

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT THE
CRABTREE JONES SITE (31WA1871**)
WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**By:
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**For:
Preservation North Carolina
and
Raleigh Historic Development Commission**

ESI Project #AR13-145



January 2014

**Environmental Services, Inc.
524 S. New Hope Road
Raleigh, NC 27610**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an archaeological investigation of the Nathaniel “Crabtree” Jones property in Wake County, North Carolina. This investigation was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) of Raleigh, North Carolina, at the request of Preservation North Carolina (PNC). Although not a compliance-driven project, all fieldwork was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Office of State Archaeology (OSA).

The Crabtree Jones House (ca.1795) is a Raleigh Historic Landmark and is listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register). In order to save the house from demolition (as the house is located on the site of a proposed residential development), PNC is in the process of relocating the Crabtree Jones House from its current location at 3017 Wake Forest Road to a new location approximately 375 feet southeast at 3108 Hillmer Drive.

Given the likelihood of intact archaeological deposits associated with the historic occupation of the plantation, PNC requested that an archaeological investigation of the property be undertaken prior to the house being relocated. The goal of this investigation was to identify and assess the significance of any archaeological resources associated with the historic occupation of the property.

Background research was conducted at various institutions, including the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), North Carolina State Library, and State Archives. Field methods used during the investigation included pedestrian inspection and close interval shovel testing. Field investigations occurred during November and December 2013 and were conducted by Terri Russ, who served as Principal Investigator with assistance from Heather Plotts and Benner Schubert-Bitz. Laboratory assistance at ESI was provided by Kevin Markham, Melissa Markham, and Lauren Roper.

Investigations of the property surrounding the Crabtree Jones house recorded at least five probable outbuilding locations, as well as other above-ground features related to the historic occupation of the property. Investigations within the crawlspaces beneath the main house revealed a very large deposit of household items, generally dating no later than the first decade of the twentieth century.

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Several visitors to the site during the course of fieldwork offered anecdotes, history, and personal recollections of the Crabtree Jones house and its inhabitants. Robert Stout, descendent of William Hogan Jones, is thanked for filling in the gaps on the complicated genealogy of the Jones family. Local resident Kat Moncol is especially thanked for providing information regarding the history of the neighborhood and Crabtree Jones House. The Jones-Belvin heirs are thanked for providing many of the historic photographs in the report, particularly those photographs confirming the locations of several of the former outbuildings on the property suggested by the archaeological investigations.

1. INTRODUCTION

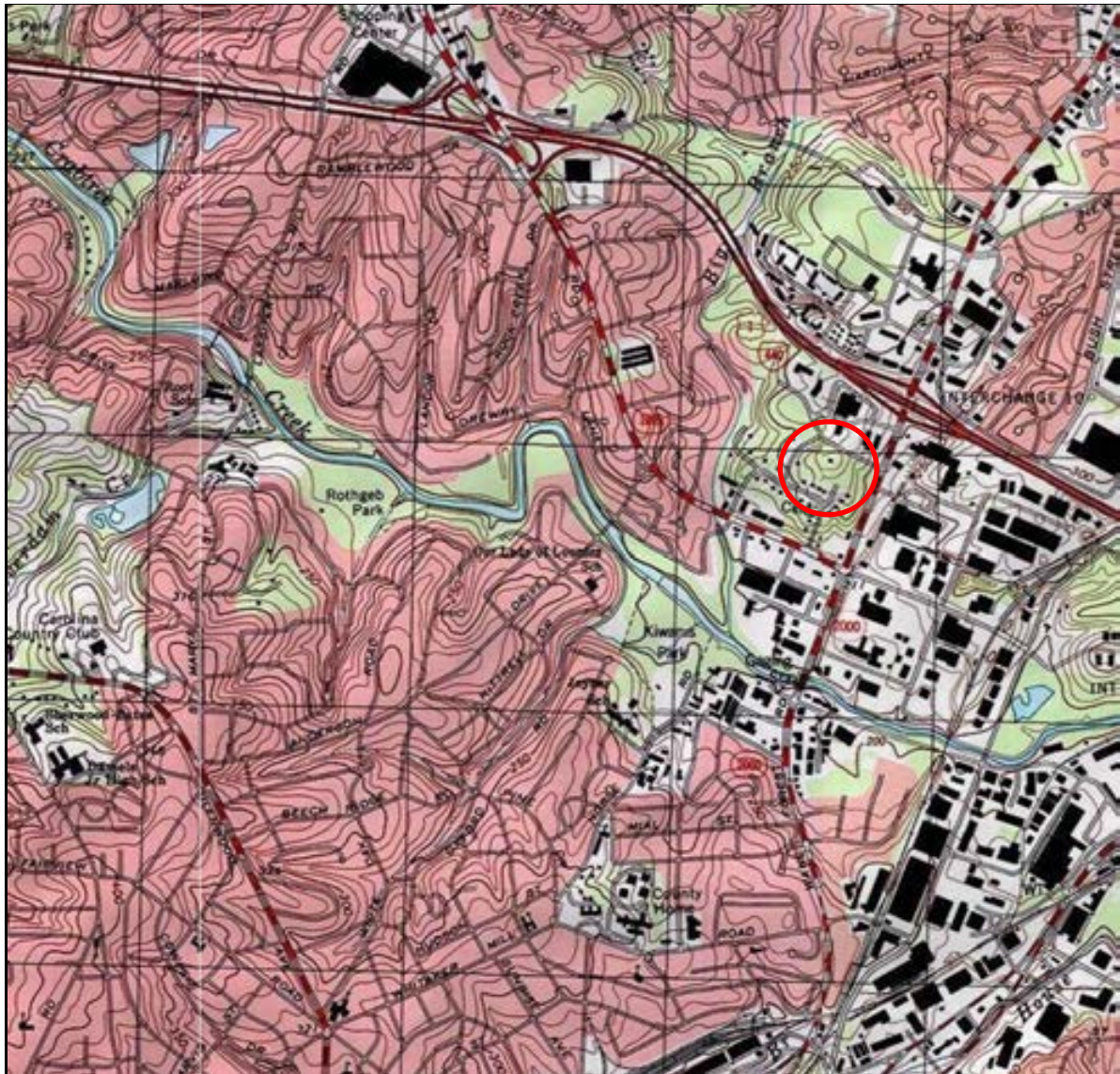
This report presents the findings of an archaeological investigation of the Nathaniel “Crabtree” Jones property in Wake County, North Carolina (**Figure 1.1**). This investigation was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) of Raleigh, North Carolina, at the request of Preservation North Carolina. Although not a compliance-driven project, all fieldwork was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

Preservation North Carolina is in the process of relocating the National Register-listed Crabtree Jones House from its current location at 3017 Wake Forest Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, to a new location approximately 375 feet southeast at 3108 Hillmer Drive.

The Crabtree Jones House was designated a Raleigh Historic Landmark in June 1969, and was listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) in June 1973. The house appears to have been continuously occupied by members of the Jones family from its construction (ca.1795) until the mid-1970s.

Given the likelihood of intact archaeological deposits associated with the historic occupation of the plantation, Preservation North Carolina requested that an archaeological investigation of the property be undertaken prior to the house being relocated. The goal of this investigation was to identify and assess the significance of any archaeological resources associated with the historic occupation of the property.

Background research was conducted at various institutions, including the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), North Carolina State Library, and State Archives. Field methods used during the investigation included pedestrian inspection and close interval shovel testing. Field investigations occurred during November and December 2013. Terri Russ served as Principal Investigator, with field assistance from Heather Plotts and Benner Schubert-Bitz. Laboratory assistance at ESI was provided by Kevin Markham, Melissa Markham, and Lauren Roper.



Project Location (*Raleigh West, NC USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle*)



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Project Location
Crabtree Jones Archaeology
Wake County, North Carolina

Project: AR13145
Date: Nov 2013
Drwn/Chkd: TR/TR
Figure: 1.1

2. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Physiography and Geology

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. The landscape of the region is gently sloping to rolling and contains drainages bordered by moderately steep slopes (USDA 1970:1). Underlying geology is composed of intrusive granitic rocks dating to the Middle and Late Paleozoic (NCGS 1991). Specifically, the project area, located within the Raleigh Terrane, is underlain by a coarse grained Raleigh Gneiss. The project area is located at the top of a ridge overlooking Big Branch. Elevations within the project area range from around 296 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at the house site to a low of 234 feet amsl along the portion of the parcel adjacent to Wake Forest Road.

Hydrology

The project area lies within the Neuse River drainage basin. Big Branch, a tributary of Crabtree Creek, is located west of the project area.

Soils

Soil development is dependent upon biotic and abiotic factors that include past geologic activities, nature of parent material, environmental and human influences, plant and animal activity, age of sediments, climate, and topographic position. A general soil association contains one or more mapping units occupying a unique natural landscape position. The project area occurs within the Cecil soil association. The soils within this association are gently sloping to steep, well drained soils with a clay subsoil, derived mostly from gneiss and schist (USDA 1970). The map units (soil series) are named for the major soil or soils within the unit, but may have minor inclusions of other soils. Soil maps of Wake County show two soil units occurring within the project area (USDA 1970, 2011). These are described in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Project Area Soils

Name	Code	Slope	Landform	Drainage
Cecil sandy loam, moderately eroded	CeB2	2-6%	Interfluves	Well drained
Cecil sandy loam, moderately eroded	CeC2	6-10%	Interfluves	Well drained

Vegetative Communities

The undisturbed portions of the project area largely consist of a pine/mixed hardwood forest community, described below. Plant community names have been adopted and modified from the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) classification system (Schafale and Weakley 1990).

Pine-Mixed Hardwoods

Pine-mixed hardwood forest is characterized by a tree canopy dominated by a mixture of hardwoods and usually loblolly pine. Species composition varies with landscape position, slope, aspect, and drainage. The dominant trees consist of white oak (*Quercus alba*), southern red oak (*Q. falcata*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sweet gum, and occasionally hickory (*Carya* sp.). The subcanopy usually includes black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Shrubs vary according to the site, and herbs are rather sparse due to the dense overstory.

Wildlife

The following descriptions are summarized from Martof *et al.* (1980), Menhenick (1991), Hamel (1992), Rohde *et al.* (1994), and Palmer and Braswell (1995).

Mammals expected to occur in and around the undeveloped portions of the project area include raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*). Reptile species expected include, but are not limited to, black racer (*Coluber constrictor*), eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), green anole (*Anolis carolinensis*), rough green snake (*Opheodrys aestivus*), ground skink (*Scincella lateralis*), and rat snake (*Elaphe obsoleta*). Terrestrial or arboreal amphibians expected to occur in and around the project area include such species as southern leopard frog (*Rana utricularia*) and spring peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*). Avian species expected include blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), and various warblers (*Dendroica* spp.), among others.

Land Use and Existing Conditions

The project area is located in a wooded parcel surrounded by retail and commercial development. Portions of the project area exhibit recent disturbance relating to house moving preparations (excavations near footings, removal of vegetation and trees, creation of a temporary access road). Erosion along the ridge top is evident, with bedrock outcropping visible adjacent to the house as well as other areas of erosion (driveway, old road beds). **Figures 2.1 and 2.2** show the current project area conditions (prior to development).

During the 1956–1964 construction of the Crabtree Heights neighborhood, a portion of the original plantation, south and west of the current project area, was extensively graded and developed. Historic Aerial photographs from 1938 and 1959 show the development of the subdivision (see **Figures 3.4 and 3.7** in *Chapter 3*). As can be seen in the 1938 aerial

photograph the property south of the house was formerly a mixture of forested areas and agricultural fields.



Crabtree Jones House, facing Northwest (November 2013)



Crabtree Jones House, facing West (December 2012)



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Project Area Photographs
Crabtree Jones Archaeology
Wake County, North Carolina

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Figure:	2.1



Rock Outcropping adjacent to Crabtree Jones House, facing North



Driveway leading to Crabtree Jones House, facing East



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Project:	AR13145
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Figure:	2.2

3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Summary

As the focus of this investigation was the historic occupation of the property, only a brief summary of the prehistoric chronology of the area is presented below. The prehistoric cultural chronology of North Carolina was developed based on the excavation of stratified archaeological sites and was first summarized by Coe (1964). Mathis and Crow (1983) and Ward and Davis (1999) summarized further refinements. The project area is located within the Central Piedmont archaeological region. The major prehistoric cultural periods in the Central Piedmont region of North Carolina are the Pre-Clovis, Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Contact, which are detailed below in **Table 3.1**. Those who are interested in a more in-depth discussion of the prehistory of the region can turn to *Time Before History: The Archaeology of North Carolina* by H. Trawick Ward and R.P. Stephen Davis from the University of North Carolina Press.

Table 3.1: Prehistoric Chronology of the Central Piedmont of North Carolina

Cultural Period	Temporal Placement
<u>Pre-Clovis</u>	???-10000 B.C.
<u>Paleoindian</u>	10000 – 8000 B.C.
<u>Archaic</u>	
<i>Early</i>	8000 – 6000 B.C.
<i>Middle</i>	6000 – 3000 B.C.
<i>Late</i>	3000 – 1000 B.C.
<u>Woodland</u>	
<i>Early/Middle</i>	1000 B.C. – A.D. 1000
<i>Late</i>	A.D. 800 – 1600
<u>Contact</u>	A.D. 1600 – 1710

Historic Period

During the early Colonial period, the area of present-day Wake County was largely uninhabited wilderness. Though John Lawson may have passed through the area in 1701, settlers remained few until at least the mid-eighteenth century (Murray 1983:8; Gunn and Stanyard 1998:41). As open land in the coastal plain began to be occupied, many people moved up the river valleys into the Piedmont. In 1746, Johnston County, which included what is now Wake County, was established. By the 1750s, a trading post, ordinary, and church had been established near the Falls of the Neuse (Murray 1983:35, 99).

As the population in the Piedmont continued to grow, new counties were formed. Wake County was established in 1771, but remained sparsely inhabited until after 1792, when the General Assembly resolved to establish a permanent state capital in the county. Prior to the establishment of a permanent seat of government, the General Assembly met in whatever town the governor lived. The capital city was laid out on a thousand acres purchased from Joel Lane (see **Project Specific History**, below) and named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh (Powell 1989:212).

After the establishment of Raleigh, population growth in Wake County centered on the new capital city (Gunn and Stanyard 1998:44). Despite its new political importance, Wake County, like much of the rest of the Piedmont, suffered from a lack of reliable transportation. Roads were few, and those that existed were usually poorly maintained. Rivers and other waterways were the main avenues of transportation and trade. As a result, farming was the primary livelihood in the county during the late eighteenth century. The agricultural economy was supplemented by gristmills that were built along the numerous streams in the region.

Finally, in the late 1830s, improvements in transportation began to manifest themselves in Wake County. Railroad lines were planned that would connect Raleigh and other points in the county with the shipping centers on the North Carolina coast and with Richmond, Virginia (Powell 1989:286-287). As a result, large cotton plantations came to dominate agricultural production in the county. Also, large mills, including the largest paper mill in the state, began to prosper (Gunn and Stanyard 1998:44).

During the early years of the Civil War, Wake and other Piedmont counties were centers of shelter for refugees fleeing the military strife in the Coastal Plain (Powell 1989:358). For much of the war, Raleigh and Wake County were spared the physical tolls of war. During March and April 1865, Union General William Sherman marched through North Carolina, taking city after city and heading for Raleigh. After General Lee surrendered at Appomattox on 11 April 1865, representatives of the North Carolina government met with General Sherman to ask that Raleigh be spared the destruction that had accompanied the fall of Atlanta, Columbia and other Southern cities. Two days later, on April 13, Sherman had established his headquarters in Raleigh.

The era of Reconstruction brought many changes to the North Carolina Piedmont. Chief among them was the removal of the slavery system. Because the available labor force for working the farms was reduced, large tracts of land were taken out of production. Consequently, much of this fallow land was sold by larger planters, which resulted in an increased number of small farms. A related change in rural lifeways during the late nineteenth century was the rise of tenant farming (Powell 1989:419).

Despite the changes in agricultural production methods, cotton continued to be the predominant crop of the region into the 1870s. By the 1880s, the production of brightleaf tobacco began to overtake cotton production as the chief agricultural activity in Wake County (Gunn and Stanyard 1998:45).

Agriculture remained the dominant economic force in Wake County through the early years of the twentieth century. Due to the appearance of the automobile early in the century, many roads

were improved by sand/clay surfacing. During the 1920s, the “Good Roads” program led to the paving of roads throughout the county, making transportation easier.

During the 1950s, plans were begun to construct a research and industrial center in central North Carolina. In December 1958 the Research Triangle Foundation was incorporated and began to purchase land in Wake and Durham counties. Within two years, the Research Triangle Park (RTP) had been established and many companies began to move into the region.

The establishment of the Research Triangle Park (RTP) led to dramatic changes in the economy and population of Wake County. By century’s end, agriculture, which had been dominant for two centuries, had been eclipsed by the varied enterprises in RTP as the economic lifeblood of Wake County. In addition, the growth of RTP led to rapid population growth in the region. The population growth in turn led to improvements to infrastructure, including the construction of I-40.

Project Specific History

The Crabtree Jones House (ca. 1795) is a Federal style plantation house located on the west side of Wake Forest Road north of the intersection with Six Forks Road. Built by Nathaniel “Crabtree” Jones, a member of the General Assembly and State Senator, the structure was part of Jones’s 1,017-acre landholdings. The main structure is a two-story, five bay house with a hall-and-parlor floor plan and Flemish bond brick chimneys at either end. A more detailed description of the architectural development of the main structure can be found in the National Register nomination form (WA0025, 1973). The following presents a chronological overview of the history of the Jones family and general project area.

Francis Albridgton Jones (c.1675–1755)

In March of 1749, Francis Albridgton Jones (c.1675–1755) was granted 640 acres along the south fork of Crabtree Creek (Granville District Grants, North Carolina Division of Archives and History). Francis lived in Edgecombe County with his wife, Mary Ridley, and had at least 13 children, including Francis Jones, Jr., Tignal, Nathaniel, Albridgton, and John Matthew. There is no evidence that Francis ever resided on his Crabtree Creek property. In fact, his will specifically mentions that his wife Mary should be allowed to remain at their plantation in Edgecombe County for the remainder of her life, and the will was probated and executed in Edgecombe County (North Carolina Will Abstracts, Grimes 1910).

In his will, drafted in January 1750 and executed in August 1755 in Edgecombe County, Francis granted most of the land located along Crabtree Creek to his sons Nathaniel and Tignal, instructing a portion of the estate to be further divided with a “line through...land on Crabtree Creek in Johnston County” to be divided between his son John Matthew and his son-in-law John Cutler (Grimes 1910).

Tignal Jones (1720–1807) fought during the Revolutionary War and later served as Justice of the Peace and Wake County Sheriff. Although Tignal was granted property along Crabtree Creek, it does not appear that the land was located near the current project area. Instead, Tignal resided in

what is now Morrisville, likely near the headwaters of Crabtree Creek. Deed records in 1801 (Deed Book Q, Page 309) indicated that he purchased 1,548 additional acres in the Morrisville vicinity adjacent to his homeplace. Although Francis Jones's will mentions additional property on Crabtree Creek being granted to son-in-law John Cutler and son Jon Matthew Jones, no deed references could be located referring to these properties.

Crabtree Creek flows through a large area beginning along the western side of Cary, north through Morrisville, and east-southeast through Raleigh to the Neuse River, making it difficult to determine the precise location of the original Francis Jones grant and the portion of the grant inherited by Nathaniel Jones; however, the current study area and location of the Crabtree Jones house does not appear to be part of the original Francis Jones grant.

Nathaniel Jones (1725–1810)

Francis Jones's son Nathaniel Jones (1725–1810) appears to have been the first member of the Jones family to own the project area parcel, granting the land to his son, Nathaniel "Crabtree" Jones upon his death. An examination of the will for Nathaniel Jones indicates that Nathaniel Jones owned numerous tracts of land along Crabtree Creek, including the tract occupied by his son Crabtree (North Carolina State Archives, RB-9/181).

