ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PETTIGREW SITE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CAMPUS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

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Research Report No. 20
Research Laboratories of Archaeology
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ABSTRACT

Archaeological investigations at the proposed site of a new building to house the University of North Carolina's Institute for the Arts and Humanities were undertaken by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology during the summer of 1997. These investigations were conducted under Archaeological Resources Protection Act (G.S. 70, Article 2) permit 35, and were sponsored by the UNC Facilities and Planning Office. They consisted of preliminary testing and block excavation aided by a backhoe, and were supplemented by archival research into the property's history. The purpose of the investigations was to identify and assess the significance of any archaeological resources that might exist within the area of proposed construction.

The project area lies at the north edge of the UNC Campus and was part of an original Chapel Hill town lot known as Lot 11. It did not become University property until 1929. Substantial archaeological resources were identified by the investigations; these resources have been designated the Pettigrew site (RLA-Or412, 31Or464). They include architectural foundations for two buildings—the "Poor House" and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house—that stood on the site during the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, stratified soils about 1.5 ft thick that contain an abundance of artifacts associated with activities at the site from the late eighteenth century until the present, and a small number of prehistoric artifacts that date to the Archaic period (c. 8,000–500 B.C.). More than 26,000 artifacts were recovered by excavation, and over 21,000 of these have been identified by functional type.

The archaeological data recovered by the Pettigrew site excavations, coupled with the results of archival research, provide a sound basis for reconstructing activities at the site from the late eighteenth century to present day. In this sense, the investigation was sufficient to mitigate the eventual loss of these archaeological resources.

The northern and western edges of the project area were not fully explored because of prior impacts and proximity to Pettigrew Building. Thus, there is a possibility that additional intact archaeological features exist in these areas. It is therefore recommended that an archaeologist be present when construction begins to monitor initial site work and salvage any archaeological features that might be exposed. Also, additional evaluation of archaeological potential may be necessary if the project area is enlarged.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Any successful archaeological investigation requires the cooperative effort of many people, and the Pettigrew site dig is no exception. Literally dozens of individuals contributed to the project in some way, from the initial planning stage to the completed report. We would like to acknowledge these individuals and thank them for helping us to understand better the history of the property known during Chapel Hill's earliest years simply as Lot 11 and where a new building will soon be built to house the University of North Carolina's (UNC) Institute for the Arts and Humanities.

First, we are grateful to Gordon Rutherford and Teresa Crossland of the UNC Department of Facilities Planning and Design, and Bruce Runberg, Associate Vice Chancellor for Facilities Management, for supporting the archaeological research and providing the necessary resources to successfully complete the project. We also wish to acknowledge Dolores Hall, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, for assisting us in obtaining a permit to conduct the excavations, and for her careful review of the draft final report.

David Graffunder, UNC's surveyor, was extremely helpful in providing information about property boundaries and the location of utility lines across the site. Dave also provided the base map of the campus used in Figures 1 and 2. Several employees of the UNC Physical Plant assisted us in preparing the site for excavation and with the fieldwork, including Phil Mazarick, Dean Justice, Tom Sudderth, and Rusty Nipper. Rusty also operated the backhoe used to remove disturbed overburden from the site and to backfill the excavation once our fieldwork was completed.

The University of North Carolina is blessed with many people who are both interested and knowledgeable in its history, and we wish to thank those individuals who provided specific information about the history of Lot 11. Tom Pierson, a research assistant for Ruel Tyson (director of the Institute for the Arts and Humanities) did preliminary research into the property's history and willingly shared what he had learned. Robert Paige, current House Corporation President of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and Dean Ron Binder, director of Greek Affairs, provided information on the history of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Professor Emeritus William S. Powell of the Department of History graciously shared his vast knowledge about the University's history and answered questions about private housing for students during the nineteenth century and the Orange County poorhouse. Finally, the staffs of the Southern Historical Collection and the North Carolina Collection were helpful in locating University records and maps pertinent to our research. Jerry Cotten of the North Carolina Collection's Photographic Services was particularly invaluable because of his knowledge about early photographs of the University and adjacent town.

The archaeological excavations were directed by Steve Davis and supervised by Tom Maher. Tom's full-time field crew consisted of Meg Greene, Katherine McGhee-Snow, Melissa Salvanish, Bryan Shanks, and Katie Shinners. They were assisted part-time by Suzanne Lynch, John Pleasants, Sharon Riley, Chris Rodning, Martha Temkin, and Jason Wilson. Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Emily Egan, Elizabeth Jones, Meghan

Moffitt, Brooks Rainey, Patricia Samford, Charles Stopford, Elena Steponaitis, and Lily Steponaitis also assisted as volunteers.

Artifacts from the excavations were cleaned and processed by Meg Greene, Molly Herrmann, Alexis Ionnitiu, Jessica LaMarro, Katherine McGhee-Snow, Bryan McNeil, and Katie Vinroot, and cataloged by Melissa Salvanish. Melissa Salvanish and Bryan Shanks classified the artifacts under the direction of Patricia Samford, Steve Davis, and Elizabeth Jones. Linda Carnes-McNaughton and Tom Hargrove helped identify some of the artifacts found, and Linda also researched the site's history prior to UNC's Bicentennial celebration in 1993–1994. Amber VanDerwerker identified the animal bones from the site.

Elizabeth Jones was responsible for compiling the site report and analyzing the artifact data from the site. She also contributed to research on the history of the project area. Patricia Samford conducted archival research prior to and during the archaeological fieldwork, and wrote most of the historical background section. Steve Davis wrote the sections on project background, field methods, archaeological contexts, and conclusions, and edited the manuscript, and Melissa Salvanish compiled most of the tables and many of the figures.

Finally, we gratefully acknowledge the behind-the-scenes efforts of Vin Steponaitis and Brenda Moore of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, and colleague Trawick Ward's welcome advice on artifacts "that he remembered from his childhood."

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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 proposed site of a new building to house the University of North Carolina's (UNC) Institute for the Arts and Humanities. These archaeological investigations were conducted under Archaeological Resources Protection Act (G.S. 70, Article 2) permit 35, issued by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and were sponsored by the UNC Facilities and Planning Office. Excavations were undertaken between June 24, 1997 and August 15, 1997, and consisted of preliminary testing and block excavation aided by a backhoe. The purpose of the excavations was to identify and assess the significance of any archaeological resources that might exist within the area of proposed construction. Fieldwork was supervised by Thomas O. Maher under the overall direction of R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. The excavation crew consisted of 11 paid undergraduate and graduate field assistants and nine volunteers.

The archaeological resources identified within the project area include architectural foundations for two buildings that stood on the site during the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, stratified soils that contain an abundance of artifacts associated with activities at the site from the late eighteenth century until the present, and a small number of prehistoric artifacts that date to the Archaic period (c. 8,000–500 B.C.). These resources have been designated the Pettigrew site (RLA-Or412, 31Or464).

PROJECT LOCATION AND CONDITION

The project area is located behind Battle-Vance-Pettigrew, a group of three connected, Tudor-style buildings at the north edge of the UNC campus on Franklin Street (Figure 1). This area is surrounded by low rock walls along the east, south, and west sides, and it measures approximately 100 ft (north–south) by 100 ft (east–west). The north edge of the project area is bounded by the south wall of Pettigrew Building and is about 200 ft south of Franklin Street. The archaeological deposits encountered within the project area extend an undetermined distance beyond these limits (Figure 2). Although the shape and placement of the proposed Institute for the Arts and Humanities building had not been finalized prior to fieldwork, it was estimated that the building's footprint would cover approximately 5,000 sq ft (i.e., 50% of the total area) and was assumed that the entire project area probably would be impacted.

At the time of fieldwork, the Pettigrew site was planted in grass and contained five small trees, one of which had to be removed. Auger testing prior to excavation indicated that the west half of the site had been extensively disturbed by earlier utility line construction. Maps on file at the UNC Facilities Planning and Design Office show an electrical duct bank, a telecommunications duct bank, a hot water heating line, and a pair of chilled water lines at this location. The placement of these lines, as well as an additional water line that crosses the east half of the site, was confirmed during archaeological excavation. Several shovel test pits placed in the west half of the project site also indicate that additional recent soil disturbances occur here.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Initial archaeological interest in the Pettigrew site dates to the early 1990s. At that time, an archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on UNC's North Campus by students and staff of the RLA. The purpose of this investigation was to identify sites that might be studied as part of UNC's Bicentennial observance to learn more about the early years of the University. More than a dozen potentially significant archaeological sites were located, and one of these—the Graham Memorial site between Graham Memorial Building and Franklin Street—was extensively excavated during the 1993–1994 academic year (Figure 2).

The Pettigrew site also was identified by this reconnaissance, and auger testing indicated that intact archaeological deposits and possibly building foundations were present. The site was originally part of Lot 11, a two-acre lot approximately 300 ft square that was sold at auction by the University's trustees in October, 1793. The lot fronted on Franklin Street and was originally purchased by George Johnston. It was bounded on the east by the University's proposed Grand Avenue (now McCorkle Place), on the south by the University, on the west by Lot 9 (also sold at auction and now the location of University United Methodist Church), and on the north by Franklin Street.

At the time of reconnaissance, it was believed that most of the archaeological remains at the Pettigrew site probably were associated with the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house which stood there until the early 1930s. However, because this area also was the "back yard" of a residence built on Franklin Street during the late 1700s or early 1800s and was the back lot of the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel which stood at the site of Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Building in the late 1800s and early 1900s, earlier archaeological remains were expected as well.

Because of this long history of activity, the RLA planned to excavate the Pettigrew site during the Bicentennial, once work was completed at the nearby Graham Memorial site. However, this did not occur due to the extent and complexity of the archaeological remains found there.

When it was learned that plans were being made to construct a new building at the Pettigrew site to house the Institute for the Arts and Humanities, the RLA informed the UNC Facilities Planning and Design Office of the site's potential importance and subsequently submitted a proposal to identify, evaluate, and mitigate any significant archaeological resources that might be present.

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The town of Chapel Hill was created by a charter founding the University of North Carolina (the first state university to be chartered in the United States). In August of 1793 the plan of the University and the town lots were laid out (Battle 1907:34). The property encompassing the archaeological site and the area (to the north) where the Battle-Vance-Pettigrew building complex now stands was part of one of these original town lots of Chapel Hill, designated as Lot 11. It was first offered for private purchase in the October 1793 auction of town lots. In addition to the Battle-Vance-Pettigrew complex, the original lot also included the area directly to the west, the site of the current University United Methodist Church. Through the years, the lot was subdivided and rejoined several times, passing through many hands and a variety of residential and commercial uses. A history of Lot 11 from 1793 up to the present, focusing on the eastern portion of the property now owned by the University of North Carolina, is presented below.

EARLY HISTORY OF LOT 11

Lot 11, fronting on Franklin Street at the northwestern edge of McCorkle Place, was one of 24 two-acre lots originally included in the Chapel Hill town plan. During the October 12, 1793 auction this square lot, measuring 300 ft on each side, was purchased by farmer George Johnston for a sum of $142 (71 pounds in North Carolina currency) (Vickers 1985:20; Battle 1907:46). Lot 11, along with Lots 12 and 13, were the three highest-priced, two-acre lots sold at auction, and they were located at the southwest, northwest, and southeast corners, respectively, of the intersection of Franklin and Henderson streets (Battle 1907:47). The first known depiction of Lot 11 was in June of 1795, with the preparation of a map (Figure 3) showing the location of the University, its grounds, and the surrounding town (Harris 1795).

Nearly all these original purchases were for "speculative purposes" only. "Although speculators failed to realize quick profits, trading in Chapel Hill property was brisk during the early years" (Vickers 1985:23). A chain of title for Lot 11 is provided in Appendixes 1 and 2. On February 25, 1794 (a few months later), John McCauley purchased Lot 11 from Johnston for the sum of 71 pounds (Deed Book 5:123) (the same price that Johnston had originally paid for the lot). On April 18, 1796, he conveyed a 60-ft (E–W) by 300-ft (N–S) section along the eastern edge of the lot to the Trustees of the University (Deed Book 5:667). The University paid a sum of 30 pounds for this parcel adjoining the "Grand Avenue" (now called McCorkle Place) of the campus.[1] It is possible that the University Trustees purchased other strips of land along the edges of Lots 3, 4, 12, 13, and 14 in order to widen the "Grand Avenue" or vista approaching the University from the northwest. A similar approach or green was created for the eighteenth-century Governor's Palace in Williamsburg, Virginia. A map prepared around 1812 (or 1817)[2] shows narrow strips drawn along the east sides of Lots

3, 11, and 12 and on the west sides of Lots 4, 13, and 14, and may represent land purchased from private owners by the University Trustees.[3] These purchases may have been originally envisioned by the University as part of its plan for town development, since the strips are also shown on the 1795 Harris Map, drawn almost a year before McCauley sold his strip to the Trustees.

A map of Chapel Hill and the University Campus prepared soon after 1797 shows the property listed as Lot 11, with a building on the northeast corner of the lot (Figure 4). The property is labeled as still belonging to George Johnston on this map, although if the estimated map date is correct, McCauley owned the lot.[4]

GENERAL MERCANTILE

Documents indicate that, for most of its history, Lot 11 contained a store. This store operated under many different owners, the first of which was John McCauley. Little is known about McCauley, who built and operated the store (probably the building shown on the northeastern corner of the property on the 1797 map).[5] The 1796 and 1798 Orange County tax records list him as owning 102 acres of land in Orange County and paying poll taxes on one white male and one enslaved African American (CR073.701.5; pp. 909).[6] By 1800, he is listed as having 230 acres and only paying poll tax on himself (CR073.701.6:971). The following year he is taxed for only 152 acres of land (CR073.701.6:993).

On April 15, 1804, McCauley subdivided Lot 11 (minus the 60-ft strip purchased by the University) and sold the eastern portion (which included the store) to William R. Davie for a sum of 750 pounds. This parcel, containing approximately one acre, was described as "part of a certain Lott distinguished and known in the plan of the said Village by number Eleven situated on Franklin Street on the South side and bounded on the East by the Great Avenue begining [sic] at the corner of the Store House of the said McCauley where the said Street intersects the great Avenue and running thence westwardly. . . . One hundred and fifty feet. . ." (Deed Book 11:186).

William R. Davie was instrumental in the founding of the University. It was he who laid the cornerstone of the University's first building, East Building or "Old East," on October 12, 1793 (Vickers 1985:21–22). In 1803 Davie unsuccessfully ran for the Congressional seat for Halifax, and he soon after "moved to his plantation 'Tivoli' on the Catawba River in South Carolina" (Vickers 1985:16).

Sometime between 1804 and 1806,[7] the eastern portion of Lot 11 was acquired by James Hogg, formerly of Wilmington, North Carolina, whose son, Gavin, attended the University.[8] Like McCauley before him, Hogg both resided on the lot and operated a store. By 1806, he experienced financial difficulties, with four creditors (some of them presumably suppliers of store merchandise) filing suit for debts against him. On July 22, 1806, he conveyed in fee simple to William Norwood his land in Chapel Hill in order to secure his debts[9] (Deed Book 17:61–62). Hogg successfully paid off all his notes with the exception of a sum of slightly over 96 pounds. Continued failure to pay this sum forced the Orange County sheriff to bring the lot for sale at auction on February 17, 1810.[10] Hogg's son, Gavin, by now a successful lawyer in Raleigh,[11] purchased the lot for $501 at this auction (Deed

Book 17:59–60). Gavin Hogg paid off the balance due on the property in 1817 (Deed Book 17:61–62). It is likely that Gavin purchased the property in order to provide for the continued residence there of his parents. The property is shown on a map prepared around 1812 (or 1817) as still belonging to J. Hogg, although no structure is depicted on this map (Figure 5). Additionally, a stylized map based on W. D. Moseley's description of the campus around 1818 shows the house directly across the quadrangle from the Eagle Hotel as belonging to James Hogg (Wager and Igoe 1976).

According to Moseley's account, the village in 1818 included "at least thirteen residences, four stores, two 'hotels,' and a blacksmith shop, in addition to the grammar school and four university buildings" (Vickers 1985:23). Expansion was slowed in the 1820s by an extended drought and regional depression. The extensive western migration of the 1820s and 1830s also contributed to the slow growth of the town in this period. Nevertheless, by the late 1820s a stage coach passed through town daily, and the pound sterling had been replaced by the dollar as currency (Vickers 1985:36). In 1819, a municipal government was established with five elected commissioners (who had to own at least an acre of village property and to have been resident for at least six months) (Vickers 1985:35).

On January 12, 1832, Gavin Hogg sold the property containing the house where his father had "formerly lived" to Benton Utley for a sum of four hundred dollars (Deed Book 28:8–9), considerably less than what he had paid for the lot, no doubt partially due to the economic depression (Vickers 1985:22). Utley lived on the property, purchased a good deal of dry goods store stock from a John Newton (Vickers 1985:22), and made a number of improvements to the lot, probably directly after his purchase. He also operated a store at this location, and apparently also ran into financial troubles, since only two years had passed before Utley advertised that he was selling his store stock (Vickers 1985:23). On April 20, 1837, he sold the property and his remaining store goods to Ezacariah Trice[12] (Deed Book 29:231). While the extent of Utley's improvements to the property is not known, the property containing the "house formerly occupied by James Hogg, but more recently owned and occupied by Benton Utley," was sold along with "all the additional improvements which have been made on these by the said Benton Utley since he purchased them." The property sold for $1,800, a $1,400 increase over the purchase price of five years previous (although this sum includes an unspecified amount of store stock). Utley went on to assist his sister-in-law, Nancy Hilliard, in running the Eagle Hotel (directly across McCorkle Place from Lot 11) after she became proprietress in 1838. Hilliard purchased the Eagle Hotel property in 1846 and continued to run the hotel with Utley's help until she sold the property in 1857 (Samford 1994).[13]

Census records suggest that Trice and his family also lived on Lot 11, and it is assumed that he took over the running of the store (Vickers 1985:23). The 1840 census shows that five persons lived on Trice's Chapel Hill property: two white males aged 20 to 30; one white female aged 40 to 50, one white female aged 30 to 40, and one enslaved woman aged 36 to 55. No occupation was listed for Trice and no names were listed other than that of Trice (Federal Census Records 1840).

At some point, probably between 1832 and 1837, the two portions of Lot 11, subdivided by McCauley in 1804, were rejoined. It is likely that Utley purchased the property to the west, but a deed has not been found to document this transaction. By the time Trice sold the property in 1843, the property described as "two lots of ground in the Village of Chapel Hill known as the Benton Utley property" contained two acres, "more or less." Although no property boundaries are given, this holding reflects the original acreage of Lot 11, minus the 60-ft-wide strip purchased by the University in 1796.

Trice's business, like the others before him on the lot, also ran into financial trouble. His occupancy of the lot exactly coincides with the severe national recession (1837–1843) brought on by the "Panic of 1837" (Vickers 1985:36). Battle (1907:608) records that prices of food and dry goods were inflated during this period, which would have exacerbated problems for storekeepers already dealing with customers in much reduced financial circumstances. Many Chapel Hill families were adversely affected by the recession (Battle 1907:613).

On February 27, 1843, Trice's two-acre property was sold at a sheriff's auction to Sidney Mulholland Barbee (Deed Book 30:227–228). By May, when the transaction was recorded in the Orange County records, Barbee was already operating the store there (Deed Book 30:227–228) with a partner, L. S. Tower of Pittsboro. On July 4, 1844, Tower conveyed his half interest in Lot 11 to Barbee for $500. This half of the property was described as the Hogg Lot "on which is a large Store house and dwelling and formerly owned by Benton Utley" (Deed Book 31:157). This is the first mention that the property actually contained two buildings (Deed Book 32:30), and it is likely that Utley constructed a second building, which functioned as a storehouse for his inventory of grocery and dry goods, west of the structure on the northeastern corner of Lot 11.[14]

Unlike Hogg, Utley, and Trice before him, Barbee apparently was successful with his Lot 11 store, and was able to purchase much additional property along the north side of Franklin Street (nearly the entire modern business block—Vickers 1985:59). Barbee and his wife Frances W. Hardee Barbee lived in the old Hogg house until they built a new home across Franklin Street, on one of the lots directly west of the modern post office. He also established stores on three other lots (Vickers 1985:59). This was the beginning of a prosperous era for the entire town. In the 1850s alone, the student body of the University almost doubled in size, growing from 230 to over 400 students (Vickers 1985:60). Since the economic basis of the town business rested on university-related services, the town's merchants and service providers saw their revenues increase accordingly.

It would appear that Barbee divided and sold off both parcels of his land on the south side of Franklin Street within a year of buying out his partner, Tower. The Orange County records show that in September, 1845, Barbee sold the western portion of his property to Francis Devereux of Wake County. The land, which sold for $700, was described as "beginning at the northwest corner of Professor M. F. Deems lot, running west along Franklin Street 112' to the corner of the lot designated as #9, then with line of lot 9 and at right angle with street 98 yards and 2 feet to the College Campus, then east 63^{o} 50^{o} with line of campus 112' to Professor Deems South West corner thence with his line 98 yards 2 feet to the beginning; the same being part of No 11 including the house formerly owned and occupied by Benton Utley as a store with all and every the appurtenances thereunto. . ." (Deed Book 32:30).[15]

No deeds have been located that indicate when Charles M. F. Deems purchased the eastern portion of Lot 11, adjoining the campus along the east and south. Based on the bracketing deed evidence of Barbee's purchase of the eastern portion of the lot from Tower, and the sale of the western half of the lot to Devereux which references Deem's half, this transaction must have occurred sometime in 1844 or 1845.[16]

Charles Force Deems was a Methodist minister who was sent to North Carolina in 1840 by the American Bible Society to hold a series of camp revivals. At the invitation of President David Swain, he joined the University of North Carolina faculty as adjunct professor of rhetoric and logic in 1841 (Anonymous 1993:4; Vickers 1985:48). Deems left Chapel Hill in 1847 to take a teaching position at Randolph Macon. It was this move that prompted him to sell his Chapel Hill property.

PROPERTY DIVERSIFICATION—THE "POOR HOUSE"

In 1847, Jones Watson purchased the eastern portion of Lot 11 from Charles Deems (Deed Book 47:533–534). It is believed that he lived with his family on this property, as suggested by Federal Census Records. The 1850 Census lists Watson as a merchant, aged 37. Also listed on the census were Jane Watson (presumably his wife), aged 38, and seven children, aged six months to 15. Also living on the property were Albert Jones, aged 17, whose profession was listed as a clerk, and Edward Watson, aged 22, a physician. Secondary sources state that Watson ran a hotel or boarding house in his home on the lot (Vickers 1985:100).[17] In 1850, Jones Watson's real estate was valued at $2,000. Ten years later, Watson's real estate was valued at $4,000 and his personal estate valued at $40,000 (His wife and six children, aged 7 to 25, were still all living at home.).[18] Construction or renovations of some sort may have taken place during this period, which would at least partially account for the increase in the value of his property.

Jones Watson was the son of William Watson, who had originally come to Chapel Hill to work on the construction of the University's South Building (Battle 1907:272; Vickers 1985:34). Secondary sources say that Jones Watson operated a drugstore in the late 1840s (Vickers 1985:55). Watson did, however, own property in town other than Lot 11. He owned Lot 12 directly across Franklin Street from Lot 11 for a few years (Vickers 1985:193). Battle (1907:272) lists Watson as a merchant, and the 1857 Business Directory for Chapel Hill included Jones Watson under its list of merchants selling dry goods and groceries (Vickers 1996:35) (Figure 6). T. E. Watson, probably the same individual listed in the 1850 Census as living with Jones Watson, is shown on the same list as a physician in town. During the Civil War, Jones Watson lost his mercantile business, but he maintained ownership of a farm (which was renown for its excellent grade of wheat—Vickers 1985:84), and became a lawyer in 1868 (at age 55) which further supplemented his income. Watson was involved as a lawyer in many of the town's legal transactions, and he was mayor of Chapel Hill from 1882–1883 (Battle 1907:272; Vickers 1985:100).

Preliminary research has not uncovered corroborating evidence for claims that Watson ran a hotel or boarding house on Lot 11 (Vickers 1985:100), but if he ran one before the Civil War when demand for student housing was so heavy, it is likely that he ceased operation during and immediately after the war. The Civil War had a disastrous effect on the economy of Chapel Hill. At the beginning of the war, town businesses and people who lodged and fed students in their homes lost money immediately as students left the University to join the armies. Many merchants, like Jones Watson, lost their businesses, and most university employees and other professionals left town. Those who could support themselves by farming, as did Watson, were able to remain in Chapel Hill (Vickers 1985:78). As the war progressed some of this economic loss was mitigated as refugees from other occupied towns (e.g., Wilmington, Edenton, and Newbern) took up residence in Chapel Hill until the war ended (Battle 1907:746, 751).

Watson was able to hold on to the eastern portion Lot 11, and after the war ended he subdivided the lot. In a deed describing a land transaction in 1883, Henry N. Brown is listed as having purchased a strip at the southern end of this property from Jones Watson on March 22, 1869 (Deed Book 47:568–569). This property is described as "The land whereon formerly stood a row of Brick offices called the "Poor House" One hundred & twenty feet long & Eighteen feet wide on the Extreme Southern end of the lot on which Jones Watson formerly resided now owned by said Roberson" (Deed Book 47:568–69).

The stone-foundation structure excavated on Lot 11 by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology is almost surely the "Poor House" described in the 1883 deed. The University had been plagued by shortages of student housing for most of the nineteenth century. Student letters and diaries of the 1830s and 1840s indicate that housing space was at a premium and that students rushed into town to compete for rooms (Tolbert 1993). Because of the market for housing, many entrepreneurial Chapel Hillians rented rooms or constructed separate buildings in their yards to serve as student housing. Vickers (1985:79) states that by the 1850s "almost every substantial residence had one in it yard." These buildings were usually small two- and three-room shanties or shacks (Henderson 1949:175). Students baptized these homes away from home with quaint names, including "Pandemonium," "Bat Hall," "Crystal Palace," "Possum Quarter," and "Poor House" (Battle 1907:593; 1912:40).

Student Thomas Brown was a resident at the building known as the "Poor House." He wrote to his sister on August 6, 1853 that he was "rooming in a brick row in front of the Campus two doors below Mr. Nicholson a very quiet and good place to study" (Tolbert 1993:97). His account seems to fit the location and general description of the structure at the southern end of Lot 11. Brown was not fortunate enough to obtain either campus housing or a room at the "Poor House" in his next year of school. For the remainder of his University career, he lived farther and farther from campus. He wrote in the late summer of 1855:

> I would have written sooner but when we arrived I found all the College rooms occupied and also the room that I expected to get was also filled too, so that it took all my time hunting a room and was obliged to take a very bad one at last. The increase of students is so much more than anyone expected that all cannot get rooms and every place that is fit to stay in is full, and I believe that some have even gone home again on that account. But I understand that the Faculty intend making immediat [sic] provision for more rooms for the students. ¼ We are rooming together about a quarter of a mile from College in the Village and it is quite boring going to prayers then [sic] mornings as we have to run all the way to get there in time. I am boarding at Miss Hargraves a private house in the village with four other boys [Gordon and Hackett Family Papers].[19]

After the Civil War, the town fell upon even harder times as the refugees which had flooded the town returned to their homes, and the population of students at the University fell to a handful. The University had lost its pre-war income from stock dividends, and was solely dependent on student tuition for support (Battle 1907:751). In addition to the fact that many university-age males had died in the war, few parents could afford to send their sons to the University during the Reconstruction period, and many of those who could afford to do so would not send their sons to a university now staffed completely by Republican faculty (Vickers 1985:83). The University closed in February 1871 and did not reopen until four years later in September of 1875 (Battle 1907:41, 85).

Chapel Hill was given the name of "Deserted Village" during this period. Even before the University officially closed, Mrs. Cornelia Spencer wrote in 1868:

> Chapel Hill is the Deserted Village of the South. Nearly twenty of the best families in the place are leaving and their houses are standing untenanted and desolate. The business of the village is at a standstill, while I am told that no fewer than six places have been lately established where liquor is openly sold [Battle 1907:29–30].[20]

In addition to empty houses left to decay or inhabited by squatters, many gardens and yards were turned into cotton fields at this time (Battle 1912:40). Most of the structures or "offices," such as the "Poor House," which had been built around town to house students fell into ruin at this time. Battle (1912:40) states that "These cottages were torn down, or sold, some erected a mile or so away on neighboring farms. Thus disappeared from the map. . .the 'Poor House'. . .and other places dear to the ante-bellum students." As stated above, it was during this Reconstruction period (1869) that Watson sold the portion of his lot containing the "Poor House" to Henry Brown. The condition of the building at this time is not known. Three years later (and a year after the University closed), on May 16, 1872, Jonathan W. Carr acquired this strip of land in a bankruptcy proceeding against Henry Brown (Deed Book 47:568–569).

Jonathan Wesley Carr "was one of the most successful merchants in Chapel Hill history. Between 1835 and 1889 he ran a general store, a blacksmith shop, a cotton gin, a sawmill, a brick-making plant, and he engaged in over 100 real estate transactions" (Vickers 1985:58) (see also Battle 1907:607, 611). He was one of a few wealthy citizens of Chapel Hill who were able to take advantage of the depressed land values after the war to acquire large tracts of land within the town for speculative purposes. This caused some hard feelings among the many who lost their land through Sheriff's sales on account of their debts (Vickers 1985:78).

Years later, on June 13, 1883, Dr. A. B. Roberson purchased this southernmost strip of land from Jonathan Carr and his wife Eliza for a sum of $35 (Deed Book 47:568–69). The deed also states that Carr retained the right to salvage and remove "within a reasonable time" the brick located on the lot. Thus, the "Poor House" was no longer standing by 1883, and although the bricks and rubble which had formed the above-ground structure were apparently still on the lot, it had probably not been a functional dwelling for quite some time.

ROBERSON HOTEL/CENTRAL HOTEL

Jones Watson retained ownership of the remainder of the eastern portion of Lot 11 through the Reconstruction period, until 1882. On February 1 of that year, he sold it to Abner Roberson for the sum of $2,500 (Deed Book 47:533–534). The deed describes the lot as being bounded on the north by Franklin Street, on the east and south by the College Campus and on the west by the lot belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church and a house belonging to A. S. Barbee (see Figure 7). It was further described as "being the same lot of land conveyed to Jones Watson by Chas. F. Deems by deed dated ------ [BLANK AREA IN RECORDS] 1847 with the exception of the ground occupied by the house of A. S. Barbee on the northwest corner of said lot and that portion of the said lot formerly occupied by a row of brick offices on south end of said lot" (Deed Book 47:533–534).[21]

It is unlikely that Watson would have operated a boarding house or hotel immediately after the war, and certainly not during the period of the University's closing. Battle records that when a Commissioner and Committee charged with assessing the state and assets of the defunct university came to Chapel Hill in the summer of 1874,

> The impoverished village had no hotel nor boarding house and they were the invited guests of private families, Mr. Snow going to Mr. S. M. Barbee's, Mr. Manning to Dr. Mallett's, Mr. Cameron to Mr. Mickle's, Mr. Battle to Mrs. Spencer's [Battle 1912:59].

The committee found the University itself largely in ruins and the campus "in a state of total neglect" (Battle 1912:55). The occupying Union troops "had plundered some of the buildings; a goodly portion of the books, furnishing, and apparatus were in the hands of professors and villagers" (Vickers 1985:86).

> Old East was essentially in ruins except for its outer wall; New East was crumbling because of poor workmanship, neglect, and abuse; Old West was "defiled by the ordure of cattle and horses." On the grounds, gates had fallen, walls were broken, plants trampled and eaten by wandering cattle, wells spoiled, trees either cut down or damaged, and the embankments around Old East and Old West eroded [Vickers 1985:86–87].

> There were four residences. . .belonging to the University, then in the hands of renters. The shrubbery of the gardens had been cut down and had given place to cotton. . . . There were eleven vacant lots of size varying from one to eight acres, in the occupancy of various persons, whether paying rent the committee could not ascertain [Battle 1912:56].

Nevertheless, the University reopened its doors in September of 1875, and the town began a period of slow growth. In June of 1878, Jones Watson's brother, John H. Watson, and his wife Nancy took over the Chapel Hill Hotel (the old Eagle Hotel) which "had fallen into a general state of disrepair" (Samford 1994:13). Its clientele consisted mainly of "young women attending Chapel Hill's Normal School, which operated between 1877 and 1884 to train young men and women to teach in the public schools" (Samford 1994:13). John Watson later took on partners in the enterprise, and was involved with the "Chapel Hill Hotel" until 1907 (Vickers 1985:99). It is possible that if Jones Watson ran a boarding house, it was operating during this same period, renting rooms out to students.

In 1882, the railroad came to Chapel Hill[22] in order to transport Iron Ore from the Iron Mountain Mine Company, "incorporated in 1879 to extract ore from a vein of red hematite located west of the Horace Williams Airport."[23] The train made two stops daily, running six days a week (Vickers 1985:96). The railroad made a great difference to the economy of Chapel Hill. As Battle (1912:247) states, "The University could not possibly have increased so fast without it and valuable factories and new buildings owe their origin to its facilities."

Deeds show that Dr. A. B. Roberson purchased Lot 11 from Jones Watson in the same year that the railroad came to town.[24] He constructed a large hotel on the site which was first known as "Roberson's Hotel" and later as the "Central Hotel" (see Figures 8 and 9). Maps of the Chapel Hill business district prepared in 1892 and 1895 show Roberson's Hotel facing Franklin Street at the current location of Battle Hall (Anonymous 1892, 1895).

Undocumented secondary sources relate that Roberson practiced as a physician in Chapel Hill from the 1870s until his death in 1897. He was also involved in several business ventures. He ran a general store west of Lot 11 (where the Carolina Theater used to front on Franklin Street), which specialized in drugs and medical supplies. After he purchased eastern Lot 11, he moved this drug store into the Central Hotel building (Vickers 1985:107). Roberson also owned the building on Columbia Street in which N. G. L. Patterson and his wife ran a hotel. After an initial period, Patterson, who also ran his own drug store on Franklin Street, leased Roberson's hotel from Roberson (Vickers 1985:100). Around the time of Dr. Roberson's death, Mrs. A. A. Kluttz ran the Central Hotel for his heirs. The 1896 North Carolina Business Directory lists the Robe[r]son Hotel, under the proprietorship of A. A. Kluttz (Branson 1896). Secondary sources elaborate by saying that Adam Alexander Kluttz had left medical school to assist Dr. Roberson in his drug store. When Roberson moved his drugstore into the Central Hotel, Kluttz bought the old store and ran it as a general store. Mrs. Kluttz also ran a boarding house in the 1890s (Vickers 1985:110–111). At some point N. G. L. Pattersons resumed management of the Central Hotel before its sale to the University in 1911 (Vickers 1985:100).

The 1911 Sanborn Map Company map of Chapel Hill shows the hotel (by this time known as the Central Hotel) as an L-shaped complex of buildings. The main portion of the hotel skirts both Franklin Street and McCorkle Place, with an attached tailor and barber shop located on the western end of the building (Figure 10). Two small buildings, one labeled a kitchen and the other likely a dining hall, are joined to the southern end of the hotel by a breezeway or narrow corridor. At one point, a confectionery shop was also housed in the Central Hotel (Vickers 1985:112). A sign on the front of the hotel for such a shop is seen in Figure 11.

Due to a continuing problem with campus housing shortages, the University began considering the purchase of the Central Hotel as early as 1909. The Trustee Minutes for January 22, 1909 state that the University held a short-term option on the Roberson or Central Hotel (Minutes Vol. 11:207). The 1908–1909 Annual Report of the President stated that "some provision must be made soon for the purchase of the Central Hotel property" (Minutes Vol. 11:258). In May of 1911, the Committee of Visitation recommended that a committee be appointed to consider the purchase of the Central Hotel (Minutes, Vol. 11:318). The University finally purchased the Central Hotel and the property upon which it stood in 1911 for a sum of $10,000.[25]

Construction began on the Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Buildings in May of 1912 (Battle 1912:740; Henderson 1949:229; Schumann 1972:44). The buildings, constructed as dormitories, were completed by the end of that same year (Henderson 1949:230).

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY HOUSE

On May 26, 1908, the widow of A. B. Roberson and his heirs sold a 12,500 sq ft parcel of land south of the Roberson Hotel to Fred J. Coxe of Anson County[26] (Deed Book 60:511–512). This parcel, measuring 125 ft (E–W) by 100 ft (N–S), was bounded by the Methodist church on the west, the hotel on the north, and the campus on the east. This area had formerly been occupied by the building known as the "Poor House" and sold for a sum of $2,000. It is possible that Coxe was acting in the interest of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, who later constructed a house there; however, this connection is not clear from the documents. Coxe sold a half interest in the lot to Henry J. Wall on July 20, 1908 (Deed Book 64:315). A few years later, in October of 1911, Wall resold his interest in the property to Coxe (Deed Book 64:315).

Fraternities had been banned from the University for most of the nineteenth century. When the University reopened in 1877, their application for admittance was again denied (Battle 1912:136). Some existed secretly, but in 1885 the University finally granted formal admission on grounds that they would refrain from using any intoxicating liquors in Chapel Hill.[27] The Phi Delta Theta fraternity was one of those admitted at this time (Battle 1912:343).

The Phi Delta Theta fraternity house, formerly located directly south of the Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Buildings, was part of a group of 10 frame structures that served as fraternity houses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Wilson 1957:410). The properties upon which the fraternities built their houses were not owned by the University. It was stipulated when the fraternities applied for admission in 1885 that "fee simple of the ground should be owned by the fraternities, so that funds could be raised by mortgage. Therefore lots were bought of the citizens of Chapel Hill, most of them just outside the northwest portion of the Campus" (Battle 1912:136). Five houses extended in a line running east to west, fronting along what is now the sidewalk running from McCorkle Place toward Ackland Art Museum. The Phi Delta Theta House was the easternmost building in this line of fraternity houses, of which only the westernmost building, the Delta Kappa Epsilon house (now known as the Hill Hall Annex), survives (see Figure 12). Another line of five houses extended from north to south behind Hill Hall, so that the 10 structures together formed an L-shaped configuration of buildings. Of the north–south line of fraternities, only the structure now called the Evergreen House survives. This building was moved approximately 23 ft to the south to its present location to enable the construction of Hanes Fine Arts Building to occur.

It is believed that many of the fraternity houses were constructed in the late nineteenth century (Henderson 1949; Long 1984:271). It is claimed that the first of these houses built at the university was the Delta Kappa Epsilon house in 1894 (Vickers 1996:64). Nevertheless, maps of Chapel Hill dating to the last quarter of the nineteenth century do not show these buildings.[28] The buildings are shown on the 1911 and 1915 Sanborn Map Company maps of Chapel Hill and identified as fraternity houses. The house on Lot 11 is labeled “Phi Delta Theta Fratny Hall” on the 1911 map (Figure 10).

While the Beta Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity was established at UNC in 1884, it is unknown when they moved into their house behind the Roberson Hotel. There are no documents for this fraternity within the University Archives and according to Robert Paige, current House Corporation President of the fraternity, no history has been written for the UNC chapter (Paige, personal communication, June 30, 1997). The Roberson family owned the property until 1908, and it is possible that the fraternity rented the land from the Robersons until that year. However, it is more likely that the house was not constructed until after Coxe’s 1908 purchase of the south end of the lot, because there is no mention of the fraternity or any structure being on the lot in the 1908 deed. The fraternity is mentioned in a December 4, 1911 bond of trust between the fraternity and the University Trustees through W. J. Holloway for the Phi Delta Theta lot. This bond of trust, for the 125-ft-by-100-ft lot, states that the said buildings shall be occupied by Phi Delta Theta as a fraternity house until June 1, 1913.[29] The bond of trust was for the sum total of $5,321.41 (Deed Book 64:392–393). The Trustee Minutes of the University for 1911 (volume 11, page 338) state the following:

> Your Committee appointed at the June 1911 meeting held at the University of North Carolina to purchase additional lands needed for new buildings to be erected at the University, beg leave to report: ¼
> 2. We purchased from Fred J. Coxe, of Wadesboro, N.C., through Mr. W. J. Holloway, of Durham, what is known as the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity lot for the sum of $5321.41 and hold a bond for title from the said W. J. Holloway, which has been duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Orange County. The price paid for this lot was the same per square foot as the price paid for the Roberson lot hereinafter referred to. The University executed its note for the entire purchase money of this lot, which note is now held by the First National Bank, of Durham, N.C.

