

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE JARRELL GARDEN PROPERTY

Randolph County, North Carolina



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Archaeological Survey of the Jarrell Garden Property

Randolph County, North Carolina

Report submitted to:

Trevor Nuttall • City of Asheboro • 146 N Church Street • Asheboro, North Carolina 27203

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083
1006 Yanceyville Street • Greensboro, North Carolina 27405



Shawn Patch, MA, RPA – Principal Investigator

Samantha Taylor, MA, RPA– Archaeologist and Co-Author
Monica Foster, MA – Historian and Co-Author

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ABSTRACT

New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) conducted an archaeological survey and assessment of the 3.5-acre Jarrell Garden Property in central Asheboro, Randolph County, North Carolina. The survey was conducted on behalf of the City of Asheboro. The purpose of the survey was to determine what archaeological materials are present and whether they related to the nearby mid-nineteenth century Worth Farm.

This archaeological review is not in response to any formal requirements and is not for agency review purpose. It is strictly to provide the City of Asheboro with information to better understand the history and archaeology of the site.

The project included background research, pedestrian survey, metal detection, excavation of shovel tests, and in-field artifact analysis. The survey resulted in the identification of a single site: Site 31RD1606. Site 31RD1606 is an early to mid-twentieth century artifact scatter that was determined to be unrelated to the Worth Farm.

No archaeological resources related to the Worth Farm were identified. While it is possible that features associated with the Worth Farm were present in the study area and have been demolished beyond identification, it is more likely that structures relating to the Worth Farm, including the enslaved quarters mentioned in the 1863 property listing were located elsewhere on Worth's vast landholdings. Results do not indicate the presence of intact, significant archaeological resources related to the Worth Farm period.

NSA recommends that no additional archaeological work is necessary.

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I. INTRODUCTION

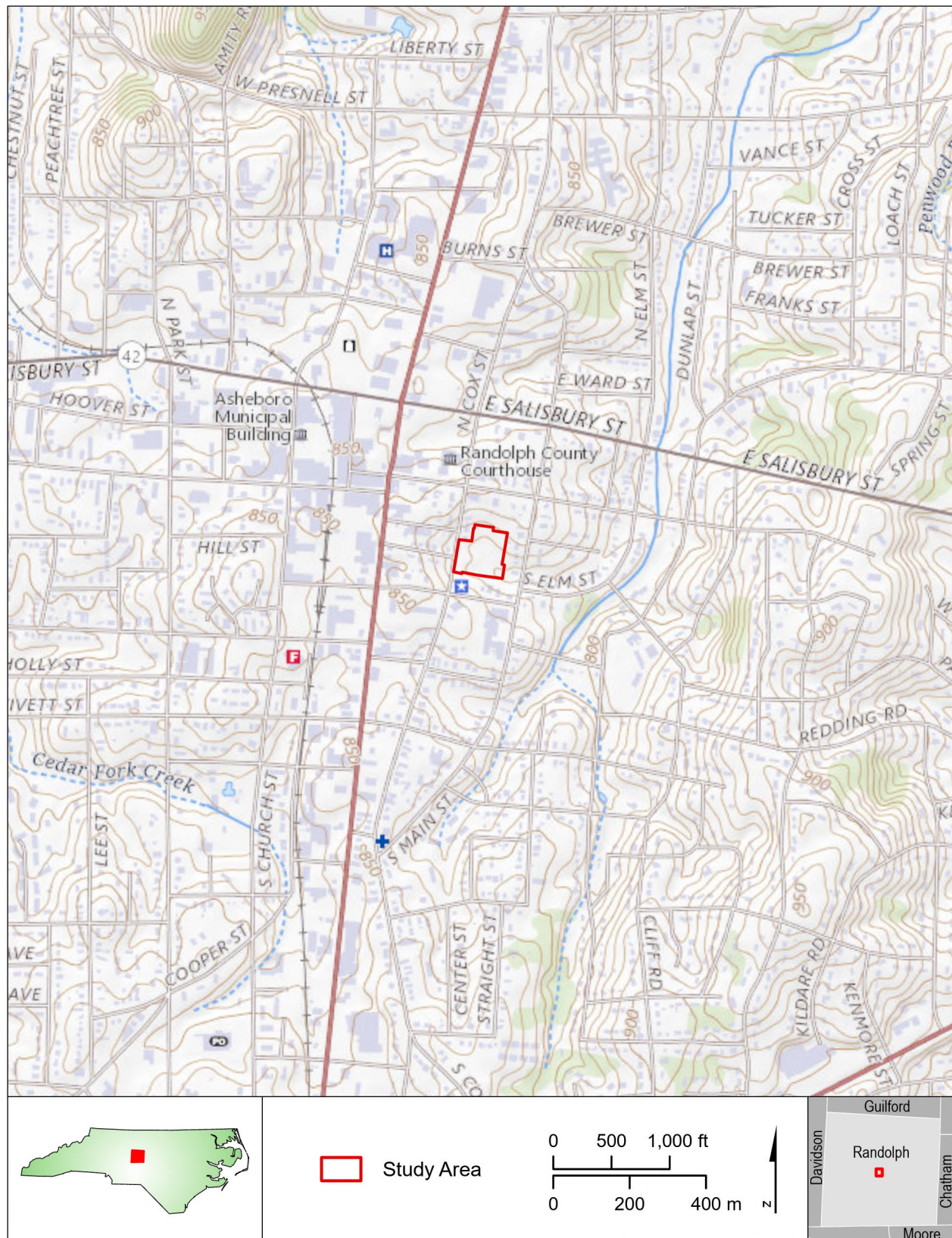
New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) conducted an archaeological survey and assessment of the Jarrell Garden Property in central Asheboro, Randolph County, North Carolina. The property consists of 3.5-acres of open land in the south-central portion of the block bounded by Worth Street, South Cox Street, East Academy Street, and South Main Street (Figure 1). The survey was conducted ahead of planned development of the Jarrell Garden Property (hereby referred to as the Study Area) into a community garden. The purpose of the survey was to determine what archaeological materials are present and whether they related to the nearby mid-nineteenth century Worth Farm.

