NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See inarticinal inpark is ENNIGO 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 Roberts Farm Historic & Archaeological I	District
other names/site number <u>Theus-Roberts Farm/8Le1961,8Lel</u>	.962, and 8½e1964
2. Location	
street & number On Roberts Road, 1 mile east of Centers	ville Road
city or townTallahassee	
state Florida code FL county Leon	code <u>073</u> zip code <u>32308</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
Image:	omments.) 00 9/8/95 sion of Historical Resources
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that the property is: I entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register	1120
☐ See continuation sheet. ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register.	
other, (explain:)	

Roberts	Farm	District	
Name of Pro			

Leon	Co.,	FL	
County a	and State	•	

Ownership of Property (Check as many both as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Res (Do not include pre	ources within Proper viously listed resources in t	ty he count.)
☑ private ☐ building(s)		Contributing	Noncontributing	
☐ public-local		1	1	buildings
☐ public-State☐ public-Federal	□ site □ structure	16		_
·	□ object	0		
		0	0	objects
		17		-
Name of related muitiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of Rural Resources of Leo	a multiple property listing.)	in the National	•	•
1821-1945		0		
6. Function or Use			w	
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from		
Domestic: Single Dwe	lling	Domestic: Si	ngle Dwelling	
Agriculture/Subsisten	ce: Agricultural	Agriculture/S	ubsistence: Agr	icultural
field, processing, storage.		field; processing, storage		
Commerce/Trade		Funerary: Ce	metery	
Funerary: cemetery				
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)	
Mid-19th Century: Gr	eek Revival	foundationBric	k	
		walls Wood	l: Weatherboard	
			1. min	·
			d: Tin	
		other		

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

Roberts	Farm	District
Name of Prop	ertv	

Leon	County,	FL	
County an	d State		

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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ioi ivational negister listing.)	Agriculture
A Property is associated with events that have made	Architecture
a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Commerce
our history.	Ethnic Heritage: Black
☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	Archaeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
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	Period of Significance
individual distinction.	c1830-1945
Criteria Considerations of a location of	Significant Dates
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	c1830
Property is:	1863
□ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	2.24/4.24.24
B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
\square C a birthplace or grave.	
■ D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation
	19th Century American
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	20th Century American
☐ F a commemorative property.	African-American
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder
within the past 50 years.	Theus, Samuel
	Roberts, Thomas J.
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheet	ts.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibilography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on	one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested 	
previously listed in the National Register	☐ Federal agency
\square previously determined eligible by the National	☐ Local government
Register	☐ University
 ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey 	☐ Other Name of repository:
#	Seat.
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering , Record #	

Roberts Farm District Name of Property	Leon Co., FL County and State
10. Geographical Data	
	100 AC10 w
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1	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 G. Waldorf/Historian, G. Doran/Archaeologist,	& B. Mattick/Hist. Pres. Supervisor
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation	dateAugust 1995
street & number R.A. Gray Blg., 500 S. Bronough Street	telephone (904) 487-2333
city or townstate	e Florida zip code 32399-0250
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	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 See Continuation Sheet	
marine bee concentration bridge	
street & number	telephone
city or town state	zip code

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Archaeological District, Leon Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Roberts Farm Historic & Archaeological District is located on Roberts Road northeast of Tallahassee in Leon County, Florida. The acreage, all once part of Roberts Farm, was divided through sale and is currently under two property owners. The district includes one contributing building, an 1830/1863 farm house, as well as sixteen contributing archaeological sites, one non-contributing building, one non-contributing site, and four noncontributing structures. The district boundaries are based on a combination of field archaeology and historical information, with the archaeology confirming the presence of historical features. The district could be expanded if further testing confirms the presence of additional contributing sites.

The 1830/1863 Theus-Roberts House contributes to the Leon County multiple property group Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida, 1821-1950, under associated Property Type F.1.: Individual Rural Residences of Leon County, Florida. The house has a central hall form, with influences of vernacular and Greek Revival building styles. district's contributing sites are the locations of buildings and structures historically associated with the Roberts The non-contributing structures were constructed after 1950.

SETTING

During the historical period, up to 1500 acres were associated with the Theus-Roberts House as agricultural fields, the sites of agricultural processing buildings, and tenant farms. Approximately one hundred of these associated acres are included in the proposed district. The district has slightly rolling land, with an elevation of 180 to 100 feet sloping gently toward the south. Open fields and pastures make up most of the district. The pastures are dotted with scattered stately live oaks and pine groves, and mature oaks mark fence lines between fields. The district includes natural ponds and creeks in the south. The ponds and wetlands were present historically.

Roberts Road, Leon County Road 0342, passes through the district. It was named for the Roberts family who provided

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the right-of-way when it was paved during the mid-1920s. It replaced a "two-rut" dirt road known as the Centerville to Chaires Public Road (Leon County Deed Records: 1179: 2051). The Centerville to Chaires Public Road was probably comprised of several connecting farm roads running along property lines. The 1883 county property owners' map does not indicate a road in this location (Ball and Bradford: 1883), but the placement of the Theus-Roberts House and its associated buildings, which in the 1880s included a saw mill, cotton gin, commissary, and sugar mill, would indicate the historical presence of roads connecting the farm to the nearby Centerville community. The original oak-lined road bed is visible north of the current road in several places.

The properties bordering the district are primarily agricultural, including Welaunee Plantation (7200 acres) to the south. Some former agricultural acreage east of the district has been residentially developed.

THEUS-ROBERTS HOUSE

Setting

The <u>Theus-Roberts House</u> is located on a hill south of Roberts Road. The dwelling is framed by large pecan trees and partially obscured from view by shrubs and a grove of oaks located between the house and road. Beyond the immediate yard the vista is open with cleared fields and pasture on all sides (PHOTO 1). The front yard slopes down from the house to the road.

Exterior

North elevation: The Theus-Roberts House is a one-story, frame vernacular house with weatherboard siding. The dominant architectural feature is the steep side-gabled roof, emphasized by the house's hilltop setting. The deck of the full-width porch is bordered by a wooden balustrade; unrailed wooden steps lead to the porch from a brick walkway (PHOTO 2). The side-gabled roof shelters an inset "Carolina" porch (PHOTO 3). Carolina porches are characterized by free-standing support posts in front of the porch itself (Gamble:1990:41). At the Theus-Roberts House, the seven slender, freestanding porch posts are lathe-turned

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millwork supported by brick piers. The house rests on brick and concrete block piers; concrete block infill around most of the house is hidden by foundation plantings.

The six-bay facade is regular, although asymmetrical; two windows are east and four are west of the entrance. The windows are single six-over-six double hung sash with louvered shutters (blinds). The entrance has a single door with rectangular sidelights, a three-light transom, and recessed panels beneath the sidelights. Both transoms and sidelights are made up of multiple small panes and the muntins form a decorative grid (PHOTO 4). The entrance door and all six-over-six windows throughout the house have exterior applied Greek Revival moldings (see Theus-Roberts House exterior moldings sketch).

The steep (125 degree) roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and has three interior chimneys along its rear slope. Two chimneys are west of the entry door and one is east.

West elevation: The rear slope of the gable is longer than the front slope. On the west elevation are four six-over-six windows with applied Greek Revival style moldings. Hinges on these windows and on those of the east elevation indicate that the louvered shutters present on the front windows are missing on the unprotected sides. There is also one small, fixed window on an enclosed rear shed room. The weatherboard siding is discontinuous (broken) between the house and the shed room, indicating the two sections were sided at different times (PHOTO 5).

