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NRHP draft

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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**


1. Name of Property
historic name Occoneechee Plantation #58-91
other name/site number 44MC318; also includes site numbers 44MC305-316, 319

2. Location
street & number Within [redacted] not for publication
city, town [redacted] vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Mecklenburg code 117 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.

 _____ Date 7/12/02
Signature of commenting or other official _____
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		<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>14</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>14</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total

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

6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions)	
Historic Functions	Current Functions
Residential/Agricultural Processing	archaeological site, Virginia State Park

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.

Occoneechee Plantation is a large archaeological property representing an antebellum plantation with post-Civil War occupation as well. The property is located on a blufftop [REDACTED].

The property covers approximately 28 acres and includes four complexes (A,B,C,D). Complexes A and B each contain evidence of multiple former structures. Attached Figure 1 shows the overall site layout.

The history of the plantation is poorly documented at present. Present data indicate it may have been developed in the early 1800s by William Townes, although it is likely that there were earlier owners of this attractive tract of land. Townes, known as a "famed aristocrat, horseman and tavern owner" (Boydton Gazette, December 25, 1898), died in 1876, and his estate was divided among heirs. Sometime after Townes' death, Captain Dempsey Graves Crudup purchased the central portion of the 3000 acre plantation. The Crudup family lived at the plantation until the manor house burned in 1898 on Christmas eve. Early twentieth century history of the plantation is not well known at this time.

It is anticipated that historical documentation exists regarding the plantation's early ownership, development, and operation. Chain of title research could provide a portion of this history and a list of key names associated with the property. Documentary information on these key names could then be pursued. It is likely that detailed plat and descriptive information is present concerning land transfers after Townes' death in 1876; it is also possible that plantation journals and diaries exist which could assist in interpreting archaeological data preserved within the site.

Garrow et al. (1980) originally recorded Occoneechee Plantation as a series of archaeological sites. Kimmel (1989, 1991) grouped the originally recorded site numbers into four Complexes (A-D) defining a single historic property, "Occoneechee Plantation." This reorganization recognized that the area encompassed by these complexes represented best the historical entity, and that it also formed the most effective form for managing the resource.

Of these four complexes, Complex A and Complex B are the most significant archaeologically, as these each contain a large number of former structures; Complex A is the central plantation house area, and Complex B appears to be the slave quarters area for the plantation. Complex C (remains of one structure) is thought to have been the plantation overseer's residence, with continued occupation as a farmstead into the twentieth century. Complex D, also the remains of a single structure, probably represents a barn.

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 Abigail 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.
- Kimmel, Richard
1989 Technical Summary: Archaeological Testing at Site MC 316, Occoneechee State Park, John H. Kerr Reservoir, Virginia. Report on file at the Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers.
1991 Archaeological Testing at Occoneechee State Park, Virginia, Proposed Ranger's Residence. Report on file at the Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers.
- Peace, Samuel Thomas
1955 "Zeb's Black Baby" Vance County, North Carolina, A Short History. Seeman Printery, Durham, North Carolina.
- 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.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 28

UTM references

Complex A:

AA	zone	easting	northing	AB	zone	easting	northing
AC	zone	easting	northing	AD	zone	easting	northing

Complex B:

BA	zone	easting	northing	BB	zone	easting	northing
BC	zone	easting	northing	BD	zone	easting	northing
BE	zone	easting	northing	BF	zone	easting	northing

Complex C:

C	zone	easting	northing
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Complex D:

D	zone	easting	northing
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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 Occoneechee Plantation was based upon the extent of existing structural remains and concentrations of historic archaeological material.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Paul Brockington and Scott Butler</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>	state	<u>GA</u>
city of town	<u>Norcross</u>	zip	<u>30071</u>

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

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-4018

John H. Kerr Reservoir
Mecklenburg County, Virginia

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)

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.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

SECTION 7 Page 1 Occoneechee Plantation (44MC318)

