

VLR - 6-28-96  
NRHP 5-08-2003

Listed On:  
VLR 06/19/1996  
NRHP 05/08/2003

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

# 58-5005

**1. Name of Property** Rudd Branch Ridge - Complexes #1 and #2  
historic name  
other name/site number 44MC515

**2. Location**  
street & number [REDACTED]  not for publication  
city, town [REDACTED]  vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county [REDACTED] zip code

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**  
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, this property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria.  see continuation sheet.  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official Date  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency or Bureau

In my opinion the property  meets  does not meet the Register criteria.  see continuation sheet.  
  
[Signature] 8/12/22  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
VA DEPT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
State or Federal Agency or Bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**  
I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 determined eligible for NRHP  determined not eligible for the NRHP  
 removed from the NRHP  other  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources	
		contrib.	non contrib.
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings	_____	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple listing property Historic Archaeological Sites-Kerr Reservoir Number of contributing resources listed in National Register \_\_\_\_\_

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**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

n/a

foundation n/a

walls n/a

roof n/a

other n/a

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

Site 44MC515 (farmstead property type) contains archaeological remains of the proposed main domestic structure and additional outbuilding structures in the immediate vicinity. There is a high density of ornamental vegetation. Two areas of the site were originally defined: Rudd Branch Complexes 1 and 2 as shown on the attached Figure VII-1. The main area of site 44MC515 is Complex 1; it consists of the probable domestic structure (Structure #4), a number of outbuildings, and an extensive array of ornamental vegetation, including boxwoods, privet, flower bulbs, grapevines, cedar, periwinkle, oaks, rose bushes, ivy, magnolia, and fruit trees. Figure VII-2 (attached) is a sketch map of this area. In the midst of this vegetation are the remnants of the domestic structure, evidenced by a set of concrete steps and assorted small piles of brick. The brick piles appear primarily in two mounds within the house area and may represent chimney falls. Subsurface probing revealed a high concentration of subsurface brick within this house area.

Foundations of a second structure (Structure #1) are present on the site approximately 140 feet northeast of Structure #4. This stone and mortar foundation measures 11 feet by 21 feet, and has three discernable activity areas (rooms); the easternmost of these may have been divided by a wooden wall, as evidenced by possible timber slots in the foundation. The foundation and interior wall lines of the eastern and westernmost rooms display substantial portions of mortar. The largest stones seem to be associated with the easternmost room. Extant timbers appear to be approximately 2 by 8 inches, although badly decayed, and are charred to various degrees. This condition may indicate that the structural elements associated with the walls and roof may have been consumed by fire. There is a great deal of foundation disarticulation apparent along the southwest corner and entire east wall. The mortar seems to have been mixed with heavy coarse quartzite and is heavily weathered. This mortar seems identical in each of the three peripheral rooms. In the interior of the middle room, a large sycamore (86 inch circumference) was present. The function of this structure is unknown.

A third structure (Structure #2) was located to the north of Structure #4. This consisted of a depression and adjoining stone foundation line. The depression is approximately 26 feet by 30 feet wide with a bottom elevation 7 feet below the western edge (the eastern edge is about 2 feet higher). The walls of this depression are relatively steep, except for the southeast section where erosion has occurred. The structure associated with the depression and immediately

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**8. Statement of Significance (enter categories from instructions)**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:  nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Archaeological

c.1880 to c.1940

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

Historic/Non-Aboriginal

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

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

Site 44MC515 (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 late 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. In Complex 2, there are limited indications of heavy machinery razing of one structure (a small outbuilding); even in this case, potential subsurface archaeological deposits do not appear to have been severely disturbed.

Two formal test units, each 5 by 5 feet, were excavated in the Complex 1 area during site survey (Brockington et al. 1992) to explore the potential for archaeological deposits. Unit 1 was placed near Structure 4 (the hypothesized residence) to search for possible sheet midden deposits in the yard area associated with this house. A substantial sheet midden was found in Unit 1. Unit 2 was placed near Structure 1 (possibly a barn). Fewer artifacts were found in Unit 2, but artifact density is sufficiently high that limited additional excavation in this area could provide evidence for function and use dates of this structure. Table VII-2 lists artifacts found in Units 1 and 2.