This archaeological review is not in response to any formal requirements and is not for agency review purposes. It strictly provides the City of Asheboro with information to better understand the history and archaeology of the site.

Fieldwork was completed April 10-18, 2023 and required approximately 48 person hours. Shawn Patch served as Principal Investigator, Samantha Taylor served as Archaeologist, John Kimes as Assistant Archaeologist, and Monica Foster as Historian.

This technical report is organized into five chapters, including this introduction. Chapters II and III discuss the environmental setting and cultural contexts of the area. Chapter IV presents the methods used during background research, survey, analysis, and site evaluation. Chapter V includes descriptions of the project results and conclusions.

Figure 1.
The Jarrell Garden Property



II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

This chapter provides information on the natural setting of the study area and surrounding areas, including physiographic setting, hydrology, soils, geology, lithic resources, climate, and floral and faunal resources. This information provides a context for assessing archaeological resources in terms of settlement location and locally occurring subsistence resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

Randolph County is in the Piedmont physiographic province of North Carolina. The Piedmont region is east of the lower elevations of the Coastal Plain. Elevations increase approaching the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west. Often called the plateau area, the Piedmont ranges from 400-2,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and is characterized by low rolling hills and ridges, shallow valleys, and diverse resources (ESRI 2015).

HYDROLOGY AND SOILS

The study area is located on the border of the Cape Fear and Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basins. The Cape Fear River Basin is the largest river basin in North Carolina. The Cape Fear River flows southeast from the Piedmont region to Wilmington in the Coastal Plain where it drains into the Atlantic Ocean. The Yadkin River flows from its headwaters along the Watauga-Caldwell County line through the Piedmont region until it flows into the Pee Dee River along the Stanly-Montgomery County line. The Pee Dee River drains into the Atlantic Ocean via Winyah Bay in Georgetown County, South Carolina (North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality 2003, 2019).

Soils in the study area are characterized as extremely stony Georgeville silt loam at 4-15 percent slopes. Georgeville series soils are very deep, well drained, and moderately permeable soils that are commonly identified on hillslopes and ridges. This soil series is frequently recorded in “gently sloping to moderately steep Piedmont uplands” (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2021:1).

CLIMATE, FLORA, AND FAUNA

The average temperature for Randolph County is 60°F, though temperatures can rise as high as 88.5°F in the summer and as low as 29.6°F in the winter. The average annual precipitation is 45.6 inches, and precipitation is distributed relatively evenly throughout the year (Sperling’s Best Places 2023).

The Piedmont physiographic province of North Carolina is characterized by rich, unique biological diversity. A relatively equal growth of oak-hickory-pine forests along with southern mixed forests and cold-deciduous, broad-leaved forests with evergreen needle-leaved trees are found throughout the Piedmont. Oak-hickory areas are dominated by species of oak, pignut, and mockernut hickory. Loblolly-shortleaf pine grows in disturbed areas, with an understory of dogwood and sourwood (McNab and Avers 1994).

Fauna in the area include white-tailed deer, black bears, bobcats, raccoons, cottontail rabbits, and squirrels. Bird species include turkeys, bobwhite quails, and doves. Box turtles, garter snakes, copperheads, and timber rattlesnakes are common reptile species in the region (North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission 2020).

CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area is depicted on the Asheboro (A47) 1981 USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map. The study area is partially wooded but primarily consists of open fields. A small unnamed drainage intersects the eastern half of the study area. A single abandoned house is present in the southwest corner and an abandoned shed is present in the wooded northwestern portion of the property (Figures 2-3).

Figure 2.
Overview of the Eastern Half of the Study Area Facing North



Figure 3.
Overview of the Western Half of the Study Area Facing North



III. THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Terracon conducted a desktop cultural resources records review, at the request of the city of Asheboro, for the proposed community garden to be located between S. Cox Street and S. Main Street in Asheboro, North Carolina. The desktop cultural resources records review was utilized for this historic context (Russ and McKay 2023).

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Research conducted on February 10, 2023, using the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) HPOWEB GIS service database revealed that there are no historic properties recorded within the project study area. There are, however, 177 historic architectural resources located within a 0.5-mile radius. Many of these resources are associated with the NRHP-listed Asheboro Downtown Historic District (HPO ID# RD0937).

Nine previously recorded historic structures are mapped within the immediate vicinity of the project area (roughly bounded by East Academy Street, South Main Street, South Cox Street, and Worth Street). One such resource is the approximate location of the Governor Jonathan Worth House, which was destroyed by fire February 6, 1888 (The Alamance Gleaner 1888).

