

**AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION:
THE REVEREND M.L. LATTA HOUSE AND LATTA UNIVERSITY SITE
WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

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**For:
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
and
The City of Raleigh**

ESI Report of Investigations No. 1320

ER 08-145



June 2009

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an intensive archaeological investigation of the 1.97-acre Reverend M.L. Latta House Site (31WA1765**) located at 1001 Parker Street in Raleigh, North Carolina. This investigation was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) of Raleigh, North Carolina, for the City of Raleigh (City) and the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC).

The M.L. Latta House Site is located in the historic African-American Oberlin neighborhood of Raleigh and was the home of the Reverend M.L. Latta, who founded Latta University with the purpose of educating underprivileged and orphan children in Raleigh's African-American community. Latta University was founded in the 1892 and operated until around 1920. By the late twentieth century, the only remaining structure associated with the university was the Reverend's former house. The house was designated a Raleigh Historic Landmark in 1993 by the City Council (Ordinance No. [1993] 305) and listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) in 2002. Regrettably, the Latta House was destroyed by fire in 2007. Currently the M.L. Latta House Site comprises 1.97 acres and is owned by the City of Raleigh under the management of the Parks and Recreation Department.

The main goal of the assessment was to identify and assess the significance of archaeological deposits, if any, related to the occupation of the site by the Reverend Latta, his family, and Latta University. A second goal was to advise the City and the RHDC on if the property could be redesignated a Raleigh Historic Landmark should significant archaeological deposits be encountered. Typically, "significant" cultural resources are those meeting the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4 and in consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). All fieldwork was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States. The following report was prepared in accordance with federal and state guidelines.

Background research was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and the North Carolina State Archives, among others, as well as through informant interview. Field methods used during the investigation included shovel testing on a 32.8-foot (10-meter) grid and the excavation of three 3.28-x-3.28 feet (1-x-1 meter) excavation units. Field investigations occurred during January and February 2009 and were conducted by Scott Seibel, who served as Principal Investigator, Terri Russ, and Matt Postlewaite.

Based on the results of this investigation, the project area does contain intact archaeological deposits that appear to date to the use of the property as the residence of the Latta family and as Latta University. The deposits date to the historically significant occupation of the property by the Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University and, under Raleigh City Code (Section 10-1053) and the RHDC *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts* (2001), make the site eligible for redesignation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark.

The significant archaeological deposits are not spread across the entire property, rather they are concentrated in particular areas, most specifically in the western half of the property, westward from survey grid line E 1010. It is recommended that no activities that have the potential to

impact the subsurface archaeological deposits in the western half of the property occur without prior archaeological investigation to ensure that the activities do not adversely affect the archaeological deposits.

ESI has left a semi-permanent datum (a 2-foot long section of rebar) in the approximate center of the property. It is highly recommended that this semi-permanent datum be replaced with a permanent survey monument. This will allow any future archaeological investigations on the property to tie in with the findings of the current investigation, specifically allowing future investigators to easily relocate shovel tests and excavation unit locations and to ensure that an accurate plan of the site is maintained.

While ESI is not recommending additional archaeological investigations at this time, should be Latta House Site be redesignated an RHL, it would be subject to COA application and review and thus certain types of activities that could threaten the archaeological integrity of the site could trigger the need for further work. Additionally, the Latta House Site offers the potential for future archaeological study concerning numerous avenues of research, including African-American lifeways during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the growth and design of Latta University, among others.

It is recommended that the RHDC use the guidelines established in Section 2.2 of the *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts* (2001) to minimize subsurface disturbance of archaeological sites. Specifically, no subsurface disturbance should occur at the Latta House property without a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) application and review by the RHDC. Routine landscape maintenance, such as mowing, edging, and weeding, should be allowed to proceed as they will not impact subsurface archaeological deposits; however, significant subsurface disturbance resulting from landscape activities such as tree removal or planting or the placement of infrastructure improvements such as underground wiring for lighting should be avoided unless these activities are determined by the SHPO to have no adverse effect on the site or that the adverse effects are properly mitigated through additional archaeological investigation, or other means, as appropriate. It is further recommended that the RHDC obtain comment from a professional archaeologist on proposed disturbances prior to issuing a COA.

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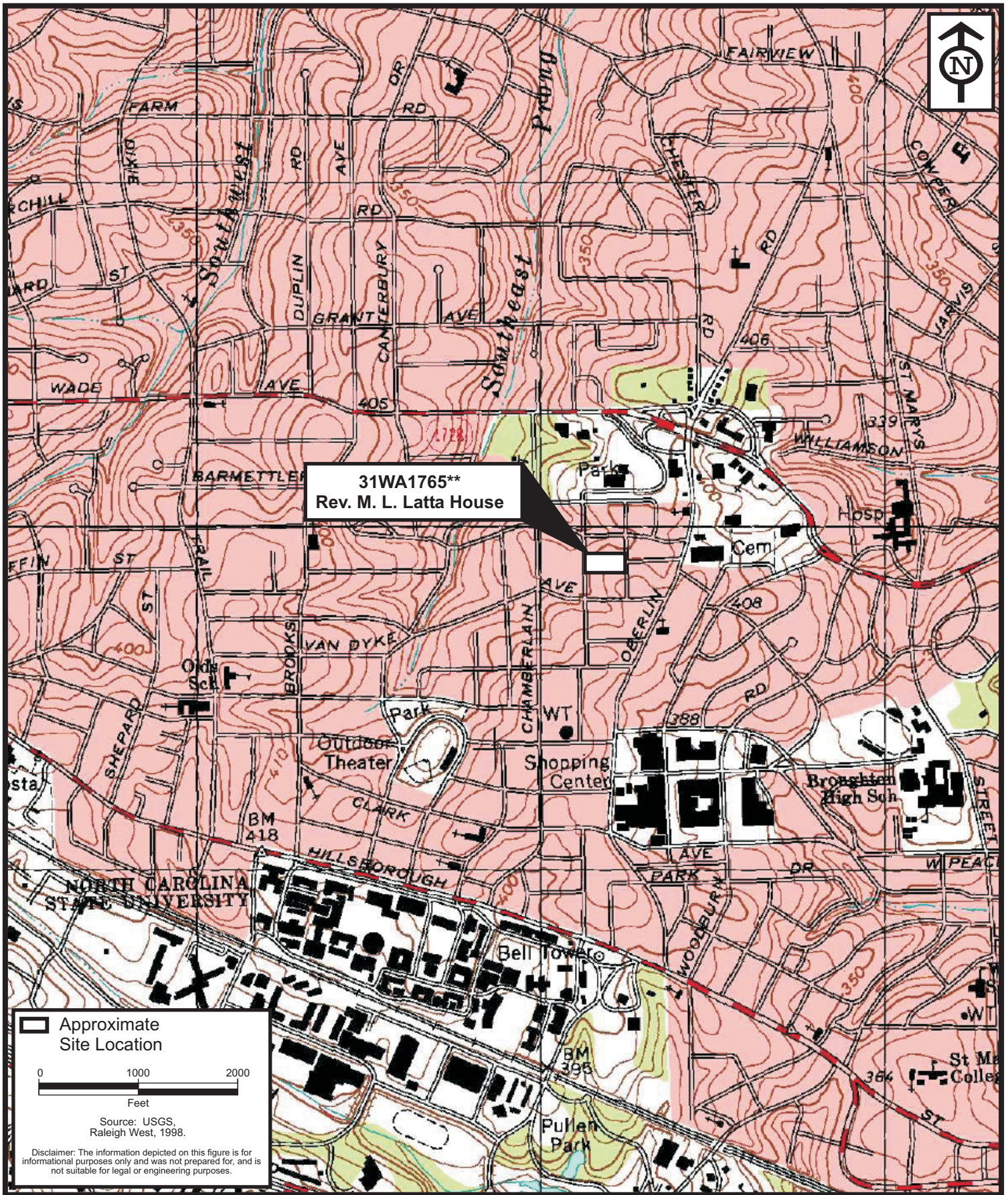
1. INTRODUCTION

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Background research was conducted at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and the North Carolina State Archives, among others, as well as through informant interview. Field methods used during the investigation included shovel testing on a 10-meter (32.8-feet) grid and the excavation of three 1-x-1 meter (3.28-x-3.28 feet) excavation units. Field investigations occurred during January and February 2009 and were conducted by Scott Seibel, who served as Principal Investigator, Terri Russ, and Matt Postlewaite.



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Project Location
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER08145.00
Date:	Mar 2009
Drwn/Chkd:	MP/SS
Figure:	1.1

2. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Physiography and Geology

The small project area is in the Piedmont physiographic province. The landscape of the region is gently sloping to rolling and contains drainages bordered by moderately steep slopes (USDA 1970:1); the project area is gently sloping. Underlying geology is composed of intrusive granitic rocks dating to the Middle and Late Paleozoic (NCGS 1991). Elevations within the project area range from a low of 390 feet amsl to a high of 420 feet amsl.

Hydrology

The project area lies within the Neuse River drainage basin. The project area drains north and west into an ephemeral tributary drainage of Southeast Prong Beaverdam Creek, which is a tributary of Crabtree Creek. Crabtree Creek flows into the Neuse River.

Soils

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

Table 2.1: Project Area Soils

Wake County				
Name	Code	Slope	Drainage	Landform
Cecil sandy loam, eroded	CeB2	2-6%	Moderately well	Low stream terraces
Cecil sandy loam, eroded	CeC2	6-10%	Well	Piedmont uplands

Vegetative Communities

The project area encompasses a single vegetative community, both natural and human-affected. Distribution and composition of plant communities reflect landscape-level variations in topography, soils, hydrology, and past and present land use practices. When appropriate, plant community names have been adopted and modified from the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) classification system (Schafale and Weakley 1990). The single plant community occurring within the project area is briefly described below.

Maintained Land

These areas result from previous human disturbances and include land subject to periodic mowing and other maintenance activities. The entire project area can be considered maintained/disturbed due to the presence of tended gardens, decorative plantings, stone features around trees and bushes, and mown grassy areas.

Wildlife

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

Terrestrial

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

Land Use and Existing Conditions

Currently, the project area is park-like, with scattered mature hardwood trees and young planted trees and shrubs with a maintained grass understory (**Figure 2.1, top**). The frontage along Parker Street includes a low stone wall, and small garden areas are scattered throughout the project area (**Figure 2.1, bottom**). Previously, the project area was the yard of a domestic occupation and the grounds of Latta University.



View of property from Parker Street, facing northwest.



View of interior of property, facing southwest.



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Project Area Photos
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER08145.00
Date:	Feb 2009
Drwn/Chkd:	MP/SS
Figure:	2.1



3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Historic Period

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

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

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

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

The construction of the North Carolina Railroad through St. Mary's Township, to the southeast of Raleigh, in the 1850s brought economic prosperity to that fertile agricultural area. Because both cotton and tobacco flourished in the area's soils, some of the county's largest plantations were located in St. Mary's Township (Lally 1994: 408).

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

be spared the destruction that had accompanied the fall of Atlanta, Columbia and other Southern cities. Two days later, on April 13, Sherman had established his headquarters in Raleigh.

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

Despite the changes in agricultural production methods, cotton continued to be the predominant crop of the region into the 1870s. By the 1880s, the production of brightleaf tobacco began to overtake cotton production as the chief agricultural activity in Wake County (Gunn and Stanyard 1998:45). In 1883, the town of Garner was incorporated along the North Carolina Railroad line.

Agriculture remained the dominant economic force in Wake County through the early years of the twentieth century. Due to the appearance of the automobile early in the century, many roads were improved by sand/clay surfacing. During the 1920s, the “Good Roads” program led to the paving of roads throughout the county, making transportation easier.

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

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

Project Specific History

Historic Oberlin Village

A detailed history of Oberlin Village can be found in *Culture Town: Life in Raleigh's African American Communities*, written by Linda Harris Edmisten and Linda Simmons-Henry and published in 1993. The following is summarized from that publication.

Following the end of the Civil War, 149 acres of property northwest of Raleigh owned by Duncan Cameron, a politician and banker who reportedly had owned nearly 1,900 slaves (1,900), were subdivided and sold to freed slaves. In 1866, James E. Harris, a former slave of Cameron’s, established Oberlin Village, named for Oberlin College in Ohio, which he had attended. Oberlin Village became a close-knit community of homes, businesses, schools, and churches. During the early and mid-twentieth century, suburban development began expanding

into Oberlin, following annexation of the area by the City of Raleigh in 1922 and especially after the construction of the Cameron Village shopping center in 1949. Recent in-fill development and redevelopment projects have begun to “gentrify” the area, further weakening the old community fabric. The presence of a strong African-American community in Oberlin Village must have been a major reason why Reverend Latta decided to locate Latta University on a farm in the area.

Much of Oberlin was listed as a historic district in the National Register in 2002. Containing almost 100 contributing structures with a period of significance from 1865-1952, the district was considered eligible under Criteria A, B, and C. The National Register nomination form for Oberlin is attached to this report as **Appendix A**.

Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University

Reverend Latta wrote an autobiography that contains the most detailed presentation of his life titled *The History of My Life and Work: Autobiography of Rev. M.L. Latta, A.M., D.D.* and published in 1903 (Latta 1903). An electronic version of the book is available from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (<http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/latta/latta.html>). Much of this general overview of the Reverend’s life is taken from that book. Some information was also found in the National Register nomination form for the Latta House. A copy of the form is attached as **Appendix B**.

Morgan London Latta was born into slavery in 1853 at Fishdam, one of the quarters of the Cameron Plantation in Durham County. Although a slave as a child, he was able to attend school, albeit on an irregular basis. A few years after he and his family were emancipated, Latta and his cousin both attended Shaw University in Raleigh where, after years of economic hardship, he obtained a second class certificate and later a first class certificate. He spent some time teaching school at one of the Cameron quarters between sessions, and also taught classes as an assistant teacher and at district schools, among other places, after getting the first class certificate. According to the autobiography, prior to 1903 he had taught at public schools for nearly 20 years. He also worked various jobs including selling sewing machines and canvassing for the proposed Lynchburg and Durham Railroad.

According to the Wake County Marriage Index, Morgan Latta filed for a marriage license with Eliza Evans in 1885. However, this license was not used, and he later married a former student named Laura, though the location where the marriage occurred is not known. They moved to Raleigh in 1890.

Prior to the establishment of the university, Reverend Latta owned four properties, one in Durham, two in Braggtown (northeast of Durham), and one in Raleigh, some of which were occupied by family members. When beginning his attempts to form Latta University, he wrote that he received positive support from the white community but a large amount of resistance from the “colored” community. The university was incorporated on 15 February 1894, though the property had been bought in 1891 and the school founded in 1892. By 1903, the property was nearly 300 acres in size.

The Reverend reported in his autobiography that thousands of students had attended the university. According to the book, there were 23 buildings on campus and a capacity to accommodate 1,400 students, though a fire had destroyed three buildings, including the library. However, the *Second Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Latta University, Oberlin, North Carolina, 1893-1894* lists only 92 students during that school year. Men were charged \$6.75 per month while women were charged \$5.75. Debt was an on-going problem with funding the operations, and the Reverend often had to raise additional funds from friends and the public. The Industrial Department operated an industrial farm where students could work and receive free room and board as well as earn up to \$10 per month. Admission was allowed only to those 17 years of age or older. A full session of the Industrial School ran 10 months and taught such skills as carpentry and brick laying for the men and laundry and house work for the women. Students who intended to work their way through school were only allowed to attend Night School. Many of the Latta University graduates went on to obtain Board of Education certification to teach at public schools.

Latta University was closed around 1922, when Latta sold the majority of the property in December to the Parker and Hunter Realty Company. In 1923, Latta repurchased the lot on which his house stood, but was forced to give the property up to the Federal Corporation in Richmond, Virginia in 1931, which sold it at auction (see Wake County Deed Book 409 Pages 191, 194; Wake County Deed Book 414 Page 164; Wake County Deed Book 596 Page 490; and Wake County Deed Book 648 Page 246). Following this, the Lattas moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Morgan Latta died sometime between 1935 and 1945.

Latta House

The following architectural description is taken from the National Register nomination form for the Latta House, on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The nomination form suggests that the house that stood until 2007 replaced the first house around 1905. However, it cannot be dismissed that elements of the first one-story house was retained and its fabric incorporated into the larger house. It should be noted that throughout this report, the term “first Latta House” will be used to refer to the original one-story house on the property. Any reference to the “Latta House” refers to the ca. 1905 house or to its former footprint.

The Latta House is a substantial, two-story Queen Anne style residence with a Tuscan order wraparound porch. The circa 1905 house has irregular massing and roof typical of the Queen Anne style. The façade, which faces east, features two, front-facing gables connected by a cross gable, all of which have deep cornice returns and diamond-shaped attic vents. The front-facing gable on the north side of the main block of the house projects forward. The south elevation of the house is reminiscent of a typical tri-gable house with a central gable located on the side gable main roof. The central gable is accented by a diamond shaped attic vent. This elevation is symmetrical with two windows on each level. The north elevation is quite simple, being three bays wide with a side gable roof. A small one-story, hip roof addition is located at the western (rear) corner. The overall plan of the house features a central hall accessed via an entry on the

eastern façade. The hall is flanked by two large rooms on each side with additional rooms at the rear.

The roof of the house is slate and is pierced by two corbelled chimneys. The house originally had an open, brick pier foundation which has now been enclosed. The exterior is clad in weatherboards. Windows in the main block of the house are twelve-over-one and six-over-one. The one-story front porch follows the contours of the façade and wraps around the length of the south side of the house. The porch has a shed roof on its north end and a hip roof at its termination on the south elevation. The porch incorporates Tuscan columns and a balustrade with square balusters. The window on the second floor, directly above the central entrance has been enclosed. The front entry consists of a single door with a glazed panel above other paneling. The door is surrounded by simple sidelights and transom with large, rectangular lights.

The west or rear elevation of the house is nearly identical to the front elevation with two front gables connected by a cross gable. The southern gable projects farther west than the northern gable. The first floor of this elevation is obscured by a series of one-story additions or porch enclosures. Directly behind the main block of the house are two hip-room sections connected by a shed-roofed room. This complex may have originally been a back porch. On either side of these enclosures or additions at the northern and southern corners are small shed roof additions. All additions and/or enclosures are clad in siding which matches that of the rest of the house. Windows in these areas are six-over-six, three-over-one, and four-over-four.

The interior of the house is organized around a central hall. The stair rises along the north wall of the hall in a single run and features a simple newel post with a ball finial. The hall has plaster walls and two-panel doors into the rooms on either side of it. Original or historic stenciling can be seen in the two downstairs rooms on the north side of the hall. The rooms are joined by a double-width opening with another opening leading to a third room at the western end of the house. This configuration would seem to mark these rooms as the principal living areas and suggests that they were intended as the most elegant spaces in the house. Only one fireplace remains intact in these rooms. Its mantel is extremely simple with a mantel shelf finished with molding underneath and supported by simple pilasters at each side. The two rooms on the south side of the house were not available for survey.

The rear additions, namely the rooms behind the central hall and behind the two southern rooms are quite plain. The weatherboards on the original exterior walls were left in place in these spaces, which appear to have been used as storage or possibly a small bedroom.

On the second floor, there are five bedrooms, two on the south side of the hall and three on the north side. The central hall has a molded chair rail. The doors on



this level are five-panel with two vertical panels above and below a horizontal panel. There are no mantels on this level of the house. Wide baseboards with no moldings and the relatively simple moldings around doors and windows are found throughout the house and appear to be original or added during the historic period.

The demolition of the Latta House quickly following its burning in January 2007 did compromise the archaeological deposits directly related to the house. While the fire gutted the house, the entire foundation remained intact. However, when the remains of the house were torn down, the entire foundation was also removed by heavy machinery. Had the foundation of the house been avoided by the demolition crew and equipment, the archaeological integrity of the footprint of the Latta House and the immediately surrounding area would have been less severely impacted.

Figures 3.1-3.2 show elevation line drawings of each side of the house as it was at the end of the twentieth century. These drawings were supplied to Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) by Bill “Shep” Shepard, an adjacent neighbor and the former caretaker of the Latta House. Photographs of the north, south, and east elevations can be seen in **Figure 3.3** and **Figure 3.4, top**. **Figure 3.4, bottom** is a photograph of the house after it burned.

The Raleigh Department of Parks and Recreation collected and accessioned a large amount of architectural materials from the house after it burned. These materials include:

- 16 individual bricks
- 26 55-gallon barrels of bricks
- 23 pallets of bricks
- 4 columns
- 6 groups of wooden boards (totaling 41 boards)
- 1 groups of wooden rubble (totaling 34 pieces)
- 1 group of flooring (totaling 11 boards)
- 1 plaster fragment
- 1 piece of foundation

Map Research

A number of maps of Wake County and the City of Raleigh were consulted in the hope that they would help in the identification of potential outbuildings and school buildings related to the Latta House and/or Latta University. These maps included:

- 1872 Bird’s Eye View of Raleigh (Drie 1872)
- 1878 Fendol Bevers (**Figure 3.5, top**)
- 1887 A.W. Schaffer (**Figure 3.5, bottom**)
- 1904 Wake County Schools (Clements 1904)
- 1911 W.L. Spoon (**Figure 3.6, top**)
- 1914 Wake County Soil Survey (**Figure 3.6, bottom**; USBS 1914)



East elevation.



West elevation.



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Architectural drawings of the Latta House
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER08145.00
Date:	Feb 2009
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Figure:	3.1



North elevation.



South elevation.



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South and east elevations.



East and north elevation.



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Photos of the Latta House
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Wake County, North Carolina

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Figure:	3.3



East elevation.



South and east elevations after fire.



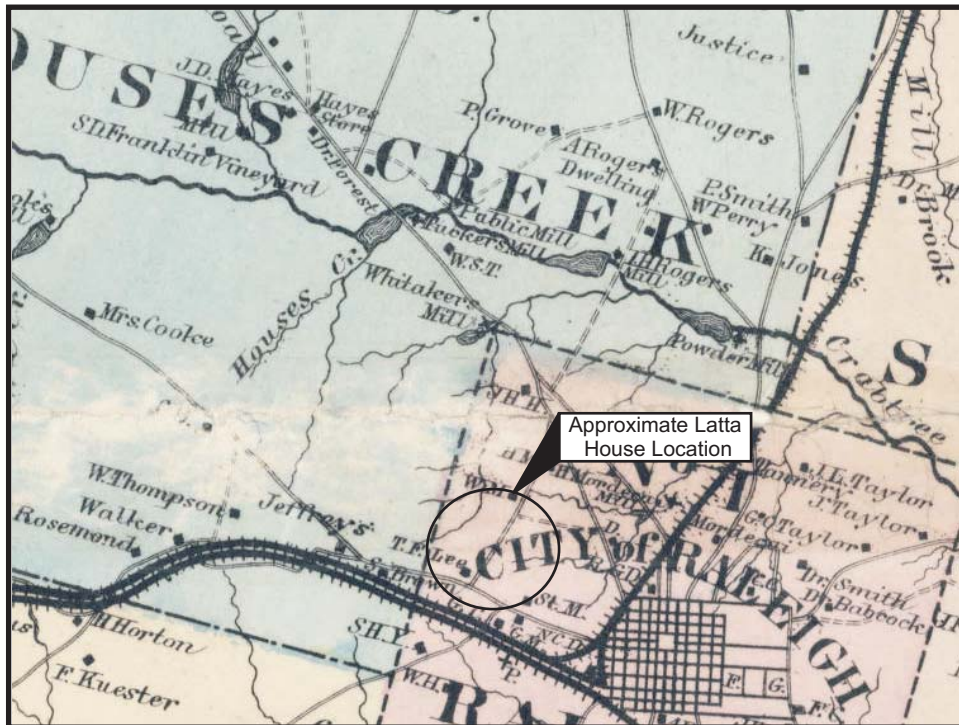
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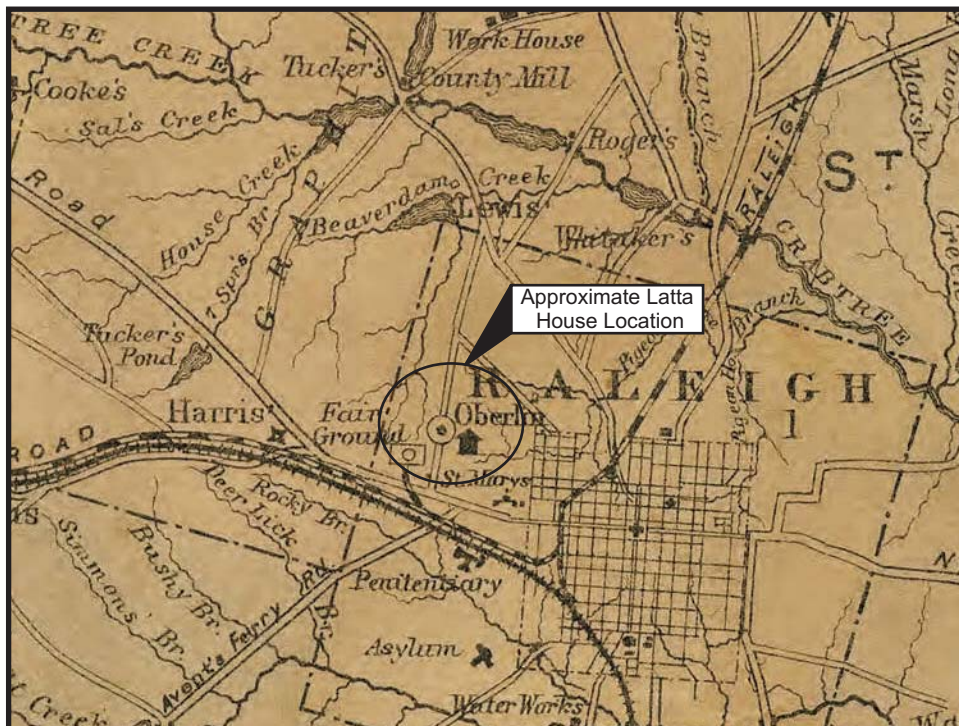
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Photos of the Latta House
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Figure:	3.4



Fendol Bevers 1878 Map of Wake County.



Shaffer's 1887 Map of Wake County.



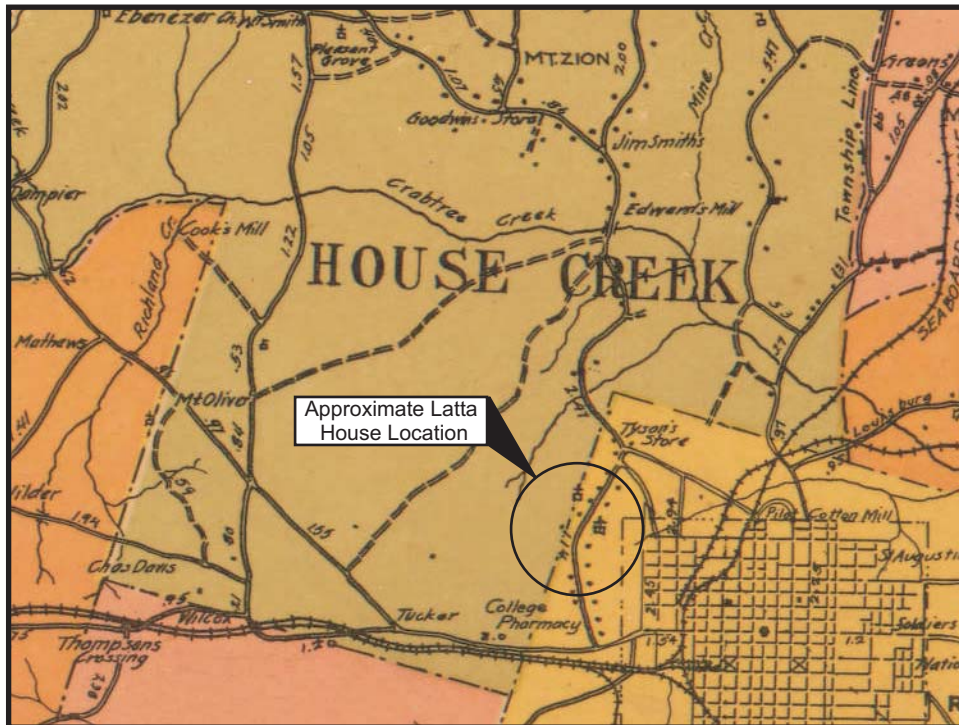
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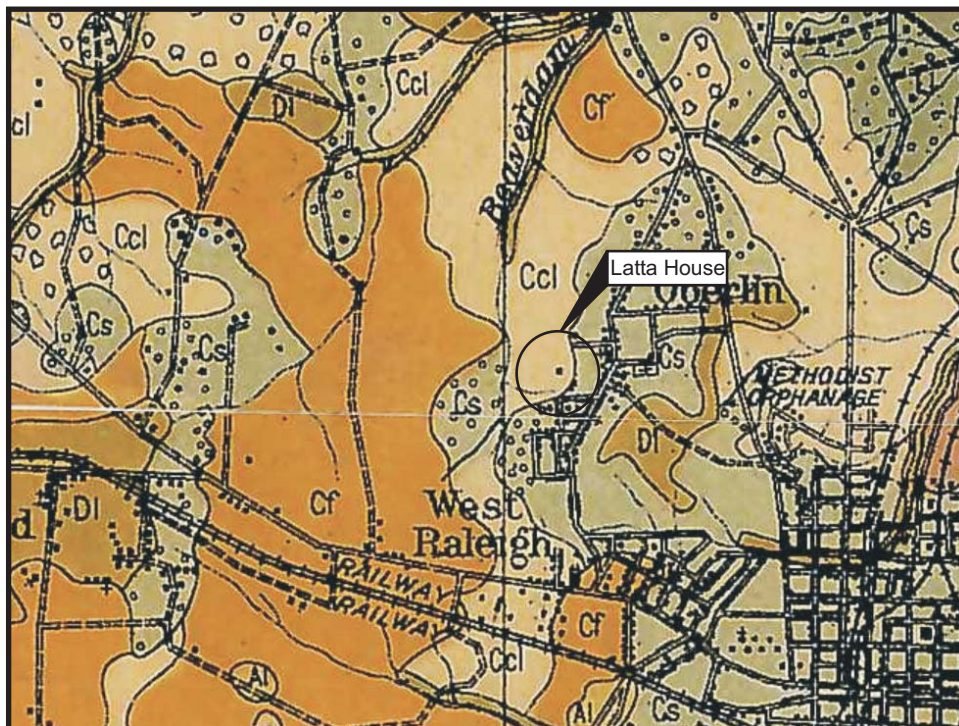
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Historic Maps
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina

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Figure:	3.5



Spoon 1911 Map of Wake County.



1914 Soil Map of Wake County (USGS 1914).



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Historic Maps
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Figure:	3.6

- 1914 W.G. Simpson
- 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance (**Figure 3.7, top**)
- 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance (**Figure 3.7, bottom**)
- 1951 United States Geological Survey

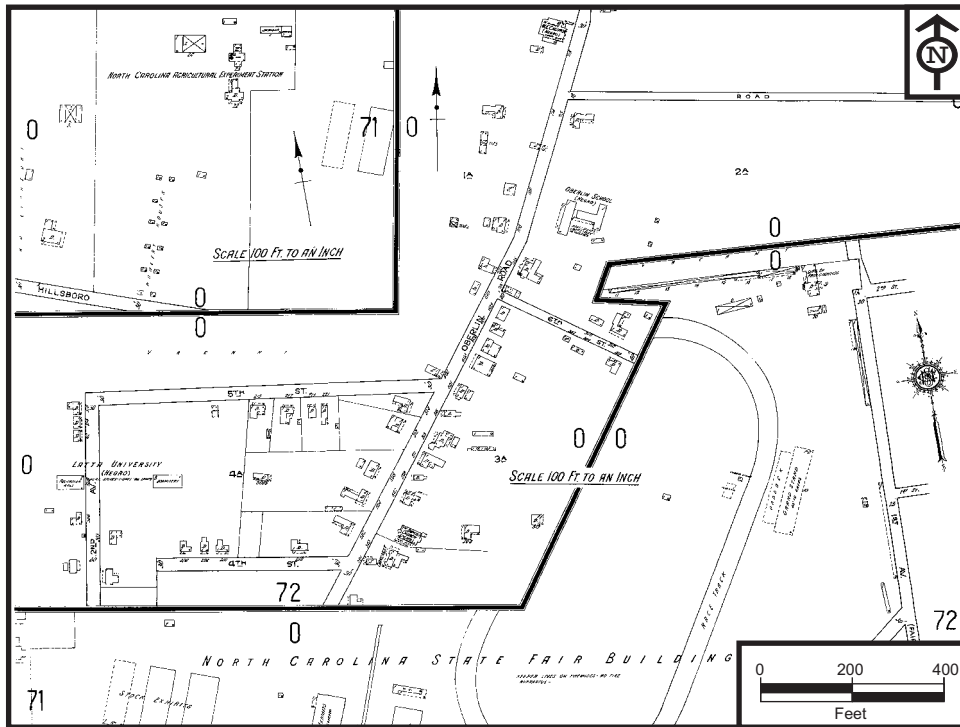
While structures were shown in the vicinity of the Latta House on both the 1911 Spoon map (**Figure 3.6, top**) and the 1914 Wake County Soil Survey map (**Figure 3.6, bottom**), neither map contained enough detail to assist the investigation. The Latta House is not depicted on Sheet 72 of the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (**Figure 3.7, top**); however, other parts of Latta University are visible. Two buildings are shown to the south of the current project area, and their shapes suggest that they could correspond to two dormitories (see below). Also to the south of the current project area between the two dormitory buildings, along the west side of Parker Street, are depicted three small structures parallel to Parker Street. These may correspond to the Kindergarten department (see below). Sheet 71 of the 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (**Figure 3.7, bottom**) does show the Latta House as well as the property to the east of the house, though no outbuildings are shown. However, as the map cuts off the western half of the property, it cannot be determined if any outbuildings were standing to the west of the house at that time.

Photographic Research

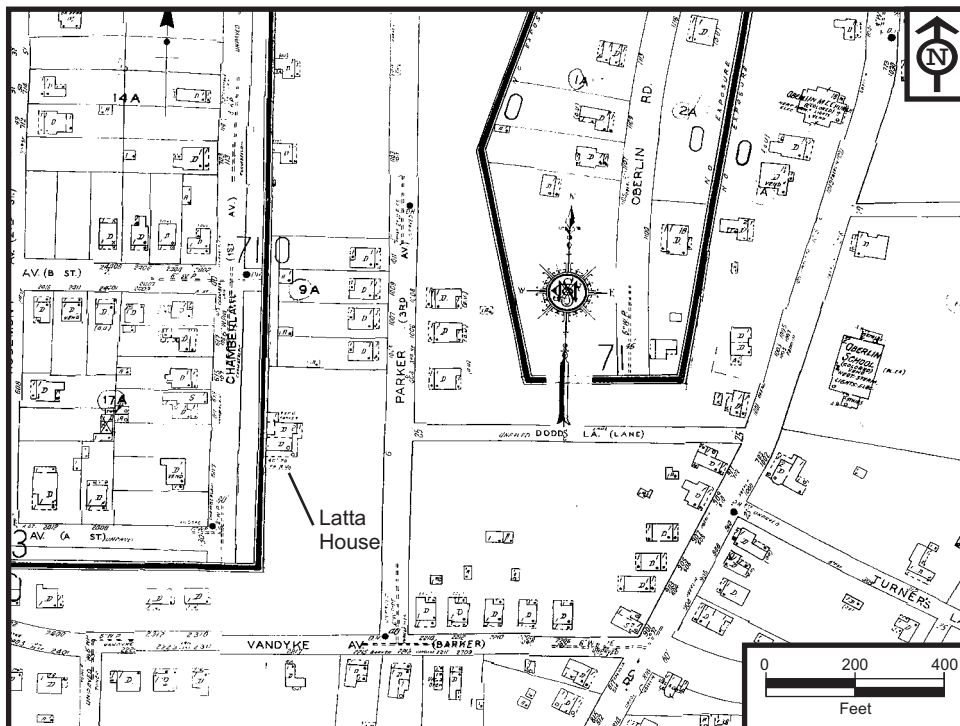
Photographs of the Latta University are rare. The Reverend Latta's autobiography only contains seven pictures of the university: the Industrial Training Department (**Figure 3.8, top**), the Kindergarten Department (**Figure 3.8, bottom**), the Chapel and Young Men's Dormitory (**Figure 3.9, right**), the Young Ladies Dormitory (**Figure 3.9, left**), one of some faculty and students in front of an unnamed building (not included), the Manual Training Department (**Figure 3.10, top**), and the Present Residence of Rev. M.L. Latta (**Figure 3.10, bottom**). While there are no landmarks on the first five photographs that would assist in determining the location of the buildings on the current 2-acre project area, the latter two photographs show the first Latta House (not the ca. 1905 house) and a number of buildings in its immediate vicinity.

The photograph of the Manual Training Department (**Figure 3.10, top**) shows the west side of the first Latta House. Also shown are what appear to be the well house and two other buildings: a small gable end structure with a shed roof addition that appears to be located close to the well house and a larger, two-story gable end structure that may be a barn with a fence in front of it in the distance. A possible roof extension from a third building may extend into the photograph from the left. There are few clues as to which direction the photographer was facing. However, from the relationship of the well house to the first Latta House, as well as the barn at the rear of the picture, which is also seen in another photograph of the house, the photograph appears to be facing roughly north. While it is difficult to determine the depth of field, it appears that the smaller structure was located within the current 1.97-acre project area, while the larger barn was located north of the current property boundary.

The photograph of the first Latta House (**Figure 3.10, bottom**) is also quite informative. At least three different buildings are shown around the house. As with the Manual Training Department photograph, it is not known which direction the photographer was facing, but it is assumed from



1914 Sanborn Map.



1949 Sanborn Map.



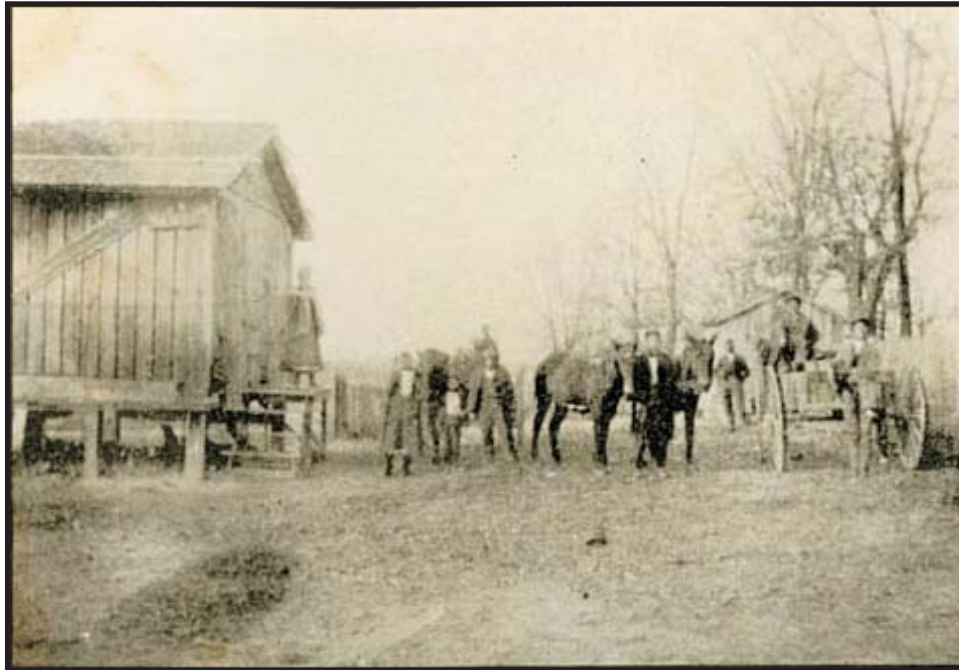
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Historic Maps
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Figure:	3.7



Industrial Training Department.



Kindergarten Department.



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Autobiography Pictures
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER08145.00
Date:	Feb 2009
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Figure:	3.8



Chapel and Young Men's Dormitory.



Young Ladies' Dormitory.



Manual Training Department.



Residence of Rev. M. L. Latta.



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Figure:	3.10

the topography and the location of a building on the right side of the photograph that it is facing west. The barn shown in the photograph of the Manual Training Department is visible to the north of the house, and given the perspective, also appears to show it located just north of the northern edge of the current project area.

To the left of the house on the photograph, two structures are visible in locations that would place them directly west of the house. The closer of the two structures appears to be a one-story, gable front building with a rear brick chimney. This may be the same structure that appears as the edge of a roof in the Manual Training Department picture. Another one-story, gable front structure is visible farther west. Although the picture is grainy, one or two other structures may be visible behind the right (northeast) corner of the house, possibly corresponding to the structure between the house and well house in the Manual Training Department photograph.

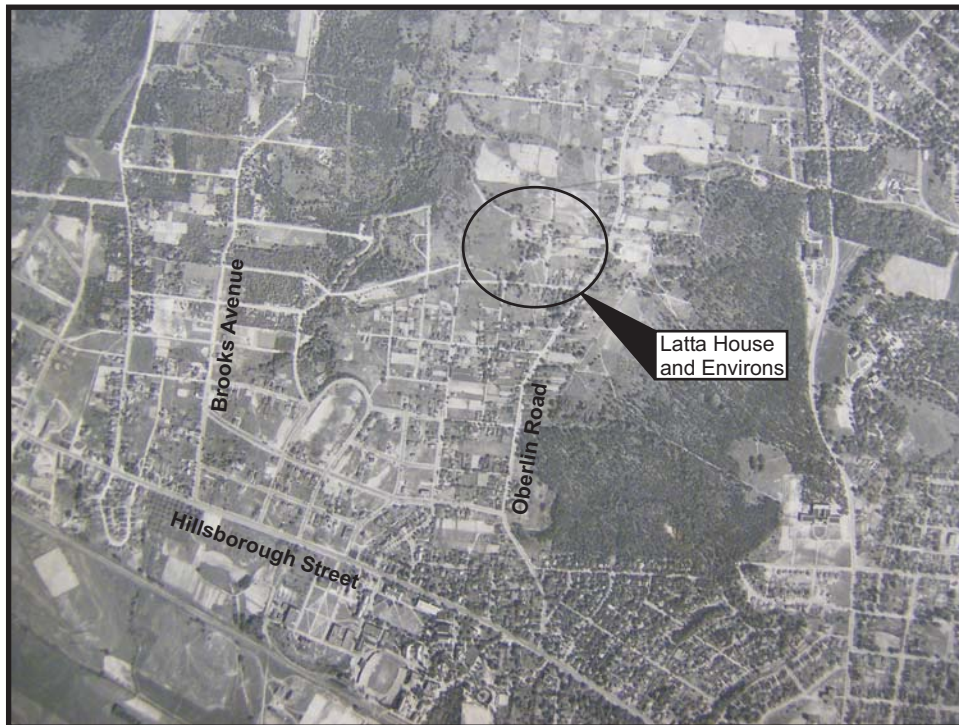
In his autobiography, Reverend Latta stated that his garden came to within 20 feet of his kitchen door and that he preferred land that sloped to the south and east. In neither the Manual Training Department nor the Present Residence of Rev. M.L. Latta photographs (**Figure 3.10**) is a garden visible, though the pictures were obviously taken during winter as there were no leaves on the trees.

The photograph of the Industrial Training Department suggests the nature of the construction of the university buildings. A building in the foreground sat on high piers and was covered in board-and-batten siding. The piers were thin and narrow, and while they appear to be of brick construction, it is possible that they were wood. In any case, it does not appear that the building had substantial footings. The three buildings of the Kindergarten Department shown in the photograph were one-story, side-gabled structures on piers, each with a small central chimney and a narrow front porch. The small structure in the photograph of the Manual Training Department was covered in ship-lap siding, but the foundation can not be seen.

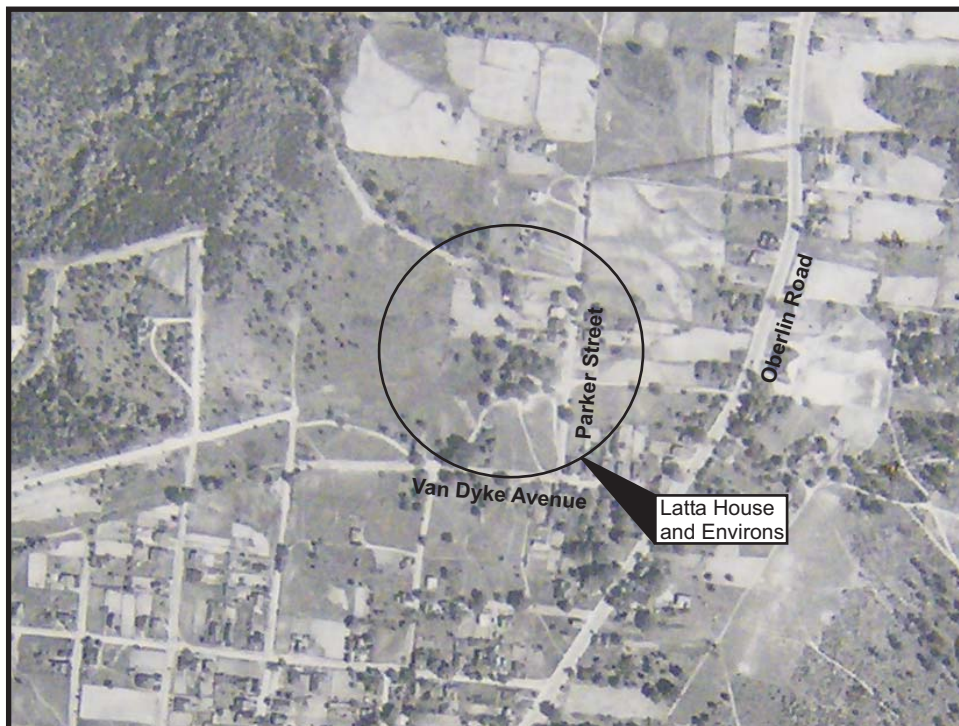
The photographs of the Young Ladies Dormitory and the Chapel and Young Men's Dormitory show that the buildings were of almost identical designs. Each building was a three and one-half story, gable end building on brick piers. According to Bill "Shep" Shepard, there is speculation that the two dormitories are actually the same structure. However, the two buildings shown on the 1914 Sanborn map (**Figure 3.7, bottom**) associated with Latta University appear to represent the two dormitories, though the map indicates that the "Residence Hall" was two stories in height, while the "Dormitory" was three stories in height.

A 1938 aerial photograph of the area was obtained at the North Carolina State Archives (**Figure 3.11**). It shows two drives leading from Van Dyke Avenue north to the Latta House as well as a short drive from Parker Avenue leading west to the house. Given the scale and resolution of the photograph, it is difficult to determine if it shows any outbuildings, as trees and buildings both appear as fuzzy blobs on the photograph.

Copies of photographs and elevation line drawings of the house obtained from Bill "Shep" Shepard shed some good information on the location of the house on the lot (see **Figures 3.1-3.4**). In particular, trees that were located just off the porch stairs on the eastern side of the house are still standing and could be recognized in both the photographs and in the field. The



1938 Aerial of Wake County.



Closeup of Latta House vicinity.



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1938 Aerial Photograph of the Latta House
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Figure:	3.I

photographs and the elevation drawings were used to plot the approximate footprint of the house with good accuracy on the archaeological plan of the site (see **Chapter 6**).

4. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The main goal of the assessment was to identify and assess the significance of archaeological deposits, if any, related to the occupation of the site by the Reverend Latta, his family, and Latta University. Additionally, a second goal was to advise the City and the RHDC on if the property could be redesignated a Raleigh Historic Landmark (RHL) should significant archaeological deposits be encountered. Work towards these goals included background research, shovel testing, and the excavation of formal units on the property.

Field Research Design

In order to assess the significance of archaeological deposits, one must first determine if archaeological deposits are actually present. This is typically accomplished through the application of a field survey methodology. Close-interval shovel testing was determined to be the most appropriate field technique to accomplish this. The shovel testing would assist in identifying areas within the property that had relatively high concentrations of historic period artifacts and/or had the potential to contain subsurface cultural features. The presence of artifact concentrations and/or features would point to areas where buildings once stood or where different activities may have taken place.

Once the presence of archaeological deposits was ascertained, the next step would be to determine if they retained integrity and if they dated to the occupation of the property by the Latta family and Latta University. This would be accomplished by the controlled excavation of formal excavation units in targeted locations. Locations for the placement of excavation units would be identified through a combination of multiple data sources: areas of high artifact concentrations, possible subsurface cultural features identified in shovel tests, and the study of photographs from the Reverend's autobiography to determine what locations on the property once contained structures.

Background Research

Background research was conducted at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), among others, and included a search of the North Carolina Archaeological Site Files, a search of the files at the Survey and Planning Branch of the SHPO, and the examination of historic maps of Wake County. The autobiography of Reverend Latta, which is available on-line, was perhaps the most important resource as it contains a number of photographs of Latta University buildings. Members of the Latta House Foundation also supplied useful photographs and drawings.

Field Methodology

Close Interval Shovel Testing

A 10-meter (32.8-feet) grid centered on a datum of 1000 N, 1000 E was laid out across the entire 1.97-acre property to statistically sample the project area with shovel tests. Shovel tests measured 30-x-30 centimeters (12-x-12 inches) in size and were excavated according to natural

stratigraphy to sterile subsoil. All sediments were screened through 0.635-centimeter (0.25-inch) hardware mesh. Soil color and texture and notes on the stratigraphic relationship of the artifacts in the shovel tests were recorded in notebooks carried by field crew. Shovel tests were marked by pin flags and flagging tape and labeled with grid coordinates. All artifacts recovered from the shovel tests were placed in bags labeled with provenance information.

Artifact Density Plots

The artifacts recovered from the shovel tests were used to create artifact density plots. These artifact density plots, along with information collected during the background research phase, were used to identify the likely locations of former structures associated with and in the vicinity of the Latta House and guide the placement of formal excavation units. Informative plots are included as graphics in this report.

Formal Excavation Units

The main goal of the excavation of formal units (described below) was to determine if the Latta House site contained intact archaeological deposits that would allow for it to be re-designated as a RHL and if such deposits would contribute to the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) significance of the property under Criterion D.

Formal units measured 1-x-1 meter (3.28-x-3.28 feet) in size and were excavated in 10-centimeter (4-inch) arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphic layers. All sediments were screened through 0.635-centimeter (0.25-inch) hardware mesh. Soil color and texture and notes on the stratigraphic relationship of the artifacts in the units were recorded on excavation unit forms. Excavation units were marked by pin flags and flagging tape and labeled with consecutive numbers. All artifacts recovered from the excavation units were placed in bags labeled with provenance information.

Mapping

The topography and physical features of the Latta House site were recorded using a Sokkia Total Station from a semi-permanent site datum (datum grid coordinates: 1000 N, 1000 E). The location of the datum was recorded using a Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit to ensure that the Total Station data was recorded in real-space coordinates in, UTM, NAD 83 coordinates. The locations of all shovel tests, formal excavation units, and cultural features were recorded using the Total Station for the production of a formal site plan. It should be noted that while the locational data is of sub-centimeter accuracy and sufficient for archaeological recordation and reporting, the data is not survey-grade, as Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) is not a licensed surveying firm.

