

Archaeological Investigations at the Starbuck Farmstead and Redware Kilns

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Stantec







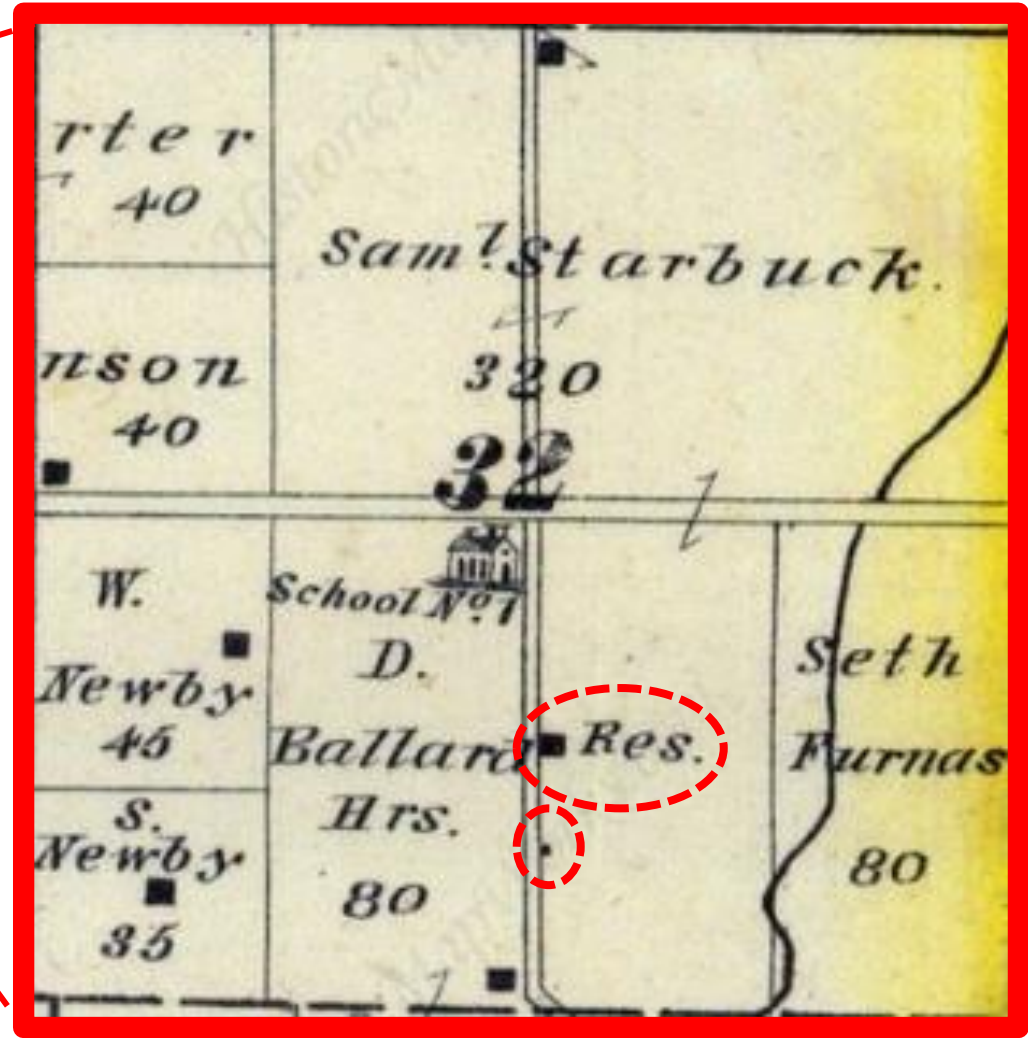
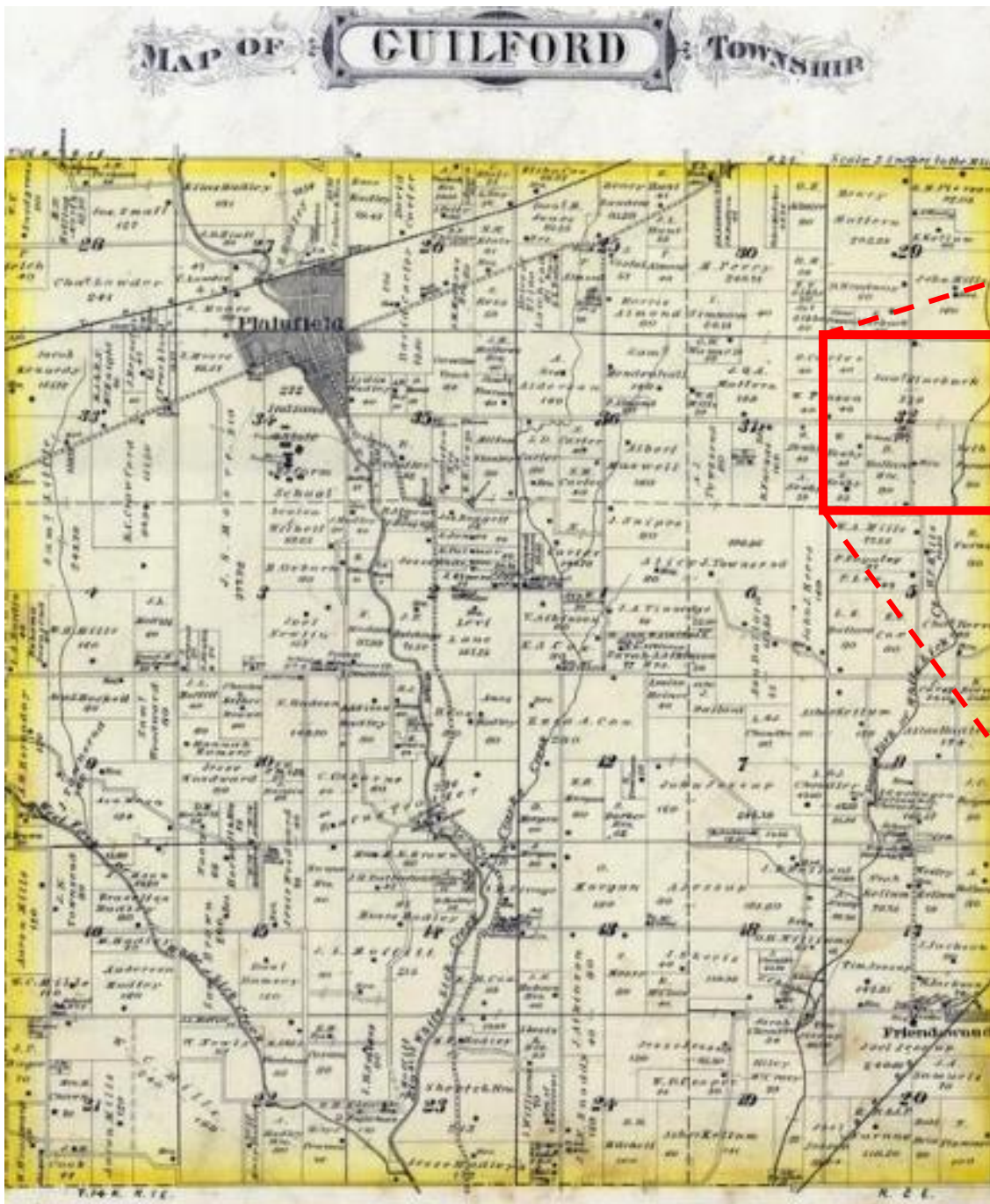
1946



