VLR- 6-29-96 MKHP-diali

Listed On:

VLR 06/19/1996 NRHP Pending

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

ATIONAL REGISTER OF H	ISTORIC PLACES	
EGISTRATION FORM	# 58-5	5004
1. Name of Property		
historic name Ceda	r Grove	
other name/site number	44MC511	
2. Location	7	
street & number		X  not for publicati
city, town		X  vicinity
state Virginia	code VA county	zip code
3. State/Federal Agen		
As the designated au	thority under the Natio	nal Historic Preservation Act
of 1966, as amended,	I hereby certify that	this     nomination     request
for determination of	eligibility meets the	documentation standards for
registering properti	es in the National Regi	ster of Historic Places and
meets the profession	il requirements set for	th in 36 CFR Part 60. In my
Criteria.   see co	ty  _  meets  _  does n	ot meet the National Register
criteria. i_i see co	itinuation sheet.	
Signature of certify.	ing official	Date
State or Federal Age	ncy or Bureau	
In my opinion the pr	operty     meets     do	es not meet the Register
criteria see co	ntinuation sheet.	
		Date Date
signature of comment	ing or other official	Dace /
State or Federal Age	The same of the sa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	icy of Bureau	·
4. National Park Serv	ce Certification	
I, hereby certify that	this property is:	
i_; entered in the Nat.	ional Register.	ined not eligible for the NREP
determined eligible   removed from the N	e for NKHP  _   determ:	rued not eligible for the NKHP
1_1 removed from the M.	kmP i_i other	
	Signatur	e of the Keeper Date
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property	Category of Prop	erty Number of Resources
_	-	contrib. non contrib.
_ private	buildings	building
_ public-local	_  district	1 sites
_ public-State	X¦ site	structure
X  public-Federal	_ structure	objects
	_  object	1 Total
Name of related multip	le listing property	Number of contributing resource
	l Sites-Kerr Reservoir	listed in National Register

John H. Kerr Reservoir Mecklenburg County, Virginia

6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions)			
Historic Functions	Current Functions		
Residential/Agricultural Processing	archaeological site/not in use		
7. Description			
Architectural Classification	Materials foundation n/a		
n/a	wallsn/a		
	roofn/a		
	other <u>n/a</u>		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

This site represents a tobacco related historic farmstead property type and consists of the foundation remains of a large house, a well, a tobacco barn, ordering rooms, and outbuildings of unknown function. Large oaks, ornamental vegetation, large piles of fieldstone, and an old road are also present at the site. The 1940-41 preimpoundment map shows a substantial structure and road in the site area (attached Figure VII-18). This structure probably represents Structure #1. Much of the site is situated on light to moderate slopes. Areas near the lakeshore have been impacted by erosion.

Structure #1 is located in the central portion of the site (see attached Figure VII-17). This structure consisted of a large stone and brick foundation with a cellar and two chimney falls. The foundation measured approximately 35 feet by 35 feet with a central brick and stone load bearing wall dividing the cellar into two halves. This central wall extends from the eastern side of the foundation and cellar to two-thirds the length of the interior. Two brick mounds are present on the western side of the house foundation. These brick piles are approximately 3 feet high and probably represent chimneys; however, no articulated brick was visible.

A recently filled well is located approximately 40 feet to the east of Structure #1. It appears that debris from the main house or possibly from another structure were used to fill in the well.

At least four outbuildings were located. The remnants of a double flue tobacco barn (Structure \$2) were present on the moderate slopes south of the main house. This foundation measured approximately 18 by 18 feet, consisting of granitic stone, with the two intact stone and slate flues situated on the southern wall.

Structure #3 was located northeast of Structure #1. A 15 by 15 foot fieldstone foundation line and brick scatter serves to delineate this structure. No associated features or artifacts were observed which could aid in determination of the function of this structure.

|x| See continuation Sheet

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8. Statement of Significance (enter	cate	ories	from	instr	ctions	.)	
Certifying official has considered the to other properties:     nationally						in re	lation
Applicable National Register Criteria	A  _ A	_ B	_{C	X			
Criteria Considerations (exceptions)	_ A	[_ B	_ C	_ D	_ E	_ F	_{G
Areas of Significance	Period	of Si	gnific	ance	Signif	icant	Dates
Archaeological Historic/Non-Aboriginal	early	1800s	to 19	40s			
	Cultura Histor						
Significant Person n/a	Architect/Builder						

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Site 44MC511 (a nineteenth century farmstead archaeological site) contains surface elements, including foundations, wall remnants, and piers, from a number of houses/structures, chimney bases, yard areas delimited by ornamental vegetation, and a well. It is highly probable that subsurface features such as cellars, trash pits, and activity area middens are also present. The site appears to have been occupied continuously from the early-middle 1800s until its purchase by the federal government in the 1940s. There is no evidence of impact by plowing, timbering, or heavy machinery use at the site. Some above-ground scavenging (i.e., removal of walls, roofing materials, etc.) may have been carried out after federal purchase, but this does not appear to have damaged archaeological deposits present.