Site Recording

ESI recorded the Latta House as a formal archaeological site with the OSA. A North Carolina Archaeological Site Form was filled out and submitted to the OSA to obtain a site trinomial and

accession number. The site was formally recorded at the OSA as 31WA1765** and given an accession number of 2009.0193.

Laboratory Methodology

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

Historic artifacts were classified using Orser's (1988) functional typology (**Table 4.1**). Orser's typology provides a means for interpreting the relative importance of specific artifact classes at the site. Within this system, historic artifacts were analyzed according to material type and function, when possible. One additional category, 6. *Unknown*, was added to the functional typology to better capture unidentified artifacts. An additional subcategory has been added to the labor category, 5c. *Household*, to capture artifacts used during household work, i.e cleaning products, etc.

Table 4.1: Functional Typology (modified from Orser 1988)

1. Foodways

- a. Procurement – Ammunition, fishhooks, fishing weights, etc.
- b. Preparation – Baking pans, cooking vessels, large knives, etc.
- c. Service – Fine earthenware, flatware, tableware, etc.
- d. Storage – Coarse earthenware, stoneware, glass bottles, canning jars, bottle stoppers, etc.
- e. Remains – Floral, faunal

2. Clothing

- a. Fasteners – Buttons, eyelets, snaps, hooks, eyes, etc.
- b. Manufacture – Needles, pins, scissors, thimbles, etc.
- c. Other – Shoe leather, metal shoe shanks, clothes hangers, etc.

3. Household/Structural

- a. Architectural/Construction – Nails, flat glass, spikes, mortar, bricks, slate, etc.
- b. Hardware – Hinges, tacks, nuts, bolts, staples, hooks, brackets, etc.
- c. Furnishings/Accessories – Stove parts, furniture pieces, lamp parts, fasteners, etc.

4. Personal

- a. Medicinal – Medicine bottles, droppers, etc.
- b. Cosmetic – Hairbrushes, hair combs, jars, etc.
- c. Recreational – Smoking pipes, toys, musical instruments, souvenirs, etc.
- d. Monetary – Coins, etc.
- e. Decorative – Jewelry, hairpins, hatpins, spectacles, etc.

f. Other – Pocketknives, fountain pens, pencils, ink wells, etc.

5. Labor

- a. Agricultural – Barbed wire, horse shoes, harness buckles, hoes, plow blades, scythe blades, etc.
- b. Industrial – Tools, etc.
- c. Household – Household cleaning products, Iron, etc.

6. Unknown

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

An attempt was made to classify all historic ceramics according to published pottery types. (i.e. whiteware, pearlware, stoneware, etc.). Those shards not easily recognized were assigned a descriptive name based on surface treatment and paste. Diagnostic ceramic types and maker's marks, when present, were used to determine relative dates for site activities.

Curation

All artifacts recovered and ancillary documents (field notes, maps, etc.) produced during the project are the property and responsibility of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) and the City of Raleigh (City). Artifacts recovered during this investigation will be processed using standard techniques according to *Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines* (OSA 1995). Artifacts and project documents will be stored temporarily at ESI's laboratory facility until space is available for permanent curation in a facility maintained by the City or their designee.

Archaeological Site Descriptions

Archaeological site descriptions contain a variety of information generally based on fields included on North Carolina Archaeological Site Forms, much of it presented in a succinct bullet format. Categories in the bullet format include: Site size; topography; elevation; environmental setting; soil type; nearest water; surface visibility; field procedures; cultural affiliation; site function; and site integrity. Each site description also includes a detailed description of the work conducted at the site and the type of materials, etc. encountered. Also given are a listing of the artifacts recovered from the site separated by component and context and recommendations for the site (no further work, avoidance, testing, etc.).

When reporting the number of shovel tests excavated at a site under the field procedures heading, all shovel tests used to both test the integrity of subsurface deposits and to delineate the boundaries of a site are included. For example, if a shovel test contains cultural material, but two

tests on either side of the positive test do not contain cultural material, they are included in the shovel test count as they were used to delineate the boundary of the site.

Archaeological Site Evaluation

Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation

The RHDC, created in 1973 (from a predecessor organization established in 1961), serves as the City's official historic preservation advisory body. The RHDC is charged with recommending properties or areas within the Raleigh city limits as local historic landmarks to the City Council, as well as reviewing exterior changes to designated landmarks. A local historic landmark site can include individual buildings, above-ground or subsurface remains, archaeological sites, areas, or objects that have historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance.

In addition to the report of archaeological investigations at the Latta House site, ESI has issued recommendations based on National Register criteria regarding the eligibility of the Latta House archaeological site as a Raleigh Historic Landmark (RHL). A RHL application was prepared and submitted to the staff of the RHDC. The RHL recommendation consists of a summary of the Final Report and includes a brief description of the property proposed for redesignation, a statement of significance of the area proposed for designation, pertinent historical information, and applicable maps and photographs.

The RHDC has requested an analysis of a program through which archaeological landmark sites can be administered, including design guidelines and relevant Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) processes. The existing RHDC *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts* (*Guidelines*; 2001) provides extensive guidelines for the planning and review of exterior changes to properties. While the majority of these guidelines and the corresponding COA application are more applicable to above ground historic resources such as individual structures, Section 2.2 of the *Guidelines* offers procedures for protection of significant archaeological resources. **Chapter 6** reviews the five archaeology review guidelines and offers suggestions to expand the appropriate design guidelines and COA assessment for archaeological sites.

National Register Eligibility Criteria

Projects using federal monies, requiring federal permitting, or under the jurisdiction of a federal agency are subject to Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*. Under Section 106, in order for a site, building, etc., to be considered a significant historic property, it must meet one or more of four specific criteria established in 36 CFR Part 60, *National Register of Historic Places*, and 36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*. The evaluation of a prehistoric or historic archaeological site for inclusion in the National Register rests largely on its research potential, that is, its ability to contribute important information through preservation and/or additional study (Criterion D).

While this project is not subject to Section 106, the National Register criteria are useful guidelines for determining the significance of archaeological sites in the absence of other criteria. As such, the National Register criteria for evaluation are presented for informational purposes:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;

- *Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;*
- *Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;*
- *Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and*
- *Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.*

Evaluation of Archaeological Sites

While many archaeological sites are recommended as eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, the evaluation criteria under Criterion D are somewhat ill-defined. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity that can be used in assessing site significance and NRHP eligibility:

- a. Site Integrity – Does the site contain intact cultural deposits or is it disturbed?
- b. Preservation – Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis and/or absolute dating such as preserved features, botanical and/or faunal remains, or human skeletal remains?
- c. Uniqueness – Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?
- d. Relevance to Current and Future Research – Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

5. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

As a result of the investigation, 82 shovel tests and three formal excavation units were dug resulting in the recordation of six features and collection of 3,025 artifacts. **Figure 5.1** shows a plan of the property with the former footprint of the house superimposed, including the locations of all shovel tests and excavation units, as well as other applicable landscape features such as Parker Street, currently extant large hardwood trees that may have been on the property between 1890 and 1930, and topography. The detailed artifact analysis can be found in **Appendix C**.

31WA1765** (Reverend M.L. Latta House and Latta University)

Site Size: 1.97 acres (7,972 m²)

Topography: Upland Slope

Elevation: 390-420 feet amsl

Environmental Setting: Maintained

Soil Type: CeB2/CeC2 - Cecil sandy loam, eroded, 2-10 percent slopes

Nearest Water: Southeast Prong Beaverdam Creek, 370 meters west

Surface Visibility: Poor

Field Procedure: Shovel testing (n=82) and excavation units

Cultural Affiliation: ca. 1894-2007

Site Function: Domestic, Other (Educational)

Site Description:

Shovel Testing

Shovel testing was conducted on a 10-meter (32.8-feet) grid aligned to magnetic north. Of the 82 total shovel tests dug, 62 yielded a total of 867 artifacts. Artifact counts in the positive shovel tests ranged from lows of 1 to a high of 75. The average artifact density in the positive shovel tests was approximately 14 artifacts per shovel test.

A summary of the artifacts recovered from the shovel tests classified using the Orser typology (**Table 4.1**) can be seen in **Table 5.1**. While an attempt was made in the analysis to identify modern artifacts that were not affiliated with the Latta occupation, not all of the artifacts classified using the Orser typology were deposited during the Latta occupation. However, due to the wide range of time during which some artifact types were (and are) made, such as clear and amber bottle glass, it was not possible to fully determine which artifacts date to between 1890 and ca. 1920, the time period of the Latta occupation.

Architectural/Construction artifacts (Orser 3a.) such as nails and window glass and General Foodways artifacts (Orser 1., no subcategory) such as curved glass were the most common artifacts. Specific foodways items included whiteware and porcelain from serving dishes, a spoon, bottle and jar glass, and faunal materials including animal bone, oyster shell, and clam shell. Clothing-related artifacts consisted of a glass button and a metal snap. Personal artifacts included fragments from medicine bottles, shoe shine bottles, fragments from old, single-sided

shellac records, and a piece of decorative glass, possibly from costume jewelry. Labor related artifacts included barbed wire, a wrench, and an iron padlock with a brass mechanism.

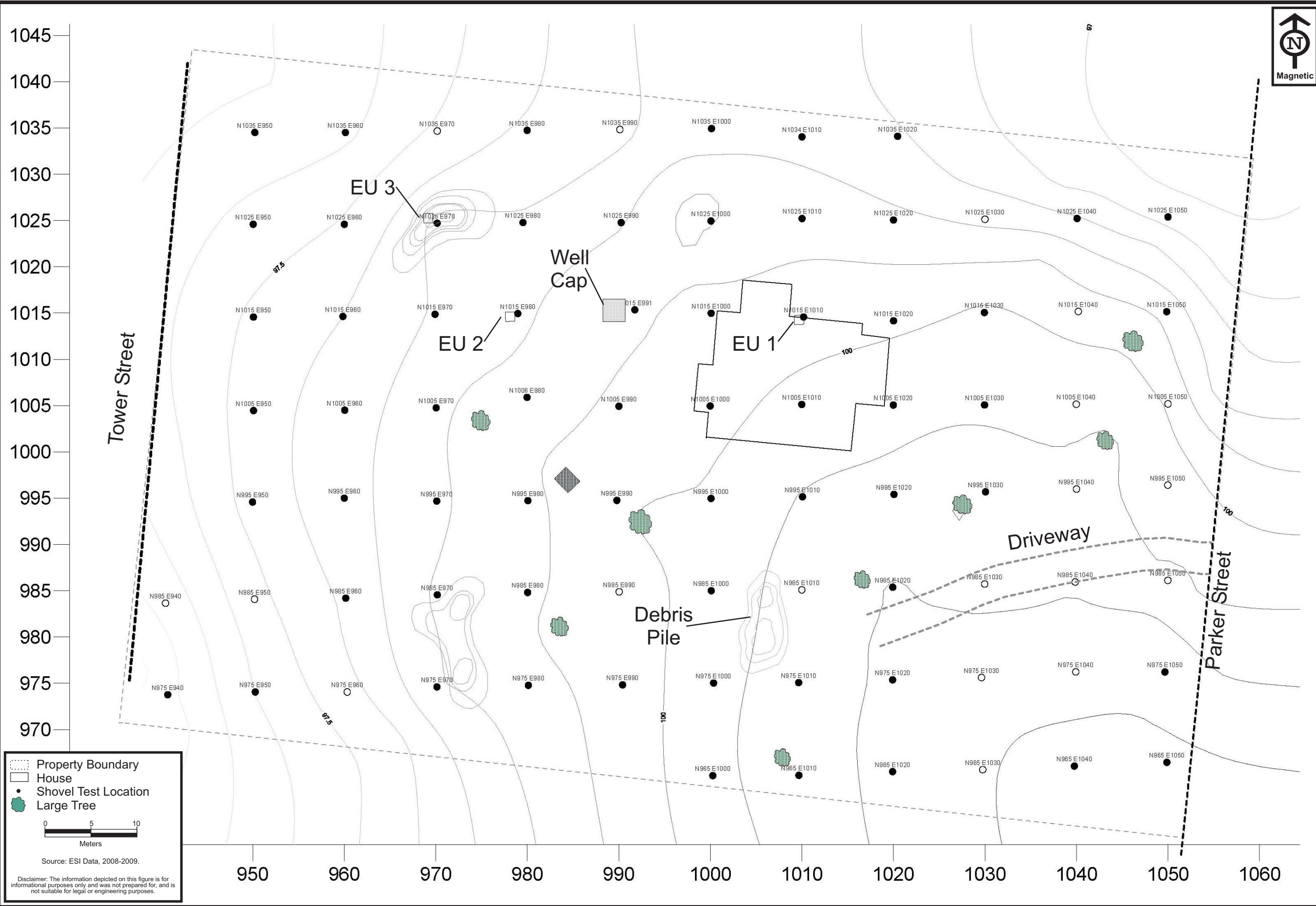
Table 5.1: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Testing

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=867)		
1. Foodways (n=348)		
	c. Service (n=49)	Whiteware, porcelain, semiporcelain, spoon,
	d. Storage (n=42)	Bottle glass, soda bottle glass, liquor bottle glass, jar glass, stoneware, milk glass canning lids
	e. Remains (n=15)	Animal bone, oyster shell, clam shell
	--- General Foodways (n=242)	Curved glass, unidentified ceramic
2. Clothing (n=2)		
	a. Fasteners (n=2)	Glass button, metal snap
3. Household/Structural (n=355)		
	a. Architectural/Construction (n=343)	Brick, mortar, painted plaster, cut nails, wire nails, roofing nails, unidentified nails, slate shingles, cement slab, cement block, flat window pane glass, painted wood
	b. Hardware (n=4)	Bolt, staple, strap handle, flat head screw
	c. Furnishings/Accessories (6)	Flower pot, lamp glass
	--- General Household/Structural (n=2)	Cuprous sheet, threaded iron pipe fitting
4. Personal (n=16)		
	a. Medicinal (n=2)	Medicine bottles
	b. Cosmetic (n=2)	Shoe polish bottles
	c. Recreational (n=3)	One-sided shellac records, pipe bowl
	e. Decorative (n=2)	Decorative glass, sea shell
	--- General Personal (n=7)	Colored glass (aqua, blue, black, milk)
5. Labor (n=49)		
	a. Agricultural (n=2)	Barbed wire
	b. Industrial (n=1)	Wrench
	--- General Labor (n=46)	Padlock, clinker, coal, cuprous wire, hook
6. Unknown (n=13)		
	Unknown (n=13)	Unidentifiable metal and glass, gasket?, charcoal, melted glass, laminate item, mica
X. Modern (n=47)		
	--- General Modern	Colt 45 bottle, aluminum foil, aluminum can, plastic, composite shingle, PVC pipe, straw

Three of the shovel tests encountered possible subsurface cultural features: ST 1015N 1010E, ST 1015N 980E, and ST 1025N 970E. All of the possible features extended beyond the shovel test boundaries, making description of the features difficult. All three shovel tests and possible features were targeted for the placement of formal excavation units.

Spatial Patterning

Plots of the raw artifact counts from the shovel tests by Orser categories were made in order to identify potential activity areas and former structure locations. The plot of the total artifacts



recovered from the shovel tests (**Figure 5.2, top**) showed the greatest concentration along the western edge of the house to the well, with a second significant concentration in ST 1025N 960E, which was placed in a mounded area. A small concentration of artifacts spatially distinct from the rest of the site was identified in the northeastern corner of the site centered on ST 1015N 1050E.

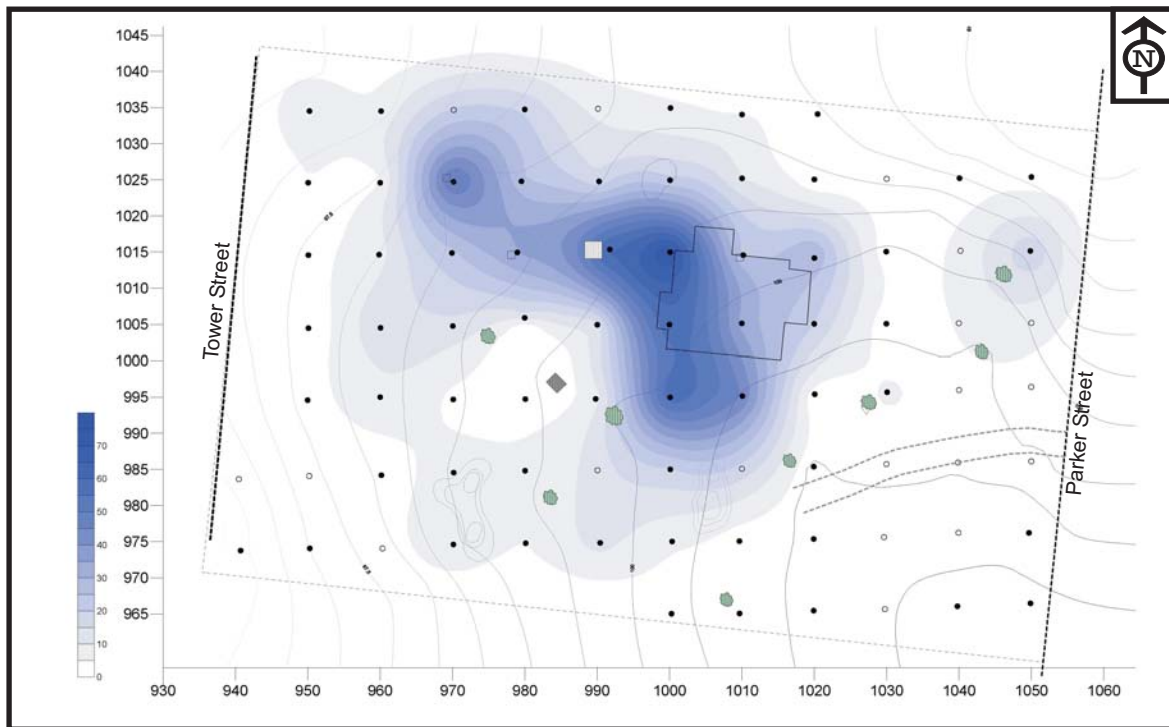
A plot of all Architectural/Construction artifacts (Orser 3a.) found a dense concentration centered on STs 995N 1000E and 1005N 1000E. This concentration was found in the southwest corner of the former location of the Latta House and was likely deposited both during construction of the house and during its demolition. Additional concentrations were identified to the north and east of the former location of the house, most likely corresponding to the locations of structures shown in historic photographs.

Individual artifact types from the Architectural/Construction subcategory (Orser 3a.) were plotted in an attempt to refine the identification of former structures. These categories included brick, mortar, nails, flat (window) glass and slate shingles. Brick fragments were rare, with no shovel test yielding more than two pieces. Three “concentrations” of brick fragments were identified (**Figure 5.2, bottom**). One concentration corresponded to the house, but two additional concentrations were noted to the east and northeast of the house: one including 1005N 960E and 1005N 970E and the other including 1025N 970E and 1025N 980E. Brick was also recovered in the southwest corner of the lot in ST 975N 940E and to the northeast of the house in STs 1015N 1030E and 1025N 1040E.

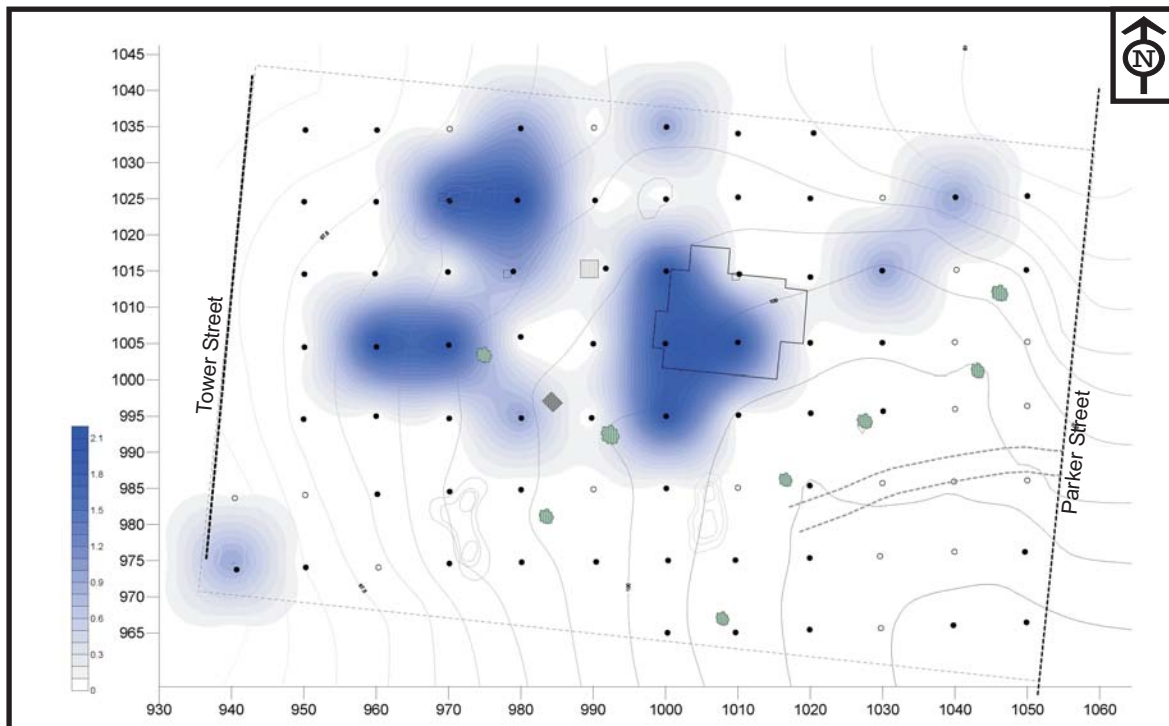
Mortar was quite rare and found only in two locations, the along the western side of the house to the well (STs 1005N 1000E and 1015N 990E) and to the northeast of the house in ST 1015N 1050E (**Figure 5.3, top**). The main concentration of nails was observed in ST 1015N 1000E, which corresponds to the northwest corner of the house. Nails were also found to the south of the house and to the northwest of the house along the 980E line (**Figure 5.3, bottom**). Window glass was most densely concentrated around the house (**Figure 5.4, top**). However, it was also found in numerous locations to the west of the house, roughly along the 1025N line and the 960E line. Slate shingle fragments were also found centered on the house, though a few fragments were also found to the northwest centered on ST 1025N 970E (**Figure 5.4, bottom**).

The various plots of architectural artifact types, most specifically brick, flat (window) glass, and nails, show that archaeological remains are present that were associated with the Latta University buildings that were located to the west and northwest of the Latta House. As seen in both photographs shown in **Figure 3.10**, at least three buildings and the well house were located in this area, and based on the distribution of brick and flat glass, likely more buildings were also located in the vicinity as well.

The plot of all Foodways (Orser 1.) artifacts identified the greatest concentration centered on and to the south and east of ST 1025N 970E. A second concentration was identified along the 1000E line of shovel tests from 985N to 1025N. A third, small concentration was identified at ST 1015N 1050E. When Service (Orser 1c.) artifacts (**Figure 5.5, top**) and Storage (Orser 1d.) artifacts (**Figure 5.5, bottom**) were plotted separately, they appear to have spatially distinct concentrations. Service artifacts were most prevalent around ST 1015N 970E and thence to the



Total Artifact Distribution from Shovel Tests.



Brick Distribution.

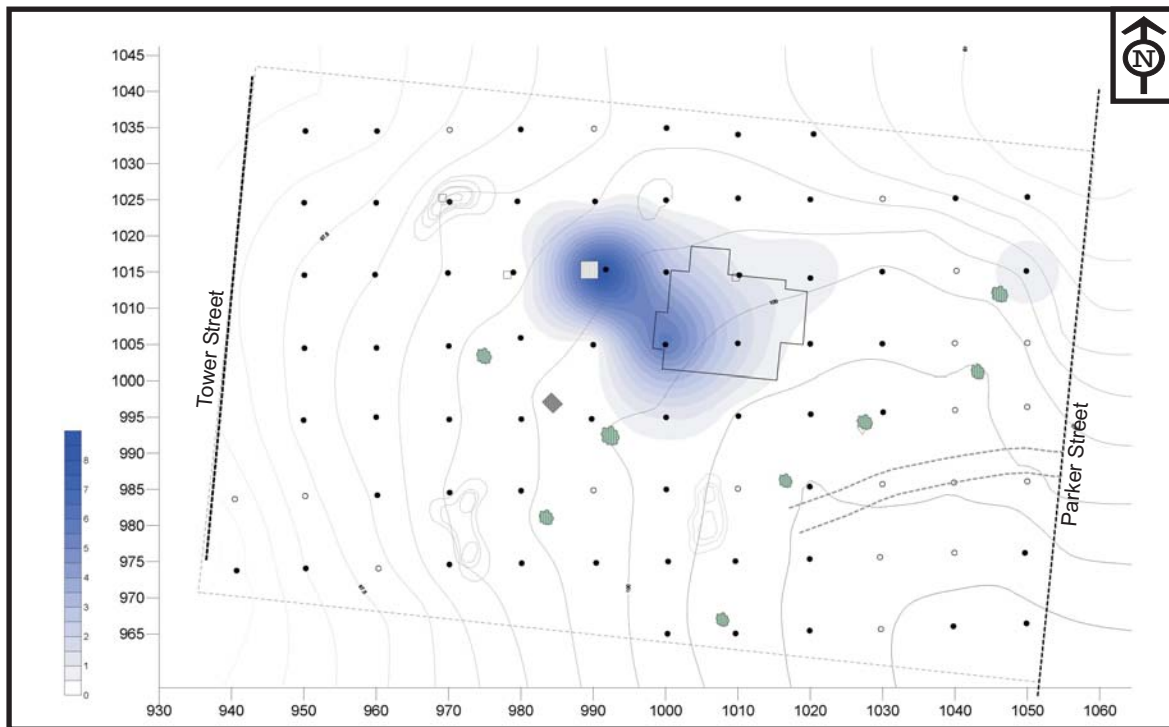


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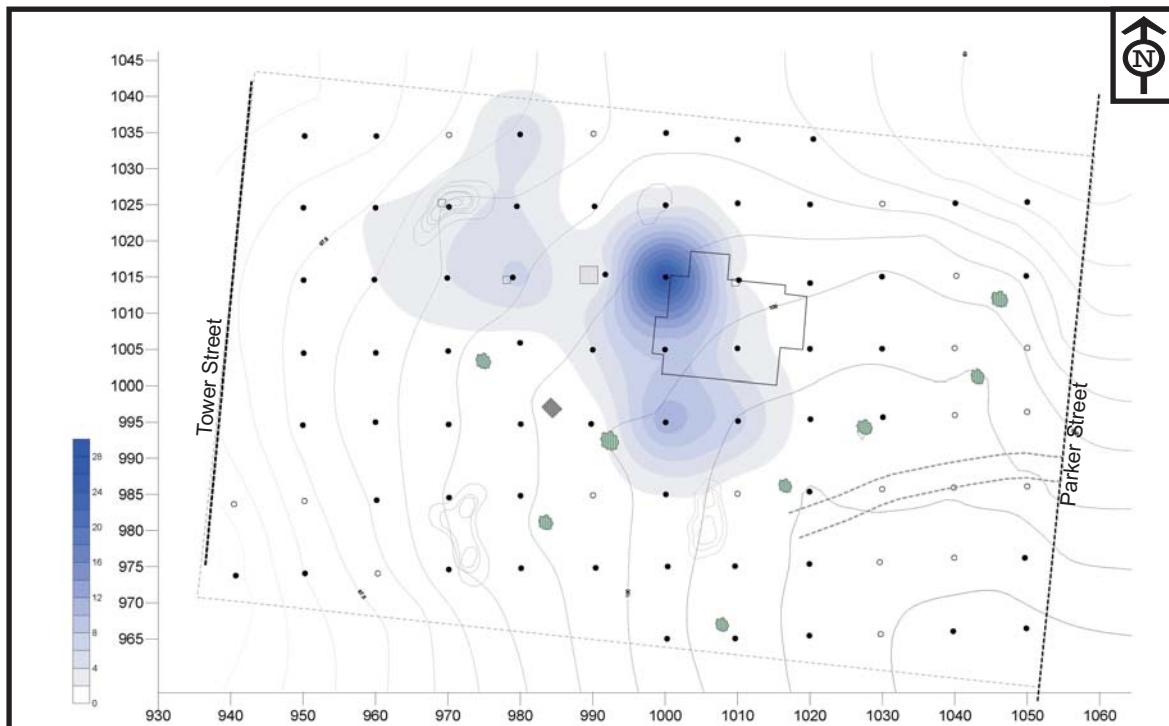
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Figure:	5.2



Mortar Distribution.



Nail Distribution.

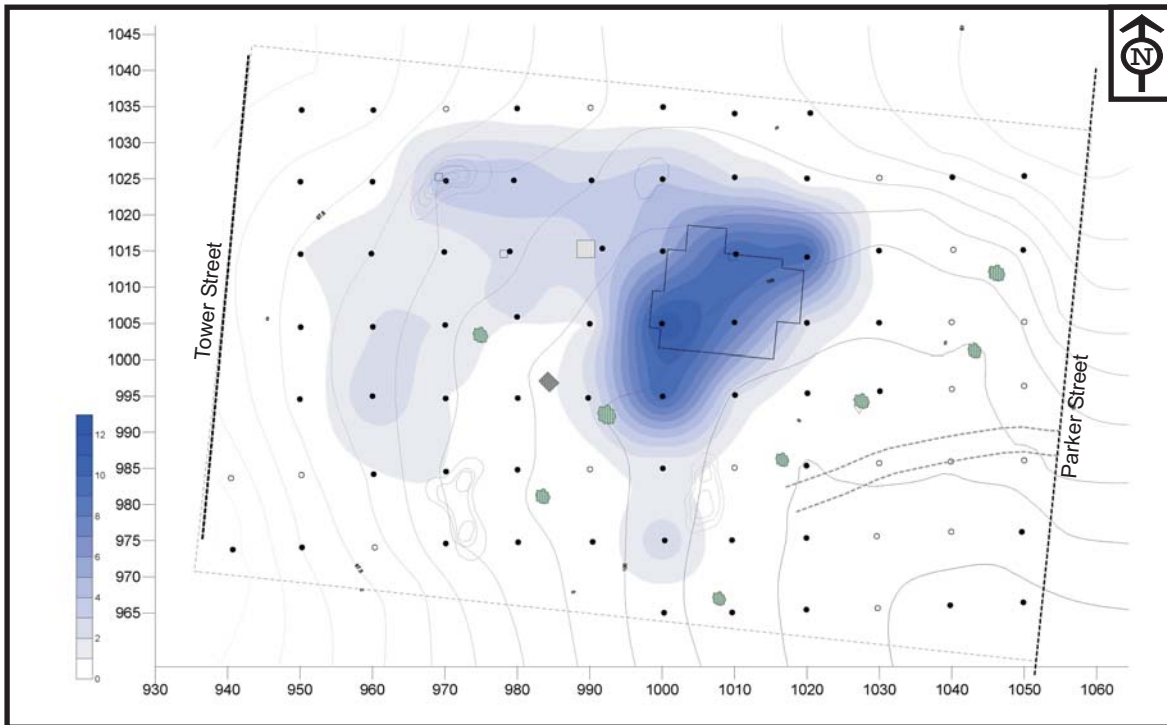


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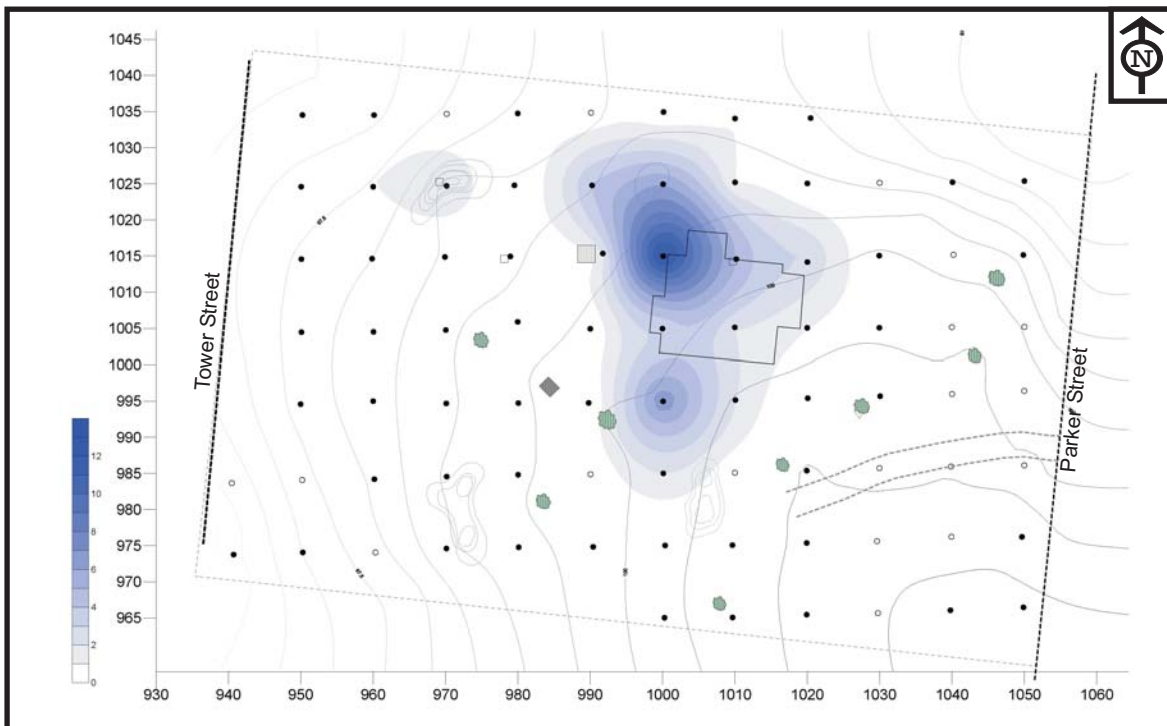
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Figure:	5.3



Flat Glass Distribution.



Slate Distribution.

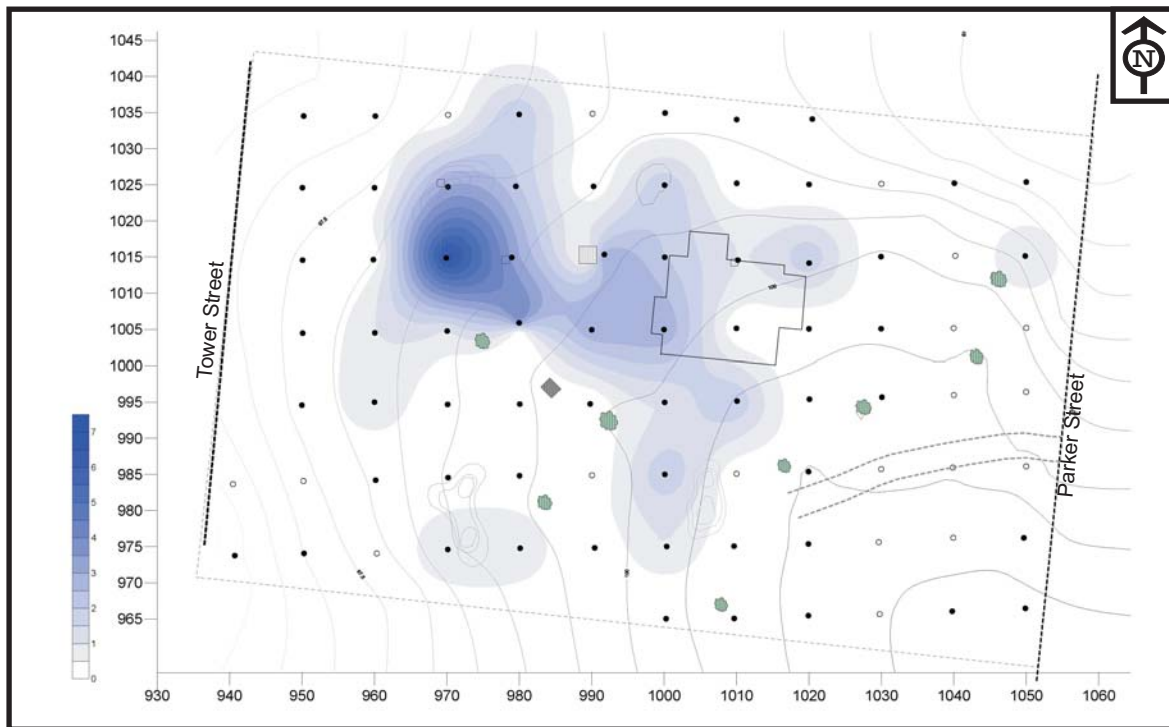


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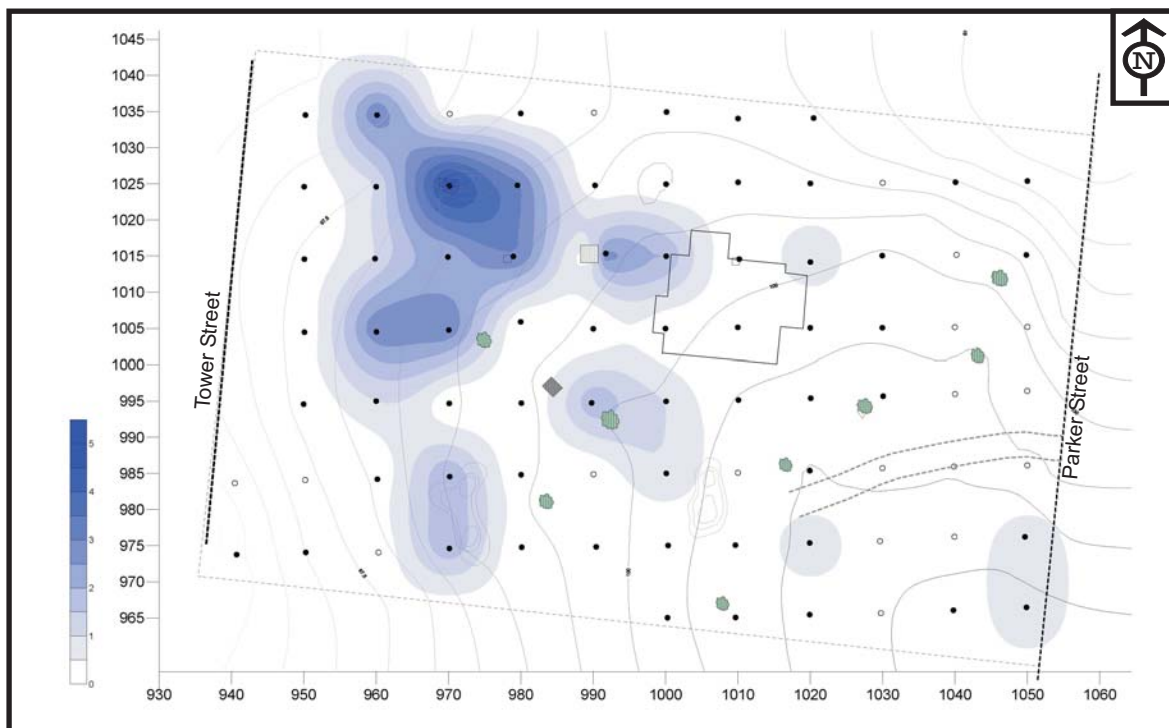
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Foodways, Service Distribution (Orser 1c.).



Foodways, Storage Distribution (Orser 1d.).



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Figure:	5.5

southeast in along the 1005N line to the west side of the house, southeast of the well. Service artifacts were also found to the south of the house along the 1000E line. The main concentration of service artifacts was surrounded by two large concentrations of Storage artifacts (Orser 1d.). One concentration was in STs 1005N 960E and 1005N 970E, while the other was in STs 1015N 980E, 1025N 970E, and 1025N 980E. Minor concentrations of storage artifacts were also recovered just east of the well, in the northwest corner of the project area near ST 1035N 960E, to the southwest of the house near ST 995N 990E, and near the southern side of the project area in STs 985N 970E and 975N 970E. As a general rule, service artifacts were found closer to the house, while storage artifacts were found farther away from the house.

Food Remains (Orser 1e.) were found in three different areas: near the house, to the southwest of the house, and to the northwest of the house (**Figure 5.6, top**). Animal bone was most common in STs 995N 1000E and 995N 1010E, just off the front porch of the house. A small bone fragment was recovered in ST 1005N 1000E, while ST 1035N 980E contained a large long bone fragment from a mid-sized mammal, possibly from a pig or a sheep. Oyster shell was recovered in ST 975N 970E, while clam shell was found in ST 1025N 950E.

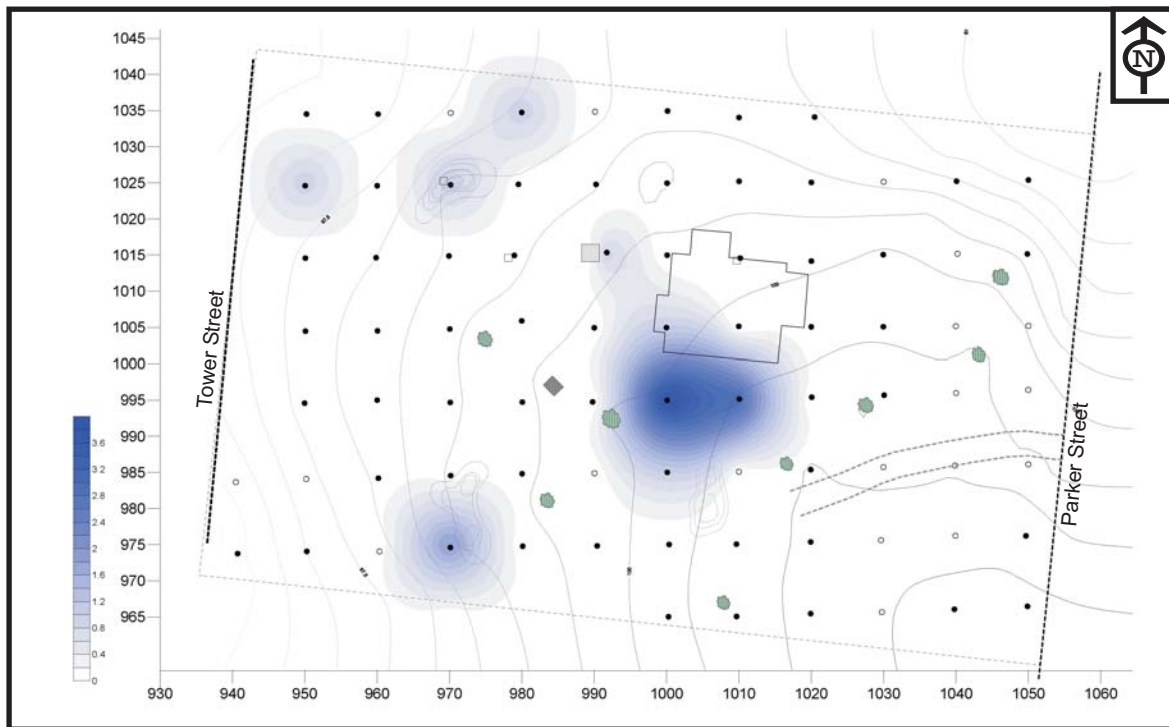
Only two Clothing items (Orser 2.) were recovered during the shovel testing (**Figure 5.6, bottom**). A glass button was found in ST 995N 1030E, while a metal snap was recovered from ST 975N 980E. Personal artifacts (Orser 4.) were found in a main concentration to the northwest and north of the house (**Figure 5.7, top**). Concentrations were also found along the edge of the house, just off the two porches, and in an area about 20 meters (65 feet) to the southwest of the house. Of the 14 shovel tests that contained personal artifacts, only ST 1025N 970E in the northwestern concentration yielded more than one artifact; specifically this shovel test contained three, including a whole shoe polish bottle and two fragments from a single-sided shellac record. It was in this shovel test that a possible cultural feature was encountered.

The main concentration of Labor (Orser 5.) artifacts were found around the house (**Figure 5.7, bottom**), which a second concentration to the west and northwest of the well. A large padlock was found in ST 1025N 1010E, just north of the house, and a wrench came from ST 1025N 990E, just north of the well. Two pieces of barbed wire both came from ST 1025N 970E. Twenty-four pieces of “clinker” and 15 pieces of coal were also recovered as part of the Labor category. While most was in the vicinity of the house, coal and clinker were also found in a small concentration in STs 1025N 970E and 1015N 980E to the west of the well.

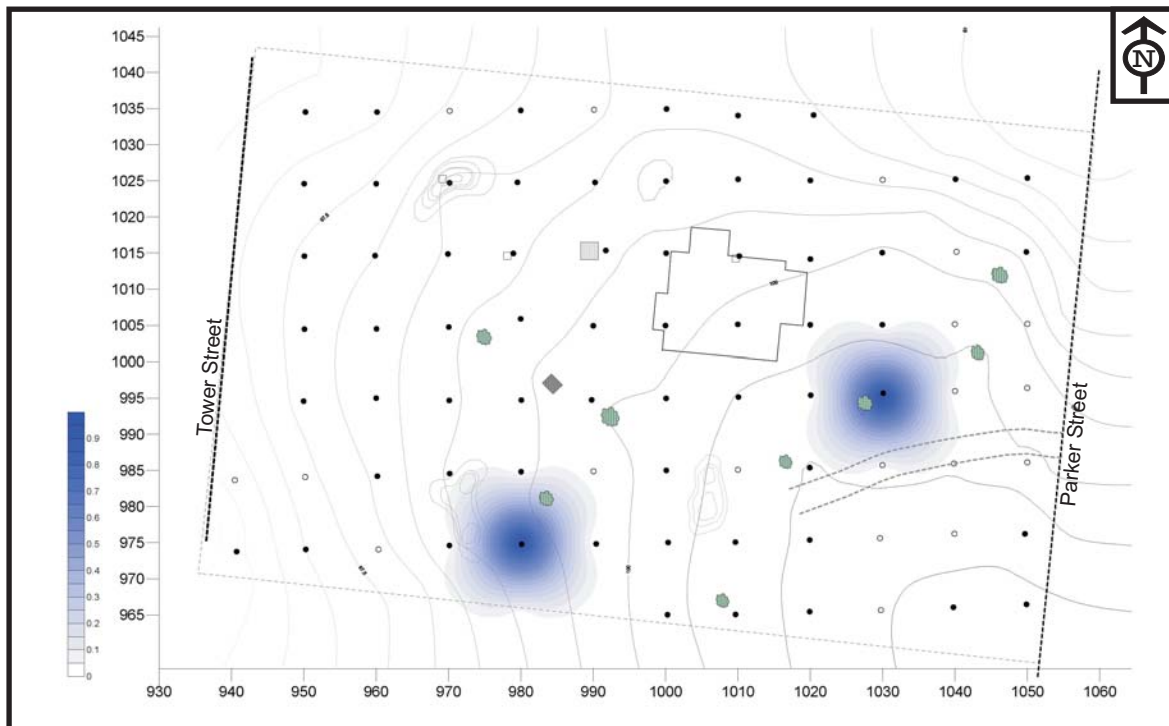
Excavation Units

Three excavation units were placed at shovel tests where possible subsurface cultural features had been encountered (**Figures 5.1 and 5.8**). Additionally, all three of these shovel tests were in areas of higher relative artifact concentrations and in the north and northwest portions of the site where evidence suggests that the house and many buildings related to Latta University were located.

Excavation unit 1 (EU 1) was placed with ST 1015N 1010E in the northeast corner of the unit in order to investigate a possible feature (labeled Feature 1) encountered in the shovel test. Based on the plotting of the former footprint of the house, this EU was located along the northern



Foodways, Remains Distribution (Orser 1e.).



Clothing Distribution (Orser 2.).

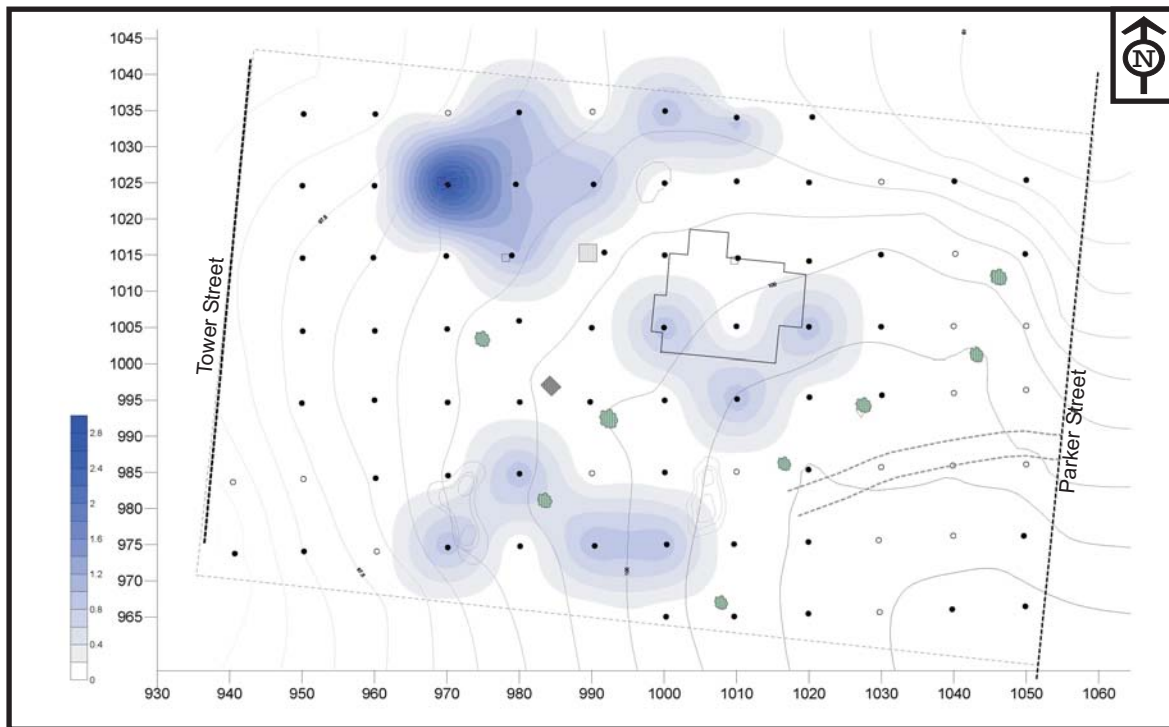


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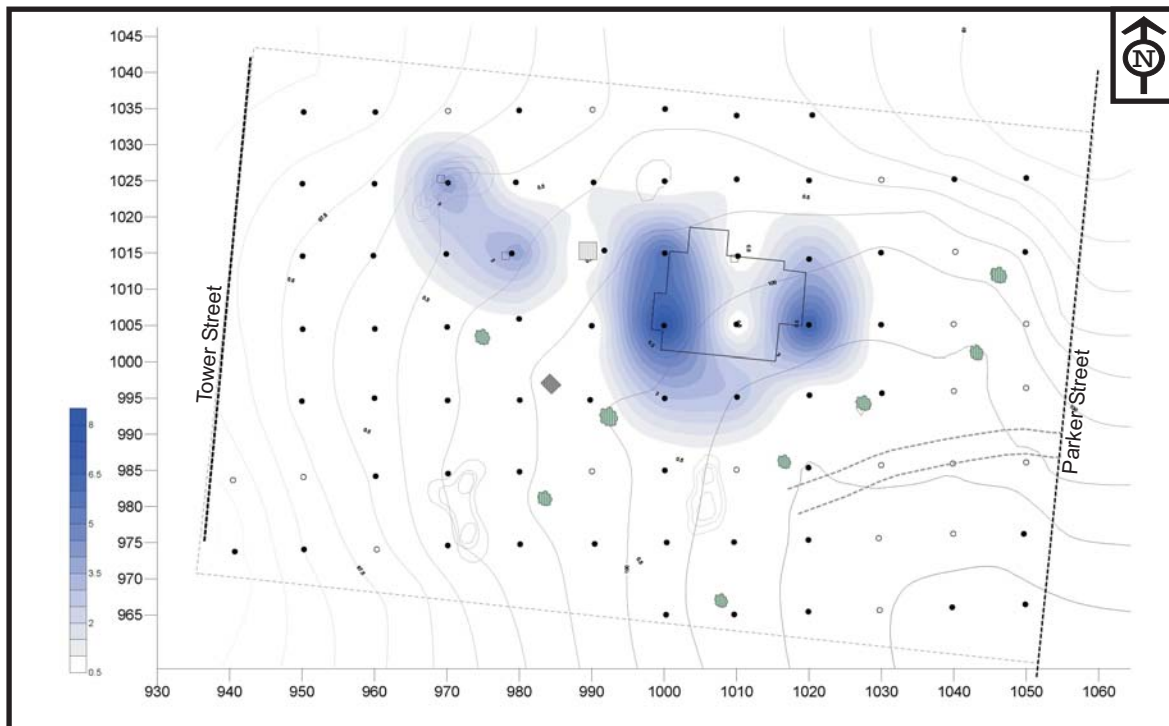
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Personal Distribution (Orser 4.).