A 2,000-acre tract was granted to William Smith from King George II in March 1740 (Craven County Records, Book 4, Grant 39). A 500-acre portion of this parcel was later transferred to William McElroy (Deed Book F, Page 52). William McElroy was granted an additional 521 acres along Crabtree Creek in April 1753, located near Thomas House's and Theo Hunter's properties (Grant No.114 and No.118).

In 1785, Nathaniel Jones purchased 500 acres on the north side of Crabtree Creek from William W. McElroy (recorded in deed records with various spellings including MacKilroy, McElroy, Muckleroy, and Mackelroy). This parcel was either part of the original 1740 Smith grant, the 1753 McElroy grant, or both. This sale of this land to Nathaniel Jones in 1785 excluded "the portion of Crabtree Creek containing Isaac Hunter's mill" (Deed Book F, Page 52). The reference to Isaac Hunter's mill in close proximity to the tract suggests that this 500-acre McElroy parcel likely included the property containing the Crabtree Jones plantation, confirmed by Nathaniel Jones's 1810 will referencing William McElroy's former ownership of the land occupied by Crabtree and Albridgton Jones, described below.

Nathaniel Jones "a worthy and a respectable citizen, father of Nathaniel Jones, Esq. of Crabtree" died in January 1810 at the "very advanced age" of 85 (Raleigh Minerva Newspaper 1810). Nathaniel Jones's will granted his wife Anna the "old plantation of Crabtree Creek by the land where I formerly lived, currently occupied by son Henry" as well as "the land and place where I now live". Neither of these two plantations included to be the Crabtree Jones property, as Nathaniel Jones's will further instructed the executors of his estate to enlist his "two old and trusty friends" Isaac Hunter and Andrew Hartsfield to divide the land he purchased from William McElroy (currently occupied by Nathaniel's sons Albridgton and Nathaniel [Crabtree]) into two generally equal portions. The "upper half" was granted to Albridgton; the lower half to Crabtree Jones. The will also references a tract on the Neuse River occupied by son Jon Matthew. Son

Henry was granted the old tract on Crabtree Creek (the old plantation) to be deeded after his mother's death, "as well as all other land adjoining the old tract or on the waters of Crabtree".

This will confirm that the current project area was not part of the original 640-acre grant allotted to Francis Albrington Jones in 1749, but instead, represents the tract granted to William McElroy in 1755 (and possibly included part of the 1740 Smith grant). While it is possible that McElroy had a home on the property prior to the Jones occupation, no historic records could be located to confirm this. As such, it is likely that Crabtree Jones was the first resident of the property, and moved there sometime after the 1790 census was taken and prior to the 1800 census (discussed below).

Crabtree Jones (1758–1828)

Nathaniel Jones's son Nathaniel "Crabtree Jones" was born "on the head of Crabtree Creek Orange County now Wake" on October 27, 1758 (Jones Family Bible, North Carolina Archives). Crabtree Jones married Grizeal Kimbrough on May 16, 1782. In 1797, three years after Grizeal's death, Crabtree married Betsey Perry (Jones Family Bible).

In the spring of 1792, commissioners convened to visit 17 properties in Wake County under consideration for sale for the establishment of a capital city (Battle 1893:20). The General Assembly had determined that the land purchased should not exceed 1,000 acres, with the city to initially encompass no more than 400 of those acres. The commissioners spent eight days touring the potential locations, among which included the land of Nathaniel Jones (presumably Nathaniel Jones, Sr.). An 1893 history of Raleigh referred to the property as "still belonging to his heirs, the home tract of Mrs. Kimbrough Jones" (Battle 1893:21). Although numerous votes were taken, Jones's property did not receive a single vote. This account confirms that Nathaniel or Crabtree Jones owned the property as early as 1792, which fits well with the suggested date of construction of Crabtree's c.1795 plantation house.

The Wake County 1790 census listed two Nathaniel Jones. One appears to have "W.P" after his name, indicating that it is Nathaniel "White Plains" Jones (unrelated to Crabtree, who was generally identified with a "C.T." after his name). The other Nathaniel Jones entry has "X Road" after his name (perhaps signifying the household's location). This entry is probably for Nathaniel Jones, Sr. (Crabtree Jones's father). The Jones household is listed as having 27 individuals: two white males over age 16 (likely Crabtree [age 32] and his father Nathaniel [age 65]), three white males under age 16 (likely Crabtree's son Kimbrough [age 7], six white females (likely Crabtree's wife, mother, daughters Patsy and Nancy, and two sisters Hosea [age 9] and Margaret [age 18]), and 16 slaves. As no other Nathaniel Jones are listed in the Wake County census, it can be reasonably assumed that Crabtree had not yet moved from his father's plantation (and may have been in the process of building his new home).

The 1800 census for the Hillsborough District of Wake County listed three Nathaniel Jones: Nathaniel "White Plains" Jones, Nathaniel Jones, Sr., and Nathaniel "C.T." Jones (Crabtree Jones). This census confirms that Crabtree Jones was living on his own plantation by this date.

Crabtree Jones's household is listed as having eight individuals: Crabtree (age 42), one white male under the age of 10 (unknown), one white male age 16-25 (Kimbrough [age 17]), three white females under the age of 10 (two daughters Patsy and Nancy), one white female age 26-44 (Crabtree's second wife Betsey), and four slaves. Census records for this time did not specify the relationships of members of a household. It is possible that the unknown white male and white female, both less than 10 years old, were relatives residing with Crabtree Jones (possibly orphaned children of one of his siblings). The Jones Family Bible does not list any other children born to Betsey and Crabtree Jones. In contrast with Crabtree Jones's relatively small household, the Nathaniel Jones, Sr. household is listed as containing 26 members, 20 of which are slaves.

Unfortunately, census records for 1810 and 1820 are missing for Wake County. The 1810 will for Nathaniel Jones granted Crabtree the land "whereon he [Crabtree Jones] lives" as well as four slaves, indicating that Crabtree did not actually own his plantation until this time. It is not known whether the four slaves inherited by Crabtree Jones were the same four slaves listed in the 1800 census or represent the addition of four slaves to the small household.

The few written records for Crabtree Jones found for this period include a newspaper article from 1816 that described a fire that started in William Shaw's store on Fayetteville Street and spread, destroying or damaging 50 adjacent structures, including Crabtree Jones's "new house" (Raleigh Minerva 1816). This "new house" likely represents one of the commercial or rental properties owned by Jones, and not his personal homeplace.

The only other written record found for Crabtree Jones was his 1827 will (executed in 1828). In the will, Crabtree granted his son Kimbrough Jones "the land and plantation whereon I live containing 300 acres more or less on Crabtree Creek joining Isaac Hunter's old Tavern tract and others". The only other family members mentioned in the will were Crabtree's second wife Elizabeth (Betsey) Perry Jones and his two daughters Patsy Jones Warren and Nancy Jones.

Kimbrough Jones (1783–1866)

Few written records were found documenting Kimbrough's life at the Crabtree Plantation prior to 1840. According to genealogical accounts, Kimbrough was married three times: Nancy Massenburgh (1793–1815, married in 1813); Mary Hogan (1803–1833, married in 1821); and Mary Webb Warren (1813–1891, married in 1837; Broughton 1947). Kimbrough Jones, described in a 1907 history as a "planter of large interests" served five sessions as Wake County representative in the North Carolina House of Commons as well as the 1835 Constitutional Convention (Moffitt 1907:298).

Kimbrough owned 300 acres, approximately 250 of which were under cultivation. At an 1828 estate sale at a neighbor's property, Kimbrough purchased three horses, two sows, a wagon, three cows, and a bull, further suggesting his growing affluence (State Archives, Personal Collection, Crabtree Papers "Accounts and Receipts"). By 1830, Kimbrough Jones's small household consisted of only four members: Kimbrough, his wife Mary Hogan Jones, one son, and one older white female (presumably Elizabeth "Betsey" Perry Jones, Crabtree's widow), yet he owned 43 slaves (1830 United States Census). Although the census does not distinguish household slaves

from those working in agriculture, the small family size suggests that the majority of the 43 slaves were field workers. A search of personal papers on file at the North Carolina Archives revealed that Kimbrough supplemented his income by hiring out unneeded slaves to nearby plantations on a yearly basis (State Archives, Personal Collection, Crabtree Papers). In addition to being paid for loaning his slaves, Kimbrough required the borrowing plantations to supply the slaves with several suits of clothing and winter shoes.

The 1840 census listed Kimbrough Jones's household as containing five white males: one age 5–9 (son John Allen Jones, age 7), one age 10–14 (son Nathaniel Jones, age 10), two aged 15–19 (ones was son William H., age 15, from Kimbrough's second marriage), and one age 50–59 (Kimbrough). Three white females included one under the age of five (daughter Mary Ann), and two ages 20–29 (one was Mary Webb Warren Jones, Kimbrough's third wife). It is possible that the unknown white male (aged 15–19) and white female (aged 20–29) were relatives residing with Kimbrough Jones (possibly orphaned children of one of his siblings). Kimbrough's sister Martha Patsy Jones Edward Warren died in 1836. As her second husband had died several years earlier, it is likely that the two unknown individuals in the 1840 Kimbrough Jones census were her two orphaned children. The 1830 census for Martha Warren listed a white male age 5 to 9 and a white female age 20 to 29. Interestingly, Kimbrough's household included only twenty one slaves for the 1840 census year (half as many as the 1830 census).

The 1850 census listed Kimbrough Jones as a farmer with real estate valued at over \$18,000. Kimbrough is also listed as owning 41 slaves, according to the 1850 Slave Schedules. He lived with his wife Mary (age 37) and children Nathaniel (age 21), Mary (age 11), Kimbro (age 9), Henry (age 7), Martha (age 6) and Penelope (age 4). Son William Hogan Jones (age 24) no longer lived at home, and son John Allen Jones died in 1844 at age 11.

Kimbrough's plantation is listed as being located adjacent to the Royster family (James Royster operated a paper mill) and various paper mill laborers boarding with the Roysters. This is important, as it offers additional confirmation of the link between the McElroy tract and the current project area. When Nathaniel Jones purchased 500 acres on the north side of Crabtree Creek from William W. McElroy in July 1785, this land was described as adjacent to Isaac Hunter's mill on Crabtree Creek, which was known to have been converted to a paper mill in later years (Deed Book F, Page 52).

The 1860 census listed Kimbrough (age 76) as a Farmer, along with his wife, Mary (age 47), and children Mary (age 19), Kimbrough, Jr. (age 18), Henry (age 16), Martha (age 15), Penelope (age 13), and Emily Meto (age 4). Nathaniel Jones (age 30) was no longer living at the home. Two non-family members were also listed at the house. B. Spikes (age 24), and Lue Duty (age 19), a school teacher, were presumably boarders. Kimbrough was listed as owning real estate values at \$50,000 and personal estate valued at over \$66,000. These values are more than ten times those of adjacent farmers. The 1860 Slave Schedules indicate that Kimbrough owned 61 slaves and cultivated 250 acres.

During the Civil War, several training camps were established in Wake County, including "Camp Crabtree" (also referred to as "Camp Carolina") purportedly located on the Kimbrough Jones plantation (Johnson 2009:33). One soldier arriving to Camp Crabtree for the first time

noted that as many as 1,800 troops were stationed at the camp (McGee, n.d.). The chaos of so many young and untrained men confined together led to numerous documented incidents (most likely fueled by alcohol consumption), including soldier's attempts to break into neighboring homes. The scene was described by newly-arrived soldier T.W. Setser in 1862 as the most "god dams[sic]" place, where men sing, drink, curse, play cards, and "all sorts of devilment that white men couda think of" (Setser 1862 in McGee n.d.).

As part of the war effort, a gun powder mill was established near the confluence of House Creek and Crabtree Creek (west of the project area) but was soon destroyed in an explosion. The mill was relocated to the former site of Isaac Hunter's mill (also the location of Royster's paper mill, later known as Gale's paper mill), and was the same area referenced in the 1785 deed for Nathaniel Jones's 500 acre property). The mill is shown on an 1865 hand drawn map of Raleigh (**Figure 3.1, top**) as well as the 1878 Fendol Bevers map (**Figure 3.1, bottom**).

According to correspondence between Kimbrough Jones, Sr. and his wife Mary, the Northern troops paid an unwelcome visit to the plantation in 1865:

I cannot describe nor you imagine the utter destruction of everything in the house and out of doors; everything in the house except the beds, bureaus, wardrobes and few chairs is destroyed.

Kimbrough Jones correspondence, 1865
(quoted in 1973 National Register nomination)

Kimbrough died in March the following year, leaving the plantation to his son Kimbrough Jones, Jr.

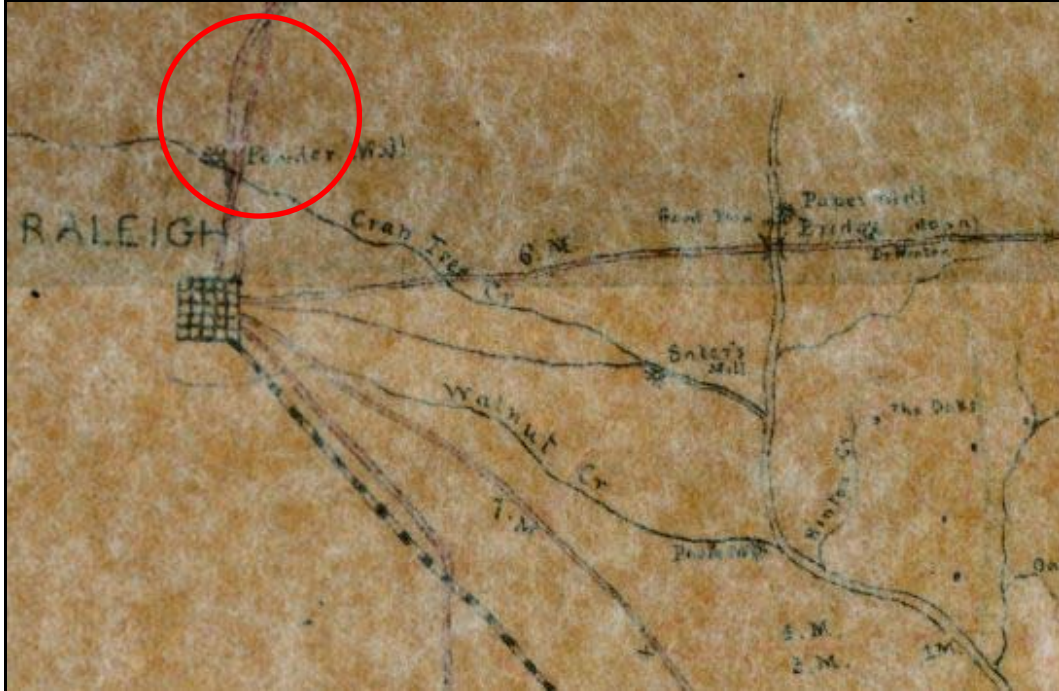
Kimbrough Jones, Jr. (1842–1915)

Kimbrough Jones, Jr., served in the Forty-First Regiment, Company I of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. After the 1866 death of Kimbrough Jones, Sr., his son Kimbrough Jones, Jr. took over the plantation, which was valued at around \$20,000.

The 1870 census listed Kimbrough Jones, Jr. as head of household and farmer. Other family living at the plantation included his mother Mary, brother Henry W. (age 26, also listed as a farmer), sister Martha Pattie (24), and sister Emily Meto (age 15). A black domestic servant, Lady Newsome (age 50) also lived with them. The 1878 Fendol Bevers map shows the plantation identified as belonging to "K. Jones" (**Figure 3.1, bottom**).

The 1880 census, however, lists "Mrs. Kimbrough Jones" (the widow of Kimbrough Jones, Sr.) as head of household. Other household members are Kimbrough Jones, Jr. (farmer), his brother Henry W. Jones (also listed as a farmer), sister Pattie (Martha), "Creasie" Jones (a 38 year old black cook), and Jane Jones (a 16 year old black servant).

In 1894, Kimbrough Jones, Jr. married Mary Lynn Green (thirty years his junior) and had several children: William Nathaniel Henry, Bryan Kimbrough, Peter Hines, Elizabeth Martha, James Carlton, and Mary.



Circa 1865 Hand drawn map of the Raleigh Vicinity (on file, North Carolina State Archives)



1878 Fendol Bevers Map of Wake County



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The 1900 census listed Kimbrough Jones, Jr. as a farmer, living with wife Mary and three children (William Nathaniel H., Elizabeth M., and Bryan Kimbrough Jr.). All adjacent neighbors were listed as black tenant farmers or farm laborers (presumably renting from or working for Kimbrough Jones). The 1910 census listed Kimbro [sic] as a farmer, living with wife Mary and five school-aged children (William N.H., Elizabeth M., Bryan K., Hines Paul, and James Carlton.). Kimbrough Jones, Jr., however, is listed as blind, and it can be reasonably assumed that he was unable to be directly involved in overseeing his farm.

Kimbrough Jones, Jr. died in 1915 after a long illness and was buried in the family cemetery on the property (**Figure 3.2**). His death certificate listed his occupation as “General Farming”; however the certificate also mentions that he was “well educated”. It appears that Kimbrough Jones, Jr. amassed a large amount of real estate prior to his death. Deed research noted several land surveys and subdivisions under the name “Kimbrough” or “Kimbro” Jones for nearby parcels dated for the years just prior to and immediately after Kimbrough Jones, Jr.’s death. Although the plantation is not depicted on this map, a 1913 survey shows adjacent parcels owned by the Jones family (**Figure 3.3**).

Interestingly, many of these deeds refer to Kimbrough Jones, Jr. as “Kimbrough, Sr.” and refer to Kimbrough’s nephew Kimbrough Jones as “Kimbrough Jones, Jr.” (this report refers to him as Kimbrough Jones III to avoid confusion). The deeds often refer to Kimbrough III and his sister Elizabeth Jones as the “only heirs of their deceased mother Emily Meto Jones” (1855–1904). Emily was married to Needham Jones, and gave birth to nine children, only two of whom survived childhood.

Kimbrough Jones III and his sister Elizabeth spent a good amount of their childhood at their uncle’s Crabtree Plantation. A personal letter from Kimbrough Jones III to “Aunt Mary” (the wife of Kimbrough Jones, Jr.) recalls his childhood visits in a 1901 letter:

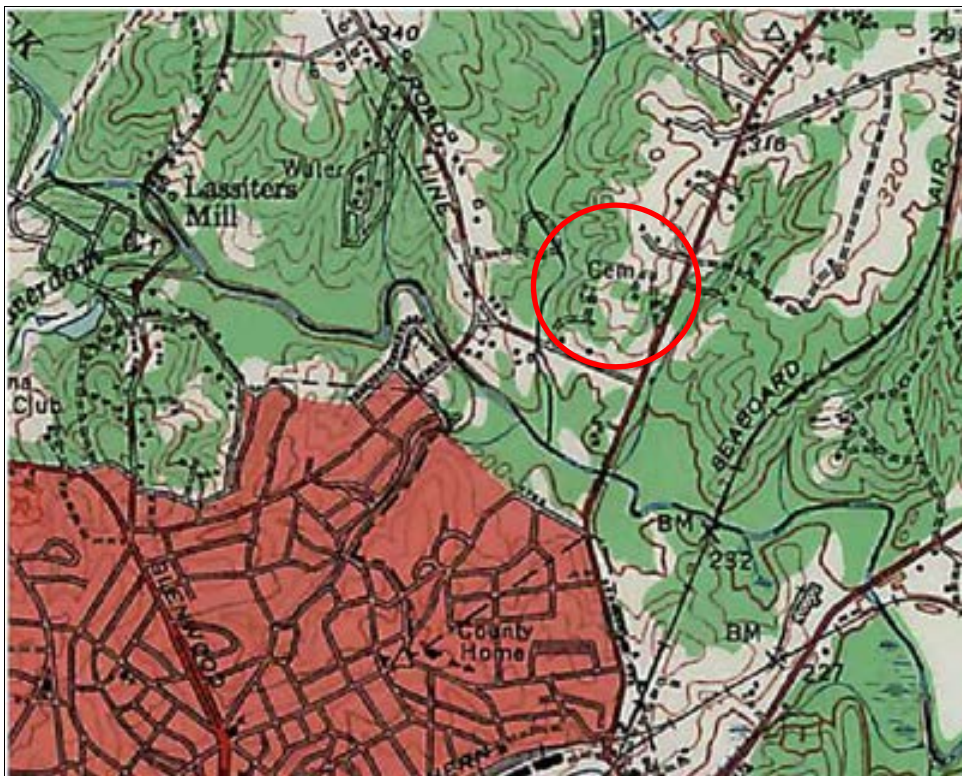
*I certainly hope to be able to make a visit to Crabtree next summer. The dear old place, as well as its inmates, has a good deal of my love and is associated with many of my happiest memories. With a heart full of love, I am your fond nephew,
Kimbrough Jones Jr.*

(May 4, 1901; State Archives, Personal Collection, Crabtree Papers)

A 1908 deed from Kimbrough Jones Jr.’s niece and nephew to Club Construction Company references a 100 acre portion of the Beaver Dam Tract along Crabtree Creek (West of the Crabtree Jones house) as part of the land owned by Mary W. Jones (Kimbrough Jones, Sr.’s wife), later inherited by Emily Meto Jones in 1893 (Deed Book 124, Page 195 and Deed Book 238, Page 56). A 1911 deed from Kimbrough Jones, Jr. and his sister Emily Meto’s children Kimbrough III and Elizabeth P. Jones sold over 200 additional acres of the Jones’s “Beaverdam Tract” for development of the Raleigh Country Club. An adjacent 753-acre tract was sold by Emily Meto’s children two years later (Deed Book 276, Page 482). These parcels represented landholdings accumulated by Kimbrough Jones, Sr. during his lifetime as a prosperous plantation owner.