South elevation: The rear elevation of the house is divided into four parts (PHOTO 6). The west section is a shed room; on the center is a room which projects about three feet beyond the shed room; off-center to the east is a one-room rectangular wing oriented north-south; on the east is a second shed room. Fenestration is varied; the western shed room has a small casement window; the projecting room has a set of three, three-pane awning windows; the eastern shed room has a two-pane awning window.

The rectangular wing is placed off-center toward the east, on axis with the entrance on the main facade. A door on its west elevation is flanked by a set of awning windows

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on the north (three-pane) and south (two-pane). The rear elevation is plain. The east elevation has a two-pane awning window on the south.

The projecting room creates a section of broken-pitched roof on the rear slope of the gable. The rectangular wing's gabled roof intersects this section of the house's gabled roof.

The east side of the foundation area under the house is enclosed to create a "cellar" with access through a door under the east shed room.

<u>East elevation</u>: The east elevation of the Roberts house has four six-over-six windows with applied Greek Revival style moldings on the main part of the house (PHOTO 7). The rear shed room weatherboarding is discontinuous with the main house. The shed room has no windows.

Interior

The front door opens into a twelve-foot wide hall flanked by two rooms on the east and three rooms on the west (PHOTO 8). At the end of the hall is a room across the back of the house. Beyond this room is the one-room wing.

The hall and three rooms west of it are built of hewn lumber. The single northwest room is a large "living room" with two fireplaces, six windows, and two doors (PHOTO 9). One door leads to the hall, the other door leads to an adjacent bedroom at the southwest corner of the house. The remaining room on the west is a dining room, between the hall and bedroom (PHOTO 10). The bedroom and dining room both have a fireplace, back-to-back with one of the living room fireplaces. The dining room has enclosed cupboards on each side of its fireplace, filling the inglenooks; the bedroom has a closet taking up its west inglenook. South of the bedroom is a shed room, containing a bathroom with a walk-in closet.

The two bedrooms to the east are built of sawn lumber. The bedrooms have back-to-back fireplaces and a connecting door. The bedroom on the southeast has an adjacent shed room, containing a bath with walk-in closet (PHOTO 11).

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The family room across the back of the house extends the width of the hall and dining room. The rectangular wing, the kitchen, is two steps down from the family room. Beyond the kitchen is a laundry room.

The bedrooms, living room, hall, and dining room have applied Greek Revival style molding around doors and windows. (PHOTO 11, PHOTO 12). The east bathroom has molding around its door to the bedroom (see Theus-Roberts House interior moldings sketch). Three simple wooden Greek Revival fireplace designs are present. The dining room and southwest bedroom have arched fireplace openings with rectangular recessed panels to each side (PHOTO 10). The living room fireplaces have arched openings with a column motif on each side. The two east bedroom fireplaces have straight openings with a column motif to each side (PHOTO 13). The back-to-back fireplaces in the dining room and living room have smaller chimney breasts than the other fireplaces, projecting into the room only about 15 inches.

Historic Alterations

The hall and the rooms west of the hall are the remnant of a four-room side hall house constructed c1830. It was moved in 1863 to its present location from its original site northeast across Roberts Road (State of Florida Tax Rolls: 1861-1863) (see Site Plan). original house were added two bedrooms, a front porch, and the detached kitchen. The kitchen had a door on its north side, accessed from the back porch of the house, and a window on its west side at the current location of the door. The south end of the kitchen was a pantry. The attic joists of the front porch and enclosed back porch are sawn and continuous with east rooms, evidence that they date from the same time. The same association of the front porch and east rooms can be seen in the foundation which has sawn sills and joists. The older section is constructed with hewn rafters and attic joists and hewn sills, with hewn joists under the four rooms and sawn joists under the hall.

1910s - 1930s: Around 1911, the east end of the back porch was enclosed to make one of the earliest indoor bathrooms in rural Leon County. The bathroom had a door to the porch on its west end and a footed tub, still present. Running water was supplied by a new windmill on the

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property. In the 1920s, a cellar area for food storage was created by building brick foundation walls around the area beneath the east bedrooms (Charles Roberts: March 13, 1992).

Non-Historic Alterations

1964-1976: In the 1960s, a wall was removed between the front bedroom and the parlor to create one large living room. The location of the former dividing wall is visible on the ceiling and walls of the living room (PHOTO 9). A modern ceiling was also added. Plaster walls in the living room, dining room, and southwest bedroom were replaced with drywall.

In the 1970s, the back door between the hall and the porch was removed, and the central porch area was enlarged by three feet and enclosed to create a family room and to connect the kitchen to the house. The back door had originally matched the front door; the transom remains as a display shelf (PHOTO 14). A window onto the former porch from the dining room was also converted to open shelves, and a window in the southeast bedroom became a bookshelf (PHOTO 11). The west end of the back porch was enclosed to provide a second bathroom and large closets were added to both bathrooms. The kitchen was modernized, and a laundry room created in the location of the former pantry (Bill Roberts: March 14, 1992) (see Theus-Roberts House Development sketch).

CONTRIBUTING SITES

Until the mid-twentieth century, the Theus-Roberts House was one of a complex of buildings (PHOTO 18). The buildings were: secondary structures for the dwelling itself; agricultural processing and storage buildings and agricultural outbuildings; dwellings of slaves and later black tenants; and store buildings housing a commissary operation. The district includes sixteen identifiable contributing sites including locations of associated buildings and structures, the original Theus house location, and the Theus family cemetery. There is the site of one tenant house, but no sites of slave cabins are included within the present boundaries of the district.

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Secondary structures for the Theus-Roberts House were located primarily east and south of the house. To the east are three building locations: (1) a nineteenth century, two-room, frame smokehouse site; (2) a 1930s, frame, two-bay garage site; and (3) the earliest identified Roberts' commissary site. The commissary was a frame, two-story building with a storage room and a sales room, connected to the back porch of the house by a walkway (Charles Roberts: September 12, 1990).

South of the house is the (4) <u>dairy site</u>, the location of a nineteenth-century two-room dairy. Other structures in the area of the dairy were a dry well, a privy, and a chicken house (Charles Roberts: September 12, 1990; March 13, 1992). The dairy building or another building at the location may have been a detached kitchen (Bill Roberts: March 14, 1992).

North of the house and east of the driveway is a (5) <u>carriage house site</u>; west of the carriage house site is the second (6) <u>commissary site</u>, partially covered by Roberts Road.

There are three areas of agricultural processing and storage buildings and outbuildings within the district. The commissary area, north of the house and west of the driveway, includes a (7) gristmill site as well as a (8) commissary site, a (9) gear or tack shed site, a well and a (10) windmill site (commissary and gristmill, PHOTO 15). The frame buildings dated from the turn-of-the-century and were removed in the 1940s/1950s. The barn area, south and west of the commissary area, includes the (11) milk barn site, (12) hay barn site, and (13) corn crib site; these frame buildings were built in the nineteenth century and removed in the 1930s and 1940s (hay barn, PHOTO 16) (Charles Roberts: September 12, 1990).

Northeast of the Theus-Roberts House is the (14) Clayton House site, the location of a c1900 tenant farm house removed in the 1980s. The site is near the fork of a farm road (see Cultural Landscape Features) and north of the original Theus House site.

