Native American artifacts occur in Strata A and B as well as in features (Table 4-39, Figure 4-74). The majority of the Native American artifacts were recovered from the first stratum (A) and were associated with the plowzone. A smaller percentage of artifacts were located in stratum B.

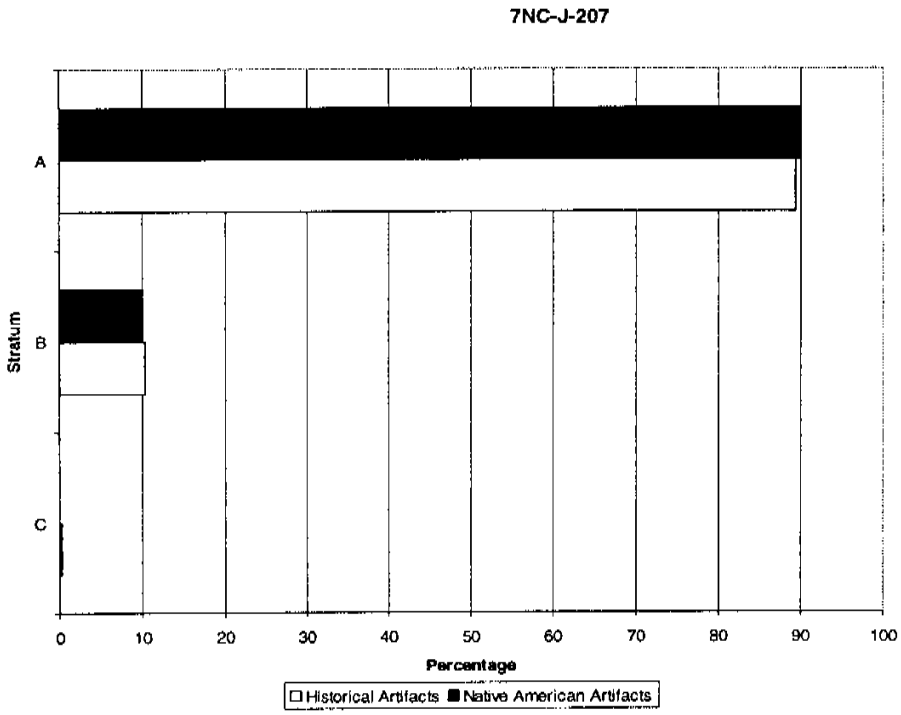


Figure 4-74. Artifact Frequency Distribution with Depth at 7NC-J-207

Trenching consisted of the mechanical removal of the plowzone in 8 trenches for a combined total of 175 linear meters (Figure 4-71). The purpose of trenching was to maximize site coverage for exposure of sub-plowzone features, which may have survived soil disturbance. Soil from the trenches was mechanically removed with the use of a backhoe, and each trench was shovel scraped clean to define features. As features were identified within trenches, the site gird was re-established and the features were excavated using grid proveniences; this procedure resulted in the excavation of an additional 64 1 by 1 meter test units centered on features.

4.2.5 Artifact Description.

Native American Artifacts. Phase II excavation at 7NC-J-207 yielded 302 Native American artifacts (Figure 4-75, Figure 4-76, Table 4-40). Native American artifacts include a projectile point, a biface, an axe, three flake tools, a hammerstone, an abrader, cores, flakes, chips/potlids, and thermally altered stone fragments. Lithic materials include chert, jasper, quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite.

The projectile point is a side notched type of white quartz (#58-7); and measures 30.1 mm long, 17.6 mm wide, and 7.6 mm thick (Figure 4-77). The blade edge angles are 61 and 63 degrees; the base edge angle is 50 degrees. The base was originally broken and had been reworked giving a slanted appearance (rather than straight across). No use wear is present along the blade edges although irregular nibbling does occur. No alternate bevel or facial polish is identified.

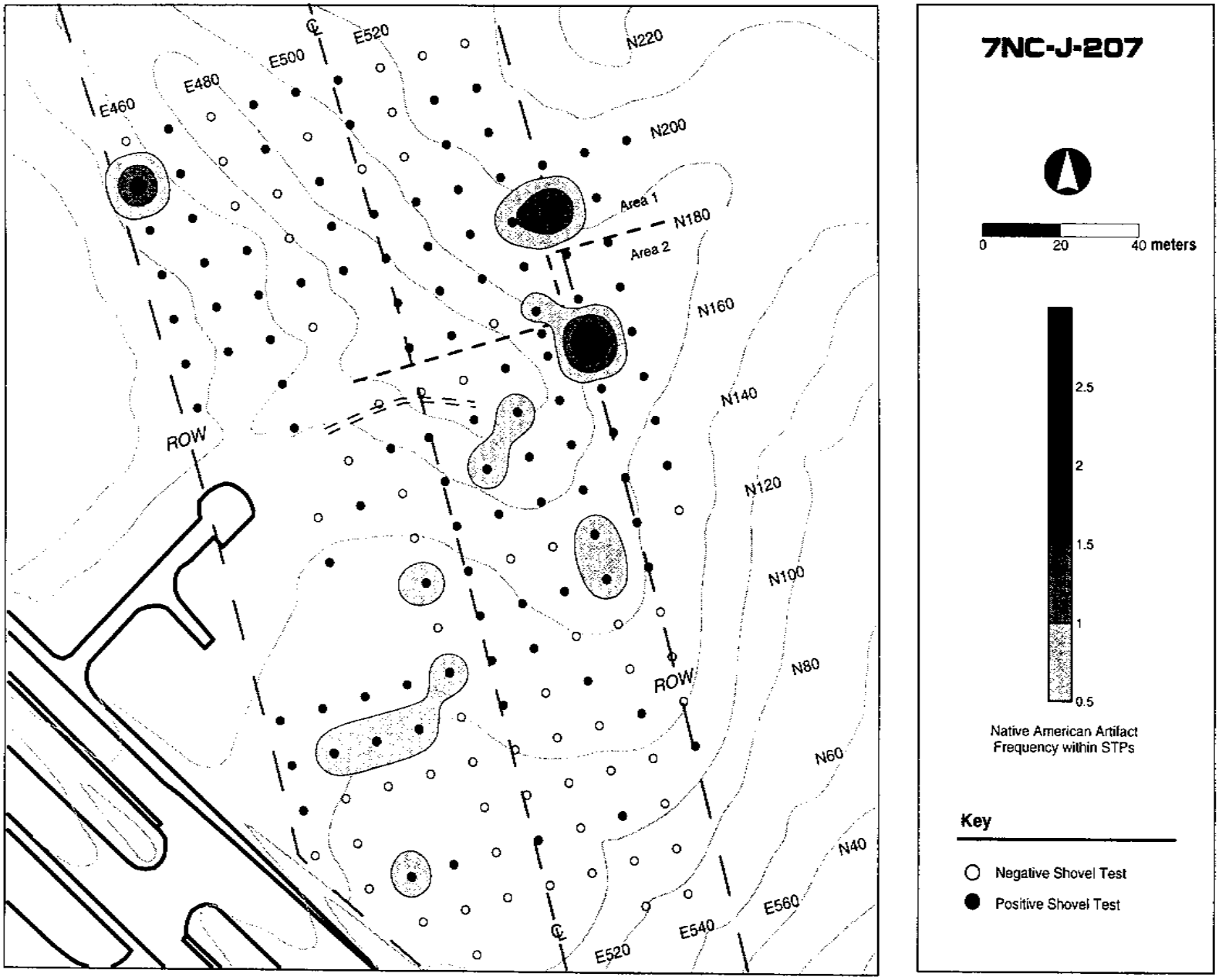


Figure 4-75. Site 7NC-J-207 STPs and Native American Artifact Distribution

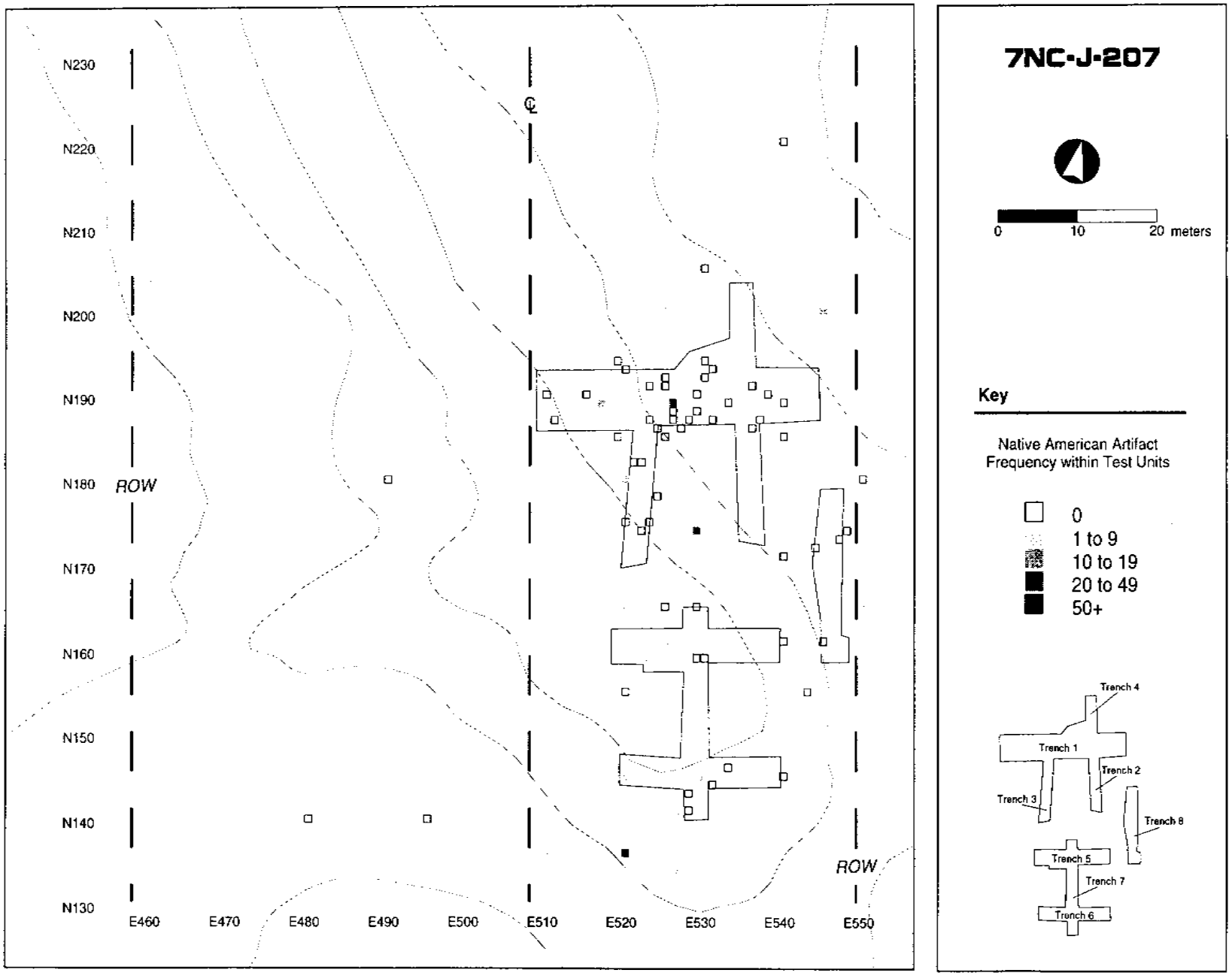


Figure 4-76. Site 7NC-J-207 Test Units and Native American Artifact Counts

Table 4-40. Native American Artifacts by Type and Material Recovered from 7NC-J-207

Artifact	Basalt	Chert	Jasper	Quartz	Quartzite	Rhyolite	Sandstone	Count
Projectile Point	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Biface	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Axe	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Flake Tool	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	3
Hammerstone	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Abrader	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Core	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	3
Flake	--	16	14	31	10	1	--	72
Chip/Potlid	--	1	1	9	--	--	--	11
TAS	--	--	3	50	143	--	11	207
Total	**1**	**19**	**21**	**93**	**155**	**1**	**11**	**302**

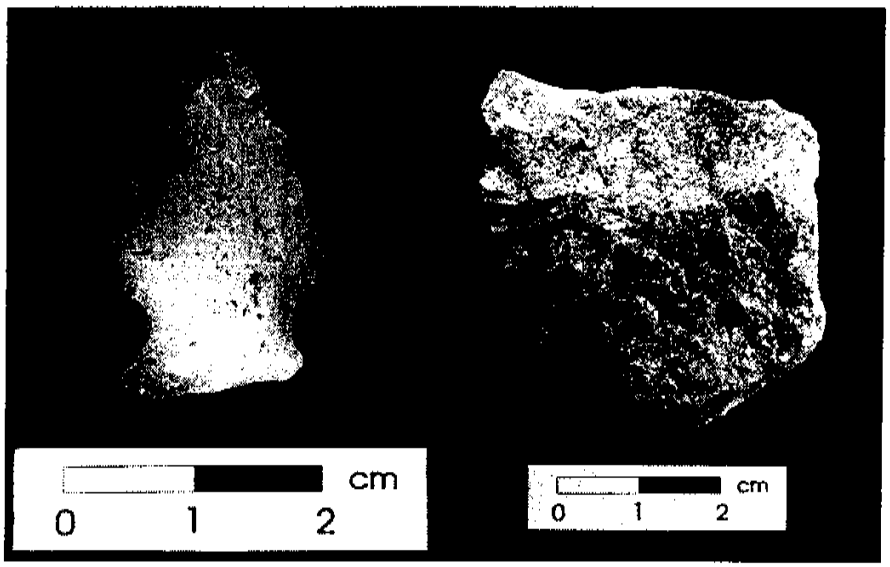


Figure 4-77. Side Notched Projectile Point (#58-7) and Biface (#9-1) from Site 7NC-J-207

The late stage biface half (#9-1) is made of tan jasper with white inclusions (Figure 4-77). The fragment is 49.9 mm long (broken), 42.9 mm wide, and 10.8 mm thick. The primary edge angle is 46 degrees; nibbling is noted along the edge that could be natural. The opposite edge exhibits an edge angle of 63 degrees; no use wear is present. The base is ground with a 69 degree edge angle.

The axe (#256-1) is made of basalt and is ¾ grooved (Figure 4-78). It measures 156.3 mm long, 90.7 mm wide, and 40.3 mm thick. The groove, sides and surfaces were extensively ground during manufacture. Use wear consists of large bifacial flake removal and rounding along the tool edge.

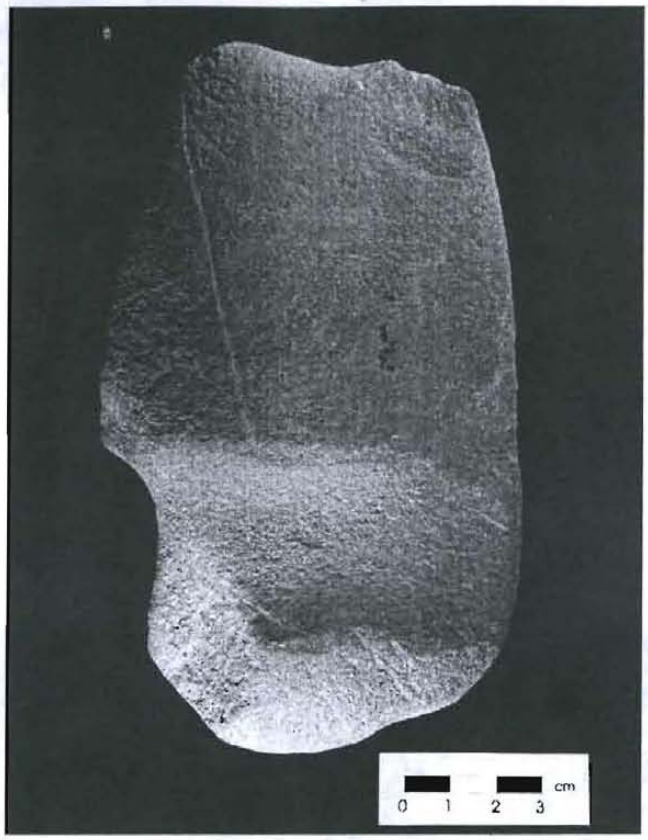


Figure 4-78. Three Quarter Grooved Axe (#256-1) from Site 7NC-J-207

Three flake tools were recovered and consist of two made of quartz and one of jasper. One quartz flake tool (#146-15) is 51.8 mm long, 35.5 mm wide, and 11.1 mm thick with two EUs that are bifacially retouched. One edge exhibits an edge angle of 55 degrees with slight rounding on the edge. The second EU has a 53 degree edge angle with no observable use wear. Based on the edge angle and use wear, this tool may have been used for medium cutting activities on soft materials. The second quartz flake tool (#328-105) is 34.1 mm long, 39.5 mm wide, and 13.8 mm thick with cortex on the dorsal side and contains four EUs. Two EUs are bifacially worked with 63 degree and 64 degree edge angles; these EUs are on opposite sides of the flake. Two EUs are unifacially worked on the ventral side of the flake with edge angles measuring 70 degrees and 63 degrees. No use wear present on any of the edges suggesting that this flake may represent initial manufacture rather than tool use. The jasper flake tool (#307-144) is a small irregular chip with black cortex and a dark red chert interior. The chip measures 18.6 mm long, 14.0 mm wide, and 5.7 mm thick with two possible EUs. The first EU is unifacially retouched on the dorsal surface with an edge angle of 68 degrees; no use wear is present. The second EU occurs farther along the same edge and exhibits irregularly spaced unifacial microflakes removed along a 40 degree edge angle. This small chip may represent a portion of a scraping tool.

