

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mulberry Grove

and/or common

2. Location

street & number South side of NC 561, 0.2 mi. west of junction with SR 1118
not for publication

city, town St. John's X vicinity of congressional district First

state North Carolina code 037 county Hertford code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public		<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private		<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition		<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process		<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield S Telephone: 804-547-2274

street & number 329 Briarfield Drive

city, town Chesapeake vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Hertford County Courthouse

street & number King Street

city, town Winton state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Hertford County, North Carolina: An Appraisal of Potential
title for Outdoor Recreation has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records Hertford Soil and Water Conservation District

city, town Winton state North Carolina

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Mulberry Grove, currently under renovation after a period of neglect, is, in its present form a Greek Revival dwelling. The house is located nearly four miles west of the community of St. John's and is partially surrounded at the rear and sides by trees with the area between the highway and house being cleared. The two-story building has a "T"-shaped plan with the top of the "T" being constructed of brick and the stem of the "T" being frame. Both the brick and the frame portions of the house are three bays wide and have a shallow, hipped roof. The roof is presently covered with wooden shingles. These were installed when the house underwent a partial restoration in the 1960s. The earlier, brick portion of the house contains interior end chimneys and the frame wing has an exterior end chimney. The house was originally a one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling which was raised to two stories, remodeled, and expanded. Scant visible evidence of the first house exists. Most of the visible material is of second quarter of the nineteenth century character.

The foundation of the brick, southern, part of the house is laid in English bond and has a molded water table. Above the water table, the original, one-and-a-half-story, walls are laid in Flemish bond. The second story Greek Revival brick work is five-to-one-course American bond. The brick part of the house contains a full basement which can only be entered by a doorway near the south end of the east elevation. This doorway is surmounted by a segmental arch but this entire corner of the house has been rebuilt so the original configuration of this doorway is unknown. There is a horizontal opening in the foundation near the other (north) end of the east wall but no grille or frame survives. Two similar openings are located in the foundation on the west elevation. The three bays of the facade are divided by unevenly-spaced brick pilasters capped just below the entablature with stylized Doric wooden molded capitals. The two central pilasters were laid with a space in them to receive the framing for the porch roof. These two pilasters had the same type of capital just below the porch ceiling. The ends of the porch roof were supported by fluted semi-octagonal wooden pilasters which rested on the porch foundation wall and were located just to the inside of the brick pilasters at the ends of the facade. The wooden pilasters have stylized, semi-octagonal, Doric capitals. A brick foundation wall supported the ends of the hipped-roof porch with brick piers occurring at the front of the porch. The facade of the house was plastered beneath the Greek Revival porch. Under the plaster, jack arches surmount the two windows and the double doorway.

When the house was raised to two stories, the west chimney was removed at first floor level and a window, surmounted by a jack arch, was cut into the center of the west elevation at that level. A doorway, also surmounted by a jack arch, was cut near the west end of the south, rear, elevation. A segmental arch remains in place two courses above the jack arch, probably indicating the location of an earlier window. The second floor windows--two on both the east and west and three on the north (front)--are located immediately below the wooden entablature. The entrance, located in the west (right) bay of the facade, consists of a double door with sidelights beneath a wide transom. The whole entrance is enframed by a simple, symmetrical architrave with square, unmolded cornerblocks. The windows, which contain nine-over-nine sash at first floor level and six-over-nine sash at second floor level, have the same simple, symmetrical architrave with square unmolded cornerblocks. Fixed-louver blinds survive at the first floor window on the north (front) elevation.