1998



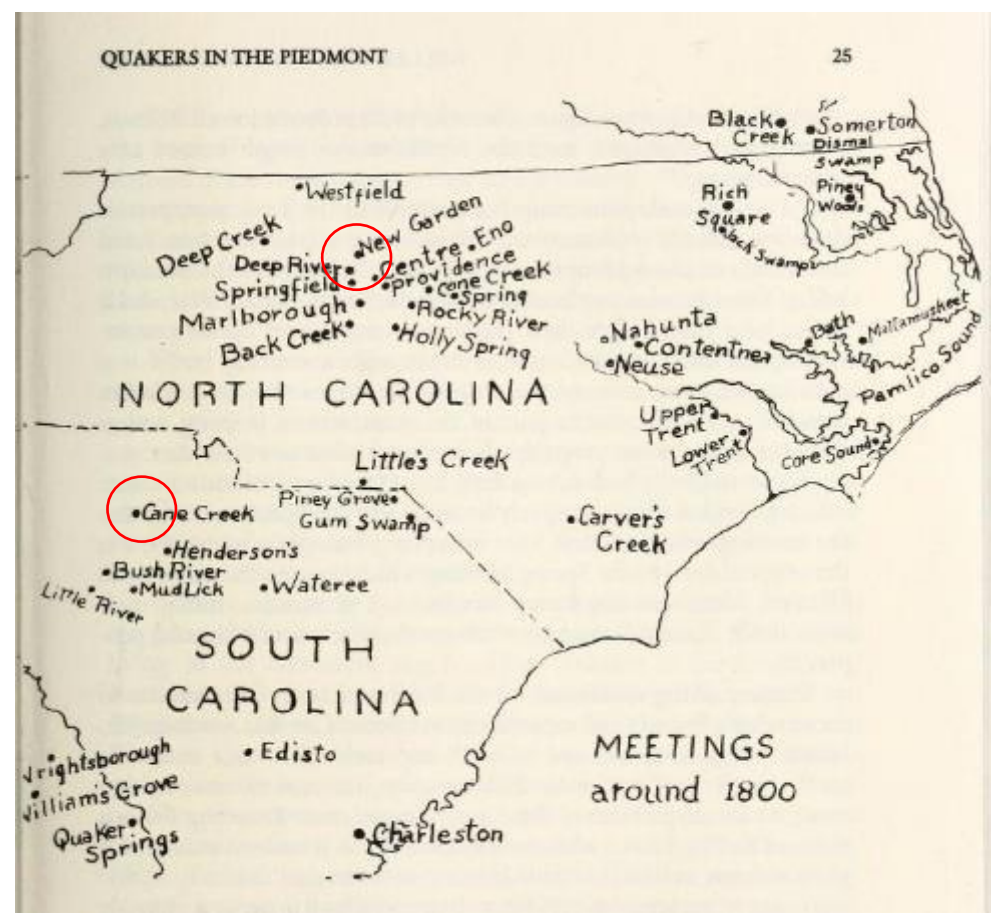
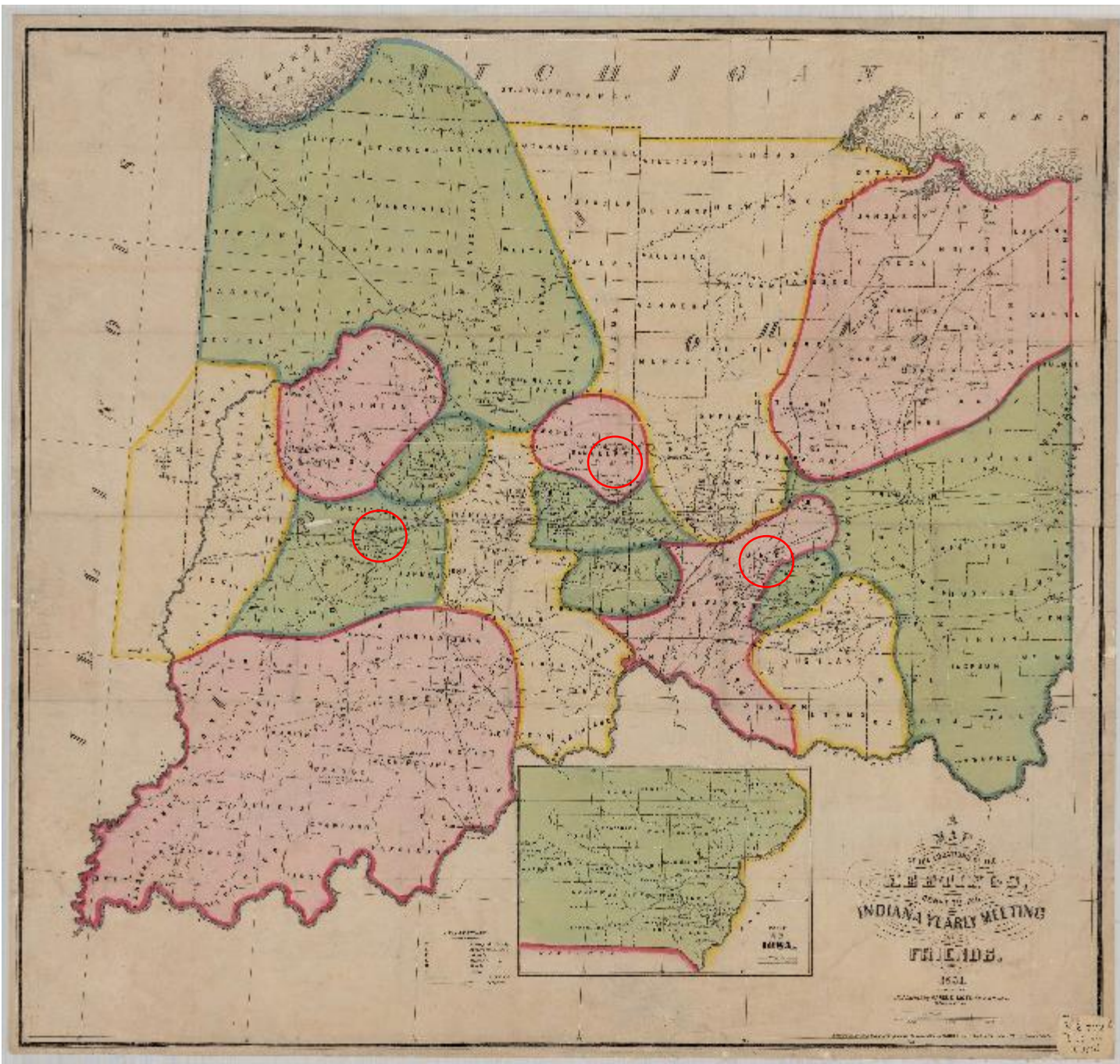
2003

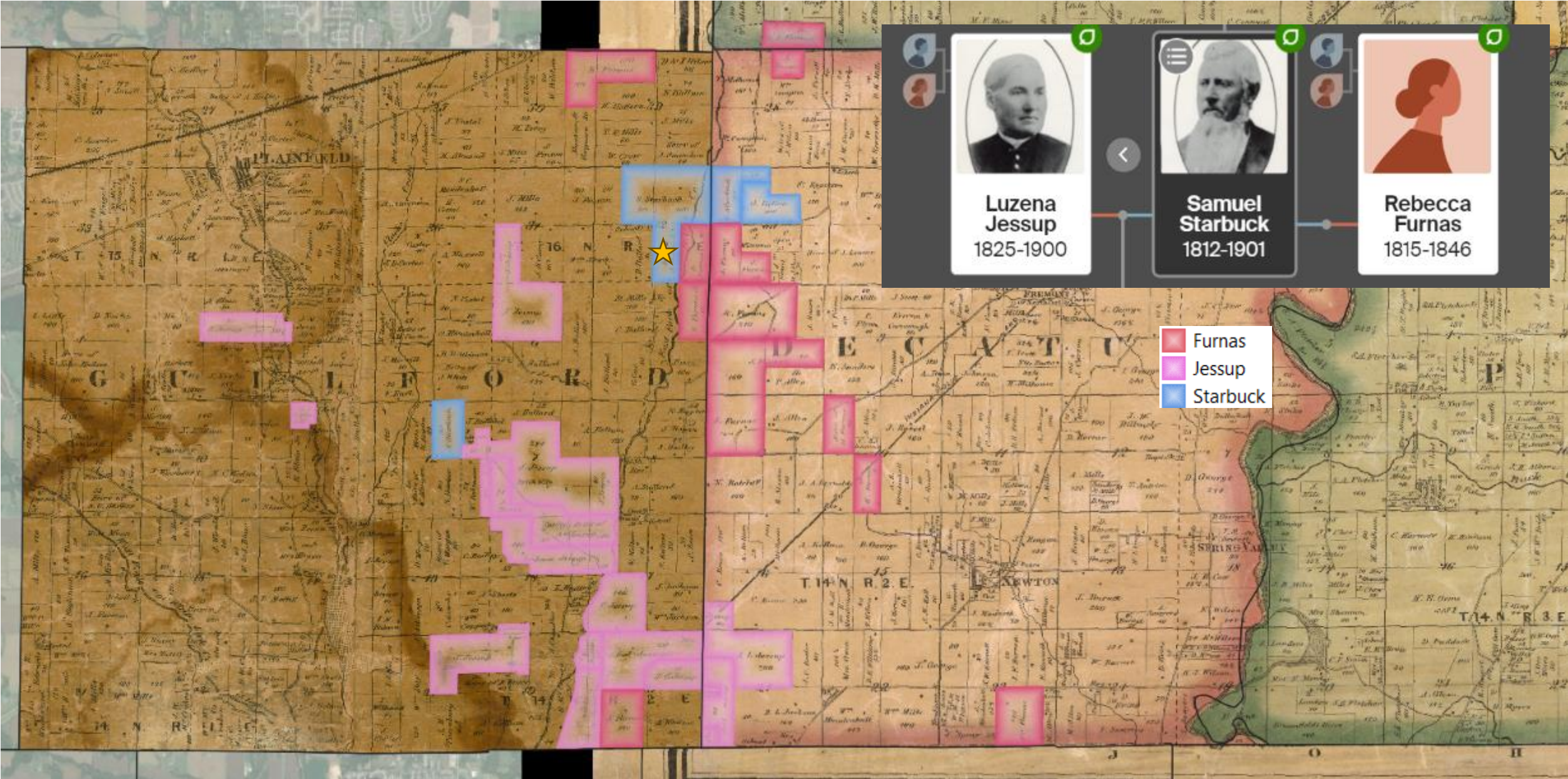


Atlas of Guilford Township, Hendricks County, 1878

“Of particular interest is the group of Friends who migrated from the Island of Nantucket (off the coast of Massachusetts) where about two-thirds of the people were Quakers.¹⁷ This migration began in 1770, and ended in 1775, as the War for Independence approached. The threat of war with the British had something to do with their coming, for Nantucket was in an extremely exposed position. Perhaps a further reason was that the whaling industry upon which Nantucket Friends depended had declined. As Elijah Coffin put it: "The island of Nantucket being small, and its soil not very productive, a large number of people could not be supported thereon." (Elijah Coffin was the first Nantucket Friend to arrive at New Garden.) During a five-year period, 1770-1775, forty-three certificates for Nantucket Friends were received by New Garden. Included were such names as Barnard, Barney, Beard, Bunker, Clasby, Coffin, Coggeshall, Davis, Gardner, Gifford, Macy, Ray, Russell, **Starbuck**, Stanton, Swain, Sweet, Way and Worth.”

