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Research Report No. 23
Research Laboratories of Archaeology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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ABSTRACT

Archaeological investigations behind the James Lee Love House at 410 East Franklin Street were undertaken by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology during the summer of 2004. This historic property, owned by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is the future home of the Center for the Study of the American South. The purpose of the research was to identify and assess the significance of any archaeological resources that might exist within the area of a planned addition to the Love House. Investigations were conducted under Archaeological Resources Protection Act (G.S. 70, Article 2) permit 61, and were sponsored by the UNC Center for the Study of the American South and the Research Laboratories of Archaeology. They consisted of preliminary testing and block excavation, and were supplemented by archival research into the property's history.

The project area lies at the northeast edge of the UNC campus and was part of an original Chapel Hill town lot known as Lot 19. Although the lot had been owned by the university during the late eighteenth century and part of the nineteenth century, its most recent acquisition was in 1942. Substantial archaeological resources were identified by the investigations; these resources have been designated the Love House site (RLA-Or444, 31Or562). They include: the architectural foundation and associated well for a well house that stood in the backyard of UNC's Second President's House between c. 1812 and 1886; deposits of debris associated with the destruction of the Second President's House by fire in 1886; soil deposits associated with the construction and occupation of the James Lee Love House (1887 to present); and the buried remains of a Middle Woodland (c. 800 BC to AD 800) campsite. More than 13,000 artifacts were recovered by excavation.

The archaeological data recovered by the Love House site excavations, together with the results of archival research, have allowed the reconstruction of activities and events at the site from the Middle Woodland period through the nineteenth century. Moreover, the excavations have documented and recovered the significant archaeological resources within the footprint of the proposed addition to the Love House. It is our recommendation that, unless significant changes are made to the construction plans that alter the location of the planned addition, no other archaeological investigations are warranted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Archaeological investigations at the James Lee Love House were undertaken at the request of Mr. Paul Kapp, Campus Historic Preservation Manager with UNC Facilities Planning, and Dr. Harry Watson, Director of UNC's Center for the Study of the American South. The Center provided funding for the project, and additional in-kind support was provided by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology (RLA). This financial support was essential to the successful completion of this research endeavor and is greatly appreciated.

The fieldwork was directed by Drs. R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. and Brett H. Riggs, staff archaeologists with the RLA, and Mr. Edmond A. Boudreaux, a UNC archaeology doctoral student. Originally, Tony was to be the sole field supervisor, but once the extent of the preserved archaeological remains became known, it took a concerted, intense effort to insure that the project was completed within the constraints of time and funding. The field crew consisted of current or former UNC students Johann Furbacher, Jayur Mehta, Steve Rankin, and Rebecca Richman. Lily Steponaitis also assisted as a part-time volunteer. It was a joy to have such a capable field crew, and their steady hard work contributed greatly to the project's success.

Finally, the majority of this report was written by Tony Boudreaux, who also conducted the archival research. Steve Davis was responsible for the illustrations, feature descriptions, and editorial oversight. We are grateful to Dr. Vincas P. Steponaitis, Director, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, and Ms. Dolores A. Hall, Deputy State Archaeologist, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, for their careful review of the report and helpful suggestions.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This report describes and interprets the archaeological remains encountered during excavations by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology (RLA) at the James Lee Love House, located at 410 East Franklin Street on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Figures 1 and 2). These excavations were undertaken to assess and mitigate the impact of a planned addition to the house to accommodate UNC's Center for the Study of the American South (CSAS). These investigations were conducted under Archaeological Resources Protection Act (G.S. 70, Article 2) permit 61, issued by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. Research was sponsored by the CSAS and the RLA. Excavations were undertaken between April 16, 2004 and July 31, 2004, and consisted of preliminary testing as well as a larger block excavation. Fieldwork was supervised by R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Brett H. Riggs, and Edmond A. Boudreaux, and the excavation crew consisted of four UNC undergraduate students.

The archaeological resources that were identified include stone foundation piers and a large well that date to the nineteenth century, stratified deposits that date from the early nineteenth century until the present, and a prehistoric component that dates to the Middle Woodland period (800 BC to AD 800). These resources have been designated the Love House site (RLA-Or444, 31Or562).

Initial Archaeological Testing

In April, 2004, the Research Laboratories of Archaeology were contacted by Mr. Paul Kapp of UNC Facilities Planning and asked to assess the potential for significant archaeological resources in the backyard of the Love House, an historic property on East Franklin Street owned by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This area is to be impacted by a planned expansion of the building to house the Center for the Study of the American South (Figure 3). At that time, we were not aware of the fact that the property had once been a part of the lot for the Second President's house (c. 1812–1886), and our expectations for the testing were mixed. We did know that there was potential for the presence of deposits that dated to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, since the Love House property was part of one of the original lots (Lot 19) surveyed and auctioned in 1793 when the university and Chapel Hill were first established. However, we were not sure how much the property had been impacted by the construction of the Love House itself or by over a century's worth of subsequent activities.

A preliminary assessment of the property was conducted on April 15, 2004 by the authors. This assessment began with soil auger testing across the backyard area and identified three areas of interest. The first of these—the occurrence of brick below the ground surface about three meters south of the southwest house corner—turned out to be small brick rubble fragments of unknown age. The second area, indicated by dark fill

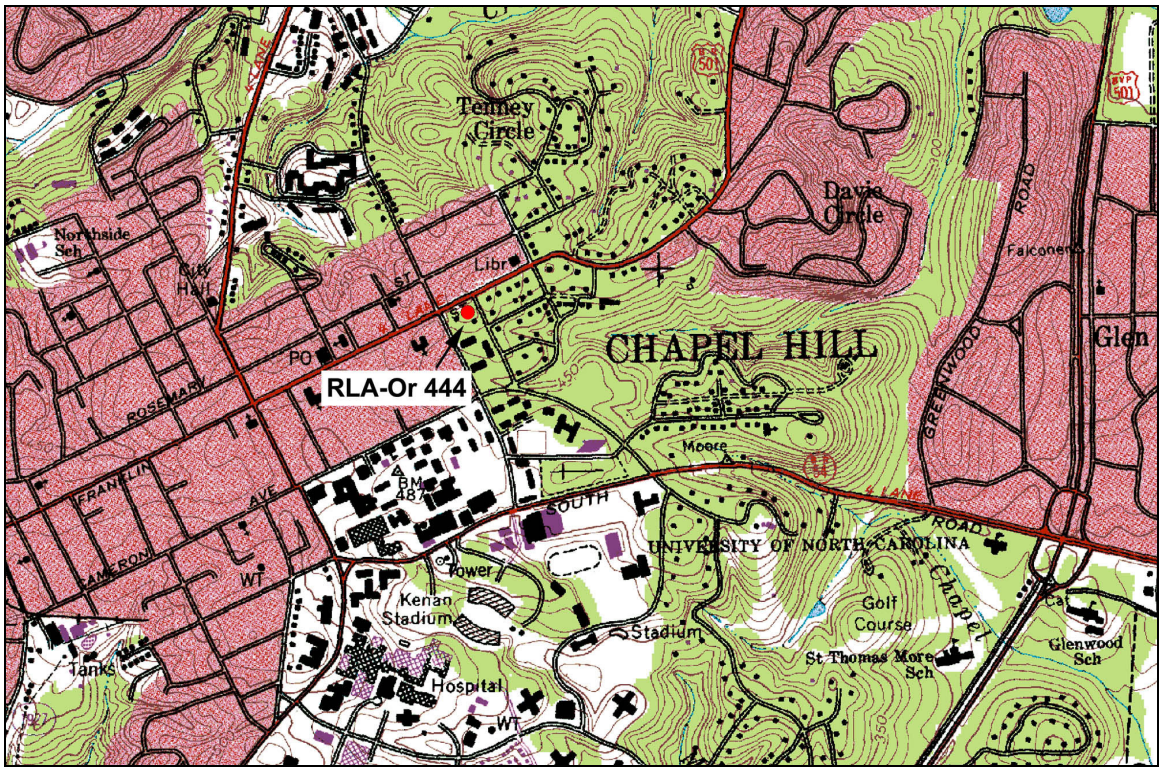

Figure 1. Section of the Chapel Hill 7.5-minute USGS topographic map showing the location of the Love House site (RLA-OR 444; 31Or562)) at 410 East Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Figure 2. View of the James Lee Love House from the intersection of Franklin Street and Battle Lane (looking southwest). The area of excavation in at the opposite side of the house.

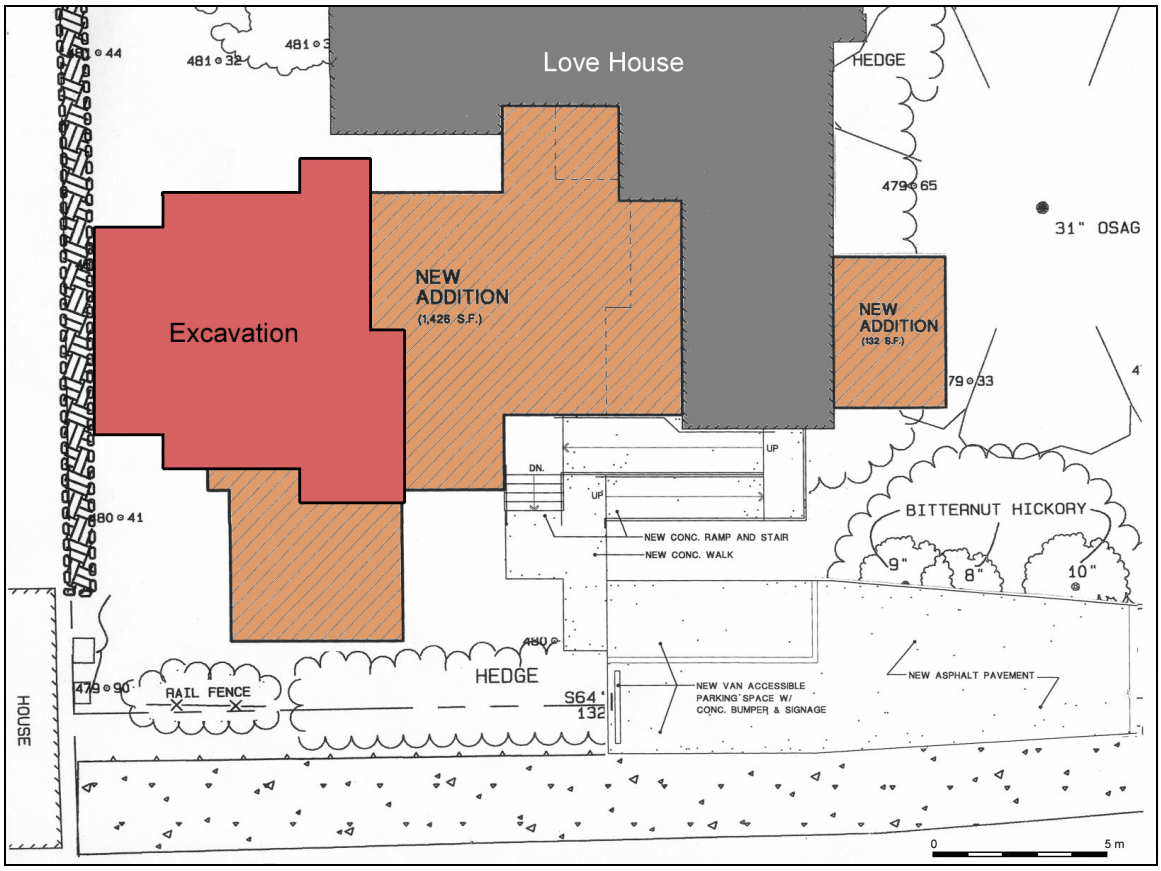

Figure 3. Map of the Love House backyard showing the excavation area relative to the planned addition (as of April, 2004). Architectural plan provided by UNC Facilities Planning.

beneath the surface about 2–3 meters west of the southwest house corner, was explored by a small trench dug across it and revealed a linear soil disturbance interpreted as a modern utility trench. The third area, about nine meters south of the southwest house corner, also was indicated by dark fill beneath the ground surface.

The following day, we dug a one-meter-square excavation in this third area. At the same time, we also established an excavation grid aligned with the Love House and adjacent property boundaries, and established a benchmark with a designated coordinate of 100R100 and an assigned elevation of 100.0 m. These references were used during all subsequent excavations. The one-meter-square test pit, designated by its southeast corner as Sq. 104R101, was excavated to a depth of approximately 50 cm and all soil was screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth. As luck would have it, this test pit fully exposed the stones that comprised a pier (later designated Feature 2) for a wood-frame building (Figures 4 and 5). Just east of this foundation were soil deposits thought to represent intact fill, possibly representing a cellar, while just to the west was the remnant of a builder's trench which contained a few artifacts that dated to the early nineteenth century. These deposits and foundation stones were capped by a thick clay deposit that likely formed when the basement for the Love House was dug in 1887.

These findings indicated a high probability that significant archaeological remains associated with the early years of Chapel Hill (i.e., between the 1790s and the mid-1800s) existed where a new addition to the Love House was planned. To mitigate the impact of

Figure 4. View (to south) of the Love House backyard at the time of initial test excavation in April, 2004.

Figure 5. One-meter-square test excavation with the stone pier fully exposed (view to north).

construction on these remains, a proposal for archival research and archaeological excavation was submitted to UNC Facilities Planning and CSAS to: (1) identify, document, and assess the integrity of archaeological resources at the site; (2) determine the age, function, and, if possible, specific historical context of the exposed building foundation; and (3) obtain archaeological samples and other data that would complement results of previous archaeological investigations elsewhere on the UNC campus (specifically those at the Eagle Tavern/Hotel, excavated in 1993–1994, and the Poor House, excavated in 1997, which provide glimpses into early Chapel Hill and campus life during the early nineteenth century).

Archival Research

Prior to fieldwork, archival research was conducted by the senior author at the office of Orange County Land Records in Hillsborough, as well as in the North Carolina Collection and Southern Historical Collection in Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina. This research revealed that the Love House property had once been part of a two-acre lot (i.e., Lot 19) that encompassed the adjoining lots currently occupied by the Hickerson House and the current UNC President's House (Figure 6). For most of the nineteenth century, this two-acre lot had near its center (along East Franklin Street) a structure known as the Second President's House. This was a house that Joseph Caldwell, the first president of UNC, built and lived in with his family until his death in 1835 (Figure 7). A letter in the Southern Historical Collection, written by Caldwell to his brother, suggests that he began building the house in 1811 (Caldwell 1812). The Second President's House also was the residence of David L. Swain, UNC's second president, and his family from the late 1840s until his death in 1868 (Figure 8). This house was occupied by several other prominent individuals associated with the university before it was destroyed by a fire on Christmas morning in 1886 (Battle 1907:345).

Overview of Archaeological Excavations

Extensive archaeological excavations were undertaken over a four-week period between July 6 and August 1, 2004 with a crew of seven RLA staff members and students. Fieldwork began with the excavation of a block of 15 contiguous units (3 m by 5 m) that encompassed the stone foundation encountered during the preliminary testing (Figures 9 to 14). This block was expanded throughout the four weeks of fieldwork as additional architectural features and archaeological deposits were encountered. By the end of the field season, a total of 69 one-by-one-meter units had been excavated. Nearly all the block was excavated down to undisturbed subsoil clay. In order to preserve a record of the site's stratigraphy, a 40-cm-wide and 6-m-long balk was temporarily left in place along the R99 line between grid points 102R99 and 108R99. This balk was excavated and screened after its stratigraphy had been mapped and described.

Only two contexts—utility trenches (designated Features 62 and 63) that represented twentieth-century disturbances and extended down into the subsoil—were not excavated to subsoil. One reason they were not excavated is that there were no earlier deposits preserved beneath these trenches and thus no reason for them to be

Figure 6. Aerial photograph, taken in 1991, showing the original extent of Lot 19. The probable location of the Second President's House is depicted as a dashed rectangle, and the newly discovered well house is a solid rectangle. Current houses on the property include the Love House (at top right), the Hickerson House (at bottom right), and the current UNC President's House (at left center).

excavated. Another reason was that at least one of these (Feature 63) contained the sewer pipe possibly still used by the Love House, and the other (Feature 62) contained an active water line.

The entire site was excavated by hand in 1-m-by-1-m units. Using grid units of this small size allowed relatively fine-grained recovery of artifacts and also permitted the use of artifact distribution maps to assess the spatial patterning of activities within the excavation area. Natural levels—identified by changes in soil qualities such as color, texture, and artifact density—were used as a basis for vertical control. Five levels were identified and, with the exception of features and disturbances, the entire site was excavated by these natural levels. The two uppermost levels (Levels 1 and 2) consisted of recent and heavily disturbed deposits. In order to focus on older, better-preserved deposits located at deeper levels, soil from these levels was not screened; however, artifacts that were noticed during the course of excavation were kept. All levels beneath Level 2 (i.e., Levels 3, 4, and 5) were screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth.

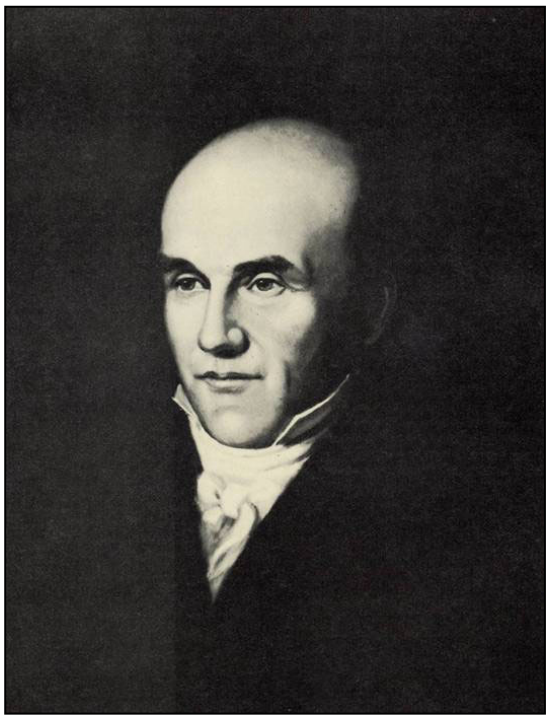

Figure 7. Joseph Caldwell (1773–1835), first president of the University of North Carolina (from Powell 1979:22).

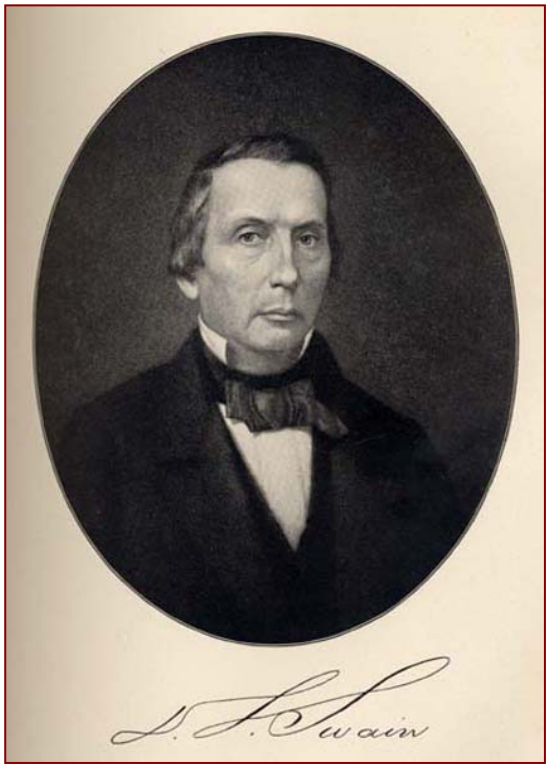

Figure 8. David Lowry Swain (1801–1868), second president of the University of North Carolina (from Battle 1907:422).

Figure 9. View (to north) of the initial excavation block (102R99 to 107R102) at top of Level 4. Note that rightmost line of units was not excavated below the base of Level 2.

Figure 10. View (to north) of the 103R95 to 111R99 excavation block at top of Level 4.

Figure 11. View (to north) of the 103R95 to 111R99 excavation block at top of Level 5.

Figure 12. View (to south) of the 104R93 to 110R95 excavation block at top of Level 4. The layer of brick rubble is not yet fully exposed.

Figure 13. View (to north) of the west half of the excavation at base of Level 5 (top of subsoil). All brick rubble has been removed.

Figure 14. View (to north) of the east half of the excavation at base of Level 5 (top of subsoil). Note the exposed well house foundations and well.

A number of intrusions into the preserved archaeological deposits were identified during the course of the excavation. Each intrusion was initially designated as a disturbance. All disturbances were isolated as soon as they were identified in order to keep their contents separate from the surrounding level(s) into which they intruded. Significant disturbances were designated as archaeological features, and 64 such contexts were identified, mapped, and excavated. Large features were bisected in order to ascertain internal stratigraphy and were divided into zones when necessary. All features were mapped, described, excavated by hand, and screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth.

Over 13,000 artifacts were found during the excavation. All artifacts have been washed, cataloged, and sorted into basic typological categories. Several objects have been partially reconstructed, and a large part of the collection has been analyzed beyond the level of basic class identification (i.e., these artifacts have been assigned to types that indicate their chronological placement or function). The results of this analysis, coupled with the document research, indicate that three time periods are represented at the Love House site. The most recent of these periods is the time of the Love House, from 1887 to the present. The second is the time of the Second President's House, from about 1812 until 1886. The earliest is a Native American component that probably dates to between 800 BC and AD 800.

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Love House is located at 410 East Franklin Street at its intersection with Battle Lane. In 1887, James Lee Love built the house for himself, his wife June, and her mother Cornelia Phillips Spencer—the woman who famously rang the South Building bell to announce the re-opening of the university in 1875 after its closure during reconstruction (Brown 2004:57; Love 1945:30–31; Russell 1949). According to Love (1945), his was the first house built in Chapel Hill after the Civil War. While Love and his wife lived there only briefly, Cornelia Spencer remained until 1894 (Love 1945:31). The story of the Love House and the stories of its former occupants are important parts of the university's heritage; however, it is the history of the Love House lot prior to the construction of the house itself that is most relevant to the archaeological investigations reported here. The property where the Love House now stands was a portion of the lot on which once stood the Second President's House, the former home of UNC presidents Joseph Caldwell and David Swain, among others.

History of the Love House Lot

The lot on which the Love House is located has a long history that dates back to the beginning of the University of North Carolina. The current lot on which the Love House is located comprised the eastern portion of one of the original lots (Lot 19) laid out when the university and the surrounding area was surveyed in 1793 (Figure 15). This lot has passed in and out of UNC's ownership a few times in the intervening years. The tract that contained the original lot was first acquired by the university from Benjamin Yeargin in 1796 (Kristen Brown, personal communication 2004). In 1887, the UNC Board of Trustees resolved that a street 33 ft wide be built along the lot's eastern line (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302). This is today's Battle Lane, which is also referred to as Caldwell Street in some late nineteenth century documents. Also in 1887, the Board of Trustees agreed to lease to James Love the eastern portion of the lot for the purpose of building a residence. According to a deed, the portion of the lot that UNC leased to Love measured 172.25 ft east-west along Franklin Street and 294.36 ft north-south along Battle Lane (Orange County Land Records 1887). The lot leased to Love accounted for approximately the eastern one-third of the original two-acre lot. The western two-thirds of the original two-acre lot now contains the UNC System's President's House which was built in 1906 (Battle 1912:346). After James Love left the university and after Cornelia Phillips Spencer moved out of the Love House, the lot leased to Love was occupied by Richard H. Whitehead (Battle 1912:346). This lot was then sold in 1906 by UNC to H. H. Patterson (Orange County Land Records 1906). The lot evolved into its current configuration in 1915 when Patterson sold the southern part of his property to T. F. and M. E. Hickerson (Orange County Land Records 1915). The next deed appears in 1942 when UNC acquired the lot from A. N. and L. L. Stainback (Orange County Land

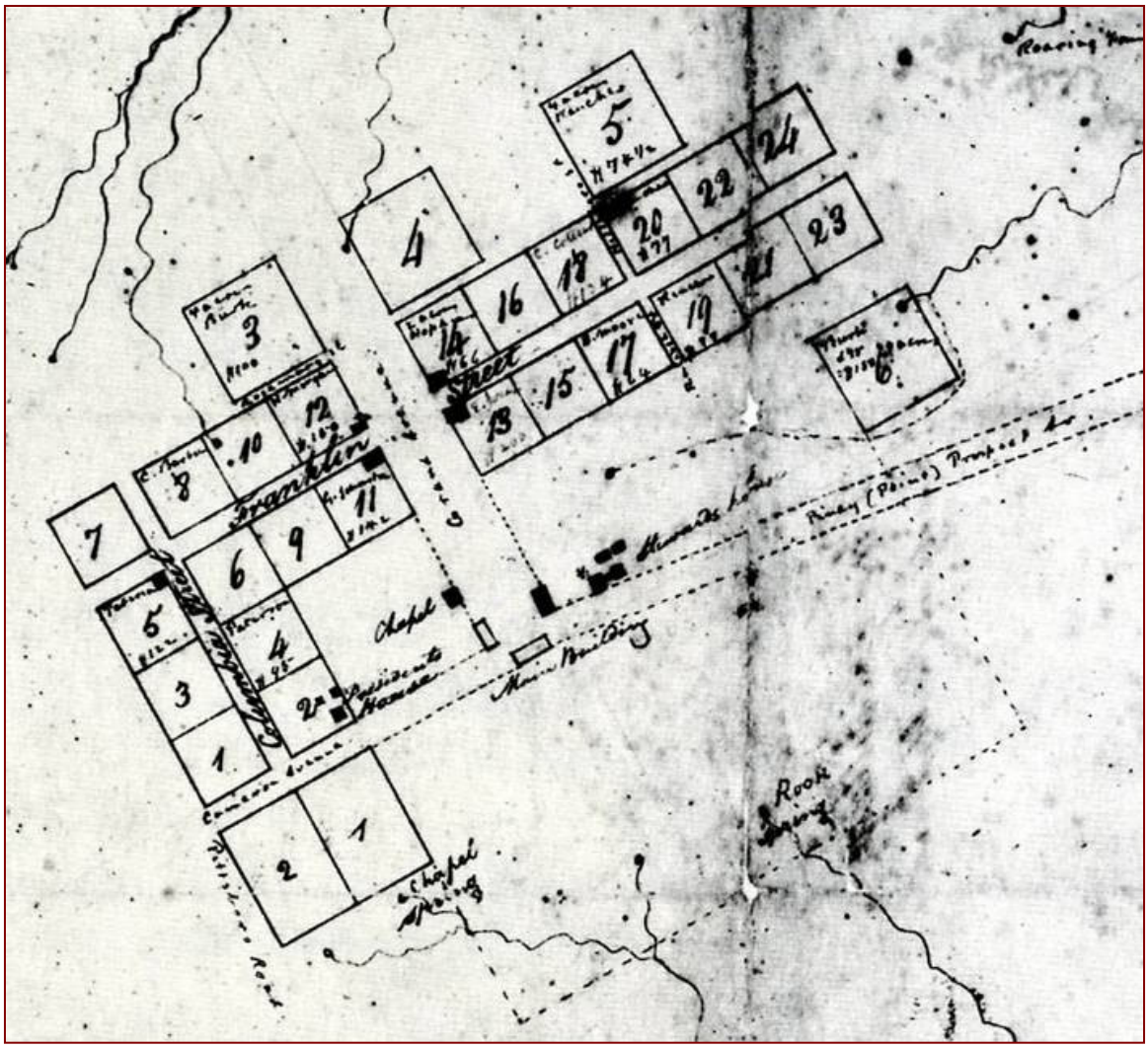

Figure 15. Map of the University of North Carolina and the village of Chapel Hill, drawn soon after 1797. Lot 19 is located along the south side of Franklin Street, between Lots 17 and 21. Lot 19 is labeled "Rencher" for John Grant Rencher who was the original purchaser of the lot on October 12, 1793 (map from Powell 1979:27; also see Connor 1953:245–246 and Vickers 1985:20).

Records 1942). The Love House has presumably been in the university's possession since that time.

It is clear that the Love House lot was once part of the two-acre lot on which the Second President's House was located. The 1887 deed between UNC and James Lee Love states: "[The] Purpose [of the deed] is for Love to build a residence on lot once occupied by Dr. Joseph Caldwell and afterwards by President Swain" (Orange County Land Records 1887). Regarding the same agreement, the trustees agreed in 1887 to lease to professors Love and Hume parcels of the old Caldwell or Swain lot (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302).

According to several sources, there were only two residences on the south side of Franklin Street east of Raleigh Street until the early 1890s (Love 1945:33). A 1934 map and accompanying notes made about Chapel Hill from 1875 to 1885 (Carter et al 1934) shows two houses on the south side of Franklin Street east of Raleigh Street (Figure 16).

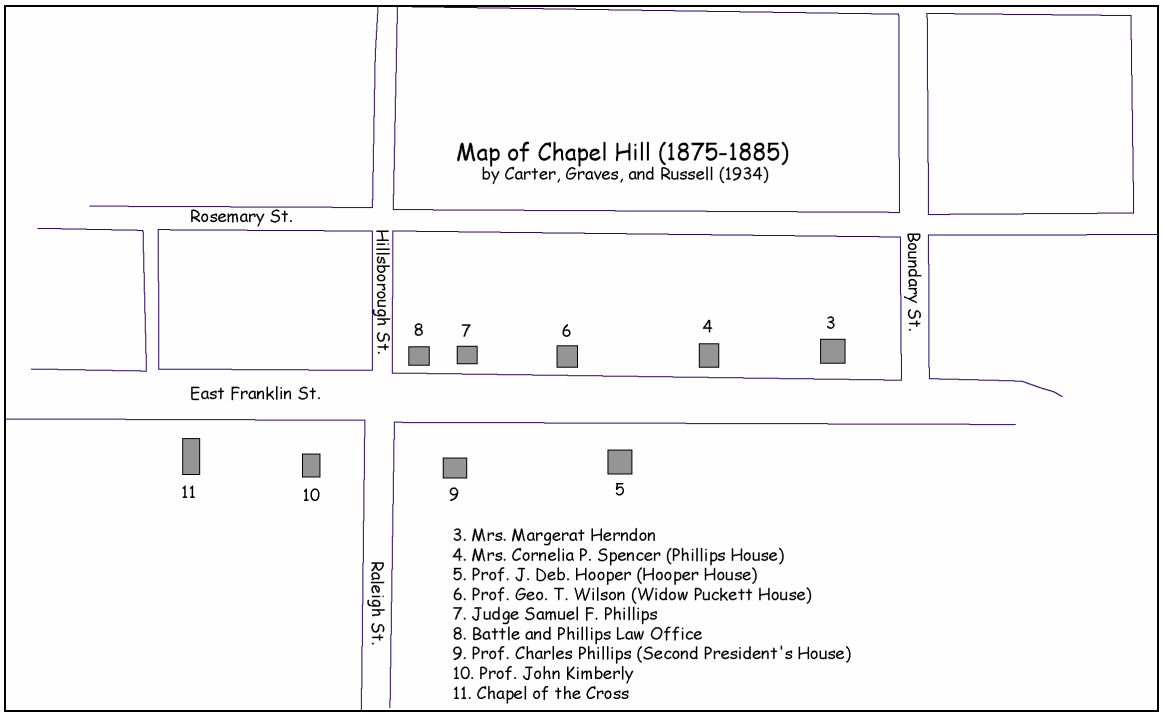

Figure 16. Map of East Franklin Street (circa 1875–1885), showing extant houses and their occupants. Redrawn from Carter, Graves, and Russell (1934).

