(1744-1775, N=1); plain creamware (1762 to 1820, N=3); plain pearlware (1775-1840, N=1); green shell-edge pearlware (1800-1850, N=1); hand-painted pearlware (1795-1825, N=1); blue shell-edge whiteware (1815-1850, N=1); hand-painted whiteware (1820-1860, N=5); transfer-printed ironstone (1900-1995, N=2); decal-decorated ironstone (1880-1995, N=18); plain yellowware (1827-1940, N=1); Rockingham-type yellowware (1812-1920, N=2); stoneware with Albany slip (1800-1940, N=2); stoneware with Bristol slip (1835-1995, N=1); hard-paste porcelain (1900-1995, N=4); and various twentieth-century ironstones (N=4). The sherds were almost all recovered from plowzone contexts, and most were quite small.

Most of the kitchen glass recovered could only be classified, if at all, as unidentified bottle glass. However, the collection included fragments of 7-Up, Pepsi, and Coca-Cola bottles, and others with the Prohibition-era embossment, "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this bottle." More than 20 fragments of canning jars or lidliners, a ubiquitous part of farm life in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century America, were recovered. The architectural artifacts included 145 fragments of modern window glass and 23 of broad glass (1820-1926). One hand-wrought nail was recovered, as were 113 machine cut nails (post-1790), 290 wire nails (post-1850), and 54 unidentified nails. Other household objects recovered included three fragments of lamp glass, pieces of metal and plastic toys, glass marbles, a watch gear, suspender parts, china and plastic buttons, and a 1985 nickel. The other objects comprised the usual remains of a modern farm, including a spark plug; various screws, bolts, washers, and other small metal parts; a pair of pliers; fragments of paint cans; and 37 pieces of unidentified metal.

5. Summary

The Lore Farm Site was a farm established in the 1870s and occupied until the 1980s. No evidence of earlier occupation on the site was found during the Phase II testing or documentary research. One building, a cinderblock barn, was still standing on the site at the time of the testing. The remainder of the site has been plowed, and only a few patches of intact soil survive, protected by foundations and a tree. Phase II testing located the cellar hole of the farm house, which was filled with demolition debris. The vast majority of the artifacts recovered from the site date to the twentieth century.

N. SITE 7NC-J-210, THE OSBORNE WETLAND NO. 1 SITE

1. Site Description

Site 7NC-J-210 (the Osborne Wetland No. 1 Site) was a prehistoric lithic scatter located in the Osborne Wetland Replacement Area, about 2 miles north of Smyrna on the western side of U.S. Route 13 (see Figures 53 and 54; Figure 102). The wetland area comprised approximately 160 acres, mostly plowed fields. The topography was gently rolling. Site 7NC-J-210 was selected for Phase II evaluation as part of a sample of the smaller sites in the Osborne Wetland Replacement Area.

When the Phase I fieldwork was carried out, this area had just been plowed and rained on, and surface visibility was excellent, so the survey was carried out by surface inspection (Bedell

