Rediscovering the Ailey Young House: Continuing the Legacy of the Young Family of Wake Forest

PRESENTED BY
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HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

- Established by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 1966
- Under the provisions of the NHPA, as amended in 1980, State Historic Preservation Offices are required to award at least 10% of their annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) appropriation to Certified Local Governments (CLGs) in their state.
In 1980, Congress amended the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to require each state to establish a procedure by which local governments may be certified to participate in the national framework of historic preservation programs.

North Carolina currently has 49 CLGs.
FUNDING SOURCE

- Funding comes from Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues (not tax dollars).

- The HPF uses revenues of a non-renewable resource to benefit the preservation of other irreplaceable resources.
How Are These Funds Available to SHPOs?

- The HPF is authorized at $150 million per year and each SHPO must apply annually for funding. Established in 1977, the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) is the funding source of the preservation awards to the States, Tribes, local governments, and non-profits.

- Funds are appropriated by Congress and administered by the National Park Service (NPS). The total for FY 2016 was $46,925,000.

- The HPF helps Historic Preservation Offices in 50 states, the District of Columbia, and eight US territories carry out federal NPS programs (i.e. National Register, Section 106 Review, CLG program).
GRANT APPLICATION PROCESS

- Grant applications are available each fall

- Deadline is always scheduled for sometime in late February

- HPO staff available to offer assistance (i.e. feasibility, budget, project description)

- ***If you have a project in mind, please contact HPO staff right away.***
Within a CLG, eligible applicants include:

- local governments
- local historic preservation commissions
- nonprofit organizations (applying through the local CLG)
- educational institutions (applying through the local CLG)

***Privately-owned and religious buildings are not eligible.***

**Note:** There have occasionally been funds for non-CLG projects in the past. However, funds have not been available in recent years due to lower HPF appropriations.
PROJECTS ELIGIBLE FOR CLG FUNDING

- architectural and archaeological surveys
- nominations of eligible districts and properties to the National Register of Historic Places
- survey publication manuscripts (but not publication costs)
- educational programs & training workshops
- restoration of National Register-listed properties
- studies (i.e. historic structure, engineering reports) for NR-listed properties
- local preservation design guidelines and preservation plans
HOW MUCH MONEY IS AVAILABLE IN A CLG GRANT?

- Most recently, $85,000 to $105,000 has been appropriated NC for CLGs projects. For FY 2016, awards ranged from $500 to $20,000.

- Local matching funds “should” cover 40% or more of the total project cost. (Matching grants ensure there is a strong state and local commitment to projects and that more historic preservation work is being performed than if only federal funds were involved.)
HOW DOES THE HPO DECIDE WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE FUNDED?

- Does the project address one or more of the goals in North Carolina's historic preservation plan?
- Does it contribute to statewide architectural or archaeological inventory of historic resources?
- Does it address comprehensive planning considerations?
- Does it include a realistic budget, local commitment, and demonstrate the ability of the applicant to carry out the project successfully?
- How many and what is the quality of resources in project area?
- Consideration is also given to the region (try to distribute projects across the state) and amount of time since the last CLG award.
THINGS TO REMEMBER….

- This is a reimbursement grant. Consultant/contractor must be paid, then CLG requests reimbursement from the HPO.

- Project cannot already be underway nor can a consultant be hired in advance.

- Must complete project by the end of the next federal fiscal year. Grants for FY 2017 will need to be completed by August of 2018.

- The HPO will help you throughout the entire application process.
Sample Schedule

**October-November**
Applications available

**October-December**
Contact the HPO & CLG staff.

**Early February**
Postmark deadline for submission of all grant applications to HPO

**February**
HPO staff reviews applications

**March**
Application reviewed by grants committee according to evaluation criteria

**March-May**
Selection of projects by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

**May-June**
Grantee’s acceptance of grant by executing Grantee Agreement according to NPS guidelines. (HPO prepares contract.)
May-August
Grantee, in consultation with HPO project specialist, distributes Requests for Proposals (RFPs), reviews proposals, and chooses a project consultant. HPO writes contract for use between the grantee and the project consultant.

NOTE: All grant projects “should” be under contract by September 30 of the grant award year. Will include the scope of work and time-product-payment schedule.

September-October
Initial phases of contracted project activity (exceptions training, workshops, special events)
Fiscal Year Following Grant Award

**October-June**
Major phases of project activity under guidelines and supervision of HPO specialists. Project drafts are due.

**July-August**
Final project activities completed

**August 20th**
Deadline for eligible project activity.

**August 31st**
Final deadline for requesting grant funds and submitting financial documentation forms.
ADDITIONAL FUNDING SOURCES

- The Preservation Directory:
  http://www.preservationdirectory.com/PreservationGeneralResources/GrantsFundingSources.aspx#private

- The National Trust for Historic Preservation:
  http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/find-funding/
  http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/find-funding/special-funds/#Mitchell

- The National Park Service:
  http://www.nps.gov/history/grants.htm

- National Maritime Heritage Grants:
  http://www.nps.gov/maritime/grants/intro.htm

- The Golden Leaf Foundation:
  http://www.goldenleaf.org/seekers.html

- The Covington Foundation:
  http://www.mscovingtonfoundation.org/guidelines.php
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• The Ailey Young House is owned by the Town of Wake Forest

• It was “rediscovered” in 2008 during a historic resources survey of the town

• The area around the house was cleaned up, the house was secured, and it was designated a local landmark in 2012

• 2015 Town received a $10,000 grant to begin the stabilization of the structure

• The Historic Preservation Commission is raising funds to complete the rehabilitation of the house

• A new roof is the next step

• The site was metal detected and the artifacts were given to the town, however, no map was submitted
The Town of Wake Forest Historic Preservation Commission received a matching Historic Preservation Fund Grant from the Department of the Interior administered by the NC Historic Preservation Office to conduct a Ground Penetrating Radar workshop for the public.