The easternmost building (#5) is described as having been built in 1814 by William Hooper. This building is the Hooper House, also known as the Kay Kyser House (Vickers 1985:151, 1996:25), which is located across Battle Lane from the Love House. The only other building (#9) on the south side of Franklin Street east of Raleigh Street is described as having been built by President Caldwell and then occupied by him and President Swain (Carter et al 1934). This is consistent with an 1853 description of Chapel Hill by William D. Moseley (Battle 1907:271) which states that at about the time he graduated from the university in 1818 there were only two dwellings on Franklin Street east of Raleigh Street. The easternmost of these two was the home of William Hooper and the dwelling to the west was that of President Caldwell and his wife (Battle 1907:271) (Figure 17).

Cornelia Phillips Spencer was raised on the north side of east Franklin Street in the Widow Puckett house (Russell 1949:18). According to a biography:

> Governor Swain was living diagonally across the street from the Phillips house [the Widow Puckett House] when Cornelia was entering her 'teens. She saw him often, and went to him for counsel when she could not reach her busy father. [Russell 1949:23]

Another reminiscence of antebellum Chapel Hill (Verner 1931) also states that in the 1850s there were only two houses on the south side of east Franklin Street. One of these was the house originally built by William Hooper and the other was the Swain House. Lucy Russell's description of antebellum Chapel Hill states that the home of President Swain was located across Franklin Street from the home of Judge Samuel F.

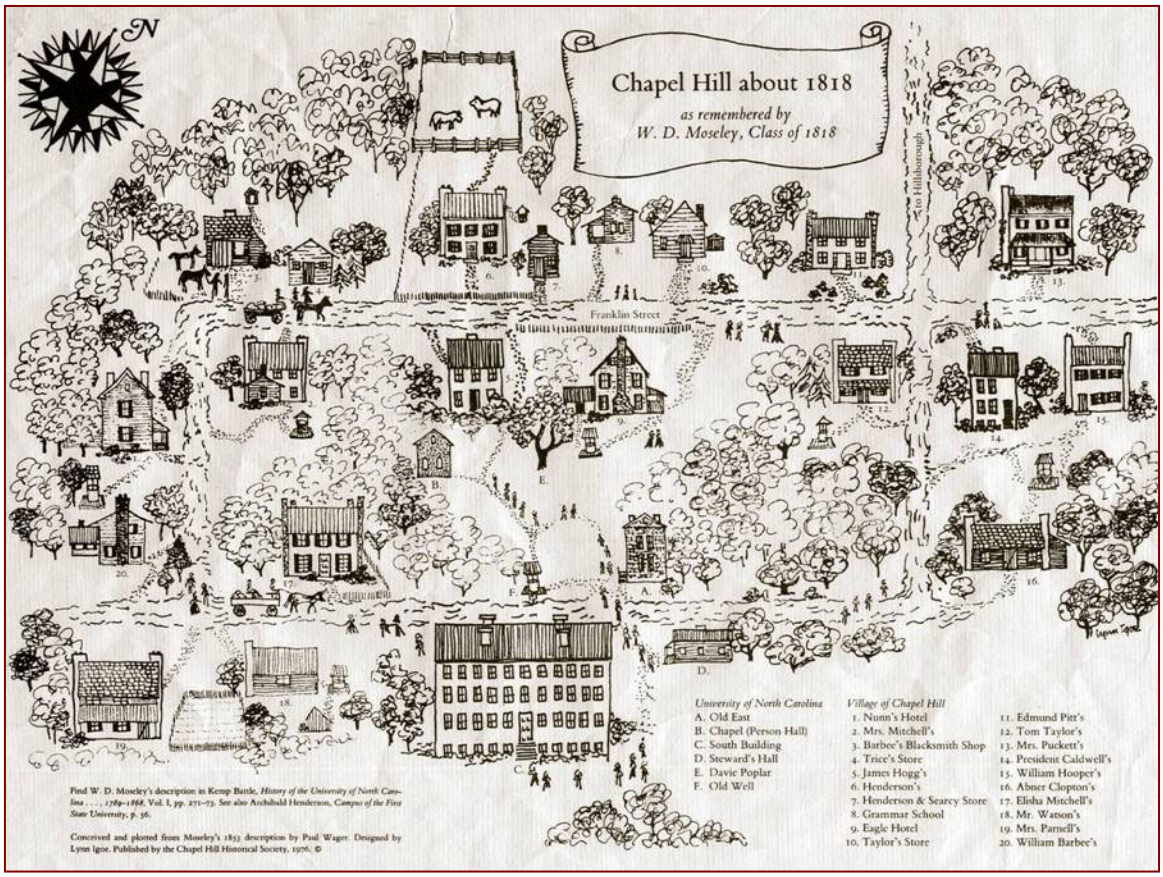

Figure 17. Map depicting Chapel Hill about 1818, based on a description by William D. Moseley in 1853. The house labeled "14" represents the Second President's House. Published by the Chapel Hill Historical Society, 1976.

Phillips (Russell 1957:33). Phillips lived east of the Battle and Phillips Law Office, which is located on the north side of Franklin Street just east of its intersection with Raleigh-Hillsborough Street (Carter et al 1934; Stolpen 1978:27; Vickers 1985:151, 1996:34). The location of the Swain House across Franklin Street from the home of Judge Phillips would place the former on Lot 19 to the west of the current location of the Love House. This is consistent with James Love's description of the Second President's House as having been located near the center of its two-acre lot (Love 1945:33).

History of the Second President's House

The first move toward building the University of North Carolina came in 1793 when the university grounds and 30 adjacent lots were surveyed. The land surrounding the university was divided into 24 lots that were two acres in size and six that were four acres (Battle 1907:44; Vickers 1985:21). The parcel of land containing the Love House was at the northeast corner of Lot 19 as originally surveyed in 1793 (Battle 1907:271). This lot was bought in 1793 at public auction by John Grant Rencher (Vickers 1985:20).

The construction of Old East, the first university building, began in 1793 (Battle 1907:44; Vickers 1985:22). Shortly thereafter, a dwelling for the university's president—initially referred to as the "Presiding Professor" (Vickers 1996:17)—was also

begun (Battle 1907:44). This building, located on Cameron Avenue approximately where Swain Hall is today, has subsequently become known as the First President's House (Vickers 1985:43, 1996:18). This building first housed David Ker, the university's first Presiding Professor (Vickers 1996:17–18). Joseph Caldwell replaced Ker as Presiding Professor in 1796 (Battle 1907:115; Henderson 1949:65; Vickers 1985:26, 1996:18). In December of 1796, Caldwell was authorized by the UNC Board of Trustees to occupy the First President's House and its surrounding farm (Swain n.d.:41–42; UNC Trustee Minutes 1796:239–240). Caldwell was appointed the university's first president in 1804 (Powell 1979:22; Snider 1992:41; Vickers 1985:28). He resigned in 1812 and continued as mathematics professor until he resumed the presidency again in 1816. He was the head of the university from 1816 until his death in 1835 (Powell 1979:22, 38; Snider 1992:43–47).

Caldwell married his first wife in 1803, but she died in 1807. Caldwell was remarried on August 17, 1809 to Helen Hogg Hooper. She was the daughter of James Hogg, the widow of William Hooper, and the mother of three sons (Caldwell 1860:60; Vickers 1985:28). Prior to and perhaps in anticipation of his second marriage, Caldwell petitioned the board of trustees to buy land belonging to the university. A part of the December 17, 1808 report by the committee whose purpose it was to respond to the request states:

> That although they do not consider it to be in the interest of the University, that the lands belonging to that Institution which lie adjoining to or in the neighborhood of the village should be sold yet to accommodate Mr. Caldwell. [UNC Trustee Minutes 1808:148]

The committee authorized the university to contract with Caldwell for a quantity of land not to exceed 40 acres that was contiguous with the university (UNC Trustee Minutes 1808:148). Caldwell was living in the First President's House at the time of this request (UNC Trustee Minutes 1808:148–149). An 1812 map of Chapel Hill has Joseph Caldwell's name written in the space for Lot 19 (Anonymous 1812) (Figure 18). This is presumably the land that the university agreed to sell him, although no deed could be found in the Caldwell papers or in the Orange County Land Records.

There is evidence that by 1811 Caldwell was building a house on the lot he had bought from the university. In a letter to his brother written on February 9, 1812, Caldwell discusses the fact that he has been building a house for some time, and he describes it. This letter was written prior to Caldwell's resignation as president because he tells his brother that he is still "obliged to act as president of the college here" (Caldwell 1812). It appears that he was still living in the First President's House at the time because he states that his compensation for being president is $1500 a year and a house in which to live. In this letter, he also refers to the fact that he is married and that he now has three step-children (Caldwell 1812). Thus, there are several pieces of evidence indicating that as of early 1812 Caldwell was living in the First President's House with his second wife and her three children while he was having another house built on Lot 19—a two-acre lot on Franklin Street that he had recently acquired from the university. Later in 1812, Caldwell resigned as president but remained with the university as a professor of mathematics (Powell 1979:38). Robert Chapman succeeded

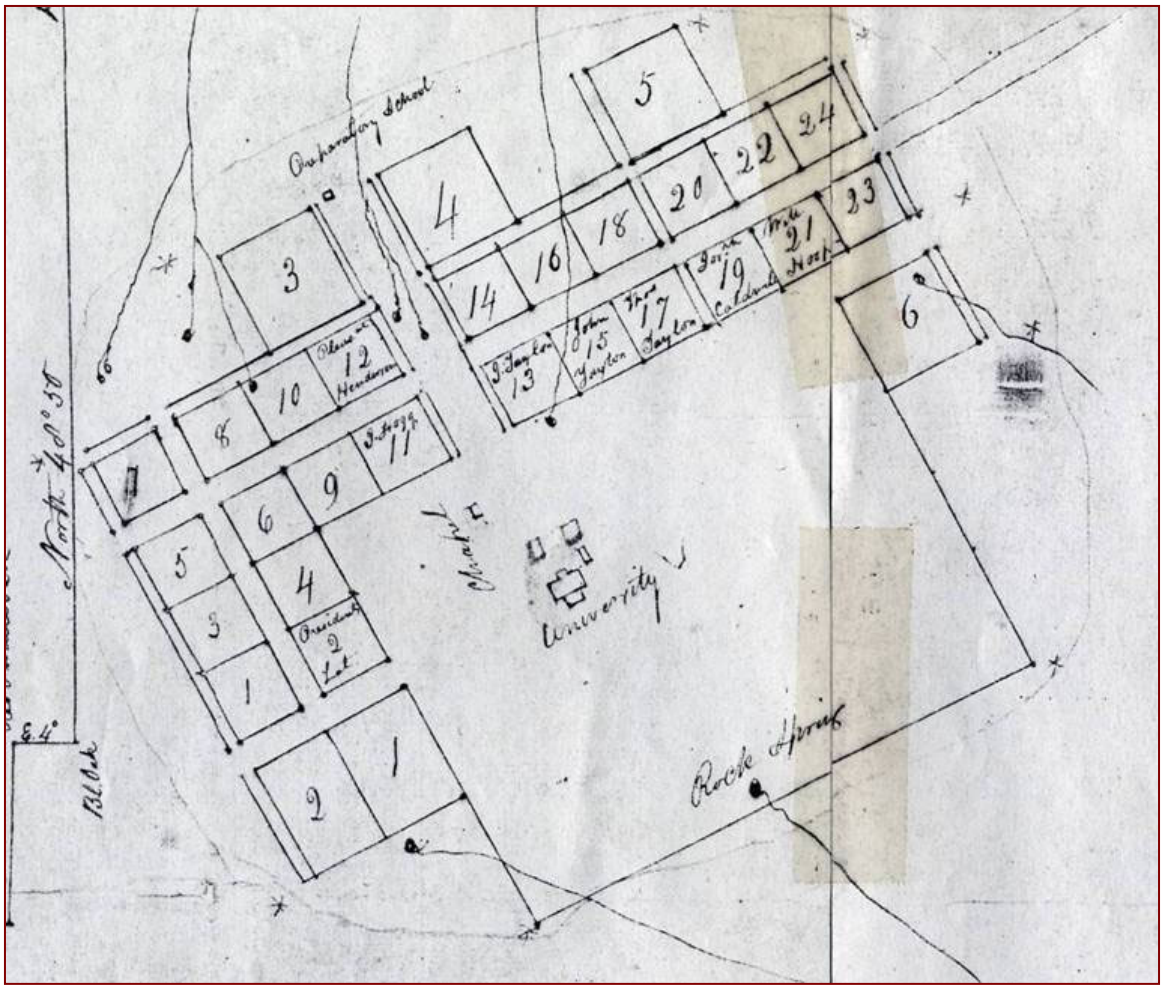

Figure 18. Map of Chapel Hill about 1812, showing that Joseph Caldwell was now the owner of Lot 19 (Anonymous 1812).

Caldwell as president (Snider 1992:45). Chapman lived in the First President's House following Caldwell (Battle 1883:5). Presumably shortly after his resignation, Caldwell and his family moved out of the First President's House and moved into the house that he had been building on Lot 19. If Caldwell was living in the First President's House with his family at least up to the time of his resignation as president in 1812, this would contradict statements in several histories that have Caldwell moving into Helen Hogg Hooper's Franklin Street home at the time of their marriage in 1809 (Battle 1907:345; Schumann 1985:18; Vickers 1985:28, 1996:24). If the Second President's House was the structure built by Caldwell and described in his letter to his brother, a scenario consistent with the documents cited here, then it was being built in 1811 and its use as a house lasted from 1812 to its destruction in 1886. If this was not the case and the Second President's House was actually Helen Hogg Hooper's home that Caldwell moved into at the time of their marriage in 1809, then we can say that the construction of the Second President's House pre-dates 1809 but we do not know the actual year in which it was built.

Caldwell reluctantly accepted another appointment by the board of trustees as president of the university in December of 1816, after another suitable candidate could not be found (Battle 1907:245; Snider 1992:47). Rather than move back into the First President's House, Caldwell and his family remained in their Franklin Street house on Lot 19. According to Battle (1883:5–6), "President Caldwell preferred to rest under his own vine and fig tree." Thus, the house that Caldwell had built on Franklin Street became the Second President's House by virtue of the fact that he was living there when he was elected president for a second time in 1816. He continued to live there throughout his presidency, up to his death in 1835.

After Caldwell's death, the university acquired the Caldwell house (Battle 1883:6) and presumably all of the surrounding two-acre lot. Decisions regarding its allocation to university personnel were made during the years following Caldwell's death. After David L. Swain was hired as president in December of 1835 (UNC Trustee Minutes 1835:296), he could have rightfully moved into the First President's house, but he did not want to disturb the current residents, the Elisha Mitchell family (Battle 1907:272; Snider 1992:47). Apparently, another option was to move into the Second President's House that had been formerly occupied by the Caldwell family. According to Battle (1907:426), though, Mrs. Swain did not think that the layout of the Caldwell house was suitable for their young children. Instead, the Swain family occupied a house on Franklin Street just east of the Episcopal church (Battle 1907:426, 1912:345). The former Caldwell house was assigned to William Mercer Green, a professor at the university. In 1838, the trustees decided that "the residence of the late Dr. Caldwell" was to be assigned to the university's president (Swain n.d.:53). Thus, the Caldwell house officially became the Second President's House in 1838. According to Battle (1912:345), though, President Swain did not move in until 1849.

The Second President's House was occupied by Swain from 1849 until his death in 1868. After that, it was occupied by several faculty members, including professors Patrick, Phillips, and Hooper (Battle 1912:345). The last occupant of the house was a Dr. Thomas Hume who took up residence in December of 1886 (Figure 19). According to Battle:

> He [Hume] moved into it with his family the day before Christmas. A quantity of goods boxes, straw and other combustible material was accumulated in an outhouse about ten feet from the main building and the negligence of a young negro servant girl set them in flames. It was about dinner time and the neighbors quickly gathered to fight the fire. But there was in Chapel Hill no fire engine. There was no hook and ladder company to tear down the outhouse, which was built of heartpine. Buckets of water proved insufficient to retard the spread of the flames, although there was no wind blowing, and soon the historic edifice was in ashes. [Battle 1912:345]

The trustees made a few important decisions regarding the lot where the Second President's House had stood shortly after its destruction. In April of 1887, the trustees decided that a street 33 feet in width should be opened along the eastern edge of the lot southward from Franklin Street (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302). This is the street now

Figure 19. Thomas Hume (1836–1912), the last occupant of the Second President's House (from Powell 1979:103).

known as Battle Lane and formerly known as Caldwell Street (Orange County Land Records 1887). Once the eastern 33 feet had been taken for the street, the remainder of the lot was to be divided in half along a north-south line. The western half of the lot was to be leased to Thomas Hume and the eastern half was to be leased to James Lee Love (Figure 20). The building that is now known as the Love House was built by James Lee Love and his wife later in 1887. There are no indications that Hume ever built on the lot that was leased to him. In 1900, the trustees resolved to build for the president a house "upon the site of the residence occupied by President Swain at the time of his death" (UNC Trustee Minutes 1900:177). This building, the current President's House, was completed in 1906 (Battle 1912:346). It occupies approximately two-thirds of the lot between Battle Lane and Raleigh Road, so the lot originally leased to Love was presumably encroached upon when the President's House was being built. This idea is supported by the fact that the lot sold by UNC to Mrs. H. H. Patterson in 1906 (Orange County Land Records 1906) was over 40 feet shorter along its east-west line than was the lot leased to Love by the university in 1887 (Orange County Land Records 1887) (Figure 21).

Descriptions of the Second President's House

There are few descriptions of the Second President's House. However, the references that were made to the structure and its surroundings over the years as well as the descriptions of contemporaneous houses in Chapel Hill can be used to put together a sketch of the house and its associated buildings. The best description of the house, which is also the only known contemporaneous account, comes from a February 9, 1812 letter from Joseph Caldwell to his brother. According to Caldwell:

Figure 20. Configuration of Lot 19 after being partitioned by the UNC trustees in 1887 to accommodate a new street (far right), James Love (center), and Thomas Hume (left).

> I have been building a house for more than a year past, which takes up all the money I can collect for it. It is 40 feet by 24, two stories high, with a piazza both above and below, along the whole length, 12 feet wide on one side, and a double porch on front. It is an improvement which altogether has cost me not less than $2000 and is not finished. [Caldwell 1812]

The piazza which Caldwell describes may have been a platform and railing located on the roof of his house used by him and his students for the purpose of making astronomical observations (Henderson 1949:99).

A pen-and-ink drawing purportedly of the Second President's House has appeared in several histories of Chapel Hill and the university (see Henderson 1949), although the source of this image is not known (Figure 22). The house depicted in the drawing is consistent with, although not identical to, Caldwell's description, and it is similar to contemporaneous houses that would have been located nearby the Caldwell home (e.g., the Hooper House and the Widow Puckett House).

Figure 21. Configuration of Lot 19 after being re-partitioned by the UNC trustees shortly after 1900 to accommodate construction of a new President's House (parcel at left).

Several sources indicate the Second President's House had a cellar. A brief description of a cellar comes from a childhood reminiscence of the Second President's House as it existed during the mid-1870s to mid-1880s (Verner 1931). This account describes the cellar as being accessed by a dark stairway and states that it was dimly lit by two sash windows at ground level, one of which opened beneath the back porch. This indicates that the cellar was located directly under the house. The dank, dimly lit cellar was used as a dining room, and the author of this account was struck by the fact that "grand meals were cooked in that kitchen and served in that old ugly dining room" (Verner 1931). Apparently, there were several contemporaneous houses on Franklin Street that had cellars which were used as dining rooms (Russell 1957:21–22; Verner 1931). A reference to the cellar associated with the Second President's House is found in an April 20, 1887 resolution by the trustees concerning the lot after the burning of the house, which follows their resolution to lease the lot to professors Love and Hume. The resolution states: "That the debris of the burnt house be divided between Dr. Hume and Professor Love without charge on consideration that they fill up the old cellar and move the debris not used (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302).

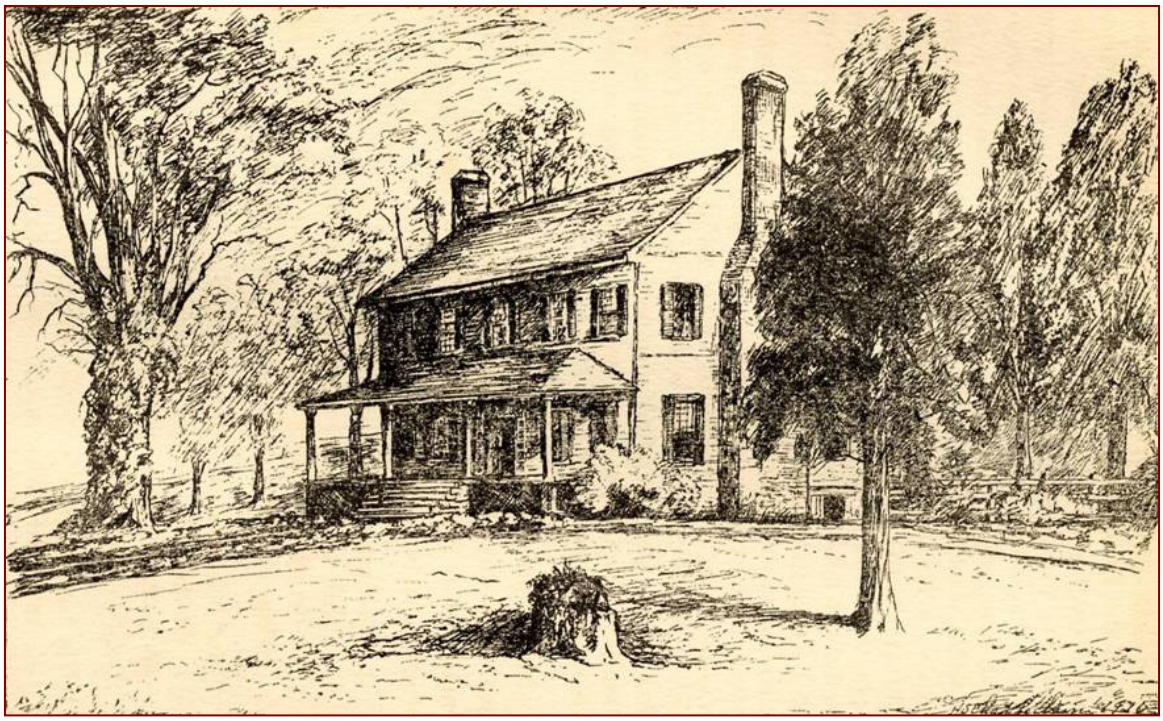

Figure 22. Pen-and-ink sketch of the Second President's House (from Chamberlain 1926).

It is likely that the 2004 archaeological excavations at the Love House were in a portion of the original two-acre lot that was south and east of the location of the Second President's House (see Figure 6). Love's description of the Second President's House as being located at the center of the two-acre lot would place our excavations to the east of the house (Love 1945:33). Assuming that the Second President's House was situated relative to Franklin Street in a manner similar to contemporaneous structures, especially the nearby Hooper House, then our excavations would have been well behind the main house and located somewhere in its backyard. Thus, the building that we documented and the materials that we recovered are most likely the remains of one of its associated outbuildings. It was common prior to the twentieth century for households to consist of multiple buildings. In addition to a dwelling, a household would have consisted of a number of smaller structures, or outbuildings, used for a variety of household tasks. The kinds of outbuildings potentially associated with the Second President's House include slave quarters, a kitchen, a barn, a well-house, a smoke-house, and a privy.

It is quite likely that the Second President's House had a detached kitchen. Generally, detached kitchens were common prior to the twentieth century. More specifically, there are several references to the presence of a detached kitchen at the Second President's House. Also, descriptions of nearby, contemporaneous households note the presence of detached kitchens. In a resolution following the destruction of the Second President's House, the trustees refer to a kitchen that needs to be torn down on the lot to be leased to James Love (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302). In fact, Love mentioned the association of a detached kitchen with the Second President's House in a remembrance of late nineteenth-century Chapel Hill that he wrote in 1945 (Love 1945:33). Another reminiscence that sought to describe Chapel Hill before the Civil War

describes the kitchen of the Swain House (i.e., the Second President's House) as being in the yard and out of sight (Verner 1931). In another reminiscence of antebellum Chapel Hill, a house that was located across Franklin Street from the Swain house is described as having a kitchen located out in the yard (Russell 1957:22).

Several other types of outbuildings likely were associated with the Second President's House. In 1887, the trustees mention a barn located in the projected path of Battle Lane on the eastern edge of the Second President's House lot (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302). Both Caldwell (Russell 1972:30) and Swain (Chamberlain 1926:41; Russell 1957:34) kept a carriage and horses. Interestingly, one of Swain's horses—the one responsible for the accident which ultimately killed him—was given to him during Reconstruction by Union General William T. Sherman (Battle 1907:780; Spencer in Chamberlain 1926:95). Another type of outbuilding that was likely associated with the Second President's House is a dwelling for slaves, since both the Caldwells and the Swains were slaveowners (Battle 1907:534; Chamberlain 1926:46; Russell 1972:75–76). A description of the Charles Phillips household (Russell 1957:20–24), located on the north side of east Franklin Street (Vickers 1985:149) and contemporaneous with the Swain's occupation of the Second President's House, provides two more types of outbuildings that may have been common in antebellum Chapel Hill. One of these is a smoke-house (Russell 1957:23). The other was a well house. According to Russell, "A well-house also stood in the yard, containing a primitive bathtub over which hung a still more primitive shower, both being filled…by ice-cold water drawn from the sixty-foot well… (Russell 1957:23).

Significant Events at the Second President's House

The Second President's House was the site of numerous noteworthy events between 1812 and 1886. Joseph Caldwell, the university's first president, died in the parlor of this house on January 27, 1835 (Snider 1992:53). Thirty-three years later in 1868, David Swain, the university's second president, died in the same room (Snider 1992:73). Swain was buried temporarily on the grounds of the Second President's House, "in the garden under the cedar trees" next to the grave of his eldest child Anne (Spencer in Russell 1949:24). The remains of both were later exhumed and moved to Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh (Battle 1907:780).

The Second President's House was visited by a number of distinguished guests, including generals and governors (Battle 1907:534). The Second President's House was also visited by three United States Presidents—James Polk, James Buchanan, and Andrew Johnson (Battle 1907:47). Polk presumably visited the house while he was a student at UNC during the late 1810's or during a trip he made to the campus during his presidency for the 1847 commencement (Battle 1907:504). Buchanan came during his presidency for the 1859 commencement and was a guest of the Swains in the Second President's House (Battle 1907:698–699). Battle describes a meal hosted for President Buchanan in the front yard of the Second President's House:

> At half-past two, by invitation of President Swain, a large number of guests, Trustees, prominent visitors, Faculty, Seniors, dined with President Buchanan and his Secretary under the lofty trees of his front yard. Long

> rows of luscious eatables were ranged on long tables, but no wines nor other alcoholic stimulants in any form. Blooming young ladies were efficient volunteer waitresses. [Battle 1907:699]

Andrew Johnson came during his presidency for the 1867 commencement (Battle 1907:759). He and Secretary of State William Seward were guests of the Swains in the Second President's House (Battle 1907:759). Johnson even delivered from the building's front steps a speech in which he recounted the hospitality shown to him when he traveled through Chapel Hill as a "penniless and weary" young man (Battle 1907:32).

The Second President's House was also the setting for Chapel Hill's most infamous courtship and marriage. According to one version of the event (see Vickers 1985:73), it was in the parlor of the house in April 1865 that the commander of the Federal troops occupying Chapel Hill, General Smith B. Atkins, and the youngest daughter of President Swain, Eleanor or Ellie, met and became smitten with each other. According to Cornelia Spencer:

> They "changed eyes" at first sight, and a wooing followed on that first meeting which greatly incensed all who looked on, including the Federal Army, and gave Governor Swain and his wife as much uneasiness as anything short of a death in the family could have done. [Chamberlain 1926:94]

As a part of their courtship, Atkins would send the regimental band every evening to serenade the Swain family from the front yard of their home (i.e., the Second President's House) (Spencer in Chamberlain 1926:95; Vickers 1985:75). Atkins and Swain were married in August of 1865. Many of the residents of Chapel Hill were shocked and angry that the daughter of the university president would marry the head of the occupation force (Russell 1949:24; Vickers 1985:73–74). According to Spencer (in Chamberlain 1926:99), "a good deal of bitter feeling expressed in the village about it all. Invitations were *spit upon* in one or two houses." The supper that followed the wedding ceremony was held in the Second President's House (Snider 1992:70). Although its location is not documented, it is possible that the wedding ceremony was held there as well.

There were also more mundane, but no less interesting, activities associated with the Second President's House. Early in the university's history, students roomed with the Caldwell family in this house (Battle 1907:273). Joseph Caldwell was quite interested in astronomy, and there were at least two features associated with the Second President's House that were designed to accommodate this interest. One was a platform built on the roof of the house that was used by Caldwell and his students for making astronomical observations (Henderson 1949:99). The other feature was a set of two brick pillars located in the backyard on which equipment for making astronomical observations was mounted (Henderson 1949:99; Love 1945:33).

Chapter 3

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

A number of archaeological contexts were encountered during excavations at the Love House site. These include at least one structure, several stratigraphic levels, and dozens of archaeological features. In this chapter, these contexts are described, associated artifacts are discussed, and, where possible, diagnostic artifacts are used to date the contexts.

Architectural Remains

The most prominent archaeological discovery at the Love House site was the remains of a building that likely was a well house (Figure 23). These remains consist of six stone piers (designated Features 2 through 7) that comprised the foundation for a wooden building. Two additional piers, one each on the north and east sides, were probably associated with this building, but they likely were removed during the excavation of sewer-line trenches (i.e., Feature 63) south from the house in the twentieth century. Based on the arrangement of the piers, the well house was a rectangular structure that measured approximately 14 ft by 18 ft (4 m by 5.5 m). This structure was oriented parallel to the lot.