The Phi Delta Theta house was a rectangular, 32-ft (N–S) by 36-ft (E–W) (approximate dimensions), two-and-one-half-story frame structure, on a brick pier foundation, with a composition roof (Carnes-McNaughton 1991; Sanborn 1911, 1932). Battle (1912:136) says that the fraternity houses contained “sleeping rooms for members and other conveniences.” There were two interior chimneys located in the north and south halves of the building. A small (8 ft [E–W] by 12 ft [N–S]), one-story shed addition stood along the center western side of the building,[30] and what appears to have been an exterior staircase led up to the second floor alongside that addition. There was a narrow, wrap-around porch roofed with shingles and slate on the east and south sides of the building. An early-twentieth-century postcard (Figure 13) and a photograph of Kemp P. Battle (Figure 14) in the Photographic Archives at UNC show the fraternity house.[31]

In the early morning of January 9, 1919, three of the fraternity houses (Sigma Nu, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Pi Kappa Phi) in the east–west line caught fire and were completely destroyed (Wilson 1957:410). The Phi Delta Theta House and the Delta Kappa Epsilon (DKE) House (on the western end) were spared the effects of the fire. A 1919 aerial view (Figure 15) of the campus shows the Phi Delta Theta House as well as the former locations of the burned fraternities.

The library (now Hill Music Hall) almost burned in the fire, and afterwards, because of the risk, the University moved immediately to acquire the property where the fraternity houses had stood (Wilson 1957:410). On January 14, 1919, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, a motion was made and carried that the Chairman of the Faculty and Business Manager be requested to determine whether the University could acquire the lots where the fraternities had stood.[32] Orange County records show that between January and June of 1920 the University acquired the lots where the SAE and Sigma Nu fraternity houses had stood, and where the former Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house still stands (Deed Book 76:382, 385, 543).

The University's purchase of the Phi Delta Theta property was finalized on September 10, 1929. The University exchanged a lot at 304 South Columbia Street for the lot upon which the fraternity building stood. Nine days later, the University also acquired the lot upon which the Pi Kappa Phi house had stood, also in exchange for land on South Columbia Street. According to Robert Paige, Phi Delta Theta fraternity moved to its present location on South Columbia Street in October of 1929 (Paige, personal communication, June 30, 1997).

It is not known when the Phi Delta Theta House was destroyed. The building, listed as a rooming house, is shown still standing on the 1932 Sanborn Map Company map (Figure 16). Since it is shown exactly as it had been on the company's 1915 map, there appear to have been no additions made subsequently to the building.

INTERPRETATIONS

It is likely that the "Poor House," the large brick-and-stone structure uncovered during the archaeological excavations at the Pettigrew site, was built either during Benton Utley's (1832–1837) or early in Jones Watson's ownership of the Lot 11 property (sometime between 1847 and 1853), since deeds and tax records suggest that improvements were being made to the property during these proprietorships. This was also the period of a severe housing shortage for students at the University, making the provision of housing a sound investment. It may be that claims for Watson running a boarding house/hotel actually relate to the "Poor House" and not to his home, which was the site of the later Central Hotel. Further research may clarify the matter.

The evidence of maps, deeds, and photos seems to indicate that the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house was built overlapping the "Poor House" site sometime after Coxe's purchase of the property in 1908, but before 1911 when the house shows up on Sanborn maps and in photos taken prior to the construction of the Battle-Vance-Pettigrew complex in 1912.

ENDNOTES

[1] A typescript of this deed is available in *A Documentary History of the University of North Carolina*, edited by R. D. W. Conner (1953).

[2] The handwritten date on this map is difficult to read and so its preparation date could be either 1812 or 1817.

[3] Further research may substantiate this assumption.

[4] Date of map according to William S. Powell (1972:27).

[5] The property descriptions for Lot 11 after 1796 do not include the strip sold to the University, so the new northeastern corner of Lot 11 was actually 60 ft west of the original northeast corner.

[6] In North Carolina for the period from 1784 to 1801, freemen and male servants age 21 and over, and enslaved males and females between the ages of 12 and 50, were subject to poll taxes (Leary and Stirewalt 1980:215).

[7] A deed describing this transaction has not been located.

[8] This James Hogg is no relation to the more prominent James Hogg of Hillsborough, North Carolina.

[9] The description of this land matches that of the portion of Lot 11 purchased by W. R. Davie and presumably purchased by Hogg from Davie.

[10] The County records on Levies on Land and/or Personal Property for the years 1807–1812 (CR073.408.4) contain no references to proceedings against James Hogg's debts.

[11] Gavin graduated from UNC in 1807 (Battle 1907:182).

[12] Also shown in the documents as Zachariah.

[13] The Research Laboratories of Archaeology excavated the site of the Eagle Hotel 1993 in conjunction with the University's bicentennial celebration.

[14] Attribution of construction to Utley is based solely on documentary evidence that he made improvements to his property.

[15] This deed indicates that Utley's house was actually on the western half of the lot, instead of on the eastern half of Lot 11, adjoining the campus.

[16] See Deed Book 31:157 and Deed Book 32:30 for bracketing deeds.

[17] Research to date has not uncovered any corroborating documentary evidence to support this assertion. Vickers (1985) does not cite his sources.

[18] Much of this sum may be accounted for by store stock.

[19] Letter to Carrie Gordon, September 30, 1857 – Gordon and Hackett Family Papers.

[20] The sale of hard liquor had been prohibited in Chapel Hill since 1827; in 1855 the limit was extended to within two miles of Chapel Hill, and the sale of wine and malt liquors was prohibited in addition to hard liquor (Battle 1907:645–646).

[21] The location of the Barbee house is not known with certainty, but it was most likely in the northwest corner of the lot, facing onto Franklin Street.

[22] The train actually came only to within one mile of the university at "University Station," a prohibition decreed by the state's General Assembly in 1879 (Vickers 1985:95–96).

[23] The mine was in operation from 1880 until 1892 when the it failed to turn a profit (Vickers 1985:96).

[24] In contradiction to the deed evidence, Vickers (1985) states in his history that Roberson acquired the property with the Central Hotel already on it after Watson's death in 1891.

[25] Trustee Minutes, 1911. Volume 11, page 338. University of North Carolina Archives, Wilson Library.

[26] Fred Jackson Coxe graduated from UNC with a Bachelors of Philosophy in 1899 (Battle 1912:811).

[27] In other words, that they would honor the ban on alcohol that had existed since 1827, and had been continually made more stringent through the years in 1837, 1855, and 1876 (Battle 1907:304, 435, 645; 1912:343).

[28] These maps are contained within the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina.

[29] The purchase was not finalized, however, until 1929.

[30] Based on archaeological evidence, it appears that this shed addition held a bathroom.

[31] The postcard was taken prior to the 1919 fire and before 1912 (when the Battle-Vance-Pettigrew complex was built), since structures probably associated with the Roberson Hotel can be seen at the far right. The photo of Kemp P. Battle was taken c. 1918, and shows Pettigrew Building standing behind the fraternity house.

[32] Trustee Minutes, January 14, 1919. Contained on page 112 of Volume 12 of Trustee Affairs Subgroup/Minutes, January 17–May 18, 1924. University of North Carolina Archives, Wilson Library.

Chapter 3

FIELD METHODS

Fieldwork was undertaken in four phases. First, the entire site area was tested with one-inch-diameter soil augers to determine the depth and structure of the underlying strata. Approximately 30 auger tests were placed randomly across the project area. This procedure revealed a stratigraphic profile of four to five distinct soil layers above a sterile subsoil clay that occurred about 1.5 ft beneath the ground surface. The uppermost layers, about 0.5–1.0 ft thick, appeared to consist of humus and building debris from when the fraternity house was torn down. Auger testing also identified several areas of buried stones that were interpreted as probable building foundations.

During the second phase of fieldwork, an excavation grid was established and three 5 x 5-ft test units were hand excavated by natural strata (Figures 17*a* and 18). All three were located in the undisturbed east half of the site and were placed in areas where auger testing had indicated distinctly different soil profiles. The westernmost of these (Sq. 110R60) exposed a substantial stone foundation running east-west which was later determined to be the north wall of the "Poor House," a mid-nineteenth-century brick building designated Structure 2 (Figure 19). A second test unit (Sq. 105R80), located 20 ft to the southeast, encountered a thick layer of brick rubble that had been deposited within the "Poor House" when it was torn down (prior to 1883). The third unit (Sq. 140R95) was located about 30 ft north of the second test unit, in an area much closer to Pettigrew Building that contained a deposit of coal and slag and part of a stone foundation associated with the early-twentieth-century Phi Delta Theta fraternity house (designated Structure 1). In all three test pits, the uppermost 0.5–1.0 ft of soil contained artifacts that postdated the 1930s, when the fraternity house was torn down.

Given the stratigraphy observed in all three test units and the depth of the remaining foundation stones, we decided to use heavy machinery to strip the disturbed, uppermost soil layers from the site. This was done so that most of the archaeological effort could be directed toward sampling and documenting the more deeply buried, intact deposits. These disturbed soils were stripped from the site using a backhoe that was provided (with operator) by the UNC Physical Plant. A straight blade was welded onto the bucket teeth so that the backhoe could scrape away the topsoil without unnecessarily disturbing the underlying deposits. During backhoe stripping, the supervisor and field assistants shoveled-skimmed the newly exposed surface to monitor excavation depth and soil-color change, and to retrieve artifacts. The backhoe removed the topsoil from approximately 2,800 sq ft of the site (Figures 17*b* and 20).

Following mechanical stripping, the excavation grid was re-established and excavation proceeded by hand. The basic unit of excavation was a 10 x 10-ft square; however, about half of the excavated squares were further divided into 5 x 5-ft squares to obtain better spatial control. The soil within each square was removed by natural strata and all soil was dry-screened through half-inch mesh. All artifacts except brick rubble, coal, and slag were collected. The top of each newly exposed stratum was photographed and mapped. Elevations were maintained using a transit and leveling rod, with reference to the southeast corner of the excavation (the 100R100 grid point) which was assigned an arbitrary surface elevation of 100 ft. Intrusive features, when encountered, were isolated and excavated separately (Figures 21 and 22).

Sixteen hundred square feet (57%) of the backhoe-stripped area was excavated to subsoil using the procedure described above, and another 900 sq ft was partially excavated. In addition, 380 sq ft of the site beyond the backhoe excavation was excavated entirely by hand to expose portions of the "Poor House" foundation (Figure 17*c*–*d*).

Chapter 4

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

When the excavation began, we expected most of the architectural remains to be associated with the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. However, we quickly discovered that the archaeological remains at the site were much more extensive (Figure 23). The archaeological fieldwork and initial archival research, conducted by Patricia M. Samford, documented the existence of two buildings at the site: (1) the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house which stood during the early twentieth century, and (2) a row of eight brick rooms known as the "Poor House" that was built and rented to students during the mid-nineteenth century. Although this earlier building is mentioned in histories about the University and Chapel Hill, its location was previously unknown. The correlation of the documentary evidence, including descriptions in a student's letter and a deed, with the archaeological evidence confirms beyond a doubt its identification as the "Poor House."

Many artifacts associated with these two buildings were found. These include both items associated with their occupation, such as pottery, glassware, bottle fragments, lamp glass, personal items, and animal bones, and the remains of the structures themselves, such as bricks, nails, and window glass, that entered the archaeological record when they were torn down. In addition, numerous artifacts recovered from the deepest strata likely pre-date both buildings, and many artifacts found in the north half of the excavation probably are associated with the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel. Several chipped-stone artifacts also were found that document the use of the site by Native Americans several thousand years earlier.

Interestingly, archaeological evidence also was found to indicate that the site was used as a garden before the "Poor House" was constructed in the 1830s or 1840s. This evidence consists of parallel plow scars that cut into the subsoil clay and extend beneath the "Poor House" foundations.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Substantial architectural remains for the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house and the "Poor House" were found, and they are sufficiently complete to determine the size and placement of these structures. These remains have been designated Structure 1 and Structure 2, respectively, and are shown on Figures 24, 25, and 26.

Structure 1

The Phi Delta Theta fraternity house was a two-and-one-half-story frame structure that stood on brick piers and had a small shed attached to the west side (Carnes-McNaughton 1991). Its location and appearance is well documented in early nineteenth-century photographs and insurance maps. These maps indicate that it measured approximately 32 ft

(N–S) by 36 ft (E–W), and that the shed was about 8 ft (E–W) by 12 ft (N–S). Photographs further indicate that a wrap-around porch was attached to the east and south sides and that there was a doorway and small porch on the north side. Also, there was an interior brick fireplace and chimney located just southwest of this doorway, and another interior chimney was located near the south side of the house.

The archaeological remains of Structure 1 closely match this description (Figure 27). Five stone foundations for brick piers were uncovered. These are about 1.5–2.0 ft square and are located along the north (at 141R81, 141R91, and 141R101), west (at 134R65), and south (at 106R82) walls. All of these were resting on Level 4 soils (see below). Three other rectangular disturbances into the top of the stone foundations for Structure 2 (at 107R97.5, 111R66.5, and 113.3R95) also appear to be where piers for Structure 1 once stood. The placement of these foundations indicate that the structure's north–south dimension was about 35 ft and not 32 ft.

Three other architectural features can be attributed to the fraternity house. First, the brick foundation of the small porch on the north side of the building was uncovered at about 144R86. It supported a three-sided porch about 6 ft wide and 4 ft deep. Much of this foundation had been removed by later utility line construction. Second, the foundation of the interior fireplace and chimney was exposed at 135R80. Designated Feature 9, it was roughly rectangular, measured about 3.0 ft (E–W) by 4.0 ft (N–S), and was constructed of stone, brick, and mortar. Finally, sections of water pipe and sewer pipe were exposed at the top of Level 4 (see below) in Sqs. 120R70, 130R70, and 130R60. According to an aerial photograph that shows the fraternity house in 1919, this is where the shed addition stood. These pipes indicate that the shed probably was added to facilitate indoor plumbing. Numerous whole bottles also were recovered from this area.

Structure 2

The brick row of rooms known as the "Poor House" was built sometime between about 1832 and 1853 along the south edge of Lot 11 at its boundary with University property. It was torn down sometime prior to 1883. Its dimensions are described in an 1883 deed as 120 ft long and 18 ft wide (Deed Book 47:568–569). When excavations began, it was not known that this building once stood at this location.

The architectural remains of the "Poor House" are much more substantial than those associated with Structure 1, and they consist of continuous stone foundations for the exterior walls, interior walls, and chimneys (Figure 28). These foundations indicate a building that was 120 ft long and 16 ft wide, and probably had eight rooms that were roughly square. Although its width (i.e., north–south dimension) and eastern edge were determined fairly early during the excavation, the western edge was not located until the 1883 deed was discovered in the Orange County land records that described the building's dimensions. The length was then quickly confirmed through excavation (Figure 29). The building had four interior chimneys, and the foundations for two of these were fully exposed. Placement of one of the other chimneys was confirmed by shovel testing.

All foundations were constructed of stone and were built within trenches that cut through Level 4 (plow zone) and into the underlying subsoil clay (Level 5). The outer wall foundations were 2 ft wide and the interior foundations where the fireplaces and chimneys stood were almost as wide. The two chimney foundations exposed by the excavation are 4 ft by 7 ft and 5 ft by 6 ft. Patches of sand mortar were occasionally preserved between stones near the top of the extant foundation, and the basal courses of brick were observed atop the west wall foundation and atop an interior wall foundation at 101R66. The presence of brick suggests that little of the stone foundation was removed when the building was dismantled.

Although the eastern half of Structure 2 is largely intact except for two places where utility trenches have cut through it, much of the western half of the structures appears to have been destroyed by utility trenches. Assuming that the building was symmetrical, the exposed architectural remains are sufficient to propose an overall floor plan. As stated above, the foundations for all four outer walls were uncovered and indicate that the building was 120 ft long and 16 ft wide. Foundations for two interior fireplaces and chimneys were fully exposed, and the top of a third fireplace-and-chimney foundation was confirmed by shovel testing. The suspected location of a fourth fireplace contained only disturbed fill. The placement of the exposed fireplace foundations indicates that four fireplaces were present and were positioned about 30 ft apart.

Two possible floor plans are suggested by the architectural evidence. First, Structure 2 may have consisted of three large, 16-ft-by-30-ft rooms and two end rooms approximately 15 ft by 16 ft in size. If so, the large rooms would have been heated by two fireplaces at opposite ends of the room and the end rooms heated by a single fireplace. Given that the "Poor House" was described in the 1883 deed as a row of brick offices and its purpose when built seems to have been as private student housing, a second floor plan seems more likely. In this preferred floor plan, Structure 2 would have consisted of eight rooms that were approximately 15 ft by 16 ft in size, with each room heated by a single fireplace.

Although the interior walls where the fireplaces are located probably were of masonry construction, as indicated by the preserved course of bricks atop an interior wall foundation at 101R66, the hypothesized interior walls between the fireplaces would have been of light frame construction since there was no evidence for underlying foundations. Although each room would have had its own outside entrance, no archaeological evidence was found for identifying doorways or porches. Also, there is no good evidence to suggest that the "Poor House" had more than one story.

STRATIGRAPHIC CONTEXTS

Five major stratigraphic units, designated Levels 1 to 5, were identified during the excavation of the Pettigrew site. Three of these were sub-divided based on minor distinctions in soil color and content. With the exception of Level 5, which is the lowermost level, all stratigraphic units were created by human activity at the site. A north–south stratigraphic profile of the site was drawn along the R100 Line and is shown in Figure 30. Each level is described below.

Level 1

Level 1 represents the humus that covered the entire site. It was a very dark gray to black (10YR 2/1), loamy soil, rich in organic matter, that built up in part from the University's landscaping practices. Artifacts found in this level range from nineteenth-century glass fragments and potsherds to recent coins and pop-top tabs. With the exception of the three test units, this level was removed by the backhoe. Its maximum thickness in the R100 Line profile was about 0.4 ft.

Level 1a

Level 1a was a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay that occurred beneath the humus at the north end of the excavation. This level was recognized in the R100 Line stratigraphic profile but did not occur in any hand-excavated units; instead, it was removed by the backhoe. Level 1a appears to be associated with the 1912 construction of Pettigrew Building. Its maximum thickness in the R100 Line profile was about 0.5 ft.

Level 1b

Level 1b was a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty-to-sandy loam that occurred beneath the humus in the south half of the excavation. It appears to represent fill that was brought in to cap the remains of the Phi Delta Theta house (Structure 1) after it was demolished (probably in the early 1930s). Level 1b varied in depth with a maximum thickness of about 0.4 ft, and it did not extend north of the north foundation line of the fraternity house. It was removed by the backhoe; however, it was sampled in test squares 105R80 and 110R60.

Level 2

Level 2 was a layer of brick rubble that extended from the south edge of the excavation to about the 130 Line. The soil matrix containing the brick rubble was a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam, and the density of brick fragments decreased north of the "Poor House" (Structure 2) foundations. It varied from about 0.3 ft to 0.6 ft in thickness, and upper portions were removed by backhoe stripping. Level 2 rested upon the top of the "Poor House" foundations and immediately post-dates the destruction of this building in the late nineteenth century. It also caps the truncated builders trenches that contain these foundation stones. Level 2 likely represents soil leveling and debris-removal activities associated with the "Poor House" demolition and the salvaging of brick from the site.

Level 2a

This soil level occurred only within the excavations east of the modern stone wall (Sq. 110R100) and therefore does not appear in the R100 Line stratigraphic profile. It was a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam that contained brick rubble as well as lenses of gravel and dark potting soil. It overlies the east wall foundation of the "Poor House" and apparently represents Level 2 soils that have been substantially disturbed by modern landscaping activities.

Level 2c

Level 2c was a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty loam located north of the north foundation of the Phi Delta Theta house. It was 0.3 ft to 0.4 ft thick and was overlain by Levels 1 and 1a. Level 2c contained large quantities of crushed coal, some brick fragments, and a high density of artifacts (especially glass). This deposit is associated either with the fraternity house (i.e., its north yard) or, perhaps more likely, with the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel which stood immediately to the north, and it may be where a coal bin once stood.

Level 3

Level 3 represents debris associated with the destruction of the "Poor House" (Structure 2). It was located mostly inside Structure 2 and contained whole bricks, large brick fragments, and pieces of decaying plaster. Soils within this level were similar to those in Level 2. Level 3 varied from about 0.5 ft to 1.0 ft in thickness within Structure 2 and did not cover the tops of the stone foundation remnants. Some pockets of Level 3 soils also were found just north of the Structure 2 foundations; however, these contained much less brick and plaster, and were not as thick.

Level 4

Level 4 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam that extended over the entire excavated area. It varied from about 0.4 ft to 0.6 ft in thickness and was generally thicker in the north half of the excavation (outside Structure 2). Artifact density also was substantially greater north of the 120 Line. Level 4 represents a plow zone that dates from the late eighteenth century until the late nineteenth century when the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel was built. This interpretation is confirmed by the occurrence of numerous plow scars at the base of Level 4 both beneath and north of Structure 2. These plow scars run east–west and north–south across the entire excavation. This area apparently was used as a garden before the "Poor House" was constructed. After it was built, the south edge of this garden was relocated about 25 ft to the north, allowing for a 10-ft wide yard in front of the "Poor House." The relocated garden edge is marked by a distinct plow furrow (designated Feature 13) that runs east–west across the excavation. Level 4 north of this edge furrow contained a large number of artifacts that span most of the nineteenth century. The artifacts found in Level 4 beneath Structure 2 mostly date to the early nineteenth century.

Level 4a

Level 4a was a thin, compact layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam that occurred near the inside edge of the Structure 2 foundation in Sq. 110R100. It is associated with the digging and re-filling of the builder's trench associated with Structure 2.

Level 4b

Level 4b also is associated with the digging and re-filling of the Structure 2 builder's trench. It represents a mixture of Level 4 and Level 5 (subsoil) soils, and it occurred along the inside and outside margins of all Structure 2 foundations. It was a compact, mottled sandy loam and clay that ranged from in color from dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4).

Level 5

Level 5 is a light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) clay that comprises the subsoil at the site. It contains no cultural material but has been intruded by builder's trenches, postholes, and shallow plow scars.

FEATURE CONTEXTS

In addition to the stratigraphic contexts described above, 13 other archaeological contexts were recognized during excavations and assigned feature designations. These are located in Figure 31 and described below.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was a round, 1.0-ft diameter soil disturbance located inside Structure 2 at 101.7R77.0. It appeared within Level 2, was 0.3 ft deep, and did not extend beneath Level 3. Based on its stratigraphic position, it must post-date Structure 2. Feature 1 contained three pieces of glass.

Feature 2

Feature 2 was a linear disturbance located inside Structure 2 that extended from 100.0R84.0 to 102.3R81.3. Much of this feature appeared to have been removed by the backhoe. It was only about 0.2 ft deep and appears to be a relatively recent utility trench. It contained several nails, a sewer tile fragment, window glass, and a piece of a wooden pencil.

Feature 3

Feature 3 was a circular, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) soil stain located within Structure 2 at 101.5R69.3. It was first detected at the top of Level 3, and it measured 1.4 ft in diameter and 0.5 ft deep. This disturbance contained mostly window glass and nails, and did not penetrate Level 4b. Given its stratigraphic position, Feature 3 must post-date the destruction of Structure 2.

Feature 4

Feature 4 was a particularly rich, irregular area of fill resting on Level 3 near the east end of Structure 2. It was located at 103.0R103.0 and covered an area of about 4.0 ft by 6.5 ft. It also extended beyond the excavation to the east and south. This lens of fill was 0.4 ft thick and consisted of black ash with pockets of gray sandy loam. It contained numerous large, charred brick fragments, as well as a large number of ceramic, glass, and iron artifacts. Feature 4 appears to be associated with the demolition of Structure 2.

Feature 5

This designation was given to a narrow band of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) subsoil clay resting on top of the builder's trench alongside the easternmost chimney foundation in Structure 2. It was 0.2 ft to 0.3 ft thick and extended from 100.0R97.0 to 105.0R98.0. The only artifacts found in it were two cut nails and a piece of window glass. Feature 5 is associated with the construction of Structure 2.

Feature 6

Feature 6 was a circular posthole located within Structure 2 at 105.5R89.5. It was about 1.0 ft in diameter, and it extended from Level 2 through Levels 3 and 4. It was 1.6 ft deep and contained glass, nails, a potsherd, and a piece of animal bone. The stratigraphic position of Feature 6 indicates that it post-dates the demolition of Structure 2.

Feature 7

Feature 7 was an intrusive, rectangular disturbance into the top of the partially dismantled north wall foundation for Structure 2. It was located at 113.3R95.0, measured about 1.5 ft by 2.0 ft, was 0.4 ft thick, and contained a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam, with brick rubble, similar to Level 2. The only artifacts recovered from Feature 7 were three window glass fragments. This feature may represent an interior support, or pier, for the Phi Delta Theta house (Structure 1).

Feature 8

Feature 8 was a small (0.5 ft diameter) posthole located just north of the north wall foundation of Structure 2 at 115.0R91.2. It was not observed until Level 4 was removed, and it extended about 0.35 ft into subsoil. A piece of a wooden post was found in the center of the feature. The stratigraphic position of Feature 8 suggests that it dates to the approximate period when Structure 2 was constructed; consequently, it may be from a temporary scaffold.

Feature 9

This designation was given to the chimney foundation uncovered at 135.0R80.0 and associated with Structure 1. This roughly rectangular foundation measured about 3.0 ft (E–W) by 4.0 ft (N–S) and was constructed of stone, brick, and mortar. It was cleaned and documented, but not removed. Nails, glass, pottery, and animal bones was recovered while cleaning this feature.

Feature 10

Feature 10 was a small, 0.7-ft diameter soil stain observed at the top of subsoil (Level 5) at 128.5R82.0. It was only 0.1 ft deep and appears to be the base of a posthole. It contained four unidentifiable pieces of iron. The age and purpose of this feature are unknown.

Feature 11

Feature 11 was a square posthole located inside Structure 2 at 101.0R75.0. It was first detected at the base of Level 4. This posthole contained a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fill and was only 0.15 ft deep. It is located adjacent to the south wall foundation of Structure 2 and may be from a temporary construction scaffold.

Feature 12

Feature 12 was a small, shallow, circular posthole located inside Structure 2 at 107.8R74.0. It too was first detected at the base of Level 4, and it contained a brown (10YR 4/3) fill. Feature 12 was 0.35 ft deep.

Feature 13

Feature 13 was a broad (0.5–0.8 ft), shallow plow furrow that appeared at the base of Level 4 and extended from the eastern edge of the excavation (at 123.0R100.0) to the R70 Line (where Level 4 excavation terminated). The fill within this east–west trending furrow was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) in color. No artifacts were recovered. This feature is located about 10 ft north of the north wall of Structure 2 and is interpreted as an edge furrow created after Structure 2 was built. This interpretation is supported by the differences in artifact assemblages found within Level 4 to the north and south of this feature.

Other Features

Other possible archaeological features identified during the excavations but not specifically designated include: three postholes just north of Structure 2 in Sq. 110R80; Structure 1 pier disturbances in the top of the Structure 2 foundation at 107.0R97.5 and 111.0R66.5; and a concentration of plumbing-related artifacts in Sqs. 130R60 and 130R70 that is associated with a shed attached to the west side of Structure 1.

Chapter 5

ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The artifact assemblage from the Pettigrew site was divided into functional groups for the purpose of analysis (Table 1). By looking at location within the site, independent dating, and the function of the items recovered, an attempt has been made to assign the artifacts to one of the following four historical contexts: (1) Early Chapel Hill/pre-"Poor House" context; (2) "Poor House" context; (3) Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel context; and (4) and Phi Delta Theta fraternity house context). The few prehistoric stone artifacts recovered during excavations predate the founding of Chapel Hill.

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Twenty-two prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Pettigrew site. All of these are chipped-stone tools or manufacturing debris from chipped-stone tool manufacture, and they include: two projectile points, a chipped ax, a small biface fragment, 13 bifacial thinning flakes, three secondary reduction flakes, and two primary reduction flakes. These artifacts came from excavation units across the entire site and were found in all major stratigraphic units. It is likely that they represent a small campsite that was visited several times during the Archaic period (c. 8,000–500 B.C.). Their occurrence in all strata undoubtedly resulted from land disturbances over the past 200 years. The low frequency and limited range of prehistoric artifacts found indicate that the site was occupied briefly and that its inhabitants engaged in a limited range of activities.

Both projectile points were classified as Small Savannah River Stemmed. Oliver (1981:181) describes this type as "a small to medium sized, broad, triangular bladed point with a rectangular stem and a straight or slightly excurvate base." It is a variant of the Savannah River Stemmed type and is thought to date to the latter half of the Late Archaic period (c. 2,000–500 B.C.). Both specimens are made of porphyritic rhyolite, have broken tips, and are similar in size (Figure 32*a–b*).

The chipped axe conforms to the Guilford ax type and likely dates to the Middle Archaic period (c. 4,500 B.C.) (Coe 1964:113). It is made of an unknown metavolcanic rock and, although unbroken, has been resharpened to the point of exhaustion (Figure 32*c*)

The remaining artifacts represent debris from lithic reduction. Most of the 13 bifacial thinning flakes are patinated and are made mostly of a fine-grained rhyolite (n=10). The remaining specimens are made of flow-banded rhyolite (n=2) and an unknown metavolcanic rock (n=1). None of these flakes were made from stone similar to that used to manufacture the projectile points or ax. In fact, only one secondary reduction flake is made of porphyritic rhyolite. The other two such flakes are made of rhyolite and banded rhyolite. Both primary reduction, or decortication, flakes are made of banded rhyolite, and the small biface fragment is made of rhyolite. This biface likely represents a projectile point that was discarded during manufacture.

ARCHITECTURAL GROUP

A large number of architectural remains representing both the Poor House and Phi Delta Theta fraternity house were recovered from the site (Table 1).

Window glass fragments was the largest category of artifacts in this group. Window glass became thicker through the course of the nineteenth century (Wackman 1990:88–91). With the documentary evidence available for the site, there was no need to try to date the site using window glass thickness, but the glass was sampled to determine whether nineteenth-century glass was present, and how much mixing was present in the site strata. Glass thickness was sampled from Levels 2, 3, and 4 in the northern and southern portions of the site. Thickness ranged from 0.9 mm to 3.5 mm across the whole site. Glass in Level 2 ranged from 1.2 mm to 3.0 mm; glass in Level 3 ranged from 0.9 mm to 3.0 mm; and glass in Level 4 ranged from 1.1 mm to 3.4 mm. While both nineteenth-century and twentieth-century glass is certainly represented at the site, it is thoroughly mixed through all levels.

Nails, screws, and spikes, the next largest category of architectural remains recovered from the site, are summarized by type and length in Table 2. Hand wrought nails made up less than 1% of the total (Figure 33*a–e*). Hand wrought nails were time consuming to manufacture and they were often a scare commodity. Such nails were manufactured by blacksmiths and homesteaders alike, and "Nail manufacture, particularly before 1825, was a way of life for the majority of households in this country" (Benson 1983:136).

Machinery to produce cut nails was introduced about 1790 (Moreton 1978:154), and by 1800 cut nails had generally replaced handmade nails (Inashima 1994:46). The majority of nails recovered from the site are cut nails (Figure 33*f–q*). They make up 88% of the total nail and screw assemblage. Until the 1850s, cut nails were headless or L-headed, and these types are represented in the assemblage.

Wire nails of iron were introduced in the 1850s, but they were not strong enough to use for construction purposes until the introduction of steel wire in the 1880s. By 1895 three-fourths of all manufactured nails were steel wire nails (Inashima 1994:46). Only 8% of the nails recovered from the site are wire nails.

Additionally, it is likely that a large percentage of the unidentified metal artifacts (1,065 fragments) are corroded iron nails.

It is clear that the majority of nails recovered from the site date to the nineteenth century and belong to the "Poor House" context. The wire nails probably represent some aspect of the fraternity house structure. Size could not be determined for 77% of the nails, but the range of sizes determined represent everything from fine nails for cabinetry, fastening shingles, or nailing lath for plaster, to medium sizes for flooring, to large nails for wooden studs, rafters, and heavy framing.

Architectural hardware included agateware doorknob fragments (Level 2, southern part of the site), an iron door lock (Level 2, northern part of the site), and three large, heavy-duty iron hinges (Level 4, northern part of the site).

Other artifacts in the Architectural group included electrical-related items such as ceramic and glass insulators, and one lightening rod ground. These were all from Levels 1 and 2, except for one ceramic insulator fragment in Level 4 of the northern part of the site.

Plumbing-related items included iron and brass pipe fittings and copper pipe fragments. All of these came from Levels 1 and 2 in the vicinity of the west side of the fraternity house, where the attached, shed-like structure probably housed a bathroom (Figure 15).

Ceramic tile fragments came from Levels 1 and 2 all over the site, while in the southern part of the site one stone tile fragment was found Level 2 and another in Level 4.

Slate roofing fragments were found in the southern half of the site, all in Level 2 except for one fragment in Level 4.

Glazed brick fragments were found in Levels 2 and 4 in the southern half of the site, north of the "Poor House" structure.

Remains of a wooden post were found next to the "Poor House" structure (see description of Feature 8 above).

The extensive layer of brick rubble from Level 2 in the southern half of the site, and representing debris from the destruction of the "Poor House," was not collected.

Summary

The architectural remains associated with the "Poor House" are the most extensive, and include window glass, wrought and cut nails, and the brick rubble left after the historically documented brick salvaging took place (see Historical Background above).

The remains associated with the fraternity house include the plumbing, electrical, tile, and some window-glass remains, along with the doorknob and door lock.

The large hinges may be associated with some outbuilding of the hotel, such as can be seen to the right of the fraternity house in Figure 13.

FURNITURE GROUP

Several types of items were assigned to the Furniture group. These include hardware such as two furniture casters, a porcelain drawer pull with screw (Figure 34*a*), and a decorative, tooled brass plate (Figure 35*c*). The use of furniture casters goes back to the eighteenth century (Moreton 1978). These two, one iron and the other wood and iron, could have belonged to furniture from either the "Poor House" or the fraternity house. It is difficult to say what the brass plate may have been attached to. There are no nail holes for affixing it, as are usually found on furniture hardware of this type.

Heating fixtures in the furniture group include an iron andiron from Level 2 near the fireplace of the fraternity house and iron stove fragments from the backhoe excavation near the andiron and from Level 2 in the southern part of the site, just east of the fraternity house. It is likely that these all belong to the fraternity house context.

Lighting fixtures in this group were of three kinds: electric, oil lamp, and candles. Lightbulb fragments (n=7) from Levels 1 and 2 were found in the southern half of the site and are related to the fraternity house. Oil lamp glass chimney fragments (Figure 36*a*) were numerous (n=617) and were found in all levels throughout the site. A metal oil lamp apparatus and six apparatus fragments were also recovered from Levels 1 and 2 in the southern and northern parts of the site. A stoneware, North Carolina salt-glazed candlestick holder was recovered from the backhoe excavation, and probably was manufactured before 1880 (see discussion of Stoneware below). This artifact appears to be associated with the "Poor House."

Battle (1907:593) tells of students in the 1840s studying at night by the light of adamantine candles. He says that oil lamps were not available until after the middle of the century. Thus, it is likely that both candles and oil lamps were used during the "Poor House" era. In 1895, a power plant was built, providing electricity to campus and the immediate surrounding area (Vickers 1985:101). Many of the very numerous oil lamp remains no doubt belong to the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel context, but whether or not the existing hotel was wired for electricity after 1895 is not known. It is possible that the fraternity house was wired for electricity at the time of its construction (sometime after 1908—See Historical Background above).

Other artifacts in the Furniture group include mirror glass (157 fragments), which was found in Levels 1–4 from all over the site, but not from beneath the "Poor House" structure itself. It is likely that many of these artifacts are associated with the fraternity house, although some—especially in Level 4—no doubt are related to the hotel.

One decorative clear, molded, lead glass vase fragment was recovered from combined Levels 1–3 in the trench at the west end of the "Poor House" structure. Since clear glass was not common until 1880 (Polak 1997:26), it is likely it relates to the hotel or fraternity house contexts.

Summary

The Furniture group as a whole is predominantly made up of lighting fixtures, all three types (i.e., ceramic candlestick holders, oil lamp chimneys, and lightbulbs) of which were easily broken. Mirror glass is well-represented, but there is really very little else in the furniture category (Table 1). It is apparent that the buildings were thoroughly cleaned out before they were abandoned and razed.

FOOD/KITCHEN /DINING GROUPS

Items associated with eating were divided into three categories because of the often commercial nature of the site: (1) Food group—in this case animal bone and oyster shell; (2) Kitchen group—which includes food preparation, serving, and storage items, and; (3) Dining group—which includes tableware. Unlike a more purely domestic context, food preparation, storing, cooking, and dining may not have all occurred on the site concurrently or in the same areas. The general stores that operated at various times on the lot may have sold food that was not prepared or eaten on the site. At the same time, some dining activities may have taken place in the "Poor House" or Hotel that were spatially apart from cooking activities which may have taken place at some distance from the dining areas or even somewhere off the lot entirely. Battle (1912:338) relates that at least one student hired a cook to bring meals to his room.

The numbers listed on the table of functional artifact classes (Table 1) are small for the Kitchen and Dining groups, because function could not be determined for the majority of ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts. Table 3, a summary of ceramic artifacts by size, shows that the majority of sherds were less than 4 cm in diameter. Function could only be positively determined for 437 (18%) of the 2,465 ceramic sherds recovered. It is likely, however, that a majority of the undetermined ceramics do belong to the Kitchen and Dining groups, and judging from the fabric (ware type) and thickness of the ceramics, most of these would fall into the Dining group.

Similarly, form and function could not be determined for 1,474 (26%) of the 5,785 glass fragments recovered, and even where basic form could be identified, specific function could not be determined for another 1,877 (33%) of the glass fragments (Table 4).

Food Group

Animal Bone. Food remains consisted of animal bone and oyster shell (Table 5). The bone recovered represents consumption of beef, pork, venison, and poultry, as well as possibly a few other small animals (e.g., small birds and raccoon). Shotgun shells at the site include shot appropriate to hunting small birds (see Personal Context—Ammunition below). Battle (1907:590–591, 614) records that students often supplemented the meager fare available at the Commons (Steward's Hall, which operated until 1844) by hunting partridges, quail, possum, and raccoon . Early student residents of the "Poor House" may have hunted both for food and pleasure. Deer remains (3% of total bone count) are found in Levels 2 (the level overlying the "Poor House" remains) through 4 (the old plow zone underlying the "Poor House" structure) (see Table 6 for the distribution of bone by stratigraphic level).

Nevertheless, 87% of the total bone count consisted of cow, pig, and unidentified large mammal (either cow or pig). Skull fragments and teeth of cow and pig indicate that some animal processing probably occurred on site. The bulk of the tooth and skull remains are found in Level 4 in the southern half (the "Poor House" end) of the site, and some were found beneath the "Poor House" structure. In general, most of the cow, pig, and large mammal bones were found in Level 4, evenly spread over both northern and southern halves of the site.

Oyster. Oyster shell was found all through the site, but mainly in the south half in Level 2, and in the north half in Level 4. The stratigraphic evidence indicates that oysters were eaten on site throughout the nineteenth century. Vickers (1985:100) asserts that many restaurants in Chapel Hill specialized in serving oysters in the 1890s. Governor Alfred Moore Scales worked to promote the North Carolina oyster industry during his term of office, 1885–1889. The Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel was in operation during this period (1882–1911) and if food was served, it is very likely that oysters were on the menu.

Summary. Faunal remains for the Food group show that domestic animals, wild game, and shellfish were eaten on the site throughout the nineteenth century, but it appears from the distribution of the remains that most of the food processing on site occurred early in the century, probably predating the "Poor House."

