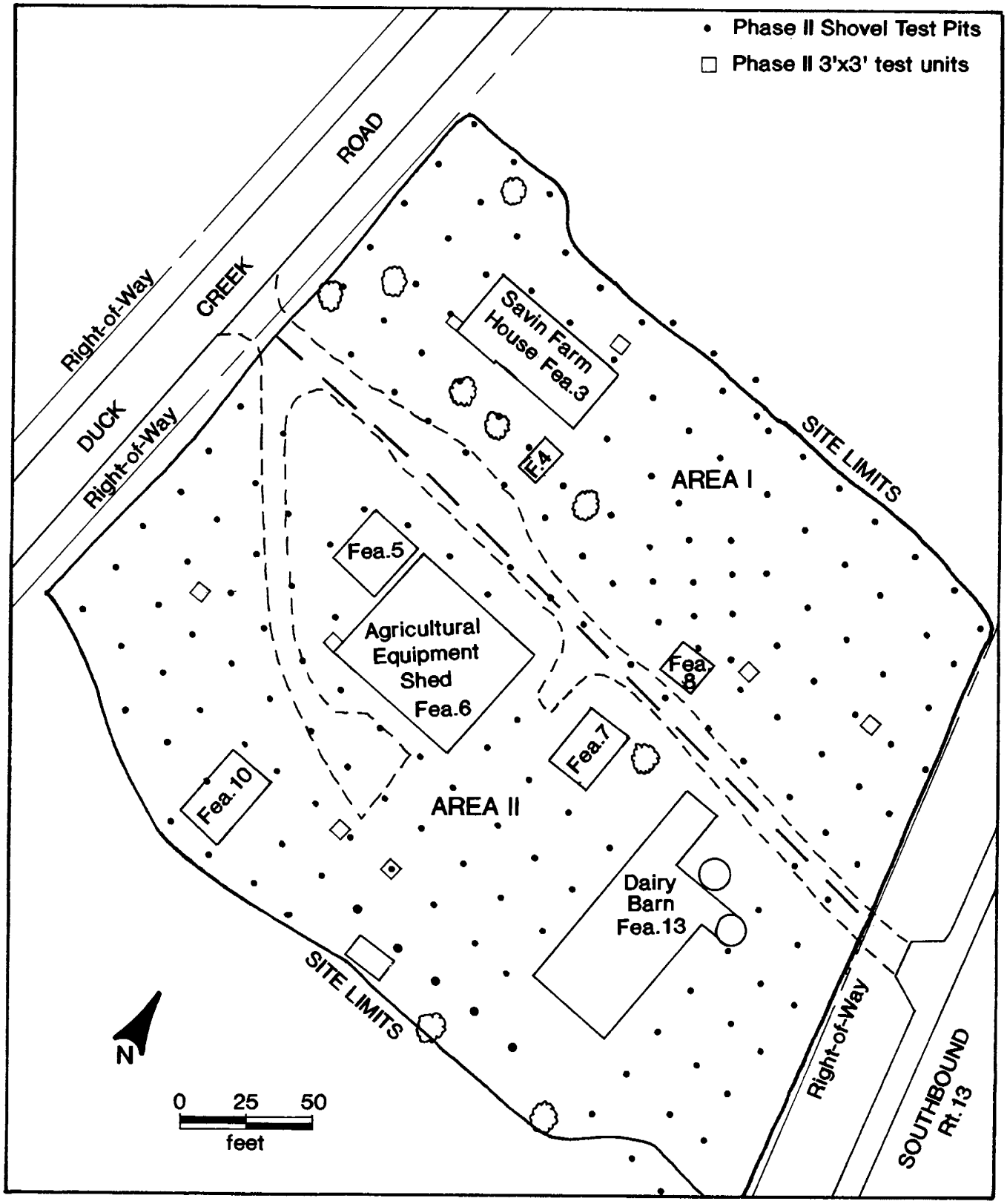


PLATE 1

Buchanan-Savin Farm House, Looking East from Kent 486

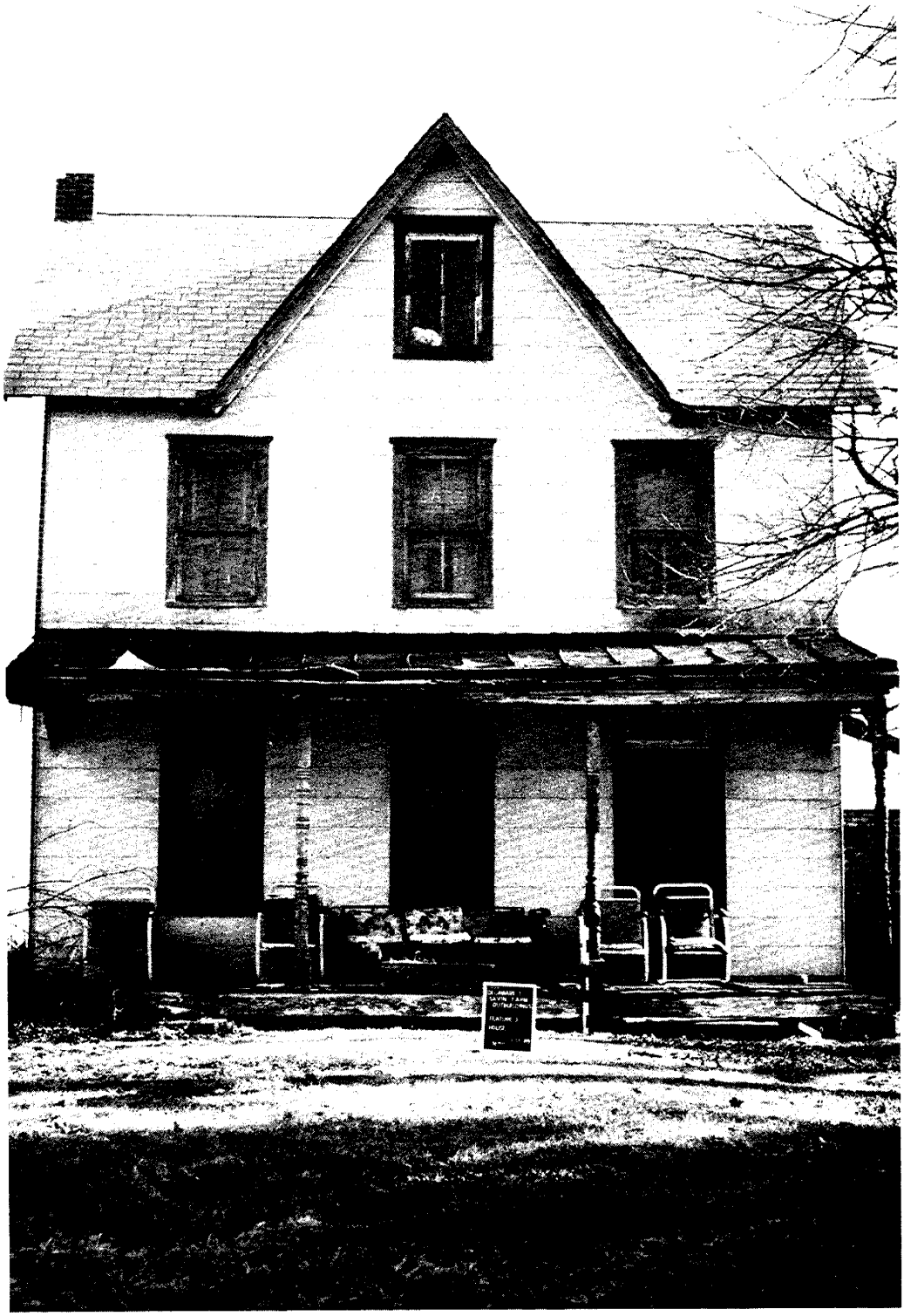
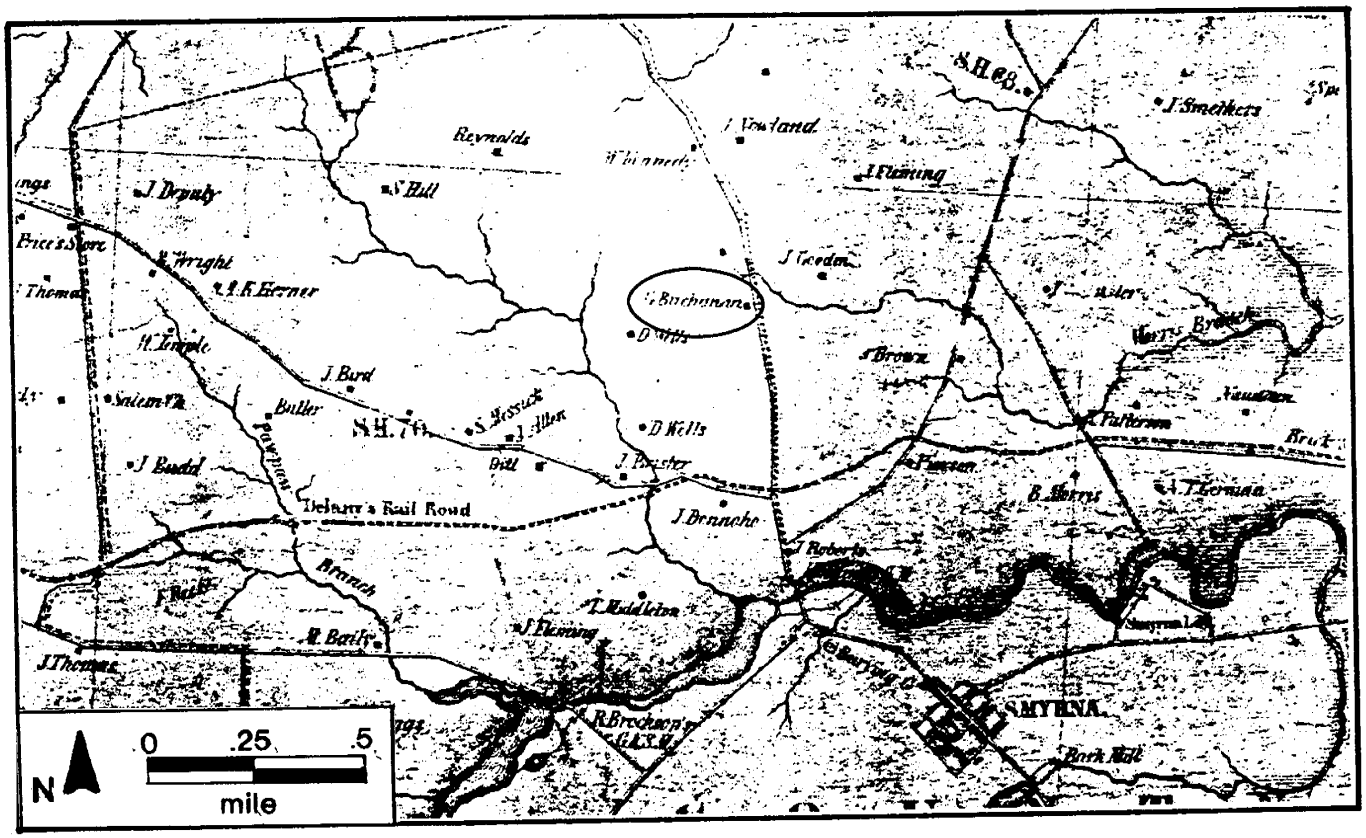