Labor Distribution (Orser 5.).



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Figure:	5.7



View of EU 2, facing southwest.



View of EU 3, facing southwest.



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Site Photos-EU 2 and EU 3
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Figure:	5.8

foundation wall of the house (**Figure 5.1**). The unit was quite shallow, no more than 8 centimeters deep, with only one soil zone (Strat I – 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loam) over clay subsoil (**Figure 5.9**).

Two features were documented in the unit. Feature 1, which was originally noted in the shovel test, was revealed to be the blade scars from the trackhoe used to remove the house (**Figure 5.9**). Three shallow, parallel scars ran from the northwest to the southeast across the base of the unit. After these scars were removed, a second feature, Feature 2, was noted in the southwestern corner of the unit (**Figure 5.9**). In plan, Feature 2 was about 58 centimeters long along the south wall of the unit and 41 centimeters long along the west wall of the unit. It extended approximately 16 centimeters into the subsoil. Feature 2 appears to be a demolition feature related to the removal of the house foundation.

The artifacts recovered from EU 1, as well as the artifacts from Features 1 and 2, are summarized in **Tables 5.2-5.4**, respectively. A total of 257 artifacts were recovered from the unit (**Table 5.2**), excluding the two features. Architectural items such as brick, nails, and window pane glass were the most common artifact types, comprising nearly 85 percent of the total recovered. Other artifacts included small pieces of animal bone, shards of bottle and lamp glass, and pieces of plastic. Feature 1 contained 39 artifacts, mostly architectural in nature, along with pieces of charcoal and a fragment of curved glass (**Table 5.3**). The 35 artifacts recovered from Feature 2 were very similar to those from Feature 1 (**Table 5.4**).

Table 5.2: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from EU 1

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=257)		
1. Foodways (n=13)		
	d. Storage (n=10)	Bottle glass
	e. Remains (n=3)	Animal bone
3. Household/Structural (n=222)		
	a. Architectural/Construction (n=218)	Brick, mortar, cut nails, wire nails, unidentified nails, slate shingles, flat window pane glass, painted wood
	c. Furnishings/Accessories (n=4)	Electrical porcelain, lamp glass
5. Labor (n=1)		
	c. Household (n=1)	Clorox bottle glass
6. Unknown (n=17)		
	Unknown (n=17)	Unidentifiable copper plate, mica, charcoal
X. Modern (n=4)		
	--- General Modern	Asphalt shingle, styrofoam, plastic

Table 5.3: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1

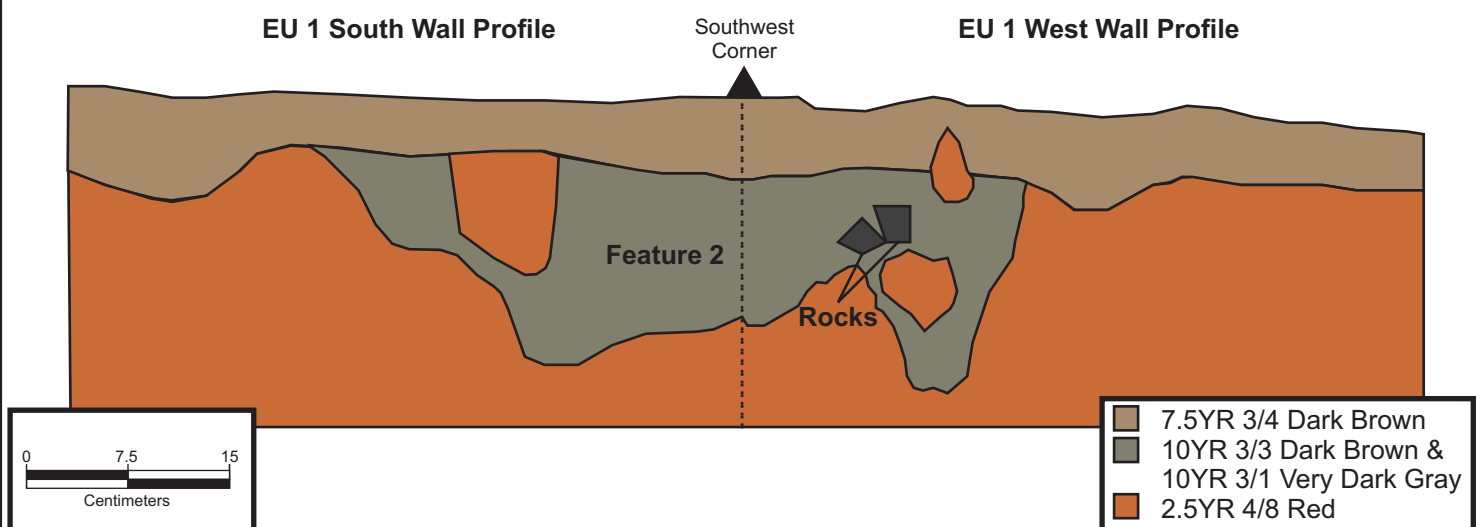
Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=39)		
1. Foodways (n=5)		
	e. Remains (n=4)	Charcoal
	--- General Foodways (n=1)	Curved glass
3. Household/Structural (n=28)		



Plan photo of Feature 1 (EU 1).



Plan photo of Feature 2 (EU 1).



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Plans and Profiles-EU 1 and Features 1 and 2
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Figure:	5.9

	a. Architectural/Construction (n=28)	Mortar, cut nails, wire nails, slate shingles, flat window pane glass
X. Modern (n=6)		
	--- General Modern	Composite shingles

Table 5.4: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 2

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=35)		
1. Foodways (n=7)		
	d. Storage (n=3)	Bottle glass
	e. Remains (n=4)	Charcoal
2. Clothing (n=1)		
	c. Other (n=1)	Leather
3. Household/Structural (n=22)		
	a. Architectural/Construction (n=22)	Brick, mortar, painted plaster, wire nails, slate shingles
5. Labor (n=1)		
	--- General Labor (n=1)	Clinker
6. Unknown (n=2)		
	Unknown (n=2)	Unidentifiable metal
X. Modern (n=2)		
	--- General Modern	Composite shingles

EU 2 was placed with ST 1015N 980E in the northeast corner of the unit in order to investigate a possible feature encountered in the shovel test. A shallow, simple stratigraphy and two cultural features, Features 3 and 4, were encountered in the unit (**Figure 5.10**). The unit contained 19-23 centimeters of very dark grayish brown loam (Strat I) over red clay subsoil (Strat II). Two levels were excavated within Strat I. Features 3 and 4 were identified at the top of Strat II. No artifacts were recovered from either feature. A possible third feature was identified in plan (Feature 5), but was determined to be non-cultural.

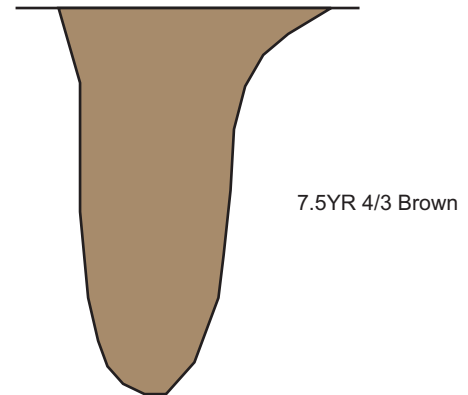
It turned out that the original shovel test had bisected Feature 3. In plan, Feature 3 was ovoid with a small extension to the north and measured 31 centimeters north-south and 26 centimeters east-west. In profile (**Figure 5.10**), it had slightly insloping walls and a rounded base that terminated at 67 centimeters below datum, 45 centimeters into Strat II. The fill was a brown loam with numerous rocks. Feature 4 was round in plan, measuring 12 centimeters north-south and 14 centimeters east west. In profile (**Figure 5.10**), it had one straight wall and one insloping wall and a round base terminating at 47 centimeters below datum, 26 centimeters into Strat II. The fill in Feature 4 was dark brown loam. No artifacts were recovered from either feature, though a number of small cobbles were present in the fill of Feature 3, which could have been shim stones, used to stabilize a post or structural pier.

As discussed in Chapter 3, above (see **Figure 3.8, top**), it appeared as if some of the Latta University buildings sat on wooden post foundations rather than brick or stone piers. The size and depth of Feature 3 is consistent with what would be expected for a hole containing a foundation post, which would need to be large in diameter (6-8 inches or 15-20 centimeters) and

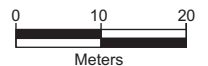
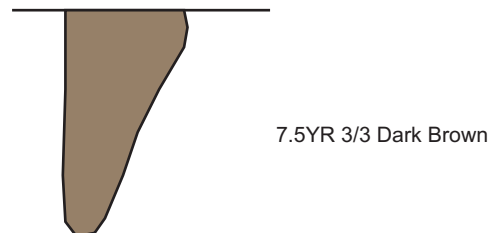


Plan photo of Features 3, 4, and 5 (EU 2).

Feature 3 West Wall Profile



Feature 4 West Wall Profile



Features 3 and 4 profile drawings.



EU 2 north wall profile.



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Plan and Profile-EU 2 and Features 3, 4, and 5

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Date: Feb 2009

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Figure: **5.10**

deeply set. Feature 4 could also be a hole for a foundation post, but its smaller diameter may suggest a fencepost.

The artifacts recovered from EU 2 are summarized in **Table 5.5**. Of the 404 artifacts recovered from the unit, nearly 63 percent (n=253) were categorized in the Orser Foodways category. These artifacts included service-related items such as whiteware and porcelain ceramic shards and a glass shard from a drinking glass, a wide array of bottle glass (soda, liquor, and unidentified), canning items (jar glass and milk glass canning lids), stoneware, earthenware, and small animal bone fragments. Architectural and construction items such as brick, nails, and window pane glass were the second most common artifact type, comprising slightly over 28 percent (n=114) of the artifacts from the unit. Other notable artifacts recovered from the unit include a glass button, a saucer from a child's tea service, what appears to be a piece of pewter from a child's toy,

Table 5.5: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from EU 2

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=404)		
1. Foodways (n=253)		
	a. Procurement (n=1)	Bullet
	c. Service (n=39)	Whiteware, porcelain, refined earthenware, glass tumbler
	d. Storage (n=210)	Bottle glass, soda bottle glass, liquor bottle glass, jar glass, stoneware, coarse earthenware, milk glass canning lid
	e. Remains (n=2)	Animal bone
	--- General Foodways (n=1)	Curved glass
2. Clothing (n=1)		
	a. Fasteners (n=1)	Glass button
3. Household/Structural (n=116)		
	a. Architectural/Construction (n=114)	Brick, mortar, cut nails, wire nails, unidentified nails, slate shingles, flat window pane glass
	c. Furnishings/Accessories (n=2)	Lamp glass
4. Personal (n=7)		
	a. Medicinal (n=4)	Medicine bottles
	c. Recreational (n=2)	Child's tea cup saucer, pewter toy fragment
	--- General Personal (n=1)	Colored glass (cobalt)
5. Labor (n=17)		
	b. Industrial (n=1)	Flat head screw
	c. Household (n=6)	Clorox bottle glass
	--- General Labor (n=10)	Clinker, coal
6. Unknown (n=6)		
	Unknown (n=6)	Thick aqua glass, curved milk glass, curved/molded glass, unidentified metal
X. Modern (n=4)		
	--- General Modern	Asphalt roof shingle, plastic bottle cap, unidentified plastic

Although it cannot be determined if the specific location of EU 2 is visible or not in the few available photographs of Latta University, its location approximately 30 feet to the west of the well does suggest a possible affiliation. **Figure 3.10, top**, in which the well is visible, shows the Manual Training Department, immediately to the rear of the main house. From the Reverend Latta's autobiography, it appears that this department was associated with training young women in domestic duties such as laundry and house work, tasks that would typically be conducted in or in close proximity to a house. Most likely, the Latta family made use of the available student labor to take care of the domestic chores around the house. The artifact assemblage from EU 2 was dominated by Foodways artifacts such as bottle glass, jar glass, and whiteware. A number of shards of amber glass from Clorox bottles were also recovered. The predominance of domestic-related artifacts in the EU 2 assemblage suggests that this location was part of the Manual Training Department.

EU 3 was placed with ST 1015N 970E in the southeast corner of the unit in order to investigate a possible feature encountered in the shovel test. Currently, the area where EU 3 was placed is used as garden for informal perennial plantings. The area contains a low, long mound with a few large, flat, decorative boulders along the south slope of the mound. This unit encountered a complex stratigraphy and two cultural features (Features 6 and 7).

The stratigraphic profiles of the south and east walls of EU 3 can be seen in **Figure 5.11**, while a photograph of the south wall can be seen in **Figure 5.12**. The unit initially encountered a thin layer of mulch over a thin layer of yellowish brown clay loam (Strat I) that pinched out towards the northeast corner of the unit. Underneath lay a 20-30 centimeter thick layer of very dark grayish brown loam (Strat II). Within and at the base of this zone was a 5-20 centimeter thick slump of redeposited red clay subsoil mixed with Strat II soil (Strat IIb). Strat IIb was identified in the southern and eastern portions of the unit but was not observed in the northern and western portions of the unit. In the western half of the unit, underneath Strats II and IIb, was a 10-15 centimeter thick layer of brown loam (Strat III). Underneath Strat III, and not observed in the eastern part of the unit, was a layer of dark brown loam (Strat IV) typically 10-20 centimeters thick. Below Strat IV in the south and west, and beneath Strats II and IIb in the east, was found Strat V, a 10-20 centimeter thick zone of dark yellowish brown loam. Beneath this was red clay subsoil (Strat VI).

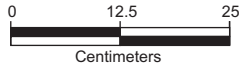
Strats II and IIb are obvious disturbed zones. Strat IIb contained redeposited subsoil and underlay Strat II. A piece of sheet metal was found laying flat at the interface between Strat II and Strat V in the northeast corner of the unit. Also, a section of metal fencing ran along the interface in the north wall of the unit.

At the top of Level 6, at 40 centimeters below datum, Strat III was noted in the southwestern quadrant of the unit, while Strat IIb was observed in the southeast quadrant. Starting with Level 6, the unit was divided into four 25-centimeter square quadrants in case the soil change was determined to be a feature.

At the base of Level 7, in the southern portion of the unit, an arc was noted in plan at 60 centimeters below datum and at the interface between Strats IV and V. The arc was delimited by



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Source: ESI Data, 2008 and 2009.

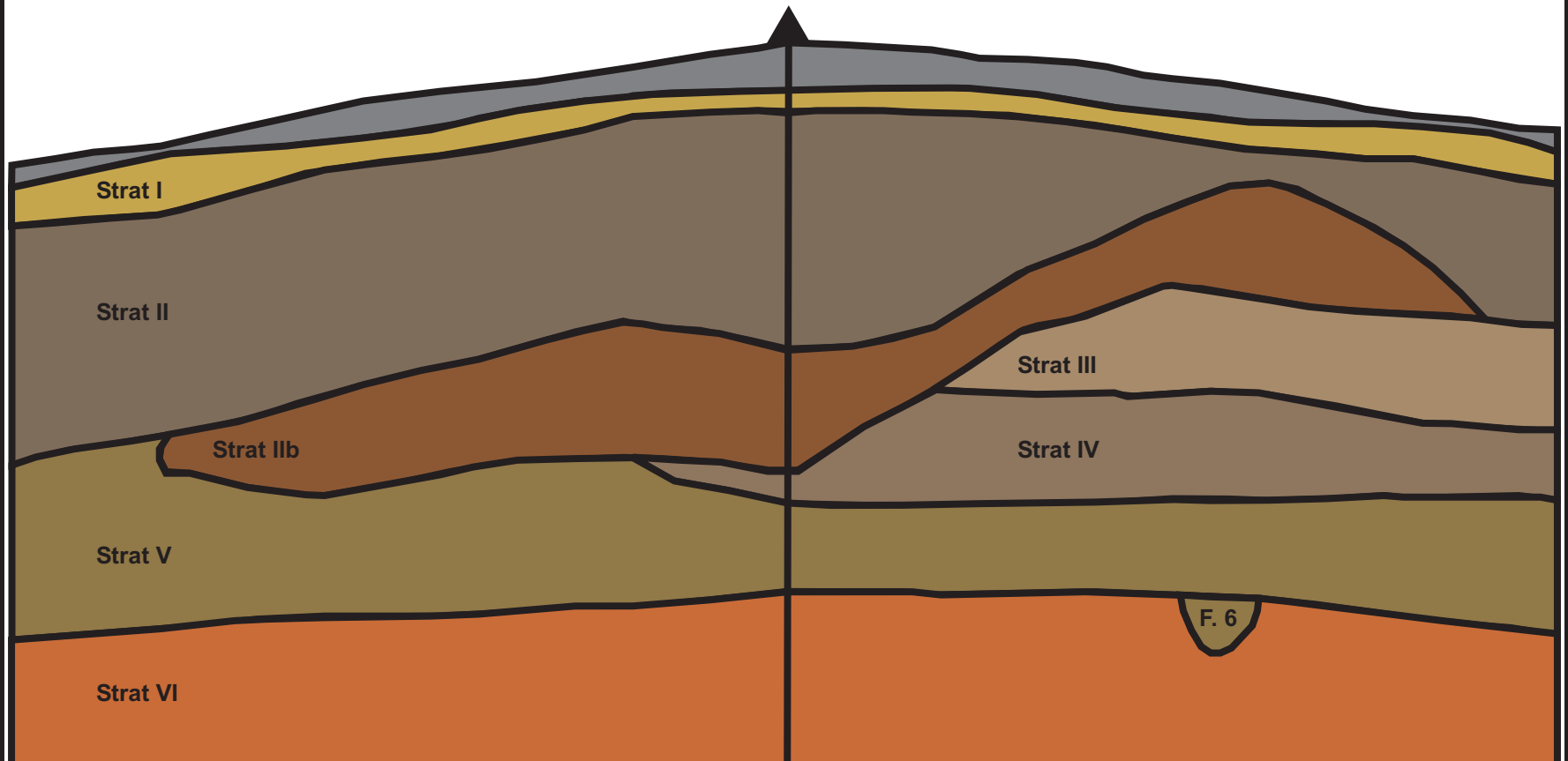
Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for informational purposes only and was not prepared for, and is not suitable for legal or engineering purposes.

- Mulch
- Strat I: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown
- Strat II: 10YR 3/2 Dark Grayish Brown
- Strat IIb: Mix of Strat II and 2.5YR 4/6 Red
- Strat III: 7.5YR 4/4 Brown
- Strat IV: 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown
- Strat V: 10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown
- Strat VI: 2.5YR 4/6 Red

EU 3 East Wall Profile

Southeast
Corner
(datum)

EU 3 South Wall Profile



Profile-EU 3 East and South Walls
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER08145.00
Date:	Feb 2009
Dwn/Chkd:	MP/SS
Figure:	5.11



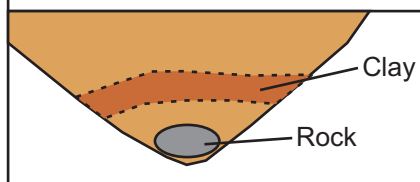
Plan of Features 6 and 7 (EU 3).



Profile of EU 3, south wall.

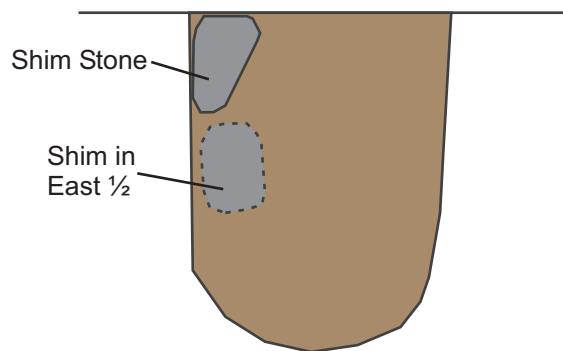
South Wall
of EU 3

Feature 6 West Wall Profile

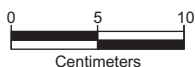


10YR 3/4 Dark
Yellowish Brown

Feature 7 West Wall Profile



7.5YR 3/4 Dark Brown



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Plans and Profiles-EU 3 and Features 6 and 7

Rev. M. L. Latta House

Wake County, North Carolina

Project: ER08145.00

Date: Feb 2009

Drwn/Chkd: MP/SS

Figure: **5.12**

a narrow, dark lens with a lighter color of soil and stones in the interior and extending into the south wall. In plan, this area was about 30 centimeters at its widest.

At the top of Strat VI were observed two posthole features (Features 6 and 7) in the southwest quadrant of the unit (**Figure 5.12**). Also observed were numerous linear plow blade scars running in a general north-south direction, indicating that this area was once used as an agricultural field. The two posthole features were in the same general area as the arc of soil discoloration noted at the base of Level 7. The identification of the area of soil discoloration at the top of Strat V coincident in plan with Features 6 and 7 suggests that both features originated at this level.

Exhibiting a teardrop or oval shape in plan, Feature 6 measured 18 centimeters wide east-west and 24 centimeters wide north-south and extended into the south wall of the unit. It was encountered at 72 centimeters below datum and extended to a depth of 81 centimeters below datum, 9 centimeters into Strat VI. In profile it was basin shaped. It contained dark yellowish brown loam fill, the same color as Strat V, and a small rock was found in the base of the feature. While in plan it appeared to be a posthole, it is possible that it was actually the truncated base of a small pit.

Feature 7 was circular in plan, measured 14 centimeters east-west and 15 centimeters north-south, and was encountered at 75 centimeters below datum. It extended to a depth of 95 centimeters below datum, 20 centimeters into Strat VI. In profile it was straight walled with a rounded base, and two shim stones were noted along the southern wall of the feature, confirming its identification as a posthole. The fill was dark brown loam, matching the color of Strat IV.

The analysis of the artifacts by level and stratum, as well as the identification of the soil discoloration at the base of Level 7 (top of Level 8) and the posthole features in Strat VI, suggest that Levels 1-7 (Strats I-IV) are the result of multiple disturbance episodes, while Levels 8 and 9 (Strat V) represent the original ground surface. As such, the summary of the artifacts recovered from EU 3 are presented in two tables: **Table 5.6** summarizes Levels 1-7, and **Table 5.7** summarizes Levels 8-9. **Tables 5.8-5.9** summarize the artifacts recovered from Features 6 and 7, respectively.

Table 5.6: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from EU 3, Levels 1-7 (Strats I-IV)

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=1,251)		
1. Foodways (n=584)		
	a. Procurement (n=2)	.22 caliber shell, shotgun shell
	c. Service (n=44)	Whiteware, porcelain, earthenware, refined earthenware, glass
	d. Storage (n=476)	Bottle glass, soda bottle glass, jar glass, stoneware, milk glass canning lids, bottle cap
	e. Remains (n=49)	Animal bone, clam shell
	--- General Foodways (n=13)	Curved glass
2. Clothing (n=18)		
	a. Fasteners (n=3)	Shoelace, bone button, iron button
	c. Other (n=15)	Shoe parts, nylon hose, cotton threads

3. Household/Structural (n=243)		
	a. Architectural/Construction (n=198)	Brick, mortar, cut nails, wire nails, unidentified nails, slate shingles, flat window pane glass
	b. Hardware (n=33)	Tack, flat head screw, iron strap, wire, lead tire weight, "L" bracket
	c. Furnishings/Accessories (12)	Porcelain light socket base, lamp glass, bed springs
4. Personal (n=35)		
	a. Medicinal (n=13)	Medicine bottles, case bottle
	c. Recreational (n=5)	One-sided shellac records, double-sided vinyl record, marble
	f. Other (n=7)	Eye glass lenses, mirror, ink well
	--- General Personal (n=10)	Colored glass (cobalt, milk), aluminum pen or mascara tube, terracotta flower pot
5. Labor (n=149)		
	a. Agricultural (n=57)	Fence wire
	b. Industrial (n=2)	Brass nut, wrench
	c. Household (n=34)	Clorox bottle glass
	--- General Labor (n=56)	Clinker, coal
6. Unknown (n=203)		
	Unknown (n=203)	Calcined shell, curved glass, melted glass, sheet aluminum, sheet iron, unidentifiable iron fragments
X. Modern (n=19)		
	--- General Modern	Vinyl raincoat fragment, plastic shoe part, plastic grocery bag, aluminum foil, colored plastic

Table 5.7: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from EU 3, Levels 8-9 (Strat V)

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=155)		
1. Foodways (n=49)		
	a. Procurement (n=1)	Shotgun shell
	c. Service (n=13)	Whiteware, porcelain, semiporcelain
	d. Storage (n=27)	Bottle glass, coarse earthenware
	e. Remains (n=7)	Animal bone
	--- General Foodways (n=1)	Curved glass
2. Clothing (n=1)		
	c. Other (n=1)	Leather shoe part
3. Household/Structural (n=25)		
	a. Architectural/Construction (n=24)	Brick, mortar, unidentified nails, slate shingles, flat window pane glass
	c. Furnishings/Accessories (n=1)	Lamp glass
4. Personal (n=6)		
	a. Medicinal (n=5)	Medicine bottles
	e. Decorative (n=1)	Bead
5. Labor (n=32)		
	--- General Labor (n=32)	Clinker, coal
6. Unknown (n=42))		
	Unknown (n=42)	Unidentifiable metal and glass

Table 5.8: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 6

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=1)		
1. Foodways (n=1)		
	c. Service (n=1)	Red earthenware

Table 5.9: Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 7

Orser Categories. Total Artifacts (n=9)		
1. Foodways (n=8)		
	c. Service (n=1)	Whiteware
	e. Remains (n=7)	Animal bone
3. Household/Structural (n=1)		
	a. Architectural/Construction (n=1)	Brick

As can be seen in **Tables 5.6-5.7**, Levels 1-7 all contained some identifiable modern or post-Latta occupation artifacts, while Levels 8-9 contained no modern artifacts. Among the modern or post-Latta artifact recovered in Levels 1-7 were numerous pieces of plastic, part of a vinyl raincoat, a plastic grocery bag, and a plastic plant label. Levels 1-7 did contain a number of Latta period artifacts such as amethyst glass (ca. 1880-1914) and shards of milk glass canning jar lids (1869-1915). It is this comingling of pre-1920 artifacts and post-World War II artifacts that strongly suggests that Levels 1-7 are disturbed. This is further supported by the wide array of artifact types recovered. Of the 20 different Order subcategories (ex. 1a., 3c., 5b.), fifteen were present in Levels 1-7. This would suggest that Strats II-IV are the result of different episodes of the dumping of garbage and other debris; Strat I was a thin layer of clay loam similar in look and feel to soil that can be purchased at a garden center.

While the stratigraphy of the unit as shown in **Figure 5.11** shows that four depositional layers (Strats II, IIb, III, and IV) were encountered in Levels 1-7, discerning the general dates of each depositional episode proved difficult at best. The post-Latta artifacts from Strats II and IIb, which included the plastic grocery bag and plastic plant label, do seem later than those from Strats III and IV (colored pieces of plastic and aluminum foil), but Latta period artifacts such as amethyst glass and cut nails were found in all four strata.

A possible explanation is that the deposits in this location are the result of soil from other areas of the property being dug up and redeposited in this location to create a garden area. It is also possible that Strats III and IV are the remains of in-situ trash deposits that were disturbed when the location was turned into a garden, with Strats II and IIb being result of the reworking of the lower strats.

Of the artifacts recovered in Levels 8 and 9, Foodways artifacts (Orser 1.) such as bottle glass and whiteware comprised 31.6 percent (n=49) of the total, followed by Labor artifacts (Orser 5.), specifically coal and clinker, which were 20.6 percent (n=32) of the total. Architectural artifacts (Orser 3a.) made up 15.5 percent (n=24) of the assemblage from these levels. Notable artifacts included a shotgun shell from the U.M.C. Company, which dates from 1867-1911 (see below), five fragments from medicine bottles, and a decorative glass bead.

Features 6 and 7 contained few artifacts. A shard of red earthenware was collected from the fill of Feature 6 (**Table 5.8**), while seven fragments of animal bone, a whiteware shard, and a brick fragment were recovered from the fill of Feature 7 (**Table 5.9**). The posthole of Feature 7 may represent the remains of a foundation post, as was the case with Feature 3 (see above), or a fencepost. Remains of a wire fence were found at the interface of Strat IV and Strat V in the north wall of EU 3, and pieces of barbed wire were found in ST 1025N 970E, which was located in the southeast corner of the unit. Although the profile of Feature 6 resembles a pit more than a posthole, the upper portions of the feature were not documented and only one artifact was recovered from the feature fill, making interpretation of the feature difficult.

Other Features

In 2005 William “Shep” Shepard discovered an old stone lined well in the back yard of the Latta House. The well appears to be about 20 feet deep and filled with dirt and debris (**Figure 5.13, top**). Following a cursory investigation, the well was eventually capped with a concrete slab, which prevented any investigation of the well during the current study. The well is most likely original to the property, and a well house is visible in a picture of the property from the Reverend’s autobiography (see **Figure 3.10, top**). While wells were obviously used for water, people often dropped items into wells accidentally. Also, wells were sometimes used for disposal while they were still used for water collection, though more often after abandonment.

Scott Seibel of Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) attended an investigation of the well at the Latta House property on 5 March 2009. Also present were employees of the City of Raleigh (City), including Jill Braly, the Wake County Department of Environmental Services, members of the Board of the Latta House Foundation, a reporter with The Triangle Tribune, and other interested members of the public.

Representatives of the City used a 3-inch open bore bit to drill through the concrete cap over the well. The initial hole drilled into the concrete pad was over the edge of the well and did not give enough clearance for the camera. So, a second hole was drilled over what appeared to be the center of the well, with much more success. When representative of the Wake County Department of Environmental Services lowered the camera into the well (**Figure 5.13, bottom**), it was found that the camera light was too dim to illuminate the full size of the well. The operators then changed out cameras and also attached additional lights, which greatly improved the internal visibility. The well was found to still be in good shape and open to a depth of 19 feet, at which point it was blocked up with dirt and debris. It is likely that the well extends many feet below that depth. At about 6 feet in depth, the initials “CE” were found painted or etched on one of the stones. The initials may be from one of the individuals who originally constructed the well.

Three-dimensional Modeling

Three-dimensional computer modeling was conducted by Briece Edwards, who is a member of The Latta House Foundation, Inc. These models incorporated the 1914 and 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (**Figure 3.7**) and the photographs of the Kindergarten (**Figure 3.8, bottom**), the Young Ladies Dormitory (**Figure 3.9, left**), the Chapel and Young Men’s Dormitory (**Figure**



View down well prior to being capped with concrete slab.



Camera being lowered through cap into well shaft.



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Well Photo
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Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER08145.00
Date:	Mar 2009
Drwn/Chkd:	MP/SS
Figure:	5.13

3.9, right), and the Present Residence of Rev. M.L. Latta (**Figure 3.10, bottom**). ESI is including these models as **Appendix D**.

Recovered Artifacts

While most of the artifacts recovered were nondescript architectural items (nails, window glass, etc.), broken bottle glass, and small ceramic shards, there were a number of notable artifacts recovered as well as artifacts that could be determined to date to the time period of Latta University and the occupation of the property by the Latta family. **Figures 5.14-5.15** show a number of the interesting and informative artifacts recovered.

A whole bottle of Whittemore's Shoe Polish was recovered from ST 1025N 970E (**Figure 5.14**). Web research revealed that the company had been known as the Whittemore Shoe Polish Company (Cambridge, Massachusetts) and as the Whittemore Brothers Company (Boston, Massachusetts; WHRC 2003). In a 1907 volume of *The Atlantic Reporter*, the company was cited as manufacturers of shoe polish, blackening, and leather dressing (*The Atlantic Reporter* 1907). The bottle was made in a full mold, suggesting that it could not have been manufactured prior to around 1890 (Steen 2003). The 1897 Sears Catalogue (Israel 1993:209) offered for sale Whittemore's "Gilt Edge Dressing" for women's shoes at \$0.18 per bottle. While it cannot be said with certainty that this bottle dates to the Latta occupation, the possibility of such is distinct.

Pieces of a single-sided shellac record were recovered from ST 1025N 970E and EU 3. Lateral cut (or flat) records began to be produced in 1888, but were only used in toys until 1894, when the United States Gramophone Company began marketing single-sided records under the Berliner Gramophone label. By 1903, double-sided records became available, though single-sided records are still made in limited quantities today. Starting in 1897, the wax and rubber used to make records was replaced by a formula including shellac, cotton compound filler, and other components, but were quite brittle. Records began to be made using the much more durable vinyl during the 1940s, and shellac ceased being used in record production in the 1950s. Based on this information (Schoenherr 2005), the two record fragments could not have been produced prior to 1897, but could have been made as late as the 1950s. However, the fact that the fragments come from a single-sided record imply an early twentieth century date, suggesting that they are affiliated with the Latta occupation.

Two pieces of tableware with the remains of silver plating were recovered: a knife handle from EU 3 and a spoon from ST 1015N 1000E. Although the spoon and knife handle were cleaned, a maker's mark could not be discerned on either piece and neither piece appeared to have engraving. Silver plated table ware was offered in the 1897 Sears Catalogue (Israel 1993:438-444). Most of the pieces were decorated with some form of engraving, but plain, undecorated pieces were available.

Two horseshoes were recovered from EU 3, one of which was subjected to electrolysis (**Figure 5.15**). It is known that blacksmithing was taught at Latta University, and evidence of blacksmithing activities (coal and clinker) was recovered from the property. It can also be surmised that livestock, including horses, were kept, as two are shown in the photograph of the Industrial Training Department (see **Figure 3.8, top**) and a barn was also shown in two of the



Row 1: Refined Earthenware Decorated Rim (EU 2-Level 2), Refined Earthenware Rim (EU2-Level 2), Porcelain Toy Tea Set Saucer (EU 2-Level 2), Earthenware Base (EU 3-Level 8), Porcelain Handpainted Rim (EU 3-Level 2), Blue Whiteware Molded Sherd (EU 3-Level 5)
 Row 2: Carnival Glass (EU 3-Level 6 NE), Decorative Milk Glass (EU 3-Level 5), Whittemore's Shoe Polish Bottle (ST 1025N 970E)
 Row 3: Glass Bottle Neck (EU 2-Level 2), Medicine Bottle Base (EU 3-Level 5), Medicine Bottle Lip (EU 3-Level 5), Milk Bottle (EU 3-Level 5)



Maker's Marks: EU 3-Level 5, EU 3-Level 7 NE



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Artifact Photos-Glass and Ceramic Artifacts

Rev. M. L. Latta House

Wake County, North Carolina

Project: ER08145.00

Date: Mar 2009

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Figure: **5.14**



Row 1: Horseshoe (EU 3-Level 5), Knife Handle (EU 3-Level 3), Spoon (ST 1015N 1000E)
 Row 2: Unidentified Mechanism (ST 1015N 991E), Pewter Toy (EU 2-Level 2), Padlock (ST 1025N 1010E)



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Figure:	5.15

photos (see **Figure 3.10**). It seems likely that not only were the horseshoes worn by horses owned by the university, but that they may have been made by students.

An iron padlock with a brass mechanism was recovered from ST 1025N 1010E (**Figure 5.15**). An almost identical padlock was offered in the 1897 Sears Catalogue (Israel 1993:87). The padlock was described as: "Wrought Iron Brass Bushed Padlock, solid brass wheel, side ward, double chamber, and double bitted keys. Extra fine finish." It was priced at \$0.15 per lock. Based on this finding, this lock is almost certainly associated with Latta University.

A few shards of amethyst glass were found at the site. Amethyst glass, also known as solarized glass, is the result of manganese being used to create "clear" or colorless glass around the turn of the twentieth century. When exposed for long periods of time to sunlight, the manganese in the glass undergoes a chemical reaction, which results in the glass obtaining a purplish tint. Amethyst glass was produced from ca. 1880 to 1914, a date range that indicates that these glass shards almost certainly belong to the Latta occupation.

A total of 269 nails and nail fragments were recovered from the site. Of these, 61 were cut nails, 85 were wire nails, and the rest could not be identified as to type. While a machine to cut nails from an iron or steel plate was invented in 1794 by J. Peirson, the nail heads were still produced by hand until 1807, when a patent was issued to Jesse Reed for a machine to both cut and head nails. Cut nails were the dominant nail in use during the nineteenth century before being supplanted by wire pulled nails in the late nineteenth century (Pollack et al. 1997). Wire nails, which are made from pulled wire, were first made in France in 1834 and saw their first use in the United States in the 1850s. However, it was not until the late 1800s that their strength became trusted enough for them to become the dominant nail type. Wire nails with round heads and untapered shanks, as is common today, date from about 1890 (Pollock et al. 1997).

The numerous cut nails, nearly 23 percent of the total recovered, are associated with the construction of the original Latta House and probably many of the Latta University buildings. The university was established in 1892 and much of the construction likely occurred during the 1890s. While wire nails were available at that time, so too were cut nails. The 1897 Sears Catalogue offered a keg of wire nails for \$1.65 and a keg of cut nails for \$1.60 (Israel 1993:38). By the time the occupation of the site by the Latta family ended in around 1930, wire nails would have been ubiquitous.

A number of fragments from milk glass canning lids were collected. Milk glass canning lids appear to span a time period from 1869 (Steen 2003), when milk glass was first introduced, to around 1915. A shotgun shell bearing the mark "U.M.C Co., NEW CLUB, No. 12" was recovered from Level 8 of EU 3. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company started in 1867. In 1911, it combined with the Remington Arms Company to form the REM-UMC. Thus, the shell dates to before or during the Latta University occupation.

One decalcomania-decorated whiteware shard was recovered from Level 7 of EU 3. While the decoration of serving wares using the decalcomania technique originated in 1865 and is still in use today, it was most prevalent from the late 1800s until prior to World War II. A shard of

Carnival glass from a bowl or other serving item was found in Level 6 of EU 3. Carnival Glass was first produced by Fenton in 1907 and continues to be made today (Doty N.D.).

A fragment from a bottle bearing the name “Dyanshine” was found in ST 1034N 1010E. Reportedly, the Dyan Shine Shoe Polish Manufacturing Company was started by Rufus King Barton, Sr., his brother Eugene, and a cousin in Falls County, Texas. The company moved to Waco, Texas prior to the start of World War II and later moved to St. Louis, Missouri (Carhart N.D.).

The neck and lip of an ink well was recovered from Level 7 of EU 3. It bore an embossed label on the neck, which reads “2½ FLUID OZ”. Given the style of manufacture of the bottle, it could date from the late 1800s to the mid-1900s. An investigation of ink wells in the 1897 Sears Catalogue did not reveal any ink wells of similar shape or design.

Three whiteware shards with partial maker’s marks were recovered, one from EU 2 and two from EU 3. The mark on the shard from EU 2 consisted of only two letters, “BU”. The shard from Level 7 of EU 3 bore the letters “UCHLIN” (**Figure 5.14**). A search was conducted to identify the name of the manufacturer, but none was found. Given the order of the letters, it is guessed that it was the end of the name McLouchlin. While half of the mark on the shard from Level 5 of EU 3 was present, it was still too illegible to determine the maker (**Figure 5.14**).

Numerous pieces of glass from Pepsi bottles were recovered at the site, many of which bore embossed designs. Pepsi was invented in New Bern, North Carolina as “Brad’s Drink” in 1893. It was renamed Pepsi Cola in 1898. During the 1920s and 1930s, Pepsi began to expand its market and become a nationally distributed product. Although an attempt was made to date the Pepsi bottle fragments, no source material could be found with enough information as to dates of manufacture for different bottle patterns. It is probable that some of the fragments belong to the Latta occupation, while others post-date the occupation.

A number of pieces of foil were recovered, many from EU 3. It cannot be determined, though, if they are made of tin or aluminum or to which time period they date. Tin foil dates to the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Beginning in 1910, aluminum began to replace tin in the production of foil (Bellis N.D.). In the United States, aluminum foil was first used in 1925 to wrap candy such as Life Savers, among other brands (Old Time Candy Company 2008), and is still in wide use today.

An aluminum tube from an ink pen or mascara found in Level 7 of EU 3 is an example of a post-Latta occupation artifact. Aluminum began to be produced on industrial scales in the late 1880s using technology developed by Charles Martin Hall, among others (Bellis N.D.[a]). Before this, aluminum was so difficult to produce in quantity that it was worth about the same price as silver. Its main uses were initially structural, being used in both buildings and ship superstructures. It does not appear that ink pens with aluminum bodies were common prior to the mid-twentieth century. In the early twentieth century, pen bodies were typically made of rubber, Bakelite, or similar materials, with celluloid becoming common during the 1920s (Conner N.D.).

Another artifact that post-dates the Latta occupation was part of a saucer from a child's tea set recovered in EU 2 (**Figure 5.14**). The base of the saucer bore the inscription "MAD[E IN] JAPA[N]". It appears that child's tea sets with the mark "Made in Japan" date no earlier than the mid-1920s (Instappraisal N.D.; Ruby Lane N.D.).

A piece of nylon pantyhose was also found in EU 3. Nylon was introduced by DuPont in 1939 and was quickly adopted by the textile industry (Bellis N.D.[b]). It is still used to make women's hose today.

A porcelain electrical insulator or light socket base was recovered from Level 5 of EU 3, while five electrical porcelain fragments were found in Level 1 of EU 1. It is difficult to determine the temporal affiliation of these parts as porcelain is still used in electrical items today. Electrical service was first supplied to Raleigh by the Raleigh Electric Company in 1886 (David McNeal personal communication 5 March 2009). The first electrified streetcar appeared in Raleigh in 1891 (National Park Service N.D.). While Raleigh was one of the first cities in North Carolina to have electricity, the service was spotty. During the 1890s and 1900s, it was only used for streetcars, street lighting, and powering textile mills. After the formation of the Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L), now Progress Energy, in 1908, electrical service spread rapidly.

Summary:

Archaeological investigations at the M.L. Latta House consisted of the excavation of 82 shovel tests and three formal excavation units, the recording of six features, and the collection of 3,025 artifacts. An analysis of the artifacts recovered during the shovel testing shows that spatial patterning exists at the site, suggesting the locations of the Latta House, numerous buildings associated with Latta University, and activity areas. The presence of posthole features revealed in the excavation units shows that the footprints of various Latta University buildings and other physical features (such as fences) are preserved at the site.

The wide array of artifacts recovered from the site speaks to the diverse activities that occurred at the site. Artifacts representing 17 of the 20 Orser sub-categories were recovered at the site. The only artifact types not recovered were foodways preparation artifacts (Orser 1b.; i.e. baking pans, large knives), clothing manufacture artifacts (Orser 2b.; i.e. needles, scissors), and money (Orser 4d.). Many of the recovered artifacts could be directly dated to the occupation of the property by the Latta family and Latta University.

From the study of the photographs of the university in the Reverend's autobiography and the types of artifacts recovered in EU 2 and EU 3, it is ESI's belief that the portion of the university that is preserved on the 1.97-acre lot is the Manual Training Department, shown in part in **Figure 3.10, top**. The photograph of the Industrial Training Department (**Figure 3.8, top**) showed an area devoid of trees, while the photograph of the Manual Training Department and the photograph of the Present Residence of Rev. M.L. Latta (**Figure 3.10, bottom**), which shows sections of the Manual Training Department, show many hardwood trees. The current 1.97-acre lot contains many hardwood trees that appear over 100 years of age. Additionally, the artifacts found to the west and northwest of the former location of the house contained a predominance of

Orser 1 (Foodway) artifacts, which would be associated with domestic activities, and very few Orser 5 (Labor) artifacts, which would be associated with labor and industrial activities.

Recommendations:

Based on the results of this investigation, the project area does contain intact archaeological deposits that date to the historically significant occupation of the property by the Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University and thus make the site eligible for redesignation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark (see **Chapter 6**).

The significant archaeological deposits are not spread across the entire property, rather they are concentrated in particular areas, most specifically in the western half of the property, westward from survey grid line E 1010 as depicted in **Figure 5.1**. It is recommended that no activities that have the potential to impact the subsurface archaeological deposits in the western half of the property occur without prior archaeological investigation to ensure that the activities do not adversely affect the archaeological deposits.

ESI has left a semi-permanent datum (a 2-foot long section of rebar) in the approximate center of the property. It is highly recommended that this semi-permanent datum be replaced with a permanent survey monument. This will allow any future archaeological investigations on the property to tie in with the findings of the current investigation, specifically allowing future investigators to easily relocate shovel tests and excavation unit locations and to ensure that an accurate plan of the site is maintained.



6. RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK

This section of the report presents a discussion of the proposed redesignation of the Latta House Site as a Raleigh Historic Landmark (RHL). A brief summary of the history of the property's landmark history is followed by a discussion of the historical and archaeological significance of the property. This section includes an evaluation of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) design guidelines and Certificates of Appropriateness (COA) processes relevant to archaeological sites designated as and within the boundaries of the RHL. Pertinent historical information, maps, and photos can be found in **Chapter 3** and **Chapter 5** of this report.

Background

The RHDC, created in 1973 (from a predecessor organization established in 1961), serves as the City of Raleigh's (City's) official historic preservation advisory body. The RHDC is charged with recommending properties or areas within Raleigh's city limits to be designated by ordinance as local historic landmarks to the City Council, as well as reviewing exterior changes to designated landmarks. A local historic landmark site may include individual buildings, above-ground or subsurface remains, archaeological sites, areas, or objects that have historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance.

Under Raleigh Municipal Code of Ordinances (City Code) Part 10 (*Planning and Development*), Chapter 1 (*General Provisions*), Article E (*Historic Districts Commission*), Section 10-1053 (*Adoption of Ordinances Designating Historic Landmarks When the Historic Districts Commission has Jurisdiction*),

No building, structure, site, area, or object shall be recommended for designation as an historic landmark unless it is deemed and found by the Historic Districts Commission to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance, and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association.

While the City Code recognizes the significance of archaeological resources with respect to historic sites and districts, guidance for RHL designation based predominantly on archaeological significance has not been formally established. Although the legal standard for RHL listing is the City Code, the following recommendations are also based on the National Register criteria for evaluating archaeological sites' eligibility within the criteria of the City Code. By definition, City Code criteria take precedence in evaluating a RHL designation; National Register guidelines are referenced to supplement this evaluation.

While the existing RHDC *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts* (Guidelines; 2001) provide extensive guidelines for the planning and review of changes to properties, these guidelines and the corresponding COA application are more applicable to above ground historic resources, such as individual structures and landscapes, than subsurface archaeological remains. This chapter addresses COA review and identifies those activities listed in Article XV of the RHDC Bylaws that have the potential to disturb significant archaeological resources.

Latta House

In 1988, the Latta House was included as part of the *African-American Communities Survey* conducted by the RHDC. In 1993, the Latta House Site was declared a RHL by the City Council (Ordinance No. [1993] 305) and formally recognized as an Historic Property by the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission, who at that time administered properties now under the management of the RHDC. In 1993, the RHDC authored an application for the property to receive a RHL designation on the basis of its architectural and historical significance (RHDC 1993). In January 2002, the RHDC unanimously found that the nomination for the Latta House met National Register criteria and recommended that it be submitted to the National Register Advisory Committee for listing (RHDC Business Meeting Minutes, 15 January 2002). The property was listed in the National Register on 5 March 2002 under Criteria A, B, and C (discussed below). According to RHL provisions, the property was automatically de-listed after the house was destroyed by fire in 2007; however, the property remains listed in the National Register.

Statement of Significance

To be designated a RHL, a property must exhibit “special significance” in terms of historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance. A property must also retain integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association (City Code Section 10-1053[a]). As the above-ground architectural remains associated with the Latta House are no longer standing, the evaluation of the RHL designation of the Latta House site is dependent on historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, as well as the archaeological integrity of the property.

The initial RHL designation was based, in large part, on the historical significance of the Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University (RHDC 1993). While the architectural significance of the property no longer can be considered, the historical significance of the property remains unchanged. The current investigations suggest that the archaeological significance of the property should also be considered in the evaluation of the RHL designation.

Archaeological Significance

Archaeological investigations of the Latta House site revealed the presence of intact subsurface deposits dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, the same time period as it was utilized by the Latta University.

City Code Section 10-1053(a) can be interpreted to provide that an archaeological site can be recommended for designation as an historic landmark if it is considered to be of “special significance” with regards to archaeological integrity and/or historical association. As part of the City Code provisions, any application for designation of the property should include an investigation and report on the historical, archaeological, and/or cultural significance of the site or area proposed for designation, including an archaeological site description and an historical discussion of the property. City Code Section 10-1053(b) more fully describes the elements of ordinances designating historic landmarks.

National Register Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Sites

The evaluation of an archaeological site for inclusion in the National Register rests largely on its research potential, that is, its ability to contribute important information through preservation and/or additional study (Criterion D). In the case of the Latta House Site, this National Register category was used to supplement the evaluation of the archaeological remains with regards to the redesignation of the site as an historic landmark under an RHL.

The National Register criteria for evaluation are stated as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;

Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and

Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

The Reverend M.L. Latta House was listed in the National Register in 2002 under Criteria A, B, and C. As the destruction of the house has compromised the property's significance under Criterion C, one of the goals of this investigation was to determine if archaeological deposits on the property would potentially render the property eligible for designation as an RHL according to National Register Criterion D. In order to better evaluate the significance of the Latta House Site under National Register Criterion D, the following questions were posed:

- a. Site Integrity – Does the site contain intact, undisturbed cultural deposits?
- b. Preservation – Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis?
- c. Uniqueness – Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?
- d. Relevance to Current and Future Research – Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect

valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

The evaluation of Criterion D under these four categories could allow for an objective assessment of the significance of an archaeological site. In the case of the Latta House Site, these categories were used to supplement the evaluation of the significance of the archaeological remains with regards to the redesignation of the site as an historic landmark under an RHL designation and per City Code Section 10-1053(a).