Two cobble tools were recovered from 7NC-J-207: a hammerstone and an abrader (Figure 4-79). The hammerstone (#306-3) is a small quartzite cobble measuring 77.0 mm long, 63.6 mm wide, and 32.4 mm thick. Two small areas of battering are present along the edge. The abrader (#328-103) is a broken quartzite cobble measuring 96.6 mm long, 70.7 mm wide, and 46.8 mm thick.

Use wear on this tool consists of one battered surface (with no recesses) and four areas of abrasion. The abraded surface is the opposite side from the battered surface; the other three abraded areas occur along the tool edges. Two of the abraded edges are on opposite edges; one is slightly concave along the long axis of the tool. The third abraded edge occurs on the end and is a small area with polish.

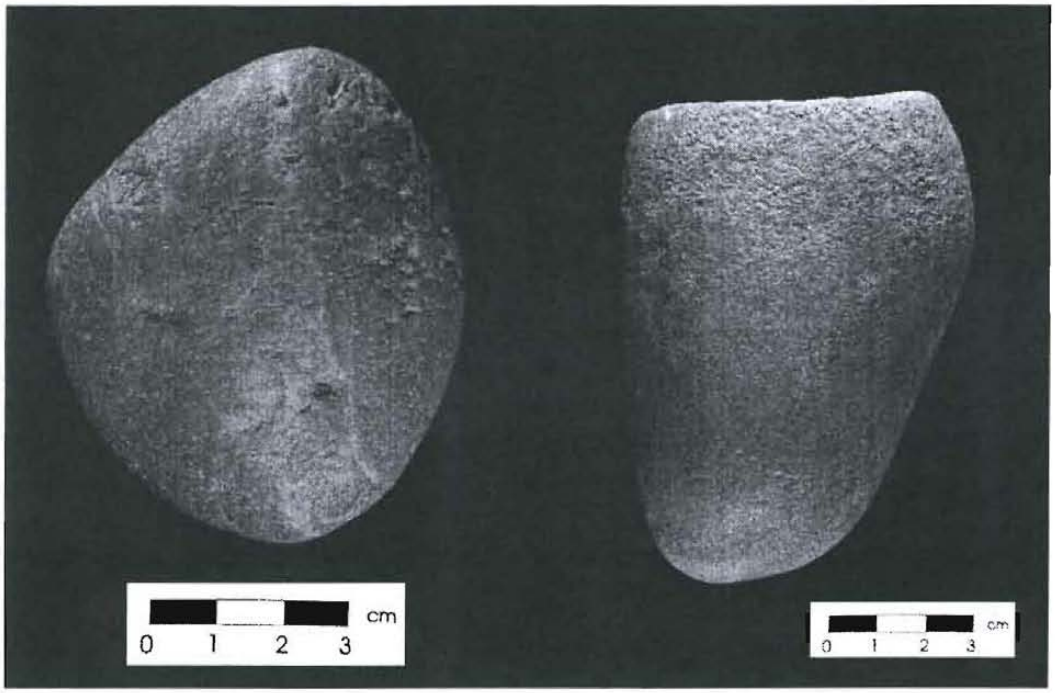


Figure 4-79. Hammerstone (#306-3) and Abrader (#328-103) from Site 7NC-J-207

Three cores were recovered and consist of two chert cores and one jasper core. Debitage includes flakes and chips of chert, jasper, quartz, quartzite and rhyolite (Table 4-41). Non-cortical debitage consists of predominantly chert, quartz and quartzite. The jasper debitage exhibits similar frequencies of cortical and non-cortical debitage. Most of the debitage is between 1 cm and 2 cm in size (Table 4-41). The presence of a single small non-cortical rhyolite flake may suggest tool maintenance or resharpening.

Table 4-41. Flaking Debris Size and Lithic Material Type from Site 7NC-J-207

Material	<1 cm	1-2 cm	2-3 cm	3-4 cm	4-5 cm	>5 cm	Total
Chert	--	16 (4)	1	--	--	--	17 (4)
Jasper	--	11 (6)	2	1 (1)	1 (1)	--	15 (8)
Quartz	--	25 (7)	8	6 (2)	--	1 (1)	40 (10)
Quartzite	--	4	3 (1)	1	--	2 (2)	10 (3)
Rhyolite	--	1		--	--	--	1
Total	**0**	**57 (17)**	**14 (1)**	**8 (3)**	**1 (1)**	**3 (3)**	**83 (25)**

(n) indicates cortex frequency of total

The artifact assemblage contains a total of 207 fragments of thermally altered stone with a combined weight of 14,319.1 grams (Table 4-42).

Table 4-42. Thermally Altered Stone Count and Weight from Site 7NC-J-207 (Continued)

Material	Count	Weight (in grams)	Mean Weight	Individual Weight Range
Jasper	3	1.6	0.53	0.2-0.9
Quartz	50	590.9	59.09	0.9-185.5
Quartzite	143	13,382.2	93.58	0.3-2435.2
Sandstone	11	344.4	31.30	4.25-45.4
Total	**207**	**14,319.1**		

Historical Artifacts. Site 7NC-J-207 yielded 25,487 historical artifacts during Phase II excavation (Table 4-43) representing activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, fuel, organic, personal and miscellaneous categories. Activity-related artifacts are associated with agricultural and livestock activities and include barbed wire, a barrel hoop, fence staples, tools, harness parts, horse shoe fragments and plow parts (Figure 4-80). Architectural remains include brick, window glass, various types of hardware and nails (furniture parts were included in this category and represent items that were attached to the house such as gas lamp fixtures). Domestic artifacts include ceramic storage vessels, decorated ceramic service vessels, glass bottles, fruit jars, vessel glass, tin cans and a partial chamber pot (Figure 4-81). Faunal remains consist of bone, shell and animal teeth. Fuel related artifacts are clinker and coal fragments. Organic materials include a corn cob and charcoal. Personal items consist of both clothing parts such as buttons, rivets and shoe parts, and recreational items including marbles, a rubber ball, doll parts, toy cup fragments and a harmonica reed. Miscellaneous items consist of gun cartridges, lead shot and plastic materials.

Table 4-43. Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 7NC J 207

GROUP	MATERIAL	ARTIFACT	COUNT
Activity	Iron	Barbed Wire	30
		Barrel Hoop	1
		Blade	14
		Chain	3
		Clamp	1
		Disc	4
		Fence Staple	40
		File	1
		Gear	1
		Hammer	1
		Handle	2
		Harness	2
		Hoe	1
		Horse Shoe	8
		Plow Part	1
		Pliers	1
		Rivet	4
		Stirrup	1
		Tractor Part	3
	Terra Cotta	Flower Pot	93
Architectural	Aluminum Foil		1
	Brick Fragments		1,890
	Cupric	Ball	1

Table 4-43. Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 7NC J 207 (Continued)

GROUP	MATERIAL	ARTIFACT	COUNT
		Furniture Part	19
		Gas Lamp Part	7
		Knob	1
	Glass	Window	2,757
	Iron	Bar	6
		Bolt/Nut	69
		Bracket	3
		Cap	3
		Electrical Hardware	6
		Hinge	18
		Hook	8
		Latch	1
		Loop	4
		Nail* - Hand Wrought	2
		Nail - Cut	2,985
		Nail - Wire	1,176
		Nail - Unidentified Square	113
		Nail - Unidentified	518
		Plate	2
		Rod	22
		Screw	2
		Sewer Pipe Fragments	56
		Spring	5
		Star	1
		Strap	66
		Washer	6
		Wire	301
	Lead	Bar	1
		Strip	1
	Lime Fragments		84
	Mortar Fragments		110
	Slate Fragments		2
	Tile Fragments		157
	Wood Fragments		9
Domestic	Porcelain	Chinese	40
		Hard Paste	98
		Industrial (Hotel)	8
		Semi-Porcelain	62
	Stoneware	White Salt-Glaze	1
		American Stoneware	225
	Refined Earthenware	Tin-Glazed	1
		Creamware	4
		Pearlware	48
		Jackfield/Jackfield Like	379
		Whieldon	1
		Whiteware	814
		Ironstone	1,782
		Yellowware	87
		Rockingham	60
		Fiesta Ware	3

Table 4-43. Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 7NC J 207 (Continued)

GROUP	MATERIAL	ARTIFACT	COUNT
		Unidentified	21
	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	668
	Glass	Free Blown Bottle	6
		Machine Made Bottle	1,093
		Mold Blown Bottle	2,378
		Unidentified Bottle	554
	Glass	Machine Made Jar	80
		Mold Blown Jar	196
		Unidentified Jar	562
		Lamp Glass	879
		Light Bulb	5
		Pressed Glass	89
		Vessel Glass	723
	Aluminum	Can	1
	Steel	Can	113
	Tin	Can	2
	Utensil		7
	Zinc	Jar Lids	13
Faunal	Bone		174
	Shell		263
	Teeth		21
Fuel	Clinker		363
	Coal		175
Miscellaneous	Asphalt Fragments		1
	Clay		1
	Gun Cartridge		6
	Lead Shot		1
	Petrified Wood		13
	Plastic Fragments	Container	10
		Gasket	2
		Ring	1
Organic	Corn Cob		1
	Charcoal		77
	Carbon Sample		2
Personal	Buckles		4
	Button		36
	Clothing Clip/Loop		2
	Clothing Rivet		14
	Coin		4
	Bone Handle		1
	Grommet		1
	Tobacco Pipe		22
	Writing Slate		6
	Key		1
	Jewelry Part		2
	Thermometer		
	Harmonica		1
	Marble		7
	Jews Harp		1
	Doll Part		6

Table 4-43. Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 7NC J 207 (Continued)

GROUP	MATERIAL	ARTIFACT	COUNT
	Toy Cup		3
	Rubber	Ball	1
	Glass	Lens	2
	Shoe Parts		23
Unidentified	Cupric		10
	Iron		2,771
	Lead		2
	Plastic		1
	Tin		6
	Zinc		53
	Unidentified		7
	TOTAL		**25,487**

* Includes Nails, Spikes, and Tacks

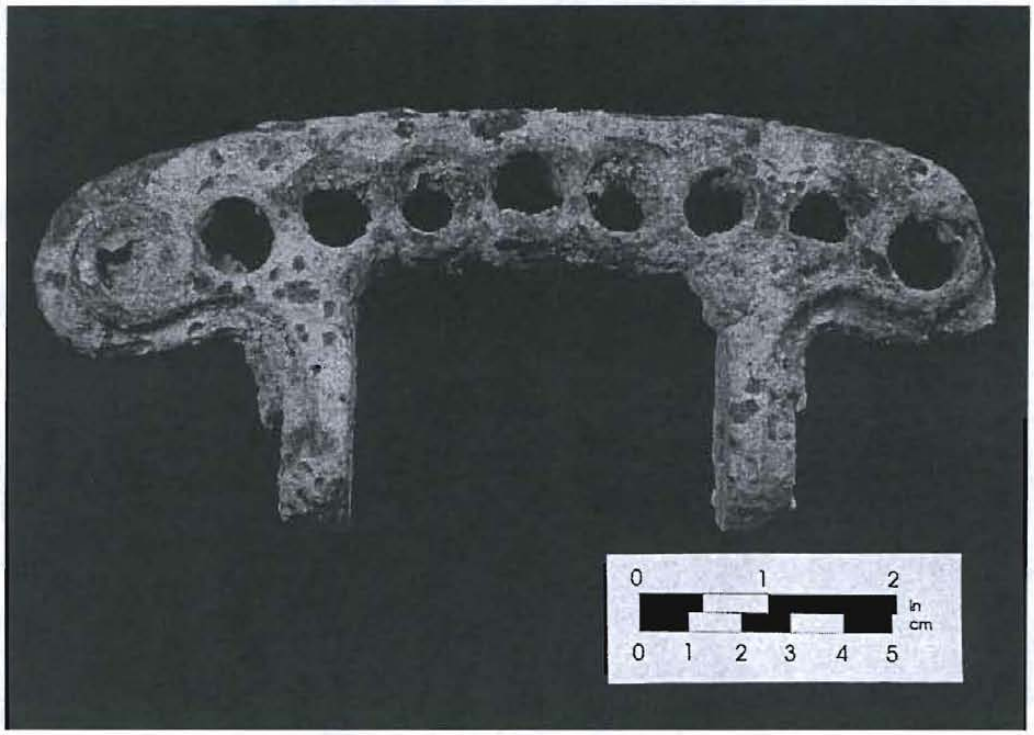


Figure 4-80. Plow Clevis (#137-39) from Site 7NC-J-207.

The Buckson site yielded 879 pieces of lamp chimney glass, seven fuel oil lamp fragments, five light bulb pieces, three insulators, and two plastic electrical system components (Figure 4-82). By 1914, the Buckson house was serviced by telephone and most likely was wired for electricity at that time (Farm Journal 1914:28). The introduction of electricity would diminish the need for oil burning lamp use.

Figure 4-81. Lead-Glazed Redware Chamber Pot (#340-9, #340-10) from Site 7NC-J-207.

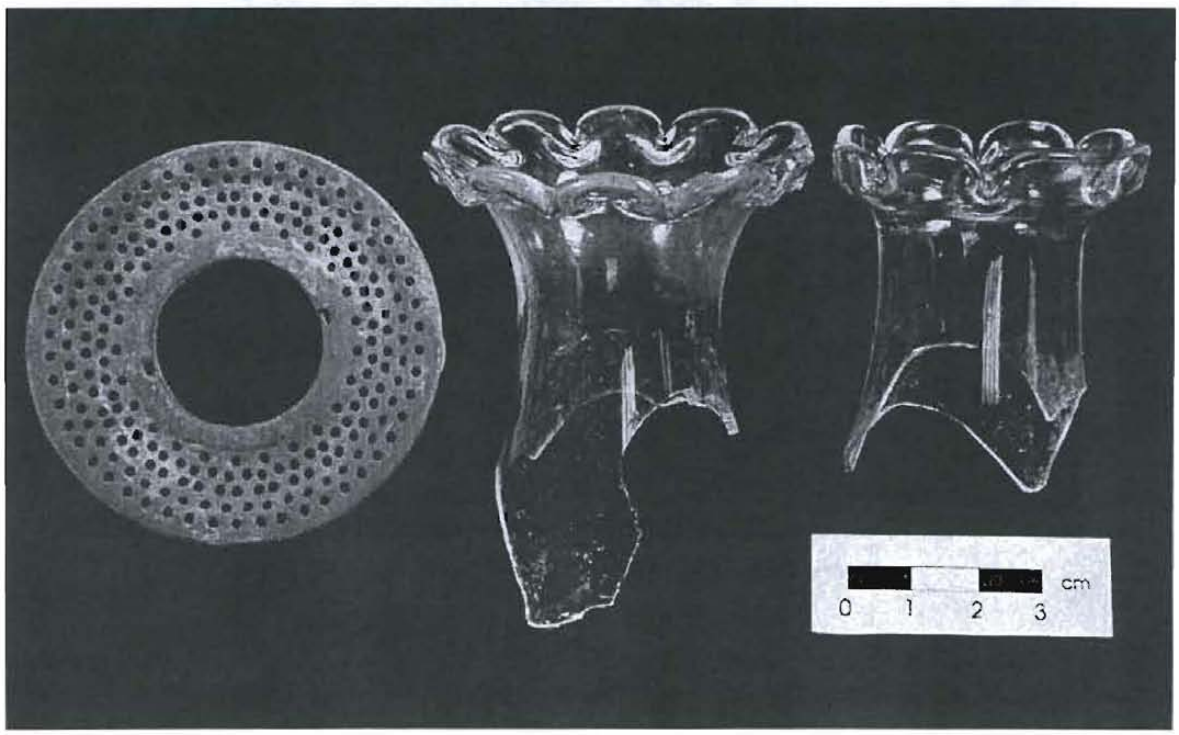


Figure 4-82. Lamp Parts from Site 7NC-J-207;
Left-Air distributor plate for vertical wick lamp burner
(#340-28) and Right-Hand crimped lamp chimney glass fragments (#340-30)

Various domestic artifacts demonstrate the type of activities occurring on the Buckson site. The historical assemblage contains food service, food storage, and food preparation forms. The food service category consists primarily of tablewares. Tablewares on the Buckson site includes a glass goblet, mugs, and other glass vessels, as well as ceramic teapots, cups, plates, saucers, platters, pitchers, and bowls. It was not possible to ascertain the exact vessel type for the majority of ceramic sherds beyond a flatware/hollowware description. Stonewares, presumed crocks, milk bottles, condiment bottles and mason jars are classified as food storage containers. Redwares are considered food preparation forms. Non-food containers are also identified, consisting of pharmaceutical bottles such as Turlington Balsam of Life patent medicine and "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" for consumption; and jars, possibly indicating for cosmetic and/or hygienic uses.