PLATE 2

Buchanan-Savin Farm House, Looking South

FIGURE 5

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Detail of Rea and Price's Map (1849)

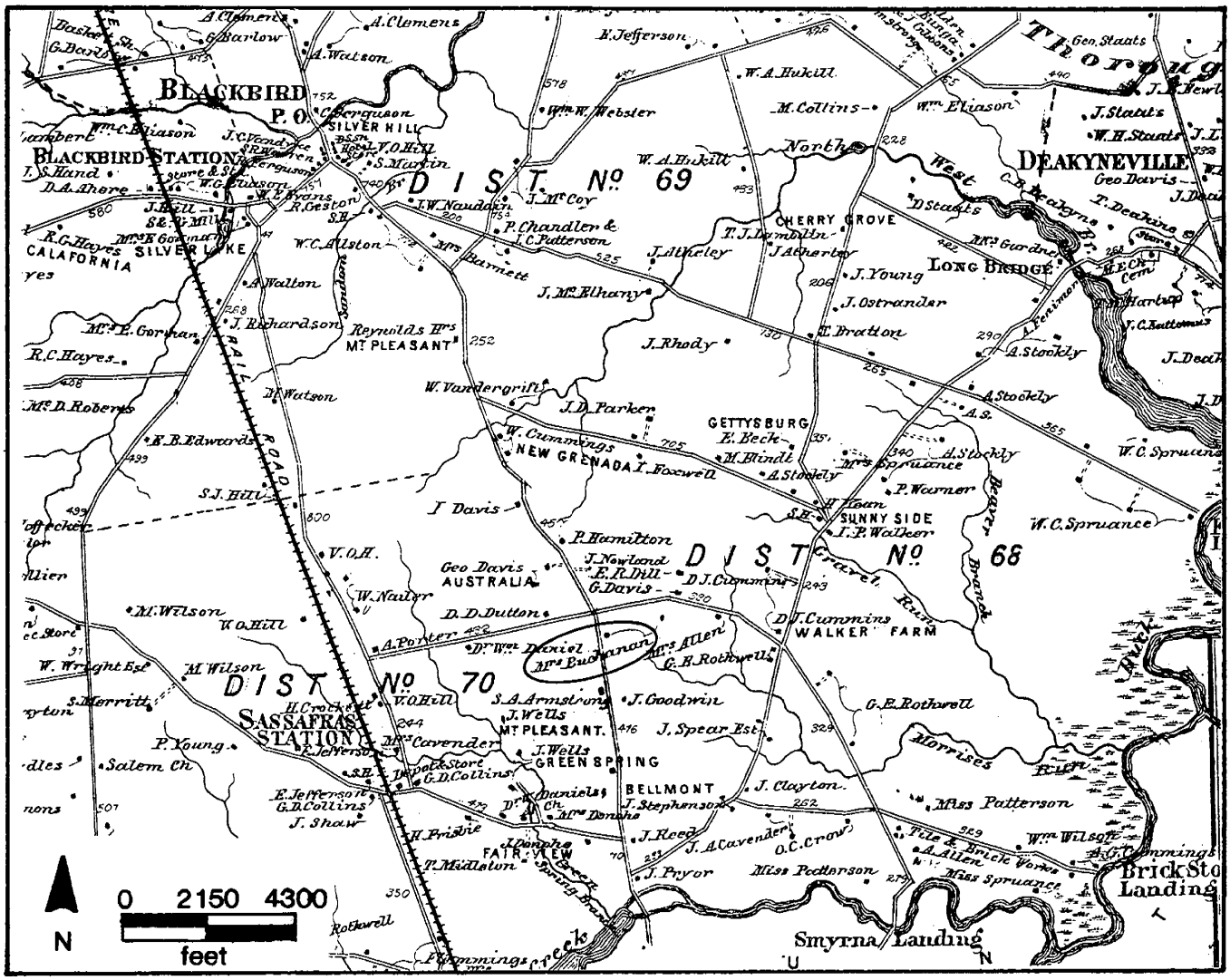


the present. The Buchanan-Savin Farm Site appears on Rea and Price's 1849 Atlas as a structure associated with "G. W. Buchanan" (Figure 5).

George W. Buchanan died in 1867 and on Beers' 1868 Atlas the site appears as "Mrs. Buchanan" (Figure 6). Archival research indicates that the site was owner-occupied from the 1840's-1860's and from 1910 until 1969 when the property was purchased by First State Enterprises and then tenanted by the current residents, the Savins. Between 1860 and 1910 the site appears to have been tenanted by a family member of the owner, Samuel Armstrong. A chain of title for the period of occupation from 1831 until the present is given in Table 2.

FIGURE 6

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Detail of Beers' Atlas (1868)



The Buchanan-Savin Farm Site is located on a 34 acre parcel first set off in 1867 as the dower of Mary Buchanan, George Buchanan's widow. The entire George Buchanan farm that contained the 34 acre widow's dower which included the farm house and outbuildings was described by the New Castle County Orphan's Court and is shown in Figure 7. The 34 acre parcel was reunited with the adjacent 115 owned by the Buchanans after both parcels passed to Samuel A. Armstrong.

TABLE 2

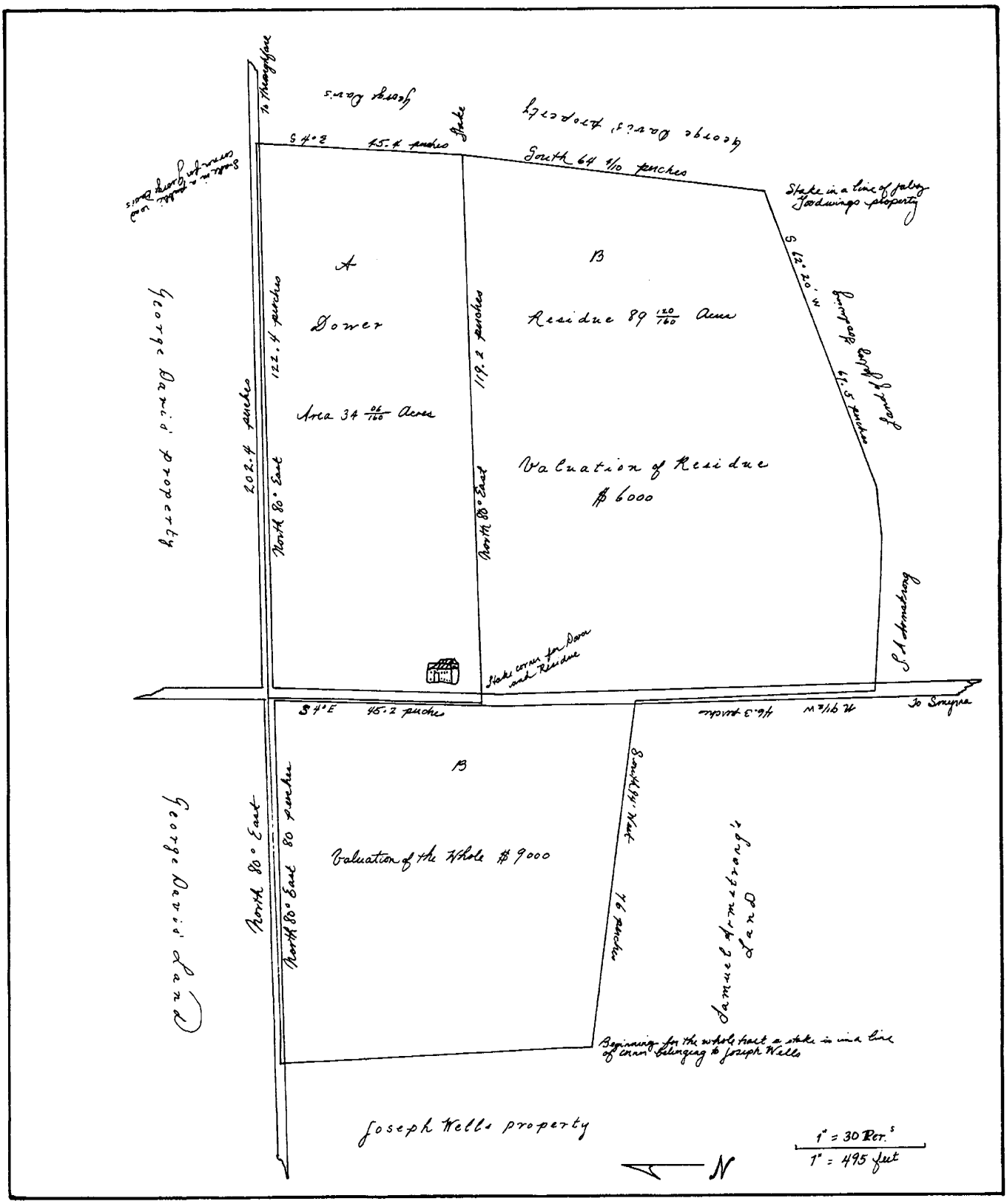
CHAIN OF TITLE OF THE BUCHANAN-SAVIN FARM SITE (N-6272; 7NC-J-175), 1831-1969