Site Integrity

The site contains areas of intact cultural deposits. While the destruction and subsequent demolition of the house destroyed the archaeological deposits directly associated with the footprint of the house, artifact patterning was identified around and to the north, south, and west of the house. The site contains intact cultural features dating to the period of significance, including a stone lined well and posthole features from Latta University buildings.

Preservation

Many of the artifacts recovered from the site during the current investigation can be associated with a specific temporal range. Items such as a wrought iron padlock, a shoe polish bottle, a shotgun shell, amethyst glass shards, fragments of milk glass canning lids, and cut nails all date to the Latta occupation between 1892 and ca. 1930. Numerous animal bone fragments were recovered during the excavations. The presence of preserved faunal remains can inform on the types of animals and cuts of meat consumed by the Latta family and the Latta University students. Not only are Latta-period features present on the property, these features are well preserved and exhibit little disturbance from later occupations.

Uniqueness

The property is unique in its association with the historic Latta University, the Reverend Latta, and African-American cultural history in Wake County and the larger region. As the only remaining property associated with the historic university, the archaeological remains have the potential to yield valuable and unique information regarding the Latta University and African-American culture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Relevance to Current and Future Research

Preservation of this site will protect this information for future investigations. Additional research investigations could contribute to the limited written record regarding the university and offer a greater understanding of the daily life and activities of the Latta family and the Latta University students. Specifically,

posthole patterns appear to be present that would aid in reconstruction of the physical layout of the university buildings, while artifact patterns would aid in identifying the activities associated with these buildings. Also, the recovery of items of daily use such as tablewares, personal items such as jewelry and toys, and food remains such as animal bones would give insight into the personal lives of the former inhabitants of the site.

Summary of Recommendations

As stated previously, the initial RHL designation was based on both the architectural significance of the standing structure as well as the historical significance of the property's association with the Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University (RHDC 1993). While the architectural significance of the property no longer can be considered, the historical significance of the property remains unchanged and should serve as the basis for the redesignation of the property as a RHL.

Archaeological investigations suggest that the property contains intact subsurface deposits dating to the period of significance (ca. 1892 to 1930). Though there are currently minimal guidelines set forth by the RHDC regarding the evaluation of archaeological significance with regards to RHL designation, the National Register evaluation criteria could provide the framework for the evaluation of this and future archaeological sites under the RHL process. Under these criteria, the archaeological deposits at the Latta House Site could be considered a RHL.

COA Process

The RHDC has requested that if the Latta House Site is recommended by Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) for RHL designation, that the final report include an evaluation of the current guidelines (Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts 2001) and COA process as they pertain to archaeological sites and recommendations for the RHDC's administration of archaeological sites. While the existing RHDC *Guidelines* provide extensive guidelines for the planning and review of changes to properties, these guidelines and the corresponding COA application are more applicable to above ground historic resources, such as individual structures and landscapes, than subsurface archaeological remains.

If redesignated as a RHL, the Latta House archaeological site will be eligible for all of the benefits of designation, including protection afforded by Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) processes. According to the City of Raleigh Development Services Glossary, a COA is defined as:

An approval issued following an application review, to show that a proposed project within a historic district has been reviewed according to the design guidelines and found to be appropriate.

The designation of a property as a RHL offers protection of the property under the design review process administered by the RHDC. This process ensures that any planned development or significant alteration of a property be reviewed in order to protect or maintain the historic

significance of the property, and consists of the application for a COA. Any non-routine exterior changes to a RHL must receive a COA. A COA is not required for general maintenance, repair, or replacement of landscape or structural elements when there is no substantive change in material, design, or general appearance.

Archaeological Sites and the COA Process

The COA review process follows design guidelines first adopted in 1973, revised in 1983, and updated most recently in the 2001 *Guidelines*. The COA review process also incorporates the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR Part 67), which encompass both standing structures as well as archaeological resources. Under these guidelines, "significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken" (*Guidelines*; Section 1.4.8).

The RHDC recognizes the significance of archaeological resources and recommends preservation in place whenever feasible. The following section includes a discussion and evaluation of specific guidelines with regards to archaeological sites as presented in Section 2.2 of the *Guidelines* (RHDC 2001: 10-11).

Section 2.2.1. Protect and preserve known, significant archaeological resources in place.

This guideline represents the fundamental protection policy for significant archaeological resources. The key to preservation and protection of significant archaeological resources is documenting and recording the sites. The Office of State Archaeology (OSA) maintains maps and site files noting the location of previously recorded archaeological sites. It is recommended that any COA review include consultation with the OSA to check for the presence of significant archaeological resources on a property.

Section 2.2.2. Minimize the disturbance of terrain in the district to reduce the possibility of destroying or damaging significant archeological resources.

Any COA review should consider the potential for any proposed activities to cause subsurface disturbance of a significant archaeological resource. For example, landscaping activities (including plantings or tree removal) clearly have the potential for subsurface disturbance. Other activities, such as structural renovations, new construction, or updating of buried electrical or water utilities, have the potential to disturb or destroy significant archaeological resources. As outlined in the *Bylaws and Rules of Procedure of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Incorporated* (Revised, January 2009) Article XV ("Certificate of Appropriateness List"), *Alteration/Removal of Archaeologically Significant Features* (Category 8) requires a review by the COA Committee. **Appendix E** contains the January 2009 version of the COA Work List. In addition, many of the other example types of work listed in Article XV as needing COA review have the potential to disturb significant archaeological resources. **Table 6.1** presents a list of those activities with the potential to disturb significant archaeological resources.

Table 6.1: Types of Work With the Potential to Impact Significant Archaeological Resources (adapted from Article XV of the RHDC Bylaws).

No.	Type of Work
1	Construction of a new primary structure
2/3	Additions to a primary structure
4	Demolition of any primary contributing structure
5	Demolition of any primary non-contributing structure
6	Relocation of structures
7	Removal of any contributing part of a structure
8	Alteration/Removal of Archeologically Significant Features
10-13	New Accessory Structures; Additions to Accessory Structures
14	Demolition of Accessory Structures that are architecturally or historically significant
15/16	Demolition of Accessory Structures that are not architecturally or historically significant
17	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Architectural Details (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
20	Alteration of Carports/Porte Cocheres (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
21	Construction/Addition to/Removal of Carports/Porte Cocheres
22/23	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Chimneys (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
24-28	Alteration/Addition to/Construction Removal of Decks (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
33/34	Alteration/Removal/Construction of Driveways
35/36	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Fences (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
37	Alteration of exposed Foundations (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
38/39	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Gardens, Planting Beds, or Shrubbery (Minor plantings in existing beds is considered Routine Maintenance and no COA is required)
41-43	Removal/Construction of Hedges or other Screen Plantings
46/47	Review of Landscape Master Plans
48	Alteration/Installation/Removal of exterior Lighting Fixtures (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
50	Installation/relocation/removal of Mechanical Equipment, such as heating and air conditioning units (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
53/54	Alteration/Removal/Construction of/Addition to existing/new Parking Lots (resulting in subsurface disturbance)

No.	Type of Work
55	Alteration/Addition to/Removal of existing Patios (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
56	Construction of new Patios (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
58	Construction/Addition to/Removal of Porches (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
66	Alteration/Construction/Removal of exterior Stairs and Steps (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
67	Construction of new exterior Stairs and Steps (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
68	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Storefronts (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
71	Alteration/Construction/Removal of exterior Surfaces (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
72/73	Removal of/Alteration/Addition to/Construction of Swimming Pools
74	Planting of New Trees with a mature size 8 inches and greater in diameter, measured 4-1/2 feet above ground level
76, 78	Removal of Trees with a combined stem girth of 8 inches and greater in diameter...when a replacement tree is proposed
82/83	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Walks (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
87/88	Alteration/Construction/Removal of other non-contributing or non-contributing Appurtenant Features and Accessory Site Features not specifically listed (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
89/90	Most changes to previous COAs; Changes deemed by staff to be substantial in nature
91/92	Renewal of expired COAs/ Programmatic COA applications
93	Review of specific exterior changes covered under approved Programmatic COAs (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
94	Removal of any Prohibited Element described in the historic development standards listed in Raleigh City Code § 10-2052 (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
96	Emergency installation of Temporary Features to protect a historic resource... (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
97	Emergency installation of Temporary Features to weatherproof or stabilize damaged property following a natural disaster or declared state of emergency... (resulting in subsurface disturbance)
99	Work Items not listed here for which a clear citation can be made for conformance with the historic development standards and resulting in subsurface disturbance
100	Work Items not listed here that are deemed by staff to be substantial in nature, precedent setting, not addressed by the historic development standards, or not in conformance with the standards

Section 2.2.3. If a site is to be altered, survey and document the terrain in advance to determine the potential impact on significant archaeological resources.

As provided in this guideline, the presence of a significant archaeological resource on a property should not preclude all subsurface disturbance of a property. The proposed activity could be assessed based on the likelihood of that activity to adversely impact the significant archaeological resource (see **Table 6.1**). Following Section 106, an adverse effect occurs when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property...in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association (36 CFR 800.5[a][1]).

Under City Code Section 10-1053(a), "no building, structure, site, area, or object *shall* be recommended for designation as [a Raleigh Historic Landmark] unless it is deemed and found by the Historic Districts Commission to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance, and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association." Given the similarities in language and meaning, the Section 106 definition of an adverse effect would be congruous with COA review.

Section 2.2.4. If preservation of significant archaeological resources in place is not feasible, use professional archaeologists and modern archaeological methods in planning and executing any necessary investigations.

If an adverse impact to a significant archaeological resource on a property is likely, and preservation in place is not feasible, a professional archaeologist should investigate the site to establish the archaeological site boundaries (if this has not already been done), assess the areas of greatest archaeological significance within the area of proposed impacts, and propose a plan for mitigation or data recovery investigations of those portions of the significant archaeological site likely to be adversely impacted by proposed activities.

Section 2.2.5. It is not appropriate to use heavy machinery or equipment on sites where doing so may disturb significant archaeological resources.

Use of heavy machinery specifically for activities causing subsurface disturbance (bulldozer, backhoe, trencher) or equipment likely to result in disturbance of significant archaeological resources (heavy machinery compaction of soil surfaces, track hoe or tire disturbance of soil) should be avoided. In the event that the use of heavy machinery or equipment is unavoidable, a professional archaeologist should be present during the activities to monitor the archaeological resources and record the disturbance.

It is recommended that the RHDC use these existing design guidelines to minimize subsurface disturbance of archaeological sites. Specifically, no subsurface disturbance should occur at the Latta House Site without a COA application and review by the RHDC (see **Table 6.1** for examples of projects needing a COA review with regards to the archaeological resources). Routine landscape maintenance should be allowed to proceed; however, significant subsurface disturbance resulting from landscape activities such as tree removal or planting or the placement

of infrastructure improvements such as underground wiring for lighting should be avoided. It is further recommended that the RHDC obtain comment from a professional archaeologist on proposed disturbances prior to issuing a COA.

Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation Application

ESI has prepared a Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation Application for the Reverend M.L. Latta House and Latta University Site based on the presence of significant archaeological remains (**Appendix F**). The additional supporting documentation for the application, including Archaeological Significance, Historic Significance, References Cited, map, and photographs, is taken from this report and also references the National Register nomination form for the property, which can be found in **Appendix B**.

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of an intensive archaeological investigation of the 1.97-acre Reverend M.L. Latta House Site (31WA1765**) located at 1001 Parker Street in Raleigh, North Carolina. This investigation was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) of Raleigh, North Carolina, for the City of Raleigh (City) and the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC).

Summary

Background research was conducted at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and the North Carolina State Archives, among others, as well as through informant interview. Field methods used during the investigation included shovel testing on a 10-meter (32.8-foot) grid and the excavation of three 1-x-1 meter (3.28-x-3.28 feet) excavation units. Field investigations occurred during January and February 2009 and were conducted by Scott Seibel, who served as Principal Investigator, Terri Russ, and Matt Postlewaite.

Archaeological investigations at the M.L. Latta House Site consisted of the excavation of 82 shovel tests and three formal excavation units, the recording of six features, and the collection of 3,025 artifacts. An analysis of the artifacts recovered during the shovel testing shows that spatial patterning exists at the site, suggesting the locations of the Latta House, numerous buildings associated with Latta University, and activity areas. The presence of posthole features revealed in the excavation units shows that the footprints of various Latta University buildings and other physical features (such as fences) are preserved at the site.

The wide array of artifacts recovered from the site speaks to the diverse activities that occurred at the site. Artifacts representing 17 of the 20 Orser sub-categories were recovered at the site. The only artifact types not recovered were foodways preparation artifacts (Orser 1b.; i.e. baking pans, large knives), clothing manufacture artifacts (Orser 2b.; i.e. needles, scissors), and money (Orser 4d.). Many of the recovered artifacts could be directly dated to the occupation of the property by the Latta family and Latta University.

From the study of the photographs of the university in the Reverend's autobiography and the types of artifacts recovered in EU 2 and EU 3, it is ESI's belief that the portion of the university that is preserved on the 1.97-acre lot is the Manual Training Department. The photograph of the Industrial Training Department showed an area devoid of trees, while the photograph of the Manual Training Department and the photograph of the Present Residence of Rev. M.L. Latta, which shows sections of the Manual Training Department, show many hardwood trees. The current 1.97-acre lot contains many hardwood trees that appear over 100 years of age. Additionally, the artifacts found to the west and northwest of the former location of the house contained a predominance of Orser 1 (Foodway) artifacts, which would be associated with domestic activities, and very few Orser 5 (Labor) artifacts, which would be associated with labor and industrial activities.

Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation, the project area does contain intact archaeological deposits that appear to date to the use of the property as the residence of the Latta family and as Latta University. The deposits date to the historically significant occupation of the property by the Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University and thus make the site eligible for redesignation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark (RHL; see **Chapter 6**).

The significant archaeological deposits are not spread across the entire property, rather they are concentrated in particular areas, most specifically in the western half of the property, westward from survey grid line E 1010 (**Figure 7.1**). It is recommended that no activities that have the potential to impact the subsurface archaeological deposits in the western half of the property occur without prior archaeological investigation to ensure that the activities do not adversely affect the archaeological deposits.

ESI has left a semi-permanent datum (a 2-foot long section of rebar) in the approximate center of the property. It is highly recommended that this semi-permanent datum be replaced with a permanent survey monument. This will allow any future archaeological investigations on the property to tie in with the findings of the current investigation, specifically allowing future investigators to easily relocate shovel tests and excavation unit locations and to ensure that an accurate plan of the site is maintained.

While ESI is not recommending additional archaeological investigations at this time, should be Latta House Site be redesignated an RHL, it would be subject to COA application and review and thus certain types of activities that could threaten the archaeological integrity of the site could trigger the need for further work. Additionally, the Latta House Site offers the potential for future archaeological study concerning numerous avenues of research, including African-American lifeways during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the growth and design of Latta University, among others.

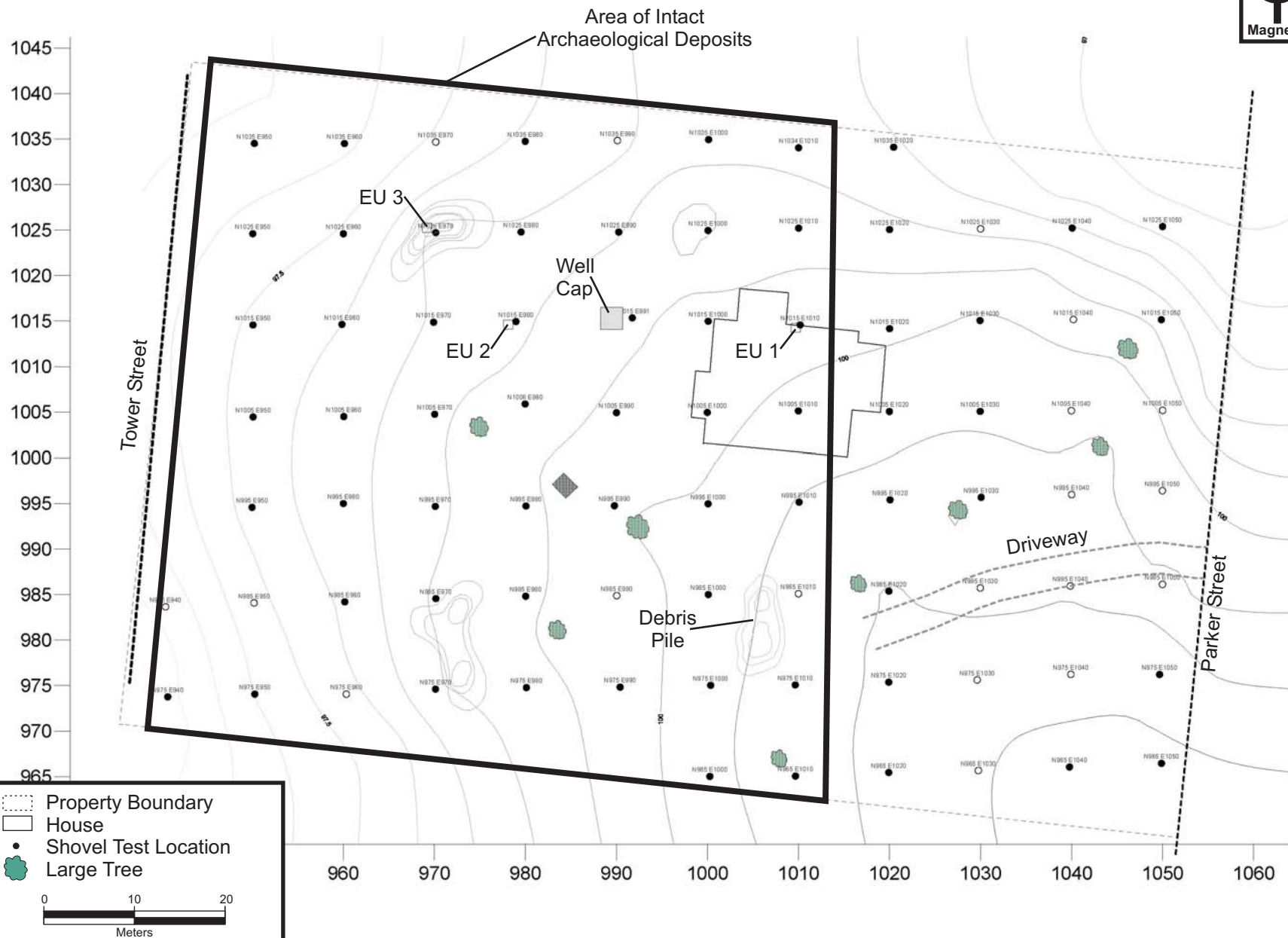
It is recommended that the RHDC use existing design guidelines in Section 2.2 of the *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts* (2001) to minimize subsurface disturbance of archaeological sites. Specifically, no subsurface disturbance should occur at the Latta House Site without a COA application and review by the RHDC. Routine landscape maintenance, such as mowing, edging, and weeding, should be allowed to proceed as they will not impact subsurface archaeological deposits; however, significant subsurface disturbance resulting from landscape activities such as tree removal or planting or the placement of infrastructure improvements such as underground wiring for lighting should be avoided unless these activities are determined by the RHDC, in consultation with the SHPO, to have no adverse effect on the site or that the adverse effects are properly mitigated through additional archaeological investigation or other means, as appropriate. As presented in **Chapter 6**, many of the typical activities requiring a COA have the potential to adversely impact significant archaeological resources. In addition to following the existing guidelines (*Guidelines*, Section 2.2), it is recommended that the RHDC obtain comment from a professional archaeologist on proposed disturbances prior to issuing a COA.



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Area of Intact Archaeological Deposits
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina

Project: ER08145.00
Date: Mar 2009
Drawn/Chkd: MP/SS
Figure: 7.1



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Appendix A:
Oberlin National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form**

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of Oberlin, Wake County, North Carolina, 1865-1952

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

The Freedmen's Village Phenomenon and the Early Development of Oberlin, 1865-1880

The Cultural and Social Life of Oberlin, 1865-1952

The Jim Crow Years: Modest Prosperity and Sense of Community, 1880-1950

The Impact of the Civil Rights Movement and Urban Renewal, 1950-2002

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Sherry Joines Wyatt, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization David E. Gall, AIA, Architect

date November 7, 2001

street & number 938 West Fifth Street

telephone 336-773-1213

city or town Winston-Salem state North Carolina

zip code 27101

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO
Signature and title of certifying official
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

3/5/02
Date

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	1-26
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	27-34
G. Geographical Data	34
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	34-35
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	36-38

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Oberlin, Wake County, North Carolina, 1865 - 1952

INTRODUCTION

In the aftermath of the Civil War, newly freed slaves from across North Carolina joined African American political leaders, including James Henry Harris, at a Freedmen's Convention in Raleigh. Held in the fall of 1865, the meeting was one of the earliest forays of African Americans into civic life beyond the struggle to meet daily needs. "We desire education for our children," the convention declared as they asked for legal protection for families, aid to orphans, and help in the reunification of families separated by slavery.¹ These goals set the practical and earnest tone for the development of African American settlements in the Raleigh area and the state generally. The establishment of their own schools, churches, and homes was a priority for the freedmen who desired to reap the benefits of freedom. Experiencing the first glimpses of freedom in refugee camps such as Camp Holmes, a mile and a half north of Raleigh and James City, outside of New Bern, freedmen usually moved on to establish permanent settlements.²

THE FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE PHENOMENON
AND THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF OBERLIN, 1865 - 1880

During the spring and summer of 1865, freedmen inundated Raleigh. The influx was a substantial contributor to the dramatic population growth in the city. In 1860, for example, forty-four percent of Raleigh's population (2,087 people) were African American. By 1870, however, this figure had risen to 4,094 people or fifty-three percent of the total population and Raleigh had become the state's second-largest city.³ Drawn to Raleigh after the end of the Civil War, newly free slaves sought homes, work, and aid. Many northern charitable relief agencies, such as the American Missionary Society, and the federal Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned

¹Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Flora J. Hatley, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1992), 78.

²Ibid, 72 and Karl Larson, *A Separate Reality: The Development of Racial Segregation in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1865 - 1915*. Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1983, 24-25

³James Vickers, *Raleigh: City of Oaks* (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1982), 55 and Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina* (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), 637.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Oberlin, Wake County, North Carolina, 1865 - 1952

Lands (Freedmen's Bureau) established headquarters in Raleigh encouraging African American migration to the city.⁴

The work of the Freedmen's Bureau in Raleigh revolved around the distribution of rations including hardtack, pickled meat, potatoes, molasses, and clothing. This work continued well beyond the immediate post-war period and as late as 1868 the *Raleigh Sentinel* reported that "the poor, both white and black, still crowd around the office."⁵ By 1869, however, the supply branch of the Bureau was being phased out leaving only the educational branch in operation in North Carolina.⁶

In addition to basic sustenance and education, the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina also became involved in finding employment and homes for freedmen. In his instructions to employees, the superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau laid out the organization's four primary goals: 1) to aid the destitute without encouraging dependence and to help acquire land, 2) to protect freedmen from injustice, 3) to assist freedmen in obtaining employment at fair wages, and 4) to encourage education.⁷ Among these goals, property ownership certainly held a high level of importance because it provided a sense of identity for the displaced African Americans.

Housing was a critical issue during the Reconstruction era because of the significant population increases occurring in Raleigh and other Southern cities. In Raleigh, the population growth brought about a residential building boom, but construction could not keep up with the population expansion. This problem was exacerbated by the poverty of many of the freedmen and the high rents that could be charged during this period of unprecedented demand.⁸

The Reverend Henry M. Tupper, who founded Shaw University in 1865, arrived in Raleigh from Massachusetts after the close of the Civil War to find throngs of freed slaves "pitiable in the extreme. They were poor and destitute; many of them were refugees who had

⁴Ibid.

⁵Quoted in Murray, 552.

⁶Murray, 552-553.

⁷Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of North Carolina Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1970 in Jennifer Hallman, "Why is Oberlin Valuable?, c. 2001," unpublished student report.

⁸Murray, 637-638.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Oberlin, Wake County, North Carolina, 1865 - 1952

followed the army, and were literally houseless and homeless.”⁹ Freed slave Patsy Mitchner of Raleigh later recalled the problems that faced newly freed slaves in the 1870s. “Slavery was a bad thing,” she said. But “freedom of the kind we got with nothin’ to live on was bad. Two snakes full of poison....their names was slavery and freedom.”¹⁰

Residing in temporary refugee camps near many of North Carolina’s major cities after the end of the Civil War, the natural extension for freedmen was the creation of their own villages. Sometimes encouraged or established by white benefactors and at other times being the culmination of ad hoc development by African Americans themselves, the formation of all-black villages was a phenomenon of the late 1860s and 1870s.¹¹

James City, for example, grew out of a refugee camp located across the Trent River from New Bern in Craven County. The capture and occupation of New Bern by Union troops early in the war had made it attractive as a center for slaves seeking freedom and safety. The camp was established by U.S. Army Chaplain Horace James in 1863 and from then until 1900, James City “remained a cohesive black community whose inhabitants struggled collectively to secure an economic and political foothold.”¹² The success of the village was clear to Horace James who wrote in 1865, “Many of the people are laying up property, own mules, horses and carts.... They [show] no disposition to move back into the country, but being well able to support themselves here.”¹³ As the little village grew, the churches became the center of the social life attracting African Americans from other areas to their picnics and games.¹⁴

These segregated settlements on the fringe of established towns were typical of new African American communities throughout North Carolina during the post-bellum period. Howard Rabinowitz in his study of Raleigh, *Race Relations in the Urban South*, found that,

⁹Quoted in Elliott K. Wright, et. al., “East Raleigh - South Park Historic District, 1990,” National Register Nomination, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, 8.2.

¹⁰Quoted in Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Flora J. Hatley, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1992), 93.

¹¹Murray, 642.

¹²Joe Mobley, *James City: A Black Community in North Carolina, 1863 - 1900* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1981), introduction.

¹³Quoted in Mobley, 43.

¹⁴Mobley, 75.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Oberlin, Wake County, North Carolina, 1865 - 1952

“black residential segregation usually resulted from a combination of black preference, white hostility, and economic constraints.” The growth of these villages was aided by the lower property costs available in outlying areas.¹⁵

Thirteen freedmen’s villages developed in and around Raleigh during the 1860s and 1870s. Within the city, communities such as Nazareth, which flourished around the lands of the Catholic diocese between Dorteia Dix Hospital and the present campus of North Carolina State University (NCSU), remained small and lacked independent institutions such as schools. Four of the freedmen’s villages however, Lincolnville, Brooklyn, Method, and Oberlin, grew outside of Raleigh’s corporate limits and became independent villages of notable size before the turn of the twentieth century.¹⁶

Lincolnville developed on the lands of William R. Crawford (present site of NCSU), a Raleigh farmer and meat supplier. The community, which had begun around 1869, comprised a store, at least one church, and about a dozen homes by 1900. In 1904, the village was obliterated by the construction of an agricultural building for the expanding North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College.¹⁷

Brooklyn was located northwest of central Raleigh, adjacent to the Devereux farm. This village may not have followed the typical segregated pattern and served as home to both whites and blacks. The white residents had formed a Methodist church by 1877, while many of the African American residents attended St. Augustine’s Episcopal Church. The continued growth of the village was constrained around 1905 by the development of a white suburb, also called Brooklyn, adjacent to the small African American community.¹⁸

¹⁵Howard Rabinowitz, *Race Relations in the Urban South, 1865 - 1890* (NY: Oxford UP, 1974) in Richard Mattson, “East Wilson Historic District, 1987,” National Register Nomination, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 8.3 and Richard Mattson, “The Evolution of Raleigh’s African-American Neighborhoods in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, 1988,” North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 9.

¹⁶Larson, 24-25 and Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 37.

¹⁷Ibid, 25-26.

¹⁸Ibid, 26-27.

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Thus, the villages of Brooklyn and Lincolnvillle lost their distinct identities as they were absorbed by expanding white communities and institutions at the end of the nineteenth century. Method and Oberlin, however, grew steadily into the twentieth century.¹⁹

Method was established in 1869 by Lewis M. Mason, an African American, three miles west of Raleigh across Hillsborough Street from present-day Meredith College. General William R. Cox sold a tract of land to Mason's father, Jesse Mason, in 1870 and, as Lewis Mason later wrote in his memoir, "They began to build some log houses, some small one-room frame houses, some slab houses with dirt floors."²⁰ The village was initially known as Mason Village or Masonville, but it is believed that the Norfolk and Southern Railroad assigned the community the new name of Method around 1890. In 1880, the population of the community had reached 268. The residents were employed as farmers, janitors, construction workers, carpenters, laundresses, domestics, and day laborers. Method grew with the addition of the Berry O'Kelly General Store, post office, churches, and a freight siding and passenger train service. Berry O'Kelly Training School, which became the first accredited African American high schools in North Carolina during the 1920s, was begun early in the village's history with the establishment of a free school by residents and culminated in the establishment of a technical school by Charles N. Hunter. Method was not annexed by the city of Raleigh until after World War II.²¹

Oberlin, originally dubbed Peck's Place, was founded in 1866 on a ridge located one-and-a-half miles northwest of downtown Raleigh along a branch of the old Hillsboro Road. Oral tradition holds that Cameron family slaves were living on land near the site of the new village and that former slaves of the Cameron, Bennehan, and Mordecai families (some of Raleigh's most prominent antebellum plantation owners and slave holders) were among the earliest settlers.²² Certainly, Stephen Stephens, one of the early Oberlin land holders, had been a slave for the Mordecai-Cameron family.²³ Documentation of the founding history of the village is difficult to discern, but Wake County historian Elizabeth Reid Murray, through her work with primary sources such as Raleigh newspapers the *Carolina Era* and the *Daily News*, in addition to WPA

¹⁹Mattson, "Evolution," 10.

²⁰Lewis M. Mason, "A Historical Sketch of the beginning of the aggressive Negro town of Method," (unpublished manuscript, n.d.) in Murray, 645-646.

²¹Murray, 646-647; Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 2; Crow, 155-6, and Larson, 28.

²²Hallman, 7.

²³Murray, 496.

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slave narratives and Wake County deed transactions, was able to identify some of the earliest settlers and begin to understand the complex and ad hoc pattern of settlement. Her work was supplemented by earlier research conducted by local historian and newspaper editor Willis Briggs.

In 1866, Lewis Peck, a wealthy white grocer, divided his farm into lots measuring approximately one-and-three-quarter acres and sold these to African Americans such as Thomas Williams (a carpenter), Norfleet Jeffreys, Henry Jones, and Seth Nowell (a drayman). These lots were sold at an average price of about \$50.00 per acre. Illustrating the difficulty of finding land available to African Americans, the settlers of Oberlin actually paid several times more than the going rate for land in Wake County. At this time, land prices in Wake County averaged \$5.70 an acre, while the most expensive acreage in the state was located in Edgecombe County with prices at \$10.60 an acre. Yet, the ownership of land was still seen as a wise economic investment by early settlers who nicknamed their new village "Save Rent."²⁴

It is not known how these settlers acquired the money to pay for their property. They may have received monetary assistance from one of the several freedmen's-assistance organizations then headquartered in Raleigh. It could also have been that employment as tradesmen (such as carpenters and draymen), which were among the best-paying positions open to African Americans, may have been sufficient to make the land prices affordable. Another scenario is suggested by the 1884 transaction between Willis M. Graves, an African American brick mason and Jacob S. Allen, a white contractor. Allen financed the \$750 worth of property purchased by Graves in five yearly installments beginning in 1885 (the year after the deed date) and ending in 1889.²⁵

Whatever the means, lots in the area sold steadily throughout the 1870s and into the 1880s as other white landowners in the vicinity followed Peck's model and begin selling their land to African Americans.²⁶ Rather than a single, platted, development, Oberlin appears to have developed wherever land became available for purchase. The involvement of white men with the settlement of Oberlin is clear, but this too appears to have been ad hoc rather than a concentrated, organized effort and may have been linked to the simple goal of making a profit. Illustrating the variety of white individuals involved in the development of Oberlin are three lots along Oberlin

²⁴Murray, 643 and Willis G. Briggs, "Oberlin Village Emerged During Reconstruction," *The News and Observer*, 8 August 1948, (IV).

²⁵Wake County deed book 78, page 146.

²⁶Murray, 643.

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Road (located at 802, 814, and 1002 respectively). These parcels were sold to African Americans by Jacob S. Allen, a builder and contractor; George W. Mordecai of the prominent Mordecai family; and Richard H. Battle, an attorney with the firm of R.H. Battle and Samuel Mordecai.²⁷

Another white man, Wake County Sheriff, Timothy F. Lee, purchased thirty-four acres north of the Peck farm in 1869. Unlike the Peck lots, the lots sold by Lee were available at lower prices. Lee was a Union soldier, from Brooklyn, New York, who had married a local woman.²⁸ The land purchased by Lee had belonged to John S. (also referred to as William) Boylan and was sold at auction by the Clerk of Superior Court in 1869 after a court-ordered partition. The land that was eventually conveyed to Willis M. Graves by Jacob S. Allen was part of this transaction although it appears to have been property not purchased by Lee himself. The circuitous chain of title for the Graves property indicates that some of the Boylan tracts were sold to other white men and women who eventually sold it to African Americans. The motives behind these transactions are not certain, but the financing of Graves' land by Allen does suggest some degree of benevolence.²⁹ Other sections of the Boylan tract were purchased by the Cooperative Land Company.³⁰

More formally known as the Raleigh Cooperative Land and Building Association, the Cooperative Land Company was among several agencies in Raleigh during the late 1860s and 1870s that were providing financial aid to freedmen to purchase land and build homes. The other organizations included the North Carolina Land Company (begun in 1869 to promote investment in Wake County), the National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company (which failed in 1874), and the Wake County Cooperative Business Company.³¹ The Raleigh Cooperative Land and Building Association operated about ten years offering loans payable at ten dollars a month.

²⁷Wake County Deeds book 105, page 733; book 78, page 146; and book 31, page 286 and Raleigh City Directory, 1880

²⁸Murray, 643 and Briggs.

²⁹Briggs and Wake County deed book 28, page 391; book 43, page 110; book 62, page 235; and book 78, page 146.

³⁰Briggs.

³¹Murray, 562 and 643 and Briggs.

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Samuel Mordecai (partner of R.H. Battle mentioned above) was the attorney for this organization at its closure around 1880.³²

James Henry Harris, along with Sheriff Lee, are the only two people identified by Willis Briggs as being "promoters" of Oberlin. Harris was a prominent African American politician and philanthropist, who was involved in several of the freedmen's financial relief agencies. Harris' role in Oberlin and Raleigh's African American history is succinctly described by historian Elizabeth Reid Murray:

...James H. Harris, who is thought to have received his education at Oberlin College, was a founder of the Wake County Cooperative Business Company and the Raleigh Cooperative Land and Building Association, a director of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and a strong promoter of Wake County's village of Oberlin.

Harris was born in Granville County in 1832. He was believed to have been born free. After an apprenticeship as an upholsterer and two years of education at Oberlin College in Ohio, Harris traveled extensively. After arriving in Raleigh in 1865 to work with the Freedmen's Bureau, he was a charter member of the Republican Party and was twice elected to the state House (1868-1870 and 1883) and once to the state Senate (1872-1874). Harris' interests focused on efforts for African Americans to keep political rights and gain legal equality in addition to social reforms in prisons and care for the needy through institutions such as the Colored Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.³³ One of Harris' endeavors, the Raleigh Cooperative Land and Building Association, already mentioned in connection with Oberlin, was active in creating African American neighborhoods throughout Raleigh. The company was highly visible in their efforts to aid the development of the St. Petersburg section, in eastern Raleigh, as an African American / freedmen's neighborhood.³⁴

Thus, with the variety of lands becoming available and an array of financial assistance, it seems likely that each of Oberlin's early settlers arrived at land and home ownership in a different way particular to their own needs and means. A few of these settlers were Monroe Smith, Robert and Albert Williams, S.J. Webb, Thomas Higgs, Andrew Hinton, N.C. Dunston,

³²Briggs.

³³William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Vol. 3 (Chapel Hill, 1988), 53.

³⁴Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 18 and "East Raleigh - South Park," 8.8.

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Allen Haywood, Balam and Richard Shepherd, Alonzo Peebles, and Willis M. Graves.³⁵ These families were joined by new settlers who purchased land just north of the original community. Unlike the previous development, this area was formally platted in 1871 as the "Planned Town of San Domingo." Located on the former Wilson Whitaker farm, the area included Grant Avenue, Wade Avenue, Butler Street (now Chester), and Baez streets. These lots were sold at prices from ten to forty dollars.³⁶ San Domingo's separate identity did not last long, and by 1872, citizens responded to a *Daily News* article that referred to the entire village variously as Morgantown, San Domingo, and Save Rent. The community drafted a letter to the editor stating that their village should be known as "Oberlin," presumably in honor of Harris's alma mater.³⁷

The *Daily News* story described Oberlin in 1872 as an area "composed almost exclusively of colored families who are represented as very industrious and thriving, and we learn has increased so rapidly within the past few months that it will soon require a municipal corporation of its own." An incorporation movement ensued in 1872, but was never brought to completion.³⁸

The lack of legal incorporation did not slow the growth of Oberlin, however. African Americans set about attaining homes, education, and positions of civic influence. The community was so well established by the end of the 1870s that it received a substantial description in the 1880 *Raleigh City Directory*. The Directory described Oberlin in this manner:

There is a growing taste for houses in the suburbs. Quite a town, composed almost entirely of colored people, has grown up a mile northwest of the city. The length is more than a mile and it has some 750 inhabitants. It has been given the name Oberlin. The houses ... are almost entirely of wood, but little stone or brick being used in the construction of dwellings. An ample space is given each dwelling, and this causes the city to cover much ground...³⁹

The positive description of Oberlin as "quite a town" was surely related to the development of churches and a school in Oberlin by the 1870s. To outsiders, these institutions gave the

³⁵Briggs.

³⁶Murray, 644.

³⁷Murray, 644-645 and Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 18.

³⁸Murray, 644.

³⁹Quoted in Mattson, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods,"

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community the vestments of middle-class stability, but to Oberlin's residents they provided a source of social strength and vibrant cultural life.

THE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF OBERLIN

Oberlin and Raleigh's other African American communities developed within the context of a growing African American middle class. By the mid-1870s, economic opportunity for African Americans, although improved since the immediate postwar period, was still focused on unskilled employment as laborers, barbers, laundresses, nurses, and waiters. Although more than 700 Raleigh African Americans held steady jobs in 1875-1876, the majority, 350, were employed in unskilled positions. Additionally, 200 people worked in industry or manufacturing and 150 were servants. Only thirteen African Americans were professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and ministers (although this number had increased to twenty-seven by 1880). Yet, an indication of the growing middle class were thirty-one businesses owned by African Americans including all of the city's six barber shops, as well as five restaurants, six groceries, four blacksmiths, and four dealers at the city market.⁴⁰ In Oberlin, many residents worked as tradesmen. Thomas Williams, for example, was a carpenter and Willis M. Graves was both a brick mason and justice of the peace.⁴¹

Significantly, the new middle class, as well as those employed in less prominent positions, possessed an increasing amount of civic organization and involvement. The 1870s saw the creation of organizations such as the North Carolina State Educational Teacher Association and the North Carolina Industrial Association which strove to educate the race and enable African Americans to enter the ranks of professionals. During this period, several African American men from across North Carolina held city, county, and even state elected positions.⁴² James H. Harris of Raleigh served in the General Assembly between 1868 and 1870. Wilson Morgan, of Oberlin, was a prominent Republican and served as a Wake County Representative to the General Assembly from 1870 until 1892.⁴³ By the end of the nineteenth century, however, the percentage of African Americans in servile positions had increased and the possibility of African Americans being elected to office or even being allowed to vote had been removed or hampered.

⁴⁰Vickers, 58.

⁴¹Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 19.

⁴²Vickers, 58 - 59

⁴³Murray, 634.

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It was apparent that the efforts of the Reconstruction period had failed to overcome the poverty and racism of the post-bellum South.⁴⁴

Defeated economically and politically, African Americans tended to band together to form churches and social clubs. Churches were often formed early in the development of African American communities. These institutions nourished the souls of their members as well as the community at large through a variety of events and organizations. Having a long history as a place of solidarity and resistance prior to emancipation, churches continued and expanded their role in the lives of African Americans during the post-bellum period.

One-third to one-half of all black North Carolinians during the late nineteenth century belonged to a church. Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal Zion were the dominant denominations with African Methodist Episcopal, Colored Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian also having substantial membership.⁴⁵ Southern African American churches became famous for their vibrant music and euphoric tone that was closely aligned with traditional African forms of worship. Northern black churches, however, tended to practice more codified, uniform, and intellectually-based services.⁴⁶ Reverend Morgan L. Latta, who founded Latta University in Oberlin in 1892, won no friends when he aligned himself with the northern methodology in his autobiography published in 1903. Reverend Latta wrote:

As a rule, the race goes almost crazy over religion, while other nationalities take it easy and quiet. You can readily see if the race had inherited the highest degree of civilization, they would not worship God so excitedly. You take the learned people that have inherited the highest degree of civilization: how modest they act in church and in State.⁴⁷

Three churches developed in Oberlin during the immediate post-bellum era. Of the two that still exist in the community, Wilson Temple United Methodist is believed to be the oldest. Wilson Temple was founded in 1872, but may have been loosely organized as early as 1865. The

⁴⁴Vickers, 58 - 59.

⁴⁵Crow, et al, 98.

⁴⁶Laurie F. Maffly-Kipp, "An Introduction to the Church in the Southern Black Community, 2001," electronic version, Documenting the American South website, produced by University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/>.

⁴⁷Reverend Morgan L. Latta, *The History of my Life and Work*, 1903, electronic version, Documenting the American South website, produced by University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/>.

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church is named in honor of Wilson Morgan, a Wake County State Representative and minister who had donated the land for the church building. The congregation grew steadily throughout the 1890s, reaching ninety communicants by 1899. The present building was constructed in 1911 at 1025 Oberlin Road and replaced an earlier frame structure.⁴⁸ While most African American Methodists belong to traditionally black branches of the church such as the AME and AME Zion, Methodism as a whole is an important part of African American religious life. In 1923, the *Journal of Negro History* reported that Negro Methodist Church membership in the United States had reached 1,756,714 worshippers.⁴⁹

The Oberlin Baptist Church was loosely organized as a community church by the early 1870s, the church was formally established in 1880 under the guidance of former slave, Reverend Plummer T. Hall. The church began meeting in a crude, frame building in the 2000 block of Wade Avenue, but by 1880 the congregation moved to the 1200 block of Oberlin Road and became known as the First Baptist Church of Oberlin. In the early twentieth century, under Reverend Fullwilder, the congregation erected a frame church at 806 Oberlin Road. This building burned in January of 1955. The existing brick building replaced this loss in October of that same year.⁵⁰

Mt. Moriah Church was located in the 600 Block of Oberlin Road. Mt. Moriah is believed to have begun as a slave meeting house during the antebellum period. By the early twentieth century, however, Dr. N.F. Roberts, pastor at Mt. Moriah, and other leading ministers encouraged the union of Mt. Moriah and the First Baptist Church of Oberlin because they felt the community could not financially support two Baptist churches.⁵¹ The churches were united to

⁴⁸Wilson Temple United Methodist Church, *Wilson Temple United Methodist Church Centennial, 1872 - 1972: Facing the Challenges of the Next Century* (Raleigh: Wilson Temple United Methodist Church, c.1972).

⁴⁹Joseph C. Hartzell, "Methodism and the Negro in the United States," in *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. VIII, Carter G. Woodson, ed., electronic version, Documenting the American South website, produced by University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/>.

⁵⁰Centennial Committee of Oberlin Baptist Church, *Centennial Anniversary, Oberlin Baptist Church, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1880 - 1980: Reflecting a Triumph of Blessings* (Raleigh: Oberlin Baptist Church, c.1980).

⁵¹Centennial Committee of Oberlin Baptist Church.

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become Oberlin Baptist Church on July 6, 1912.⁵² African American Baptist churches were flourishing across the country at this time. By 1922, there were 20,000 African American Baptist churches, serving about two and a half million members and holding church property valued at more than forty million dollars.⁵³

The churches in African American communities provided opportunities for education and social development. Lecture series, small clubs, and large Sunday School events were part of most communities. In Oberlin, Sunday School picnics at Pullen Park were a major community event. Claudia Morgan Johnson grew up in Oberlin during the early twentieth century and recalls how small luxuries made the picnic a special event. "I remember they bought a new tin tub every year," she stated, "and they made lemonade in it for the picnic."⁵⁴ At Oberlin Baptist Church, Sunday School was such an important function that it was held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (until after 1936) to allow young men from other churches an opportunity to attend the young men's class taught by Charles Jones after their own church services.⁵⁵ The emphasis on Sunday School was part of a prominent interdenominational evangelical movement among urban, African American religious leaders at the turn of the twentieth century.⁵⁶

In addition to Sunday School, churches provided their members with a variety of ways to be involved in the community. Church organizations ranged from the choir and the usher board to ladies' circles, such as the Triangle Circle at Wilson Temple United Methodist Church.⁵⁷ The ladies' circles at Wilson Temple met once a month to plan activities that would be beneficial to

⁵²Hallman, 25.

⁵³Walter H. Brooks, "Evolution of the Negro Baptist Church," in *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. VII, Carter G. Woodson, ed., electronic version, Documenting the American South website, produced by University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/>.

⁵⁴Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 24.

⁵⁵Centennial Committee of Oberlin Baptist Church.

⁵⁶Maffly-Kipp.

⁵⁷Wilson Temple United Methodist Church; Centennial Committee of the Oberlin Baptist Church; and Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 29.

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the church.⁵⁸ The role of African American women in the church tended to focus around circles and missionary societies where local and even international needs could be addressed. These women's groups often promoted "traditional ideals of Victorian womanhood, respectability, and racial uplift."⁵⁹ The circles themselves seem to represent the sedate endeavors deemed appropriate to ladies and in Oberlin reflect the middle class status and ideals of many in the community.

Like church organizations, fraternal orders, clubs, and societies were also important features of African American social life. These organizations afforded their members an opportunity to develop leadership and public speaking abilities in a forum that promoted "individual character and group progress."⁶⁰ Clubs and lodges flourished in towns and cities such as Raleigh, Charlotte, and Wilmington because it was easier for people to come together here than in rural areas. The organizations included fraternal orders, service-oriented clubs, and benevolent organizations such as the Royal Knights of King David, the United Order of True Reformers, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Good Templars, the Sons of Ham, and the Household of Ruth.⁶¹

In Oberlin, the Odd Fellows had a distinct presence. Several Oberlin cemetery head stones dating from the early twentieth century carry a motif depicting three links of a chain. This symbol is associated with the Odd Fellows and represents the three degrees of friendship, love, and truth.⁶² The Odd Fellows had a white lodge in Raleigh as early as 1846, but the African American Virtue Lodge No. 1616 was not formed until about 1880.⁶³ It can only be assumed this was the lodge utilized by Oberlin men.

Another organizational presence in the community was the Daughters of Oberlin. From the mid-1930s through the mid-1940s, the organization was large enough to support their own lodge hall located at 713 Oberlin Road. This ladies' organization had an unknown mission, but Virginia Morgan Blount, an Oberlin native, recalled that members of the Daughters of Oberlin

⁵⁸Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 29.

⁵⁹Maffly-Kipp.

⁶⁰Crow, et al, 97.

⁶¹Ibid., 96-97.

⁶²Information from internet site www.vintage.views.org.

⁶³Murray, 623.

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would "turn out at the churches." The ladies, Mrs. Blount remembers, "would sit together as the Daughters of Oberlin."⁶⁴ The 1935 City Directory records that meetings of the group were held the first Monday of each month at 4 o'clock with Ella Howard serving as secretary.⁶⁵

The connections made between members of organizations such as the Odd Fellows were often important during times of personal need. Burial societies were common among North Carolina's urban blacks where the need for assistance with burial costs was a pressing problem.⁶⁶ Fraternal organizations such as the Odd Fellows often had burial rites and may have assisted with expenses as well. Just as the presence of the Odd Fellows is now revealed in the gravestones of the community cemetery, the cemetery itself was an important fixture in the community life of Oberlin.

While oral tradition states that there were markers in the vicinity of the current cemetery (located on property to the rear of the YWCA in the 1000 block of Oberlin Road) prior to 1872, it is not known if this was the case or if the graves held white farmers or Cameron slaves. The community cemetery developed more fully around 1872 and fits the description of a heavily wooded, loosely grouped, African American cemetery as defined by M. Ruth Little in her book *Sticks and Stones*. When the cemetery reached its capacity in the early twentieth century, John J. Turner, son of one of Oberlin's most well-to-do families, sold land from his family's home place, which adjoins the cemetery, to Oberlin residents creating an additional cemetery section as a business venture.⁶⁷

Since most of North Carolina's freedmen's villages were founded by former slaves who had been denied opportunities for education, schools were given great importance and seen as the way to gain true equality. In fact, one of the earliest large organizations of African Americans was the North Carolina State Teachers Association. This group called a State Colored Education Convention in Raleigh in 1877 with 140 delegates from forty counties. Former legislator James H. Harris served as president of the first convention. Other prominent black politicians such as state senator G.W. Price of New Hanover County, were also intimately involved in succeeding

⁶⁴Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 21.

⁶⁵*Raleigh City Directory* 1935.

⁶⁶Crow, et al, 97.

⁶⁷*Ibid.*, 27.

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conventions. The presence of these influential leaders among the state's African American educators is indicative of the importance given to education.⁶⁸

In North Carolina's African American communities, the schools and school functions were a focal point. For example, each year William C. Smith, the editor of the *Charlotte Messenger*, Charlotte's African American newspaper, carefully covered the graduation exercises at black schools and colleges as well as providing endorsements for the opening of new African American institutions. In the 1880s, the paper also heralded the high quality of Charlotte's new African American schools and the large number (625) of pupils who attended the schools. Encouraging both higher education and primary education, Smith recognized the importance of schools in producing a literate population with well-educated leaders.⁶⁹

The emphasis on schools was true for Raleigh as well, where the largest freedmen's villages, Oberlin and Method, both established schools very early in their history and later became the home to institutions of higher learning. The first community school in Oberlin is believed to have opened in Wilson Temple United Methodist Church and was educating one hundred pupils by the end of the 1870s.⁷⁰

In 1877, Wake County voters approved a property tax valuation to fund the purchase of existing buildings for two African American schools: Washington School in south Raleigh and Garfield School in east Raleigh. At this time it was unusual to use public funds for white education and even more rare to fund African American schools. The 1877 referendum also funded the construction of a new building for the Oberlin Graded School.⁷¹ The Oberlin School predated Raleigh's public, graded schools for whites by seven years.⁷² The placement of the new school in Oberlin was a source of pride and was an acknowledgment of the number of African American students living in the Oberlin area as well as the good reputation Oberlin's citizens maintained among the white populace. The frame building dating from 1877 was replaced in 1916 with a brick building, which was demolished in 1968 to make way for the YWCA.

The Oberlin School was a community school in the literal sense during the early twentieth century. Many of the teachers lived in Oberlin and the parents were heavily involved in

⁶⁸Crow, et al, 100.

⁶⁹Ibid., 101.