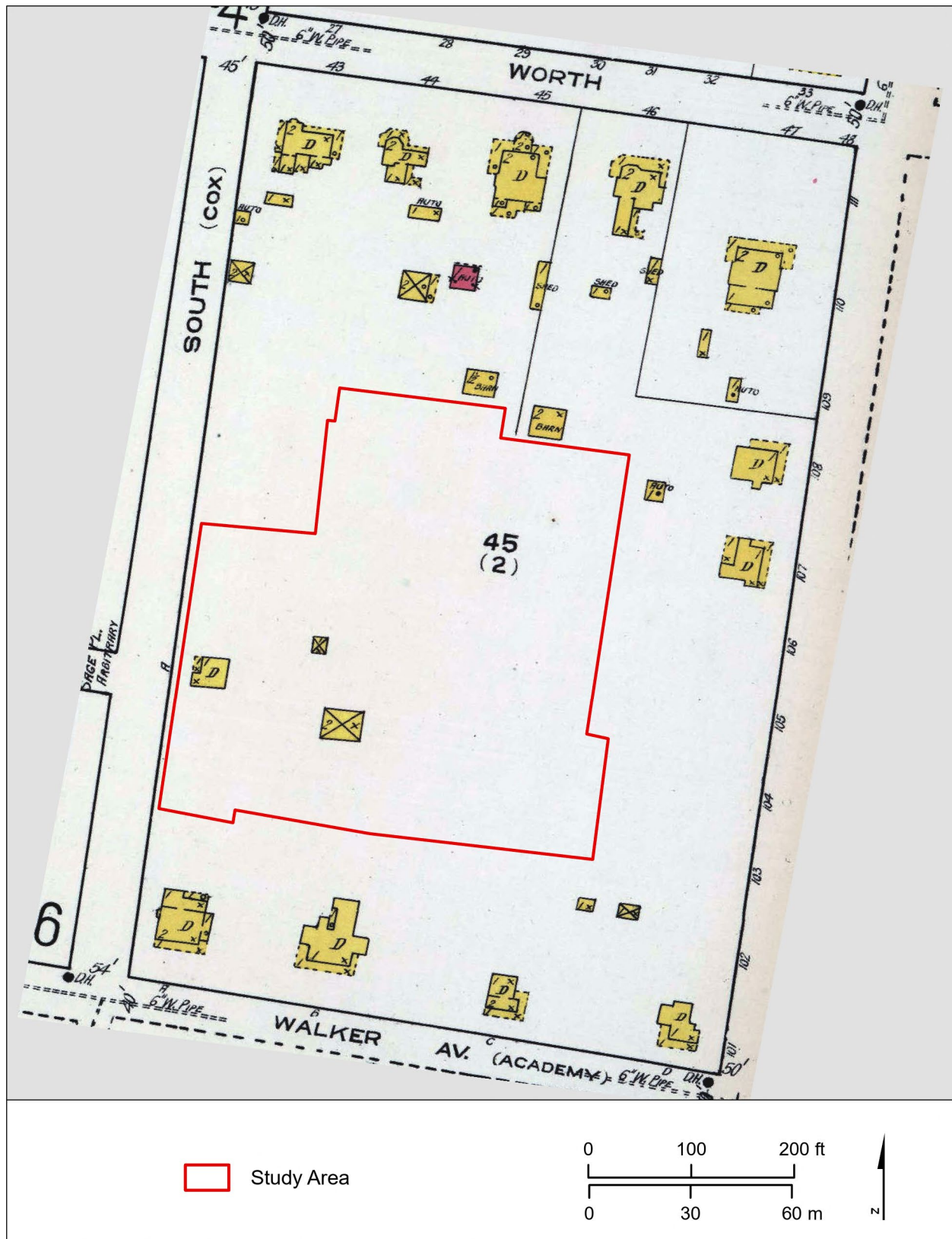
MAP RESEARCH

The 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map reviewed by Terracon shows three buildings within the study area: a one-story frame dwelling with a shingle roof facing South Street, and two outbuildings to the rear of the dwelling (Figure 4). The buildings appear to have been standing as late as 2002 but have since been demolished. A 1957 aerial photograph shows a fourth building to the north of these buildings (Figure 5). Based on aerial photography, this building was apparently demolished sometime between 1983 and 1993.

THE WORTH FARM

The study area was owned by North Carolina's 39th Governor, Jonathan Worth. Worth was born in 1802 in Guilford County, North Carolina. He studied law and obtained his license in 1824 (Hamilton 1909). Around 1826, Worth purchased the 10-acre Asheboro property a block

Figure 4.
The Study Area as Depicted on the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Asheboro, North Carolina



Georeferenced Basemap: Sanborn Map Company (1922)

Figure 5.
The Study Area as Depicted on a 1957 Aerial Photograph of a Selected Area of Randolph County,
North Carolina



Georeferenced Basemap: 1957 Aerial Photograph from NETR, LLC

southwest of the city's courthouse square bounded by present-day Worth, Main, Academy and Cox streets. He lived and practiced law on that property until 1863, when he relocated to Raleigh to serve as state treasurer in the Confederate government of Zebulon Vance. Shortly after that, he was elected governor and served two terms (1865–1868) (Holt 2023).

In Asheboro, Worth became a founder of the town's first Presbyterian church. He served in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1830-1831 and in the state Senate from 1840-41 as well as 1858. During his first term in the Senate, he wrote the legislation that established the North Carolina public school system. Worth served as one of 26 superintendents of the Randolph County school system once it was established. He helped establish two private schools, known as the Asheboro Male and Female Academies. After the war, his Whig and Unionist credentials enabled him to serve as governor – the only person from Randolph County to hold that office (Holt 2023).