Transaction	Acres	Date	Reference
From T. Arthur and Madeline T. Moffitt to First State Enterprises	121	3/20/1969	D-2-337
From Ella Moffitt to T. Arthur Moffitt via the will of T. R. Moffitt	126	11/11/1967	D-2-337
From Thomas R. Moffitt, decd. to Ella Moffitt, widow via his will	149	7/27/1945	D-2-337
From Francis C. and Lydia M. Armstrong to Thomas R. Moffit	149	12/1/1921	E-31-314
From Anna A. Armstrong to Francis C. Armstrong	149 (115 + 34)	8/27/1910	NCC O. Ct.
From Samuel Armstrong, decd. to Francis C. Armstrong	115	8/27/1910	NCC O. Ct. Z-300
From George W. Buchanan, decd. to Mrs. Ann E. Buchanan, widow	34	2/18/1867	NCC O. Ct. Z-1-284
From Joseph Fleming to George W. Buchanan	269	3/2/1846	R-5-9
From Thomas and Ann [Deakyne] Bratton to Joseph Fleming	160	3/24/1831	N-4-97
Isaac and Ann [Martin] McNeil and Stephen N. and Mary [Martin] Wyatt	109	10/21/1831	N-4-403

Armstrong was a wealthy neighboring farmer and by 1910 when the property passed to his brother Francis, Samuel Armstrong owned all of the 269 acres (including the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse) originally purchased by George W. Buchanan in 1846. While Samuel Armstrong owned the property he was probably not

FIGURE 7

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, 1867 Orphan's Court Plat



living in the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse and archival research indicates that his brother Francis Armstrong who purchased the property from Samuel's estate in 1910 was living at the site.

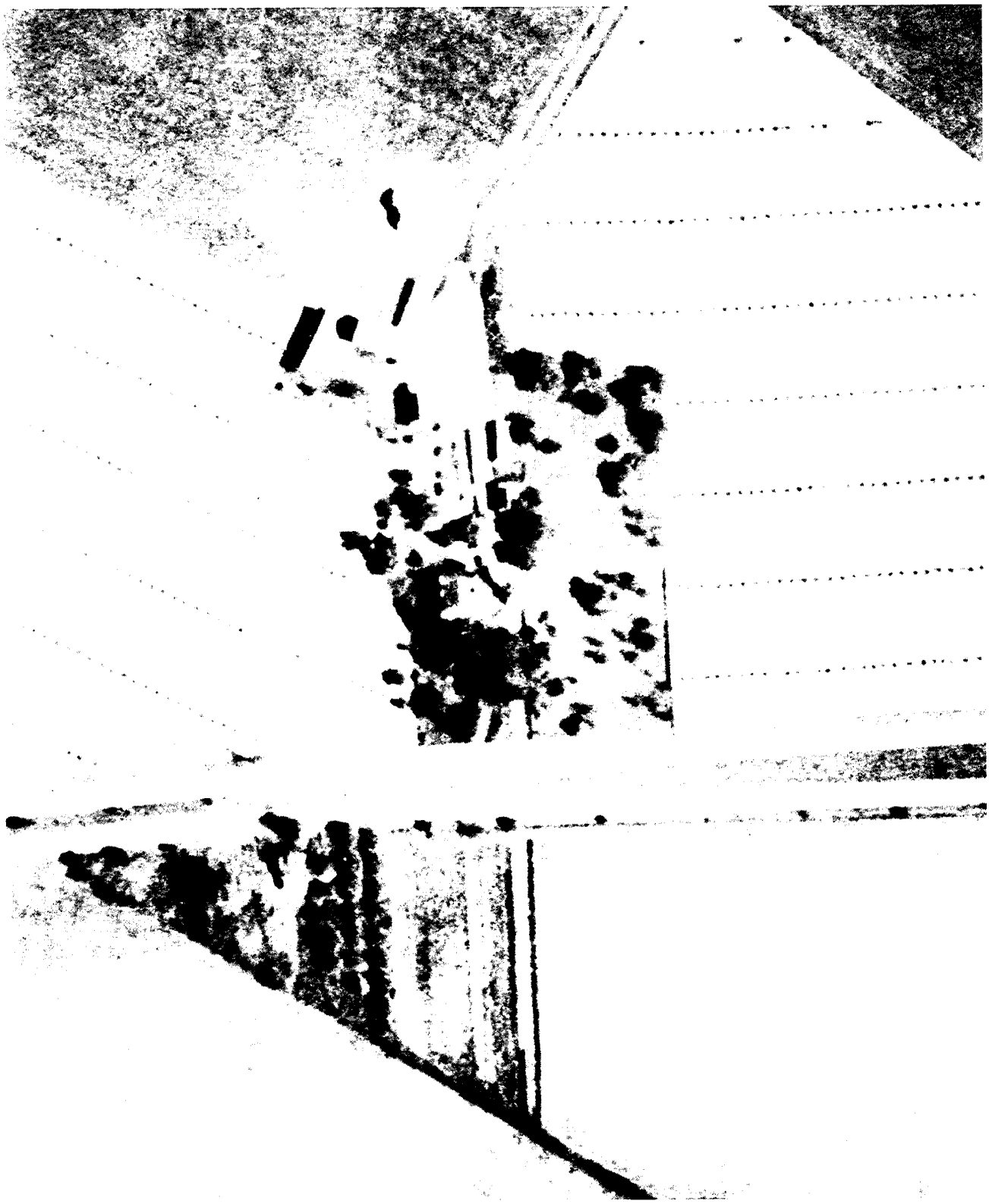
The Buchanan-Savin property remained in the Armstrong family until 1921 when the property was sold to Thomas R. Moffit. Moffit then left the property to his son T. Arthur Moffit after his death ca. 1945. The Savin-Buchanan farm as it appeared when it was owned by Thomas R. Moffit is shown in a detail of a 1937 aerial photograph taken by the Soil Conservation Service (Plate 3).

In 1867 the G. W. Buchanan farm consisted of 123 acres of land. In that year the freeholders appointed by the New Castle County Orphan's Court found a "two story frame dwelling, kitchen, tenant house, barn, stable, corn cribs, & c." The two story dwelling house described is the extant Buchanan-Savin farmhouse (N-6272) which is shown on the 1867 plat (Figure 7). The farmhouse as it appears today is shown in Plates 1 and 2.

The tenant house described in the text of the Orphan's Court account does not appear on the 1867 plat prepared with the account. This tenant structure, however, appears on both Beers' 1868 Atlas (Figure 6) and Baists' 1893 Atlas. This structure appears on both atlases approximately 2,000 feet to the east of the Savin farmhouse along the south side of Thoroughfare Neck Road. Rea and Price's 1849 map of New Castle County, however, does not show the tenant structure which indicates that the structure was built between 1849 and 1868. This tenant structure is not present today and does not appear in a 1906 USGS topographic map which indicates that it was destroyed around the

PLATE 3

Buchanan–Savin Farm Site, Detail of 1937 U.S. Soil Conservation Service Aerial Photograph



turn of the twentieth century. The tenant structure as it is shown on Beers' and Baist's atlases is well outside of the present proposed right-of-way and will not be impacted by proposed construction of Delaware 1.

Two small outbuildings are shown approximately 200' northeast of the Savin-Buchanan farmhouse. According to the Orphan's court description, it is likely that these two outbuildings are the detached kitchen and the barn. Neither of these structures are the tenant house as historic maps clearly show that structure to be approximately 1200 feet farther to the east. The location of these outbuildings is under present Route 13. Although these structures may have been moved to south of the farmhouse where the present outbuildings are, any archaeological remains of these structures would have been destroyed by the construction of present Route 13. A Phase I pedestrian survey of the plowed fields along both sides of present Route 13 in the area of these two outbuildings did not locate any evidence of historic structures.

At the time of the Orphan's Court assessment of his estate, George Buchanan's property was 123 acres in size. Buchanan's farm was originally 269 acres in size when he purchased it from Joseph Fleming. Buchanan sold the balance of the property, a parcel of 164 acres to his neighbor and son-in-law Samuel A. Armstrong in 1864. This parcel sold to Armstrong bordered property he owned and occupied to the south as shown on Beers' 1868 Atlas (Figure 6) and did not include any structures.

In April of 1857, George W. Buchanan applied for and received an insurance policy on his farm north of Smyrna from the

Kent Mutual Insurance Company. The policy issued to him describes in detail the structures that were present at the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site:

> "No. 1 A Frame Dwelling house 1 1/2 stories 16 X 20 [feet] with back building 12 X 28 feet situate in Appoquinimink Hundred...estimated value $600, owned and occupied by the Applicant; warmed by stoves & fire-places--stove pipes well secured; ashes poured on the ground 60 ft. from building; pump under a back shed 6 feet off. Insured value $400."
>
> "No. 2 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 No. 1. Estimated at $350; insured value $234." "No. 3 Is a meal, corn, and tool house 12 X 26 feet 1 story high, 40 feet from No. 1, estimated value at $75. Insured value $50."
>
> Kent Mutual Insurance Co. Policy #720.
> Approved 17 April 1857.

