

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Two residences, situated about 100 feet apart, serve as the focal point of the approximately 1500 acre farm that is Cascine. The older of the two is a one story frame structure surviving essentially unaltered and well preserved from its mid-18th century construction. Southeast of this is the ca. 1850 Greek Revival main house, also remarkably intact. A small Greek Revival office, similar in form and finish to the main house, stands slightly to the west of the residences. A brick kitchen, frame stable, granary, and carriage house complete the central core of the plantation complex. All of these structures are included in the original 60 acres nominated to and listed in the National Register in 1973, as is the family cemetery, located south of the main complex in a large grove of oaks which contributes significantly to the setting. It is also within this grove that family and oral tradition holds was the location of an early race track, though no substantial evidence of this has been found to date.

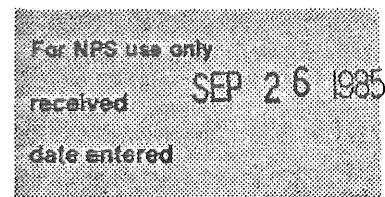
In December, 1984, an inspection of the extensive and previously unrecorded holdings of the original plantation outside the main complex area was undertaken by members of the Archaeology, Survey and Research Branches of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, N.C. Division of Archives and History. The purpose of this additional investigation, which was supplemented by additional historical research, was to identify extant resources which have remained associated with the plantation in order to develop a more complete understanding of the local plantation society and economy as it existed at Cascine since the 18th century. Given the remarkable degree of originality of setting and use which has been maintained there, Cascine presents an excellent example for the study of rural 18th and 19th century plantation life. Its exceptional landscape is particularly suited for addressing questions about the ways in which the use and arrangement of physical elements reflect historic changes in land use patterns and agricultural practice.

All of the recently identified resources are on rolling, undisturbed lands included in the Perry family tract since the original land grants were issued in 1752 and 1763. Little has changed in the farmscape since the 19th century. Crops grown are different but the present-day use of the farm is very much consistent with the historic landscape. This landscape, then, is considered one of the most significant historical and visual resources in the state. In light of the recent historical, architectural, and archaeological research and findings, in conjunction with the already established significance of Cascine, there is strong justification for enlarging the boundaries of the nominated property to 1287 acres in order to recognize the significance of the total landscape. The amended acreage includes the original 60 acres. See boundary description.

Following are descriptions and discussion relating to the resources which were recorded during the most recent field inventory and historical research:

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To the north of the main house down a dirt farm road is what is believed by the Perry family to be the slave cemetery (Site A, site map). Field investigation identified eight previously unknown marked graves located on the east side of a knoll which is covered in oak trees and deep deposits of leaf litter. The stone markers are crudely shaped, basically rectangular, and are of rough native stone. None of the stones exhibit engraving and though several stones are located in a north-south alignment, no definite pattern of location is readily apparent. It is likely that additional marked burials exist on the knoll.

On the west side of the cemetery knoll below the crest of the hill is found a thin scatter of brick, possibly the remains of slave quarters thought to have existed in this area (Scatter #1, site map). The size of inclusions and the rough surfaces of the badly eroded fragments suggest a handmade, possibly local, origin. A second brick scatter (Scatter #2, site map) is located at the base of the cemetery knoll on the southeast side of the hill. It appears to be a rubble dump, possibly from other parts of the plantation.

One of the most significant structural groupings outside of the main residential complex is a mid-19th century, family owned and operated gristmill complex on Cedar Creek consisting of the extant mill building, race system, miller's house, and remains of the stone dam.

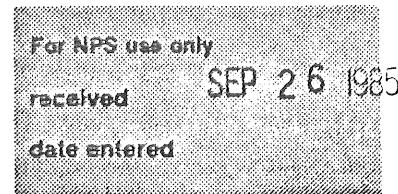
The mill itself (Site B, site map) is an imposing three stories in height over a full stone foundation. Clad in plain weatherboard and with its gable roof covered in metal, the mill exhibits a simple, functional finish. Symmetrical fenestration characterizes the landward facade, with batten doors and unglazed windows. The first level floor has collapsed, though the support structure for the mill stones and drive system is intact; operation of the system is still readily apparent. Remnants of milling equipment such as worm conveyors and screening equipment still remain on all levels of the mill in good condition, and the structure itself is also basically sound. Nineteenth century graffiti is still readable on interior beams and walls.