1887 Schaffer's Map of Wake County, N.C.



1951 Raleigh 15-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

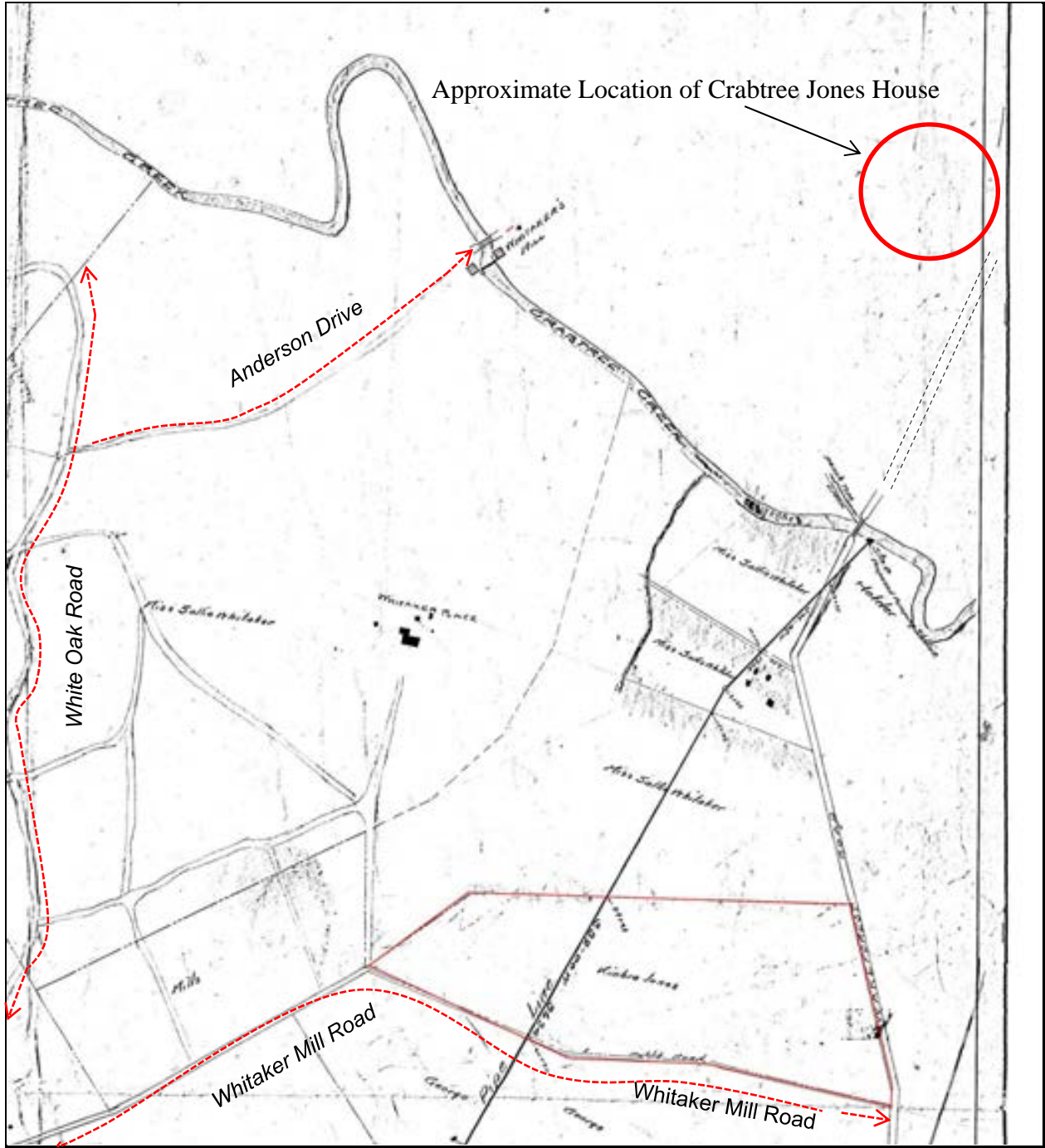


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1913 Survey Showing Southern Portion of Kimbrough Jones Land (Southern Parcel Boundary likely represents Whitaker Mill Road)
 (Crabtree Jones House not depicted)



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Mary Lynn Green Jones (1870-1957)

After Kimbrough's death in 1915, his widow Mary Lynn Green Jones became the head of household. Mary Jones was a meticulous record keeper, and surviving papers on file at the State Archives, as well as a box of miscellaneous papers found in the attic of the Crabtree Jones house, offer insight into her management of the household and farm.

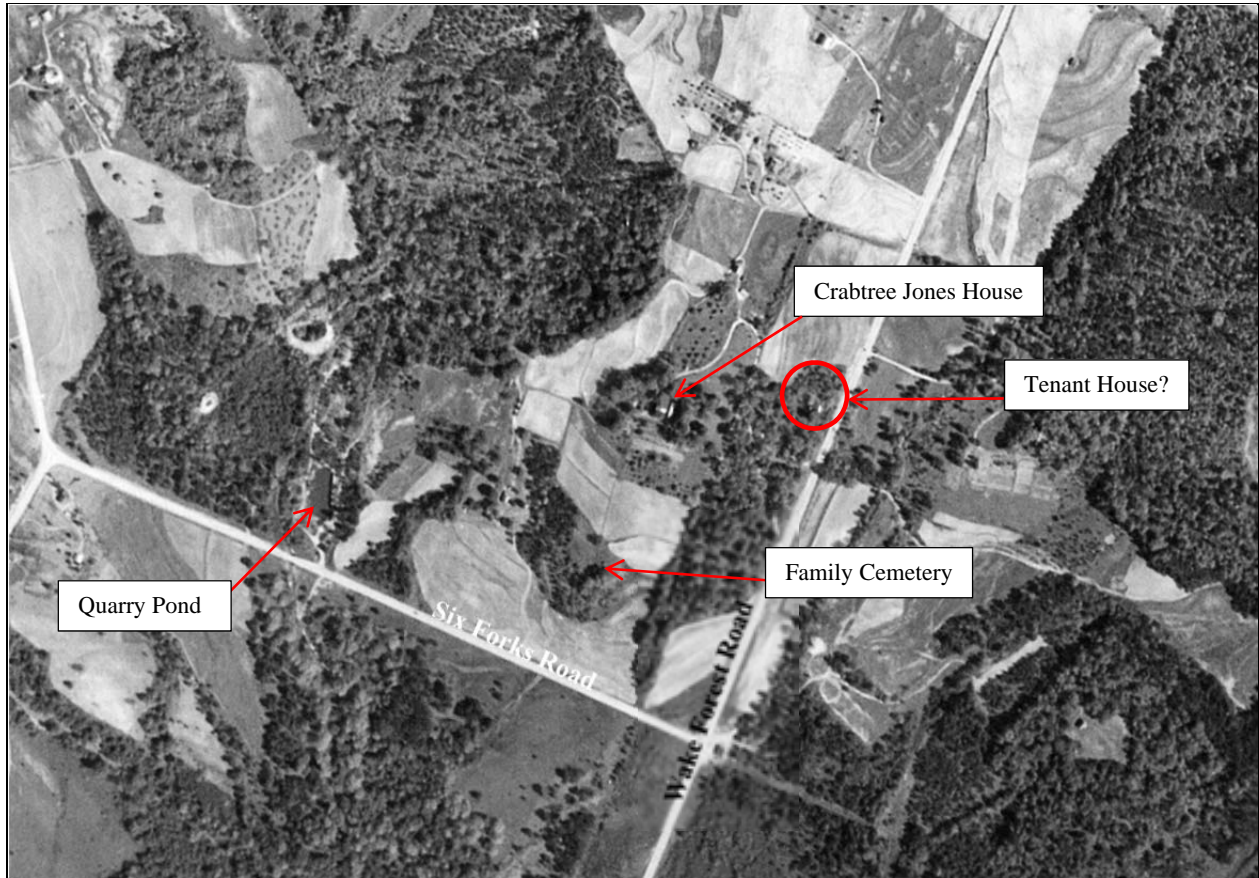
Notes contained in the Crabtree Jones archive referenced receipts for half of "Uncle Henry's" income from farming. While it is possible that "Uncle Henry" was Kimbrough Jones, Jr.'s brother Henry Jones, it seems more likely that "Uncle Henry" was actually Henry Jones, a black tenant farmer living adjacent to the Crabtree Jones plantation. Census records from 1910 and 1920 list Henry Jones as a renter and farm laborer. Born in 1845, it is probable that he was a former slave of Kimbrough Jones, Sr. (a fifteen year old black male is listed among the slaves owned by Kimbrough Jones, Sr. in the 1860 Slave Schedules). Receipts showing rent paid to Mary Jones in 1915 confirmed that Henry Jones was living on the Crabtree Jones property, and a 1918 probate of income and expenses for the year following the death of Kimbrough Jones listed rental income from Henry Jones. A 1938 aerial photograph shows what may have been the former tenant house, located along Wake Forest Road (**Figure 3.4**)

Although no plats showing the location of structures on the property were located, it appears that a second tenant house was constructed somewhere on the property after Kimbrough Jones, Jr.'s death in 1915. Receipts for payment to a local carpenter for "work on crib, tenant house, and stable for tenant" included framing work, siding, and the purchase of a set of doors and lock (suggesting that the tenant house was new construction rather than repair of an existing dwelling). The location of this structure could not be confirmed, but was likely located some distance away from the main house.

Although located well outside of the current project area, a series of rental agreements for an agricultural lease in 1915 reference "three acres of low ground east of the road on Crabtree Creek, and about eight acres on the east side of the road and extending from the grove to the colored graveyard" (H. J. Bridger to Mary Jones, November 1915 and December 1915). Although this cemetery is not within the current project area, a cursory examination of recorded cemeteries in the vicinity could not locate a likely candidate for this cemetery. Local informants suggested that the cemetery was located southwest of the Jones family cemetery on the south side of Six Forks Road (currently occupied by a retail shopping center), but no records could be located to confirm this.

A 1915 probate of personal property offers a glimpse into the household of the newly-widowed Mary Jones. The items listed included a sewing machine, picture, kitchen furniture, bedroom set, other household goods, animals (a horse, mule, cow, and calf), farming tools, wagon, buggy and harnesses, undivided household goods, a table, a bed, and a dog chain. This personal property was valued at \$185.50.

Interestingly, it appears that Mary Jones remodeled the home shortly after Kimbrough's death. In addition to constructing a tenant house on the parcel (noted above), a check stub from December 1915 indicates expenses for "remodeling dwelling." This renovation appears to have



1938 Aerial Photograph Showing Overview of Project Area Vicinity



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been confirmed archaeologically by the large deposit of materials dating to this general time period discarded under the main wing of the house (see **Chapter 6** for discussion).

The 1920 census listed Mary Jones (widowed) as the head of household. Her occupation is listed as “general farmer” with son William N. H. (age 24) listed as a public school teacher. Other household members included son Paul and daughter Mary Kimbrough. Mary’s mother Mary Green (age 74) and sister Lela (age 37) also lived with them.

A 1922 lease agreement between Mary G. Jones (widow of Kimbrough Jones, Jr.) and P. R. Ashby referenced the “portion of the Kimbrough Jones estate” between Six Forks Road and Wake Forest Road “lying southwest of the residence now occupied by Mary G. Jones and her children” (Deed Book 409, Page 203). The lease was apparently for the operation of a stone quarry, as it provided for on-site grinding and crushing of stone as well as installation of rail lines, machinery, and buildings “as may be necessary for quarrying.” The lease further specified that no explosives could be detonated in a manner that “will endanger the residence”, suggesting that the quarry was located quite close to the homesite. Research confirmed that the quarry was located southwest of the home near the intersection of Big Branch and Six Forks Road. **Figure 3.5** shows photographs of the quarry location. Jones descendants visiting the site in 2013 recalled swimming in the quarry pond after the quarry was abandoned. The pond is shown on the 1938 and 1959 aerial photographs (see **Figures 3.4 and 3.7**). According to local informants, the city allowed the quarry to be used as an informal town dump for several years. It was not until local residents of the newly-constructed Crabtree Heights neighborhood complained that the town closed the dump and filled in the quarry pond (Kat Moncol, personal communication December 2013). An office condominium complex currently sits on top of the former quarry site.

The 1930 census listed Mary living with her sons William N. H. (life insurance salesman) and Paul Hines (engineer), daughters Mary Kimbrough and Elizabeth Jones Allen, and son-in-law Stacy Allen. Mary is no longer listed as a farmer, nor are any of her children; however, all of her neighbors are listed as farmers or farm laborers (most are black and all are renters).

The 1940 census taken on April 9, 1940 listed Mary living with her sons William N. H. Jones (unemployed) and Bryan K. Jones (farmer). Interestingly, a census taken less than one month later listed son William N. H. Jones as a patient at the Raleigh State Hospital. William Jones is listed as not having worked at all in the past year (as opposed to his brother Bryan who had worked 50 of the last 52 weeks).

Mary G. Jones lived as an invalid in the home for the last 16 years of her life, suffering from “severe rheumatic condition” before her death in 1957 (1957 Death Certificate, North Carolina State Board of Health). William Nathaniel Henry and Bryan Kimbrough Jones are both listed in the 1930 and 1940 living in the house with their mother. After her death in 1957, the children inherited the property, which was occupied by various family members until 1973, when the land was sold to Charles Gaddy, a real estate developer. William N. H. Jones owned the lot containing the house (referred to as Tract No. 3 in the 1967 lease agreement between the Jones heirs and C. Gilbert Smith and Charles Gaddy (Deed Book 1975, Page 469), and presumably was the last member of the Jones family to live in the dwelling.



Stone Quarry Located on Jones Property, Southwest of Crabtree Jones House [date unknown]
(Photographs Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)



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The larger portion of the Jones estate was subdivided and sold to various developers and individuals. In 1952, Mary's children William N. H. Jones, Bryan K. Jones, J. Carlton Jones, Peter Hines Jones, Elizabeth Jones Allen, and Mary Kimbrough Jones sold several large tracts, including portions of the original Crabtree Jones lands, to a developer, including Tract 1, an approximately 152-acre parcel located where Wake Forest Road crosses Crabtree Creek, and Tract 2, near the intersection of Six Forks Road and Wake Forest Road (Deed Book 1109, Page 199).

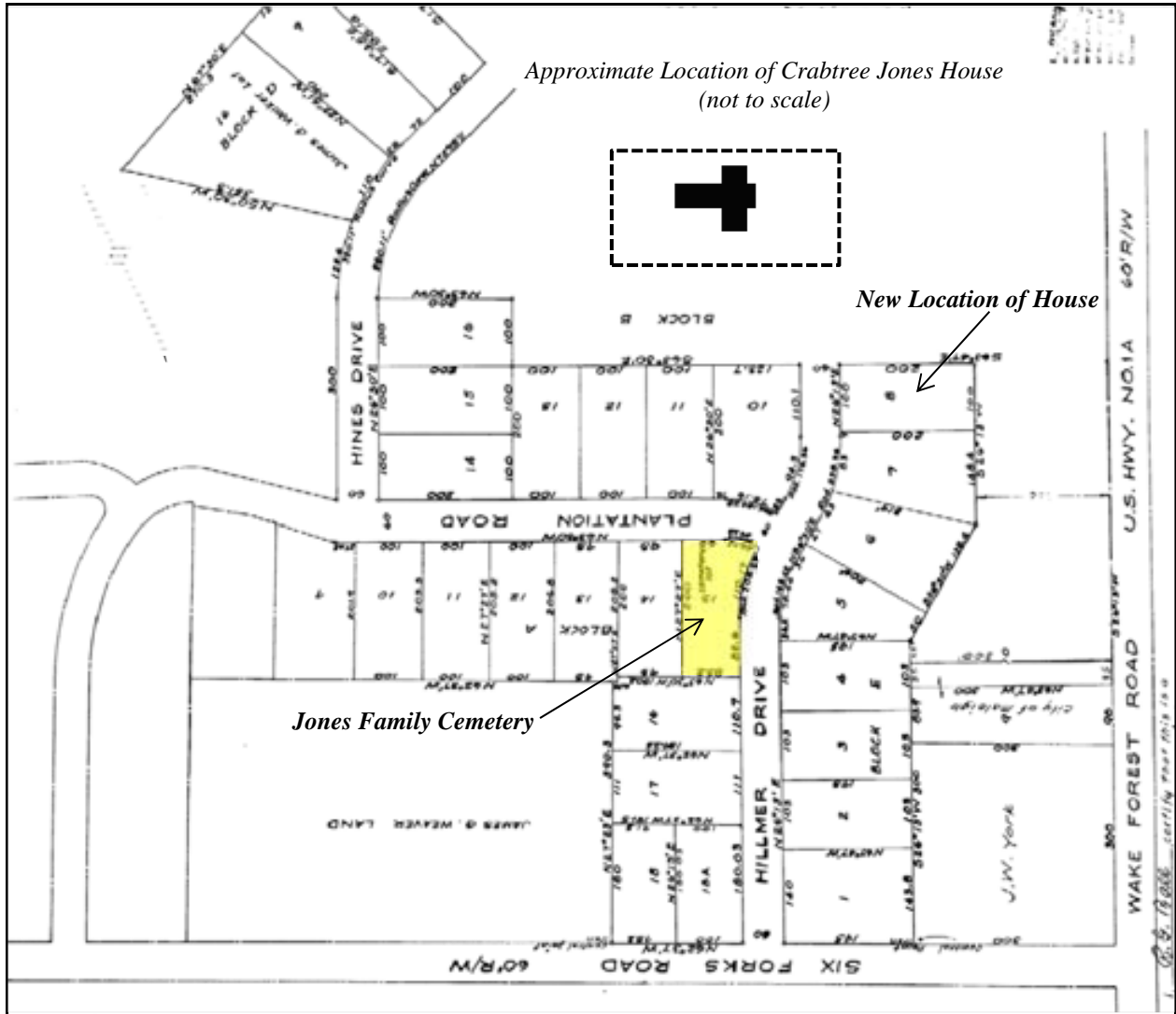
Between 1954 and 1964, the majority of the land immediately surrounding the home on the south and west sides was developed as the Crabtree Heights neighborhood (**Figure 3.6**). One of the first lots sold was a 0.77-acre tract, sold in 1954 to James Bearden (Deed Book 1151, Page 183). The then-unnamed subdivision was referred to as the Jones Subdivision. The 1959 aerial photograph shows the construction of homes and streets within the Crabtree Heights neighborhood (**Figure 3.7, top**). **Figure 3.7, bottom** shows the area in 1971 after the neighborhood had been completed. Ownership of one of the parcels along Hillmer Drive (Lot 15) was retained by the Jones heirs as it contained the old family cemetery where Kimbrough Jones is interred (see **Figure 3.6**)

The one-acre parcel surrounding the original home was designated a Raleigh historic site in June 1969, and the property was listed in the National Register in 1973. **Figure 3.8** shows the structure and surrounding National Register-boundary (recombined for 2013 development purposes). Charles William Gaddy purchased the house and surrounding 29.045 acres in 1972 from descendants of Kimbrough Jones (Deed Book 1776, Page 181; Deed Book 2147, Page 645). The property remained undeveloped, and was owned by Gaddy until his death in 2005 (Bracken 2012). In 2009, the property was transferred from the estate to Gaddy Real Properties, LLC.