Hinshaw, Seth B. *The Carolina Quaker experience, 1665-1985 : an interpretation.* (Greensboro: North Carolina Friends Historical Society, 1984), 24-25.





Guilford Township, Hendricks County (1865) / Decatur Township, Marion County (1866)



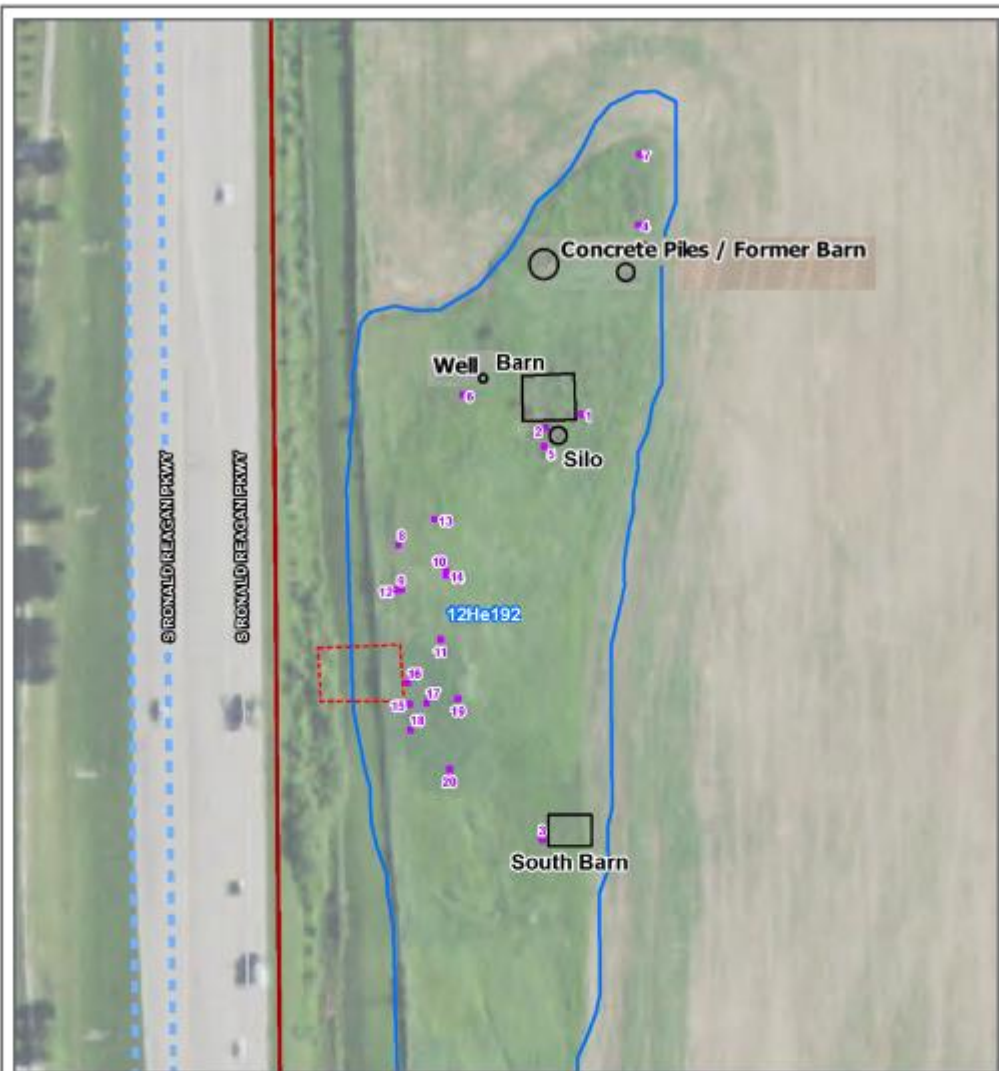
Atlas of Hendricks County, 1878

SPRINGDALE STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL STARBUCK, GUILFORD TP. HENDRICKS CO. IND.

Ancestry Background

- Samuel Starbuck was born in Clinton County, Ohio in 1812
- Samuel Starbuck and Rebecca Furnas (1st wife) move to Hendricks County in 1834 (Quaker records)
- Home is constructed around 1843
- Rebecca Furnas dies 1846, Samuel remarries to Luzena Jessup in 1848, Isaac Starbuck born 1849
- Newspaper clipping from 1898 places Samuel and Luzena Starbuck (Jessup) in their same home on their 50th wedding anniversary before they are listed as “boarders” with their daughter and son-in-law in 1900. By 1904, the property is listed as owned by a different Starbuck relation, and by 1929 it had passed out of the Starbuck family.
- Home is occupied into the 1990’s and demolished by 2003.





- Feature
- Six Points Road (Estimated)
- Starbuck House (Estimated)
- Test Unit
- Archaeological Site
- Project Area

T & G Quadrangle
 6060000.PRT
 T160 004 0000
 Project No.
 1203100604

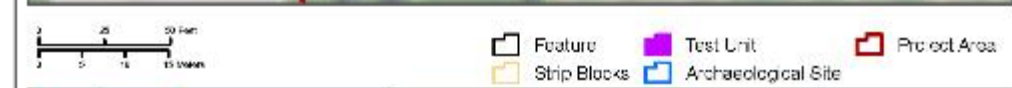
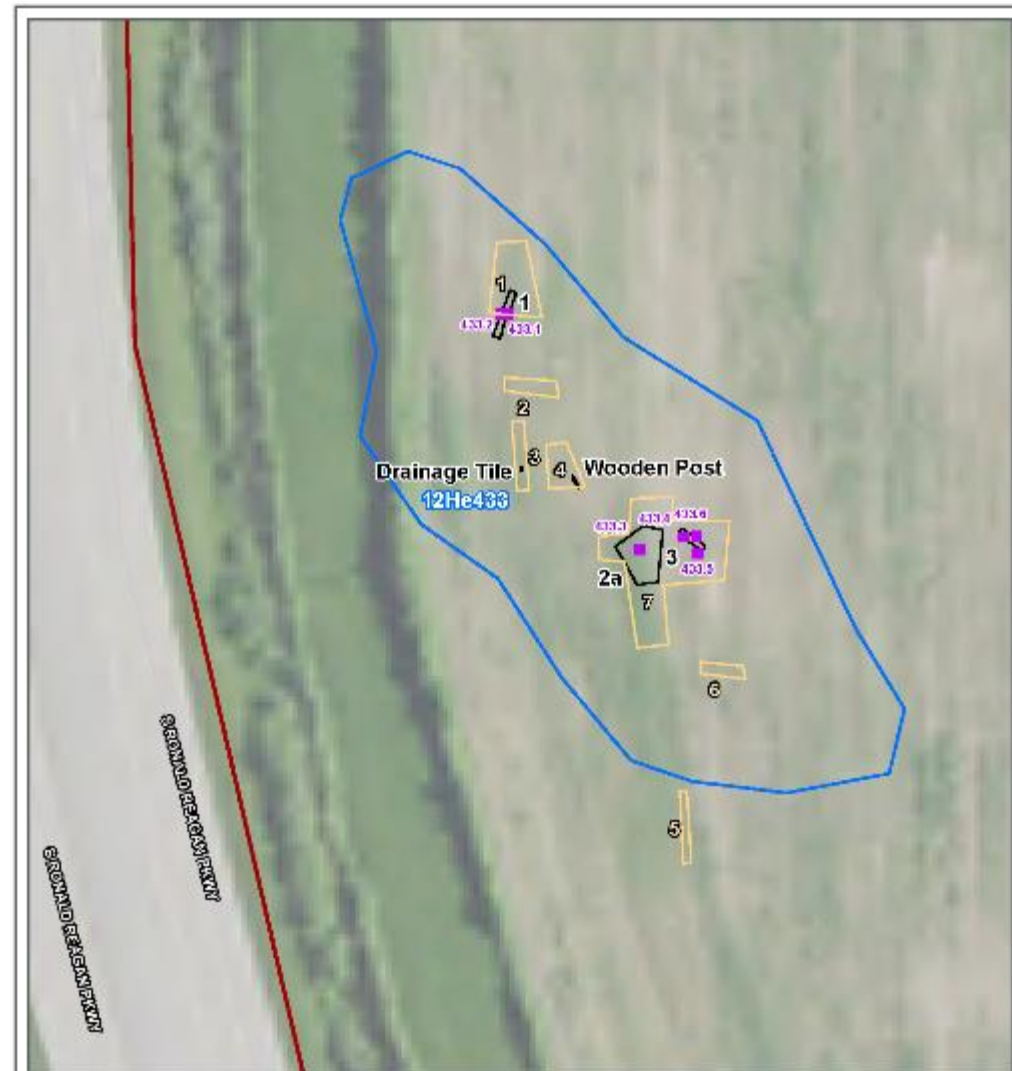
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 Source:

Figure 5: Site 12He192
 Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 12-He-192
 and 12-He-433 National Register of
 Historic Places Eligibility Determination
 Starbuck Farmstead
 Hendricks County, Indiana