The race system (Site C, site map), which supplied water to the mill, ran along a major contour from the dam 600 feet to the mill. Most of the system is just a ditch, but a portion of it has a concrete wall along the stream side of the race. No formal tail race is evident; water spilling over the wheel into the stream created its own channel.

Located on a stone outcrop at a series of rapids in Cedar Creek, the dam is constructed of native stone (Site D, site map). Although the dam is broached for the entire width of the creek, remnants remain in both banks. On the south bank (containing the race system and the mill) dam remains exhibit an interesting water control system not commonly found in North Carolina. A sluice gate built into the base of

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the dam made it possible to drain the entire mill impoundment to remove sediment and snags. A stone rectangular element which controlled water entering the race system was located at the head of the system. Sluice gates at the head of the race and on the stream side of the rectangle could be opened or closed, controlling the flow into the race or bypassing it altogether.

Just southwest of the mill in an overgrown thicket is the ca. mid-19th century miller's house (Site E, site map), a vernacular Greek Revival coastal cottage with a full facade porch. One story in height, the frame structure is three bays wide and has two end chimneys of stone. A later rear addition appears to have served as a kitchen. The interior of the house follows a central hall plan and is plainly finished throughout. Two simple mantels survive intact.

At the head of the path to the mill, just south of Cedar Creek, are two frame structures of uncertain date. (#1, site map). The main building, which is occupied, is one story tall with a gable roof and rests on fieldstone piers. Access to the interior was not possible, but exterior evidence appears to indicate a construction date around 1900-1930. Behind this house is a kitchen building which exhibits late 19th or early 20th century framing, though the massive size of the fireplace and chimney seem to indicate a later rebuilding around an extant chimney whose form is clearly earlier. Given this, and the location near the mill, it seems probable that a much earlier domestic structure stood at this site. Adjacent to the rear yard are two log and frame tobacco barns, both exhibiting square notching and standing on fieldstone foundations (Site 1A, site map).

Scattered throughout the Cascine property are a number of tenant houses and farm structures, all basically simple in form and finish and appearing to date from the mid-19th through early 20th centuries. Although individually undistinguished, these tenant and farm buildings are significant collectively as evidence of the massive change in the nature of established agricultural practice and land use, as well as changes in the social structure, particularly after the Civil War.

Just north of SR 1702 and east of US 401 stands a severely deteriorated frame structure with a massive stone chimney (#2, site map). Apparently originally a two-room dwelling, a later addition gives the appearance of a multi-family residence, perhaps migrant labor housing. Cornice detail and hardware in the early section indicate a possible mid-19th century date of construction. The original dwelling may have been used by slaves, who lived all over the plantation, or as an overseer's cabin.

On the main road into Cascine (SR 1702) are a frame tenant house which probably dates to the early 20th century and is finished in the typical simple fashion of these buildings, and a group of six log and frame tobacco barns (#3 and 3A, site map). All of the barns stand on fieldstone foundations, have metal roofs, and exhibit a variety of simple notching techniques.

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Another abandoned house appearing to be antebellum stands in a heavily overgrown area off SR 1703. (Site 4, site map) The 1½ story frame structure has gable ends and a rear addition and rests on stone piers. The full facade porch is not original. The house is devoid of fenestration on the gable ends and windows on the half-story level are very small. The interior of the house is altered, irregular in plan and in very poor condition, though an enclosed straight stair and a large stone fireplace remain intact. Most of the wall materials are later replacements; moldings and trim are simple. In the side yard of the house are two notched log pens, somewhat deteriorated.