⁷⁰Murray, 645.

⁷¹Vickers, 81.

⁷²Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 19 and Vickers, 81.

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the PTA. Delores Wilder, who attended Oberlin School during the early twentieth century, recalled how the school provided education and entertainment for the community. "Oberlin was a school known to have lots of play-operettas," she remembers, "and the children there learned very good speaking habits. ...Oberlin was famous for programs that were put on for parents and other people who wanted to come."⁷³ Additionally, each spring, the school participated in a glee club concert at Raleigh Memorial Auditorium.⁷⁴ Gertrude Pope, who was a native of the Nazareth community attended Oberlin School during the late 1930s and early 1940s. She recalled "teachers who believed in the three Rs" such as Mrs. Christmas (first grade), Mrs. Minnie Flagg (second grade), and Mrs. Margaret Thornton Haywood. Mrs. Haywood taught the third grade and caught the attention of the white school supervisor, Mrs. Lacy, with the indoor garden she created on the floor of her classroom. During the supervisor's visit Mrs. Pope remembers that the students "were really paraded with pride."⁷⁵

Oberlin School served grades one through eight, but older students residing in Oberlin had to attend Washington High School, which was located across town. By the late 1950s, Oberlin students were attending Ligon Junior-Senior High School three-and-a-half miles from Oberlin. Students traveling to this school passed by Needham Broughton High School near Cameron Village shopping center, this white school was only about a mile from Oberlin.⁷⁶

Higher education was also important to African American history in North Carolina. Private African American colleges were begun by religious denominations as normal or collegiate institutions that grew into four-year colleges and universities. Shaw University, in south Raleigh, became the first black institution of higher learning in North Carolina and was established by Dr. Henry Martin Tupper with the assistance of the American Baptist Home Mission in 1865. This institution was followed by Charlotte's Biddle Memorial Institute (Presbyterian) in 1867; Saint Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute (Episcopalian) in Raleigh in 1867; Scotia Seminary (Presbyterian) also in 1867 in Concord; Greensboro's

⁷³Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 28.

⁷⁴Ibid, 28 and 43.

⁷⁵Ibid, 43.

⁷⁶Wilma Cecelia Peebles, "School Desegregation in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1954 - 1964" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1984), 95.

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Bennett Seminary (Methodist) in 1873; and Zion Wesley Institute (AME Zion) established in Salisbury in 1879.⁷⁷

The presence of Shaw and St. Augustine's colleges made Raleigh a center for African American education and culture.⁷⁸ Young professionals living south of the Shaw campus formed a prominent black neighborhood. This neighborhood along with many of the Raleigh-area African American communities enjoyed the academic atmosphere and example of success created by the university.⁷⁹

Similar to Shaw, St. Augustine's College was begun by Reverend J. Britten Smith with support from the Episcopal church. Early in its history the school focused on the preparation of teachers and ministers, reflecting the primary institutions in African American communities. St. Augustine's also provided medical, spiritual, and social opportunities for the Raleigh area and became a source of racial solidarity.⁸⁰

The Oberlin community had ties to both of these local colleges. Oberlin native, Claudia Morgan Johnson recalls that during the early twentieth century "there were just as many people out here who went to St. Augustine's as went to Shaw." Thus, the sporting matches between the two schools were the source of great rivalry and were important events to Oberlin's citizens.⁸¹

Oberlin also played a role in African American higher education with the establishment of Latta University by Reverend Morgan L. Latta in 1892.⁸² Latta possessed a strong personality and renowned fund-raising abilities. His idea in founding Latta University was to prove that an African American could "do something." Thus, his university was funded and managed by his own efforts without being supported by an outside religious or charitable organization.⁸³

⁷⁷Crow, et al, 153.

⁷⁸Vickers, 81 and "East Raleigh - South Park," 8.6.

⁷⁹Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 53.

⁸⁰Ibid, 116-117.

⁸¹Ibid, 25.

⁸²Reverend Morgan L. Latta, *The History of My Life and Work*, 1903, electronic version, Documenting the American South website, produced by the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/>, 296.

⁸³Ibid, 37 and 42.

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Latta University did emphasize the study of the Bible, however and the development of a "a thoroughly Christian character." The school provided industrial or vocational education, a night school, and even an orphanage..⁸⁴ The university accommodated ninety-two students during the 1893-1894 school year and had a campus of nine substantial buildings by 1903.⁸⁵

In his 1903 autobiography, Latta discusses the location of the university. Though he does not mention the Oberlin community by name, instead calling the area "West Raleigh." The location, he wrote, "is the very best that could be desired for this school, being outside the busy city, but within easy reach by means of the electric street cars, which run near the institution."⁸⁶ The property for the University was purchased in 1891 and by 1903 totaled about three hundred acres "on the suburbs of the city."⁸⁷ By the mid-1920s, Latta University was closed because of financial difficulties and the large parcels owned by Latta were sold.⁸⁸

As alluded to earlier, Oberlin was not alone among Wake County's freedmen's villages in having an institution of higher learning. Berry O'Kelly School opened in the community of Method in 1910 as a private vocational training school and in 1917 a Baltimore paper acclaimed it the "finest and most practical rural training school in the entire South." The school later developed into a public high school for African Americans, a common pattern for schools of this type.⁸⁹

THE JIM CROW YEARS: MODEST PROSPERITY AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY, 1880 - 1950

The growth of Oberlin's churches and educational facilities was in keeping with the increasing size and prosperity of the village during the late nineteenth century. The village

⁸⁴Ibid, 55-58 and 186.

⁸⁵*Second Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Latta University, Oberlin North Carolina, 1893-1894* in Hallman, 18 and Sanborn Map, 1914.

⁸⁶Latta, 58.

⁸⁷Ibid, 55 and 63.

⁸⁸Wake County Grantee Index and deed book 408, page 191 and 194; book 414, page 164; book 596, page 490; and book 648, page 246.

⁸⁹Crow, et al, 155-156.

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gained its own post office during the 1880s and by 1891, Oberlin claimed several stores, Baptist and Methodist churches, and two schools (Oberlin School and Latta University). One and two-story frame houses, often owner-occupied, lined Oberlin Road and adjacent streets to the west. The growth of Oberlin, as well as Raleigh's other African American communities was heightened in the late nineteenth century by the increasing black population. In Raleigh and its immediate environs, the African American population had risen to 6,000 (fifty percent of the total population) by the 1890s. These citizens concentrated in segregated villages such as Oberlin and suburban neighborhoods like East Raleigh - South Park that surrounded the center city.⁹⁰

Unlike some of Raleigh's urban black communities, such as Smoky Hollow, where rental property was quite common, Oberlin was a community of homeowners. Tax records indicate that in 1880 more residents in the Oberlin area owned their land than in any other section of Raleigh Township white or black. In fact, there were ninety African American landowners at this time. Each of these owners held \$200 to \$500 worth of property.⁹¹ The prosperity of some of Oberlin's residents continued into the early twentieth century. Tax rolls for four prominent Oberlin citizens in 1900 show that wealth could range dramatically. Rev. P.T. Hall, Willis M. Graves, Rev. M.L. Latta, and John T. Turner were all in their early 40s or early 50s in 1900. Rev. Hall, however, owned only \$170 in real estate while Rev. Latta, who was building Latta University during this period, owned \$1100 worth. The largest land holder of the four was John T. Turner who owned real estate valued at \$2175.⁹²

While Oberlin thrived during the 1890s largely undisturbed, the progress and prosperity of African Americans throughout the South fueled a backlash of anti-black sentiment among the white population. The tense racial conditions of the late 1890s were exacerbated by the massive urban migration of African Americans that placed additional pressure on North Carolina's cities. While no riots occurred in Raleigh as they did in Wilmington in 1898, the political restructuring, disenfranchisement, and officially-sanctioned segregation followed a period of increased anxiety within the white population.⁹³

⁹⁰Mattson, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 8-11.

⁹¹Mattson, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 10 and Murray, 645.

⁹²Wake County Tax Lists. State Archives, Raleigh.

⁹³Mattson, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 8.

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The end result of these pressures was that African Americans across the South became increasingly segregated. Residences and businesses alike began to be located in separate areas according to race. Between 1900 and the mid-1920s, more than half of the businesses lining East Hargett Street in downtown Raleigh were owned by African Americans.⁹⁴ East Hargett Street played a role in the lives of most African Americans in Raleigh during the early twentieth century, even those in outlying communities such as Oberlin. Claudia Morgan Johnson recalled that the residents of Oberlin frequented Hargett Street when they had substantial shopping to do. The area was also an important gathering place. "Everybody went to Hargett Street on Saturdays," Mrs. Johnson reports.

In addition to "black main streets," such as East Hargett Street, another feature of African American businesses during this period was their multiplicity. Population growth and increased segregation created an environment where many small businesses were located within African American neighborhoods. For example, Raleigh's grocery stores were once clustered downtown on Wilmington Street, but gradually moved onto neighborhood street corners where they were often joined by barber shops and other small concerns. By the mid-1920s, Raleigh had fifty groceries, but only two of these were located downtown.⁹⁵

Growing up in Oberlin during the 1920s and 1930s, Claudia Morgan Johnson recalled that the community had "lots of little neighborhood stores" that were especially popular among the children. While most families in Oberlin raised their own hogs, chickens, and vegetable gardens, the community stores sold staple products like flour along with treats such as candy.⁹⁶ Small grocery shops located in Oberlin during the 1930s included Height's store at 1213 Oberlin Road (c.1929), Rosa Morgan's store at 1011 Oberlin Road (c.1930), Annie Hester's grocery at 1212 Oberlin Road (c.1935). Other community commercial endeavors included Shepard's meat market on Oberlin, Claude Haywood's blacksmith shop, and Curtis' Barber Shop on Oberlin Road (c.1935).⁹⁷

The development of Oberlin was such that by 1914 the Sanborn maps of Raleigh illustrated a village that was spread out along Oberlin Road between Stafford Avenue (then First

⁹⁴Ibid., 22.

⁹⁵Mattson, 29.

⁹⁶Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 22.

⁹⁷Virginia Morgan Blount in Simmons-Henry, 18-19 and *Raleigh City Directory*, 1929, 1930, and 1935.

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Street) north to the Oberlin School and the Wilson Temple United Methodist Church. The village's dwellings also extended west of Oberlin Road to Fairgrounds Avenue (now Chamberlain Street). The concentration of houses was particularly strong between Oberlin School and Fourth Street (now Roberts Street). By the publication of the 1949 Sanborn map, the village had extended westward to Rosemont Avenue and Latta Street.⁹⁸ This westward expansion was made possible by the purchase of additional lands (once owned by Rev. Latta and James Dodd) by several individuals and companies such as Parker-Hunter Realty Company and the Enterprise Real Estate Company.⁹⁹

The community of Oberlin was highly respected by white and black Raleigh citizens. Community members took a great deal of pride in their reputation. Rose Morgan Goode, who grew up in Oberlin during the 1930s and 1940s, recalled that "Among the black communities in Raleigh, we were different and very much respected. All the girls wanted to go with Oberlin fellows."¹⁰⁰ When Tulia Turner arrived in 1923 she believed "Oberlin was a fine community - one of the finest in Raleigh at that time. Oberlin had doctors, lawyers, teachers, nurses, and others," she continued, "it was an educated community."¹⁰¹

The educated middle class in Oberlin had evolved early in the community's history and was indicated by factors such as the high rate of home ownership. The education of the community members is also indicated in the historical record. In 1900, for example, the Wake County Tax Lists show that both Rev. P.T. Hall and Rev. M.L. Latta owned libraries valued at \$25 and \$20 respectively.¹⁰² Furthermore, a number of prominent African Americans hailed from Oberlin. Oberlin native, Frank J. Flagg, reports Oberlin's finest included: Hampton Smith, a lawyer; Professor Roberts, a professor at Shaw University; Dr. James E. Shepard, who founded

⁹⁸"Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Raleigh, North Carolina," 1914 and 1927 as updated through 1949.

⁹⁹Briggs.

¹⁰⁰Melinda Ruley, "Freedom Road," *The Independent Weekly*, 28 February 1996, 11.

¹⁰¹Tulia Turner in Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 32.

¹⁰²Wake County Tax Lists.

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North Carolina Central University in Durham; and Professor Theodore Williams, who became principal of Oberlin School.¹⁰³

Pride in their community was derived from the village's middle-class status and prominent sons and daughters as well as the children growing up in the community. As in most close-knit communities, a strong emphasis was placed on children in Oberlin, both in terms of their education as well as their upbringing. Delores B. Wilder grew up in Oberlin and had this to say about the village. "I remember a close-knit community. We were watched by other people in the neighborhood and probably taken care of by most people in the neighborhood."

The city directories from the early twentieth century gives a broad picture of the people living in Oberlin. In 1925, for example, two domestics, a cook, and a tailor were all found living near each other on Oberlin Road.¹⁰⁴ By 1935, several additional streets appeared, including Barker, which was home to a domestic, a janitor, and a laborer. On Chamberlain Street, St. Augustine's College and the State School for the Blind and Deaf gave employment to a laundryman and a cook. In addition to laborers, there were several in the community who worked as tradesmen. John Flagg, who resided on Parker Street was a bricklayer and Thomas Cannon of 1303 Oberlin Road was a carpenter. There were also merchants, such as Grandison Turner, Jr., who was a grocer. Professionals in the neighborhood in 1935 included Dr. Peter F. Roberts, a physician and Rosabelle E. Manly, principal of Oberlin Graded School.¹⁰⁵

On Oberlin Road in 1945 one could find a stonemason, a barber, and a postal carrier. Everett Street was home to a carpenter, a janitor, a yardman, and an orderly at Rex Hospital. There were several porters living in Oberlin and unlike 1935, almost no men were listed as laborers. Women tended to be listed as maids or domestics, while the traditional employment as laundresses had faded.¹⁰⁶ These numbers reflect the trends of North Carolina's African American communities during the early to mid-twentieth century. By 1940, one-quarter of the African Americans not working on farms were employed in personal or domestic service and only

¹⁰³Interview with Frank J. Flagg in Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, 34.

¹⁰⁴*Raleigh City Directory*, 1925.

¹⁰⁵*Raleigh City Directory*, 1935.

¹⁰⁶*Raleigh City Directory*, 1945.

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slightly more than four-and-a-half percent of non-agrarian blacks belonged to the professional classes.¹⁰⁷

The continued growth of Oberlin during the 1910s was aided by the convenient transportation alluded to by Reverend Latta. By 1912, streetcar service was available both on Hillsborough Street and at Glenwood Avenue. The roads in Oberlin were typical of the era, however. Virginia Morgan Blount, born in Oberlin in 1912, remembered, "We would play ball in the middle of the street because there was no traffic - just red, red mud."¹⁰⁸ About 1938, public transportation was improved with the initiation of the city bus line down Oberlin Road. The bus line made going "uptown" to Hargett Street to shop even easier. The city improvements, such as the bus line and the improvements in the roads that made bus service possible, as well as the installation of city sewer lines in 1924, came after Oberlin was annexed by the City of Raleigh in 1922.¹⁰⁹

The 1922 annexation of Oberlin by Raleigh proved to be an unfortunate occurrence for the village despite the added city services. The increased tax levies became a heavy burden for citizens who had been struggling to gain an economic foothold. Just as Latta University had fallen victim to harder times, the citizens of Oberlin faced serious economic problems during the Depression. The Willis M. Graves house, for example, was lost by his heirs and sold at auction in 1934.¹¹⁰

During the 1940s, the all-black suburbs of Battery Heights and College Park did develop, but most African Americans were confined to their "long-held wards and neighborhoods" by enduring discrimination.¹¹¹ Oberlin, as it became increasingly surrounded by new, white development, continued to maintain its African American, residential character. Yet, changes for the community were on the horizon.

In 1948, Oberlin was described by reporter Willis Briggs as a twelve-block village with two churches, a public school, cemetery, a meeting hall used by the Daughters of Oberlin, and

¹⁰⁷Crow, et al, 120.

¹⁰⁸Ruley, 10.

¹⁰⁹Hallman, 19.

¹¹⁰Wake County deed book 743, page 265, microfilm.

¹¹¹Mattson, "Evolution," 31.

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about 175 homes with an estimated 1,000 residents. The village was surrounded by fashionable white subdivisions such as Fairmont to the south, Forest Hills to the southwest, and Forty Acres to the north, as well as being located within two miles of the early twentieth century suburbs in the Five Points area.¹¹²

THE IMPACT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND URBAN RENEWAL, 1950 - 2002

While it is not known to what extent the youth of Oberlin moved north during the mid-twentieth century, it is certain that there was at least some degree of northern migration.¹¹³ Known as the Great Migration, the movement of African Americans from the South to northern cities began as early as World War I and continued through the 1950s. Low wages, poor schools, and discrimination in the courts and in daily life were some of the reasons that pushed relatively well- educated citizens, such as those of Oberlin, northward. Poor housing and unfair treatment from landlords were important factors for the movement of poorer southern blacks. Concentrating in the Northeast, the number of African American North Carolinians moving north reached 222,000 between 1930 and 1950.¹¹⁴ Raleigh's African American migrants tended to move to Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland.¹¹⁵

In many ways the migration was closely tied to the Civil Rights movement. Unable to endure racism any longer, young African Americans moved north in the hopes of finding lives free of injustice. Other citizens took a stand for their rights at home - even in Oberlin. Joe Holt, Jr. and his family took on a legal fight between 1956 and 1960 to allow him to attend Needham Broughton High School. The case was held up in court until after his graduation and eventually lost due to a technicality. The suit was the first attempt to desegregate the Raleigh public schools, however, and played an important role in Oberlin's social history.

Always maintaining a positive reputation among whites, the Holt's neighbors in Oberlin were afraid of the consequences of the desegregation efforts. "People knew their jobs depended

¹¹²Briggs.

¹¹³Mattson, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 32.

¹¹⁴Crow, et al, 130-131.

¹¹⁵Mattson, "Evolution," 32.

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on remaining in good graces with their employers," recalled Joe Holt, Jr.¹¹⁶ Tensions ran high in Oberlin as residents and dwellings near the Holt house on Oberlin Road received attacks by rotten fruits, vegetables, and eggs. Some members of the community began to back away from the family when the attacks escalated to bomb threats. Others, notably the Methodist church and its congregation, banded together to protect the family by setting up watch shifts at the Holt residence and working to collect money to help the family after Mr. Holt lost his job.¹¹⁷

Just as the Holt law suit was part on an increasing national battle for equality and civil rights, the African American community in Raleigh became increasingly effected by national government policy and ideals. The decline that began during the Depression was exacerbated by the population increase in the city at the onset of World War II. The completion in 1940 of Chavis Heights, a federal housing project in southeastern Raleigh, aimed at relieving the situation, but instead hastened the decline of African American residential neighborhoods by encouraging large-scale commercial and office activity into historically residential black areas.¹¹⁸ Urban renewal, which Chavis Heights heralded, culminated in highway construction during the 1950s and 1960s that cut across the southern and northern sides of Raleigh as well as through Oberlin. The Oberlin Road overpass spanning Wade Avenue resulted in the demolition of several homes in the late 1950s and split the community in two. Cameron Village shopping center was completed about 1950 on what had been known as Cameron Woods, an undeveloped buffer between Oberlin and the urban center to the southeast.¹¹⁹

By the late twentieth century, many descendants of the founding families have moved away as the village became less desirable with increased traffic and as commercial and office buildings disrupted its residential character. By 1983, only seventy-five families remained within the traditional boundaries of Oberlin.¹²⁰ Today, only a handful of elderly descendants of the original families remain.

¹¹⁶Ruley, 10-11.

¹¹⁷Peebles, 102-103.

¹¹⁸"East Raleigh - South Park," 8.16.

¹¹⁹Mattson, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 33 and Freedom Road.

¹²⁰Ruley, 11.

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Since the village gradually ceased to grow and finally began to decline in the 1960s, it leaves no clear historical end point. Not being associated with a clear event, but rather the development over time as an African American freedman's village and later as a middle and working class African American neighborhood in the early twentieth century, Oberlin lacks a definite end to its significance. Thus, it is appropriate to utilize the standard fifty-year rule and assign 1952 as the end of the multiple property listing's period of significance.

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ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Residential Buildings

Description

Of the approximately 150 buildings surveyed in Oberlin in 1989 and 1991, nearly sixty percent were constructed between the late nineteenth century and 1952. Resources dating from the late nineteenth century are primarily one-story, side-gable, frame cottages with minimal Queen Anne or classical references such as small, central gables marking the central entrance, full-width porches with turned posts, and occasionally, sawn brackets. The cottages are single-pile, but almost always have rear ells or other rear additions. This particular type is often referred to as Triple A cottages. Other typical features include two-over-two sash windows and round attic vents. The most elaborate example of this house type is the Rev. Plummer T. Hall House (c.1880) at 814 Oberlin Road, which features a gazebo porch terminus. The house at 2212 Everett Avenue, though less elaborate than the Hall House, includes some of the same decorative elements such as quatrefoil attic vents and gable returns. Common changes to houses of this type include aluminum or vinyl siding and porches that have been altered, removed, or enclosed. The most prevalent alteration is the replacement of the original porch posts with late-twentieth century, cast-iron supports or with plain wood posts. Replacement windows and doors are also frequent.

Similar to, though more substantial than the cottages, are a few examples of late-nineteenth or very early twentieth-century, two-story houses. These dwellings have details and alterations similar to the cottages although there are a few more elaborate Queen Anne dwellings such as the Turner House (c.1889) located at 1002 Oberlin Road and the circa 1884 Willis M. Graves House (802 Oberlin Road). The Turner House, for example, has a double-tier porch, while the Graves House features decorative shingles and a corner tower. Most of the additional two-story houses in the neighborhood are triple-A I-houses, such as that located at 1015 Oberlin Road (c.1890), but one notable exception is the circa 1900 house at 2303 Everett Avenue. The two-bay, side passage house has a hip roof porch and is similar to houses common among urban African American communities such as that of Wilmington.

The interiors of the late-nineteenth century houses represent two modes. First, exemplified by the Latta House and the remaining historic fabric of the Hall House, is the use of extremely simple interior finishes. Wood floors, a mixture of door styles, and simple door and window surrounds are typical. In contrast are the interiors of the Turner House and the Graves House. Here fashionable, molded mill work can be found. The use of fancy fireplace surrounds in the public spaces of the house such as the parlor is also present. These surrounds are often finished in dark tones and have classical columns, pilasters, double mantle shelves, and mirrors.

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In the case of the Turner House the mantels were added around 1900. Beadboard wainscoting is also used in these houses. Yet, despite the fashionable interior finishes in the parlors and dining room, the Turner and Graves houses have much simpler finishes in private spaces such as rear first floor rooms and the upstairs rooms. Mantels here feature single shelves supported by unadorned brackets. The houses also show a variety of door styles from various periods.

As a middle class neighborhood, houses in Oberlin generally followed popular architectural styles of their time. Thus, by the late 1910s the pyramidal cottage had become relatively common. An especially elaborate example (c.1910) is located at 2209 Everett Avenue and features a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns. More typical, however, are the houses located at 601 and 613 Rosemont Avenue, both of which date from around 1915. These dwellings feature full-width, hip roof porches, central entries, and hip-roofed dormers.

The growth of Oberlin during the 1910s and 1920s is clear from the existing architectural resources. Of the 150 properties surveyed fifty-six were constructed between about 1910 and about 1930. Continuing to illustrate prevalent architectural trends, nearly half of these buildings are bungalows. The vast majority of the existing bungalows are frame. Most are one or one-and-a-half story, side gable buildings with a central, shed dormer and an engaged porch. Those without vinyl siding have German siding or weatherboards, although one (located at 2311 Bedford Avenue and dating from about 1930) is constructed of rusticated concrete block. Most of the bungalows demonstrate modest Craftsman details such as knee braces and six- or three-over-one windows. The 1000 Block of Parker Street has an excellent collection of 1910s and 1920s bungalows with details such as shed and gabled dormers and battered columns on brick piers as well as plain porch supports. Overall, the bungalows in Oberlin retain a greater degree of integrity than the late-nineteenth century cottages. Common alterations, however, include replacement siding and replacement windows. Several of these houses are in a state of disrepair.

While almost no construction occurred during the Great Depression, by the early 1940s and after especially after 1945, new houses were once again appearing in Oberlin. The appearance of postwar housing in Oberlin is important because it illustrates that the village was continuing to grow and evolve as a residential neighborhood at least through the mid-1950s. Roughly twenty-five percent of the pre-1952 housing stock in Oberlin dates from the c.1940 - 1952 period, indicating that the new residential construction was a significant part of Oberlin's development. Of the houses dating from c.1940 through 1952, perhaps one-quarter are described as Cape Cod; the remainder are Minimal Traditional or in some cases evading stylistic definition altogether.

The examples of the Cape Cod style dating from the postwar era have extremely simple Colonial Revival features, however, their massing is characterized by a central entrance and side gable roof with two or three dormers. One of the more elaborate examples is located at 718

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Rosemont Avenue. Dating from about 1951, this one-and-a-half-story, brick house has a small wing on each end, a central entry with gabled stoop, and two gabled dormers on the side gabled main roof.

The one-story Minimal Traditional houses in Oberlin are predominately brick with a few frame examples. Most have double-hung sash windows, but a few have metal casement windows. Vinyl siding is the most common alteration. One of the best examples of a Minimal Traditional house is the side gable, three-bay, circa 1952 house located at 1027 Oberlin Road. This dwelling has brick veneer and a small, gabled, entry porch. Similarly, 1328 Oberlin Road, also c.1952, has a side gable roof and a projecting gable bay. A side porch or carport has been enclosed on one end.

Less than five dwellings were documented that have Tudor or Period Cottage stylistic influences. One of these however, 2401 Everett Avenue (c.1947), is particularly well-articulated. This one-story, brick house has an asymmetrical, gabled entry pavilion with diamond-light window and a large facade chimney. Another, 614 Tower Street, which appears to date from around 1945, is interesting because it is constructed of smooth concrete block, but has a large brick chimney on its facade.

After about 1955, new houses being constructed in Oberlin decline rapidly, but include a few Ranch (late 1950s and 1960s), split-level (1960s), and simple gable front buildings (from the 1980s). These dwellings constitute less than one-quarter of the existing housing stock in the neighborhood.

Another facet of Oberlin's residential architecture is multi-family units. There are approximately ten apartment complexes or single apartment buildings. The majority of these are four to six units and are typically one story. Historic apartment buildings began appearing during the World War II period. The building at 1003-1009 Oberlin Road (c. 1942) is frame and exhibits strong Minimal Traditional traits such as its low, one-story appearance and its simple, gabled, entry porches for each unit. Most apartment buildings are constructed of brick or concrete block and date from the mid-1950s through the 1970s. Two-story examples date from the 1980s and 2001 (under construction).

Significance

The overwhelming majority of the historic resources in Oberlin are residential buildings, and they may qualify for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C in the areas of ethnic heritage, social history, religion, education, or architecture. Closely associated with the

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culture, economic means, and values of the populations they house, residential buildings in Oberlin reflect the development of Oberlin as a community of working class African Americans who were often able to own their own homes. Relatively heterogenous in its social fabric, Oberlin was also home to several African Americans of notable economic wherewithal as well as leaders active in the local institutions of the community and a few who were active in African American affairs on a broader level.

The earliest extant houses in Oberlin date from the 1880s and 1890s. These dwellings represent the development of Oberlin as a working class community with a significant number of owner-occupied houses. The one-story cottages of these citizens represent the economic and social standing of their owners in their small scale and simple architectural details. In contrast, are a small number of larger, two-story dwellings some of which have well-articulated Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details. These larger houses generally belonged to members of the middle class that developed in Oberlin during the last years of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. The two-story dwellings reflect the prominent status and financial success of some of the community's early landowners and institutional leaders. These residential buildings, large and small, represent the development patterns in Oberlin and are significant under Criterion A for ethnic heritage. Furthermore, the residences of important individuals associated with the community's initial development, its religious and educational institutions, as well as with the continued prosperity of Oberlin may qualify for listing under Criterion B.

The residential buildings in Oberlin are locally significant under Criterion C because they represent the range of house types and styles that were once common in the neighborhood. Examples of vernacular and popular interpretations of Queen Anne stylistic motifs from the late nineteenth century are mixed with bungalows from the early twentieth century as well as later Minimal Traditional dwellings. The prevalence of 1920s bungalows, and postwar era Minimal Traditional and Cape Cod houses, illustrates that Oberlin was a community that continued to be in touch with current fashion and was home to many people who had the financial means to include modern stylistic references in their new homes. Yet, the simplistic and vernacular quality of many of the dwellings, especially in post-1930 houses, also suggests that the community's financial capabilities had limits.

Registration Requirements

In order to qualify for listing under Criterion A in the area of ethnic heritage or social history, residential properties must be important representations of the historical development of Oberlin. The Willis Graves House at 802 Oberlin Road dates from about 1884 and is a good example of a property that is significant as a symbol of the financial and social success that was

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attained by some residents of Oberlin. The interior of the Graves House is intact and bolsters the house's integrity since it illustrates the fashionable appointments that were desired by and available to Willis Graves. At the opposite end of the spectrum, properties representing the smaller dwellings of Oberlin's working class around 1900 have become rare. Potentially eligible examples include the tri-gable cottages at 1031 Oberlin Road and 2207 Roberts Street. Examples of bungalows, which housed the growing working class in Oberlin between about 1915 and 1930, are more numerous. Two 1920s bungalows that retain a high level of integrity are located at 1004 and 1007 Parker Street.

To qualify under Criterion B, residential properties must have a direct association with an individual important in Oberlin's history. The best example of this scenario is the Reverend M.L. Latta House. The house dates from about 1905. Latta was the founder of Latta University, an African American educational institution in Oberlin.

To qualify under Criterion C, residential properties must be intact examples of the important architectural styles and house types built during the period of significance from 1865 to 1952. Houses that retain the necessary level of integrity for Criterion C, are relatively rare, especially from Oberlin's development around the turn of the twentieth century. Two important examples are the Turner House (c.1889) and the Rev. Latta House. The Turner House is an extremely well-preserved I-house ornamented with a double-tier porch and modest, classical and Queen Anne references. The Latta House, also exhibits the Queen Anne style in its complex form and has notable classical influences as well. Intact interiors enhance the level of integrity at properties such as the Turner House.

To qualify for registration under Criterion A or B it is particularly important that the property retain its integrity of location, setting, and feeling in order to convey its character during the historical development in Oberlin (1865-1952) or in the case of B, its appearance during its association with the important historical person. Thus, dwellings with modest alterations such as rear additions, porch alterations, replacement siding, or interior modifications are considered eligible if the overall historic form of the building remains evident. Under Criterion C, the level of integrity is raised since it must maintain its integrity of design. Replacement siding or the removal of most of its original stylistic features will render the property ineligible. Because of the rarity of resources eligible under this criterion, modest alterations to the interior of the house will be not preclude its inclusion on the National Register.

Commercial Buildings

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Only one commercial building in Oberlin dates prior to 1952. Currently the Community Grocery, this building, located at 901 Oberlin Road, dates from between 1925 and 1930 according to the *Raleigh City Directory*. The earliest reference to the building in the directory gives its use as "soft drinks." Presumably the building was a soda shop and by 1941 the building was occupied by Herman Starling, a confectioner. The 1947 directory lists the building as James Goodson's grocery and by 1952 it housed the Community Grocery. The one-story, frame building has a front gable roof and originally had a hip-roofed porch that has since been enclosed. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding and the original front wall of the storefront has been removed.

Significance

The Community Grocery is the only remaining example of a small-scale, corner grocery, which were once common in Oberlin and other African American communities. In fact, as many as three different groceries existed along Oberlin Road during the 1930s. The building's original use as a soda shop or confectionary is unusual among Oberlin's shops and represents a specialized food establishment. That such a business could be supported in Oberlin is indicative of the economic means of the community by the 1930s. Furthermore, the building's use as a corner grocery by 1941 illustrates the dominant aspect of Oberlin's commercial activity. The Community Grocery may be eligible to the National Register under Criterion A in the area of commerce. Under Criterion A it must be shown that the building illustrates the importance of corner groceries and shops to the understanding of Oberlin's historical development.

Registration Requirements

The Community Grocery may meet the requirements for listing on the National Register because of its status as the only example of a historic, commercial building in Oberlin. The building is quite simple and its overall form is most important in judging the integrity of the building. However, the integrity of the Community Grocery is adversely impacted by the enclosure of the front porch and the removal of part of the front wall underneath the original porch. These items and other modifications such as the vinyl siding are not irreversible, however, and their correction could significantly improve the integrity of the building. The interior of the building has not been recently surveyed and the existence of original features inside the building would improve its level of integrity. Considerations that must be made when judging the eligibility of this building are its rarity and the frequency of alterations to storefronts among commercial buildings of all types.

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Institutional Buildings

Description

There is only one institutional building in Oberlin dating prior to 1952. The Wilson Temple United Methodist Church (1025 Oberlin Road) is a brick, cross-gable, Gothic Revival structure with a large gothic arch window flanked by smaller gothic arch windows on each of its two principal facades. The entrance to the building is via the crenelated, corner, bell tower. The door itself is double-leaf and has a gothic arch transom. Other details include buttresses on the tower and corbeled hoods over each window. A large education wing was added in 1989 to the southwest corner (rear) of the building. The interior of the building features a T-plan, central space with the pulpit and choir loft as the focal point. Light oak pews encircle the sanctuary. Wilson Temple was founded in 1872, but may have been loosely organized as early as 1865. The church is named in honor of Wilson Morgan, a Wake County State Representative and minister who had donated the land for the church building. The present building was constructed in 1911 and replaced an earlier frame structure.

Significance

African American churches took the leading role in providing education and also served as the conduit for the neighborhood's social life. The Oberlin School was initiated by the Wilson Temple congregation around 1870. The church also provided Sunday School and ladies circles, which were important organizations in the social life of the community. Because of these strong attachments, and because of the strong ties of the church to the ethnic heritage of African Americans generally, Wilson Temple is highly significant to the Oberlin neighborhood and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for ethnic heritage, religion, and social history as the building represents the place of the church within the African American community and enlightens the understanding of the church's role in the development of Oberlin during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Architecturally, the church is significant as an excellent example of twentieth century Gothic Revival architecture in Oberlin. Thus, the church may also be eligible to the National Register under Criterion C as a representative example of the Gothic Revival style.

Registration Requirements

Wilson Temple United Methodist Church meets the requirements for listing on the National Register because as one of the most elaborate and architecturally significant buildings in the community. To be eligible under Criterion C, the church must be a good local

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representative example of twentieth century Gothic Revival design and retain integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The integrity of the interior, which from c.1990 local designation report appears to be good, bolsters the integrity of the church's design. To be eligible under Criterion A the church must be shown to have had strong associations with the historic social and cultural life of Oberlin and help to illustrate what was uniquely African American about Oberlin. Under this criterion, the primary integrity issues will be the maintenance of its historic form and character and the integrity of location, setting, and feeling. These items are not negatively impacted by the modest alterations the church has undergone, nor by the more substantial rear addition.

Cemetery

Description

The only historic cemetery within Oberlin is the Oberlin Cemetery located in the rear of the YWCA at 1012 Oberlin Road. It is not clear whether the cemetery was begun for the Oberlin community or if it was the resting place of slaves or white farmers from an earlier period. The cemetery came into its most intensive use after 1872 with the establishment of Oberlin, however. The cemetery is located in a heavily wooded area. It includes approximately one hundred markers ranging from two, wooden markers to modern granite monuments and is believed to contain the graves of as many as five hundred people.¹²¹ The organization of the cemetery, typical of African American burial grounds, is ad hoc rather than formally designed with grave sites laid out without a distinct overall pattern. Individual family plots are scattered throughout the cemetery and represent small-scale design with the headstones being distinctly arranged within a plot often bordered by an edging of stone, brick, or concrete blocks. Some of the most recent graves in the cemetery are located in the Turner family plot adjacent to the YWCA's rear parking area.

According to Ruth Little who studied cemeteries of various types in her book *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*, African American cemeteries are marked by an "informal and additive arrangement of family groups, with a high incidence of homemade concrete markers..." Furthermore, Little writes, that "African Americans frequently located their graveyards in overgrown woods or fields, apparently a deliberate practice relating to

¹²¹Hallman, 28, based on her survey of the cemetery.

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traditional beliefs.”¹²² The Oberlin cemetery does retain some of its original wooded character, but the integrity of its landscape has been impacted by damage from Hurricane Fran in 1995 and subsequent clean-up efforts that have removed some mature trees and encouraged undergrowth.

Significance

The Oberlin community cemetery is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A for ethnic heritage and social history because it illustrates important aspects of Oberlin’s African American culture during the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries and is an important part of the historical development of Oberlin. The oldest graves date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century (the period of Oberlin’s early development) and as such are among the oldest historic resources remaining in Oberlin. Additionally, many of the community’s oldest houses are no longer extant leaving the cemetery as the only place where many of the earliest families are represented. The cemetery is also eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive, ad hoc design, that is representative of African American cemeteries in North Carolina. The cemetery is also significant because of the unique grave markers it contains. The wooden markers are very rare and the many monuments hand-made from concrete are a feature of African American culture. Thus, the cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D because of its age, association with historical events, and distinctive design features.

Registration Requirements

In order to qualify for listing on the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of ethnic heritage or social history, the Oberlin cemetery must be shown to illustrate important cultural and social aspects of the historical development of Oberlin. Under Criterion C, the cemetery must illustrate the unique characteristics of African American cemeteries, as defined by Little. This cemetery, though altered by storm damage and “clean-up” efforts, retains a good degree of integrity because of the continued presence of a variety of purchased and home-made grave markers from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries laid out in an ad hoc fashion with several defined family plots within a wooded landscape. These character-defining features make the cemetery’s ethnic associations recognizable. Furthermore, the presence of graves from the circa 1880 - circa 1915 period make the cemetery an important record of the early development in Oberlin.

¹²²M. Ruth Little, *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1998), 41.

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GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The area covered by this multiple property listing lies along Oberlin Road from Park Drive in the south to Craig Street in the north (300 to 1400 Blocks of Oberlin Road). The area also includes development lying to the west of Oberlin Road. This area is roughly bounded by Everett Avenue on the south, Mayview Road to the north, and Latta Street on the west. While Oberlin grew in an organic and ad hoc manner creating a community without decisive boundaries, the above boundaries encompass most of the remaining historic resources of Oberlin and closely reflects the geographical area included in the community historically. This assertion is supported by the 1914 Sanborn map which indicates that the community was spread out along Oberlin Road between Stafford Avenue (then First Street) north to the Oberlin School and the Wilson Temple United Methodist Church (Mayview Road vicinity). The village's dwellings also extended west of Oberlin Road to Fairgrounds Avenue (now Chamberlain Street). In 1935, the *Raleigh City Directory* indicates that the area bounded by Van Dyke Avenue, Chamberlain Street, and Stafford Avenue were well-developed as was Oberlin Road from Park Drive northward beyond present-day Wade Avenue. By the publication of the 1949 Sanborn map, the village had extended westward to Rosemont Avenue and Latta Street.

SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The multiple property listing of historic and architectural resources in the Oberlin community (now encompassed by the City of Raleigh) in Wake County, North Carolina, is based upon a 1989 architectural resources inventory of African American resources in Raleigh conducted by Elliot Wright, Joyce Mitchell, Terri Myers, and Bruce Kalk with additional survey work from the 1991 comprehensive survey of Raleigh by Helen Ross. The boundaries of the Wright, et. al. survey encompassed most of the historic resources of Oberlin, bounded loosely by Park Drive, Oberlin Road, Wilshire Avenue, and Latta Street. The areas surveyed by the Wright team were determined by Rick Mattson's 1988 context report, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries" with more precise boundaries being determined by the Wright team during a reconnaissance phase of the survey. Ms. Ross, who surveyed all previously undocumented properties within Raleigh's beltline that were about 45 years old (in 1990), added a few houses along the northern part of Oberlin Road between Wilshire Avenue and Craig Street. The total number of properties covered by the 1989 and 1991 surveys is approximately 150. The architectural information gathered in these surveys was checked for overall accuracy during a 2001 windshield survey. Additionally, intensive field work was conducted on four properties proposed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places during the 2001 project undertaken by Sherry Joines Wyatt and Sarah A. Woodard of the firm David E. Gall, AIA, Architect. The field work was supplemented by architectural

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descriptions in local landmark designation reports (all dating from around 1990) for the four properties. This project was funded by a matching grant via the City of Raleigh and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

All of the historic resources are covered under the broad theme of historical development of Oberlin as a freedmen's village and its continued growth as an African American community into the mid-twentieth century. The period of significance for this multiple property listing begins c. 1865 with the earliest development of the community and ends in 1952 meeting the fifty year rule. The use of this rule is appropriate in Oberlin where the continued growth and development slowly declined during the 1950s and 1960s without a clear end point. Further, the community is significant for its representation of ethnic heritage, rather than a specific event with a clear beginning and ending. In addition to ethnic heritage, the historic resources of Oberlin are eligible to the National Register in the categories of social history, religion, education, and architecture as representatives of the developmental, cultural, and architectural trends within Oberlin.

The four properties nominated to the National Register during the 2001 project include the most architecturally elaborate 1880s and 1890s extant in the Oberlin community. Although the Turner House is eligible for its architectural characteristics, the other properties are significant for a variety of reasons. For example, the Latta House, is significant both for its architecture as well as for its associations with the founder of a local education institution and people significant to Oberlin's historical development. The Hall House, on the other hand is significant for its association with an early minister of the Oberlin Baptist Church and remains the only historic resource associated with this important Oberlin institution. Finally, the Willis M. Graves House is an important representation of the economic success found by some of Oberlin's residents and symbolizes the social status of its owner and his role in the development of this African American freedman's village.

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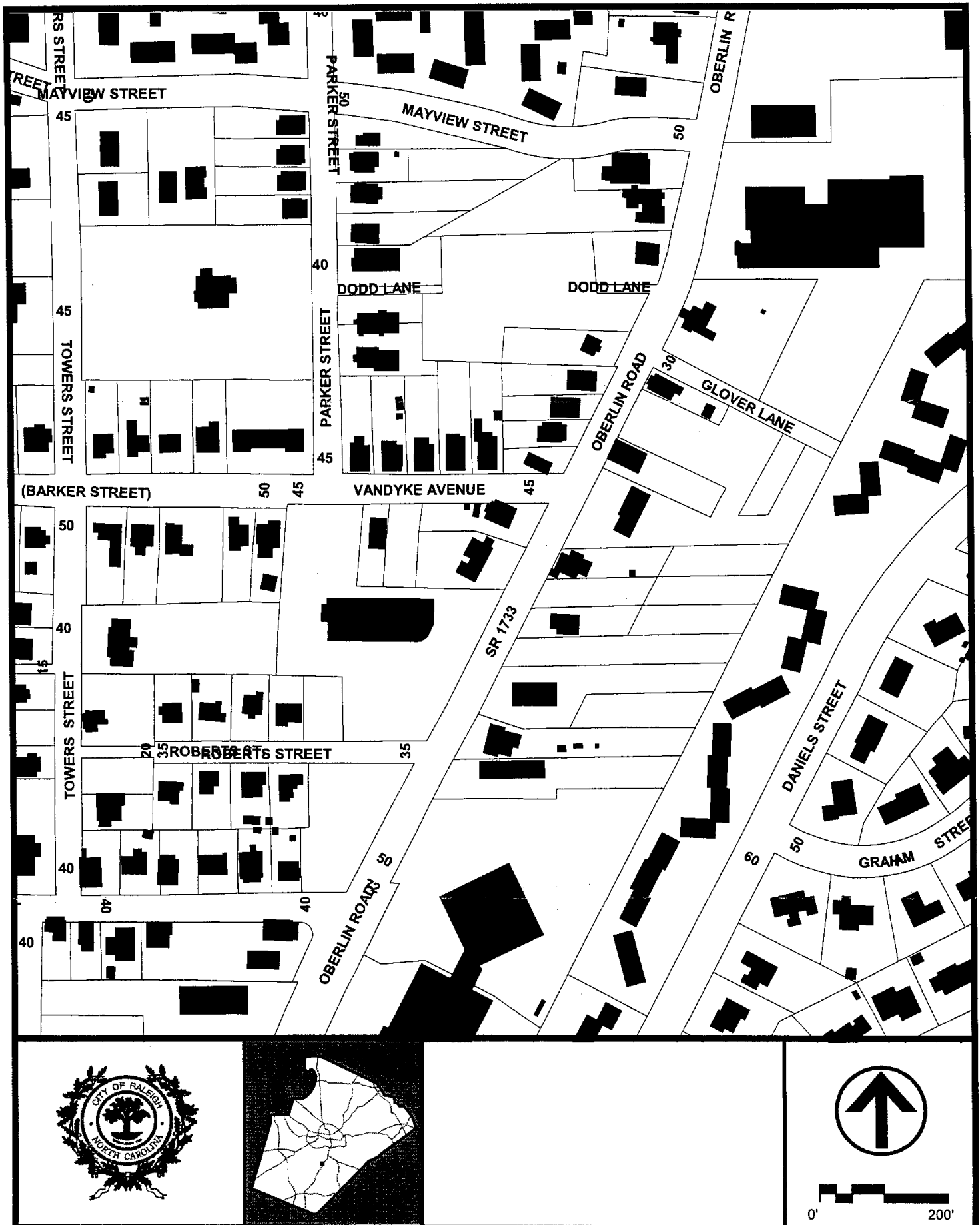
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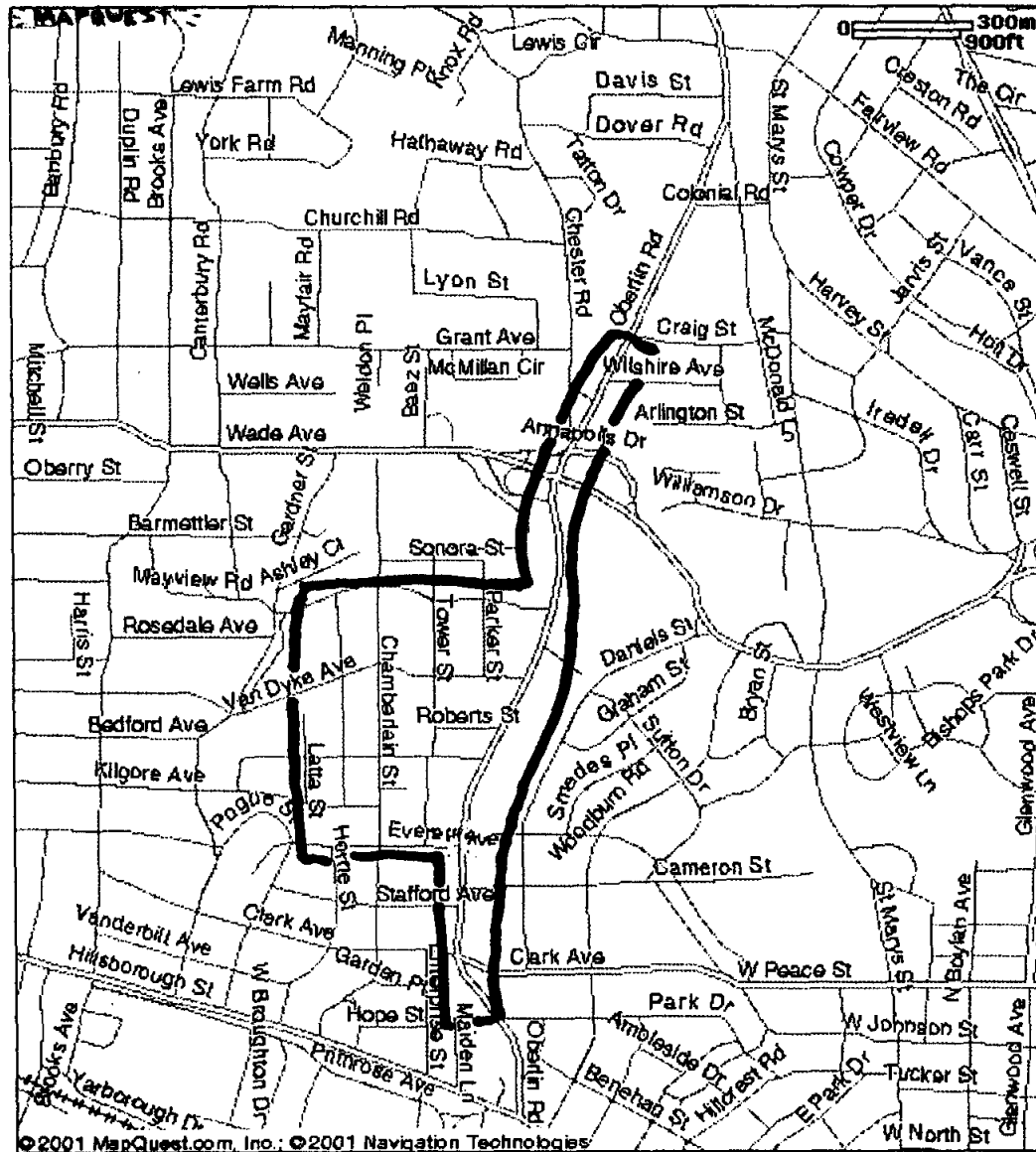
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0' 200'

Exhibit 1: Raleigh City Map Showing Approximate Boundaries of Oberlin



Appendix B:

**Rev. M.L. Latta House National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Latta, Rev. M. L., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1001 Parker Street

N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Raleigh

N/A ☐ vicinity

state North Carolina

code NC

county Wake

code 183 zip code 27605

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

3/5/02
Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic and Architectural Resources
of Oberlin

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th

CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof SLATE

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1905-1922

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Latta, Rev. M. L.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
Appendix B
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Latta, Rev. M. L., House

Wake, NC

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 711180 3963870
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sherry Joines Wyatt, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization David E. Gall, AIA, Architect date November 7, 2001

street & number 938 West Fifth Street telephone 336-773-1213

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Adryon H. Clay

street & number 418 South Boylan Avenue telephone

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27603

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Latta, Reverend M. L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

7. Narrative Description

The Reverend M. L. Latta House is located at 1001 Parker Street, in Raleigh, North Carolina. At the time the property was built this area, now in the northwestern part of Raleigh, was a freedmen's village known as Oberlin. The Latta House is situated facing east on a large lot measuring two acres. The house is set back from Parker Street and is nearly centered on its lot, which has several mature trees. Various planting beds of an unknown age are to be found throughout the property. The present occupant has installed a barbeque pit and several pieces of outdoor sculpture on the south side of the property.

The Latta House is a substantial, two-story Queen Anne style residence with a Tuscan order wraparound porch. The circa 1905 house has irregular massing and roof typical of the Queen Anne style. The facade, which faces east, features two, front-facing gables connected by a cross gable, all of which have deep cornice returns and diamond-shaped attic vents. The front-facing gable on the north side of the main block of the house projects forward. The south elevation of the house is reminiscent of a typical tri-gable house with a central gable located on the side gable main roof. The central gable is accented by a diamond shaped attic vent. This elevation is symmetrical with two windows on each level. The north elevation is quite simple, being three bays wide with a side gable roof. A small one-story, hip roof addition is located at the western (rear) corner. The overall plan of the house features a central hall accessed via an entry on the eastern facade. The hall is flanked by two large rooms on each side with additional rooms at the rear.