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- Feature
- Strip Blocks
- Test Unit
- Archaeological Site
- Project Area

T & G Quadrangle
 6060000.PRT
 T160 004 0000
 Project No.
 1203100604

Date: 04/20/22
 Source:

Figure 6: Site 12He433
 Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 12-He-192
 and 12-He-433 National Register of
 Historic Places Eligibility Determination
 Starbuck Farmstead
 Hendricks County, Indiana

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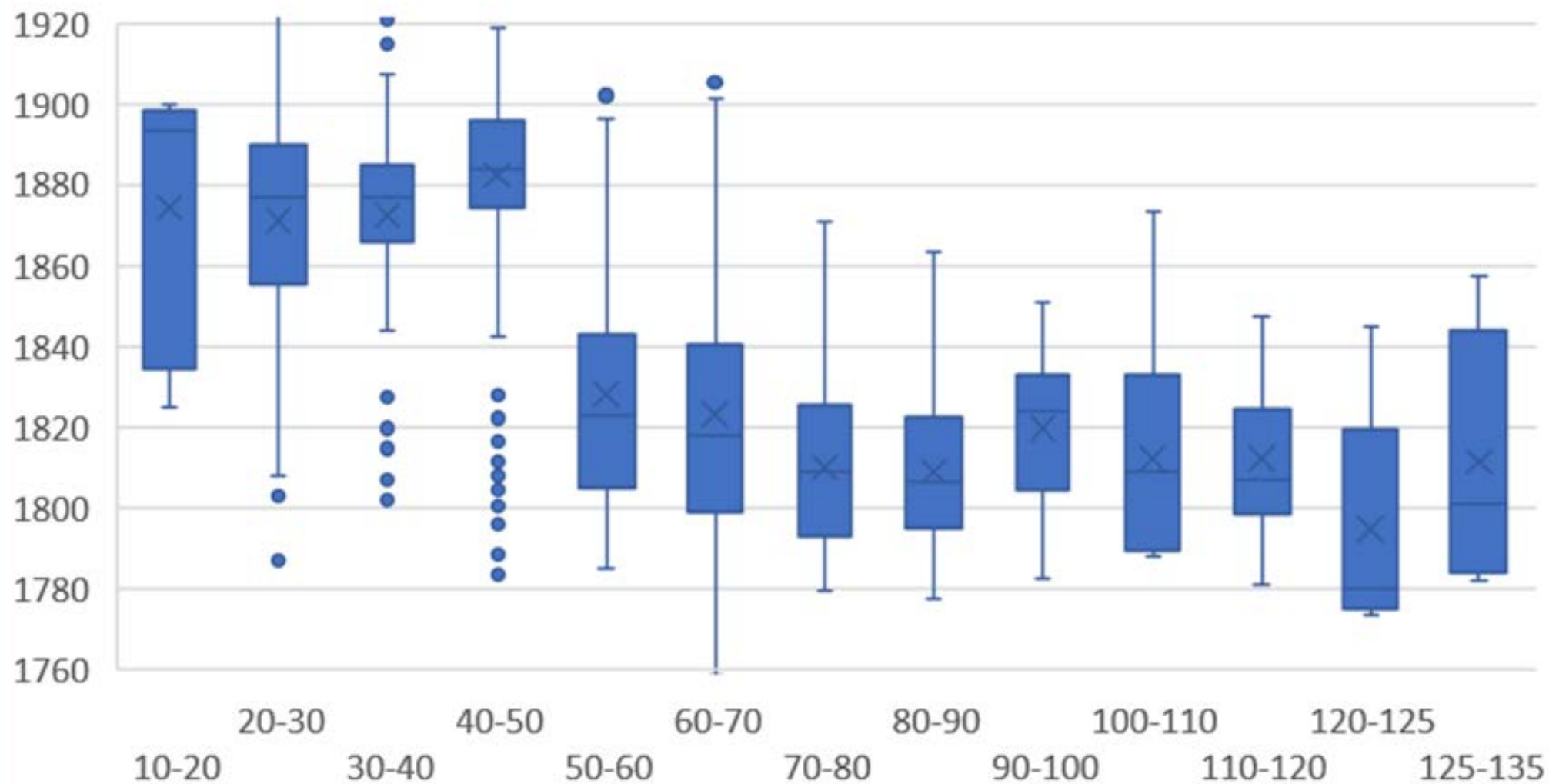
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Units 10 and 14



Window Pane Analysis - TU 10/14



Coarse Earthenware

Redware (1750-1870)							
CMBD \ TU	10	15	16	17	18	19	Total
70-80	4	29					33
80-90	1	41	38	23	18	8	129
90-100	6	3	15	31	3	3	61
100-110				10	1		11
110-120	3			6			9
below 120	2						2
Total	16	73	53	70	22	11	245

Pearlware (1780-1830s)							
CMBD \ TU	10	15	16	17	18	19	Total
70-80	1		1				2
80-90	4						4
90-100							0
100-110							0
110-120							0
below 120							0
Total	5	0	1	0	0	0	6

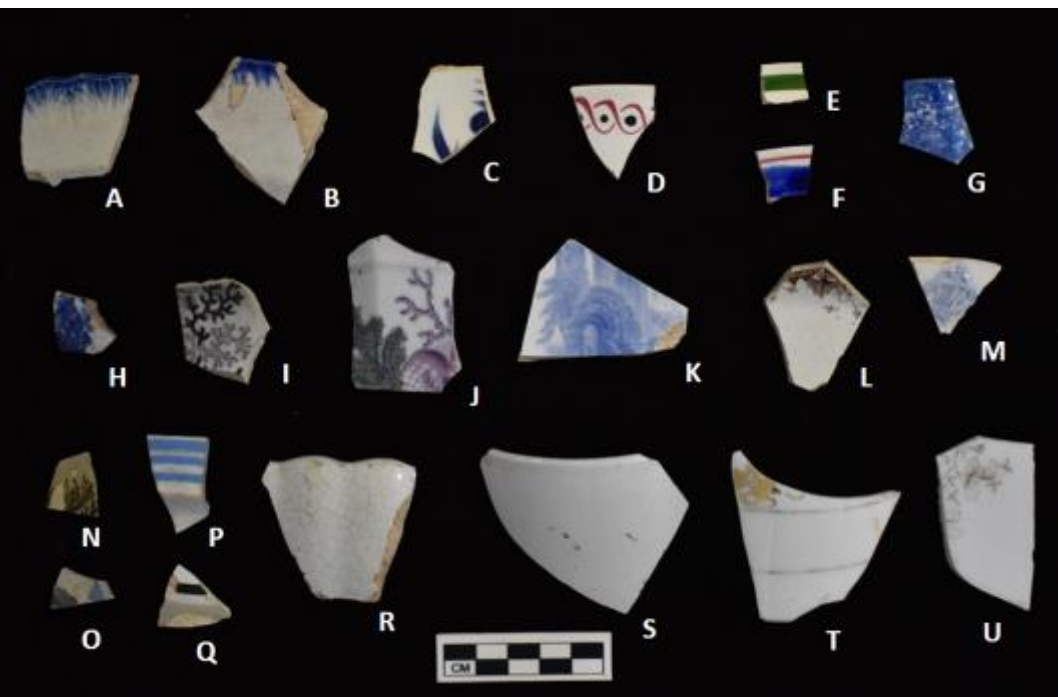
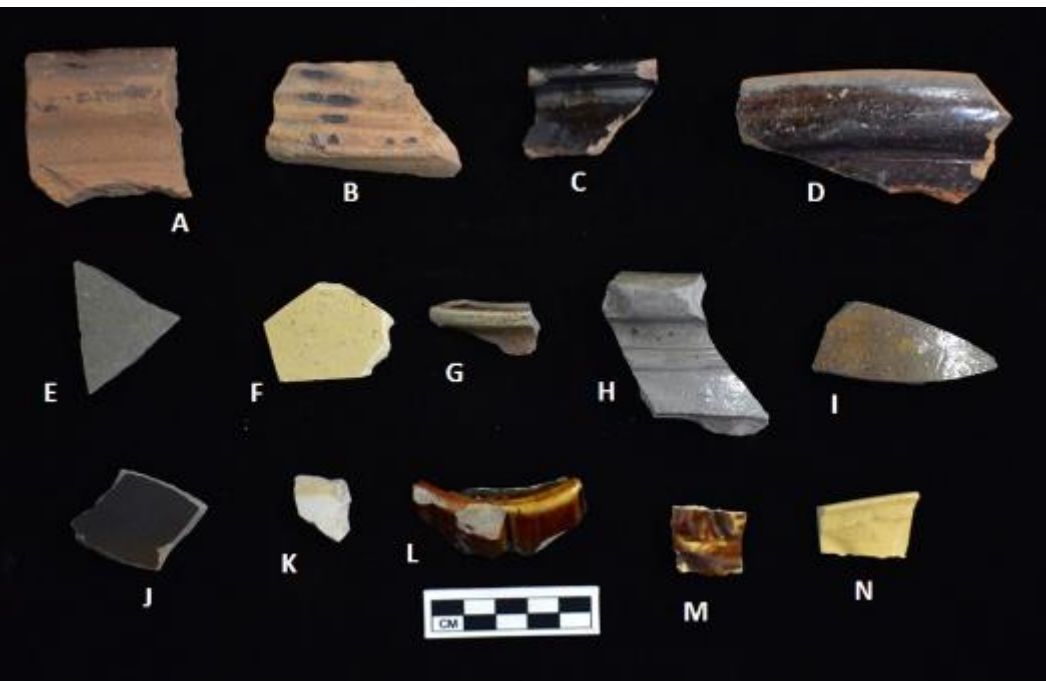
Whiteware (Post 1830)							
CMBD \ TU	10	15	16	17	18	19	Total
70-80	3	36					39
80-90	3	27	20	40	14	10	114
90-100	5	7	10	19	8	3	52
100-110				9	2		11
110-120	1			2			3
below 120	1						1
Total	13	70	30	70	24	13	220