Along the winding drive to the house are a large log packhouse, with shed addition, standing on stone foundations. Across the way are the remains of a log tobacco barn and a standing tobacco barn with vertical siding. (Site 4A, site map)

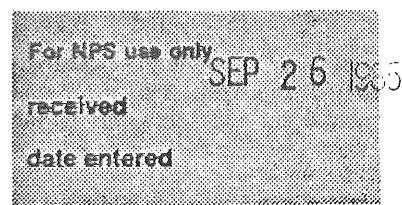
Three hundred feet south of SR 1702 and nearly a mile east of the entrance drive to the main Cascine house complex is a simple board and batten house with flush gable ends and shed porch. The chimney is a replacement. The house is similar in form and finish to the other late-19th century tenant buildings throughout the property. Two deteriorated log outbuildings remain in the yard of the house and two tobacco barns, one log and one frame, stand along the road adjacent to the driveway. (#5 and 5A, site map)

West of this house is a large oak tree and a surface scatter of historic artifacts; no above ground structural evidence is visible here. (#6, site map) Surface inspection of the site revealed ceramics dating from the early 1800s up to the early 20th century, including shell edged pearlware, plain pearlware, Chinese export porcelain and ironstone. The location and period of the materials suggest a slave cabin site later used as a tenant house.

Information recovered from the latest field investigation is minimal when compared with the outstanding potential for additional resources within the property boundaries. However, this additional research has broadened our understanding of Cascine's significance as a rare, complete, and intact historic resource with the potential to provide extensive information relating to the evolution of 18th and 19th century plantations in this state.

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Reference

Clauser, John and Dolores Hall. "Site Inspection of Cascine Plantation, Franklin County, N.C." Unpublished report. Archaeology Branch, N.C. Division of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources. January 1985.

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The nominated property consists of the following, in addition to previously nominated houses, sites and outbuildings:

Contributing Buildings: Mill (B)
Miller's House (E)
House and kitchen (#1)
Tenant house (#2)
Tenant house (#3)
Tenant house (#4)
Tenant house (#5)
Tobacco barns (#1A, 3A, 4A, 5A)

Contributing Sites: Slave cemetery (A)
Brick Scatter #1
Brick Scatter #2
Site #6

Contributing Structures: Mill Race (C)
Dam (D)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates ca. 1850, 1850-1930 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The 1500-acre plantation called Cascine embodies in its landscape, its buildings, and its archaeological sites a vivid microcosm of southern plantation history from the colonial era to the present day. The tract has remained an undisturbed parcel of agricultural land since the original land grants were made by Earl Granville to the Perry family in 1752 and 1763: these tracts form the core of the present day plantation. Several key themes in southern social and agricultural history are clearly represented on the plantation: The modest but well-finished hall and parlor plan plantation house of ca. 1760 recalls the early settlement of Jeremiah Perry, who by 1810 had established one of the largest plantations in a county dominated economically and socially by Virginia-oriented planters. The house's form, two-room plan, and restrained Georgian detail typify the conservative architectural patterns and lifestyle of the upper piedmont planter culture well into the 19th century.

A second major phase of growth and development at Cascine, again reflecting regional trends, involved the expansion of the cotton crop, the vast increase in the size of the slave work force, and rising architectural ambition apparent in the massive two-story Greek Revival plantation house erected ca. 1850 for Jeremiah's son, Algernon Sidney Perry, a planter who, like many of his class, combined farming, a profession (medicine), and industrial operations such as milling. Surviving from this period is the Perry family grist mill, which illustrates the diversification of investments of the planter class as well as the commonly practiced diversification of professions. By 1860, the plantation employed as many as 88 slaves, occupying 25 houses. Archaeological remains of possibly two slave houses have been located, but the archaeological potential for interpretation of slave culture remains undisturbed.

A third phase of development was spurred by Emancipation, initiating massive social and economic changes throughout the South. Unlike some planters, the Perrys weathered the changes effectively, retaining much of their holdings while negotiating new labor agreements with former slaves and other workers. From this era--the period ca. 1870-1930, and especially the years 1890-1930--dates a collection of tenant and other workers' housing and small farming complexes. These resources are scattered throughout the plantation. Here, too, lie undisturbed archaeological elements that may yield information about the material aspects of the change from one economic and social system to another.

Still another change occurred around 1895 when the main plantation house occupancy by the Perrys ended; subsequent Perry owners (Bennett Hester Perry, Sr., and his son) instead lived in Henderson and practiced law. The Z.T. Joyner family assumed occupancy right around the Depression and descendants of this family continue to live in the house and work the farm. In the early 1940s, following a national pattern of recognition of colonial and early American heritage, the Perry family undertook a restoration of the small, early house, which is now maintained as a private historic site, yet another phase of the evolution of rural history.