The two-story, frame wing to the south (rear) rests on brick piers and is sided with plain weatherboards. The windows and doorway, located in the north bay at first floor level, in the east elevation and the second floor windows in the west elevation have

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the same simple, symmetrical architrave with square, unmolded cornerblocks, as the brick portion of the house. A large, arched doorway is located in the north bay of the west elevation. The vertical and curved members of the architrave are the same as those just described. A wooden, molded keystone occupies the center of the arch. The architrave of the door within the arch is different but is symmetrically molded and has no cornerblocks. A transom surmounts this door and the one opposite it in the east elevation. Near the south end of the west elevation there is another doorway, the entablature of which is plain except for a bead on its inner edge. The windows in the south (rear) elevation of this wing have plain surrounds with no cornerblocks. The first floor sash are nine-over-nine; the second floor sash are six-over-nine. The cornerboards, located at the south ends of the east and west elevations are the same as most of the architraves, those which have corner blocks. The frame wing has the same simple, full entablature as the brick part of the house. The chimney, which was rebuilt in the 1960s, pierces the cornice.

To the west is a small, frame dependency constructed in the first-half of the nineteenth century. It has a gable roof, with the ridge running north and south, and is sided with beaded weatherboards. It has tapered rakeboards and a box cornice with molded shingle and crown moldings all terminated by a pattern board on the west elevation. The single window in the north elevation and the two windows in the west elevation are surrounded by architraves with beaded inner edges and molded backband moldings. There is a doorway near the south end of the east elevation. An exterior chimney was located in the center of the south elevation. Another dependency which was immediately south of and contiguous to the standing dependency does not survive. There is also evidence that the area between the dependencies and the house was once enclosed.

The first floor of the brick portion of the house follows, predictably, a side-hall plan, containing the hall and a parlor. The woodwork in these two rooms was installed at the same time, but is quite different. In the parlor, the woodwork surrounding the windows and doorway is extremely elaborate being surmounted by full entablatures. The openings are framed by fluted Ionic pilasters which rest on marbleized bases which project forward from the marbleized baseboards which connect them. The pilasters support fluted brackets which in turn support the cornice. Centered in the frieze is an applied semi-circular sunburst. Paneled aprons are beneath the windows. The mantel and some of the woodwork surrounding the door and windows have been stolen. There is some picture molding, having a half-bead on each of its edges, in the room. The woodwork in the hall is more typical of regional Greek Revival houses. The double entrance doorway and the window and rear door are enframed with symmetrically molded architraves with rounded cornerblocks. The doors have elongated central panel with a small panel above and below. There is no access from the parlor to the frame wing behind it and the rear hall door, which once led to a porch or enclosed connector, now leads outside. The second floor contains two rooms both entered from the second floor hallway of the frame wing behind. The east room occupies two bays and the west room one bay. At the time that the house was raised to two full stories, the interior chimneys were rebuilt narrower than the original chimneys. The chimney at the west end exists only at second floor level. In the east room, mortises in the flooring may indicate a paneled fireplace wall in that room of the original one-and-a-half-story house.

The frame wing has a cross hall immediately behind the brick part of the house. A Federal quarter-turn-with-winders, marbleized stair rises along the south (rear) wall of the hallway. The attenuation of the stair is a strong contrast to the Greek Revival style woodwork. The large room which occupies the remainder of the first floor of the frame wing

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has symmetrically molded Greek Revival architraves with roundel cornerblocks. However, the second floor room above it has plain architraves with a bead on the interior edge and no backband molding. There is also a low chair rail with a bead and a plain Federal mantel. All of the upstairs doors are the six-panel configuration with flat panels and applied moldings.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates	Constructed	Builder/Architect
	soon after 1758	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The ancestral seat of the Cotton and Moore families of Hertford County, Mulberry Grove is a distinctive example of a mid-eighteenth-century plantation house which served as the home of its builder's descendants for over five generations. Originally a story-and-a-half Flemish bond brick structure with Georgian detailing, the dwelling was greatly enlarged and extensively remodeled in the mid-antebellum period, and it stands today as an imposing two-story, hipped roof structure with exceptional interior woodwork of Greek Revival style.¹ Long neglected in the twentieth-century, however, the house fell into considerable disrepair but is currently being restored by Whitfield S. Moore, an eighth generation descendant of the builder of Mulberry Grove. The original portion of the house was apparently built and named in the late 1750s, by Arthur Cotton, patriarch of a distinguished family which included Godwin Cotton, an aide-de-camp to General Robert Howe during the Revolutionary War, Dr. Godwin Cotton Moore, state legislator and the founder of Chowan College, and John Wheeler Moore, Confederate major, attorney, author, historian, and poet.² As the plantation home of one of the foremost educative and literary families of nineteenth-century North Carolina, Mulberry Grove is of considerable historical significance and stands today as a notable reminder of the economic growth, stylistic development and educational attainment of the state's northeastern plantation society.