Partnered with the Office of State Archaeology and contracted with New South Associates to complete this workshop.

Office of State Archaeology completed artifact analysis.

New South completed Ground Penetrating Radar of the site.

The hope is the information collected from both methods will provide valuable information to interpret the history of the site and the Young family.
What is the Ailey Young House?

The Ailey Young House is a rare example of Reconstruction-era housing. It was built around 1875 by Professor William Simmons as rental property for African American tenant farmers and workers.

In 1899 Professor Simmons’ widow, Mary Elizabeth sold the house and the property to Ailey Young.

Ailey Young and her husband Henry raised their family in the house. Their oldest son Allen started the first private school for African American children in Wake Forest.
1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Wake Forest, NC
Saddlebag House Form
Allen Young (1875 – 1956)
African American heritage is often found in small, unadorned structures. For the most part these are not as grand or visually impressive as traditionally recognized places such as the homes of political leaders or wealthy industrialists. Many are in poor condition or have been extensively altered. In spite of this, they can offer a tangible and rich reminder of African American heritage.

-National Trust for Historic Preservation
Ailey Young House Rehabilitation

South elevation before (left)
South elevation in process (lower left)
South elevation in process (below)
Ailey Young House Rehabilitation

West side room before (left)
West side room after (below)
Ailey Young House Rehabilitation – West Side Room and new board and batten
The Ailey Young House – This Place Matters

Ailey Young House
Historic Landmark
Built c. 1875 - Childhood Home of Allen Young
Founder (1905) of First School for
African American Students in Wake Forest

To Contribute toward Renovation go to
www.wakeforestnc.gov/aleyouthouse.aspx
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR AND SYSTEMATIC METAL DETECTING AT THE AILEY YOUNG HOUSE

Sarah Lowry
Shawn Patch
Archaeologist and Geophysics Specialist
New South Associates, Inc.
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)

- GPR is a geophysical technique used to map changes in the subsurface.
- When people alter their environment they often change the physical characteristics of the subsurface.
- These changes reflect electromagnetic energy which is recorded by the GPR computer and used to make 3D maps.
BASIC THEORY OF OPERATION

- "Active" system
- Records two way travel time of electromagnetic energy from transmitter to receiver
- Amplitude of reflection
GPR System Components

Computer

Antenna

Cable
METAL DETECTION

• A metal detector is a geophysical instrument that sends a magnetic field into the ground. It produces a current in metal objects in the ground, which is picked up by the metal detector.

• When metal is found the metal detector sounds a series of tones.

• Detectorists can use metal detectors to make maps of artifact distributions.

• Context is important, all artifacts are mapped carefully before being removed for curation.

• At this site we set our metal detectors to only sound for non-iron objects. This allowed us to filter out nails and other iron objects and target artifacts that might tell us a more personal story about the site.
THE AILEY YOUNG HOUSE
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Are there any identifiable subsurface features associated with the Ailey Young House?
  - Can we identify garden features, outbuildings, privies, or wells?
- Can we identify artifacts associated with 19th century house occupation?
- Are there intact archaeological features associated with the early periods of house habitation?
SLICE MAPS
GPR RESULTS
METAL DETECTOR RESULTS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Site #</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Level Depth</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Finish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS 1</td>
<td>Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear</td>
<td>small square vial. No makers mark.</td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 2</td>
<td>Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 3</td>
<td>Whiteware, Plain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 4</td>
<td>Perfume/ Cosmetic Bottle, Glass</td>
<td>'Dorothy Gray Made in USA'</td>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 5</td>
<td>Unidentified Machine Part</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 6</td>
<td>Table Fork, Metal</td>
<td>makers mark illegible</td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 7</td>
<td>Button, Porcelain, Prosser</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 7</td>
<td>Canning Seal, Milk Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 7</td>
<td>Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 8</td>
<td>Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 9</td>
<td>Button, Other Unidentified Metal</td>
<td>Button back, shank missing</td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 10</td>
<td>Enamelled Tin Ware</td>
<td>Small bowl</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 11</td>
<td>Ironstone, Hotel Ware, Rolled Rim</td>
<td>Green line around rim, shallow bowl</td>
<td>0-10 cmbs</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 13</td>
<td>Ironstone, Hotel Ware, Rolled Rim</td>
<td>Shenango China, Green line around rim, small bowl, similar, but does not match Bag 11</td>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARTIFACTS BEFORE CURATION

- These photos show the artifacts when they were recovered from the property.
- Provided by Michelle Michael
- The site was metal detected by an amateur detectorist and the artifacts were given to the town, however, no map was submitted
Mason Jars
Clorox Bottles 1950’s

Soda Bottles
CONCLUSION FROM ARTIFACTS

- The whiteware ceramic was made before the Young family lived in the house. We know that Ailey was owned by the Simmons family and Mrs. Simmons was very fawn of Ailey which may suggest the ceramic was given as a gift to the Young’s when they moved into the house.

- The musical instruments reinforces the knowledge that 2 of Allen Young’s sons knew and taught music classes at Allen’s school for young African-Americans.

- The toys and the general data range of the artifacts attest to multiple generations living in the house.

- The Gibson Girl pendant could represent a female member who thought herself to be an independent woman, educated and an active member of the town. We know through historical records that a few of the Young females were promote members in Wake Forest and other areas in North Carolina.

- Not pictured but there are 3 nails in the collection that help date the house. One is a common siding nail from 1830-1880. Another is a fishing nail also dating between 1830-1880. And last a wire nail dating from 1880-present.
Ailey Young Display at Archives and History Building