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Thus the totality of the acreage at Cascine illustrates vividly the changing character of southern agricultural history, both in the farm buildings and dwellings and in the underground remains of the families and agricultural subunits that made the land productive for over two centuries. Few properties have retained the degree of intactness which Cascine does, thereby giving it extraordinary potential for the study of the evolution of southern plantation life during the 18th and 19th centuries into continued modern day use of the land.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Cascine embodies in its buildings, landscape, and archaeological sites a microcosm of southern plantation history from the colonial era to the present day. Several major themes in southern social and agricultural history are clearly represented on the plantation, including the development of southern plantation economy based on slave labor, cultural patterns of planter societies in the South, development of a farm tenancy system after the Civil War, and continued maintenance of agricultural practice into the 20th century.
- B. Cascine is associated with the locally prominent Perry family, leading Franklin County citizens since the late 18th century.
- C. Structures at Cascine range from typical early Virginia-influenced plantation house to simple early 20th century tenant houses and farm buildings, all representative and distinctive as their particular types.
- D. The presence of archaeological remains which are likely to yield information crucial in history is documented and potential for further study is great.

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North Carolina's piedmont region was first settled in the mid-18th century, not from the already-populated coastal plain, but from the piedmont of neighboring Virginia. Natural communication and transportation lines facilitated immigration and, consequently, a transfer of Virginia culture traits to North Carolina, where land was plentiful and land grants easily obtained.

Such was the attraction for seven Perry brothers--Jeremiah, Francis, Joshua, Nathaniel, John, William, and Burwell--who came to then Granville County in the late 1740s. William Perry was the first to receive a land grant, that in 1749. In 1752 and 1763, Jeremiah Perry received grants from Lord Granville for 382 and 700 acres, the first described as a "tract or parcel of vacant land...lying on the south side of Cedar Creek" and the second was "on the branches of Cedar Creek" adjacent to the first.² This tract became Cascine, home of one of the county's economically, professionally, and socially prominent families, one which was³ a member of the elite planter class with its distinctive shared traditions and beliefs.

The first family dwelling on the tract built, presumably ca. 1751, still stands. The small Georgian house with restrained detailing is typical of the architectural preferences and conservative lifestyle of many Virginia planters and is a significant survival from this period of initial settlement and transfer of Virginia cultural tradition to North Carolina.

The first Jeremiah Perry's nephew and namesake, Jeremiah (1761-1838), inherited the farm. He is the first Perry about whom much is known. Jeremiah Perry was commissioned a Captain in the Revolutionary War, rising in 1781 to the rank of Colonel, a title he would carry the rest of his life. By 1810, he had expanded his inheritance to 3297 acres, making Cascine one of the county's largest plantations. His slaveholdings rose from 27 in 1800 to 85 in 1830, making him one of Franklin County's wealthiest men in the early 19th century. Befitting a man of his stature and social standing, Colonel Perry participated in various notable activities, including serving as a trustee of Franklin Academy, founded in 1802 and the forerunner of present day Louisburg College.⁴

His marital connections were also impeccable. As was typical of planter gentlemen, he married into a family of similar social status and tradition within close geographical proximity of his home. Perry's wife, Temperance,⁵ was a member of the prominent and wealthy Boddie family of adjacent Nash County.

Also typical among large landowners, Perry regularly engaged in land speculation and profited handsomely from it. His slaveholdings were so extensive that he was able to allow many of his slaves to work for other planters and in different capacities.⁶ The coming of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in the 1830s was one of the state's significant internal improvements and the Perry family was directly involved with the construction of part of the line. In 1838, three members of the family reached an agreement with railroad officials whereby for \$200 per mile the Perrys agreed to use their slaves to excavate and embank a section of the railroad bed.⁷ The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad ran from Raleigh to Franklinton, then northward, but did not cross the Cascine property.