Criteria Assessment:

- Associated with the stylistic development, economic growth and educational attainment of the state's northeastern plantation society during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- Associated with members of the prominent Cotton family including Arthur Cotton, Dr. Godwin, Cotton Moore, and John Wheeler Moore.
- Represents the adaptation of a mid-eighteenth century Georgian structure to an enlarged and exceptionally fine example of a brick Greek Revival plantation home.
- Is likely to yield information about plantation life during the last half of the eighteenth century through the nineteenth century.

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The first recorded owner of the land upon which Mulberry Grove stands was John Beverly (d. 1737), whose name appears in the records of Chowan Precinct (from which Hertford County evolved) as early as 1704.³ A Virginian, Beverly was one of thousands who migrated south to North Carolina in search of opportunity and better land during the late seventeenth century. On March 9, 1717 Beverly secured from the Carolina Lords Proprietors title to some 640 acres of prime timber and farm land along the ridge just north of Ahoskie Swamp in what was then the far western frontier of Chowan and the Province.⁴ Here he established a large plantation, slowly clearing and cultivating the fertile bottom lands along the edges of the swamp. It was this land, already cleared and cultivated to an extent, that one Arthur Cotton purchased from the grandsons of John Beverly in the 1750s and which later became the heart of the plantation known today as Mulberry Grove.⁵

Arthur Cotton (d. 1779) was one of eleven children born to John and Martha Godwin Cotton, who had removed from Virginia to western Chowan in 1719.⁶ Family tradition maintains that son Arthur established his fortune as a sea captain and was able to retire to the land about 1750.⁷ He purchased one-half of the Beverly tract in 1752 and acquired the remaining 320 acres six years later (1758).⁸ Shortly thereafter, he apparently constructed the original portion of Mulberry Grove, a story-and-a-half brick structure of Flemish bond with a full basement.⁹ Arthur Cotton succeeded on land as he had on the sea and soon became one of the leading planters in newly created Hertford County (founded 1759), representing his county in the General Assembly the two years preceding his demise.¹⁰ Although too aged to take an active part in the Revolution, Cotton nevertheless was ever the staunch patriot, instilling a fiery brand of revolutionary patriotism among his sons. His marriage to Elizabeth Rutland, daughter of wealthy Bertie planter James Rutland, was the first of several important connections Cotton made with the aristocratic circles of northeastern North Carolina, and both he and his wife are buried in the old family graveyard adjacent to the house.

Upon the death of its builder, Mulberry Grove was inherited by the youngest Cotton son, Godwin, who was born on February 3, 1742.¹¹ Trained as a surveyor, young Godwin Cotton officially served his county in that capacity from 1766 to 1770, laying off the county seat of Winton among other projects during his term. Raised in a staunch atmosphere of revolutionary patriotism as discussed, Godwin served as an aide-de-camp to Continental General Robert Howe during the Revolution. Following the successful struggle for independence, Godwin Cotton returned home to Mulberry Grove, where he enjoyed eminent success as a planter and lived in prosperity until his demise in 1830.¹² Like many of the large planters in northeastern North Carolina, Cotton invested his profits into the acquisition of more land and more slaves, expanding Mulberry Grove's acreage from 640 to 1,300 while increasing the labor force from nine slaves in 1790 to thirty-two slaves at the time of his death in 1830.¹³

