CITY, TOWN

Richmond

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

STATE

Virginia 23219

NATIONAL REGISTER	OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NO	MINATION FORM

SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HO	WTO COMPLETE I	VATIONAL RE	GISTER FORM CTIONS	S	
NAME				. *		
HISTORIC T.	ott Cary Birth Site	e (preferred)			. •	
AND/OR COMMON	ott Cary House		<u> </u>		-	-
LOCATION						
STREET & NUMBER	Route 602		NC	OT FOR PUBLICATION		
CITY, TOWN	7 7 7 A	v	C	NGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT	
	Charles City	X VICINITY OF		aul S. Tribl	e, Jr.)	
STATE	Virginia	51		les City	036	
CLASSIFIC	ATION					
NAME Mr.	OWNERSHIP  PUBLIC X PRIVATE  BOTH  PUBLIC ACQUISITE  IN PROCESS  BEING CONSIDERED  F PROPERTY  James L. Jones	STATUS  X_OCCUPIED  _UNOCCUPIED  _WORK IN PROG  ACCESSIBI  X_YES: RESTRICTI  _YES: UNRESTRICTI  _NO	RESS L <b>E</b> ED	PRES X_AGRICULTURE  _COMMERCIAL  _EDUCATIONAL  _ENTERTAINMENT  _GOVERNMENT  _INDUSTRIAL  _MILITARY	SENT USE MUSEUMPARK X-PRIVATE RIRELIGIOUSSCIENTIFICTRANSPOROTHER:	;
CITY, TOWN	vidence Forge	VICINITY OF		STATE	227.40	- :
	N OF LEGAL DES	SCRIPTION		Virginia	23440	
				state Virginia	-	
CITY, TOWN	Charles City			viruinia		
REPRESEN	Charles City NTATION IN EX			VALGARIA		



#### CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT

X.GOOD

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_RUINS

\_\_UNALTERED

X ORIGINAL SITE

XALTERED

MOVED

\_\_UNEXPOSED

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lott Cary house, Charles City County, has evolved to its present form through a considerable amount of remodeling. Little original fabric remains, although its late 18thcentury construction date is evidenced by its plan type and the east elevation chimney.

The original section of the Lott Cary house is a 34-story structure which has been enlarged by one-story additions at the north and east elevations. The facade has three bays with the entrance in the outer bay. None of the openings preserves any early fabric. the exception of the upper gable of the west elevation and the exposed east gable, the exterior of the original portion and all of the east addition have been sheathed with asbestos shingles. The simple box cornice probably follows the form of the original. north addition is covered by tar paper. Located at the east elevation, the exterior end chimney is an important detail, as the handsome corbeled chimney cap, tiled weatherings, rectangular stack and Flemish bond are late 18th-century vernacular features.

In plan the Lott Cary house began as a hall-parlor structure, one of the basic plan types of 18th-century Tidewater vernacular structures. The interior spatial organization has been altered considerably from the original. The simple, worn architrave around the opening between the hall and parlor appears to be original, probably the only piece of interior trim that can make that claim.

The structure is sited in a field in the midst of a farm. Small, 20th-century animal pens are the only dependencies associated with the house.

MEH

#### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The four acres which are contained within the bounds of the Lott Cary Birth Site nomination include the house and dependencies.

### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<b>X</b> .RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LiTERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION	•		

SPECIFIC DATES late 18th century

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

unknown

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For more than a century and a half the black community of Charles City County has recognized this typical late 18th-century vernacular dwelling as the birthplace of Lott Cary, the first black American missionary to Africa and one of the founding fathers of Liberia. At the time of Cary's birth in 1780 the house served as the plantation residence of Cary's master John Bowry. That fact suggests that Cary more likely was born in slave quarters adjoining the house rather than in the Bowry residence itself. However, no document exists to support such an inference and no structure resembling late 18th-century slave quarters remains on the property. What does survive is a strong local oral tradition that continues to identify the house as Cary's birthplace. As the only visible remnant of the plantation on which Cary was born and lived, the house and its simple rural setting have become the major focal point of local sentiment toward Cary and his remarkable achievements. Equally significant is the site's representation of the important contribution of black Virginians to the Commonwealth in the early national period.

Born a slave in Charles City County during the American Revolution, Lott Cary apparently lived on John Bowry's plantation until 1804 when his master hired him out to the merchantowner of a Shockoe Valley tobacco warehouse in Richmond. Cary's removal to Richmond was auspicious, for slavery in this urban context offered him a much wider field for personal and economic initiative than he had known in the Virginia countryside. Under the leadership of Baptist preacher John Courtney, Cary publically declared himself a Christian in 1807, was baptized, and became a member of the white First Baptist Church of Richmond. Soon after his conversion, Cary taught himself to read and write by memorizing verses of the New Testament. Promotion to supervisor of tobacco hands in the warehouse accompanied his spiritual awakening. For his speed and accuracy in dispatching hogsheads of tobacco from Richmond, Cary was awarded frequent bonuses as well as the privilege of selling waste tobacco for his own profit. Accumulating \$850, Cary used this savings to purchase freedom for himself and for his children in 1813. (His wife had died some time before). That same year, after long and diligent study, Cary finally qualified for the Baptist ministry.