The (15) <u>Theus House site</u> is approximately a quarter mile northeast of the current location of the Theus-Roberts

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House, in a grove of live oaks and loblolly pines on a hilltop surrounded by pasture. The Theus (16) <u>cemetery site</u>, northwest of the Theus House site, is marked by a single mound of dirt with scattered bricks (PHOTO 17). It was used for Theus family burials from 1844 until 1870. The number of burials is uncertain; there are at least two, and possibly several more.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES (SEE SITE PLAN)

Two roads still visible in the Theus-Roberts House area linked its associated buildings. The first one is the house entrance driveway on Roberts Road, 1.1 mile east of the intersection of Roberts and Centerville Roads. The drive is on the south side of Roberts Road and splits to form an oval around a shrubbery-bordered grove of oaks. West of the grove, the drive passes the commissary site.

Pecan trees planted in a double row west of the commissary site indicate the path of a second road which ran west from the driveway passing north of the barn site and leading to a former gin house (outside district boundaries). The pecan trees along the ginhouse road and those nearer the house date to the 1890s and the early twentieth century (Charles Roberts: March 13, 1992). Sprouts of a tung tree, one of several planted experimentally in the county in 1909 (Paisley: 1981: 119), are visible in the pasture west of the house.

The Theus-Roberts House yard, historically swept dirt, was extensively planted in shrubs, bulbs and foundation plantings in the 1920s and 1930s. The oak grove in front of the house is enclosed by shrubs and can be entered on foot from the top of the driveway, in front of the house. It may have been a "flower pit," a sheltered area in which flowers were protected over the winter (Lauder: April 1, 1992).

The original Theus House site is approximately onequarter mile northeast of the Theus-Roberts House. A farm road west of the house site begins at Roberts Road; north of the Theus House site, the road forks near the Clayton House site. To the northwest, the road passes the Theus cemetery site and to the northeast it passes between fields. The road continues west, past the cemetery site and out of the

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district, across the top of a field and south to Roberts Road.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND SITES

There are six non-contributing buildings, structures, and sites in the district. One non-contributing building, the Archibald barn, was constructed c1985 (PHOTO 23). Four non-contributing structures were built after 1950. The Theus-Roberts House has three non-contributing sheds built of poles supporting sheet metal roofs, and a non-contributing crib, all dating from the 1960s. One shed, called the garage, is adjacent to the house on the east (PHOTO 19); the hay barn is southeast of the house, with the metal "Butler Barn" crib beside it. A tractor barn is south of the house in a pasture (PHOTOS 20, 21, and 22). The district includes one non-contributing site, the former location of a c1960 club house near the contributing Clayton House site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The Roberts Farm Historic & Archaeological District contains numerous identified and probable archaeological sites which have a high potential to yield information about the historic development of the property, and information about Leon County's agricultural development in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Methodology - As part of the larger historical and archaeological study of antebellum plantations and farms, described in the cover for the multiple property submission for Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1950, some areas that lie outside the boundaries of the district were also systematically tested and analyzed archaeologically. Some of the most valuable information was gathered from the area where slave quarters for the Theus-Roberts farm once existed. This area, located just west of the district, no longer belongs to members of the Roberts family, and is known as the Gutsch property.

The archaeological conclusions discussed in this nomination have been based on the data gathered from the

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area immediately around the Theus-Roberts House, from the neighboring slave quarters area, and from data gathered from other plantations sites in Leon County that were studied as part of the research on Leon County's rural historical resources. Unfortunately, the Gutsch family, owners of the area where the slave quarters were located objected to having their property listed in the National Register, and that area has been excluded from the district boundaries. The information gathered from this area, however, is crucial to understanding the significance of the archaeological data gleaned from the sites in the district. The archaeological data presented in this nomination, therefore, represents all of the data, including that which comes from the slave quarters area. Detailed descriptions are provided for the work done within the district boundaries.

Two areas of the district underwent preliminary archaeological investigation during the summer of 1992 by a field crew from Florida State University under the direction of Drs. Glen H. Doran and Rochelle A. Marrinan, Department of Anthropology. These areas included the property surrounding the Theus-Roberts House (8LE1962) and the Archibald property (8LE1964), which was believed to contain the original homesite. See Figure 1 for the location of these properties, Figure 2 for the location of features on the properties, Table 1 for a complete artifact inventory from each of the properties, and Table 4 for a list of the specific feature locations.

Oral histories were taken to identify features with potential archaeological merit. In some instances, excavation units or shovel tests were made. Shovel tests were generally 35-45 cm in diameter, and were excavated to a depth slightly in excess of 50 cm below ground surface. All soil from the shovel tests and excavation units was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth or smaller. Some units were screened through 1/16th inch cloth. All material recovered was collected and cataloged at the Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Archaeological Sites

<u>Theus-Roberts House - 8 LE1962 - Excavations around the standing Theus-Roberts house consisted of four 1x1 meter</u>

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excavation units, and a small stripping of surface soils away from one of those units. Other features around the property were investigated with 40 shovel tests (8 did not produce artifactual materials).

Three of the excavation units exposed brick foundation features of a commissary with large quantities of machine cut and smaller quantities of wire cut nails (Table 2). Rock and brick rubble were quite common in the area. These units are just east of the house. Window glass was quite abundant in this area, and there is a possibility that the commissary may have been built on an earlier structure. Without additional excavations, the exact nature of these features is difficult to assess, though the materials are clearly of the 19th century and relate at least to the commissary servicing the surrounding rural community of tenant farmers.

The fourth excavation unit was excavated in the general vicinity of a corn crib east southeast of the house. Soils here were uniform dark brownish-gray sandy soils, and no subsurface features were observed. Shovel testing in the area produced large quantities of artifacts dating to the 19th century. Artifact counts in the excavation unit itself were lower than the surrounding shovel tests would have suggested.

Other areas investigated on this parcel included shovel testing in the vicinity of a grist mill in front of the Theus-Roberts farm house, two other locations where commissaries are known to have stood, a windmill, a gear or tack shop (also in the front yard of the Theus-Roberts house), a detached kitchen subsequently converted to a dairy operation, and a carriage house (Figure 2).

Materials Recovered and Findings - Table 1 illustrates a breakdown of materials by broad categories. Additional analysis by smaller subareas was also performed and will only be summarized here (see Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board publication, Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1950, Volume II for further details).

A total of 4,153 artifacts were recovered from the excavations at the Theus-Roberts house (8LE1962). Numerically, the largest category of artifacts recovered was

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glass, particularly window glass (Table 1). Because there was an inadequate comparative collection for glass, analysis of this material was limited in nature. Nails were slightly less frequent, and were followed by brick fragments and metal artifacts. Ceramics contributed 4% of the total artifact inventory.

Nails were placed in one of three categories, with the earliest being first: hand wrought, machine cut, and wire. Only one handwrought nail was recovered at the Theus-Roberts House (Table 2), in the area of one of the commissaries (Commissary 1, Figure 2). The bulk of the nails at this commissary, however, were machine cut forms (69%). Other locations on this property, such as the gear/tack shop, detached kitchen/dairy area, and corncrib area were also dominated by machine cut nails (over 60% at these locations). Nails were infrequently recovered in the area of the windmill (n=3) and the grist mill (n=10), and all these forms were wire cut, indicating both their late construction, and activities which did not produce or lead to the loss of a large number of the nails. Two of the commissaries also produced low nail counts; in one case a single machine cut nail was recovered, and at the second commissary 16 nails were recovered, with 11 being machine Substantial differences in nail counts and nail forms reflect both distinctions in activities at these locations as well as chronological separation of these locales. Additional excavations would probably provide even greater information further differentiating these areas and the tasks associated with them.