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 Life by the Roaring Roanoke: A History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. 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 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. Marcaurette, 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 Landmarks 1765-1990 A Brief History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Mecklenburg County Board of Supervisors, Boydton, Virginia.

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

Previous documentation of file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in NRHP  
 previously determined eligible for NRHP  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

see continuation sheet  
Location of additional data  
 SHPO Office  
 Other State Agency  
 Federal Agency  
 Local Government  
 University  
 Other  
Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16

UTM references

A	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	B	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
C	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	D	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
E	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	F	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary description

Due to the complex nature of this site, please refer to the site map for boundary location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of 44MC515 was based upon the extent of existing structural remains and concentrations of historic archaeological material on the site.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Scott Butler and Paul Brockington  
organization Brockington and Associates, Inc. date 9-94  
street & number 5980 Unity Drive telephone 404-662-5807  
city or town Norcross state GA zip 30071

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**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.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**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

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

city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28402 - 1890

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**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 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.

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RUDD BRANCH RIDGE, COMPLEXES 1 AND 2 (44MC515)  
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joining to the east is approximately 22 by 26 feet and is composed of a sparse foundation line of dry-laid stone piers, made of locally collected fieldstone. The dimensions of the depression suggest that it may have been an ice house or, more likely, a tobacco ordering room with an adjoining shed or barn.

A fourth structure (Structure #3) consists of a rectangular stone foundation approximately 13 feet by 20 feet, and is located northeast of Structure #4. The sparse stone foundation line is the only distinguishable feature associated with this structure. The function of Structure #3 could not be determined.

A fifth area, designated Structure #5, consists of a possible foundation of unknown function. This foundation remnant could not be fully defined due to the incomplete nature of the stone wall line. Extensive subsurface probing revealed an extant portion of the eastern stone foundation line beneath the surface. The eastern and southern walls are totally absent. There are also three small depressions of an unknown function, and loosely scattered brick, stone, and sheet tin associated with this structure.

A number of additional features, not designated as, or in direct association with structures, were located and defined within Complex #1. To the northeast of Structure #4 are the remains of a stonelined well that has been partially filled. Remnants of a cedar fenceline which apparently enclosed a yard area around Structure #4; portions of an entrenched roads are visible to the north and to the southeast of Structure #4 (these roads are shown on the 1940 map).

Two excavation units (5 by 5 feet) were dug at the site. Excavation Unit #1 was located in the northern yard area of the main house (Structure #4) and revealed a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty loam down to the subsoil clay interface at 4.5 inches; no features were noted. Artifacts recovered include: stoneware; whiteware; porcelain; milkglass; battery carbon; unidentifiable electrical parts; green, blue, pink and clear bottle glass; and a large quantity of cut, square and wire nails.

Excavation Unit #2 was located adjacent to Structure # 1 and revealed an identical soil stratigraphy as Unit #1. Artifacts include a large quantity of wire nails, whiteware, and miscellaneous metal objects. No features were seen.

Complex #2 is situated on the other side of the access road from Complex #1 and consists of two structures (Figures VII-1, VII-4). The first structure (Structure #1), located near this road, is not well defined from surface features. It consists of a mixture of uncut to partially dressed steatite, brick, some fieldstone, and amorphous pieces of concrete. Structure #1 could be the remains of a tobacco barn or other outbuilding type, but surface structural elements are somewhat disturbed, and the lack of definable form makes interpretation difficult.

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SECTION 7 PAGE 2 RUDD BRANCH RIDGE, COMPLEXES 1 AND 2 (44MC515)  
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The second structure (Structure #2) in Complex 2 is located on a higher elevation than the first, on the edge of a wooded old field and fenceline. The foundation is 18 feet square, .7 to .9 feet thick, .8 feet high (where wall remains are intact) and consists of steatite bonded with cement. Much of the above-ground remnants of the foundation has been heavily damaged, and numerous large sections of the wall are detached and have fallen to the side. A large concentration of machine-made brick is located in the southeast corner of the structure within a large amorphous pile of concrete, steatite, and brick fragments. The southern end of the structure appears to have been pushed in by heavy machinery possibly related to pine planting (planted pine was noted within 30 feet of the structure). The configuration of this structure, specifically the single brick flue situated on the southeast wall, suggests that this is the remains of a tobacco barn.