Kitchen Group

Ceramics. As shown in Table 1, the Kitchen ceramic group included beverage containers, specifically stoneware ale bottles, and a variety of food storage and baking dishes, such as stoneware crocks and jugs, or yellow ware and whiteware baking dishes.

Stoneware sherds make up 10.6% of all ceramics from the site (Table 3). Stoneware vessels in the Kitchen group include imported ceramic ale bottles. At least 11 bottles are represented and include: one with English buff body, opaque white glaze and brown slip; one with European gray body with salt glaze and brown slip; and nine English buff-bodied bottles with an unglazed base and yellow slip on the top of the bottle. Almost all ceramic bottles in the nineteenth century came from England. Before the automation of glass bottle making in 1903, ceramic bottles were cheaper, and they had the advantages of keeping beverages cooler and being easier to transport because of the sturdiness and thickness of the stoneware (Munsey 1970:134). This was the advantage of stoneware storage containers in general during the nineteenth century—that they kept foods cooler, and thus preserved them longer. Ale was a fairly inexpensive beverage (Polak 1997:65), and, unlike unpasteurized beer (pre-1873), it had a longer shelf life and could be transported (Switzer 1974:9). Ale bottles from the early nineteenth century were often gray and sometimes unglazed (Polak 1997:65; Munsey 1970:135). Late nineteenth-century ale bottles were usually brown and white, and those from around the turn of the century have an almost glass-like finish. Ginger beer bottles look very similar to ale bottles but were usually smaller (holding only about 10 ounces) (Munsey 1970:145). The majority of bottles recovered from Lot 11 are similar in form, size, surface decoration and color to the ale bottles recovered from the steamer *Bertrand* which sunk in the 1860s (Figure 37). Some of the bottles from the *Bertrand* assemblage are described as "little or no glaze on the bases. The lower bodies are cream-colored, while the shoulders and necks are pale to dark yellow ochre" (Switzer 1974:9), which would be an apt description of the Lot 11 finds.

This date fits in well with what is recorded about the history of alcohol consumption in Chapel Hill. Battle (1907:575, 608) mentions that in the days before the Civil War (c. 1845) people drank either hard liquor or wine because malt liquors were not available at that time. For most of the nineteenth century, and up until the end of Prohibition in the twentieth century, alcohol consumption was prohibited to students, and it was illegal for anyone to sell alcohol in the town. Starting in 1827, the sale of hard liquor was prohibited in the town proper. In 1855 wine and malt liquors were added to the ban, and sales were prohibited within two miles of the town (Battle 1907:645–646). Even so, in 1868, after the Civil War, the dismayed Cornelia Spencer wrote that "no fewer than six places have been lately established where liquor is openly sold" (Battle 1907:30). After the University reopened in 1875, the ban on alcohol was reinstated and extended to within four miles of the town (Battle 1907:343). The ban stayed in effect until well after the end of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house era. While the ban was no doubt ignored by many who partook of alcohol surreptitiously (Battle [1907:646] says that "while intoxicating liquors could not be openly bought, there were abundant underground streams which could be and were easily tapped by those who had money and inclination"), the years of the Civil War and its aftermath—1860s through 1875—would have been an era of free and open sales and consumption. These were the same years in which the "Poor House" fell into ruin.

Of the ale bottle fragments recovered from intact contexts, the bulk were found in Level 2 in the southern half of the site (Table 7). The dating and spatial distribution indicate that most of the ale bottles belong to the period of the "Poor House" or after, but probably before the era of the RobersonHotel/Central Hotel (1882–1911).

Other stoneware vessels in the Kitchen group include jars (Figure 38*b*, *d*), jugs (Figures 38*a*–*b* and 39), and pitchers. All but one vessel appear to date from the early to mid-nineteenth century. Stoneware was first produced in North Carolina in the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Zug 1985:24). At least two of the jugs were incised, which is a decorative style that disappeared after the 1840s (Zug 1985:28–29). There was one machine-made, jiggered stacker jug, circa 1890s. Virtually all but the stacker jug were salt-glazed and were for the most part produced locally in the eastern North Carolina Piedmont. One blue-painted jug was of a type manufactured in Virginia. Several of the vessels can be attributed on the basis of style to known nineteenth-century potters: the Fox family (Nicholas and sons Himer and Daniel were in operation from the early nineteenth century until 1880s); Nathaniel Dixon (born 1827, died 1863); and Elijah K. Moffit (born 1836, died 1910) (Zug 1986:435–447). The trading networks to distribute the work of these potters were well-established by the 1830s.

> Guilford, Hillsborough, and Pittsboro were trading hubs for the east-west and north-south merchants and traders. A network of plank roads, also known as the "farmers railroads," was built throughout Alamance and Chatham counties from the 1830s to 1850s. Construction of these roads was state-subsidized and extended from western Chatham County to the market areas of Fayetteville and Wilmington [Carnes-McNaughton 1997:83–84].

Jugs were used to contain all kinds of liquids, including whiskey, wine, beer, cider, vinegar, oil, and molasses (Zug 1986:302–303). Battle (1907:576) tells of an incident in the 1840s when a wagon full of jugs of peach brandy encamped just outside the alcohol prohibition zone around town and sold to students.

Jars and crocks were used extensively to store foods in the nineteenth century. As stated above, they kept foods cool and preserved in the era before refrigeration (Zug 1986:288). They held fruit preserves, butter, lard, cheeses, pickled vegetables, and salted meats (Zug 1986:296). Retailers, such as the general stores operated on Lot 11, sold much of their product in these containers (Polak 1997:101).

Pitchers were a versatile vessel form that could be used for food storage (such as buttermilk) and also for serving and washing (Zug 1986:328).

The distribution of kitchen stoneware sherds from intact contexts shows that the majority of stoneware was found in Level 2 in the southern half of the site (Table 7).

Annular ware sherds make up 2% (Table 3) of the total ceramic assemblage. This is a decorative style of contrasting colored banding which can be found on several different ware types. The Pettigrew pottery assemblage consists of 13% Creamware, 27% Pearlware, and 60% Whiteware (all non-vitreous earthenwares). These ware types succeed each other temporally (with some overlapping) in the order listed, indicating that the bulk of this group is probably no earlier than the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Table 8 and below under Dining for detailed temporal aspects of these ware types). The annular style was produced in England beginning in 1790, and manufactured in America by 1850 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:163–164). This decorative type was most often produced in expensive bowl forms. Although no sherds were recovered larger than 4 cm in diameter, it appears that all sherds from the site represent bowls.

The distribution of annular ware on the site shows that the bulk of the remains came from Level 4 in the northern half of the site (Table 7).

Yellow ware makes up less than 1% of the entire ceramic assemblage (Table 3). This is an American-made ware consisting of a yellow earthenware body with clear alkaline glaze. Its production in quantity began in the 1840s (although some was made as early as 1810 [Wackman, Read, and Thomas 1990:97]), and it largely replaced the earlier red earthenwares. Production peaked in the 1860s and 1870s and then tapered off until around 1930 (Leibowitz 1985:9). The earliest examples of the type had no decoration and were used primarily for kitchen and toilet items (Leibowitz 1985:10). After the 1860s, yellow wares with pressed or molded, paneled and embossed designs occur (Leibowitz 1985:13). None of the kitchen yellow wares in the Pettigrew assemblage were decorated. Yellow ware was an ideal kitchen ware because it was "fireproof"—that is, it could be used for baking (Leibowitz 1985:13). One yellow ware baking dish or "nappy," dating anywhere from 1840–1900, was recovered, and it could be used for baking as well as serving.

The distribution of yellow kitchen ware on the site shows that the bulk of the remains came from Level 2 (Table 7). No yellow ware remains were found in Level 4 under the "Poor House" structure, which is to be expected if it was built prior to 1840 during Benton Utley's 1832–1837 ownership (see Historical Background above).

Coarse earthenwares (mostly redwares) comprise a little over 5% of the total ceramic assemblage (Table 3), but only 45% of coarse earthenwares belong to the Kitchen group. The identifiable kitchen ware vessel forms were all crocks, the function of which has been discussed above. For the first quarter of the nineteenth century "earthenware was the predominant type of pottery in North Carolina" (Zug 1986:4). After that, it was largely replaced by stoneware for kitchen vessels because of stoneware's superior non-porous quality. Earthenwares were coated with lead glazes to make them water tight (Zug 1986:4). The identifiable crock forms in this assemblage were glazed with brown lead glaze on the interior. Other sherds sometimes have a clear lead glaze. All the coarse earthenware (other than flower pots) in this assemblage appears to be North Carolina-made, and only one sherd is decorated (a slip trailed design).

The spatial and stratigraphic distribution of coarse earthenwares in the Kitchen group reveals that its use largely predates the construction of the "Poor House" with over 75% being recovered from Level 4 (Table 7). This is to be expected if the "Poor House" was built in the 1830s.

Refined, undecorated, white-colored wares in the Kitchen group included only three vessels: two Whiteware (earthenware) oval baker/serving dishes (Figure 40*d*), and one White Granite (stoneware) baker (Figure 40*c*) (see below under Dining group for discussion of these wares and their temporal aspects). The Whiteware bakers were found in the northern half of the site in Level 2, and the White Granite baker was found in the southern half of the site, also in Level 2. The white granite baker could conceivably date to the "Poor House" era or the period just after, likely dating from 1845 to 1880, while the Whiteware bakers likely postdate 1880 and no doubt belong to the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel context.

Fragments of one Whiteware jar with a black transfer-print label of acorns and oak leaves with indecipherable writing were recovered (Figure 41*c*, *e–i*). The exact contents are not known, but it is similar in size and shape to a mustard jar. The fragments were found in Level 2 south of the foundations of the "Poor House" and fraternity house.

Glass. Glassware belonging to the Kitchen group included beverage bottles, various food jars or containers, and a measuring cup (Table 1). Demand for glass containers for beverages, food, and medicine surged between 1840 and 1890, replacing to a great extent the use of ceramic vessels (Polak 1997:8). Differences in manufacturing technology make it possible to date glassware within this period. Prior to about 1860, many bottles were hand blown, making them rather time consuming and costly to produce. These hand-blown vessels can be identified by the pontil scars on the bases (Polak 1997:9). The production of bottles and containers with glass being blown into a mold became more common in the early nineteenth century, and increased as the century progressed until the production of machine-made bottles after 1903. The three-piece mold became widespread after 1810, but was largely replaced by a two-piece mold about 1840 (Switzer 1974:6). At first, necks and lips were manually affixed to these molded bodies, but after 1880 a closed mold for molding the entire bottle was used (Polak 1997:19). These molds leave tell-tale seam marks on the bottles which can be dated in a general fashion. A manufacturing analysis was made of the entire glassware assemblage. A majority (77% of the total glassware) of the glass artifacts were body fragments from areas of the vessels without diagnostic features and so were undetermined as far as manufacturing method was concerned. Pontil marks (pre-1866) occurred on less than 1% of the specimens; mold marks (1810–1903) were left on 18% of the specimens, and 4% of the specimens showed evidence of being machine made (post-1903). Thus, glassware spanning most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is represented in the assemblage.

Of the bottle and bottle fragments recovered, 39% were bottles of undetermined function, and another 12% were beverage bottles of undetermined type of contents. Together, these account for over half of the assemblage (Table 4). Wine bottles made up the largest category of identified bottle forms at 33% of the total bottle count. However, many specimens were listed as "wine bottle" solely on account of the olive green color of the glass. The colors brown, amber, olive green, and aqua are natural to glass production, and bottles of olive green color, while often used for wine, may also have contained other beverages or liquids (clear glass was not common until 1880) (Polak 1997:26).

The three empontilled specimens from intact contexts all came from Level 2, one each from squares along the 100, 120, and 130 lines. The total distribution of "wine bottle" glass from intact contexts indicates that the consumption of wine predated and postdated the "Poor House" structure, spanning the period of its occupancy. A good deal of wine bottle glass also seems to be associated with the pre-Hotel context (Level 4) in the northern half of the site (Table 9).

While it is not certain that all the bottles described as "wine bottles" did actually contain wine, it is conceivable that a majority of them did, especially considering the cost of glass bottles themselves in the early nineteenth century. Historical accounts mention the consumption of wine in ante-bellum Chapel Hill. Battle (1907:608) says that the townsfolk in the 1840s "eagerly expected" the arrival of the McCauley wagon regularly bringing to town luxuries like sugar, molasses, and wine. Student James Dusenberry records (in 1845) that boardinghouse keeper Mrs. Nun served wine in her establishment as an aperitif before meals (quoted in Samford 1994:21). (We can assume that the "exciting beverage" he mentions in her decanter was wine, since hard liquor had been prohibited for nearly two decades, and would not have been served so openly in a commercial establishment.)

Although hard liquor was prohibited in town beginning in 1827, it was not until 1855 that wine was added to the ban (see above discussion on alcohol in relation to ale bottles). This ban on wine was probably only effective for the few years remaining until the Civil War in 1861. As related above, the ban on alcohol was effectively dropped during the war, and was reinstated only after the reopening of the University in 1875. The resumption of the ban may explain the smaller number of wine bottle fragments from the northern contexts which are likely related to the hotel, since it did not open for business until after 1882.

Soda bottles, the next largest identified category, comprises 6% of the bottle forms recovered from the site (Table 4). These were identified by writing on the bottles, color, and the crown cap finish which was invented in 1897 (Polak 1997:24). The majority were identified as machine-made (post 1903). The distribution on the site from intact contexts shows that all the soda bottle glass came from Levels 1 and 2, with the overwhelming majority coming from the southern end of the site around the perimeter of the fraternity house. No soda bottle fragments were found in Level 3 or 4. Modern identified brands such as Pepsi, Coca Cola, and Orange Crush were all found in Level 1. Older-type soda bottles were recovered from Level 2. The soda bottles all seem to date from the early twentieth century on, and appear to be firmly related to the fraternity house context.

Beer bottles make up only 1% of the bottle specimens recovered at the site (Table 4). These were identified by amber-colored glass, crown finish, and labeling. All came from either combined Levels 1 and 2 of the backhoe excavation, or from the combined Levels 1–3 of the trench excavated over the west wall of the "Poor House" foundation—all were probably located in Level 1. Due to National Prohibition as well as the local ban on alcohol, the beer bottles most likely postdate the fraternity house.

Other identified bottles belonging to the Kitchen group (Table 4) include: a whole milk bottle from the backhoe excavation labeled "Durham Road Dairy;" and milk bottle fragments from both Level 2 in the southern half of the site (two fragments) and Level 4 in the northernmost part of the site (150 Line) (one possible milk bottle fragment). A whole champagne bottle and a champagne bottle fragment were found in Level 2 in the southern half of the site.

Glass containers assigned to the Kitchen group were mostly indeterminate forms (97%). Many of these may have contained food, but others may have held cosmetic or pharmaceutical products. Indeterminate jars and canning jars make up 3% of these food containers (Table 4). The Mason canning jar with a screw top was invented in 1858 (Polak 1997:12).

Two of the containers were empontilled and thus probably antedate 1866. They were found in Level 2 in the southern part of the site, north and south of the "Poor House" structure itself. Ten of the containers were identified as machine made (1% of all containers).

These were all found in Level 1 in the southern part of the site to the west of the fraternity house. One was found in Level 4 in the northern half of the site.

The positively identified canning jar fragments were found in Level 2 in the southern half of the site within the "Poor House" structure, but to the west of the fraternity house structure.

The undetermined glass containers and jars were found all through the site, but mostly in Level 2 in the southern part of the site (Table 9). Two container fragments were found in Level 4 beneath the "Poor House" structure. One was a light green, clear fragment, and the other was an opaque white fragment.

A measuring cup fragment was found in the northern part of the site in Level 2, and it probably is associated with the ceramic bakers and the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel kitchen.

Metal. Metal artifacts within the Kitchen group consist of: a pop bottle lid from Level 1; two bottle lids from disturbed contexts and four bottle lids from Level 2 in the northern half of the site; a whole jar and iron lid from a disturbed context; and two jar lids from Level 2 within the northern and southern site areas (Table 1).

Summary. In the Kitchen group, the early to mid-nineteenth century forms consist of storage containers for beverages (ale and wine) and food (crocks). These things would have been sold by the general stores located on the lot. Mid to late-nineteenth century storage containers consist mostly of glass containers and jars, and are found all through the site. But since precise date, function, or form could not be determined for the vast majority of the glass containers, it is difficult to assign a precise context to them other than that they mostly postdate the construction of the "Poor House." The machine-made specimens (post-1903) (1% of all containers) do seem to be related to the fraternity house.

Possible cooking utensils dating to the mid-nineteenth century include bowls (Annular and Yellow ware) and a Yellow ware baker. Their assignment to the Kitchen group is not certain, however, because these forms were frequently used as serving dishes, and could easily fall into the Dining group.

The late-nineteenth century context also includes cooking utensils (bakers and a measuring cup), probably associated with the hotel kitchen (the part of the hotel located most closely to the site). The Whiteware food jar could belong to any of the contexts after about 1850. Twentieth-century artifacts include soda bottles related to the fraternity house era, and beer bottles postdating the fraternity house. Cooking is not indicated for the twentieth-century context.

The artifact distributions in Tables 7 and 9 show that the more recent the peak production dates for a ware type or vessel form are, the greater its percentage in Levels 1 and 2, and the lesser its percentage in Levels 3 and 4. The statement can also be made in reverse: the older a ware type or vessel form is, the larger its percentage in Levels 3 and 4, and the lesser its percentage in Levels 1 and 2. From the manufacturing dates and site distribution, it is probable that the coarse earthenwares largely predate the "Poor House." Stoneware and wine bottles span the "Poor House" period, while ale bottles seem to postdate the "Poor House" for the most part.

Dining Group

Ceramics. The ceramic artifacts in the Dining group are comprised of a number of different ware and decorative types of limited temporal span which can therefore be associated fairly securely with the different archaeological/historical contexts at the site. The ceramics reveal a continuous record of occupation from the late eighteenth century until the early twentieth century.

The refined ceramic assemblage contains seven types of wares: Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware, White Granite, Whiteware/White Granite, other Glazed wares, and Porcelain (Porcelain and the other Glazed wares were not found in large quantities and will be discussed separately below). The percentages of these ware types for all functional groups are presented in Table 8. The refined wares separated by decorative category are presented in Table 3. Functionally, there is no real difference between Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware, and White Granite, and they often shared the same types of forms and decorative techniques. Temporally, however, there are differences in the time periods in which each type was produced.

As far as the Dining group is concerned, the peak periods of production and the spatial and stratigraphic distribution on the site are shown for these ware types in Table 10. The distribution follows that of Tables 7 and 9, in that for Levels 1 and 2, the more recent a ware type is, the higher its percentage. In Level 4, the older a ware type is, the higher its percentage. The wares which were not produced until 1840 are not found at all in Level 4 in the southern half of the site directly beneath the "Poor House" foundations, while types that were in production by 1820 are found. This archaeological evidence supports the historical documentation which hints at the building of the "Poor House" during Benton Utley's tenure from 1832 to 1837.

Creamware, the earliest ceramic type recovered, is a lead-glazed, cream-colored earthenware which is found in undecorated plain and molded types, or with hand painted, shell-edge, or transfer print decoration. It was the main ceramic product of the late eighteenth century (Wackman, Read, and Thomas 1990:95), but its use as tableware fell off dramatically after 1812 (Miller 1993:6). Some undecorated, molded, Royal-Rimmed plates were found on the southern half of the site from Levels 2 and 4, and some hand-painted Creamware was recovered, but no shell-edge or transfer-printed Creamware was identified (see Miller 1993 for the difficulties involved in distinguishing between these types of wares).

Pearlware (produced mainly from 1780 to 1830) is similar to Creamware, but had cobalt added to the glaze to counteract the yellow undertones of Creamware and to make it look more like imported Chinese porcelain. Pearlware vessels also tend to be thinner than the earlier Creamware (Wackman, Read and Thomas 1990:96). Pearlware was always decorated and in the same styles as Creamware (Miller 1980:5). Hand-painted, shell-edged, and transfer-printed Pearlwares were recovered from the site (Table 3).

Whiteware (produced in greatest quantities between 1820 and 1850 and then again from 1880 to 1940) is also an earthenware. This type had cobalt added to the paste to form a white body that was covered with a clear lead glaze. It was nearly pure white in color, lacking the bluish tints of Pearlware, and tended to be a thicker, heavier ware (Wackman, Read and Thomas 1990:96). Like Pearlware, it was almost always decorated prior to 1850, and in the same styles (Miller 1980:5). Undecorated Whiteware was produced after 1880 as a inexpensive type of ware often used in hotels and restaurants. Hand-painted, shell-edged, transfer-printed, and undecorated Whitewares were recovered from the site (Table 3).

White Granite is a plain, undecorated, fully vitrified ware (or refined stoneware) produced beginning in the 1840s and continuing until the 1890s (Figure 40*a–b*). In the early decades heavy, molded geometric shapes with 8, 10 or 12 sides were common, while later forms are plain, round shapes. In the 1880s this type was not always completely vitrified, resulting in our use of a Whiteware/White Granite category (Miller 1980:5–6). Some wares produced after 1880 were not vitrified at all, and were similar to the earlier Whitewares, except that the earlier Whitewares were usually decorated and the later ones usually not (see above paragraph). Figure 42 shows an example of a plate found at the site in this later (post-White Granite) Whiteware category. It exhibits the later plain rounded style.

The different decorative styles also had specific temporal time spans. One of the earliest styles is the shell-edged decoration. This tableware was the least expensive earthenware with color decoration (Hunter and Miller 1994:443). It was extremely popular and "accounted for more than forty per cent of tablewares sold between 1783 and 1858" (Hunter and Miller 1994:441). The style was found mainly on plate forms, and consisted of a colored rim (usually blue or green) with a plain, undecorated center.

This style spanned the era from 1780 to 1860, but more exact dating is possible by "tracing the evolution of the rim shapes" (Hunter and Miller 1994:437). The earliest form was "an asymmetrical, undulating scallop with impressed curved lines" (Figure 43*e*, *i*), which dates from 1775 to 1810. These edges could be colored blue, green, brown, purple, red, or black (blue and green colors were found on the site). This was followed by an even symmetrical scalloped edge with straight or curved impressed lines between about 1810 and 1835 (Figure 43*f*, *j*). These were generally colored blue or green, and were almost exclusively Pearlware. By the 1830s the style was being used with Whitewares and the scalloped rim was eliminated in favor of an even rim with impressed lines, and was almost always colored blue. This style was popular until around 1860 (Figure 43*a–b*). After 1860 the shell-edge style generally fell out of favor, but some wares were produced until the 1890s with an even edge and painted lines instead of impressed ones (Hunter and Miller 1994:437).

The shell-edged wares recovered from the Pettigrew site were all Pearlware or Whiteware. They made up at least about 3.5% of the entire ceramic assemblage (Table 3), but the percentage is probably much higher considering the small size of the sherds recovered, and the fact that only the rim sherds can be identified as this style. Since Pearlware was almost never undecorated, it is likely that virtually all of the undecorated Pearlware sherds recovered from the site are part of the shell-edged wares. Only two of the 241 undecorated Pearlware sherds belonging to the Dining group were rim sherds; the rest were body or base sherds of flatware (plates and platter) forms. It is also likely that a substantial portion of the undecorated whiteware sherds belonged to the shell-edged vessels, but some of the undecorated Whiteware belongs to the post-1880 era. Among the shell-edged rims recovered, the proportion of Pearlware to Whiteware was 77% to 23%. If we add the undecorated Pearlware (239 sherds) to the shell-edged rims and add a corresponding amount of the undecorated whiteware also (55 sherds), the shell-edge wares conceivably could make up 16% of the total ceramic assemblage sherd count, the next biggest category after the undecorated refined wares (which would be correspondingly reduced from 62% to

50% of the assemblage). If, and when, a minimum vessel analysis is made of the assemblage, this question will be more exactly understood.

Of the identified shell-edged rim sherds, 67 sherds could be reliably placed into the above four stylistic/temporal categories. Of these, 72% date to before 1835 (predating the "Poor House"), 25% date between 1830 and 1860 (the "Poor House" era) , and 3% date between 1860 and 1890 (spanning the "Poor House" and Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel eras).

The stratigraphic distribution of shell-edged sherds is almost even between Level 2, and Levels 3 and 4 (Table 11). The two sherds dating to the hotel era (1860–1890) were found in Level 2 and Level 4 in the northern half of the site. The distribution shows that shell-edged wares were used in all contexts before about 1860.

Shell-edged wares were replaced in popularity in the first half of the nineteenth century by transfer-printed wares. Transfer-printed wares make up 8.2% of the entire assemblage of ceramic sherds (Table 3). It appears that out of 204 sherds, as many as 109 different patterns may be represented, although the small size of the sherds and the small number of cross-mended sherds make it difficult to say precisely. This number of patterns is not too surprising since people in the nineteenth century in general, and especially in the early part of the century, were not concerned with having matching sets of dishes (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:179).

The transfer-print patterns were analyzed to divide them into the common stylistic categories posed by Samford (1997). This proved possible for 71 of the patterns. The number of patterns identified of each stylistic and ware type along with the years of peak production are shown in Table 12 (see Figures 41 and 44–46 for examples of these styles).

All but three of the styles were popularly current during the probable occupancy of the "Poor House." The manufacture of the Chinoiserie, and the Continuous Repeating Geometric and Floral marley patterns likely pre-date the building of the "Poor House." The majority of patterns assigned to these categories from the site are also Pearlware (1780–1830) which also tends to predate the "Poor House." Together, these patterns make up 45% of the total patterns identified. Overall, the transfer-print patterns were almost evenly divided between Pearlware and Whiteware types (36 and 33, respectively) (Table 12). Vessel forms represented include flatware (plates, platters, etc.), hollowware (bowls, pitchers, etc.), cups and saucers, and a child's plate with printed motto (Figure 43*k*).

The distribution on the site of transfer-print patterns (not sherd counts) from intact contexts show them roughly evenly divided between Levels 2 and 4 (Table 11). From the dating of the patterns themselves, and their distribution on the site, it is clear that about half of the transfer-print wares were discarded before the construction of the "Poor House." Transfer prints from the early nineteenth century were one of the most expensive types of decorative wares available (generally, only porcelain was more expensive), although by mid-century they had dropped in price considerably and were affordable by most people (Miller 1980:14). The many cups and saucers forms recovered indicate tea wares (indicating tea drinking), which were also more expensive than other tableware.

A small amount of porcelain was recovered from the site, a little over 4% of the total ceramic sherd count (Table 3). About a quarter of the porcelain was Chinese export wares (Figure 43*g*), about half of which were found in Level 4. Some European hard paste porcelain was also identified among the tablewares. Porcelain was being manufactured in Europe by 1800 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:126). The porcelains are hard to categorize

(Majewski and O'Brien 1987:127), but the decorative treatments on the porcelain include hand-painting—over and underglaze, painted lustre, and polychrome transfer print. These are treatments which would have been applied in the first half of the nineteenth century. No later decorative treatments such as overglaze decal motifs (post-1880) were recovered. Identified vessel forms for the Chinese export ware include a plate, lid, ginger jar form, and a saucer. Vessel forms identified for the European porcelain include cup, saucer, bowl and plate. Porcelain tea wares would have been among the most expensive ceramics available in the nineteenth century.

The stratigraphic distribution indicates a mid-nineteenth-century date range for most of the porcelain, although some of it does pre-date the "Poor House," being found beneath that structure's foundations (Table 11).

Non-porcelain, hand-painted wares make up a little over 3% of the total ceramic sherd count. Hand-painted decoration during the nineteenth century was most common on Pearlwares (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:157), and this is true for the Lot 11 assemblage. The hand-painted wares were 3% Creamware, 57% Pearlware, 39% Whiteware, and 1% Lustreware (Table 3), indicating an early nineteenth-century context. Almost two-thirds of these were found in Level 4 (Table 11), which also indicates an early nineteenth-century time span.

The decorative techniques included hand-painting, stencil-painting, sponge-painting, stamped-painting, and sprig-painted styles (Figure 43*c*–*d*, *h*–*i*). Most of these were most popular between 1810 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:159). These styles were often applied to tea wares (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:158), and identified vessel forms include tea cups and plates. The prices for these hand-painted wares fall between that of the transfer-printed wares and the shell-edged wares (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:159).

A minuscule amount of miscellaneous glazed wares was recovered from the site (Table 3), all in Levels 2 and 4. The vessel forms represented include an Astbury ware teapot spout, a blue-glazed Whiteware bowl, and a blue-glazed White Granite teacup. The ware types are all Whiteware or White Granite, and two of the White granite sherds are salt-glazed. As expected from the ware types, no sherds were found in Level 4 underneath the foundation of the "Poor House" (Table 11).

By the 1850s the undecorated White Granite tablewares had replaced shell-edged and transfer-printed wares in popularity (see discussion of White Granite wares above, and Tables 8 and 10). When introduced, White Granite was one of the more expensive tablewares available, being equal to the prices of transfer-printed wares. The price decreased as the century progressed (Miller 1980:14). White Granite vessel forms recovered from the site include a molded cup, plate, saucer, serving dishes, pitchers, and soup tureen (Figure 40*a*–*b*).

Undecorated Whiteware forms succeeded White Granite in the 1880s. Undecorated Whiteware forms recovered from the site include cups (molded and plain), saucer, bowl, plates (molded and plain), cream pitcher, and platter. The one reconstructed Whiteware plate measures 9.5 inches in diameter (Figure 42). The plain style and size were common for dishes found in boarding house contexts. By the 1880s middle-class society was trying to emulate the wealthy by dining "a la Russe," or serving dinner one course at a time. Ceramic manufacturers in the 1880s and 1890s catered to this ideal by making smaller, eight-inch dinner plates in decorative ceramic sets (Lucas 1994:84). Boardinghouses without servants, still served dinner "Old English" style by placing all the food on the table before the diners sat down. Diners then helped themselves and filled their plates with all the food available at one time, requiring larger plate sizes (Lucas 1994:82). Thus, the inexpensive, large Whiteware plate recovered is what one would expect for the hotel context. Plain white dishes were also an advantage to owners of boardinghouses and restaurants because matched sets in tableware were becoming popular by the end of the nineteenth century, and plain white dishes could be replaced without worrying about mismatched tableware. This plate came from Levels 1–2 of the backhoe excavation in the northern part of the site.

The undecorated refined wares seem to make up an overwhelming majority of ceramic remains from the site (Table 3). However, it has already been mentioned above that some of these sherds no doubt belong to the shell-edge category, reducing the percentage from perhaps 62% to 50%. For the Dining group, another 4% of the undecorated sherds must be subtracted from this percentage as belonging to the Toiletries functional group in the form of chamber pots, wash basins and ewers. This 4% consisted of diagnostic sherds (rims, bases, etc.) which allowed identification of the vessel's form. It is certain that many more undiagnostic body sherds belonging to these toiletry vessels should also be extracted for an accurate tableware count. Even so, the undecorated, refined sherds would still remain by far the largest category of tableware ceramics, and the later inexpensive, undecorated Whitewares (as opposed to the expensive earlier, often molded White Granite wares) make up the largest part of this group (Table 8).

A very few Flow Blue transfer-printed sherds were recovered. Ten of the 14 sherds belong to a Whiteware plate decorated with an Art Nouveau pattern, which would date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (Figure 41*j–k*, *m*). It was found in Levels 1 and 2 at the southern end of the site, south of the fraternity house foundations, and it probably belongs to that context. The four other sherds were also all found in Levels 1 and 2, three from the northern end of the side and another from the southern end just outside the fraternity house foundations. All the Flow Blue wares appear to date to the second period of that style's popularity, from 1890 to 1904 (Samford 1997:24).

Glass. A large amount of glass tableware was recovered from the site (Table 4). Because of the small size of the fragments recovered, 62% of the tableware glass could not be identified by exact form. Identified forms include tumblers, stemware, a decanter and a glass lid. The short, thick-walled, often paneled tumblers make up an overwhelming majority of the identified forms. Tumbler fragments represent 33% of all tableware (including unidentified), and 85% of identified forms (Figure 36*e*). This assemblage is similar in that respect to the assemblage from the Eagle Hotel where tumbler fragments make up 91% of the table glass (Samford 1994:30). Samford comments on the large percentage and the surprising breakage rate of the sturdy glass vessels, suggesting rowdy drinking behavior. Battle (1907:200) documents a great deal of unruly, and often violent, behavior connected with drinking and "convivial banquets" at the ante-bellum university. One student (Henry Chambers) in 1804 wrote in a letter about a February 22nd banquet, provided by local boardinghouse keeper William Nunn, that included much drinking of wine and toasting. Student Martin W. B. Armstrong wrote about another such banquet in 1818 (Battle 1907:261). These banquets often got out of hand, as did one in 1840—one of the annual "Fresh Treat" banquets—where "a bountiful feast, principally alcoholic liquors, were provided" (Battle 1907:465). The result of this particular banquet was "riots and disorders during which the windows of the Tutors were shattered, stones were thrown at members of the Faculty, the University bell was rung violently and long, laboratory and recitation rooms were broken and nearly destroyed, the stables of several professors entered and the horses ridden" (Battle 1907:465). It is not hard to imagine glasses getting broken at these banquets. Since the ban on selling wine in town did not go into effect until 1855, all of the above examples of banquets were catered legally by Chapel Hill inn and boardinghouse proprietors.

The distribution of the identified tumbler fragments is almost the same as the distribution of the entire glass tableware assemblage (including the unidentified forms), and it is likely that a large number of the unidentified fragments are also tumbler remains. The greater part of the glass tableware was found in Level 2 in the southern end of the site (Table 13). No fragments were found beneath the foundations of the "Poor House." The distribution is very similar to that of the ale bottles.

A small amount of stemware (just 5% of the assemblage – see Table 4) was identified from the glass remains of the stems and bases (seemingly dessert types of vessels – see Figure 36*b*, *f*). Like the rest of the glass tableware, no stemware was found beneath the foundation of the "Poor House." The small number of fragments makes it hard to say anything about the distribution other than they were all found in Levels 2 and 4.

Metal. The identified metal belonging to the Dining group consists solely of a spoon and a spoon fragment. The one spoon from an intact context came from Level 2 in the southern half of the site.

Summary. In summary, a good deal of eating and drinking appears to have taken place on the site throughout the nineteenth century. Artifacts relating to dining are plentiful from all periods in the nineteenth century. It does not appear, however, that dining occurred in the twentieth-century fraternity house context.

The Dining group assemblage is very similar to that of the Eagle Hotel (Samford 1994). The same types of ceramic tablewares are found, and there is a high percentage of artifacts related to drinking—tumblers, wine bottles and ale bottles. The site of the Eagle Hotel (i.e., the Graham Memorial site) was a tavern, boardinghouse, or hotel for the entire nineteenth century (except for perhaps a short time while the University was closed). It is harder to explain this kind of assemblage for the Lot 11 site, since the first securely documented hotel, Roberson's Hotel, was established only in the 1880s, and most of the assemblage of Dining group artifacts predates that time. It is unlikely that a great deal of cooking and dining went on in the "Poor House" rooms by students, although the small rooms did all have fireplaces. During the 1840s, inexpensive and tasty boardinghouse fair was so available that the University's Commons could no longer compete, and it shut down official operation in 1844 (Battle 1907:613–614). This meant that even students who boarded in the university dorms ate at the town's boardinghouses. Most of the male students and unmarried professors of the time did not really have the skills to set up housekeeping for themselves (see Battle 1907:613). The stratigraphic and spatial distribution of ceramic types for both Kitchen and Dining wares (i.e., the dating of those found underneath the structure, and those not) seems to indicate that the "Poor House" was built during Benton Utley's ownership, from 1832 to 1837, when historical records show improvements being made to the lot (see Historical Background section above). Jones Watson bought the lot in 1847, and records show his property increased in value 100% sometime between the 1850 and 1860 census. Artifacts from the Dining and Kitchen groups dating to this same period show an intensive use of the site at that time (i.e., Whitewares, ale bottles, stonewares, etc.—it is likely that much of the wine bottle and tumbler remains belongs to this period also) (Tables 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13). It is possible that the assertion in secondary sources (Vickers 1985:100) that Watson ran a hotel on the lot relates to some kind of establishment in the old James Hogg house itself, providing food to tenants of the "Poor House" and others, rather than being a full-fledged hotel.

Of course, Dining ceramics are represented on the lot from the 1800–1830 period as well (which must be related to the house and store on the northern part of the lot), but the artifacts that are more likely to indicate the presence of an inn or boarding house—the ale bottles, and the great number of tumblers—are not found underneath the "Poor House" foundation, and certainly postdate its construction (Tables 7 and 13). The majority of the wine bottle fragments also postdate the "Poor House" construction (Table 9). The fact that the sale of wine and ale was legal for most of the 1840s through 1875 and illegal from 1875 on, somewhat counts against the ale bottles, wine bottles, and tumblers being associated with Roberson's Hotel/Central Hotel established after 1882. The stemware, on the other hand, may or may not have been associated with the hotel.

ACTIVITIES GROUP

This group contains artifacts related to diverse activities (Table 1). Some of these are particularly appropriate to university students, like the writing tools, while others such as the horseshoes and hand tools, are perhaps more likely related to the hotel context.

Ammunition. Several types of ammunition were found on the site. This assemblage includes 12-gauge shotgun shell bases (23 of them short and four long), five .22 cal pistol casings, and one .22 cal rifle casing. These are as yet undated, but in addition to the above, there was one .577 caliber sporting rifle cartridge of drawn brass, 1.5 inches in length, of a style produced in Britain by Enfield between 1870 and the 1890s (Figure 35*d*). Except for one shotgun shell in Level 1 and another in Level 4, all the ammunition (n=32, 94%) was found in Level 2 from all around the perimeter of the fraternity house. Thus, the bulk of the ammunition probably belongs to the fraternity house era.

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, firing guns inside the town limits of Chapel Hill was forbidden. Even so, Battle (1907:270) says of Chapel Hill in the 1820s "Shooting firearms 'in sport, wantoness or licentiousness' was forbidden under a penalty of one dollar. But firing on public occasions or musters was not only not prohibited but encouraged."

In the early days of the University there was much student violence associated with firearms such as dueling and firing guns at unpopular professors (see Battle 1907:194, 197, 298–299). Students also liked to set off gunpowder explosions (see Battle 1907:275, 314). The University tried to ban possession of firearms (and dogs) by students early on (Battle 1907:191), but they were unsuccessful because it was necessary for some students to provide their own food, or to supplement the meager fare served at the Commons (until 1844) by hunting (Battle 1907:584). Battle (1907:590–591) says that hunting partridges and quail was a popular student pastime in the 1840s. The short shotgun shell bases, although dating to a later period, would have been appropriate for this.

In 1856 (after meals had become inexpensive and readily available at the many boarding houses in town), students were prohibited from possessing firearms or gunpowder. The ordinance adopted January 4, 1856 reads:

> No student shall keep a dog or fire arms, or gunpowder. He shall not carry, keep, or own, at the College, or within the village of Chapel Hill a Bowie Knife, Dirk, Sword, Sword Cane, or other deadly weapon: nor shall he use fire arms without permission from the President: And if any student shall offend herein he shall be suspended for a period not less than three weeks, or be dismissed, at the discretion of the Faculty [Powell 1972:80].

Nevertheless, the prohibition on firearms had to be repeated every so often. As late as the 1890s (the date of the sporting rifle cartridge recovered), the University found it necessary to expressly forbid students to own or possess pistols (Battle 1912:476).

Thus, it is clear that even though firing a gun within the town limits was prohibited from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and students were forbidden to have firearms from 1856 on, they did so anyway, and it is not surprising that ammunition has been recovered from the site.

Leisure. Items in the Leisure category include a plastic poker chip, 78 rpm phonograph record fragments, marbles, a porcelain doll leg, and toy chamber pot.

Although the poker chip is recent (Level 1), possibly belonging to the fraternity house, card playing is as old as the University. The by-laws formulated in 1795 forbid "playing at any game of hazard, or other kind of gaming, and betting" (Battle 1907:56). Battle (1907:276) states that in the first decades of the University,

> Card-playing, even for amusement, was considered a high crime. The players, as well as bystanders, whether occupiers of the room where the game was carried on, or visitors, were sternly dealt with.

In fact, card-playing was considered a worse crime than drinking (Battle 1907:278).