Thus according to insurance records, the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site consisted of three structures: a one and a half story frame farmhouse and two outbuildings, a 18' X 32' stable and carriage house and a 12' X 26' corn, meal and tool shed. The two outbuildings were both located within 50 yards of the house. The location of the two outbuildings shown in the 1867 Orphan's Court plat of the property is consistent with that indicated in the insurance records. Thus the structures described in 1857 appear to be the same ones shown in the 1867 Orphan's Court plat.

According to the 1860 population census, George Buchanan's household consisted of 11 other people besides himself: his wife Mary; his daughters Bathsheba, Angelina, Catharine, and S. [probably Sarah]; and two sons, J. H. and George W. Two farm laborers, W. Fields (aged 28 years) and C. Jones (aged 14 years),

and a 21 year old black servant, Moll Smith, shared Buchanan's home. Buchanan himself was 45 years old and his wife Mary was 30 years old. Their daughters ranged in age from 15 year old Bathsheba to 7 year old Sarah. Their only son at home, George, was just two years old.

These six children listed in the 1860 census, however, were not Mary and George Buchanan's only children. According to the 1850 census, three other children had already left home by 1860: Mary E. who was 16 years old in 1850, George who was 13 years old, and Anne D. who was 11 years old. In 1850 two young men, probably both farm laborers, and two young black women, probably both servants, were also listed in George Buchanan's household. The two young men, John Baker and Samuel McElwee were 17 and 13 years old respectively and both had attended school within the year as had each of the Buchanan children. The two blacks were Moll Smith, aged 13 years and who was still with the Buchanans in 1860, and Hannah Pouso, 14 years of age.

In 1850, Buchanan's farm consisted of 175 acres of improved land and 85 acres of unimproved land. According to the agricultural census of that year, Buchanan owned 2 horses, 1 ass or mule, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 18 sheep and 4 swine. Buchanan owned farm machinery valued at $200 and produced over the previous year 260 bushels of wheat, 1600 bushels of Indian corn, and 40 pounds of wool. Other crops included peas, beans, Irish potatoes, buckwheat, and 25 pounds of butter.

By 1860 Buchanan had increased the number of milch and neat cattle that he owned to 22 animals. In that year he produced 700 bushels of oats and 300 pounds of butter which represented a

twelve fold increase in the amount of butter. This trend towards increased dairy production on the farm continued after George Buchanan's death in 1867 and the sale of all of his lands except for the 34 acre house parcel to his wealthy neighbor Samuel Armstrong.

George Buchanan purchased the Buchanan-Savin property in 1846 from Joseph Fleming. At this time the property was 269 acres in size. Joseph Fleming had assembled the property from two separate parcels that he purchased in 1831 from Thomas and Ann Deakyne and Isaac and Ann McNeil. Ann Deakyne and Ann McNeil had inherited the parcels through marriage from their families, specifically Ann's husband George Deakyne and Ann McNeil's father, Benjamin Martin.

Phase I Survey Results Summary

Phase I reconnaissance and pedestrian survey located and identified eight standing structures including the farmhouse at the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site. The results of the Phase I Survey appear in greater detail in Bachman et al. (1988). The area around the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse was observed to be unplowed and the potential for intact subsurface features and artifacts in good stratigraphic contexts was determined to be high. On the basis of these two determinations, a Phase II survey was recommended.

Phase II Survey Results

Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of 191 shovel test pits and nine 3' X 3' test units. The shovel test pits were excavated along a 25' grid and the location of all Phase II tests are shown in Figure 4. Phase II shovel tests were conducted

around all of the outbuildings and the test units were located in the area of greatest domestic activity and artifact density around the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse and the southern half of the site identified by shovel-testing. Phase II testing identified two areas of activity. Area I, the core of the site and the primary locus of domestic activity, will be presented first.

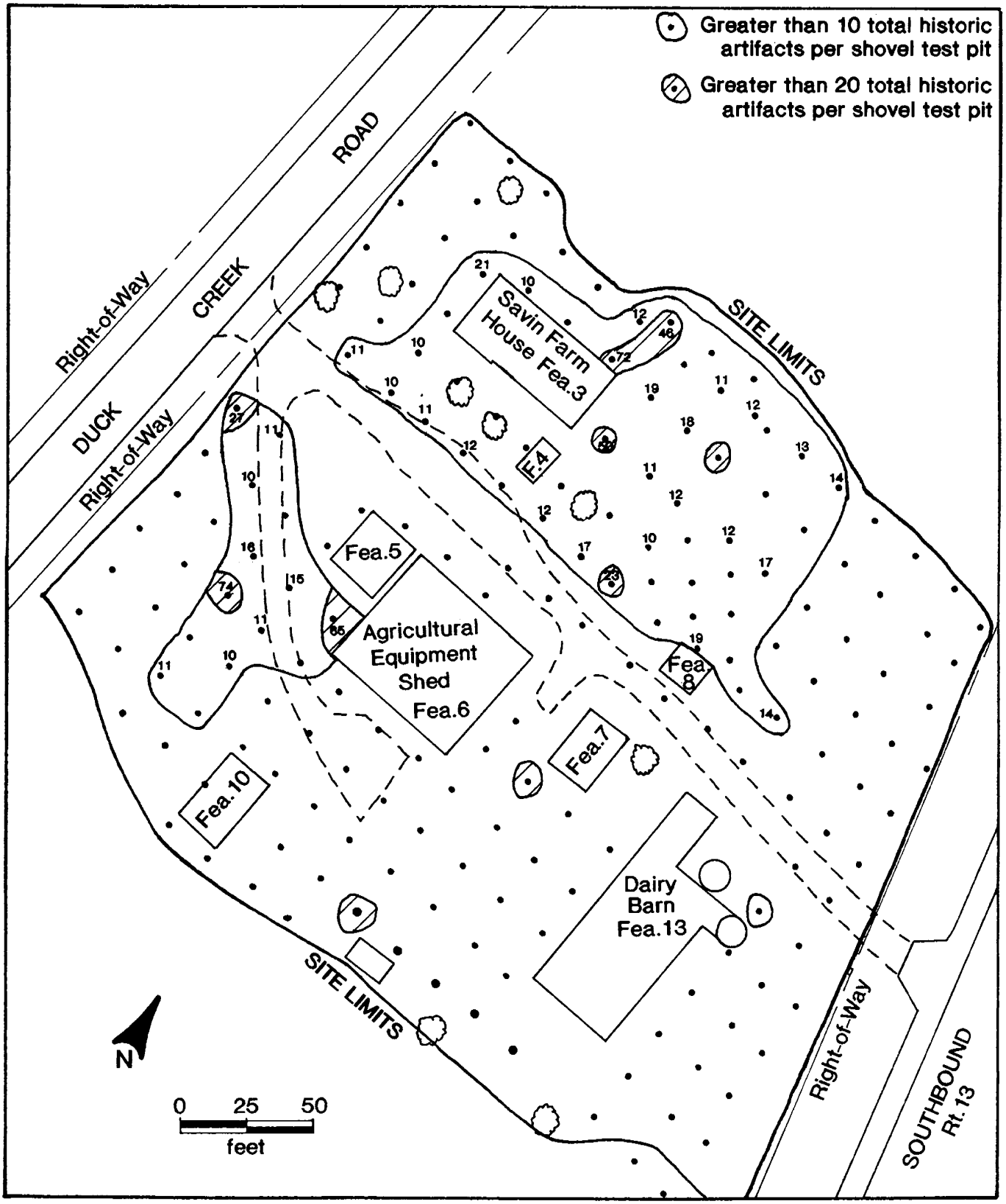
Feature numbers were assigned to the extant standing structures: the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse (Feature 3), small frame storage shed (Feature 4), recent garage (Feature 5), large agricultural implements shed (Feature 6), small barn (Feature 7), milk shed (Feature 8), concrete trough (Feature 9), frame corn crib (Feature 10), animal pen (Feature 11), concrete retaining wall (Feature 12), and large dairy barn (Feature 13). All of the outbuildings except for the small frame structure presently used as a storage shed (Feature 4) and the corn crib (Feature 10) are of early to mid-twentieth century concrete block and frame construction. The location of all these features in relation to the Buchanan-Savin Farm House is shown in Figure 4.

Phase II shovel testing identified two distinct areas of high artifact density (greater than 10 artifacts per shovel test). These areas of high artifact density correspond to two major activity areas and are shown in Figure 8. The division line between the two areas is the dirt driveway just south of the farmhouse that bisects the site from east to west. With the exception of a small area around the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse, all of the site has been plowed.

Area I, roughly the northern half of the site, contains the primary locus of domestic activity and includes the only two

FIGURE 8

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Total Historic Artifact Density for Phase II Shovel Tests



identifiable nineteenth century domestic structures at the site, the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse (Feature 3) and the small vertical sided frame storage shed (Feature 4). Feature 4 appears to be the frame kitchen noted in the 1867 Orphan's Court description that was moved to its present location prior to the construction of present Route 13.

The density of total historic artifacts in Area I ranged from less than 5 to 72 artifacts per shovel test. Overall, Area I contained consistently higher densities of historic artifacts than Area II which is consistent with the known occupation of the site. Significant artifact densities of greater than 10 artifacts per shovel test and greater than 20 artifacts per shovel test are shown in Figure 8. The density of historic artifacts in Area I was consistently higher than Area II, the southern half of the site that is comprised solely of agricultural outbuildings.

In addition to the overall density of artifacts, the distribution of historic ceramics clearly shows the concentration of domestic activity around the Buchanan-Savin Farmhouse, particularly along its eastern end (Figure 9). Similar differences between Area I and II and in the overall concentration of artifacts around the farmhouse can be seen in the distribution of all structurally-related artifacts (i.e. window glass, nails, and nail fragments) shown in Figure 10 and bottle glass fragments shown in Figure 11. Area I includes both the highest density of historic artifacts and the greatest concentration of domestic artifacts.