Such wealth enabled Godwin Cotton to insure that his family enjoyed the finer things in life. His marriage to Sarah Brown, a daughter of one of Hertford's oldest and most prominent families, produced two daughters, Elizabeth ("Betsy") and Ester; both of whom married extremely well.¹⁴ Elder daughter Betsy married Bertie County planter John Johnston, a nephew of Governor Samuel Johnston and scion of one of the largest family fortunes in the states; while her younger sister Ester married in 1804 James Wright Moore of Virginia, a son of Revolutionary War Captain William Edward Moore.¹⁵ The newly wedded Moores resided at Mulberry Grove, where Godwin Cotton Moore, eldest grandson and namesake of Godwin Cotton, was born on September 1, 1806. Following the early death of his father,

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Godwin Cotton Moore was raised under the supervision of his grandfather, who directed a rigorous educational program for his namesake. After private tutoring and preparatory work at O'Brian Academy in Murfreesboro, Godwin Cotton Moore entered the University of North Carolina in 1822 at the age of sixteen. Two years later young Godwin transferred to study medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with honors in 1828. Returning to his native state soon afterward, Dr. Moore quickly established a lucrative medical practice in the Hertford-Bertie-Northampton region and became master of Mulberry Grove upon the death of his beloved grandfather in 1830.¹⁶

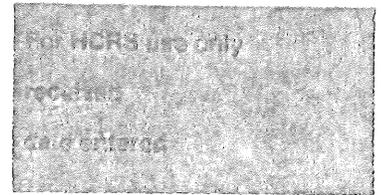
Over the next thirty years (1830-1860) Mulberry Grove became a center of cultural activity and fine entertainment, an excellent example of plantation life during the prosperous late antebellum years of "King Cotton." Dr. Moore continued the family tradition of marrying well, taking as his bride in 1832 Julia Munro Wheeler of Murfreesboro, sister of diplomat and historian John Hill Wheeler.¹⁷ Perhaps the enlarging and remodeling of Mulberry Grove began about this time, for eventually nine children were born of this union. Moreover, numerous members of the Moore family resided occasionally at Mulberry Grove during these three decades; indeed, the smallest household recorded by the late antebellum census (1830 through 1860) was eleven.¹⁸ The 1860 census is particularly revealing of antebellum life at Mulberry Grove, recording a household of seventeen which included a tutor for the Moore children, a student of medicine studying under Dr. Moore, a professional chef, and an overseer and his family.¹⁹ As a working plantation Mulberry Grove was assessed on the eve of the Civil War at a value of \$20,000 and had expanded to 2,500 acres (1,500 improved) worked by forty-eight slaves.²⁰ Cotton was the commercial crop (12,800 ginned pounds produced in 1859-1860), supplemented by a huge variety of small grain and vegetable crops and large numbers of livestock.²¹ Mulberry Grove was virtually self-sufficient. Assessing Dr. Moore's investments and other assets, the final census before the outbreak of hostilities between North and South valued the Moore estate at just under \$100,000.²²

As Dr. Moore's land and slaveholdings increased so did his stature among Hertford's political community, and true to his heritage he did not shirk political duty. An avowed Democrat, Dr. Moore represented his native county in the House of Commons in 1831, the State Senate in 1842, and again in the House of Commons from 1866 to 1868 before the advent of Radical Reconstruction ended his political career.²³ A devout Baptist, Dr. Moore served as moderator of the Chowan Baptist Association and gave the land on which nearby Pleasant Grove Baptist Church was erected in 1837. It was Dr. Moore's work with the Chowan Baptist Association that produced perhaps his most significant achievement, the establishment in 1848 of the Chowan Baptist Female Institute whose educational doors have remained open to this day.²⁴ In April of that year, a group of Baptist leaders from southeast Virginia and northeastern North Carolina met at Mulberry Grove to discuss the question of higher education for their daughters. From this meeting and under the guiding hand of Godwin Cotton Moore, who drew heavily from his personal fortune for the construction of a campus in Murfreesboro, what is today Chowan College was born. For his efforts, Dr. Moore is officially recognized by that institution as its "founder."²⁵

