

VLR-6-28-96  
NRHP-draft

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

# 59-88

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Ivy Hill Plantation (Samuel Tarry Plantation)  
other name/site number 44MC196 (also includes former 44MC191, 44MC193,  
44MC194, 44MC195, 44MC199, and 44MC200)

**2. Location**

street & number \_\_\_\_\_  not for publication  
city, town \_\_\_\_\_  vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county \_\_\_\_\_ 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 of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date 4/19/02

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.	
<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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National Park Service

John H. Kerr Reservoir  
Mecklenburg County, Virginia

**6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions)**

Historic Functions	Current Functions
<u>Residential/Agricultural Processing</u>	<u>archaeological site/not in use</u>

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification	Materials
<u>n/a</u>	foundation <u>n/a</u>
	walls <u>n/a</u>
	roof <u>n/a</u>
	other <u>n/a</u>

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

**Introduction**

The Ivy Hill Plantation complex was first identified as a series of archaeological loci during the survey of Ivy Hill Public Use Area in 1979 by Garrow et al. (1980:172ff). This complex contains the archaeological remains of a large domestic structure (thought to be the plantation main house) and a number of smaller structures nearby. The complex as described by Garrow et al. (1980) included sites 44MC196 (the main house), 44MC191, 44MC193, 44MC194, 44MC195, 44MC199, and 44MC200. The latter six sites were interpreted as remains of tobacco barns or other outbuildings.

The area was revisited in 1990 to document better the locations and relationships of structures. Additional structures, stills, a well, and a large cemetery were located as a result of the 1990 survey (Brockington et al. 1992:158ff). Because of problems with the 1980 mapping of the various sites/loci, and because of the similarity in the barn/outbuilding site descriptions, it proved impossible to assign the former site numbers to the various loci recorded in 1990. It was decided to redefine the entire complex as site 44MC196 and to record the former other site numbers as elements of the 44MC196 complex. Figure VII-24 (attached) shows the general location of the site along the crest of a ridge. This figure was developed from the Federal Acquisition Map of the 1940s, and indicates a number of buildings standing in the site area at that time. Figure VII-25 presents a general plan of the site area, showing the various archaeological loci.

**History**

Garrow et al. (1980) suspected that the site represents Ivy Hill Plantation, the former home of Samuel Tarry. Chain of title research carried out in 1990 (Brockington et al. 1992:158, 160) supports that contention, and demonstrated as well that the land probably belonged to the Tarry family from the initial grant through the Federal acquisition in the 1940s. The earliest document is the 1757 will of Samuel Tarry passing the land to his son George Tarry; the will states that Samuel Tarry lived on the tract. It is unclear from currently available data how much earlier than this Samuel Tarry lived on the tract, or when a house was first built in the location of 44MC196. A house is shown in this location on an 1869 plat (Mecklenburg County Plat 12:136); it may have been this house shown in the 1940s map presented in attached Figure VII-24.

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**9. 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  
Historic/Non-Aboriginal

late 1700s to 1940s

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation  
Historic/Non-Aboriginal

Significant Person  
n/a

Architect/Builder  
unknown

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

The Ivy Hill Plantation Site is a nineteenth century tobacco related plantation archaeological site, with eighteenth and twentieth century occupations as well. The site contains surface elements and probably subsurface features. The site is well preserved and does not appear to have been disturbed by subsequent occupations. Site 44MC196 (and related numbers) shares the fieldstone foundation and brick chimney construction of other historic 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. The research potential of 44MC196 is high due to its intact condition and the presence of intact architectural remains and probable subsurface features.

The cemetery present at the site is significant under Criterion 9 of Section H of the [redacted] multiple property listing form. The cemetery likely contains skeletal remains and burial ritual artifacts which could provide significant data for demographic and behavioral research.

The research potential of 44MC196 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 possible 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).

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. 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 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 27.2

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				
E	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>				

| | See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary description.

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

| | See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of Ivy Hill Plantation 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	<u>Scott Butler and Paul Brockington</u>	date	<u>9-94</u>
organization	<u>Brockington and Associates</u>	telephone	<u>404-662-5807</u>
street & number	<u>5980 Unity Drive</u>	city or town	<u>Norcross</u>
city or town	<u>Norcross</u>	state	<u>GA</u> zip <u>30071</u>

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OMB No. 1024-4018

John H. Kerr Reservoir  
Mecklenburg County, Virginia

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**Additional Documentation**

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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**

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(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.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

IVY HILL PLANTATION SITE (44MC196)  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

SECTION 7 PAGE 1

**Description**

The size of the Ivy Hill Plantation site, as defined by the remnants of the main house, outbuildings, and the nearby cemetery, is approximately 1500 ft northwest to southeast by 600 ft north to south.

The site is divided into three areas. The first area (Area I; attached Figure VII-25) is the main house area, centrally located and on the highest elevation of the landform. This area consists of the remnants of the main house, outbuildings, a well, and various related activity areas. Area II is defined by additional outbuildings (tobacco barns) located on the extreme eastern portion of the site. A powerline cut separates this portion of the site from the western portions. The third area of the site is a large cemetery to the northwest of the main house.

Structure #1, located in the center of the complex, consists of the remains of a sizable dwelling. This structure has been identified as the Samuel Tarry House (Garrow et al. 1980:173), and has been assigned site number 44MC196. Aligned on a rough north/south axis, the house measures approximately 70 by 60 ft, based upon the four chimney falls, with a 30 ft brick-lined cellar about 3 ft deep. Local informants claim that the Tarry farm area had around a dozen structures, the majority of which were located.