Upon moving to Raleigh, Worth set out to sell the Asheboro property. A listing published in the Fayetteville Weekly Observer on January 5, 1863 (dated December 27, 1862) described the property as 10 acres in size, eight of which were “highly fertilized and productive meadow”. The land held over 200 fruit trees including apple, peach, pear, and cherry (Fayetteville Weekly Observer 1863). Worth also noted in his listing that the property contained “three negro houses” (Figure 6). In 1860, 14 enslaved people lived and worked on the farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1860).

Jonathan Worth sold the Asheboro farm to Samuel Spencer Jackson, the first husband of his daughter Elvira, in 1864. Jackson was Clerk and Master of Equity Court in Asheboro. Elvira would gain ownership of the property in 1875 when Jackson died of “paralysis.” Elvira then married Samuel J. Walker in 1877, and he would pass from typhoid fever four months into their marriage. After the death of her third husband, Eli Moffitt, in 1886, Elvira sold the farm to George Samuel Bradshaw, an attorney and real estate developer in the Asheboro area (Bradshaw 1917:350).

Two years after the death of Eli Moffitt, the Worth house would burn “deep in the night.” (Robins 1972). Young Sidney Swaim Robins, whose family lived across the street, was “called up and led to the North and East corner windows, where there was to behold a great light and bustle diagonally across the corner” as a bucket brigade worked on the blaze.” (Robins 1972). Even then, Robins recalled, “our elders felt that it was a historical moment and that a landmark was going down” .” (Robins 1972). The Worth house allegedly faced north before it burned down, suggesting that the outbuildings that typically served as housing for enslaved men and women would have been in the southern portion of the parcel and possibly within the current project area.

Figure 6.
 Jonathan Worth's 1863 Property Listing

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY UNDERTAKEN public duties, incompatible with proper attention to the property hereinafter described, will sell at auction, for cash, (currency,) at 12 o'clock M., on the 29th January next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) his tract of LAND in Moore County, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about half way between Carthage and Asheboro', containing about 507 acres, of which some 50 or 60 acres is recently cleared, and well fenced, and some four acres of good meadow. It has on it a comfortable dwelling, kitchen, smoke house, barn, store house, spacious stables, &c.

The sale will be made at the premises, and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

He will also sell, at private sale, his lots and residence in the town of Asheboro', with or without two farms near the village. One of the farms, about a mile from the village, contains about 100 acres, 80 acres of which is in cultivation. It has on it some 8 or 10 acres of good meadow. About 40 acres is seeded, in good order, with a superior variety of wheat, and with rye and winter oats. The remainder is in good condition for a corn crop. Three fourths of the outside fence of this place is built of stone. The other tract, about 3 miles from the village, contains 305 acres; about 60 acres in cultivation—some 15 acres of which is seeded in winter oats—the rest intended for corn this year.

The property in Asheboro' consists of several contiguous lots, containing about 10 acres, all of which is in excellent condition; has on it an orchard of more than 200 trees, in bearing condition—consisting of choice varieties of apple, peach, pear, cherry and other fruit trees; about 3 acres of highly fertilized and productive meadow.

The dwelling is 52 x 20 feet, with a wing 18 x 26 feet, both two stories high. The rooms of the main building are all plastered in plain hard finish style; four of them spacious and with good fire places; one a dormitory, without fire place, and one a library room, fitted up with moveable shelves, &c. The wing has two rooms with fire places, a dining room and one room without a fire place, with fixed wardrobes, and a spacious and dry cellar under the building. The outbuildings consist of a kitchen, three negro houses with two rooms in each of them, four of the rooms having each a fire place, and one of them a stove; well house with pantry, a large smoke house, carriage house, wood house, two offices, each with two rooms and one fire place; a framed barn 54 x 30 feet, with stable rooms for 8 horses, space for sheaf wheat enough to produce 500 bushels; 2 ceiled garner capable of holding each 500 bushels of grain, with a basement story to shelter cattle; and also separate cow houses; a stone milk house supplied with a constant stream of cool spring water. The buildings are all in excellent condition, and have been recently painted.

Persons desirous to make further inquiries, can apply to me at Raleigh, to my son or brother residing in Wilmington, my brother in Fayetteville, or to my son-in-law, N. S. Jackson, in Asheboro', who is duly empowered to make a sale.

As I am about to remove to Raleigh, I can give immediate possession.

JONATHAN WORTH.
 Jan. 6, 1863. 2—1d.

Source: Fayetteville Weekly Observer

George Bradshaw began selling off sections of the Worth farm in 1889, starting with the northeast section of the property (including the land where the Worth house once stood). Beginning in 1893, the United States suffered an economic depression, known as the “Panic of 1893,” that would persist for four years. When the depression lifted, all of Bradshaw’s property in Asheboro, including the Worth farm, was owned by the Commercial National Bank of High Point. Bradshaw’s brother, William Gaston Bradshaw, was vice-president of the bank. When the real estate market recovered, William Bradshaw and the bank resumed selling.

By 1900, Lots 1 and 10 went to the Moffitt family and lot 11 was retained by the Morris family with Elijah Moffitt’s help. The two families were related through marriage. In 1902, Elijah sold Lot 1 to his brother, Emmett. Emmett and his wife built a house on the lot and moved in by 1903. However, Emmett was appointed president of Elon College and relocated. He sold his lot and house to Doctor Bulla (Doc) McCrary. McCrary’s wife, Allie Walker, was the niece of Elvira Worth Moffitt’s second husband, Samuel Walker. By 1929, McCrary acquired the entirety of Lots 1, 10, and 11 (though parcel lines were redrawn). They expanded further west, and by 1930, two houses and a golf course were built on the property (The Courier 1930).