The roof of the house is slate and is pierced by two corbeled chimneys. The house originally had an open, brick pier foundation which has now been enclosed. The exterior is clad in weatherboards. Windows in the main block of the house are twelve-over-one and six-over-one. The one-story front porch follows the contours of the facade and wraps around the length of the south side of the house. The porch has a shed roof on its north end and a hip roof at its termination on the south elevation. The porch incorporates Tuscan columns and a balustrade with square balusters. The window on the second floor, directly above the central entrance has been enclosed. The front entry consists of a single door with a glazed panel above other paneling. The door is surrounded by simple sidelights and transom with large, rectangular lights.

The west or rear elevation of the house is nearly identical to the front elevation with two front gables connected by a cross gable. The southern gable projects farther west than the northern gable. The first floor of this elevation is obscured by a series of one-story additions or porch enclosures. Directly behind the main block of the house are two hip-roof sections connected by a shed-roofed room. This complex may have originally been a back porch. On either side of these

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Latta, Reverend M. L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

enclosures or additions at the northern and southern corners are small shed roof additions. All additions and/or enclosures are clad in siding which matches that of the rest of the house. Windows in these areas are six-over-six, three-over-one, and four-over-four.

The interior of the house is organized around a central hall. The stair rises along the north wall of the hall in a single run and features a simple newel post with a ball finial. The hall has plaster walls and two-panel doors into the rooms on either side of it. Original or historic stenciling can be seen in the two downstairs rooms on the north side of the hall. These rooms are joined by a double-width opening with another opening leading to a third room at the western end of the house. This configuration would seem to mark these rooms as the principal living areas and suggests that they were intended as the most elegant spaces in the house. Only one fireplace remains intact in these rooms. Its mantel is extremely simple with a mantel shelf finished with molding underneath and supported by simple pilasters at each side. The two rooms on the south side of the house were not available for survey.

The rear additions, namely the room behind the central hall and behind the two southern rooms are quite plain. The weatherboards on the original exterior walls were left in place in these spaces, which appear to have been used as storage or possibly a small bedroom.

On the second floor, there are five bedrooms, two on the south side of the hall and three on the north side. The central hall has a molded chair rail. The doors on this level are five-panel with two vertical panels above and below a horizontal panel. There are no mantels on this level of the house. Wide baseboards with no moldings and the relatively simple moldings around doors and windows are found throughout the house and appear to be original or added during the historic period.

While the house is in fair condition, it retains sufficient integrity from the period of significance. It has had relatively few modifications.

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

Summary Paragraph

Located in the freedmen's village of Oberlin, now part of the city of Raleigh, the Reverend M. L. Latta House is locally significant as the home of noted Oberlin citizen Reverend Morgan L. Latta, founder of Latta University in Oberlin. The house is indicative of the financial success that Latta achieved by 1910. Even more importantly, the large size and fashionable aspect of the house illuminate Latta's position as a prominent African American. Unlike many other successful men in Oberlin, Latta often found himself at odds with that community and its ideals. Latta's strong personality and independent nature, along with his ideas about what African Americans should strive for, were often in opposition to the local society and culture. Traveling throughout the United States and overseas promoting his school, Latta won recognition among upper class black and white citizens who, in turn, funded his institution. Part of a statewide trend of establishing African American higher education institutions during the late-nineteenth century, Latta University was distinctive among North Carolina's African American higher education institutions because it was privately funded. It provided an alternative to the other African American educational institutions in Raleigh and the state generally, which were usually affiliated with an established religious institution or society. Just as Latta intended, the school was at his sole discretion, both for financial support and in its governance. From about 1892 to about 1922, Latta operated his institution until financial difficulties forced the loss of all of his holdings in Oberlin.

Architecturally, the Reverend M. L. Latta house is locally significant for its classically-influenced Queen Anne style. Based upon this design and its lack of inclusion in the illustrations of Reverend Latta's 1903 autobiography, it is believed that the house was constructed around 1905. The irregular form of the two-story house and its classical, Tuscan order, porch columns are relatively simple, but this house was one of the largest and most fashionable in Oberlin at a time when small Queen Anne or tri-gable cottages were the norm. Although the condition of the Latta House is only fair, it retains a high degree of architectural integrity both on its weatherboarded exterior and its very simply appointed interior.

The significance of the Reverend M. L. Latta House relates to the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Oberlin, Wake County, North Carolina, 1865 - 1952" under the following contexts: "The Cultural and Social Life of Oberlin" (pages E 10 - 22) and "The Jim Crow Years: Modest Prosperity and Sense of Community, 1880 - 1950" (pages E 22 - 28) and under the following property type: "Residential Buildings" (pages F 31 - 36). The Latta House satisfies the registration requirements for its type as set forth in the MPDF

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

(pages F 35 - 36) in that it possesses the required level of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and feeling to be an important representation of the historical development of Oberlin; illustrates its direct association with an individual important in Oberlin's history; and is an intact example of an architectural style important in Oberlin's development. The Latta House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for African American ethnic heritage and for education as the only remaining property associated with Latta University; under Criterion B for its association with Reverend Latta; and under Criterion C for architecture as an important large and very well-articulated Queen Anne house in Oberlin. The period of significance of the property extends from c.1905, the construction date of the house, until 1922, the year Latta University closed its doors.

Historical Background

Reverend Morgan London Latta was an ambitious man. In a time when African Americans were neither expected nor encouraged to achieve prominence or wealth, Latta endeavored to solve his race's problems with a university of his own design and creation. Reverend Latta's arrogance was a defining feature of his personality as well as one of the motivating factors of his work. Latta's skill as a fund-raiser was well-known and in 1903 he published an autobiography entitled *The History of My Life and Work*, which he utilized to promote his university. In this book he addresses his ambitions:

I will admit that we all can not establish institutions and various enterprises, but we should not stop just as soon as we can read I John and II John, and get a house and lot, and other previous things, and then say we can compete with other nationalities that have established various kinds of enterprises and accumulated millions of dollars. We should strive to get just what they have got.¹

¹Reverend Morgan L. Latta, *The History of my Life and Work*, 1903, electronic version, Documenting the American South website, produced by University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/>, 22.

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

Latta believed that ambition was the means to equality and that money bought you respect. He was fond of saying in his speeches that "if I should see a white man in heaven, I am satisfied that he would be there chasing a silver dollar, because he loves the mighty dollar."² Latta was equally harsh with members of his own race, reciting an incident from his school years at Shaw University where he struggled to pay tuition, Latta wrote that "Before I taught school it was a common saying among the young ladies and young men, 'Latta'; but after I returned with a hundred dollars it was 'Mr. Latta' all over the campus. I said to myself, 'Don't you see what a hundred dollars will do?'"³

Morgan Latta was born a slave in 1853 on the Cameron plantation at Fishdam near the Neuse River about twenty-five miles from Raleigh. His parents were Zack and Creasy, who were believed to have been house slaves. Latta was only seven years old when his father died leaving a family of thirteen children. Latta's oldest brother was drowned soon after the close of the Civil War and left Latta to support the family before he was eighteen years old. Working as hired labor, Latta was unable to attend school regularly, but studied at night and attended school when poor weather prevented work. He was eventually able to attend a "free school" for five or six years.⁴

Latta writes that he entered Shaw University in Raleigh with only ten cents in his pocket. He worked odd jobs around the campus to pay his fees and was made an outcast for his lack of proper attire. This experience helped to set Latta's stringent work ethic. He studied vigorously, but cared little for the social aspects of the school. Eventually, Latta's health failed, a failure apparently caused by his studies, and he was forced not to finish his last year of college. An honorary doctorate was conferred on him later in life by A.M. Barret's Collegiate Industrial Institute.⁵ During his college career and after it when he had earned a teaching certificate, Latta worked as a teacher. He continued to teach in public schools for about twenty years.⁶

²Ibid, 16.

³Ibid, 31.

⁴Ibid, 11-12 and James Cameron, *Slave Schedule of 1856, James Cameron's Plantation at Fishdam*, in Hallman, 16..

⁵Ibid, 296.

⁶Ibid, 25-33.

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

Although the schools where Latta taught are not mentioned by name in his book, he appears to have been living in Wake County in 1885 when he and Eliza Evans filed for their marriage license. The license was returned unused however, and Latta later married one of his students whose name was Laura. This marriage did not take place in Wake County.⁷

Latta and his wife arrived in Raleigh, probably around 1890, with only sixty cents. The couple had purchased a house in the developing African American neighborhood of East Raleigh.⁸

Latta had quit teaching public school by the early 1890s and was employed as a sewing machine salesman. Latta writes that he "found it was very easy to make sales, but hard to collect money."⁹ Doubtless this experience honed the skills that he would later apply to his fund-raising effort for Latta University.

According to his memoir, Latta founded his school in 1892, his purpose in establishing this institution as well as the manner in which he alone managed it are illustrative of both his personality and his beliefs. He writes:

I first thought that I would establish a university and connect it with some religious denomination. The second thought came to me, if I do that it will not begin to solve the negro problem, because the accusers would say, if it is connected with any particular denomination, that would not be evidence that a member of the colored race could do anything.

My purpose from the beginning up until the present, as far as I have gone, was to prove that the negro race could do something, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude. I have always desired, from my youth, to do something worthy of speaking of, that would be a light to the race that I am identified with.¹⁰

⁷Wake County Marriage Index.

⁸Latta, 131.

⁹Ibid, 33.

¹⁰Ibid, 37 and 42.

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

Incorporated on February 15, 1894, Latta University, was first listed in the *Raleigh City Directory* in 1905. Though nonsectarian, the school strove to provide study of the Bible and religious instruction that would result in what Latta called "a thoroughly Christian character." The school educated both males and females. The Industrial Department provided Night School instruction and required labor on the school's farm to pay for tuition. Carpentry and brick laying, in addition to farming, were taught to the young men. Young ladies entering the Industrial School were taught laundry and housework.¹¹

The school also had an orphanage. Without an endowment for its support, Latta created a boy's band, which was paraded throughout Raleigh as a means of enticing charitable donations.¹² Paying students at Latta University were charged six dollars and seventy-five cents if they were male and five dollars and seventy-five cents if they were female. These sums included board and instruction.¹³ According to Reverend Latta, however, the school did not have enough paying students. He writes:

There have been several thousand pupils to attend this institution since it has been founded, and we have had to carry almost one-third of them because they were unable to pay their school bills. Sometimes I would go in debt so very heavy until I would have to leave school during the school term and work, rain or shine, never stopping for sleet or snow, wind or rain, raising money to pay the bills of those that were not able to pay their own bills.¹⁴

It appears that Latta's estimate of thousands of students may have been an exaggeration. The university accommodated only ninety-two students during the 1893-1894 school year.¹⁵ Latta also

¹¹Ibid, 55-58 and *Raleigh City Directory*, 1905.

¹²Ibid, 186.

¹³Ibid, 49.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵*Second Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Latta University, Oberlin North Carolina, 1893-1894* in Hallman, 18.

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stated that the school maintained twenty-three buildings having lost three (including the library) to fire. Only nine substantial buildings were documented in the c.1903 photographs taken for Latta's book, however. Three small, house-like buildings were labeled the "kindergarten department" and two, one-story frame houses were identified and the former and current residences of Rev. Latta. There were five buildings in the "Manual Training Department" photograph, but only one, the rear of a two-story building was not an outbuilding. The largest buildings on the campus were also the most traditionally institutional in character. These two, two-story, frame buildings were labeled as the chapel / young mens dormitory and as the young ladies dormitory. All total the school, as it was photographed could not have contained more than seventeen buildings with the majority of these being outbuildings. These numbers are supported by the 1914 Sanborn map which illustrates only two buildings as Latta University; the recitation hall and the dormitory. It is possible from their size and footprint that these two buildings are the two dormitories photographed in 1903. A cluster of three, small dwellings on the Sanborn may have been those appearing in the kindergarten department photograph.¹⁶

In his book, Latta discusses the location of the university, though he does not mention the Oberlin community by name, instead calling the area "West Raleigh." The location, he wrote, "is the very best that could be desired for this school, being outside the busy city, but within easy reach by means of the electric street cars, which run near the institution."¹⁷ The property for the University was purchased in 1891 and by 1903 totaled about three hundred acres "on the suburbs of the city."¹⁸

Perhaps the lack of information about the Oberlin community in Latta's book was due to the differences between the community and himself. It appears that Latta's ambition and harsh ideas ostracized him from the Oberlin community. Latta reports that local citizens criticized him for taking on such a large project alone, calling "indignation meetings, declaring that God would be angry if one man would attempt to do that much."¹⁹ Latta appears to have done little to appease his neighbors,

¹⁶Latta and Sanborn Map, 1914.

¹⁷Latta, 58.

¹⁸Ibid, 55 and 63.

¹⁹Ibid, 39.

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

writing: "Our race is ignorant, as a rule, with few exceptions. The colored people, as a race, don't seem to have much ambition about them. I claim that it must be the way they were taught in modern times."²⁰

There were distinctions between Reverend Latta and many Southern African Americans. Throughout his life, Latta's manners and beliefs appear to have been similar to those of Northern African Americans and well-to-do white men. This attitude was derived from his belief that being able to compete with white men on their own terms was the only way in which to garner their respect. In terms of religion, Latta denounced the boisterous services typical of Southern African American churches in favor of the more intellectual style of the North. "As a rule," he writes, "the race goes almost crazy over religion, while other nationalities take it easy and quiet. You take the learned people that have inherited the highest degree of civilization: how modest they act in church and in State."²¹

Latta was also critical of the upbringing children in the vicinity of the university received. The president of a local bank reported to Latta that children threw stones at his passing carriage. Latta writes that he spoke to the neighborhood parents telling them to "bring their children up as God would have them. I told them to take an example as to how I brought up my children. I told them it was necessary to chastise their children ..." "My heart almost bleeds within me," agonized Latta, "to live in a community where people are not interested in raising their children."²²

Latta's strong ideas about how people of his race should behave are clear in excerpts from his many speeches. Traveling throughout much of the eastern United States and even venturing to Europe to collect funds for his school, Latta would often make public speeches about his school and his personal theories. In regards to African Americans, Latta held that so long as this race was dependent upon the "sympathetic treatment of the predominant race" there would never be equality nor true freedom.²³ This idea explains much about Latta's enduring confidence in himself and his

²⁰Ibid, 20.

²¹Ibid, 21.

²²Ibid, 109.

²³Ibid, 17.

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

ability to accomplish great works alone. His views on racial issues are further illuminated by his comments on social equality for blacks. "The only ambition I have along that line," he writes, "is for the public to respect me on general principles. In dealing with the public I want them to treat me as a citizen in transacting business."²⁴

While Latta himself has illuminated much about his personal and intellectual life and the operation of the university, relatively little is known about the building which is believed to be the sole surviving resource from the school and Latta's life in Oberlin. Due to the size and fashionable design of the Latta House it seems likely that the house did not exist at the time of publication of Latta's book (1903) because it was not featured among the several photographs. Furthermore, the classical-influenced Queen Anne design of the dwelling is indicative of a construction date of between 1905 and 1910. The deed records are of little help in determining the age of the building because of the size, quantity, and vague legal descriptions of the several tracts of land purchased by Latta between the late 1880s and the early 1920s.

Latta University ceases to appear in the Raleigh City Directory after 1920, but Reverend Latta and his wife continue to reside in the area until after 1924. It appears that the lack of student tuition alluded to by Latta had caught up with the school's financial status. Furthermore, as early as 1903, Latta stated that although there was no mortgage on the school property, the school did owe money, which he hoped to pay that year. He also wrote that without labor (presumably provided by the students) the land owned by the school "is worthless to us, for we could not think of paying one-tenth of its taxes."²⁵ Wake County deed records indicate that Latta purchased a great deal of property between 1888 and 1914 perhaps over-extending his capacity to raise money. Apparently, by 1922 the university had lost its financial basis and Latta sold the majority of its property in December of that year to Parker and Hunter Realty Company. In February of 1923, however, Reverend and Mrs. Latta purchased the single lot on which the Latta house stands from the same company. By 1931, however, Latta was forced to turn over his property to the Federal Corporation of Richmond, Virginia, who then sold it at auction for payment of Latta's debts.²⁶ While Latta's

²⁴Ibid, 89.

²⁵Ibid, 85 and 87.

²⁶Wake County Grantee Index and deed book 408, page 191 and 194; book 414, page

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experiment was of the grandest kind, his determination to build the school alone proved to be a misguided choice for his own finances. In 1900, Latta's real property was valued at \$1100 with additional personal property worth \$155. By the 1930s, however, the Lattas had lost all of their Oberlin property and were residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he continued to promote his book. Latta died between 1935 and 1945.²⁷ Unfortunately, Latta intended the school itself to be his epitaph. He poeticized: "It must remain as Latta University, for educating and helping a weak race, and to remain as a monument to show the work that I have done for the race, and to show that I am not dead, but simply sleeping."²⁸

The Latta House was purchased at auction by Chesley and Berta Haywood in 1933. The Haywoods had been long-time residents of Oberlin, having resided at 1009 Parker Street, only a few doors away from the Lattas at 1001 Parker. Chesley Haywood was a fireman with the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. The Haywoods were residing at 1001 Parker by 1935, but between about 1940 and 1950 a series of renters occupied the building. From the mid-1950s through the 1970s, however, Chesley Haywood's widow, Berta, lived in the house.²⁹ In 1994, her heirs transferred the property to Adryon Clay, the present owner.³⁰

The Latta House is one of only a handful of large, two-story houses built in Oberlin during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. Much like the Queen Anne dwelling of Willis M. Graves (802 Oberlin Road), the Latta House exemplified the refined, fashionable taste of its owner, while symbolizing his wealth and status in the community. That Latta built the house cannot be proven at this time from existing deed records, but the circumstantial evidence for the house being Latta's originally is strong. Of the large tract of land Latta sold to Parker and Hunter Realty Company in 1922, only Lot 9 Block D, the house parcel, was re-purchased by Reverend and Mrs.

164; book 596, page 490; and book 648, page 246.

²⁷Hallman, 19-20.

²⁸Latta, 58.

²⁹*Raleigh City Directory*, 1927 -1975.

³⁰Wake County Deed Book 6264, page 886.

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Latta, Reverend M.L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

Latta in 1923. Additionally, its location on lands owned by Latta and located just north of the bulk of the school campus is suggestive as is the design of the house. The subdued, classical-influenced Queen Anne stylistic treatment, the large size, and the house's fashionable aspect all are in keeping with Latta's personality. The irregular massing of the house and the classical porch details were common features of the Queen Anne style throughout the state shortly after the turn of the twentieth century. In fact, the Latta House would not seem out of place in a rural setting and is similar to many of North Carolina's Queen Anne farm houses. In Oberlin, the stylistic treatment of the existing Queen Anne style houses was often executed in the same restrained, unpretentious manner and in the case of the John T. and Mary Turner House (1002 Oberlin), exhibit similar classical influences, such as Tuscan columns.

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Jennifer Hallman, "Why is Oberlin Valuable?, c. 2001," unpublished student report

Latta, Reverend Morgan L. *The History of my Life and Work*, 1903. Electronic version,
Documenting the American South website. Produced by University of North Carolina -
Chapel Hill, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/>.

Raleigh City Directory, 1880 - 1980.

Raleigh Historic Districts Commission. "Wake County Historic Property Designation Form for
the Latta House, 1993." Raleigh Historic Districts Commission.

Wake County Deeds.

Wake County Grantee Index.

Wake County Marriage Index.

Wake County Tax Lists, 1900.

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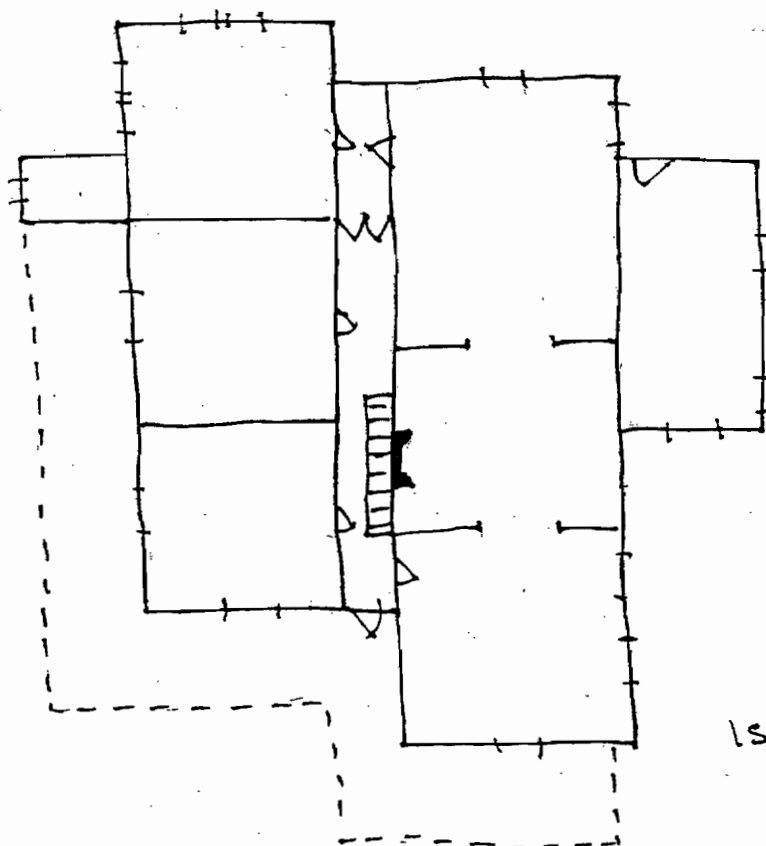
Latta, Reverend M. L., House, Wake County, North Carolina

Verbal Boundary Description

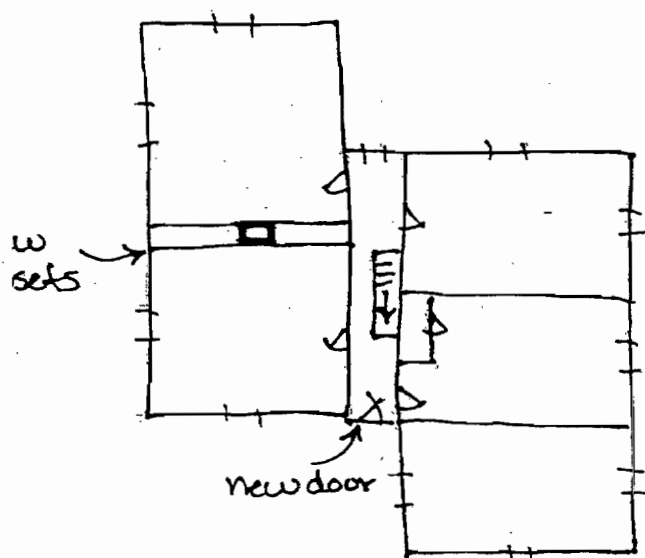
Two acre tract delineated by heavy solid line on 1 inch = 200 feet scale Wake County tax map labeled as Exhibit A.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes property that provides the appropriate residential setting for the house and is the same parcel that was re-purchased by Rev. Latta in 1923 after the sale of his large holdings in 1922.



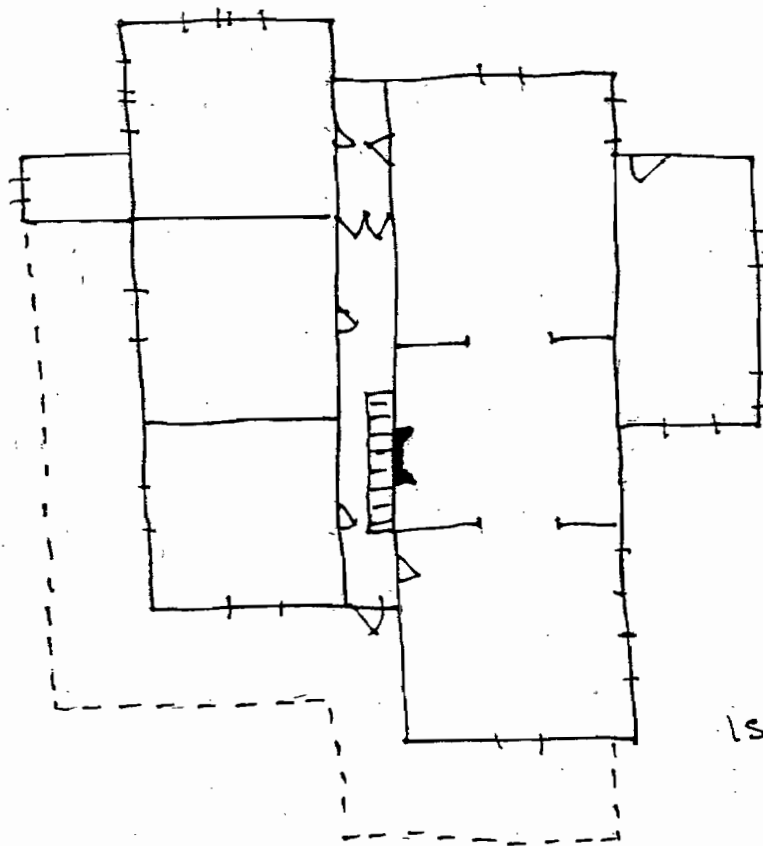
1st Floor Plan



2nd Floor Plan

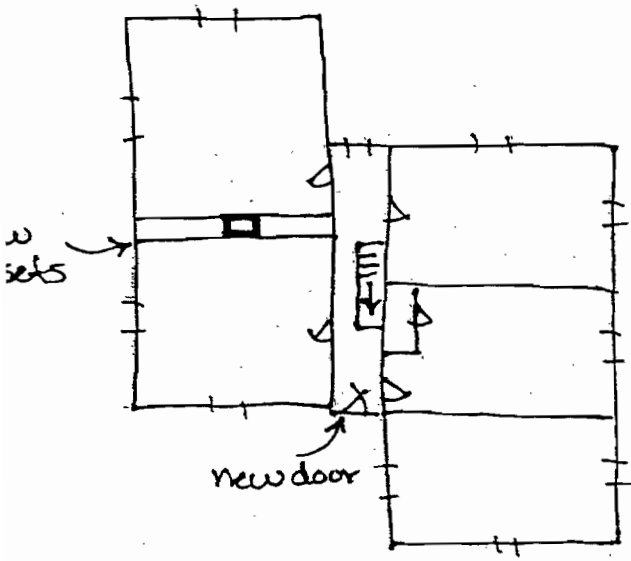
→ north

Rev. M. L. Latta House
1001 Parker Street
Raleigh, Wake County, NC



1st Floor Plan

→ north



2nd Floor Plan

Appendix B

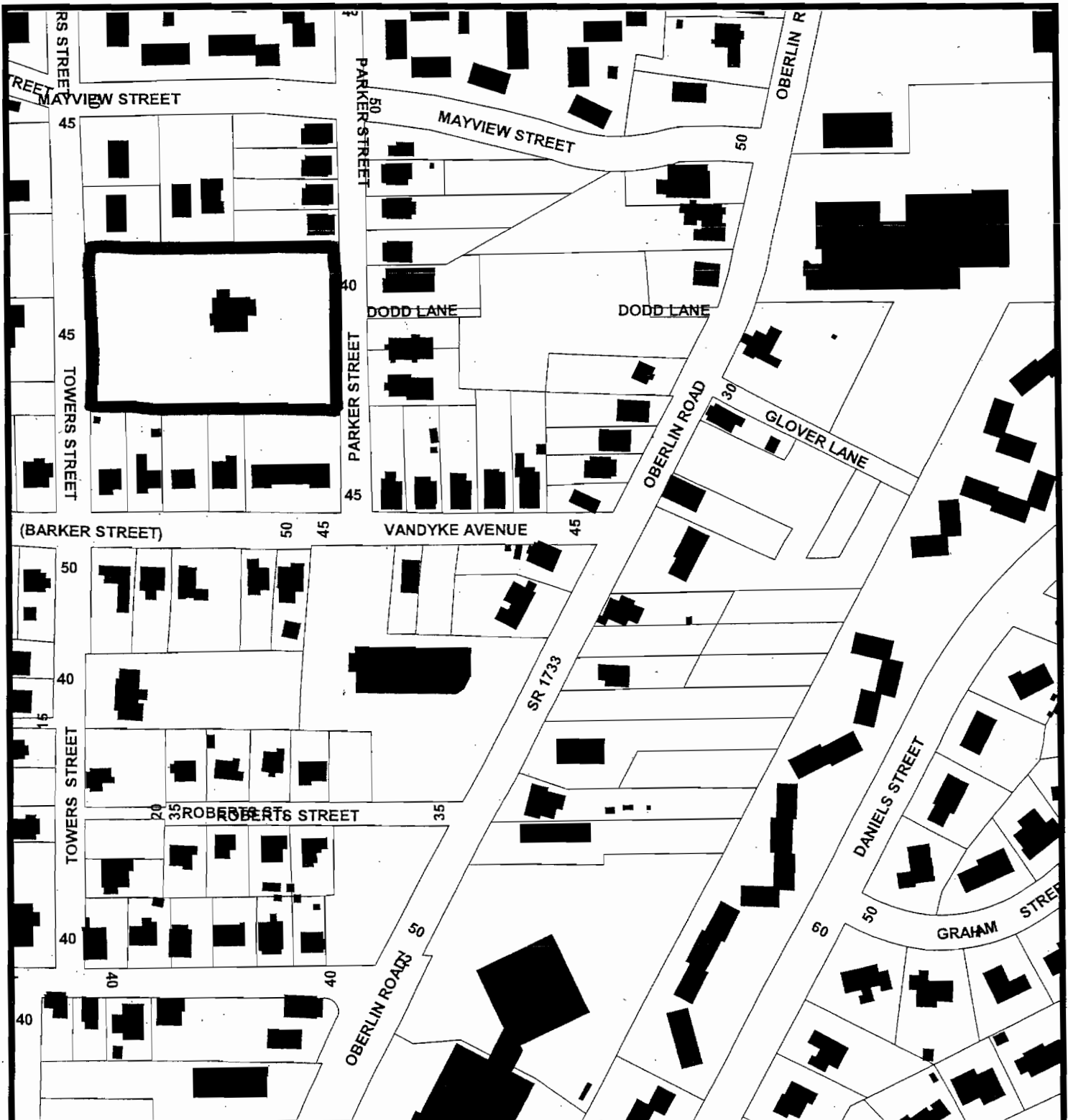
Rev. M. L. Latta House
1001 Parker Street
Raleigh, Wake County, NC

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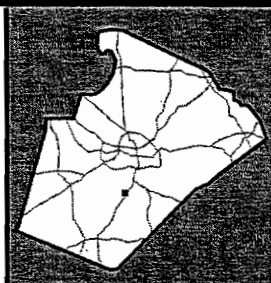
WA 3536

Not to scale

Exhibit A
Wake Co. Tax Map



Appendix B



— = property boundary

Rev. M.L. Latta House



0' 200'

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Appendix C:
Artifact Table

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
1A	ST		965	1000	I			0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	3 REFIT
1A	ST		965	1000	I			0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
2A	ST		965	1010	I			0	10	METAL		BOLT				3	B	1	
3A	ST		965	1020	I			0	5	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
4A	ST		965	1040	I			0	15	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	2 REFIT
4A	ST		965	1040	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
5A	ST		965	1050	II			5	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	FROSTED SQUARE
5A	ST		965	1050	II			5	15	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		1	
5A	ST		965	1050	II			5	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
6A	ST		975	940	I			0	10	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
7A	ST		975	950	I			0	3	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
8A	ST		975	970	I			0	15	FAUNAL		SHELL	OYSTER			1	E	2	
8A	ST		975	970	I			0	15	GLASS	LIP	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
8A	ST		975	970	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
8A	ST		975	970	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
8A	ST		975	970	I			0	15	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
8A	ST		975	970	I			0	15	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
9A	ST		975	970	II			15	25	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
9A	ST		975	970	II			15	25	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	DECORATIVE		4	E	1	MOLDED; DECORATIVE PIECE FROM JEWELRY?
10A	ST		975	980	II			5	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		2	
10A	ST		975	980	II			5	15	METAL		CUPROUS	SNAP			2	A	1	
10A	ST		975	980	II			5	15	METAL		IRON	UID			6		1	
10A	ST		975	980	II			5	15	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	MONO	DARK BROWN		1	C	1	BOWL?
11A	ST		975	990	II			5	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
11A	ST		975	990	II			5	10	GLASS	BODY	BLUE	CURVED			4		1	
11A	ST		975	990	II			5	10	GLASS	BASE	GREEN	CURVED	BOTTLE		X		10	MODERN BOTTLE
12A	ST		975	1000	I			0	15	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
12A	ST		975	1000	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		4		1	[..AL..]

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
13A	ST		975	1000	II			15	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
13A	ST		975	1000	II			15	20	METAL		IRON	HOOK			5		1	HOOK WITH EYE HOLE
13A	ST		975	1000	II			15	20	CERAMIC	BASE	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
14A	ST		975	1010	II			2	5	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		2	
15A	ST		975	1020	I			0	5	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT GREEN	CURVED	SODA		1	D	1	COKE BOTTLE?
16A	ST		975	1050	II			15	30	GLASS	BODY	GREEN	CURVED	LIQUOR		1	D	1	[4/5..]
17A	ST		985	960	I			0	5	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
17A	ST		985	960	I			0	5	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
18A	ST		985	970	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
18A	ST		985	970	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	GREEN	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
18A	ST		985	970	I			0	15	GLASS	BASE	AMBER	CURVED			1		1	
18A	ST		985	970	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
18A	ST		985	970	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
18A	ST		985	970	I			0	15	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
18A	ST		985	970	I			0	15	PLASTIC		UID				6		1	
19A	ST		985	980	I			0	18	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		1	
19A	ST		985	980	I			0	18	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	2 REFIT
19A	ST		985	980	I			0	18	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
19A	ST		985	980	I			0	18	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
19A	ST		985	980	I			0	18	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED	BOTTLE		4		1	
19A	ST		985	980	I			0	18	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	FLORAL		SEED	UID			1	E	1	CHARRED
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	THREADED LIP
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		8	
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			1		1	
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	METAL		IRON	STRIP	UID		6		1	2 REFIT
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	2	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	MONO	GREEN		1	C	1	DISH
20A	ST		985	1000	I			0	13	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN	MOLDED		1	C	1	DISH
21A	ST		985	1020	I			0	15	GLASS	UID	CLEAR	UID		MELTED	6		1	MELTED
22A	ST		995	960	I			0	14	COAL		COAL				5		1	
22A	ST		995	960	I			0	14	GLASS	NECK	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	1	PEPSI; HERRINGBONE DESIGN
22A	ST		995	960	I			0	14	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
22A	ST		995	960	I			0	14	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	3	
22A	ST		995	960	I			0	14	METAL		IRON	SHEET	UID		6		2	
22A	ST		995	960	I			0	14	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
23A	ST		995	970	I			0	21	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
23A	ST		995	970	I			0	21	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		2	
23A	ST		995	970	I			0	21	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
24A	ST		995	980	I			0	20	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
24A	ST		995	980	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
24A	ST		995	980	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	SMOKEY	CURVED			1		1	
24A	ST		995	980	I			0	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
25A	ST		995	990	I			0	15	GLASS	LID	MILK	CANNING LID			1	D	2	
25A	ST		995	990	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		1	
25A	ST		995	990	I			0	15	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		3	
25A	ST		995	990	I			0	15	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	COAL		COAL				5		3	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	FAUNAL		BONE	LONG BONE	UID		1	E	4	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		2	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		7	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	10	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	7	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	2	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	METAL		NAIL	WIRE	ROOFING		3	A	2	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	METAL		IRON	PIPE	THREADED FITTING		3		1	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	METAL		IRON	PLATE	UID		6		1	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	1	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	7	
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	UID		UID	BURNED			X		7	BURNED DEBRIS FROM HOUSE
26A	ST		995	1000	I			0	5	CERAMIC	BASE	SEMI	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	COAL		COAL				5		1	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	FAUNAL		BONE	UID LONG			1	E	2	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	FAUNAL		BONE	VERTEBRA	FOWL		1	E	1	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		5	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	GLASS		CLEAR	MELTED			6		1	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	2	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	METAL		NAIL	WIRE	ROOFING		3	A	1	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	METAL		IRON	UID			6		4	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	2	
28A	ST		995	1010	I			0	9	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
27A	ST		995	1010	II			9	15	CLINKER		CLINKER				6		6	FROM BURNED HOUSE
27A	ST		995	1010	II			9	15	GLASS	UID	CLEAR	MELTED			6		4	
27A	ST		995	1010	II			9	15	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	3	
27A	ST		995	1010	II			9	15	METAL		IRON	SHEET	UID		6		1	
27A	ST		995	1010	II			9	15	SLAG		SLAG				6		4	FROM BURNED HOUSE
29A	ST		995	1020	I			0	6	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
30A	ST		995	1030	I			0	5	ASPHALT		ASPHALT				X		4	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
30A	ST		995	1030	I			0	5	GLASS		WHITE	BUTTON			2	A	1	FOUR HOLE
30A	ST		995	1030	I			0	5	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
31A	ST		1005	950	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT GREEN	CURVED			1		1	
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE			X		3	NOT FROM LATTA OCCUPATION
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	LIQUOR		1	D	1	ON BASE [DURAGLASS]/[9.]; ON SIDE [4/5 PINT]
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	2	
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	METAL		IRON	SHEET	UID		6		1	
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	METAL		IRON	WIRE	UID		6		1	
32A	ST		1005	960	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	GLASS	NECK	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	1	[PEPSI COLA]; FOUR PIECES REFIT; MULTILINE DESIGN
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	1	[.OLA]; THREE PIECES FROM SAME VESSEL
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	GLASS		MILK	CANNING LID			1	D	1	
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1		1	
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		3	
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	GLASS	UID	MILK	UID			6		1	
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
33A	ST		1005	970	I			0	35	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
35A	ST		1005	990	I			0	13	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		4	
35A	ST		1005	990	I			0	13	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	

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35A	ST		1005	990	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	3	
35A	ST		1005	990	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
35A	ST		1005	990	I			0	13	PLASTIC		BLUE	UID			X			
35A	ST		1005	990	I			0	13	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
35A	ST		1005	990	I			0	13	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE			X		1	POST LATTA
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		4	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	COAL		COAL				5		4	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	FAUNAL		BONE	SCAPULA	UID		1	E	1	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	FAUNAL		SHELL	SEA SHELL			4	E	1	NOT AN EDIBLE SHELLFISH
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		6	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	12	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	LAMP			3	C	1	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	GLASS	BODY	WHITE	LAMP			3	C	1	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	GLASS	BODY	MILK	UID			6		2	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	4	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	4	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	METAL		IRON	BRACKET	S'		3	B	1	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	6	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	PLASTIC		RED	UID			X		1	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	3	
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	WOOD		WOOD	PAINTED	RED		3	A	1	PIECE OF TRIM?
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN	TEXTURED		1	C	1	DISH, 2 REFIT
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	CERAMIC	BASE	WW	POLY	PEARLESCENT		1	C	1	DISH, IRIDESCENT GLAZE
36A	ST		1005	1000	I			0	23	CERAMIC	RIM	EW	UNGLAZED			3	C	1	FLOWER POT
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL				6		1	FROM BURNED HOUSE

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37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		3	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	MOLDED
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	8	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		METAL		NAIL	CUT	ROOFING		3	A	2	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		METAL		IRON	STAPLE			3	B	1	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	2	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		PLASTER		PLASTER	PAINTED	YELLOW		3	A	1	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		PLASTER		PLASTER	PAINTED	BLACK		3	A	1	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		PLASTER		PLASTER	PAINTED	GREY		3	A	6	
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		PLASTIC		AMBER	TAIL LIGHT			X		1	POST LATT
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		PLASTIC		PVC	PIPE			X		1	POST LATT
37A	ST		1005	1010	I			0		STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	2	
38A	ST		1005	1020	I			0	5	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		5	
38A	ST		1005	1020	I			0	5	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
38A	ST		1005	1020	I			0	5	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
38A	ST		1005	1020	I			0	5	METAL		SCREW	FLAT HEAD			3	B	1	
38A	ST		1005	1020	I			0	5	METAL		CUPROUS	WIRE			5		1	
39A	ST		1005	1020	II			5	10	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
39A	ST		1005	1020	II			5	10	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
39A	ST		1005	1020	II			5	10	METAL		ALUMINUM	PULL TAB			X		1	
39A	ST		1005	1020	II			5	10	PLASTIC		GREEN	COMB TOOTH			X		1	
39A	ST		1005	1020	II			5	10	RUBBER		UID	BURNED			6		1	
39A	ST		1005	1020	II			5	10	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
40A	ST		1005	1020	II			10	12	BAKELITE		BLACK	UID			4		1	
40A	ST		1005	1020	II			10	12	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		2	
40A	ST		1005	1020	II			10	12	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
40A	ST		1005	1020	II			10	12	PLASTIC		WHITE	STRAW			X		1	2 REFIT
41A	ST		1005	1030	I			0	10	ASPHALT		ASPHALT				X		1	
41A	ST		1005	1030	I			0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	

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34A	ST		1006	980	I			0	16	COAL		COAL				5		1	
34A	ST		1006	980	I			0	16	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		5	
34A	ST		1006	980	I			0	16	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	3	
34A	ST		1006	980	I			0	16	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
34A	ST		1006	980	I			0	16	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
34A	ST		1006	980	I			0	16	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
42A	ST		1015	950	I			0	21	COAL		COAL				5		1	
42A	ST		1015	950	I			0	21	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		1	
42A	ST		1015	950	I			0	21	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
42A	ST		1015	950	I			0	21	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
43A	ST		1015	960	I			0	23	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		3	
43A	ST		1015	960	I			0	23	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
43A	ST		1015	960	I			0	23	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
43A	ST		1015	960	I			0	23	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
43A	ST		1015	960	I			0	23	CERAMIC	BODY	SW	SALT			1	D	1	UID
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1	D	1	[..FOR..]
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	GLASS		MILK	CANNING LID			1	D	1	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		2	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		5	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	GREEN	CURVED			1		1	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	2	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	2	
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN			1	C	3	DISH
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BASE	WW	MOLDED			1	C	1	DISH
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
44A	ST		1015	970	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN	BURNED	BURNED	1	C	1	DISH
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	

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45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	COAL		COAL				5		2	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	[FE..]/[OR..]
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		2	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		8	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	MEDICINE		4	A	1	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	4	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	METAL		CUPROUS	SHEET	UID		3		1	
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
45A	ST		1015	980	I			0	19	CERAMIC		SW	GLAZED	WHITE		3	A	1	TILE
46A	ST		1015	980	II			19	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
46A	ST		1015	980	II			19	30	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
46A	ST		1015	980	II			19	30	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
46A	ST		1015	980	II			19	30	METAL		NAIL	WIRE	ROOFING		3	A	1	
46A	ST		1015	980	II			19	30	METAL		UID				6		1	
46A	ST		1015	980	II			19	30	UID		UID				6		1	
46A	ST		1015	980	II			19	30	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	MOLDED			1	C	1	DISH
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	GLASS		CLEAR	CURVED	MUG	MELT	1	C	1	GLASS MUG WITH HANDLE, LOOKS MELTED
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	GLASS	BASE	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1		3	"12"; ALL THREE REFIT; LOOKS LIKE BEER BOTTLE BASE
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	GLASS	BODY	AMBER		BOTTLE		1		7	
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	GLASS		CLEAR	CURVED			1		21	
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	2	
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	

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24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	METAL		IRON	UID			6		1	POSS. LOCK MECHANISM?
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	6	
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	WOOD		WOOD	PAINTED-RED			3	A	2	TWO RED PAINTED FRAGMENTS; FROM WELL HOUSE?
24B	ST		1015	991	I			0	10	CERAMIC	BASE	EW-R	PLAIN			1	C	1	GREENISH POOLING IN GLAZE
23B	ST		1015	991	II					CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
23B	ST		1015	991	II					FAUNAL		BONE	CUT	BURNT		1	E	1	
23B	ST		1015	991	II					GLASS	RIM	CLEAR	CURVED	TUMBLER		1	C	1	
23B	ST		1015	991	II					GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		11	
23B	ST		1015	991	II					METAL		UID				6		1	
23B			1015	991	II					METAL		UID				6		1	CLINKER ATTACHED
23B			1015	991	II					MORTAR		MORTAR	COARSE			3	A	3	
23B			1015	991	II					STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
3B			1015	991	III					GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	2	
3B			1015	991	III					GLASS	BASE	GREEN	CURVED			1	D	1	
3B			1015	991	III					METAL		NAIL	CUT		CORRODED	3	A	1	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	CEMENT		CEMENT	BLOCK			3	A	1	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	CEMENT		CEMENT	SLAB			3	A	1	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL				6		3	FROM BURNED HOUSE
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	COAL		COAL				5		2	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	GLASS	NECK	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	1	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	[..RT]
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		6	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	GLASS	BODY	GREEN	CURVED			1		1	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	5	

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47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	METAL		CUPROUS	UTENSIL	SPOON		1	C	1	SILVER PLATE, "W.T.S.C.SPECIAL"
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	14	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	9	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	METAL		NAIL	WIRE	ROOFING		3	A	3	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	3	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	PLASTER		PLASTER	PAINTED	YELLOW		3	A	1	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	12	
47A	ST		1015	1000	I			0	13	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
48A	ST		1015	1000	I/II			13	14	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		4	
48A	ST		1015	1000	I/II			13	14	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
48A	ST		1015	1000	I/II			13	14	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
48A	ST		1015	1000	I/II			13	14	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL				6		1	FROM BURNED HOUSE
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	10	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	1	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	PLASTER		PLASTER				3	A	3	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	5	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	UID		UID				6		1	
49A	ST		1015	1010	I			0	7	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	MONO	PALE YELLOW		1	C	1	DISH
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		6	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	8	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	LAMP		3	C	1	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	METAL		NAIL	WIRE	ROOFING		3	A	2	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	METAL		CUPROUS	WIRE			5		1	TWISTED INTO A LOOP
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	1	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	3	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	STONE		MICA	UID			6		1	
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
51A	ST		1015	1020	I			0	16	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
52A	ST		1015	1020	II			16	29	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
53A	ST		1015	1030	I			0	7	ASPHALT		ASPHALT				X		1	
53A	ST		1015	1030	I			0	7	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
54A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	11	ASPHALT		ASPHALT				X		1	
54A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	11	GLASS	NECK	AMBER	CURVED			1		1	
54A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	11	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
54A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	11	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	1	
54A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	11	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
54A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	11	CERAMIC	BODY	SW	SALT			1		1	UID
55A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	19	ASPHALT		ASPHALT				X		8	
55A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		1	
55A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
55A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	19	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
55A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	LAMP		3	C	1	
55A	ST		1015	1050	I			0	19	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
56A	ST		1025	950	I			0	20	FAUNAL		SHELL	CLAM			1	E	1	2 PIECES REFIT
56A	ST		1025	950	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
56A	ST		1025	950	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
56A	ST		1025	950	I			0	20	METAL		IRON	PLATE	UID		6		1	
56A	ST		1025	950	I			0	20	METAL		ALUMINUM	SHEET	CAN		X		1	
57A	ST		1025	960	I			0	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	[..5..]
57A	ST		1025	960	I			0	30	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	2	
57A	ST		1025	960	I			0	30	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
58A	ST		1025	970	I			0	5	FAUNAL		SHELL	UID			1	E	1	

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58A	ST		1025	970	I			0	5	GLASS		CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
58A	ST		1025	970	I			0	5	GLASS		LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			1		1	
58A	ST		1025	970	I			0	5	PLASTIC		SHELLAC	RECORD			4	C	1	GROOVES ONLY ON ONE SIDE
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOWL		1	C	1	CUT OR MOLDED DIAMOND DESIGN
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	2	ONE WITH DIAMOND MAKER'S MARK ON BOTTOM
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	1	THREADED
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	[NO..]
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	NECK	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	1	ALL FROM SAME BOTTLE WITH VERTICAL CORD DESIGN
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		2	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1		1	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		3	ALL WITH A MOLDED DESIGN, BUT NOT NECESSARILY FROM SAME VESSEL
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		14	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			1		2	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	4	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	SHOE POLISH		4	B	1	[WHITTEMORES SHOE POLISH]/[1 3/4 OZ]; FULL MOLD BLOWN
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	

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59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	METAL		IRON	STRAP HANDLE			3	B	1	TEXTURED; COULD BE DECORATIVE TRIM?
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	METAL		IRON	BARBED WIRE			5	A	2	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	METAL		IRON	WIRE			5		1	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	PLASTIC		SHELLAC	RECORD			4	C	1	GROOVES ON ONE SIDE ONLY
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	2	
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	GILT			1	C	1	DISH
59A	ST		1025	970	II			5	30	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	GLASS	NECK	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	1	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	[ONE PINT]; LIQUOR
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		8	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	4	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	MILK	CURVED			4		1	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	2	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	2	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	METAL		IRON	UID			6		1	
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
60A	ST		1025	980	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
61A	ST		1025	990	I			0	10	METAL		IRON	WRENCH			5	B	1	1/2 INCH AND 5/8 INCH SIZES
62A	ST		1025	990	II			10	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		6	
62A	ST		1025	990	II			10	30	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	3	
62A	ST		1025	990	II			10	30	GLASS	BODY	MILK	CURVED			4		1	
62A	ST		1025	990	II			10	30	METAL		ALUMINUM	FOIL			X		1	
62A	ST		1025	990	II			10	30	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	4	

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63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		2	
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		3	
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			1		1	
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	4	
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	2	
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	6	
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
63A	ST		1025	1000	I			0	20	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
64A	ST		1025	1010	I			0	25	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1		1	
64A	ST		1025	1010	I			0	25	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		5	
64A	ST		1025	1010	I			0	25	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
64A	ST		1025	1010	I			0	25	METAL		BRASS/IRON	PADLOCK			5		1	IRON PADLOCK WITH A BRASS LOCK MECHANISM
64A	ST		1025	1010	I			0	25	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
65A	ST		1025	1020	I			0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
66A	ST		1025	1040	I			0		BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
67A	ST		1025	1050	II			5	25	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		2	
67A	ST		1025	1050	II			5	25	PLASTIC	LID	UID	GASKET			6		1	PLASTIC SEAL FROM SCREW LID, RUSTED IRON ON ONE SIDE
72A	ST		1034	1010	I			0	17	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		4	
72A	ST		1034	1010	I			0	17	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	SHOE POLISH		4	B	1	[DYANSHINE]
72A	ST		1034	1010	I			0	17	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	MOLDED		6		1	MAY BE DECORATIVE
72A	ST		1034	1010	I			0	17	METAL		IRON	WIRE			5		1	
72A	ST		1034	1010	I			0	17	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
68A	ST		1035	950	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1		2	
68A	ST		1035	950	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		6	
68A	ST		1035	950	I			0	19	GLASS	BODY	GREEN	CURVED			1		1	