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Colonel Jeremiah Perry died October 17, 1838, owning 104 slaves, whom he willed be divided evenly among his widow and living children. Among the slaves willed to Temperance were Big Jacob, Big Jim, Edmund, Harry, son of Sylvia, and Old Mourning. To Sidney, his son and next owner of Cascine, were willed slaves Saul, Duffie, York, Aaron, Battle, and Ben. Temperance also received 600 acres, half interest in a mill and cotton gin, and all other property on the plantation such as livestock, wagons, tools, and crops, both harvested and in the fields. Household furniture included 8 beds, 4 tables, a sideboard, desk, bookcase and several carpets. The rest of Colonel Perry's real estate was left to his sons Willie and Sidney. When Willie⁸ died in 1865, he left his entire estate, including his interest in Cascine, to Sidney.

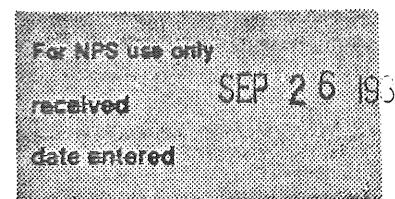
Although Cascine was early on well established as one of the county's foremost plantations, it was during the ownership of planter/physician Algernon Sidney Perry (1810? - 1873) that the plantation experienced its second, perhaps greatest, period of development. During these years in the middle part of the 19th century were established the agricultural practices and trends so predominant and important in southern agricultural history.

Until about 1860, the majority of acres in cultivation at Cascine were devoted to corn, oats, wheat, and a small amount of cotton; these crops were typical of those grown in the Piedmont prior to the popularity of cotton as a major cash crop. By 1860, Sidney Perry had increased cotton production at the plantation, corresponding to a vast increase in his slaveholdings. In 1840, Perry had owned one slave; by 1850, he owned 61. He listed 88 slaves in 1860 and housed them in 25 houses on the plantation. Archaeological remains of possibly two of the houses have been located and much potential exists for studies of the relationships of location and use by particular slave groups-- for example, field hands, house servants, etc. When Sidney acquired his brother Willie's estate in the early 1860s, his slaveholdings increased to 159, making him the largest slaveowner in the county. His acreage holdings increased as well, peaking at 6000 acres. The availability of extensive land and labor were conducive to the production of a labor-intensive but lucrative crop like cotton and Perry enjoyed financial success from his farming (and livestock) activities; in 1860, his real estate was valued at \$64,500, his personal estate at \$140,000.¹⁰ This affluence and a corresponding regionwide rise in architectural ambition is reflected in the ca. 1850 massive, two-story Greek-Revival plantation house built by Perry to house his large family, which included his wife Leah Hilliard,¹¹ (also a Nash County planter family) and nine children born between 1840 and 1860.

Besides operating the extensive farm, Sidney Perry also had responsibility for both a saw mill and a grist mill by 1860. The grist mill still stands, though unused, representative of the diversification of investments which was typical of the planter class. Perry's sawmill was not extremely busy, but the grist mill kept two workers employed ten months a year. Perry had invested \$7,000 capital in the grist mill. Between June 1859 and June 1860, it ground 9,000 bushels of cornmeal and 600 barrels of flour.¹² The mill continued to operate well into the latter part of the 19th century, at times listed as the property of Leah Perry.¹³

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Besides serving an economic purpose, the Perry mill also served an important social function. Local historian E. H. Davis has written:

...Just a mile off Cedar Creek within the compass of this same estate was the mill with its pond where two generations and more picnickers--Sunday School, politico, and other--were in the habit of gathering for a day of delightful outing--never without the consent, frequently with the help and presence, of those at Cascine.¹⁴

The Emancipation of slaves and the end of the Civil War in 1865 spurred massive social and economic changes throughout the South, and initiated another distinctive development phase at Cascine which is physically evident in the changed rural agricultural landscape.