According to the director of the Randolph County Public Library, Ross Holt, the study area has been owned by six previous mayors, including David Jarrell, who donated a portion of the property to the City of Asheboro for use as a community park (Holt 2023; Penkava 2023). The site also represents the nexus of four important families spanning almost all of Asheboro’s history – Worths, Moffitts, Walkers and McCrarys – and how those families were connected for almost two centuries.

IV. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to fieldwork, in April 2023, NSA conducted background research at OSA to identify previously recorded sites in or near the study area and to review prior archaeological surveys in the vicinity. The reviews aided in developing expectations for the number and types of archaeological sites in the study area. Previously recorded site locations were incorporated into the GIS for the project.

Historical background research was conducted to understand of the development of Asheboro and Jonathan Worth's role. NSA first reviewed the previous work by Terracon (Russ and McKay 2023) and research conducted by Holt (2023). NSA further reviewed historical imagery depicting the study area to identify any potential historic sites within the project area. These resources were compiled from the University of North Carolina Map Library and the historic aerials website hosted by the Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC). The following maps were consulted prior to the survey:

- 1915 Soil Map of Randolph County, North Carolina (Hardison and Perkins 1915)
- 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Asheboro, Randolph County, North Carolina (Sanborn Map Company 1922)
- 1957 Aerial of Selected Area in Randolph County, North Carolina

FIELD METHODS

PEDESTRIAN RECONNAISSANCE AND SHOVEL TESTING

Pedestrian reconnaissance was performed to identify and locate archaeological resources. Survey intervals were based on ground surface visibility (GSV) and followed the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology's *Archaeological Investigation Standards and Guidelines* (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology 2017). A pedestrian walk-over survey was conducted in parallel east-west transects spaced between 10 and 20 meters. The pedestrian survey interval was determined based upon surface visibility and disturbance.

Shovel testing was the primary means of identifying and delineating archaeological resources. Shovel testing was conducted in 20-meter intervals along transects spaced 20 meters apart. NSA field crew visited each shovel test location and excavated a 30-centimeters-diameter shovel test. Shovel tests were excavated until one of the following conditions applied: excavation had reached at least 10 centimeters into sterile subsoil; groundwater was reached; or there was an impasse such as dense concrete or cement through which hand excavation was not feasible. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch mesh. Following fieldwork, the site was assigned a state site number and recorded on a state site form and 7.5' USGS topographic maps. The site location, shovel tests, surface finds, relevant features, and boundaries were plotted with a Trimble Geo 7x GPS unit with submeter accuracy. Site boundaries were determined by close-interval shovel tests in cardinal directions, maximum extents of surface artifact scatters, and surface structures such as wells, foundations, and cisterns.

METAL DETECTION

Metal detector survey is a highly effective means of locating yard features, fence lines, outbuilding loci, surface features, and artifact scatters. For example, rear yard sheet middens typically developed along fence lines that enclosed the domestic yard space. Metal detection identification of fence locations can assist in identifying potential midden locations.

The study area was investigated using a systematic metal detection survey. A Garrett ATPro was used to sweep the area from east to west along transects in ten-meter intervals. The Garrett detector is capable of greater depth and better discrimination than entry-level instruments. The machine was ground-balanced to filter out the interference from the natural inclusions of the site soils.

As the sweeper located a potential target, it was marked with a nylon-shaft pin-flag and then excavated using a Garrett pin pointer and trowel. This helped the operator develop an understanding of the types of artifacts and their associated signals. The locations of all excavated finds were recorded using a Trimble Geo 7x GPS unit with submeter accuracy. A representative sample of each reading type (iron, foil, nickel, tab, dime, zinc, and quarter) was excavated and assigned a Metal Detector Find (MDF) number. Artifacts were subject to in-field analysis, recorded, and the item was backfilled.

DIGITAL DATA RECORDING

NSA has developed and implemented procedures for digitally recording standard field survey data using Motorola Moto G cellphones. The *Memento* and *FileMaker* databases allow for in-field data collection. Recorded shovel test attributes included USDA–NCRS soil texture and Munsell color

designation, depth, and artifacts recovered in a consistent format with dropdown menus and required fields. At the end of the field day, the records were automatically synced to NSA's server once the user completed review of the data. The Field Director then performed additional QA/QC as necessary.

Photographs were taken using the Moto G phones and a Pentax WG-3 GPS digital camera of general settings, disturbances, selected shovel test profiles, and the locations of all archaeological resources. These photographs were recorded in a digital format of no less than eight megapixels and stored in a standard and non-proprietary format such as JPEG or TIFF.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

All artifact recordation and analysis occurred in-field. All materials were recorded by provenience and identified based upon material and, when discernable, function. Digital photographs were taken of any diagnostic materials. All artifacts were returned to shovel tests upon backfilling.

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V. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Background research at the OSA did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites or within a one-mile radius of the study area. Five previous cultural resources surveys were conducted within one mile of the study area. The reports associated with these surveys were not available when the OSA files research was completed. Two of the surveys do not have an associated site name and instead are only referred to by their ER numbers: ER 11-1238 and CH 11-0158. The other three surveys include the Habitat Housing survey (ER 12-1371) and two surveys associated with the construction of two monopoles for a power transmission corridor (CT 21-0716 and CT 21-1202) (Figure 7).