Twenty-two 78 rpm phonograph record fragments were recovered from Levels 1 and 2, mostly from around the perimeter of the fraternity house foundations (immediately north, west and south of the structure), and are certainly associated with that building.

Seven marbles were recovered: three glass, two plain gray ceramic, and two white ceramic marbles, one with red and green stripes (Figure 34*b*–*d*). The glass marbles (all found in Level 1) probably date to the twentieth century, and perhaps postdate the fraternity house, while the ceramic marbles are likely from the nineteenth century. The white marbles (found in Level 2, southern half of the site) are of a type produced from 1850 until World War I. The plain gray ones (found in Level 4 in the southern half of the site, just north of the "Poor House" structure) were made throughout the nineteenth century, but were most common in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The ceramic marbles could easily be associated with the students of the "Poor House." Marble games were popular all through the nineteenth century with the university students. Battle (1907:584, 589) says that in the 1840s, students were not involved in athletics, but groups of students did play marbles outside in the spring. Vickers (1985:25) describes these games as "Knucks," the "generic nickname for a variety of marble games in which the winner's reward was the option of striking the loser's knuckles either with his own or with a marble.". In 1854, nine freshmen were disciplined for disrupting class by "groaning in concert and rolling marbles along the bench" (Powell 1972:75).

The nineteenth-century porcelain doll leg (found in Level 4 in the northern half of the site) may be associated with the hotel. A toy or miniature annular-decorated, Yellow ware chamber pot has also been placed in this group (Figure 47*f*). These miniature chamber pots "were a novelty item and were sometimes used for advertising purposes" (McAllister and Michel 1993:115).

Laboratory. A curious group of artifacts includes glass microscopic slide fragments, glass pipettes, and a rubber stopper. These all came from Level 2 around the outside perimeter of the fraternity house, and are likely associated with it. They may represent some lab work connected with biology or chemistry classes, but their exact use on the site is undetermined.

Dental. An iron tool was recovered from Level 2 south of the "Poor House", and is perhaps an early dental tool of some sort (Figure 48*h*). It may have some connection with the large proportion of toothbrushes (compared to other toiletry items – see below) recovered from the site.

Writing Tools. As would be expected of university students, many artifacts related to writing. Twenty-three writing slate fragments were recovered in Levels 2 and 4 around the perimeter of the "Poor House" structure, while one fragment was found in Level 3 inside the structure. They seem securely related to the "Poor House" context. A slate pencil was also uncovered. More modern writing tools include wood pencils fragments (Level 1) and an typewriter eraser holder (Level 2).

Also included in the category of writing tools were ink bottles, both glass and ceramic. Seven fragments of Albany slipped stoneware ink bottles were found in Levels 2 and 4, all north of the "Poor House." These were all machine-made and date from around 1880 to 1900 (see examples in Munsey 1970:138). Two whole, clear glass ink bottles were found (Figure 36*c*, *g*), as well as 11 ink bottle fragments. One of the whole bottles (Figure 36*c*) was labeled "HIGGINS INKS BROOKLYN N.Y." Both whole bottles were machine-made and postdate 1903. One clear, ink bottle fragment was marked "WATERMANS INK," and was also machine-made, postdating 1903. An opaque white base fragment was marked "CARTER'S" and was molded, likely antedating 1903. One light green, empontilled, eight-sided umbrella ink bottle base likely dates from the 1840–1860s. This multi-sided umbrella shape was the most common shape for ink bottles in the mid-nineteenth century (Polak 1997:165). Other ink bottle fragments were light green, clear aqua, or frosted aqua. The more recent ink bottles are fewer in number because the fountain pen rapidly gained in popularity after 1885 (Polak 1997:165).

The clear glass and opaque white ink bottles all come from Level 1 or the overburden, while the colored glass ink bottles were recovered from Levels 2 and 4 in the northern part of the site, and Level 2 in the southern part of the site. The clear bottles are probably related to the fraternity house, while the colored bottles are probably associated with the "Poor House" or Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel.

Sewing. Two thimbles representing sewing activities were recovered from the site. One is a large metal thimble, while the other is a very small metal thimble, probably a child's thimble. Both were found in excavation units along the 120 Line, the large one in Level 2 and the small one in Level 4.

Stables. Two horseshoes were recovered from Level 2 in the northern part of the site. One was very small (sized for a donkey or pony) and the other was extremely large. These may be associated with some sort of stable or outbuilding connected with the hotel.

Hand Tools. An iron hand drill and iron wrench were recovered from Level 2 north of the "Poor House." Although it is difficult to say, these too may have been connected with hotel outbuildings.

Gardening. Gardening activities are represented by 59 flower pot sherds. These were found in Level 2 in the southern half of the site, but mostly in Level 4 in the northern half of the site. They appear to represent some nineteenth-century gardening activity, probably sometime between the demise of the "Poor House" and construction of the hotel. Historical records indicate that many yards were turned into gardens at this time (see Historical Background above), but the Level 4 area north of the "Poor House" had been, and continued to be, a garden area up until the construction of the hotel.

Summary. Activities related to the "Poor House" probably encompass the older writing tools, the older marbles, and perhaps the thimbles. Gardening activities represented by flower pots appear to postdate the "Poor House" and antedate the hotel, and may belong to the post-Civil War/closing of the University period. Activities connected with the hotel may include the horseshoes and hand tools in connection with the hotel's outbuildings (see structures in Figure 13). The doll leg and the miniature chamber pot may also be associated with the hotel. Finally, activities related to the fraternity house seem to be represented by the ammunition, phonograph records, laboratory equipment, and the more recent ink bottles.

PERSONAL GROUP

The Personal group includes clothing items, coins, keys, jewelry, eyeglasses and tobacco pipes (Table 1).

Clothing. Twenty-two metal, glass, bone and plastic buttons were recovered from the site. These include a set of three matching bone buttons and another set of five matching white glass buttons. The sets were scattered between Levels 2, 3 and 4, and from the southern to northern halves of the site, indicating a great deal of mixing in and among the site levels. Three of the buttons were military buttons, all different, but all decorated with similar American eagle and shield designs. The one plastic button was a highly decorative late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century dress button.

Fourteen metal fasteners and buckles were recovered which include a fastener marked "PAT FEB 5 1898," and two garter fasteners marked "BRIGHTON" and "THE BRIGHTON SILK GARTER." In addition, this group includes overall fasteners, suspender fasteners, and belt buckles. Two plastic shirt studs also were found.

One possible metal shoe ornament was found. It is a cut-out scene of two people sitting on a fence under a tree, with one person holding a parasol (Figure 35*a*).

Miscellaneous Metal Items. The older coins found at the Pettigrew site include an 1897 Liberty Head nickel, a 1902 Indian Head penny, and a 1913 Buffalo nickel. A metal eyeglass frame and lens fragment were found, and jewelry from the site consists of a possible copper and gold watch chain and a twentieth-century wristwatch marked "KINGSMARK CALENDAR" "WATERRESISTANT."

A wire hanger, an iron key, and some hardware off of a traveling trunk were other personal items recovered.

Tobacco Pipes. The largest collection of items recovered in the Personal group was clay tobacco pipes. A minimum pipe count was made, and at least 63 tobacco pipes were recovered from the site (62 clay tobacco pipes, and one vulcanized rubber stem) (Table 1). Of these, 42 (66%) were identified as belonging to temporal styles or to specific makers. The pipes fell into three temporal categories: eighteenth century, 1800–1870s, and 1870s to 1900. All but three of the pipes were of the stub-stemmed variety to which a reed or later vulcanized rubber or plastic stem was attached.

Three eighteenth-century pipes were identified (7% of the entire identified pipe assemblage of 42 pipes). These were all located in the northern part of the site in Level 4 (Table 14). Two of these are possible Gottfried Aust pipes. The early ceramic and pipe-making industry in North Carolina was begun by the Moravians. Gottfried Aust arrived from Pennsylvania in 1775, and he began making clay pipes immediately as a sideline to his pottery manufacture in Bethabara, North Carolina (Sudbury 1979:177). Making pipes was a common sideline of potters because demand was high—smoking was popular among both men and women; the pipes broke easily; and they were inexpensive items that were easy to replace. Others who were not potters also made pipes. They fired them in kettles on their kitchen hearths as a way to make some extra cash, or to exchange for goods at a general store (Carnes-McNaughton 1997:217). Women especially took up this occupation—often potters' wives, or widows after the Civil War (Hamilton and Hamilton 1972:4–5). Elizabeth Dixon, wife of Nathaniel Dixon, continued making pipes after her husband's death (1863) almost until her own death in 1908 (Sudbury 1979:181; Zug 1985:340). Other local women pipe makers were: Sarah Cole (b. 1863–d. 1935), wife of potter Ruffin Cole; and Sally Michael (b. ca. 1797, d. ca. 1872) (Zug 1985:339–349).

Gottfried Aust made pipes until his death in 1788. However, his style of pipes did not end with him. His pipe molds were handed down to apprentices, and were copied by others so that a common "Moravian style" style spread through the eastern Piedmont of North

Carolina. Moravian style pipes were of two types. The first was a "simple elbow-shaped, anthropomorphic . . . form with characterized faces and stylized hair. The areas around the face and lower stem were fluted or ribbed" often in a leaf-like manner (Carnes-McNaughton 1997:217) (Figure 49*a–c*, *h*). The second style was a plain, fluted or ribbed elbow-shaped, stub-stemmed pipe (Figure 50*a–k*).

Both of the possible Aust pipes are the anthropomorphic type with a face on the front of the bowl (Figure 49*b–c*, *h*; fragments *b* and *c* are likely the same pipe). One of the pipes was glazed (a trait thought exclusive to the Moravian pipe makers, but recently shown to have been adopted by other local early nineteenth-century potters, specifically at the Solomon Loy site – see Carnes-McNaughton 1997:218; see also Figure 49*i* for another glazed, possibly locally-made early nineteenth-century pipe). These pipes are remarkably like pipes excavated from Aust's workshops, and from Stanley South's drawings of Aust's pipes excavated at Bethabara (reproduced in Sudbury 1979). The location of these pipes in Level 4, in the northern half of the site, is appropriate for a late-eighteenth-century, early nineteenth-century time frame.

The third possible late eighteenth-century pipe is not stub-stemmed, but is the ubiquitous long-stemmed white kaolin form found throughout eighteenth-century contexts (Figure 49*f–g*). These were mass-produced in western Europe in the eighteenth century and continued to be produced until the mid-nineteenth century (Wackman 1990:75), yet only a single specimen of this type was found on the Lot 11 site. In general, the pipe assemblage is of local manufacture in the first half of the nineteenth century, and of American manufacture in the late nineteenth century. Only three pipes (including this one) out of 63 were identified as possible imports (see below).

The majority of identified pipes (79%) belonged to the 1800–1870 time period (Table 14). These pipes are fairly evenly distributed between Levels 1 and 2, and Levels 3 and 4. In Level 4 they are most numerous in the northern part of the site; in Level 2 they are more numerous in the southern part.

Most of the pipes from this period were the stub-stemmed, fluted or ribbed Moravian-style pipe. These later pipes are a little more crudely made than the true eighteenth-century Moravian pipes (Figure 50*f–k*). As alluded to above, this style of pipe and the pipe molds themselves continued in use throughout the nineteenth century, but peak production years for this style locally were between 1840 and 1870, the same years of peak production for locally-produced stoneware vessels, produced by the same potters who were making the pipes.

Four of the pipes were attributed to Nathaniel Dixon, who likely made some of the stoneware vessels from the site (see above). One of these four had his name "NH DIXON" clearly stamped on the pipe (Figure 50*m*). Two others, similar in style, have writing that is too faint to read clearly but the writing starts with the same letter "N" (Figure 50*n–o*). The fourth pipe has no markings but seems to have come from an almost identical mold as the pipe clearly marked Dixon (Figure 50*l*). They are all made from the same color and type of clay. As discussed above, Dixon worked as a potter from the late 1840s to his death in 1863. It is possible that these pipes were made by his wife, using his molds, but the pipes attributed to her in the literature are described as white "Indian Head" pipes, and a photo of one of her pipes shows a white, long-stemmed form (Zug 1985:181). Two white, crudely anthropomorphic pipe bowls were recovered from the site, but it has not been possible thus far to attribute them to any specific maker (Figure 49*d–e*). Sally Michaels also made white anthropomorphic pipes (Sudbury 1979:181). At any rate, the Dixon pipes are certainly no earlier than around 1850.

Five of these Moravian-style pipes came from the same mold, and are possibly the product of Solomon Loy (Figure 50*f–k*). They seem identical to pipes excavated from the Solomon Loy site which was in operation near Snow Camp between 1839 and 1865 (almost the exact era of the "Poor House") (Carnes-McNaughton 1997:49, 52). Trading networks were well-established between Snow Camp and Pittsboro in the 1840s (Carnes-McNaughton 1997:83–84). Direct comparison of these pipes and the molds from the Loy site in the future may confirm or negate this attribution.

After mid-century, pipes from farther afield appear in the assemblage. A popular style in the 1850s was the "Presidential" or "Campaign" pipe. This style was produced in connection with political campaigns, and the human head effigy was supposed to represent the likes of Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, and Frank Pierce, to name a few (Carnes 1983:81–82). In reality, the heads appear fairly generic. These pipes are molded in high relief and glazed. Two such pipes were recovered from the site (Figure 51*a–b*). Figure 51*a* is possibly a John Tabor pipe. The pipe matches one in the assemblage from his pottery in New Hampshire (reproduced in Sudbury 1979). It appears that John Taber made clay pipes in Pamplin, Virginia in 1860 before moving to New Hampshire (Sudbury 1979:171). Figure 51*b* is similar to a President Fillmore pipe (reproduced in Sudbury 1979).

The last pipe attributed to this time period is the stem of a stub-stemmed meerschaum pipe that is marked with an embossed 39 encircled by raised dots. The style is identical to the stems of figural pipes from a 1868 Gambier catalogue (Figure 51*c*) (reproduced in Duco 1986).

Six pipes likely postdating 1870 were identified (14% of identified types). The majority of these pipes were found in Level 2 in the southern part of the site (Table 14). Three of these red clay pipes may have come from Pamplin, Virginia (Figure 51*h–j*) (all the pipes attributed to North Carolina were white or light brown clays). Pamplin was the center of a cottage industry of pipe making from the 1740s (Hamilton and Hamilton 1972:4). In 1879, a factory opened there which subsumed the cottage industry (Sudbury 1979:206–208). The peak years of production for the factory were 1879–1900.

One of these specimens (Figure 51*i*) is a Diamond-Stamped elbow pipe, "one of the most popular styles of nineteenth-century American clay smoking pipes" (Rist 1983:49). Besides being decorative, the knurled design dissipated heat efficiently, providing a cooler smoke (Rist 1983:49). The specimen from the Pettigrew site is similar to the Pamplin product because, unlike the majority of other diamond-stamped pipes (see Rist 1983), it is made from the characteristic red clay, and has diamond stamping on both the bowl and stem (reproduced in Hamilton and Hamilton 1972).

The two red-clay, smooth-surfaced, cylindrical pipes (Figure 51*h*, *j*) are similar to the product of the Pamplin home industry overseen by the factory (see Hamilton and Hamilton 1972).

A "TD"-marked pipe is also one of the pipes dating to the late 1900s from the site (Figure 51*f*). "TD" pipes have a long history. It is a long-stemmed, heeled, white clay pipe. The initials are attributed to Thomas Dormer, a pipemaker in England in the middle of the eighteenth century. Later, the term "TD" came to stand not for the specific maker, but for a generic style of pipe (Walker 1983). Although "TD" pipes have been made continuously from the eighteenth century to the present day, temporal variations in style do exist. "TD" pipes produced in Virginia in the beginning of the nineteenth century have a circle of stars surrounding the letters "TD" (Sudbury 1979). The pipe from Lot 11 is plain, marked with the letters "TD" only. It does exactly resemble in style and size pipes produced by McDougal pipe company in Glasglow in the 1880s (Sudbury 1980:25; Walker 1983:38). Similar pipes were also produced in Canada by Robert Bannerman who later opened a factory in Rouses Point, New York, which operated between 1875 and 1884 (Sudbury 1979:175–176, 214).

The partial stem and base of the bowl of another white, kaolin, long-stemmed pipe was recovered which belonged to an anthropomorphic type of late-nineteenth-century pipe. These figural pipes represented amusing characterizations of humorous or historical figures (see examples in Ayto 1994). The part of the bowl recovered represents the neck and collar of such a figure (Figure 51*d*).

Another late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century pipe recovered was a "Hamburg" style often represented in late nineteenth-century catalogues (Figure 51*e*). This specimen had been covered with lacquer to seal the clay—a practice begun in the late nineteenth-century and continued into the early twentieth century (Ayto 1994:24).

The last late nineteenth-century pipe is represented by a vulcanized rubber pipe stem (Figure 51*g*). The words "solid rubber" are incised on the stem. Vulcanized rubber was invented by Charles Goodyear in 1839 (Katz n.d.:17), and by 1875 catalogues were offering vulcanite bits for briar, meerschaum, and clay pipes (Pfeiffer 1986:86).

In the twentieth century the increasing popularity of cigars and cigarettes gradually displaced the demand for pipes (Zug 1985:342), so it is not surprising that twentieth-century pipes are basically absent at the site.

Summary. Clothing items consisted largely of different kinds of fasteners—buttons, buckles, strap fasteners, garter fasteners, etc. Three of the buttons belonged to military uniforms, which future research may be able to date. The rest of the items are difficult to date, but appear to all be late nineteenth century items. The possible shoe ornament could date anywhere from the late-eighteenth century to the 1920s.

Of the other metal personal items, the wristwatch and some of the coins were modern, but the rest (coins, jewelry, eyeglasses, key, etc.) dated to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century.

None of the clothing or metal personal items came from Level 4 beneath the "Poor House" structure, except for the eyeglass lens fragment (the frames were found in Level 2 just north of the structure).

The majority of the tobacco pipes from the site date to the early and mid-nineteenth century, and were locally made. Imported pipes and pipes from out of state appear in the eighteenth-century (one kaolin pipe) and in the late-nineteenth-century date ranges. As with other ceramic and glass artifacts, the stratigraphic distribution of the pipes (Table 14) shows the same patterns displayed in Tables 7, 9, and 10. The older a group of pipes, the higher its percentage in Levels 3 and 4, and the lesser its percentage in Levels 1 and 2.

TOILETRIES GROUP

The Toiletries group consists of items connected with personal grooming, health, and hygiene.

Ceramic. Ceramic items belonging to this group include chamber pots and washbasin/ewer sets. All of these were refined undecorated ceramics, although some had molded decoration (Figures 47*a–e*, 52, and 53). The ware types represented in this group are Creamware, White Granite, Whiteware/White Granite, and the later Whiteware category. The percentages of these types and distribution of forms in the Toiletries assemblage is shown in Table 15. The distribution of these types from intact contexts within the different stratigraphic levels is shown in Table 16 (the one creamware chamber pot base is not shown in this table because it came from a disturbed context). A minimum of 16 washbasins are represented from the site: 10 Whiteware, three Whiteware/White Granite, and three White Granite. One Whiteware/White Granite ewer, and 2 White Granite ewers are represented for a total of three ewers. The chamber pot assemblage consists of one Creamware, one Whiteware, one Whiteware/White Granite, and three White Granite, making a total of seven chamber pots.

The Whitewares (mostly washbasins) which date to the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel era make up the largest percentage, and are all found in Levels 1 and 2 almost exclusively in the southern end of the site. They do not seem to belong to the fraternity house, because artifacts definitely related to the fraternity were mostly found around the outside perimeter of the fraternity house, and these occurred all over the southern portion of the site.

The earlier White Granite and Whiteware/White Granite sherds came from Levels 2–4, and the greater portion came from the northern end of the site. The chamber pots are mostly earlier ware types, and they could belong to the "Poor House" or to Jones Watson's reputed boarding house on the northern part of the lot (see Historical Background above).

The chamber pots, washbasins, and ewers were used on the site until a sewage system and running water were established. Battle (1907:592) reports that "There was no sewerage system, and, until shortly after 1850, slops were thrown from the windows freely. Yet the students were strikingly healthy." Battle (1912:181) says that around 1887 "water closets of planks, having every appearance of being of a temporary nature, were constructed near the old dormitories." He also relates that "An important step in securing good results was a course of lectures twice a week on Hygiene" (Battle 1912:365) ". . . but it was not long before the larger [water closet] was burned as a public nuisance by students who roomed near it, and the Faculty had the others torn down" (Battle 1912:181). In regard to bathing in the 1840s, Battle (1907:591) states

> Of what was called 'modern conveniences' there were none. There were practically no bath-rooms and no baths, except at two places a half a mile off, where the waters of springs were conducted through gutters and fell *sub divo* in a delicious stream. Most of the students used bath tubs in their rooms. When the weather was warm a few resorted to swimming.

In 1893 the University attempted to supply running water from a large well pumped into holding tanks in the attic of South Building, but this did not meet requirements (Battle 1912:570–571). In 1901 the University completed their first water works and sewage system:

> Steam pumps were put up on Bowlin's Creek, about one and a half miles from the Campus, from which the water was forced into a lofty tank, from which it descends by gravity to the places needed [Battle 1912:571].

In 1903 the buildings were provided with sanitary conveniences such as "Bathtubs, shower baths, closets" (Battle 1912:511).

The town, however, had to wait longer for a water system. They had long relied on two wells, one in front of the Methodist Church, and the other on the corner of Franklin and Columbia streets. "The town installed pumps in both in 1904" (Vickers 1985:102). The "entire community, business and residential, [was] dependent on privies until sewer lines were installed in 1906" (Vickers 1985:102). Thus, the hotel may never have had running water and bathrooms before its sale to the University in 1911. The bathroom in the shed attached to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house looks like an afterthought (the shed is drawn in on the 1911 insurance map [see Figure 10], and is visible in the 1919 aerial photograph [see Figure 15]), and the house may have been hooked up to the sewer lines some time after it was built (The house was probably built some time after Coxe's purchase of the property in 1908 – see Historical Background above).

In addition to the ceramic chamber pots, washbasins, and ewers, one base fragment of a ceramic shaving creme container was recovered, marked "SHAVING CREME". . ."PREMIUM".

Toothbrushes. Fourteen toothbrush fragments, representing at least 12 toothbrushes, were recovered from the site (Figure 48*a*–*g*). This number seems large in comparison to the occurrence of other grooming aids. Only two comb fragments were found (Levels 2 and 4, northern part of the site), and no hair brushes were recovered. All but one of the toothbrushes were found either north or south of the fraternity house (one was found within the walls of the fraternity house), and all but one came from Levels 1 and 2.

Nine of the toothbrushes were bone, and one was marked "L'Elegante." The one wooden toothbrush was marked "COWARD & WOOTEN." There were two plastic toothbrushes, one of which was marked "PATENTED OCT 21, 1884". . ."AUG. 8, 1899". . ."The Prophylactic". . ."Florence Mf'g. Co.". . ."MEDIUM". . ."6". It seems likely that many of these toothbrushes were associated with the fraternity house, while some of the bone ones in the northern part of the site, where there seems to have been a cache of six of them, may belong to the hotel context. The ones south of the fraternity house were found near the possible dental tool (see above).

Glass – Cosmetics/Toiletries. Cosmetic and toiletry glasswares make up a very small percentage of the total glass from the site (Table 4). Fragments from positively identified vessels in this group add up to a count of 18 out of a total glass count of 5,785, or one third of one percent of the entire assemblage. The forms represented are shaving creme containers, shampoo bottles, and a cosmetic jar. Indeterminate vessels which might be added to this group include six possible cosmetic bottles and a possible perfume bottle.

The shaving creme jars are all cobalt blue, machine-made glass jars with threaded lips, which dates them to after 1903, and possibly after 1924, when machine threads on screw top containers became standardized (Polak 1997:14). This date would connect these artifacts with the fraternity house. Additionally, all of them were recovered from the disturbed overburden.

Four shampoo bottles are represented by fragments. All of them are "LUCKY TIGER FOR SCALP". . ."ECZEMA & DANDRUFF" (Figure 54*c*). These were manufactured by the Obear-Nester Glass Co., East St. Louis, sometime after 1915, and so also belong to the fraternity house. All but three of these fragments were recovered from the backhoe excavation and overburden. Three fragments were found west of the fraternity house in Level 2.

Two whole cosmetic bottles (Figure 54*b*), and three fragments were recovered from the backhoe excavation and overburden. They are all machine-made, and have threaded lips and base markings which date them to post-1924. These too, would have been related to the fraternity house.

Two possible cosmetic bottles were recovered from the area north of the fraternity house in Levels 2 and 4. One of them is clear glass and marked "FRENCH LOSS". . ."WHITTEMORE BOSTON" (Figure 54*d*). The mold markings on this bottle date it to the 1860–1880 time period.

Bottles made before about 1860 have mold seams which end at the shoulder or low on the neck. This was due to melting caused by the manual joining of the neck and finish to the molded body. Bottles made between about 1860 and 1880 have mold seams which end below the mouth due to the manual joining of a separate lip. Around 1880, a closed mold was used to form the entire bottle but the lip was sanded where it was severed from the blowpipe, causing the mold marks to disappear about one-quarter inch from the top of the bottle. Machine-made bottles after 1903 have seams which run the full length of the bottle and over the lip (Polak 1997:19–20).

It was not possible to determine the manufacturing method from the remnants of the possible cosmetic bottle from Level 4.

An opaque, white glass cosmetic jar was also found, marked "MUM MFG. CO PHILA. PA". This was recovered from the disturbed overburden. It was machine-made and postdates 1903.

Glass – Pharmaceutical. A large number of pharmaceutical bottles were recovered from the site (Table 1). The number of identified bottles and fragments represents about 13% of the entire identified bottle assemblage (Table 4). The distribution of pharmaceutical bottles on the site is shown in Table 17. The majority of bottles were found in Level 2 in both the northern and southern halves of the site. All of the bottles in Level 4 were found north of the "Poor House."

Three of the bottles were empontilled and probably antedate 1866. They were all found in Level 2, one north of the "Poor House" and two within the structure.

Molded whole bottles, and neck-finish fragments from pharmaceutical bottles and other unidentified bottles, were analyzed to date the mold markings (see Cosmetic bottles above). Nineteen specimens were analyzed, and of these one dates to before 1860, 15 date to the 1860–1880 period (Figure 55*c*), and three date to the 1880–1903 period. These all were recovered from Levels 1 and 2, mostly in the northern part of the site.

One of the 1880–1900 bottles was a Bitters bottle. Bitters was supposedly a medicine made from herbs and roots, but it contained a high percentage of alcohol, and was therefore a socially acceptable way of drinking, or a way to drink where alcohol was banned. Most Bitters bottles were manufactured between 1860 and 1905 (Polak 1997:84–85).

Twenty-five (14%) of the pharmaceutical bottles were identified as machine-made and thus postdate 1903 (Figure 55*a–b*, *d*). These were located in Levels 1 and 2 in both the northern and southern halves of the site, and all were found around the perimeter of the fraternity house. One of these machine-made bottles was an early Listerine bottle labeled "LISTERINE". . . "LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY." This bottle was manufactured by the Obear-Nester Glass Co., East St. Louis, Illinois, and would have been produced sometime between 1903 and 1915. Listerine was introduced by Jordan Lambert in 1879, and until 1914 it was available by prescription only. It was found in Level 2 south of the fraternity house. Another of the whole, machine-made, prescription bottles had a paper label dating to 1972.

From the dating and spatial distribution, it seems that most of the pharmaceutical bottles likely antedate the hotel (1860–1880) or postdate the hotel, belonging to the fraternity house context; however, the large number of undated bottles makes this difficult to determine precisely.

Metal – Pharmaceutical. Three metal ointment tube caps and eight metal ointment tube fragments were found. These were found in Levels 1 and 2 except for one tube fragment from Level 4 in the northern part of the site, and all were found outside the perimeter of the fraternity house except for one tube fragment from Level 1 inside the structure. This fragment was marked "LAMBE(R)T PHARMACAL CO." The Lambert Pharmacal Company was established in 1878. Another tube fragment retained part of a paper label that read "DIRECTION. . ." ". . .THIS PREPA. . ." ". . .PERFECT. . .(D?)ENTU. . ." ". . .CAN BE USE. . . ." It was found in Level 1, west of the fraternity house. It was likely some kind of tooth paste or other dental product. The other tubes may be toothpaste tubes also, which could be associated with all the toothbrushes found on the site (see above).

In addition to the ointment tubes, one metal condom case was recovered from the site in the backhoe excavation. It was marked "MERRY WIDOW. . .Price $1.00. . .SELECTED –TESTED."

Summary. Items in the Toiletries group which may relate to the "Poor House" or Jones Watson's residence/boardinghouse include chamber pots and some of the cosmetic and pharmaceutical bottles. The presence of many pharmaceutical bottles from this period may be due to Jones Watson's brother, the physician T. Edward Watson, living on the site, or to Jones's store which surely sold patent medicines.

Artifacts which may be connected with the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel are washbasins and ewers. A Bitters bottle also dates to this time period.

Items likely associated with the fraternity house consist of shaving creme jars, shampoo bottles, and pharmaceutical bottles, including an early Listerine bottle, and a condom case.

The toothbrushes and possible toothpaste tubes are difficult to date. Some are surely related to the fraternity house, while some of the bone toothbrushes appear to date to an earlier context.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL GROUP

The Miscellaneous Metal group includes a large amount of unidentified metal and various pieces of metal hardware. Eight iron hooks of various sizes, ranging from small utility hooks to a large heavy hook probably used with a pulley, were recovered. Two iron door or cabinet handles and four hinges also were found. These metal items came mostly from Level 2 in the southern part of the site, north of the "Poor House," and from Level 4 in the northern part of the site, although three of the hooks, including the pulley hook, were found in Level 1. An ornamental piece of iron in a scroll design also from Level 4 in the northern part of the site (Figure 35*b*). It is likely that many of these metal artifacts relate to the outbuildings of the Hotel, while some may have been associated with earlier contexts such as the "Poor House" and Jones Watson's residence.

INTERPRETATIONS

The historic artifacts recovered from the Pettigrew site excavations show evidence for continuous occupation of the site from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. We do not know much about trash disposal on the site because no trash dumps or privies were located. The artifacts recovered are mixed throughout the site's strata, but datable categories of artifacts show that older artifacts occur in higher percentages in Levels 3 and 4, while more recent artifacts are more prevalent in Levels 1 and 2 (Tables 7, 9, 10, 14 and 16). Eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century artifacts were found most heavily in Level 4, and often were beneath the "Poor House" structure. Artifacts definitely related to the Roberson Hotel/Central Hotel period, such as Whiteware bakers and toilet wares, and pharmaceutical bottles, were found in Levels 1 and 2, in both the northern and southern halves of the site. Artifacts relating to the fraternity house also were confined to Levels 1 and 2, but occurred around the perimeter of the fraternity house structure, instead of being evenly spread over the site. Those artifacts which date to the "Poor House" era and the post-Civil War period were spread throughout Levels 2, 3 and 4.

Kitchen and dining ceramics belonging to the late eighteenth century and early twentieth century were well-represented at the site, and items relating to food storage and tablewares were recovered. Tablewares were of the more expensive kinds (i.e., decorated and tea wares), and they show that the owners of the lot were fairly well off (despite periods of bankruptcy). The assemblage of this period may relate to the residence of the owners and also reflect some breakage of store stock. Processing of meat seems to have taken place on the southern end of the lot during this period.

Datable ceramic evidence, and the presence or lack of presence of specific datable types underneath the "Poor House" structure, seem to confirm that the "Poor House" was constructed during Benton Utley's ownership between 1832 and 1837. Artifacts relating to student life in this period, such as writing slates, oil lamps, tobacco pipes, and marbles, were found in association with the "Poor House."

There seems to be an assemblage of artifacts, related to eating and drinking in the mid-nineteenth century, that overlaps the period of the "Poor House's" existence and continues after its demise, and therefore does not seem to be directly related to students renting rooms at the "Poor House." Aspects of the assemblage are very like the commercial assemblage of the Tavern House and Eagle Hotel (e.g., the types of dishes, the amount of ale bottles, wine bottles, and tumblers) located just across McCorkle Place. For reasons stated above, it is not likely that students did a great deal of cooking and dining on their own in the "Poor House." A possible explanation for the large kitchen and dining assemblage is the presence of some kind of eating establishment catering to students, conducted by Jones Watson who owned the southern part of the lot from 1847 until 1872, and who held on to the northern part of the lot until 1882. Historical sources show that many people fed students in their homes during this period. This also may be the basis for the claim in secondary sources that Jones Watson ran a hotel (see Historical Background above).

There are alternative or additional explanations that involve the use of the "Poor House" during the Civil War and after. We have no documentary sources for the "Poor House" during this period, but while the students were gone, during the Civil War and the period of the University's closing, it may have been rented out for a variety of purposes, domestic or commercial. Battle (1907:751) relates that much economic hardship was postponed until after the war due to the income provided by refugees from occupied towns who took up residence in Chapel Hill. It is conceivable that the "Poor House" was rented out to dislocated families during the war. If so, this may be the source for some of the dining and kitchen artifacts, including the ale bottles, that date to this period.

Secondary sources relate that Roberson ran a drugstore in the hotel (see Historical Background above), but the datable pharmaceutical evidence is associated more with the periods before and after the hotel. Most of the datable molded bottles belonged to the 1860–1880 period, and most of the machine-made bottles, were associated with the fraternity house. Historical sources show that Jones Watson operated a store, and that his brother, a doctor, lived with him on the site, which may explain the large number of pharmaceutical bottles.

Although the drugstore at the hotel was not confirmed, the type of artifacts expected at a hotel were found, such as the large number of toilet wares (washbasins in particular), and the large number of inexpensive Whiteware dishes, dating to the 1880s. Other items possibly related to the hotel include metal artifacts (e.g., horseshoes, hand tools, and hardware) that may have belonged to the hotel's outbuildings.

Cooking and dining do not appear to have taken place at the fraternity house, but many personal and toiletry items of the period were found, in addition to a large number of soda bottles.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is fortunate that many of its earliest buildings are still standing, for they provide a unique character to the campus that evokes both a sense of tradition and an appreciation of the University's formative years. However, the present campus bears only a superficial resemblance to the campus of the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries, and present-day Chapel Hill is even less a reflection of its former self. For much of its history, the University's student body was made up of only a few hundred students, its faculty was very small, and its campus consisted of less than a dozen permanent buildings at the south edge of Chapel Hill. Prior to the 1920s, when an ambitious construction program under president Harry Chase's leadership began the University's transformation into the modern institution that it is today, the campus's built environment encompassed only the buildings that surround McCorkle Place and flank Cameron Avenue. Significant portions of North Campus, such as Lot 11 where Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Buildings now stand, Lot 13 where Graham Memorial Building is located, and the area now occupied by Ackland Art Museum and Hanes Art Center (Lots 4 and 6), were still in private ownership at the turn of the century. Whereas today North Campus is flanked by a church, shops, and businesses along Franklin Street, before 1920 the north edge of campus consisted of two hotels, a church, stores, boarding houses, and private residences. Businesses in downtown Chapel Hill depended almost entirely on the University for their existence, and their economic prosperity was closely tied to the University’s well-being.

The primary sources of information that now exist for understanding the character of the University and town in this bygone era are the diaries of students, faculty, and townfolk, histories written by persons such as Kemp P. Battle who lived during this period, the small number of turn-of-the-century photographs which have survived, and archaeology. Of these, archaeology perhaps has the greatest potential for contributing to our increased understanding of the University's (and town's) past because this potential is largely untapped. Although the entire North Campus comprises a single, large archaeological site whose buried and often well-preserved deposits document the University's history from its very beginning, only two substantial archaeological excavations—at the Graham Memorial and Pettigrew sites—have been undertaken on campus, and both of these took place within the last five years. However, these investigations have provided significant new information about town and university life during the two previous centuries.

Excavations at the Pettigrew site were conducted in order to identify and assess the significance of archaeological resources that might exist within the area of proposed construction for a new building to house the University of North Carolina’s Institute for the Arts and Humanities. These excavations identified the architectural foundations for two buildings—the “Poor House” and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house—that stood during the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, stratified soils about 1.5 ft thick that contain an abundance of artifacts associated with activities at the site from the late eighteenth century until the present, and a small number of prehistoric artifacts that date to the Archaic period (c.

8,000–500 B.C.). In all, more than 26,000 artifacts were recovered. These archaeological remains have been described and interpreted in the preceding pages, and, together with the results of archival research, they provide a sound basis for reconstructing activities at the site over two centuries and gaining a rare glimpse into our community's past. In this sense, the investigation was sufficient to mitigate the eventual loss of these archaeological resources due to construction of the new Institute for the Arts and Humanities building.

Because of prior impacts indicated on existing maps and confirmed through auger testing, little additional effort was made to assess fully the western half of the project site. Also, the site area closest to Pettigrew Building was not investigated because of existing trees and the need to maintain a staging area for the excavation. It is possible, though not considered likely, that intact archaeological resources such as wells, trash pits, privies, and other outbuildings exist in these areas. While the possibility of such resources does not warrant additional, large-scale excavation, it is recommended that an archaeologist be present when construction begins to monitor initial site work and salvage any archaeological features that might be exposed. Also, additional evaluation of archaeological potential may be necessary if the project area is enlarged.

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Table 1. Inventory of artifacts from the Pettigrew site with determined function.

Activity Group	Quantity	Activity Group	Quantity
Prehistoric Group		**Kitchen Group**	
Lithic Artifacts	22	Ceramics	
Sub-total	22	Beverage (Ale Bottles)	118
		Food/Storage (Crocks, Jugs, Baking Dishes)	66
Architectural Group			
Electrical		Glass	
Ceramic Insulators	14	Beverage	1,288
Glass Insulators	12	Food	29
Metal	1	Metal Lids	7
Nails		Sub-total	1,508
Wrought	12		
Cut	5,007	**Dining Group**	
Wire	448	Ceramics, Tableware	175
Unidentified	190	Glass, Tableware	266
Screws	23	Metal Spoons	2
Spikes	7	Sub-total	443
Hardware	7		
Window Glass	9,916	**Activities Group**	
Plumbing	19	Ammunition	36
Roofing	12	Dental Tool	1
Tile	76	Gardening (Flower Pots)	59
Wood	1	Leisure	
Brick	13	Games (Poker Chip)	1
Sub-total	15,758	Music (Phonograph Records)	22
		Toys (Marbles and Doll, etc.)	9
Furniture Group		Laboratory (Microscopic Slides and Glass Pipettes)	24
Hardware	5		
Heating Fixtures	3	Sewing (Thimbles)	2
Lighting Fixtures		Stables (Horseshoes)	3
Glass (Oil Lamp and Lightbulbs)	624	Tools (Wrench, Hand Drill)	2
Metal (Oil Lamp Fixtures and Lightbulb Fragments)	14	Writing Tools	
		Ceramic (Ink Bottles)	7
Ceramic (Candlestick Holder)	1	Glass (Ink Bottles)	14
Mirror	157	Other (Slates and Typewriter)	28
Decorative (Vase)	1	Sub-total	208
Sub-total	805		
		Personal Group	
Food Group		Clothing	
Animal Bone	754	Buttons	22
Oyster Shells	274	Fasteners	16
Sub-total	1,028	Hangers	1
		Shoe Ornament?	1

Table 1 continued.

Activity Group	Quantity	Activity Group	Quantity
Personal Group (continued)		Cosmetics/Toiletries (continued)	
Coins	10	Ceramic (Chamber Pots, Wash Basins, etc.)	70
Eyeglasses	2		
Hardware	1	Pharmaceutical Glass (Medicine Bottles)	186
Jewelry	2		
Keys	1	Sub-total	310
Tobacco Pipes (Minimum 63 Pipes)	83		
Sub-total	139	**Miscellaneous Group**	
		Metal	
Toiletries Group		Miscellaneous	13
Miscellaneous		Undetermined	1,065
Toothbrush Fragments	14	Sub-total	1078
Condom Case	1		
Metal Ointment Tube Fragments	12	Total	21,299
Comb Fragments	2		
Cosmetics/Toiletries			
Glass (Perfume, Shaving Cream, etc.)	25		

Table 2. Summary of nails and screws by type and size.