FIGURE 9

Buchanan–Savin Farm Site, Distribution of Historic Ceramics for Phase II Shovel Tests

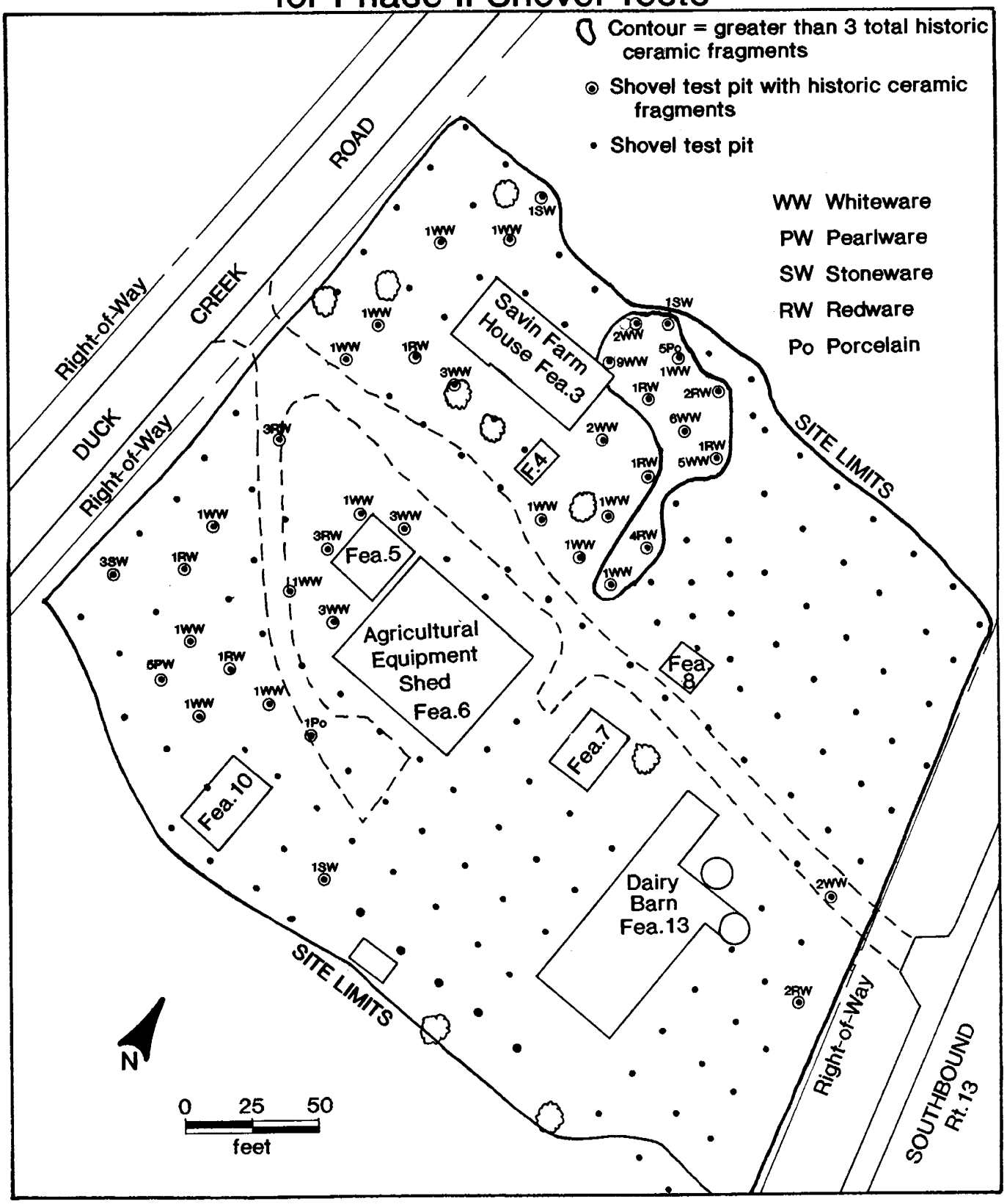


FIGURE 10

Buchanan–Savin Farm Site, Distribution of Structurally Related Artifacts for Phase II Shovel Tests

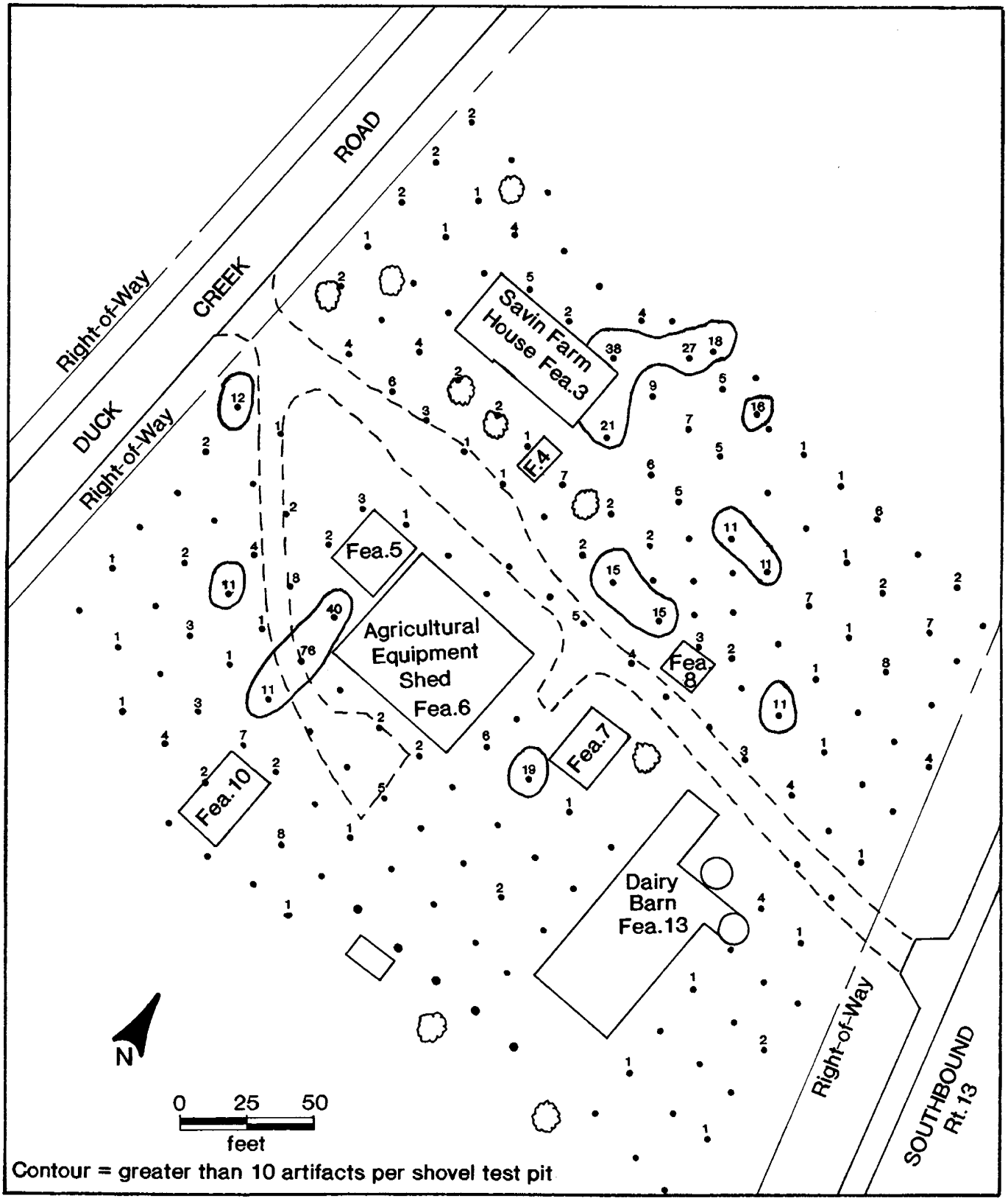


FIGURE 11

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Distribution of Bottle Glass Fragments for Phase II Shovel Tests