The Davis Property Group, a real estate developer, is planning on developing the Jones Grant Apartments, a 243-unit apartment community located on an approximately 15-acre portion of the Gaddy tract, including the one acre tract on which the historic structure is located (boundary shown on **Figure 3.8**). Preservation North Carolina, working with the Davis Property Group, arranged for the structure to be preserved by moving it approximately 500 feet southeast to a 0.46-acre property located at 3108 Hillmer Drive (part of the original plantation).

Architectural Summary

According to the 1973 National Register Nomination Form (see **Appendix A**), the house consists of a five-bay, two-story hall-and-parlor plan flanked by two one-story wings (thought to be contemporaneous with the main block). A two-story wing is located to the rear of the structure and is connected by a two story enclosed porch "hyphen". The two-story "hyphen" connector was probably originally an open or screened porch, and may have only been a single story structure. The stone and brick foundation, particularly in the rear wing, is partially parged (plastered with lime cement mortar). **Figures 3.9-3.15** show historic photographs and depictions of the structure.



Portion of 1963 Crabtree Heights Subdivision Portion of Kimbrough Jones Heirs Land
 (Wake County Book of Maps 1963 Page 120)

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Jones Family Cemetery



Mary Warren Jones
1878–1887



Cornelia Kearney Davis
1865–1866



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Kimbrough Jones
1841-1915



Henry Warren Jones
1842-1891



William Kearney Davis, Jr.
1870-1871



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Figure: **3.6b**



1959 Aerial Photograph Showing Overview of Project Area



1971 Aerial Photograph Showing Overview of Project Area

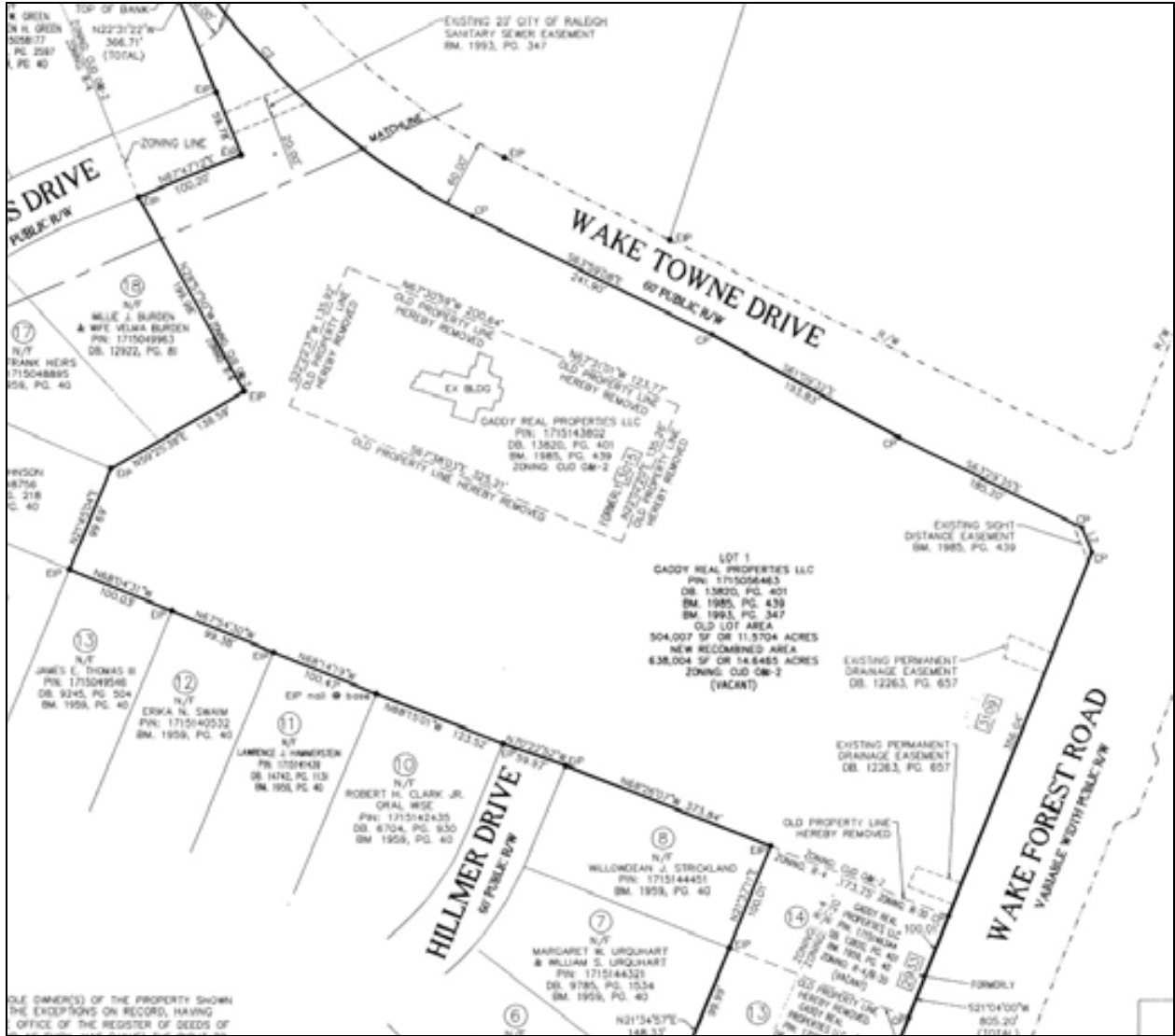


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Portion of Plat showing Historic Structure Location
(Wake County Book of Maps 2013 Page 1111)



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Figure 3.9 (top) shows the Victorian front porch as it appeared circa 1919. According to architect David Black, the porch was likely added around 1870 (probably about the time that Kimbrough Jones, Jr. became the head of household). This porch appears to be a replacement of an earlier (c. 1830), Greek Revival portico depicted on architectural drawings of the structure produced around 1967 (**Figure 3.10**). The construction of this Greek Revival porch would have coincided with Kimbrough Jones, Sr. taking over the plantation following the death of his father Crabtree Jones. A twentieth century photograph taken sometime prior to 1934 shows the two-story rear extension connected by a two story enclosed porch (**Figure 3.9, bottom**). Architectural drawings produced by the North Carolina State University School of Design, however, show the structures connected by a partially enclosed, screened porch. These drawings, though produced in the 1960s, were based on historic research and informant interviews with previous residents of the home.

Interestingly, a painting of the Crabtree Jones house was used for the November 1934 cover of the *Progressive Farmer* magazine (**Figure 3.14**). The painting, titled “Home for Thanksgiving” was created by Wilber Kurtz, a noted southern artist and Civil War historian.

It is the author’s opinion that the rear two-story extension represents the original detached kitchen, later connected to the main house by the two-story porch. This is suggested by the presence of a fireplace and brick-lined storage area in the cellar, as well as the overall age of the structure (at least as old as, if not older than, the main dwelling). The cellar contained several rooms, as well as a set of wooden steps that may have led to the upper floor through a trap door or entrance (which was later sealed off). The brick used in the cellar walls was very old, friable handmade brick, likely original to the house (unlike the newer brick used to fill in the exterior foundation of the main house and front porch). Given the small size of the household in the early 1800s, it is possible that the four slaves owned by Crabtree Jones in 1800 lived in the rear wing of the house, using the bottom floor as a kitchen and upstairs as living quarters.

Historically, kitchens were often detached from the main house (due to the possibility of fire). Some structures, like in the case of the Crabtree Jones house, were later incorporated into the main structure via a “hyphen” (the two story enclosed porch). The planned dendrochronology study of the various wings of the house should confirm the contemporaneity of the rear wing and main portion of the home.

At some point in its history, the Crabtree Jones house was modernized, with indoor plumbing and electricity added. Although it is not known when indoor plumbing was added to the house, in February 1925, Mary Jones granted Carolina Power & Light Company an easement for electrical and telephone lines to be constructed through her property (Deed Book 479, Page 95). It was likely around this time that electrical service was installed at the home. A receipt dated August 1930 indicated that a telephone was first installed in the home at this time.



Crabtree Jones House c. 1919



Crabtree Jones House [date unknown (prior to 1934)]

(Photographs Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)



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c.1967 Architectural Drawings of Crabtree Jones House
 (Shadoin and Hopkins, NCSU School of Design, Special Collections Research Center)



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Architectural Drawings of Crabtree Jones House

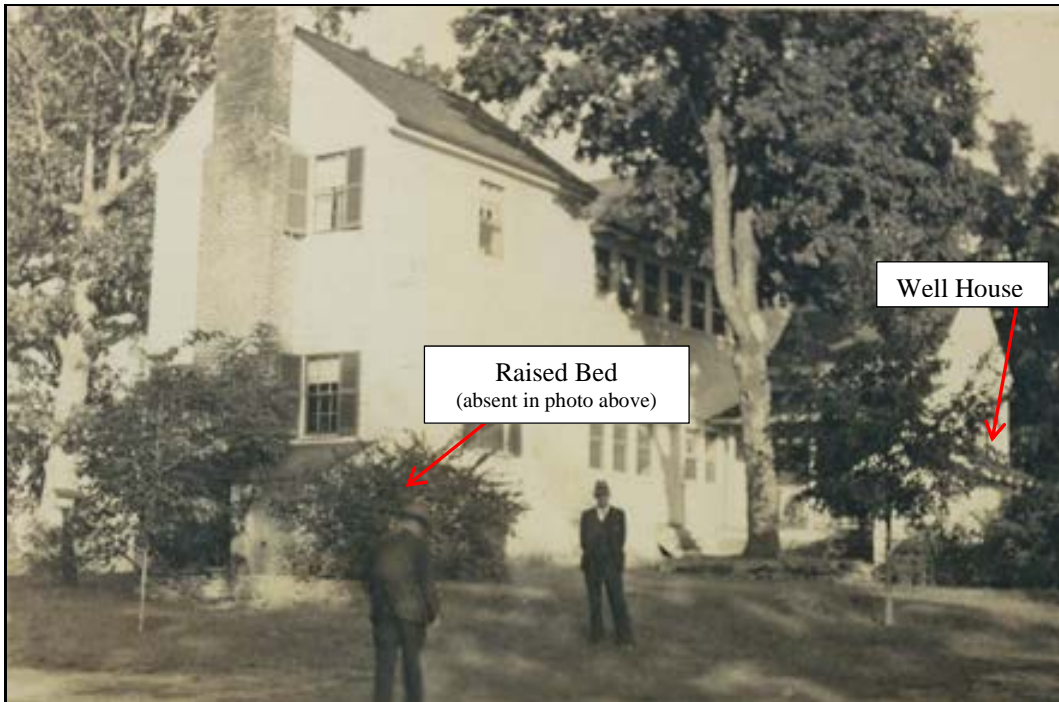
Crabtree Jones Archaeology

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	AR13145
Date:	Jan 2014
Drwn/Chkd:	TR/TR
Figure:	3.10



South Elevation, Crabtree Jones House [date unknown]
Note Well House



South Elevation, Crabtree Jones House [c. 1934]
(Photographs Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)

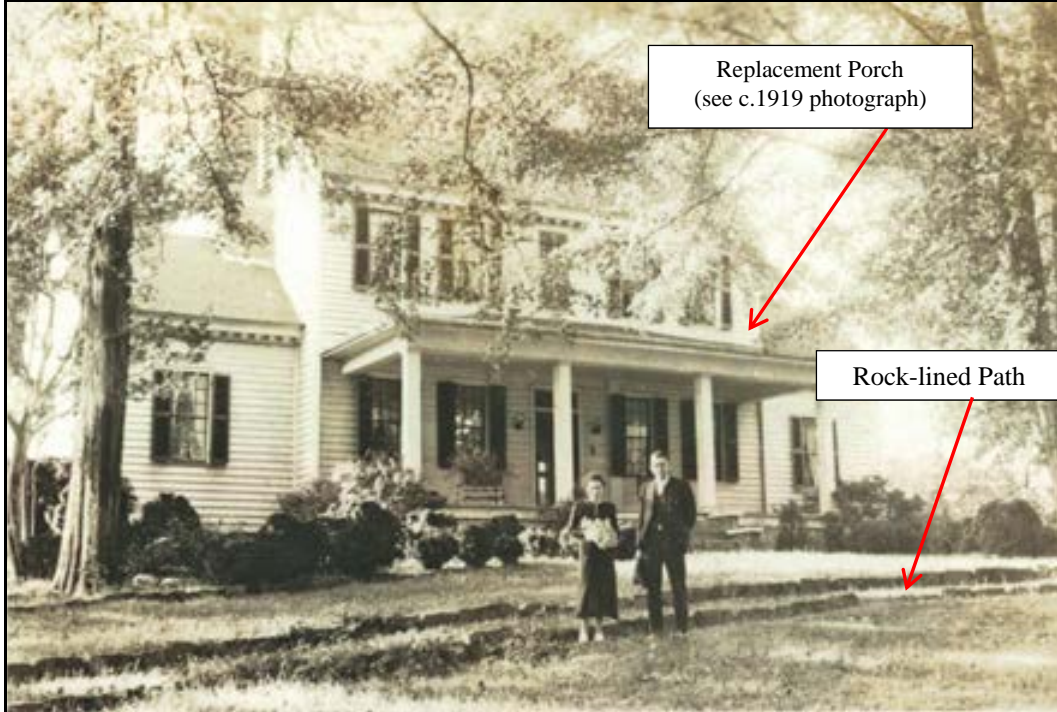


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East Elevation, Crabtree Jones House [c. 1934]
 (Photograph by Frank Parker, Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)



East and South Elevation, Crabtree Jones House [c. 1934]
 (Photograph by Frank Parker, Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)

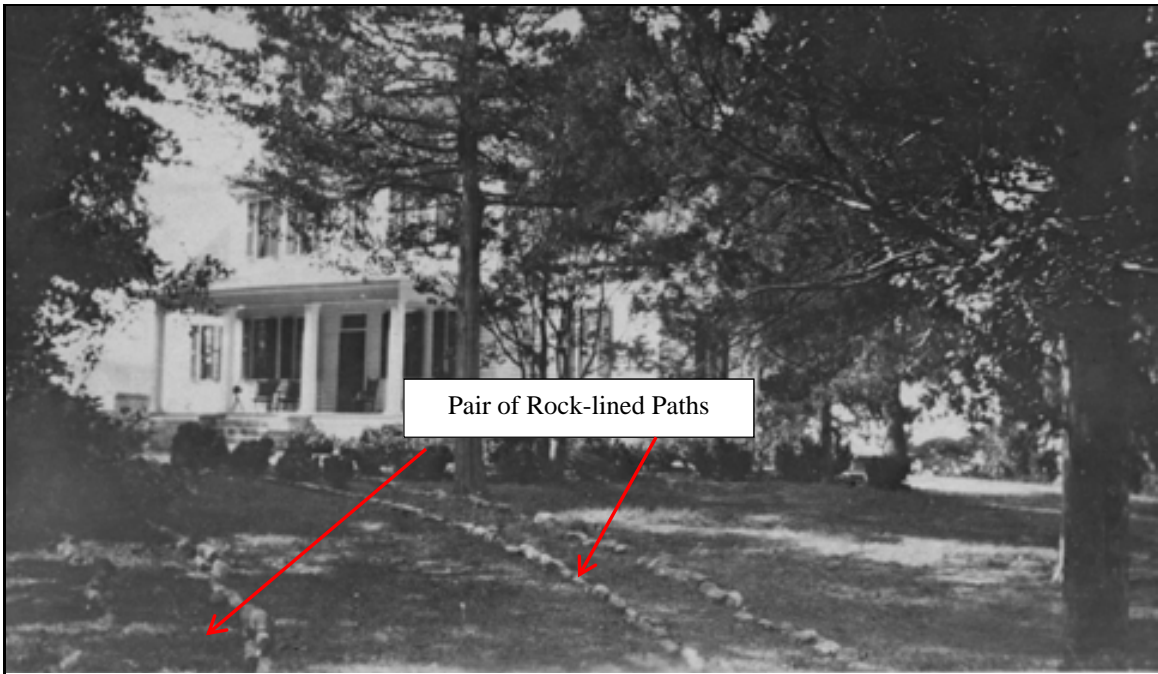


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Crabtree Jones House [unknown date], facing Southwest
(Photographs Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)

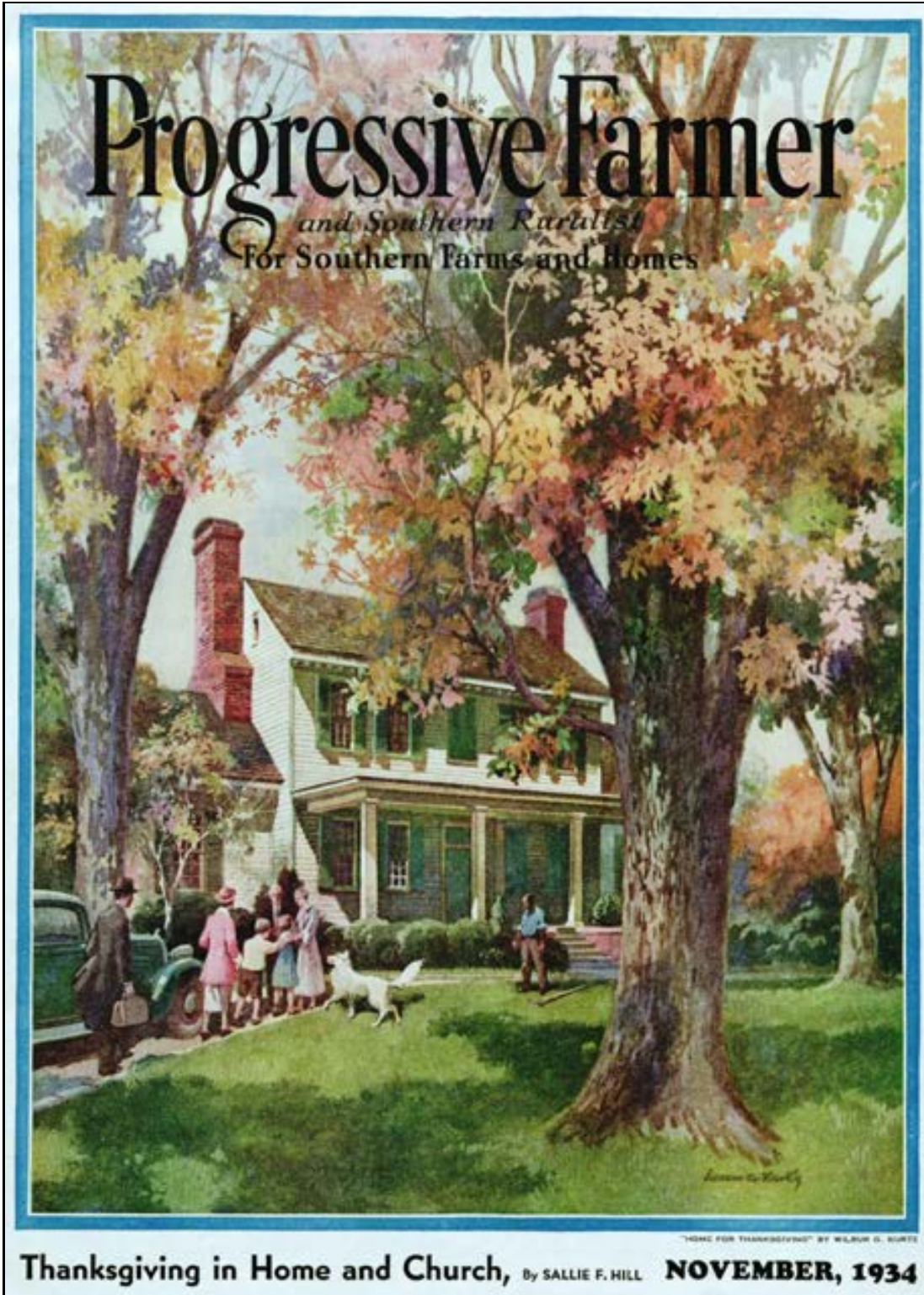


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Crabtree Jones House Pictured on Cover of Progressive Farmer Magazine
 (Photograph Courtesy of RHDC)



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Painting of Crabtree Jones House
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Outbuildings, circa 1930s
(Photographs Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)



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Figure:	3.15

4. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

A total of 1,870 archaeological sites have been recorded within Wake County at the time of this investigation. Some of the archaeological projects performed within the county include an archaeological reconnaissance survey for the Neuse River/Perry Creek Sewer Interceptor Project (Hargrove 1986, 1987). This project extended along the west bank of the Neuse River from its confluence with Richland Creek in the north towards its confluence with Crabtree Creek in the south, as well as portions of Perry Creek and Beaverdam Creek.