As an ordained Baptist minister, Cary became interested in the missionary efforts both of the African Missionary Society, which he and a colleague named Collin Teague helped form in Richmond in 1815, and of the American Colonization Society, which succeeded in planting a small colony of free blacks on the west coast of Africa in 1819. With support from the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, Cary, Teague and a small band of Virginia free blacks sailed from Norfolk for the Liberian coast in 1821. Prior to his departure Cary had purchased a "small place" in eastern Henrico County and enjoyed an income of \$700 a year. When asked why he would leave a community in which he was respected and led a comfortable life, he replied: "I am an African, and in this country, however meritorious my conduct, and respectable my character, I cannot receive the credit due to either. I wish to go to a country where I shall be estimated by my merits, not by my complexion; and I feel bound to labor for my suffering race."

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES	, <b>\$</b> 5.
Bowman, Richard. Chairman of Charles City County Board of	Supervisors. Traced source of
oral tradition identifying the house as Lott Cary's bi	rthplace in interview, Fall 1979
Charles City County Deed Books 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17.	
Ended Chancery Cases File 12, Roane v, G	atewood, 1886.
Land Tax Books 1796-1860.	
Personal Property Tax Books 1782-1820.	
Will Book 3.	(See Continuation Sheet #1)
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4 acres	
QUADRANGLE NAME Providence Forge, Va.	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
OTH REFERENCES   A   1,8   3   1,5   7,3   0   4,1   3,9   3,2   0     B	TING NORTHING
ELJ [     F   ] F     F     F       F	السلسلسا لساب
GLILLIL LILL HLILL	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at a point on E s	
of Courthouse Creek, about 1 mi. SW of Adkins Store; thence	
extending 450' SSW to said side of said route; thence extending 450' SSW to said side of said route; thence extending	nding 450' NNW along said side
of route: 450' NE to place of origin.  LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING ST	TATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
Manager and the party of the second of the s	
III FORM PREPARED BY	
NAME / TITLE	
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staf	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	April 1980
STREET & NUMBER	
CITY OR TOWN	(804) 786-3144 STATE
Richmond	Virginia 23219
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CI	ERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITH	HIN THE STATE IS:
	LOCAL
NATIONAL STATE X	LOCAL
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation of the National Register and certify that	
criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	
July Well	
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	
TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	DATE MAY 20 1980
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
t HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL RE	GISTER
	DATE
	UNIE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER ATTEST:	DATE
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

# FOR HCRS USE ONLY RECEIVED DATE ENTERED

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Lott Cary Birth Site, Charles City County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 8 & 9 PAGE 1

#### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Cary began his missionary work by founding the Providence Baptist Church of Monrovia upon his arrival. He also brought the Christian message to Africa by establishing native schools in the interior. Throughout his ministry Cary worked equally hard to make the struggling colony of Liberia a going concern. In 1822 he bravely defended the exposed settlement on Cape Montserado against an attack by 1500 native tribesmen who were threatening to exterminate the colony. The self-educated minister also served as the colony's principal physician, there being no other medical assistance available. Cary for a time lost confidence in the management of the American Colonization Society, and vigorously opposed its policy of withholding rations from colonists who challenged its authority. However, he later willingly served as the Society's vice agent and acting governor in Monrovia, and there is little question he was instrumental in preserving the small colony intact through the difficult years of early settlement. Lott Cary died tragically in a gunpowder explosion in 1829, unaware that he had succeeded the late Jehudi Ashmun as governor of the the colony. Like his birth site in Charles City County, the town of Careysburg on the outskirts of Monrovia recalls his lasting mark both on Liberia and on the Baptist Church in Africa.

The Lott Cary Birth Site is located approximately 5 miles west of the Charles City County courthouse. From the Confederation period to the Jacksonian era, the house and the land on which it stands belonged to John Bowry. A modest home for a planter holding 600 acres and as many as a dozen slaves, the house appears in the 1820 tax books valued at \$100. On Bowry's death the building and a parcel of 64½ acres descended to his daughter Ann. During the next two decades it served first as the residence of Edmund Waddill and then as the country seat of John Bowry's son, Henry Bowry. When Henry died the house along with 371 acres passed into the hands of a Chesterfield County family named Clay. A plat of the site, produced as evidence in a boundary dispute before the Chancery Court in 1886, clearly indicates the small dwelling house erected by John Bowry more than a hundred years before. This simple, unembellished structure probably served as an overseer's house from the 1870s until the family of the present owner acquired it in 1902.

MTP/RAC

#### 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gurley, Ralph Randolph, Life of Jehudi Ashmun, Washington, 1835.

Henrico County Deed Book 15 (1817).

Personal Property Tax Books 1813-1821.

Loth, Calder. "Notes on the Evolution of Brickwork From the Seventeenth Century to the Late Nineteenth Century." APT Bulletin. No. 2, 6 (1974): 82-120.

Russell, John H.. The Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. Baltimore, 1913.

Taylor, James Barnett. Biography of Elder Lott Cary, Late Missionary to Africa.

Baltimore, 1837.

White, Blanche Sydnor, compiler. First Baptist Church, Richmond, 1780-1955. Richmond, 1955.