Several types of artifacts may be associated with certain activities related to gender and/or age. The presence of tobacco pipes generally signify male presence. Twenty-two tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the Buckson site (Figure 4-83). The Buckson site yielded seven marbles (both glass and ceramic), two toy cup fragments, one porcelain doll fragment, and one rubber ball (Figure 4-84). These artifacts indicate the presence of children.

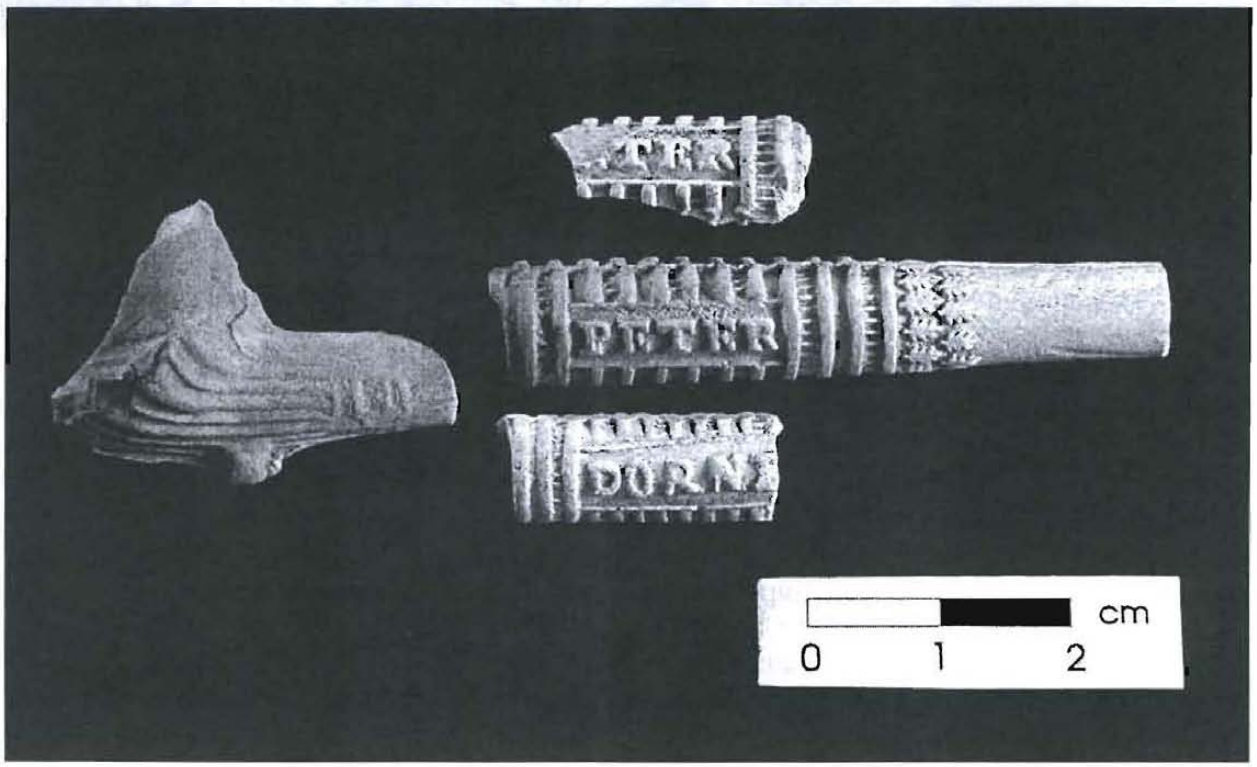


Figure 4-83. Pipe Fragments from Site 7NC-J-207;
Left-Ribbed ball clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment (#340-13 and Right-'PETER DORNI' stamped ball clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (#157-23, #340-12, #204-43)

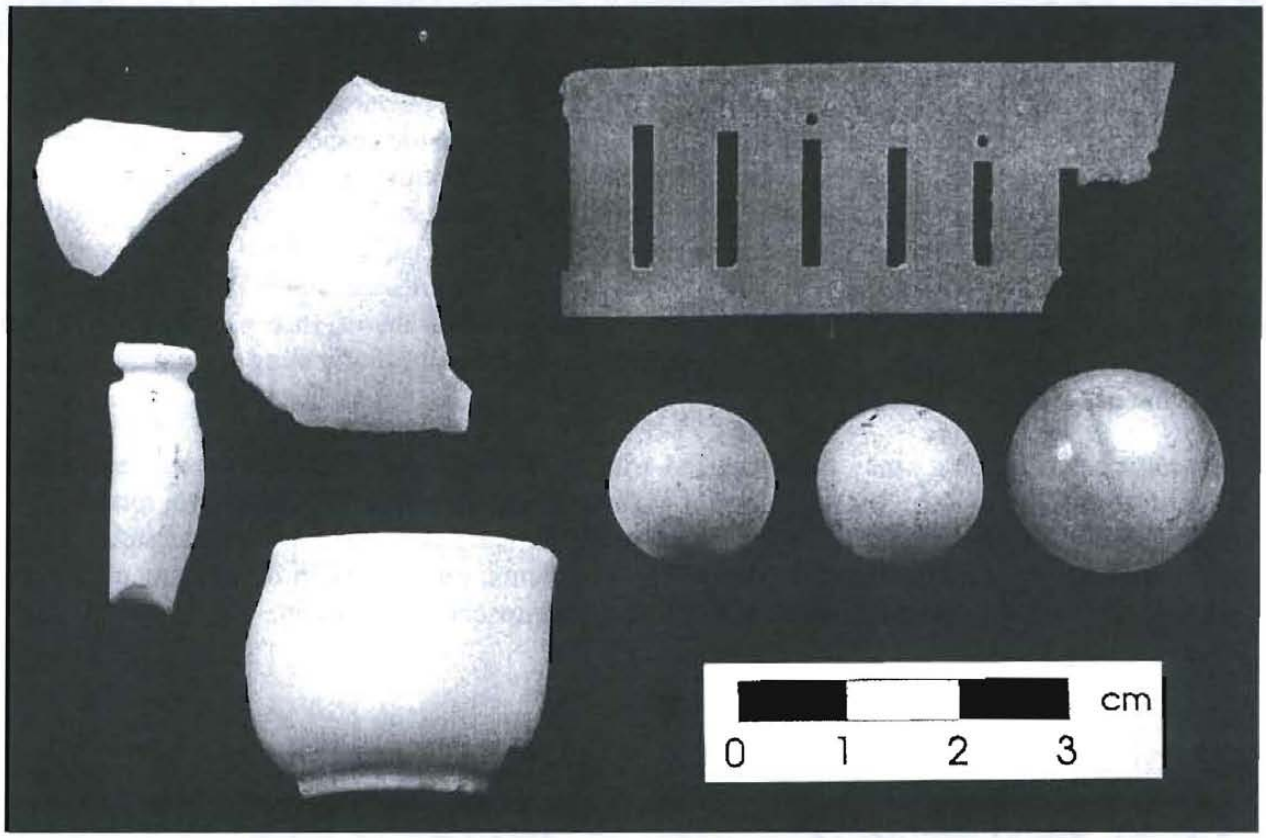


Figure 4-84. Personal Artifacts from 7NC-J-207;
Upper left-Porcelain doll parts (#130-23, #150-33, #308-33),
Upper right-Harmonica plate (#157-52), Lower left-Porcelain china doll (#286-9),
Lower right-Clay marbles (#160-40, #271-37) and Glass marble (#340-36)

Temporally diagnostic artifacts include cartridge stamps, ceramics, ceramic maker's marks, coins, glass, glass maker's marks, porcelain and nails. Ceramic types recovered included various porcelains and stonewares, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware, Jackfield and Jackfield-like, Whieldon, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, Fiesta Ware, redware, and unidentified wares (Table 4-44). The earliest ceramic types are the tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, Jackfield and Jackfield-like wares, and Whieldon ware examples. These ceramics suggest a mid to late eighteenth through early nineteenth century context (Table 4-44) and account for 434 out of 4,302, or 10.1% of the total domestic ceramics collection. Other ceramics, such as the Chinese export porcelain, American stoneware, and many redwares, may be contemporaneous or associated with later site occupation.

Whiteware and ironstone are the most frequently identified historical ceramic types. Production of these types started in the 1820s and certain traits, especially decorative methods and motifs, changed through the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Specifically, flow blue and overglaze decal decorated whiteware specimens recovered from the site indicate a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century context. Sixty Rockingham/Bennington sherds would suggest greatest occupation towards the earlier portion of this range, in the mid-nineteenth century. The latest domestic ceramic type recovered is three sherds of Fiesta ware. All Fiesta

Table 4-44. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Buckson Site (7NC-J-207)

Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Reference
Cartridge	Shotgun Shell, High Gun No. 12	Peters Cartridge Company, Kings Mill, Ohio	1887-1934	1887	White and Munhall 1977:118; Berge 1980:224
Cartridge	Shotgun Shell, New Club	Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut	1867-1912	1867	White and Munhall 1977:148; Remington Arms Company 2003; Steinhauer n.d.
Cartridge	Shotgun Shell, New Club No. 12	Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut	1867-1912	1867	White and Munhall 1977:148; Remington Arms Company 2003; Steinhauer n.d.
Cartridge	Shotgun Shell, Winchester Repeater No. 12	Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Connecticut	1900-1924	1900	Newman, 2003
Ceramic	Creamware, plain	England	1762-1820	1762	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Fiesta ware – Harlequin Design	Homer Laughlin, East Liverpool, Ohio	1938-1959	1938	Huxford and Huxford 1992: 57-8
Ceramic	Ironstone	England, USA	1800-Present	1800	Price 1979:11; Noel Hume 1969: 131
Ceramic	Pearlware, plain	England	1770s-1830	1770	Price 1979:10; Noel Hume 1969: 128-129:Seidel 1990:93
Ceramic	Pearlware, hand painted	England, USA, and Europe	1795-1815	1795	South 1977
Ceramic	Pearlware, blue shell-edged	England	1780-1830	1780	Price 1979:10-11; Noel Hume 1969: 126-131
Ceramic	Pearlware, transfer printed	England	1795-1830	1795	Miller 1980; South 1977
Ceramic	Pearlware, annular	England	1795-1830	1795	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whieldon ware	England	1750-1775	1750	Noel Hume 1969: 124
Ceramic	Whiteware, plain	England	1820-Present	1820	Noel Hume 1969:130-131
Ceramic	Whiteware, blue shell-edged	England	1820-1900	1820	South 1977; Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whiteware, annular	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:18; Noel Hume 1969:131
Ceramic	Whiteware, transfer printed	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:19; Noel Hume 1969

Table 4-44. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Buckson Site (7NC-J-207) (Continued)

Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Reference
Ceramic	Whiteware, hand painted	England	1820-1900	1820	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whiteware, Blue Willow		1820-present	1820	Gaston 1996
Ceramic	Stoneware, American Gray	USA	1730-1900s	1730	Noel Hume 1976: 101; Turnbaugh 1985:22; Ketchum 1987
Ceramic	Stoneware, American - Albany Slip	USA	1850-1900/Present	1850	Noel Hume 1969:101
Ceramic	Stoneware, Bristol Glaze	USA, England	1890-Present	1890	Stelle 2001
Ceramic	Yellowware	England, USA	1827-1922/Present	1827	Ketchum 1971
Coin	2-Cent Piece	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1864	1864	Date on coin; Yeoman 1990:95
Coin	Indian Head Type, Shield on Reverse Penny	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1906	1906	Date on coin; Yeoman 1990:85
Coin	Lincoln Type, Wheat Ears Reverse Penny	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1920	1920	Date on coin; Yeoman 1990: 87
Coin	Winged Liberty Head Type Dime	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1916	1916	Date on coin; Yeoman 1990: 118
Glass	Solarized amethyst (Manganese)		1880-1914	1880	Kendrick 1971:55
Glass	White, Mason Jar lid liner	USA	1870-	1870	Stelle 2001
Glass	Blown in Mold, Applied Lip		ca. 1840-1920	1840	IMACS June 1992
Glass	Machine Made Bottle Glass	USA	1903-present	1903	Jones and Sullivan 1989
Gunflint	Black	England, France, USA	1600-1865	1600	Hamilton 1987; Hamilton and Emery 1988
Porcelain	Chinese	China	ca. 1600-Present	1600	Hughes and Hughes 1968
Nail	Wrought	England, France, USA	1600-1795	1600	Edwards and Wells 1993
Nail	Cut	England, France, U.S.	ca. 1795-present	1795	Edwards and Wells 1993
Nail	Wire	USA	ca.1880-present	1880	Edwards and Wells 1993:16

ware sherds appeared to be the same color, spruce green. One sherd contains simple linear decorative lines, indicative of the Harlequin design. The first mention of this design occurred in 1936; it was not released to the public until 1938 (Huxford and Huxford 1992:57). In 1959, several colors were discontinued including spruce green. Woolworth had exclusive rights to the ware, which was supplied unmarked by Homer Laughlin, and marketed it by saying it, "may be bought by the piece at extremely reasonable prices" (Huxford and Huxford 1992: 57).

Maker's marks on Buckson site ceramics generally date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Eighteen historical ceramics contain identifiable maker's marks (Figure 4-85). Of these marks, the earliest production date belongs to a Cork, Edge and Malkin mark, which entered production in 1860; the latest production end date, 1970, belongs to a Homer Laughlin mark (Table 4-45). Collectively, the marks possess a mean production start date of 1874.6 and mean end date of 1899.2. The arithmetic mean for the marks is 1887.

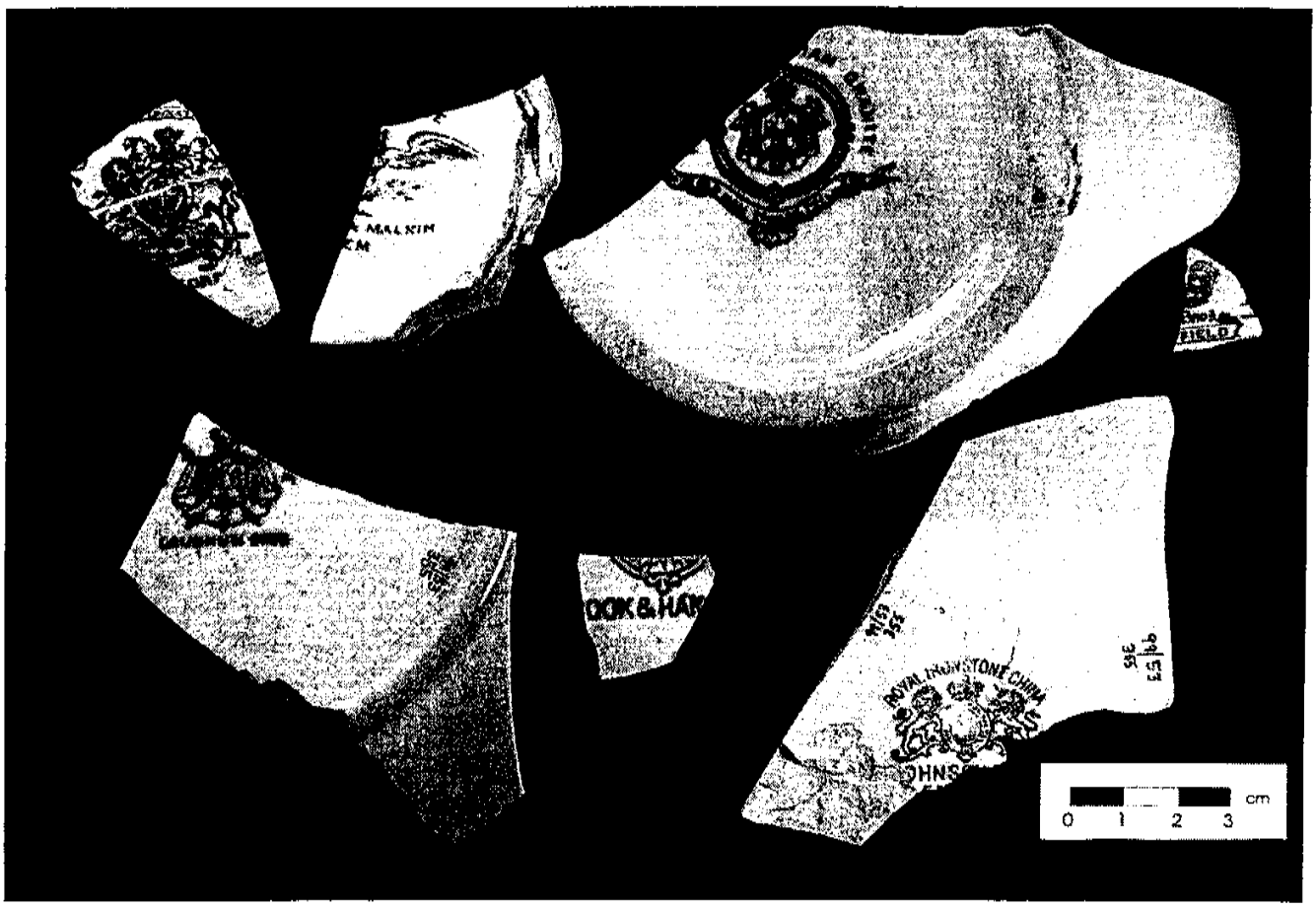


Figure 4-85. Selected Ceramic Maker's Marks from Site 7NC-J-207

Upper Row, Left to Right: Elsmore & Forster, 1853-1871 (#252-7); Cork, Edge & Malkin, 1860-1871 (#360-4); Old Hall Earthenware Co., Ltd., 1861-1886 (#340-7); and G.L. Ashworth & Bros., 1862-1890 (#307-31). Lower Row, Left to Right: Homer Laughlin Pottery, 1873-1877 (#355-8); Crescent Pottery/Cook & Hancock, 1881-1902 (#159-7); and Johnson Brothers, 1883-1913 (#355-9).