Feature 1, a large, hand-dug well, was located within the footprint of the building as indicated by the piers, approximately centered along what would have been the structure's south wall. Based on this spatial relationship, as well as the dating of artifacts from the well and from deposits associated with the building, it is likely that these two features were in use at the same time. A description of the Charles Phillips household (Russell 1957:20–24), located on the north side of east Franklin Street (Vickers 1985:149) and contemporaneous with Swain's occupation of the Second President's House, includes the discussion of a well house—a structure that was built over and enclosed the well. The Phillips's well house was apparently larger than the well itself because it included a bathtub and shower (Russell 1957:20–23). The fact that the structure defined by Features 2 through 7 is much bigger than the well itself is consistent with the idea that it would have been used for activities other than just drawing water.

Few artifacts were directly associated with the well house foundations. At the end of the excavations, all of the foundation piers were removed to see if any artifacts that might establish a *terminus post quem* for the building could be found. Unfortunately, the shallow pits in which these stones had been set contained few artifacts overall and no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Thus, a date for the construction of this building could not be identified from the contents of the pits that held its foundation piers. However, the distribution of historic ceramics in Level 5 may shed light on the issue of when the well house was built. While concentrations of historic ceramics were located to the north and west of the well house, none of the excavation squares entirely within the footprint of the building contained historic ceramics (Figure 24). The fact that no historic potsherds were

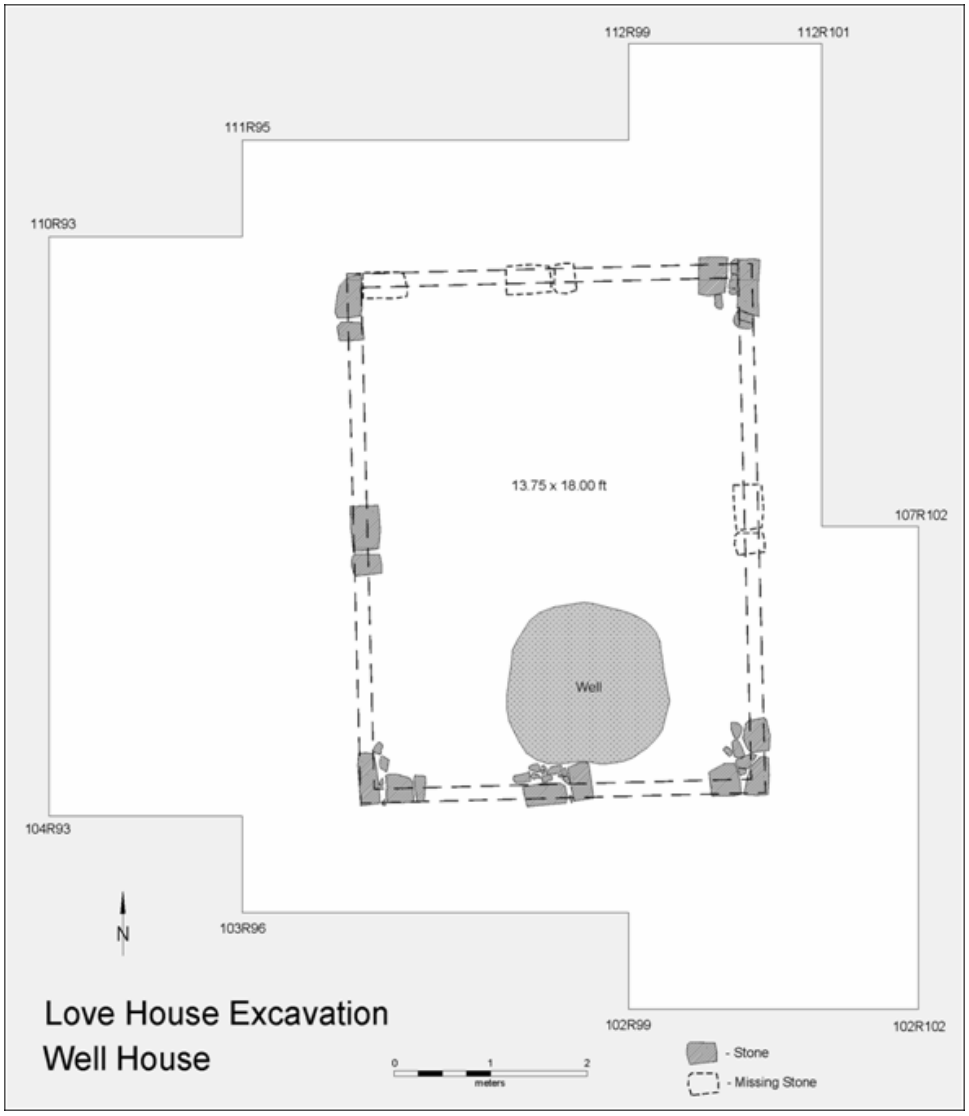

Figure 23. Map of the Love House excavation showing the remains of the Second President's House well house.

found beneath the well house suggests that it was built before any major activities took place on the lot during the historic era. The concentrations of ceramics around the building's periphery probably represent trash that accumulated around the building which is consistent with the well house standing prior to any significant activity on the lot. These artifact distributions suggest that the well house was built at approximately the same time (i.e., 1811–1812) as the Second President's House.

The association of several diagnostic artifacts with two of the foundation piers suggests a *terminus post quem* for the destruction of the well house. Several artifacts were found amongst the stones that comprised Features 6 and 7, the foundation piers at the northwest and northeast corners of the building. It is unlikely that the well house was standing when these artifacts were deposited because they were amongst the stones of these piers, and someone would have had to crawl beneath the building and pack them between the stones if the structure had been standing. Since the distribution of historic

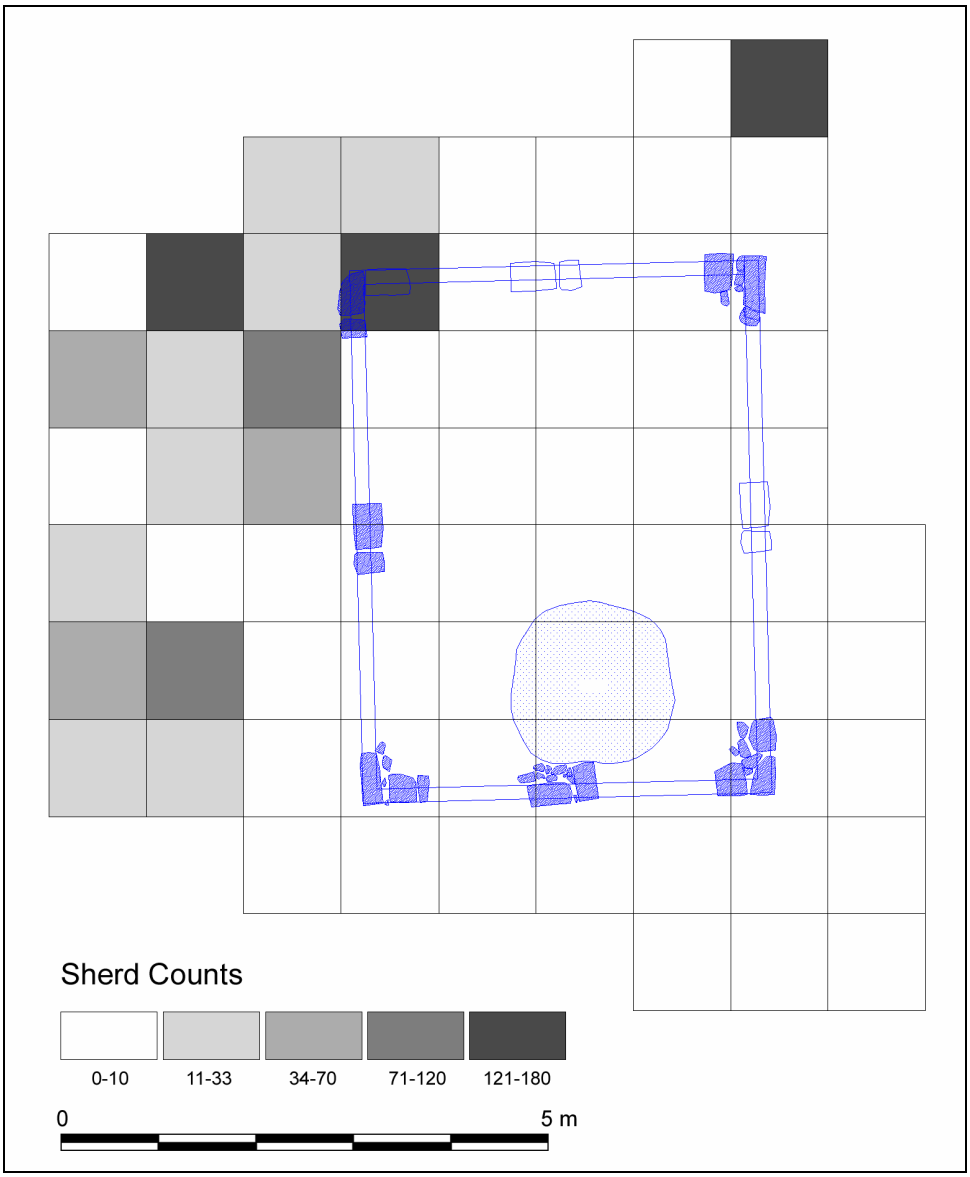

Figure 24. Distribution of historic ceramics in Level 5.

ceramics in Level 5 indicates that the well house was built at about the same time as the Second President's House, it is likely that the artifacts in Features 6 and 7 were deposited there at some time *after* the well house had been removed. Historic ceramics recovered from Feature 6 include black transfer-printed whiteware, flow-blue transfer-printed pearlware, and sponge-spattered whiteware. These types suggest a mid to late-nineteenth century date for the deposit (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:143, 145, and 161). Feature 7 contained nearly all of the fragments of a broken brown bottle. The top portion of this bottle was formed with a finishing tool and the body appears to have been shaped in a two-part vertical body mold with separate base part, a manufacturing process that was used between 1850 and 1920 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:28). This is consistent with the mid-to-late-nineteenth-century date suggested by the ceramics. Thus, it appears that the well house was destroyed at some point during the second half of the nineteenth century.

As discussed in following sections on Features 1, 57, and 64, the well house may have been torn down and the well filled in shortly after the destruction of the Second President's House in 1886, during a time in which the lot was cleaned of debris and outbuildings were torn down in preparation for construction of the Love House (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302).

Stratigraphic Levels

Five stratigraphic levels were encountered during the Love House excavations (Figure 25). These levels provided the basis for vertical control during excavation. With the exception of the upper two strata, levels were removed stratigraphically by one-meter excavation unit and kept distinct in the field.

Levels 1 and 2

Levels 1 and 2 are related to the occupation of the Love House. Thus, they contained artifacts dating from about 1887 to present. Together, these two levels were between 10 cm and 20 cm thick. Level 1 is the humus, which consisted of a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt. Level 2 was a mixed fill varying from a brown (10YR 5/3) to a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt with grit and contained coal, brick, and rock. This fill layer covered the whole site and is distinctive from the other levels because it was lighter in color and much more compact. A likely source of the fill that comprises Level 2 is the cellar that was dug beneath the south end of the Love House. It is possible that this cellar was excavated early in the construction process and that some of the spoil was spread across the lot, perhaps to level low areas. Although Levels 1 and 2 were distinct and could have been separated in the field, there was no advantage to doing so. The deposits that date to the time of the Love House were largely disturbed by modern activities.

Artifacts were kept from the contexts related to the Love House, but these deposits were not screened because they were not the primary objective of our excavations, they were relatively disturbed, and they were relatively recent in origin. The artifacts that came from Levels 1 and 2 would be familiar to most anyone. They included miscellaneous iron hardware, glass from soft-drink bottles, glass marbles, a plastic Santa head, and a 1941 Mercury dime. An interesting artifact that came from the Love House-era deposits but which likely dates to the Civil War is a brass button from an U.S. infantry officer's coat.

Level 3 (Figure 26)

Level 3 was located in the eastern part of the excavations, mostly within and around the piers of the well house. In the western part of the excavations, a layer of brick rubble designated features 57 and 64 was located in the same stratigraphic position (i.e., beneath Level 2). It is likely that Level 3, Feature 57, and Feature 64 are the uppermost levels related to the Second President's House. Level 3 was an organic, dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy silt that contained pieces of sand mortar and numerous broken brick inclusions. It was between about 5 cm and 15 cm thick. Level 3 did not contain many artifacts, and none of these were useful diagnostics. Using South's (1977:217) Mean

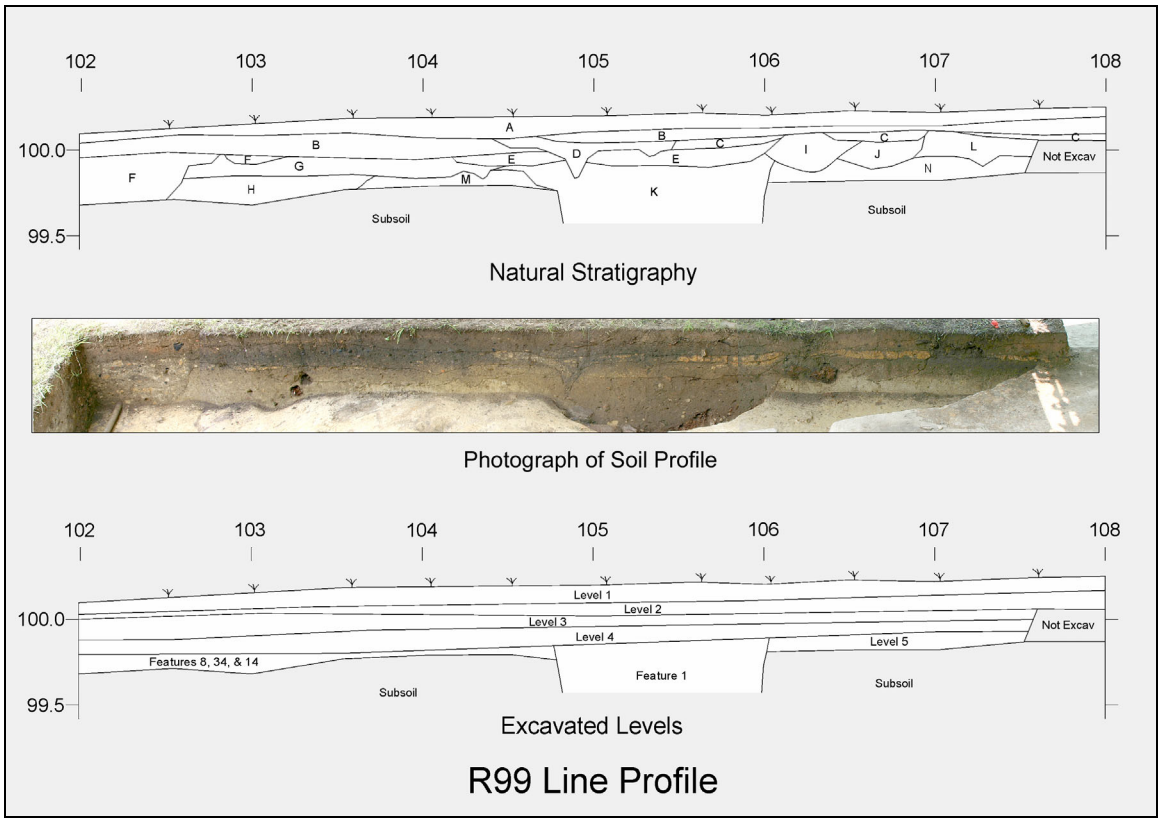

Figure 25. Photograph and drawings of the R99 Line Profile, showing natural stratigraphy and excavated levels. A key to natural stratigraphic units is provided below.

Key to natural stratigraphic units in Figure 19.

Label	Description
A	Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt.
B	Mixed fill with coal, brick, and rock; varies from brown (10YR 5/3) to dark brown (10YR 3/3 sandy silt with grit.
C	Block clay fill (10YR 6/6).
D	Highly mixed fill; predominantly grayish brown (10YR 5/2) very sandy silt mixed with pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt.
E	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gritty sandy silt.
F	Heavily mixed; predominantly light grayish brown (10YR 6/2) sandy silt heavily mottled with pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt; with clay and coal inclusions.
G	Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt; homogeneous.
H	Pale brown (10YR 6/3 sandy silt mottled with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt.
I	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) slightly sandy silt.
J	Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt sparsely mottled with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt.
K	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sandy silt; homogeneous.
L	Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt mottled with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt.
M	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) very sandy silt.
N	Very pale brown (10YR 7/3 sandy silt.

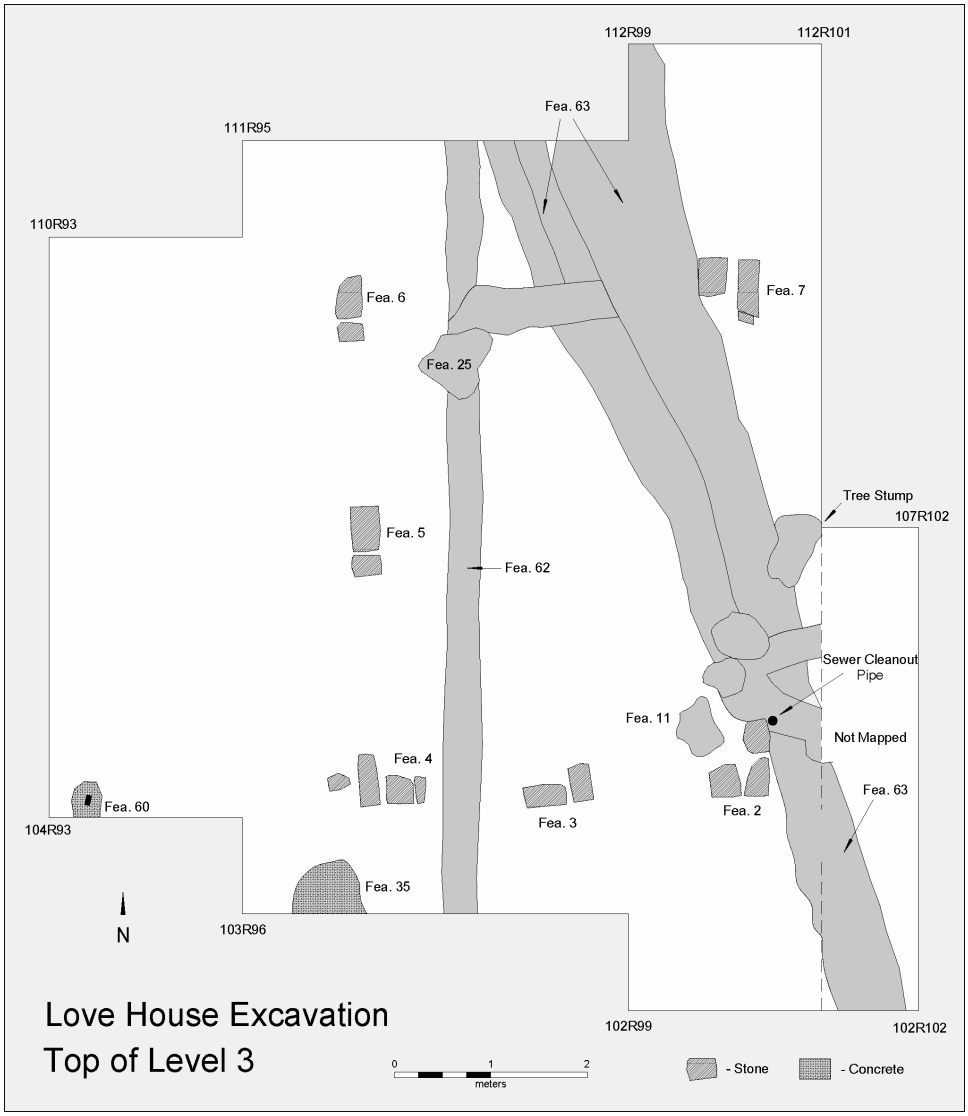

Figure 26. Excavation plan of the top of Level 3.

Ceramic Date formula, the assemblage of historic ceramics produced a date of 1857 for Level 3. Although the exact period represented by Level 3 cannot be known, the assemblage of artifacts and the mean ceramic date are consistent with it dating to the latter end of the Second President's House occupation.

Level 4 (Figure 27)

Level 4 was a medium brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt that was heavily mottled with a tan sandy silt. Level 4 was between about 1 and 15 cm thick. It was encountered across the entire site. It was located beneath Level 3 in the eastern part of the site and beneath Features 57 and 64 on the west.

Level 4 contained more artifacts than any other single context**.** These artifacts seem to represent a mixture of artifacts from nearly all of the nineteenth century. The mean ceramic date of 1841 for this level is consistent with this. The presence of blue and

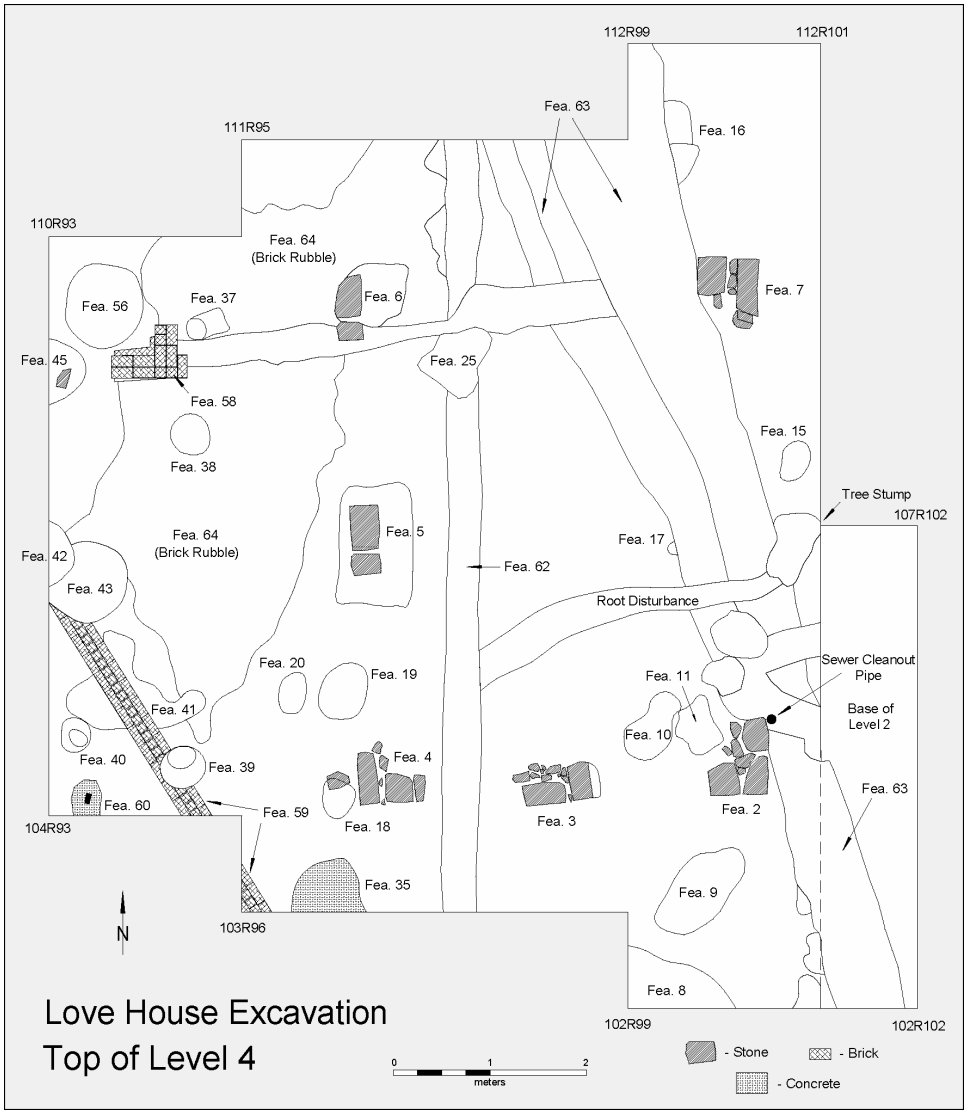

Figure 27. Excavation plan of the top of Level 4.

green shell-edged pearlware sherds suggests that Level 4 contains artifacts that date to the first half of the nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:151; South 1977:212). Black transfer-printed sherds are consistent with a mid-nineteenth-century date, while other types, such as sponge-spatter and flow-blue transfer-printed sherds, indicate a mid-to-late-nineteenth-century date (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:139 and 145). Several sherds with back marks came from Level 4, and all of these date to the second half of the nineteenth century and post-date 1861. One of these may be from Turner, Goddard and Company, a Staffordshire pottery that existed between 1867 and 1874 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:12o). Another mark is similar to one used by Richard Alcock of Staffordshire between 1870 and 1882 (Praetzellis et al 1983:8–9) and also is similar to one used by George Jones of Staffordshire between 1861 and 1873 and George Jones and Sons between 1873 and 1891 (Praetzellis et al 1983:46). This mark also is similar to the 1867-to-1874 Turner, Goddard, and Company mark discussed above (Kovel and Kovel 1986:12o). Another partial mark may have been used by W. and E. Corn of

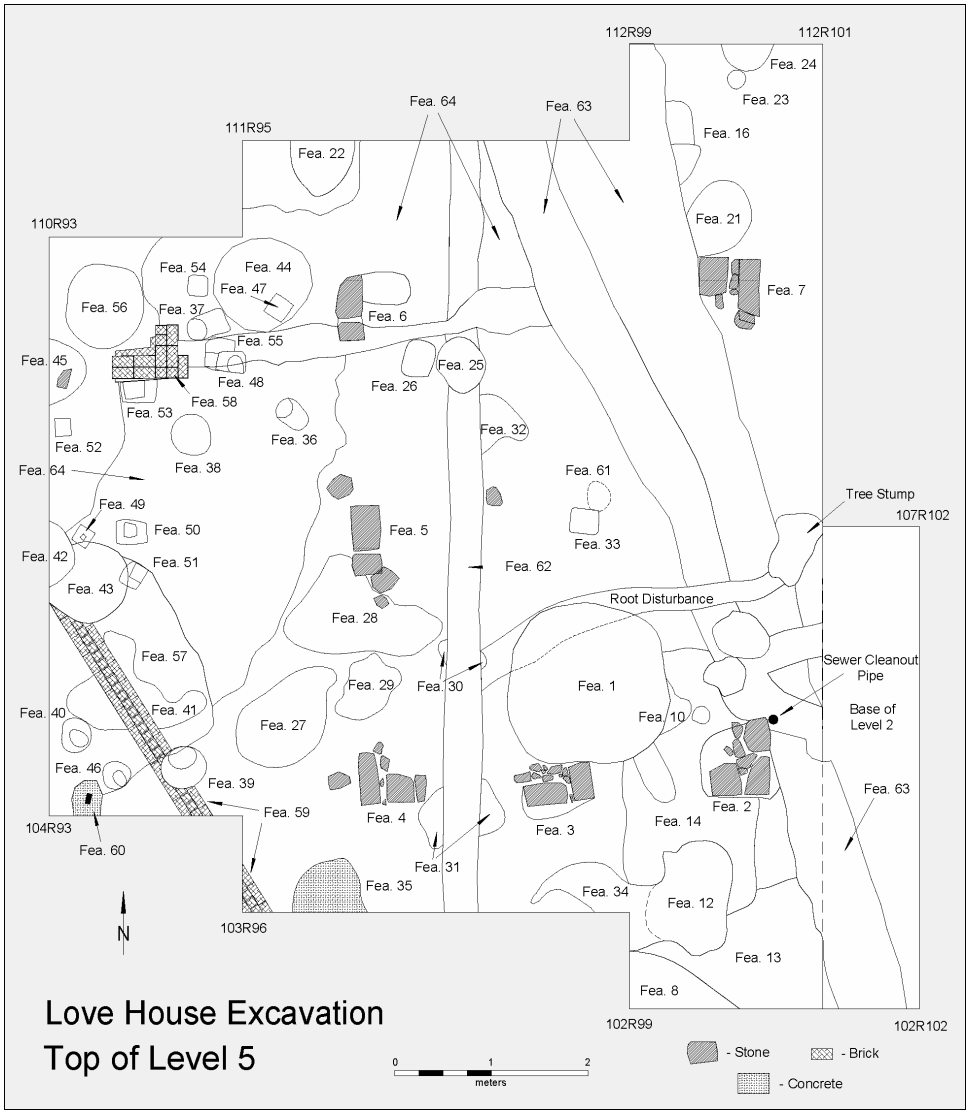

Figure 28. Excavation plan of the top of Level 5.

Staffordshire; this pottery existed between 1864 and 1904 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:76e). Thus, while artifacts from the entire nineteenth century are present in Level 4, it seems that many date to the second half of that century.