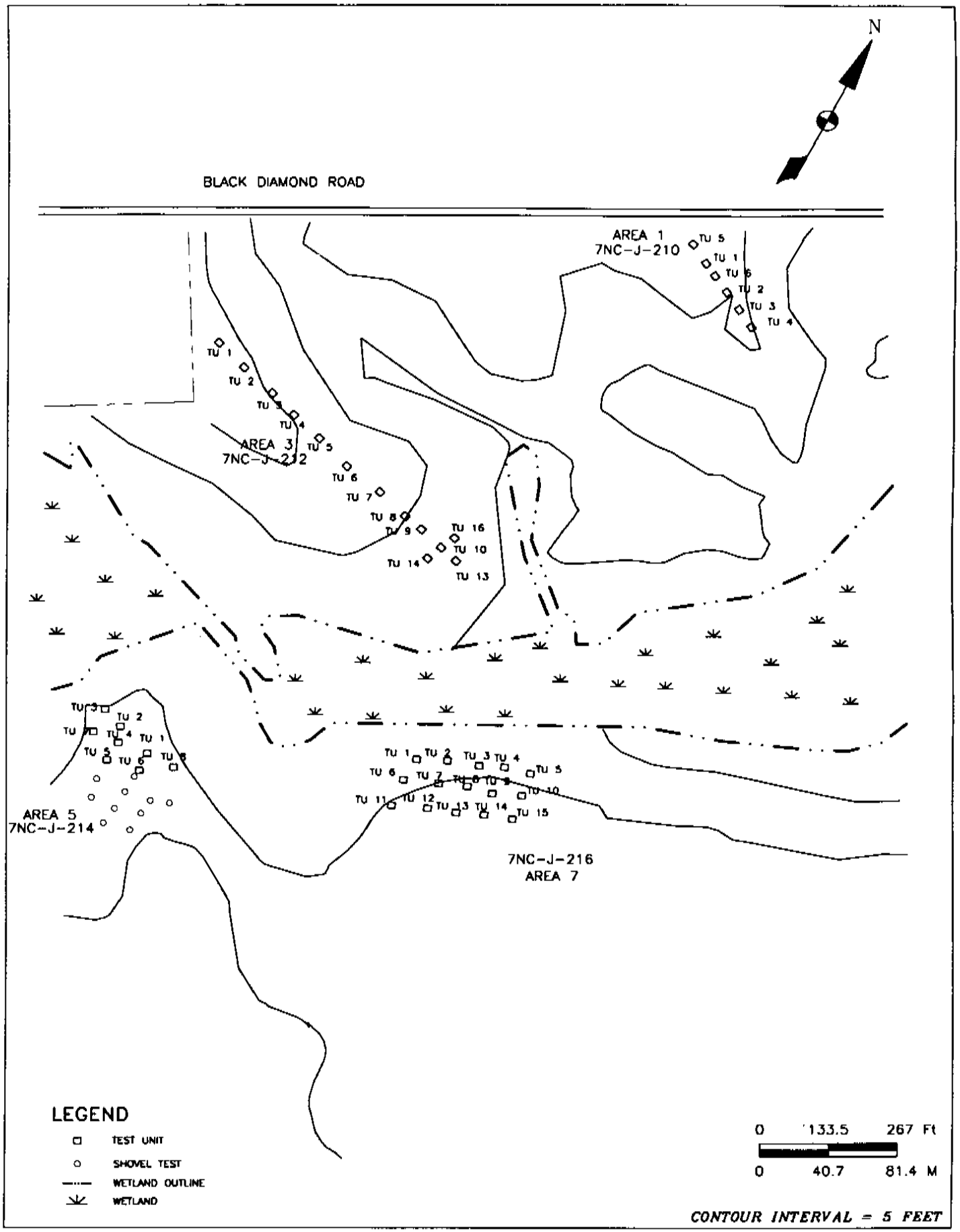

FIGURE 102: Overall Plan of Phase II Testing at the Osborne Wetland

1995c). Five artifacts (four flakes and a chert biface) were recovered from the surface of this ridge in an area measuring approximately 85 meters north-south by 30 meters east-west (280x100 feet). Two transects of six shovel tests, for a total of 12, were then excavated across the site at 20-meter intervals, and flakes were recovered from two of them. Six close-interval shovel test pits were then excavated around these positive shovel tests, and flakes were recovered from two more. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone.

2. Environmental Setting

The Osborne Wetland No. 1 Site was located on a low ridge north of a small stream that flowed northeast out of the wetland area, eventually joining Blackbird Creek. The site was approximately 80 meters from the stream, adjacent to Black Diamond Road (see Figures 53, 54, and 102). All of the prehistoric archaeological sites located in the Osborne wetland were situated on sandy ridges adjacent to this stream and its associated wetlands. At the time of the testing, these wetlands occupied an area of 16 acres. Because the stream had been dredged to create a pond, it is believed that the wetlands were once more extensive than they are today, occupying all of the low ground between the ridges.

3. Phase II Testing

Phase II testing of Site 7NC-J-210 consisted of the excavation of six test units across the site (Figure 103). Test Units 1-4 were placed at 10-meter intervals on a transect line following the ridgetop. The placement of Test Units 5 and 6 was based on the results of the excavation of the first four test units. After an evaluation of the data produced through the excavation of Test Units 1-6, it was decided that additional test units were not necessary.

Phase II artifact counts were very low. Only 20 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the six test units. Two were FCR, and the rest were late-stage lithic reduction debitage evenly split between quartz, chert, and jasper. Twelve artifacts were split between Test Units 1 and 2. Test Unit 5 was placed 10 meters further northwest of Test Unit 1 along the transect line, and Test Unit 6 was placed half-way between Test Units 1 and 2 (5 meters from each). Five of the 20 artifacts were recovered from below the plowzone. The small size of these artifacts and the sandiness of the soil make downward movement of artifacts very possible. It is unlikely that these five artifacts are indicative of a significant subplowzone cultural deposit. Table 30 summarizes the lithic assemblage recovered in Phase I and Phase II.

Soil stratigraphy was fairly consistent across the site. A well-developed plowzone of brown to dark yellowish brown very sandy loam extended to an average depth of 20 centimeters below the surface. The subplowzone soil was strong brown in color and described as a compact loamy sand.

4. Summary

Site 7NC-J-210 appeared to represent a procurement station used sporadically by prehistoric peoples who were hunting or gathering in the wetlands along the nearby stream. As such, it was

