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RECORDING PLANTATION COMMUNITIES:
REPORT ON THE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL
RESOURCES AT STAGVILLE

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by
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July, 1980

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project is the result of the cooperation of the staff of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and of the many people whose personal history is associated with Stagville. Our survey was initiated by the concern of Brent Glass, former Administrator, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, and was assisted throughout by Jacqueline Fehon, Chief Archaeologist. Especially valuable assistance was provided by Vicki Smith, intern with the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section. She contributed to the investigation and recording of the houses and landscape, served as liaison with the Division of Archives and History, transferred our descriptions of sites to computerized forms for quick retrieval, and was a pleasure to work with. We also appreciate the efficient photography services furnished by Kim Walton and Randall Page. Steve Cruse and Kathleen Needham of the Stagville Preservation Center were also of special assistance in our fieldwork. Sandra Perry kindly typed this report.

To all the people related to Stagville, we owe a special thanks. They have contributed substantially towards preserving important elements of Stagville's rich heritage, elements that without their help would probably have not been recorded. Among those who contributed to this survey are:

Mr. Louis Alston
Mrs. Mason Boyd
Mrs. Mae Carrington
Mr. Willie Duke
Mr. Joe Ellis
Mrs. Maggie Veasey Ellis
Mrs. Bertha Mae Hart
Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Hart

Mr. Garland Haskins
Mrs. Betty Holman Hayes
Mrs. Naomi Veasey Hutchins
Mr. Johnny Jones
Mr. and Mrs. William McFarland
Mr. Allen Needham
Mr. Norman Pendergraft
Mrs. Janie Riley

Dr. Richard Sanders
Mr. Dee Southerland
Mr. and Mrs. John Suitt

Miss Margaret Umstead
Mr. Wallace Wade
Mrs. Ellen Yancey

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INTRODUCTION

The broad range of people who have lived at Stagville reflect the different social classes and races of North Carolina's history. Now that the core of the plantation is owned by the state, how should it preserve, interpret, and convey their history? Indeed, what was their history at Stagville? Where did they live and work? What kinds of homesteads did they have? How did they use the land? What physical evidence remains visible today of their presence, and what is the condition of that evidence? Will it soon be destroyed? Where are the sites of buildings that are already gone, but which archaeologists might investigate?

This research project is part of the process of answering these questions. Our major purpose was twofold: (1) to provide information and recommendations that will assist in the development and interpretation of the Stagville Preservation Center; (2) to enhance our understanding of the architectural and social history of the people of Stagville. To achieve these goals, we have photographed, mapped, and written descriptions of all the historical buildings still standing on the Cameron plantation properties as well as of many archaeological sites. Moreover, we have drawn detailed site plans of the historical landscape of the most important plantation communities, as recollected by former residents and as made evident by buildings still standing. Twenty or more oral informants closely related to the Cameron plantation were interviewed.

Because this was only a two month project, the extensive Cameron properties were divided into two research areas (Figure 1). The primary area