Unlike many Southern planter families, the Perrys did not suffer greatly in the post-war period; rather they retained and even, apparently, expanded some of their holdings, all while having to negotiate new labor agreements with former slaves and other workers. These new labor agreements, all over the South, evolved into a region-wide sharecropping tenant system. This system of tenancy, practiced by blacks and whites alike, allowed for a continuation of agriculture after the War and provided labor and a livelihood for a large number of landless, moneyless people. The 1870 census indicates that a significant number of blacks named Perry, listed as farmers, stayed apparently in the immediate vicinity of Cascine.¹⁵ The system had a dramatic effect upon the rural agricultural landscape of the South. Gone was the largely nucleated plantation complex, with main house, outbuildings, and slave quarters relatively compact. Large farms broke up and the plantations became much fragmented, with tenant farms scattered, apparently randomly, throughout. The landscape of Cascine seems to support this change, with a collection of tenant housing and farm complexes--largely dating from 1870-1930, and especially 1890-1930--scattered over the property. Not only do the structures themselves remain, but undisturbed archaeological evidence associated with the material aspects of the change in social and economic systems also survives largely undisturbed. These remains also offer a great opportunity, in conjunction with remains of slave dwellings, to develop hypotheses about the relationships between slave and tenant structures in terms of location, use, and physical arrangement, using models such as those established during studies of tenant/sharecropper arrangements on Waverly Plantation in South Carolina.¹⁶

Algernon Sidney Perry died in 1873, leaving 9847 acres, 4455 of them at Cascine. His wife, Leah, received the homeplace and 1000 acres. When she died, son Jeremiah inherited Cascine and was the last Perry to reside there. Jeremiah Perry died in 1895 and left the property in trust for Bennett Perry, his nephew. Bennett Hester Perry (1884-1963) was a graduate of the University of North Carolina Law School and practiced law in Henderson, North Carolina. In 1909, he represented Vance County in the State House for one year; he also served as mayor of Henderson.¹⁷ Since his death, his only son, Bennett Perry, Jr., has been the owner of Cascine and is also a Henderson attorney.

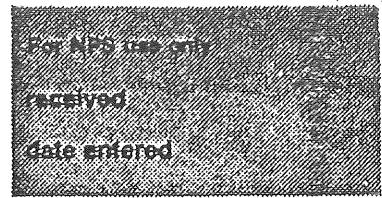
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The Zollie T. Joyner family assumed occupancy of the farm as tenants in the late 1920's and, by then, the historic landscape had evolved fairly completely to its present appearance. As was typical of the first decades of the 20th century in the rural south, tenant farming continued to be the major practice. At Cascine, the establishment of these small farming units, which had begun after the Civil War, was still a common occurrence, and farm production, as it had been for 200 years, still the Plantation's economic mainstay. By 1930, a variety of tenant houses and support buildings stood across the old plantation lands as evidence of the continuing, yet changing, nature of agricultural practice in the south. The formation of tenant farms on Cascine lands essentially ended around 1930, signaling the near end of farming practices which retained, somewhat, the methods, tools, and ideas of the past, soon to be replaced by mechanization. The buildings which survive from this period are important remains illustrating one of the major themes in southern agricultural history. Therefore, the period of significance for this nomination is defined as extending to 1930.

The history of Cascine came full circle in the early 1940's, when the Perry family restored the small early house, now well-kept as a private historic site. Descendants of the Joyner family continue to live in the main house and farm the land.

The entire acreage at Cascine illustrates clearly and vividly the evolution of southern agricultural history in its dwellings, farm buildings, and in the archaeological remains of those who lived on the land, making a life from it for over 200 years. Few properties can be considered a true microcosm of 18th and 19th century southern plantation history as Cascine is, providing the potential for a thorough understanding of how southern agriculture has evolved into the 20th century.

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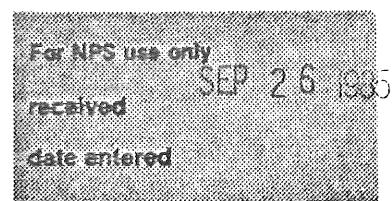
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Notes

¹ Granville County Deed Book C, p. 241.

² Granville Land Grants, North Carolina State Archives; Granville County Deed Book E, p. 423. By plotting the two eighteenth-century land grants against a modern tax map, it can be shown that the tracts are contained within the present Perry property.

³ Edward Hill Davis, Historical Sketches of Franklin County (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1948), 110, 210, and hereinafter cited as Davis, Historical Sketches.

⁴ Franklin County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives: 1800 and 1830 censuses, Albert Ray Newsome (ed.), "Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810-1811," North Carolina Historical Review, VI, no. 2 (April 1929), 173.

⁵ Jane Turner Censer, North Carolina Planters and Their Children - 1800-1860 (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1984), p. 7.