Length	Wrought Nails	Cut Nails	Wire Nails	Screws	Spikes	Unidentified	Total
<1.0 in	-	3	10	-	-	-	13
1.0-1.5 in	2	157	36	1	-	-	196
1.5-2.0 in	-	100	7	1	-	-	108
2.0-2.5 in	3	248	15	1	-	-	267
2.5-3.0 in	3	353	27	-	-	-	383
3.0-3.5 in	3	220	16	-	-	-	239
3.5-4.0 in	-	22	8	-	-	-	30
4.0-4.5 in	-	14	11	-	4	-	29
4.5-5.0 in	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
>5.0 in	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	1	3,888	317	-	3	190	4,399
Total	12	5,007	448	23	7	190	5,687

Table 3. Summary of ceramic artifacts by type and size.

Category	0-2 cm	2-4 cm	4-6 cm	6-8 cm	8-10 cm	>10 cm	Total
Coarse Earthenwares (5.1%)	35	80	9	0	0	1	125
Yellow Wares (.8%)	9	7	2	0	1	0	19
Undecorated Refined Wares (62.2%)							
Creamware	65	62	-	-	-	-	127
Pearlware	114	121	6	-	-	-	241
Whiteware	279	491	107	25	9	3	915
Whiteware/White Granite	2	5	11	2	-	2	22
White Granite	24	90	35	14	8	2	173
Semi-Porcelain	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	26	24	2	-	-	-	52
Sub-total	510	794	161	41	17	7	1,531
Stonewares (10.6%)	34	107	77	20	13	10	261
Porcelain (4.2%)	40	45	14	3	1	0	103
Annular Wares (2.0%)							
Creamware	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Pearlware	8	5	-	-	-	-	13
Whiteware	13	15	-	-	-	-	28
Indeterminate	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Sub-total	26	24	0	0	0	0	50
Glazed Wares (.3%)							
Refined Earthenware	1	2	1	1	-	-	5
Refined Stoneware	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Sub-total	1	5	2	1	0	0	9
Hand-Painted Wares (3.1%)							
Creamware	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pearlware	30	8	1	-	-	-	39
Whiteware	17	8	2	-	-	-	27
Lustreware	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	3	4	-	-	-	-	7
Sub-total	52	21	3	0	0	0	76
Shell-Edged Wares (3.5%)							
Pearlware	25	38	3	-	-	-	66
Whiteware	7	8	4	-	-	-	19
Undetermined	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Sub-total	33	47	7	0	0	0	87

Table 3 continued.

Category	0-2 cm	2-4 cm	4-6 cm	6-8 cm	8-10 cm	>10 cm	Total
Transfer-Printed Wares (8.2%)							
Pearlware	61	27	1	-	-	-	89
Whiteware	37	63	9	4	-	-	113
Indeterminate	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Sub-total	99	91	10	4	0	0	204
Total	839	1,221	285	69	32	18	2,465

Table 4. Summary of glass artifacts by type.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Artifact Type	Quantity
Bottle			
Indeterminate	953	Miscellaneous	
Beer	27	Electric Insulator	12
Beverage	288	Indeterminate	1,474
Bitters	1	Jar Lid Liner	1
Champagne	2	Kitchen, Measuring Cup	1
Cosmetic or Food	5	Lamp	624
Ink	13	Lid	2
Milk	4	Mirror	157
Perfume or Pharmaceutical	1	Pipette, Scientific Equipment	12
Pharmaceutical	179	Stopper	3
Shampoo	5	Vial	6
Snuff	1	Window or Mirror (?)	2
Soda	152	Sub-total	2,294
Wine	815		
Sub-total	2,446	Tableware	
		Indeterminate	164
Container		Decanter (?)	1
Indeterminate	737	Lid	1
Container, Jar		Stemware	13
Indeterminate	23	Tumbler	87
Canning (?)	3	Vase	1
Cosmetic	1	Sub-total	267
Food	1		
Ink	1	Total	5,785
Shaving Cream	12		
Sub-total	778		

Table 5. Frequency of bones, bone fragments, and shell.

Type of Animal	Quantity
Bird	14
Chicken	22
Cow	30
Deer	19
Frog	1
Mammal, Large	586
Mammal, Small	1
Pig	41
Raccoon	11
Unidentified	29
Sub-total	754
Oyster Shells	274
Total	1,028

Table 6. Distribution of animal bone and oyster shell fragments from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

	Cow, Pig, & Other Large Mammal Fragments		Deer Bone Fragments		Cow, Pig, & Other Large Mammal Skull & Teeth Fragments		Oyster Shell	
Level	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level 1	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	<1
South Half	4	80	-	-	-	-	0	0
North Half	1	20	-	-	-	-	0	100
Level 2	215	36	6	38	10	15	94	38
South Half	144	67	5	83	10	100	61	65
North Half	71	33	1	17	0	0	33	35
Level 3	2	<1	1	6	0	0	2	1
Level 4	369	62	9	56	58	85	151	61
South Half	178	48	4	44	49	85	55	36
North Half	191	52	5	56	9	15	96	64
Total	591	100	16	100	68	100	248	100

Table 7. Distribution of kitchen ceramic fragments from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

Level	Ale Bottles (1860s) N	%	Yellow Ware (1840s-1870s) N	%	Stoneware (1825-1890s) N	%	Annular Ware (1790s & later) N	%	Coarse Earthenwares (1790s-1825) N	%
Level 1	8	4	1	6	4	3	0	0	1	2
South Half	8	100	1	100	4	100	-	-	0	0
North Half	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	100
Level 2	73	71	11	65	66	56	17	35	12	22
South Half	64	88	7	64	50	76	12	71	8	66
North Half	9	12	4	36	16	24	5	29	4	33
Level 3	2	2	0	0	10	9	0	0	0	0
Level 4	23	23	5	29	38	32	32	65	41	76
South Half	4*	17	0	0	12	32	11	34	17	41
North Half	19	83	5	100	26	68	21	66	24	59
Total	102	100	17	100	118	100	49	100	54	100

*None of these sherds were found directly beneath the "Poor House" foundations.

Table 8. Identified refined ware types (decorated and undecorated) for all functional groups.

Ceramic Ware Types	N	%
Creamware (1750–1812)	135	7
Pearlware (1780–1830)	448	23
Whiteware (1820–1850 - decorated; 1880–1940 - undecorated)	1,102	55
White Granite (1840–1880)	173	9
Whiteware/White Granite (1880s)	22	1
Other Glazed Wares	9	<1
Porcelain	103	5
Total	1,992	100

Table 9. Distribution of kitchen glassware from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

Level	Wine Bottles (whole bottles & fragments) N	%	Soda Bottles (fragments) N	%	Beer Bottles (fragments) N	%	Glass Containers & Jars (identified & probable) (whole & fragments) N	%
Level 1	16	2	30	45	27*	100	40	6
South Half	13	81	30	100	21	78	20	50
North Half	3	19	0	0	6	22	20	50
Level 2	423	55	36	55	0	0	518	77
South Half	319	75	43	94	-	-	319	62
North Half	104	25	2	6	-	-	199	38
Level 3	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 4	322	41	0	0	0	0	112	17
South Half	104	32	-	-	-	-	10	9
North Half	218	68	-	-	-	-	102	91
Total	775	100	66	100	27	100	670	100

*All of these bottles came from backhoe excavation or from combined Levels 1–3 west of the "Poor House."

Table 10. Distribution of ceramic tableware types from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

Level	Creamware (1750–1812) (undecorated) N	%	Pearlware (1780–1830) (undecorated) N	%	Whiteware (1820–1850/1880–1940) (undecorated) N	%	White Granite (1840–1880) (undecorated) N	%	Whiteware/White Granite (1880s) (undecorated) N	%
Level 1	2	2	3	1	69	9	17	13	0	0
South Half	0	0	3	100	65	94	11	65	-	-
North Half	2	100	0	0	4	6	6	35	-	-
Level 2	34	29	75	33	422	58	71	52	8	80
South Half	21	62	63	84	306	73	28	39	5	63
North Half	13	38	12	16	116	27	43	61	3	37
Level 3	5	4	8	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
Level 4	76	65	140	62	232	32	48	35	2	20
South Half	45	58	96	68	47	20	7*	15	2*	100
North Half	31	42	45	N32	185	80	41	85	0	0
Total	117	100	226	100	728	100	136	100	10	100

*None of these sherds were found directly beneath the “Poor House” foundations.

Table 11. Distribution of ceramic decorative types (tableware only) from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

Level	Shell-Edge (1780–1860) N	%	Transfer-Print (1797–1858) N	%	Hand-Painted (1810–1860) N	%	Refined Glazed N	%	Porcelain N	%
Level 1	2	3	1	1	3	5	0	0	4	5
South Half	0	0	1	100	3	100	-	-	4	100
North Half	2	100	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
Level 2	39	48	44	47	18	27	2	33	47	59
South Half	28	72	38	86	14	78	2	100	27	57
North Half	11	28	6	14	4	22	0	0	20	43
Level 3	4	5	4	4	3	5	0	0	0	0
Level 4	36	44	45	48	43	64	4	66	29	36
South Half	19	53	25	56	25	58	1*	25	16	55
North Half	17	47	20	44	18	42	3	75	13	45
Total	81	100	94	100	67	100	6	100	67	100

*This sherd was not found directly beneath the “Poor House” foundations.

Table 12. Stylistic types of transfer print patterns identified at the Pettigrew site.

Pattern Type	Dates of Peak Production	Number of Patterns Identified Pearlware	Whiteware	Total
Chinoiserie	1797–1814	13	4	17
Continuous Repeating Geometric Marley	1818–1829	1	1	2
Continuous Repeating Floral Marley	1820–1836	13		13
Exotic	1820–1842	1		1
Negative Print	1821–1840	4		4
Continuous Repeating Other Type Marley	1825–1848	1	2	3
Sheet Floral	1826–1842		2	2
Classical	1827–1847	1	3	5*
Noncontinuous Repeating Floral Marley	1829–1843		7	7
Two-Color Transfer Print	1831–1846		1	1
Floral Vignette Marley	1832–1848		2	2
Central Floral	1833–1849		2	2
Clobbered	after 1840		1	2*
Gothic	1841–1852		1	1
Continuous Repeating Linear Marley	1842–1858	2	6	8
Overglaze Sheet Floral	early to middle nineteenth century		1	1
Total		36	33	71

*One pattern of undetermined ware type.

Table 13. Distribution of glass and metal (tableware only) from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

Level	Glass Tableware (all sherds) N	%	Glass Tumblers (sherds) N	%	Glass Stemware (sherds) N	%	Metal Tableware (spoons) N	%
Level 1	19	8	2	3	0	0	0	0
South Half	15	79	1	50	-	-	-	-
North Half	4	21	1	50	-	-	-	-
Level 2	156	63	56	69	3	25	1	100
South Half	125	80	42	75	2	66	1	100
North Half	31	20	14	25	1	33	0	0
Level 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 4	71	29	23	28	9	75	0	0
South Half*	14	20	5	22	3	33		
North Half	57	80	18	78	6	66		
Total	246	100	81	100	12	100	1	100

*None of these sherds were found directly beneath the "Poor House" foundations.

Table 14. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels (counts represent identifiable pipes).

Level	All Pipes N	%	Identified Pipes (Eighteenth-Century) N	%	Identified Pipes (1800–1870) N	%	Identified Pipes (1870–1900) N	%
Level 1	2	3	0	0	2	6	0	0
South Half	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-
North Half	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-
Level 2	26	42	0	0	13	41	4	66
South Half	21	81	-	-	12	92	3	75
North Half	5	19	-	-	1	8	1	25
Level 3	6	10	0	0	5	16	0	0
Level 4	28	45	3	100	12	37	2	33
South Half	10	26	0	0	3*	25	1*	50
North Half	18	64	3	100	9	75	1	50
Total	62**	100	3	100	32**	100	6	100

*None of these pipes were found directly beneath the Poor House foundations.
**One pipe from a disturbed context is not included in this total.

Table 15. Refined ware types for toiletries.

Type	Creamware (1750–1812)	Pearlware (1780–1830)	White Granite (1840–1880)	Whiteware/ White Granite (1880s)	Whiteware (1880–1940)	Total
Wash Basin	0	0	6	5	35	46
Ewer	0	0	3	1	0	4
Chamber Pot	1	0	6	3	1	11
Total	1	0	15	9	36	61
Percent (of Identifiable Artifacts)	1	0	25	15	59	100

Table 16. Distribution of ceramic ware types (toiletries only) from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

Level	White Granite (undecorated) (1840–1880)		Whiteware/White Granite (undecorated) (1880s)		Whiteware (undecorated) (1880–1940)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level 1	0	0	0	0	3	9
South Half	-	-	-	-	3	100
North Half	-	-	-	-	0	0
Level 2	13	93	7	78	29	91
South Half	3	23	4	57	28	97
North Half	10	77	3	43	1	3
Level 3	0	0	1	11	0	0
Level 4	1	7	1	11	0	0
South Half	0	0	1*	100	-	-
North Half	1	100	0	0	-	-
Total	14	100	9	100	32	100

*None of these sherds were found directly beneath the “Poor House” foundations.

Table 17. Distribution of pharmaceutical bottles from intact contexts within different stratigraphic levels.

Level	Identified Pharmaceutical Bottles (whole & fragments) N	%	Probable Pharmaceutical Bottles (whole & fragments) N	%	Combined Identified & Probable Bottles N	%	Toothbrushes (whole brushes) N	%
Level 1	5	6	3	6	8	6	1	14
South Half	2	40	3	100	5	63	0	0
North Half	3	60	0	0	3	37	1	100
Level 2	73	87	39	83	112	86	5	71
South Half	43	59	28	72	71	63	3	60
North Half	30	41	11	28	41	37	2	40
Level 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 4	6	7	5	11	11	8	1	14
South Half	0	0	2*	40	2*	18	1	100
North Half	6	100	3	60	9	82	0	0
Total	84	100	47	100	131	100	7	100

*None of these were found directly beneath the "Poor House" structure.

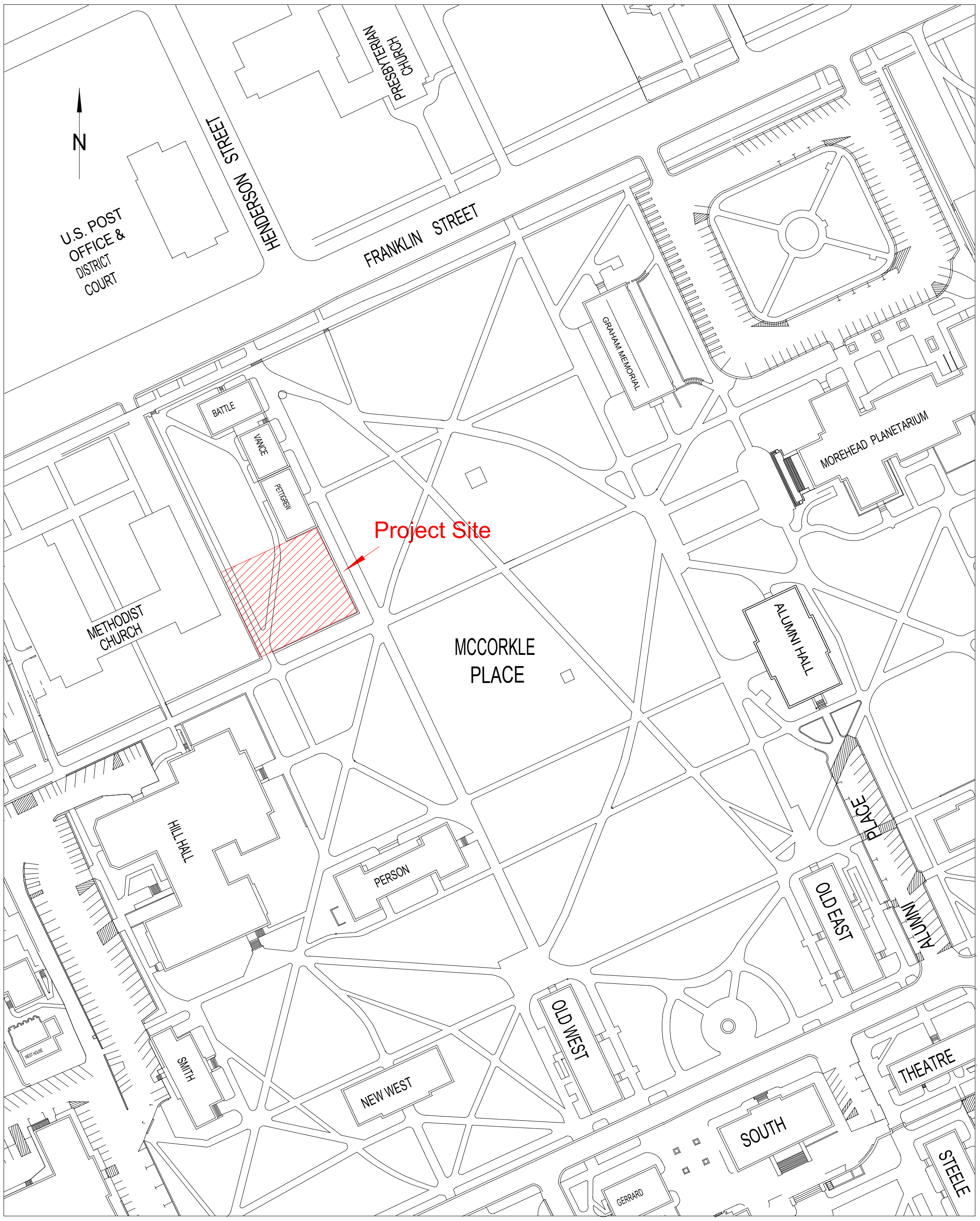


Figure 1. Map of the University of North Carolina's North Campus showing the proposed location of the new Institute for the Arts and Humanities building.

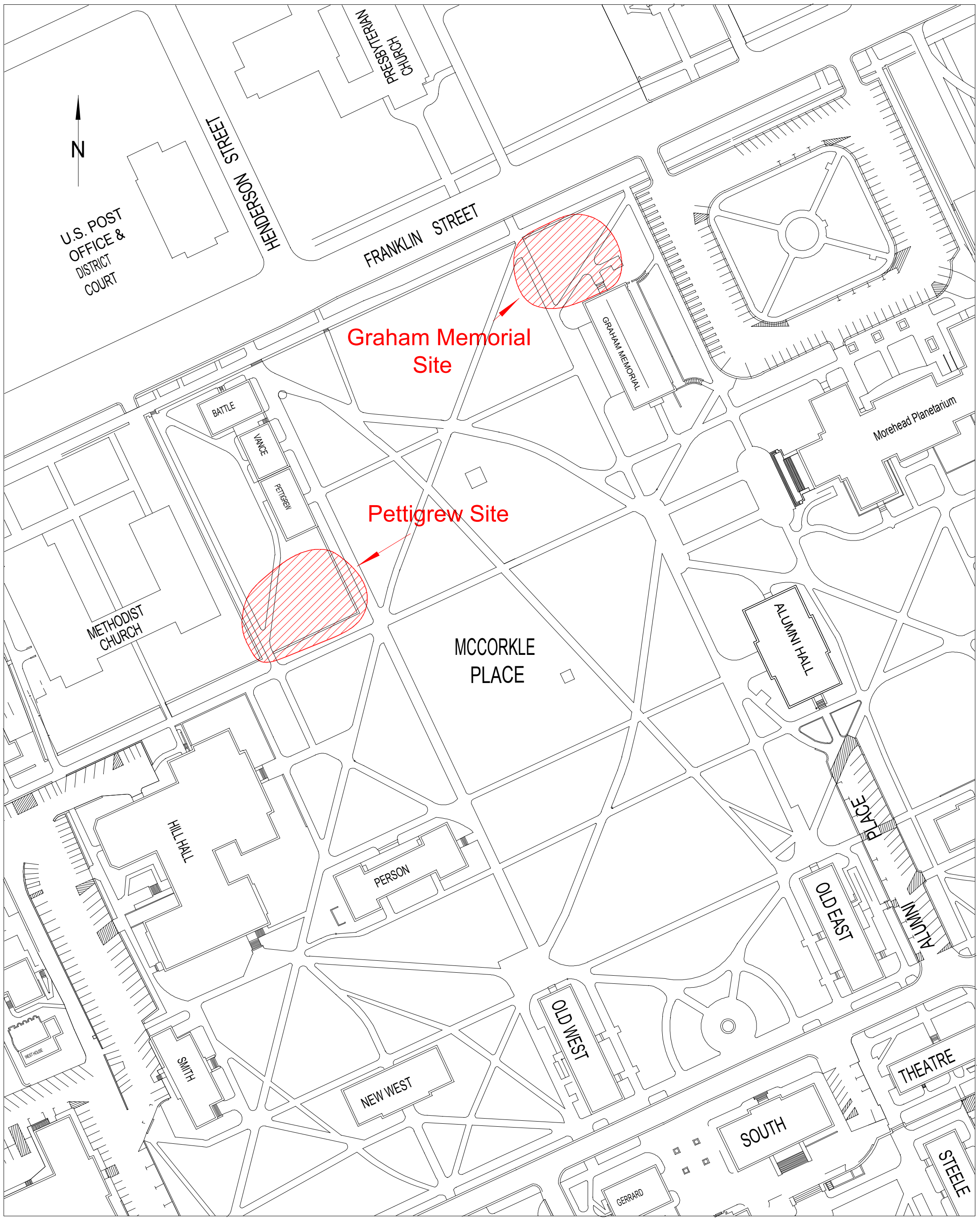


Figure 2. Map of the University of North Carolina's North Campus showing the locations of the Pettigrew site and the Graham Memorial site.

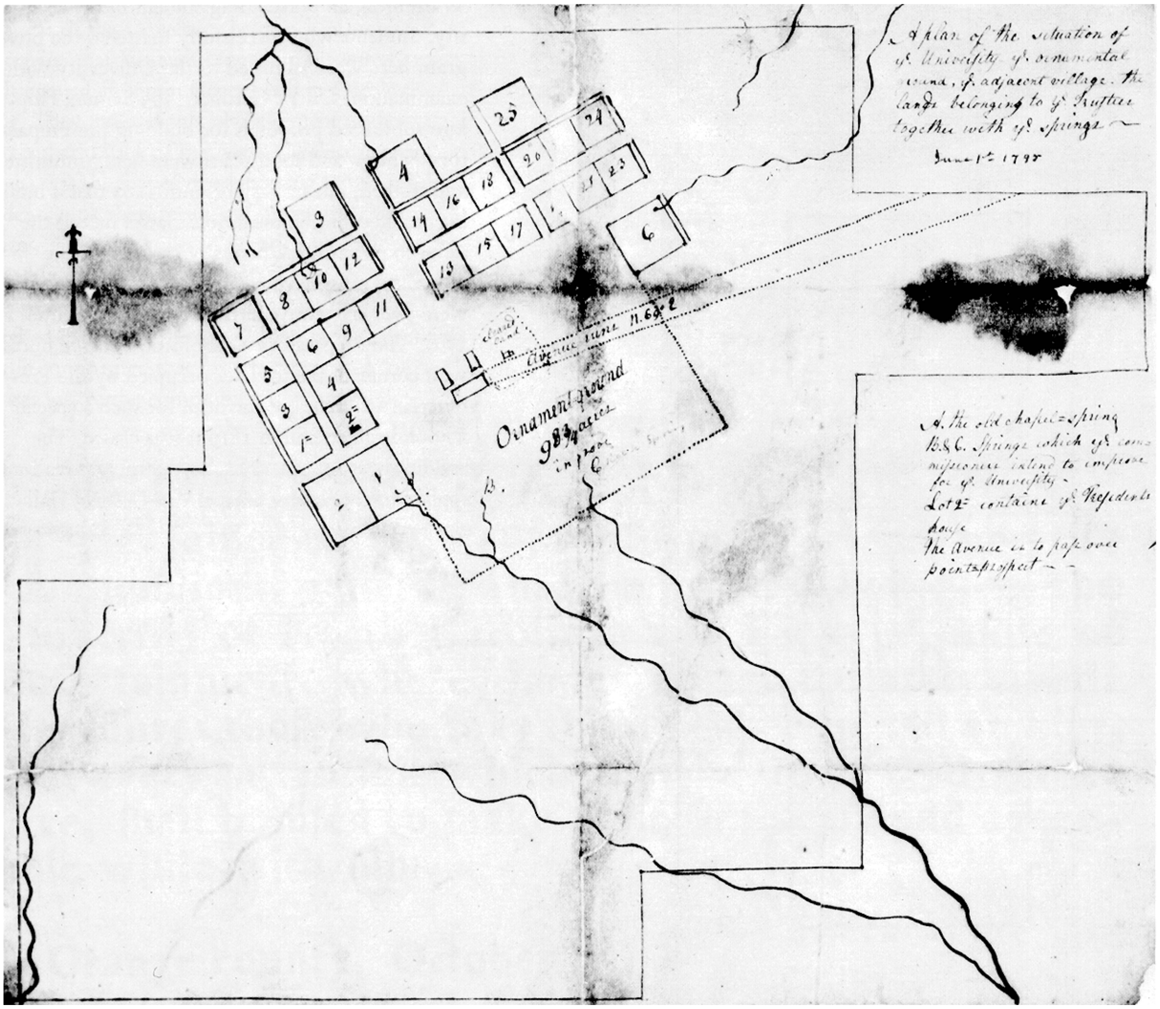


Figure 3. 1795 Harris plan of the University and Chapel Hill town lots (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

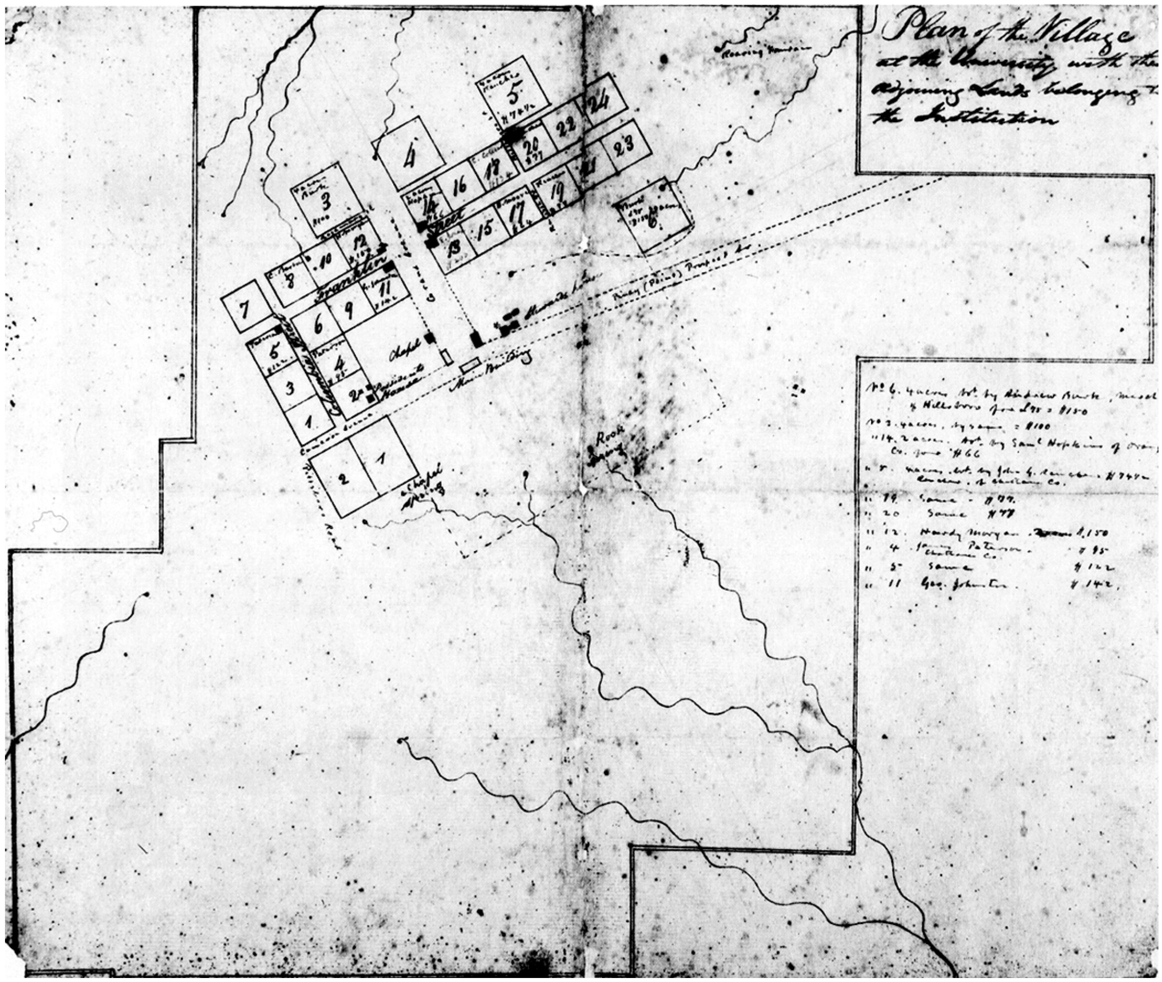


Figure 4. 1797 map of Chapel Hill and campus (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

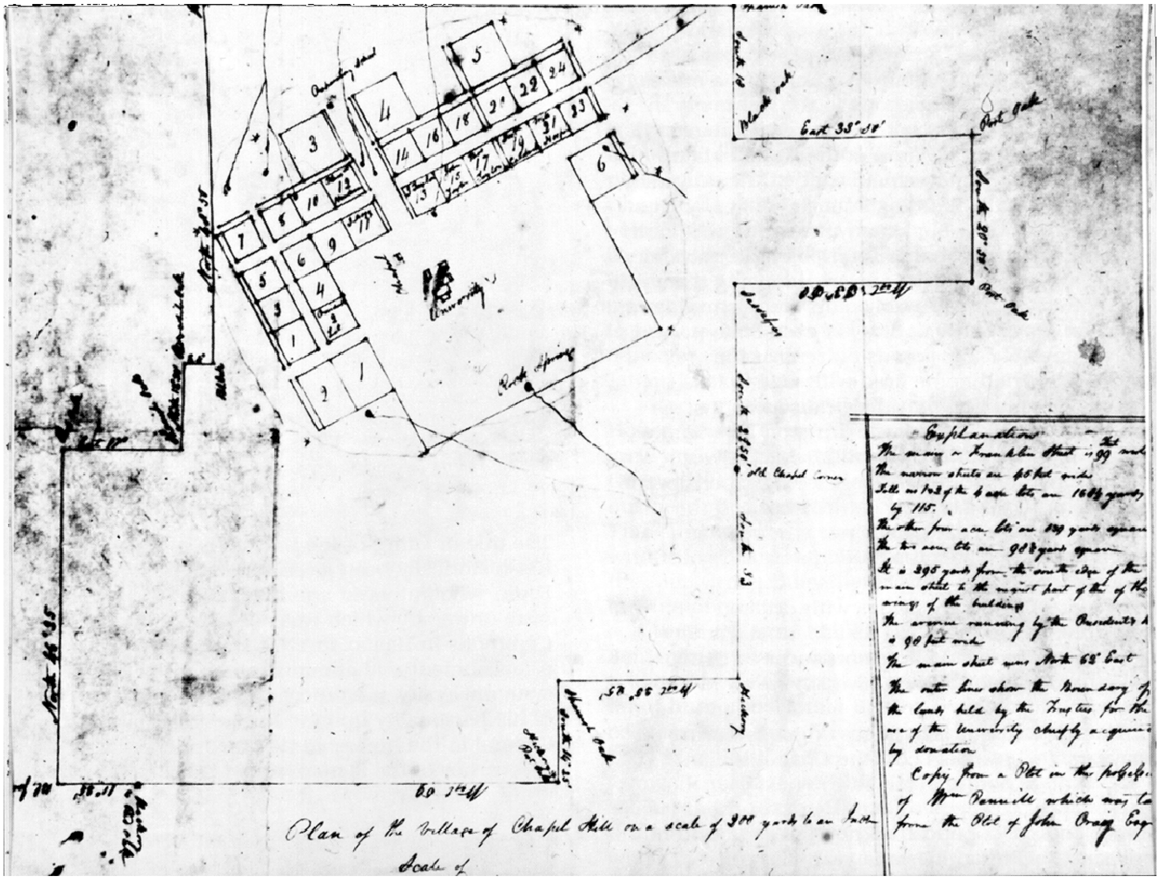
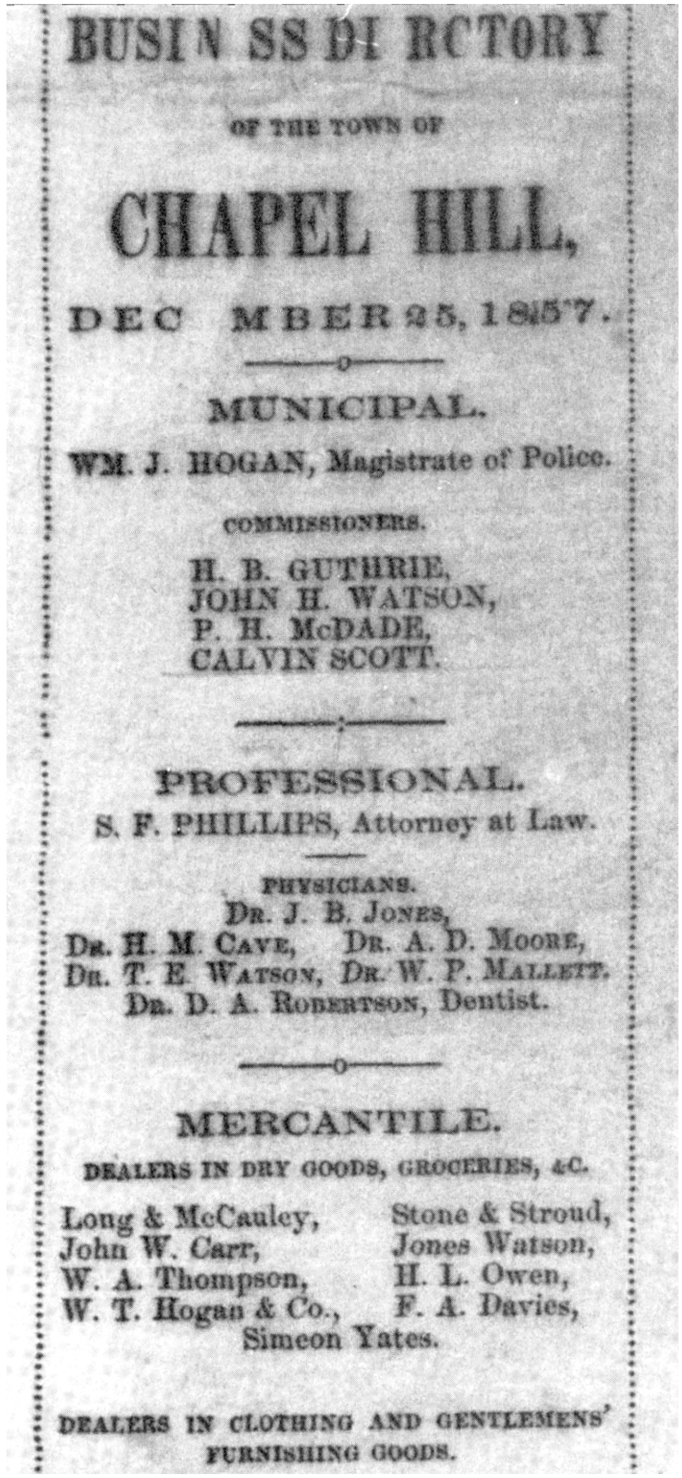


Figure 5. Map of Chapel Hill around 1812 (or 1817) showing Hogg as owner of Lot 11 (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).



BUSIN SS DI RCTORY

OF THE TOWN OF

CHAPEL HILL,

DEC MBER 25, 1857.

MUNICIPAL.

WM. J. HOGAN, Magistrate of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

H. B. GUTHRIE,
JOHN H. WATSON,
P. H. McDADE,
CALVIN SCOTT.

PROFESSIONAL.

S. F. PHILLIPS, Attorney at Law.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. B. Jones,
Dr. H. M. Cave, Dr. A. D. Moore,
Dr. T. E. Watson, Dr. W. P. Mallett.
Dr. D. A. Robertson, Dentist.

MERCANTILE.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &C.