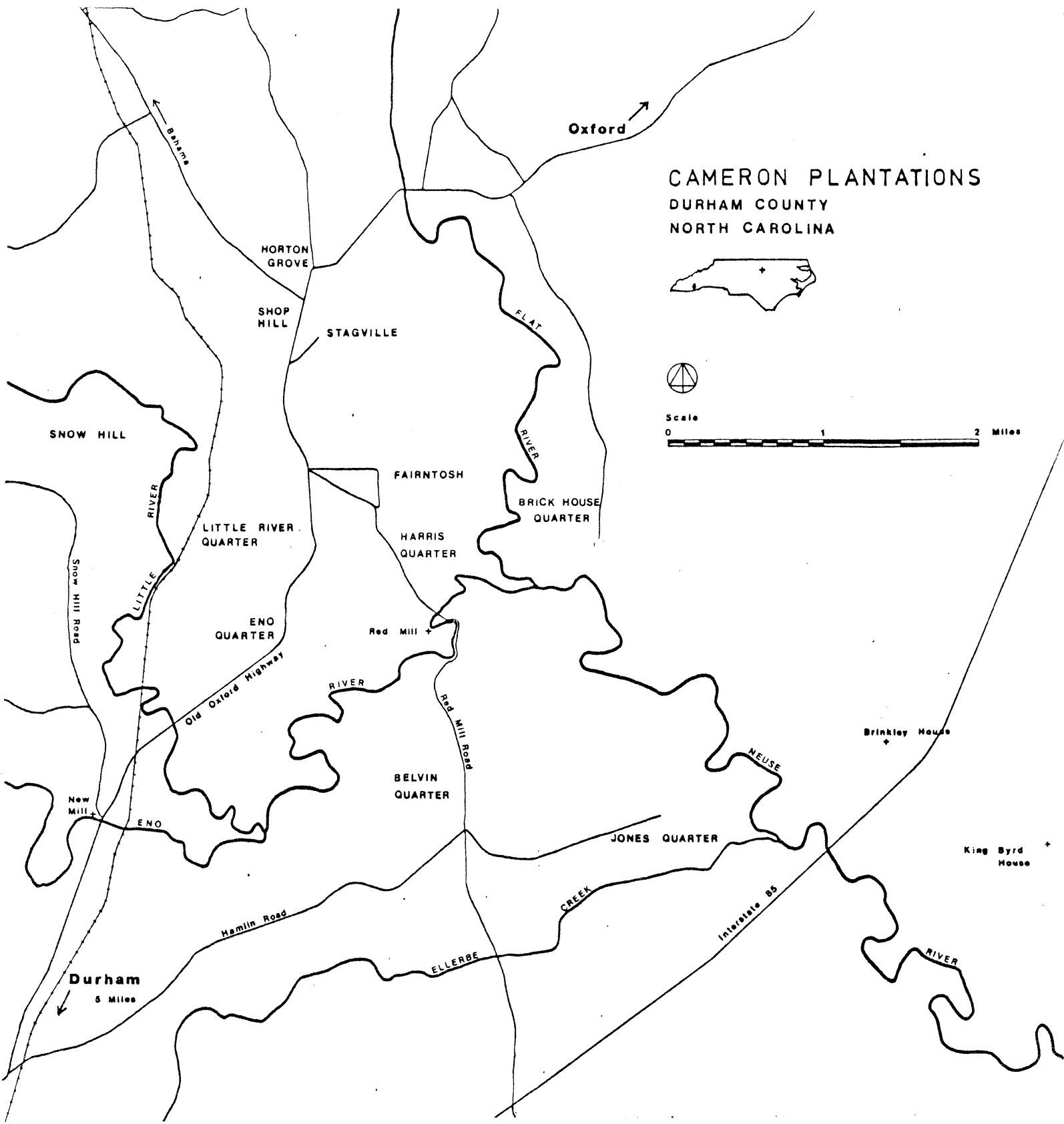


FIGURE 1

included the most important communities: Stagville, Fairntosh, Horton Grove, Eno, Little River, and Harris's Quarters. The secondary area was less critical: Fish Dam, Brick House, Peeksville, Belvin Quarters, Jones Quarters, Snow Hill. We also surveyed historical houses on the periphery of the plantation to record at least a portion of the historical context of Stagville, especially since many of these homes are related in some way to Stagville. Structures recorded previously by the Division of Archives and History were excluded from the survey, except those for which further research was obviously necessary.

Since our time was limited, we concentrated on locating and recording sites through field work and oral interviews. Cameron documents in Archives can be studied with the safe knowledge that their life has been preserved through archival maintenance, while the many buildings and oral informants are fragile sources and demand immediate attention.

METHODS

RECONNAISSANCE

The first phase of the research was to conduct a general field survey to determine the scope of field investigation and the types of buildings. Many of the sites had previously been examined by George McDaniel several years ago, but remained unrecorded. Based on his research, we had a basic understanding of the topography and architecture of the survey area.

To ensure from the outset that our methods of mapping would be suitable for archaeologists in the future, we consulted with archaeologists from the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section. They demonstrated in the field the appropriate recording techniques and advised us about the types of archaeological sites to look for and record.

Preliminary archival research consisted of reviewing state studies such as Jean Anderson's studies of Stagville, Fairntosh, and the Cameron families, as well as George McDaniel's research on social history and kinship patterns. We also contacted the oral informants related to Stagville to set up future interviews.