A wide variety of <u>ceramics</u> were recovered from the Theus-Roberts property (Table 3). Many of the varieties recovered show broad ranges of temporal use, and their manufacture may span many decades. The number of examples of some wares are relatively small, and in many cases fewer than ten specimens of individual types were recovered. Such small sample sizes present hazards for many kinds of interpretive efforts. However, certain generalizations can be made.

Almost all the locations at Theus-Roberts which produced any ceramics produced proportionally higher number of ceramics than were identified at Bannerman Plantation, a large-scale plantation that had 65-75 slaves that was also

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investigated as part of the survey. Ceramics were, however, either entirely absent, or were represented by fewer than five sherds in a number of locations. The areas with low ceramic incidence were typically areas where activities generally did not involve either cooking or storage, such as the gristmill and windmill locales, gear/tack house, and several of the commissary locations.

Some of the earliest ceramics at Theus-Roberts were the stonewares, some of which have median ceramic dates in the 18th century, and were most common in the first commissary, carriage house, and corncrib areas. These wares attest to the early nature of these locations. Other later ceramics, such as the whitewares, were common in these locations as Pearlwares (some of which were, relatively speaking, more expensive) are, compared to Bannerman, less frequent at Theus-Roberts and may reflect the differences in economic status of the properties. (The Bannerman was a large-scale planter, while Roberts was a yeoman farmer who rose to modest planter status.) Pearlwares were identified in small quantities in the first commissary and at the detached kitchen/dairy locations. Whitewares, many of which are good indicators of 19th century occupations, are the most abundant ceramic at Theus-Roberts and appear in virtually all excavation areas discussed above. Porcelains contributed approximately 11% of the total ceramic inventory, and most (n=13) were found in excavations at the carriage house.

In some respects, the individual excavation areas are relatively distinct with respect to the nail and ceramic inventories, and show significant differences in the number of early versus late ceramics, as well as early and late nail types. The general sense is that there is less mixing of 20th century materials at the Theus-Roberts Farm than there was at the Bannerman Plantation. Additional excavations would be quite informative. Again, the supplementation of historic and first hand accounts of the property contribute to its potential significance. In addition to the high artifact densities, the presence of structure features (brick foundations, etc.) in several of the areas investigated suggested there are relatively intact archaeological features and materials.

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Archibald Property - 8LE1964 - Excavations on the Archibald property concentrated on two general areas (Figure One area, the most western, was in the vicinity of a reconstructed brick well near the modern entrance to the Archibald houses (west of the former Theus-Roberts house site). The second area included in this nomination contained three areas of specific interest, and was east of the well location. This area included the former Theus-Roberts house site and two tenant structures, located north and east of the former house site. No subsurface features or building remains were identified at any of these locations. However, the incidence of ceramics is particularly high in the area of the brick well on the western part of the property examined. Two surface collections of artifacts were made, and 85 shovel tests produced artifacts, while 70 shovel tests did not (total of 155 shovel tests).

Materials Recovered and Findings - A total of 1,289 artifacts were recovered from the excavations on the Archibald property (8LE1964). Numerically, the largest category of artifacts recovered were artifacts made of glass, which accounted for 35% of the total artifact inventory (Table 1). Metal artifacts and ceramics were relatively common, and each contributed approximately 20% of the artifact inventory. Nails, in contrast to the other properties, were less common and only accounted for 13% of the total artifact inventory. Again, most of the metal artifacts were heavily corroded and provided little information of significance at this level of analysis. At the present time, there is no good explanation for why glass remains were so high on the Archibald property.

At the former house site, 84% of the <u>nails</u> were machine cut (Table 2). Wire nail forms accounted for over 70% of the samples outside of the former house site. These structures, both from the standpoint of historic documentation and the archaeological investigations, are clearly later than the former house site, and appear to date predominantly to the 20th century or the later part of the 19th century.

Some of the earliest <u>ceramics</u> found during the investigations of the Theus-Roberts farm in general come from the former house site now on the Archibald property

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(Table 3). For example, whitewares (specifically those with ridges, scalloped and incised rims, and edges), constitute a group with a median ceramic date of approximately 1784. Four of the six specimens were recovered from the former house site, and the two other were recovered from investigations near the well west of the former house site. Creamwares with ridges, particularly if feathered, have a median ceramic date of 1792. While only a single specimen was identified, again it was recovered from the former house The pearlwares form a large group, with median dates as early as 1800, though most have slightly later median dates of between 1807 and 1815. Pearlwares are widely distributed and found at most locations. They were, however, most common at the former house site (n=34), and accounted for about 16% of the total sample at this location.

Some of the earliest stonewares, such as those which exhibit grey interiors or exteriors, royal blue, brown, yellow, white, green or black glaze, form an early group dating to the 18th century, and are also more common in the vicinity of the former house site. At the former house site, stonewares in general account for approximately 14% of the total ceramic inventory. Whitewares as a group (again many from the 19th century) account for over 60% of the total ceramic inventory at the former house site. The ceramic inventory at the former house site is both large and early, and clearly attests to its early occupation. the materials may be derived from mixing from the adjacent later tenant houses, but careful excavation should be able to differentiate the areas of mixing more thoroughly than we were able to do in this preliminary shovel testing program. The artifact inventory here, however, is quite large, diverse and provides a relatively distinct archaeological resource dating to the early part of the 19th century.

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LIST OF RESOURCES

Owner: JR = J. H. Roberts Estate

A = Archibald

Contributing buildings:

1. Theus-Roberts House (JR)

Contributing sites:

- 1. smokehouse site (JR)
- 2. garage site (JR)
- 3. commissary site, 19th century (JR)
- 4. dairy site (JR)
- 5. carriage house site (JR)
- 6. commissary site, c1910 (JR)
- 7. gristmill site (JR)
- 8. commissary site, c1925-1940s (JR)
- 9. gear or tack shed site (JR)
- 10. windmill site (JR)
- 11. milk barn site (JR)
- 12. hay barn site (JR)
- 13. corn crib site (JR)
- 14. Clayton House site (A)
- 15. Theus House site (A)
- 16. Theus cemetery site (A)

Non-contributing buildings:

1. Archibald barn (A)

Non-contributing sites:

1. Club house (A)

Non-contributing structures:

- 1. garage (shed) (JR)
- 2. hay barn (shed) (JR)
- 3. "Butler Barn" crib (JR)
- 4. tractor barn (shed) (JR)

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SUMMARY

The Roberts Farm Historical & Archaeological District is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, and Ethnic Heritage/Black, and under Criterion C for Architecture. is also significant under Criterion D because of its potential to address, through archaeological investigation, questions relating to lifestyles and agricultural practices in the antebellum period and late 19th and early 20th centuries for both white farmers and African-American tenant It is significant on a state level because it offers important insight into the plantation economy and agriculture in the region once known as Middle Florida, which at one time was the social, agricultural, and political center of the state. It contributes to the historical architectural resources of the Leon County multiple property nomination Rural Resources of Leon County, 1821-1945 under Historic Contexts I: The Antebellum and Civil War Period, 1821-1865; Context II: Reconstruction and Diversification, 1866-1889; and Context III: Hunting Plantations, Tenants and Yeoman Farmers (1890-1945). falls under Associated Property Type F.4.: Cultural Landscapes of Leon County.

CHRONOLOGY & HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF PROPERTY

Samuel and Mariah Theus moved to Middle Florida from South Carolina in 1829 (Leon County Deed Records: B: 635). Their home, the older four rooms of the present Theus-Roberts House, was probably built in 1830. It was located on the north side of today's Roberts Road; graves remain near this old homesite. Both the original homesite and Theus cemetery are included as contributing sites within the district. The dwelling was built of hewn timbers using mortise-and-tenon joints and applied Greek Revival moldings around doors and windows.