Site 44MC511 shares the fieldstone pier foundation and brick chimney construction of other historic farmstead archaeological sites in the project area, and is considered significant under Criteria 1, 2, and 5, outlined in Section H of the multiple property nomination. It is anticipated that archaeological study of 44MC511 would contribute significant information for all the research questions presented in Section F (Part III) of the multiple property nomination for this property type (farmstead).

Cedar Grove is locally known as a "plantation." The site has been described here as a farmstead because the number of outbuildings is similar to other farmstead sites, and because no slave occupation areas were identified. Further archaeological study at the site might reveal such areas, and might allow significant understanding of the range of settlement types and status relationships that might be expected between large plantations (at one end of the range) and typical farmsteads (at the other end).

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John H. Kerr Reservoir Mecklenburg County, Virginia

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities
1957 Land by the Roanoke. Association for the Preservation of Virginia
Antiquities, Roanoke River Branch.

Bracey, Susan
1977 <u>Life by the Roaring Roanoke: A History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia</u>.
Mecklenburg County Bicentennial Commission.

Brockington, Paul E., Jr., Ashley A. Chapman, Bobby G. Southerlin, Connie M. Huddleston, Marian D. Roberts, Christopher T. Espenshade, Jeffrey W. Gardner, David Diener, and C.S. Butler

1992 Historical and Archaeological Investigations in Support of a Proposed Historic Properties Management Plan for John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir near Boydton, Virginia. Report by Brockington and Associates, Inc. for the Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers.

Garrow, Patrick H., Max E. White, G. Michael Watson, Steven D. Nicklas, Stephen H. Savage, and Jenalee Muse

1980 Archaeological Survey of the John H. Kerr Reservoir Virginia-North

1980 Archaeological Survey of the John H. Kerr Reservoir, Virginia-North Carolina. Report prepared for Booker Associates, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky. On file at the Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers.

Jurney, David H., Susan A. Lebo, Debbie L. Marcaurelle, Randall W. Moir, and Abigayle Robbins

1983 Season Two (1983) Mitigation of Historical Properties in the Richland/Chambers Reservoir, Navarro and Freestone Counties, Texas. Archaeology Research Program. Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

St. John, Jeffrey, and Kathryn St. John 1990 <u>Landmarks 1765-1990 A Brief History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia</u>. Mecklenburg County Boad of Supervisors, Boydton, Virginia.

South, Stanley
1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archaelogy. Academic Press, New York.

Previous documentation of file (NPS)	_   see continuation sheet
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	Location of additional data
_  previously listed in NRHP  _  previously determined eligible for NRHP	Other State Agency Federal Agency
designated a National Historic Landmark   recorded by Historic American Buildings   Survey #	Local Government University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Specify Repository:

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NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) U. S. Dep . . . f the Interior Natio

John H. Kerr Reservoir

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<b>O. Geographical D</b> Acreage of Propert			
UTM references A zone easting	northing zone	easting	northing
	!!	See continua	tion sheet
Verbal Boundary	description		
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NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) John H. Kerr Reservoir U. S. Department of the Interior Mecklenburg County. Virginia National Park Service Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form: Continuation Sheets Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. 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 the SHPO or FPO.) name \_\_\_U. S. Army Engineer District, Wilmington\_\_\_ Corps of Engineers Attention: Mr. Richard Kimmel

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.).

street & number \_\_\_\_ Post Office Box 1890 \_\_\_\_\_ phone \_ 910 - 251 - 4994\_\_\_\_\_

city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28402 - 1890

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

OMB No. 1024-4018

John H. Kerr Reservoir Mecklenburg County, Virginia

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 PAGE 1 CEDAR GROVE (44MC511)
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Structure #4 was located approximately 250 feet from Structure #1, very near to the present lakeshore. Due to its exposed position near the beach, the structure has been partially eroded. A surface artifact scatter was observed and collected nearby. The western and southern portions of the structure maintain a partially intact stone foundation. The eastern portion the structure consists of a three foot high concentration of stone with no discernable articulation. Due to the lack of existing structural elements, the function of this foundation could not be determined.