Since 1993, North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) projects have accounted for the bulk of the archaeological investigations in Wake County. Archaeological investigations have been conducted for two improvements to US 401 (Glover 1993a; Robinson 1998), the construction of the NC 55 Holly Springs Bypass (Glover 1993b, 1994), and the construction of the US 70 Clayton Bypass (Robert and Butler 1993). The construction of the NC 98 Wake Forest Bypass project led to the evaluation of two archaeological sites (31WA175 and 31WA180) in Wake County (Mintz 1994; Sheehan 1999), and the archaeological survey of the Western Wake Expressway corridor resulted in the identification of 26 sites (Millis and Pickett 2002). Archaeological investigations were conducted during the planning of the US 64 bypass and relocation (Abbott et al. 1995; Abbott and Sanborn 1997; Brown 2002; Mohler and Overton 2002). Several road extension and bridge replacement surveys have been conducted throughout Wake County in the past ten years (Joy 1993; Mintz and Beaman 1996; Joy and O'Connell 1997a, 1997b; Petersen 1999; Bon-Harper 2002a, 2002b).

Several other archaeological investigations have been conducted in Wake County since the early 1990s. Archaeological surveys have been conducted during sewer and wastewater projects throughout the county (Hargrove 1993, 1994, 1998). A survey and archaeological testing were conducted during the course of the Falls River project (Gunn et al. 1995; Lilly and Gunn 1995, 1996) and for the construction of an industrial waste landfill (Southerlin et al. 2002) and a low-level radioactive waste disposal site (Webb and Solis 1993). Other surveys and testing have been conducted in advance of construction and development projects (Joy and Carruth 2001; Scholl and Joy 2001; Garrow et al. 2002). In addition, several cemeteries have been recorded and investigated (Clauser 1994a, 1994b; Webb 1997; Hargrove 1997; Southerlin 2001).

Representatives of ESI have conducted several archaeological investigations in Wake County. In 2003 a survey was conducted of the proposed Jones Sausage Road corridor (Di Gregorio et al. 2003) and a cemetery delineation and architectural survey was completed in 2004 for the Fayetteville Road widening and the Penmarc Drive extension (Seibel and Turco 2004). During January 2005 a reconnaissance survey was conducted at the Horseshoe Farm Park in Wake County, which identified one archaeological site. In June of 2006 an intensive archaeological survey of Horseshoe Farm park was undertaken, which identified another 11 archaeological sites within the project area (Postlewaite and Seibel 2006). A data recovery investigation was performed at Midway Plantation (31WA1595/1595**) during the spring and summer of 2005 prior to the relocation of the main house and related outbuildings (Seibel and Russ 2005).

Previous Investigations within the Project Vicinity

In 2012, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission (RHDC) , assisting in the National Register listing update of the historic Crabtree Jones House, requested that ESI evaluate the new location property to determine whether it contained significant historical or archaeological resources prior to the relocation of the historic house to the property.

In accordance with 36CFR60, Section 60.14 *Changes and Revisions to Properties Listed in the National Register*, if a listed property is to remain in the Register, documentation must be submitted to the National Park Service prior to moving the property. This documentation should include “evidence that the proposed site does not possess historical or archeological significance that would be adversely affected by the intrusion of the property.” ESI conducted an archaeological investigation of the proposed new location for the Crabtree Jones House (3108 Hillmer Drive) for the RHDC in December 2012 (Russ 2012). No archaeological sites were documented within the parcel, and soils reflected previous disturbance from modern construction and later landscaping.

5. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The goal of this investigation was to identify and assess the significance of any archaeological deposits associated with the historic occupation of the Crabtree Jones Property. Work towards this goal took place in two stages, background research and field investigations.

Background Research

Background research was conducted at various institutions, including the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), North Carolina State Library, and State Archives. Extensive deed research was undertaken in an attempt to locate references or survey maps depicting the plantation house and accessory structures, as well as to verify the purported ownership history of the parcel. Historic maps and adjacent parcel survey plats were also examined.

Field Methodology

Field survey methods employed by ESI during the current investigation included shovel testing combined with pedestrian survey. Pedestrian inspection focused on areas with good surface visibility including driveways and areas of recent ground disturbance related to house moving activities.

A shovel test grid was established using the Southeast corner of the house as a datum. Shovel tests were initially excavated at 15-meter intervals across the parcel, with smaller intervals in select areas. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas with recent subsurface disturbance or on slopes greater than 15 percent. All shovel tests measured approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil. Pertinent field data, including test locations, stratigraphy, environmental setting, and topography were recorded for each shovel test. Each shovel test location was marked on a field map of the project area.

Laboratory Methodology

All field notes, forms, maps, and recovered artifacts were transported to the ESI laboratory in Raleigh, North Carolina. During fieldwork, a catalog system was employed to ensure that provenience data were recorded for each recovered artifact. In the laboratory, all artifacts were washed with a soft bristle brush and allowed to air dry. No artifact required stabilization or conservation. Cultural materials were quantified, analyzed, and rebagged according to provenience. Historic artifacts included ceramics, glass, metal, bone, and brick.

Historic artifacts were analyzed according to material type and function, when possible. Vessel morphology (i.e. bowl, plate, etc.) as well as the type of fragment (basal/footing, neck, rim/lip, body, etc.) were noted whenever possible for glass and ceramics. If necessary, specific references for bottle glass, nails, and other miscellaneous items were consulted (cf. Ellis 1997; Tremont Nail Company n.d.; Israel 1993).

Historic artifacts were classified using Orser's (1988) functional typology (**Table 5.1**). Orser's typology provides a means for interpreting the relative importance of specific artifact classes at the site. Within this system, historic artifacts were analyzed according to material type and function, when possible. One additional category, 6. *Unknown*, was added to the functional typology to better quantify unidentified artifacts. An additional subcategory was added to the labor category, 5c. *Household*, to capture artifacts used during household work (i.e. cleaning products).

Table 5.1: Functional Typology (modified from Orser 1988)

<p>1. <u>Foodways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Procurement: Ammunition, fishhooks, fishing weights, etc. b. Preparation: Baking pans, cooking vessels, large knives, etc. c. Service: Fine earthenware, flatware, tableware, etc. d. Storage: Coarse earthenware, stoneware, glass bottles, canning jars, etc. e. Remains: Floral, faunal <p>2. <u>Clothing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fasteners: Buttons, eyelets, snaps, hooks, eyes, etc. b. Manufacture: Needles, pins, scissors, thimbles, etc. c. Other: Shoe leather, metal shoe shanks, clothes hangers, etc. <p>3. <u>Household/Structural</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Architectural/Construction: Nails, flat glass, spikes, mortar, bricks, slate, etc. b. Hardware: Hinges, tacks, nuts, bolts, staples, hooks, brackets, etc. c. Furnishings/Accessories: Stove parts, furniture pieces, lamp parts, fasteners, etc. <p>4. <u>Personal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Medicinal: Medicine bottles, droppers, etc. b. Cosmetic: Hairbrushes, hair combs, jars, etc. c. Recreational: Smoking pipes, toys, musical instruments, souvenirs, etc. d. Monetary: Coins, etc. e. Decorative: Jewelry, hairpins, hatpins, spectacles, etc. f. Other: Pocketknives, fountain pens, pencils, ink wells, etc. <p>5. <u>Labor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agricultural: Barbed wire, horseshoes, harness buckles, plow blades, etc. b. Industrial: Tools, etc. c. Household: Household cleaning products, Iron, etc. <p>6. <u>Unknown</u></p>

An attempt was made to classify all historic ceramics according to published pottery types. (i.e. whiteware, pearlware, stoneware, etc.). Those sherds not easily recognized were assigned a

descriptive name based on surface treatment and paste. Diagnostic ceramic types and maker's marks, when present, were used to determine relative dates for site activities.

A large quantity of historic materials (primarily large ceramic sherds and glassware) were recovered from beneath the north and south wings of the original structure. These materials were washed, sorted, re-bagged, and delivered to the OSA Research Center (OSARC) for analysis and curation. The results of this analysis will be presented as an addendum to the current report.

Curation

All artifacts recovered and ancillary documents (field notes, maps, etc.) produced during the project are the property and responsibility of the landowner. Artifacts recovered during this investigation will be processed using standard techniques according to *Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines* (OSA 1995). Artifacts and project documents will be stored temporarily at ESI's laboratory facility until space is available for permanent curation at the OSARC or other suitable facility.

Archaeological Site Definitions

Archaeological sites are defined as discrete and potentially interpretable loci of cultural material (Plog et al. 1978). Generally, archaeological site boundaries are defined by concentrations of three or more artifacts (older than 50 years) within 30 meters of each other.

The Crabtree Jones site boundaries were not strictly defined by positive and negative shovel tests, however. For the present study, the Crabtree Jones site boundaries were defined by the presence of surface or subsurface cultural materials, standing structures, architectural or landscape features related to the historic occupation of the property, and documented historic use of the property.

6. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The goal of the investigation was to identify cultural resources, artifact concentrations, and/or former structure locations associated with the historic occupation of the National Register-listed Crabtree Jones House (WA0025), prior to the relocation of the house and subsequent development of the property. The archaeological site associated with the Crabtree Jones house was recorded as site 31WA1871**. **Figure 6.1** shows the site plan for 31WA1871**, including locations of shovel tests, topographic features, standing structures, and likely structure locations. **Figure 6.2** shows a plan view of the Crabtree Jones house.

Shovel Testing

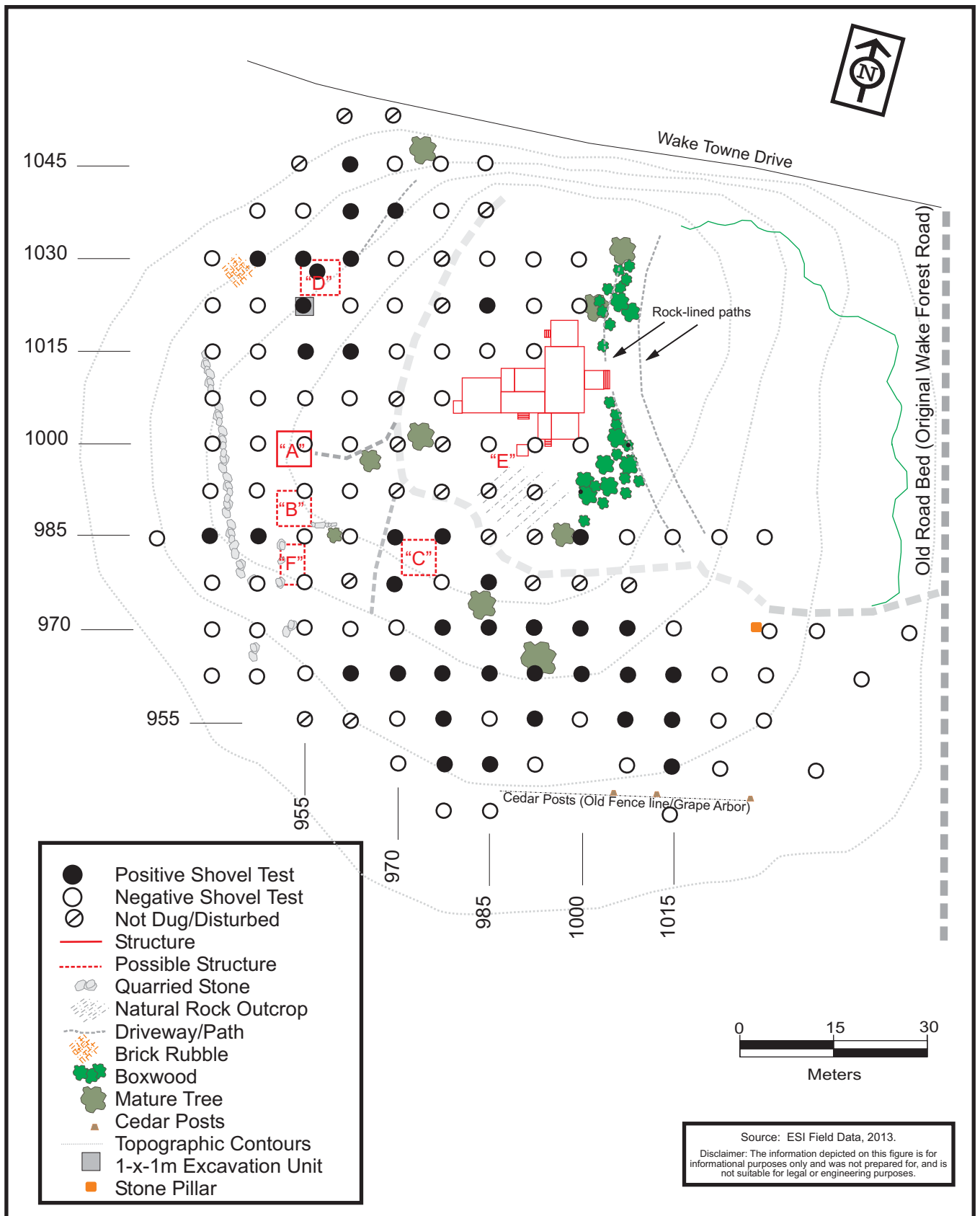
Investigations consisted of close interval shovel testing and pedestrian inspection (**Figure 6.1**). A shovel test grid was established using the Southeast corner of the house as a datum. Shovel tests were initially excavated at 30- and 15-meter intervals across the parcel, with smaller intervals in select areas. A total of 116 shovel tests were excavated during the course of the investigations, 38 of which yielded cultural materials (see **Figure 6.1**).

Cultural materials recovered during shovel testing generally consisted of architectural materials (brick fragments, nails, asphalt shingle fragments, window glass) and ceramics. **Table 6.1** presents a summary of materials recovered during shovel testing. A complete artifact catalog can be found in **Appendix B**. As shown in **Table 6.1**, the majority of artifacts that could be classified by functional category were either Foodways (18.5%) or Household/Structural (75.5%).

Table 6.1: Functional Artifact Categories from 31WA1871**

1. Foodways (n=28)	
c. Service (n=12)	Porcelain, Pearlware
d. Storage (n=7)	Stoneware, canning jar
e. Remains (n=9)	Animal bone (Pig, Deer, UID mammal)
3. Household/Structural (n=114)	
a. Architectural/Construction (n=113)	Brick, mortar, nails, window glass
b. Hardware (n=1)	Hinge
4. Personal (n=1)	
b. Cosmetic (n=1)	Toothbrush
5. Labor (n=8)	
a. Agricultural (n=8)	Iron strap, wire
6. Unknown (n=20)	
Unknown/Misc. (n=20)	Curved glass, UID metal frags

Shovel tests generally consisted of 10 to 35 centimeters of brown sandy loam over 5 centimeters or less of reddish brown sandy clay loam. Subsoil was a reddish brown clay or saprolite bedrock. Bedrock outcropping was visible along the south side of the house and in areas along the ridgetop south and west of the main structure (see **Figure 2.2, top**). Soils in these areas were



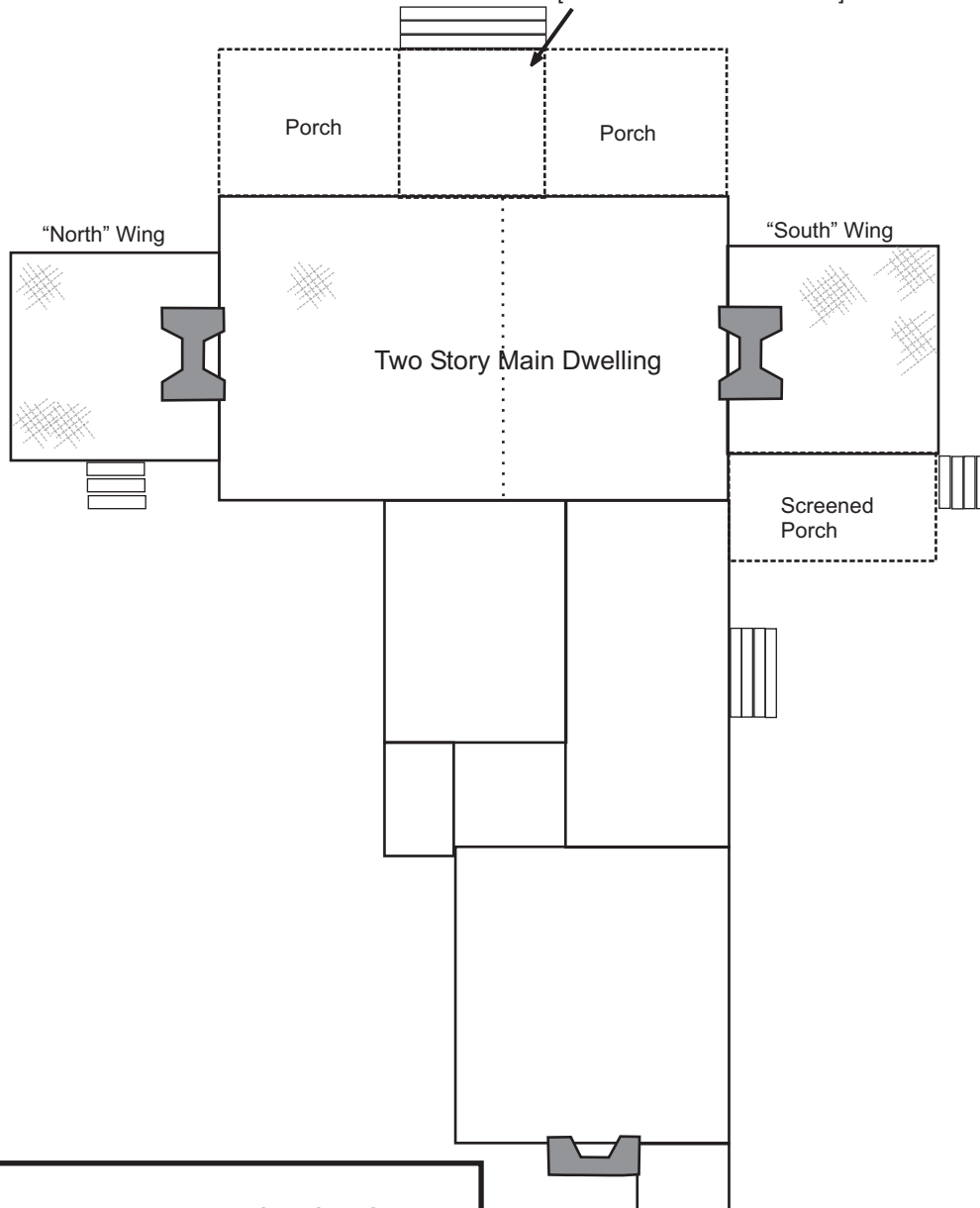
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Crabtree Jones House
 WakeCounty, North Carolina

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Date:	Jan 2014
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Figure:	6.1



[C.1835 Greek Revival Porch]



 **Approximate Location of Artifact Scatter**

Source: ESI Field Data, 2013; Eichenberger Drawings, c.1981

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for informational purposes only and was not prepared for, and is not suitable for legal or engineering purposes.