Samuel died in 1844 leaving 360 acres and thirteen slaves to be divided among his heirs - Mariah, a son, and two granddaughters (Leon County Deed Records: G: 622). One of his granddaughters, Eliza Ann Cook, married Thomas Jefferson Roberts in 1852 (Leon County Marriage Records: X: 166). Roberts was born in Florida; his parents were from Georgia (U.S. Census: 1850). Eliza and Thomas began with

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her property of nearly 300 acres - her combined inheritance from her father and grandfather, and a gift from her grandmother. Tax records show that they had five slaves in 1853, a number that increased to twelve in 1854. These counts placed them in the category of yeoman farmers. By the 1860s, however, they had become modest planters, with twenty-five to twenty-eight slaves. They built the plantation to nearly 1500 acres by 1870 (State of Florida Tax Rolls:1870). The properties comprising the district were assembled by 1883 (Ball and Bradford: 1883).

The property on which the house now stands was an 1861 purchase of 240 acres from J.D.F. Houck (Leon County Deed Records: M: 658). Family tradition states that the Theus house was moved on logs pulled by oxen to its present location, southwest of its original site. Tradition also states that the Roberts' son, William, was born in the present, enlarged house (Charles Roberts: September 12, 1990; Reese: 1911, unpaged), implying that the house was moved between the 1861 land purchase and William's birth in Tax records appear to substantiate the move, showing a change between October 1862 and October 1863 - a removal of "improvements" valued at \$600 from Mariah Theus' property and an addition of "improvements" valued at \$3000 to Thomas J. Robert's property (State of Florida Tax Rolls: 1861-1863). The increased value of the "improvements" implies that the enlargement of the home from four rooms to six rooms with front and back porches and detached kitchen occurred at the same time as the relocation.

Thomas J. Roberts expanded his farm to 1560 acres and was involved in the progressive agricultural activities of his day (State of Florida Tax Rolls: 1873). He was elected a director of the Agricultural Society, formed in 1868 in Leon County to encourage experimentation in methods, machinery, fertilizers and crop diversification (Paisley: 1981: 42; Tallahassee Weekly Floridian: September 22, 1868). He was a cattle breeder, and ran a saw mill, cotton gin, sugar mill, and gristmill for the Centerville community (Warner: 1889: 260; State of Florida Tax Rolls: 1868; Richards: 1886). In 1881 he was commissioned by Governor Bloxham as a National Cotton Planters Association delegate to a meeting in Atlanta which featured a display of commercial machinery, products, raw materials and a model cotton factory (Tallahassee Weekly Floridian: November 22,

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1881; Davis, 170). In 1884, the local newspaper reported that Roberts was sending Irish potatoes and samples of Leon County tobacco to northern markets (Tallahassee Weekly Floridian: April 8, 1884; Paisley: 1981: 52).

In the mid-1880s, Thomas was aided in his businesses by his two sons, Philip and William. Philip was his partner in Tallahassee, where "T.J. Roberts & Son" ran a livery stable and a general mercantile (Leon County Deed Records: BB: 125, 135, 519; Tallahassee Weekly Floridian: August 19, 1886; October 27, 1887; December 4, 1888). William (Will) oversaw the farm, running a steam-powered cotton gin, selling cotton seed, wholesaling crops, operating a neighborhood commissary and gristmill, and breeding cattle-- "the finest herd of Durhams south of Lexington, Ky" (Leon County Probate Records: 1185; Warner: 1889: 260).

Thomas moved into town in the 1890s, purchasing a house known as "The Columns" (N.R. 1975) in 1897, the year Will married (Leon County Deed Records: GG: 329). Will and his wife Lillian lived at the farm, which they continued to operated after Thomas' death in 1901. The family interest in new crops and diversity continued with tung trees, pecan trees, and shade tobacco. Tenant farmers cultivated part of the nine hundred worked acres, growing corn, cotton, peavine hay, velvet beans, and peanuts (Reese: 1911: unpaged).

The Roberts dairy production yielded eighty-five pounds of butter weekly from a herd of Jersey cows; the farm also had chickens and hogs (Reese: 1911: unpaged). The Roberts commissary supplied the tenants and neighborhood farms with coffee, snuff, candy, meat, syrup, sardines, cigars, blueing, soap, flours, and buckets (Leon County Probate Records: 1185).

The 1914 Smith-Lever Act provided the basis for a federally sponsored agricultural extension program, and Lillian Roberts became the first home extension agent for Leon County (Wilson and Ferris: 32; Charles Roberts: September 12, 1990). After William's death in 1937, Lillian continued the farm operation with the help of her sons. The land north of Roberts Road had been sold 1902-1936; the four sons divided the remaining property after Lillian's death in 1963. Three of the sons' parcels remain in the family. The farm received Century Pioneer Farm status from the Florida

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Department of Agriculture in 1986, recognizing the farm's continued operation by the same family for over one hundred years.

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- Agriculture The Roberts Farm Historical & Archaeological District fulfills the requirements for listing in the National Register under Criterion A at the state level. The Roberts Farm traces its founding back to the Theus family, who established a farm in the area in the Thomas J. Roberts, antebellum planter and successful 1880s businessman, expanded the farm, enlarged the Theus-Roberts House to its present appearance, and lived in it from the 1860s until 1897. The district includes the archaeological site of his commissary; associated agricultural support buildings are represented by sites of the smokehouse, milk barn, hay barn, and corn crib. Antebellum slave quarter sites, which yielded valuable information for this study, are located to the west of the Theus-Roberts House site, just outside the district boundaries. The Roberts family continued to farm the property in the twentieth century. Contributing sites associated with William Roberts' farm operation 1897-1937 are two commissary sites, a gristmill site, a gear/tack shed site, and a c1910 windmill site. Secondary structures for the Theus-Roberts House include the dairy site, the carriage house site, and the garage site. The district remains agricultural acreage today.
- 2. Architecture The Theus-Roberts house is significant as one of the few remaining examples of rural antebellum architecture in Leon County. The frame vernacular home retains its 1860s integrity. The Greek Revival treatment of doors, windows, and fireplaces is typical for North Florida during the mid-nineteenth century. The home also features a full-width Carolina porch. The non-historic alterations do not destroy the basic integrity of the historic house.
- 3. <u>Commerce</u> Roberts was a farmer, cattle breeder, and owner/operator of a cotton gin, a saw mill, a gristmill, a sugar mill, and a commissary. He also owned a livery stable and mercantile business in downtown Tallahassee. His son William continued the farm and also continued his

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Ocalian marks of the second	Roberts Farm Historical &
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father's commissary, ginning, and gristmill operation. The district includes three commissary sites and a gristmill site.

- 4. Ethnic Heritage/Black The district includes a 19th and 20th century tenant site, the Clayton House site. As mentioned above, Roberts owned slaves who lived in quarters that were located just outside the western boundary of the district. Although the quarters are not included within the boundaries, the sites of the gin, commissary, etc. that are within the boundaries were the places of work and activity for the slaves and, therefore, are also significant because of their association with the ethnic heritage of African-Americans.
- Archaeology The Roberts Farm Historic & Archaeological District possesses archaeological significance for a number of reasons. It offers insight into major aspects of the plantation system in Middle Florida which has received little, if any, systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Also, in contrast to many plantation studies which focus on larger, more "prestigious" operations, the Roberts Farm District represents a type of resource (small acreage, small slave holdings) that is underrepresented in more traditional Additionally, as many authors note, relatively few studies. postbellum tenant structures have been examined from an archaeological standpoint (Orser 1988). Finally, it provides information on the complex of buildings and structures associated with agriculture in the early part of this century. The district, therefore, provides valuable information concerning Leon County's agricultural transition, from having a plantation economy to having a tenant farming economy.