Yellowware (1828-1940)							
CMBD \ TU	10	15	16	17	18	19	Total
70-80							0
80-90		2	1	5	5	1	14
90-100				11	1	1	13
100-110				2			2
110-120							0
below 120							0
Total	0	2	1	18	6	2	29

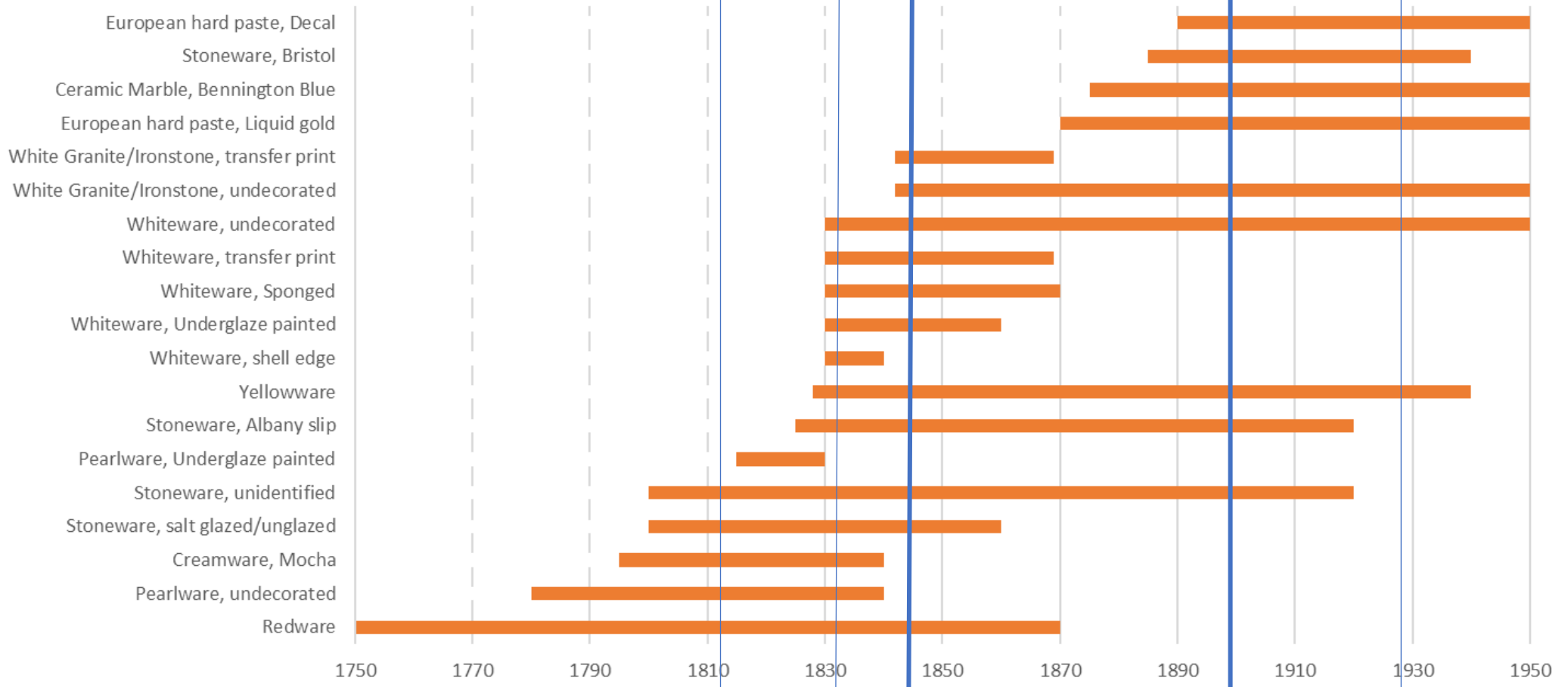
Stoneware (1800-1920)							
CMBD \ TU	10	15	16	17	18	19	Total
70-80		16					16
80-90	1	1	1	46	13	14	76
90-100				15		9	24
100-110				2			2
110-120	1						1
below 120							0
Total	2	17	1	63	13	23	119

Ironstone (Post 1842)							
CMBD \ TU	10	15	16	17	18	19	Total
70-80		5					5
80-90				2	5	1	8
90-100				4			4
100-110							0
110-120							0
below 120							0
Total	0	5	0	6	5	1	17

Refined Earthenware



12B1119 Artifact Temporal Range



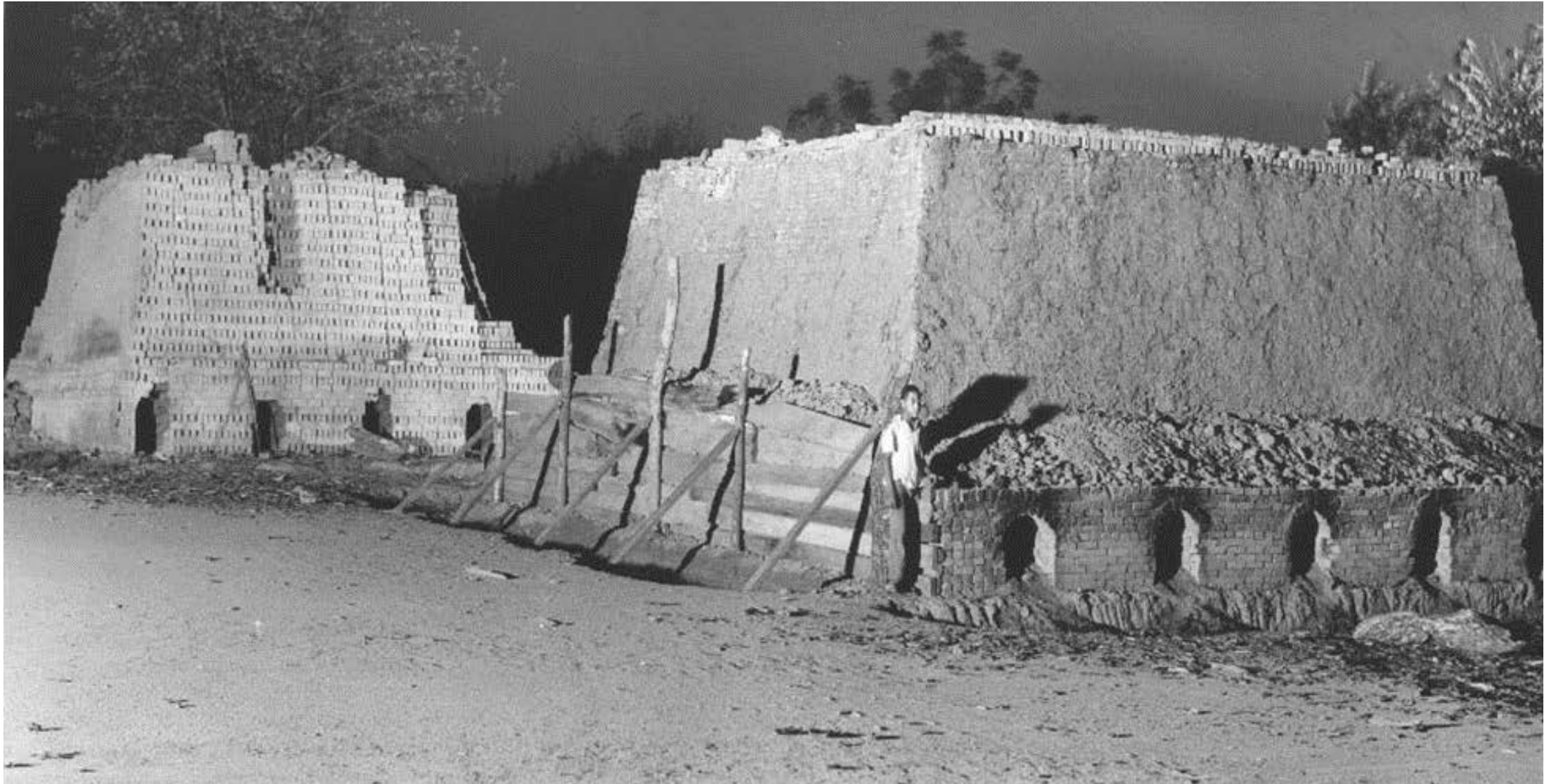
1812 S. Starbuck born
 1834 S. Starbuck and R. Furnas move to Hendricks County
 1843 Starbuck home built
 1900 S. Starbuck and L. Jessup die
 1929 Home no longer in Starbuck name



Atlas of Hendricks County, 1878

“The home was in the country a dozen miles southwest of Indianapolis. Woodlands interspersed with fertile fields stretched away seemingly without end. The house was an ample and well-appointed one for those years. Along with a smokehouse and a springhouse **it was of brick, made with clay tramped out under the feet of oxen.** It stands in perfect condition after nearly a century. It was placed near a perpetual clear spring that was the stopping-and-chatting-place for neighbours for many miles around.” (Andrews et al. 1937).