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House Plan
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 WakeCounty, North Carolina

Project:	AR13-145
Date:	Dec 2013
Drwn/Chkd:	TR/TR
Figure:	6.2

generally shallow and eroded, with some exhibiting only a thin leaf litter or exposed saprolite. The southern portion of the site appears to have been used for agricultural purposes. A 15 to 25 centimeter thick dark brown plowzone over sterile clay subsoil was encountered throughout most of this area. Historic aerial photographs confirmed that the area was formerly an agricultural field.

An examination of the distribution of artifacts from shovel testing revealed three main areas of artifact density: *Area 1* (northwest of the main house), *Area 2* (west of the main house), and *Area 3* (south of the main house). These areas are indicated on **Figure 6.3** and discussed below.

Area 1

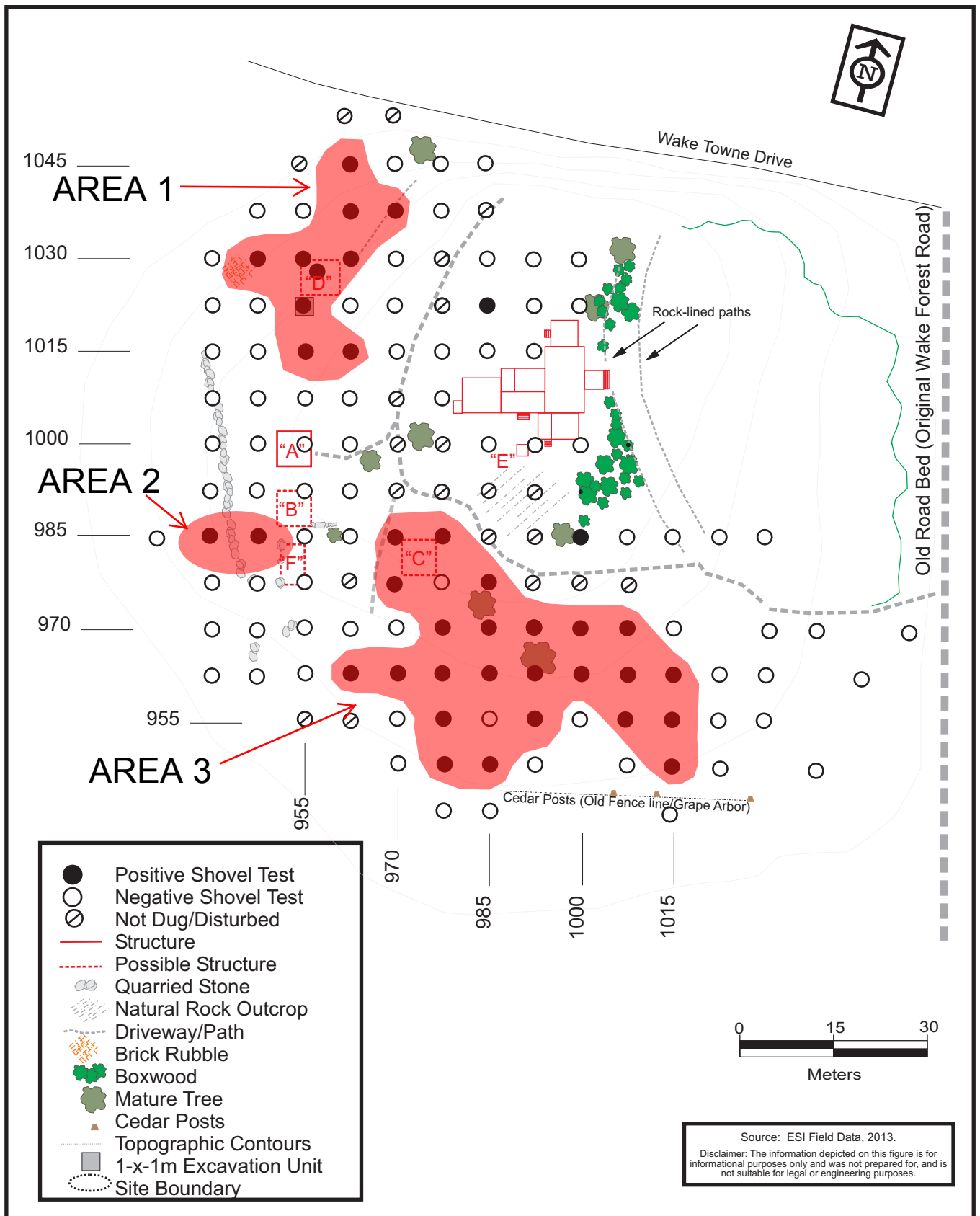
This concentration of artifacts, located northwest of the main house, surrounded a low depression and adjacent rockpile (subsequently identified as Structure “D” and discussed below). Ten adjacent 7.5-meter interval shovel tests yielded a relatively high density of materials. A total of 102 artifacts were recovered, and included brick, mortar, nails, window glass, burnt bone, refined earthenware, and bottle glass. More than seventy percent of the artifacts recovered were associated with the Architectural/Structural functional category (window glass, brick, mortar, nails). In addition to the clearly cultural materials, a large quantity of small mammal bone was recovered from ST N1022.5 E955. This material could not be confidently identified as food remains and was not quantified as such; however, the materials did appear to come from a possible cultural feature (Feature 1, described below).

Area 2

A second, smaller concentration of artifacts was located west of the main house. Two consecutive shovel tests yielded eleven artifacts, including brick, pearlware, decorative glass, and cut nails. No other shovel tests excavated in this area yielded cultural materials. Pedestrian inspection revealed a remnant of a stone retaining wall, as well as remnants of two likely structures (identified as Structures “B” and “F”, discussed below).

Area 3

Area 3 consists of a concentration of materials from positive shovel tests along a slight slope immediately south and southwest of the main house. Although the majority of positive shovel tests were located in this area (n=25), cultural materials appeared to be concentrated around ST N985 E977.5. This area appears to have been associated with a former structure (Structure “C”), discussed below. A large amount of window glass was recovered from this shovel test, as well as a piece of olive glass, a nail, and a fragment of stoneware. Interestingly, this general area yielded a higher percentage of kitchen wares than the other areas shovel tested. Of the 52 artifacts recovered from Area 3 that could be classified by functional category (6 artifacts were classified as “Unknown”), 17 (32.7%) were associated with foodways. In comparison, Area 1 yielded only 9 artifacts (10.1%) associated with foodways (excluding the numerous small



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Figure:	6.3

mammal bones associated with Feature 1, which may not represent food remains). **Figure 6.4** shows the relative percentages of Foodways and Household/Structural (Architectural) artifacts for Areas 1–3.

A revisit to the site immediately after the initial clear-cutting and grading was conducted revealed a scatter of cultural materials along the disturbed ground surface in the vicinity of the (likely) former structure location (Structure D, discussed below). In addition to a cut nail and window glass shard, 10 ceramic sherds were collected. These included porcelain wares (plain and floral overglaze), pearlware (plain and blue edged), and gray salt glazed stoneware.

Structure Locations

Shovel testing and pedestrian inspection in the vicinity of the main dwelling revealed several possible structure locations. **Figure 6.1** shows the approximate locations and dimensions of the structures, labeled Structure A–F and discussed below.

Structure A

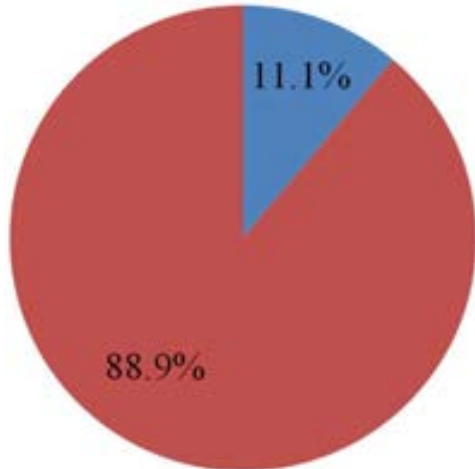
Structure A is an approximately 16-x-18 foot wood frame and wire nail shed constructed on a hard-packed dirt floor with a skirt foundation of local quarried stone and cement mortar with a metal roof and gutter (see **Figures 6.5** and **6.6**). The structure was standing during the current investigation. Inspection of the interior wall revealed the inscribed date April 1, 1936, indicating a possible construction date for the shed. Shovel tests excavated within and surrounding the structure revealed no subsurface artifacts. Historic photographs indicate that the structure was built prior to 1939 (the approximate date of the photograph depicted as **Figure 6.5**).

Structure B

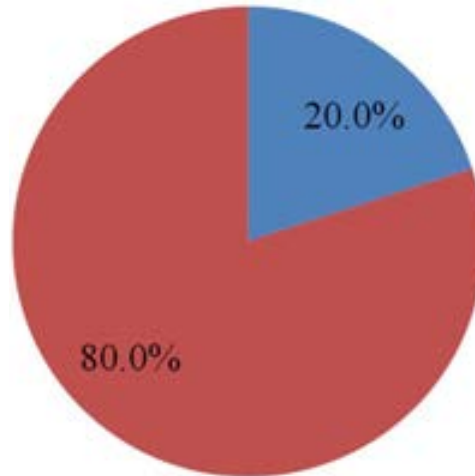
Pedestrian inspection revealed an approximately 18-x-18 foot square foundation of cinderblock and cement mortar south of Structure A (**Figure 6.7**). Although the construction appears to post-date Structure A, both structures are visible in the 1939 photograph (see **Figure 6.5**). Structure B appears to have been a frame garage or barn with a sliding door. Metal roofing debris was observed adjacent to the foundation remnants. The structure is visible on aerial photographs as late as 1999, after which it was presumably demolished.

Structure C

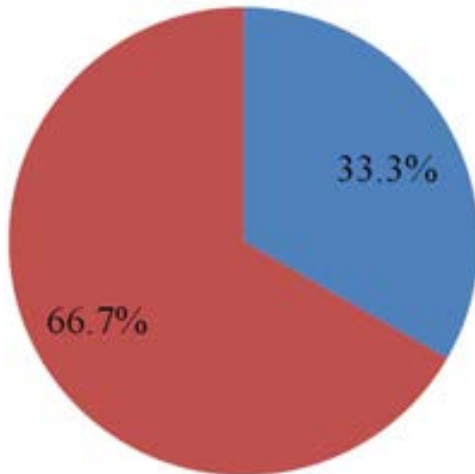
Though not visible on the 1938 aerial photograph of the project area (presumably obscured by vegetation and poor resolution), this structure is shown in an historic photo shared by Jones descendants (see **Figures 6.8** and **6.9**). The two-bay side gabled frame building appears to be of an earlier construction period, and may be contemporaneous with the original dwelling. The 1959 aerial photograph of the project area shows what may be structural remnants; however, the poor resolution and surrounding vegetation make confirmation of this difficult. Shovel testing in



Area 1



Area 2



Area 3

■ Orser 1
■ Orser 3

Relative Percentage of Foodways (Orser 1) and Architectural (Orser 3) Artifacts by Area

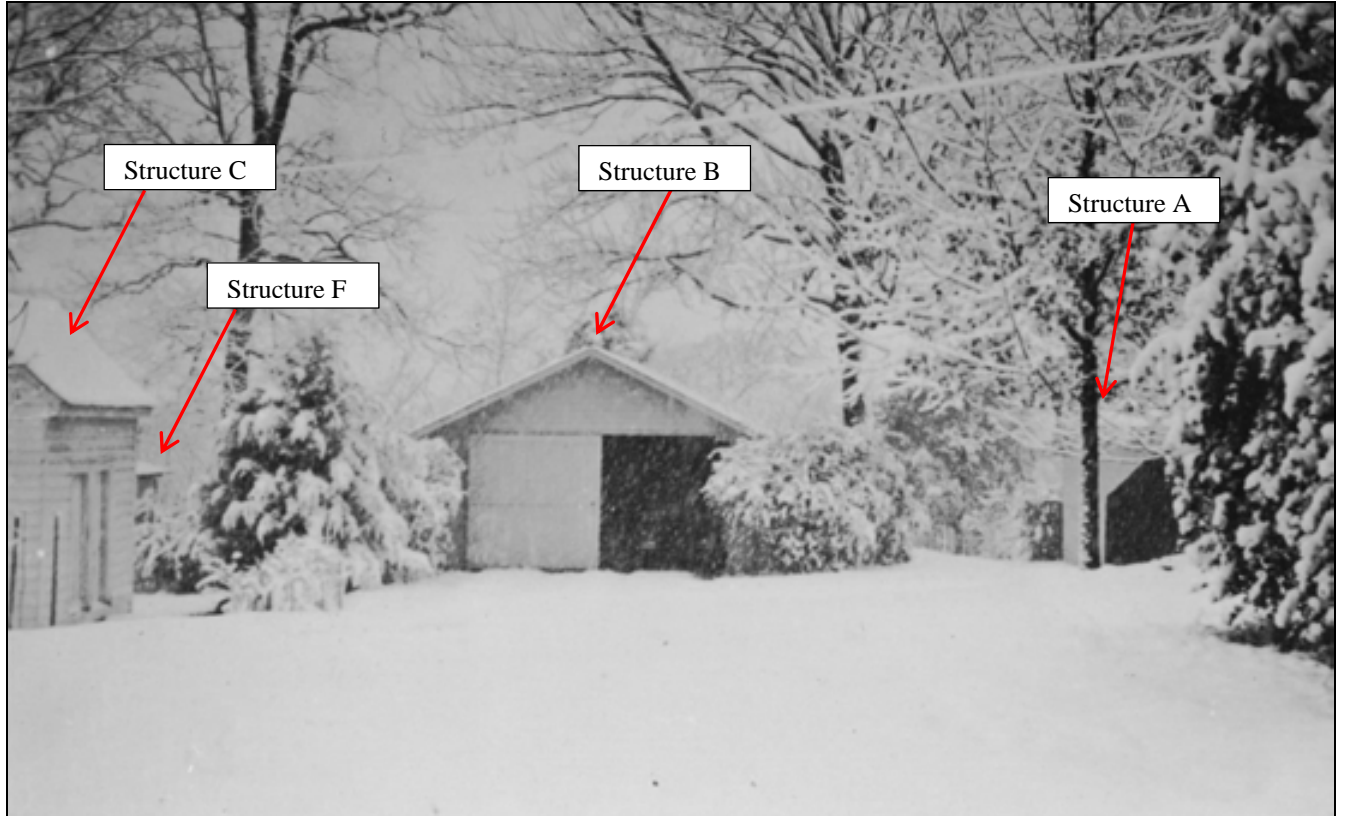


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Functional Artifact Categories
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Outbuildings c.1939
(Photograph Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)



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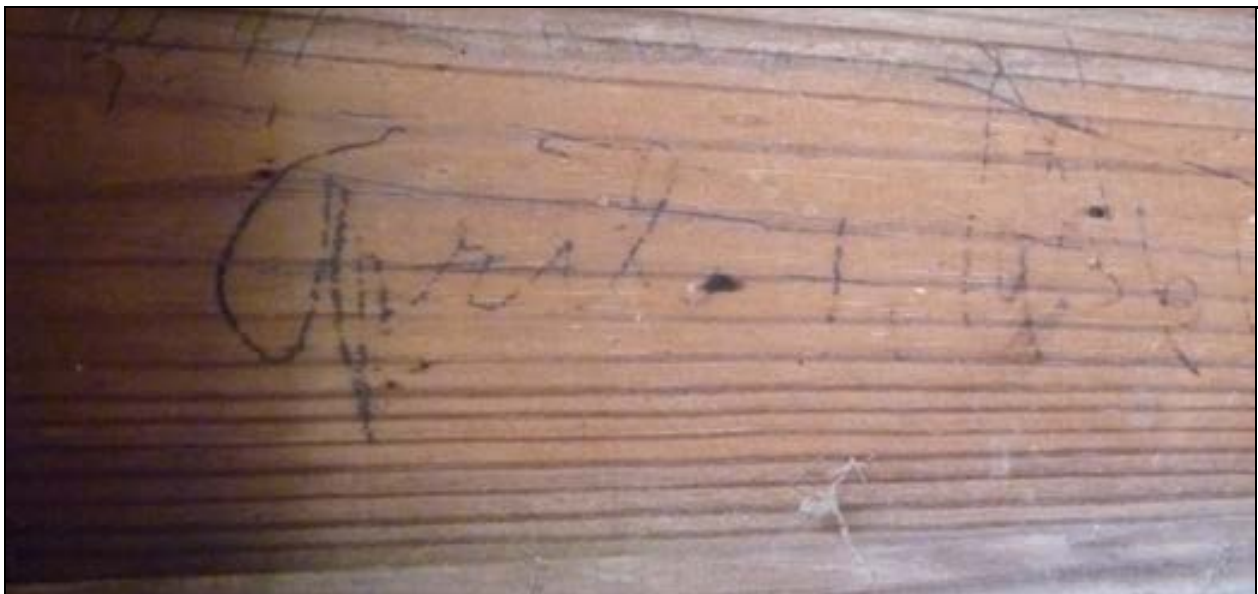
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Structure A, facing West



"April 1, 1936" inscribed on interior framing of Structure A (possible construction date?)



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Figure: 6.6



Location of Structure B in 1939 (Photograph Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)



Structure B Location as it Currently Appears



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Structure C in 1939, facing Southwest (*Photograph Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs*)



Quarried Foundation Stones, likely associated with Structure C.



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Approximate Location of Structure C, facing Southeast (prior to tree clearing).



Approximate Location of Structure C, facing Northeast (after clearing).



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this area yielded numerous historic artifacts (described as Area 3, above). Cultural materials appeared to be concentrated around ST N985 E977.5, which yielded three ceramic sherds (coarse earthenware and stoneware), nine shards of window glass, one olive green bottle glass fragment, and one corroded nail fragment. Although no intact structural remains were observed during the current investigation, several large quarried foundation stones were revealed by land clearing activities.

The area was selected for the excavation of a 1-x-1 excavation unit, time permitting; however, construction crews had bulldozed the area before the excavations could be undertaken. A revisit to the site after the initial tree clearing, before the area had been graded, revealed a fairly heavy scatter of historic materials, including a cut nail, ceramics, and window glass. An inspection of the area after it had been graded and stripped to subsoil revealed no large features or darker areas of soil suggestive of a privy, basement, storage pit, or refuse pit.

Although initially thought to represent a detached kitchen or living quarters for a domestic servant, the dearth of brick in this area suggests that the structure did not have a chimney. As described above, it is noteworthy that this general area yielded a higher percentage of kitchen wares than the other areas shovel tested (29.1% of the artifacts in this area were associated with the Foodways functional category). The structure probably served multiple functions over its lifespan; however, the lack of intact subsurface deposits and structural remains limits the confidence with which its original purpose can be determined. Based on the artifacts recovered from shovel testing and surface contexts in this vicinity, Structure C may represent one of the earlier outbuildings associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the Crabtree Jones property.

Structure D

Pedestrian inspection revealed roughly rectangular depression located along an ivy-covered side slope approximately 20 meters northwest of the main structure (**Figure 6.10**). Probing revealed numerous large quarried stones along the south edge of the depression (possibly foundation remnants), as well as metal roofing fragments. A scatter of brick rubble was noted several meters downslope from the structure location, and may have been associated with the structure. This structure is not visible on the 1938 aerial; however, the area depicted is overgrown, and any structure or structural remnants may have been obscured.