Long & McCauley, Stone & Stroud,
John W. Carr, Jones Watson,
W. A. Thompson, H. L. Owen,
W. T. Hogan & Co., F. A. Davies,
Simeon Yates.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING AND GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Figure 6. 1857 Chapel Hill Business Directory listing Jones Watson and T. E. Watson (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

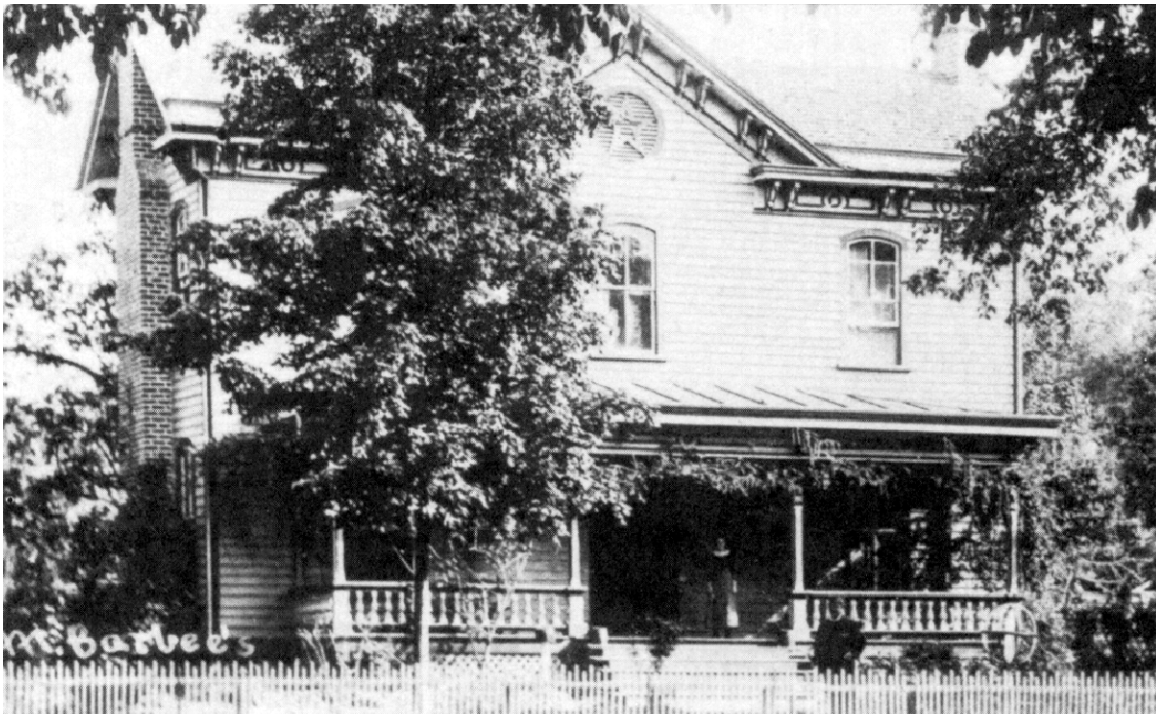


Figure 7. Barbee house on University United Methodist Church lot, facing south (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

Figure 8. View of Franklin Street looking west, with the front of the Central Hotel to the left, circa 1898 (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

Figure 9. View of the front of the Central Hotel facing southwest, circa 1897 (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

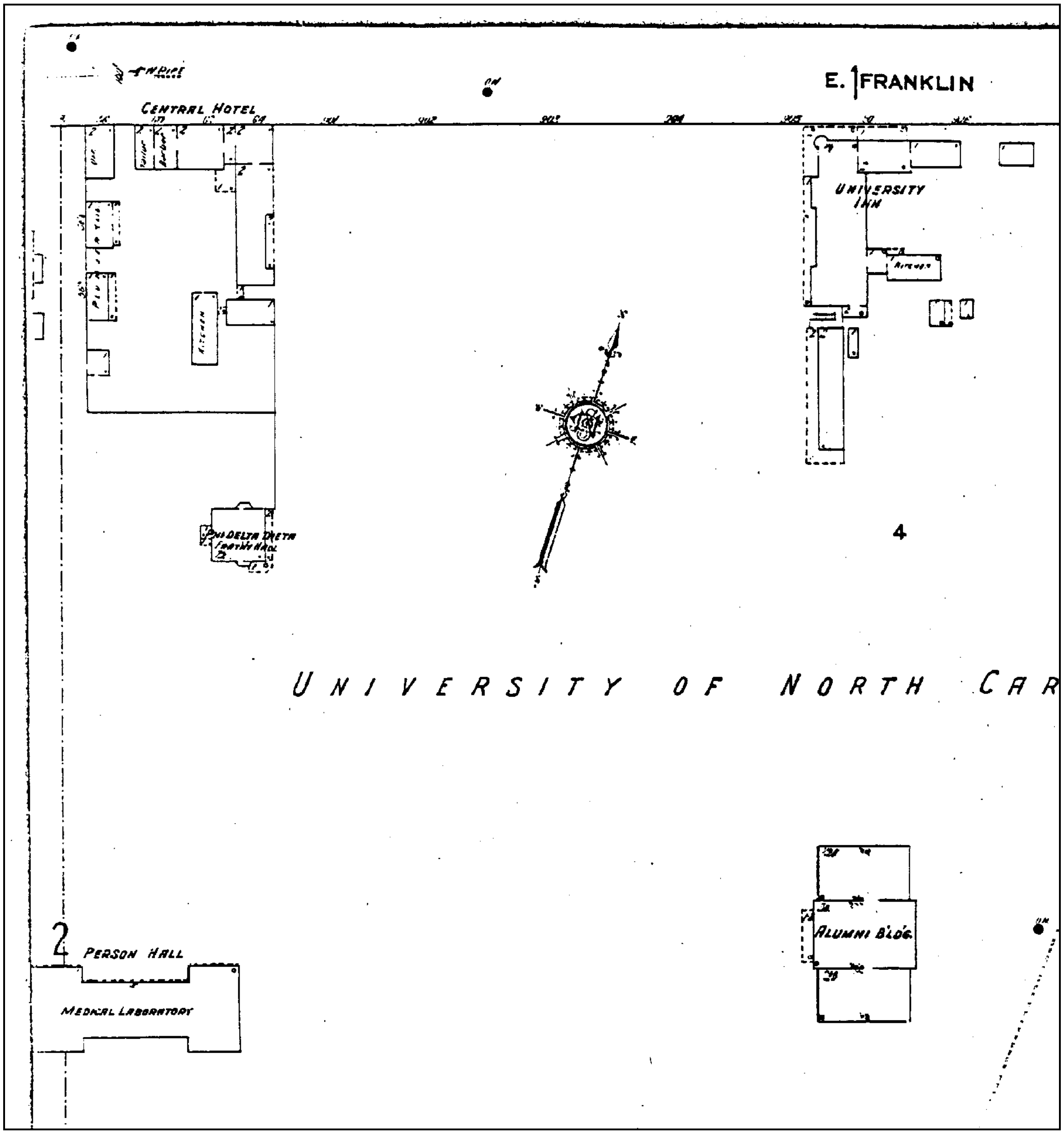


Figure 10. Portion of a 1911 map compiled by the Sanborn Map Company showing the Phi Delta Theta house (left center) (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

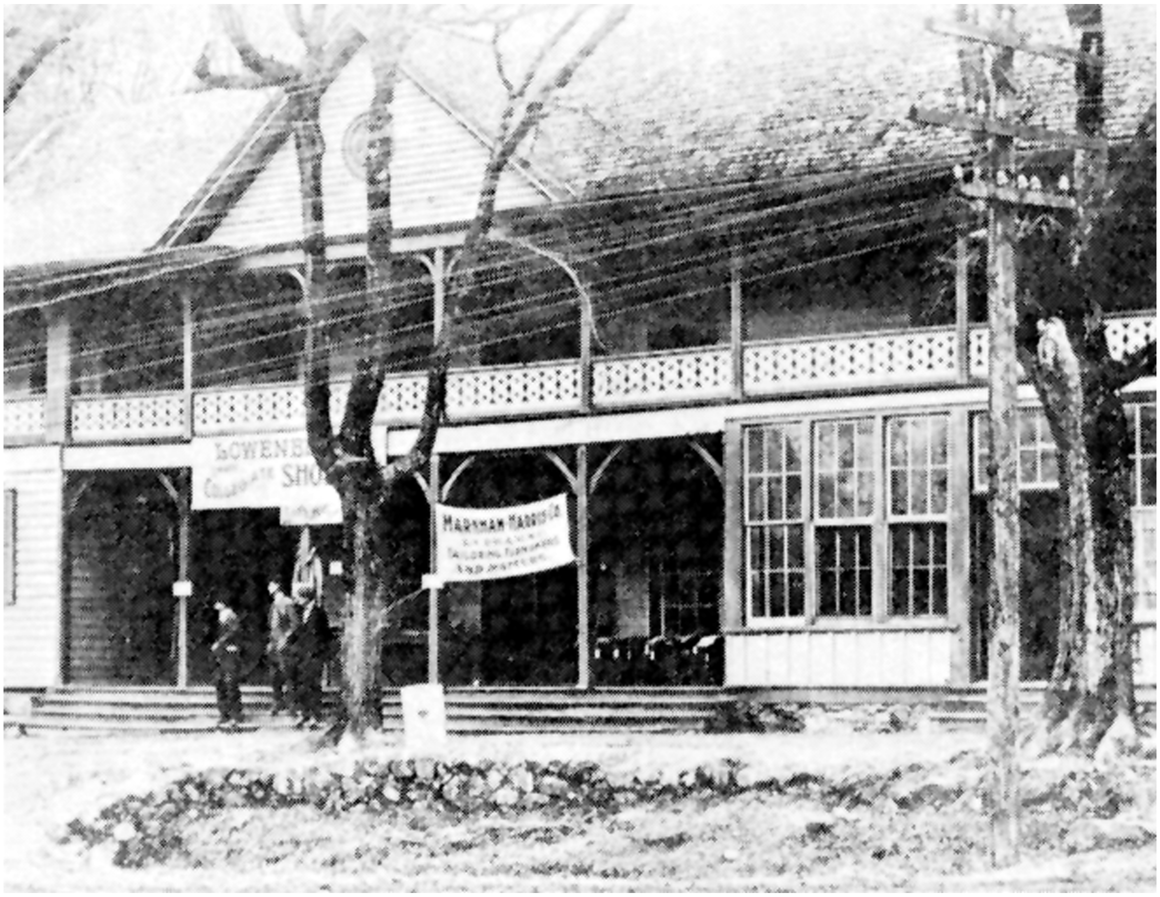


Figure 11. Central Hotel with sign for Confectionery Shop (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

Figure 12. Delta Kappa Epsilon house (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

Figure 13. Early twentieth-century postcard of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

Figure 14. Kemp P. Battle with Phi Delta Theta fraternity house and Pettigrew Building in the background (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

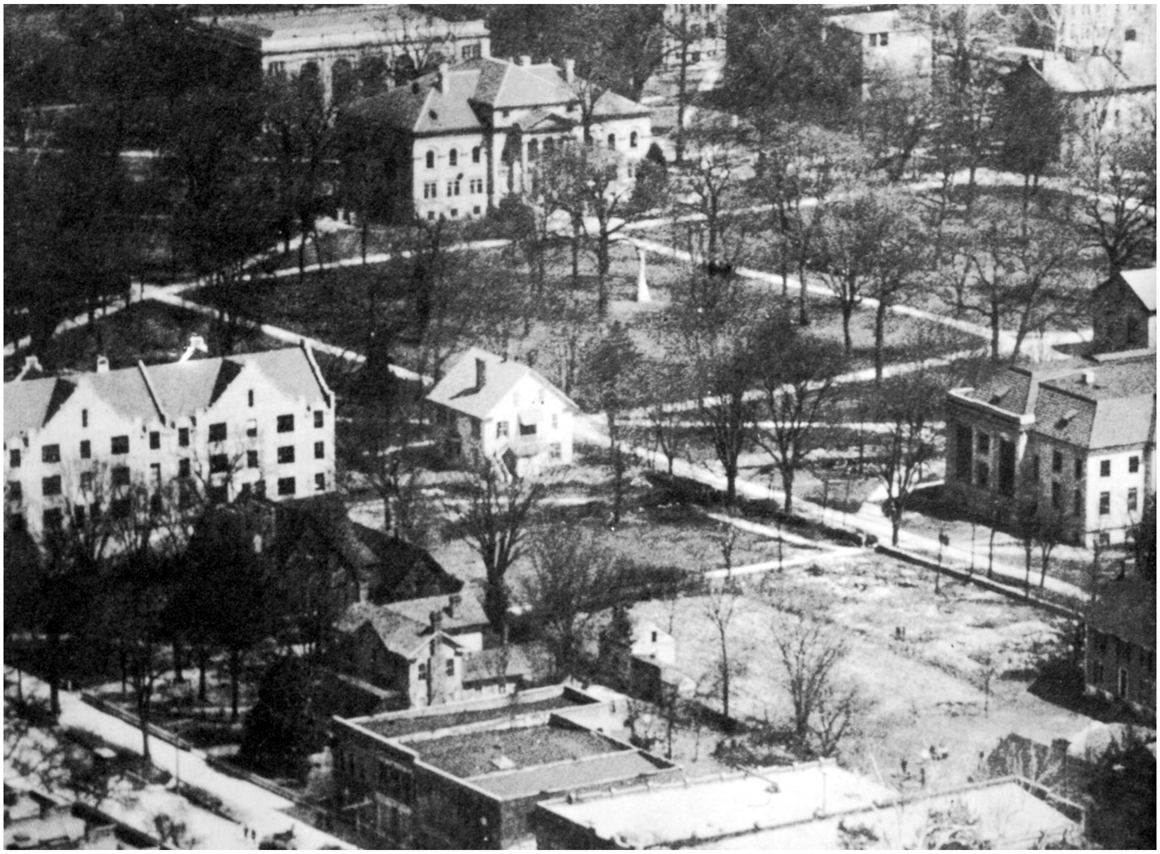


Figure 15. Aerial view of Campus circa 1919 showing back of Phi Delta Theta fraternity house, and Vance and Pettigrew buildings (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).

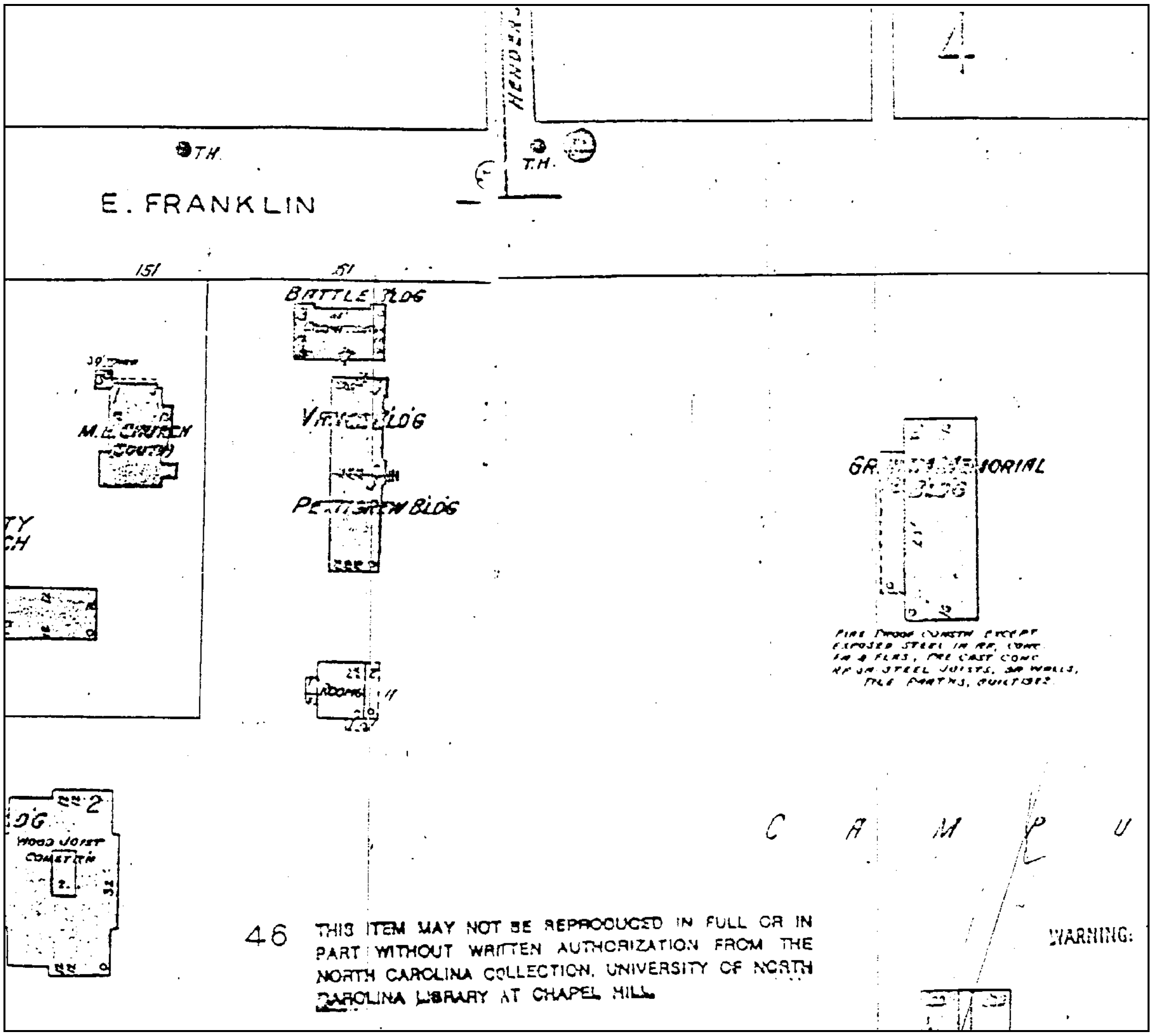
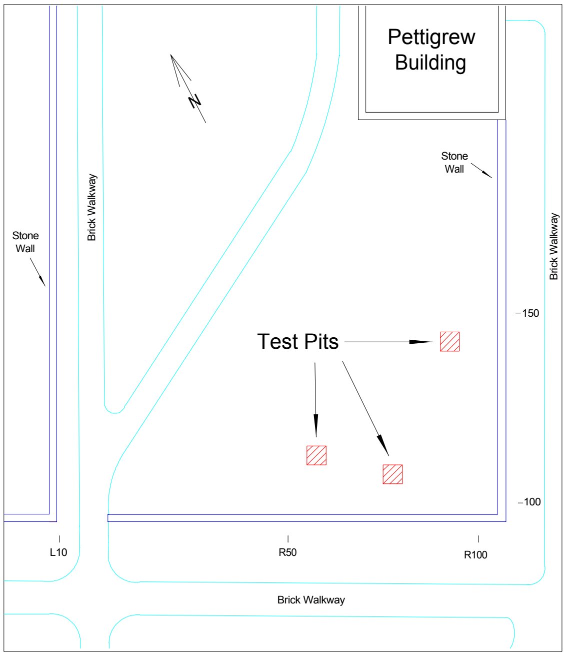
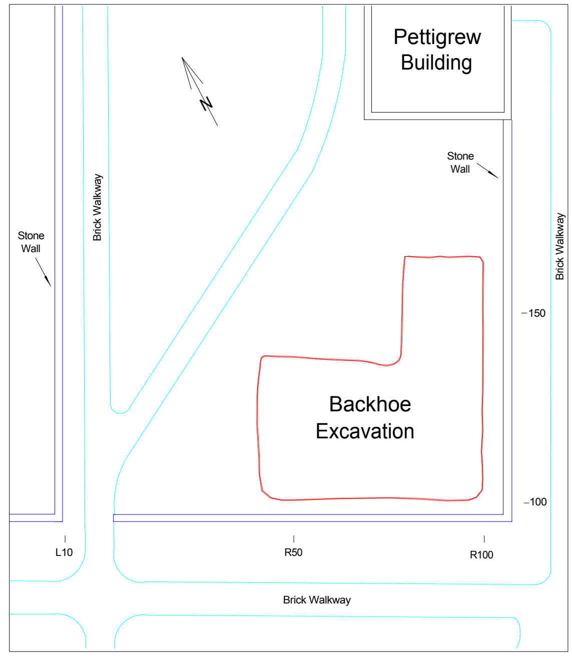


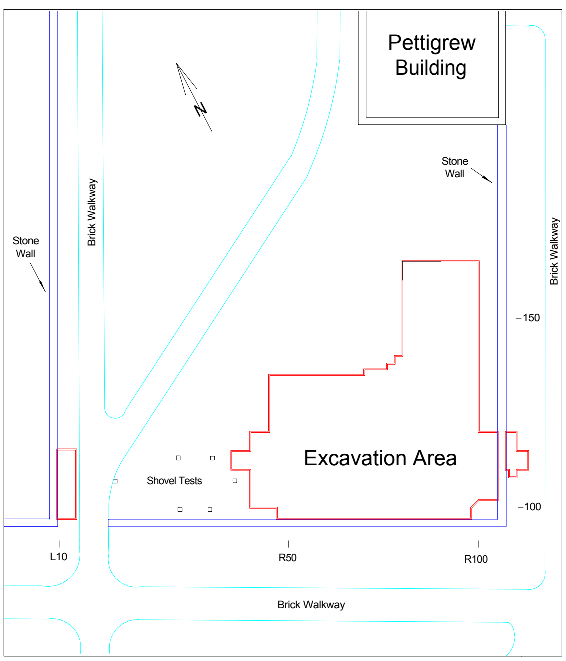
Figure 16. Portion of a 1932 map compiled by the Sanborn Map Company showing the Phi Delta Theta house and Battle-Vance-Pettigrew buildings (left center) (courtesy of the North Carolina Collection).



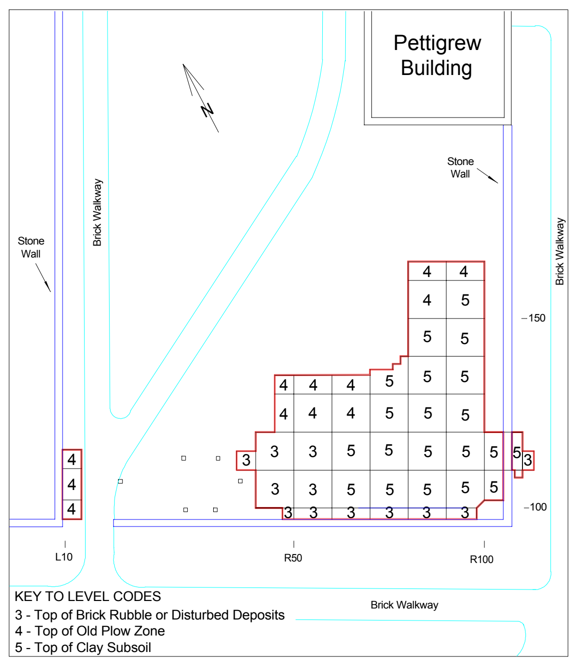
a. Test Pits.



b. Backhoe Excavation.



c. Gridded Excavations.



d. Levels Reached in Each Grid Unit.

Figure 17. Maps of the project site showing phases of excavation.

Figure 18. Excavating Sq. 140R95 prior to backhoe stripping (view to north).

Figure 19. View of the exposed stone foundation (top) and brick, mortar, and plaster (bottom) in Sq. 110R60 (view to north).

Figure 20. Removing topsoil from the Pettigrew site with a backhoe (view to south).

Figure 21. Excavating and mapping the remains of Structure 2 (view to west).

Figure 22. Exposing the south wall foundation of Structure 2 (view to west).

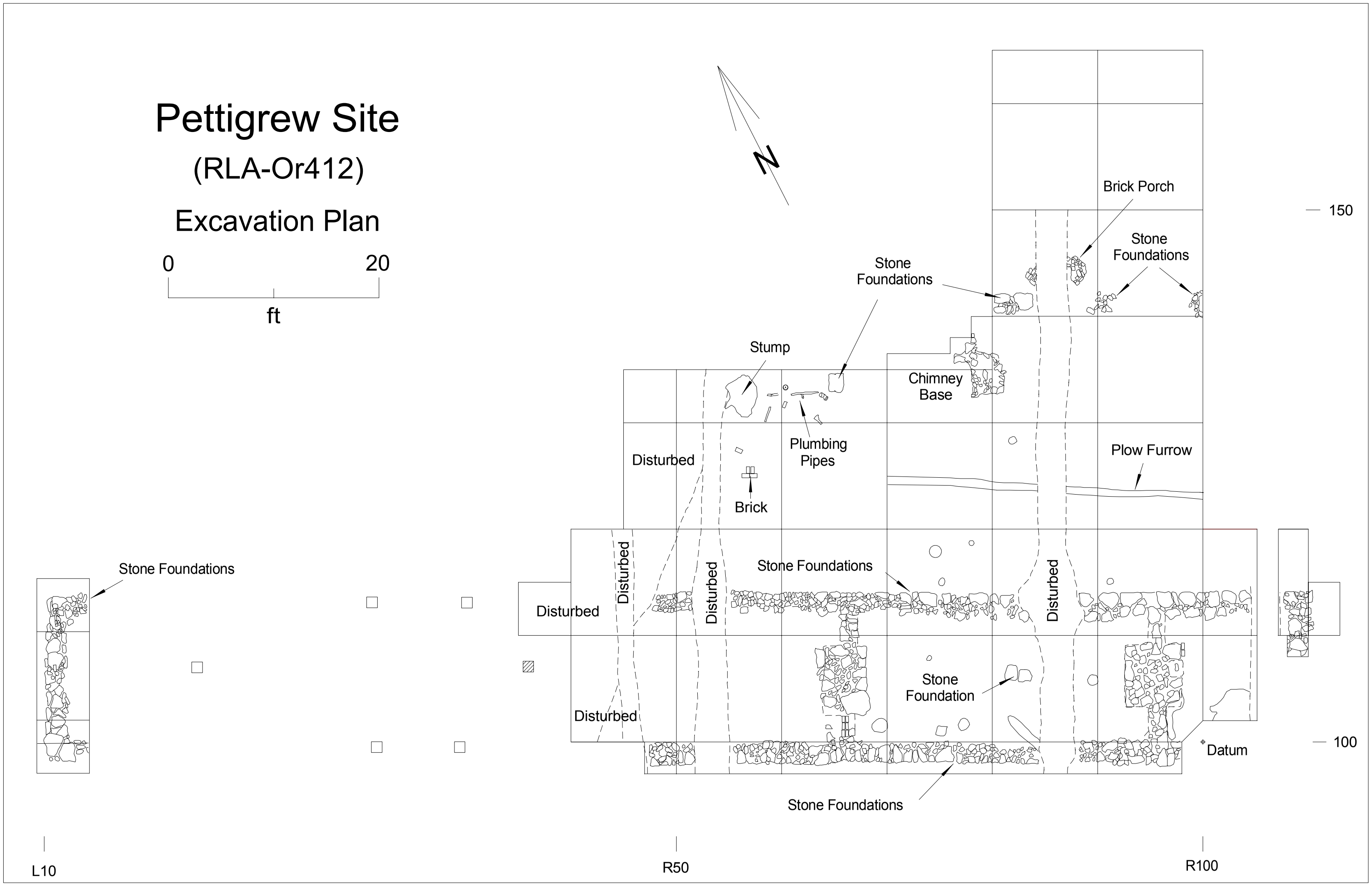


Figure 23. Excavation plan of the Pettigrew site.

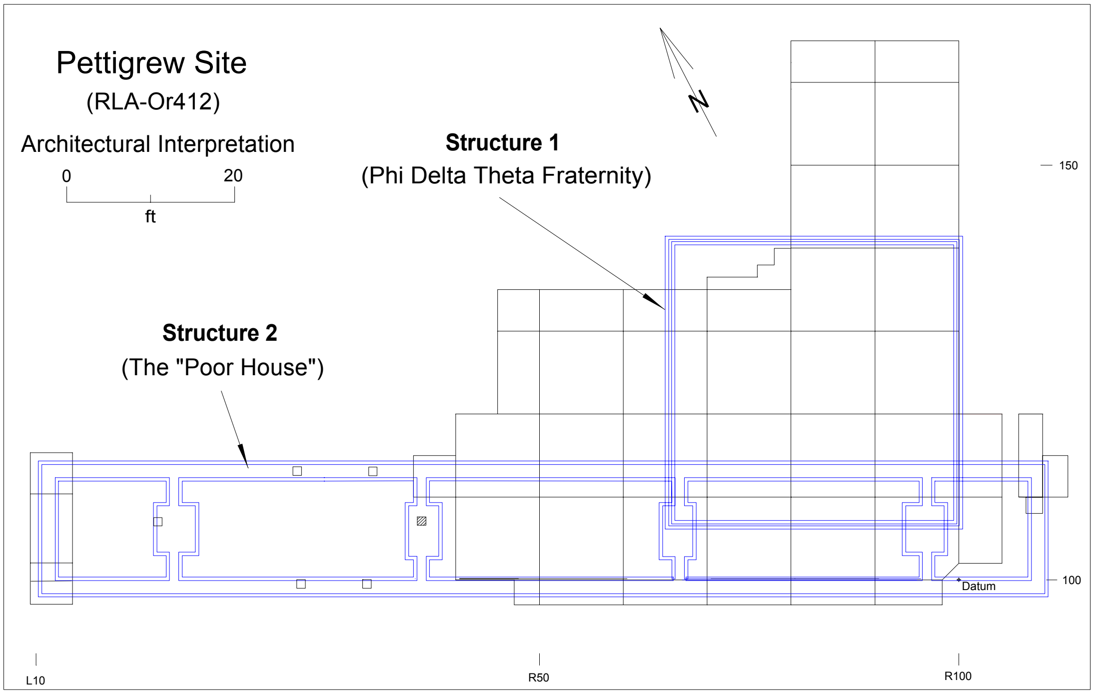


Figure 24. Interpretation of architectural remains found at the Pettigrew site.

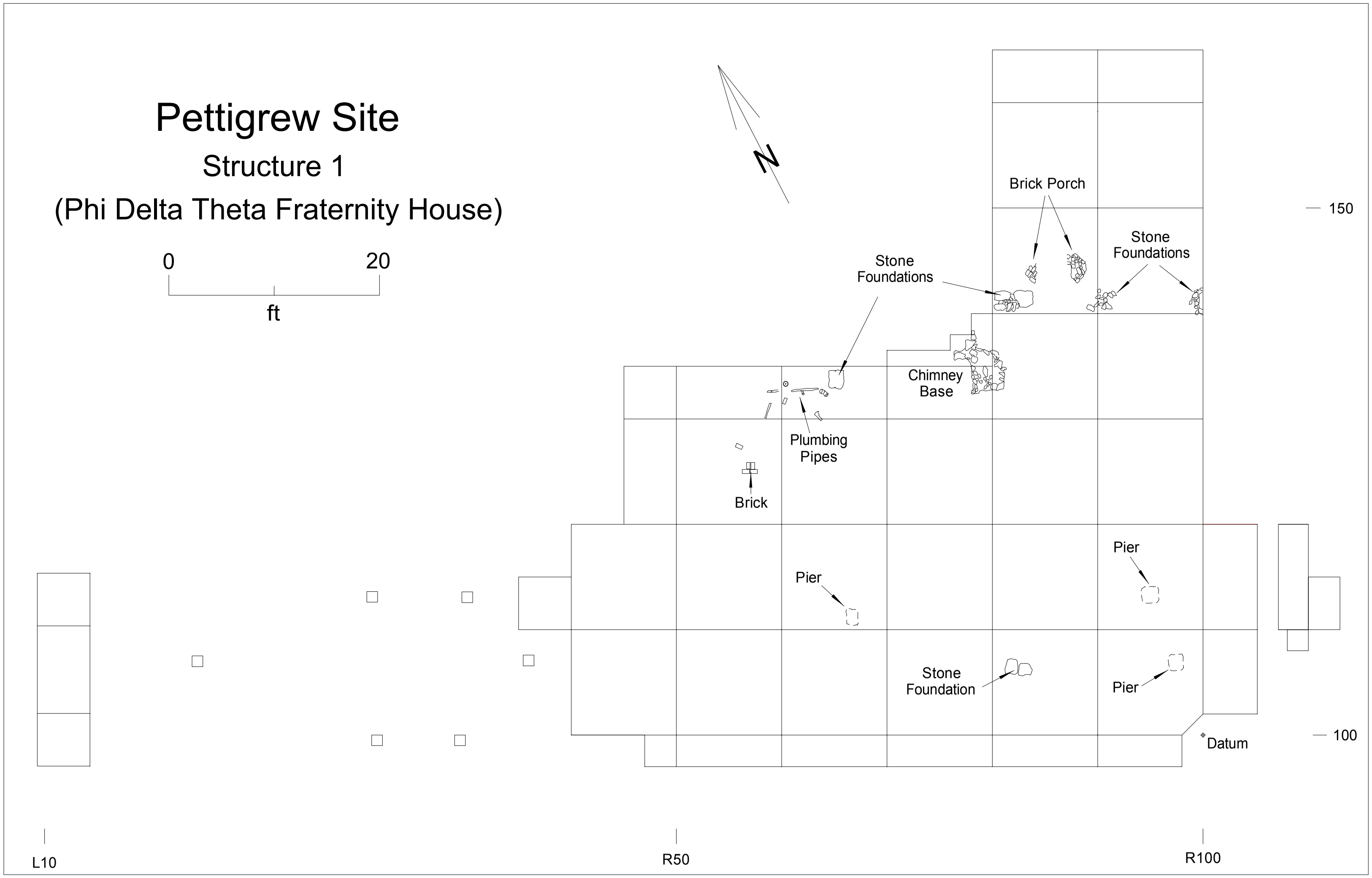


Figure 25. Excavation plan of the Pettigrew site showing archaeological evidence for Structure 1.

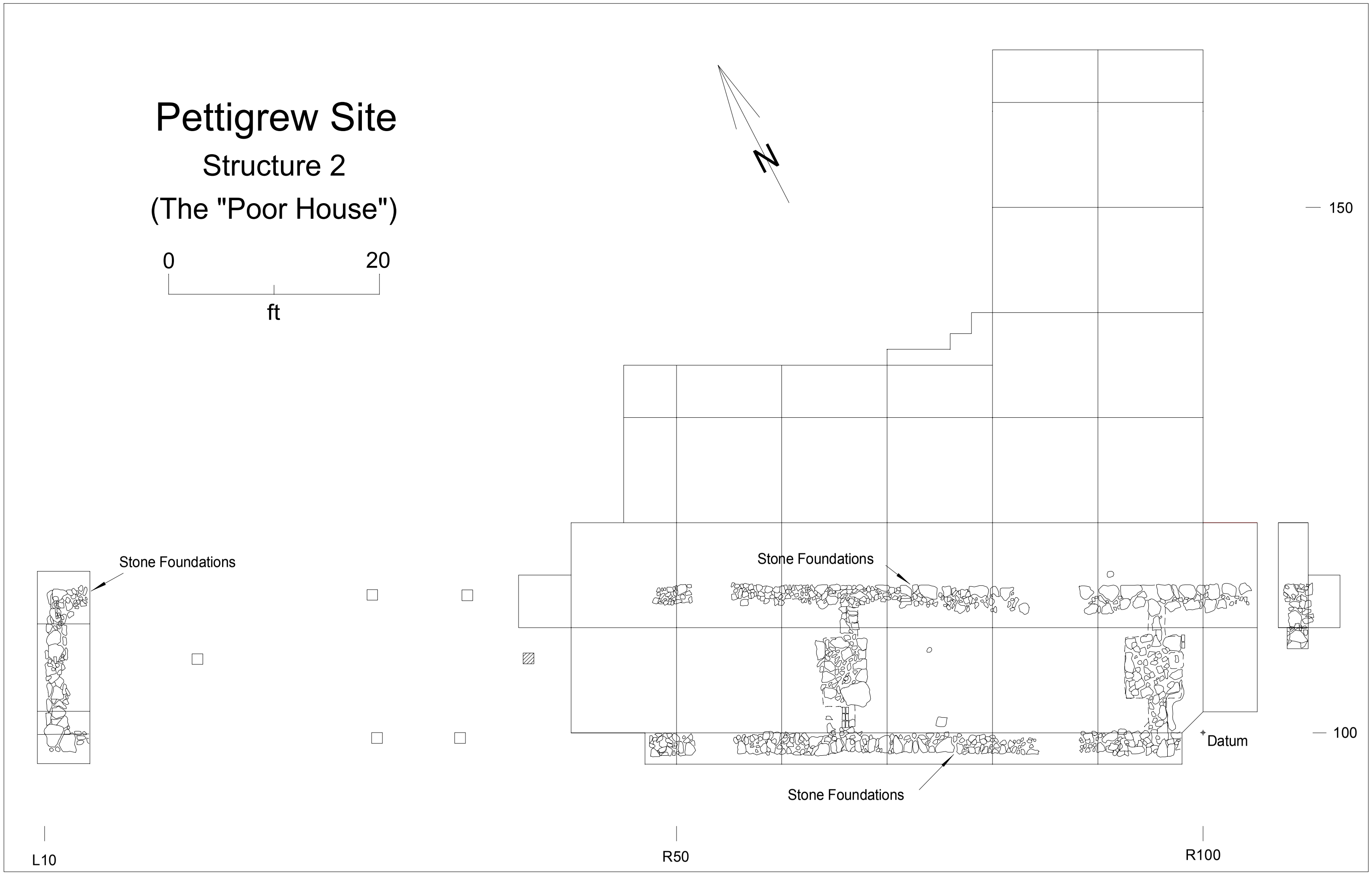


Figure 26. Excavation plan of the Pettigrew site showing archaeological evidence for Structure 2.

Figure 27. Overall view of the Pettigrew site excavation showing Structure 1 wall, porch, and chimney foundations (foreground) and Structure 2 foundation (background) (view to south).

Figure 28. View of Structure 2 fully excavated in the background and partially excavated in the foreground (view to east).

Figure 29. West wall foundation of Structure 2 showing intact course of bricks in foreground (view to south).

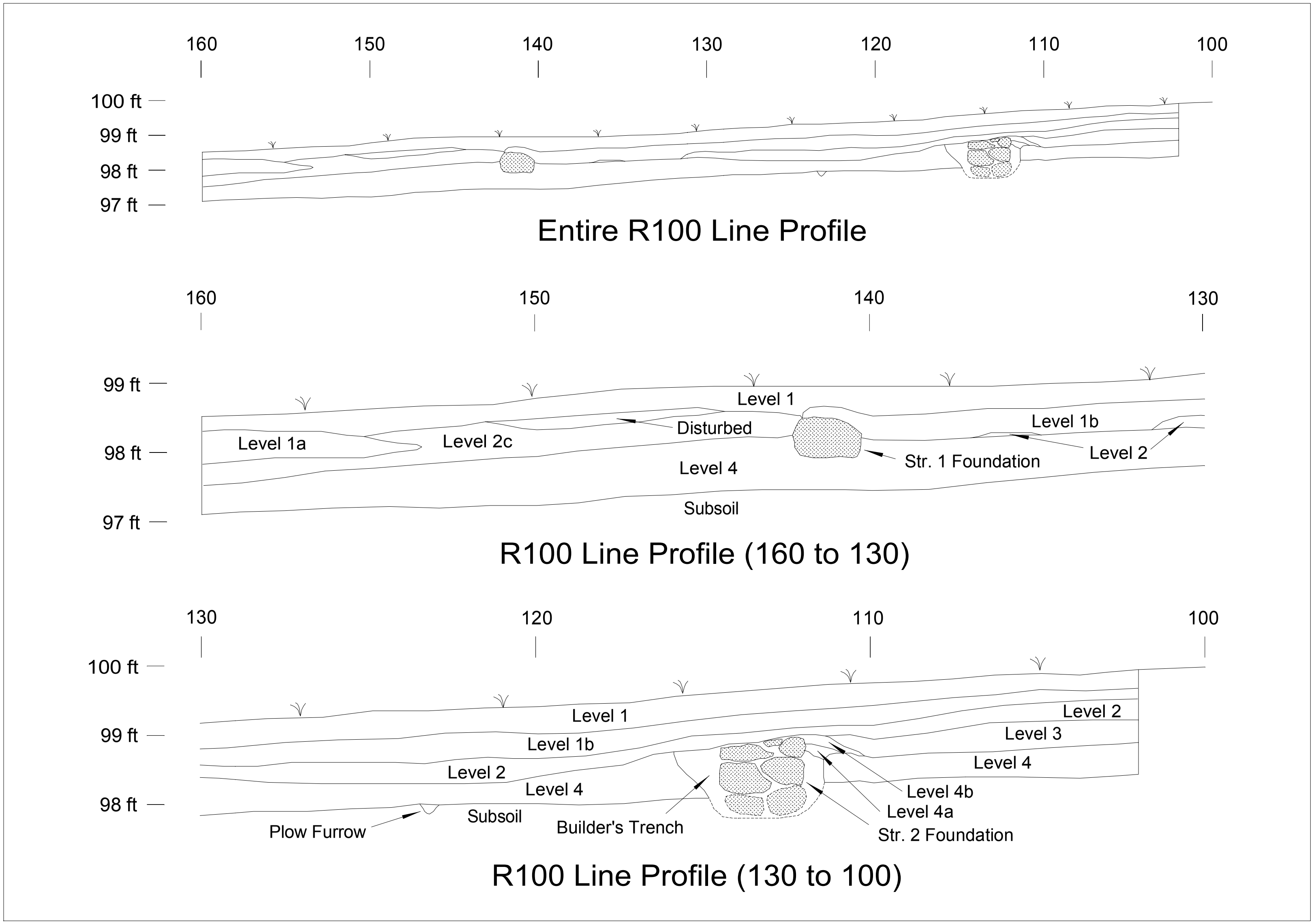


Figure 30. Stratigraphic profile of the R100 Line at the Pettigrew site.

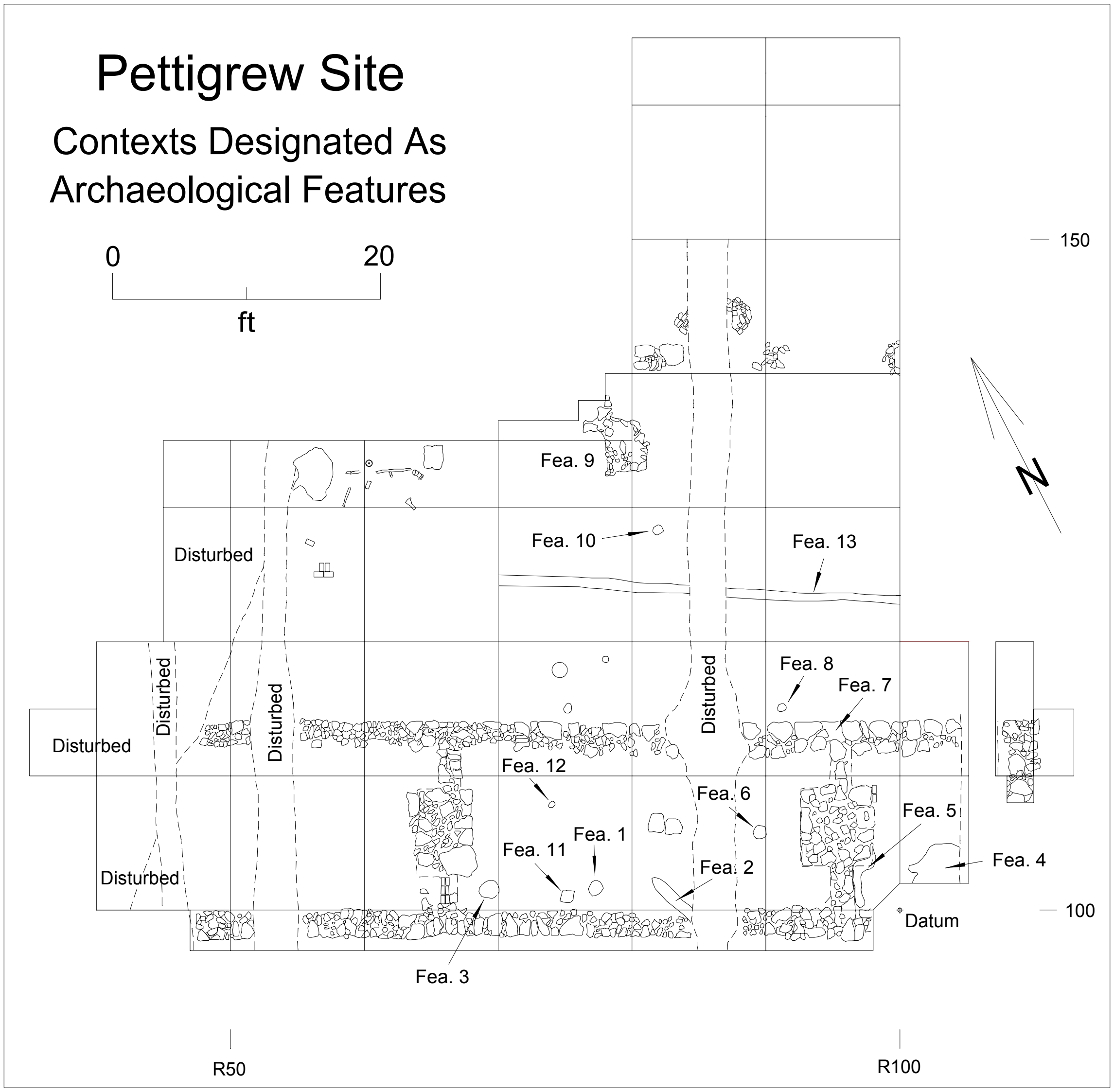


Figure 31. Partial map of the Pettigrew site excavation locating contexts designated as archaeological features.