Table 4-45. Maker's Marks and Mean Dates Historical Ceramics from Site 7NC-J-207

Mark	Frequency	Production Dates		Mean Date	Source
		Start	End		
Anchor Pottery Co., Trenton, N.J.	1	1893	1927	1910	Kovel and Kovel 1986:4C
Cork, Edge, & Malkin, Burslem, Staffordshire	1	1860	1871	1865.5	Godden 1991:174
Homer Laughlin China Co., East Liverpool, Ohio	1	1900	1970	1935	Gates and Ormerod 1982:136-7
Johnson Bros., Hanley, Staffordshire	2	1883	1913	1898	Godden 1991:355
Laughlin Bros./Homer Laughlin Pottery, East Liverpool, Ohio	1	1873	1877	1875	Gates and Ormerod 1982:130
G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Hanley, Staffordshire, "..AYFIELD" Pattern	5	1862	1890	1876	Godden 1991:38
Crescent Pottery, Cook & Hancock, Trenton, N.J.	4	1881	1902	1891.5	Barber 1904:62-63 Lehner 1988:114
Old Hall Earthenware Co. Limited, Hanley, Staffordshire	1	1861	1886	1873.5	Godden 1991:474
Elsmore & Forster, Tunstall, Staffordshire	1	1853	1871	1862	Godden 1991:235
International Pottery Co., Trenton, NJ	1	1903	--	1903	Kovel and Kovel 1986:100B
	*Average	1874.6	1899.2	1887	

* Factors Frequency of Mark

Several of the glass fragments recovered are also temporally diagnostic. Free-blown, mold-blown, and machine made bottle glass was recovered from the Buckson Site. Free-blown bottle glass fragments are the least numerous, with only six specimens. Mold blown bottle glass numbers 2,372 fragments (Figure 4-86) and machine made bottle glass accounts for 1,093 samples. Both mold-blown and machine-made fruit or "mason" jars were recovered with a frequency of 198 and 78 respectively; the majority, 550 fragments, is not identifiable for manufacturing technique. John Mason patented this jar form in 1858; a zinc lid sealed the container (Stelle 2001; McClung Museum 1998). In 1869, Lewis Boyd patented an opal glass seal, which is, "...a useful horizon marker on all mid-nineteenth century farmsteads." (Stelle 2001). More than 100 fragments of these liners were identified at 7NC-J-207 as were 13 zinc lids or lid fragments. Several bottle glass fragments contain maker's marks (Table 4-46). The marks conform to the date ranges suggested by other historical domestic artifact types and indicate manufacture during the late nineteenth through mid twentieth centuries.

Nails are the most diagnostic architectural artifact given the shift from hand-wrought to machine-cut nails in the early nineteenth century and subsequent shift to wire nails in the late nineteenth century. Excavations yielded a total of 4,852 nails. Of this number, 1,176 are wire and 2,985 cut; 652 are square, possibly cut or hand-wrought, and 39 are deteriorated beyond analytical recognition. Nail analysis indicates an early to late nineteenth century initial period of construction with additions, alterations, maintenance, and/or secondary construction in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, after the advent of wire nails.

One black gunflint fragment was recovered. Flintlock weapons were developed in Europe by the early seventeenth century (Hamilton and Emery 1988). Percussion cap detonation, the next significant advancement firearms technology, derived from a percussion ignition method invented by Scottish Rev. Alexander Forsyth's in the early nineteenth century (www.electricscotland.com 2003). Although percussion caps represented an important technology, their replacement of flintlock weapons was neither immediate nor complete; flintlocks were still in limited use during the American Civil War.

Figure 4-86. Selected Blown-in-Mold Glass Bottles.
Left to right: Imitation "Turlington Balsam of Life" patent medicine (#340-19), "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" for consumption (#340-20), "Z. James Belt" (#326-1), unmarked (#340-18), and unmarked (#326-2).

Feature Description. Parsons identified a total of 106 features during Phase II evaluation of the Buckson site (Figure 4-87; Appendix F). Investigation proved that 14 features were natural disturbances, either rodent holes or treemolds or roots. Two features were a combination of sand with wood or cornstalks (Features 41 and 67) and may indicate plowing under of corn stalks and branches. Two basin features were associated with Native American occupations. Eighty-eight historical features were identified including trenches, foundations, middens, trash deposits, a sink drain and postholes.

Two refuse areas containing numerous glass bottles; jars and other containers were observed on the surface (Figure 4-87, labeled as bottle dumps). The glassware deposits dated from the 1940s to the 1960s. A brick lined well was identified in the west central portion of the site and was approximately 15 feet deep. The top four courses were mortared with cement; the lower portion of the well was drylaid brick.

Table 4-46. Maker's Marks on Bottle glass fragments from Site 7NC-J-207

Artifact Number	Company Name	Embossing	Description	City/State	Country	Date Range	Source
60-1	Whitall-Tatum	"W/T" in triangle logo (base), "12 FL.OZS." (side)	Machine-made paneled bottle with screw lid	Millville, New Jersey	USA	1935-1938	Toulouse 1971:544
60-3	McCormick & Co.	"McCORMICK & CO./ BALTIMORE"	Machine-made, cork closure, Owens suction scar	Baltimore, Maryland	USA	1904+	
150-42	Owens Illinois Glass Co.	"..(d)urag(las).." (Script, on heel)	Machine-made glass	Toledo, Ohio	USA	Since 1940	Toulouse 1971:403
151-16		"[FEDERAL LAW F]ORBIDS/ [SAL]E OR [REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE]"	Machine-made glass flask		USA	1933-1964	Ketz and Reimer 1990:48
160-47	Foley & Co.	"..[F]OLEY'[S]../..FOLE[Y & CO]../..CHICA[GO].."	Blown glass pharmaceutical	Chicago, Illinois	USA	1890-1956+	Fike 1987:59-60
200-28	Owens Illinois Glass Co.	"..6/X/Duraglas(script)"	Machine-made glass, possible jar	Toledo, Ohio	USA	Since 1940	Toulouse 1971:403
200-29	Whitall-Tatum	Triangle logo with "W/T"…"3"	Machine-made glass	New Jersey	USA	1935-1938	Toulouse 1971:545
251-46	Mexican Mustang Liniment	"MEXICAN/[M]USTANG/LINIMENT/[L]YON MF'G CO./ NEW YORK"	Blown glass, cork closure & patent lip	New York	USA	Ca. 1898	Wilson and Wilson 1971:59
251-52	Hero Fruit Jar Co.	Cross with "..J/Co." in wings	Blown glass fruit jar	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	USA	1884-1900	Toulouse 1971:249
271-32		Illegible oval makers mark on heel	Bristol-glazed stoneware gingerbeer		England/ Scotland		
271-42		"..OTTER-P.."	Blown glass pharmaceutical with cork closure & patent lip				
271-43		"..LE../..GHEN.."	Blown, poss. glass beer/soda				
288-19	Hero Fruit Jar Co.	"MASON['']S.." with cross logo (CFJCo. Barely legible), "PAT NOV 26, 67/449" (base)	Blown glass fruit jar with ground lip	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	USA	1884-1900	Toulouse 1971:249
326-1		"Z. JAMES BELT/COR.6TH& MARKET STS/WILMINGTON DEL."	Blown glass pharmaceutical with cork closure & patent lip	Wilmington, Delaware	USA		
328-60		"..G. ../..WHEAT../1825/W..KE.."	Blown glass (base)				

Table 4-46. Maker's Marks on Bottle glass fragments from Site 7NC-J-207 (Continued)

Artifact Number	Company Name	Embossing	Description	City/State	Country	Date Range	Source
328-61	Possible Dill Medicine Co.	"..DILLS../..Y EXTRAC[T].."	Blown glass (solarized)	Norristown, Pennsylvania	USA	1872-1971	Wilson and Wilson 1971:112
328-73	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	"CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY/NEW YORK" WITH "CFJCo" LOGO IN CENTER	Glass fruit jar lidliner	New York	USA	1871-1882	Toulouse 1971:123
340-19	Imitation Turlington Balsam of Life patent medicine	"BY/THE/KINGS'/ROYALL/PATENT/GRANT/ED TO//ROBT/TURLI/NGTON/FOR HISI/NVENTED/BALSOM/OF LIFE" ("Balsam" misspelled as "Balsom" and no "London" printed on side	Blown-in-mold (2 piece) glass with cork closure & patent lip				Fike 1987:27 for original
340-20	S.C.Upham's	"[UPH]AM'S/[FRESH M]EAT CURE" for consumption	Blown glass pharmaceutical	Philadelphia	USA	1867-1907	Fike 1987:106

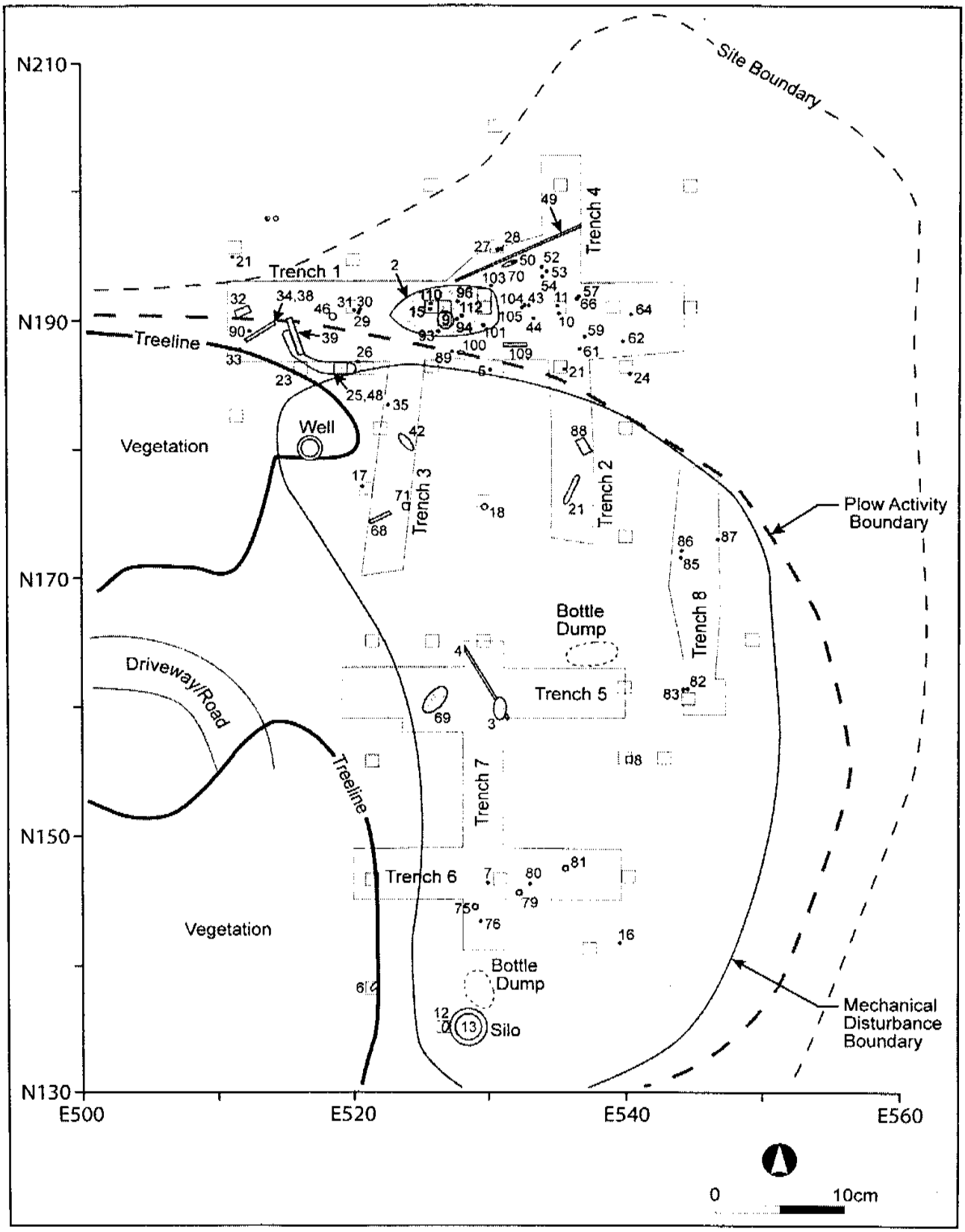


Figure 4-87. Site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson Site Features with Feature Numbers

Native American Features. Native American features consisted of two basins: Feature 3 located in Trench 5 in the south central portion of the site and Feature 6 located near the concrete silo foundation in the southern portion of the site (Table 4-47; Figure 4-87). Feature 3 was a basin identified by dark silty sand, appearing at the bottom of the plowzone. In plan, the feature appeared ovoid; however, an historical trench (Feature 4) bisected the feature and a Phase I STP impacted it. Roots dissected the feature. In profile, Feature 3 displayed gradually sloping sides and a rounded slightly pointed base. The feature was 98 cm in depth. Two gray chert flakes were recovered from the feature. Though three historical artifacts (two window glass sherds and one nail) were identified within the Feature 3 boundaries, the historical artifacts were attributed to the trench intrusion (Feature 4). Feature 3 is classified as Type B1-a, a basin that is less than 2 m in greatest horizontal dimension and less than 1 m deep.

Table 4-47. Site 7NC-J-207 Native American Feature Artifact Counts

Feature	Type	Provenience		Artifact Counts	
		North	East	Historical	Native American
3	Native American Pit	160	530	0	2
6	Native American Thermally Altered Stone Scatter	136	520	0	13
Total count					15

Feature 6 was neither fully exposed nor fully investigated. The bisected, excavated portion of the feature contained 12 thermally altered stone and light charcoal flecking. The feature was identified at the bottom of the plowzone. Feature 6 was 5 cm in depth. Feature 6 is categorized as Type A1-a, a scatter of thermally altered stone less than 1 m in greatest dimension.

Historical Features. Historical features (n=88) at the Buckson site represented activity related features such as farm outbuildings (e.g., silo foundation), refuse disposal (Table 4-48), and structural or enclosure related postholes/post molds.

Feature 2 was identified as one amorphous stratum spanning 4 m 60 cm x 9 m 60 cm. The feature soil matrix was darker than the surrounding E-horizon and had a loamy, organic texture that assumed an amorphous shape with mostly rounded edges. The feature was situated immediately below ground surface with a thickness of no greater than 19 cm. Feature 9 was located under the central portion of Feature 2. Feature 2 was fully exposed but not fully excavated; however, 1,752 historical artifacts were recovered.