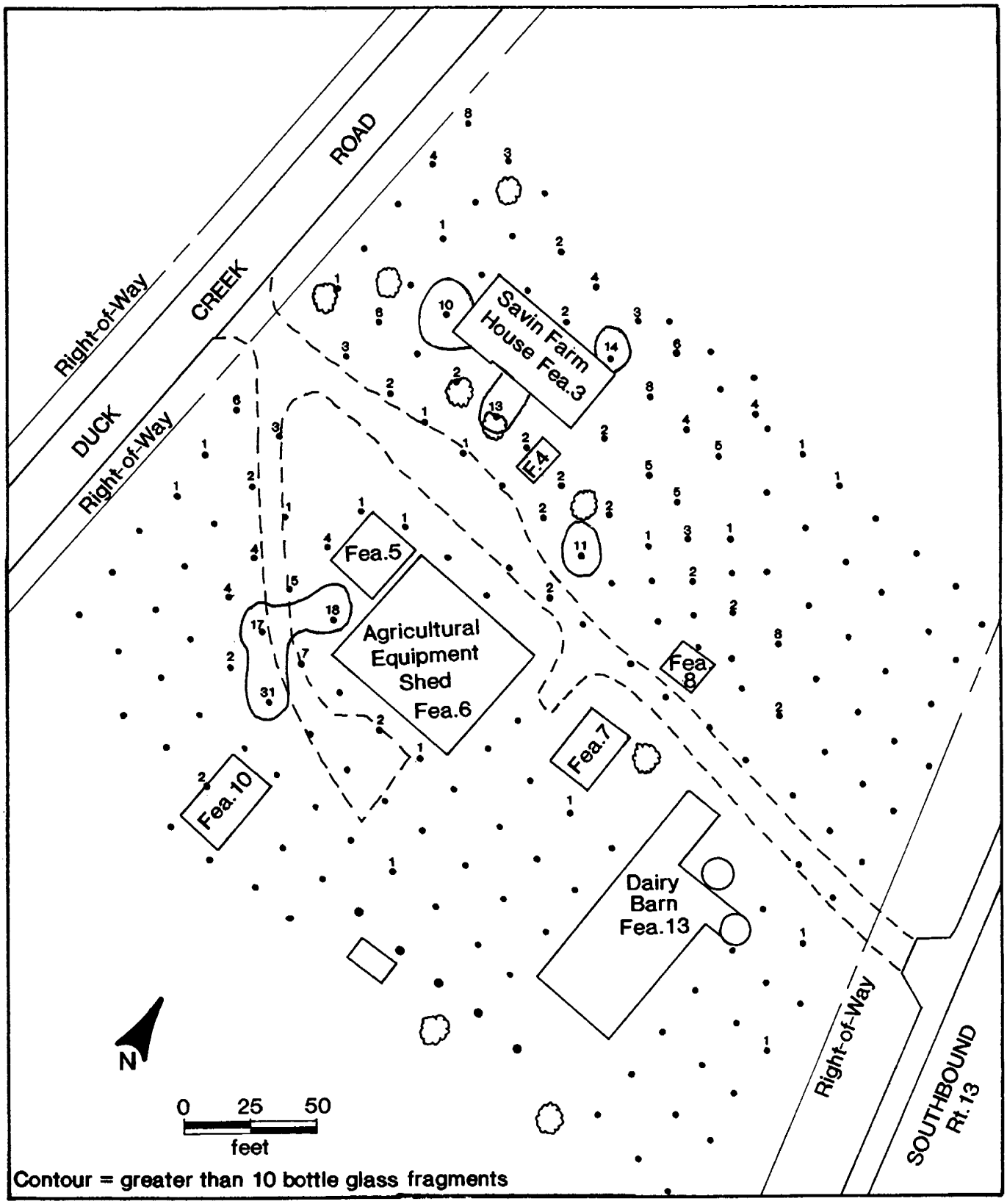
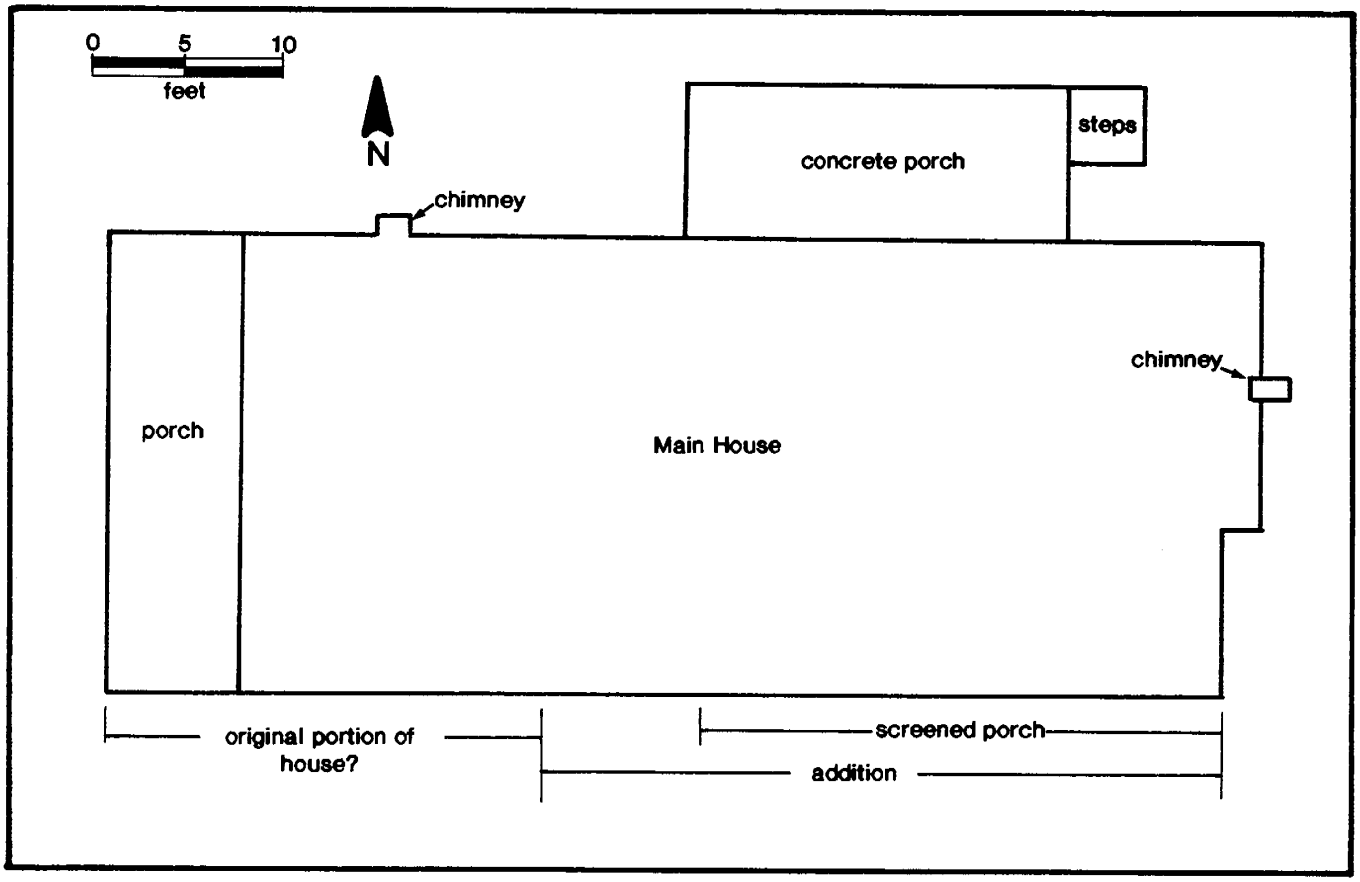


FIGURE 12

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Floor Plan of the Buchanan-Savin Farm House



Area I contains three standing structures: the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse (Feature 3), a vertical board sided storage shed that was originally probably a detached kitchen (Feature 4), and a concrete block and frame milk house (Feature 8). The milk house dates to the early twentieth century. The location of the milkhouse and all of the outbuildings at the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site suggests that the present layout of the farmstead occurred after the construction of present Route 13 in the 1920s.

As described in the 1867 Orphan's court assessment, the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse is a 2 story frame approximately 24' by 52' in dimension (Figure 12, Plates 1 and 2). The house is

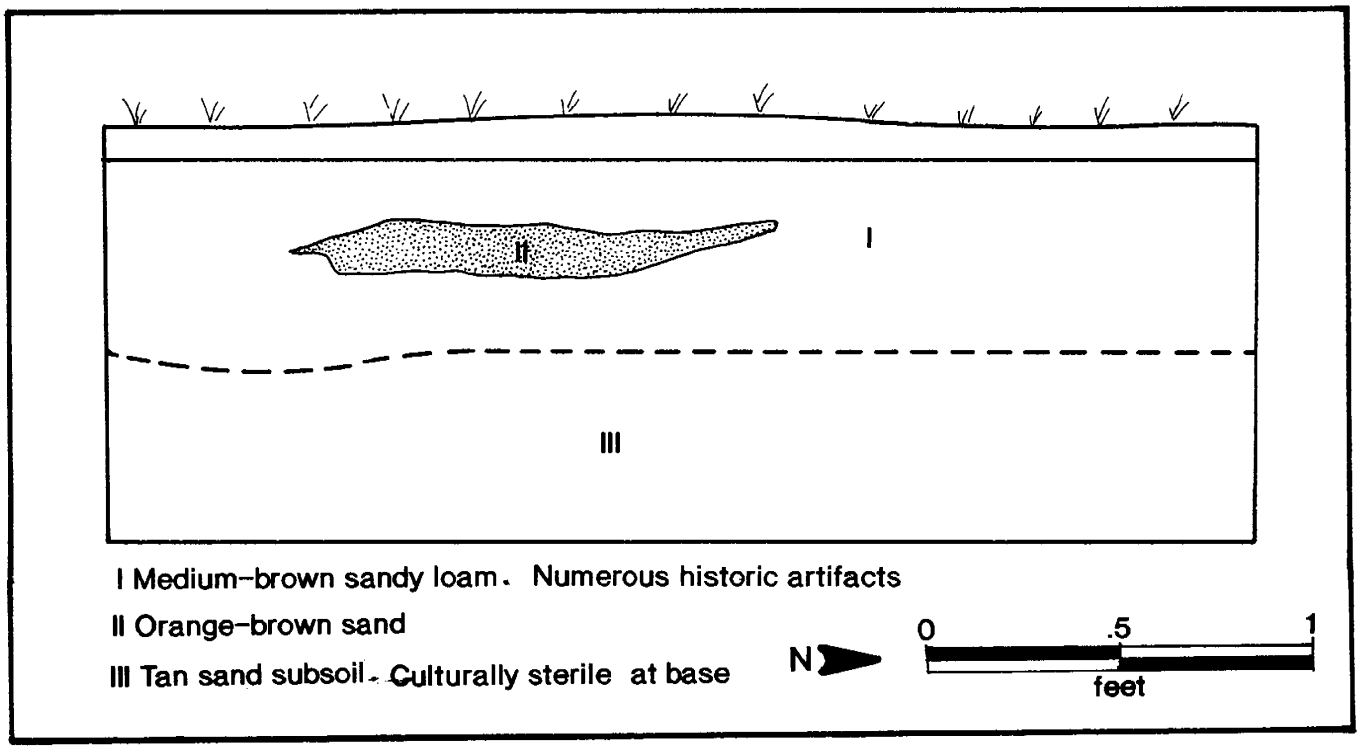
oriented along an east-west axis towards Duck Creek Road (Kent 486) which is consistent with the known nineteenth century occupation of the site. The architecture of the Savin farmhouse is a typical mid-nineteenth century vernacular structures (Herman 1987a) and the house itself was determined not to be architecturally significant (Benenson and Bower 1987).

