Places on the basis of its architectural merit; however, its 20th century date made archeological investigations unnecessary. The second site, the Blue Ball Tavern, had been tested during a Phase I/II survey of the area in connection with another project (Thomas 1980) and had been determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at that time. Therefore, archeological investigations of the area during the survey reported here were deemed unnecessary. However, additional archival investigations were conducted.

Archival investigations of the Blue Ball Tavern during the survey reported here revealed that the structure was erected sometime prior to 1808 and functioned as a tavern from this time until the 1840s. By 1859, it no longer functioned as a tavern and was used to house tenants from this time until the beginning of the 20th century.

## AREA 2

Area 2 comprises a cultivated field north of Weldin Road (Figures 3 & 61). The entire area was in corn at the time of the preliminary Phase I survey and collecting conditions were very good. Field methods consisted of a walkover survey with 100% coverage.

### Phase I Field Investigations

A single prehistoric site, the Matson Run site (Figures 3, 61 & 90) was discovered in the southeastern corner of the field, adjacent to Matson Run. Artifacts recovered from the site during the preliminary Phase I survey include the following: 1 quartzite point, contracting stem (untyped), 1 quartz small stemmed point (untyped), 1 quartzite abraded milling stone, 1 quartz endscraper, 1 quartz core fragment, 1 quartz biface, early stage, 32 quartz flakes, 1 basalt flake, and 15 quartz chunks.

The site was considered potentially significant for several reasons. First, the artifact classes recovered during the preliminary survey suggested more than simply a lithic scatter. The milling stone and the various lithic reduction stages suggested a certain degree of permanence and a variety of activities not expected for a lithic scatter. Second, two factors suggested a potential for the presence of buried features. These include the relative degree of permanence suggested by the artifacts classes and the topographic setting. The site is situated at the end of a ridge toe adjacent to Matson Run and there is a possibility for buried deposits with associated artifacts.

As noted previously, the Rock Manor & Matson Run sites, while located in different arbitrarily defined survey areas, are actually on the same topographic setting along Matson Run. They are only separated by Weldin Road and a few hundred feet. For this reason, the sites were included in a "resource area" and extended Phase I

investigations were recommended. The results of these investigations are presented below.

**Results of Extended Phase I investigations, Matson Run Resource Area**

A common grid system was established for both the Rock Manor & Matson Run sites during the Phase I investigations. The base line was laid out on the east side of Golf Course Road at the Rock Manor site and extended across Weldin Road to the Matson Run site. Testing at both sites consisted of a series of 2.5 ft. by 2.5 ft. test pits. At the Matson Run site (north of Weldin Road), 36 test units were excavated across the site at fifty foot intervals. The shovel tests at the Rock Manor site were placed according to the topographic configuration of the site area, in locations where buried surfaces were most likely to occur. Figures 90 and 91 show the test unit locations.

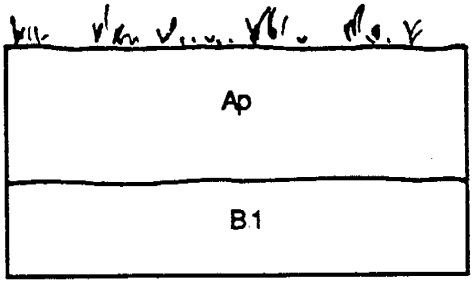
The results at both sites revealed that all of the artifacts recovered were from the plowzone and no subsurface features were identified. The quantity of material recovered from the subsurface testing at the Matson Run site was less than what was recovered from the surface collection during the preliminary Phase I investigations. The results at the Rock Manor site, where there was no surface visibility, permitted a slightly better definition of the site boundaries, but also failed to reveal any features or areas of greater artifact concentrations. Overall, the artifact density at both sites was very low and the sites are interpreted as small, temporally limited occupations. Artifact quantities were no more than 2 or 3 flakes per unit in those units which contained prehistoric materials. No accurately datable diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the investigations; all of these were in the plowzone and are considered to represent secondary field scatter.

Figure 92 shows a typical soil profile at the Matson Run site consisting of a silty loam plowzone overlying a silty clay loam subsoil. The profiles downslope tended to be slightly deeper while those on the ridge top tended to be slightly shallower. The profiles were similar, consisting of a plowzone on a sterile subsoil.

The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the extended Phase I investigations at the Matson Run site consisted of 43 quartz flakes, 1 quartz shatter fragment, 1 quartz biface fragment, 1 quartz projectile point fragment, distal section, 1 quartz core fragment, 1 jasper flake, 1 jasper biface fragment, preform, and 1 chalcedony flake.

Historic artifacts recovered from the Matson Run site include 16 ceramic fragments, 31 fragments of bottle glass, 13 window glass fragments and 1 fragment of lamp chimney. All of the glass which could be dated was machine made and dates from 1903 to the present. The ceramics included: 3 coarse red earthenware, 1 pearlware, 8

# FIGURE 92
# MATSON RUN PREHISTORIC SITE
# N350E300, North Wall Profile




Ap - 10YR5/4; silty loam. 1 quartz flake, 1 piece glass

B1 - 10YR6/8; silty loam, gleying present. Sterile.

whiteware, 1 porcelain and 1 ironstone.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the extended Phase I investigations at the Rock Manor Site include 3 chert flakes, 7 jasper flakes, 1 jasper biface fragment, 10 quartz flakes, 2 quartz shatter fragments, 1 feldspar chunk and 1 quartzite flake.

Historic artifacts recovered from the Rock Manor site include 11 ceramic fragment, 35 glass container fragments and 13 fragments of window glass. All of the identifiable glass was machine made. The ceramics include 5 coarse red earthenware sherds and 1 pearlware sherd.

**Summary and Recommendations, Area 2**

Two prehistoric sites were revealed during the extended and preliminary Phase I surveys of the Matson Run Resource Area. These sites are interpreted as small lithic scatters which represent short term use of the area. In addition to the prehistoric cultural resources, a light scatter of historic artifacts was recovered. The historic artifacts are interpreted as field scatter and are not considered significant.

No additional work is recommended at these sites. The results of the extended Phase I investigations essentially duplicated the results of the preliminary investigations and no significant new information was recovered. It is our opinion that the research potential of these sites has been exhausted during the Phase I investigations and that additional archeological investigations will only duplicate these results.

## INTERSITE ANALYSIS

In addition to the analysis described previously, an investigation of the relative economic status was conducted of some of the sites examined during this project. These sites were the Row House, Dwelling H, Walkers Bank area and the Weldin Plantation. The other sites could not be used because the ceramic samples obtained from them precluded determinations of vessel form. The results obtained were then compared to other sites in an effort to provide a wider picture. The method used was based on work by Miller (1980) and consisted of a calculation of economic indices by examining vessel form and decorative method by ware type. Miller researched the cost to the consumer of certain types of ceramics during the 19th century. He examined price lists, bills of lading, etc. in order to formulate a numerical index which could then be calculated on an individual site basis to provide the relative economic status of each site investigated. This method uses common creamware or undecorated refined white earthenware (whiteware and pearlware) as a base and assigns a value to the other decorative types based on their cost in relation to common creamware (CC ware). Common creamware, or CC ware, in this case means undecorated refined white earthenware and includes undecorated whiteware and pearlware as well as true creamware. A