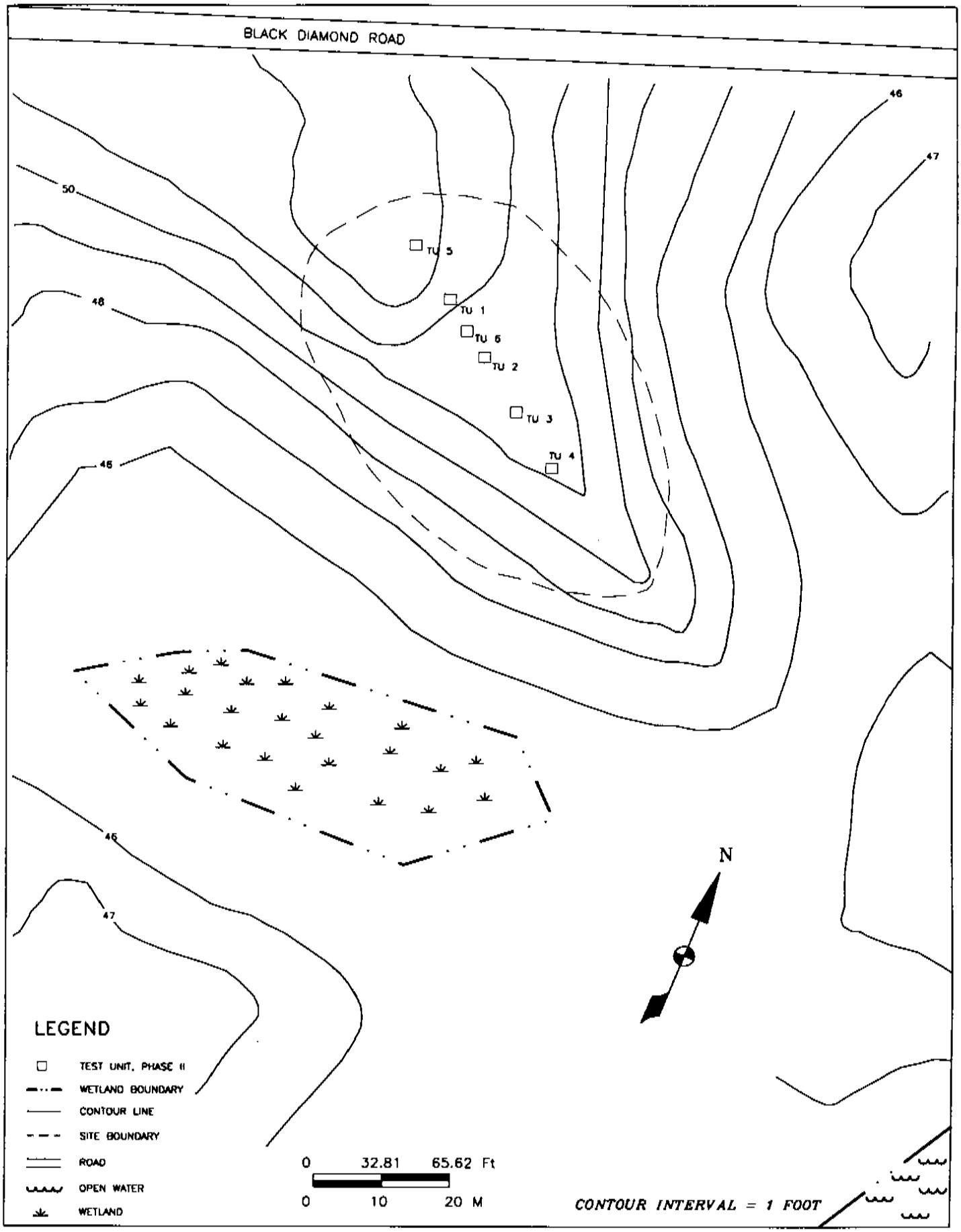

FIGURE 103: Osborne Wetland No. 1 (7NC-J-210) Site Plan

TABLE 30 SUMMARY OF PREHISTORIC LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE SITE 7NC-J-210

ARTIFACT TYPE	RAW MATERIAL						TOTAL
	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Quartz	Quartzite	Not Assgn*	
Bifaces							
Middle-Stage Biface	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Debitage							
Flake Fragments	2	.	1	1	1	.	5
Block Shatter	.	2	.	4	1	.	7
Decortication Flakes	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Early Reduction Flakes	4	1	.	1	.	.	6
Biface Reduction Flakes	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Fire-Cracked Rock	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
TOTALS	7	9	1	6	2	2	27

*Not Assigned; usually refers to fire-cracked rock

one of many such sites found in the Osborne Wetland Replacement Area and nearby. Artifact density was very light, and the site had been plowed repeatedly. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone, and the downward movement of a very few artifacts into the top of the subplowzone soil probably occurred after prehistoric site abandonment. The site's cultural affiliation is unknown.

O. SITE 7NC-J-212, THE OSBORNE WETLAND NO. 3 SITE

1. Site Description

Site 7NC-J-212 was a substantial prehistoric site located north of the stream that flowed out of the wetland area, eventually joining Sawmill Creek on the largest of the parallel sandy ridges that define the topography of the northern bank of this stream. The site extended from the first terrace above the stream northwest along the ridge to the back yard of a house on Black Diamond Road (see Figures 53, 54, and 102). The ridge rose over three distinct low terraces within the site area, including this first terrace. The site measured at least 150 meters northwest to southeast and extended over the width of the ridgetop, approximately 60 meters (500x200 feet). Diagnostic artifacts indicated that this site was occupied during the Archaic, Woodland I, and Woodland II (Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland) periods.

At the time of the Phase I fieldwork, surface visibility was excellent, and the survey was carried out by surface inspection (Bedell 1995c). A total of 160 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from