The Civil War was a time of sorrow and distress for Dr. Godwin Cotton Moore. All of his sons served in the Confederate Army: second son James W. fell in 1862; while eldest and third son John W. and Julian G. served admirably for the war's duration.²⁶ Mulberry Grove itself was the scene of a brief skirmish between Union Calvary and Confederate Home Guards in July, 1863.²⁷ Dr. Moore was naturally ruined by the war financially, forced into bankruptcy in 1869. Applying for a special pardon from President Andrew Johnson after

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the war, Dr. Moore wrote bitterly:

I am now an old man enfeebled by age and disease. At a period of my life when I expected to retire from the active duties of my profession (medicine) I shall have to labor as since an estate that seemed ample to meet all my personal wants and those of my family has ceased to be available; (for) I loose under the emancipating policy of the United States Government more than three-fourths of the value of my property in the liberation of more than eighty persons owing me service.²⁸

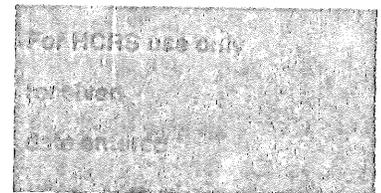
Dr. Moore resided at Mulberry Grove until his death on May 6, 1880. Much of the plantation was sold off and other tracts leased; sons Julian G. and William E. farmed the home tract.²⁹ The literary success after the war of eldest son John Wheeler Moore provided some solace for his father. Born at Mulberry Grove on October 23, 1833, Moore served for the duration of the war, attaining the rank of major. Afterwards he turned seriously to writing for a livelihood and displayed a wide range of literary talent as an historian, novelist, and poet. His published works included Sketches of Hertford County (1877); School History of North Carolina, from 1584 to 1879 (1879); the two volume, History of North Carolina from the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time (1880); the novel Heirs of St. Kilda: A Story of the Southern Part (1881); and his magnum opus, Roster of Troops Contributed by North Carolina to the Defense of the Confederate States (1882), popularly known as "Moore's Roster", the first compilation of its kind in the country.³⁰ Long a resident of Murfreesboro, John Wheeler Moore died at "Maple Lawn", the ancestral seat of his wife Ann Ward, in 1906.³¹

Upon the death of Dr. Godwin Cotton Moore in 1880, youngest son William E. inherited and worked the plantation until the turn of the century, when he removed to Washington, N.C.³² Mulberry Grove remained in the Moore family, however, until 1962, when grandchildren of Dr. Moore sold it to Wayland L. Jenkins of Aulander.³³ The twentieth-century years of tenancy and neglect were not kind to the old plantation, which fell into a state of considerable disrepair. In 1970 Wayland Jenkins gave Mulberry Grove to the Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc., who began plans to restore the old structure.³⁴ Since then, however, the property has been returned to the Moore family and awaits now further restoration. Mulberry Grove is a significant historical reminder of the cultivated plantation society of northeastern North Carolina and may be recipient of a concerted restoration effort.

The structure of course is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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¹Notes compiled by Marshall Bullock and Dru Haley, Mulberry Grove folder, Survey and Planning Branch files, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Survey and Planning Branch files.

²Samuel A. Ashe and others, ed., Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present (Greensboro: C. L. Van Noppen, 8 volumes, 1905-1917), VIII, 354-368, hereinafter cited as Ashe, Biographical History; and Renaissance in Carolina 1971-1976 (Murfreesboro: Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc., 1976), 91-102, hereinafter cited as Renaissance in Carolina.

³J. R. B. Hathaway, ed., North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register, II (1901), 455.

⁴Margaret M. Hofmann, comp. and ed., Province of North Carolina 1663-1729: Abstracts of Land Patents (Weldon: Roanoke News Company, 1979), 154.

⁵Bertie County Deeds, Book G, 472; Book I, 236, Microfilm copy, State Archives, hereinafter cited as Bertie County Deeds; also see the last will and testament of John Beverly (d. 1737) in J. Bryan Grimes, ed., Abstract of North Carolina Wills (Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell, 1910), 30, hereinafter cited as Grimes, North Carolina Wills.

⁶Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 354-355; Grimes, North Carolina Wills, 84.