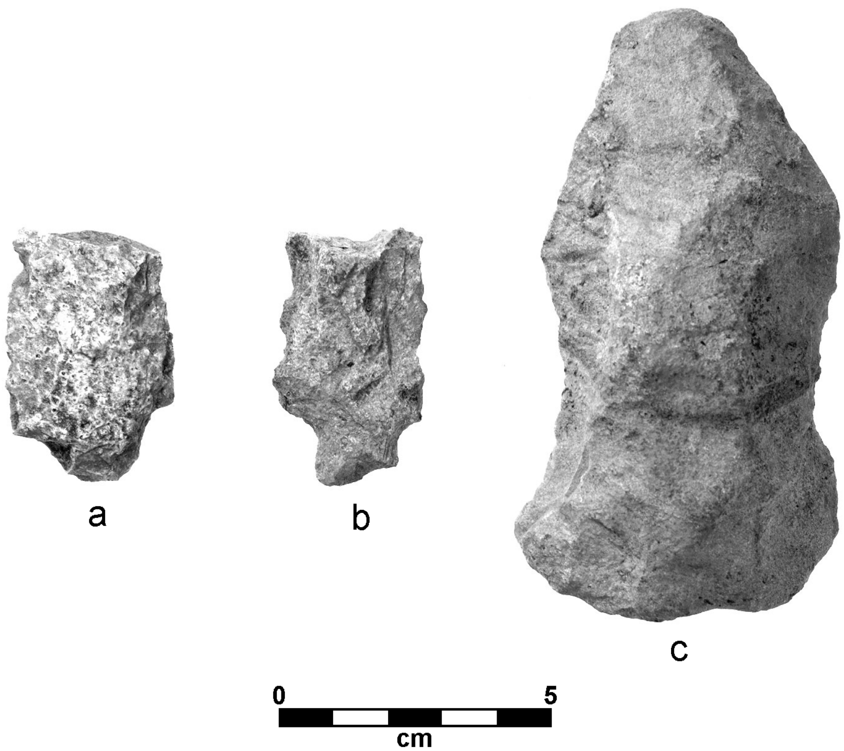


Figure 32. Prehistoric lithic artifacts: chipped-stone projectile points (*a*–*b*); and Guilford axe (*c*).

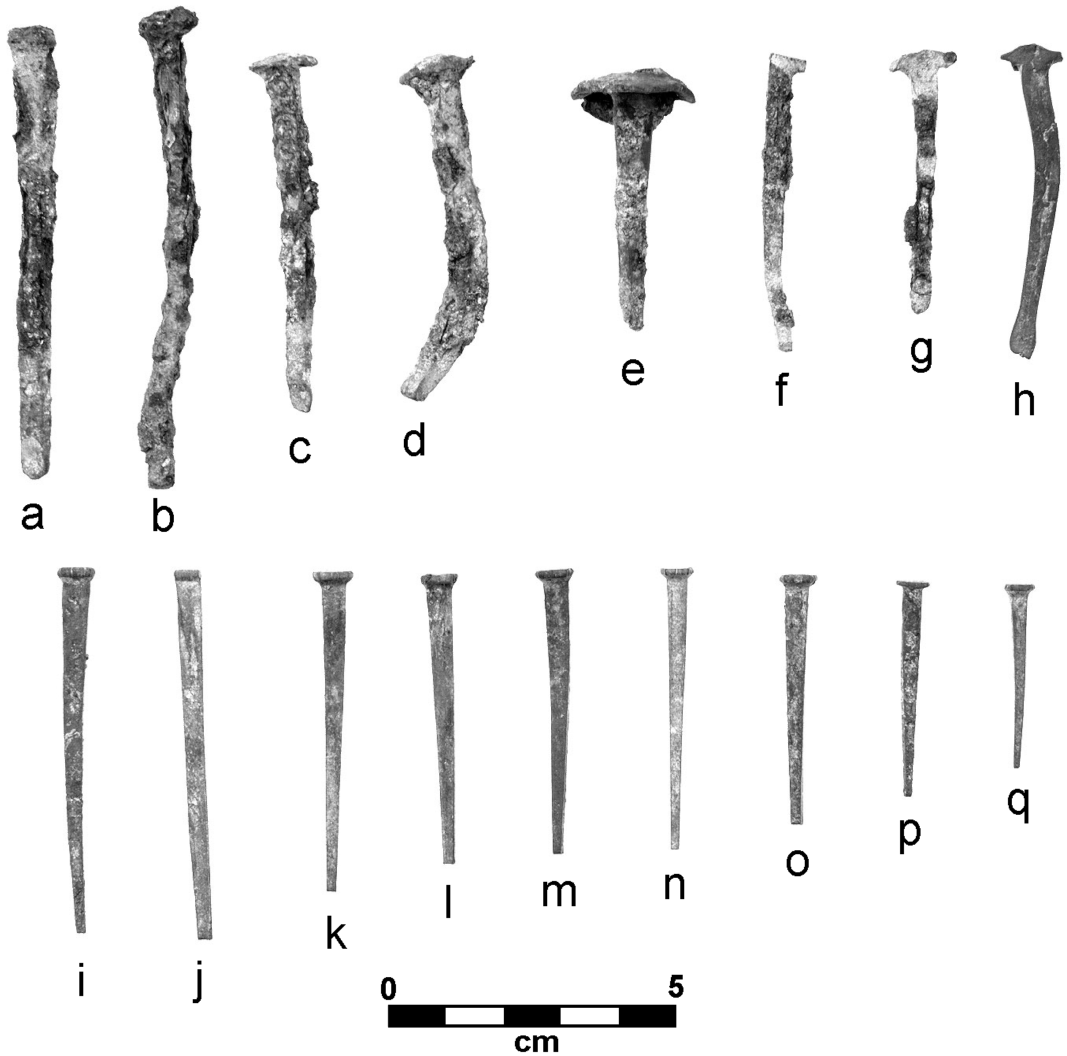


Figure 33. Nails: wrought nails (*a–e*); cut nails (*f–q*); finishing nails (*i–q*).

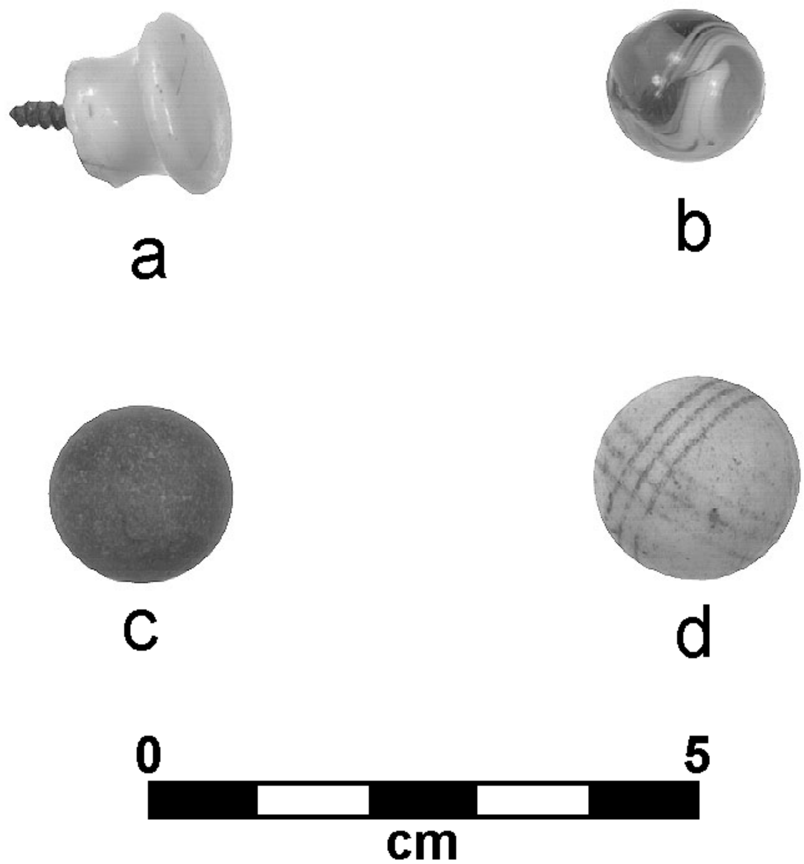


Figure 34. Miscellaneous ceramic and glass artifacts: porcelain drawer pull with screw (*a*); twentieth-century glass marble (*b*); late nineteenth-century unglazed gray ceramic marble (*c*); late nineteenth-century white ceramic marble striped red and green (*d*).

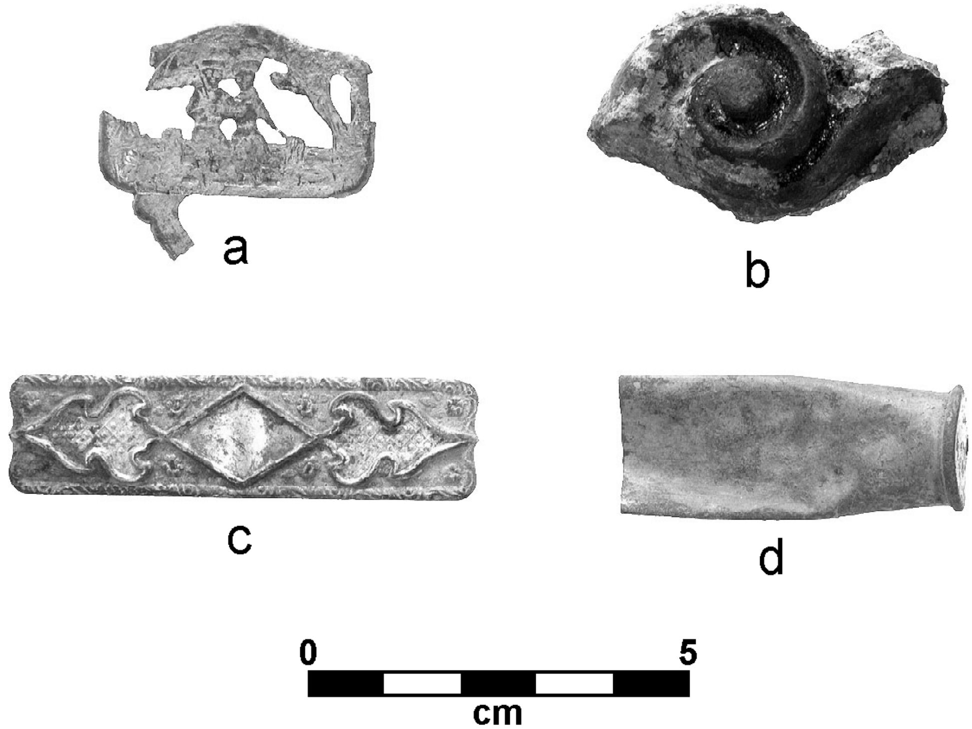


Figure 35. Miscellaneous metal artifacts: possible shoe ornament (*a*); ornamental iron scroll (*b*); decorative brass plate (*c*); .577 calibre sporting rifle cartridge (*d*), drawn brass, 1.5" length (British manufacturer, Enfield, produced this type between 1870 and 1900) (*d*).

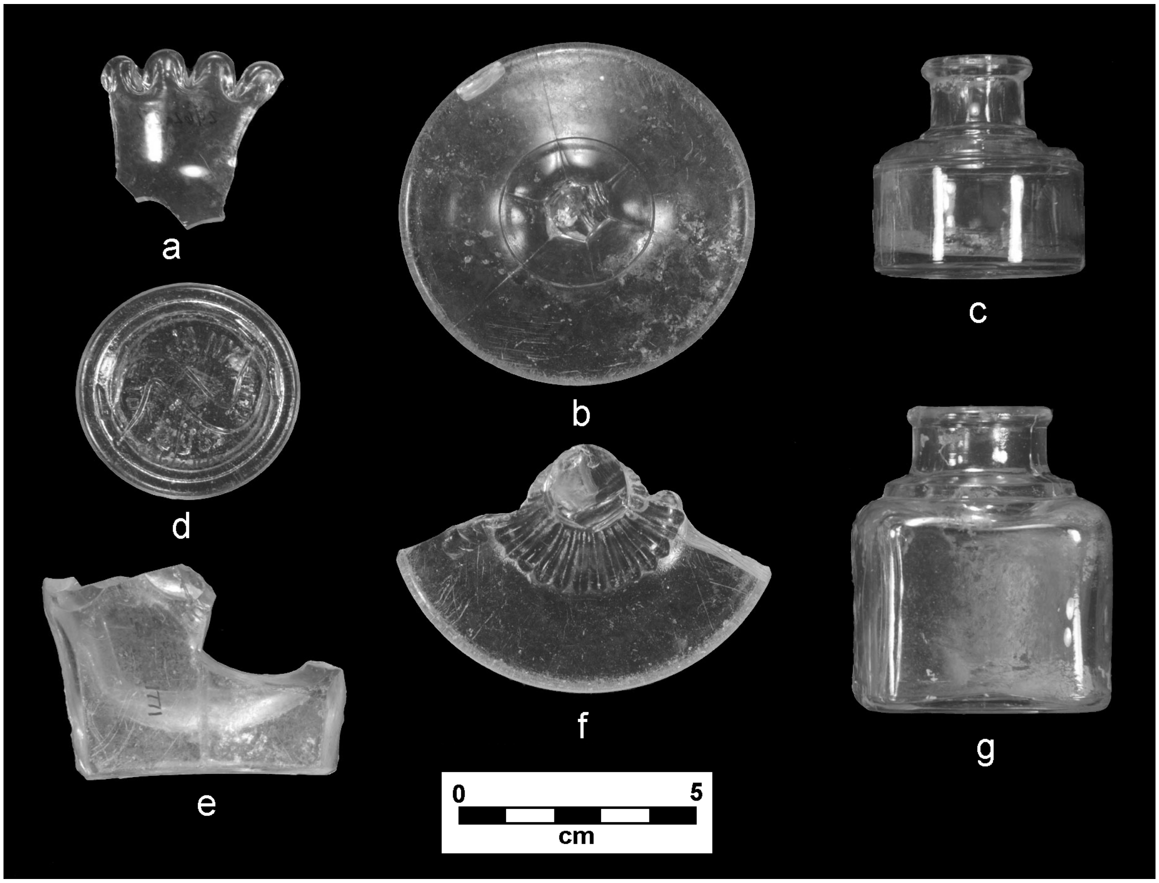


Figure 36. Glassware: oil lamp chimney (*a*); stemware (*b*, *f*); glass lid (*d*) reads “PATD JANY. 11TH 1898”; tumbler (*e*); early twentieth-century ink bottles (*c*, *g*), (*c*) reads “HIGGINS INKS BROOKLYN N.Y.”

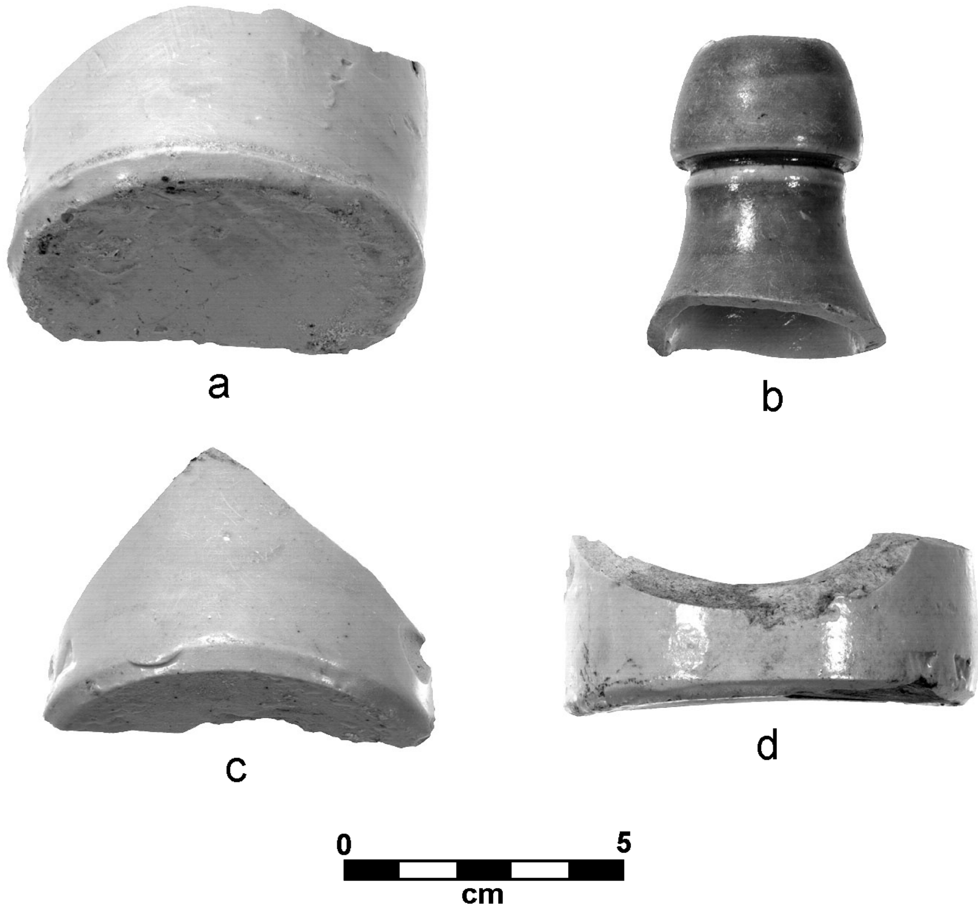


Figure 37. Imported ceramic ale bottles, mid-nineteenth century, cream colored base with yellow ochre slipped tops.

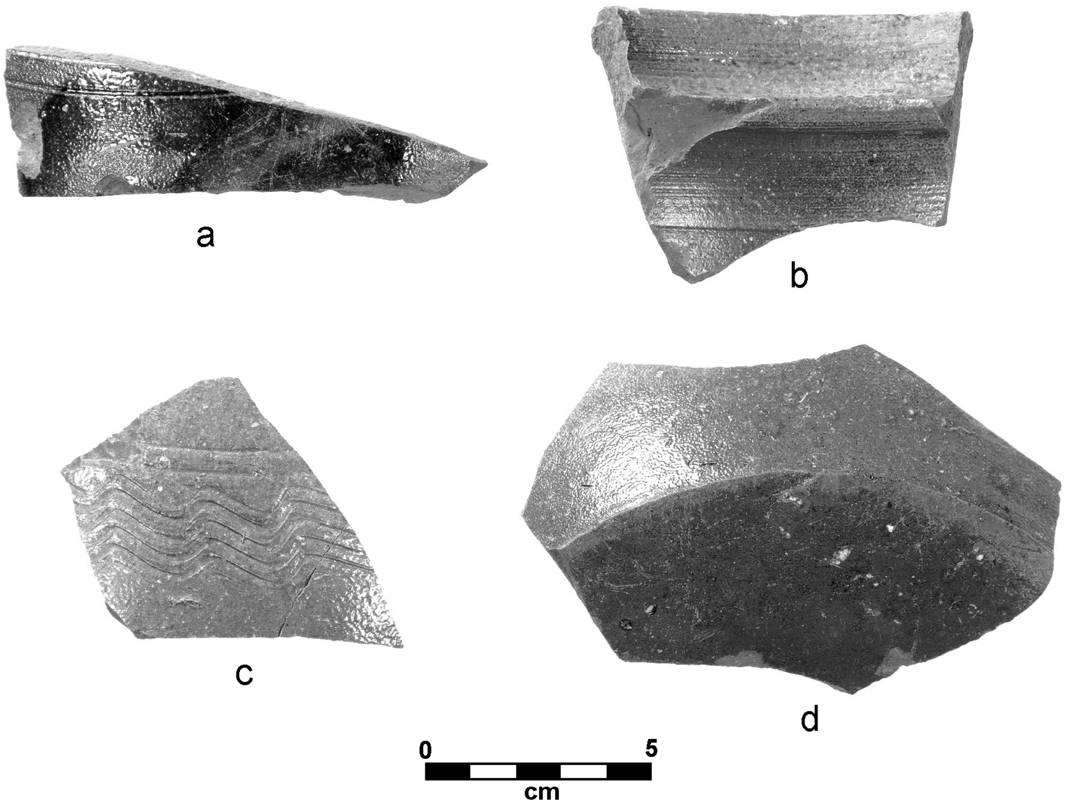


Figure 38. Stoneware: Virginia-made jug, salt-glazed, blue-painted, with incised bands (*a*); North Carolina-made (Eastern Piedmont) salt-glazed jar with recessed rim for a lid (potter probably Fox or Dixon) (*b*, *d*); and North Carolina-made, salt-glazed jug with incised lines in a sine-wave design (potter Elijah K. Moffit or Fox) (*c*).

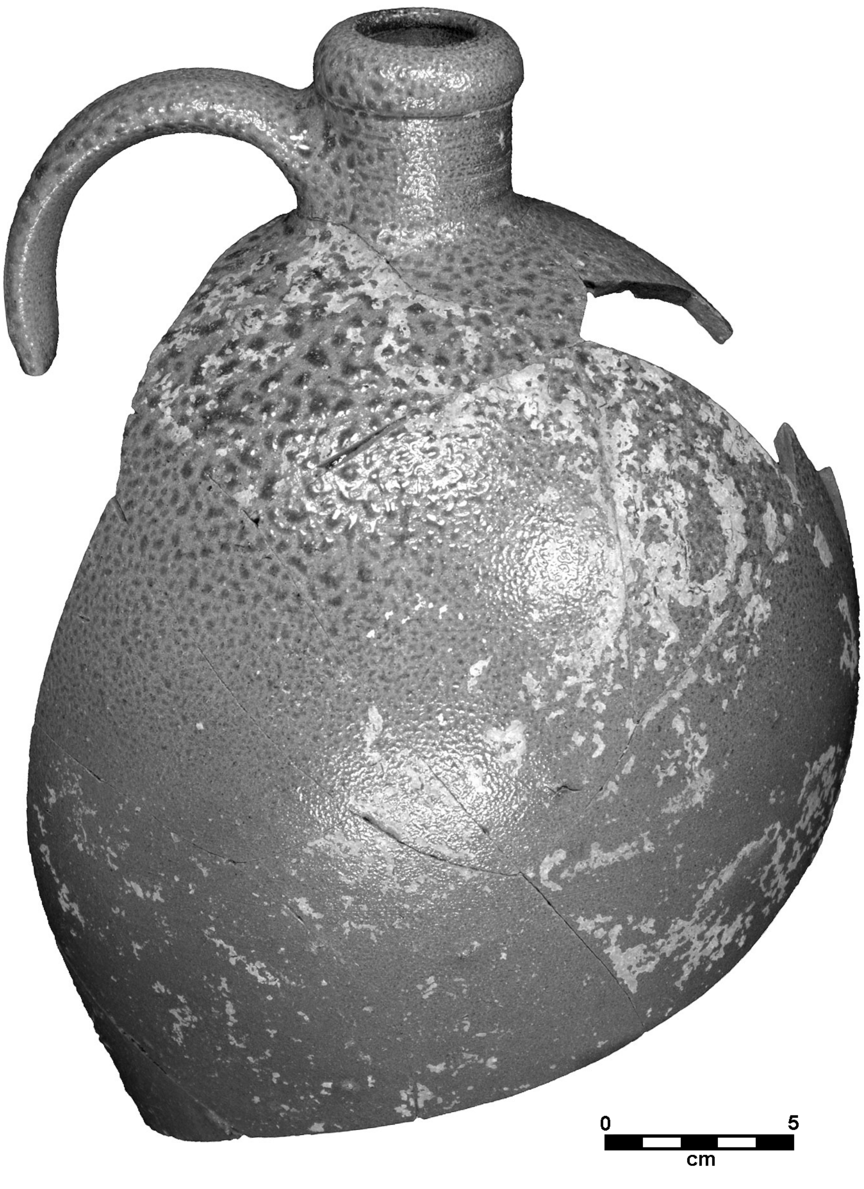


Figure 39. Early nineteenth-century stoneware jug, North Carolina salt-glazed (potter probably Fox or Dixon).

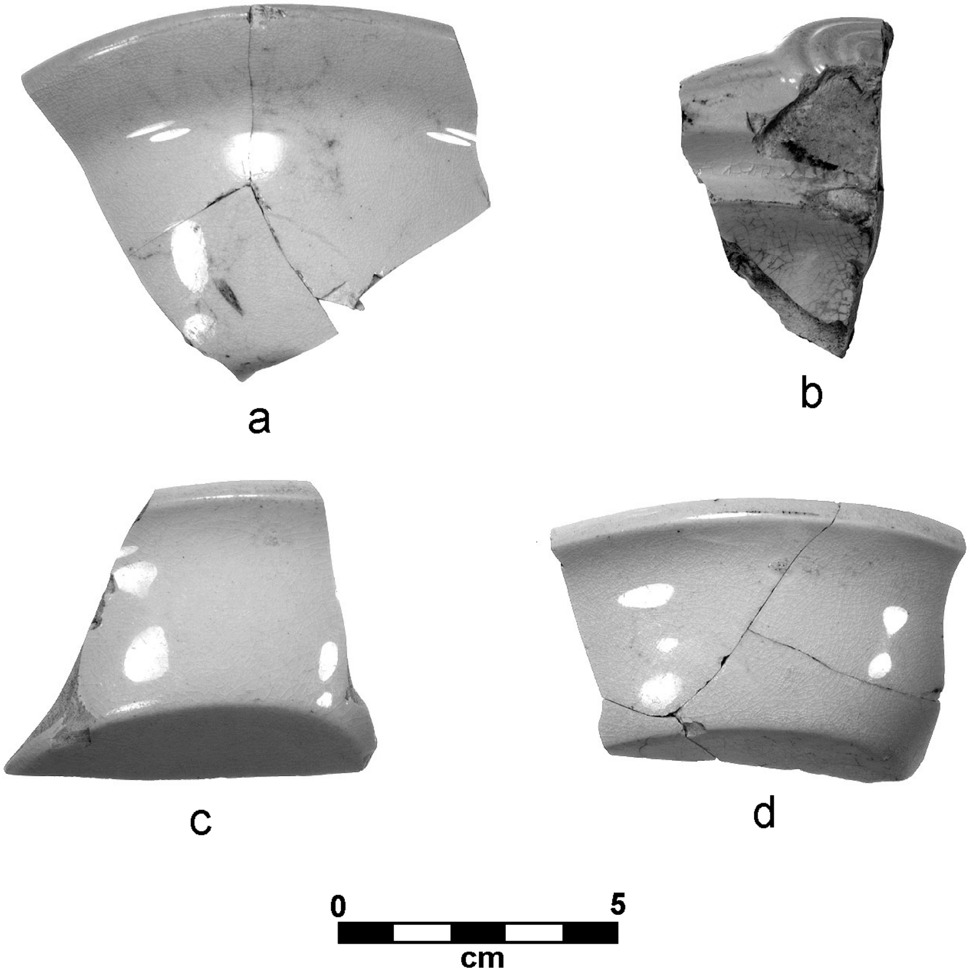


Figure 40. Refined, undecorated wares: White Granite serving dish (*a*); possible White Granite soup tureen (*b*); White Granite baking dish (*c*); Whiteware oval baking dish (*d*).

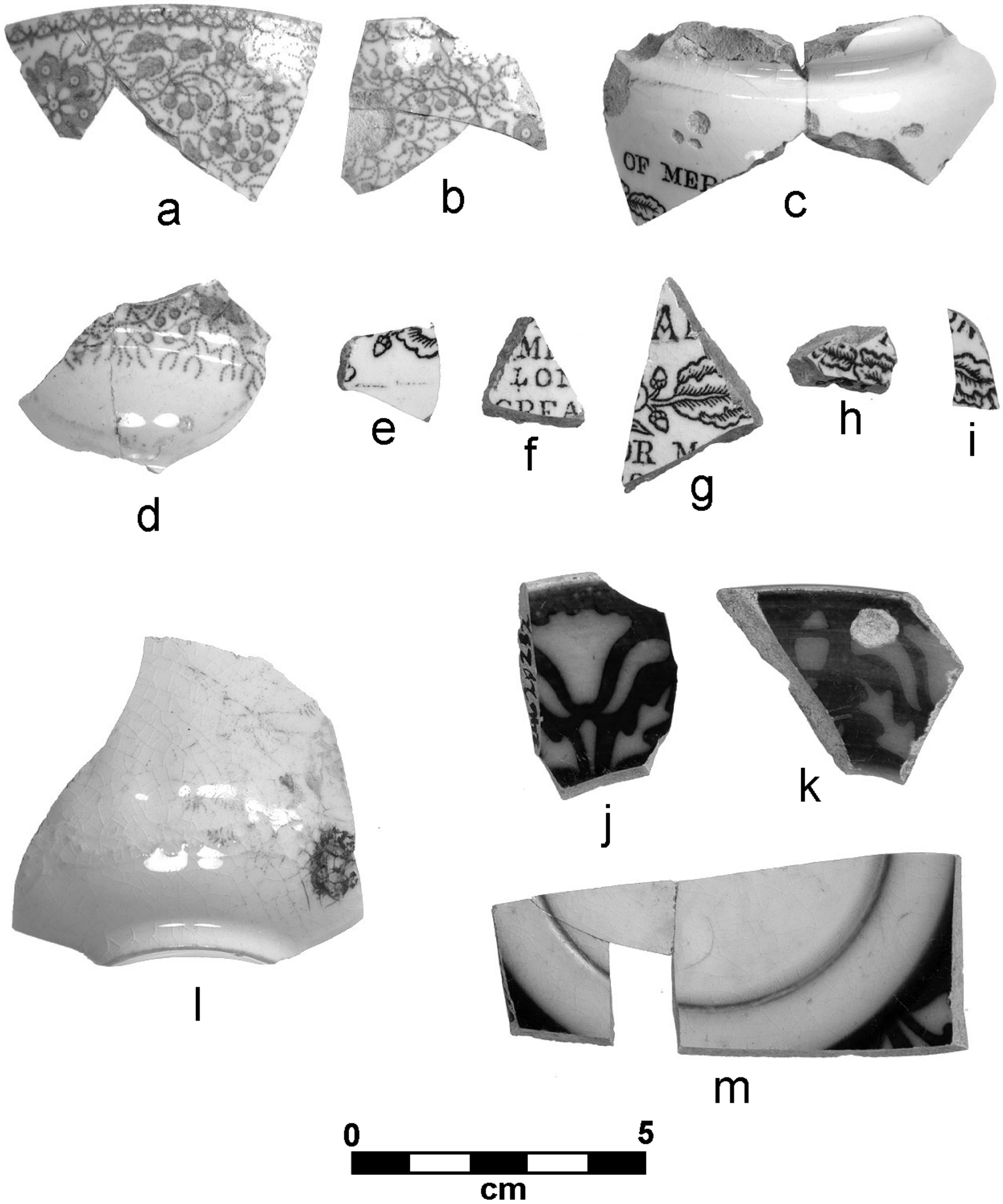


Figure 41. Transfer printed wares: cup, Non-continuous repeating floral pattern (*a*, *b*, and *d*); jar, black transfer-printed with acorn, oak leaves and writing (*c*, *e–i*); molded cup with overglaze transfer print (*l*); Flow Blue Art Nouveau-style plate, 8" diameter (*j*, *k*, and *m*).

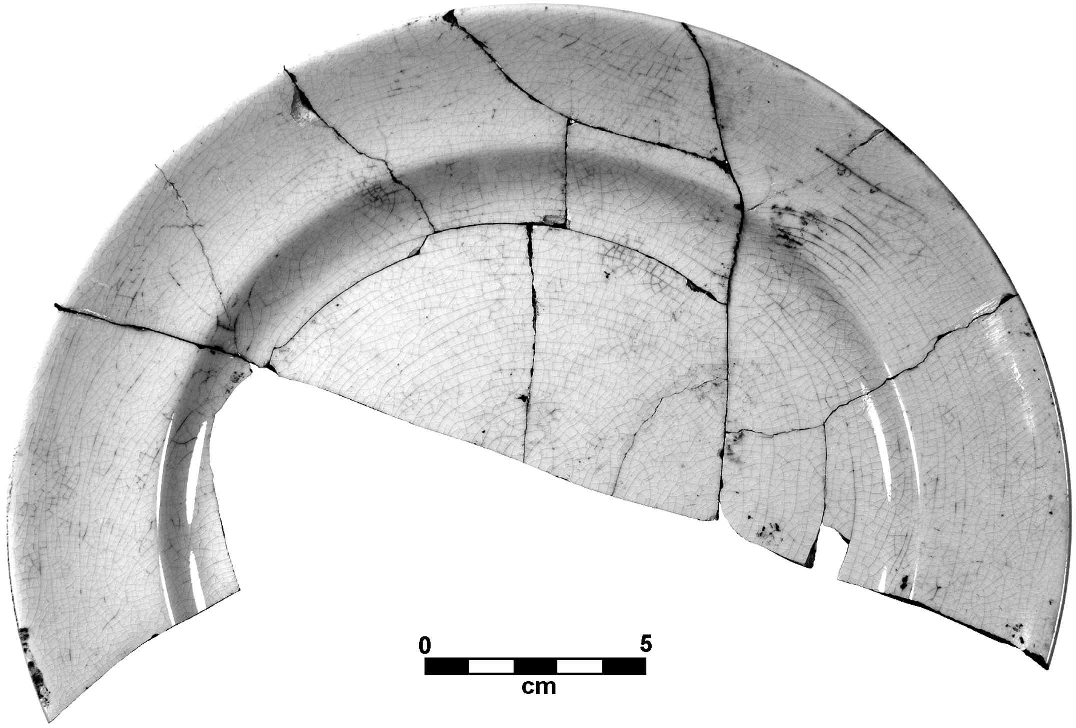


Figure 42. Whiteware plate, 9.5” diameter.

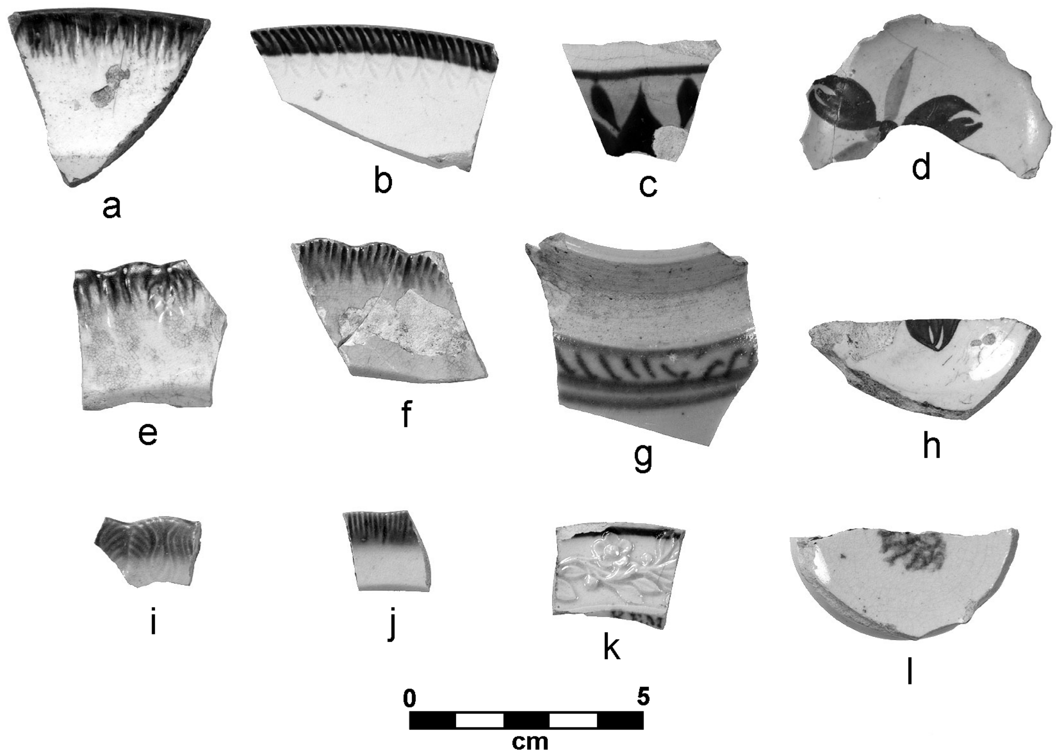


Figure 43. Shell-edged, molded or painted wares: blue unscalloped rim with impressed lines (*a*); blue unscalloped rim with impressed lines in “chicken foot” pattern (*b*); asymmetrical scalloped edge with impressed curved lines (*e* [blue] and *i* [green]); even scalloped edge with impressed lines (*f* [blue] and *j* [green]); molded child’s plate, blue transfer print with letters “rem” just below marley (*k*); hand-painted, handleless cup (*c*, *d*, and *h*); porcelain Canton-Chinese export jar, blue underglaze painting (*g*); stamp-painted tea cup (*l*).