Level 5 (Figures 28 and 29)

Level 5 was a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt. Level 5 was between about 3 cm and 20 cm thick and was encountered across the entire site. Level 5 represents the original ground surface that would have existed at the time the Second President's House was built, and it also was the soil present when Native Americans first occupied the site many centuries earlier. Although it is based on a small number of sherds, the mean ceramic date of 1827 is consistent with Level 5 dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. The presence of blue and green shell-edged pearlware suggests that Level 5 dates to the first half of the nineteenth century (Majewski

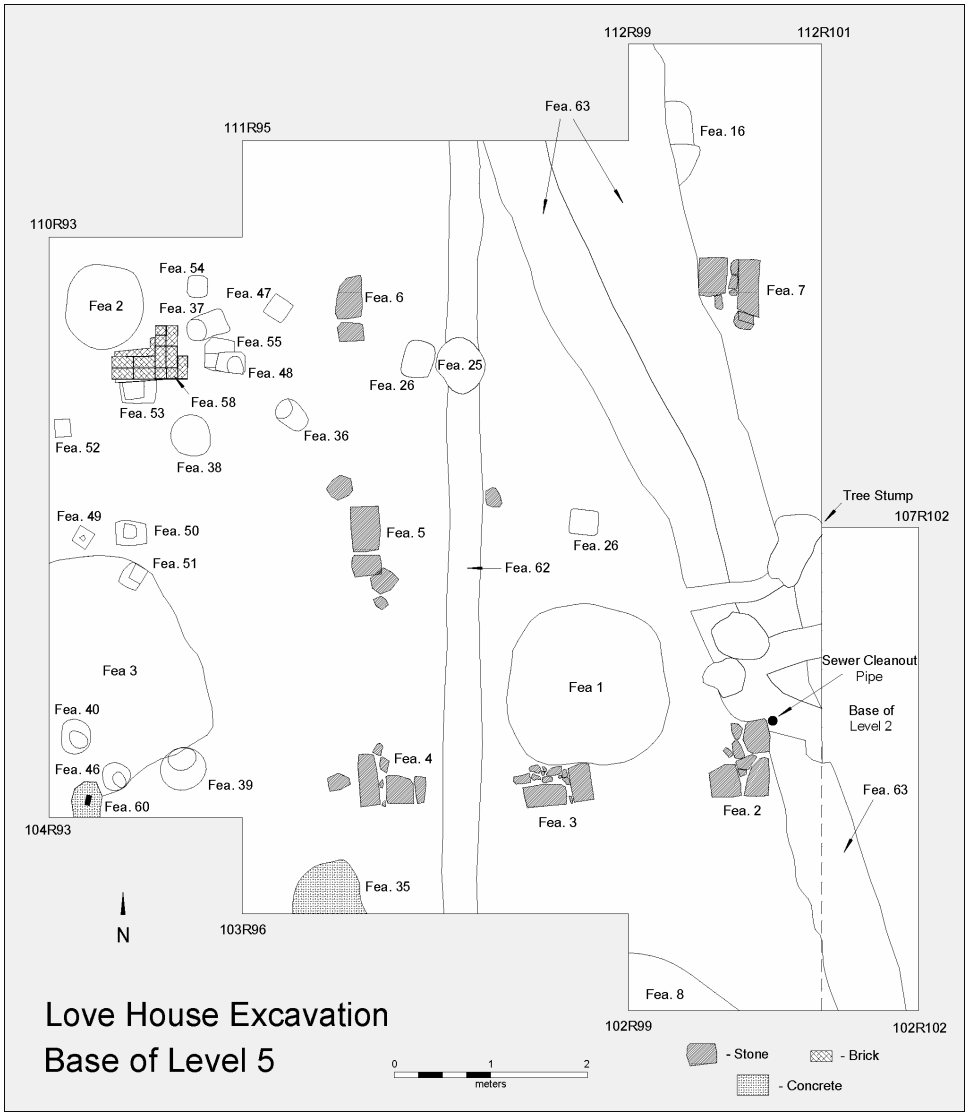

Figure 29. Excavation plan of the base of Level 5 (top of subsoil).

and O'Brien 1987:151; South 1977:212). The presence of black transfer-printed whiteware is consistent with this, at least for the early end of its range (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145). The occurrence of sponge-spatter whiteware sherds is not consistent with an early nineteenth-century date, though, and it is likely that these were from some sort of disturbance that went unnoticed during excavation.

Feature Descriptions

Sixty-four archaeological features were identified during investigations at the Love House (Table 1 and Figures 26 to 29). Most of these features contained artifacts**.** All but two of those—a trench containing an active water line (Feature 62) and another trench or trenches containing one or more sewer lines (Feature 63)—were excavated. Features 1 through 7 are associated with the well house, located in the center of the excavation, and this structure is thought to have been constructed during the early

Table 1. Summary of archaeological features identified at the Love House site.

Feature	Description	Center	Length	Width	Depth	First Observed
1	Well	105.3R98.6	1.55 m	1.47 m	1.30 m (excav.)	Level 5 Top
2	Foundation Pier	104.5R100.2	80 cm	63 cm	26 cm	Level 3 Top
3	Foundation Pier	104.3R98.3	74 cm	45 cm	22 cm	Level 3 Top
4	Foundation Pier	104.3R96.5	69 cm	55 cm	20 cm	Level 3 Top
5	Foundation Pier	106.9R96.3	73 cm	33 cm	20 cm	Level 3 Top
6	Foundation Pier	109.4R96.1	78 cm	70 cm	21 cm	Level 3 Top
7	Foundation Pier	109.6R100.0	73 cm	65 cm	25 cm	Level 3 Top
8	Water Line Trench	102.2R99.3	1.12 m	65 cm	21 cm	Level 4 Top
9	Basin-Like Pit	103.2R99.7	1.15 m	58 cm	12 cm	Level 4 Top
10	Irregular Pit	104.9R99.2	77 cm	47 cm	7cm	Level 4 Top
11	Irregular Pit	104.9R99.7	63 cm	50 cm	12 cm	Level 4 Top
12	Irregular Pit	103.1R99.6	1.19 m	88 cm	19 cm	Level 5 Top
13	Irregular Disturbance	102.5R100.5	2.00 m	1.35 m	12 cm	Level 5 Top
14	Irregular Disturbance	104.3R99.7	2.76 m	1.43 m	8 cm	Level 5 Top
15	Oval Pit	107.7R100.7	43 cm	30 cm	6 cm	Level 4 Top
16	Irregular Pit	110.8R99.5	42 cm	28 cm	7cm	Level 4 Top
17	Oval Pit	106.8R99.5	13 cm	10 cm	2 cm	Level 4 Top
18	Oval Pit	104.2R96.0	42 cm	34 cm	11 cm	Level 4 Top
19	Oval Pit	105.3R96.0	58 cm	51 cm	7 cm	Level 4 Top
20	Oval Pit	105.3R95.5	43 cm	28 cm	9 cm	Level 4 Top
21	Oval Pit	110.2R99.9	85 cm	62 cm	7 cm	Level 5 Top
22	Circular Pit	110.8R95.8	67 cm	58 cm	9 cm	Level 5 Top
23	Posthole	111.6R100.1	20 cm	19 cm	3 cm	Level 5 Top
24	Circular Pit	111.9R100.2	54 cm	28 cm	3 cm	Level 5 Top
25	Irregular Pit	108.7R97.2	59 cm	51 cm	12 cm	Level 3 Top
26	Posthole	108.7R96.8	39 cm	31 cm	47 cm	Level 5 Top
27	Irregular Pit	105.0R95.4	1.28 m	82 cm	4 cm	Level 5 Top
28	Irregular Pit	106.1R96.2	1.65 m	1.03 m	7 cm	Level 5 Top
29	Irregular Pit	105.3R96.3	71 cm	51 cm	6 cm	Level 5 Top
30	Irregular Pit	105.6R97.3	53 cm	30 cm	4 cm	Level 5 Top
31	Pet Burial(?)	104.0R97.2	83 cm	60 cm	14 cm	Level 5 Top
32	Irregular Pit	108.1R97.6	62 cm	50 cm	4 cm	Level 5 Top
33	Postmold in Posthole	107.0R98.5	30 cm	26 cm	20 cm	Level 5 Top
34	Tree Disturbance	103.2R98.8	1.29 m	91 cm	6 cm	Level 5 Top
35	Basin	103.2R95.9	77 cm	56 cm	19 cm	Level 3 Top
36	Postmold in Posthole	108.2R95.5	37 cm	26 cm	16 cm	Level 5 Top
37	Postmold in Posthole	109.1R94.6	42 cm	25 cm	7 cm	Level 5 Top
38	Circular Pit	107.9R94.5	43 cm	41 cm	15 cm	Level 5 Top
39	Postmold in Posthole	104.5R94.4	48 cm	44 cm	12 cm	Level 5 Top
40	Postmold in Posthole	104.8R93.3	36 cm	30 cm	10 cm	Level 5 Top
41	Tree Disturbance	105.2R93.8	1.43 m	1.00 m	10 cm	Level 5 Top
42	Circular Pit	106.7R93.1	68 cm	27 cm	8 cm	Level 5 Top
43	Circular Pit	106.4R93.4	84 cm	81 cm	15 cm	Level 5 Top
44	Charcoal Lens	109.5R95.2	1.03 m	99 cm	3 cm	Level 5 Top
45	Circular Pit	108.6R93.1	69 cm	38 cm	11 cm	Level 5 Top
46	Postmold in Posthole	104.4R93.7	29 cm	28 cm	20 cm	Level 5 Top
47	Postmold in Posthole	109.3R95.4	24 cm	23 cm	8 cm	Under Fea. 44
48	Postmold in Posthole	108.7R94.9	30 cm	22 cm	16 cm	Level 5 Top
49	Postmold in Posthole	106.9R93.3	18 cm	17 cm	3 cm	Level 5 Top

Table 1 continued.

Feature	Description	Center	Length	Width	Depth	First Observed
50	Postmold in Posthole	106.9R93.9	32 cm	26 cm	20 cm	Level 5 Top
51	Postmold in Posthole	106.5R93.9	26 cm	22 cm	5 cm	Level 5 Top
52	Posthole	108.0R93.1	18 cm	16 cm	2 cm	Level 5 Top
53	Postmold in Posthole	108.4R93.9	38 cm	24 cm	20 cm	Level 5 Top
54	Posthole	109.5R94.5	22 cm	21 cm	6 cm	Level 5 Top
55	Postmold in Posthole	108.8R94.8	34 cm	30 cm	28 cm	Level 5 Top
56	Circular Pit	109.3R93.6	88 cm	80 cm	28 cm	Level 5 Top
57	Large Shallow Basin	105.5R93.7	2.74 m	1.70 m	22 cm	Level 5 Top
58	Foundation Pier	108.7R94.1	78 cm	55 cm	25 cm	Level 4 Top
59	Low Landscaping Wall (?)	105.1R93.8	3.78 m	27 cm	18 cm	Level 4 Top
60	Posthole	104.2R93.4	37 cm	32 cm	-	Level 3 Top
61	Pit?	107.3R98.7	32 cm	25 cm	-	Level 5 Top
62	Water Line Trench	107.0R97.3	8.00 m	39 cm	-	Level 3 Top
63	Sewer Line Trench	107.5R99.8	10.40 m	1.86 m	-	Level 3 Top
64	Large Shallow Basin	107.7R94.9	8.32 m	2.80 m	-	Level 4 Top

nineteenth century. Features 23, 26, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 46–55, and 60 are postholes and Feature 58 is a brick pier associated with other unidentified structures. Feature 59 is low, linear, landscaping feature constructed of un-mortared brick. Features 57 and 64 are large, brick-rubble-filled depressions likely associated with the destruction of the Second President's house. Features 21 and 61 appear to be pit remnants associated with a prehistoric occupation of the site. The remaining features represent soil disturbances from various backyard activities associated with the Second President's house or the James Lee Love house. All of these features are described in more detail below.

Feature 1 (Figures 30 to 36)

Feature 1 was a hand-dug well located at the south-central edge of the well house. Located at 105.3R98.6 (center), Feature 1 measured 1.55 m (E-W) by 1.47 m (N-S) and was excavated to a depth of 1.30 m below the top of Level 5. It was first recognized while excavating Feature 10, a small intrusive pit observed at the top of Level 4. This excavation inadvertently extended to the top of Zone 4 within Feature 1 before being terminated. Feature 1 was more clearly defined during the cleaning and recording of the R99 profile (see Figure 25), and its point of origin was determined to be the top of Level 4. However, the uppermost fill was indistinguishable from the surrounding Level 4 soil, and the top of Feature 1 (uppermost Zone 1 fill) was removed as Level 4 within units 104R99 and 105R99.

Following removal of the soil balk at the R99 profile and excavation of adjacent 1 m units to the west (down to the top of Level 5), the top outline of Feature 1, now clearly visible, was mapped and the east half of the feature was excavated. This excavation identified and removed four fill zones (designated Zones 1 through 4). Zone 1 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4), fine, slightly silty sand. Zone 2, later determined to be a

Figure 30. Top of Feature 1 with balk for R99 profile in place (view to west).

Figure 31. Excavating the east half of Feature 1 (view to northwest).

Figure 32. Profile view (to west) of Feature 1 showing deposit of brick rubble in Zone 4.

Figure 33. Close-up view (to west) of Feature 1 profile showing deposit of brick rubble in Zone 4.

Figure 34. Top of Zone 5 in Feature 1, with ceramic cuspidor and other artifacts exposed.

Figure 35. View (to west) of Feature 1 after terminating excavation within Zone 6.

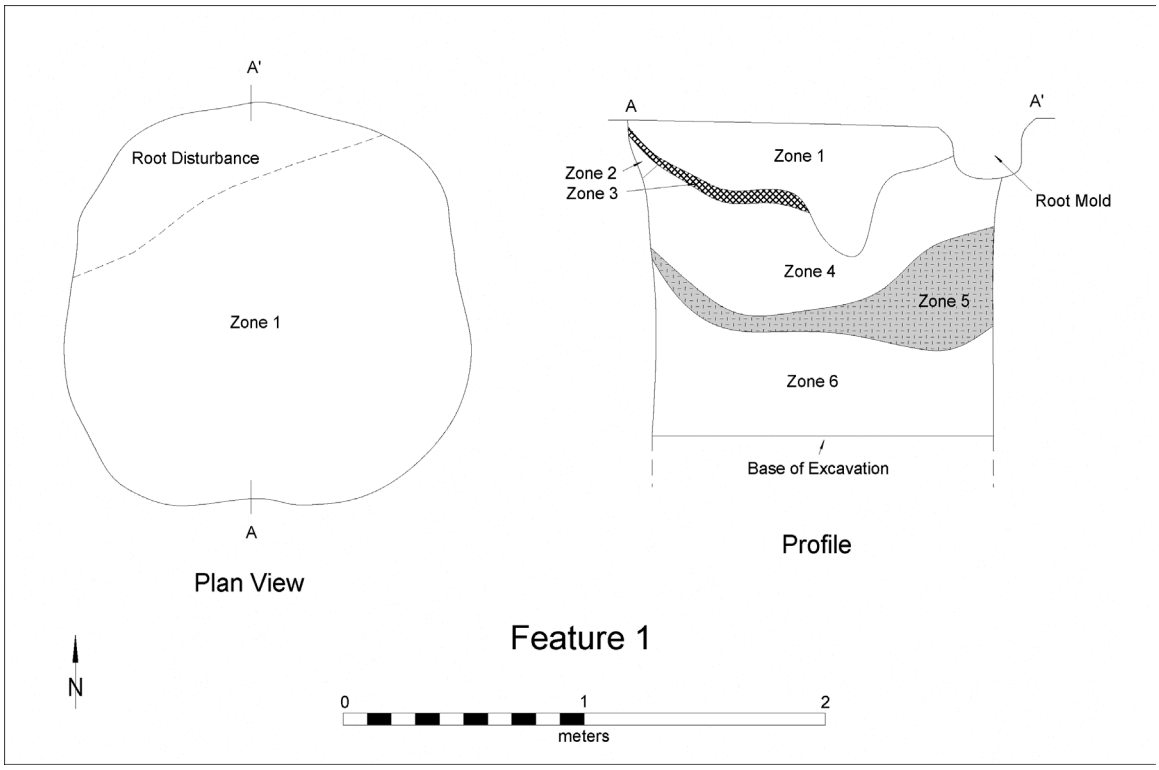

Figure 36. Plan and profile drawings of Feature 1.

small pocket in Zone 4, was a brown (10YR 5/3) silty sand. Zone 3 was a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silty sand with abundant charcoal and charred corncobs. Zone 4 was a mixture of two soils: a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), medium sand; and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), medium sand filled with whole bricks, large brick fragments, smaller brick rubble, mortar, plaster, rocks, and abundant artifacts.

After Zone 4 was removed in the east half of Feature 1, it was cleaned, photographed, and mapped. Then, the west half of the feature was removed by fill zone to the top of Zone 5. Zone 5 was removed next, and it consisted of two very similar soils. Most of the fill was a dark brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand which contained abundant charcoal, animal bone, and artifacts. The remainder was a dark brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand mixed with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand, and it also contained abundant charcoal, animal bone, and artifacts.

Beneath Zone 5 was Zone 6, a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), gritty sand mottled with dark brown (10YR 4/3) ash pockets which contained inclusions of very pale brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay. Along the pit edges, this fill was a very compact and more homogeneous, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), gritty sand. While a few artifacts were recovered from the very top of Zone 6, it was largely devoid of artifacts and appears to represent clean fill dirt that was brought in to fill the well once it was abandoned. Zone 6 was excavated to a depth of about 40 cm below the base of Zone 5, at which point the excavation of Feature 1 was terminated. Subsequent probing with a probe rod and a soil auger indicated that Zone 6 extends at least 1.24 m below the base of excavation and likely goes much, much deeper.

Feature 1 contained a large number of artifacts, the second-most associated with any single context at the Love House site. These include temporally diagnostic artifacts from the entire nineteenth century. Earlier diagnostics include green and blue shell-edged pearlware sherds (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:151), as well as a large, reconstructed, blue transfer-printed pearlware bowl that was backmarked with the name "Dillon." This backmark could refer to one of two Staffordshire potters in operation between 1829 and 1843 (Godden 1963:17; Larsen 1978:198). Artifacts that could date to the middle of the nineteenth century include flow-blue transfer-printed pearlware sherds and black transfer-printed whiteware sherds (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:143 and 145). Several fragments of a "Brown's Stout" bottle made by the Dyottville Glass Works of Philadelphia probably date from around 1844 to 1860 (McKearin 1970:116–117).

While several diagnostic artifacts date to the first half of the nineteenth century, the ranges of dates associated with most artifact types generally overlap during the second half of the century. These include fragments of paneled and embossed medicine bottles, which post-date the late 1860s (Jones and Sullivan 1989:49), and sponge-spattered whiteware sherds, which post-date the 1850s (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:161). A black transfer-printed backmark in the royal arms style on an ironstone plate is attributable to a Staffordshire pottery which was in operation between 1853 and 1882 (Praetzellis et al 1983:42).

The latest artifacts from Feature 1 indicate that the well was filled some time during the second half of the nineteenth century, and likely during its last quarter. Several lines of evidence indicate that the well may have been filled in shortly after the destruction of the Second President's House in 1886. First, the overall assemblage contains artifacts from the entire nineteenth century, indicating that it likely represents trash from a general cleaning of the site near the end of the century. While the mean ceramic date of 1841 is too early for Feature 1 based on many of its diagnostics, it is a date that approximates the mid-point of the Second President's House occupation (i.e., 1812 to 1886). Second, the large number of whole bricks and brick fragments in Feature 1 probably represent debris from the destruction of the Second President's House or one of its outbuildings. Third, the diagnostic artifacts associated with the well house and the distribution of brick rubble (Features 57 and 64) around it indicate that it was probably still standing when the Second President's House burned in 1886. Documentary evidence also indicates that the two-acre lot that contained the Second President's House was cleaned up and cleared of outbuildings following the house's destruction in 1886 and prior to the construction of the Love House in 1887 (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302). It is likely that the well served as a convenient receptacle for the debris that was generated during this process.

Feature 2 (Figure 37)

Feature 2 was the southeast foundation pier for the well house and was first identified in the test pit dug in April, 2004. This L-shaped pier, located at 104.5R100.2, was formed by three rectangular, chisel-dressed stone blocks and several smaller, irregular-shaped stones along the "inside" edge. The pier measured 80 cm (N-S) by 63 cm (E-W) and was 25 cm tall. A trace of the builder's pit was observed and contained brown homogeneous sandy silt with rock and brick inclusions. The pier stones rested on

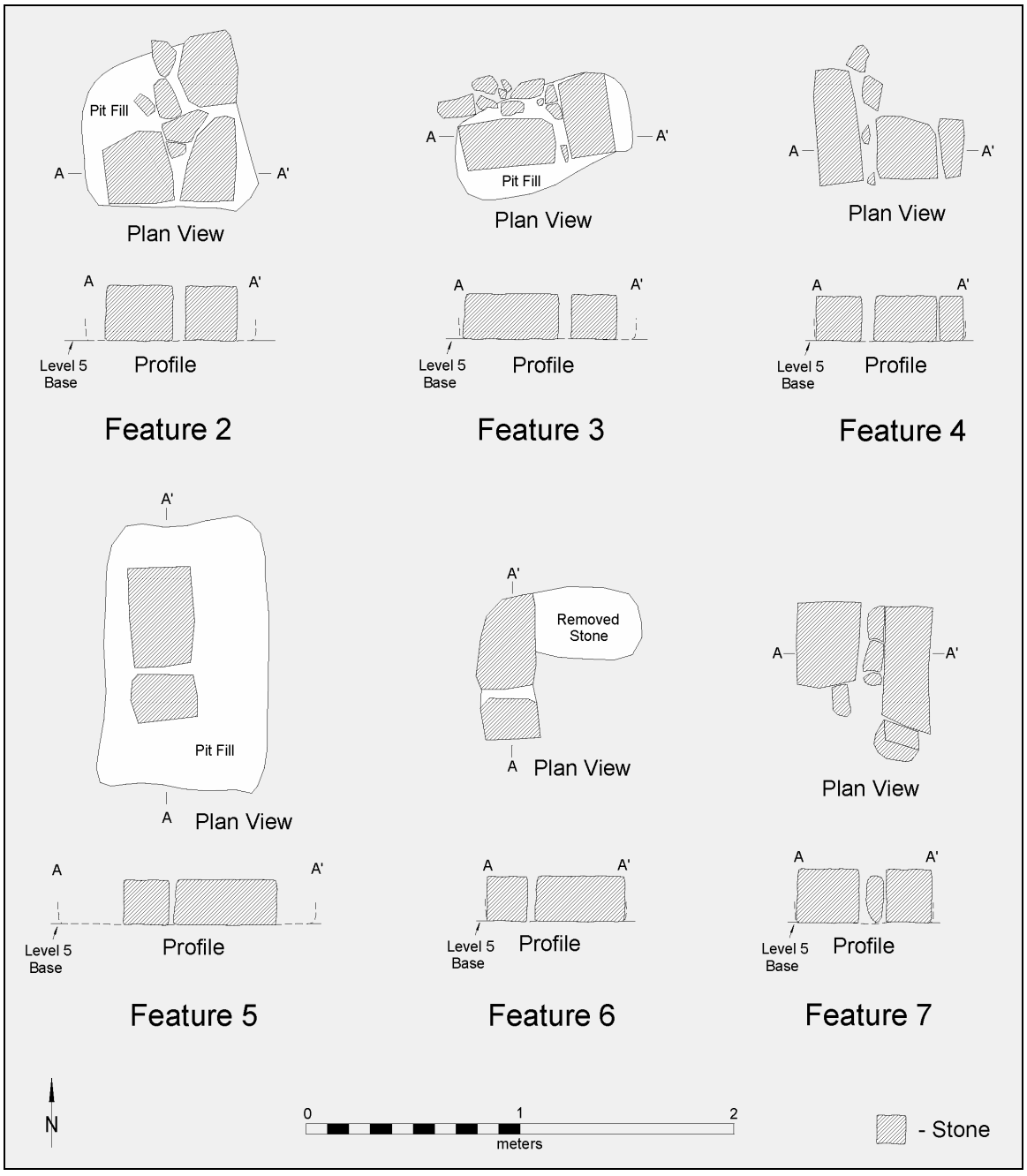

Figure 37. Plan and profile drawings of Features 2 to 7, stone piers for the well house.

the bottom of this pit. The top elevation was 100.00 m. Artifacts recovered from Feature 2 include stone flakes, a cut nail, a piece of window glass, a piece of container glass, and a whiteware sherd.

Feature 3 (Figure 37)

Feature 3 was the south-central foundation pier for the well house located at 104.3R98.3. This rectangular foundation pier was formed by two rectangular, chisel-

Figure 38. Feature 5 pier stones along west wall of well house (at left, facing east) and at the north end, showing chisel-dressed surface (at right, facing south).

dressed stone blocks and several smaller stones along the "inside" edge. The pier measured 74 cm (E-W) by 45 cm (N-S). A trace of the builder's pit was observed and contained medium brown homogeneous sandy silt. The pier stones were 22 cm tall and rested on the bottom of this pit (base of Level 5). The top elevation was 100.00 m. Associated with Feature 3 was a cut nail.

Feature 4 (Figure 37)

Feature 4 was the southwest foundation pier for the well house. This L-shaped pier, located at 104.3R96.5, was formed by three rectangular, chisel-dressed stone blocks and several smaller stones along the "inside" edge. It measured 69 cm (E-W) by 55 cm (N-S). No traces of the builder's trench were observed. The foundation stones were 20 cm tall and rested on the top of subsoil (base of Level 5). The top elevation was 100.05 m. No artifacts were associated with Feature 4.

Feature 5 (Figures 37 to 38)

Feature 5 was the west-central foundation pier for the well house and was located at 106.9R96.3. It measured 73 cm (N-S) by 33 cm (E-W) and was composed of two rectangular, 20-cm-tall, chisel-dressed stone blocks. A trace of the builder's pit, measuring 1.29 m (N-S) by 0.81 m (E-W) was observed, and it contained dark grayish brown sandy silt with brick fragments and charcoal. This pit was dug to the top of subsoil (base of Level 5), and the foundation blocks rested on the base of this pit. The top elevation was 100.10 m. Artifacts associated with Feature 5 include stone flakes, cut nails, window glass, container glass, pearlware sherds, and porcelain.

Feature 6 (Figure 37)

Feature 6 was the northwest foundation pier for the well house. This L-shaped pier, located at 109.4R96.1, was formed by three rectangular, chisel-dressed stone blocks,

one of which had been removed. The cavity from the removed stone contained very dark grayish brown sandy silt with abundant broken brick, rock rubble, and burned cut nails. Only slight traces of the builder's pit were visible. The pier measured 78 cm (E-W) by 70 cm (N-S), and the two remaining stones were 21 cm tall and rested on the top of subsoil (base of Level 5). The top elevation was 100.10 m. Associated with Feature 6 were cut nails, window glass, animal bone, coarse earthenware, pearlware, and whiteware.

Feature 7 (Figure 37)

Feature 7 was the northeast foundation pier for the well house and was located at 109.6R100.0. This L-shaped pier was formed by two rectangular, chisel-dressed stone blocks and several smaller stones along the "inside" edge. It measured 73 cm (N-S) by 65 cm (E-W). A trace of the builder's pit was observed and broken fragments of a whiskey bottle were found between the large stones. The fill was a medium brown sandy-to-gritty silt, and was similar to surrounding Level 4 soil but more homogeneous. The foundation stones appeared to rest on the floor of the builder's pit (top of subsoil) and were 25 cm tall. The top elevation was 100.10 m. Artifacts associated with Feature 7 include stone flakes, aboriginal pottery, window glass, animal bone, and container glass.

Feature 8 (Figure 39)

Feature 8 was a portion of a hand-dug water line trench encountered at the south edge of the excavation (102.2R99.3). A two-inch-diameter copper pipe rested on the trench bottom and ran east-west. The excavated portion of the trench was 1.12 m (E-W) by 65 cm (N-S) and 21 cm deep. The uppermost fill was a dark gray (organic) sandy silt mottled with sand mortar. Fill in the bottom of the trench was a light grayish brown (10YR 6/2) sandy silt heavily mottled with pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt, and contained clay and coal inclusions. Feature 8 contained cores, flakes, aboriginal pottery, iron hardware, cut nails, window glass, bone, a button, a tack, container glass, coarse earthenware, porcelain, whiteware, and yellow ware.

Feature 9 (Figure 39)

Feature 9 was a basin-like pit located at 103.2R99.7. It measured 1.15 m (NE-SW) by 58 cm (SE-NW) and had a maximum depth of 12 cm. Fill consisted of a dark gray homogeneous sandy silt mottled with yellow clay. Feature 9 contained flakes, an aboriginal sherd, part of a brass candle holder, lamp glass, cut nails, wire nails, window glass, bone, a button, container glass, whiteware, stoneware, and other unclassified objects of pewter and brass.

Feature 10 (Figure 39)

Feature 10 was a shallow, irregular-shaped pit located at 104.9R99.2. It was 77 cm (NE-SW) by 47 cm (SE-NW) and 7 cm deep. The fill was a dark gray (organic)

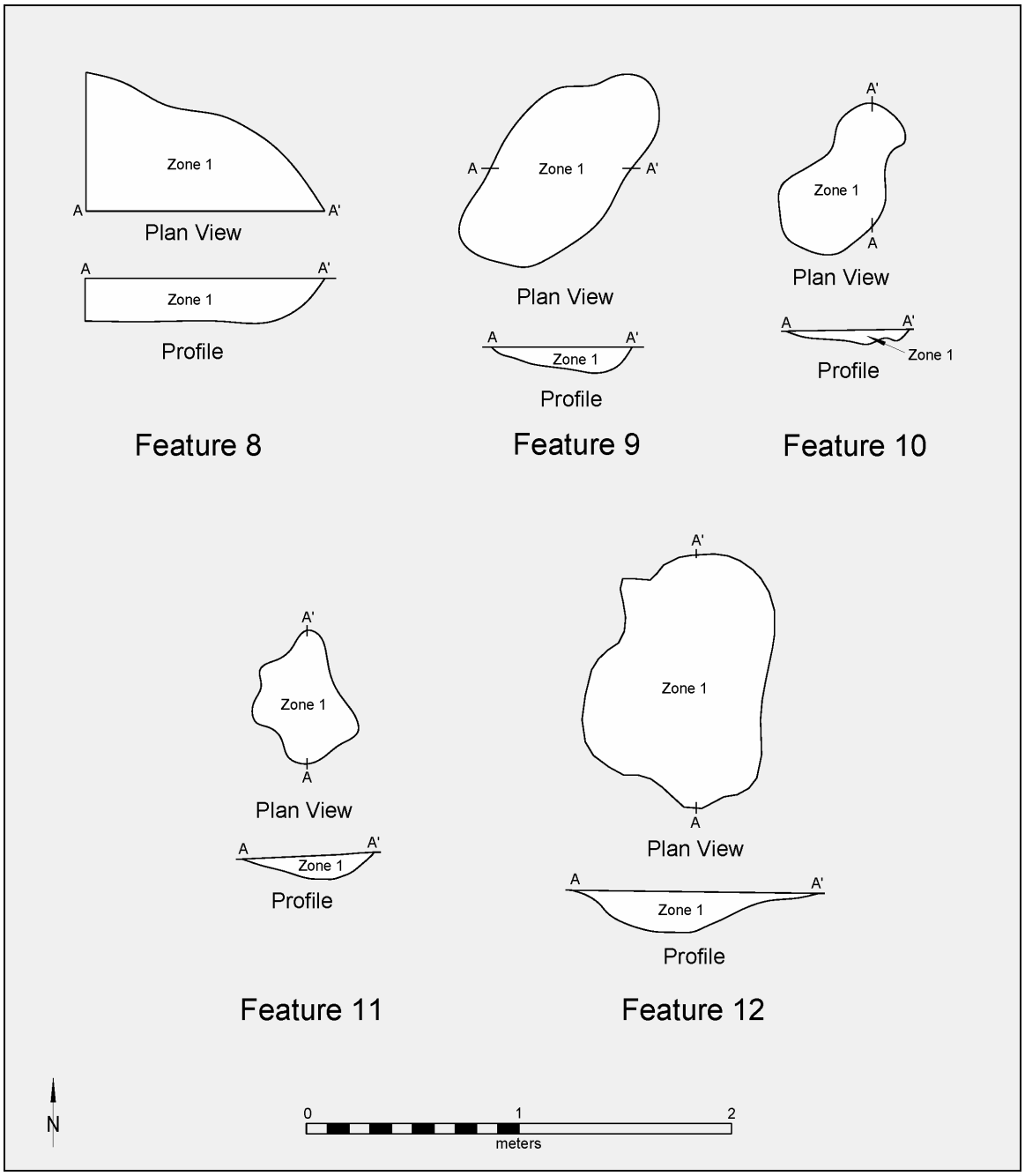

Figure 39. Plan and profile drawings of Features 8 to 12.

sandy silt mottled with sand mortar. Feature 10 appeared to be intruded by Feature 1. Feature 10 contained a biface, flakes, lamp glass, cut nails, a wire nail, window glass, bone, a brass tack, container glass, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware.