The resources briefly outlined here represent a broad spectrum of historic resources in terms of chronological placement (antebellum, postbellum, and early 20th century) and distinct economic spheres (the small farming operations of Theus-Roberts and a tenant structure). The sites within the district show significant differences with respect to the distribution and frequency of chronologically sensitive artifacts, particularly nails and ceramics. The Roberts Farm District is significant as it encompasses types of rural resources of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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Research Questions - The main goal of this investigation was to identify the existence of potentially significant historic archaeological features. Due to funding constraints, intensive investigation of identified sites was not possible. However, it is clear that additional archaeological investigation into the Roberts Farm District has the potential to address significant research questions. The plantation system in Middle Florida evolved relatively late, and thus represents one of the last geographic extensions of the plantation system in the South. Further investigation of the Roberts Farm District could address questions related to the chronological and possibly economic contrast to other plantation systems developed elsewhere in the South. Additional investigation of this property would also provide an excellent framework to begin reconstruction of life in Florida during the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries, particularly related to African-Americans whose lifestyles and cultures are not nearly as well documented through written resources.

Specific sites within the district have the potential to yield additional information. Likewise, the tenant house site merits further investigation. Some of the agricultural outbuilding sites possess additional potential. Because of high artifact densities and the presence of structure features (brick foundations, etc.), the sites around the standing Roberts farm house deserve additional investigation. Broad scale investigations opening up larger horizontal areas should be quite effective. Substantial differences in nail counts and nail forms in this area reflect distinctions in both activities and chronology, and could address questions about the agricultural activities and evolution of the farm.

The artifact inventory of the original homesite is large, diverse, early, and relatively chronologically discreet. Further investigation of this property could address questions related to the early white settlement of Middle Florida, and provide the opportunity for comparisons with other contemporaneous plantation systems in the South.

Some sites had low artifact counts, and further investigation might generate more informative results. Finally, the sites studied were known to exist because of

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the strong oral history tradition of the Roberts family members. It is likely that there are other areas that merit investigation.

This study confirmed the presence of numerous archaeological features in the Roberts Farm District. These features contribute to the significance of the property, and possess the potential to yield important additional information on the rural development of Middle Florida from antebellum times through the early 20th century.

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Roberts Farm Historical & Archaeological District, Leon Co., FL

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal descriptions of the two parcels included in the district boundaries are:

PROPERTY OF DELBERT M. & K.R. ARCHIBALD

Commence at a point on the northerly maintained right-of-way of Roberts Road opposite the entrance to the J.H. Roberts Estate property and follow right-of-way a distance of 1146 feet east to the point of beginning. From said point of beginning run north a distance of 733 feet; north 45 degrees east a distance of 215 feet; south 45 degrees east a distance of 468 feet; south a distance of approximately 180 feet to a dirt road; follow dirt road south and southwest to the northerly maintained right-of-way of Roberts Road and west along right-of-way to POB.

PROPERTY OF THE J. H. ROBERTS ESTATE

Commence at the Southwest corner of the North Half of Section 31, Township 2 North, Range 2 East and run thence North 89 degrees 49 minutes 10 seconds East along the South boundary of said North Half a distance of 5,062.86 feet to the point of beginning; from said point of beginning, run thence North 00 degrees 10 minuutes 30 seconds East 2,636.15 feet to the centerline of Roberts Road (Centerville to Chaires Public Road), thence along said centerline South 89 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds East 1,331.93 feet, thence South 00 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds West, along the East boundary of the West Half of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 32, Township 2 North, Range 2 East, a distance of 2,628.85 feet to the South boundary of the North Half of said Section 32, thence South 89 degrees 49 minutes 10 seconds West along the South boundary of said North Half of Section 32 and the South boundary of the North Half of Section 31, Township 2 North, Range 2 East, a distance of 1618.96 feet to the point of beginning, less and except that part of the above described property lying within the right of way of Roberts Road, containing 96.72 acres, more or less.

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These combined boundaries are represented by a heavy black line on the attached map entitled, "Theus-Roberts Farm."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The acreage included in the district has been determined through historical research and field archaeology which verified the locations of sites of agricultural processing buildings and dwellings associated with the Roberts Farm. Slave cabins associated with the antebellum Roberts Farm were investigated archaeologically, but lie on property that is located to the west of the district boundaries. The boundaries encompass contiguous acreage that has remained within the Roberts Family and has been continuously farmed by them since c1830.

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<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	Northing
1	16	772920	3381800
2	16	773100	3381800
3	16	773090	3380640
4	16	772420	3380640
5	16	772420	3381450
6	16	772930	3381470

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Section numbe	Photos 1 Roberts Farm Historical & Archaeological District, Leon Co., FL				
1	 Roberts Farm Historic & Archaeological District Tallahassee vicinity, Leon County, Florida G.B. Waldorf March 1992 Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board Theus-Roberts House in setting, facing SW 1 of 23 				
Note photo	: The above informtion is the same for the remaining ographs, unless noted otherwise.				
2	6) Theus-Roberts House, facade, facing S 7) 2 of 23				
3	6) Detail showing inset Carolina porch on Theus-Roberts House, facing W7) 3 of 23				
4	6) Main entrance, Theus-Roberts House, facing S 7) 4 of 23				
5	6) W elevation, Theus-Roberts House, facing E 7) 5 of 23				
6	6) S elevation, Theus-Roberts House, facing N 7) 6 of 23				
7	6) E elevation, Theus-Roberts House, facing W 7) 7 of 23				
8	 4) April 1992 6) Interior entrance hall, Theus-Roberts House, facing N 7) 8 of 23 				
9	4) April 1992 6) Living Room, Theus-Roberts House, facing NW 7) 9 of 23				
10	4) August 1992 6) Dining Room, Theus-Roberts House, facing NW 7) 10 of 23				

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- 11 4) April 1992
 - 6) SE bedroom (bath door), Theus-Roberts House, facing SE
 - 7) 11 of 23
- 12 4) July 1992
 - 6) Molding detail, SW bedroom, E door, Theus-Roberts
 House
 - 7) 12 of 23
- 13 4) April 1992
 - 6) NE bedroom, Theus-Roberts House, facing SE
 - 7) 13 of 23
- 14 4) April 1992
 - 6) Hall door, Theus-Roberts, facing SW
 - 7) 14 of 23
- 15 3) Photographer unknown
 - 4) 1930s
 - 6) Commissary and Gristmill, facing N
 - 7) 15 of 23
- 16 3) Photographer unknown
 - 4) 1950s
 - 6) Milk Barn, facing N
 - 7) 16 of 23
- 17 6) Theus Cemetery, facing N
 - 7) 17 of 23
- 18 3) National Archives Soil Survey
 - 4) 1937
 - 6) Aerial view of Roberts Farm
 - 7) 18 of 23
- 19 6) "Garage," facing NE
 - 7) 19 of 23
- 20 6) Hay Barn, facing SE
 - 7) 20 of 23
- 21 6) Butler Barn, facing SE
 - 7) 21 of 23

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- 6) Tractor Barn, facing SW 22
 - 7) 22 of 23
- 6) Archibald Barn, facing E 7) 23 of 23 23