METAL DETECTION

Metal detection survey resulted in 199 hits. Approximately 87 percent (n=162) of the hits were attributed to iron materials, whereas zinc, nickel, foil, tab, dime, and quarter hits ranged from three to eight hits per category (Figure 8). Fifty-two metal detection hits were excavated and assigned MDF numbers (Table 1). Common artifacts recovered during the metal detection survey include drink can fragments, soda bottle caps, miscellaneous thin metal, miscellaneous metal hardware, wire, and squeeze tubes like those used to store paint. Several areas were determined to have a higher density of buried metal, resulting in the excavation of additional shovel tests. None of the artifacts recovered from the metal detection survey were diagnostic or conclusively suggested the presence of domestic or agricultural structures related to the Worth Farm. Instead, the metal detection survey determined that the study area had been subject to modern refuse disposal during the twentieth century until the present day.

Table 1. Metal Detection Finds

Detector Reading	Artifact Description	Total
Dime	Drink Can Fragment	3
Foil	Miscellaneous Foil	2
	Large Pipe Fragment	2
	Soda Bottle Cap	1
Foil - Nickel	Cartridge	1
Iron	“L” Shelving Bracket	1
	Bolt	1

Table 1. Metal Detection Finds

Detector Reading	Artifact Description	Total
	Unidentifiable Nail	1
	Miscellaneous Thin Metal	2
	Latch Piece	2
	CO ₂ Cannister	1
	Miscellaneous Metal Hardware	2
	Thin Wire	2
	Stainless Steel Spoon	1
	Chain	1
	Modern Barbed Wire Fragment	1
	Landscape Staple	2
Iron - Foil	Miscellaneous Flat Metal	1
Nickel	Miscellaneous Thin Metal	4
Nickel - Tab	Squeeze Tube	1
Tab	Drink Can Fragment	2
	Miscellaneous Metal	1
Tab – Dime	Utility Wire	1
Tab – Nickel	Miscellaneous Thin Metal	2
Tab - Zinc	Mtn. Dew Soda Screw Cap	2
Quarter +	Miscellaneous Thin Metal	2
	Vape Cartridge	1
Zinc	Squeeze Tube	3
	Drink Can Fragment	2
Zinc - Dime	Drink Can Fragment	4
Total		52

SHOVEL TESTING

During the survey, NSA investigated 47 shovel test locations, 38 of which were regular interval tests and nine of which were excavated to delineate positive tests or to test high density areas identified during the metal detection survey. Of the 47 tests, 36 were negative, one was not excavated due to the presence of an abandoned house, and ten shovel tests were positive (Figure 9). The survey resulted in the identification of Site 31RD1606. Stratigraphy throughout the study area was comprised of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam A Horizon that terminated at 25 centimeters below the surface (cmbs). Beneath the A Horizon was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 10).