Feature 2 was excavated in two levels. Level 1 contained activity related, architectural, arms, clothing, domestic, faunal remains, fence related, fuel, personal, and unidentified artifact types. Temporal diagnostics from this first level include a 1906 Lincoln head penny, an 1862-1890 ceramic maker's mark, a 1887-1934 shotgun shell, wire and cut nails, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, Albany and Bristol slip American stoneware, solarized (amethyst) glass, blown-in-mold and machine made glass indicating a range of manufacture from the early nineteenth century (pearlware) through the early twentieth century (shotgun shell and solarized (amethyst) glass. Level 2 contained a 1870s-1880s style ceramic maker's mark, wire and cut nails, pearlware, whiteware, Albany slip and gray American stoneware, solarized (amethyst) glass,

Table 4-48. Site 7NC-J-207 Historical Feature (Non-Postholes) Artifact Counts and Types

Feature	Type	Provenience		Artifact Counts		Selected Artifact Types
		North	East	Native American	Historical	
2	Sheet Midden	189*	526*	5	1,752	Wire nails; cut nails; undecorated and transfer print pearlware; undecorated, transfer print and hand painted whiteware; undecorated yellowware; flow blue ironstone; 1862-1890 ceramic maker's mark; Albany and Bristol slip and gray American stoneware; blown-in-mold glass; machine made glass; solarized (amethyst) glass; 1906 penny, 1887-1934 shotgun shell
4	Pipe and Trench	159	529	0	56	Cut/wrought nail; cut nails; blown-in-mold glass; machine made glass
8	Stone Foundation	156	541	0	0	
9	Cobble Filled Pit (Kitchen Sink Drain?)	189	526	27	2,246	Cut nails; green shell-edged, transfer print and hand painted pearlware; undecorated, blue shell-edged, transfer print, and hand painted whiteware; Albany slip American stoneware; blown-in-mold glass; machine made glass
		189	527	6	481	
		190	525	1	414	
		190	526	1	336	
	Total			35	3,477	
12	Stone Anchor	134	526	0	0	
13	Circular Foundation (Silo)	135	528	0	0	
25	Cobble Layer	185**	518**	0	1	Blue shell-edged whiteware
34/38	Trash Depression	187	511	0	155	Cut nails; gunflint; undecorated and transfer print whiteware; blown-in-mold glass
39	Trench	188**	515**	2	81	Wire nail; cut nails; undecorated and transfer print whiteware; Albany slip American stoneware; blown-in-mold glass; solarized (amethyst) glass
46	Trash Pit	189	517	12	34	Cut nails; undecorated whiteware; blown-in-mold glass
48	Cobble Layer	185	515	4	226	Wire nails; cut nails; wrought nails; undecorated, blue shell-edged and hand painted pearlware; undecorated and transfer print (Willow) whiteware; Albany slip American stoneware; blown-in-mold glass; machine made glass
49	Drainpipe and Trench	194**	530**	0	127	Cut nails; undecorated and hand painted whiteware; Albany

Table 4-48. Site 7NC-J-207 Historical Feature (Non-Postholes) Artifact Counts and Types (Continued)

Feature	Type	Provenience		Artifact Counts		Selected Artifact Types
		North	East	Native American	Historical	
						slip American stoneware
65	Charred Post	174	536	0	0	
68	Trench	174	522	0	24	Undecorated yellowware
69	Trash Pit	159	523	2	968	Wire nails; cut nails; undecorated, blue shell-edged, transfer print and hand painted whiteware; gray American stoneware; blown-in-mold glass; machine made glass
70	Shallow Pit	193**	520, 533*	0	12	Undecorated yellowware
71	Coal/Ash deposit	175	523	0	129	Wire nails; cut nails; solarized (amethyst) glass; blown-in-mold glass; machine made glass
74	Linear pit	147	528	1	67	Wire nails; cut nails; blown-in-mold glass
75	Pit	143	528	0	0	
79	Trash Pit	144**	531-532**	0	28	Wire nails; cut nails; machine made glass
81	Trash Pit w/metal	146	533	0	158	Wire nails; cut nails; flow blue whiteware
88	Trash Pit (Privy?)	177	536	1	1,148	Wire nails; cut nails; 1860-1890 ceramic maker's mark, 1884-1900 glass fruit jar, blown-in-mold glass
100	Charred Beam	187	528	0	15	Cut nail; cut/wrought nails
109	Trench	187**	531-532**	0	9	Cut/wrought nails; blue shell-edged whiteware
Total count				62	8,467	

*Centerpoint coordinates for feature covering large area **Feature extended into multiple units

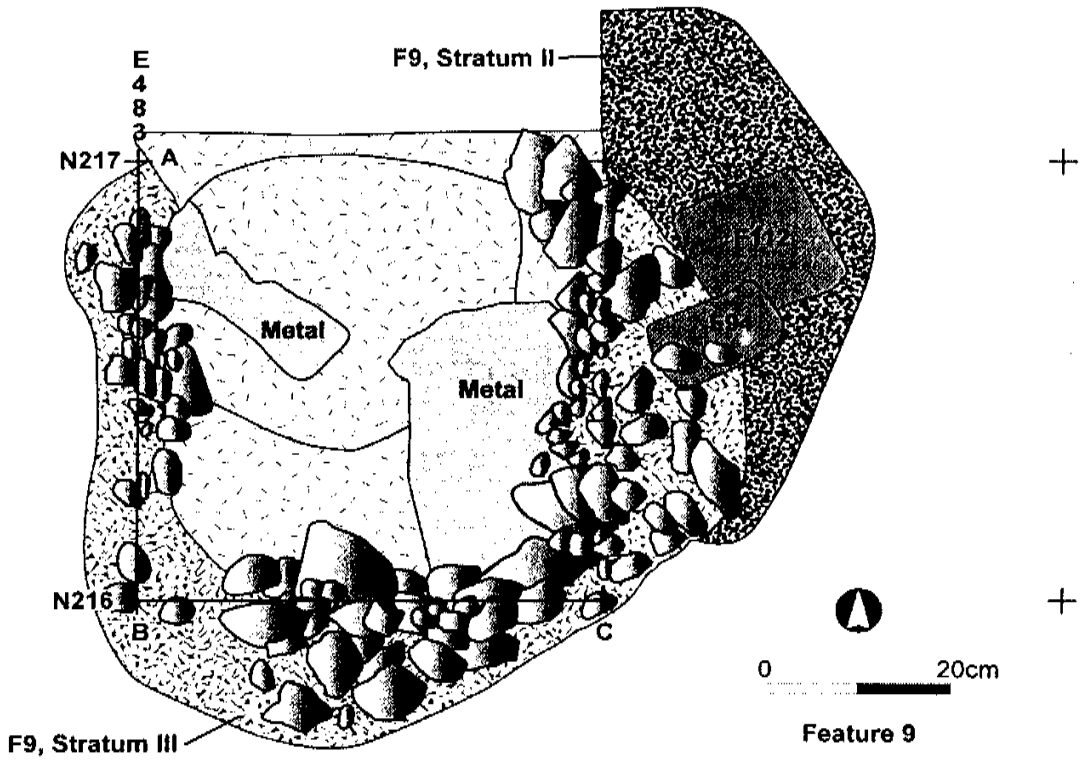
blown-in-mold and machine made glass indicating a range of manufacture similar to Level 1. No discrete stratigraphy within Feature 2 could be identified.

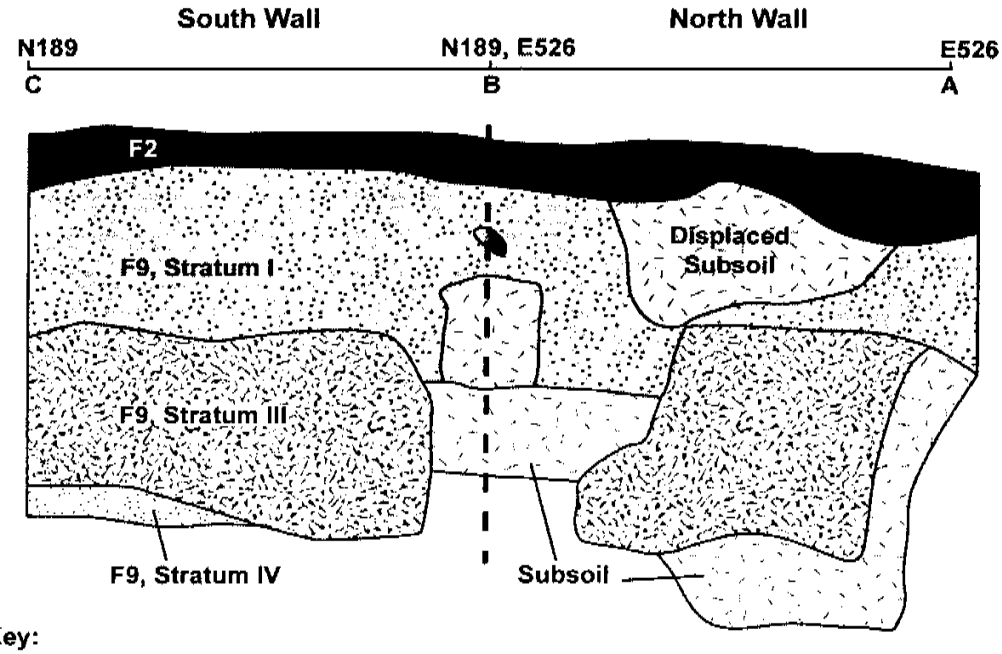
Feature 2 was a large sheet midden of mixed domestic debris identified by dense concentrations of brick, shell, coal, and artifacts. Functionally, the artifacts represent a range of activities including hunting (shotgun shell), building demolition (nails, window glass, mortar, brick), domestic activities (fruit canning, food preparation, food storage, and tableware), and intentional or incidental refuse disposal (faunal remains, personal items, lamp chimney fragments, a coin, toys).

Feature 4, a pipe trench, was located in an area originally identified as the vicinity of the former house. The feature consists of corroded metal pipe fragments and a surrounding layer of dark soil with dense concentrations of coal and charcoal within the soil matrix. The trench profile was steep sided with a rounded base and was 3 m 50 cm long, 30 cm wide and 80 cm deep. Feature 4 trended east/west. The trench contained 56 artifacts representing architectural debris (nails and window glass), domestic debris (glass and redware) and unidentified metal. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include cut/wrought nails, cut nails, and blown-in-mold and machine made glass indicating an early nineteenth through early twentieth century deposit.

Feature 8 consisted of foundation stones, brick, cobbles, mortar and concrete fragments. The feature was identified in the plowzone by numerous large blocky and tabular stones, probably cut or dressed. The foundations stones may be limestone. Some of the stones are greater than 30 cm in length. A metal pipe, approximately 3 inches in diameter, cut through the feature trending east to west and continuing farther east than the foundation stones portion of the feature. The feature was neither fully exposed nor fully excavated. The excavated portion of the feature measured 1 m by 50 cm and 55 cm in depth.

Feature 9 consisted of displaced, mottled soils and large quantities of cobble, brick and historical debris. The feature was large, measuring 1.3 m north/south, 1.5 m east/west, and 80 cm thick. Feature 2, a 19 cm thick midden of brick, shell, coal, and historical artifacts covered an orange strata (Feature 9, Stratum I) which in turn capped Feature 9. Stratum I consisted of an amorphous area of mixed soil, coal, charcoal and brick fragments. Sheet metal was identified atop stratum II in Feature 9. A 55 cm thick cobble layer comprised Stratum III, underlain by a thin lens of charcoal-rich soil. In profile, the feature displayed a flat base and sides (Figure 4-88). Feature 9 was identified as a separate feature from Feature 2, though the two features share some of the same horizontal provenience. Feature 9 was situated deeper than Feature 2. No natural stratigraphy was identified in the immediate area (due to Feature 2); however, Feature 9 was identified by different and distinct matrices than Feature 2. Feature 9 contained 3,477 historical artifacts; temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered in arbitrary 10 cm levels indicate an inverted stratigraphy with the late eighteenth century materials occurring in the first stratum and early twentieth century artifacts located in the third stratum (Table 4-49).





Key:

F9, Stratum I:	10YR 5/6 Sa Lo mottled w/ 10YR 4/3 Si Cl Lo	F2:	10YR 3/1 Cl Lo w/ Coal and Brick Fragments
F9, Stratum II:	10YR 5/2 Si Cl Lo	Subsoil:	7.5YR 5/6 Sa Lo
F9, Stratum III:	10YR 4/3 Si Cl Lo mottled w/ 10YR 5/6 Sa Lo w/ Cobbles		
F9, Stratum IV:	10YR 3/2 Si Cl Lo w/ Charcoal		

Figure 4-88. Planview and Profile of Feature 9.

Table 4-49. Feature 9 Stratigraphy and Artifact Types

Stratum	Level	Artifact Types	Time Frame
I	1	Cut nails; green shell-edged pearlware; undecorated, hand painted, and transfer print (flow blue) whiteware; undecorated and annular yellowware; Albany slip and gray American stoneware; 1860 ceramic maker's mark; 1853-1871 ceramic maker's mark; blown-in-mold glass	Late Eighteenth-Nineteenth century
	2	Cut nails; undecorated, annular, blue shell-edged, hand painted, and transfer print (flow blue) whiteware; blown-in-mold glass	Nineteenth century
	3	Cut nails; hand painted whiteware; blown-in-mold glass	Nineteenth century
	4	Cut nail	Nineteenth century
II		No artifacts	
III	1	Cut nails; hand painted and transfer print pearlware; undecorated whiteware; gray American stoneware; blown-in-mold glass; machine made glass	Nineteenth- early Twentieth century
IV	1	Cut nails; blown-in-mold glass	Nineteenth century

Artifacts recovered from Feature 9 represented a wide range of activities including farm related activity (wire, straps, barrels), building demolition (nails, window glass, mortar, brick, slate), domestic activities (fruit canning, food preparation, food storage, and tableware), use of home remedies (pharmaceutical bottles), and intentional or incidental refuse disposal (faunal and floral remains, lamp parts, buttons, shoe parts, pipe fragments, a marble).

Feature 12 was identified in the southern portion of the site and consisted of an anchor stone that abutted the west side of Feature 13. The anchor stone block is manufactured of cast concrete and contained an iron rod in the center. The stone block was 50 cm by 40 cm; the iron rod measured 5/8 inch in diameter. The anchor stone was located below surface with only the top exposed. The concrete material matched the concrete of Feature 13 immediately northeast.

Feature 13 was a stone and cement circular masonry foundation measuring approximately 3.5 meters in diameter (Figure 4-89). The feature foundation measured 25 cm thick. Feature 13 was identified in the southern portion of the site. Based on the extant structural material and historical information and aerials, the foundation most likely represented the remnants of a grain silo foundation.

Feature 25 was a single layers of cobble stones extending over 1.5 m in length. It trended roughly northwest/southeast. The only artifact associated with Feature 25 is a single fragment of blue shell-edged whiteware with a manufacture range in the nineteenth century. Assuming that Feature 25 and Feature 48 are contemporaneous and represent a single entity, and assuming that the unexcavated area between the two features contained additional cobbles, this cobble layer would extend over 5 m.

Feature 34/38 was located in the northwestern portion of the site, just west of the area identified as the original location of the house. It was amorphous and 3.5 m by 70 cm, trending roughly east/northeast to west/southwest. The feature was shallow at less than 5 cm thick and contained 155 artifacts representing architectural debris (nails, mortar, and brick), domestic debris (glass and ceramics), faunal remains, and hunting (gunflint). Temporally diagnostic artifacts consist of cut nails, whiteware, a gunflint and blown-in-mold glass suggesting a nineteenth century deposit.

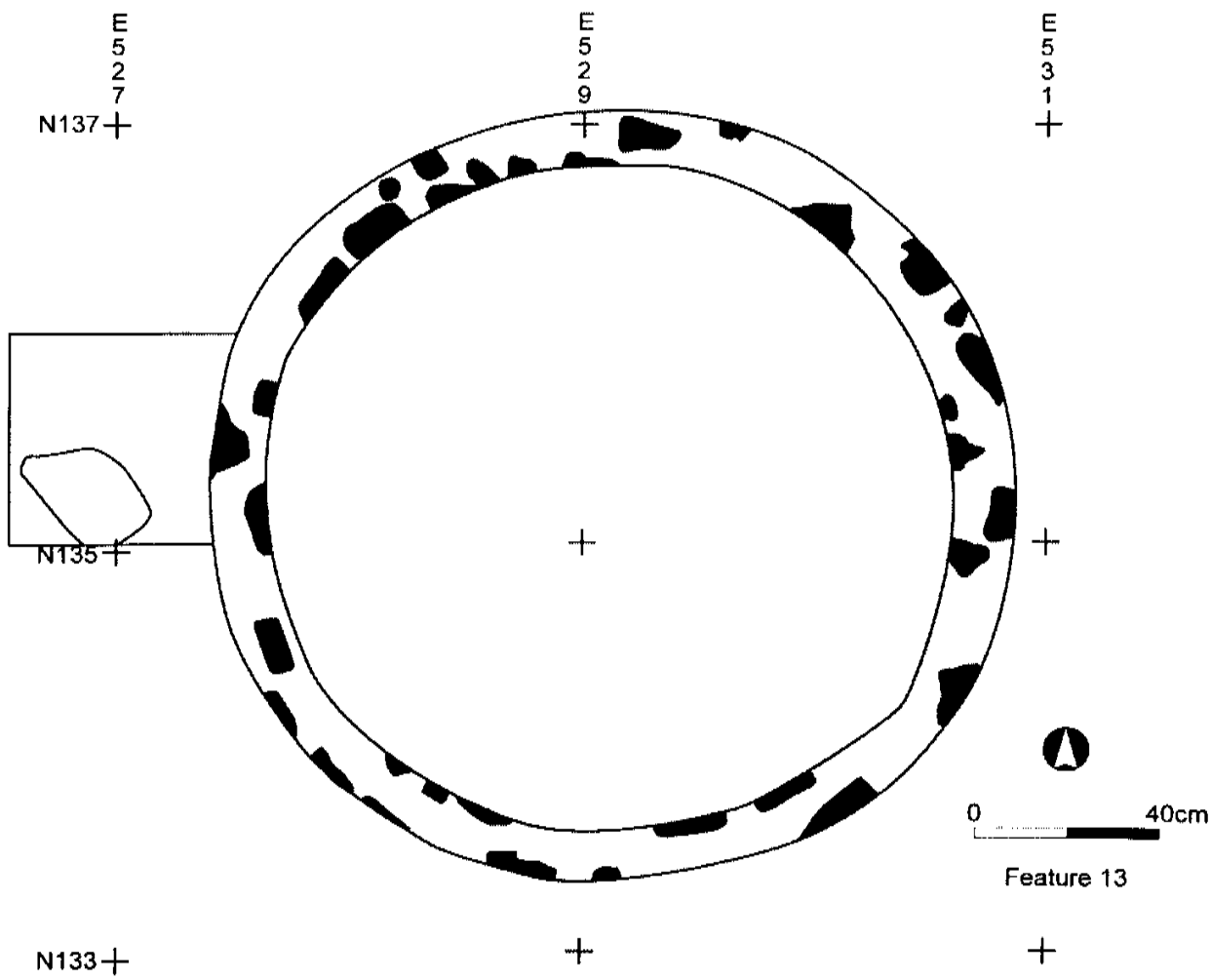


Figure 4-89. Planview of Feature 13, Site 7NC-J-207

Feature 39 was identified in the northwestern corner of the site, north of the area defined as the original house location. It was defined as a linear area of dark, compact soil measuring 2-8 m in length and 60 cm wide. The feature was neither fully exposed nor fully excavated, however, the trench feature trended northwest/southeast. It contained 81 historical artifacts including cut and wire nails, whiteware, Albany slip American stoneware, solarized (amethyst) glass and blown-in-mold glass suggesting a nineteenth through early twentieth century deposit. Functionally, the artifact assemblage consists of architectural debris (nails, window glass, mortar, and brick), domestic debris (lamp chimney fragments, glass and ceramics), and faunal remains.