The occupation of the site is estimated as beginning at approximately 1880 and extending to Federal purchase in the 1940s. This estimate is based on artifacts found in two test units (see attached Table VII-2 for complete list):

undecorated yellow slipware, 1670-1795 [heirloom piece?];  
Albany slipped stoneware, associated with late 1800s;  
olive green bottle glass, pre-machine made, in U.S. 1600s to late 1800s;  
cut nails, 1790 to 1880s.

Other artifacts generally indicate a late nineteenth to early-middle twentieth century occupation. Significant in estimating the beginning date of site occupation is the lack of certain artifact classes. Pearlwares and annular wares were very popular in the early and middle 1800s, declining quickly in popularity after the Civil War. None of these two groups are present. Also lacking from the recovered assemblage are flow blue whitewares and transfer printed whitewares and ironstones. Flow blue and transfer printed wares were very popular through the early 1870s, declining greatly in popularity in the late 1870s and early 1880s.

Also important in estimating the occupation is the chain of property ownership. Earliest ownership is during the mid 1800s. Attached Table VII-1 (First Tract) shows ownership history.

Attached Figure VII-1 shows the location of Rudd Branch Complexes 1 and 2 (site 44MC515) on an upland ridge [REDACTED]. This map shows structures at the site area in the 1940s; the map was developed by the Federal government during the [REDACTED] land acquisition process, and is the precursor to the modern Boydton, Va. U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map of 1968/1990.

Attached Figure VII-2 shows the Complex 1 layout, and Figure VII-4 shows the Complex 2 layout. These figures were developed from data recorded during the Brockington et al. (1992) study.



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Table VII-1. Land Tenure at Rudd Branch.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Landowner</u>	<u>Citation</u>
<u>First Tract</u>		
1832	Richard Wootton	Mecklenburg County Deed Book [MCDB] 25:236
1858	John C. Wootton	MCDB 35:475,479
1872	John H. Pulliam	MCDB 39:29
1872	John C. Wootton	MCDB 39:32
1904	W. M. Wootton	MCDB 63:218,474,524
1925	Ela Wootton Moody	MCDB 92:334
1943	J. C. Hutcheson (90 ac.)	MCDB 118:43
<u>Second Tract</u>		
?	Martha S. Gee	MCDB 38:351
?	Scott and Martha Gillespie	MCDB 53:262
1871	A. S. Mason (from Gee)	MCDB 38:351
1894	A. S. Mason (from Gillespie)	MCDB 53:262
?	Allen Mason	MCDB 72:184
1909	Mrs. N. M. Hutcheson (from Allan Mason)	MCDB 72:184
1914	Mrs. N. M. Hutcheson (A. S. Mason heirs)	MCDB 78:121
1917	J. C. Hutcheson	MCDB 80:388
1919	E. L. Baptist & St. John C. Goode	MCDB 84:105
1922	J. C. Hutcheson (69.87 ac.)	MCDB 89:52
<u>Both tracts</u>		
1949	United States of America	MCDB 132:121

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Table VII-2. Artifact List  
Site No. 44MC515

Provenience Number:	1	Description:
1-1	2	Complex 1, Unit 1, level 1 gray salt glazed exterior, Albany interior stoneware
1-2	2	gray salt glazed exterior with blue hand painted design, Albany interior stoneware
1-3	2	undecorated whiteware
1-4	1	modern pink glazed whiteware
1-5	1	undecorated white porcelain
1-6	3	white porcelain saucer fragments from child's tea set
1-7	1	milkglass jar liner fragment
1-8	1	milkglass jar liner fragment: embossed "For"
1-9	1	pink plastic fragment
1-10	1	porcelain door knob fragment
1-11	1	perfume bottle screw cap
1-12	1	.22 shell cartridge: "E U SPEED"
1-13	2	.22 shell cartridge: "E"
1-14	1	crushed rifle shell
1-15	2	unidentified electrical parts
1-16	1	battery carbon
1-17	1	unidentified iron object
1-18	2	iron spikes
1-19	2	dark olive green bottle glass
1-20	1	light olive green bottle glass
1-21	4	brown bottle glass
1-22	1	blue glass marble fragment
1-23	2	light pink bottle glass
1-24	1	amethyst bottle glass
1-25	9	light green bottle glass
1-26	4	light green flat glass
1-27	1	clear flat glass
1-28	73	clear bottle glass
1-29	1	clear bottle glass: molded decoration
1-30	1	clear bottle glass: embossed "N"
1-31	1	clear bottle glass: embossed "MAS"
1-32	1	clear bottle glass: embossed "HER"
1-33	1	clear bottle glass: embossed "SICO": molded decoration
1-34	1	unidentified copper fragment
1-35	18	cut nails
1-36	10	unidentifiable square nails
1-37	5	wire nails
1-38	38	unidentifiable nails
1-39	10	metal tacks
1-40	33	earthenware flower pot fragments
1-41	1	molded bakelite fragment
1-42	2	unidentifiable flat metal
1-43	0	317.70 brick and mortar
1-44	0	9.90 slag