⁷John Wheeler Moore, "Sketches of Hertford County," Murfreesboro Enquirer, 8 February 1977, hereinafter cited as Moore, "Hertford County."

⁸Bertie County Deeds, Book G, 472; Book I, 236.

⁹1758 has been the traditional building date assigned to the original portion of Mulberry Grove; however, the researcher found no evidence to either prove or disprove the supposition. Also, since Hertford County was created from parts of Bertie, Chowan, and Northampton Counties the following year (1759), Mulberry Grove has been traditionally called "The first brick house constructed in Hertford County" as well. See Moore, "Hertford County"; Benjamin B. Winborne, The Colonial and State Political History of Hertford County, North Carolina (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1906), 31, hereinafter cited as Winborne, History of Hertford County, and Mulberry Grove folder, Survey and Planning Branch files.

¹⁰John L. Cheney, Jr., ed., North Carolina Government, 1585-1974: A Narrative and Statistical History (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1974), 203, 205, hereinafter cited as Cheney, North Carolina Government.

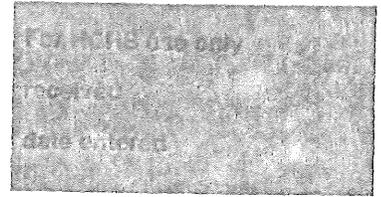
¹¹Renaissance in Carolina, 91; and Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 354-355.

¹²Renaissance in Carolina, 91; and Raleigh Register, July 5, 1830.

¹³Head of Families at the First Census of the United States taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908), 25; Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 400, Microfilm of National Archives Manuscript copy. State Archives, hereinafter cited as Fifth Census, 1830, with appropriate schedule, county and page number.

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¹⁴ Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 354-355; Renaissance in Carolina, 91; and Moore, "Hertford County."

¹⁵ Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 354-355; Renaissance in Carolina, 91; Moore, "Hertford County"; Winborne, History of Hertford County, 31. The Reverend Samuel Iredell Johnston, a son of this first union, was also born and raised at Mulberry Grove.

¹⁶ Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 354-356; Renaissance in Carolina, 91; and Winborne, History of Hertford County, 31, 144-147.

¹⁷ The Wheeler family was perhaps Murfreesboro's most prominent. John Hill Wheeler (1806-1882) served among other positions in a remarkable career as State Treasurer, Superintendent of the United States Mint at Charlotte, and the first United States Minister to Nicaragua. Wheeler's History of North Carolina, published in 1851, was the first state history written by a native North Carolinian (see Renaissance in Carolina, 58).

¹⁸ Fifth Census, 1830: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 400; Sixth Census, 1840: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 53; Seventh Census, 1850: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 302; and Eighth Census, 1860: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 28.

¹⁹ Eighth Census, 1860: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 28.

²⁰ Eighth Census, 1860: Hertford County, North Carolina Agricultural Schedule, 9-10; Slave Schedule, 30.

²¹ Eighth Census, 1860: Hertford County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, 9-10. Mulberry Grove produced from June 1859 to June 1860: 300 bushels of wheat; 2,500 bushels of Indian Corn; 500 bushels of oats; 32 bales of ginned cotton; 120 lbs. of wool; 25 bushels of peas and beans; 50 bushels of Irish potatoes; 300 bushels of sweet potatoes; 15 gallons of Wine; 96 lbs. of butter; 13 tons of hay; and 30 lbs. of honey. Livestock included: 7 horses; 10 asses; 10 milk cows; 5 oxen; 60 cattle; and 150 swine.

²² Eighth Census, 1860: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 28.

²³ Cheney, North Carolina Government, 297, 311, 335.

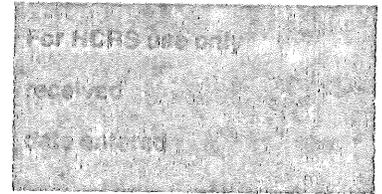
²⁴ Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 354-358; Renaissance in Carolina, 91, 181-182; and Edgar V. McKnight and Oscar Creech. A History of Chowan College (Murfreesboro: Chowan College, 1964), 18-44, hereinafter cited as McKnight and Creech, History of Chowan College.