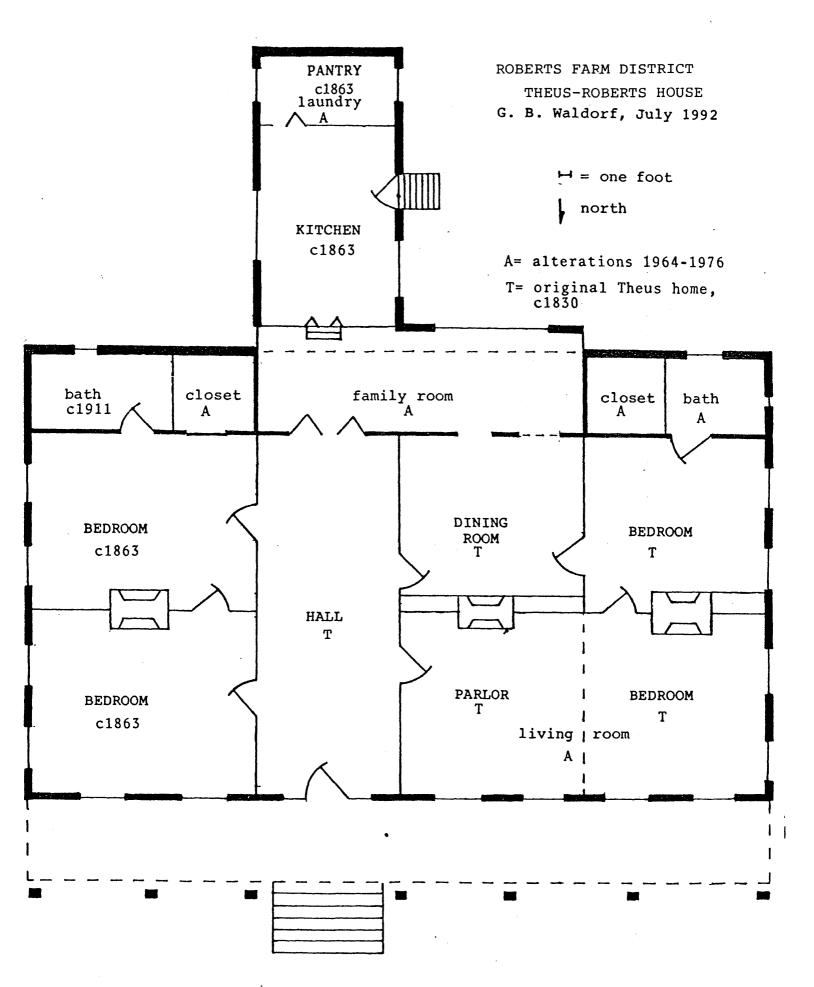
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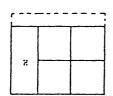
	Owners	1	Roberts Farm Historical &
Section number _		Page	Archaeological District, Leon Co., FL

OWNERS OF PROPERTY (according to county Property Appraiser's Office)

Delbert M. & K. R. Archibald Rt. 3 Box 745 Tallahassee, FL 32308 904-893-8884

J. H. Roberts Estate (Bill & Steve Roberts)
Rt. 3 Box 742
Tallahassee, FL 32308
904-893-3538



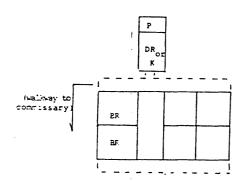


c1830

THEUS-ROBERTS

HOUSE DEVELOPMENT

Samuel Theus constructs side-hall house on original site. H= hall

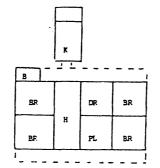


c1863

Thomas J. Roberts moves house to current site; front becomes back.

 added two bedrooms, corches, detached kitchen/pantry or dining room/pantry
 BR- bedroom P- pantry
 DR- dining room

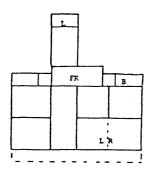
K= kitchen



c1910

- * bathroom added by enclosing east end of porch (8)
- * rooms used as indicated

PL= parlor



1964-1976

- wall removed to create living room (LR)
- * second bath added
- * pantry converted to laundry (L)
- family room created by enclosing porch (FR)
- * walk-in closets added to baths

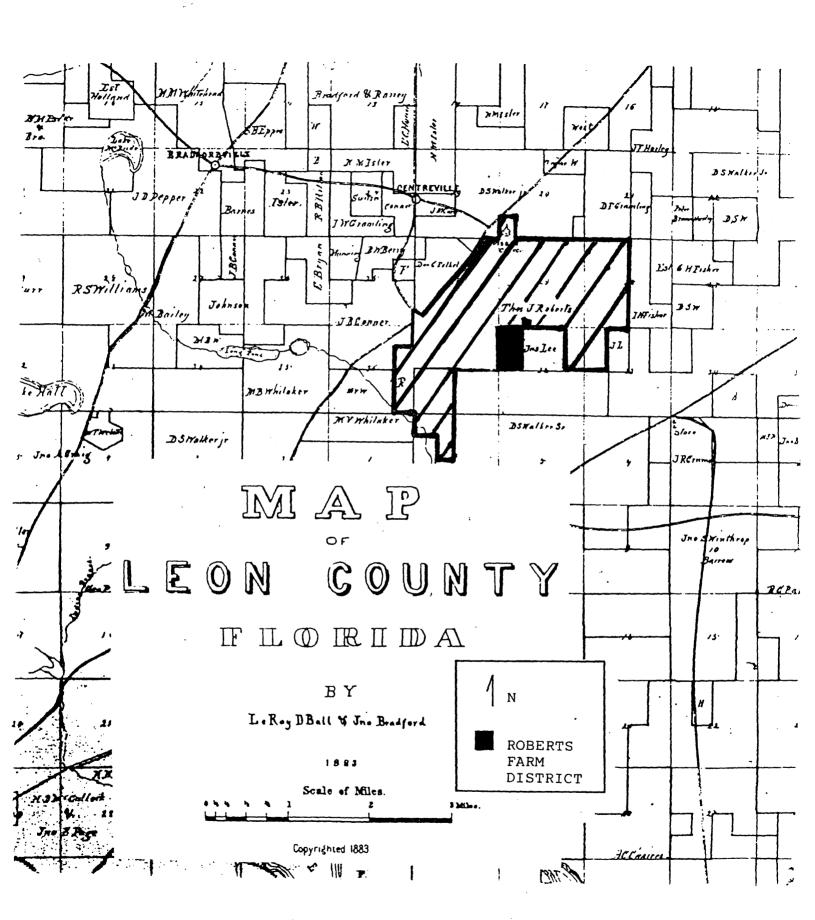


TABLE 1

COMPLETE ARTIFACT INVENTORY BY BROAD CATEGORY BY SITE

Counts (N) and Weights (GM)

and Percentages of Count (N%) and Weight (GM%)