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Table VII-2. cont.

1-45	0	1350.00	unglazed machine made brick fragments
1-46	0	0.50	unidentifiable bone fragments
1-47	0	4.40	pig tooth, 2nd molar
1-48	0	0.30	leather fragment
1-49	0	0.30	charred wood

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Provenience Number: 2		Description: Complex 1, Unit 1, level 2	
2-1	1		white porcelain, embossed "ICHI"
2-2	1		white porcelain, embossed "EG"
2-3	4		undecorated white porcelain
2-4	1		green decorated whiteware
2-5	2		undecorated whiteware
2-6	4		undecorated ironstone
2-7	7		unidentified white bodied ceramic
2-8	1		undecorated yellow slipware
2-9	5		clear molded bottle glass
2-10	3		clear bottle lip fragments
2-11	63		clear bottle glass
2-12	1		milkglass: embossed "AI"
2-13	5		milkglass
2-14	1		olive green molded bottle lip
2-15	4		dark olive green bottle glass
2-16	6		pink bottle glass
2-17	1		light blue bottle glass
2-18	2		brown bottle glass
2-19	1		light green bottle glass: embossed "ERE"
2-20	4		light green bottle glass
2-21	1		light green flat glass
2-22	4		clear flat glass
2-23	1		glass swizzle stick
2-24	2		slate
2-25	2		iron chain
2-26	1		iron chain link
2-27	1		unidentifiable brass object
2-28	6		cut nails
2-29	7		unidentifiable square nails
2-30	4		unidentifiable nails
2-31	5		unidentifiable metal fragments
2-32	2		unidentifiable brass fragments
2-33	0	20.30	mortar
2-34	1		battery carbon
2-35	0	18.00	coal slag
2-36	0	43.50	brick
2-37	0	26.30	bone fragments
2-38	3		quartz shatter

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Provenience Number: 3		Description: Complex 1, Unit 2, level 1	
3-1	1		undecorated whiteware
3-2	2		light green bottle glass
3-3	1		glass marble
3-4	16		metal can fragments
3-5	6		unidentifiable square nails

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Table VII-2. cont.

3-6	1	cut nails
3-7	15	wire nails
3-8	3	unidentified nails
3-9	8	unidentifiable nails
3-10	1	metal staple

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Provenience Number: 4 Description: Complex 1, Unit 2, level 2

4-1	2	wire nails
4-2	1	unidentifiable nail

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Site 44MC515 shares the fieldstone pier foundation and brick chimney construction of other historic farmstead archaeological sites in the [REDACTED] project area, and is considered significant under Criteria 1, 2, and 5, outlined in Section H of the [REDACTED] multiple property nomination. It is anticipated that archaeological study of 44MC515 would contribute significant information for all the research questions presented in Section F (Part III) of the [REDACTED] multiple property nomination for this property type (farmstead).

The research potential of 44MC515 is high due to its intact condition and the presence of intact architectural remains. Although subsurface features, other than the anticipated sheet midden recorded, were not observed in the two formal excavation units placed in the site so far, 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). Juney 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. Juney 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 44MC515 has the archaeological attributes which equate with eligibility under Criterion (d) as an individual property; however, the research potential of 44MC515 will be increased by its inclusion within the Kerr Reservoir multiple property nomination.