One 3' X 3' test unit was excavated along the west side of the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse. The location of this test unit, Test Unit S47.2E41.5 is shown in Figure 4. Test Unit S47.2E41.5 was excavated to a depth of 1.0' below ground surface and sterile yellow tan sands were encountered at 0.75 feet below surface. This culturally sterile level was overlain by a layer of medium brown sandy loam that was mottled with pockets of bright orange sands. This layer extended from just below the humus to 0.75 feet below surface and contained numerous window glass, whiteware, wire nails, and wood fragments. One coin, a 1969 penny, was found near ground surface. A profile of the west wall of Test Unit S47.2E41.5 showing the extent of the artifact bearing strata is shown in Figure 13.

One area of relatively high artifact density was identified in the yard area east of the Buchanan-Savin farmhouse. Shovel Tests Pits S0E120 and S20E100 contained 46 and 72 total artifacts respectively. Artifacts recovered from these two tests and the tests immediately adjacent (Shovel Test Pits S0E100, S0E140, S20E120, S20E140 and S40E120) included 11 whiteware, five American porcelain, four American blue and gray stoneware, and one redware fragments. No pearlwares, creamwares, or other diagnostic late eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics

FIGURE 13

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Profile of Test Unit S47.2 E41.5, West Wall

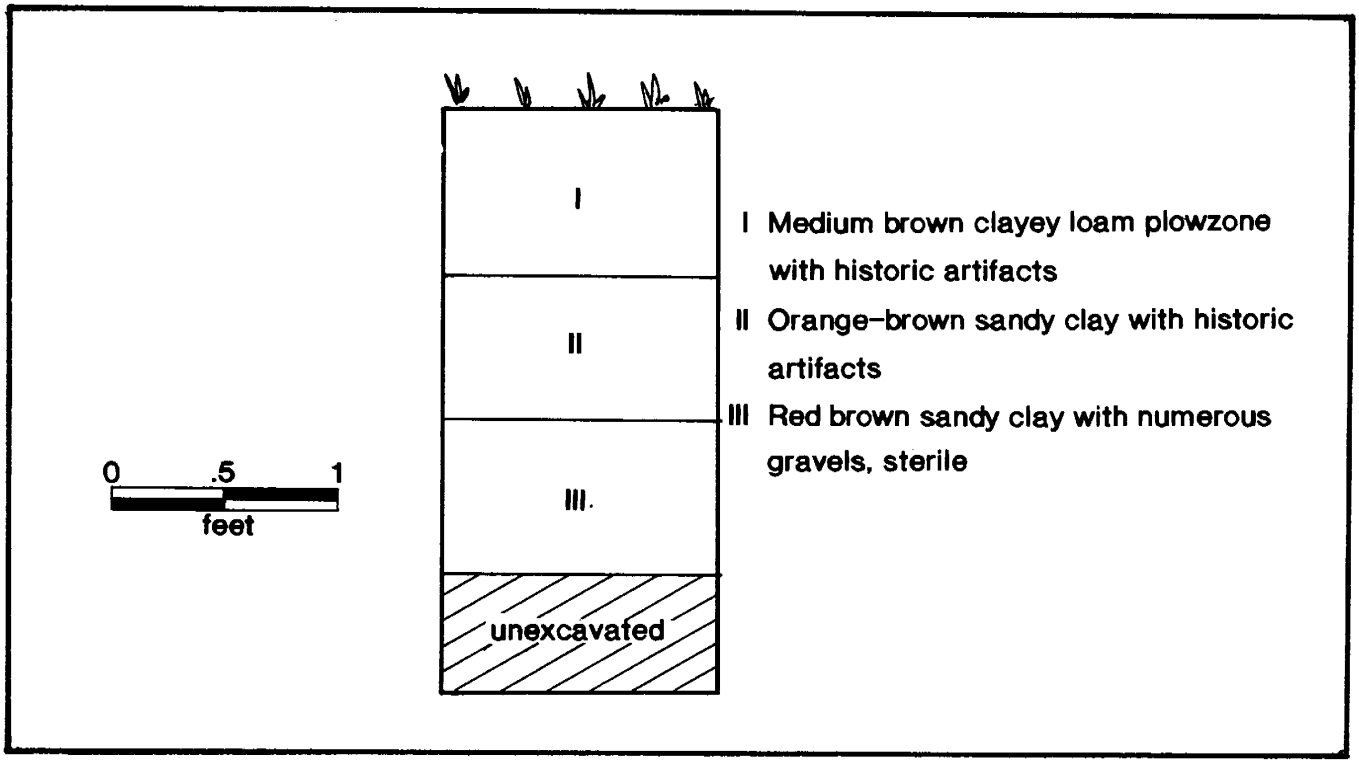


were recovered which is consistent with the known mid-nineteenth century occupation of the site. Other artifacts recovered included numerous cut and wire nails, clear and olive bottle glass fragments, oyster shell, and coal fragments. These artifacts all came from intact, unplowed contexts and represent concentrations of yard scatter deposits as no historic feature was identified. The profile of Shovel Test Pit N20E0 which was located approximately five feet from the northeast corner of the Savin Farmhouse, is shown in Figure 14.

Feature 4, the former detached kitchen, is 12'2" by 10'1" in dimension (Figure 4). The structure is of frame construction with vertical board siding and cedar shake shingles and is presently used as a storage shed. The size of Feature 4 is

FIGURE 14

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Profile of Shovel Test Pit N20E0



consistent with other mid-nineteenth century detached kitchens identified in central Delaware (Herman 1987a). It is unlikely that Feature 4 was utilized as a detached kitchen in its present location as it is not associated with any concentrations of historic ceramics or other domestic artifacts as shown in Figures 9 and 11.

Feature 8, the milk house, is of concrete block and frame construction. This type of construction is typical of the early twentieth century and is the material of construction of all of other outbuildings, except Feature 10 (the corn crib), at the Savin Farm Site. Near Feature 8 are Feature 9, a poured concrete trough and Feature 7, a small concrete block barn also associated with dairying activities. The location of Features 7-9 and all of

the other concrete outbuildings suggests that they were built after the construction of Route 13 in the 1920's.

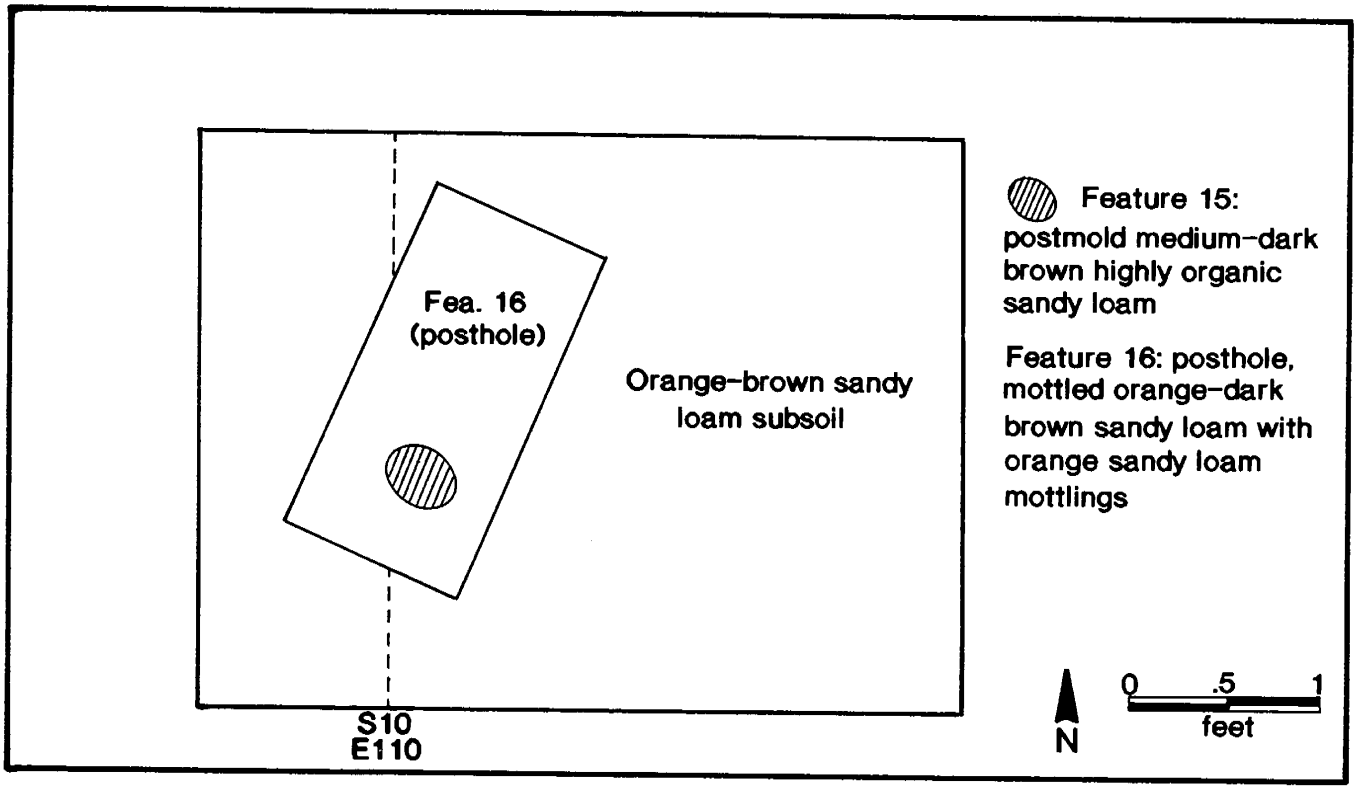
A total of four 3' X 3' test units were excavated in Area I. Phase II testing identified three features: Feature 14, a recent concrete French drain located 20' east of the Savin Farmhouse and Features 15 and 16, a postmold and post hole located in Test Unit S10E110.