Figure 7.
 Previous Cultural Resources Surveys within One Mile of the Study Area

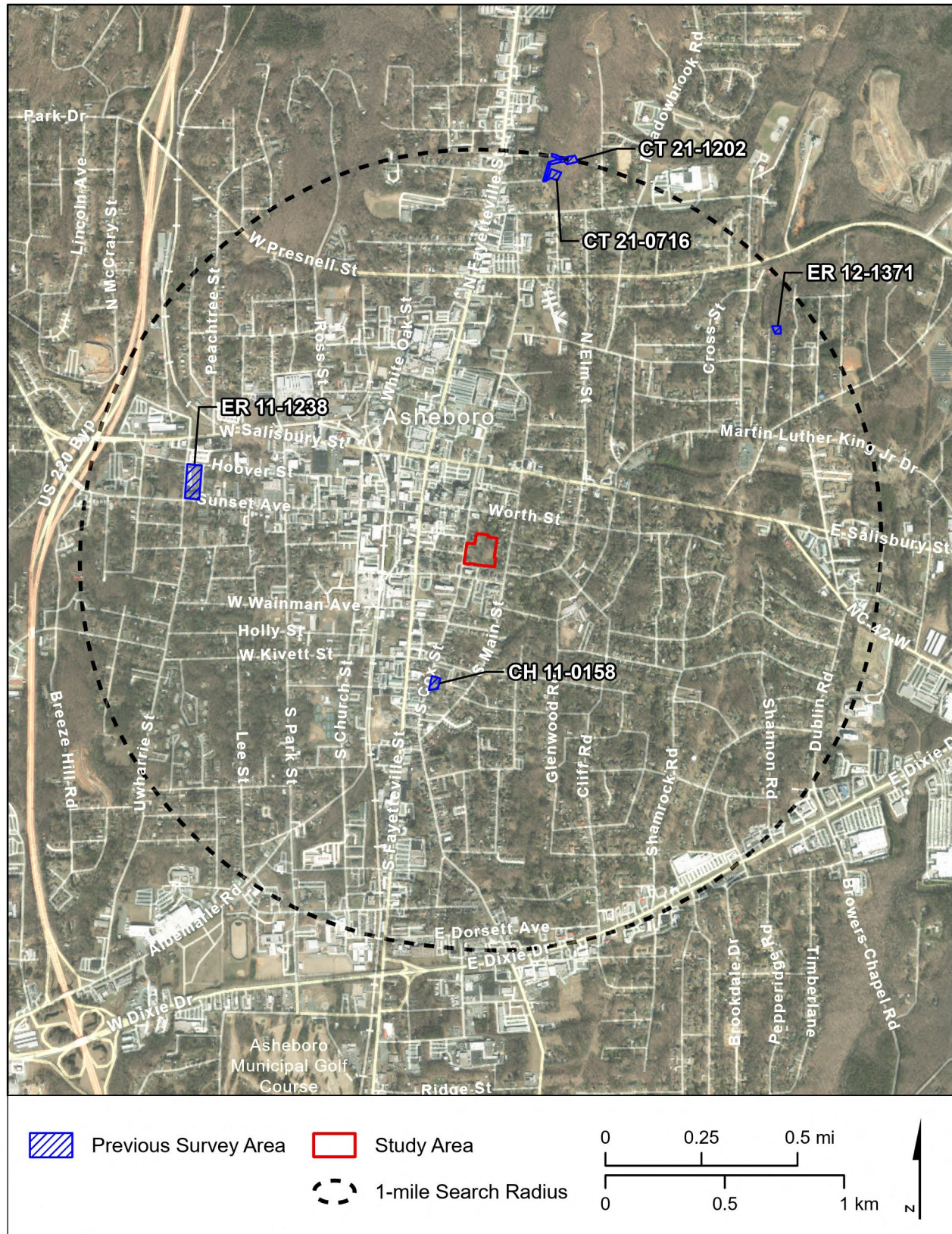


Figure 8.
Metal Detection Hits in the Study Area



Figure 9.
Shovel Testing Results in the Study Area



Figure 10.
Example of Common Stratigraphy in the Study Area, Shovel Test 19, Facing North



SITE 31RD1606

Field Number:	SET01
UTM Coordinates:	607525.96 E, 3951799.9 N (Zone 17N)
Elevation:	900 ft. amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Asheboro (A47)
Property/Site Type:	Artifact Scatter
Temporal Affiliations:	Multicomponent – Twentieth Century Historic and Indeterminate Precontact
Setting:	Urban
Site Size:	116 x 110 meters
Cultural Deposit Depth	50 cmbs
Features:	1 concrete pad, 1 concrete foundation, 1 utility house, and 1 shed
Management Recommendation:	No Further Work

Site 31RD1606 is a multicomponent site that consists of a twentieth century artifact scatter, several unrelated modern buildings and structures, and an indeterminate period precontact isolate. The site extends through much of the study area and was identified by the excavation of ten positive shovel tests (Figure 11-13).

Four features were identified at Site 31RD1606. Feature 1 was a brick utility house located between Shovel Tests 18 and 25. Feature 1 is a 6.5x6.5-foot (2x2-m) structure made of modern brick. The interior of the structure contains modern utilities and metal piping (Figure 14).

Feature 2 is a concrete foundation located along the unnamed creek in the southeast portion of the study area. The foundation measures 6.5x8.8 feet (2x2.7 m) and consists of two concrete pads with a square and rectangular hole centered on either pad (Figure 15).

Feature 3 is a triangular concrete pad measuring 19x12.9x15.3 feet (5.7x3.9x4.6 m) located directly south of Shovel Test 6.

Feature 4 is a modern agricultural shed located directly east of Shovel Test 2 (Figure 16). Features 1, 2, and 4 are present on the 1957 aerial photograph. These features appear to be unrelated and represent different periods of twentieth-century use of the study area.

Stratigraphy at Site 31RD1606 depended on the location and disturbances present. Stratigraphy was deeper in the westernmost area where the site intersects the footprint of the former dwellings as depicted in the 1957 aerial (see Figure 5). Stratigraphy in this area consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay that was mottled with light gray (10YR 7/1), light brownish gray

Figure 11.
Map of Site 31RD1606



Figure 12.
Overview of Western Half of Site 31RD1606, Facing Northwest



Figure 13.
Overview of Eastern Half of Site 31RD1606, Facing East



Figure 14.
Feature 1 - The Brick Utility House, Facing Southeast



Figure 15.
Feature 2 - The Concrete Foundation, Facing Southeast



Figure 16.
Feature 4 - The Modern Agricultural Shed, Facing North



(10YR 6/2), and dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy clay fill. This mottled fill terminated at 27 cmbs and beneath it was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam that terminated at 50 cmbs. The subsoil was a yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy clay mottled with light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay. Excavation terminated at 60 cmbs (Figure 17). Artifacts were recovered from up to 50 cmbs in the westernmost positive shovel test (Shovel Test 21).

Stratigraphy in the eastern and northern portions of Site 31RD1606 are comprised of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam A horizon that terminated at 20 cmbs. Beneath the A horizon was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay. Excavation terminated at 30 cmbs (Figure 18). Artifacts were recovered from up to 20 cmbs across the remainder of the site.

Forty artifacts were observed at Site 31RD1606 (Table 2). Diagnostic artifacts included plain whiteware fragments, an ironstone cup fragment, and alkaline glazed stoneware. While not conclusively diagnostic, these artifacts suggest that the site dates to the second half of the twentieth century (Miller 1991; Miller et al. 2000). Non-diagnostic artifacts include terracotta planter sherds, unidentifiable nail fragments, salt-glazed stoneware, clear container glass, milk container glass, amber container glass, and brick fragments. Eighty percent of the artifacts observed were classified as belonging to either the foodways or the household/structural functional typology. A single rhyolite flake was recorded in Shovel Test 21.