Feature 46 was located in the central portion of the site. The feature was amorphous in shape and measured 1.64 m by 90 cm. Feature 46 was 18 cm in depth with 34 historical artifacts including cut nails, whiteware, and blown-in-mold glass suggesting a nineteenth century deposit. The artifact assemblage consists of architectural debris (nails, window glass, and brick), domestic debris (lamp chimney fragments, glass and ceramics), and faunal remains.

Feature 48 was a single layer of cobble stones extending over 1.7 m in length (Figure 4-90). It trended roughly northwest/southeast. Artifacts from Feature 48 include cut/wrought, cut and

wire nails, pearlware, whiteware, Albany slip and gray American stoneware, blown-in-mold glass and machine made glass suggesting an early nineteenth through early twentieth century occupation. The 226 historical artifacts from Feature 48 represented a variety of functions including farm related activity (horseshoes, tools), building demolition (nails, window glass, brick, lime), domestic activities (fruit canning, food preparation, food storage, and tableware), use of home remedies (pharmaceutical bottles), and intentional or incidental refuse disposal (faunal remains, pipe fragments). Assuming that Feature 25 and Feature 48 are contemporaneous and represent a single entity, and assuming that the unexcavated area between the two features contained additional cobbles, this cobble layer would extend over 5 m.

Figure 4-90. Planview of Feature 48, Site 7NC-J-207

Feature 49 was a shallow trench located in the northern portion of the site, north of the original house location. The trench consisted of a dark sandy loam soil. Feature 49 measured 65 cm by 40 cm and contained a 5 cm diameter terra cotta pipe; 127 artifacts were recovered from the excavated portion of the feature. The pipe, broken in several places, was situated in the center of the shallow trench. The pipe and trench trended northeast/southwest. Artifacts recovered from Feature 49 include cut nails, whiteware, and Albany slip American stoneware suggesting a nineteenth century deposit. The artifact assemblage consisted of architectural (nails, tacks, and drainpipe) and domestic debris (ceramics), a leather shoe heel and metal fragments.

Feature 65 was identified as a linear charred area containing burned clay. The feature trended north/south slightly northeast/southwest. Feature 65 measured 3.25 m long and 35 cm wide. Given its linear nature, the feature may be a burned post.

Feature 68 was identified just southeast of the well in an area originally identified as the location of the house. The feature was a linear area of reddened soil. In profile, the feature exhibited

steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The feature measured 1.6 m by 60 cm and trended northeast/southwest. It was 22 cm deep. Bioturbation affected a small portion of the northeast portion of the feature. Feature 68 contained 24 historical artifacts including a fragment of undecorated yellowware (nineteenth to early twentieth century deposit). The artifact assemblage consisted of architectural (window glass and brick), domestic debris (ceramics), a button and faunal remains.

Feature 69 was located in the central portion of the site in the vicinity of the original house location, just north of a mature silver maple tree. The feature was a large rectangular pit measuring 3.22m by 1.32 m. The feature was roughly 23 cm in depth and contained 968 historical artifacts representing a variety of functions including hunting, building demolition (nails, window glass, and brick), domestic activities (fruit canning, food preparation, food storage, and tableware), and intentional or incidental refuse disposal (personal items, faunal remains, pipe fragments, and a pencil). Temporally diagnostic artifacts consist of cut and wire nails, whiteware, gray American stoneware, blown-in-mold glass and machine made glass indicating a nineteenth century to early twentieth century deposit.

Feature 70 was located in the northern portion of the site, just north of the vicinity of the house. Feature 70 was rectangular and measured 65 cm by 40 cm. It was shallow (4 cm) and contained 12 historical artifacts representing architectural materials (brick), domestic items (2 ceramics) and metal fragments. A single fragment of undecorated yellowware suggested a nineteenth century deposit.

Feature 71 was a possible historical pit measuring 1.3 m by 44 cm by 12 cm. In planview, the feature showed a relatively oval shape. In profile, the feature demonstrated a large area of disturbance. Feature 71 contained coal, ash and 129 historical artifacts representing architectural materials (nails, window glass, draintile fragments), domestic items (ceramics, glass, and cutlery) and toys (tea cup). The temporally diagnostic artifacts include cut and wire nails, solarized (amethyst) glass, blown-in-mold glass and machine made glass indicating a nineteenth century through early twentieth century deposit.

Feature 74 was located in the southern portion of the site, at the south end of the location of the vicinity of the house. Feature 74 was situated between a silver maple tree and the southern bottle dump area. The feature was rectangular measuring 3 m by 30 cm. Feature 74 contained 67 historical artifacts representing architectural materials (nails, window glass, and drainpipe fragments), domestic items (glass and ceramics), a button and faunal remains. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include cut and wire nails, and blown-on-mold glass (a nineteenth through early twentieth century deposit).

Feature 75 was a shallow pit located in the southern portion of the site. It was amorphous in shape and measured 60 cm by 59 cm and was 12 cm deep.

Feature 79 was also located in the southern portion of the site, just north of the southern bottle dump area. The feature was not entirely exposed or excavated. This feature was oval and measured 55 cm long, 65 cm wide and was 18 cm deep. Feature 79 contained 28 artifacts representing architectural (nails) and domestic debris (bottle glass) and faunal remains. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include cut and wire nails and machine made glass suggesting a nineteenth through early twentieth century deposit.

Feature 81 was situated to the northeast of Feature 79. Feature 81 was also oval and measured 77 cm by 62 cm; it was 24 cm deep. It contained 158 historical artifacts including nails, metal fragments, and two pieces of ceramics. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include cut and wire nails and whiteware (nineteenth century deposit).

Feature 88 was located in the northern portion of the vicinity of the original house. The feature was rectangular and measured 1.25 m by 75 cm; it was 56 cm deep. Feature 88 contained 1,148 historical artifacts representing architectural materials (nails, brick, mortar, and wood), domestic items (ceramics, glass and lamp chimney fragments), personal items (buckle, buttons, pencil) and faunal remains. Temporally diagnostic artifacts consist of cut and wire nails, an 1860-1890 ceramic maker's mark, an 1884-1900 glass fruit jar, and blown-in-mold glass (nineteenth century deposit). Feature 88 may represent a privy hole (Barlow 1989).

Feature 100 was identified by dark, silt loam soil, burned reddened soil and a layer of ash. A dark matrix possibly remnant wood was identified containing charcoal flecking and white ash. The darkened area was surrounded by reddened soil. The feature measured 1.05 m by 30 cm and trended northwest/southeast. Feature 100 was 8 cm deep. Several cut/wrought nails and a cut nail were recovered from the feature matrix. The remaining artifact assemblage associated with this feature is a brick fragment, a redware fragment, tacks and one mammal bone.

Feature 109 was located in the central portion of the site in the area originally identified as the location of the house. Feature 109 was identified by a linear soil discoloration with minor but notable charcoal flecking throughout. This feature measured 79 cm by 17 cm and was 38 cm deep. The feature contained nine historical artifacts including cut/wrought nails and a fragment of blue shell-edged whiteware suggesting a nineteenth century deposit. The rest of the assemblage consists of tacks and redware fragments.

Postholes/Post molds. Posthole and mold features dominate the list of Buckson site features. Sixty-five post features were identified and included various shapes of postholes and post molds. A total of 61 postholes and 46 post molds were identified from the 65 post features (Table 4-50). Forty one of the post molds were associated with postholes. Twenty postholes contained no identifiable post mold. Square postholes contained circular (n=21), square or rectangular (n=9), or triangular (n=1) post molds. The majority of these postholes are located in the northeast portion of the site (Figure 4-91). A small number (n=4) of postholes were circular. Two of the circular postholes contained post molds, one circular (n=1) and one square/rectangular (n=1). One posthole, in the northeastern portion of the site, contained two post molds, suggesting post replacement. Four post molds with no associated postholes included two square and two circular post molds. These posts occurred in both the central portion of the site and the northern portion of the site. Post molds with no associated posthole may indicate driven posts.

Generally, the postholes and post molds were concentrated in the northeast portion of the site. These post features were situated between and around Features 9, 49 and 109. Most of the postholes were square with circular postmolds. Several small clusters of posts also occur in the northeast portion of the site. For example, post Features 43, 104 and 105 are clustered together, possibly indicating complete replacement or fortification. Other such sets of clusters include: post Features 29, 30 and 31; 27 and 28; 56 and 57; and in the eastern portion of the site post Features 82 and 83.

Table 4-50. Site 7NC-J-207 Post Features

Feature	Provenience	Post Hole			Post Mold		
		Shape	Artifacts*	Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)	Shape	Artifacts*	Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)
5	N185 E530	Square	Yes	28 cm x 30 cm	--	--	
7	N145 E525	Square	No	> 29 cm x 30 cm x 20 cm	Circular	No	12 cm diameter, <18 cm depth
10	N190 E535	Square	Cut nails	32 cm x >16 cm x 44 cm	--	--	
11	N190 E535	Square	Cut nail; blown-in-mold glass; Albany slip American stoneware	>46 cm x 40 cm x 62 cm	Triangular	--	18 cm x 16 cm x 50 cm
15	N190 E525	Square	Cut nails	25 cm x 22 cm x 28 cm	--	--	
16	N140 E540	Square	No	48 cm x 32 cm x 26 cm	--	--	
17	N175 E520	Square	No	15 cm x 13 cm x 15 cm	--	--	
20	N185 E536	Square	No	40 cm x 22 cm x 42 cm	Rectangular	--	16 cm x 12 cm x 46 cm
21	N195 E510	Square	No	44 cm x 36 cm x 26 cm	Circular	--	>10 cm diameter, 18 cm depth
23	N185 E515	Square	Machine made glass	>32 cm x >31 cm x 30 cm	Circular	--	22 cm diameter
24	N185 E540	Square	Cut nails; blown-in-mold glass	46 cm x 10 cm x 22 cm	Rectangular	--	<38 cm, partial
26	N185/186 E520	Square	No	Unknown, partial	--	--	--
27	N195 E530	Square	Cut nails	30 cm x 26 cm x 34 cm	Circular	--	14 cm diameter, 24 cm depth
28	N195 E530	Square	Cut nails; hand painted whiteware; blown-in-mold glass	40 cm x 32 cm, stone filled	--	--	
29	N190 E519	Square	Wire nails; cut nails; machine made glass	18 cm x >6 cm x 24 cm	Square	Wire nails; cut nails; transfer print whiteware; blown-in-mold glass;	30 cm x >18 cm x 23 cm
30	N190 E519	Square	Cut nails	>23 cm x >11 cm x 45 cm	Circular	--	>23 cm x >11 cm x 38 cm, partially exposed

Table 4-50. Site 7NC-J-207 Post Features (Continued)

Feature	Provenience	Post Hole			Post Mold		
		Shape	**Artifacts***	**Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)**	**Shape**	**Artifacts***	**Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)**
31	N190 E519	Circular	Cut nail	40 cm x 13cm x 50cm	Unknown	--	18 cm diameter, 42 cm depth
32	N190 E510-511	Rectangular	Blown-in-mold glass	16 cm x 10 cm x 7 cm	--	--	--
33	N187 E511	Square	Cut nails	37 cm x 30 cm x 32 cm	Circular	--	18 cm x 14 cm x ><20 cm
35	N182 E521	Square	Cut nails; blown-in-mold glass	25 cm x 20 cm x 15 cm	--	--	
42	N178 E524	Post in Pit	Cut nails; hand painted and transfer print pearlware; blown-in-mold glass	1 m 50 cm x 75 cm x 7 cm	--	--	
43	N191 E533	Square	No	Unknown	Unknown	No	Unknown
44	N189 E533	Square	Cut nails	24 cm x 20 cm x 16 cm (assumes1:20 profile scale)	Circular	--	21 cm diameter, 24 cm depth
45	N189 E 517	Square	No	44 cm x 29 cm	Circular	--	18 cm diameter
47	N189 E518	Square	No	42 cm x 28 cm	Circular	--	12 cm diameter
50	N194 E530	Square	--	Unknown	Circular	--	Unknown
52	N193 E533	Square	Cut nails	44 cm x 30 cm x >53 cm	Square	--	21 cm x 19 cm x >53 cm
53	N193 E533	Square	Cut nails; blown-in-mold glass	32 cm x 30 cm x 29 cm	Square	--	15 cm x 18 cm x 20 cm
54	N192 E533	Semi-square	Wire nails; cut nails; blown-in-mold glass	>80 cm x 80 cm x >30 cm	--	--	
56	N195 E536	Square	No	25 cm x 14 cm	Rectangular	No	10 cm x 5 cm
57	N192 E536	--	--	--	Circular	No	46 cm x 43 cm x 63 cm
59	N188 E537	Square	Yes	34 cm x 23 cm x 7 cm	Circular	--	16 cm diameter x 10 cm depth
61	N186-187 E536-537	Amorphous, angled edges	Yes	39 cm x 18 cm x 42 cm, with wood inclusions	--	--	
62	N187 E541	Square	No	40 cm x 25 cm x 12 cm	Circular	--	25 cm x 20 cm x 10 cm
64	N189 E540	Amorphous	Cut nails	>40 cm x 40 cm x 30 cm	Circular	--	<40 cm x 9 cm x 21 cm
		--	--		Circular	--	40 cm x 22 cm x 32 cm

Table 4-50. Site 7NC-J-207 Post Features (Continued)

Feature	Provenience	Post Hole			Post Mold		
		Shape	Artifacts*	Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)	Shape	Artifacts*	Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)
66	N191 E536	Circular	Cut nail	46 cm x 40 cm x 6 cm	Rectangular	--	22 cm x 8 cm x 15 cm
73	N193 E531	Square	Yes	33 cm x 40 cm	--	--	--
76	N141 E528	Circular	Wire nails; cut nails	46 cm x 62 cm x 21 cm	Circular	--	23 cm diameter x >80 cm depth
80	N145 E532	Rectangular	No	78 cm x 39 cm x 4 3cm	--	--	
82	N161 E545	Square	Cut/wrought nails; blown-in-mold glass	46 cm x 40 cm x 48 cm	--	--	
83A	N161 E545	--	--		Square	Cut/wrought nail	30 cm x 32 cm x 22 cm
83B	N161 E545	--	--		Oval		30 cm x 16 cm x 26 cm, wood
85	N172 E544	Square	Whiteware; blown-in-mold glass	34 cm x 28 cm x 31 cm	Square	--	11 cm x 8 cm x 29 cm
86	N173 E547	Square/semi-circular	Wire nails	36 cm x 28 cm x 20 cm	Square	--	17 cm x 12 cm x 14 cm
87	N174 E548	Square	Yes	36 cm x 22 cm x 24 cm	Square	--	18 cm x >14 cm x 24 cm
89	N186 E527	Rectangular	Cut nails	38 cm x 22 cm x 28 cm	Oval		22 cm x 8 cm x 16 cm
90	N188 E511	Square	No	<40 cm x <40 cm	Circular		>10 cm diameter
91	N186 E524	Oval	Wire nails; cut nails; undecorated and hand painted whiteware; Bristol slip American stoneware	1 m 38 cm x 46 cm x 44 cm	--		
93	N188 E526	Rectangular	Wire nails; cut nail	38 cm x 25 cm x 20 cm	Unknown	--	6 cm x unknown x 20 cm
94	N188 E526	Rectangular	Cut nails	27 cm x 44 cm x 34 cm	Oval	--	24 cm diameter x 34 cm depth
96	N191 E527	Square	Cut nail	25 cm x 25 cm x 12 cm	--	--	20 cm diameter x 11 cm depth

Table 4-50. Site 7NC-J-207 Post Features (Continued)