Maps of Stagville and the surrounding area in the state archives were inadequate for our research purposes. Historical maps were also lacking for specific sites, so we realized that we would have to devise our own maps for site plans of the plantation communities.

FIELD WORK AND ORAL INTERVIEWS

We began by surveying communities in the primary area. We measured and mapped them for site plans, identifying such features as houses, outbuildings, wells, yards, trees, and roads. The oldest to the most recent structures were included in the site plans to record a complete picture of the site and convey a sense of its continued use. By giving an overview of the communities, the site plans help us see the composition of individual tenant homesteads, the relationships of one house to another, and show how the residents used the land around them. The site plan of Fairntosh (Figure 2) illustrates the social stratification of a plantation through the location and size of the main house, overseer's house and tenants' dwellings. Including the domestic dependencies, it shows the composition of the nucleus of a plantation. The site plan of Shop Hill (Figure 3) reveals how it was indeed a busy center of the Stagville economy, with many important farm buildings, a blacksmith shop, stores, as well as houses.

In both the primary and secondary survey areas, we located, mapped, and wrote descriptions of buildings and sites, and photographed those that were still visible. We investigated the fabric of surviving buildings, made floor plans, and recorded structural, technological, and architectural details. Measured drawings were made of twelve notable houses in the primary research area, including slave houses at Eno and Shop Hill and tenant houses at Fairntosh, Eno, and west Stagville. To illustrate the changes in building technology from the mid-nineteenth century to the turn of the century, sections were drawn of the heavy timber frame of the slave house at Eno and of the balloon frame of Dock Edwards' tenant house at Fairntosh (Figure 4). Three houses in the secondary survey area were also measured and drawn: the log