Features 15 (postmold) and 16 (posthole) were identified in Test Unit S10E110 at 1.3 feet below surface. Both features are located 10 feet from the northeast corner of the Savin farmhouse in line with the eastern gable end in an area of high artifact density determined by shovel testing. The diameter of the postmold, Feature 15, was 0.6 feet in diameter which indicates that the feature is the remains of a fence post and is not structurally-related (Figure 15).

Feature 15 was defined by a medium to dark brown sandy loam feature fill within a posthole (Feature 16) of mottled orange-brown sandy loam comprised of dark organic feature fill and disturbed subsoil. Upon excavation, Feature 15 was found to extend to 2.4 feet below surface as appears in the profile of the west wall of Test Unit S10E110 shown in Figure 16. Although numerous mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century artifacts were recovered in Test Unit S10E110, no artifacts were recovered from either the postmold or posthole features. The location of fence remains in this area indicates that the area of high artifact density along the northeast corner of the Savin farmhouse is the result of domestic refuse disposal activities.

FIGURE 15

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Floor Plan of Test Unit S10E110, Showing Features 15 (Postmold) and 16 (Posthole)

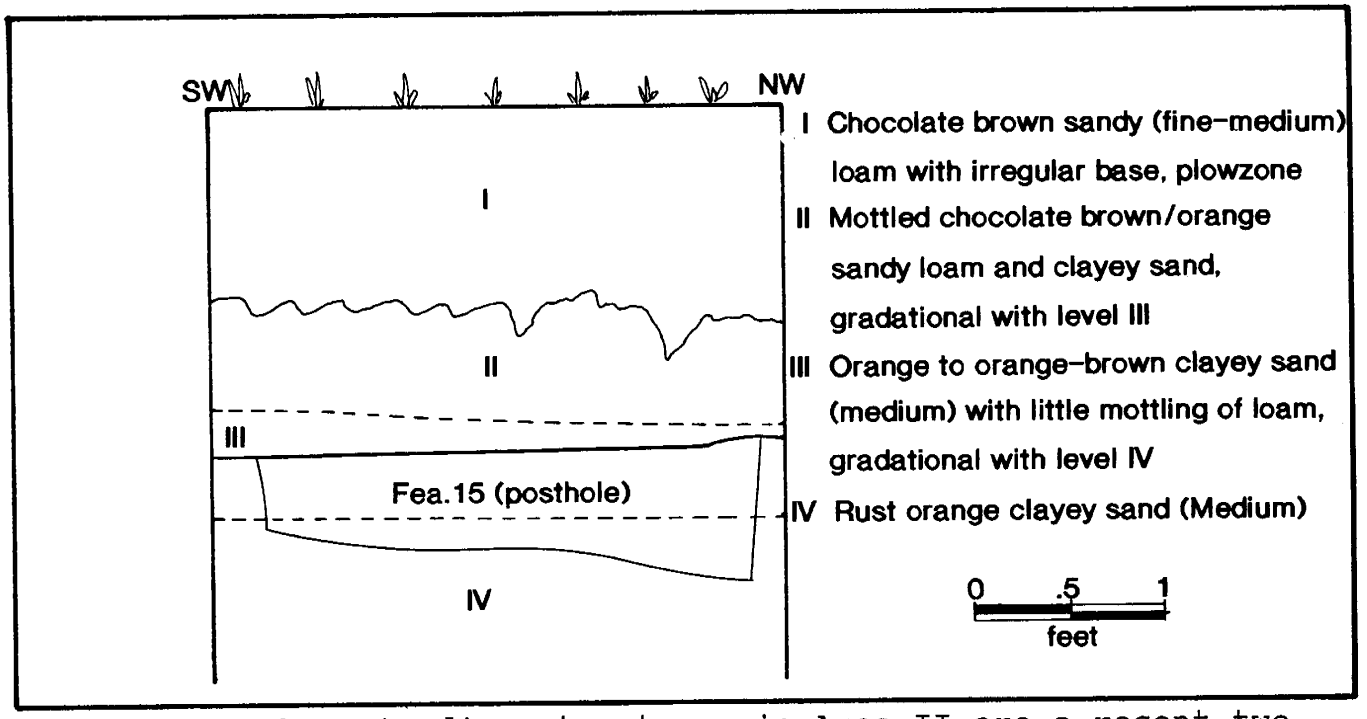


Area II consists of nine historic features including seven extant twentieth century agricultural outbuildings (Figure 4). Area II is not associated with any domestic activities and contained a consistently lower density of historic artifacts than Area I. Artifact density ranged from between five and 105 artifacts per shovel test. Area II also contained much fewer historic ceramics and other domestic related artifacts.

Of the extant structures in Area II, the most notable is a large concrete block and frame dairy barn (Feature 13; Figure 4). The core of this structure measures 65 by 35 feet. Two large fodder silos are attached to the northern end and are visible today.

FIGURE 16

Buchanan-Savin Farm Site, Profile of Test Unit S10E110, West Wall, Showing Feature 15



The other standing structures in Area II are a recent two car garage (Feature 5), large agricultural equipment shed (Feature 6), small barn (Feature 7), corn crib (Feature 10), and an animal pen (Feature 11) and associated concrete retaining wall (Feature 12). With the exception of the frame corn crib, all of the structures in Area II are of recent twentieth century concrete block and frame construction.

Phase II testing identified four areas of high artifact density (greater than 20 artifacts per shovel test) which appear in Figure 8. Two of the areas are associated with an area of medium artifact density (10 to 20 artifacts per shovel test along the west side of the agricultural machine shed (Feature 6) and the recent two car garage (Feature 5). Artifacts recovered in this area consisted largely of clear and aqua bottle glass

fragments and structurally-related window glass and wire nail fragments. Some historic ceramics, all of which were fragments of mid-to-late nineteenth century whitewares and stonewares, were recovered in this area between Duck Creek Road and Features 5, 6, and 10 (Figure 9). The density of historic ceramics in this area was very low; no more than three historic ceramics were recovered from any single shovel test.

The other two areas of high artifact density are isolated concentrations of amber and clear bottle glass, window glass, wire nails, and non-diagnostic nail fragments found in single shovel test pits between the machinery shed (Feature 6) and the dairy barn (Feature 13) as shown in Figures 10 and 11. No historic ceramics were found in these tests. Further Phase II testing in both areas did not identify any evidence of structures and both of these areas appear to be simple trash deposits.

Test units were excavated in each of these four areas and one subsurface feature was located. All of the areas of high artifact density in Area II appear to be simple sheet refuse deposits. The one feature located, Feature 12, was a fence posthole located in Test Unit S300E197. Feature 12 is located 20 feet east of a concrete block animal pen, Feature 11. Feature 12 is the remains of a fence associated with Feature 10 the animal pen. No postmold remains were identified and Feature 12 was excavated to a depth of 1.5 feet below surface and no historic artifacts were recovered from the feature fill. Upon excavation, Feature 12 was found to be similar in shape and profile to the posthole of Feature 2, the other post related feature identified at the Savin Farm Site.

The only potentially nineteenth century outbuilding in Area II is the corn crib (Feature 10). A corn crib is present on the farm in 1867 according to the Orphan's Court description of the property. However, Phase II testing in the vicinity of the corn crib did not locate any diagnostic artifacts or features and it is not known if this extant corn crib is the same structure described in 1867.

A total of 4,411 historic artifacts were recovered from the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site (Appendix II). The majority (59%) of the artifacts recovered were structurally-related window glass, cut and wire nails, and nail fragments. Historic ceramics accounted for 37% of all artifacts recovered. Mid-to-late nineteenth century whitewares, redwares, and stonewares were the most common ceramics recovered and constituted 54%, 19%, and 10%, respectively of the total ceramics recovered. Pearlwares accounted for only 4% of the total ceramics recovered. The mean ceramic date of all ceramics recovered is 1844.1. Excluding redwares, the mean ceramic date is 1854.1 which is consistent with the mid-nineteenth century to present occupation of the site.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archival research has identified the Buchanan-Savin Farm Site as a owner- and tenant-occupied farm occupied from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the present. Phase II testing identified two major activity areas at the site. Area I is partially plowed and Area II is completely plowed. Historic artifacts were recovered from intact strata in both areas and the potential for further subsurface features is high.

Area I consists of the core of the site and represents the main domestic area of the site and further work should be concentrated in this area. The extant standing structures in Area I include the Savin farmhouse itself and a vertical board sided storage shed that was probably a nineteenth century detached kitchen moved to its present location near the house in the early twentieth century. A general yard scatter of mid-to-late nineteenth century artifacts was found over most of Area I and high artifact densities indicative of more intensive trash deposition was found near the farmhouse. One subsurface feature, a fence related posthole and mold was found. Area II is an area of low artifact density associated with the extant agricultural outbuildings and associated activity areas.

The presence of intact subsurface features, undisturbed artifact bearing strata, and intact standing structures led to the determination that the site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D--the site has yielded, and is likely to yield, further information important in history. Thus, avoidance is the recommended mitigation alternative. Should avoidance prove impossible due to the direct and indirect impacts of proposed construction, then data recovery would be the suggested alternative. Recommended data recovery operations would concentrate on the excavation of Area I, the area of highest artifact density and the primary locus of domestic activity. Data recovery operations would concentrate on the identification of further intact land surfaces, additional subsurface features, and intact artifact