Feature	Provenience	Post Hole			Post Mold		
		Shape	**Artifacts***	**Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)**	**Shape**	**Artifacts***	**Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)**
97	N191 E523	Square	Cut nails; transfer print whiteware; 1873-1877 ceramic maker's mark; 1883-1913 ceramic maker's mark; blown-in-mold glass	50 cm x 41 cm x 22 cm	Rectangular	Transfer print whiteware; undecorated yellowware; blown-in-mold glass	23 cm x 12 cm x 17 cm
99	N192 E528	Square	No	20 cm x 21 cm x 12 cm	Amorphous	--	10 cm diameter x 12 cm depth
101	N188 E 528	Rectangular	Cut nails	45 cm x 30 cm x 13 cm	Circular	--	20 cm x 20 cm x 10 cm
102	--	Square	No	25 cm x 21.5 cm	Circular	No	Unknown
103	N192 E530	Square	Machine made glass	23 cm x 22 cm x 18 cm	--	--	
104	N191 E532	Square	Cut nails; machine made glass	38 cm x 28 cm x <24 cm	Circular	--	>18 cm x 18 cm x 24 cm
105	N191 E532	Square	Yes	19 cm x 19 cm x 10 cm	Circular	--	12 cm x 10 cm x 10 cm
106	N191 E532	Square	Cut nail; undecorated whiteware	22 cm x 22 cm x 31 cm	Circular	--	21 cm x 14 cm x 35 cm, n/a
108	N191 E532	Square	Cut nails; solarized (amethyst) glass; blown-in-mold glass	36 cm x 38 cm x 34 cm	--	--	
110	N191 E525	Rectangular	Yes	>24 cm x 24 cm x 14 cm	Unknown	--	>15 cm x unknown x 9 cm, n/a
111	N189 E523	Square	No	28 cm x 30 cm x 46 cm	Circular	--	22 cm x >12 cm x 46 cm
112	N189 E527	Square	Cut nail	28 cm x 30 cm x 10 cm	Circular	--	10 cm x 12 cm x 10 cm
113	N175 E524	Square	No	>12 cm x 10 cm x 7 cm	Circular	--	5 cm diameter

*temporally diagnostic artifacts are listed

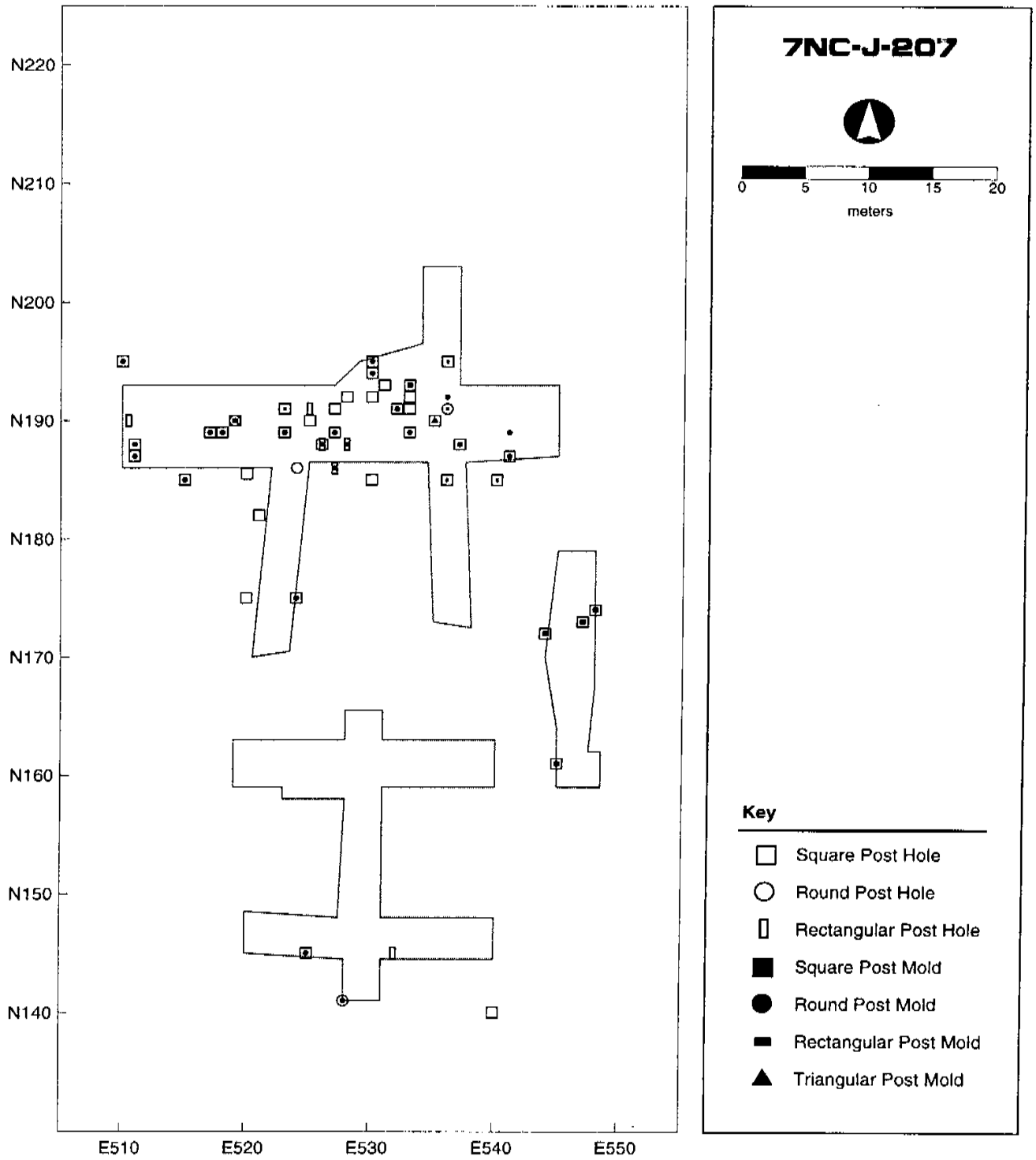


Figure 4-91. Posthole and Post mold Features at Site 7NC-J-207.
(Multiple post features occur at many of the same locations and are not depicted here)

Historical Feature Summary. The historical refuse features at Site 7NC-J-207 included foundations (Features 8 and 13), a stone anchor (Feature 12), two cobble walkways (Features 25 and 48), charred wood or posts (Features 65 and 100), postholes and post molds, refuse scatters

consisting of a midden (Feature 2), a coal ash pit (Feature 71), and trash pits (Features 34/38, 46, 69, 70, 74, 75, 79, 81 and 88) and several trenches with drainpipes (Features 4, 39, 49, 68 and 109) and a cobble filled depression (Feature 9).

Several interpretations are possible for Feature 9. The feature was too narrow and deep to be easily accessed as a root cellar for storage purposes. Use as a privy may be possible; however, even though privies are often artifact-rich, they are not usually filled with cobbles. One plausible interpretation is an early twentieth century kitchen sink drain (Figure 4-92; Warren 1928 in Barlow 1989). Kitchen sink drains are as a means of disposal for kitchen sink drainage and waste.

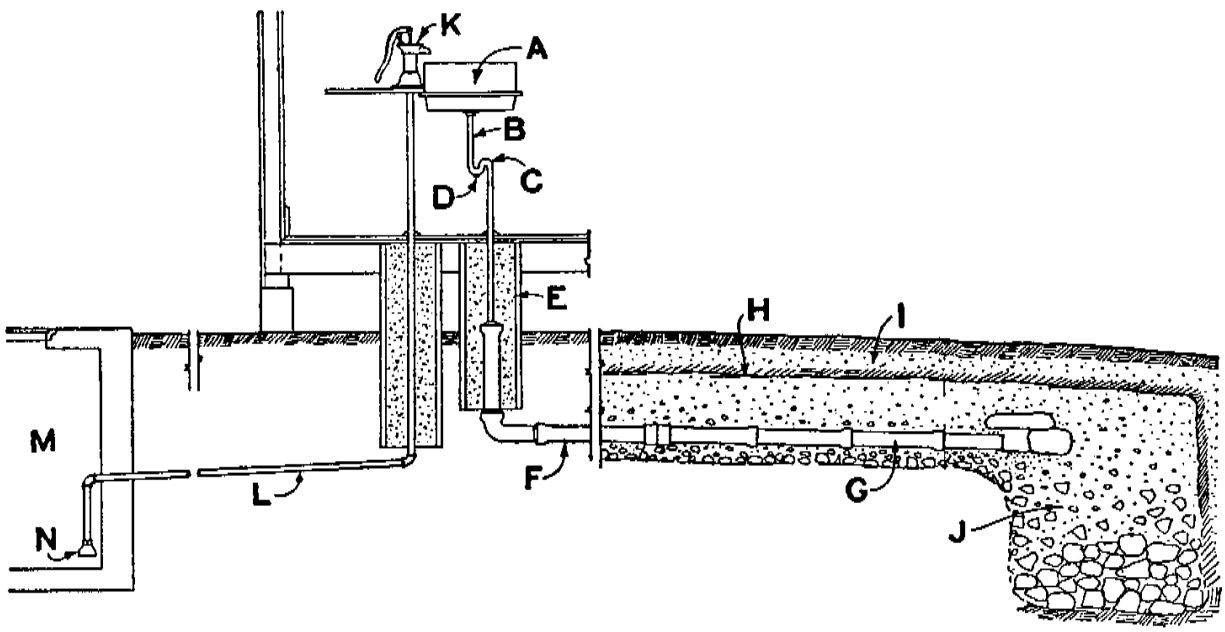


FIG. 16.—How to waste kitchen-sink drainage. *A*, Sink; *B*, waste pipe; *C*, trap; *D*, clean-out; *E*, box filled with hay, straw, sawdust, excelsior, coke, or other insulating material; *F*, 4-inch vitrified sewer pipe, hubs uphill, and joints made water-tight for at least 100 feet downhill from a well; *G*, 4-inch vitrified sewer pipe, hubs downhill, joints slightly open, laid in an 18-inch bed of coarse sand, gravel, stone, broken brick, slag, cinders, or coke; *H*, strip of tarred paper or burlap or a thin layer of hay, straw, cornstalks, brush, or sods, grass side down; *I*, 12 inches of natural soil; *J*, stone-filled pit. As here illustrated, water is drawn by a pitcher or kitchen pump (*K*) through a 1¼ or 1½ inch galvanized-iron suction pipe (*L*) from a cistern (*M*). The suction pipe should be laid below frost and on a smooth upward grade from cistern to pump and be provided with a foot valve (*N*) to keep the pump primed. If a foot valve is used, pump and pipe must be safe from frost or other means than tripping the pump be provided for draining the system

Figure 4-92. 1928 Diagram of a Waste Kitchen Sink Drain (Warren 1928 in Barlow 1989)

The usual method of disposing of sink slops is to allow them to dribble on or beneath the surface of the ground close to the house. Such drainage should be taken in a water-tight carrier at least 100 feet downhill from the well and discharged below the surface of the ground. Every sink should be provided with a suitable screen to keep all large particles out of the waste pipe. An approved form of sink strainer consists of a brass plate bolted in position over the outlet and having at least 37 perforations not larger than one-fourth inch in diameter.

> Provided a sink is thus equipped and is given proper care and the land has fair slope and drainage, the wastewater may be conducted away through a water-tight sewer and distributed in the soil by means of a short blind drain (Warren 1928:125 in Barlow 1989).

Several feet of varying kinds of fill capped stone-filled drainholes as indicated in Figure 4-92 and may correlate to the thick fill layers capping Feature 9 at Site 7NC-J-207. Feature 9 was also located downslope from the brick lined well as indicated in Figure 4-65F.

The historical trenches (Features 4, 39, 49, 68 and 109) and drainpipe (Feature 49) and their orientation, as well as Feature 9 were plotted on a site map (Figure 4-93). Together, the trenches form no specific pattern; however, Features 4 and 39 trend toward the brick lined well with Feature 4 trending southeast from the southeast side of the well and Feature 39 trending northwest from the northwest portion of the well. Features 49 and 109 trend toward Feature 9. Feature 49, including the terra cotta pipe, extends from the north portion of Feature 9 and trends northeast following a slight northeasterly slope. Feature 109 trends southeastward from the southeastern portion of Feature 9.

Faunal Remains. The faunal remains from Site 7NC-J-207 consist of 195 bone fragments (Table 4-51) representing small, medium and large mammals and bird. Pig and cow bone were identified; however, the species of most of the bone fragments could not be determined. It is likely that small mammals such as rabbits, medium-sized mammals such as pig or sheep, and large mammals such as cow may be represented in the assemblage (Gilbert 1993; Olsen 1960). One medium sized mammal femur fragment is missing the epiphysis suggesting the presence of an immature sheep, goat, deer or pig. A large sized mammal long bone is also missing the epiphysis indicating the presence of a calf or foal.

Burning or charring of bone, possible carnivore marks, and butchering marks are present on some of the assemblage. Burning or charring is present on 61 bone fragments. Marks consistent with carnivore marks (Binford 1981:35-86) are present on three bone fragments: two large mammal long bone fragments and one medium mammal metacarpal. Seven bone fragments exhibit different types of butchering marks (Table 4-52). One small mammal scapula, possible rabbit, exhibits an axe cut across the proximal end. Two medium mammal bones, a long bone fragment and a linear/transverse process, exhibit machine cuts perpendicular to the long axis of the bone. Three large mammal bones consisting of a rib and two long bone fragments also are machine cut perpendicular to the long axis. A fourth large mammal bone exhibit multiple slicing marks perpendicular as well as obliquely along the edges.

The axe cut on some of the small mammal bone suggests initial butchering and quartering. General butchering practices for rabbits include initial butchering (head, viscera and skin removal) and quartering where the legs were removed and the body was split into an upper back and a lower back. Sometimes, the back portions were quartered linearly which would result in cuts to the ribs. Primarily the use of rabbit as a food source represents a home grown or hunted product, usually not available locally in markets.

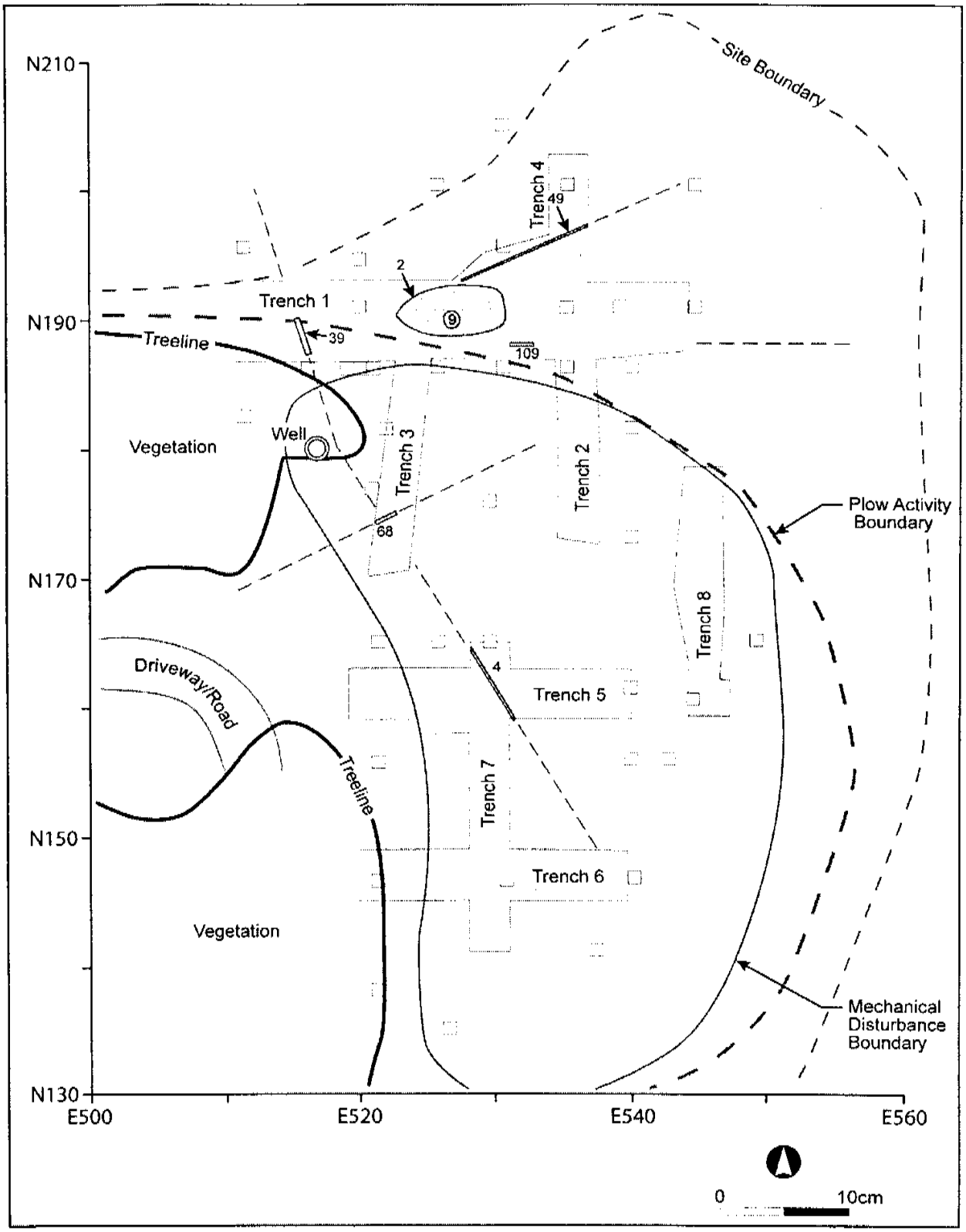


Figure 4-93. Drainpipes and Kitchen Sink Drain at Site 7NC-J-207.
(Trench and drainpipe orientations are projected based on existing features and depicted as dashed lines.)