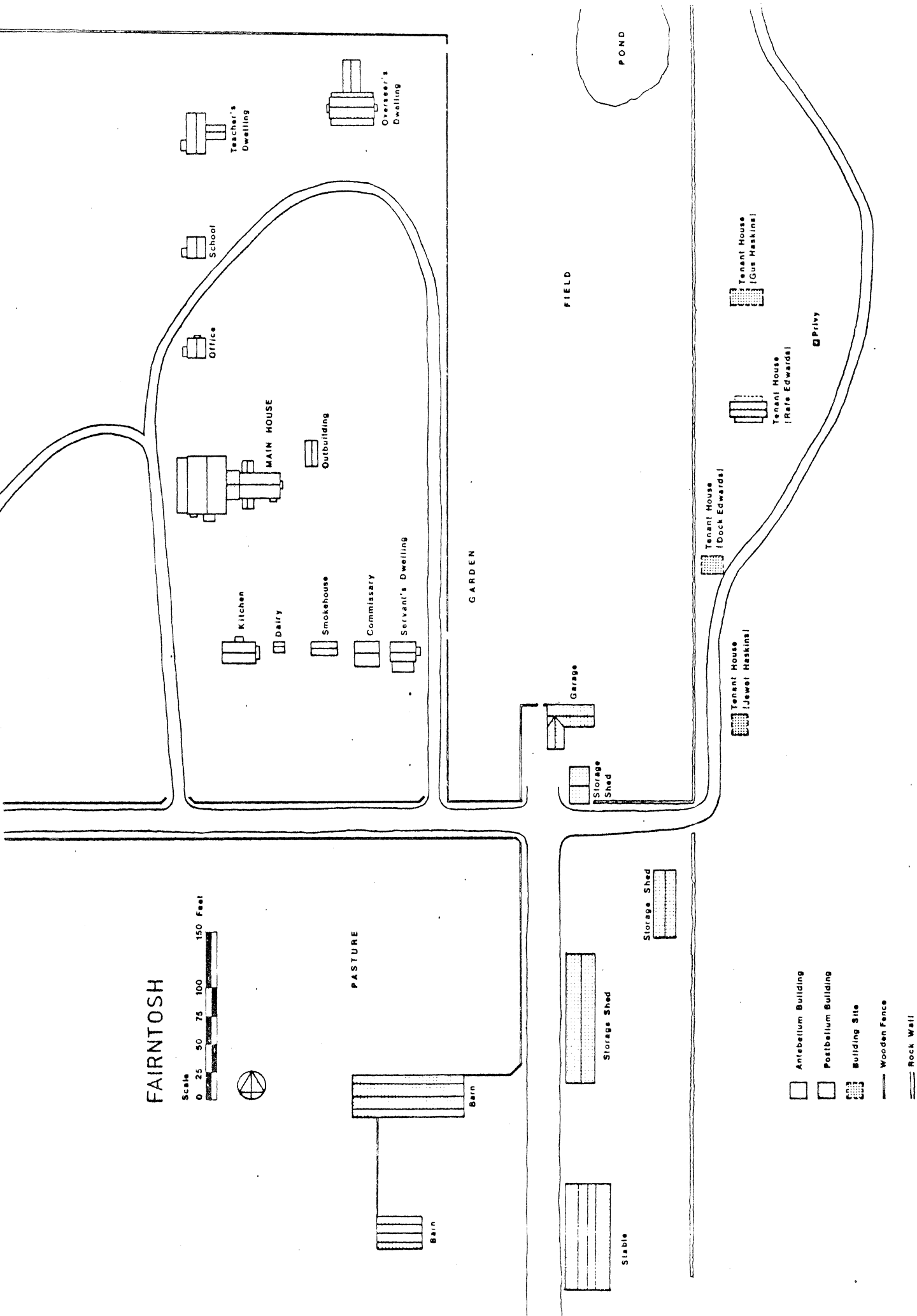
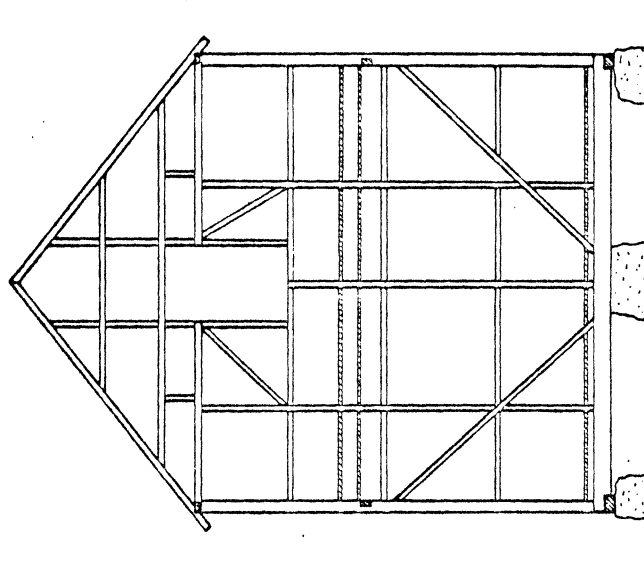
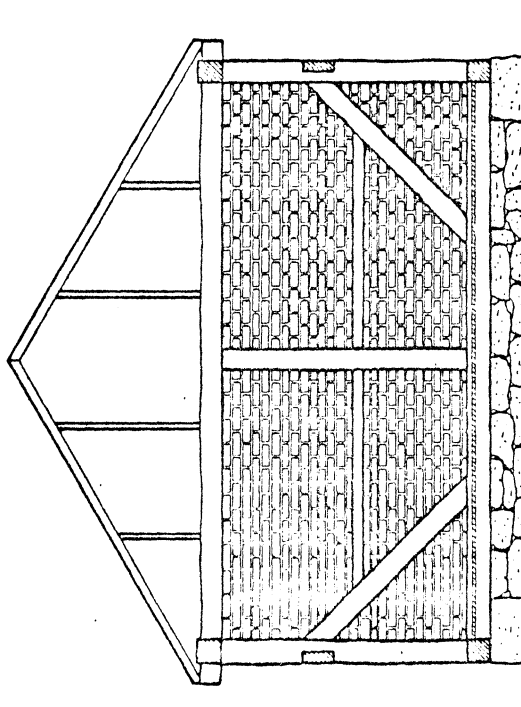


FIGURE 2



BALLOON FRAME CONSTRUCTION

Rafe Edwards House
Fairtosh



HEAVY TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION
with brick nogging

Slave House
Eno Quarter

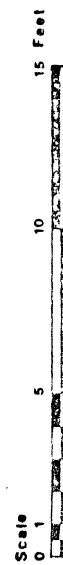


FIGURE 4

tenant house at Jones Quarter and two possibly late eighteenth century houses near Northside on land once owned by the Cameron family. Architectural descriptions of all buildings and sites were written and these were converted to computerized site forms by Vicki Smith, research assistant.