-Edwin D. Starbuck (b. 1866), 10th child of Samuel and Luzena Starbuck



Two brick kilns, Jefferson County, Tennessee. Kiln in foreground is ready to be fired and the kiln in the background has been fired and opened.

(Tennessee State Library and Archives, Department of Conservation Photograph Collection, Image ID: 20421; Peres and Connatser 2008, Figure 1)



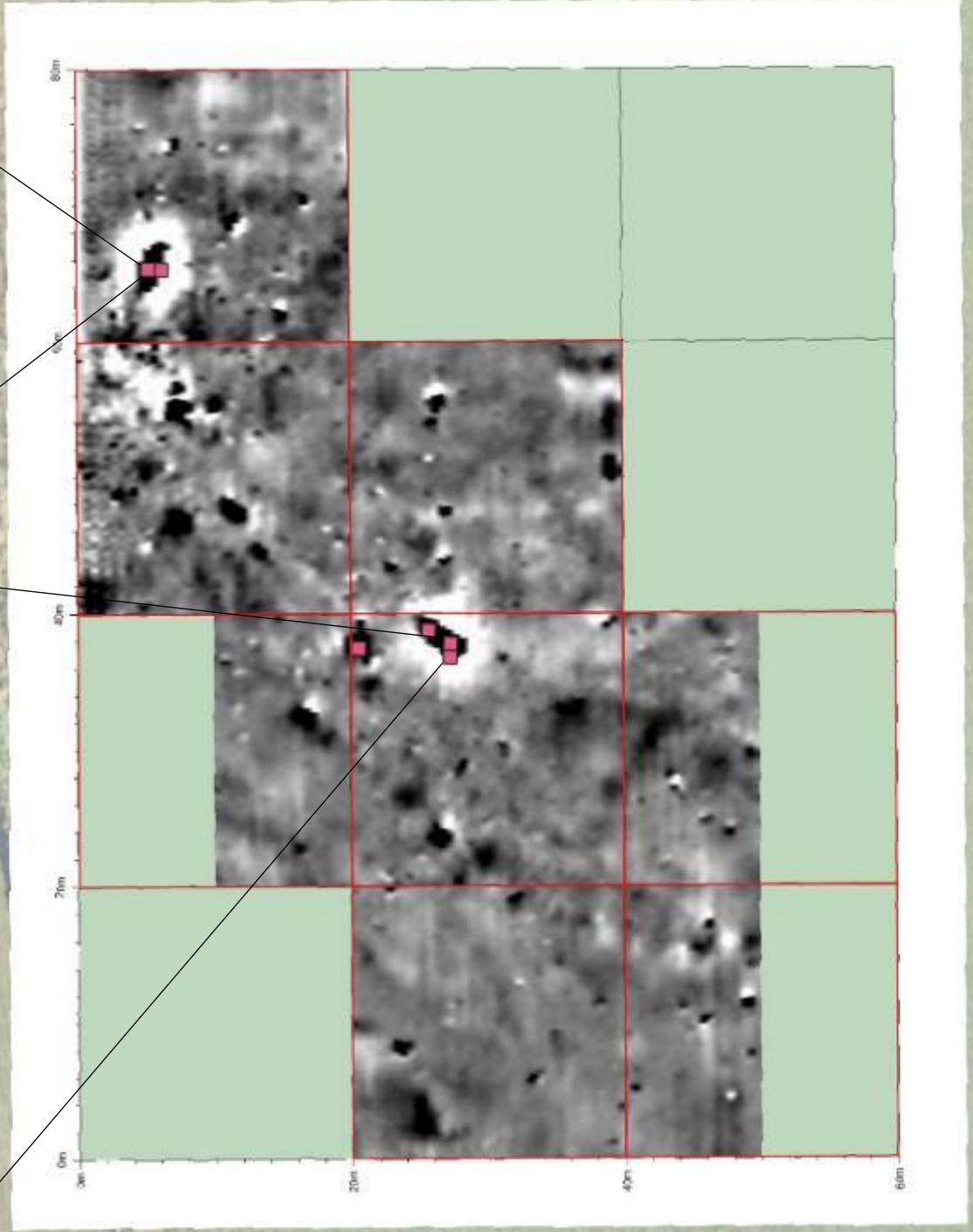
Feature 2 - Possible Brick Clamp



Feature 1



Feature 3





Feature 1; facing West (chimney to left, firebox to right)



Feature 1, facing East (firebox to left, chimney to right)

Feature 3, facing Southwest (firebox to left, chimney to right)



Feature 3, facing Northeast (chimney to left, firebox to right)

Feature 1



Feature 3





Bisection of Feature 3 Long Axis



Bisection of Feature 1
Midsection

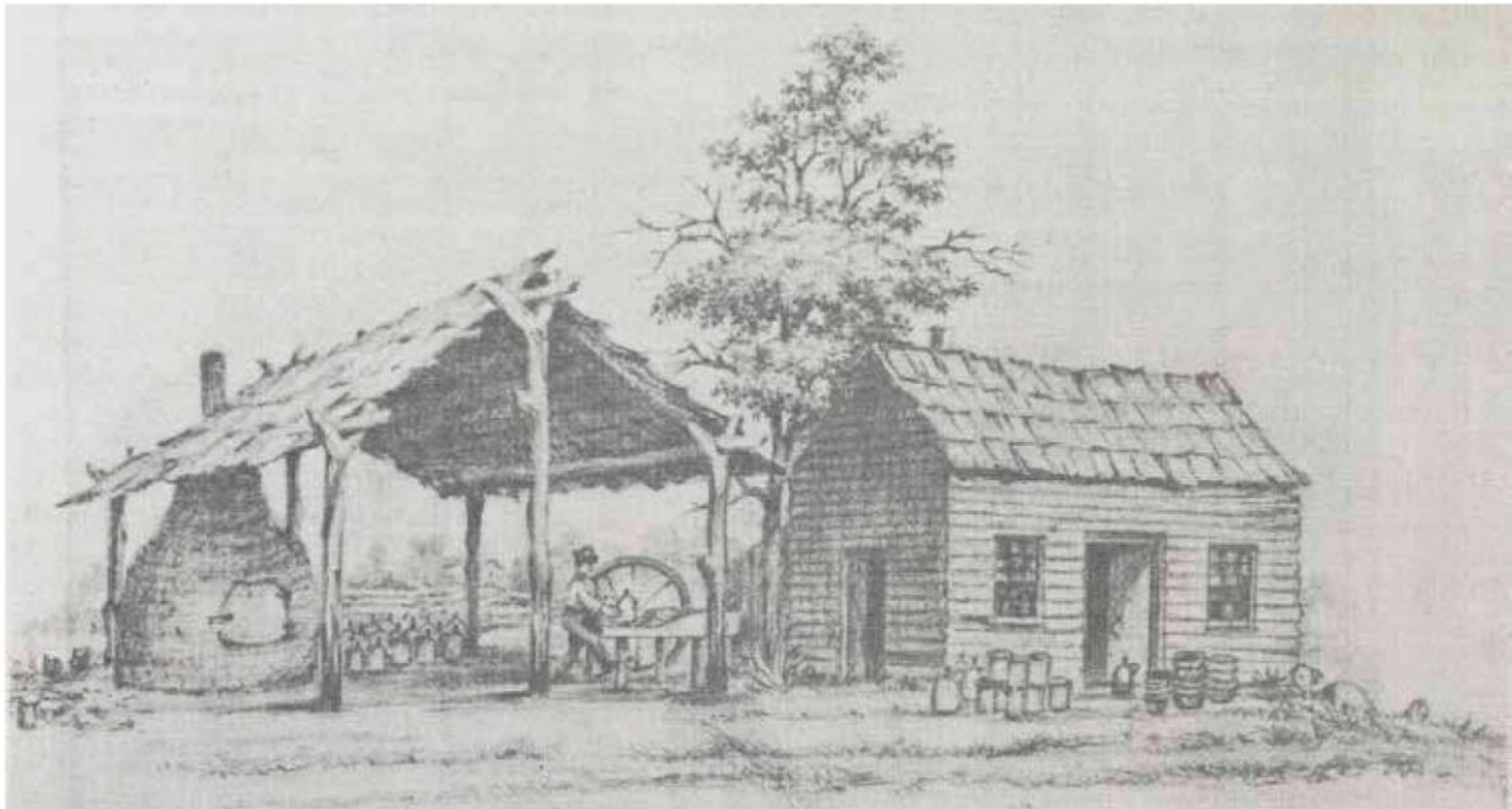


Figure 2.19. Early nineteenth century pottery operation in Indianapolis, as depicted by Christian Schrader (Indiana Historical Bureau 1987).