Feature 11 (Figure 39)

Feature 11 was a shallow, irregular-shaped pit located at 104.9R99.7. It measured 63 cm (N-S) by 50 cm (E-W) and had a maximum depth of 12 cm. The fill was a dark

gray (organic) sandy silt mottled with sand mortar and contained large chunks of yellow clay. This pit, along with two similar, unexcavated pits which intruded the clay-filled sewer line (Feature 63) just to the northeast, appear to have been dug during attempts to locate the sewer clean-out pipe (at 105.00R100.48). Feature 11 contained flakes, a cut nail, a piece of window glass, and a piece of container glass.

Feature 12 (Figure 39)

Feature 12 was a large, irregular-shaped pit that contained a medium brown, very sandy silt that was heavily mottled with chunks of dark yellowish brown clay and large bricks. It was located at 103.1R99.6 and measured 1.19 m (N-S) by 88 cm (E-W) by 19 cm deep. Feature 12 contained projectile points, flakes, lamp glass, an iron hook, cut nails, window glass, bone, container glass, porcelain, pearlware, whiteware, stoneware, and a stub-stemmed pipe.

Feature 13 (Figure 40)

Feature 13 was a large, irregular disturbance within Level 5. It was located at 102.5R100.5 and measured 2.00 m by 1.35 m by 12 cm deep. The fill consisted of a medium brown, very sandy silt that was heavily mottled with tan very sandy loam and contained brick inclusions. It was intruded by Features 8, 12, and 63, and possibly by Feature 14 as well. Feature 13 contained flakes, a cut nail, a piece of window glass, animal bone, container glass, and a refined earthenware sherd.

Feature 14 (Figure 40)

Feature 14 was a large, irregular disturbance within Level 5, just north of Feature 13 and located at 104.3R99.7. It measured 2.76 m by 1.43 m and was only 8 cm deep. Fill consisted of a gray sandy/gritty silt loam that was heavily mottled with tan very sandy silt. It appeared to be intruded by Features 10, 12, and 34, and also may be intruded by Feature 1 (well) and Feature 2 (well house foundation pier). Feature 14 contained flakes, cut nails, window glass, animal bone, container glass, pearlware, and stoneware.

Feature 15 (Figure 40)

Feature 15 was a shallow oval pit located at 107.7R100.7. It measured 43 cm by 30 cm and was 6 cm deep. The fill consisted of a loose, dark gray sandy/gritty silt loam. Feature 15 was first observed at the top of Level 4 and contained one flake.

Feature 16 (Figure 40)

Feature 16 was an irregular pit located along the east edge of Feature 63 (sewer line trenches) at 110.8R99.5. It measured 42 cm (N–S) by 28 cm (E-W) and was 7 cm deep. Fill in the south half consisted of a very dark grayish brown sandy silt mixed with chunks of light orange clay and coal. The remaining fill was a blocky clay mixed with

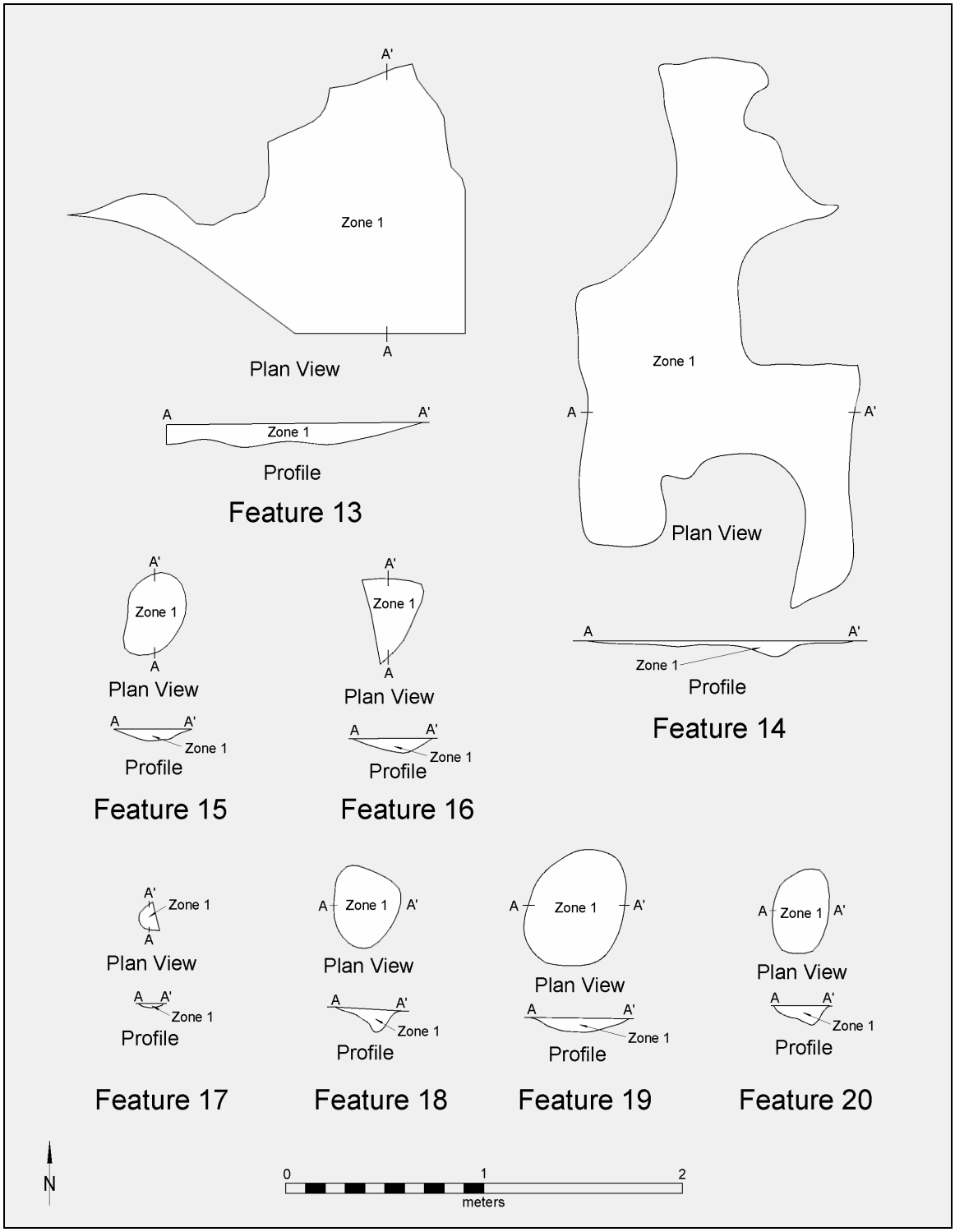

Figure 40. Plan and profile drawings of Features 13 to 20.

coal. Feature 16 contained one piece of window glass and several pieces of container glass.

Feature 17 (Figure 40)

Feature 17 was a small, shallow oval pit identified at the top of Level 4. It measured 13 cm (N-S) by 10 cm (E-W) and was 2 cm deep. It was located at 106.8R99.5 and was intruded by a Feature 63, a sewer line trench. Like the surrounding Level 4 soil, it was a gray sandy/gritty silt loam mottled with charcoal, brick fragments, and fine mortar. Feature 17 contained aboriginal pottery and a cut nail.

Feature 18 (Figure 40)

Feature 18 was an oval pit located immediately west of the southwest foundation pier (Feature 4) of the well house (centered at 104.2R96.0). It measured 42 cm (N-S) by 34 cm (E-W) and was 11 cm deep. Feature 18 was first observed at the top of Level 4 and contained a very dark grayish brown sandy silt. It also contained stone flakes, cut nails, container glass, and a coarse earthenware sherd.

Feature 19 (Figure 40)

Feature 19 was a shallow, oval pit located just west of the west wall of the well house at 105.3R96.0, between the southwest foundation pier (Feature 4) and the west-central pier (Feature 5). It measured 58 cm (NE-SW) by 51 cm (SE-NW) and was 7 cm deep. Like Feature 18, Feature 19 was first observed at the top of Level 4 and contained a very dark grayish brown sandy silt. This pit contained flakes, cut nails, container glass, and a piece of whiteware.

Feature 20 (Figure 40)

Feature 20 was a shallow, oval pit located just west of Feature 19 at 105.3R95.5. It measured 43 cm (N-S) by 28 cm (E-W) and was 9 cm deep. Like Feature 19, Feature 20 was first observed at the top of Level 4 and contained a very dark grayish brown sandy silt. Feature 20 contained aboriginal pottery, cut nails, window glass, container glass, and a piece of whiteware.

Feature 21 (Figure 41)

Feature 21 was a shallow, oval pit located at 110.2R99.9, just north of the northeast foundation pier for the well house (Feature 7). It measured 85 cm (NE-SW) by 62 cm (SE-NW) and was 7 cm deep. Feature 21 was observed at the top of Level 5 and contained a medium brown, very sandy silt mixed with tan, very silty sand. It also contained several prehistoric potsherds and stone flakes, and may be the basal remnant of a Middle Woodland pit feature.

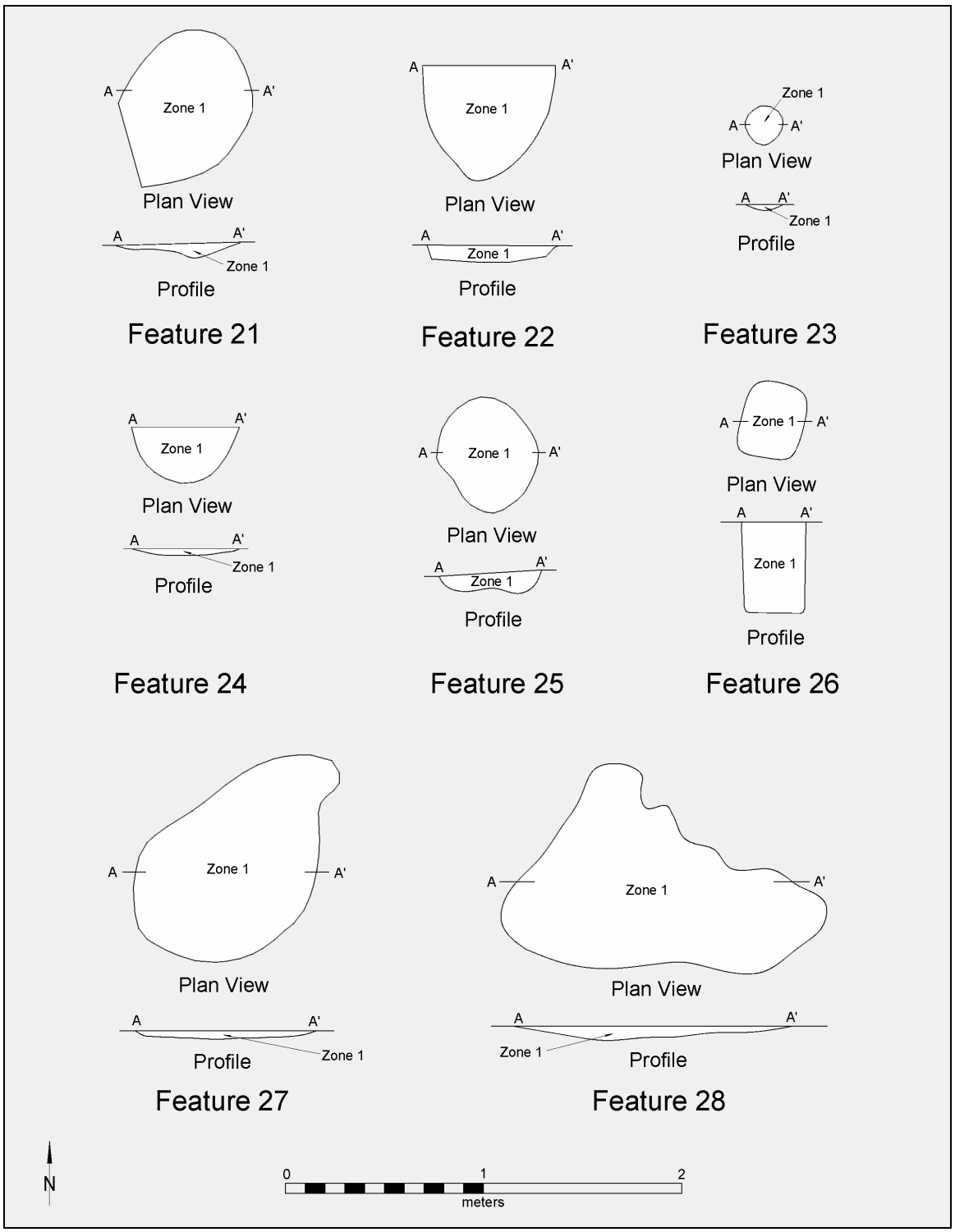

Figure 41. Plan and profile drawings of Features 21 to 28.

Feature 22 (Figure 41)

Feature 22 was a portion of a shallow, circular pit located at the north edge of the excavation (at 110.8R95.8). It measured 67 cm (E-W) by 58 cm (N-S) and was 9 cm deep. The uppermost fill was a loose, dark grayish brown, sandy silt mixed with "Chapel Hill" gravel, broken brick, and rock rubble. Beneath this layer was a slightly reddish brown, sandy silt which was heavily mottled with very light yellowish brown, sandy silt. This lower layer contained large and small brick fragments and charcoal. Feature 22 was first recorded at the top of Level 5. Feature 22 contained lamp glass, cut nails, window glass, bone, a brass tack, and whiteware.

Feature 23 (Figure 41)

Feature 23 was the basal remnant of a posthole, located near the northeast edge of the excavation (at 111.6R100.1). It measured 20 cm by 19 cm and was only 3 cm deep. It was detected at the top of Level 5 and contained a dark brown homogeneous silty loam. Feature 23 did not contain any artifacts.

Feature 24 (Figure 41)

Feature 24 was a shallow, circular pit located adjacent to Feature 23 (at 111.9R100.2) and extended into the north wall of the excavation. It contained a mottled white and dark brown silty loam, and was only slightly darker than surrounding Level 5 soil. Feature 24 measured 54 cm (E-W) by 28 cm (N-S) and was 3 cm deep. It contained an aboriginal sherd and a cut nail.

Feature 25 (Figure 41)

Feature 25 was an irregular pit located at 108.7R97.2. It measured 59 cm (N-S) by 51 cm (E-W) and was 12 cm deep. The fill was a dark yellowish brown sandy silt mixed with tan sandy silt, and contained abundant rocks and brick fragments. Feature 25 was first observed at the top of Level 3 and intrudes a trench (Feature 62) which contains a modern water line. It is considered to be a recent disturbance and contained flakes, cut nails, window glass, a glass stopper, porcelain, pearlware, and whiteware.

Feature 26 (Figure 41)

Feature 26 was a deep posthole observed at the top of Level 5 and located at 108.7R96.8, immediately west of Feature 25. It measured 39 cm by 31 cm by 47 cm deep, and contained a blocky, dark yellowish brown clay. No postmold could be detected. Feature 26 contained a core, flakes, cut nails, window glass, and whiteware.

Feature 27 (Figure 41)

Feature 27 was a large, shallow, irregular pit located just west of the well house, at 105.0R95.4. It measured 1.28 m (NE-SW) by 82 cm (SE-NW) by 4 cm deep and was

first observed at the top of Level 5. The fill consisted of a medium brown sandy silt heavily mottled with light yellowish brown sandy silt and sparsely mottled with dark grayish brown sandy silt, and contained small brick and charcoal fragments. Feature 27 contained flakes, a cut nail, window glass, pearlware, whiteware, and a kaolin pipe fragment.

Feature 28 (Figure 41)

Feature 28 was a large, irregular pit located just south of the west-central foundation pier for the well house, at 106.1R96.2. It was first observed at the top of Level 5 and measured 1.65 m (E-W) by 1.03 m (N-S) by 7 cm deep. The fill consisted of a medium brown sandy silt that was heavily mottled with light yellowish brown sandy silt and sparsely mottled with dark grayish brown sandy silt, and it contained small brick and charcoal fragments. Artifacts found in this feature include a flake, an aboriginal sherd, window glass, and whiteware.

Feature 29 (Figure 42)

Feature 29 was an irregular pit located at 105.3R96.3, between the southwest and west-central piers of the well house. It was observed at the top of Level 5 and measured 71 cm (NE-SW) by 51 cm (SE-NW) by 6 cm deep. The fill was a medium brown sandy silt heavily mottled with light yellowish brown sandy silt and sparsely mottled with dark grayish brown sandy silt. It contained small brick and charcoal fragments, flakes, an aboriginal sherd, a cut nail, pearlware, and stoneware.

Feature 30 (Figure 42)

Feature 30 was a shallow irregular pit located at 105.6R97.3. It measured 53 cm (E-W) by 30 cm (N-S) by 4 cm deep, and was intruded by Feature 62, a water line trench. The fill consisted of a medium brown sandy silt sparsely mottled with light yellowish brown sandy silt. Feature 30 did not contain any artifacts.

Feature 31 (Figure 42)

Feature 31 was a rectangular pit located at 104.0R97.2 and intruded by Feature 62 (water line trench). Mapped at the top of Level 5, it measured 83 cm (NE-SW) by 60 cm (SE-NW) and was 14 cm deep. Feature 31 was filled with a homogeneous, dark brown sandy silt, and it contained several animal (dog?) bones. It is interpreted as a probable pet burial. Feature 31 also contained flakes, an unidentified nail, and window glass.

Feature 32 (Figure 42)

Feature 32 was a shallow, irregular pit observed at the top of Level 5 and intruded by Feature 62 (water line trench) at 108.1R97.6. It measured 62 cm (N-S) by 50 cm (E-W) by 4 cm deep, and it contained a light brown sandy silt sparsely mottled with very

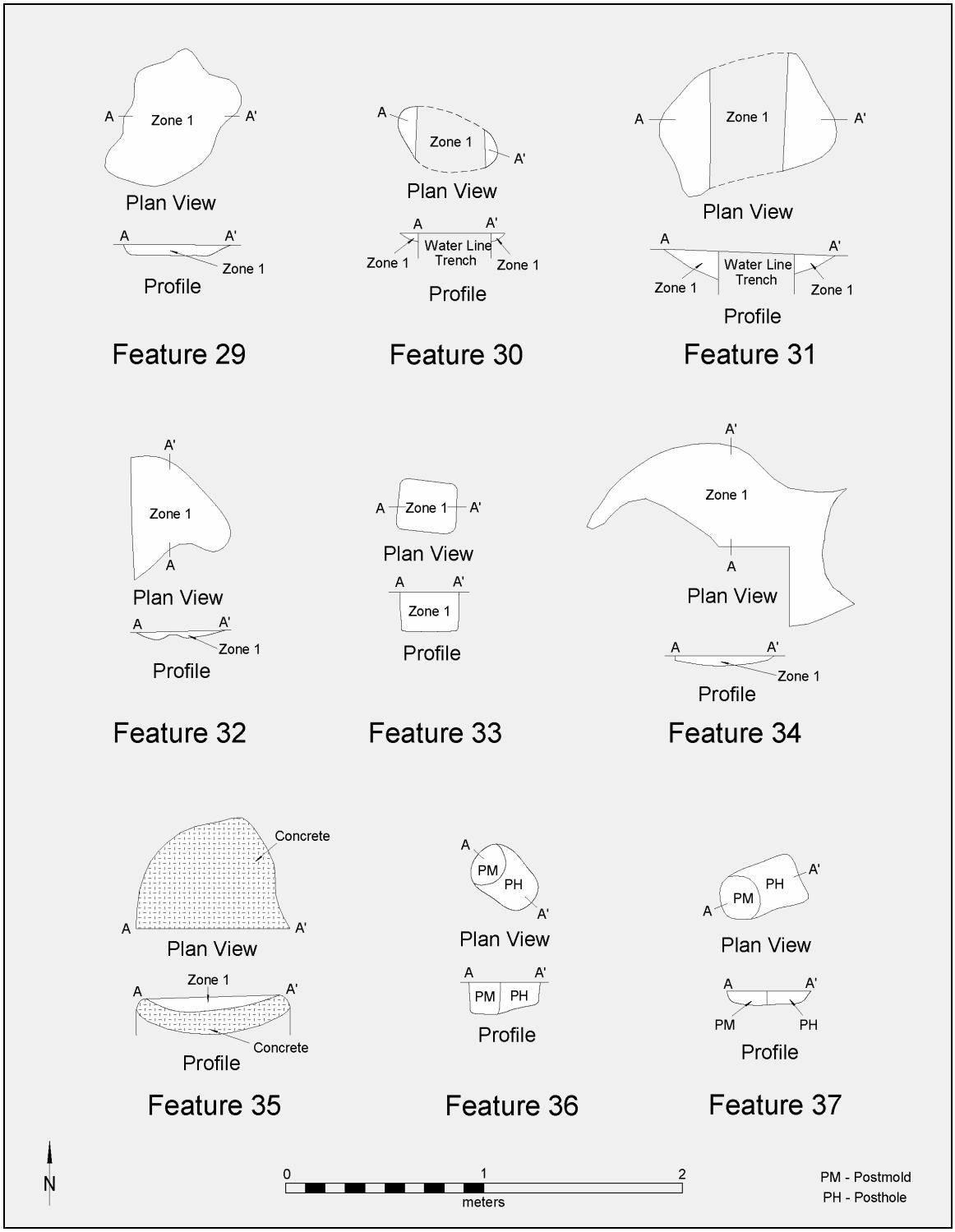

Figure 42. Plan and profile drawings of Features 29 to 37.

light yellowish brown sandy silt. Feature 32 contained a cut nail and a piece of whiteware.

Feature 33 (Figure 42)

Feature 33 was a rectangular posthole first observed at the top of Level 5 and located at 107.0R98.5. It measured 30 cm by 26 cm and was 20 cm deep. The postmold was a brown compact sandy silt, and the surrounding posthole fill was a mixture of light brown sandy silt and yellowish brown clay. The posthole fill contained large prehistoric sherds and rock, flakes, cut nails, and fragment from an iron container.

Feature 34 (Figure 42)

Feature 34 was a probable tree disturbance mapped at the top of Level 5 and located at the south edge of the excavation, at 103.2R98.8. It measured 1.29 m (E-W) by 91 cm (N-S) and was 6 cm deep. It intruded Feature 14, but its relationship to adjacent Feature 12 is unclear. The fill within Feature 34 was a loosely compacted, brown sandy silt mixed with light yellowish brown sandy silt. This fill was very similar to the surrounding Level 5 soil. Feature 34 contained flakes, window glass, container glass, and a piece of stoneware.

Feature 35 (Figure 42)

Feature 35 was a basin made of Portland cement, located at the south edge of the excavation at 103.2R95.9 and first observed at the top of Level 3. It measured 77 cm (E-W) by 56 cm (N-S) by 16 cm thick, and was filled with a dark brown sandy silt containing rock fragments, brick fragments, and artifacts. Feature 35 contained most of a broken Coca-Cola bottle as well as flakes, a cut nail, window glass, and a piece of pearlware.

Feature 36 (Figure 42)

Feature 36 was a rectangular posthole located at 108.2R95.5 and observed at the top of Level 5. It measured 37 cm (NW-SE) by 26 cm (NE-SW) by 16 cm deep, and had a 16-cm diameter postmold at the northwest end. The postmold contained a brown sandy silt, while the posthole was filled with a brown sandy silt heavily mixed with dark yellowish brown clay. Feature 36 intruded Feature 64, the large area of brick rubble thought to be associated with the destruction of the Second President's house. Feature 36 contained a cut nail, window glass, oyster shell, a piece of creamware, and a piece of pearlware.

Feature 37 (Figure 42)

Feature 37 was a rectangular posthole located at 109.1R94.6 and observed at the top of Level 5. It measured 42 cm (NE-SW) by 25 cm (NW-SE) by 7 cm deep, and had a 19-cm diameter postmold at the southwest end. The postmold contained a dark gray

sandy silt with crushed brick, and the posthole was filled with a yellowish brown clay. Feature 37 also intruded Feature 64. This feature contained cut nails, a piece of container glass, and a piece of pearlware.

Feature 38 (Figure 43)

Feature 38 was a circular pit measuring 43 cm by 41 cm by 15 cm deep that was located at 107.9R94.5. It was filled with a dark gray sandy silt containing crushed brick, animal bone, and oyster shell inclusions. As with Feature 35 and 36, Feature 37 also intruded Feature 64. It was first mapped at the top of Level 5. Feature 38 contained a flake, cut nails, window glass, animal bone, a piece of container glass, and a piece of whiteware.

Feature 39 (Figure 43)

Feature 39 was a circular postmold inside a circular posthole and intruded Feature 59, a linear brick feature atop Feature 57, a brick-rubble-filled basin thought to be associated with the destruction of the Second President's house. It was located at 104.5R94.4 and measured 48 cm by 44 cm by 12 cm deep. The postmold contained a dark yellowish brown clayey silt, and the posthole was filled with a dark brown sandy silt that contained brick fragments. Feature 39 also contained window glass and a piece of whiteware.

Feature 40 (Figure 43)

Feature 40 was an oval postmold inside a circular posthole. It was located at 104.8R93.3 and also intruded Feature 57. The posthole measured 36 cm by 30 cm by 10 cm deep and was filled with a dark brown sandy silt with brick fragments. The centrally-located postmold contained a dark yellowish brown clayey silt. Feature 40 contained a cut nail, window glass, animal bone, and a piece of whiteware.

Feature 41 (Figure 43)

Feature 41 was an irregular disturbance that intruded Feature 57 (brick-filled basin) and lay beneath Feature 59 (linear brick structure) at 105.2R93.8. It measured 1.43 m (E-W) by 1.00 m (N-S) by 10 cm deep and contained a dark grayish brown, very sandy silt. This feature is interpreted as a probable trash-filled tree disturbance and contained flakes, lamp glass, a porcelain doll fragment, cut nails, window glass, container glass, pearlware, whiteware, stoneware, a kaolin pipe fragment, and sheet iron fragments.

Feature 42 (Figure 43)

Feature 42 was a shallow, circular pit that extended into the west wall of the excavation at 106.7R93.1. The excavated portion measured 68 cm (N-S) by 27 cm (E-W) and was 8 cm deep. It contained a dark brown sandy silt with brick rubble and

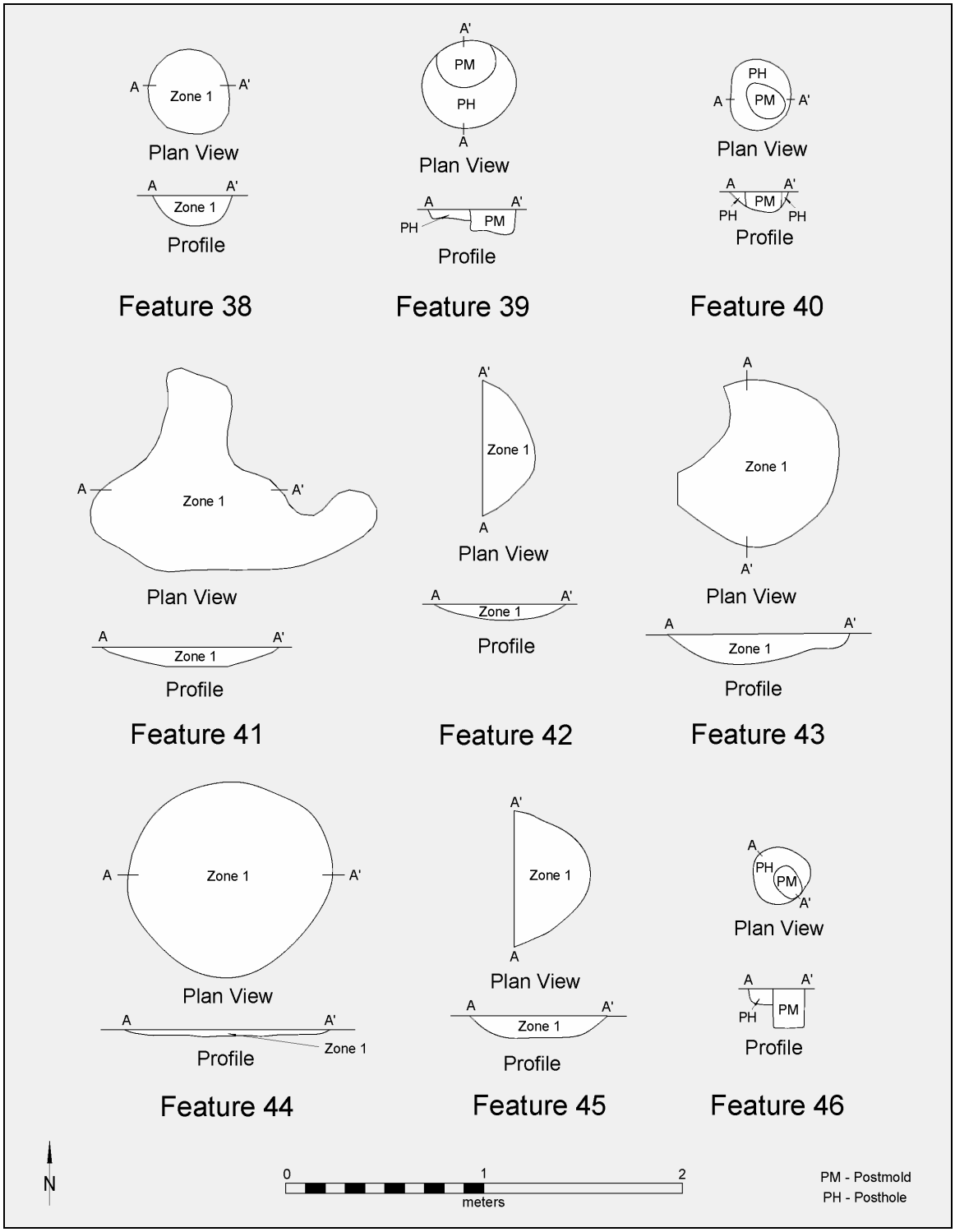

Figure 43. Plan and profile drawings of Features 38 to 46.

intruded Features 43, 57, and 59. Feature 42 contained a projectile point, cut nails, window glass, container glass, and sheet iron fragments.