Oral interviews with at least fifteen former residents furnished details regarding the appearance of the earlier landscape and the location, construction, and use of dwellings and buildings no longer standing (Figure 5). The sites that informants located were marked with survey stakes and later measured and mapped on the site plans. In addition to describing the landscape, informants enlivened the interviews with anecdotes about the "old-time people" they knew. Of special significance to the site interpretation of Stagville are their accounts of education, traditional foodways, agricultural practices, and other customs.



FIGURE 5. Recording the landscape at Fairntosh with oral informant. Left to right, Vicki Smith, Garland Haskins, and Carl Lounsbury.

RESULTS

SITES RECORDED

More than 112 buildings, structures, and sites were recorded in the primary, secondary, and peripheral areas. Among the most significant new sites that were found in the primary area were the following:

1. Shop Hill
 - a. Sites of one and possibly two slave houses along with sites of outbuildings
 - b. Location and description of three stores
2. Eno Quarter
 - a. Site of slave house immediately west of the surviving one-story slave house
 - b. Location and description of Eno Barn site
 - c. Description of overseer's house at site of present-day frame tenant house
 - d. Location about a quarter mile northwest of Eno Quarter of a one-story slave house similar in construction to the one at Eno Quarter (Figure 10)
3. Fairntosh
 - a. Location and description of six slave or tenant dwellings: Dock Edwards' House (Figure 13), Rafe Edwards' House (site), Zet Revis House (site), Jewel Haskins' House (ruins), Step Morgan House (site), Jerry Webb House (site)
 - b. Historical route of Red Mill Road, which passed directly by Fairntosh
4. Horton Grove
 - a. Location of earlier roads and outbuildings
 - b. Site of stable and hog pens of tenants
5. Stagville
 - a. Location of foundations of Bennehan store, identified as having been a school for whites in the 1880's and 1890's, and converted into a tenant house later
 - b. Identification of the three-story building as a "loom house" before being used as a pack house
 - c. More detailed descriptions of Stagville outbuildings and residents

EVIDENCE FOR SITE INTERPRETATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Exhibiting a house without interpreting the grounds around it conveys an inaccurate picture of life, especially with rural homes since essential domestic activities occurred outdoors, and the outbuildings and yards took on the functions of "rooms." At Horton Grove, for example, the houses stand as empty structures, and little evidence of the life of the "extended house" can be seen. But through oral interviews with former residents, a number of these places have been mapped in the site plans (Figure 6), providing site interpreters with a layout of the historical community. The site plans also furnish archaeologists with specific locations of identified buildings, the excavations of which should provide historical artifacts which could be used in exhibits and in studies of material culture. Moreover, the oral interviews have identified specific residents at given periods of time, and artifacts of that period can then be correlated to these families, creating the basis for comparisons of the material status of different families within the quarter.

ARCHITECTURE

A variety of houses were surveyed: slave houses, overseer's houses, main plantation houses, tenant houses of blacks and whites, and yeoman farm houses on the plantation and its periphery. These buildings illustrate the demographic evolution of Stagville. Early sites -- such as Horton Cottage (Figure 7), the King Byrd House, the Brinkley House (Figure 8) -- exemplify the pre-plantation era of white yeoman farmers. Slave quarters at Horton Grove, Shop Hill, and Eno represent the antebellum era of the plantation with its planned slave communities. The continued presence of farm tenant families in the postbellum era is represented by the dispersed log and frame