*Figure 7-1
The excavated base of a beehive
kiln at the Mt. Shepherd site, Ran-
dolph County, last quarter of the
eighteenth century. Courtesy of Wal-
ter and Dorothy Auman.*

[From Zug, Charles 2000 Turners and Burners:
The Folk Potters of North Carolina, pg. 201]

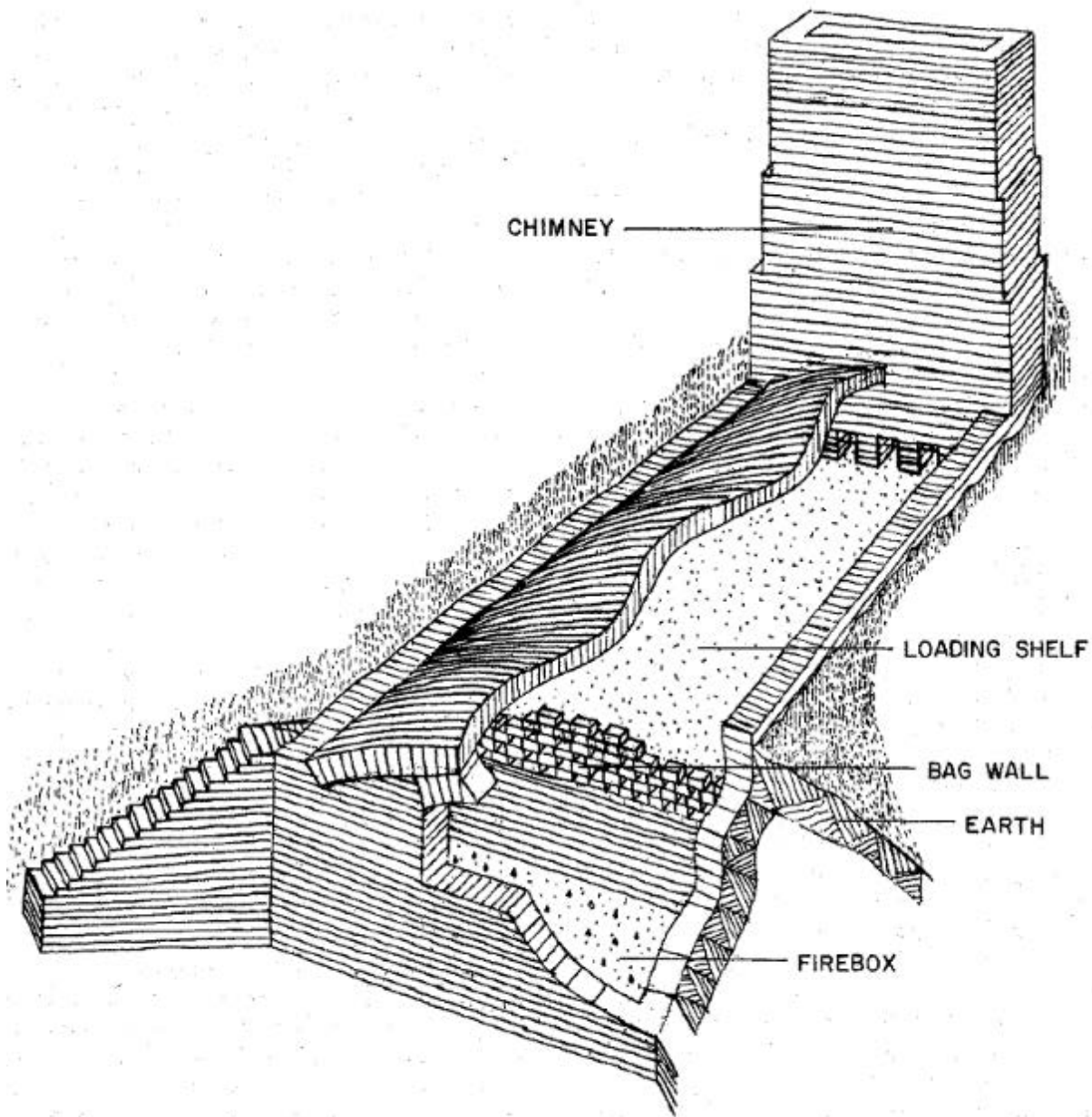
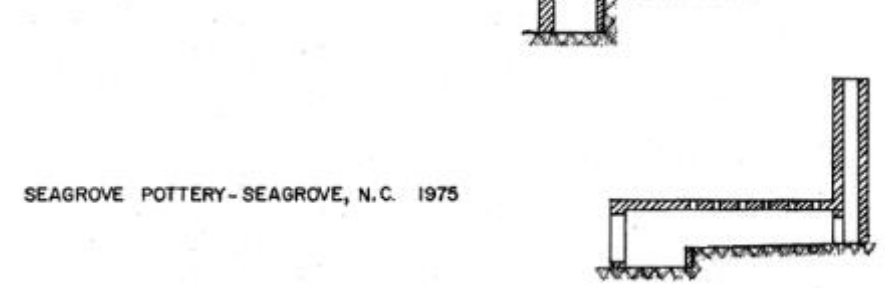
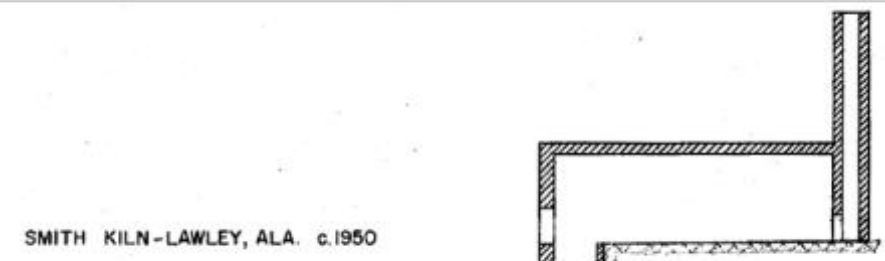
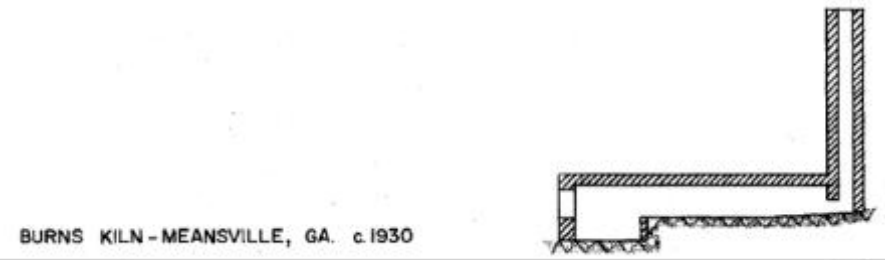
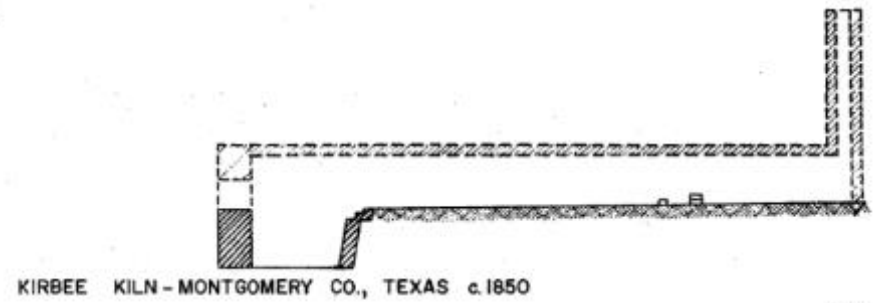


Figure 3. Typical Groundhog kiln.



SCALE 1/8"=1'-0" 0 8 16 24 FT

SEAGROVE POTTERY - SEAGROVE, N.C. 1975

Feature 1 - 3.53 m (11 ft 7 in)



Feature 3 - 2.72 m (8 ft 11 in)