Feature 43 (Figure 43)

Feature 43 was a circular pit located at 106.4R93.4. It measured 84 cm by 81 cm and was 15 cm deep. The fill consisted of a brown sandy silt that contained chunks of Level 5 soil. Feature 43 was mapped at the top of Level 5 and intruded Feature 57 (brick rubble-filled basin) and Feature 59 (linear brick structure). It was intruded by Feature 42 and contained a flake, a hammerstone, cut nails, window glass, oyster shell, container glass, pearlware, and whiteware.

Feature 44 (Figure 43)

Feature 44 was a thin lens of black wood charcoal at the base of Feature 64 (brick rubble-filled depression) at 109.5R95.2. It measured 1.03 m by 99 cm and was 3 cm thick. Feature 44 did not contain any artifacts.

Feature 45 (Figure 43)

Feature 45 was a circular pit that extended into the west wall of the excavation at 108.6R93.1. The excavated portion measured 69 cm (N-S) by 38 cm (E-W) and was 11 cm deep. The fill consisted of a very dark grayish brown sandy silt mottled with light brown sandy silt and contained a large rock at the top. Feature 45 was first observed at the top of Level 5. Feature 45 contained a core, flakes, lamp glass, cut nails, window glass, porcelain, pearlware, whiteware, and stoneware.

Feature 46 (Figure 43)

Feature 46 was a circular posthole located at 104.4R93.7 that intruded Feature 57 (brick rubble-filled basin). It measured 29 cm by 28 cm and was 20 cm deep. The oval postmold contained a brown sandy silt, and the posthole was filled with a dark brownish yellow, mottled silty clay with crushed brick inclusions. Feature 46 contained a flake, a cut nail, and a piece of window glass.

Feature 47 (Figure 44)

Feature 47 was a square posthole located at 109.3R95.4 and first observed at the base of Feature 44 (charcoal lens beneath Feature 64). It measured 24 cm by 23 cm and was 8 cm deep. The posthole contained a brown very sandy silt with crushed brick inclusions, flakes, window glass, and pearlware.

Feature 48 (Figure 44)

Feature 48 was a rectangular posthole located at 108.7R94.9. It intruded Feature 55, another rectangular posthole, and was not clearly visible until the brick rubble from

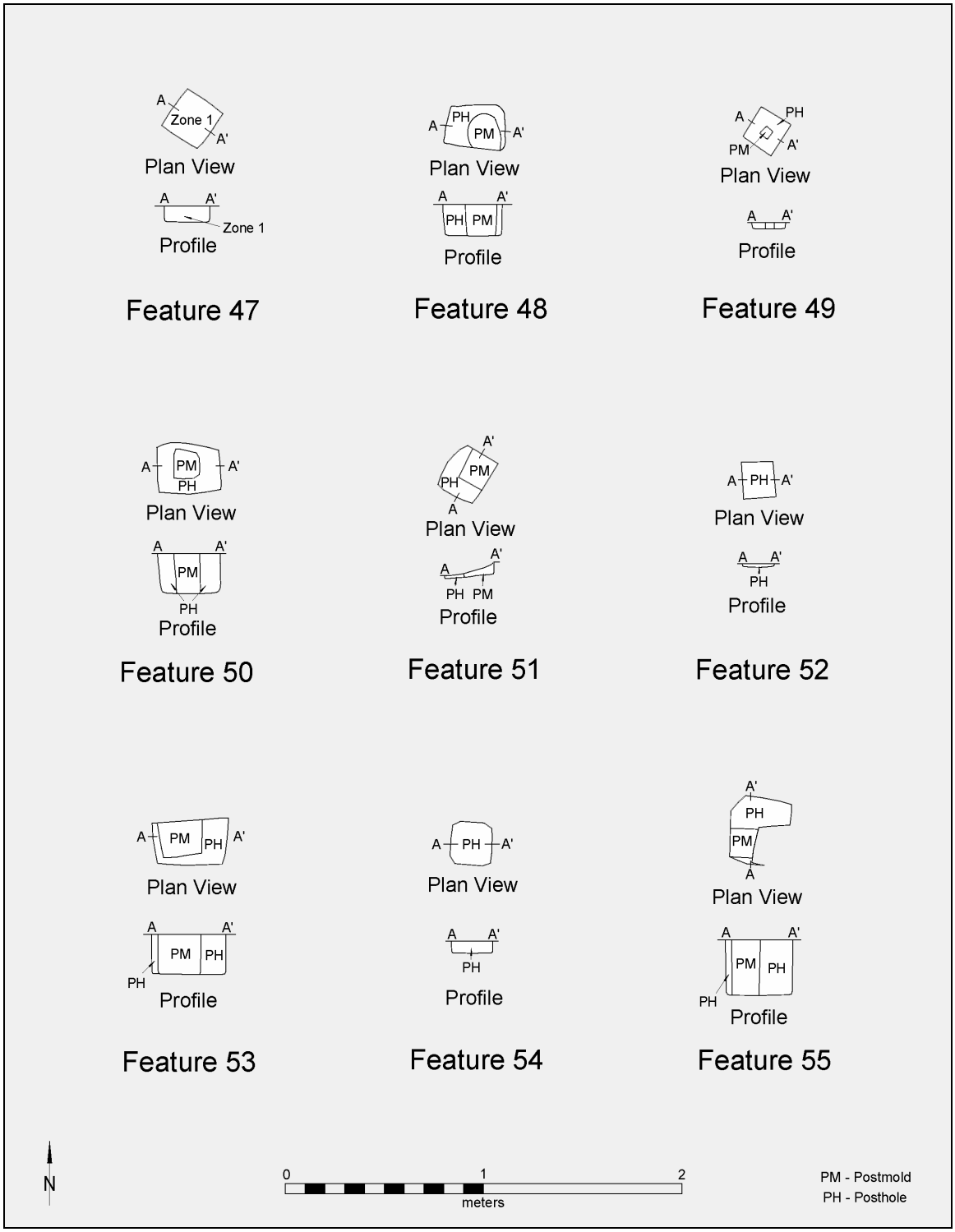

Figure 44. Plan and profile drawings of Features 47 to 55.

Feature 64 was removed. Feature 48 measured 30 cm (E-W) by 22 cm (N-S) and was 16 cm deep. The postmold contained a brown sandy silt, and the posthole was filled with a brown sandy silt that was heavily mixed with dark yellowish brown clay. Feature 48 contained window glass, animal bone, and pearlware.

Feature 49 (Figure 44)

Feature 49 was a square posthole located at 106.9R93.3. It too was not visible until the brick rubble was removed from Feature 64. Feature 49 measured 18 cm by 17 cm and was 3 cm deep. The square postmold contained a dark brown sandy silt, and the posthole was filled with a brown sandy silt with crushed brick and brownish yellow clay inclusions. Feature 49 did not contain any artifacts.

Feature 50 (Figure 44)

Feature 50 was a rectangular posthole located at 106.9R93.9, and was not visible until the brick rubble was removed from Feature 64. Feature 50 measured 32 cm (E-W) by 26 cm (N-S) and was 20 cm deep. The square postmold contained a dark brown sandy silt, and the posthole was filled with a dark brownish yellow clay mixed with brown sandy silt and contained a very large brick. Feature 50 contained a cut nail, window glass, and pearlware.

Feature 51 (Figure 44)

Feature 51 was a rectangular posthole located at 106.5R93.9 and was intruded by Features 43 and 57. It measured 26 cm (NE-SW) by 22 cm (NW-SE) and was 5 cm deep. The square postmold contained a light brown sandy silt that was heavily mottled with very light yellowish brown sandy silt. The posthole was filled with a light grayish brown sandy silt mottled with light yellowish brown sandy silt. Feature 51 did not contain any artifacts.

Feature 52 (Figure 44)

Feature 52 was the base of a square posthole located at 108.0R93.1 and first observed at the top of Level 5. It was 18 cm by 16 cm in dimension and only 2 cm deep. It contained a compact light brown sandy silt that was heavily mottled with light yellowish brown sandy silt. Artifacts from this feature include a cut nail and a piece of window glass.

Feature 53 (Figure 44)

Feature 53 was a rectangular posthole that abutted against the south edge of Feature 58, a brick corner foundation pier. It was located at 108.4R93.9 and measured 38 cm (E-W) by 24 cm (N-S) by 20 cm deep. The rectangular postmold was filled with a light brown sandy silt with large brick inclusions, and the posthole was filled with a dark brownish yellow clay mixed with light yellowish brown sandy silt and light brown sandy silt.

Feature 53 contained flakes, window glass, a piece of container glass, pearlware, whiteware, and a kaolin pipe fragment.

Feature 54 (Figure 44)

Feature 54 was a square posthole located at 109.5R94.5 and first observed at the base of Feature 64 (brick rubble-filled depression). It measured 22 cm by 21 cm by 6 cm deep and contained a dark brown sandy silt with crushed brick inclusions, pearlware, and whiteware.

Feature 55 (Figure 44)

Feature 55 was a rectangular posthole located at 108.8R94.8. It measured 34 cm by 30 cm by 28 cm deep, and was intruded by another posthole (Feature 48). Feature 55 was first observed at the top of Level 5 and intrudes Feature 64. The square postmold contained a brown sandy silt, and the posthole fill was a brown sandy silt heavily mixed with dark yellowish brown clay. Artifacts from Feature 55 include window glass, a piece of container glass, and pearlware.

Feature 56 (Figure 45)

Feature 56 was a large circular pit located just northwest of Feature 58 (brick corner foundation pier) at 109.3R93.6. It measured 84 cm in diameter and was 28 cm deep. The fill was a very dark gray, sandy silt mottled with pale yellowish brown sandy silt, and was deposited in concentric bands. Feature 56 contained flakes, lamp glass, cut nails, window glass, animal bone, a button, container glass, coarse earthenware, porcelain, pearlware, and whiteware.

Feature 57 (Figures 45 and 46)

Feature 57 was a large, brick-rubble-filled basin located at the southwest corner of the excavation (at 105.5R93.7). It extended into the west and south walls of the excavation, and the excavated portion measured 2.74 m (N-S) by 1.70 m (E-W) by 22 cm deep. The fill was a dark brown sandy silt mixed with crushed brick fragments surrounding masses of brick rubble. These remains are thought to be associated with the destruction of the Second President's House (see Feature 64). Feature 57 intruded Feature 51 and was intruded by Features 40, 41, 43, 46, 59, and 60. Feature 57 contained flakes, aboriginal pottery, cut nails, window glass, container glass, pearlware, whiteware, and stoneware.

Feature 58 (Figure 47 and 48)

Feature 58 was a brick corner foundation pier located at 108.7R94.1. The top of this feature lay just below the ground surface and was encountered while removing Levels 1-3. This L-shaped pier was 3 bricks wide in each direction (N-S and E-W), 3.5 bricks long (E-W), 2.5 bricks wide (N-S), and 3 brick courses high. Some bricks along

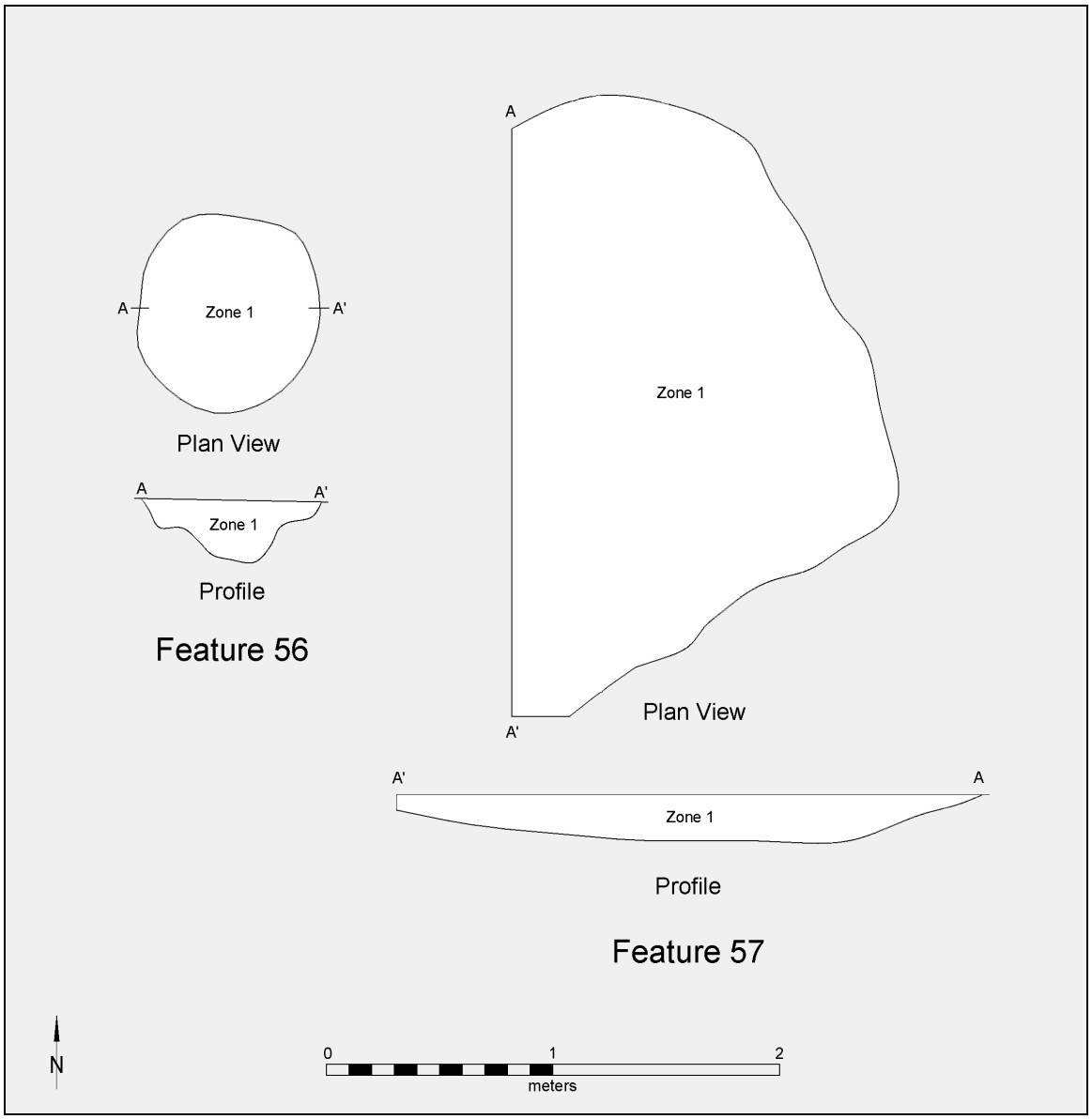

Figure 45. Plan and profile drawings of Features 56 and 57.

the inside north edge and outside east edge were missing. Feature 58 measured 78 cm (E-W) by 55 cm (N-S) and was 25 cm tall. The pier rested on top of subsoil (base of Level 5), and no evidence of a builder's trench was visible. It is possible that this pier is part of a foundation for another outbuilding associated with the Second President's House, perhaps a kitchen (see Feature 64). Other piers associated with Feature 58 are outside the excavation; consequently, the size, shape, and probable function of the structure that these piers supported are not known. A single piece of window glass was associated with Feature 58.

Figure 46. Feature 57, a large basin filled with brick rubble (view to south). Also note Feature 59, the linear brick feature which crosses the rubble-filled basin.

Feature 59 (Figure 47 and 49)

Feature 59 was a linear brick structure located at the southwest edge of the excavation, with end points at 106.2R93.0 and 103.0R95.1. It was first observed at the top of Level 4, and it measured 3.78 m (NW-SE) by 27 cm (NE-SW) by 18 cm in height. Feature 59 was formed by a line of basal bricks placed side-by-side and capped (without mortar) by two lines of bricks placed end-to-end at each edge. This configuration created a U-shaped center (in profile) that was filled with dark brown sandy silt (humus). This structure intruded Feature 57 and was oriented diagonal to all other foundation remnants within the excavation. While its function is not known, it appears to be some type of landscaping feature, perhaps a low wall along a walkway or garden edge. If the brick rubble in Feature 57 can be attributed to the destruction of the Second President's house, then Feature 59 postdates that event. Feature 59 contained cut nails, a piece of container glass, and a piece of whiteware.

Feature 60 (Figures 26 and 49)

Feature 60 was an oval patch of concrete within a large posthole at 104.2R93.4. It measured 37 cm by 32 cm and was approximately 10 cm thick. It was not removed and the depth of the posthole is not known. At the center of the concrete was a rectangular cavity formed by the end of a 2" by 4" piece of lumber. The top of Feature 60 was

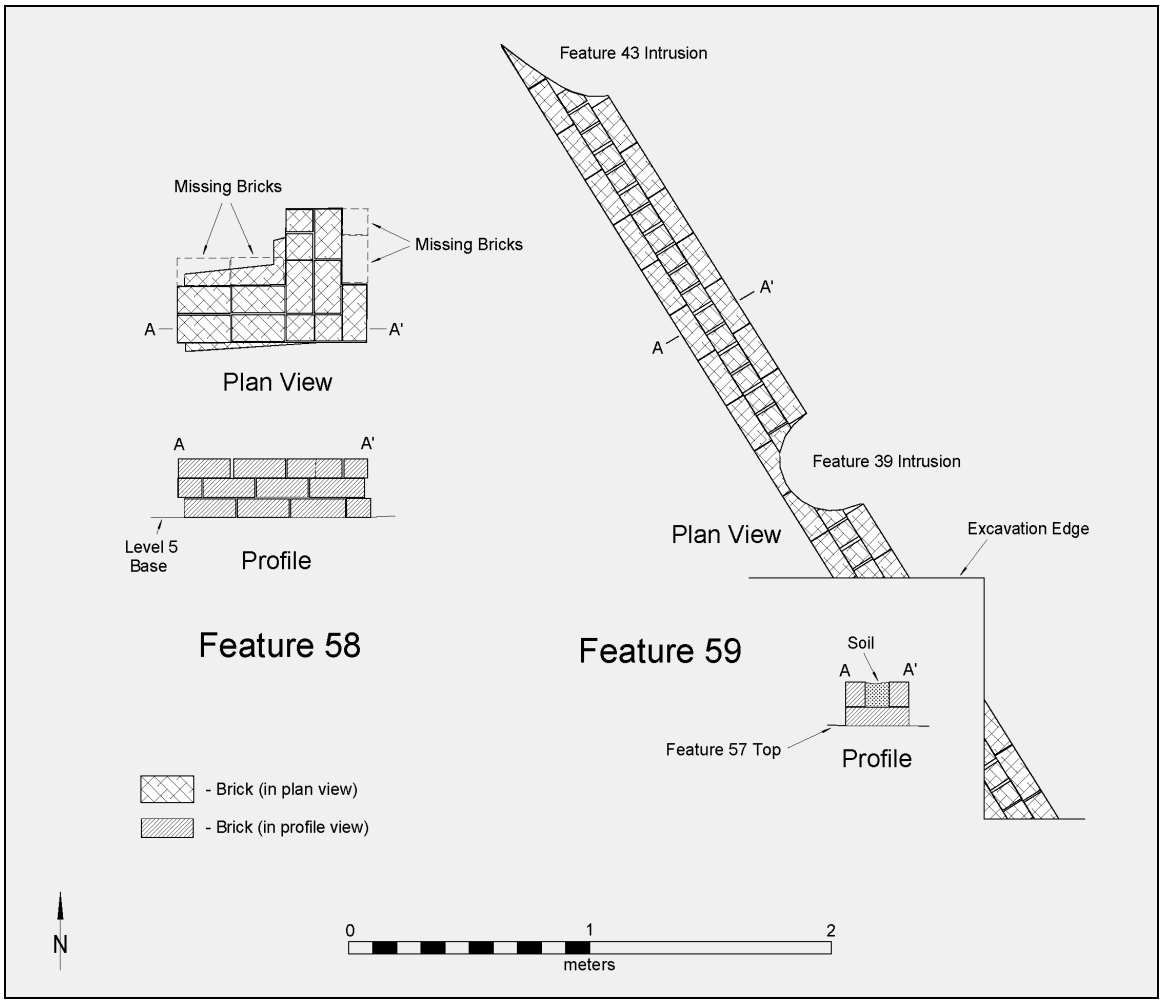

Figure 47. Plan and profile drawings of Features 58 and 59.

encountered just below the ground surface and it represents a modern feature. No artifacts were associated with Feature 60.

Feature 61 (Figure 28)

Feature 61 was a concentration of large prehistoric potsherds, a quartz crystal core, a small hammerstone, and stone flakes encountered at the top of Level 5 at 107.3R98.7 (beneath the well house floor). These artifacts covered an area approximately 32 cm by 25 cm, and numerous additional prehistoric artifacts were found in the immediate surrounding area during excavation of Levels 4 and 5. The artifacts in Feature 61 appeared to have been contained within a pit; however, no pit outline or soil anomaly was observed.

Feature 62 (Figure 26)

Feature 62 is the designation assigned to the trench containing an active water line that runs north-south through the center of the excavation. A meter box is located just

Figure 48. Feature 58, a brick corner foundation pier (view to northwest). The surrounding rectangular postholes are Features 48 (bottom right), 53 (bottom left), and 54 (right).

Figure 49. Feature 59, a linear brick structure (view to southwest). Note that this feature overlies the brick rubble in Feature 57. Feature 60 is visible at the back corner of the excavation.

south of the excavation edge, and a meter reader actually read the meter while we were working. Although the trench was pedestaled and not removed, a short segment of the copper water line was exposed just west of the well (Feature 1). At the south end, the fill was a dark brown sandy silt mixed with yellowish brown sandy silt and occasional chunks of dark yellowish brown clay and coal; at the north end, the fill consisted of a brown sandy silt mixed with sparse blocks of tan sandy silt and contained abundant large brick fragment inclusions. The character of the fill at the north end was due to its intrusion through Feature 64, which contained mostly bricks and brick rubble. Feature 62 was 39 cm in width and was exposed from the south edge to the north edge of the excavation, a distance of 8.00 m.

Feature 63 (Figure 26)

Feature 63 represents at least two parallel, linear disturbances that are interpreted as modern sewer line trenches. Together, they have a maximum width of 1.86 m and cut across the excavation from 111.0R98.5 to 102.0R101.5 A cast-iron sewer cleanout pipe was observed at 105R100.5. Feature 63 was pedestaled and not removed. Fill ranged from chunks of yellowish brown clay mixed with abundant brown and tan silt loam to mottled yellow clay with sand mortar inclusions.

Feature 64 (Figures 28 and 50)

Feature 64 was a large, shallow basin or depression flanking the west and north sides of the well house. It was about 2.80 m wide, 10–20 cm deep, and extended from 106.0R94.0 to 111.0R97.4. The top of this feature was first observed at the top of Level 4, and it was filled with whole bricks, large brick fragments, brick rubble, and large rocks in a brown sandy silt matrix. Feature 64 was located immediately beneath Level 2, the soil that probably came from the excavation of the Love House cellar, and it was located immediately above Level 4, which contained a number of mid to late nineteenth-century diagnostics. Based on its stratigraphic position as the uppermost pre-Love House era deposits and the fact that it superimposed a layer which contained late nineteenth-century diagnostics, it is possible that Feature 64 represents debris from the 1886 destruction of the Second President's House.

The debris represented by Feature 64 could have come from the main house or perhaps an outbuilding. It is possible that the brick came from a kitchen. We know that the Second President's House had a detached kitchen (Love 1945:33; Verner 1931; UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302), and there is a reference in particular to another, contemporaneous Franklin Street home that had a detached kitchen made of brick (Battle 1907:336). The location of the brick rubble to the west of the well house and more toward the center of the lot likely would have been directly behind the main house, an optimal location for a building, such as a kitchen, that would have needed to have been accessed many times throughout the course of a day.

The spatial distribution of the brick rubble in Feature 64 and Level 5 was completely outside of the stone piers that represent the well house. The brick layer is present to the north and west of the well house and actually wraps around the northwest pier. The fact that the brick layer follows the outline of the well house as indicated by the

Figure 50. Feature 64, a large, rubble-filled shallow basin flanking the west and north sides of the well house (view to north at top of Level 5).

piers suggests that the building was still standing when the bricks were deposited. If this was the case, and if the brick rubble was related to the destruction of the Second President's House, then the well house was probably standing in 1886.

In addition to bricks and brick rubble, Feature 64 contained flakes, cut nails, window glass, container glass, porcelain, creamware, pearlware (including blue shell-edged), and whiteware (including black transfer-printed). Blue shell-edged pearlware and black transfer-printed whiteware also were found in Level 4, and it is possible that Feature 64 dates to the latter end of the period represented by this level.

Root Disturbance (Figure 27)

A recent, linear disturbance from a tree root was located in the eastern part of the excavation block between the balk and a tree stump. This disturbance contained flakes, a whetstone, a spike, a cut nail, a piece of window glass, and an unidentified iron object.

Chapter 4

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

The assemblage of artifacts recovered from the Love House site is described in this chapter. Descriptions are organized into functional groups based largely on artifact classes and functional groups defined by Stanley South (1977:95–96) and are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. The Love House artifacts are attributable primarily to three different time periods: (1) a Native American component (ca. 800 B.C. to A.D. 800) which was generally confined to Level 5; (2) the Second President's House (1812 to 1886) which is represented by Levels 3, 4, and 5; and (3) the Love House (1887 to present) which is predominantly represented in Levels 1 and 2.

Native American Artifacts

One of the surprises of the Love House fieldwork was the discovery of a well-preserved Native American component that dated to the Middle Woodland period. The aboriginal pottery from the Love House was tempered with feldspar, quartz, or a combination of the two (Tables 4 and 5). Surface treatments include check stamped, cordmarked, fabric marked, plain, and simple stamped (Figure 51). The interior of a number of sherds were scraped with a serrated tool. The aboriginal pottery from the Love House is attributable to the Yadkin series, a typological unit that represents Native American groups which lived in the North Carolina piedmont between 800 BC and AD 800 (Ward and Davis 1999:83–84).

Various types of stone artifacts comprise the rest of the aboriginal assemblage. Most of these are objects such as cores, flakes, and hammerstones which are related to the production of stone tools. More formalized tools include bifaces, projectile points, and scrapers. The assemblage of projectile points from the Love House site is intriguing (Figure 52). It consists mostly of notched points that do not fit within any existing typological unit. Notching is an attribute that is generally thought to be associated with the Early Archaic period which dates between 8,000 and 6,000 BC (Ward and Davis 1999:51). This time period is much earlier (perhaps 7,000 years earlier) than that which is attributed to the ceramics. Since the dating of Yadkin ceramics is fairly well established, the direct association of Yadkin series pottery with notched projectile points at the Love House site forces a reconsideration of the dating of those points. The fact that fabric-marked pottery and notched projectile points were spatially associated in undisturbed deposits at the Love House site indicates that they were in use at the same time (Figures 53 and 54).

The Love House excavations have led us to speculate that the reason these two artifact types have not been found in association before is because the friable pottery has disintegrated in plowed soils, where most such artifacts are usually found. It may have been that the fabric-marked pottery from the Love House site was preserved primarily because it was protected from plowing by being located beneath an early building on a

Table 2. Artifacts by Functional Group and Type from Levels and Feature 1.

Functional Group Artifact Type	Levels 1–2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5 Rubble	Level 5	Fea. 1	Total
Native American							
Biface	1	1	6	4	2	1	15
Cores	-	-	12	-	3	1	16
CSPP	2	-	13	-	7	6	28
Flakes	59	17	660	25	390	130	1,281
Ground Stone	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hammerstones	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Potsherds	4	1	277	1	51	10	344
Scraper	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Worked Flake	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Activities							
Brass Candle Holder Handle	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Brass Clock Fragment	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Glass Pipette Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lead Fishing Weight	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lamp Base	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lamp Glass	4	15	155	-	1	47	222
Whetstone	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Misc. Hardware							
Bakelite Insulator	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Bakelite Washer	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brass Eyelet	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Brass Nut	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Brass Grommet	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Brass Wire	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Brass-Wrapped Dowel	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ceramic Electrical Fuse Base	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ceramic Insulator	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Insulated Wire	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron & Copper Drapery Tie-Back	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron Bar	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Iron Bolt	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Iron Chain Link	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron Eyelet and Chain Link	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron Nut	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron Pin	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron Strap	2	-	1	-	-	1	4
Iron Washer	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron Wire	-	-	1	-	-	10	11
Lead Bar	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lead Rod	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wire Fragments	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iron Padlock	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Toys							
Lead Toy Fragment	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Plastic "Santa" Head	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Porcelain Figurine Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Porcelain Doll Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Glass Marbles	4	-	1	-	-	-	5

Table 2 continued.

Functional Group Artifact Type	Levels 1–2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5 Rubble	Level 5	Fea. 1	Total
Architectural							
Iron Spike	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron Staple	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Nails, Cut	61	118	562	15	15	430	1,201
Nails, Unidentified	6	75	332	11	-	31	455
Nails, Wire	34	127	24	-	-	-	185
Window Glass	129	211	1,676	88	27	1,109	3,240
Wire Staples	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Arms							
.22 Cartridge	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lead Ball	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Lead Slug	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone and Shell							
Animal Bone	32	43	98	-	1	141	315
Marine Shell	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Oyster Shell	-	-	7	98	9	-	114
Clothing							
Brass Clothing Fastener	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Brass Cufflink Face	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Buttons, Bone	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Buttons, Brass	2	1	3	-	-	-	6
Buttons, Glass	-	2	5	1	-	5	13
Buttons, Iron	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Buttons, Shell	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clothes Pin Spring	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cufflink Fragment	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glass Bead	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Glass Cufflink	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron Buckle	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Furniture							
Brass Tacks	1	-	7	1	1	5	15
Kitchen							
Can Opener	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Canning Jar Lid	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Container Glass	176	115	764	11	11	797	1,874
Historical Sherds	153	86	899	56	37	287	1,518
Iron Kettle Fragment	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Tableware							
Bone Handle Fragment	-	1	4	-	-	1	6
Iron Fork	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stove Pieces							
Copper Ribbing Fragments	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron Objects	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Iron and Copper Object	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mica Fragments	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 2 continued.