HORTON GROVE

c. 1910-1930

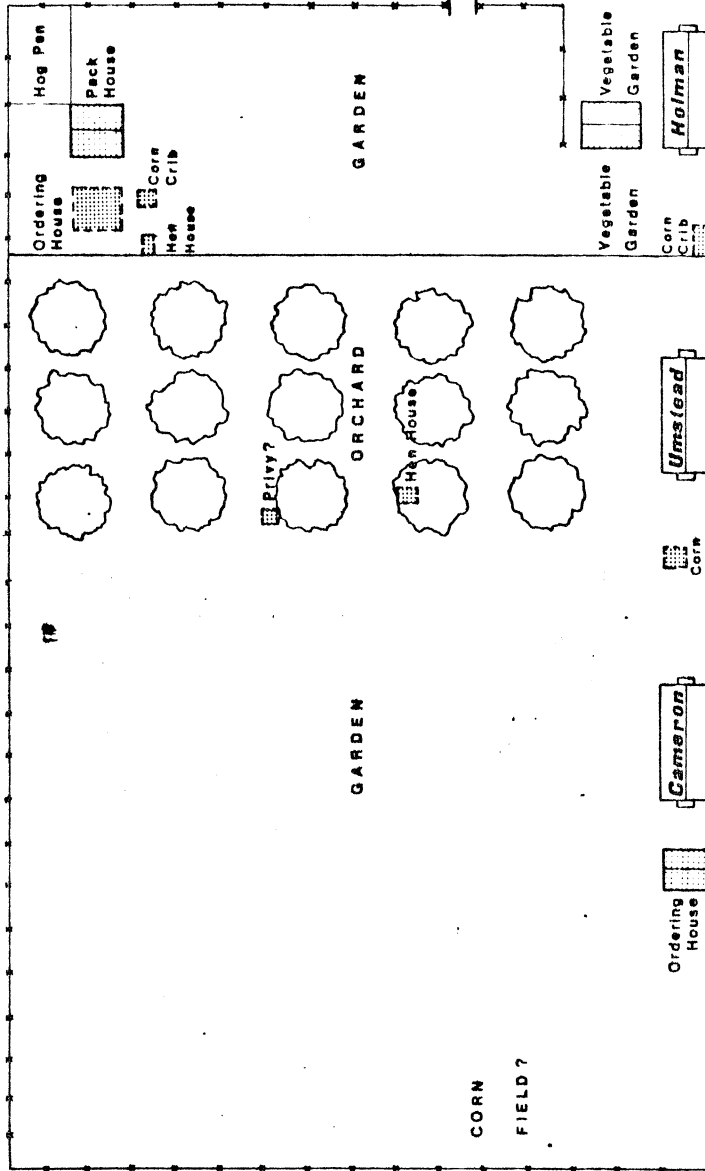
TOBACCO BARN
(George Holman)



FIELD

GARDEN

TOBACCO BARN
(Cy Hart)



WOODS

SPRING



TOBACCO BARN
(Lee Umstead or
George Henderson)



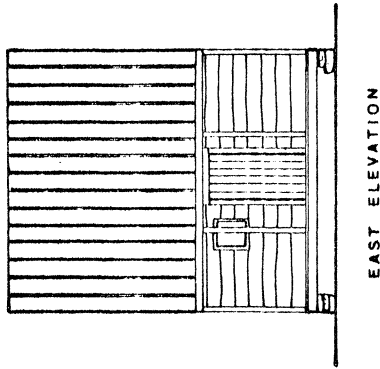
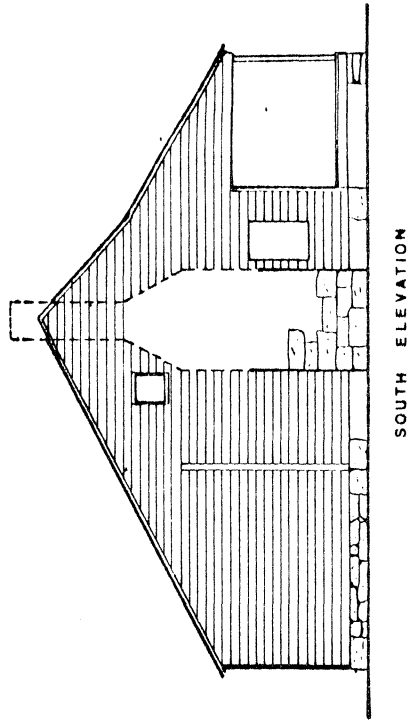
TOBACCO BARN
(Lee Umstead)