Table 4-51. Faunal Remains from Site 7NC-J-207

Species	Count	Type	Elements
Bird	3	Bone	Radius/ulna
Pig	11	Teeth	
Cow	1	Tooth	
Large Mammal	100	Bone, teeth	Femur, Humerus, Vertebrate, Scapula, long bone
Mammal	77	Bone, teeth	Skull, femur, radius, scapula, long bone, metacarpal, incisors
Unidentified	3	Bone	
Total	**195**		

Table 4-52. Butchering Marks and Meat Cuts

Catalog Number	Mammal Size	Possible Species	Butchering Mark(s)	Meat Cut	Expense*
340-41	Small	Rabbit	Axe cut	Quartering	
126-23	Medium	Deer, goat, sheep or pig	Machine cut perpendicular to axis	Shank- soup Arm Roast	12 7
143-10	Medium	Deer, goat, sheep or pig	Machine cut perpendicular to axis	Short loin	1
201-30	Large	Cow	Machine cut perpendicular to axis	Round roast	4
325-1	Large	Cow	Machine cut perpendicular to axis	Rib Chuck Roast	2 6
342-15	Large	Cow	Machine cut perpendicular to axis	Arm Roast	7
154-8	Large	Cow	28 perpendicular and oblique cut marks	Initial butchering	

* The most expensive cut is 1; the least expensive cut is 12 (Schulz and Gust 1983)

General cuts of meat were identified based on information provided for beef (Davidson 1982; Schulz 1979; Schulz and Gust 1983) and categorized by relative estimates of late nineteenth-early twentieth century retail prices. Six different possible cuts of meat were identified and range from the most expensive cut (short loin) to the least expensive (shank). The short loin cut represents steak cuts similar to modern T-bone and porterhouse steaks. The rib cut most likely represents a standing rib roast with large lengths of ribs. Four of the cuts may represent different types of roasts (arm, round and chuck).

The mammal remains at Site 7NC-J-207 indicate the consumption of beef roasts and possibly pork short loins prepared commercially and purchased locally. The presence of rabbit bone with and axe cut suggests home butchering.

Spatial Distribution. Horizontal spatial distributions were generated using SURFER® software to compare temporally diagnostic artifacts, in order to determine changes in site use over time. Artifacts of different categories were examined to determine distinct activity areas within the site. Temporal and functional artifact distributions were investigated relative to cultural features for data on site layout.

The distribution of all historical artifacts recovered from STPs indicates two distinct artifact concentrations on the Buckson site (Figure 4-62). The first area, and most productive in terms of artifacts during survey, was located immediately east of an extant dirt road trace; the second was approximately 30 meters north and slightly east of the first. Backhoe trenches, and several test units were placed in both locations (Figure 4-72). Although initial shovel tests indicated the greatest concentration of artifacts in the southern cluster, cumulative data from all excavations suggested the main house structure was associated with the northern cluster.

A combined distribution of all architectural materials, including brick, mortar, nails, and window glass, was mapped to determine probable structural locations (Figure 4-94). Collectively, these artifacts occur most frequently along the western edge of Area 1 suggesting the remains of a residential structure. A less concentrated deposit occurs in Area 2. This cluster may represent the remains of an outbuilding such as a barn or shed. However, the residence was destroyed by fire in 1920 and any subsequent demolition could have concentrated architectural debris adjacent to the original structural footprint. The residential structure may have been located on the knoll in the low density area between the two major concentrations.

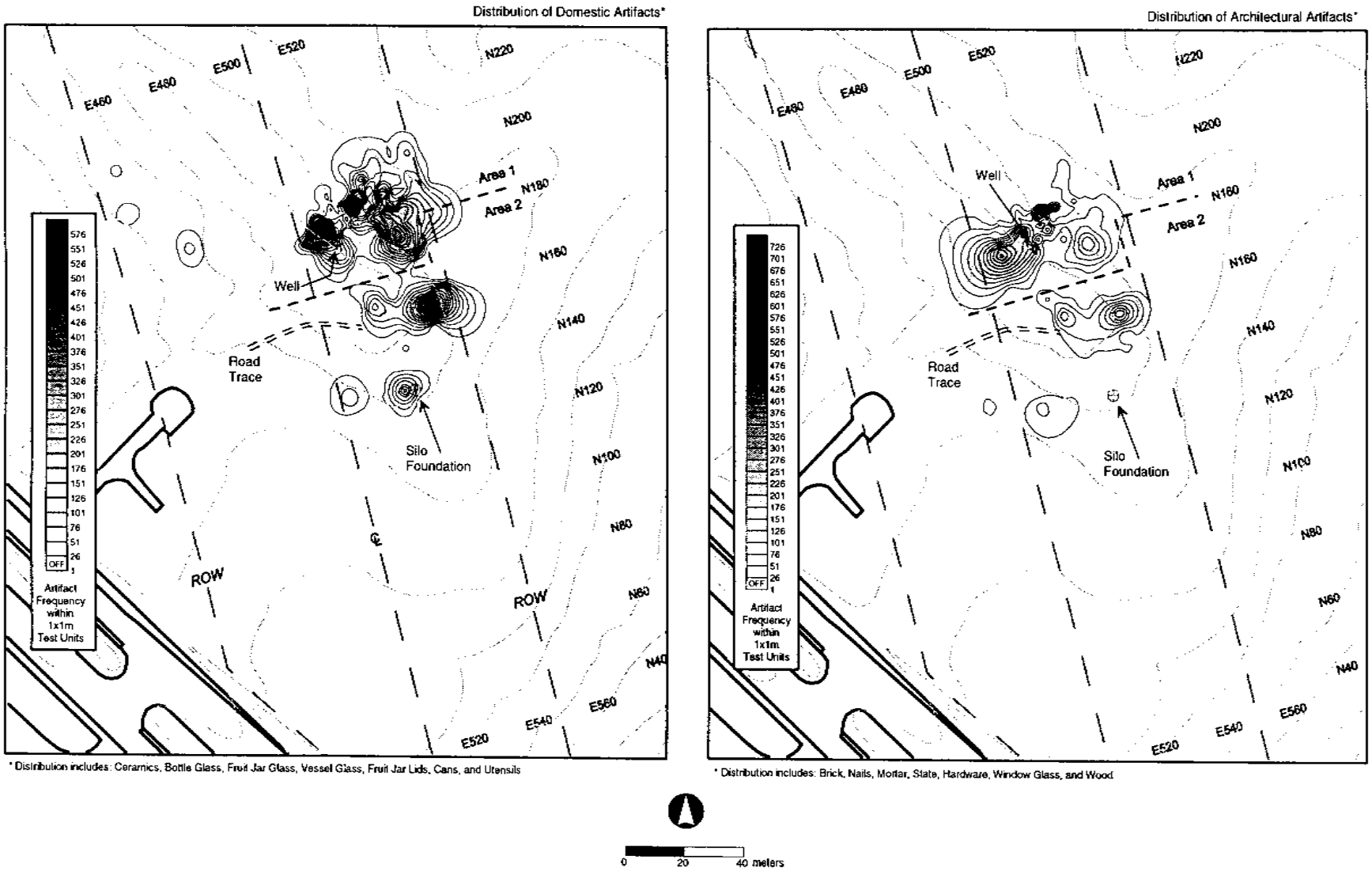
A distribution of all domestic artifacts consisting of mostly household items such as ceramics, bottle glass, fruit jar glass, cans and utensils, displays several concentrations (Figure 4-94). The densest concentration occurs in Area 1 and is associated with Feature 9, the possible kitchen sink drain. Other concentrations are located near the extant well, downslope on the east side of Area 1, at the end of the road trace in Area 2 and near the silo foundation.

A small percentage of historical ceramics recovered from the Buckson site are possibly associated with the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. These ceramics, along with potentially contemporary artifacts such as blown-in-mold bottle glass, were mapped to identify any concentrations. These artifacts tended to cluster in closely to the extant well with isolated finds occurring within a 50 meter radius (Figure 4-95). Although some clustering is visible, frequency of earlier period artifacts is slight with a maximum single occurrence of 14 in one test unit.

The rest of the historical ceramics recovered are temporally associated with the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century (Figure 4-95). These ceramics, in conjunction with wire nails, machine made bottle glass, and a post-1900 coin, were used to identify later site occupations and activity areas. Two concentrations occur; both located in the southeastern edge of the site. Some isolated artifacts occur near the extant well where the earlier occupation area was defined. In comparison, artifacts associated with early (late eighteenth and early nineteenth century) and late (mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century) occupations define relatively discrete patterns of site activity, most likely associated with refuse disposal.

Site Summary. The Native American component represents a short term campsite with lithic reduction, tool maintenance and discard, and warming or food preparation as primary activities indicated by the presence of thermally altered stone. Flint knapping activities on the site are indicated by the presence of three cores, a late stage biface, a hammerstone and debitage and suggest initial testing or primary reduction of small local chert and jasper cobbles and secondary reduction or later stage core reduction was evident for quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite. The single rhyolite flake indicates use of non-local lithic sources, transported to the site as reduced bifaces,

7NC-J-207

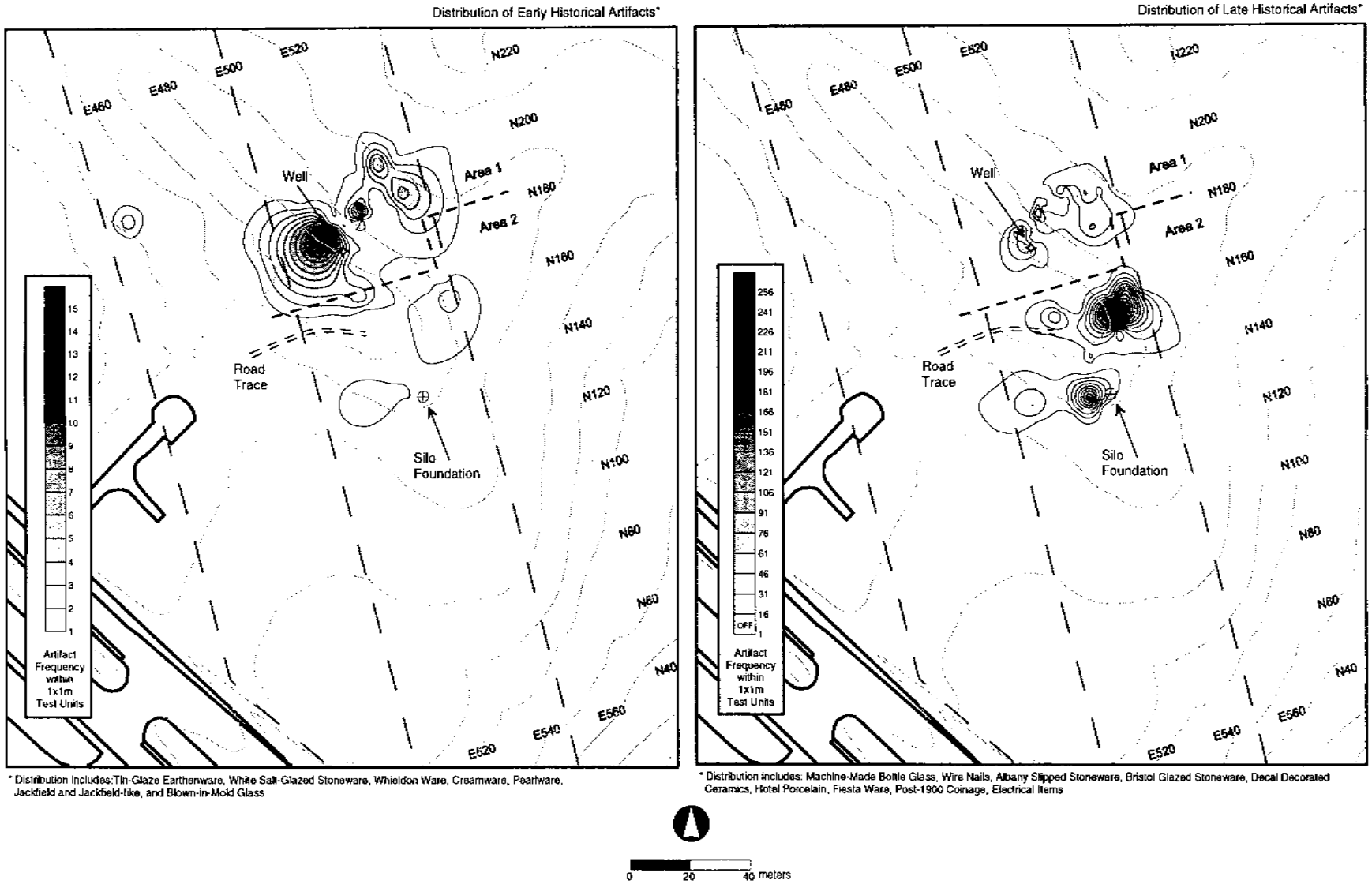


* Distribution includes: Ceramics, Bottle Glass, Fruit Jar Glass, Vessel Glass, Fruit Jar Lids, Cans, and Utensils

* Distribution includes: Brick, Nails, Mortar, Slate, Hardware, Window Glass, and Wood

Figure 4-94. Distribution of Domestic and Architectural Artifacts at Site 7NC-J-207

7NC-J-207



* Distribution includes:Tin-Glaze Earthenware, White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Whieldon Ware, Creamware, Pearlware, Jackfield and Jackfield-like, and Blown-in-Mold Glass

* Distribution includes: Machine-Made Bottle Glass, Wire Nails, Albany Slipped Stoneware, Bristol Glazed Stoneware, Decal Decorated Ceramics, Hotel Porcelain, Fiesta Ware, Post-1900 Coinage, Electrical Items

Figure 4-95. Distribution of Early (left) and Late (right) Historical Artifacts at Site 7NC-J-207

curated tools or quarry blanks. The presence of a projectile point suggests hunting activities. The flake tools suggest expedient tool manufacture, use and discard and indicate cutting activities on soft materials and possible scraping activities. The two cobble tools indicate flint knapping activities (hammerstone) and abrading tasks possible associated with flint knapping, wood working or hide preparation. The basalt axe is well made and exhibits use wear consistent with chopping activities (e.g., wood working). The artifact types encountered and their frequency indicate a variety of activities and suggest that this location was used as a short term transient camp site.

The historical archaeological assemblage from Site 7NC-J-207 suggests late eighteenth through early twentieth century occupation(s). The artifact assemblage was mixed stratigraphically with later materials occurring at depth and earlier artifacts located near the surface. Most of the features were associated with nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts; three features (Features 2, 9 and 48) exhibited earlier artifacts with manufacture dates in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Feature 65, a charred post, is most likely associated with the 1920 fire of the residence.

Archival research indicates that by 1859, a frame house, kitchen, stables and other buildings were built by William Smith (1849-1860). A tenant house, identified in 1859, was most likely a previous structure built by Jonathan Webster (1847-1849) and may have been a 1817 log cabin built by Evan Webster (1816-1837). Other nineteenth century owners include Samuel Martin (1860-1869), John H. Parvis (1879-1882), Rebekah E. Reeder (1882-1893) and the James Buckson family (1893-1989). Site 7NC-J-207 represents a nineteenth and early twentieth century residential occupation possibly associated with Smith, Webster, Martin, Parvis and/or Reeder and definitely associated with the Buckson family occupation prior to the destruction of the residence in 1920.

4.2.6 Reynolds Tenancy Site (7NC-J-224)

Site Description. The Reynolds Tenancy Site is located on the far southwestern edge of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex west of proposed SR1 in a wetland mitigation area (Figure 1-1). Site 7NC-J-224 was identified by LBA in 1997 (Bedell and Jacoby 1998) and is characterized by high frequencies of brick fragments and ceramics. Artifacts recovered by LBA included 78 brick fragments, creamware, pearlware, redware, a white clay pipe stem, and hand-wrought or machine-cut nails, suggesting occupation dating from 1780 to 1830 (Bedell and Jacoby 1998). Because a high frequency of brick fragments was recovered from one LBA STP, a brick foundation or chimney was thought to be located nearby. No remnant foundations were visually noted. Based on the artifact data, LBA interpreted this site as a small house or farm, was most likely associated with the Reynolds family occupation and possibly representing a slave quarter or tenant dwelling.

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex partially overlaps the Reynolds Tenancy Site. Because the site is situated in a 32-acre, rolling agricultural field, surface visibility was high and initial investigations consisted of controlled surface collection rather than shovel testing. Prior to surface collection, the field was plowed, disked, and received precipitation. Surface collection followed by the excavation of 11 test units confirmed that the boundary of the wetland mitigation area bisected the site, and that an unknown percentage of the site is situated south and outside of