Table 2. Artifacts Recovered from Site 31RD1606

Provenience	Artifact Description	Functional Typology	Count
Shovel Test 2, 0-20 cmbs	Terracotta Planter Sherd	Agricultural/Labor	5
	Unidentified Nail Fragment	Household/Structural	1
Shovel Test 5, 0-20 cmbs	Salt Glazed Stoneware Sherd	Foodways	1
	Plain Whiteware Sherd	Foodways	1
Shovel Test 6, 0-10 cmbs	Plain Whiteware Sherd	Foodways	1
Shovel Test 11, 0-25 cmbs	Amber Container Glass	Foodways	3
	Clear Container Glass	Foodways	2
	Milk Container Glass	Foodways	2
	Unidentified Nail Fragment	Household/Structural	1
Shovel Test 13, 0-20 cmbs	Aqua Glass Bottle Neck	Foodways	1
	Clear Container Glass Fragment, Burnt	Foodways	1
	Molded Ironstone Cup Rim Sherd	Foodways	1
	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware Sherd	Foodways	1
	Amber Container Glass	Foodways	1
Shovel Test 21, 27-50 cmbs	Plain Whiteware Sherd	Foodways	3
	Unidentified Iron Material	Other	1

Table 2. Artifacts Recovered from Site 31RD1606

Provenience	Artifact Description	Functional Typology	Count
	Rhyolite Flake	Precontact	1
	Aqua Flat Glass Fragment	Foodways	2
	Aqua Container Glass	Foodways	2
Shovel Test 31, 0-13 cmbs	Ceramic Drainage Pipe	Household/Structural	1
Shovel Test 32, 0-11 cmbs	Glass Slag	Other	1
Shovel Test 42, 0-40 cmbs	Brick Fragment	Household/Structural	2
	Clear Container Glass	Foodways	1
	Unidentified Nail Fragment	Household/Structural	1
Shovel Test 43, 0-25 cmbs	Aqua Container Glass	Foodways	1
	Unidentified Nail Fragment	Household/Structural	1
	Brick Fragment	Household/Structural	1
Total:			40

Site 31RD1606 consists of a twentieth century artifact scatter, several unrelated modern buildings and structures, and an indeterminate period precontact isolate. Survey and in-field artifact analysis suggests that Site 31RD1606 is not related to the Worth Farm and instead is comprised of several overlapping twentieth century occupations of the study area including agricultural and domestic activity as depicted on the 1957 aerial map.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Survey of the 3.5-acre Jarrell Garden Property determined that there is no evidence to suggest that there are intact remnants of the Worth Farm present in the study area. During the survey, a single site, 31RD1606, was identified. The historic component of Site 31RD1606 dates to the middle to late twentieth century and is attributed to several overlapping historic uses of the study area. Site 31RD1606 was determined to be unrelated to the Worth Farm.

Jonathan Worth owned approximately 10 acres of property in downtown Asheboro, including several lots bordering the current study area. While it is possible that features associated with the Worth Farm were present in the study area and have been demolished beyond identification, the results of the current survey suggest that it is more likely that structures relating to the Worth Farm, including the enslaved quarters mentioned in the 1863 property listing were located elsewhere on Worth's vast landholdings. Results do not indicate the presence of intact, significant archaeological resources related to the Worth Farm period.

NSA recommends that no additional archaeological work is necessary.

Figure 17.
Stratigraphy in Western Half of Site 31RD1606, Shovel Test 21, Facing North



Figure 18.
Stratigraphy in the Eastern and Northern Portion of Site 31RD1606, Shovel Test 11, Facing West



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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST LOG

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Crew ID	STP ID	Bearing	Surface	Results	Notes
SET	27		None	Not Excavated	building
SET	28		None	Negative	very wet area. hit the water table.
SET	29		None	Negative	wet, near creek
Jwk	21		None	Positive Both	probable feature under 30cm of fill
SET	30		None	Negative	
Jwk	22		None	Negative	demolished house footprint
SET	31		None	Positive Historic	
Jwk	23		None	Negative	
SET	32		None	Positive Historic	near creek
Jwk	24		None	Negative	
Jwk	25		None	Negative	
SET	33		None	Negative	
Jwk	26		None	Negative	
Jwk	34		None	Negative	
SET	35		None	Negative	
Jwk	36		None	Negative	
SET	37		None	Negative	disturbed
Jwk	38		None	Negative	
Jwk	20		None	Negative	
SET	19		None	Negative	
Jwk	18		None	Negative	
SET	17		None	Negative	
Jwk	16		None	Negative	
SET	15		None	Negative	
Jwk	14		None	Negative	
SET	8		None	Negative	
SET	9		None	Negative	
SET	10		None	Negative	
SET	11		None	Positive Historic	
SET	12		None	Negative	
Jwk	13		None	Positive Historic	1 aqua glass bottle neck, 1 burned glass, 1 molded ironstone cup, 1 green glaze stoneware, 1 amber glass
SET	7		None	Negative	
SET	6		None	Positive Historic	
SET	3		None	Negative	
SET	4		None	Negative	
SET	5		None	Positive Historic	
SET	2		None	Positive Historic	
SET	1		None	Negative	
SET	39		None	Negative	
SET	40		None	Negative	
SET	41		None	Negative	
SET	42		None	Positive Historic	disturbed. fill
SET	43		None	Positive Historic	rock impasse
SET	44		None	Negative	
SET	45		None	Negative	
SET	46		None	Negative	