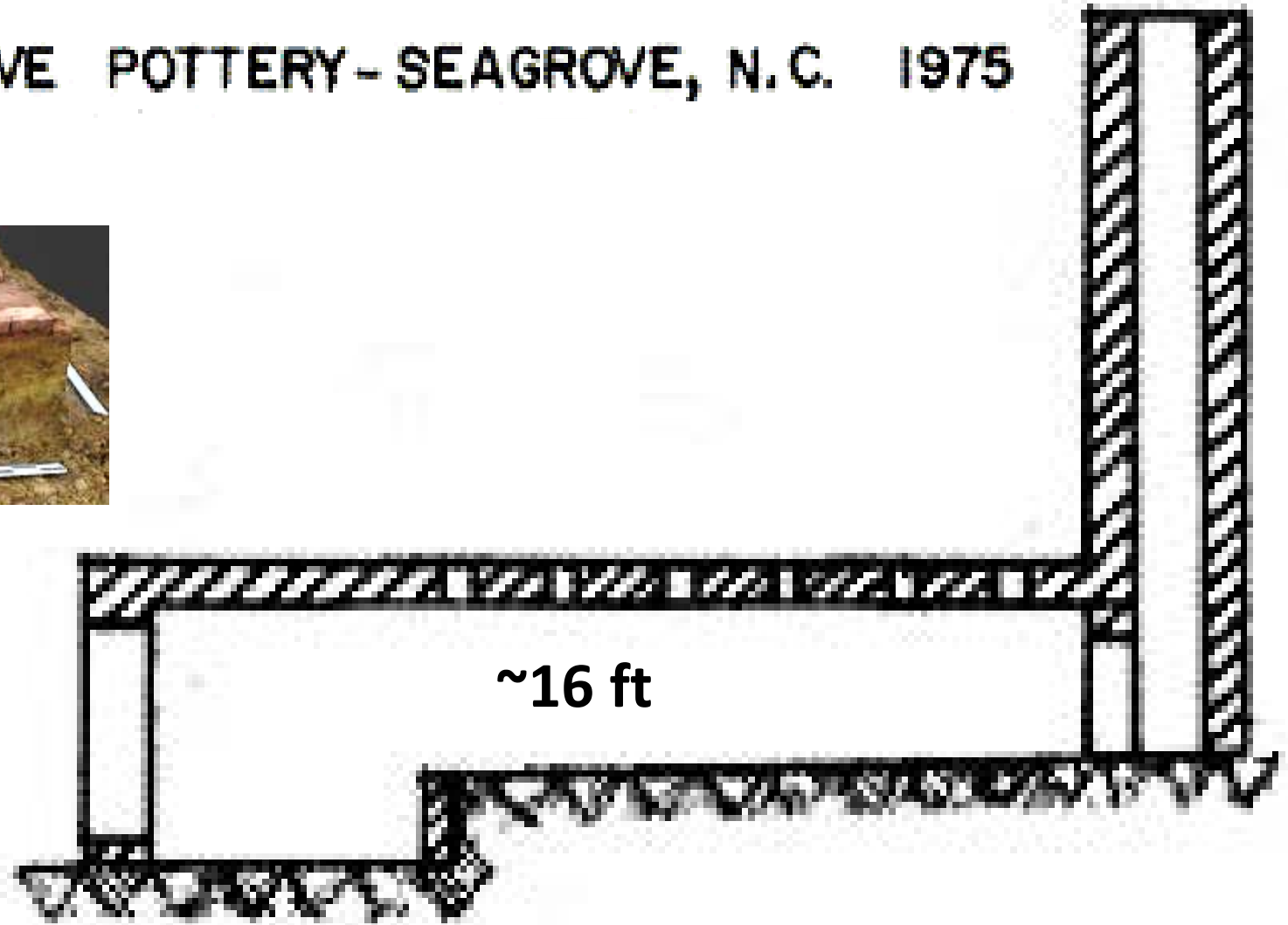




Figure 2-27. The Teague Pottery near Robbins, Moore County [North Carolina], ca. 1930. From left to right are the sales cabin (a feature not seen on the older potteries), the groundhog kiln, the shop, and the mule-powered clay mill. Courtesy of the Teague Family [From Zug, Charles 2000 Turners and Burners: The Folk Potters of North Carolina, pg. 58]



Figure 6-5. The groundhog kiln at the pottery of Baxter N. Welch, Harper's Crossroads, Chatham County [North Carolina], ca. 1900. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Gails Welch [From Zug, Charles 2000 Turners and Burners: The Folk Potters of North Carolina, pg. 172]



Jason B. Cole's groundhog kiln, Montgomery County [North Carolina], ca. 1925. Courtesy of Walter and Dorothy Auman [From Zug, Charles 2000 Turners and Burners: The Folk Potters of North Carolina, pg. 203]


1850 Census
Occupation – “Potter”
Counties surrounding
Hendricks County

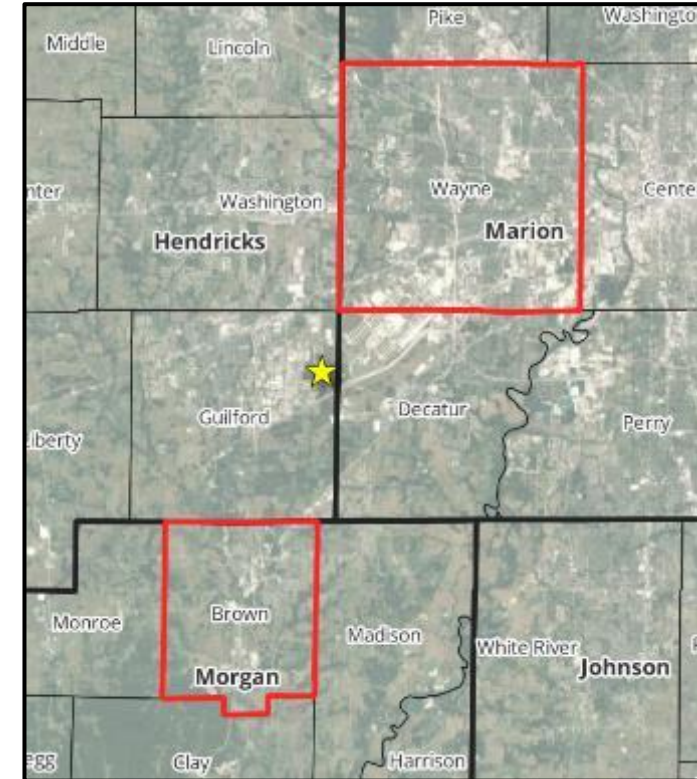
22 individuals listed as
“Potter” for occupation, none
in Hendricks County

5 in adjacent Townships to
Guilford Township, Hendricks
County - the closest to the
Starbuck farm is Wayne
Township, Marion County

None of these 5 are listed in
local Quaker meeting records

Samuel Starbuck is only listed
on the Agricultural Schedules
for the 1850-1890 Censuses,
and not on the Manufacturing
Schedule

Name	Home in 1850 (City, County, State)	Birth Year	Birthplace
Seth William	District 7, Boone, Indiana	abt 1798	North Carolina
Havalah B William	District 7, Boone, Indiana	abt 1832	Ohio
Charles Williams	District 7, Boone, Indiana	abt 1829	Ohio
Sarah K Falk	Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana	abt 1799	Pennsylvania
David Catterson	Wayne, Marion, Indiana	abt 1824	Indiana
Jas Catterson	Wayne, Marion, Indiana	abt 1831	Kentucky
Jno Miller	Wayne, Marion, Indiana	abt 1800	Pennsylvania
David Stoncypher	Union, Montgomery, Indiana	abt 1807	Kentucky
John Shrake	Brown, Morgan, Indiana	abt 1797	Kentucky
H H Hottselaw 	Brown, Morgan, Indiana	abt 1800	Kentucky
Troilas Stephens	Putnamville, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1811	Ohio
Rufus Hartley	Putnamville, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1830	Kentucky
John Swartz	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1832	Indiana
Marshall Rannalts 	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1821	Tennessee
Berry King	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1811	Kentucky
Granville King	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1833	Indiana
Amos W Weller	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1812	Kentucky
Benjamin Turner	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1799	North Carolina
James A Turner	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1834	Tennessee
John S Perry	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1807	Kentucky
Hezekiah H Perry	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1829	Indiana
John Swartz	Warren, Putnam, Indiana	abt 1831	Indiana



SCHEDULE 4.—Productions of Agriculture in Guilford Township in the County of Randolph in the Post Office Windsor

Table with columns: NAME OF OWNER, AGENT, OR MANAGER OF THE FARM; ACRES OF LAND (Irrigated, Unirrigated); CASH VALUE OF FARM; VALUE OF STOCK; LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1880 (Horses, Asses and Mules, Black Cattle, Working Cattle, Cows and Calves, Sheep, Swine, Poultry); and PRODUCE DURING YEAR (Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Small Fruits, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Wool, Hides, Skins, Tanned Hides, Other). Rows list various farms and owners like Little George, Samuel Johnson, John McConick, etc.

Page No. 5
Supervisor's Dist No. 4
Enumeration Dist No. 140

NOTE A.—The light dotted perpendicular lines, which divide the spaces intended for numbers on this schedule, are intended to separate the units, tens, &c., from each other, and the Enumerator should be careful that the figures are written within the small spaces so formed, thus: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0. The units in the right-hand small spaces.

NOTE B.—Make an affirmative entry by a starting line (thus /) in one of the three columns 2, 3, and 4, according as the fact is in the case of each farm—in column 2, if the occupier is the owner of the farm, in column 3, if he is the tenant at a fixed money rental, in column 4, if he conducts it for a share of the product.

NOTE C.—Enumerators will observe that there are 100 questions relating to each farm, which are arranged in four successive divisions of each schedule page.

SCHEDULE 2.—Productions of Agriculture in Guilford Township in the County of Randolph, State of Virginia, enumerated by me on the 9 day of June, 1880. Thomas E. Beech Enumerator

Table with columns: THE NAME; ACRES OF LAND (Irrigated, Unirrigated); FARM VALUE (Total, Improved, Unimproved); FENCES (Fence, No Fence); LIVE STOCK (Horses, Asses and Mules, Black Cattle, Working Cattle, Cows and Calves, Sheep, Swine, Poultry); and PRODUCE DURING YEAR (Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Small Fruits, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Wool, Hides, Skins, Tanned Hides, Other). Rows list various farms and owners like Baldwin, George, Lewis, etc.

Conclusions

- Production of utilitarian redwares concurrent with consumption of fine ceramics – participation in local and macro economies
- Production of redwares not recorded as a major economic activity, likely only for consumption/use by the Starbuck farmstead, familial relations, and perhaps the local Quaker community
- Redware possibly being produced for local dairy farming needs
- Potter is unknown, no makers marks recorded on recovered artifacts from the site
- Starbuck groundhog kilns only $\frac{1}{4}$ the average size of late 19th-early 20th century groundhog kilns
- Groundhog kiln is evidence of the influence of southern folk pottery tradition on Quaker migrants to Indiana and Ohio