After the collapse (or deliberate deconstruction) of the structure, the remaining depression appears to have been utilized for general refuse disposal throughout the twentieth century, as evidenced by a 1955 license plate, bicycle tires and inner tubes, plumbing fixtures, and general trash observed during surface inspection and vegetation clearing. A section of rock-lined path (similar to the two rock-lined paths leading to the front entrance to the main dwelling) runs parallel to the existing driveway and leads to the depression from the north. This probably represents a former driveway or carriage path.

As described above, shovel testing within and adjacent to the depression yielded numerous historic and modern materials. A judgmental (off-grid) shovel test excavated within the



Approximate Location of Structure D, facing Northwest (prior to tree clearing).



Approximate Location of Structure D, facing Northeast (after tree clearing).



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Figure:	6.10

northwest interior of the depression yielded canning jar fragments, window glass, nail fragments, and fragments of an iron strap. Shovel test N1022.5 E955, excavated along the south wall of the exterior of the structure appeared to encounter a possible feature, recognized as an area of darker soil at the base of Stratum I (15 centimeters below ground surface). Artifacts recovered included numerous small mammal bone fragments, two fragments of calcined bone, a Bakelite toothbrush head, and a small refined earthenware sherd. The shovel test was terminated at this point to avoid further disturbance to the possible feature.

A 1-x-1 meter excavation unit (EU1) was placed directly over shovel test N1022.5 E955 to investigate the possible feature (Feature 1) revealed during excavation of the shovel test. Unfortunately, the area was bulldozed prior to completion of the unit, and before sufficient photo documentation of the unit or excavation of the feature could be undertaken.

Stratum I, excavated and screened as a single level, consisted of 14 centimeters of dark brown sandy loam. Numerous cultural materials were recovered from this level, including bone, ceramics, brick, glass and metal (**Figure 6.11**). Architectural materials included brick, nails, and window glass. Brick fragments appeared to be both the handmade, poorly fired brick (identical to the brick in the basement of the rear addition to the main house) as well as a well-fired (likely machine made) darker red brick. Fourteen cut nails and 12 unidentifiable nail fragments were recovered, as well as six shards of window glass. Artifacts associated with Foodways included numerous ceramic sherds, including a variety of plain and decorated refined earthenwares, coarse earthenware, and porcelain. Other artifacts recovered included a metal clothing snap and a metal mechanical gear fragment. **Figure 6.11** shows some of the materials recovered from the limited excavation of EU 1 and the associated shovel test.

Figure 6.12, top, shows the base of EU 1 after the removal of Stratum I and initial exposure of Feature 1. As seen in the photo, the shovel test was excavated directly within the likely feature, a dark grayish brown sandy loam). The surrounding soil (Stratum II) was a light reddish brown clayey sand, and may represent fill from a builder's trench (brick rubble, rock, and ceramics were observed within this layer).

A pedestrian inspection of the area after land clearing was conducted in an attempt to relocate the EU, if possible. Unfortunately, the area had been scraped and filled to the extent that the EU could no longer be located. As the feature was not fully excavated, it is difficult to confidently interpret the nature of this dark area of soil discoloration. The feature, measuring approximately 30-x-40 centimeters in size, appears to intrude into the historic soil horizon (post-dating the structure). While historic materials were recovered alongside bone during the shovel testing, it is unlikely that the materials were recovered solely from the feature fill. It is more likely that the artifacts recovered from ST N1022.5 E955 represent a comingling of materials from Stratum I (0-14 centimeters below surface) and Feature 1 (recognized at the Stratum I/II interface at 14 to 25 centimeters below surface). The shovel test was terminated at around 25 centimeters below surface when large amounts of bone were encountered; however, the feature appeared to continue below this point. Given the large quantity and relatively good condition of the animal bone, it can be reasonably assumed that the bone was deposited within the feature fill rather than the surrounding soil. While initially thought to represent a small domestic mammal burial, the recovery of a deer incisor and a long bone fragment from a large mammal (likely pig or deer)



Representative Artifacts from EU 1/STN1022.5E955



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Excavation (In Progress) of EU1, Level 1 (Prior to Bulldozing)



EU 1 (after Bulldozing).



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exhibiting cut marks suggests this was a small refuse pit, likely post-dating the structure's construction and use period.

In summary, Structure D may represent a former detached kitchen, servant's quarters, barn, and/or storage area. The presence of a depression is notable, and suggests that the structure likely had a cellar or sub-surface storage area. None of the other outbuilding locations identified exhibited evidence of a cellar or depression. The presence of brick rubble within and adjacent to the structure suggests the presence of a chimney (indicating a domestic structure, kitchen, or possibly a smoke house); however, the brick may post-date the structure, as the area was utilized as a refuse pit during the mid-twentieth century. This structure may have originally been used as a servant's residence, and then later repurposed as a barn or carriage house before ultimately being abandoned and used as a refuse area.

If the structure was used for food preparation or storage, it would be expected that a larger amount of kitchen wares and artifacts associated with foodways would be recovered. Unfortunately, less than ten percent of the artifacts recovered from this area could be confidently associated with the Foodways functional artifact category (the numerous small mammal bones associated with Feature 1 were excluded as they could not be clearly identified as food remains). The presence of several metal objects associated with farm machinery (metal gear and straps) suggests the structure may have been a barn or carriage house. The presence of a rock-lined path/road leading to the structure would appear to confirm this.

Structure E

Structure E denotes the standing frame well house located adjacent to the main structure (**Figure 6.13**). Historic photographs show the present well house in existence as early as 1934 (see **Figure 3.11, bottom**). An earlier, undated photograph shows the well with an open cedar post shed roof over a ground-level cover (see **Figure 3.11, top**). Although no date for this photograph was available, it is presumably earlier than the dated 1934 photo, given the smaller size of the trees and surrounding vegetation. During the current investigation, the well was covered with a cement slab and electrical pump; no examination of the interior of the well was undertaken.

Structure F

Pedestrian inspection of the area south of Structure B noted several large quarried stones arranged in a linear fashion, as well as sections of metal roofing. The stones appear to represent piers or footings of a structure measuring approximately 12-x-21 feet (E/W-x-N/S) in size. The historic photograph of outbuildings from the 1930s appears to show a structure in this area (see **Figure 6.5**).

Shovel testing yielded artifacts from two adjacent shovel tests located northwest of the structural remains (see Area 2, above). While no cultural materials were recovered from shovel testing



Well House (Structure E), facing North.



Well House (Structure E), facing West.



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Figure: 6.13

immediately adjacent to the structure, the arrangement of the stones, as well as the presence of metal roofing materials strongly suggest a structure was located in the vicinity.

Other Above-Ground Features

In addition to the likely structure locations, several above-ground remains likely related to the historic occupation of the Crabtree Jones house were recorded. Investigations along the south side of the property revealed several cedar post remnants (**Figure 6.14, top**). Originally thought to represent an old fence line, historic research and informant interviews indicated that the Jones family had a large grape arbor in this portion of the property. A 1963 photograph shows a portion of the grape arbor in this vicinity (**Figure 6.14, bottom**). Shovel testing in this area yielded few cultural materials.

Pedestrian inspection of the overgrown area along the south side of the driveway, approximately 30 meters southeast of the house, revealed a small stone and cement structure (**Figure 6.15**). Shovel testing adjacent to the small stone and cement pillar yielded no artifacts or evidence of cultural activity; however, local resident Kat Moncol spoke with an individual metal detecting on the property who had located several horseshoes and a large metal ring in this area. Given the lack of other structural remains or artifacts, it is possible that this post represents a former hitching post. The structure may also represent a light post or decorative stone entry pillar.

Other above-ground remains included numerous quarried stone-lined paths and a rock retaining wall (**Figure 6.16**). The stone was likely obtained on site or from the adjacent quarry (see **Figure 6.1** for location).

Investigations Beneath the House

In addition to the investigation of the surrounding property, the crawlspaces under the main structure were subjected to pedestrian inspection. During a preliminary architectural reconnaissance of the structure, architect Fred Belledin indicated that large amount of “broken china” was visible under the south wing of the main house near the rear screened porch. **Figure 6.2** shows the approximate locations of the cultural materials recovered during the investigation.

In a piece of 1865 correspondence, Kimbrough Jones described the visit of Northern troops to the plantation, resulting in the “utter destruction of everything in the house.” (cited in 1973 Crabtree Jones NRHP Nomination). It was initially anticipated that the materials observed under the house might represent the broken household contents, deposited during rebuilding of the plantation house following the end of the Civil War.

While the investigations in this area did encounter a very large deposit of historic materials contemporaneous to the mid-nineteenth century, many of the materials clearly post-date the Civil War period. Historic materials recovered included large quantities of window glass, lamp glass, and household ceramics (**Figure 6.17**). Many of the materials appeared to have been fairly intact when originally discarded, with large refitting ceramic sherds and almost intact smaller items such as saucers and teacups. Preservation was excellent, with newspaper fragments of the Raleigh News and Observer bearing the date 1905 recovered amongst the materials.



Fence posts (remnants of Grape Arbor), facing Southeast.



1963 Photograph of Grape Arbor in South Yard of House (facing South)
(Photograph Courtesy of Jones-Belvin Heirs)



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Possible Hitching Post Remnant
(Photograph Courtesy of Kat Moncol)



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Stone edging along footpath in front of house.



Ivy-covered retaining wall along western portion of property.



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Figure: 6.16

The materials were clearly not from an undisturbed context, however. Modern installation of furnace ductwork had undoubtedly impacted the materials (located directly beneath the suspended ductwork). Evidence of several small holes and adjacent mounds of soil suggest that other individuals had visited this area, perhaps searching for more valuable or coveted items such as silverware or military items associated with the Civil War.

The crawlspace of the north wing of the house was not as easily accessible, and was reached by crawling under the length of the main structure (often with less than two vertical feet of clearance between the ground and structure). A much smaller quantity of materials was recovered from this part of the structure; however, the difficulty in accessing this area appeared to have resulted in less post-depositional disturbance and breakage of the materials. Numerous copper and silver materials (notably lacking from the south wing assemblage) were recovered, including two “coin silver” spoons, broken picture frames, and decorative buckles and clothing ornaments. Several rat or squirrel nests containing newspaper fragments and other organic debris were present in this area. One newspaper fragment collected from the area yielded a legible date of 1916.

In contrast, investigation of the crawlspace directly under the main block of the house (between the north and south wings) yielded very few cultural materials. Only a horseshoe fragment and some botanical materials and newspaper fragments (likely deposited by rats or squirrels) were noted in this area.

As both wings were fully enclosed by a brick and stone foundation, the presence of the materials in the crawlspaces was intriguing. As there was no evidence of access to the structure from these areas via a trapdoor, and the foundation was fully enclosed, the materials must have been deposited either prior to construction of the foundation or during some later repair work.

It does appear that the south wing of the structure may have been originally constructed on piers, with brick infill added later to enclose the crawlspace (neither the mortar nor brick match earlier construction on the house). Among the Crabtree Jones papers in the State Archives was a 1915 account noting bills for “Remodeling Dwelling”, though no specifics were provided (State Archives, Personal Collection, Crabtree Papers). Other notes from 1916 indicate a carpenter worked on the residence, as well as a tenant house and stable for tenant (these were located outside of the present study area). A receipt for three days of brickwork dated November 1922 was found among papers in the attic of the house.

Interestingly, accompanying the 1922 receipt was a ten-page pamphlet on creating and maintaining “The Desirable Home”, with handwritten notes by Kimbrough Jones’s wife, Mary Green Jones. This instruction manual was compiled by Miss Georgia Piland, a Landscape Architect who served in the State Department of Education during the 1920s and early 1930s as a member of the Division of Schoolhouse Planning. The brochure offers a description of the ideal farmstead, with recommendations for the layout of plantings, paths, and buildings. Among Piland’s admonishments are that the farm house “should be enclosed with lattice or brick between the foundation pillars”, explaining that the house should appear to “grow up out of the ground instead of standing on stilts as many farm houses appear throughout the eastern part of

North Carolina.” While it cannot be confirmed, it is possible that the influence of Miss Piland’s design instructions may have encouraged Mary Jones to renovate and update the aging home.

Although it cannot be confidently determined when the materials were deposited under the house, it was clearly undertaken prior to the foundation being fully enclosed, and likely no earlier than the first decade or so of the 1900s (based on the dates of the newspaper fragments and date ranges of temporally diagnostic artifacts). It is doubtful that household refuse would have been routinely discarded beneath the house in an area at the front of the dwelling that would have been relatively visible (if the house was standing on piers without the enclosed brick foundation). As such, it can be reasonably assumed that the materials were deposited in a single episode (or, at the least, within a fairly short time frame), likely as the infill work on the foundation was being undertaken.

The abundance of materials, particularly under the south wing of the house, is somewhat perplexing. A cursory examination of materials from the south wing crawlspace alone revealed at least 45 distinct ceramic patterns represented, over 60 individual gas lamp shades, window glass, cut crystal, approximately 17 pieces of stemware (wine glasses and stemmed tumblers), at least 40 individual drinking glasses or tumblers, numerous canning jars, and smaller personal items (porcelain dolls, broken thermometers, sewing needles). As it is unlikely that materials were accumulating in this area gradually over time, then it suggests that the household was undergoing a dramatic change or renovation during the deposition period. This work may have followed the death of Kimbrough Jones in 1915. Kimbrough had been an invalid for many years prior to his death, and his widow, nearly thirty years his junior, may have taken the opportunity as head of household to update the property and dispose of mismatched, broken, or outdated serving wares.

Regardless, the materials, presumably deposited during a single episode, represent a snapshot of the household contents accumulated during the late 1800s to early 1900s. The results of the specific analysis of materials recovered from under the house are ongoing and will be presented as an addendum to this report. **Figures 6.17a-d** show representative artifacts recovered from the crawlspace.

Summary and Interpretations

In summary, the archaeological investigations recorded at least five outbuilding locations in close proximity to the main residence. Although the exact functions of some of these outbuildings can only be hypothesized, as a “typical” nineteenth century farmstead, the Crabtree Jones property could be expected to have included a carriage house, chicken house/coop, corn crib, woodshed, stables, livestock barn, smokehouse, privy, washhouse, and storage house, in addition to associated poultry yards, animal pens, a barn yard, a kitchen garden, driveways, and other non-structural activity areas. The outbuildings recorded during the current investigation likely represent a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century structures directly related to the maintenance of the household and surrounding farmland.

During most of the nineteenth century, the plantation would have also included slave dwellings. In 1800, the Jones family owned only four slaves, likely domestic servants who resided in the



Artifacts in South Wing Crawlspace, facing East



Artifacts in South Wing Crawlspace, facing North



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Representative Ceramics from the Crabtree Jones House crawlspace.



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Tumblers



Crystal



Lamp Chimneys



Canning Jars



Stemware

Representative Glass Artifacts



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Figure: 6.17b



Hair Comb



Eyeglasses



Scissors



Ceramic Figure



Ceramic Figure



Sewing Needles and Pin



Porcelain Dolls and Glass Marble

Selected Artifacts Recovered
from the Crabtree Jones
House crawlspace.



Wooden Bowling Pin Toy



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Decorative Metal Fasteners and Hardware



Silver Spoons



Woodworking Tool



Picture Frame



Shoe Horns

Metal Artifacts Recovered from the Crabtree Jones House Crawlspace.



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house with the family (or possibly in quarters within the detached kitchen nearby). By 1830, however, the Jones family owned 43 slaves, undoubtedly necessitating a separate series of dwellings. No evidence of the location of these slave quarters was recovered during the current investigation. It is likely that the slave housing was located at a greater distance from the main house than the area investigated, and has likely been destroyed by development.

As seen in census accounts, the Jones plantation grew from four slaves in 1800 to over 60 by 1860, indicating the tremendous labor force needed to sustain the extensive Jones landholdings and associated agricultural interests (the 1860 census indicated that 250 acres were under cultivation). Following the end of the Civil War, the removal of the slave system must have necessitated an increased reliance on tenant farming and sharecropping in an attempt to sustain the agricultural economy and maintain the lifestyle the Jones family had come to depend on.

Tenancy, sharecropping, and wage labor co-existed on many late nineteenth-century southern plantations. After 1900, North Carolina became a center of the nation's tenant farms. By 1930 tenant farmers, including cash tenancy and sharecroppers, worked 49 percent, or 123,476, of the state's farms (Lefler and Newsome 1954: 546-548).

This transition from a large plantation farmed by dozens of slaves to smaller tenant farms and farm leases paying cash rent or a share of agricultural product was evident from the census records and bookkeeping notes kept by Mary Jones during her years as head of household. It appears as though a former slave, Henry Jones, continued to work as a farm laborer and tenant farmer on the Jones property until at least 1920. Evidence of at least two tenant houses on the property, as well as receipts for other agricultural leases further mirror the transition experienced by large plantations throughout the southeast after the Civil War.

The reliance on tenants to farm the Jones estate appears to have been accompanied by an overall decline in the family's involvement in agriculture. Mary Jones is listed as a "general farmer" in 1920, but by 1930, no one in the family has a stated occupation in farming. Historic records on file at the State Archives for 1917 provided a glimpse into the agricultural activities taking place at the site during the early twentieth century. Mary Jones noted that her chickens yielded 238 dozen eggs that year (State Archives, Personal Collection, Crabtree Papers). Given that chickens, on average, lay a maximum of three to four eggs per week, the Jones kept relatively few chickens (probably close to a dozen or so). Receipts for the purchase of two pigs, cow feed, and horse feed indicated that the farmstead had a few larger livestock as well; however, a 1915 probate of personal property indicated that Mary Jones owned only one horse, one mule, one cow, and a calf. The household also apparently owned only one wagon and one buggy.

While still considered a plantation, the records show the overall decline in the Jones family's direct involvement with agriculture as the twentieth century progressed. Deed research indicated that the Jones family began selling portions of their landholdings during this time. A subdivision of 37 acres located south of the current parcel was proposed in 1925 but did not materialize (C. L. Mann Collection). Another tract along Whitaker Mill Road and Wake Forest Road was offered for sale for the creation of a new State Fair Ground in 1926 (also rejected). Smaller portions of the Jones estate, including a six acre tract at the confluence of Crabtree Creek and Big Branch, were sold to individuals for development (Deed Book 514, Page 288).

Additional parcels were sold off in the 1930s and 1940s, including a 49-acre parcel north of the home (Deed Book 886, Page 268). A 17.32-acre tract west of the home was sold in 1944 to Donald Paschal and his wife, with the understanding that both parties would be able to construct or maintain pumps and other equipment along Big Branch “for the purpose of adapting the waters of said branch to their respective uses” (Deed Book 908, Page 511).

The Jones family received rental income from numerous commercial properties in Raleigh, including the “Beatus Shop” adjoining the “Jolly’s Jewelers” building on Fayetteville Street, and commercial buildings at 130 Fayetteville Street and 131 South Salisbury Street. Other portions of the Jones plantation with frontage along Wake Forest Road were sold or leased for commercial development. For example, a 1932 ten-year lease for a portion of the Jones land along the east side of Wake Forest Road at Six Forks Road was leased to W. Scott Jones for the operation of a filling station for \$200 per year, provided that “no unlawful business” including activities in violation of “the prohibition” would be conducted on the property (Deed Book 640, Page 71). The terms of the lease were apparently violated, and in 1937 the parcel was leased to J. D. Callis, this time with the more specific stipulation that the renter “shall not sell, nor permit the sale of whiskey on said premises whether the sale thereof may hereafter become legalized or not” (Deed Book 749, Page 589).

The larger portion of the Jones estate was subdivided and sold to various developers and individuals in the early 1950s, as Mary Jones’s health declined. In 1952, Mary’s children sold over 150 acres of the property to the York Development Company (Deed Book 1109, Page 199). Between 1954 and 1964, the majority of the land immediately surrounding the home on the south and west sides was developed into lots and sold for the creation of the Crabtree Heights neighborhood.

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of an archaeological investigation of the Nathaniel “Crabtree” Jones property in Wake County, North Carolina. This investigation was conducted by ESI of Raleigh, North Carolina, at the request of Preservation North Carolina (funding was provided by Preservation North Carolina and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission). Although not a compliance-driven project, all fieldwork was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and in consultation with the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA).