Complex A (44MC318) contains the remains of the main plantation house (Figure 2 [Structure 5]; Figures 3,4). This house was constructed in 1839 by William Townes and was the focus of the 3000 acre plantation. The house survived the Civil War, but burned in 1898, forcing the relocation of the then residents-owners, Captain Dempsey Graves Crudup and family. Crudup had purchased the central part of the plantation sometime after Townes' death in 1876. The manor house was a two-story mansion with 20 rooms and at least three major chimneys. The manor house is currently represented by the archaeological remains including brick chimney falls and subsurface artifact concentrations. Complex A also includes archaeological remains (chimney falls, foundation remnants, subsurface artifact concentrations) of associated structures, including a probable kitchen (Figure 2 [Structure 9], Figure 5), probable servants' quarters (Figure 2 [Structure 6], Figure 6), stables (Figure 2 [Structure 1], Figure 7), a possible smokehouse (Figure 2 [Structure 7]), an ice house (Figure 2 [Structure 8]), and several structures of unknown function (Figure 2 [Structures 2, 3, 4, and 10]). Structure 10 contains a standing chimney base (Figure 8). A well is also present. An important part of the Complex A layout is the remains of the former formal gardens; the layout of these gardens is inferred by the presence of a system of terraces, [REDACTED]. A small family cemetery is also present near the gardens. Archaeological integrity of the site within Complex A is considered excellent; Figures 9-11 provide views of above ground architectural remains for several structures. Archaeological study of the existing remains could recover significant data on architectural features, plantation form and function, and diet, status and general lifeways of residents.

Complex B was recorded by Garrow et al. (1980) and includes the remains of 11 structures (state archaeological site numbers 44MC305-315). These structures are currently represented by brick chimney falls and foundation remnants, as well as artifact scatters (surface and subsurface). Available artifacts and historical information indicate that these structures were probably all slave cabins during the antebellum period of the plantation. After the Civil War, many were probably used as tenant farmer residences or as storage facilities. It is presently unknown when the structures were abandoned. Archaeological integrity of deposits at these structures appears to be variable, but is not well known from the limited testing carried out to date. Detailed maps and photographs of these structural remains are not available at this date. Archaeological potential is high for several, and may be high for others. Research interest is high in slave housing patterns, diet, status variability, and general lifeways, increasing the significance of these remains.

Complex C (44MC316) is represented by a stone chimney fall and a subsurface artifact scatter covering an approximate 50 by 100 foot area. The complex was recorded by Garrow et al. (1980); Kimmel (1991) carried out limited additional testing to define the boundaries of Complex C (Figure 12). Several large oaks surround the Complex area. Complex C is thought to represent the remains of the plantation overseer's house; this house was probably used as a farmstead after the Civil War. The Complex C area has been disturbed over the years, although significant archaeological deposits probably remain in selected areas (Kimmel 1991). If such deposits are present, data could be recovered allowing comparison with subsistence and status data from the main house, servants' quarters, and slave quarters.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

SECTION 7 Page 2 Occoneechee Plantation (44MC318)

Complex D (44MC319) was recorded by Garrow et al. (1980) and has not been further investigated since that time. No detailed site maps or photographs are available at this time. The site appears to represent a barn or other storage facility. Structural remains (brick and stone) are scattered over an approximate 65 foot square area. At least portions of an archaeological deposit probably remain. Additional investigations in this area may reveal significant information about plantation activities peripheral to the main residential center. No other such peripheral activity area has been identified within [REDACTED] to date, and Complex D may be the only surviving such element. Should the [REDACTED] site be managed to provide public interpretation and education concerning plantation organization and operations, Complex D would provide an essential element of the system not documented elsewhere.

Current archaeological knowledge of Occoneechee Plantation is based on limited survey and even more limited testing. Survey has, for the most part, been restricted to surface observation, clearing vegetation and debris from above ground architectural remains, and limited subsurface excavation/augering near recognized structures. It is likely that additional structures and activity areas could be identified through systematic subsurface exploration of the general site area. Basic components of the plantation are, however, already identified. The locations of these known components (Complexes A-D) define a large area which probably contains any such elements presently unknown within the property. Appropriate management of this property would allow presently unknown elements of the site to be documented (if they are present).

In addition to this text description and the referenced figures, photographic prints are attached to this registration form. These include general landscape views in Complex A (including a portion of the gardens area), views of the cemetery within Complex A, and a view of the standing chimney base at Structure 10 in Complex A (see also Figure 8). An historic photograph of unknown age (but prior to 1898) shows the Complex A manor house before it was destroyed by fire-- see also Figure 4.