⁶ Franklin County Deed Book Index, North Carolina State Archives; Algernon S. Perry and Jeremiah Perry Papers, Duke University Manuscript Collection. The Perry Papers are chiefly comprised of indentures and other legal papers with very little personal correspondence.

⁷ Southgate Jones Papers, North Carolina State Archives.

⁸ Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, 5 November 1838; Franklin County Will Book K, p. 179; Franklin County Estates Records, Jeremiah Perry folder (1839), North Carolina State Archives. See also Orders and Decrees 4, p. 67, Franklin County Courthouse, Louisburg, North Carolina. The Cascine property acquired its present boundaries as a result of the 1840s division. Only a small tract on the southwest side, deeded to Stella Perry in the 1890s, has been removed since that time.

⁹ Franklin County Will Book S, p. 95.

¹⁰ Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Censuses, 1840-1860, Slave and Agricultural Schedules.

¹¹ Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas in the Nineteenth Century (Madison, Wisc.: Brant and Fuller, 1892), 590; Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Censuses, 1840-1860, Population Schedules.

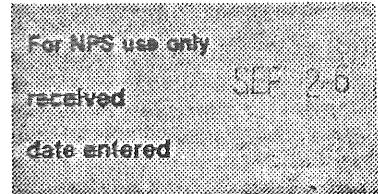
¹² Seventh and Eighth Censuses, 1850 and 1860, Manufacturing Schedules.

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Amendment to

Continuation sheet Statement of Significance Item number 8 Page 7



¹³ Levi Branson (comp.), Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1877 and 1884), 1877, p. 121 and 1884, p. 323. Although the mill was listed under Mrs. Perry's name in the business directory, her name does not appear in the manufacturing schedule of the 1880 census.

¹⁴ Davis, Historical Sketches, 111.

¹⁵ North Carolina State Archives; Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule.

¹⁶ Garrow and Associates, Inc. (Paul Brockington, Michael Scardaville, Patrick Garrow, et al), "Rural Settlement in the Charleston Bay Area: 18th and 19th Century Sites in the Mark Clark Expressway Corridor." (Unpublished report, January 1985), pp. 3-5.

¹⁷ Franklin County Will Book V, p. 51.

¹⁸ North Carolina Manual (1909); Who's Who in the South and Southwest (Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1950), 728.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property app. 1287

Quadrangle name Louisburg

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Zone	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Easting	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Northing	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
C	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
E	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
G	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

B	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Zone	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Easting	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Northing	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
D	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
F	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
H	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheets

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a	code	county	n/a	code
state	code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Historical research: Michael Hill, Researcher and Beth Thomas, Survey Specialist
Description: Beth Thomas, Survey Specialist

organization NC Division of Archives & History date June 30, 1985

street & number 109 E. Jones Street telephone 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state NC

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Fruin Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date Aug 12, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

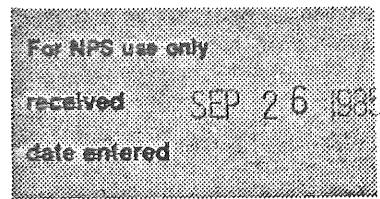
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Page 1