Background research was conducted at various institutions, including the OSA, North Carolina State Library, and State Archives. Given time and budgetary constraints, limited archaeological investigations were conducted on the property surrounding the ca.1795 historic house prior to its relocation. Field methods used during the investigation included pedestrian inspection and close interval shovel testing.

The current investigation recovered numerous historic artifacts and recorded the locations of several likely outbuildings and accessory structures related to the historic occupation of the Crabtree Jones plantation (recorded as archaeological site number 31WA1871**).

As fieldwork was initiated concurrently with preliminary construction work (related to the planned development of the property), the investigation was not without challenges. While the area immediately surrounding the house was left intact, tree clearing and trenching for silt fence installation disturbed portions of the surrounding property, often as it was being shovel tested. Numerous potholes suggested recent metal detecting had occurred on site (confirmed by neighbors). Not unexpectedly, areas with the greatest evidence of prior metal detecting activities tended to yield the largest density of non-metallic artifacts.

After fieldwork was complete and more intensive clearing and site grading commenced, ESI was able to re-visit “Area 3” (see **Figure 6.3**), south of the house, to examine the area for evidence of subsurface features or surface artifact concentrations related to the possible structure identified in this location. While no features or intact foundation remnants were uncovered, a large number of ceramic and glass artifacts were recovered, further confirming the location of the building.

By far the most unusual discovery during the investigation was the large deposit of historic ceramics, kitchen wares, and other household items beneath the fully enclosed crawlspace foundation of the house. While the materials had clearly been disturbed after deposition (likely during the installation of furnace ductwork), the quantity (almost ten cubic feet of materials) and excellent preservation of the artifacts offers a unique glimpse into the household refuse of an affluent early twentieth century family. The unanticipated recovery of so many complete (and in some cases, intact) ceramic and glass objects represents a comparative collection which should prove to be an invaluable resource for historians and historic archaeologists.

Recommendations

While current investigations have shown that the Crabtree Jones property represents a significant archaeological site with intact subsurface deposits related to the nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the property, recent development of the property has likely completely destroyed any intact subsurface deposits that may have existed (see **Figures 7.1 and 7.2**) As such, the archaeological site cannot be considered eligible for the National Register and no further work is recommended for this location. The National Register-listed Crabtree Jones House is in the process of being relocated to a new site and will remain listed in the National Register.

Given the plantation's documented history of slave ownership, and the absence of any recorded location for an associated slave cemetery, there is always a chance that unmarked graves may be inadvertently encountered during construction. In the event that unmarked graves are encountered, the developer is advised to avoid construction impacts to those areas. If construction impacts to the locations of unmarked graves are planned and/or are unavoidable, the disinterment and relocation of the remains falls under North Carolina General Statute Chapter 70 Article 5.

Table 7.1: Summary of Site Data

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Recommendations
31WA1871**	Historic 19 th -20 th century	Historic Domestic/Agricultural	Not Eligible-NFW

*NFW=No further work



Crabtree Jones House, facing West (November 2013)



Crabtree Jones House, facing North (November 2013)



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Crabtree Jones House, facing Northwest (January 2014)



Crabtree Jones House, facing North (January 2014)



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APPENDIX A: NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

CONFERENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR
1977-1978

1977-1978 CONFERENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR

The following information is intended to provide a summary of the work done by the conference members during the year 1977-1978. It is not intended to be a complete list of all work done by the conference members during the year.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the smooth operation of any business and for the protection of its interests. The text outlines various methods for recording transactions, including the use of journals, ledgers, and other accounting systems. It also discusses the importance of regular audits and the role of accountants in ensuring the accuracy of the records.

The second part of the document deals with the legal aspects of business transactions. It covers topics such as contracts, property rights, and the responsibilities of different parties involved in a transaction. The text provides a detailed explanation of the legal principles that govern these areas and offers practical advice on how to avoid legal disputes. It also discusses the importance of seeking legal counsel when entering into complex transactions.

The third part of the document focuses on the financial management of a business. It discusses the importance of budgeting, controlling costs, and maximizing profits. The text provides a detailed explanation of various financial management techniques and offers practical advice on how to implement them. It also discusses the importance of regular financial reporting and the role of financial statements in assessing the performance of a business.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of marketing and sales in the success of a business. It covers topics such as market research, advertising, and sales techniques. The text provides a detailed explanation of the marketing process and offers practical advice on how to develop an effective marketing strategy. It also discusses the importance of building strong relationships with customers and the role of sales in generating revenue for a business.

SECRET

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
(773) 936-3300

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
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(773) 936-3300

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am pleased to inform you that your application for admission to the M.A. program in Political Science has been reviewed and you have been accepted for admission in the fall semester of 2024. Your acceptance is contingent upon the successful completion of the following requirements:

- Submission of a letter of intent by [Date].
- Completion of the required coursework by [Date].
- Submission of a thesis proposal by [Date].

Please contact the Department of Political Science at [Phone Number] or [Email Address] if you have any questions regarding your admission or the requirements listed above.

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Year	Location	Event	Notes
1750	London	First meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Founded by William Hall and George Dorrill
1763	London	Second meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1789	London	Third meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1800	London	Fourth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1810	London	Fifth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1820	London	Sixth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1830	London	Seventh meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1840	London	Eighth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1850	London	Ninth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1860	London	Tenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1870	London	Eleventh meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1880	London	Twelfth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1890	London	Thirteenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1900	London	Fourteenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1910	London	Fifteenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1920	London	Sixteenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1930	London	Seventeenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1940	London	Eighteenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1950	London	Nineteenth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1960	London	Twentieth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1970	London	Twenty-first meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1980	London	Twenty-second meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
1990	London	Twenty-third meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
2000	London	Twenty-fourth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
2010	London	Twenty-fifth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting
2020	London	Twenty-sixth meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	Continuation of the first meeting

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MEMORANDUM

TO: THE DEAN, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM: [Name], [Title]

RE: [Subject]

The [subject] of this memorandum is [description]. [Detailed description of the issue or event, including dates, locations, and key participants. The text is very faint and difficult to read, but appears to be a formal report or memorandum.]

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all research activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in the scientific process. This includes documenting the methods used, the data collected, and the results obtained. Proper record-keeping is essential for the reproducibility of research and for the advancement of knowledge in the field.

2. The second part of the document addresses the ethical considerations that researchers must take into account. It highlights the importance of obtaining informed consent from participants, protecting their privacy, and ensuring that the research is conducted in a fair and equitable manner. Researchers are also encouraged to consider the potential benefits and risks of their work and to take steps to minimize any harm that may be caused.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and communication in research. It encourages researchers to work together, share their findings, and engage in open dialogue with their colleagues. This is essential for the progress of science and for the development of new ideas and theories. Researchers are also encouraged to communicate their work to the public and to the media, as this can help to raise awareness of the importance of research and to promote a better understanding of the scientific process.

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Spec.	Prov	North	East	Depth	Artifact Category	Condition/Vessel Portion	Size (mm)	N=
eb1	ST	947.5	977.5	0-20	BONE:TOOTH,UID MAMMAL		30	1
p2	ST	947.5	977.5	0-20	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	SPALLED, BOD	30	1
p3	ST	947.5	985	0-20	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	BOD	20	1
m4	ST	947.5	985	0-20	GLASS:FLAT,UID	CLEAR	30	1
p5	ST	947.5	1015	0-15	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	SPALLED, BOD	20	1
p6	ST	955	977.5	0-15	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	FLAT, BOD	20	1
m7	ST	955	1007.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	30	1
m7	ST	955	1007.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	FRAG	20	1
m7	ST	955	1007.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL		30	1
m8	ST	962.5	962.5	0-20	BRICK:MACHINE MADE			1
m9	ST	962.5	962.5	0-20	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	FROSTED AQUA	30	1
eb10	ST	962.5	970	0-20	BONE:TOOTH ,		20	2
m11	ST	962.5	970	0-20	BRICK:HANDMADE,		30	1
p12	ST	962.5	970	0-20	CERAMIC:REF EW,CURVED	BLACK	20	1
p12	ST	962.5	970	0-20	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	WHITE	20	1
eb13	ST	962.5	977.5	0-25	BONE:UID MAMMAL,Sm-Med		20	1
eb13	ST	962.5	977.5	0-25	BONE:UID MAMMAL,Sm-Med		30	1
m14	ST	962.5	977.5	0-25	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	20	1
eb15	ST	962.5	985	0-15	BONE:UID	CALCINED, FRAG	10	1
m16	ST	962.5	985	0-15	METAL:IRON,WIRE		40	1
m17	ST	962.5	985	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	20	1
m18	ST	962.5	992.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	20	1
m19	ST	962.5	1007.5	0-25	METAL:NAIL,WIRE NAIL	CORRODED, FRAG	40	1
m20	ST	962.5	1015	0-25	GLASS:FLAT,UID	CLEAR	10	1
m21	ST	962.5	1015	0-25	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	CORRODED, FRAG	30	1
m22	ST	970	977.5	0-15	BRICK:HANDMADE			1
m23	ST	970	977.5	0-15	GLASS:CURVED,DECORATIVE	FROSTED, RIM	30	1
m24	ST	970	977.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT	BASE	30	1
m24	ST	970	977.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT	WHOLE	40	1
m25	ST	970	985	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	50	1
m25	ST	970	985	0-15	METAL:NAIL,SQUARE NAIL ROUND HEAD	WHOLE	30	1
m25	ST	970	985	0-15	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	BASE	30	1
m26	ST	970	992.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT	CORRODED, WHOLE	30	2
m27	ST	970	992.5	0-15	METAL:UID		40	1
eb28	ST	970	1007.5	0-15	BONE:UID	CALCINED, FRAG	10	1
m29	ST	970	1007.5	0-15	METAL:IRON,HINGE	CORRODED	40	1
m30	ST	977.5	970	0-15	METAL:NAIL,WROUGHT OR CUT?	BENT, WHOLE	40	1
m31	ST	985	940	0-25	ASPHALT:SHINGLE	FRAGS	20	3
p32	ST	985	940	0-25	CERAMIC:REF EW,GILDED	RIM	30	1
p32	ST	985	940	0-25	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	ERODED, FRAG	10	1
m33	ST	985	940	0-25	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	CORRODED, WHOLE	30	1
m34	ST	985	947.5	0-20	BRICK	FRAGS	20	2
m35	ST	985	947.5	0-20	GLASS:CURVED,DECORATIVE		70	1
m36	ST	985	947.5	0-20	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	FRAG	10	1
m36	ST	985	947.5	0-20	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	20	1
p37	ST	985	970	0-15	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	NEAR BASE	20	1
p38	ST	985	977.5	0-15	CERAMIC:COARSE EWARE,Terracotta	GREEN MATTE GLAZE/PAINT (INT & EXT)	30	2
p38	ST	985	977.5	0-15	CERAMIC:STONEWARE,	EXT: DK BROWN	20	1
m39	ST	985	977.5	0-15	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	OLIVE	10	1
m40	ST	985	977.5	0-15	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	20	3

Spec.	Prov	North	East	Depth	Artifact Category	Condition/Vessel Portion	Size (mm)	N=
m40	ST	985	977.5	0-15	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	30	4
m40	ST	985	977.5	0-15	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	40	1
m40	ST	985	977.5	0-15	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	50	1
m41	ST	985	977.5	0-15	METAL:NAIL,CUT?	CORRODED, WHOLE	30	1
m42	ST	985	1000	0-15	METAL:UID,IRON	CORRODED	30	1
m43	ST	995	992.5	0-15	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE?	FROSTED AQUA	30	1
m44	ST	1000	947.5	0-25	BRICK:FragS,			1
p45	ST	1000	947.5	0-25	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	RIM	30	1
m46	ST	1000	947.5	0-25	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	CORRODED, FRAG	30	1
p47	ST	1015	962.5	0-20	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	SPALLED, BASE	30	1
m48	ST	1015	962.5	0-20	GLASS:FLAT,BOTTLE	LT. OLIVE	10	1
m49	ST	1015	962.5	0-20	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	AQUA	20	1
eb50	ST	1022.5	955	0-25	BONE:UID	CALCINED	10	2
eb50	ST	1022.5	955	0-25	BONE:UID MAMMAL,Sm-Med			0
p51	ST	1022.5	955	0-25	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	NEAR HANDLE	20	1
m52	ST	1022.5	955	0-25	MORTAR:CEMENT,		20	1
m53	ST	1022.5	955	0-25	PLASTIC:TOOTHBRUSH,	HEAD	40	1
m54	ST	1030	947.5	0-25	BRICK:HANDMADE			2
m54	ST	1030	947.5	0-25	BRICK:MACHINE MADE			1
m55	ST	1030	947.5	0-25	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE?	CLEAR	20	1
m56	ST	1030	947.5	0-25	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	10	1
m56	ST	1030	947.5	0-25	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	30	1
m57	ST	1030	947.5	0-25	METAL:FLAT,IRON		20	1
eb58	ST	1030	947.5	0-25	SHELL:PERIWINKLE	WHOLE	20	1
m59	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	20	23
m59	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	30	9
m59	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	40	2
m59	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	50	1
m59	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	60	1
m60	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	METAL:FLAT,IRON		20	2
m61	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	METAL:NAIL,WROUGHT OR CUT?	CORRODED, BASE	30	1
m62	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	METAL:WIRE,IRON			2
m63	ST	1030	962.5	0-30	OTHER:ASBESTOS?,FLAT		30	1
m64	ST	1030	985	0-15	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	40	1
m65	ST	1030	985	0-15	METAL:ZINC,CANNING LID		20	1
m66	ST	1037.5	962.5	0-20	BRICK:HANDMADE			6
p67	ST	1037.5	962.5	0-20	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	BOD	10	1
m68	ST	1037.5	962.5	0-20	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	BROWN, BOD	20	1
m69	ST	1037.5	962.5	0-20	GLASS:FLAT,UID	CLEAR	30	1
m70	ST	1037.5	962.5	0-20	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	20	3
m71	ST	1037.5	962.5	0-20	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	CORRODED	40	1
m72	ST	1037.5	962.5	0-20	MORTAR:CEMENT,			1
m73	ST	1037.5	970	0-15	METAL:STRAP,IRON		50	1
p74	ST	1045	962.5	0-25	CERAMIC:STONEWARE	EXT: WHITE; INT: DK BROWN	40	1
m75	ST	1045	962.5	0-25	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	CLEAR, BOD	40	1
m76	ST	1045	962.5	0-25	GLASS:CURVED,	FROSTED CLEAR	10	1
m77	ST	1045	962.5	0-25	METAL:FLAT,IRON	CORRODED	20	1
m78	ST	1045	962.5	0-25	METAL:NAIL?,IRON	CORRODED	20	1
m79	ST	1045	962.5	0-25	OTHER:UID,FLAT	BLACK	10	1
m80	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	GLASS:CURVED,CANNING LID	MILK	70	1
m81	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	GLASS:CURVED,JAR	CLEAR	20	2
m82	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	GLASS:FLAT,		30	2

Spec.	Prov	North	East	Depth	Artifact Category	Condition/Vessel Portion	Size (mm)	N=
m82	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	20	7
m83	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	METAL:NAIL,		30	2
m83	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	CORRODED, WHOLE	20	1
m83	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	METAL:NAIL,WROUGHT OR CUT?	CORRODED, FRAG	40	1
m84	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	METAL:STRAP,IRON		30	1
m84	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	METAL:STRAP,IRON		50	1
m85	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	METAL:THREADED TIGHTENER		70	1
m86	ST J	1028.5	956.5	0-40	RUBBER:HOSE,		60	1
m87	ST J	1000	999	0-25	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	BROWN	20	1
m87	ST J	1000	999	0-25	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	OLIVE	20	1
m88	ST J	1000	999	0-25	GLASS:CURVED,LAMP	CLEAR	30	1
m89	ST J	1000	999	0-25	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	20	1
m90	ST J	1000	999	0-25	METAL :NAIL,SPIKE	WHOLE	130	1
m90	ST J	1000	999	0-25	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	30	1
m90	ST J	1000	999	0-25	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL		40	1
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:TOOTH,DEER	WHOLE	10	1
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID ,		20	1
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID,		10	4
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID, LARGE, LONG BONE	CUT , FRAG	60	1
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID, SMALL TO MEDIUM	FRAG	40	1
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID, SMALL TO MEDIUM	WHOLE	30	1
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID, SMALL TO MEDIUM		60	3
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID, SMALL TO MEDIUM		70	1
eb91	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BONE:UID,CALCINED	FRAG	10	2
m92	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	BRICK:Frag		20	17
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:COARSE EWARE	BROWN EXT; BRICK INT, BOD	30	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:COARSE EWARE	WHITE EXT; BROWN INT, BOD	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:PORCELAIN,PLAIN	NECK	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	BASE	30	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	BLUE CHINESE LANDSCAPE, PLATE BASE	40	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	BLUE FLORAL, RIM	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	BLUE GEOMETRIC, BOD	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	BLUE MODLED DOTS, RIM	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	GREEN LINEAR, RIM	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	LT. BLUE CLASSICAL , BOD	40	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	POLYCHROME CAT EYE, BOD	30	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	UID BLUE EDGE, NECK	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	UID BLUE LANDSCAPE, BOD	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	BASE	30	2
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	BOD	20	5
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	MOLDED, RIM	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	NEAR BASE	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	RIM	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	SPALLED, BOD	20	1
p93	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN		30	1
m94	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	BROWN	10	1
m94	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	CLEAR	20	1
m94	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:CURVED,BOTTLE	OLIVE	30	1
m95	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	AQUA	10	1
m95	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	AQUA	20	2
m95	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	10	1

Spec.	Prov	North	East	Depth	Artifact Category	Condition/Vessel Portion	Size (mm)	N=
m95	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	20	1
m95	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	30	1
m96	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:BRASS/IRON,CLOTHING SNAP	CORRODED	20	1
m97	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:IRON,UID SPIKE	CORRODED, FRAG	100	1
m98	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:IRON,GEAR	FRAG	40	1
m99	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:IRON,UID HEAVY	FRAG	50	1
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	HEAD	30	3
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	SHANK	20	1
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	30	6
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL		40	2
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL		40	1
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL		60	1
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	CORRODED, FRAG	30	2
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	CORRODED, FRAGS	20	8
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	CORRODED, WHOLE	90	1
m100	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:NAIL,UID NAIL	CORRODED	40	1
m101	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:UID IRON,FLAT	CORRODED, FRAGS	20	2
m101	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:UID IRON,FLAT	CORRODED	30	1
m101	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:UID IRON,METAL CAN	CORRODED, FRAGS	20	1
m101	EU 1	1023	955.5	0-14	METAL:UID IRON,METAL CAN	CORRODED	30	2
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:PORCELAIN,DECO	PINK FLORAL& LINEAR; OVERGLAZE, RIM	30	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:PORCELAIN,PLAIN	BOD	30	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:PORCELAIN,PLAIN		40	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	BLUE FLORAL UNDERGLAZE, RIM	30	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	MOLDED FLORAL AND BLUE MOLDED EDGE,	40	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	MOLDED FLORAL, NECK	30	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	BASE	50	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:REF EW,PLAIN	RIM	30	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:STONEWARE	GRAY EXT WITH BLUE DECO, LID	60	1
p102	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	CERAMIC:STONEWARE	GRAY EXT; BROWN INT, BOD	90	1
m103	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	GLASS:FLAT,WINDOW	CLEAR	40	1
m104	Struct.C	975	975	Surf.	METAL:NAIL,CUT NAIL	WHOLE	40	1
p105	S.Wing	1007.5	1000	Surf.	CERAMIC:REF EW,DECORATED	GREEN MOLDED EDGED, RIM	112	1
na	ST	962.5	1000	0-25	BRICK:,discarded in field		20	1
na	ST	970	1000	0-25	BRICK:,discarded in field		20	1
na	ST	977.5	985	0-20	BRICK:,discarded in field		20	2
na	ST	1015	955	0-20	BRICK:,discarded in field		20	2
na	ST	1030	955	0-25	METAL:LICENSE PLATE-1955,not collected			1



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