²⁵ McKnight and Creech, History of Chowan College, 18-44.

²⁶ Fourth Son Thomas Longworth Moore served as a Confederate Ambassador to France; while youngest son William Edward served briefly in the Home Guards, see Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 356-366; Renaissance in Carolina, 91-92; and Winborne, History of Hertford County, 158, 219.

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²⁷ Beth G. Crabtree and James W. Patton, eds., Journal of a Secesh Lady: The Diary of Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston, 1860-1866 (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1979), 444.

²⁸ Application for Pardon to President Andrew Johnson, or Godwin Cotton Moore folder, Microfilm of National Archives Manuscript Copy, State Archives.

²⁹ Ninth Census, 1870: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 394; Agricultural Schedule, St. Johns Township, 1; Tenth Census, 1880: Hertford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 411; Agricultural Schedule, St. Johns Township, 8.

³⁰ Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 356-368.

³¹ Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 356-368.

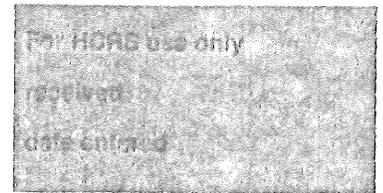
³² Hertford County Record of Wills, Book 6, p. 250, Microfilm Copy, State Archives; Ashe, Biographical History, VIII, 354-368.

³³ Mulberry Grove folder, Survey and Planning Branch files.

³⁴ Renaissance in Carolina, 91-102.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Bibliography

Item number 9

Page 1

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Lewis-Smith House, Raleigh
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Contemporary Newspapers

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Raleigh Register

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Grimes, J. Bryan, ed. Abstract of North Carolina Wills. Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell, 1910.

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Ashe, Samuel A. and others, ed. Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. Greensboro: C. L. Van Noppen, 8 volumes, 1905-1917.

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Renaissance in Carolina, 1971-1976. Murfreesboro: Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc., 1976.

Winborne, Benjamin B. The Colonial and State Political History of Hertford County, North Carolina. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1906.

9. Major Bibliographical References

State Archives, Raleigh

Applications for Pardon to President Andrew Johnson, 1865, Chowan, Hertford, and Northampton County Records; Federal Census Records, 1800-1880. Research Branch files

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.43 acres

Quadrangle name Woodland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8
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3	0	6	9	1	0
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4	0	1	8	3	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is shown on the attached plat. See attached deed: Margaret S. Co to Whitfield Sledge Moore and wife, Lenore Moore, Book 394, Page 37.

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Architectural description: Margaret Long Stephenson, Consultant
Significance: Bruce S. Cheeseman, Researcher

organization Division of Archives and History
Archaeology and Historic Preservation

date June, 1980

street & number Survey and Planning Branch
109 East Jones Street

telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh

state North Carolina 27611

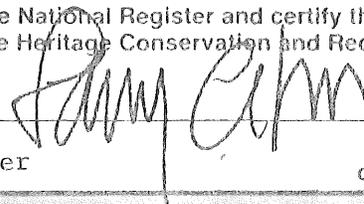
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 25, 1980