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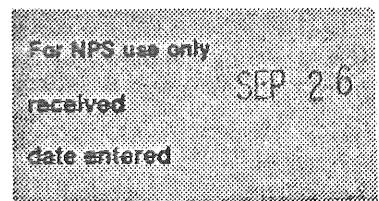
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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For NPS use only
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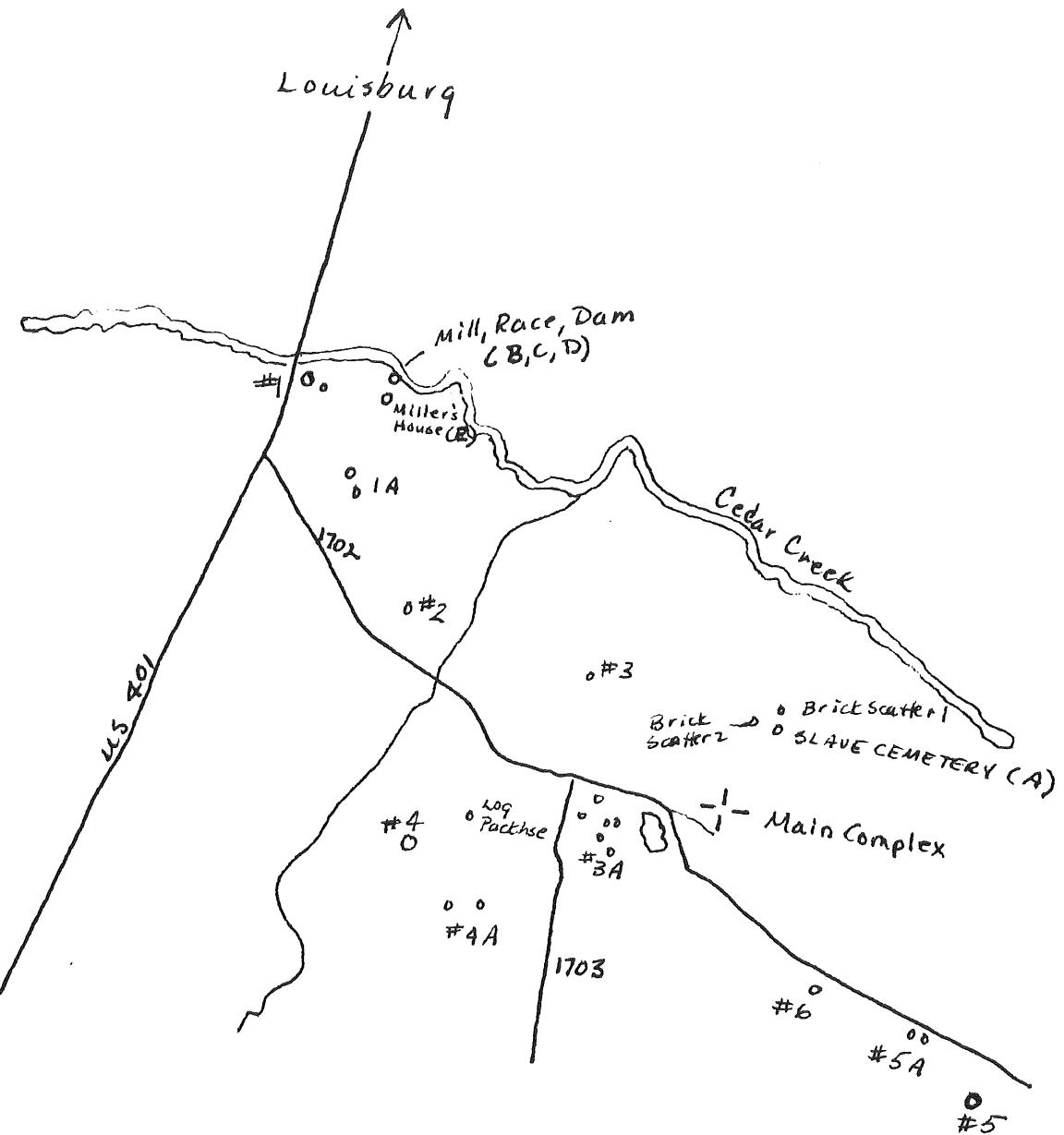
Continuation sheet Amendment to Geographical Data Item number 10

Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The nominated property is bounded as shown in red on the attached survey map.

The original Cascine nomination included 60 acres, encompassing the two houses, office, immediate outbuildings, and family cemetery. However, recent field research has identified additional and previously unrecorded above-ground and archaeological resources which contribute to a better understanding of the significance of Cascine as a self-contained social and agricultural unit. Recently recorded resources are located on lands which have been part of the Perry tract since the original grants were issued in the 18th century. These resources contribute to and enhance current knowledge of agricultural and industrial land uses and historic, economic and social trends which affected the arrangement of the built environment. The rural landscape itself is also a crucial visual resource for understanding the evolution of Cascine as illustrated by the range of existing and newly identified resources there. The 1287 acres, containing known resources as well as the vast potential for discovery and interpretation of others, more aptly and correctly define the boundaries of Cascine's significant qualities and resources.



CASCINE PLANTATION

FRANKLIN CO.

SITE PLAN