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69A	ST		1035	960	i			0	12	ASPHALT		ASPHALT				X		1	
69A	ST		1035	960	i			0	12	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	2	FROSTED GLASS WITH ERODED PAINTED LOGO
69A	ST		1035	960	i			0	12	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	1	SAME COILED DESIGN AS BOTTLE FROM 1025N 970E
69A	ST		1035	960	i			0	12	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BEER		X		1	21 SHARDS FROM A COLT 45 BOTTLE
69A	ST		1035	960	i			0	12	STYROFOAM		STYROFOAM				X		1	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	FAUNAL		BONE	LONG BONE	UID		1	E	1	PROBABLY PIG, FROM THE SIZE
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1		1	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		5	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	MEDICINE		4	A	1	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	GLASS	UID	MILK	UID			6		1	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	LAMINATE	BODY	LAMINATE	UID			6		1	FOUR PIECES FROM SAME ITEM. PAINTED A WHITE OR CREAM ON EXTERIOR. LOOKS LIKE BAKELITE, BUT FEELS TOO LIGHT.
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	4	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	2	
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	CERAMIC	BASE	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
70A	ST		1035	980	l			0	19	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
71A	ST		1035	1000	l			0	12	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
71A	ST		1035	1000	l			0	12	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
71A	ST		1035	1000	l			0	12	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	LAMP			3	C	1	
71A	ST		1035	1000	l			0	12	GLASS	BODY	AQUA	FLAT			4		1	

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71A	ST		1035	1000	I			0	12	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
71A	ST		1035	1000	I			0	12	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	1	
73A	ST		1035	1020	I			0	24	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	ELECTRICAL	INSULATOR		3	C	3	three pieces refit, two don't
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE			X		2	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE			6		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	BRICK		BRICK	WITH MORTAR			3	A	2	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	26	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL				6		12	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	FAUNAL		BONE	CUT			1	E	1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	FAUNAL		BONE	MISCELLANEOUS			1	E	2	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	6	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	Screw finish
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	OLIVE	CURVED			1	D	3	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	33	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT	THICK		3	A	4	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	LAMP		3	C	1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	MOLDED		5	C	1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED		MELTED	6		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	METAL		NAIL	CUT		CORRODED	3	A	2	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	METAL		NAIL	UID	FRAGMENT	CORRODED	3	A	8	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		CORRODED	3	A	12	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		CORRODED	3	A	1	with slate and charcoal attachments
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	METAL		COPPER	PLATE			6		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	MORTAR		MORTAR	BROWN			3	A	14	

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31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	MORTAR		MORTAR	BROWN WITH WHITE SURFACE			3	A	24	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	MORTAR		MORTAR	WHITE			3	A	48	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	PLASTIC		RED	CURVED			X		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	42	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	STONE		MICA	UID			6		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	STYROFOAM		UID				X		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	UID		BLACK				6		1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	WOOD		WOOD	PAINTED	BLUE GREEN		3	A	1	
31B	EU	1			I	1		0	10	WOOD		WOOD	PAINTED	RED		3	A	1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	CERAMIC	RIM	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		4	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	COAL		COAL				5		1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	15	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	3	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	MILK	CANNING LID		MOLDED	1	D	1	Mason jar seal
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			5	C	6	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT	THICK		6		1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	MILK	CURVED			6		1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		CORRODED	3	A	3	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	METAL		IRON	UID		CORRODED	6		1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	METAL		UID	SHINY BLUE			6		1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	MORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	SANDY		3	A	2	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	PLASTIC		WHITE	CURVED			X		1	
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	PLASTIC		WHITE	YOGURT	CURVED		X		1	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
28B	EU	2			I	1		0	10	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	3	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS		CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	5	LIQUOR BOTTLE; SAME AS VESSEL AS BASE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	EW-R	EDGED	BLUE		1	C	2	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	EW-R	MOLDED	FLORAL		1	C	1	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	EW-R	MOLDED			1	C	2	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	EW-R	PLAIN	SCALLOPED		1	C	1	DISH, SCALLOPED EDGE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	EW-R	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	EW-R	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	EW-R	PLAIN			1	C	4	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH, THIN CURVED PORCELAIN
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	2	THIN, LIKELY TEA CUP/SAUCER
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	DECAL	FLORAL		1	C	1	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	6	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BASE	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	3	DISH
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM/ BASE	PORC	MOLDED	SAUCER		4	C	1	BONE CHINA CHILD'S TEACUP SAUCER "MAD[E IN]JAPA[N]"
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	HANDLE	EW-R	PLAIN	TEACUP		1	C	1	TEACUP HANDLE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	SW	ALKALINE		FRAG	1	D	1	VESSEL, BLACK
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	SW	PLAIN			1	D	1	VESSEL, UID GLAZE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	SW	UID GLAZE	BANDED		1	D	1	VESSEL, BLUE BANDED STONEWARE, GLAZE?
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE		FRAG	X		1	ROOF TILE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	BRICK		BRICK			FRAGS	3	A	2	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	BRICK		BRICK			FRAGS	3	A	2	

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26B	EU	2				2		10	20	BRICK		BRICK			FRAG	3	A	3	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	COAL		COAL				5		1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	FAUNAL		BONE	UID		FRAG	1	E	1	UID
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	FAUNAL		BONE	UID			1	E	1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	TUMBLER		1	C	2	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1	D	2	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1	D	1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AQUA	CURVED			1	D	4	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	7	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	"...BOTTLE"
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1	D	16	PROB. BOTTLE GLASS
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	4	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	2	LIQUOR BOTTLE; "F[E]DERAL... [S]ALE OR RE...THIS BOTTLE" REFITS (2)
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	THICK BASE, SODA BOTTLE?
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	"N" STAMP ON BASE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	"THE..." HAS CIRCLE K STAMP
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	2	LIQUOR, SAME BOTTLE AS BAG 26, 1 OF 2
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	PULLED FOR ID
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	NECK	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS		CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	"...CL ..."
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	80	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	43	

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26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	1	QUART JAR BASE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR	THREADED	1	D	1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	1	MASON JAR BODY FRAG
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	MELTED	THICK		1	D	1	UID, PROB. MELTED THICK BOTTLE BASE FRAG
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	GREEN	CURVED			1	D	2	PROB. BOTTLE GLASS
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS		MILK	BUTTON			2	A	1	2-HOLE BUTTON
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	17	WINDOW GLASS
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT	WINDOW		3	A	7	WINDOW GLASS
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	21	WINDOW GLASS
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	THIN		3	C	2	LIGHTBULB?
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		4	A	1	PROB. MEDICINE "CC"
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		4	A	1	PROB. MEDICINE; "...AGL " LIKELY "DURAGLASS"
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		4	A	1	SMALL MEDICINEBOTTLE? "...WAN.."
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		4	A	1	SMALL MEDICINE BOTTLE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	COBALT	CURVED			4		1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED	DECORATIVE		6		1	SCALLOPED EDGES
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	METAL		BRASS	AMMO	BULLET CASING		1	A	1	
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	METAL		NAIL	UID		WHOLE	3	A	7	LIKELY WIRE NAILS
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	METAL		NAIL	UID		FRAG	3	A	9	UID NAIL
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	METAL		NAIL	UID		CORRODED	3	A	15	UID NAILS
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	METAL		PEWTER	TOY FRAG			4	C	1	POSS. TOY FRAGMENT, HINGED
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	METAL		BRASS	TOOL	SCREW		5	B	1	FLAT HEAD SCREW, 25MM
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	MORTAR		MORTAR	LIME			3	A	1	

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26B	EU	2				2		10	20	PLASTIC		BROWN	LID		BROWN	X		1	30MM DIAMETER SCREW TOP W/ THIN VINYL INSERT SEAL
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE		FRAG	3	A	13	ROOF TILE
26B	EU	2				2		10	20	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE		FRAG	3	A	5	ROOF TILE
25B	EU	2				3				CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	3	DISH
25B	EU	2				3				CERAMIC	RIM	WW	MOLDED	BLUE		1	C	1	DISH
25B	EU	2				3				CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
25B	EU	2				3				CERAMIC	BASE	WW	PLAIN	THICK		1	C	1	Partial Makers' Mark; [BU...]
25B	EU	2				3				CERAMIC	BODY	EW-C	UNGLAZED			1	D	1	
25B	EU	2				3				CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	
25B	EU	2				3				COAL		COAL				5		1	
25B	EU	2				3				GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	3	
25B	EU	2				3				GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	Screw finish
25B	EU	2				3				GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	Unusual finish
25B	EU	2				3				GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	
25B	EU	2				3				GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			1		1	
25B	EU	2				3				GLASS	BODY	AQUA	FLAT			3	A	1	
25B	EU	2				3				GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			6		1	
25B	EU	2				3				METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
25B	EU	2				3				STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
29B	EU	3				1		0	10	FAUNAL		SHELL			FRAG	6		1	
29B	EU	3				1		0	10	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	1	
29B	EU	3				1		0	10	GLASS	BODY	COBALT	CURVED			4		1	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	CERAMIC	BODY	EW-R	MONO	BLUE		1	C	1	DISH, TINY FRAG, LOOKS LIKE MOCHAWARE
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	CERAMIC	RIM	PORC	HANDPAINTED	BANDED		1	C	1	DISH, TINY RED RIM FRAG.
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	BRICK		BRICK			FRAG	3	A	1	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	CEMENT		CEMENT				3	A	1	

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30B	EU	3				2		10	20	CER-O		DRAIN PIPE				3	A	1	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	FABRIC		COTTON	THREAD	GREEN		2	C	1	YARN/FABRIC THREADS
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	FAUNAL		BONE	UID			1	E	1	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	FAUNAL		SHELL	CALCINED			6		2	LOOKS LIKE CALCINED SHELL
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1	D	1	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	PAINTED, "[CONTE]NTS 10 LU..."
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BURNT		1	D	1	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	17	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	"[RICHMON]D, VA." GRID PATTERN, LARGE BOTTLE OR JAR
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	LARGER GRID PATTERN, POSS. SAME AS RICHMOND, VA BOTTLE
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	2	THICK, LIKELY SODA BOTTLE, MOLDED PATTERN
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	LINEAR MOLDED PATTERN
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT	WINDOW		3	A	5	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	MILK	CURVED			4		1	...LM..
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			6		1	THIN, NOT A JAR
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	GLASS		LIGHT YELLOW	FLAT	UID		6		1	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	GOOD CONDITION
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	5	
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	METAL		IRON	WIRE	FENCE		5	A	1	FENCE WIRE
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	PLASTIC		SHELLAC				4	F	2	SINGLE SIDED RECORD FRAGS

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30B	EU	3				2		10	20	PLASTIC		PLASTIC				4	C	1	DOUBLE SIDED RECORD FRAG
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	PLASTIC		BLUE	FLAT	VINYL		X		1	THIN VINYL, LIKE RAINCOAT
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	PLASTIC		BROWN	FLAT			X		1	LOOKS LIKE SHOE INSOLE
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	PLASTIC		GRAY	FLAT			X		1	MODERN- PLANT LABEL
30B	EU	3				2		10	20	PLASTIC		PLASTIC	GROCERY BAG FRAG			X		1	MODERN
27B	EU	3				3				FAUNAL		BONE	FRAGMENT			1	E	1	
27B	EU	3				3				GLASS	NECK	AQUA	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	1	
27B	EU	3				3				GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	4	
27B	EU	3				3				GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	1	
27B	EU	3				3				GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			5	C	1	
27B	EU	3				3				METAL		SILVER PLATE	UTENSIL			1	C	1	FLORAL PATTERNED KNIFE HANDLE
27B	EU	3				3				MORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT			3	A	1	
27B	EU	3				3				PLASTIC		SHELLAC	RECORD	FRAGMENT		4	C	1	
27B	EU	3				3				STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	MOLDED	BLUE		1	C	1	DISH
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CERAMIC	BODY	EW-C	PLAIN			1	D	1	DISH
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	3	DISH
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CERAMIC	RIM/ BASE	WW	PLAIN	SAUCER		1	C	1	DISH, four pieces refit
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	BRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT			3	A	4	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CERAMIC	RIM	WW	MOLDED	SCALLOPED		1	C	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		15	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	COAL		COAL				5		1	

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21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	FAUNAL		BONE	CUT	FRAGMENT		1	E	5	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	FAUNAL		BONE	MISCELLANEOUS	FRAGMENT		1	E	28	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	BLUE AND WHITE	CURVED	UID		1	C	3	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	RIM	BLUE AND WHITE	CURVED	UID		1	C	2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	RIM	BLUE AND WHITE	CURVED	UID	SPOUT	1	C	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	26	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	##	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	NECK	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	6	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	3	Crown finish
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	2	Screw finish
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1		2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	AQUA	CURVED			1		1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			1		1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT	THICK		3	A	4	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	8	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		4	A	1	Case bottle
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	EYE GLASS LENSE			4	F	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	CLOROX		5	C	16	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	CLOROX		5	C	2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BASE	AMBER	CURVED			5	C	2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BASE	AMBER	CURVED			5	C	1	Maker's Mark Owens-Illinois Glass Company 1929-present
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		6		2	Bead finish

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21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	COBALT	MELTED			6		3	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	GLASS	BODY	COBALT	MELTED			6		2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		UID	SHOE LACE EYE			2	A	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		NAIL	CUT		CORRODED	3	A	2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		NAIL	UID		CORRODED	3	A	6	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		CORRODED	3	A	9	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		IRON	COIL	FRAGMENT	CORRODED	3	B	3	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		SCREW	FLAT HEAD		CORRODED	3	B	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		IRON	STRAP	FOLDED	CORRODED	3	B	2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		TACK	CUT		CORRODED	3	B	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		UID	WIRE		CORRODED	3	B	23	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		IRON	BARBED WIRE		CORRODED	5	A	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		ALUMINUM	SHEET		FOLDED	6		1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		IRON	UID			6		37	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	METAL		ALUMINUM	FOIL			X		4	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	MORTAR		MORTAR	WHITE	FRAGMENT		3	A	1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	PLASTIC		SHELLAC	RECORD			4	C	2	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	PLASTIC		CLEAR	BAG			X		1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	PLASTIC		PINK	SHEET			X		1	
21B	EU	3			II	4		16	30	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	5	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	3	DISH
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	PARTIAL MAKERS MARK; COULD NOT ID
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	MOLDED	BLUE		1	C	4	DISH
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	GREEN GLAZE			1	C	1	DISH
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	BONE		BUTTON	X HOLE			2	A	1	NICE BONE BUTTON

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	BRICK		BRICK				3	A	7	1 IS QUITE LARGE (~1/3 WHOLE BRICK)
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	CER-O		PORCELAIN FIXTURE	ELECTRICAL INSULATOR	LIGHTSOCKET		3	C	1	P1189K
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		13	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	COAL		COAL				5		2	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	FABRIC		LEATHER	SHOE			2	C	6	SHOE LEATHER, SOME WITH METAL GROMMET EYELETS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	FABRIC		NYLON	PANTYHOSE			2	C	2	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	FAUNAL		BONE	UID			1	E	6	LARGE MAMMAL, LONGBONE
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1	D	5	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	36	UID
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BASE	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	3	THICK BASE, BEER BOTTLE?
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	LIP	AMBER	CURVED	MEDICINE		4	A	1	COLLARED RING
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	MILK		1	D	1	MILK BOTTLE LIP
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA	CROWN FINISH	1	D	1	SODA BOTTLE
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE	MOLDED	1	D	1	SEAM, STIPPLED DECORATION, THICK WALLED VESSEL
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA	MOLDED	1	D	1	LOOKS LIKE PEPSI BOTTLE
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA	MOLDED	1	D	4	SODA BOTTLE FRAGMENTS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	LARGE SQUARE FRID PATTERN; SODA/LIQUOR

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20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	FLAT	BOTTLE		1	D	1	GEOMETRIC DESIGN ON FRONT PANEL; UID VESSEL TYPE. DECORATIVE
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	SODA		1	D	1	SODA BOTTLE?
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	UID, NEAR NECK, POSS. CROWN FINISH
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	UID		1	D	98	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	RIM	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR	THREADED	1	D	1	CANNING JAR
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	RIM	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR	THREADED	1	D	6	JAR FRAGS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	4	"2/C-330..."
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	2	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS		LIGHT BLUE	CURVED	JAR		1	D	5	CANNING JAR FRAGS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS		MILK	CANNING LID			1	D	1	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	9	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BASE	AQUA	CURVED	BOTTLE		4	A	10	ALL SAME VESSEL, LIKELY MEDICINE, BASE: "...1/2 FL.OZ./6"
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED	MEDICINE		4	A	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE (SMALL)
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS		MIRROR	FLAT	THICK		4	F	3	MIRROR, MOST OF LEAFING IS GONE
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	MILK/BLUE	DECORATIVE			4		4	DECORATIVE BLUE SWIRL MILK GLASS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS		COBALT	UID			4		1	TINY FRAG
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		5	C	9	ALL REFIT, DURAGLASS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED	BOTTLE		5	C	2	CLOROX
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	CURVED			1	D	4	THREADED BOTTLE CAP FRAGS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	3	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		NAIL	UID			3	A	23	

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20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	5	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	FLAT	T-POST FRAGS		5	A	1	LOOKS LIKE SMALL "T-POST" FENCE POST FOR GARDEN
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	HORSESHOE			5	A	2	WHOLE, ONE PULLED FOR E
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	WIRE	FENCE	FRAGS	5	A	2	BARB WIRE
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	WIRE	FENCE	FRAGS	5	A	14	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	WRENCH			5	B	1	MOSTLY INTACT
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	CURVED	UID	FRAGS	6		10	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		IRON	FLAT	UID	FRAGS	6		30	
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	METAL		ALUMINUM	FOIL			X		1	TINY FOIL FRAG
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	PLASTIC		RUBBER	MELTED			2	C	3	MELTED SHOE SOLE FRAGS
20B	EU	3				5		30	40	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	11	SMALL FRAGS
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	SW	PLAIN	WHITE		1	D	1	DISH
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	CERAMIC	RIM	PORC	DECAL	GEO/FLORAL		1	C	1	DISH, TINY RIM W/ DECAL
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	EW-R	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	DECAL	FLORAL		1	C	1	DISH
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	EW	MONO	BROWN		1	C	1	DISH
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	BAND	BLUE		1	C	1	LIKELY TEACUP, VERY THIN
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	BRICK		BRICK			FRAG	3	A	1	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	BRICK		BRICK			FRAG	3	A	5	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	BRICK		BRICK			FRAG	3	A	1	

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32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	CLINKER		CLINKER			FRAGS	5		11	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		5	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	COAL		COAL				5		1	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	COAL		COAL				5		2	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	FABRIC		LEATHER	UID			2	C	2	CLOTHING; LIKELY SHOE FRAGS
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	FAUNAL		SHELL	CLAM			1	E	1	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	FAUNAL		BONE	CLAVICLE		FRAG	1	E	1	UID MAMMAL
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	FAUNAL		BONE	UID		FRAGS	1	E	3	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	FAUNAL		BONE	UID LONG BONE		FRAG	1	E	1	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS		GREEN	CURVED	DISH		1	C	1	CARNIVAL GLASS DISH HANDLE
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1	D	2	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR		1	D	18	PROB A LARGE MASON JAR
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR	THREADED	1	D	2	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED	JAR		1	D	3	PROB CANNING JAR
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	1	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	THIN		3	C	1	VERY THIN, LIKELY LIGHTBULB
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	MILK	CURVED	DECORATIVE		4		1	BLUE SWIRL MILK GLASS
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	DECORATIVE			6		1	UID CLEAR DECORATIVE PIECE
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	4	

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5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	1	"HS"
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED			1	D	2	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	2	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	LAMP		3	A	3	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			5	C	1	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	GLASS		YELLOW	FLAT			6		1	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS		AMETHYST	FLAT			1	D	3	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			1	D	3	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	MILK BOTTLE LIP
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	22	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS	LIP	CLEAR	CURVED	JAR	THREADED	1	D	2	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	1	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	4	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	2	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		6	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	2	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	GLASS		CLEAR	EYEGLOSS LENS			4	F	1	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	METAL		NAIL	UID		FRAGS	3	A	6	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	8	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	METAL		IRON	WIRE		FRAGS	5	A	2	STRAIGHT, THICK METAL WIRE
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	METAL		BRASS	TOOL	NUT		5	B	1	THREADED NUT

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32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	METAL		IRON	FLAT	UID		6		7	POSS. CAN REMNANTS
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	METAL		CUPROUS	.22 SHELL	RIM FIRE		1	A	1	2 pieces
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	METAL		NAIL	CUT		CORRODED	3	A	1	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	METAL		IRON	STRAP		CORRODED	3	B	1	
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	METAL		IRON	UID		CORRODED	6		6	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		BRASS	AMMO	SHOTGUN CAP		1	A	1	ID?
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		IRON	UTENSIL		BROKEN	1	C	1	FORK/SPOON HANDLE
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		IRON	UTENSIL	CORRODED	BROKEN	1	C	1	SPOON FRAG, PULLED FOR PHOTO
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	2	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		NAIL	UID		FRAG-NO HEAD	3	A	4	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		WHOLE	3	A	1	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		IRON	WIRE	FENCE	FRAGS	5	A	9	FENCING FRAGS?
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		IRON	FLAT	UID	FRAGS	6		6	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	METAL		ALUMINUM	FOIL		FRAGS	X		2	MODERN?
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		WHOLE	3	A	1	
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	METAL		IRON	WIRE	CORRODED	FRAG	5	A	25	FENCING
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	METAL		IRON	UID			6		3	PROB. CAN FRAGS
19B	EU	3				6	SW	40	50	METAL		ALUMINUM	FOIL			X		1	MODERN?
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	MORTAR		MORTAR				3	A	2	
32B	EU	3				6	NE	40	50	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE		FRAG	3	A	2	ROOF TILE
5B	EU	3				6	NW	40	50	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	8	
16B	EU	3				6	SE	40	50	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE		FRAG	3	A	1	ROOF TILE

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8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	CERAMIC	RIM	PORC	DECAL	GEOMETRIC		1	C	1	DISH
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	CERAMIC	RIM	SW	MONO	BROWN		1	D	1	DISH
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	CERAMIC	BASE	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	Partial Maker's Mark "UCHLIN"; Probably McLouchlin. Nothing found in resources and internet
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	CERAMIC	RIM/ BASE	TERRA COTTA	PLAIN	FLOWER POT		4		1	three pieces refit
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	BRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT			3	A	3	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	BRICK		BRICK			FRAG	3	A	1	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	CERAMIC	NECK	EW-R	HP-BANDS	BROWN		1	C	1	POSS. MOCHAWARE?
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	CERAMIC	BODY	SW	MONO	GRAY		1	D	1	GRAY STONEWARE, UID GLAZE
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	FABRIC		COTTON	THREAD			2	C	1	UID THREAD
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	FAUNAL		BONE	FRAGMENT	BURNT		1	E	1	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	FAUNAL		BONE	UID			1	E	1	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	9	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS	BASE	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			1		1	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1		1	"Duraglas"
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	2	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	3	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	LAMP		3	C	1	

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8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	GLASS	UID	MELTED	UID			6		1	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED	UID		1	D	2	PALE PURPLE, NOT TRUE AMETHYST GLASS
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	BOTTLE		1	D	1	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	UID		1	D	1	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT	WINDOW		3	A	6	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	8	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	1	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	GLASS		WHITE AND BLUE	MARBLE			4	C	1	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED			6		1	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			6		4	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	FLAT	THICK		6		1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	4	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	LIGHT BLUE	CURVED		MOLDED	1	D	1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1		1	Lettered "N"
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS		CLEAR	CURVED	EYE GLASS LENSE		4	F	1	Lense fragment
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS	LIP	BLUE GREEN	CURVED	BOTTLE	MOLDED	4	F	1	Mold blown, modified double bead finish, "2½ FLUID OZ"; PROBABLY AN INK WELL OR SIMILAR VESSEL
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	GLASS	BODY	AMBER	CURVED			6		1	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	METAL		IRON	BUTTON			2	A	1	PULLED FOR PHOTO

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	METAL		NAIL	UID		CORRODED	3	A	1	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		BENT, CORRODED	3	A	1	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	METAL		IRON	UID		CORRODED	6		15	
8B	EU	3				7	NE	50	60	METAL		ALUMINUM	FOIL			X		1	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	METAL		NAIL	CUT		BROKEN	3	A	3	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	METAL		IRON	BRACKET			3	B	1	SHELVING "L" BRACKET
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	METAL		IRON	SPRING		FRAGS	3	C	9	BEDSPRING FRAGS
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	METAL		IRON	FLAT		FRAGS	6		15	UID SHEET METAL
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	METAL		IRON	UID		FRAGS	6		3	PROB. CAN FRAGS
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	METAL		ALUMINUM	FOIL			X		1	MODERN?
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	METAL		NAIL	UID		CORRODED	3	A	1	
18B	EU	3				7	SE	50	60	METAL		IRON	UID		CORRODED	6		16	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	METAL		NAIL	UID	FRAGMENT	CORRODED	3	A	3	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	METAL		NAIL	WIRE		CORRODED	3	A	1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	METAL		LEAD	TIRE WEIGHT			3	B	1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	METAL		ALUMINUM	BLUE	THREADED END		4		1	Pen cap or mascara tube
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	METAL		IRON	UID	FRAGMENT	CORRODED	6		32	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	PLASTIC		WHITE	FLAT			X		1	MODERN- PLASTIC/VINYL WRAPPER
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	PLASTIC	BODY	RED	CURVED			X		1	
14B	EU	3				7	SW	50	60	PLASTIC	RIM	RED	CURVED			X		1	
17B	EU	3				7	NW	50	60	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE		FRAG	3	A	1	ROOF TILE

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	CERAMIC	HANDLE	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	CERAMIC	BODY	SEMI	PLAIN	THICK		1	C	1	DISH
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	CERAMIC	RIM	PORC	MOLDED			1	C	1	DISH
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	CERAMIC	RIM	PORC	HP-FLOR	MOLDED		1	C	1	RED AND BLUE, DISH
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	2	DISH
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	BRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT			3	A	1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	BRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT			3	A	1	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	BRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT			3	A	1	
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		4	
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		6	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	COAL		COAL				5		1	
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	FAUNAL		BONE	UID	FRAGMENT		1	E	3	
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	FAUNAL		BONE	FRAGMENT			1	E	1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	FAUNAL		BONE	FRAGMENT			1	E	1	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	FAUNAL		BONE	CUT	BURNT		1	E	1	
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	6	
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	GLASS	BASE	AQUA	CURVED			1	D	1	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	2	
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	6	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	GLASS	BODY	AMETHYST	CURVED	MOLDED		1	D	1	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	6	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	MOLDED		1		1	"SEBR"
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	1	
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	GLASS		AQUA	FLAT			3	A	2	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED	LAMP		3	C	1	
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	GLASS	BODY	AQUA	CURVED			4	A	1	
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	GLASS	BODY	FROSTED	CURVED	MOLDED		4	A	1	
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	GLASS	BODY	FROSTED	FLAT			4	A	3	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	GLASS		CLEAR	BEAD	SEPTAGON		4	E	1	JEWELRY BEAD
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	GLASS	BODY	COBALT	CURVED			6		1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	METAL		CUPROUS	SHOTGUN SHELL			1	A	1	"U.M.C Co., NEW CLUB, No. 12"
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	METAL		NAIL	UID	FRAGMENT	CORRODED	3	A	2	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	METAL		NAIL	UID		CORRODED	3	A	4	
11B	EU	3				8	SE	60	70	METAL		IRON	UID		CORRODED	6		3	
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	METAL		UID				6		9	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	METAL		IRON	UID		CORRODED	6		12	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	METAL		IRON	UID	LARGE		6		1	π shaped
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	METAL		IRON	UID			6		4	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
12B	EU	3				8	NW	60	70	MORTAR		MORTAR	WHITE			3	A	1	
13B	EU	3				8	NE	60	70	MORTAR		MORTAR	SPECKLED	FRAGMENT		3	A	1	
15B	EU	3				8	SW	60	70	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
4B	EU	3				9	NE			CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN	THICK		1	C	1	DISH
22B	EU	3				9	NW			CERAMIC	BASE	EW-C	MONO	BROWN		1	D	1	DISH
4B	EU	3				9	NE			CERAMIC	BODY	PORC	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
10B	EU	3				9	SW			BRICK		BRICK				3	A	1	
2B	EU	3				9	SE			CLINKER		CLINKER				5		4	
4B	EU	3				9	NE			CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	
10B	EU	3				9	SW			CLINKER		CLINKER				5		2	
22B	EU	3				9	NW			CLINKER		CLINKER				5		6	
4B	EU	3				9	NE			COAL		COAL				5		4	
22B	EU	3				9	NW			COAL		COAL				5		1	
4B	EU	3				9	NE			FAUNAL		BONE	FRAGMENT			1	E	1	
22B	EU	3				9	NW			GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	3	
4B	EU	3				9	NE			GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
10B	EU	3				9	SW			GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	2	
22B	EU	3				9	NW			GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	1	
2B	EU	3				9	SE			GLASS		CLEAR	FLAT			6		4	
2B	EU	3				9	SE			METAL		IRON	UID			6		5	
10B	EU	3				9	SW			METAL		IRON	UID		CORRODED	6		3	
4B	EU	3				9	NE			OTHER		LEATHER	SHOE			2	C	1	
22B	EU	3				9	NW			STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
7B	EU	3			V	*				CERAMIC	BASE	EW	PLAIN			1	C	1	*N. WALL CLEANING; VERY SMALL VESSEL
7B	EU	3			V	*				COAL		COAL				5	B	1	*N. WALL CLEANING
6B	EU	3			II					FAUNAL		BONE	UID			1	E	1	From east wall of unit at interface with II b
50A	F	1						7	9	METAL		NAIL	CUT			3	A	1	
50A	F	1						7	9	STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
33B	F	1								ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE			3	A	1	
33B	F	1								ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE	RED		3	A	3	
33B	F	1								ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE	BROWN		3	A	2	
33B	F	1								CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL				1	E	4	
33B	F	1								GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED		WHITE INTERIOR	1		1	
33B	F	1								GLASS	BODY	AQUA	FLAT			3	A	2	
33B	F	1								GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	FLAT			3	A	4	
33B	F	1								METAL		NAIL	CUT		CORRODED	3	A	1	no head
33B	F	1								METAL		NAIL	WIRE		BENT, CORRODED	3	A	1	
33B	F	1								METAL		NAIL	WIRE		CORRODED	3	A	1	
33B	F	1								METAL		NAIL	WIRE		CORRODED	3	A	1	Attached to shingle, mortar
33B	F	1								MORTAR		MORTAR	WHITE	BROWN SURFACE		3	A	4	
33B	F	1								MORTAR		MORTAR	WHITE			3	A	1	
33B	F	1								STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	13	
34B	F	2								ASPHALT		COMPOSITE	SHINGLE			3	A	2	
34B	F	2								BRICK		BRICK				3	A	2	
34B	F	2								CHARCOAL		CHARCOAL				1	E	4	
34B	F	2								CLINKER		CLINKER				5		1	
34B	F	2								GLASS	BODY	CLEAR	CURVED			1	D	3	
34B	F	2								METAL		NAIL	WIRE			3	A	1	

Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	North	East	Strat	Level	Half	Begin Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Vessel Portion	Material/Ware	Description1	Description2	Condition	Order Group	Order Subgroup	N=	Comments
34B	F	2								METAL		IRON	UID			6		2	
34B	F	2								MORTAR		MORTAR	BROWN			3	A	1	
34B	F	2								MORTAR		MORTAR	BROWN WITH WHITE SURFACE			3	A	3	
34B	F	2								MORTAR		MORTAR	WHITE			3	A	6	
34B	F	2								OTHER		LEATHER	FRAGMENT			2	C	1	
34B	F	2								STONE		SLATE	SHINGLE			3	A	9	
9B	F	6								CERAMIC	BODY	EW-R	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
1B	F	7								CERAMIC	BODY	WW	PLAIN			1	C	1	DISH
1B	F	7								BRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT			3	A	1	
1B	F	7								FAUNAL		BONE	FRAGMENT	SMALL		1	E	7	

Appendix D:
Three-Dimensional Models
(Courtesy of Briece Edwards – CRAG)

Latta University: Matching photos to locations

Using information from the 1914 and 1949 Sanborn maps, photographs from the Latta autobiography, and information from USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps, Briece Edwards of Cultural Resource Assessment Group (CRAG) made estimations of where the structures associated with the Latta University were located and what they may have looked like in three-dimensions..

The Young Men's Dormitory

When you look at the young men's dormitory photograph the shape of the building corresponds to the shape of the dormitory building on the 1914 Sanborn map. By checking the topography of the area on a USGS map a conclusion can be made that the photograph was taken looking northwest towards the dormitory building. The available clues do suggest that the dormitory building on the 1914 Sanborn map is the young men's dormitory in the photograph.

The Young Ladies' Dormitory

When you look at the young ladies dormitory photograph the shape of the building also corresponds to the shape of the dormitory building on the 1914 Sanborn map. By checking the topography of the area on a USGS map a conclusion can be made that the photograph was taken looking southeast towards the dormitory building. Also, a church steeple is clearly visible in the background of the photograph. This church could be the Oberlin Baptist church. It is possible that the dormitory building in the 1914 Sanborn map housed both the girls and the boys and that the photographs were taken from opposite angles of the same dormitory building.

Faculty and Student Photograph

The photograph in the autobiography of the faculty and students shows the people standing in front of a building. This building may be the Recitation hall which is located across 2nd Avenue from the dormitory on the 1914 Sanborn map. This building could also be the dormitory; it looks similar to a section of the dormitory pictured in the ladies dormitory photograph.

Kindergarten Department

The photograph of the Kindergarten buildings looks identical to a row of 3 buildings on the 1914 Sanborn map. The buildings on the map are identical in size just like the ones in the photograph. The buildings on the map are single storied with front porches just like the ones in the photograph. Also, the slope of the land in the photograph matches up with the topography in a USGS map.

The Industrial training department and the Manual training department are tricky to place on the 1914 Sanborn map.



Figure 1. Oberlin neighborhood and Latta University Structures. (Based on 1914 Sanborn map and 1903 photographs).



Figure 2. Oberlin neighborhood and Latta University Structures. (Based on 1914 Sanborn map and 1903 photographs).



Figure 3. 3D rendering of *Kindergarten Department* at Latta University (approx 1903).



Figure 4. 3D rendering of *Men's Dorm and Chapel* and *Kindergarten Department* at Latta University (approx 1903).



Figure 5. 3D rendering of Ladies Dorm at Latta University (approx 1903).



Figure 6. 3D rendering of *Ladies Dorm*, *Men's Dorm and Chapel*, and *Kindergarten Department* at Latta University (approx 1903).

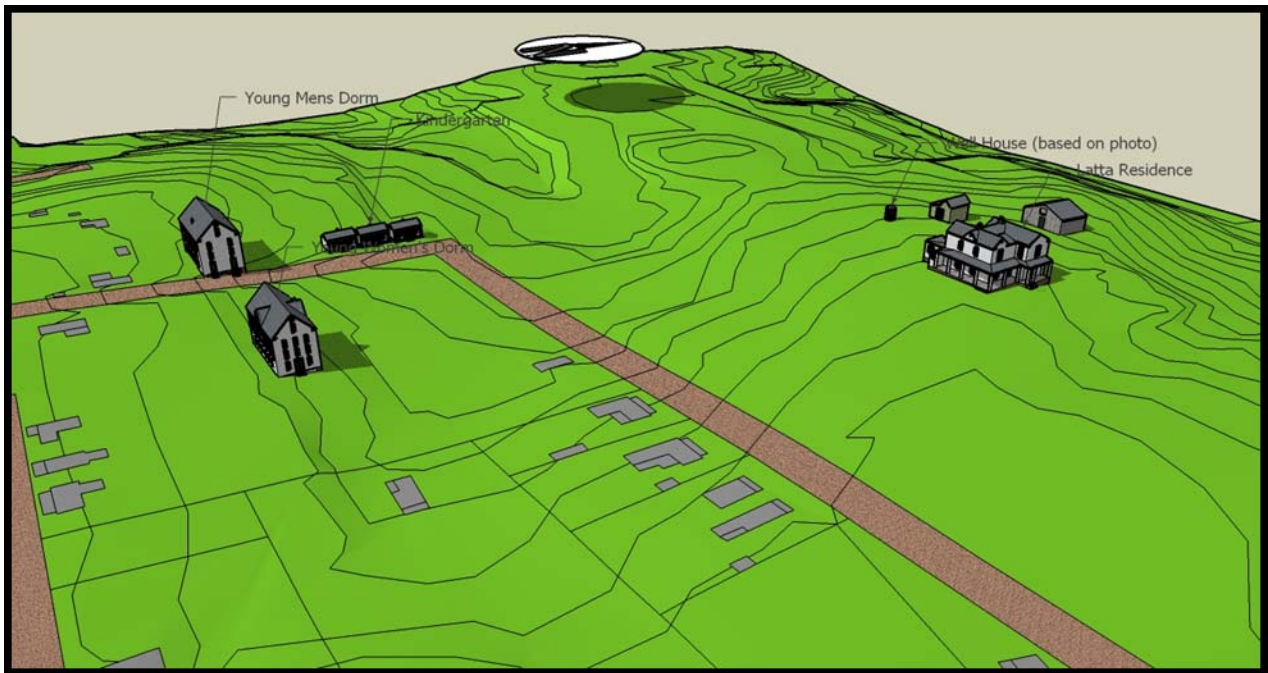


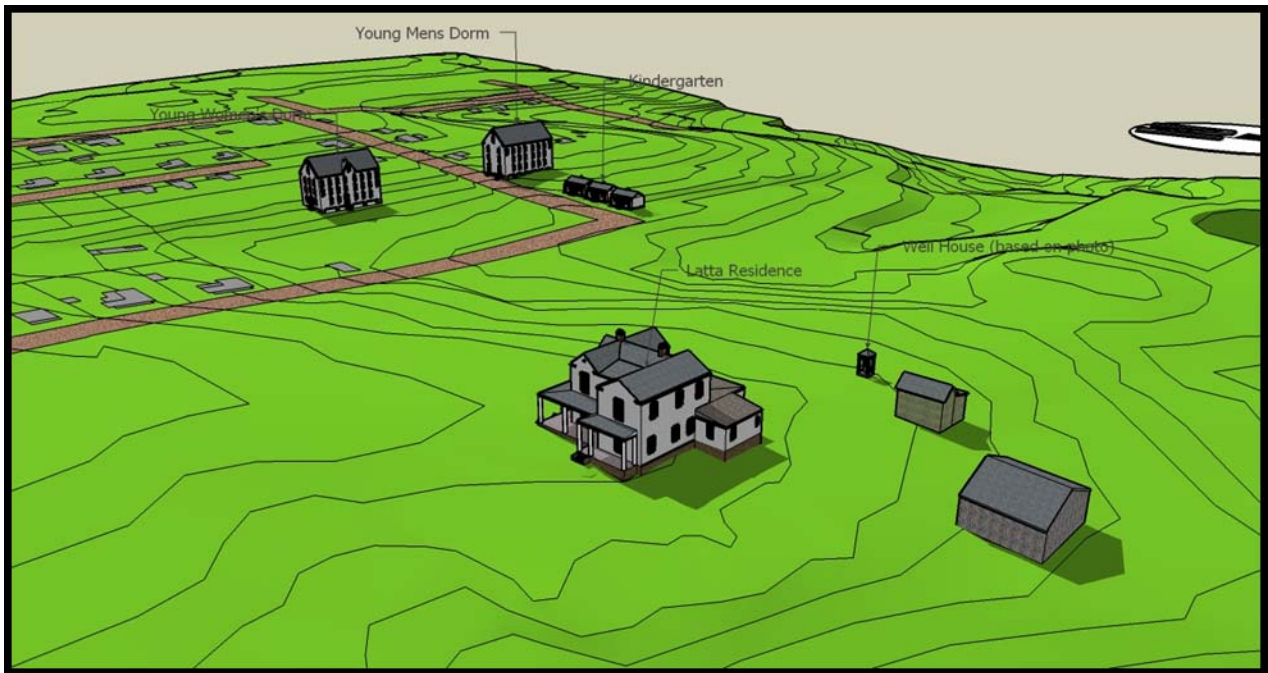
Figure 7. 3D rendering of *Men's Dorm and Chapel, and Kindergarten Department* at Latta University (approx 1903).



Figure 6. 3D rendering of *Latta Residence* and associated outbuilding as depicted in photograph (approx 1903).







Appendix E:
January 2009 Certificate of Appropriateness Work List

ARTICLE XV — CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS LIST

The following list is provided as a general outline of the level of review that may be expected for various types of projects that are often undertaken. It is not intended to be comprehensive, and cannot cover every circumstance that will be encountered in a project. The assignment of work to a review category is a guideline and staff may assign a given project a higher level of review.

A Certificate of Appropriateness is not necessary for **Routine Maintenance**, which includes repair or replacement where there is no change in the design, materials, or general appearance of elements of the structure or grounds. Certificates of Appropriateness are issued for all other projects. Any repair or replacement where there is a change in the design, materials, or general appearance is defined as an alteration and needs a Certificate of Appropriateness.

Minor Work projects are reviewed by the staff. Staff will refer Minor Work projects to the COA Committee for review if in staff's judgment the change involves alterations, additions, or removals that are substantial, do not meet the guidelines, or are of a precedent-setting nature.

Major Work projects are reviewed by the Commission's COA Committee. In general, major work projects involve a change in the appearance of a structure or site, and are more substantial in nature than routine maintenance or minor work projects, such as new construction, expansion of a building footprint, or significant changes in landscape features.

	TYPE OF WORK	STAFF REVIEW (minor work)	CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS COMMITTEE (major work)
0	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE (includes repair or replacement where there is no change in the design, materials, or general appearance of elements of the structure or grounds)	NO REVIEW	NO REVIEW
1	Construction of a new primary structure		X
2	Additions less than 25% to a primary structure		X
3	Additions 25% or greater to a primary structure		X
4	Demolition of any primary contributing structure		X
5	Demolition of any primary non-contributing structure		X
6	Relocation of structures		X
7	Removal of any contributing part of a structure		X
8	Alteration/Removal of Archeologically Significant Features		X
9	Alteration of Accessory Structures with no expansion of building footprint	X	
10	New Accessory Structures with total area less than 144 sq. ft.	X	
11	New Accessory Structures with total area 144 sq. ft. or greater		X

	TYPE OF WORK	STAFF REVIEW (minor work)	CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS COMMITTEE (major work)
12	Additions to Accessory Structures with total area less than 144 sq. ft	X	
13	Additions to Accessory Structures with total area 144 sq. ft. or greater		X
14	Demolition of Accessory Structures that are architecturally or historically significant		X
15	Demolition of Accessory Structures that are not architecturally or historically significant with total area less than 144 sq. ft.	X	
16	Demolition of Accessory Structures that are not architecturally or historically significant with total area 144 sq. ft. or greater		X
17	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Architectural Details	X	
18	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Awnings	X	
19	Alteration/Construction/Removal of existing Canopies	X	
20	Alteration of Carports/Porte Cocheres	X	
21	Construction/Addition to/Removal of Carports/Porte Cocheres		X
22	Alteration/Construction/Removal of service/utility Chimneys	X	
23	Alteration/Construction/Removal of character-defining Chimneys		X
24	Alteration/Addition to/Construction of Decks with a maximum height 42" or less	X	
25	Alteration/Addition to/Construction of Decks with a maximum height greater than 42"		X
26	Construction of new Decks with a maximum height 42" or less	X	
27	Construction of new Decks with a maximum height greater than 42"		X
28	Removal of Decks	X	
29	Alteration/Removal of Doors /door openings/trim	X	
30	Installation of Doors /door openings/trim	X	
31	Alteration/Removal of Dormers		X
32	Construction of Dormers		X
33	Construction of Driveways	X	

	TYPE OF WORK	STAFF REVIEW (minor work)	CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS COMMITTEE (major work)
34	Alteration/Removal of Driveways	X	
35	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Fences, Walls 42" or less in height	X	
36	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Fences, Walls greater than 42" in height		X
37	Alteration of exposed Foundations	X	
38	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Gardens, Planting Beds, or Shrubbery affecting less than: 25% of front yard area (from house face); 50% of total side and rear yard area (Minor plantings of Flowers and Shrubbery in existing beds is considered Routine Maintenance and no Certificate of Appropriateness is required)	X	
39	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Gardens, Planting Beds, or Shrubbery affecting 25% or more of front yard area (from house face); 50% or more of total side and rear yard area		X
40	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Gutters and Downspouts	X	
41	Construction of Hedges or other Screen Plantings 42" or less in mature height	X	
42	Construction of Hedges or other Screen Plantings greater than 42" in mature height		X
43	Removal of existing Hedges or other Screen Plantings greater than 42" in height		X
44	Pruning of Hedges originally installed for the specific purpose of screening views	X	
45	Alteration/Construction/Removal of House Numbers	X	
46	Review of Landscape Master Plans affecting less than: 25% of front yard area (from house face); 50% of total side and rear yard area	X	
47	Review of Landscape Master Plans affecting 25% or more of front yard area (from house face); 50% or more of total side and rear yard area		X
48	Alteration/Installation/Removal of exterior Lighting Fixtures	X	
49	Alteration/Installation/Removal of Mailboxes	X	
50	Installation/relocation/removal of Mechanical Equipment , such as heating and air conditioning units	X	

	TYPE OF WORK	STAFF REVIEW (minor work)	CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS COMMITTEE (major work)
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51	Painting when there is a change in color	X	
52	Painting of previously unpainted masonry		X
53	Alteration/Removal of existing Parking Lots	X	
54	Construction of/Addition to Parking Lots		X
55	Alteration/Addition to/Removal of existing Patios	X	
56	Construction of new Patios	X	
57	Alteration of existing Porches	X	
58	Construction/Addition to/Removal of Porches		X
59	Alteration/Addition to/Construction/Removal of Ramps or Lifts	X	
60	Alteration of Roof coverings	X	
61	Alteration of Roof form		X
62	Installation of Satellite Dishes and/or Television Antennas	X	
63	Construction/Alteration/Removal of existing Shutters	X	
64	Alteration/Installation/Removal of Signs	X	
65	Installation of Skylights	X	
66	Alteration/Construction/Removal of exterior Stairs and Steps	X	
67	Construction of new exterior Stairs and Steps	X	
68	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Storefronts	X	
69	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Storm Doors	X	
70	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Storm Windows	X	
71	Alteration/Construction/Removal of exterior Surfaces	X	
72	Alteration/Addition to/Construction of Swimming Pools		X
73	Removal of Swimming Pools	X	
74	Planting of New Trees with a mature size 8 inches and greater in diameter, measured 4-1/2 feet above ground level	X	

	TYPE OF WORK	STAFF REVIEW (minor work)	CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS COMMITTEE (major work)
75	Removal of Trees with a combined stem girth of 8 inches and greater in diameter, measured 4-1/2 feet above ground level		X
76	Removal of dead, diseased, or dangerous Trees with a combined stem girth of 8 inches and greater in diameter, measured 4-1/2 feet above ground level when a replacement tree is proposed	X	
77	Removal of dead, diseased, or dangerous Trees with a combined stem girth of 8 inches and greater in diameter, measured 4-1/2 feet above ground level when no replacement tree is proposed		X
78	Removal of Trees with a combined stem girth of 8 inches and greater in diameter, measured 4-1/2 feet above ground level damaging historic resources when a replacement tree is proposed	X	
79	Removal of Trees with a combined stem girth of 8 inches and greater in diameter, measured 4-1/2 feet above ground level damaging historic resources when no replacement tree is proposed		X
80	Pruning of Tree Limbs 4" or greater in diameter	X	
81	Installation/Alteration/Removal of Vents and Ventilators	X	
82	Alteration/Construction/Removal of existing Walks	X	
83	Construction of new Walks	X	
	Walls: see Fences		
84	Alteration/Removal of existing Windows , sash, opening or trim	X	
85	Installation of new Windows	X	
86	Installation of Window Air Conditioners	X	
87	Alteration/Construction/Removal of other non-contributing Appurtenant Features and Accessory Site Features not specifically listed	X	
88	Alteration/Construction/Removal of other contributing Appurtenant Features and Accessory Site Features not specifically listed		X
89	Most changes to previous Certificates of Appropriateness	X	
90	Changes to previous Certificates of Appropriateness deemed by staff to be substantial in nature		X

	TYPE OF WORK	STAFF REVIEW (minor work)	CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS COMMITTEE (major work)
91	Renewal of expired Certificates of Appropriateness	X	
92	Review of Programmatic Certificate of Appropriateness applications		X
93	Review of specific exterior changes covered under approved Programmatic Certificates of Appropriateness	X	
94	Removal of any Prohibited Element described in the historic development standards listed in Raleigh City Code § 10-2052	X	
95	Alteration/Construction/Removal of Temporary Features that are necessary to ease difficulties associated with a medical condition, not to exceed 6 months	X	
96	Emergency installation of Temporary Features to protect a historic resource (that do not permanently alter the resource); six month duration; replacement with in-kind reconstruction or an approved certificate of appropriateness	X	
97	Emergency installation of Temporary Features to weatherproof or stabilize damaged property following a natural disaster or declared state of emergency; six month duration; replacement with in-kind reconstruction or an approved certificate of appropriateness	X	
98	Emergency restoration or maintenance of any existing Above-Ground Utility Structure following a natural disaster or declared state of emergency, as long as repair results in substantially the same exterior appearance and location as before the disaster or emergency	X	
99	Work Items not listed here for which a clear citation can be made for conformance with the historic development standards	X	
100	Work Items not listed here that are deemed by staff to be substantial in nature, precedent setting, not addressed by the historic development standards, or not in conformance with the standards		X

Appendix F:
Raleigh Historic Landmark Application

Raleigh Department of City Planning
One Exchange Plaza
3rd floor
Raleigh, NC 27602
919-516-2626

www.raleighnc.gov/planning

Fee	_____
Amt Paid	_____
Check #	_____
Rec'd Date:	_____
Rec'd By:	_____
Completion Date:	_____

(Processing Fee: \$257.00 - valid until June 30, 2009 - Checks payable to the City of Raleigh.)

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This application initiates consideration of a property for designation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark by the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) and the Raleigh City Council. It enables evaluation of the resource to determine if it qualifies for designation. The evaluation is made by the Research Committee of the RHDC, which makes its recommendation to the full commission. The historic landmark program was previously administered by the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission but has been transferred back to the city; procedures for administration by the RHDC are outlined in the Raleigh City Code, Section 10-1053.