Functional Group Artifact Type	Levels 1–2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5 Rubble	Level 5	Fea. 1	Total
Personal							
Bone Hairband Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bone Toothbrush	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Brass Bell	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glass Clock Lens Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ink Well	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Jewelry, Glass Setting	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Jewelry, Silver Inset	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mercury Dime (1941)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mirror Glass	-	9	2	-	-	45	56
Patch Box	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Silver Pencil Holder	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Slate Pencil	-	-	2	-	-	4	6
Writing Slate Fragment	2	-	3	3	-	18	26
Tobacco							
Pipe, Kaolin	-	-	4	1	1	1	7
Pipe, Stub-stemmed	-	-	3	-	-	54	57
Spittoon, or cuspidor	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unclassified							
Bone Cap	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bone Pin (Burned)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brass Disk	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glass Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Glass Rod Fragments	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Iron Blade	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron Container Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron Ferrule	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron Sheet Fragments	-	-	26	-	-	277	303
Iron Y-Shaped Object	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lead Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Melted Glass	1	2	20	-	-	24	47
Metal Tang	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Painted Wood Fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pewter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rolled Brass Tube (Large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sheet Brass Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sheet Iron Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Engraved Slate Fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unidentified Brass Objects	2	-	2	-	1	-	5
Unidentified Iron Objects	1	4	2	1	-	-	8
Worked Bone	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	696	839	5,616	317	562	3,477	11,507

Table 3. Artifacts by Functional Group and Type from Features (excluding Feature 1).

Functional Group / Artifact Type	Feature 2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Native American												
Biface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cores	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Flakes	6	-	3	-	4	39	4	11	2	25	6	13
Hammerstones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potsherds	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Activities												
Brass Candle Holder Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lamp Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-
Whetstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Hardware												
Iron Hook	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Iron Rod	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toys												
Porcelain Doll Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural												
Iron Spike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Cut	1	1	8	37	-	16	12	5	1	7	1	2
Nails, Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
Window Glass	1	-	9	5	13	24	21	14	1	40	1	7
Bone and Shell												
Animal Bone	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	-	5	1	1
Oyster Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing												
Buttons, Glass	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture												
Brass Tacks	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kitchen												
Container Glass	1	-	3	-	50	35	14	11	1	51	3	18
Glass Stopper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historical Sherds	1	-	3	7	-	14	8	4	-	7	1	4
Personal												
Mirror Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco												
Pipe, Kaolin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe, Short-stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Unclassified												
Iron Container Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Sheet Fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melted Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pewter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rolled Brass Tube (Large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet Iron Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Iron Objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	1	26	51	71	137	92	51	5	145	13	45

Table 3 continued.

Functional Group / Artifact Types	Feature 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	26	27
Native American												
Biface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CSPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flakes	1	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	2	2	2
Hammerstones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potsherds	-	-	2	-	-	1	10	-	1	-	-	-
Activities												
Brass Candle Holder Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamp Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Whetstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Hardware												
Iron Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toys												
Porcelain Doll Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural												
Iron Spike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Cut	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	4	1	3	7	1
Nails, Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Window Glass	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	5	-	8	2	2
Bone and Shell												
Animal Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oyster Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing												
Buttons, Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture												
Brass Tacks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kitchen												
Container Glass	-	3	-	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass Stopper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Historical Sherds	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	13	3	2
Personal												
Mirror Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco												
Pipe, Kaolin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pipe, Short-stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified												
Iron Container Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Sheet Fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melted Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Pewter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolled Brass Tube (Large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet Iron Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Iron Objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	4	3	11	11	11	13	15	2	29	15	8

Table 3 continued.

Functional Group / Artifact Type	Feature 28	29	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Native American												
Biface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flakes	1	2	2	-	2	3	2	-	-	1	-	-
Hammerstones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potsherds	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities												
Brass Candle Holder Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamp Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whetstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Hardware												
Iron Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toys												
Porcelain Doll Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural												
Iron Spike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Cut	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	1	3	4	-	1
Nails, Unidentified	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Window Glass	10	-	2	-	-	3	1	19	6	2	3	2
Bone and Shell												
Animal Bone	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oyster Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Clothing												
Buttons, Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture												
Brass Tacks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen												
Container Glass	-	-	-	-	-	2	201	-	1	1	-	-
Glass Stopper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historical Sherds	2	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Personal												
Mirror Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco												
Pipe, Kaolin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe, Short-stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified												
Iron Container Fragment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Sheet Fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melted Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pewter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolled Brass Tube (Large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet Iron Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Iron Objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	6	30	2	11	9	208	31	11	10	4	6

Table 3 continued.

Functional Group / Artifact Type	Feature 41	42	43	45	46	47	48	50	52	53	54	55
Native American												
Biface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cores	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSPP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flakes	2	-	1	8	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hammerstones	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potsherds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities												
Brass Candle Holder Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamp Glass	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whetstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Hardware												
Iron Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toys												
Porcelain Doll Fragment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural												
Iron Spike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Cut	4	2	3	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nails, Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, Wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Window Glass	7	8	15	2	1	3	2	3	1	5	-	5
Bone and Shell												
Animal Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster Shell	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing												
Buttons, Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture												
Brass Tacks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen												
Container Glass	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glass Stopper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historical Sherds	8	-	4	6	-	4	2	2	-	3	4	3
Personal												
Mirror Glass	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco												
Pipe, Kaolin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pipe, Short-stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified												
Iron Container Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Sheet Fragments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melted Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pewter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolled Brass Tube (Large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet Iron Fragment	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Iron Objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28	16	30	25	3	9	5	6	2	12	4	9

Table 3 continued.

Functional Group / Artifact Type	Feature 56	57	58	59	61	63	64	65	Total
Native American									
Biface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cores	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
CSPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Flakes	6	5	-	-	2	1	3	2	176
Hammerstones	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Potsherds	-	3	-	-	17	-	-	-	44
Activities									
Brass Candle Holder Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lamp Glass	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Whetstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Misc. Hardware									
Iron Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iron Rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Toys									
Porcelain Doll Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Architectural									
Iron Spike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nails, Cut	34	3	-	2	2	-	4	1	191
Nails, Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nails, Wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Window Glass	16	3	1	-	2	-	8	1	291
Bone and Shell									
Animal Bone	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	48
Oyster Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Clothing									
Buttons, Glass	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Furniture									
Brass Tacks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kitchen									
Container Glass	14	2	-	1	-	1	3	-	442
Glass Stopper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Historical Sherds	9	7	-	1	1	-	13	-	152
Personal									
Mirror Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tobacco									
Pipe, Kaolin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pipe, Short-stemmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unclassified									
Iron Container Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron Sheet Fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Melted Glass	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pewter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rolled Brass Tube (Large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sheet Iron Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unidentified Iron Objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	90	23	1	4	27	2	31	7	1446

Table 4. Distribution of Yadkin Series Pottery from Excavation Levels.

Temper / Surface Treatment	Levels 1–2	3	4	5	Total
Feldspar					
Cordmarked	-	-	22	3	25
Fabric Marked	1	1	28	2	32
Indeterminate	1	-	44	3	48
Plain	-	-	2	-	2
Simple Stamped	-	-	2	-	2
Quartz					
Fabric Marked	-	-	9	9	18
Indeterminate	-	-	3	-	3
Plain	-	-	1	-	1
Simple Stamped	-	-	1	-	1
Quartz and Feldspar					
Cordmarked	-	-	-	1	1
Fabric Marked	1	-	97	23	121
Indeterminate	-	-	67	11	78
Simple Stamped	-	-	2	-	2
Total	3	1	278	52	334

Table 5. Distribution of Yadkin Series Pottery from Features.

Temper / Surface Treatment	Feature 1	7	8	9	17	20	21	24	28	29	33	57	61	Total
Feldspar														
Cordmarked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fabric Marked	2	2	1	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	-	2	3	18
Indeterminate	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Plain	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quartz														
Cordmarked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Quartz and Feldspar														
Fabric Marked	4	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	12	26
Indeterminate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	10	2	1	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	4	3	17	54

Figure 51. Yadkin Fabric Marked and Cord Marked potsherds from the Love House site.

Figure 52. Notched and stemmed projectile points from the Love House site.

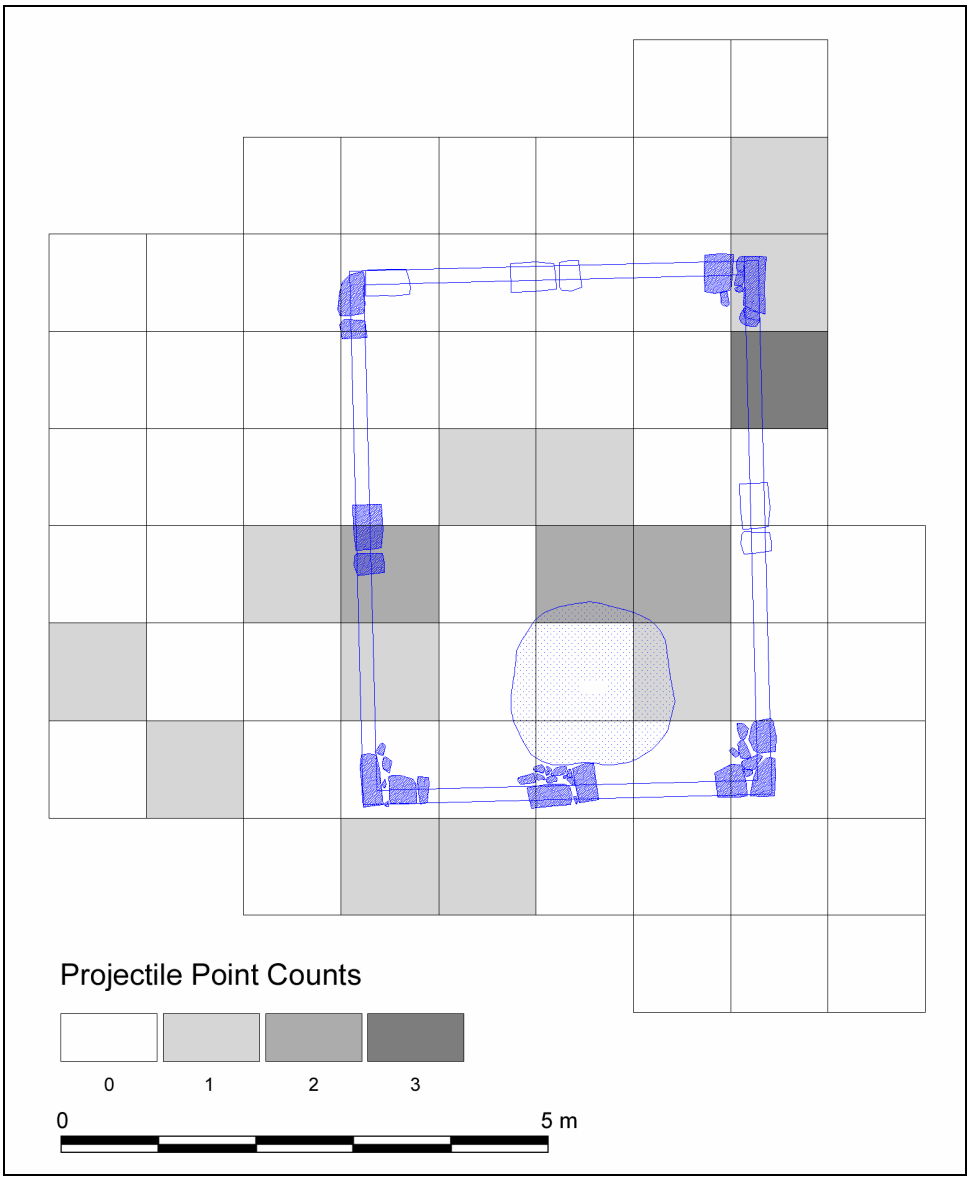

Figure 53. Distribution of projectile points from Levels 4 and 5 at the Love House site.

residential lot. The fact that the highest concentrations of aboriginal pottery were located within the stone piers, which would have placed them beneath the well house, is consistent with this idea (Figure 54).

Activities Group

This is something of a catch-all category and therefore consists of a highly diverse collection of artifact types. The bulk of the Activities Group consists of objects classified as miscellaneous hardware. This class includes bolts, nuts, grommets, hooks, rods, wire, and various other similar objects. Other artifacts that were included within the Activities Group include a glass pipette fragment, an iron padlock, several whetstones, a clock fragment, and a lead fishing weight. Three artifact types used for lighting were found.

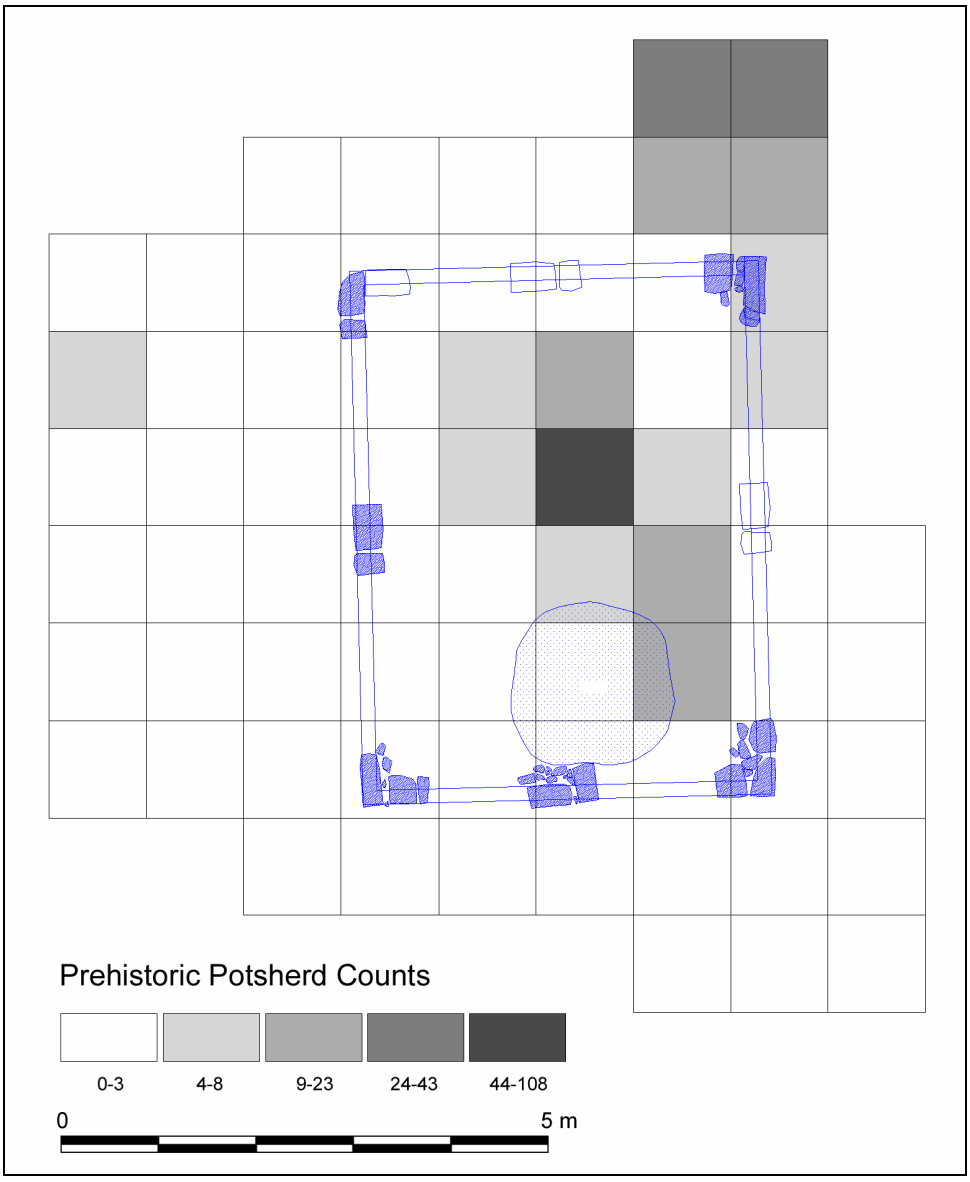

Figure 54. Distribution of Yadkin series potsherds from Levels 4 and 5 at the Love House site.

The most common type by far was represented by thin, clear, curved fragments of glass that were portions of the globes used with oil-burning lamps. A probable glass lamp base came from Level 4. The other artifacts used for lighting were two brass candlestick holders (Figure 55), one of which came from Feature 9 and the other from Level 4. Several classes of toys were also recovered. These include glass marbles, fragments of porcelain dolls, and several portions of toy soldiers made from lead.

Architectural Group

This group includes artifacts that would have been used in building construction. The most common architectural artifact type by far was window glass with several

Figure 55. Brass candleholder recovered from Feature 9.

thousand fragments being recovered during the excavations. Two brown-glazed, coarse earthenware doorknobs came from Levels 1 and 2. Several iron spikes and staples, as well as hundreds of nails, were found. The vast majority of the nails were machine-cut, a type that was widely used between about 1800 and the 1880s (Inashima 1994:46). Wire nails, which generally replaced machine-cut nails in the 1880s, and nails that were too rusted to determine their type, also were found. Dozens of bricks were encountered during the excavations, but only a representative sample was kept. A few bricks, which were probably related to the Love House occupation, appeared to have been relatively modern and machine-made. Most of the bricks, though, appear to have been hand-made, as indicated by slight irregularities in shape and a porous, friable body. Several fragments of sand mortar were identified in the field, and one of these was kept as a sample.

Arms Group

This group consists of two lead balls from Level 4, a brass cartridge from Level 3, and a large caliber lead slug from Levels 1 and 2.

Bone and Shell Group

Animal bone, which probably represents kitchen-related activities, was found across the site and in all levels. Of the 363 fragments recovered, 141 (39%) came from Feature 1 and represent cow, pig, chicken, and turkey. Several pieces of oyster shell

Figure 56. Clothing-related artifacts from the Love House site: brass buttons (top two rows), glass buttons (bottom row, right), shell button (bottom left), bone buttons (third row, right), and glass beads (third row, left). One of these is a U.S. Army infantry officer's button (second row, second from right).

were also recovered. Interestingly, oyster shell has been recovered in other nineteenth-century contexts on campus (Jones et al 1998:32).

Clothing Group

This group includes buckles, cufflinks, part of a clothes pin, a fastener, and three glass beads. Several types of buttons comprise the bulk of the Clothing Group (Figures 56 and 57). These include buttons made of shell, bone, and white glass with one to five holes. Two other glass buttons were made from wound glass and an attached wire shank.

Figure 57. Brass cufflink face (far left) and brass upholstery tacks from the Love House site.

One of these is made of white glass. The other is made from brown glass with white glass overlay trim, a type that has been attributed to the nineteenth century (Luscomb 1967:83). The Love House excavations also produced an iron button and six brass buttons. Several of the brass buttons can be dated, either because they can be attributed to recognized types or because they have manufacturer's backmarks. Three brass buttons from Level 4 can be attributed to South's (1964) types 7, 18, and 27, all of which have been dated to between 1837 and 1865. The type 18 button is stamped with the backmark "Imperial Standard." A three-piece U. S. military button made of brass was found in Level 2. The front of this button shows an eagle clutching arrows with one talon and a branch with the other. The mid-section of the eagle is covered with a shield with an "I" at its center. The back of the button is stamped with the backmark "Scovills & Co Superfine." This was the type of button worn by U.S. Army infantry officers during the Civil War (Wyckoff 1984:28). It was produced by the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, the largest and best-known American manufacturer of uniform buttons (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:89). The style of the eagle on the front of the button suggests a date between 1851 and 1880 (Wyckoff 1984:27), while the message used on the backmark indicates that it was made between 1840 and 1850 (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:91).

Furniture Group

Brass tacks, which were probably used to fasten upholstery, are the sole artifact class represented in this group (Figure 57). Brass tacks were found mostly in Levels 4 and 5 as well as Feature 1, which indicates that they probably date to the time of the Second President's House.

Kitchen Group

Artifacts from the Kitchen Group comprise the bulk of the materials recovered during the Love House excavations. Several pieces of tableware were recovered from Levels 3 and 4 as well as from Feature 1. These included an iron fork and several bone handle fragments. Two iron kettle pieces and a can opener came from Level 4. A number of iron and copper stove fragments were found, one from Level 4 and the rest

Figure 58. Fragments of lead-glazed coarse earthenware vessels from Feature 1.

from Feature 1. Several mica fragments from Levels 1 and 2 also may have come from a stove. In addition to being used in lamps and electrical generators, sheet mica was used during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for stove-front windows (Lewis and Haskell 1981:152).

Pottery

European-made and Euroamerican-made pottery was classified according to ware, type, surface treatment, and various other decorative attributes (Tables 6 and 7). The wares present in the Love House assemblage included refined earthenwares and porcelains, which likely were imported from England (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:98), as well as coarse earthenwares and stonewares. The types of refined earthenwares recognized include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and yellow ware. A number of potters produced coarse earthenware and stoneware vessels in North Carolina during the nineteenth century (Carnes-McNaughton 1997:19-20; Zug 1986:287), so it is likely that many of these ceramics were produced locally (Figure 58).

Several vessel types are represented in the Love House assemblage. Flatware and hollow ware vessels of refined earthenware were found throughout the excavations. Several stoneware ale bottles with yellow, brown, or clear glazed exteriors were found, mostly from Level 4 and Feature 1 (Figure 59). These are similar to bottles that were in use during the mid to late 1800s (Switzer 1974:9). Fragments of coarse earthenware and stoneware jugs were recovered in Level 4 and Feature 1. A tiny, backmarked whiteware box that measures about an inch long by a half inch wide came from Level 3. This object

Table 6. Distribution of Historic Ceramics by Excavation Levels.

Ware and Type	Level 1–2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Total
Coarse Earthenware					
Indeterminate	5	-	22	2	29
Red ware	-	2	-	-	2
Terracotta	1	-	-	-	1
Yellow ware	1	-	-	-	1
Porcelain					
Plain	13	9	64	-	86
Rim Band	-	-	6	-	6
Transfer-Printed	-	-	1	-	1
Refined Earthenware					
Creamware					
Plain	1	-	23	3	27
Indeterminate					
Plain	-	1	14	2	17
Rim Band	-	-	-	1	1
Shell-Edged, Green	-	-	-	1	1
Transfer-Printed	-	-	3	-	3
Pearlware					
Annular, Finger-Painted	-	-	1	-	1
Hand-Painted	-	-	3	-	3
Plain	-	1	92	-	93
Rim Band	-	-	10	-	10
Shell-Edged, Blue	-	2	14	-	16
Shell-Edged, Green	-	1	14	-	15
Transfer-Printed, Blue	-	-	57	-	57
Transfer-Printed, Flow Blue	-	-	16	-	16
Whiteware					
Annular	-	-	2	-	2
Decal	1	-	-	-	1
Hand-Painted	1	-	8	-	9
Plain	93	58	413	37	601
Rim Band	-	-	3	-	3
Shell-Edged, Green	-	-	1	-	1
Sponge-Spatter	2	-	23	2	27
Transfer-Printed, Black	-	-	7	1	8
Transfer-Printed, Blue	3	1	18	1	23
Transfer-Printed, Flow Blue	-	-	1	-	1
Transfer-Printed, Purple	-	-	2	-	2
Transfer-Printed, Red	-	-	3	-	3
Yellow Ware					
Annular	-	-	1	-	1
Plain	1	3	8	-	12
Stoneware					
Indeterminate	2	11	2	-	15
Salt-Glazed	6	2	32	1	41
Total	130	91	864	51	1,136

Table 7. Distribution of Historic Ceramics by Features.

	Feature													
Ware and Type	1	2	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	20	22
Coarse Earthenware														
Indeterminate	35	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Porcelain														
Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	11	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rim Band	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refined Earthenware														
Creamware														
Annular	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate														
Plain	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pearlware														
Annular	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand-Painted	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	43	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shell-Edged, Blue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shell-Edged, Green	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Blue	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Flow Blue	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiteware														
Hand-Painted	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	79	1	-	1	9	7	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Shell-Edged, Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponge-Spatter	23	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Black	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Blue	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Ware														
Plain	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoneware														
Indeterminate	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt-Glazed	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	286	1	3	7	14	8	4	6	1	4	1	1	1	1

Table 7 continued.

Ware and Type	Feature 25	26	27	28	29	32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Coarse Earthenware														
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porcelain														
Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rim Band	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refined Earthenware														
Creamware														
Annular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate														
Plain	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearlware														
Annular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand-Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shell-Edged, Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shell-Edged, Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Blue	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Flow Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiteware														
Hand-Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Shell-Edged, Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sponge-Spatter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Black	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer-Printed, Blue	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Ware														
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoneware														
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt-Glazed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	12	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8

Table 7 continued.

Ware and Type	Feature 43	45	47	48	50	53	54	55	56	57	59	61	64	Total
Coarse Earthenware														
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	40
Porcelain														
Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Plain	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	20
Rim Band	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transfer-Printed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Refined Earthenware														
Creamware														
Annular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14
Indeterminate														
Plain	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Pearlware														
Annular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hand-Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	7
Plain	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	73
Shell-Edged, Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shell-Edged, Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	34
Transfer-Printed, Flow Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Whiteware														
Hand-Painted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plain	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	3	128
Shell-Edged, Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sponge-Spatter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Transfer-Printed, Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Transfer-Printed, Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Yellow Ware														
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stoneware														
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Salt-Glazed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Total	4	6	4	2	2	3	2	3	9	7	1	1	13	433

Figure 59. Stoneware bottle and jug fragments from the Love House site.

may have come from a set of oil paints (see below). Several fragments of a thin, flat stoneware artifact that may be a canning lid came from levels 4 and 5. Several pieces of a pearlware vessel with multiple perforations, possibly from a colander or a meat tray, came from Level 4. A large, blue transfer-printed pearlware bowl was found in Feature 1 (Figure 60).

The historic ceramics from the Love House site exhibit several distinctive decorations and surface treatments. Glazes of a variety of colors were used. A number of sherds exhibit transfer-printed designs. The colors represented are black, blue, purple, and red. Black transfer-printed designs were most popular between 1830 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145). Red transfer-printed designs were introduced during the late 1820s (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:139). A number of the blue transfer-printed designs are diffuse and were classified as flow-blue, a type that was popular between 1835 and 1900 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:143) (Figure 61).

Several different kinds of painting are represented (Figures 62 to 64). Blue and green shell-edged sherds, a type that generally pre-dates 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:151), were found across the site. Several annular ware sherds were recovered, mostly from Level 4 and Feature 1. A number of hand-painted sherds came mostly from Levels 4 and 5 and Feature 1. Most of these are polychrome floral patterns, but a few sherds exhibit stars and a radial design. Thin, painted rim bands were present near the lip of several sherds, almost all from Levels 4 and 5 and Feature 1. A number of blue, blue-green, and red sponge-spattered whiteware sherds were found across the site. This is a type that post-dates 1850 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:161).

Some sherds exhibited manufacturer's backmarks which give an indication of when they were made (Figures 65 and 66). The small whiteware box from Level 3 has a stamped backmark that is mostly present. The top line is "Winso" with a portion missing and then "Newton." The word on the bottom line is "London." While the mark could not be positively identified, it may refer to Winsor & Newton, a well-known English maker of oil paints (Dolores Hall, personal communication 2005). A portion of another black transfer-printed mark consists of a standing lion in profile with extended forelimbs

Figure 60. Reconstructed blue transfer-printed whiteware bowl from Feature 1. This vessel is 12 inches (31 cm) in diameter and 4 inches (10 cm) high.

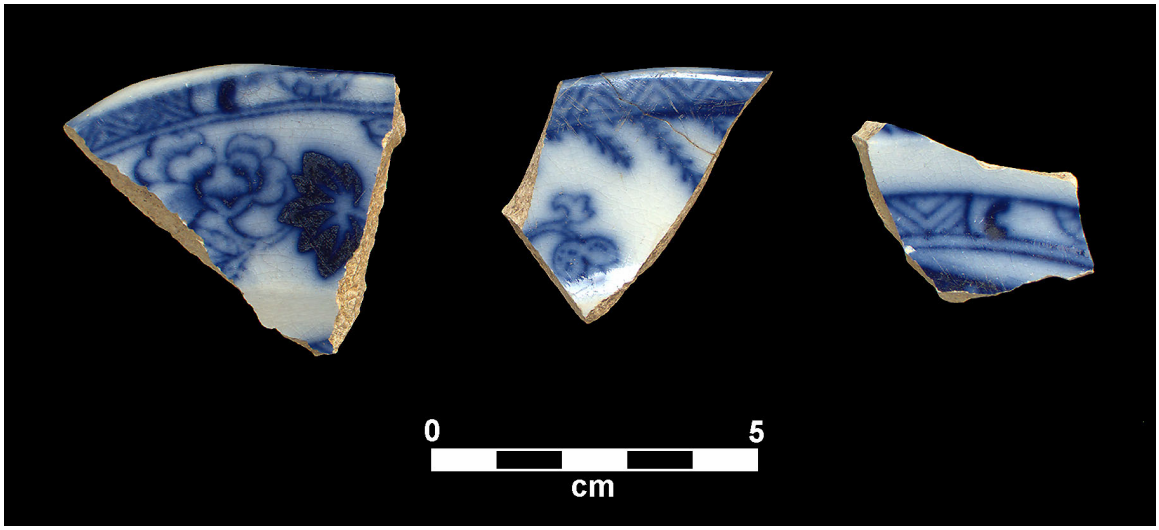

Figure 61. Flow blue transfer-printed plate fragments from the Love House site.

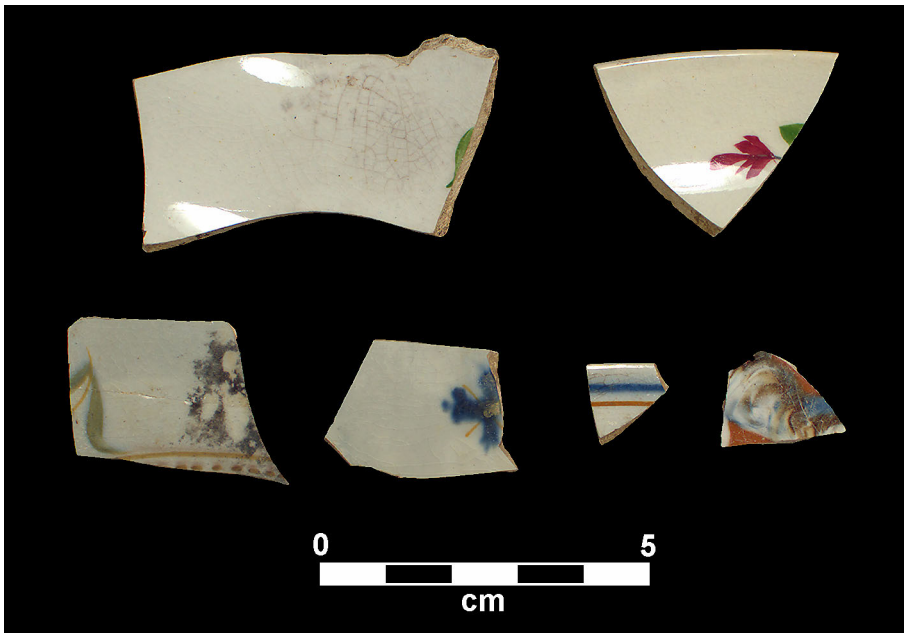

Figure 62. Hand-painted sherds from the Love House site.

came from Feature 43. Although a particular firm could not be identified, marks similar to this one were used by several manufacturers during the second half of the nineteenth century (Kovel and Kovel 1986:8–9). An incomplete black transfer-printed backmark from Feature 64 may have been in the style of the Staffordshire knot (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:Figure 6c). Located beneath this symbol are portions of words that are probably "Liverpool" and "England."