Two tobacco barns, at least three outbuildings of undetermined function, a well, a large depression, remains of a still operation, associated activity areas, domestic vegetation, pens, and fence lines were found around this house area. Old road beds, currently maintained and used by the Corps of Engineers, run throughout this area of the site. Portions of the roads near the main house area are sunken, demonstrating long term use.

Approximately 120 feet to the north of the main house are the remnants of a possible domestic structure (Structure #7). Measuring about 14 by 14 ft., this structure consists of three loosely articulated wood beams situated on and around a field stone foundation scatter. A stone pile, possibly a chimney fall, is located in the northwestern corner. Much of the stone at the base of the pile is articulated and stands three courses high. Although no artifacts were collected in this area, the chimney remnant found with the structure demonstrates that it probably had a domestic function.

To the northeast of the main house, approximately 120 feet away, the foundations of another structure (Structure #9) were located. The foundation consists of a fairly intact stone line, one to two courses high. A loose scatter of bricks was also associated with this structure, but no extant chimney or kitchen related features were discernible. This foundation measured 14 by 14 feet and is situated near a deep depression of unknown function, probably man-made. Because of the lack of existing elements associated with this structure, its function is unknown.

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IVY HILL PLANTATION SITE (44MC196)  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

SECTION 7 PAGE 2

Located between Structures #7, #9 and the main house is an abandoned well. This unfilled well feature is approximately 12 ft deep from surface opening to bottom, with large portions of the interior stone wall lining intact. The diameter of the opening is two to three feet wide. An associated scatter of fieldstone and sheet tin is located in the immediate area. This scatter may have been related to a shed or well house adjoining the well.

Structure #2 is located about 100 ft southeast of the main house. Measuring approximately 22 by 18 ft, this structure is defined by a foundation line of fieldstone at least two tiers high. This structure may have burned as evidenced by charred beams and posts. The presence of a broken plow shear, wash tub and unidentifiable implements may suggest that the structure was related to farm equipment storage or industrial related activities.

The remains of two tobacco barns (Structures #3 and #4) were located south of the main house area and are probably related to the structures in the eastern portion of the complex. Both these structures are typical of tobacco barns in the John H. Kerr Reservoir area. Each foundation measured approximately 18 by 18 ft, and was comprised of locally collected fieldstones. Both barns had a double flued heating system comprised partially of brick and sheet tin.

A still was located south of the lower access road. This "moonshining" operation consisted of fieldstone arranged in an oval, measuring approximately seven by four ft, at the bottom of a slight depression (man-made).

Approximately 450 feet to the southeast of the main house area runs a substantial powerline cut. In the area on the other side of this cleared cut line were the remains of three structures and a still operation. These structures were probably related to the farming activities of the plantation. One of the structures proved to be a tobacco barn, another was a shed and the third may have been a domestic related, as evidenced by a chimney-like feature. All of these structures consisted mainly of foundation ruins and seem to have been abandoned by at least the mid-twentieth century.

A large cemetery was located approximately 600 ft to the northwest of the main house area. Measuring 400 by 150 ft this area consists of at least 128 marked and unmarked graves. A 45 by 80 ft area enclosed by a wire and stone fence contained 30 burials some containing head and foot stone markers. Eleven of these graves were marked and contain names related to the Tarry family. This cemetery should be considered a subtype of this property type.

Outside of the fence all of the graves were unmarked, being evidenced by elongated surface depressions. The majority of the graves were aligned east to west, though some of the depressions did not follow this pattern.

This cemetery is Tarry Cemetery, as evidence by the presence of tombstones bearing the names associated with the family. The unmarked graves-area is probably that of slave, freedman or lower socioeconomic class.

|x| See continuation Sheet

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

SECTION 7 PAGE 3

IVY HILL PLANTATION SITE (44MC196)  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The John H. Kerr Real Estate Map (Segment G) of 1951 illustrates the pre-impoundment cemeteries. Two cemeteries, numbers 25 and 29, are shown in the location of the cemetery discovered at Ivy Hill.

To the south of the cemetery and west of the main house area a small domestic structure (Structure #6) was located. Measuring 25 by 16 ft this structure consisted of a vague stone foundation or pier remnants and a chimney fall composed of stone, articulated at the base and joined together by mortar.

Property ownership records indicate that this land has been in the Tarry family since at least the 1750s; Samuel Tarry's will of 1757 passes the property to his son George. There was probably a house on the property at that time. No artifacts were collected during site mapping which could confirm this early date of occupation.

Figure VII-24 shows the location of Ivy Hill Plantation on a flat ridge top; a number of structures were still standing in the 1940s as shown on this Federal acquisition map of that time. Figure VII-25 shows the relationship of Areas I, II, and III at the site, and the following figure shows a more detailed plan of the central area, Area I. Figure VII-26 shows the remains of the plantation main house, and Figure VII-27 provides a plan map of the Ivy Hill (or Tarry) cemetery. These figures are adapted from a recent study by Brockington et al. (1992).

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SECTION 8 PAGE 9

IVY HILL PLANTATION SITE (44MC196)  
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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 Jurney et al. (1983) to begin archaeological study.

The site has the archaeological attributes which equate with eligibility under Criterion (d) as an individual property; however, the research potential of Ivy Hill Plantation will be increased by its inclusion within the [REDACTED] multiple property nomination.