The remains of a shed-like structure (Structure #5) were present north of Structure #1, near Structure #3. This foundation was composed of rough cut field stone piers. Situated on a slight slope, articulated stone piers (as high as three tiers) on the northern side were used to compensate for the change in elevation. The piers on the southern portion of the structure are comprised of flat fieldstone, nearly level with the ground.

The remains of three tobacco ordering rooms (Depression #1, #2, and #3) were also present on the slopes near the Structure #1 area. Except for a loose scattering of stone (probably used for piers) no structural elements were present. These depressions are typical of others found in the region.

Two large field stone piles of unknown function were located near the shoreline. The function of these piles is unknown. A concentration of late nineteenth to twentieth century ceramics and glass was found eroding at the northeast shoreline. A surface collection was made of artifacts along the shoreline areas.

The apparent residential house at Cedar Grove was possibly occupied for at least 100 years, from the 1840s to the 1940s, as indicated by land ownership records (see Table VII-3). Study of Cedar Grove to date has involved detailed mapping of structural debris. No test units have been excavated. Because of the integrity of surface features, it is very likely that subsurface features are present. Artifact data from surface collections include pearlware, indicating early 1800s occupation at the site; other ceramics (whiteware, yellowware) noted have a long date range in the 1800s and early 1900s.

The farm complex was used for tobacco argriculture into the twentieth century, and probably served as a tobacco farm from its inception. It may be one of the few archaeologically represented, antebellum farmsteads known in the project area. The site has intact architectural features from the house and numerous outbuildings/dependencies. Artifact density is moderate to high (based on surface collections).

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U. S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Page 2

CEDAR GROVE (44MC511)
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Table VII-3. Land Tenure at Cedar Grove.

Date	Landowner	Citation
Tract e	ast of Old Feild's Ferry Road	
?	Jonathan Booker	Mecklenburg County Deed Book [MCDB] 29:256
18 38-18	40 Samuel Booker	MCDB 29:256,262,264
1876	Mary J. Booker	MCDB 40:28
1893	J. W. & S. V. Morton	MCDB 52:184
1917	S. G. & Jennie Boarts	MCDB 81:427
1919	A. R. Tarry & W. B. Tarry	MCDB 84:122,344
1919	William Small	MCDB 89:436
Tract w	est of Old Feild's Ferry Road	
?	John Shaw Feild	Will Book 3:24
1795	Alexander S. Feild	Will Book 3:24
1834	Charles G. Feild	Will Book Cr-1:
1833	John S. Feild	MCDB 26:19
1863	W. T. Carrington	MCDB 36:61
1869	Franklin Vansant (the elder)	MCDB 43:38
1905	Clara, Laura, & Franklin Vansan	t MCDB 66:18
1919	C. M. St. Clair	MCDB 83:54
Both tr	acts	
1926	Robert E. Scott (from Small)	MCDB 94:39
1926	Robert E. Scott (from St. Clair	) MCDB 93:52
1930	Roanoke River Power Co.	MCDB 99:44
1948	United States of America	MCDB 130:40

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SECTION 8 PAGE 6

CEDAR GROVE (44MC511)
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The research potential of 44MC511 is high due to its intact condition and the presence of intact architectural remains. The preservation of much of the various structure foundations indicates that there is high potential for preservation of subsurface trash pits, posts, or other features that are likely to have been part of the site's occupation. The presence of above-ground wall, foundation, and chimney ruins is a common indicator of high-integrity subsurface archaeological deposits. An example of such ruins indicating archaeological deposits with high integrity is found in the detailed archaeological field investigation of Brunswick Town (Brunswick, North Carolina) by Stanley South (1977:47ff). Above-ground foundation remnants noted there allowed identification and study of well preserved archaeological deposits from several Colonial-era houses, particularly the Hepburn-Reonalds House (see South 1977:155). Jurney et al. (1983) showed the potential for farmstead/homestead ruins as indicators of subsurface archaeological deposits related to early twentieth century tenant farm sites in Texas. Jurney et al. (1983) demonstrated patterns of yard use and outbuilding structure location through study of sheet middens associated with house ruins; the presence of house ruins was the major indicator used by Juney et al. (1983) to begin archaeological study.

Site 44MC511 has the archaeological attributes which equate with eligibility under Criterion (d) as an individual property; however, the research potential of 44MC511 will be increased by its inclusion within the Kerr Reservoir multiple property nomination.