Several backmarked sherds came from Level 4. Three partial, black transfer-print backmarks in the royal arms style (see Majewski and O'Brien 1987:Figure 6a) were found. One of these is too small to identify. Another mark has portions of words that are likely "Royal" and "Ironstone" as well as the letters "Godd." It is possible that this mark

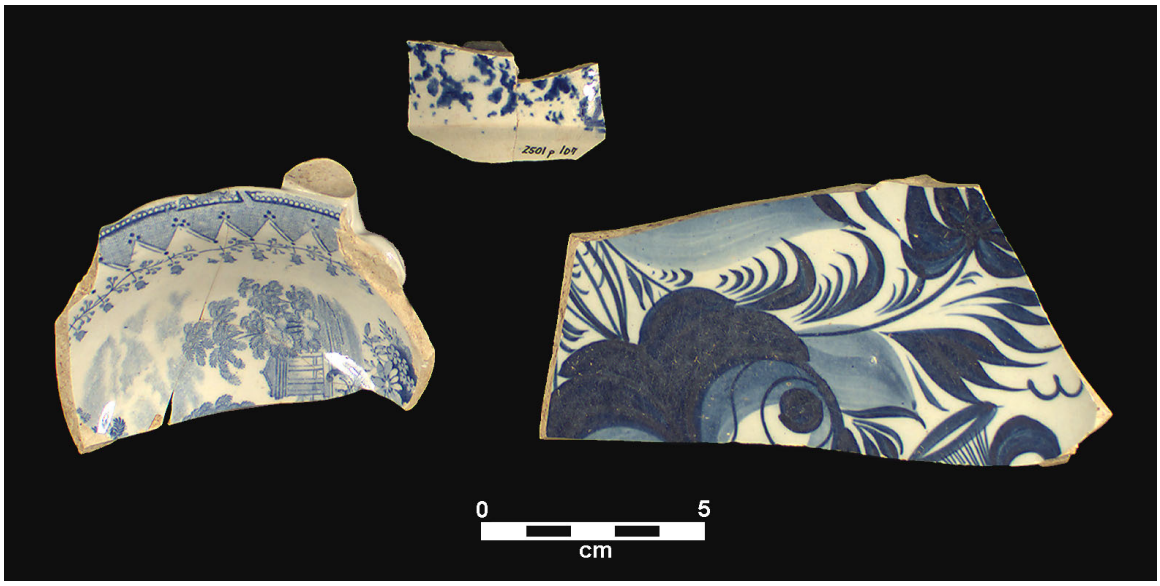

Figure 63. Blue transfer-printed (left) and sponge-spattered (top) whiteware bowl fragments, and blue hand-painted pearlware serving bowl fragment (right) from Feature 1.

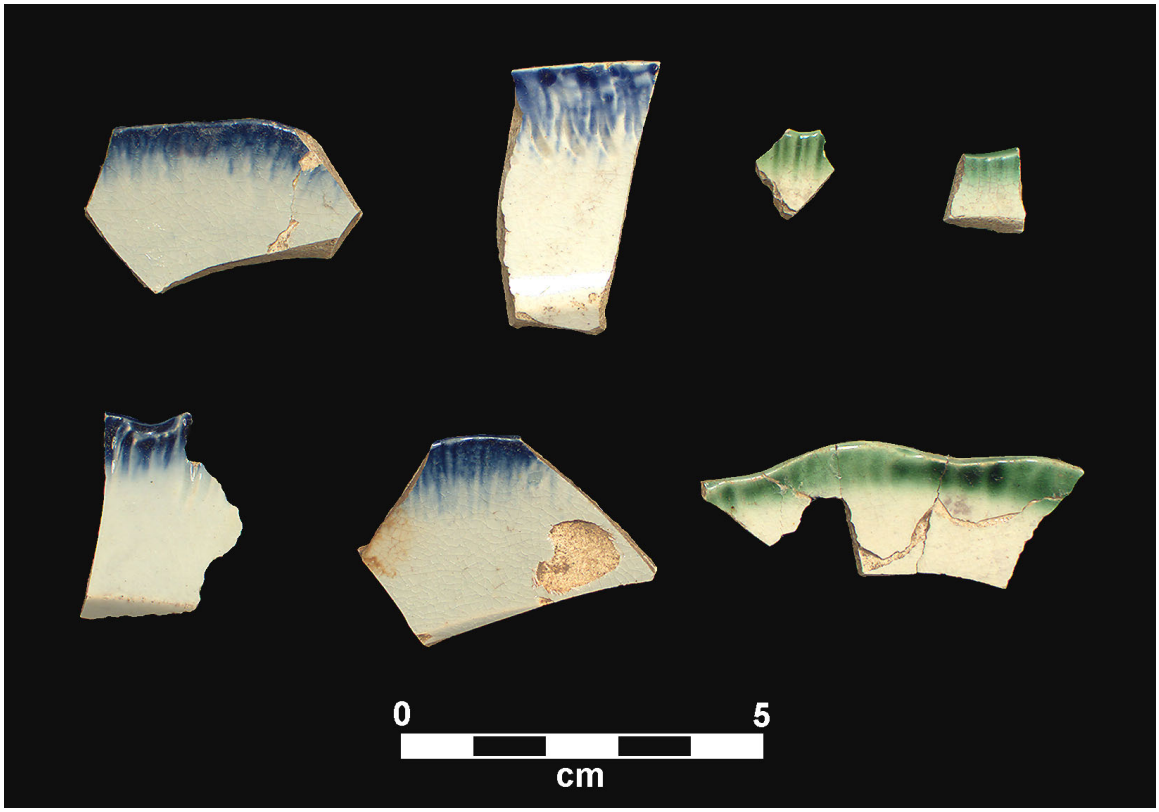

Figure 64. Blue and green shell-edged plate fragments.

Figure 65. Fragments of whiteware plates, cups, and pitcher from Feature 1 (two with backmarks).

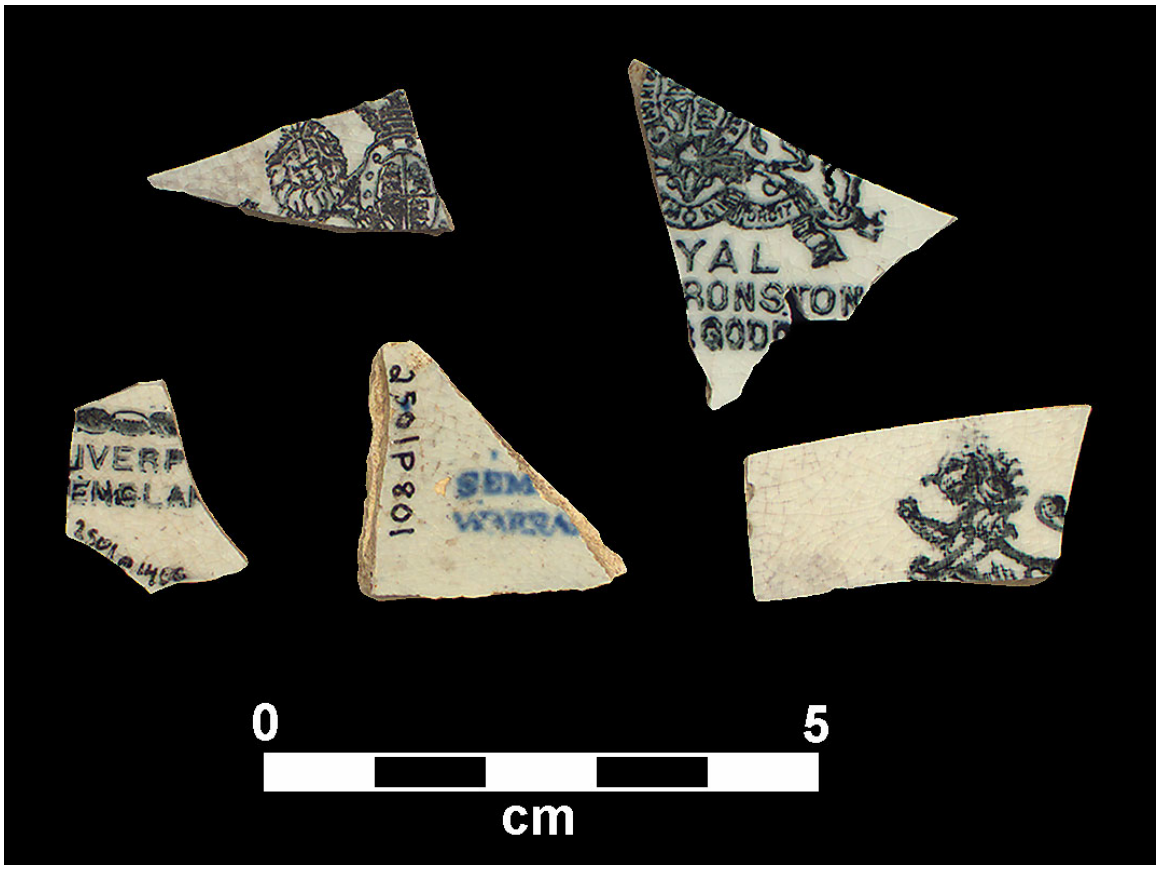

Figure 66. Backmarks on whiteware plate bases.

was from Turner, Goddard and Company, a Staffordshire pottery that existed between 1867 and 1874 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:12o). The third backmark from Level 4 contains the word "Patent" and the last letters of what is probably "Ironstone." This mark is similar to one used by Richard Alcock of Staffordshire between 1870 and 1882 (Praetzellis et al 1983:8–9) as well as to one used by George Jones of Staffordshire between 1861 and 1873 and George Jones and Sons between 1873 and 1891 (Praetzellis et al 1983:46). It is also similar to the 1867 to 1874 Turner, Goddard, and Company mark discussed above (Kovel and Kovel 1986:12o). Another partial mark consists of a black transfer-printed portion that reads "& E. Corn" and an embossed element that may represent an ear of corn. Although this particular mark could not be identified, W. and E. Corn was a Staffordshire pottery that existed between 1864 and 1904 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:76e). A blue transfer-printed pearlware sherd has a partial blue transfer-printed backmark of "Sem" and "Warsa."

Backmarked sherds also came from Feature 1. The large, blue-transfer print bowl had the name "Dillon" stamped on its back (see Figure 60). This could have been the product of Francis Dillon, a Staffordshire potter in operation between approximately 1834 and 1843 (Godden 1963:17). It also could have been the work of N. Dillon, another Staffordshire potter who was in business by 1829 (Larsen 1978:198). A black transfer-print backmark in the royal arms style on an ironstone plate is attributable to the Holland and Green pottery of Staffordshire which was in operation between 1853 and 1882 (Praetzellis et al 1983:42). This mark has the words "Ironstone" and "H & G late HARVEY" beneath the royal arms symbol. Another backmark from Feature 1 is a flow-blue pearlware sherd that has a flow-blue partial backmark consisting of the word "Hong."

Container Glass

All container glass was classified based on color (Tables 8 and 9). Artifact type (e.g., bottle) was identified when possible and any diagnostic manufacturing attributes were noted. The bulk of the container glass category consists of glass fragments from indeterminate artifact types (n=1,637). Identifiable artifact types include candy dish fragments from recent contexts, portions of white glass canning lid jars, several jar fragments, and a glass stopper from Feature 1. A number of fragments from clear glass tumblers were found across the site, but mostly in levels 4 and 5 and Feature 1.

The other identifiable types of container glass were a variety of different kinds of bottles. Fragments of dark green "wine bottle" glass, which was common during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Jones 1986:9), were found across the site but mostly in Level 4 and Feature 1. A number of fragments of bottles with recessed panels were found, almost all from Feature 1. Several of these are embossed with messages that include the words "Dysepsia", "Extract", "Liver Complaint", and "DeHoofland's German Bitters." A complete beer bottle of green glass as well as several green glass fragments came from Feature 1 (Figure 67). These include two green bottle base fragments with the letters "Bremen" and "Bre" embossed on them were probably from beer bottles as well. These two bottles were probably produced in a Rickett's mold, which gives them a manufacturing date between 1820 and 1920 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:30). Several of the fragments from Feature 1 came from the same bottle. These were embossed with several

Table 8. Distribution of Container Glass by Excavation Levels.

Artifact Type	Levels 1–2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Total
Bottle					
Blue Green	-	1	3	-	4
Brown	1	1	-	-	2
Colorless	1	1	8	-	10
Dark Blue Green	-	-	1	-	1
White	-	-	1	-	1
Soft Drink (modern)	-	-	-	-	
Blue Green	-	-	1	-	1
Green	1	-	1	-	2
Medicine Bottle	-	-	-	-	
Blue Green	1	-	5	1	7
Colorless	-	-	1	-	1
Wine Bottle	-	-	-	-	
Dark Green	12	14	138	3	167
Canning Lid					
White	1	-	2	-	3
Indeterminate					
7-up green	7	-	3	-	10
Blue	1	-	1	-	2
Blue Green	40	29	170	5	244
Brown	5	5	15	-	25
Colorless	80	63	386	12	541
Dark Blue Green	10	-	13	-	23
Green	-	1	3	-	4
Light Green	-	-	1	-	1
White	1	-	1	-	2
Jar					
Colorless	-	-	1	-	1
Dark Blue Green	1	-	-	-	1
Melted Glass					
Colorless	-	-	1	-	1
Tumbler					
Blue Green	-	-	1	-	1
Colorless	5	-	6	1	12
Vial					
Blue Green	-	-	4	-	4
Colorless	1	-	2	-	3
Total	168	115	769	22	1,074

Table 9. Distribution of Container Glass by Features.

	Feature									
Artifact Type	1	2	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bottle										
Blue Green	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Brown	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorless	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Beer										
Green	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Drink (modern)										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine Bottle										
Blue Green	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorless	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine Bottle										
Dark Green	158	-	-	-	17	-	2	-	9	3
Candy Dish										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate										
Blue Green	342	-	-	-	8	4	8	-	20	-
Brown	13	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Colorless	124	1	3	-	4	8	-	1	17	-
Dark Blue Green	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Green	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jar										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Stopper										
Colorless	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumbler										
Colorless	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vial										
Blue Green	22	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Colorless	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	805	1	3	50	34	14	11	1	49	3

Table 9 continued.

Artifact Type	Feature 14	16	18	19	20	34	35	37	38	41
Bottle										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer										
Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Drink (modern)										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Medicine Bottle										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine Bottle										
Dark Green	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1
Candy Dish										
Colorless	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate										
Blue Green	6	-	1	-	1	-	51	-	-	-
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorless	5	-	4	-	1	2	103	1	1	2
Dark Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opaque	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jar										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stopper										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumbler										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vial										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	3	6	2	4	2	201	1	1	3

Table 9 continued.

Artifact Type	Feature 42	43	53	55	56	57	59	63	64	Total
Bottle										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Beer										
Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Soft Drink (modern)										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Medicine Bottle										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wine Bottle										
Dark Green	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	204
Candy Dish										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Indeterminate										
Blue Green	1	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	452
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Colorless	2	1	-	1	6	1	-	-	1	289
Dark Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Opaque	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
White	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Jar										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stopper										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tumbler										
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vial										
Blue Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Colorless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	3	5	1	1	13	2	1	1	3	1,242

Figure 67. Beer bottle recovered from Feature 1.

words that include portions of "Brown's Stout", "Dyott", "Glass Works", and "Philad." This bottle was produced by the Dyottville Glass Works of Philadelphia which was founded in 1833 (McKearin 1970:136). The form of the finish as well as the small size and arrangement in an arch of the letters that probably formed "Dyottville Glass Works" on the side of this Feature 1 bottle is similar to a Dyottville bottle that dates from around 1844 to 1860 (McKearin 1970:116–117).

Several small colorless or blue-green "medicine" bottles with horizontal, hand-finished lips were found, mostly in Level 4 and Feature 1. A number of small colorless or blue-green vials also came almost exclusively from Level 4 and Feature 1. The base portion of every specimen that was present was empontiled. Several of them had a mold seam across the base and vertical mold seams on opposite sides of the vial indicating that they had been formed in a two-part mold. Thirteen of the vials were round and sixteen were polygonal, many probably having eight or ten sides. One of the round vials was embossed with the word "Syrup." Similar polygonal vials have been found in a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century privy pit in South Carolina (Lewis and Haskell 1984:92).

Figure 68. Slate pencils from Feature 1.

Figure 69. Bone toothbrush handle from Feature 1.

Personal Group

The majority of the artifacts in the Personal Group are fragments of mirror glass that mostly came from levels 3 and 4 as well as Feature 1. A number of slate pencils and fragments of writing slates also were found, almost all of which came from levels 4 and 5 and Feature 1. One of the pencils is unique because a hole has been drilled through it (Figure 68). Other writing-related artifacts include a silver object from Feature 1 that may have been a pencil holder and a glass inkwell from Level 4. Two pieces of jewelry were found, a glass setting and a silver inset. A bone toothbrush fragment came from Level 3 and a complete bone toothbrush came from Feature 1 (Figure 69). The complete specimen is marked with the words "Improved" and "Secure" as well as the initials "W.D.G." on its handle. A small whiteware jar from Feature 1 may be a container for some sort of toiletry or medicinal product. This object appears to have been a patch box, a type of container that was used during the nineteenth century to hold ointments such as cold cream (Lewis and Haskell 1981:94) (Figure 70). Other artifacts in the Personal

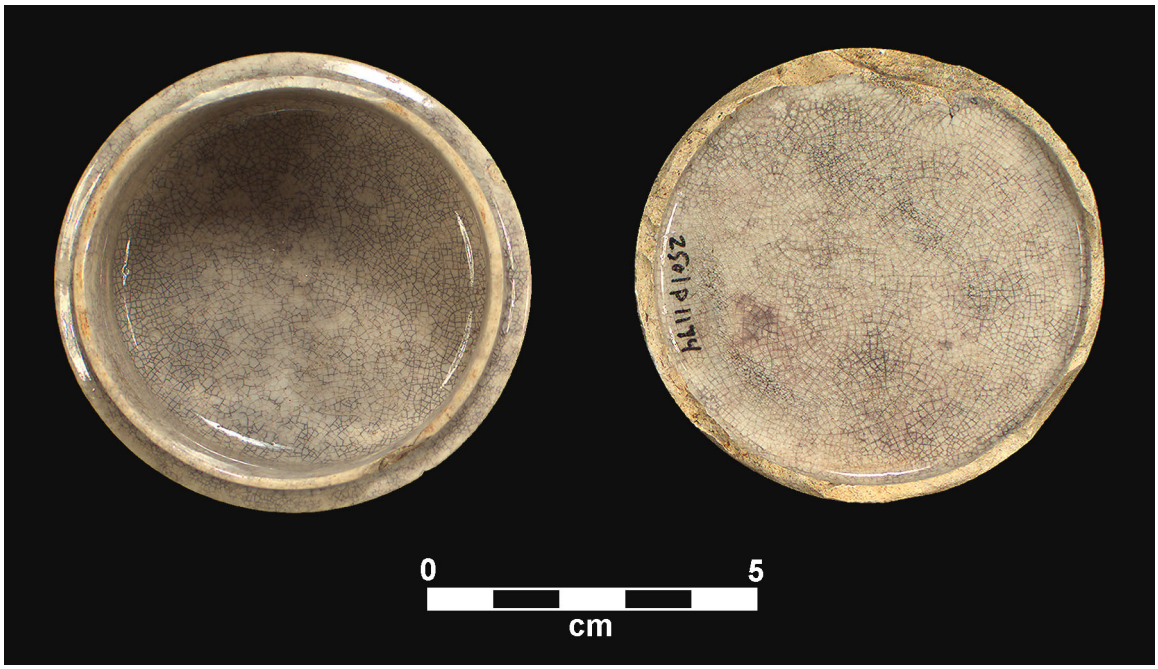

Figure 70. Whiteware cream jar and lid from Feature 1.

Group include a brass bell, a glass clock lens fragment from Feature 1, a bone hairband fragment from Level 4, and a 1941 Mercury dime from Levels 1 and 2.

Tobacco Group

Nearly all of the artifacts in the Tobacco group were pipes, all of which could be attributed to one of two types. Several kaolin pipe fragments were recovered, mostly from Levels 4 and 5 as well as from Feature 1 (Figure 71). The others are unglazed, earthenware "stub-stem" pipes which were commonly made by potters throughout the South during the nineteenth century (Carnes-McNaughton 1997:217; Zug 1986:339–340) (Figure 72). These pipes were produced from clay pressed in a small, two-part mold which often imparted some form of decoration, the two most common being either fluting or an anthropomorphic face (Zug 1986:340). The bowl and stem portions of the Love House stub-stem pipes are approximately the same length and intersect at a right angle. They are fluted along their entire length. Similar pipes have been recovered in several nineteenth-century contexts in the area. Fluted and anthropomorphic stub-stem pipes were recovered from the floor of a Lincoln County, North Carolina kiln that was last used in 1890 and from the site of an Alamance County pottery that was used between about 1805 and the 1860s (Carnes-McNaughton 1997:19 and 218).

At least three of the stub-stem pipes from the Love House, all from Feature 1, have the name "N.H. Dixon" stamped into their exterior on one side of their bowl. These were likely produced in molds attributable to Nathaniel Dixon, a Chatham county potter who worked from the late 1840s until his death in 1863 (Jones et al 1998:50; Zug 1986:53 and 439). Several stub-stem pipes bearing Dixon's stamp were also found at the Pettigrew site (Jones et al 1998:50), which is located on UNC's campus on the west side of McCorkle Place. Dixon's pipes are generally thought to date to no earlier than 1850

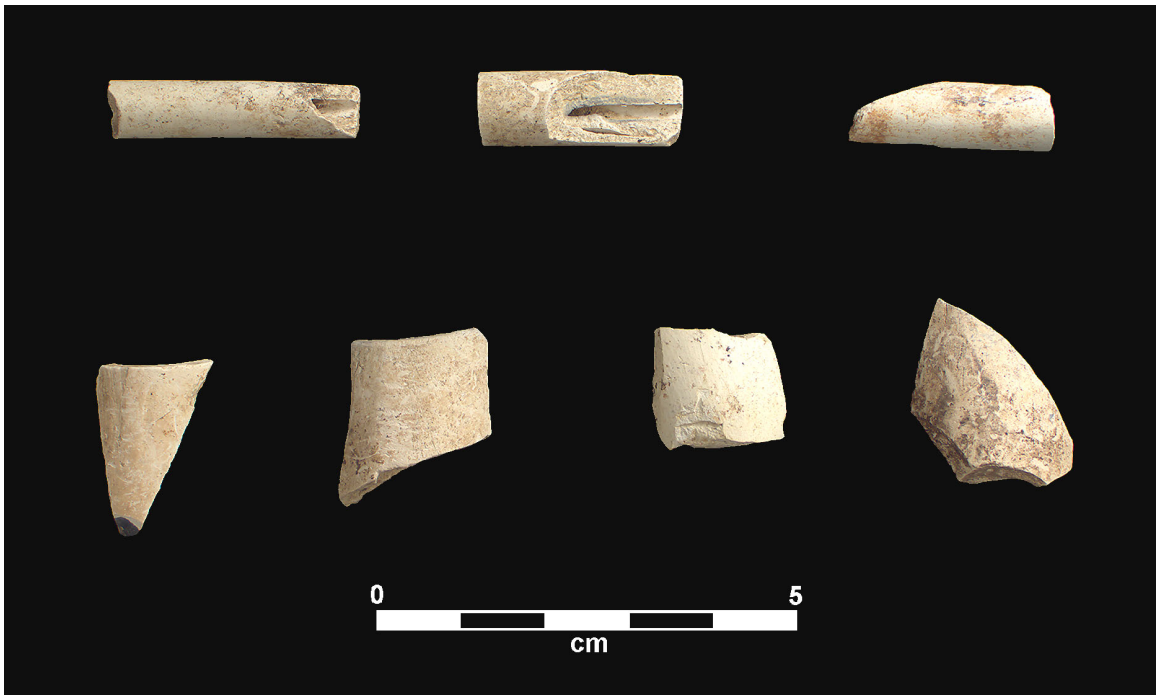

Figure 71. Kaolin pipe stem (top) and bowl (bottom) fragments from the Love House site.

Figure 72. Stub-stem pipes from Feature 1 at the Love House site. Note the "N.H. Dixon" mark on the pipes at top left and bottom right.

(Jones et al 1998:51) and could date to as late as the early 1900s because Nathaniel Dixon's wife Elizabeth continued producing pipes with his molds almost until her death in 1908 (Jones et al 1998:49; Zug 1986:340 and 439).

The Tobacco Group also includes a spittoon, or cuspidor, that came from Feature 1 (Figure 73). This object consists of a coarse earthenware body covered in a brown glaze. The top of the spittoon is funnel-shaped with a hole at its center. A number of channels radiate from this hole, giving the sloped portion of the spittoon's top a wavy appearance. A drain hole is located on the side of the spittoon. The spittoon from the Love House is very similar to one from Fayetteville that was made around 1890 (Zug 1986:Figure 11–24) and another from Caswell County, North Carolina, that was used between 1890 and 1900 (Anonymous 2004).

Figure 73. Side and top views of the ceramic spittoon recovered from Feature 1. This artifact is 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter and 3.5 inches (9 cm) tall.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The excavations coupled with documentary research indicate that three time periods are represented at the Love House site. The most recent of these is the time of the Love House, from 1887 to the present. The second is the time of the Second President's House, from approximately 1812 to 1886. The earliest is a Native American component, and it probably dates to between 800 BC and AD 800. The archaeological materials associated with this earliest occupation are significant in that they may necessitate a reinterpretation of the currently understood prehistory of the northeastern North Carolina Piedmont. The significant archaeological findings at the Love House also include evidence for an outbuilding and debris deposits associated with the Second President's house, a building that figured prominently in the early history of the university. These findings have permitted a reassessment of the location of the Second President's House and its potential preservation as an archaeological resource.

Native American Component

A well-preserved Native American component was present at the Love House site. The assemblage of Native American artifacts from the Love House site may prove to be quite significant in revising our interpretations of part of the North Carolina Piedmont's prehistory. Most of the prehistoric pottery found at the Love House site is attributable to the Yadkin series which dates to between 800 B.C. and A.D. 800 (Ward and Davis 1999:83–86). The Love House projectile points, however, are of a notched form previously thought to date to several thousand years earlier. The fact that the fabric-marked pottery and notched projectile points were spatially associated in undisturbed deposits at the Love House site indicates that they were in use at the same time. The Love House excavations have led us to speculate that the reason these two artifact types have not been found in association before is because the friable pottery has disintegrated in plowed soils, where most such artifacts are found. It may have been that the fabric-marked pottery from the Love House site was preserved because it was protected from plowing by being located beneath a building on a residential lot. The fact that the highest concentrations of aboriginal pottery were located within the well house footprint, as defined by the stone piers, is consistent with the idea that the lack of an association between Yadkin series pottery and notched points may be due to the lack of preservation of the former.

Second President's House Component

The bulk of the materials recovered during the Love House excavations comes from a nineteenth-century component that consisted of a hand-dug well, the stone foundation piers for a wooden building, two layers of soil (Levels 3 and 4), and numerous

small features. These archaeological features together probably represent a well house and surrounding trash and debris deposits that were associated with the Second President's House, a building that was probably built by Joseph Caldwell beginning in 1811. Diagnostic artifacts from the Love House indicate an occupation that spanned both the first and second halves of the nineteenth century. According to several documentary sources, the only house that was located along this portion of Franklin Street during this time was the Second President's House. The distribution of historic ceramics indicates that the well house was built prior to any large-scale nineteenth-century occupation of the site, which suggests that it was built at approximately the same time as the Second President's House.

There are two indications that the well house may have stood until the time of the destruction of the Second President's House in 1886. First, if the layer of brick rubble (Features 57 and 64) in the northwest portion of the excavated area represents debris from the destruction of the Second President's House, then the fact that it wraps around the north and west sides of the piers but does not go among them indicates that the well house was still standing at the time the brick rubble was deposited. Second, the artifacts from the well indicate that it was filled during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Thus, it is possible that shortly after the destruction of the Second President's House in 1886, the well house was torn down and the well was filled in with debris from the main house and its outbuildings. This is consistent with documents that indicate there was a general cleaning of the lot after the Second President's House burned in 1886 and before the Love House was built in 1887 (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302).

Recommendations

The area to be impacted by the proposed expansion of the Love House contained a high density of archaeological features and artifacts. The excavations conducted by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology during July of 2004 recovered and documented a significant portion of these archaeological deposits. Thus, it is our recommendation that the proposed construction will not negatively impact any intact archaeological deposits. The excavations and documentary research that were part of the Love House project indicate that there is a high probability that any future construction work conducted in the vicinity of the Love House, Hickerson House, or President's House will encounter a high density of archaeological remains. Assuming that the Second President's House was set back from Franklin Street about the same distance as the contemporaneous Hooper House, then the remains of the Second President's House—which should include a large cellar (UNC Trustee Minutes 1887:302; Verner 1931)—are probably located just to the west of the Love House and to the northeast of the current President's House. Based on an account which places the Second President's House at the center of its two-acre lot (Love 1945:33), it may be located beneath the driveway and in the front yard of the current President's House. In addition to the main house, it is likely that the remains of several outbuildings are preserved in the vicinity of the Love House, Hickerson House, and President's House. Possible types of additional outbuildings include the remains of a kitchen, a privy, a barn, tool sheds, and slave quarters.

Conclusion

The work associated with the archaeological investigation of the Love House has been fruitful. Documentary research brought to our attention the existence of the Second President's house and the possibility that some evidence for that household might lie on the Love House property. Excavations at the Love House site have clearly documented that material remains of the university during its earliest years can be found just beneath the modern surface. Coupled with previous campus archaeology projects such as excavations at the Poor House (i.e., Pettigrew site) and Eagle Hotel, the Love House project and future excavations will provide tangible links to the places and people that comprise the university's past.

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