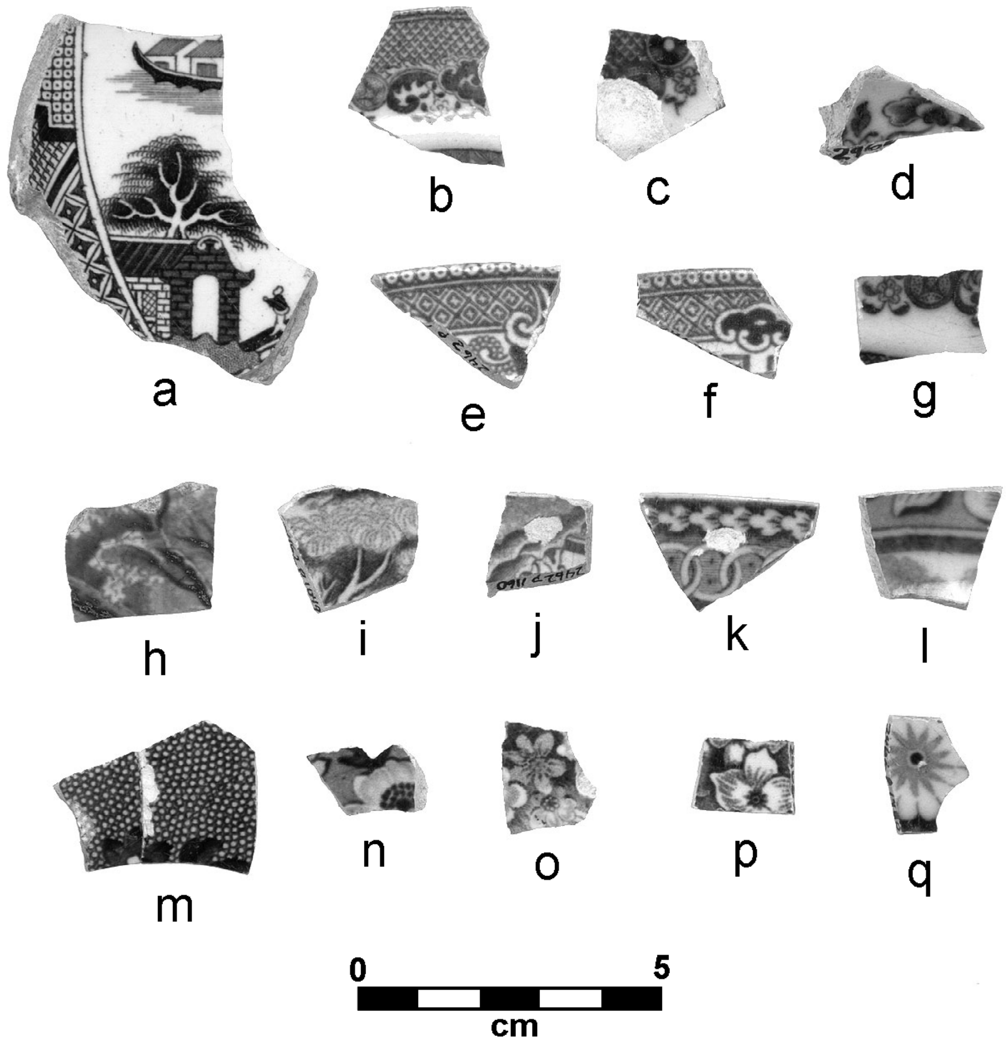


Figure 44. Transfer printed wares: Chinoiserie style designs (*a*–*g*); Negative print designs (*h*–*k*); Continuous patterned floral marleys (*l*–*q*).

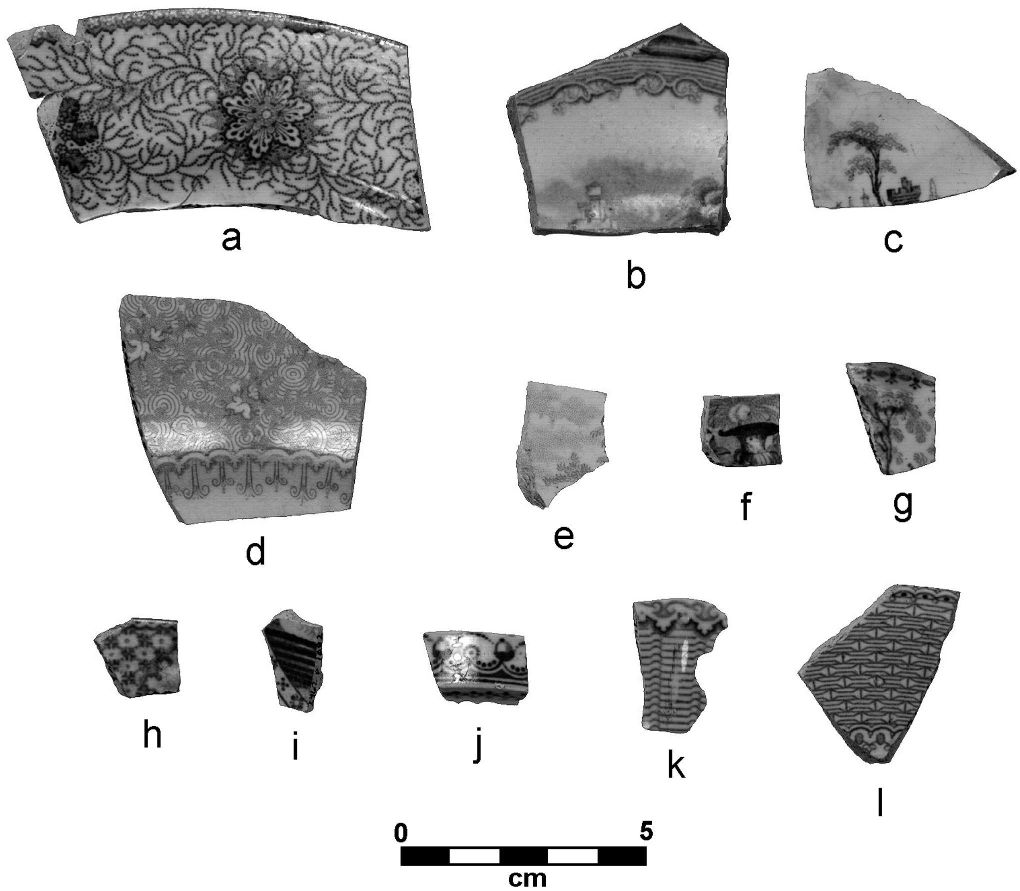


Figure 45. Transfer printed wares: Non-continuous repeating geometric marleys (*a*, *d*); Linear marleys (*i*, *k*); Repeating acorn pattern on a ceramic lid (*j*).

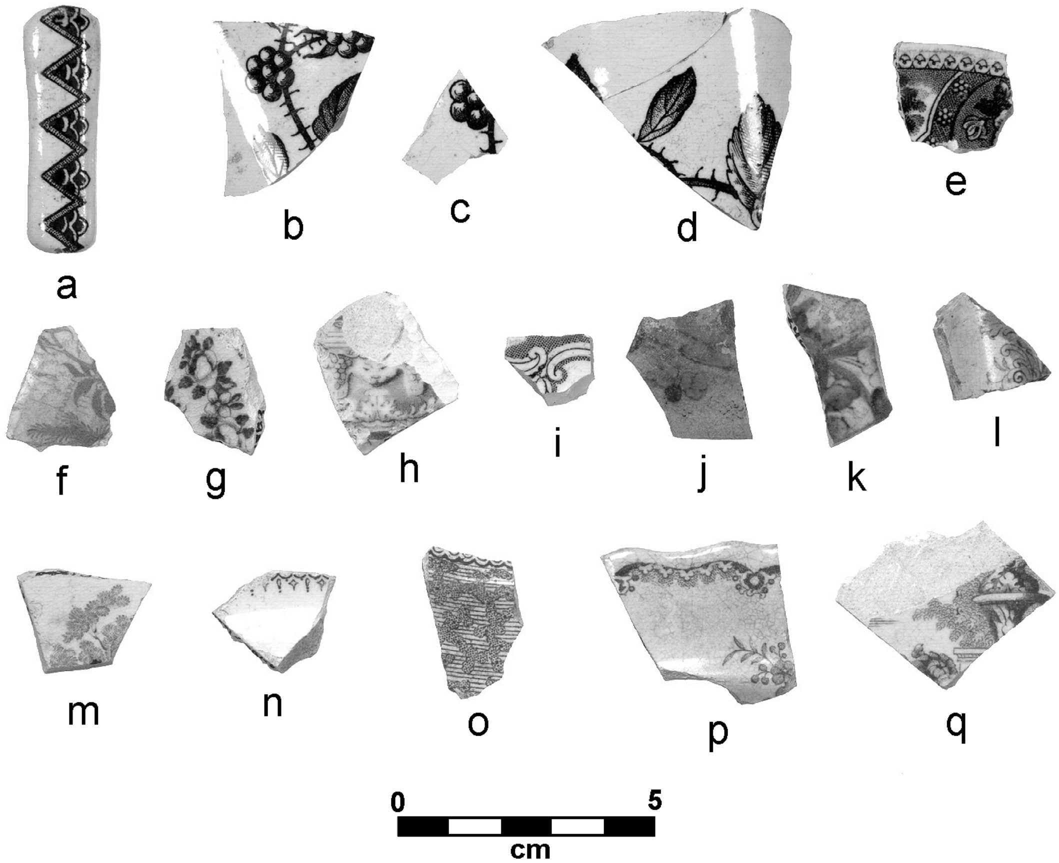


Figure 46. Transfer printed wares: Repeating geometric pattern on cup handle (*a*); Blackberry pattern (*b*–*d*); Floral vignette marley (*e*); various floral and scenic patterns (*f*–*p*); urn, Classical style design (*q*).

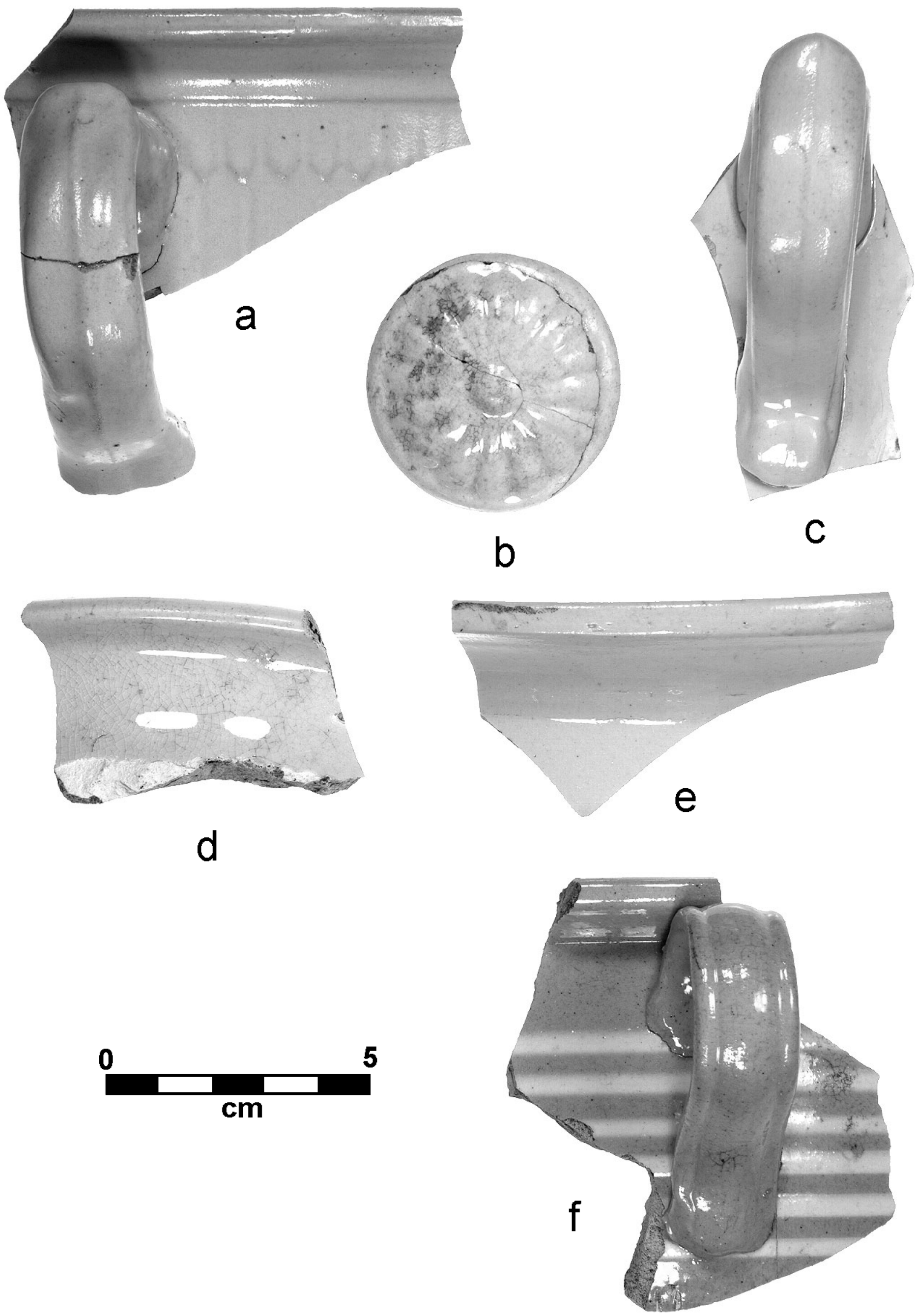


Figure 47. Nineteenth-century chamber pots: White Granite chamber pots (*a*, *c*, and *e*); Whiteware finial for chamber pot lid (*b*); Whiteware chamber pot (*d*); Annular Yellow ware miniature or toy chamber pot (*f*).

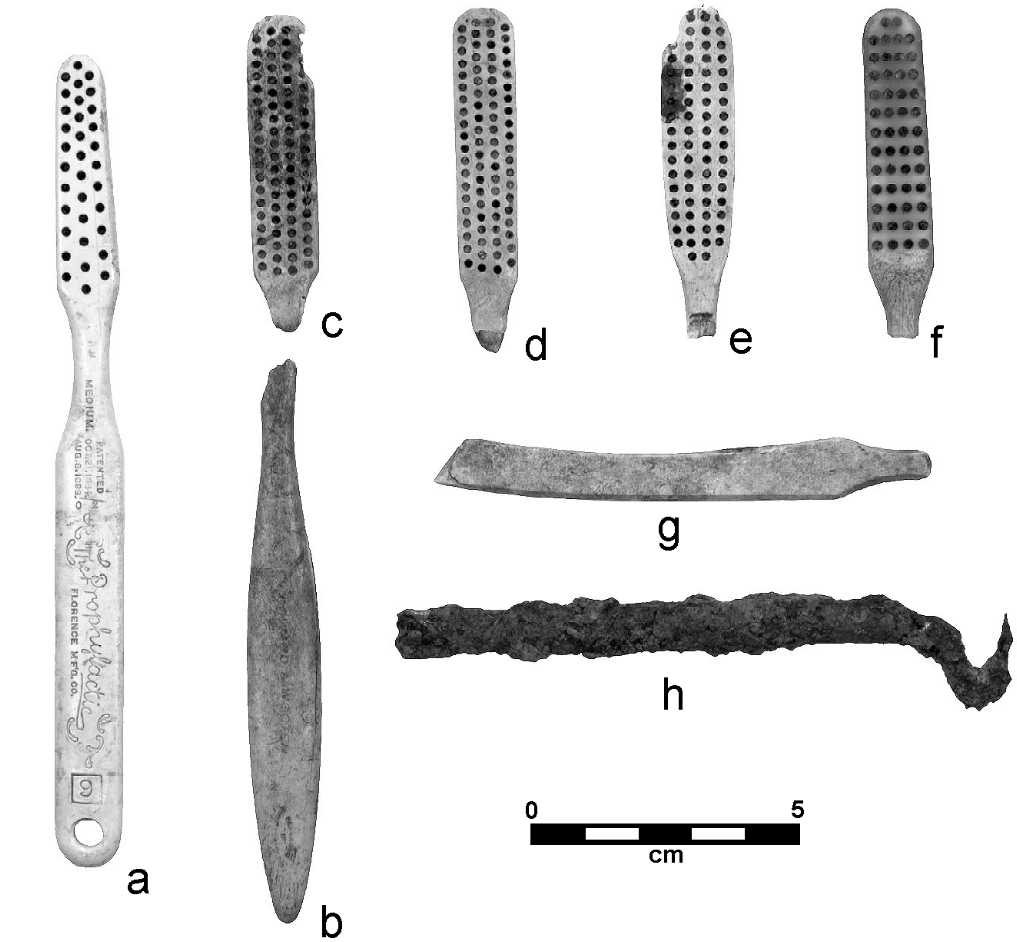


Figure 48. Toothbrushes and possible dental tool: plastic toothbrush (*a*), reads “MEDIUM/PATENTED OCT. 21, 1884/AUG. 8, 1899/The Prophylactic/ Florence Mf’g. Co./6”; plastic toothbrush (*f*); wood toothbrushes (*b*, *c*); bone toothbrushes (*d*, *e*, and *g*); possible iron dental tool (*h*).

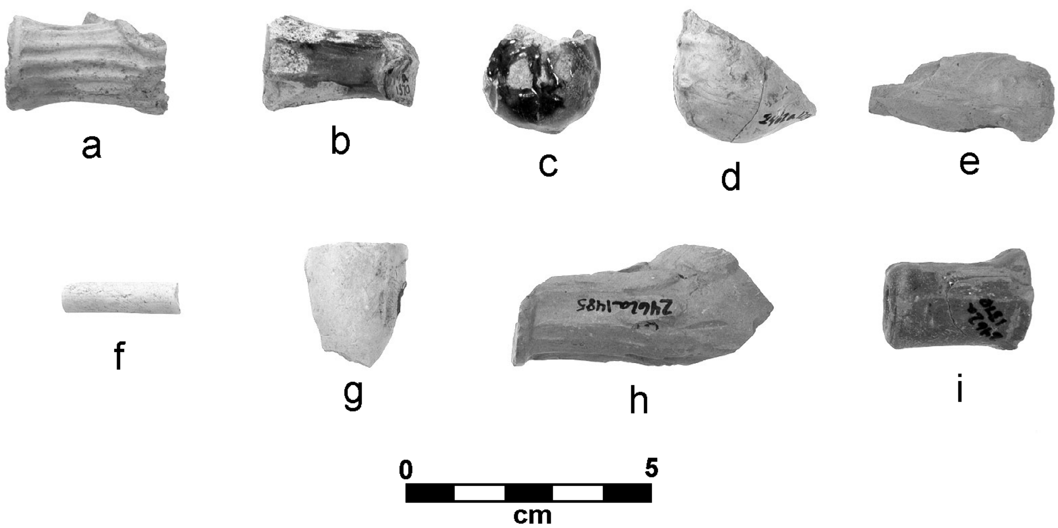


Figure 49. Late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century tobacco pipes: possible Moravian pipes (*a–e*, *h*) (*c–e* and *h* are anthropomorphic styles); white kaolin pipes (*f*, *g*); red, glazed stub-stemmed pipe (*i*).

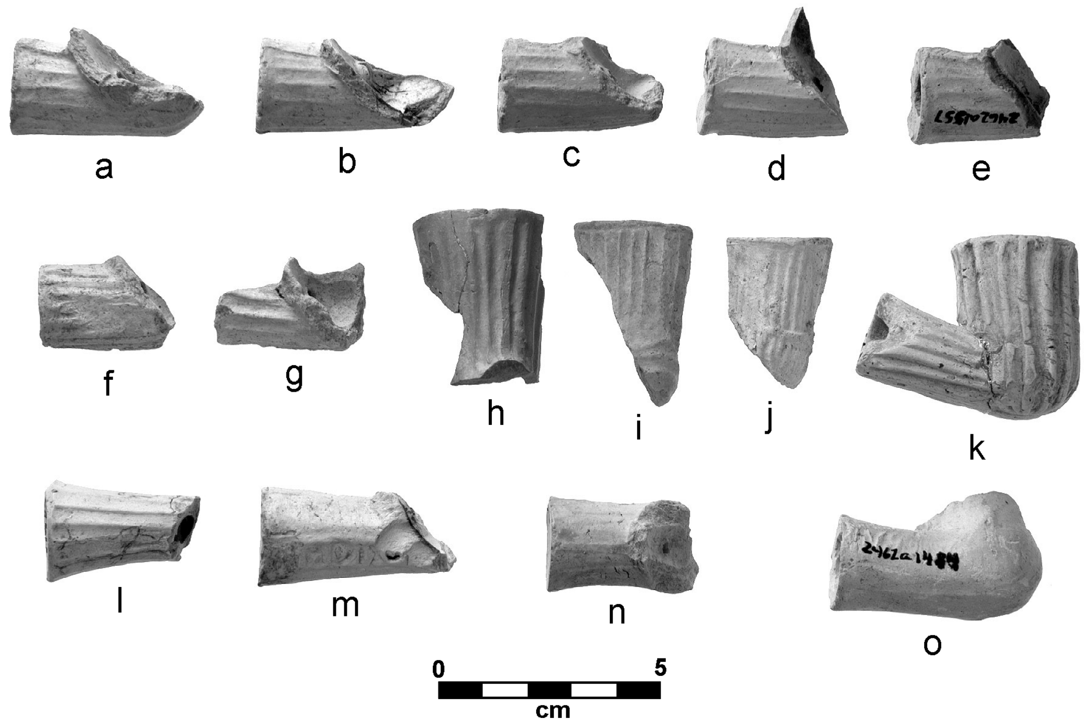


Figure 50. Early to mid-nineteenth-century pipes: locally-produced stub-stemmed pipes (*a–e*), possibly Solomon Loy pipes; fluted, stub-stemmed Moravian-style pipes (*f–k*); Dixon and possible Dixon pipes (*l–o*).

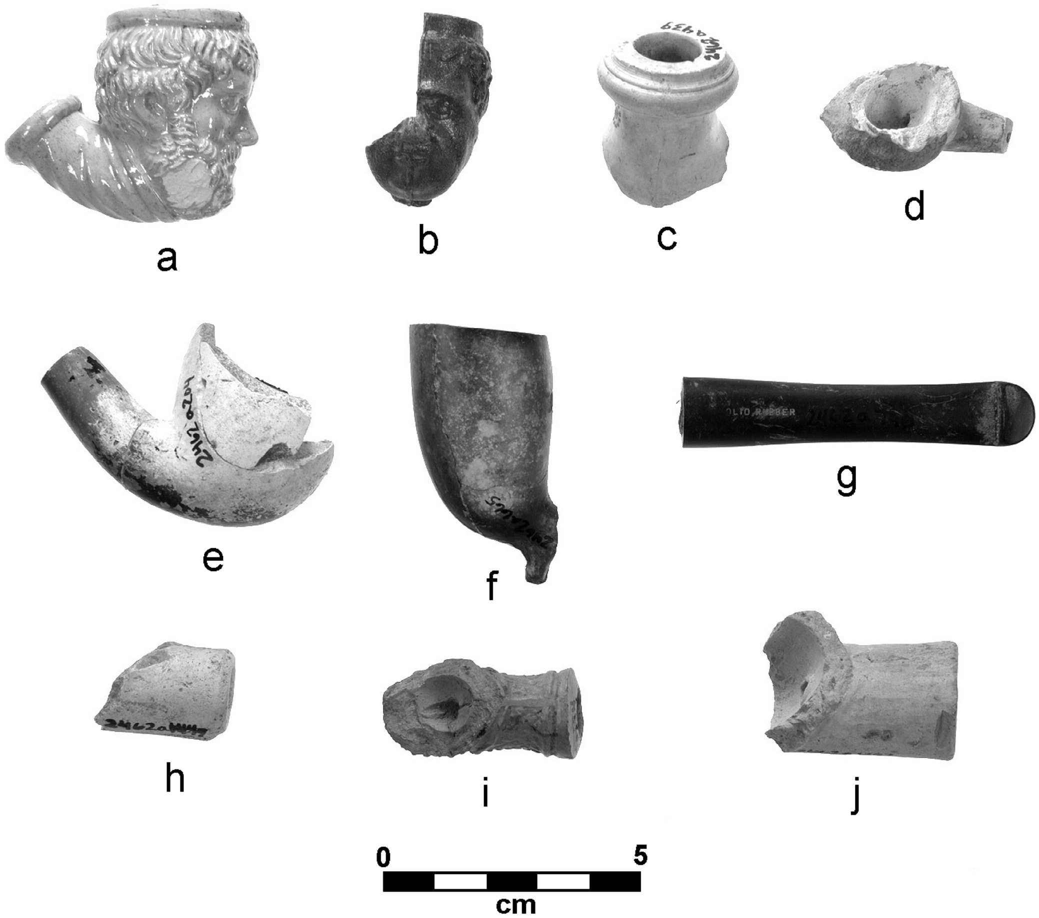


Figure 51. Mid to late nineteenth-century tobacco pipes: glazed commemorative-style pipes (*a*, *b*); white stub-stemmed pipe with embossed “39” encircled by raised dots, probably the stem to an anthropomorphic-style pipe (*c*); white kaolin base and stem of an anthropomorphic pipe bowl (*d*); painted and varnished pipe (*e*); “TD” pipe similar to those produced by McDougal in Scotland and Bannerman in Canada; possible Pamplin (Virginia) home industry red clay pipes (*h*, *j*); possible Pamplin factory red-clay pipe, diamond-stamped (*i*).

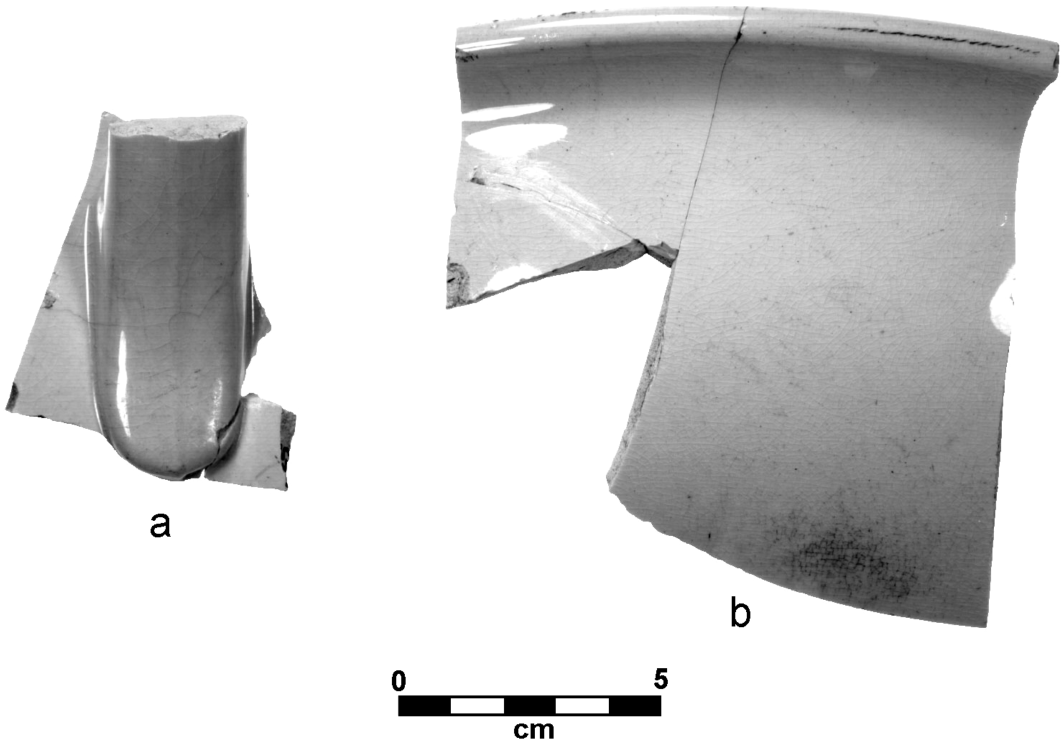


Figure 52. Refined, undecorated whitewares: Whiteware/White Granite ewer handle (*a*); White Granite washbasin (*b*).

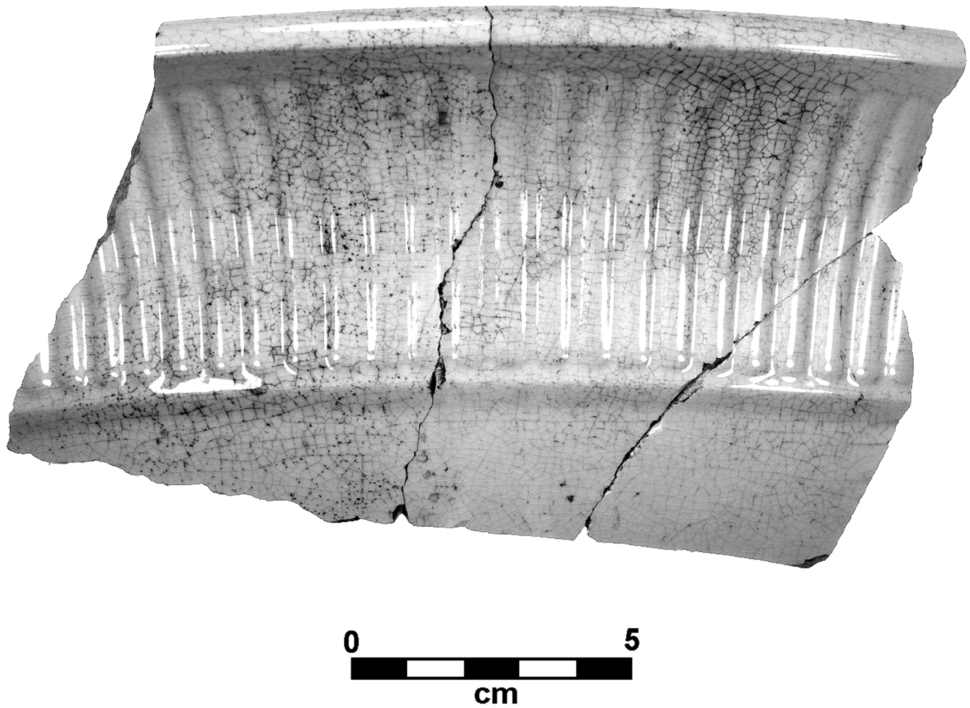


Figure 53. Refined, molded Whiteware washbasin.

Figure 54. Glass cosmetic and shampoo bottles: glass bottle stopper (*a*); early twentieth-century bottles (*b*, *c*), (*c*) reads "LUCKY TIGER FOR SCALP/ ECZEMA & DANDRUFF"; late nineteenth-century bottle (*d*), reads "FRENCH GLOSS/WHITTEMORE BOSTON."

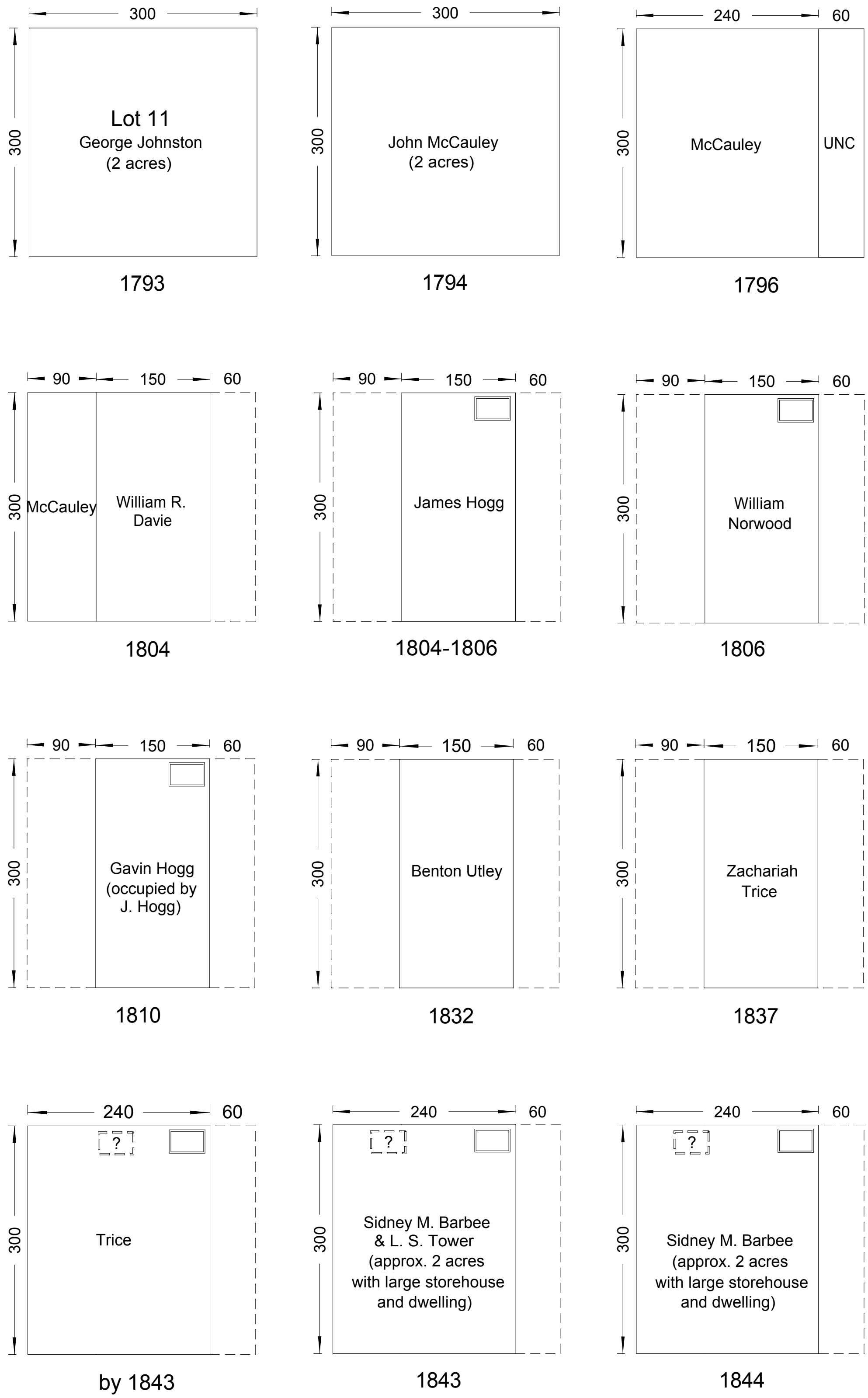
Figure 55. Pharmaceutical bottles: early twentieth-century medicine bottles (*a*, *b*, and *d*); late nineteenth-century medicine bottle (*c*).

Appendix 1. Chain of title for Lot 11.

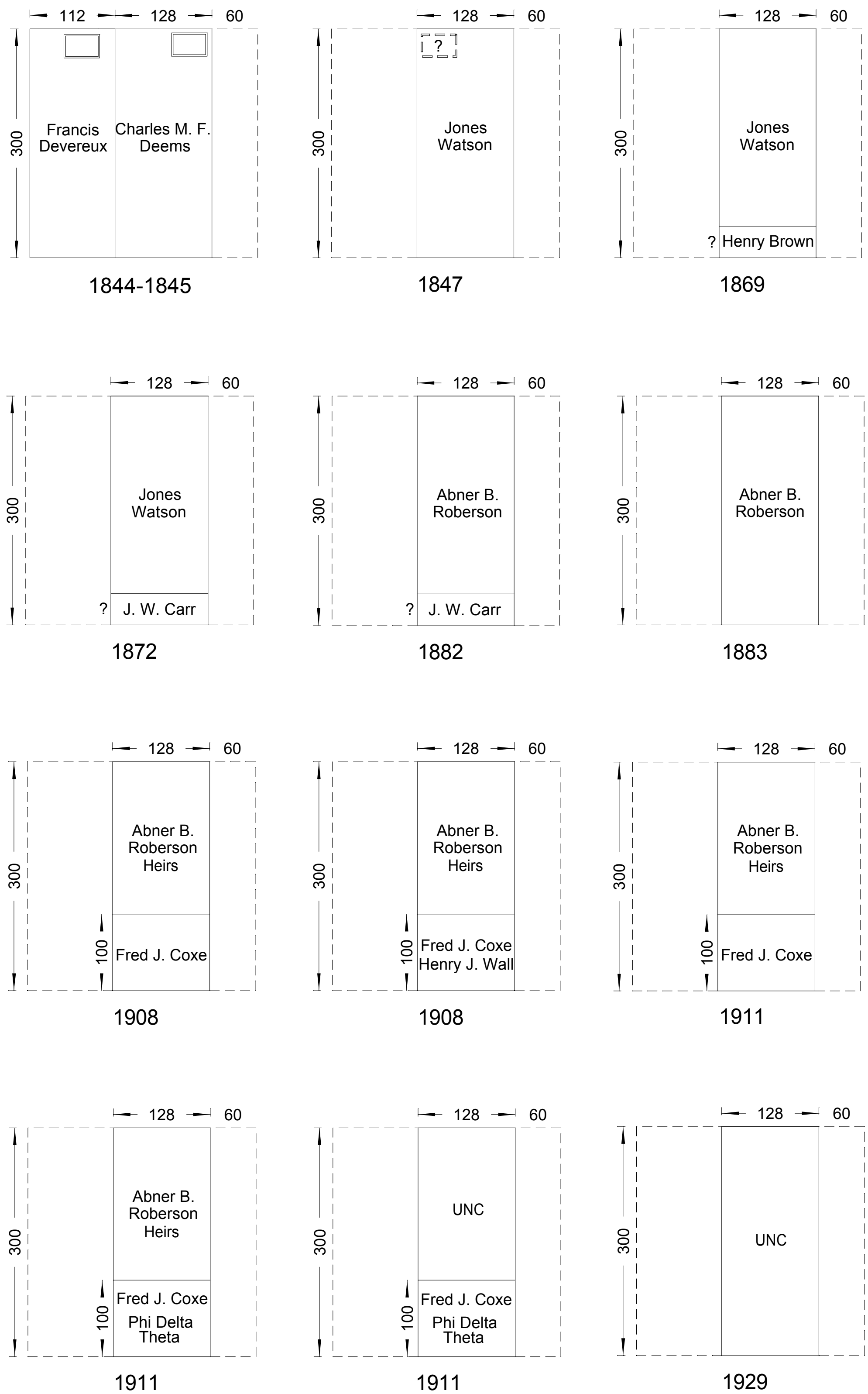
Owner	Date	Reference
University Trustees	before October 1793	
George Johnston purchases two-acre lot at auction	October 12, 1793	Deed Book 5:84
John McCauley purchases two-acre lot	February 25, 1794	Deed Book 5:123
Trustees of University purchase 60-ft-by-300-ft strip from McCauley	April 18, 1796	Deed Book 5:667
William R. Davie purchased eastern half of Lot 11 (approx. one acre) from McCauley	April 15, 1804	Deed Book 11:186
James Hogg acquired property fitting description of that purchased by W. R. Davie through transaction not yet located	between 1804 and 1806	?
Hogg conveyed his land in Chapel Hill to William Norwood in Fee simple for debts	1806	Deed Book 17:61–62
Gavin Hogg purchased eastern portion of Lot 11 at sheriff's auction and his parents continued to live there	February 17, 1810	Deed Book 17:59–60
Benton Utley purchased eastern portion of Lot 11 from Gavin Hogg	January 12, 1832	Deed Book 28:8–9
Zachariah Trice purchased eastern portion of Lot 11 from Benton Utley	April 20, 1837	Deed Book 29:231
REJOINING OF 2 PORTIONS OF LOT 11	sometime between 1832 and 1843	no document located
Sidney M. Barbee purchased two-acre lot from Trice	February 27, 1843	Deed Book 30:227–228
Barbee's partner, L. S. Tower conveyed his half interest in Lot 11 to Barbee	July 4, 1844	Deed Book 31:157
M.F. Deems purchases eastern portion of Lot 11 from Barbee in transaction not yet located in records	1844–1845	?
Francis Devereux purchases western portion of Lot 11 from Barbee	September 1845	Deed Book 32:30
Jones Watson purchases eastern portion of lot from Charles Deems	-------, 1847	Deed Book 47:533–534
Henry Brown purchases strip at south end from Jones Watson	March 22, 1869	Deed Book 47:568–569

Appendix 1 continued.

Owner	Date	Reference
Jonathan W. Carr purchases strip at south end from Henry N. Brown in bankruptcy proceedings	May 16, 1872	Deed Book 47:568–569
Abner Roberson purchases northern portion of lot from Jones Watson	February 1, 1882	Deed Book 47:533–534
A. B. Roberson purchases southern strip containing the "Poor House" from John W. Carr and wife Eliza	June 13, 1883	Deed Book 47:568–569
Roberson Hotel operating on eastern portion of Lot 11	by 1892	Maps of Chapel Hill
Fred J. Coxe purchased from Roberson heirs a 12,500 square foot parcel (fraternity house location) south of hotel on Lot 11	May 26, 1908	Deed Book 60:511–512
Coxe sold half interest in parcel to Henry J. Wall	July 20, 1908	Deed Book 64:315
Wall resold half interest in parcel to Coxe	October 27, 1911	Deed Book 64:315
University enters bond of trust with Fred Coxe through W. J. Holloway for Phi Delta Theta lot	December 4, 1911	Deed Book 64:392–393
University purchases Central Hotel on northeastern portion of Lot 11	1911	Trustee Minutes Vol. 11:338
University finalizes purchase of property from Phi Delta Theta	September 10, 1929	
Phi Delta Theta moves to new location on Columbia Street	October 1929	



Appendix 2. Maps showing the history of ownership for Lot 11.



Appendix 2 continued.