Please type if possible. Use 8-1/2" x 11" paper for supporting documentation and if additional space is needed. All materials submitted become the property of the RHDC and cannot be returned. Return completed application to the RHDC office at One Exchange Plaza, Suite 300, Raleigh or mail to:

Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
PO Box 829 Century Station
Raleigh, NC 27602

1. Name of Property (if historic name is unknown, give current name or street address):

Historic Name: REV. M.L. LATTA HOUSE AND LATTA UNIVERSITY SITE
Current Name: _____

2. Location:

Street 1001 PARKER ST
Address: _____
NC PIN No.: 0794948980
(Can be obtained from <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>)

3. Legal Owner of Property (If more than one, list primary contact):

Name: CITY OF RALEIGH
Address: 222 W HARGETT ST
City: RALEIGH State: NC Zip: -276011316
Telephone No: (919) (996)-(3100) Fax No. () () -()
E-Mail: _____

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner):

Name: ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC
Address: 524 SOUTH NEW HOPE RD
City: RALEIGH State: NC Zip: 27610
Telephone No: (919) (212)-(1760) Fax No. (919) (212)-(1707)
E-Mail: sseibel@esinc.cc

5. General Data/Site Information:

Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: Period Of Significance C. 1905-1922

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: N/A

Approximate lot size or acreage: 1.97 acres

Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: N/A

Original Use: Former location of the Rev. M.L. Latta House and Latta University, a private African American educational institution

Present Use: Site is presently open space used as a low-impact community park

6. Classification:

A. Category (check all that apply):

Building(s) ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒

B. Ownership

Private ☐
Public ☐ Local ☒ State ☐ Federal ☐

C. Number of contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: THE REVEREND M.L. LATTA HOUSE AND LATTA UNIVERSITY SITE, WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. BY: SCOTT SEIBEL, RPA AND TERRI RUSS, RPA, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS NO. 1320, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

E. National Register of Historic Places Status:

Check One:

Entered ☒ Date: 3/1/2002	Nominated ☐
Determined Eligible ☐ Date:	Determined Not Eligible ☐ Date:
Nomination Not Requested ☐	Removed ☐ Date:

7. Reason for Request: Site was previously designated as a Raleigh Historic Landmark based on the historical significance of the property and the existence of a c. 1905 two-story Queen Anne-style house. The site was automatically delisted when the house was destroyed by fire in 2007. Archaeological investigations have indicated that the site contains intact subsurface deposits, which contribute to the National Register significance of the property and the local historic significance of the property.

8. Is the property income producing? Yes ☐ No ☒

9. Are any interior spaces being included for designation? Yes ☐ No ☒

10. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets. Please type or print):

A. Photographs/Slides:

At least two sets of current exterior archival-grade photographic prints (minimum print size 5"x7") of all facades of the building and at least one photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources. If interior spaces of the property are being considered for designation, please include two sets of photos for these features. Prints may be created by using archival-grade black and white film photography and processing or digital photography. The minimum standard for a digital print is 5x7 at a resolution of 300 pixels per inch (ppi). This translates into a pixel dimension of 1950 x 1350. Digital images must be printed with an acceptable ink and paper combination as determined by the National Park Service. This list can be found at:

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/policyexpansion.htm#digital> All photographs must be labeled with the name of the structure, address and date the photograph was taken with pencil or archival-approved photo pen. In addition to prints, all digital images should be submitted on a CD-R in TIF or JPG format. Any additional exterior or interior views and views of other structures on the property (color, black and white, or slides) will be helpful.

B. Map:

Please include a map showing the location of the property. A sketch map is acceptable, but please note street names and number. Any other structures on the property should also be shown. Please include a "North" arrow. Map should be no larger than 11" x 17".

A tax map with boundaries marked is preferred, which can be found at:

<http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>.

C. Architectural Significance:

Describe the property, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodelings, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings and landscape features. If the owner is including interior features in the nomination for the purpose of design review protection; describe them in detail and note their locations. Include a statement regarding the architectural significance of the property.

D. Historic Significance:

Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Include all major owners. Note if the property has ever been recorded during a historic building survey by the City of Raleigh or by the NC State Historic Preservation Office. If so, who and when? (See application item 6.D.) Please include a bibliography of sources. Information regarding prior designations can be found by contacting the Survey & Planning Branch of the NC State Historic Preservation Office at 919-807-6570, 919-807-6573 or at:

<http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us/spbranch.htm>.

**Additional Supporting Information for the Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation
Application for the Reverend M. L. Latta House and Latta University Site**

1001 Parker Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Prepared by
Terri Russ, RPA
Environmental Services, Inc.

This following information is intended to supplement the 2009 Raleigh Historic Landmark (RHL) designation report for the Reverend M.L. Latta House and Latta University Site (herein “Latta House”) and provide supporting information for the RHL designation application for the proposed redesignation of the Latta House as a RHL based on archaeological, in addition to historical, significance. A brief historical background and summary of the historic significance of the Latta House is followed by a summary of the archaeological investigation of the property and a discussion of the property’s current and former historic status. The final section of this report includes a statement of the historical and archaeological significance of the property. Additional historical information, maps, and photos can be found in *An Intensive Cultural Resource Investigation: The Reverend M. L. Latta House and Latta University, Wake County, North Carolina* by Scott Seibel, RPA and Terri Russ, RPA produced for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission and the City of Raleigh (2009).

Historical Background

A detailed history of Oberlin Village can be found in *Culture Town: Life in Raleigh's African American Communities*, written by Linda Harris Edminsten and Linda Simmons-Henry and published in 1993. The following is summarized from that publication and from Reverend M. L. Latta’s autobiography, *The History of My Life and Work: Autobiography of Rev. M .L. Latta, A.M., D.D.*, published in 1903.

Following the end of the Civil War, 149 acres of property northwest of Raleigh owned by Duncan Cameron, a politician and banker who reportedly had owned nearly 1,900 slaves (1,900), were subdivided and sold to freed slaves. In 1866, James E. Harris, a former slave of Cameron’s, established Oberlin Village, named for Oberlin College in Ohio, which he had attended. Oberlin Village became a close-knit community of homes, businesses, schools, and churches.

The presence of a strong African-American community in Oberlin Village must have been a major reason why Reverend Latta decided to locate Latta University on a farm in the area.

Morgan London Latta was born into slavery in 1853 at Fishdam, one of the quarters of the Cameron Plantation in Durham County. Although a slave as a child, he was able to attend school, albeit on an irregular basis. A few years after Latta and his family were emancipated, he attended Shaw University in Raleigh where, after years of economic hardship, he obtained

second and first class certificates. Prior to establishing Latta University, Latta spent nearly 20 years teaching at various institutions, including one of the former Cameron plantation quarters as well as various district schools. In addition to his work as a teacher, Latta also worked various jobs including selling sewing machines and canvassing for the proposed Lynchburg and Durham Railroad.

According to the Wake County Marriage Index, Morgan Latta filed for a marriage license with Eliza Evans in 1885. However, this license was not used, and he later married a former student named Laura, though the location where the marriage occurred is not known. They moved to Raleigh in 1890.

Prior to the establishment of the university, Reverend Latta owned four properties, one in Durham, two in Braggtown, and one in Raleigh, some of which were occupied by family members. When beginning his attempts to form Latta University, he wrote that he received positive support from the white community but a large amount of resistance from the “colored” community. Latta University was finally incorporated on 15 February 1894, though the property had been bought in 1891 and the school founded in 1892. By 1903, the property was nearly 300 acres in size.

According to his autobiography, Latta reported that thousands of students had attended the university. According to the book, there were 23 buildings on campus and a capacity to accommodate 1,400 students, though a fire had destroyed three buildings, including the library. However, the *Second Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Latta University, Oberlin, North Carolina, 1893-1894* lists only 92 students during that school year. Men were charged \$6.75 per month while women were charged \$5.75. Debt was an on-going problem with funding the operations, and the Reverend often had to raise additional funds from friends and the public. The Industrial Department operated an industrial farm where students could work and receive free room and board as well as earn up to \$10 per month. Admission was allowed only to those 17 years of age or older. A full session of the Industrial School ran 10 months and taught such skills as carpentry and brick laying for the men and laundry and house work for the women. Students who intended to work their way through school were only allowed to attend Night School. Many of the Latta University graduates went on to obtain Board of Education certification to teach at public schools.

Latta University was closed around 1922, when Latta sold the majority of the property in December to the Parker and Hunter Realty Company. In 1923, Latta purchased the lot on which his house stood, but was forced to give the property up to the Federal Corporation in Richmond, Virginia in 1931, which sold it at auction (see Book 409 Pages 191, 194; Book 414 Page 164; Book 596 Page 490; and Book 648 Page 246). Following this, the Lattas moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Morgan Latta died sometime between 1935 and 1945.

Archaeological Research

An archaeological investigation of the property was undertaken in order to determine if the site retained sufficient archaeological integrity to warrant redesignation of the property as an Historic Landmark under the Raleigh Historic landmark (RHL) designation program.

The archaeological investigation included a study of historic maps and photographs of the property in order to assist in the identification of potential outbuildings and school buildings related to the Latta House and/or Latta University. A complete discussion of this investigation can be found in Seibel and Russ 2009. Relevant maps and photographs can be found at the end of this report.

Archaeological field methods used during the investigation included the excavation of 82 shovel tests and three formal excavation units, the recording of six features, and the collection of 3,025 artifacts. An analysis of the artifacts recovered during the shovel testing shows that spatial patterning exists at the site, suggesting the locations of the Latta House, numerous buildings associated with Latta University, and activity areas. The presence of posthole features revealed in the excavation units shows that the footprints of various Latta University buildings and other physical features (such as fences) are preserved at the site.

The wide array of artifacts recovered from the site speaks to the diverse activities that occurred at the site. Artifacts represented activity groups relating to foodways, architecture, personal/recreational, and household/agricultural labor. Many of the recovered artifacts could be directly dated to the occupation of the property by the Latta family and Latta University. Based on the study of the historic photographs of the university as well as the types of artifacts recovered, it is believed that the portion of the university that is preserved on the 1.97-acre lot is the Manual Training Department.

Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation, the project area appears to contain intact archaeological deposits that appear to date to the use of the property as the residence of the Latta family and as Latta University. The deposits date to the historically significant occupation of the property by the Reverend M. L. Latta and Latta University and thus make the site eligible for redesignation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark (discussed below).

Latta House Historic Landmark History

The Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC), created in 1973 (from a predecessor organization established in 1961), serves as the City of Raleigh's (City's) official historic preservation advisory body. The RHDC is charged with recommending properties or areas within Raleigh's city limits to be designated by ordinance as local historic landmarks to the City Council, as well as reviewing exterior changes to designated landmarks. A local historic landmark site may include individual buildings, above-ground or subsurface remains, archaeological sites, areas, or objects that have historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance.

Under Raleigh Municipal Code of Ordinances Part 10 (*Planning and Development*), Chapter 1 (*General Provisions*), Article E (*Historic Districts Commission*), Section 10-1053 (*Adoption of Ordinances Designating Historic Landmarks When the Historic Districts Commission has Jurisdiction*),

No building, structure, site, area, or object shall be recommended for designation as an historic landmark unless it is deemed and found by the Historic Districts Commission to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance, and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association.

While the City Code recognizes the significance of archaeological resources with respect to historic sites and districts, guidance for RHL designation based predominantly on archaeological significance has not been formally established. Although the legal standard for RHL listing is the City Code, the following recommendations are also based on the National Register criteria for evaluating archaeological sites' eligibility within the criteria of the City Code. By definition, City Code criteria take precedence in evaluating a RHL designation; National Register guidelines are referenced to supplement this evaluation.

While the existing RHDC *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts (Guidelines; 2001)* provide extensive guidelines for the planning and review of changes to properties, these guidelines and the corresponding COA application are more applicable to above ground historic resources, such as individual structures and landscapes, than subsurface archaeological remains. This chapter addresses COA review and identifies those activities listed in Article XV of the RHDC Bylaws that have the potential to disturb significant archaeological resources.

Latta House

In 1988, the Latta House was included as part of the *African-American Communities Survey* conducted by the RHDC. In 1993, the Latta House Site was declared a RHL by the City Council (Ordinance No. [1993] 305) and formally recognized as an Historic Property by the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission, who at that time administered properties now under the jurisdiction of the RHDC. In 1993, the RHDC authored an application for the property to receive a RHL designation on the basis of its architectural and historical significance (RHDC 1993). In January 2002, the RHDC found that the nomination for the Latta House met National Register criteria and recommended that it be submitted to the National Register Advisory Committee for listing (RHDC Business Meeting Minutes, 15 January 2002). The property was listed in the National Register on 5 March 2002 under Criteria A, B, and C (discussed below). According to RHL provisions, the property was automatically de-listed after the house was destroyed by fire in 2007; however, the property remains listed in the National Register.

To be designated a RHL, a property must typically exhibit “special significance” in terms of historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance. A property must also retain integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association (City Code Section 10-1053[a]). As the above-ground architectural remains associated with the Latta House are no longer standing, the evaluation of the RHL designation of the Latta House site is dependent on historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, as well as the archaeological integrity of the property.

The initial RHL designation was based, in large part, on the historical significance of the Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University (RHDC 1999). While the architectural significance of the property no longer can be considered, the historical significance of the property remains unchanged. The current investigations suggest that the archaeological significance of the property should also be considered in the evaluation of the RHL designation.

Archaeological Significance

Archaeological investigations of the Latta House site revealed the presence of intact subsurface deposits dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, the same time period as it was utilized by the Latta University.

City Code Section 10-1053(a) can be interpreted to provide that an archaeological site can be recommended for designation as an historic landmark if it is considered to be of “special significance” with regards to archaeological integrity and/or historical association. As part of the City Code provisions, any application for designation of the property should include an investigation and report on the historical, archaeological, and/or cultural significance of the site or area proposed for designation, including an archaeological site description and an historical discussion of the property. City Code Section 10-1053(b) more fully describes the elements of ordinances designating historic landmarks.

National Register Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Sites

The evaluation of an archaeological site for inclusion in the National Register rests largely on its research potential, that is, its ability to contribute important information through preservation and/or additional study (Criterion D). In the case of the Latta House, this National Register category was used to supplement the evaluation of the archaeological remains with regards to the redesignation of the site as an historic landmark under a RHL designation.

The National Register criteria for evaluation are stated as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;

Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and

Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

The Reverend M.L. Latta House was listed in the National Register in 2002 under Criteria A, B, and C. As the destruction of the house has compromised the property's significance under Criterion C, one of the goals of this investigation was to determine if archaeological deposits on the property would potentially render the property eligible for designation as an RHL according to National Register Criterion D. In order to better evaluate the significance of the Latta House archaeological site under National Register Criterion D, the following questions were posed:

- a. Site Integrity – Does the site contain intact, undisturbed cultural deposits?
- b. Preservation – Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis?
- c. Uniqueness – Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?
- d. Relevance to Current and Future Research – Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

The evaluation of Criterion D under these four categories could allow for an objective assessment of the significance of an archaeological site. In the case of the Latta House, these categories were used to supplement the evaluation of the significance of the archaeological remains with regards to the redesignation of the site as an historic landmark under a RHL designation and per City Code Section 10-1053(a).

Site Integrity

The site contains areas of intact cultural deposits. While the destruction and subsequent demolition of the house destroyed the archaeological deposits directly associated with the footprint of the house, artifact patterning was identified around and to the north, south, and west of the house. The site contains intact cultural features dating to the period of significance, including a stone lined well and posthole features from Latta University buildings.

Preservation

Many of the artifacts recovered from the site during the current investigation can be associated with a specific temporal range. Items such as a wrought iron padlock, a shoe polish bottle, a shotgun shell, amethyst glass shards, fragments of milk glass canning lids, and cut nails all date to the Latta occupation between

1892 and ca. 1930. Numerous animal bone fragments were recovered during the excavations. The presence of preserved faunal remains can inform on the types of animals and cuts of meat consumed by the Latta family and the Latta University students. Not only are Latta-period features present on the property, these features are well preserved and exhibit little disturbance from later occupations.

Uniqueness

The property is unique in its association with the historic Latta University, the Reverend Latta, and African-American cultural history in Wake County and the larger region. As the only remaining property associated with the historic university, the archaeological remains have the potential to yield valuable and unique information regarding the Latta University and African-American culture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Relevance to Current and Future Research

Preservation of this site will protect this information for future investigations. Additional research investigations could contribute to the limited written record regarding the university and offer a greater understanding of the daily life and activities of the Latta family and the Latta University students. Specifically, posthole patterns appear to be present that would aid in reconstruction of the physical layout of the university buildings, while artifact patterns would aid in identifying the activities associated with these buildings. Also, the recovery of items of daily use such as tablewares, personal items such as jewelry and toys, and food remains such as animal bones would give insight into the personal lives of the former inhabitants of the site.

Summary of Recommendations

As stated previously, the initial RHL designation was based on both the architectural significance of the standing structure as well as the historical significance of the property's association with the Reverend M.L. Latta and Latta University (RHDC 1993). While the architectural significance of the property no longer can be considered, the historical significance of the property remains unchanged and should serve as the basis for the redesignation of the property as a RHL.

Archaeological investigations suggest that the property contains intact subsurface deposits dating to the period of significance (ca. 1892 to 1930). Though there are currently no specific guidelines set forth by the RHDC regarding the evaluation of archaeological significance with regards to RHL designation, the National Register evaluation criteria could provide the framework for the evaluation of this and future archaeological sites under the RHL process. Under these criteria, the archaeological deposits at the Latta House site could be considered a RHL.

Bibliography

Edmisten, Linda Harris, and Linda Simmons-Henry

1993 *Culture Town: Life in Raleigh's African American Communities*. Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Lally, K.A.

1994 *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. Wake County Government, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Latta, Morgan L.

1903 *The History of My Life and Work. Autobiography*. Rev. M.L. Latta, A.M., D.D., Raleigh, North Carolina.

National Park Service

2001 *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – The Rev. M. L. Latta House, Wake County, North Carolina*. On File, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

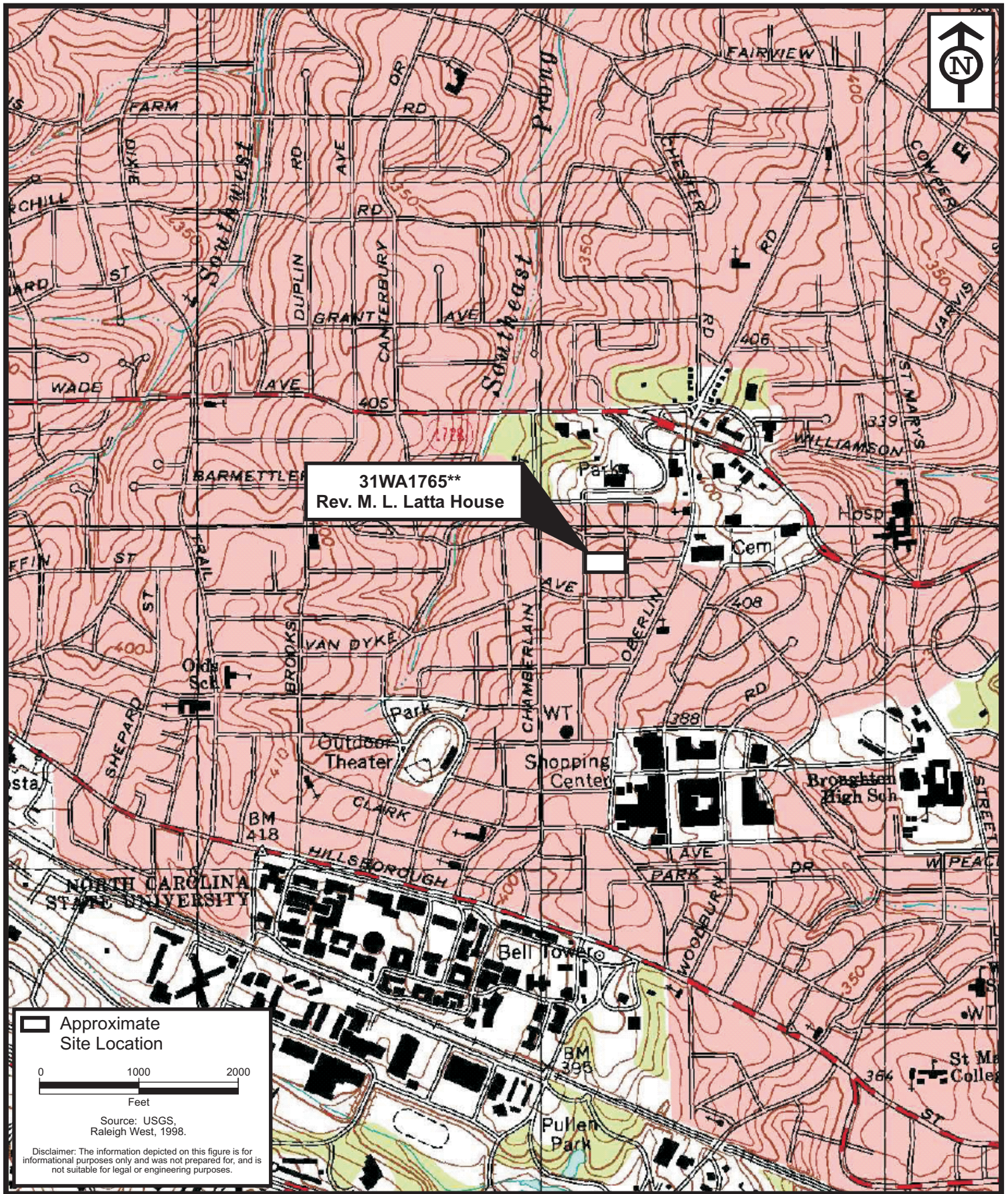
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission

1999 *Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation Application- The Rev. M. L. Latta House*. On file, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission.

2002 *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts*. Raleigh, North Carolina.

Seibel, S., and T. Russ

2009 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Investigation: The Reverend M. L. Latta House and Latta University Site, Wake County, North Carolina*. Environmental Services, Inc., Report of Investigations No. 1320, Raleigh.



Project Location
Rev. M. L. Latta House
 Wake County, North Carolina



View of property from Parker Street, facing northwest.



View of interior of property, facing southwest.



South and east elevations.



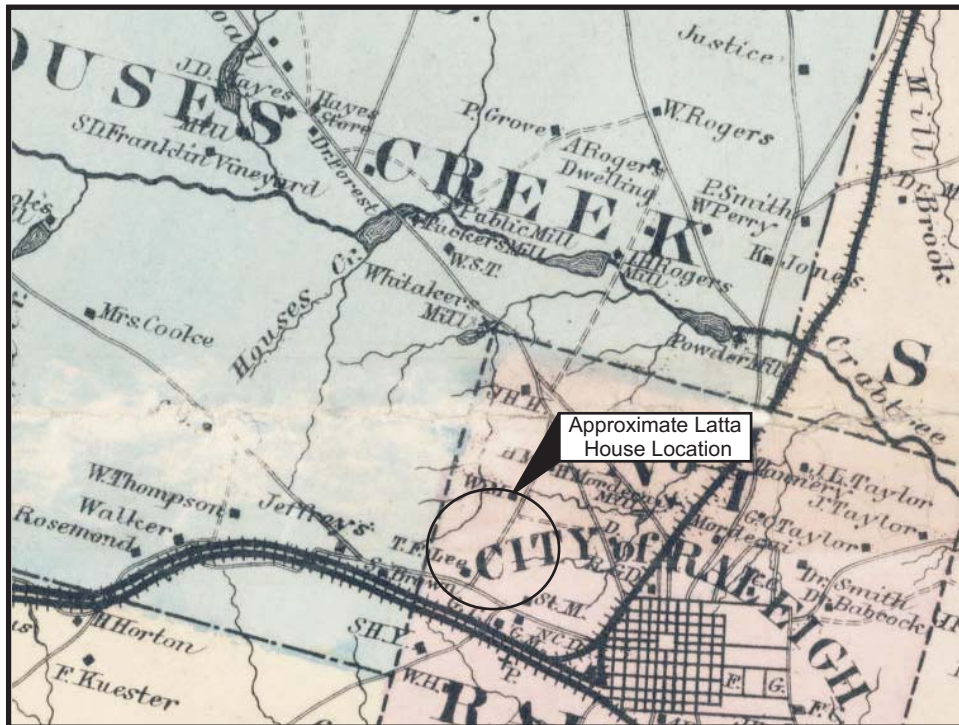
East and north elevation.



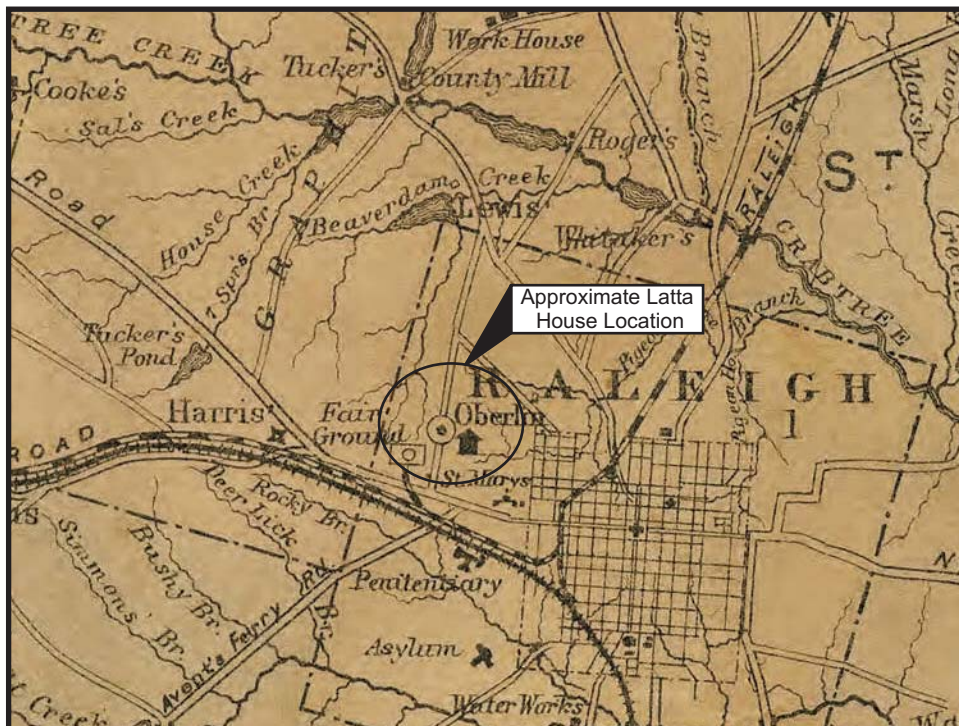
East elevation.



South and east elevations after fire.

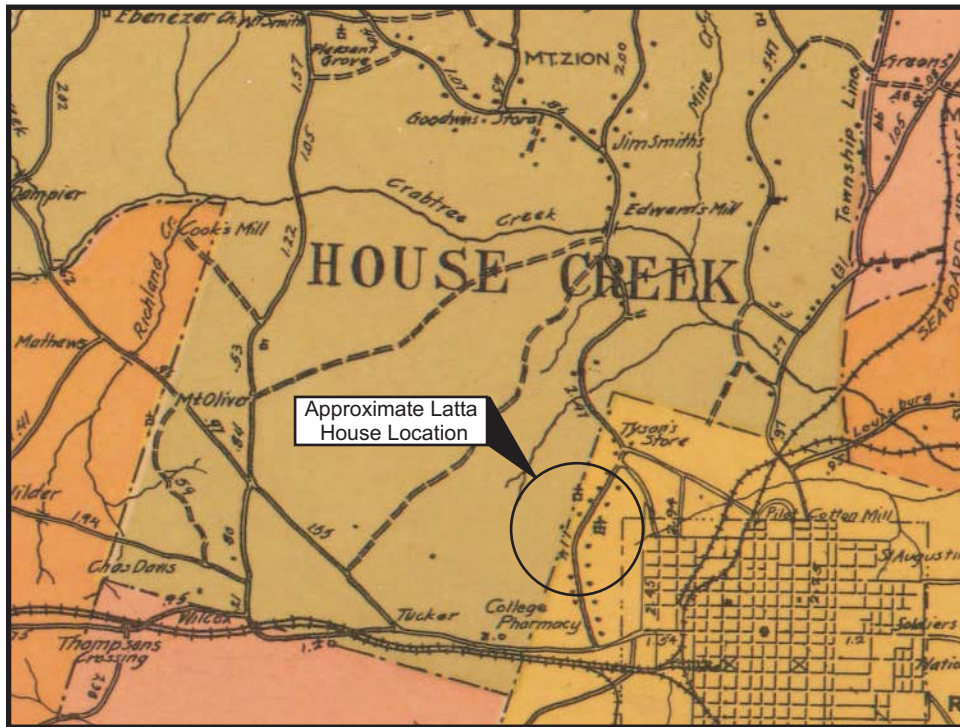


Fendol Bevers 1878 Map of Wake County.

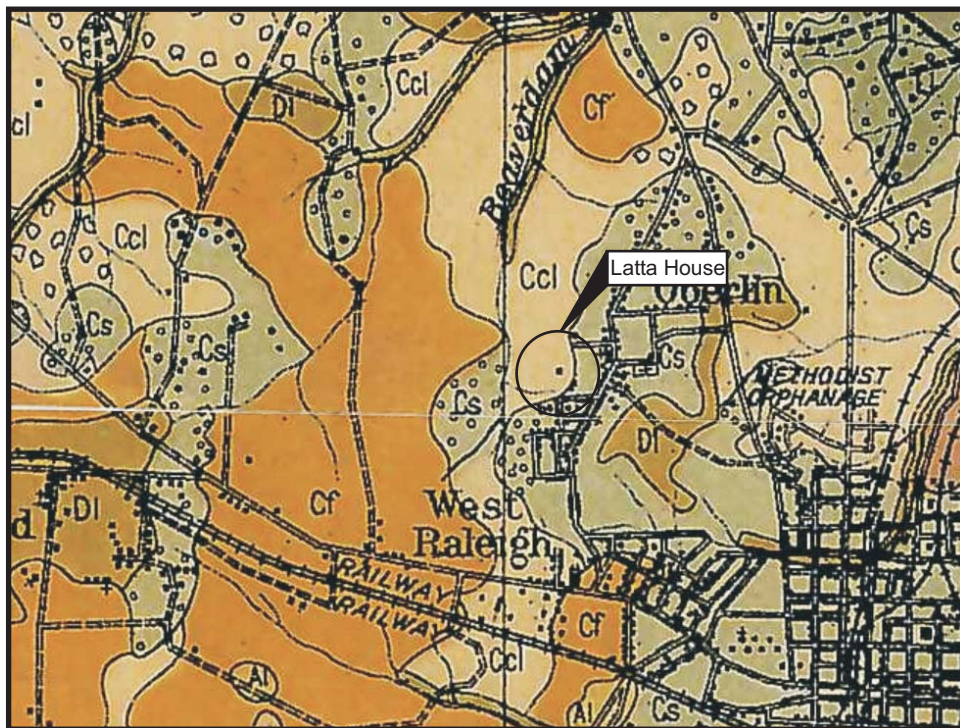


Shaffer's 1887 Map of Wake County.

Historic Maps
Rev. M. L. Latta House
 Wake County, North Carolina

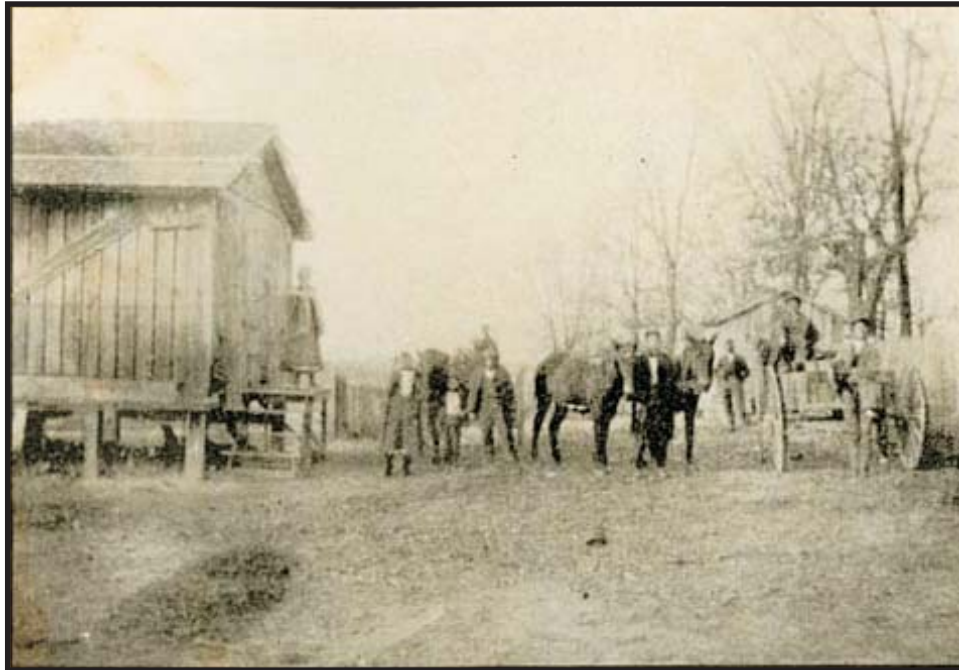


Spoon 1911 Map of Wake County.



1914 Soil Map of Wake County (USGS 1914).

Historic Maps
Rev. M. L. Latta House
 Wake County, North Carolina



Industrial Training Department.

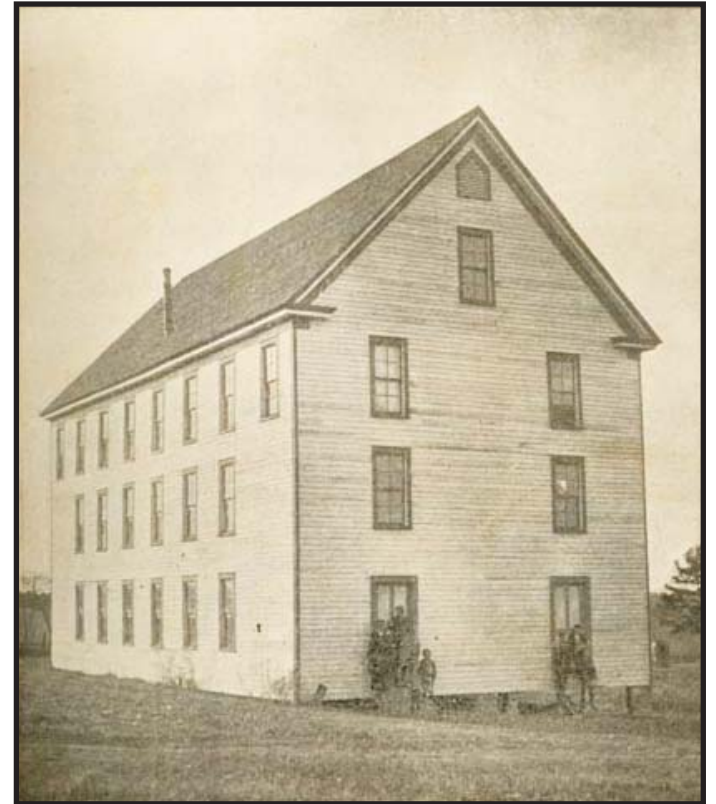


Kindergarten Department.

Autobiography Pictures
Rev. M. L. Latta House
Wake County, North Carolina



Young Ladies' Dormitory.



Chapel and Young Men's Dormitory.

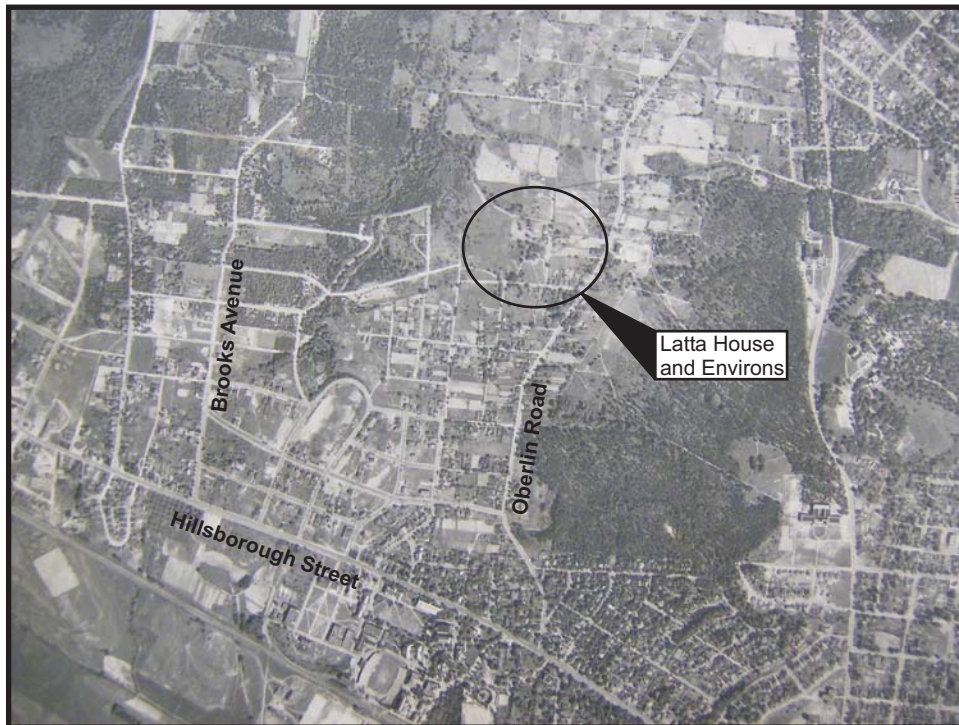


Manual Training Department.

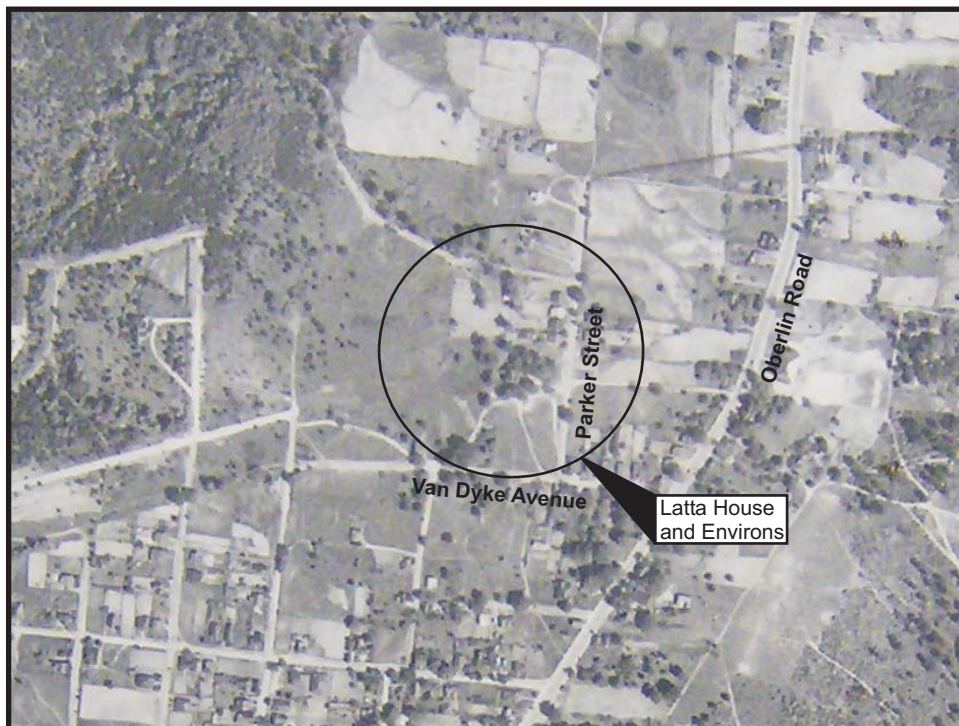


Residence of Rev. M. L. Latta.

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Wake County, North Carolina

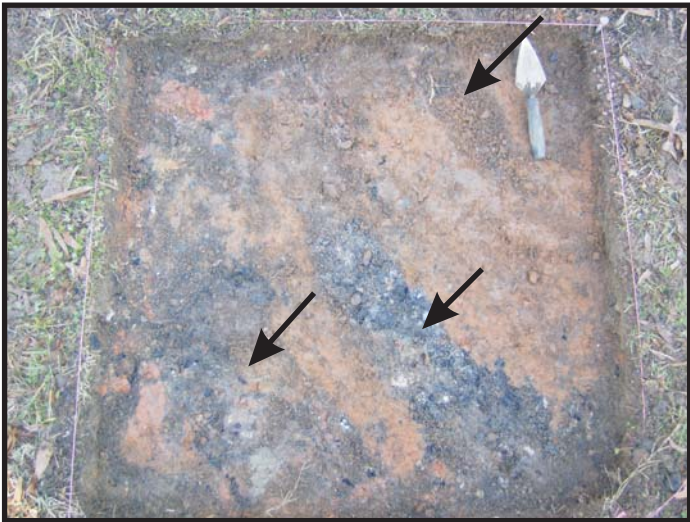


1938 Aerial of Wake County.



Closeup of Latta House vicinity.

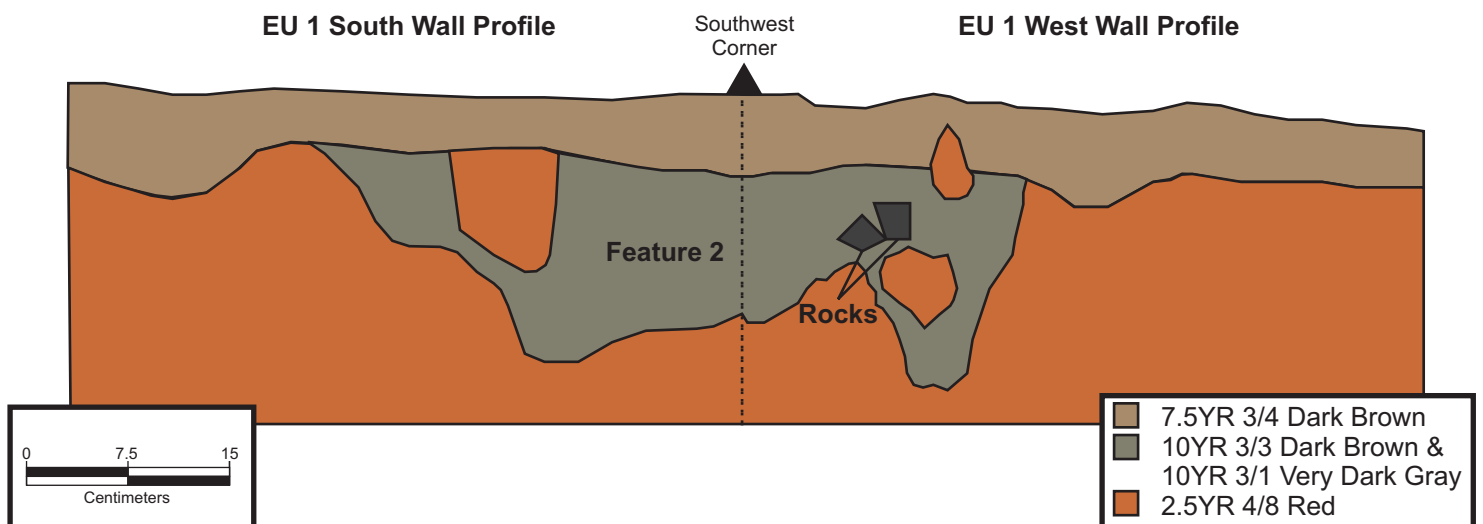
1938 Aerial Photograph of the Latta House
Rev. M. L. Latta House
 Wake County, North Carolina



Plan photo of Feature 1 (EU 1).



Plan photo of Feature 2 (EU 1).



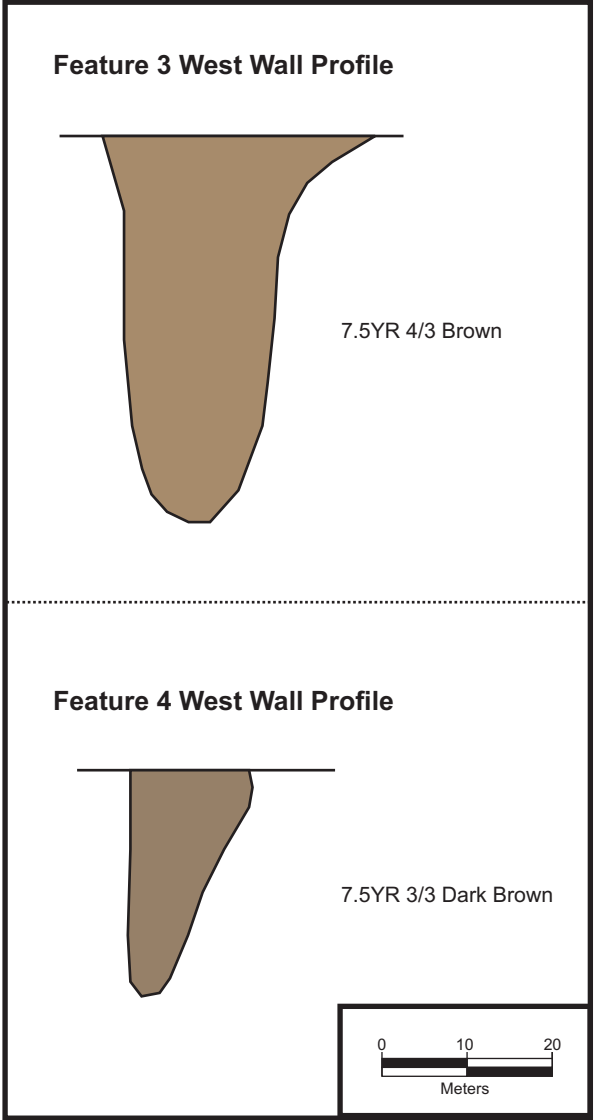
Plans and Profiles-EU 1 and Features 1 and 2

Rev. M. L. Latta House

Wake County, North Carolina



Plan photo of Features 3, 4, and 5 (EU 2).



Features 3 and 4 profile drawings.



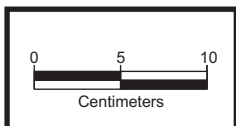
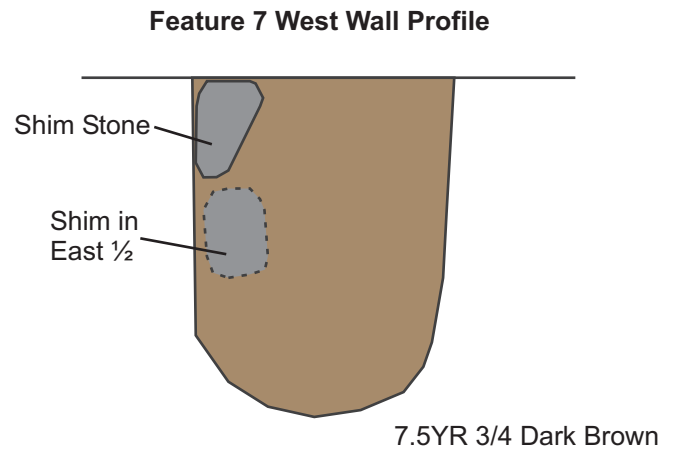
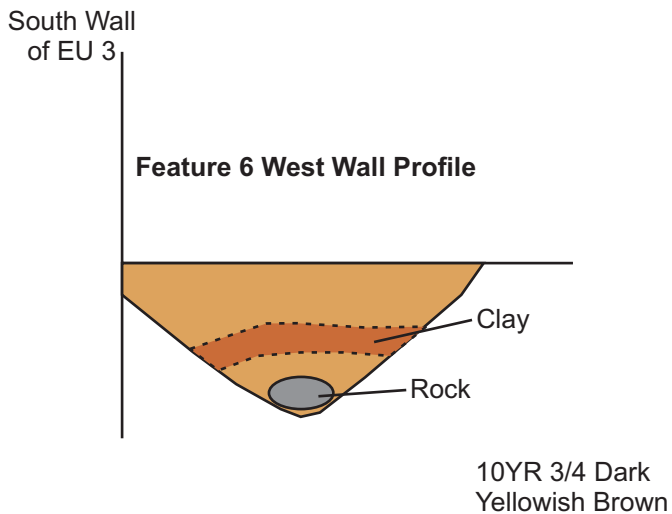
EU 2 north wall profile.



Plan of Features 6 and 7 (EU 3).



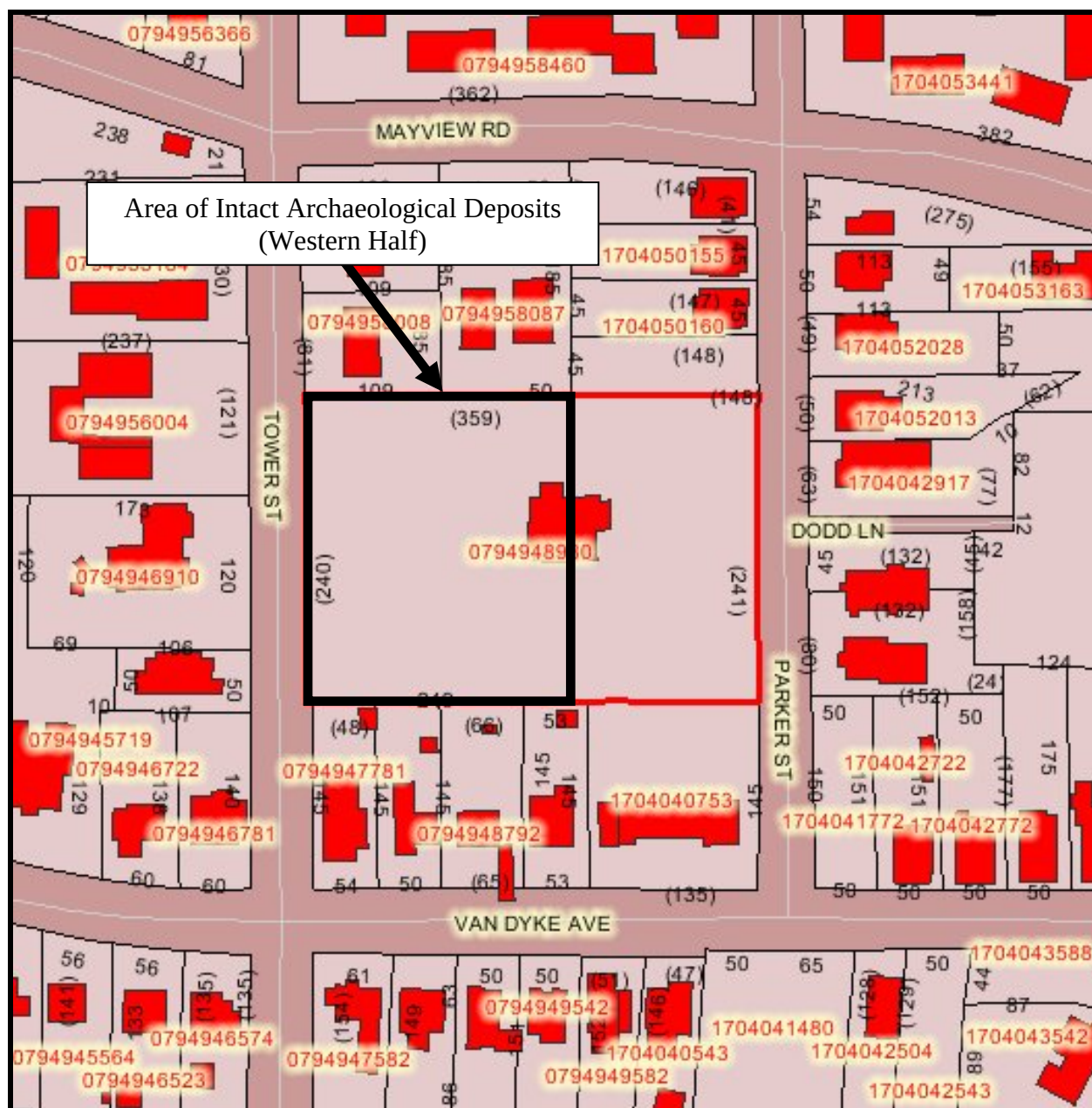
Profile of EU 3, south wall.



Plans and Profiles-EU 3 and Features 6 and 7

Rev. M. L. Latta House

Wake County, North Carolina





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