			-ROBERTS E1962				SCH 1963				IIBALD 1964	
CATEGORY	N	GM	N& 	GM%	N 	GM	N%	GM%	N 	GM	N&	GM%
BONE	275	140.8	6.62	1.43	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	3	39.0	0.23	0.39
BRICK	695	1201.2	16.74	12.25	100	586.0	6.56	7.22	83	836.6	6.44	8.42
CAULKING	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	0.7	0.08	0.01
CEMENT	7	27.0	0.17	0.28	1	103.1	0.07	0.16	7	136.7	0.54	1.38
CHARCOAL	63	9.2	1.52	0.09	26	38.1	1.71	0.43	11	14.3	0.85	0.14
CLAY	0	0.0	0.10	0.06	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
CERAMIC	165	420.2	3.97	4.27	111	798.5	7.28	8.94	252	723.3	19.55	27.42
COTTON	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	1.0	0.08	0.00
GLASS	1203	2033.6	28.97	20.75	222	1650.8	17.71	20.05	452	2923.8	35.07	29.43
LEATHER	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	4.5	0.08	0.05
LITHIC	3	18.6	0.07	0.19	3	24.9	0.23	0.32	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
METAL	609	3325.3	14.66	33.92	314	3029.7	20.59	33.93	277	2430.7	21.49	24.47
MORTAR	17	77.1	0.40	0.70	2	9.3	0.13	0.10	8	45.6	0.62	0.46
NAIL	872	2324.4	23.20	23.90	686	2472.9	44.98	27.67	168	717.1	13.03	7.22
PLASTER	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
PLASTIC	58	23.9	1.40	0.24	1	2.4	0.07	0.03	11	15.2	0.85	0.15
RESIN	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
ROCK	5	34.7	0.12	0.35	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
RUBBER	8	22.6	0.19	0.23	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	2	4.4,	0.16	0.04
SHELL	14	6.5	0.34	0.07	4	1.4	0.26	0.02	3	4.5	0.23	0.05
SHINGLE	16	4.1	0.39	0.04	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	0.3	0.08	0.01
SLAG	132	113.1	3.18	1.15	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
SLATE	0	0.0	0.02	0.01	4	6.9	0.33	0.08	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
STAPLE	1	7.6	0.02	0.08	2	12.0	0.13	0.13	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
TABBY	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0.0	0,00	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
MISC*	4	4.6	0.10	0.07	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	8	36.5	0.62	0.37
TOTAL	4153	9803.0	100.0	100	1525	8928.6	100	100	1289	9933.5	100	100

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^{*} Includes unidentified materials

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS

	(COUNT	WE:	IGHT
NAIL TYPE	N	₹N	GM	%GM
MURIS DODEDES BADY OF E1062				
THEUS-ROBERTS FARM - 8LE1962	•	0.10	2 10	0.10
HAND WROUGHT	1	0.10	3.10	0.12
MACHINE CUT	586	59.55	1563.00	59.27
ROOFING	3	0.30	5.30	0.20
WIRE	343	34.86	967.90	36.70
UID	51	5.18	97.70	3.70
GUTSCH PROPERTY - 8LE1963				
MACHINE CUT	481	83.80	1678.75	77.71
ROOFING	1	0.17	1.80	0.08
WIRE	64	11.15	264.45	12.24
UID	28	4.87	215.25	9.96
ARCHIBALD PROPERTY				
MACHINE CUT	46	27.38	155.40	21.67
ROOFING	1	0.60	0.80	0.11
WIRE	108	64.29	513.40	71.59
UID	13	7.74	47.50	6.62

Weight in grams

TABLE 3
CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION

		COUNT	WE	WEIGHT		
CERAMIC TYPE	N	%N	GM	%GM		
THEUS-ROBERTS FARM - 8LE1962						
ABO. LAKE JACKSON PLAIN	1	0.58	3.90	0.89		
BASALT OR WEDGEWOOD; BUTTERFLY DESIGN	1	0.58	3.70	0.85		
BLUE WITH GOLD TRIM	1	0.58	0.80	0.18		
BONEWARE LEAD GLAZED (BLUE)	1	0.58	5.10	1.17		
BOOT BROWN AND WHITE	1	0.58	1.70	0.39		
CREAMWARE	1	0.58	2.70	0.62		
EARTHENWARE	6	3.50	24.35	5.58		
PEARLWARE	12	6.99	38.80	8.91		
PORCELAIN	20	11.68	38.90	8.91		
STONEWARE	12	7.00	86.05	19.73		
TILE PINK	4	2.32	10.40	2.38		
TURPENTINE CUP	1	0.58	2.50	0.57		
UID	2	1.17	1.13	0.30		
WHITEWARE	106	61.94	210.70	48.31		
YELLOW WARE	2	1.17	5.20	1.19		
GUTSCH PROPERTY - 8LE1963						
BONEWARE LEAD GLAZE	2	1.90	7.90	1.01		
CAROLINA WARE (WHITE)		0.95	6.80	0.87		
CREAMWARE	14	13.33	38.80	4.96		
EARTHENWARE	2	1.90	65.50	8.37		
PEARLWARE	27	25.71	459.10	58.66		
PORCELAIN AMERICAN	1	0.95	0.90	0.12		
STONEWARE	1	0.95	0.80	0.10		
UID	1	0.95	11.20	1.44		
WHITEWARE	51	48.56	183.30	23.42		
YELLOW WARE	5	4.76	8.20	1.05		
ARCHIBALD PROPERTY - 8LE1964						
CAROLINA WARE	7	2.78	21.55	0.79		
COARSE EARTHENWARE	2	0.79	5.00	0.18		
CREAMWARE	2	0.80	21.50	0.79		
FLOW BLUE (CONNECTED PIECES)	1	0.40	9.00	0.33		
METAL AND CERAMIC INSULATOR	1	0.40	1030.00	37.82		
METAL SPARK PLUG	1	0.40	94.50	3.47		
PEARLWARE	37	14.69	121.60	4.46		
PIPE DRAIN BROWN GLAZE	1	0.40	83.50	3.07		
PORCELAIN	6	2.38	29.70	1.09		
SPONGEWEAR	1	0.40	1.80	0.07		
STONEWEAR	35	13.90	737.80	27.10		
TILE BROWN COATING	3	1.19	59.00	2.17		
TRANSFER PRINT	2	0.80	6.60	0.25		
UID	7	2.78	9.70	0.38		
WHITEWEAR	146	57.95	492.00	18.06		

TABLE 4 THEUS-ROBERTS FARM EXCAVATIONS

Numeric Coordinate LOC#	Property and Site	FS Inventory	Unit
Roberts Pro	perty (8LE1962)		
27	Gin/grist mill	74, 79, 82	N875-N890 E1200
28	First commissary	103-105,122-126, 133-136	N809-N815 E1245-E1250
29	Second commissary	92-95	N890-N895 E1245-E1250
30	Third commissary	75,77,80	N880-N895 E1210
31	Windmill	83-85	N865 E1200-E1210
32	Gear/tack house	86-88	N850-N855 E1200-E1205
33	Carriage house	98-102	N840-N855 E1245-E1250
34	Corncrib	107-112, 127-131	N783-N788 E1241-E1245
35	Detached kitchen/dairy	113-121	N775-N783 E1192-E1207
Cutech Pron	perty (8LE1963)		
21	Tenant structure	1-15	N260-N393
21	south of branch	1-15	E628-E985
25	Tenant structure near chinaberry tree	16-27	N809-N815 E1245-E1250
26	Gin/grist mill	60-73	N825-N944 E850-E968
37	Quarters area	28-59, 137-151	N592-N777 E710-E790
Archibald P	roperty (8LE1964)		
22	Tenant structure near former house site (eastern)	165-177	N1043-N1053
23	Tenant structure near former house site (western)	178-190	N1033-N1048
24	Tenant structure near well	218-233, 235-239	N948-N1008 E730-E790
36	Former house site	152-164, 191-217	N916-N995 E1590-E1648

THEUS-ROBERTS HOUSE

LEON COUNTY

Interior Moldings