For HCRS use only

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

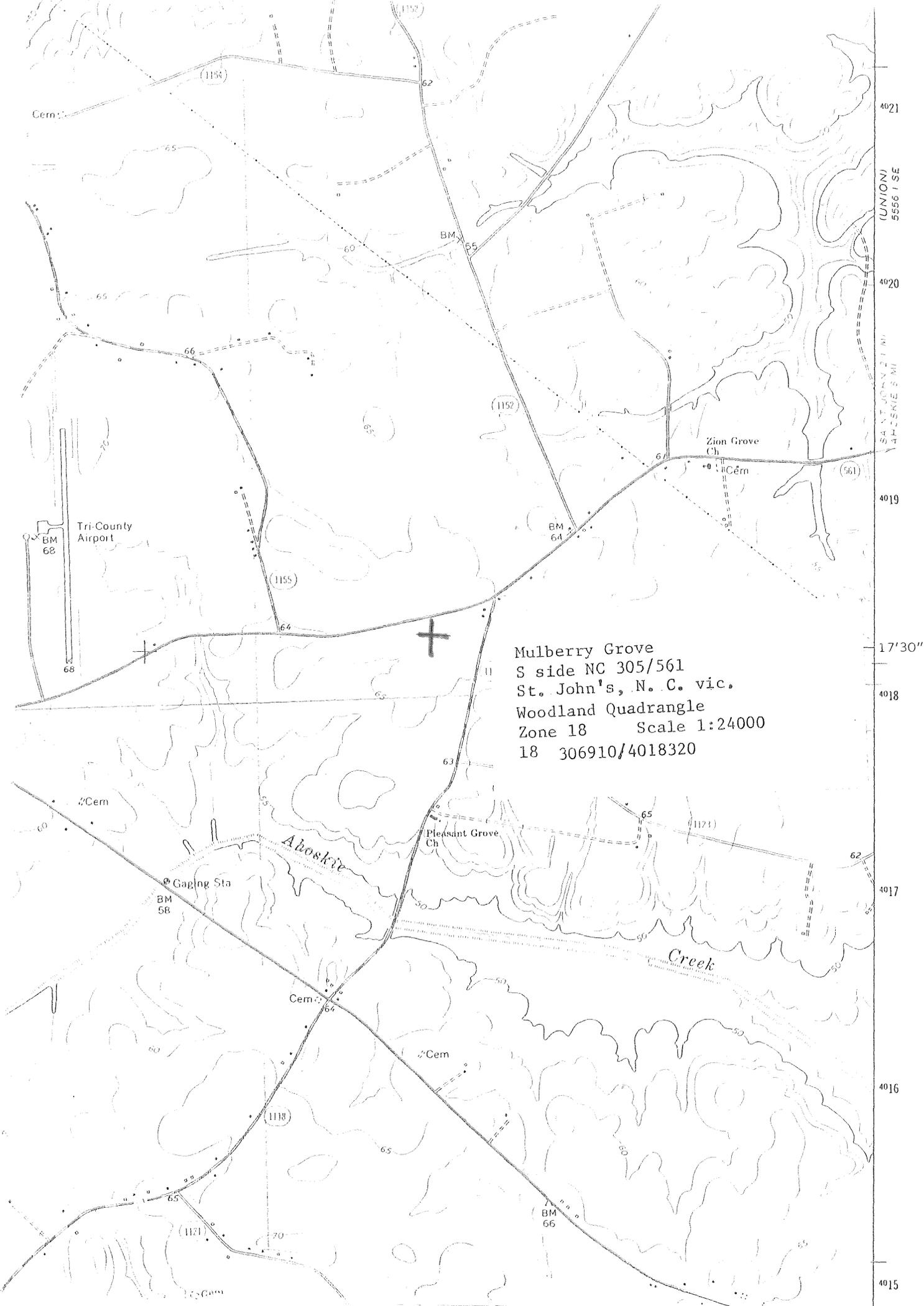
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



Mulberry Grove
S side NC 305/561
St. John's, N. C. vic.
Woodland Quadrangle
Zone 18 Scale 1:24000
18 306910/4018320

4021
UNION 5556 1 SE
4020
SANTO JUAN 21 M
SANTO JUAN 3 MI
4019
17'30"
4018
4017
4016
4015



United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mulberry Grove

and/or common

2. Location

street & number South side of NC 561, 0.2 mi. west of junction with SR 1118
not for publication

city, town St. John's vicinity of congressional district First

state North Carolina code 037 county Hertford code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield S. Moore Telephone: 804-547-2274

street & number 329 Briarfield Drive

city, town Chesapeake vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Hertford County Courthouse

street & number King Street

city, town Winton state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Hertford County, North Carolina: An Appraisal of Potential
title for Outdoor Recreation has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records Hertford Soil and Water Conservation District

city, town Winton state North Carolina