TOBACCO BARN
(Horace Cameron)

- Antebellum Building
- Postbellum Building
- Building Site
- Wire Fence
- Persimmon Tree
- Hog
- Pens
- Stable
- Wood Pile

FIGURE 6



HORTON COTTAGE
Horton Grove

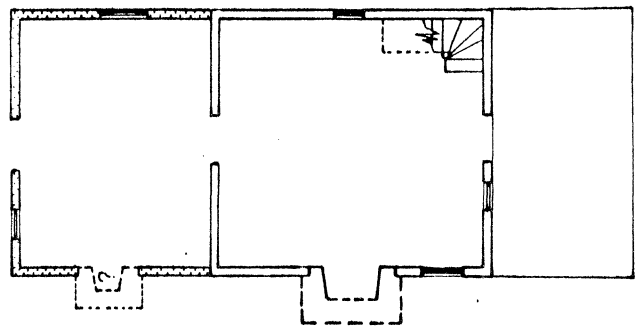
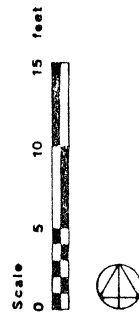
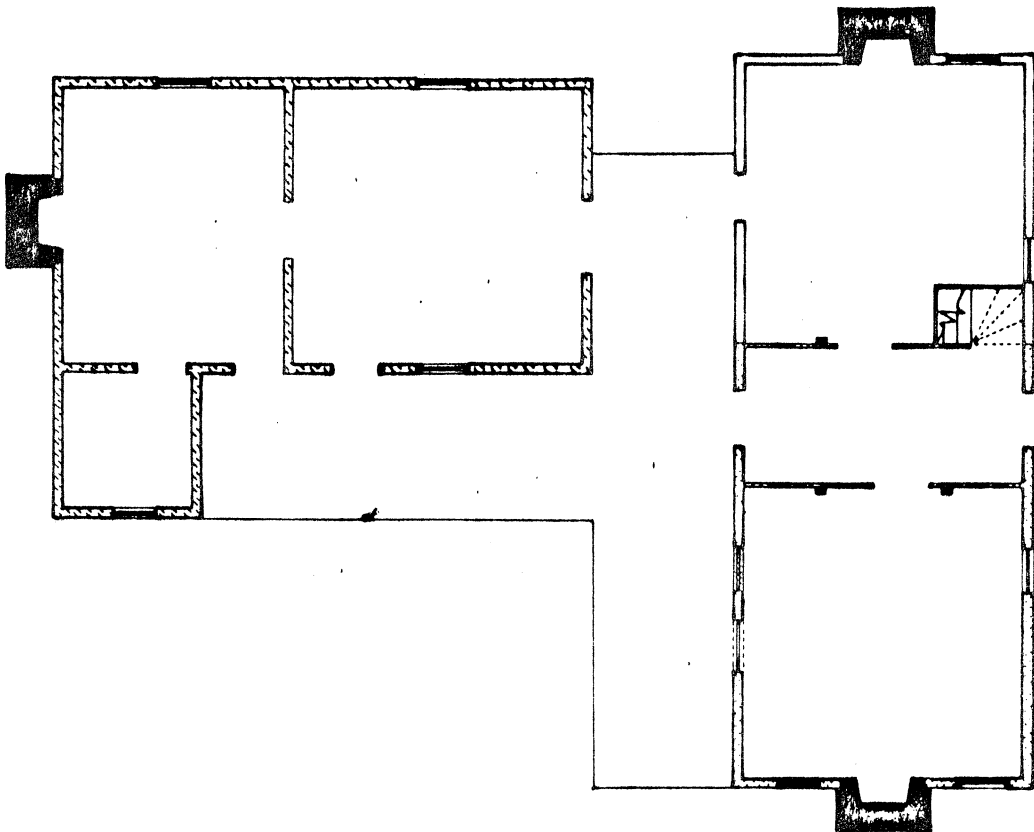
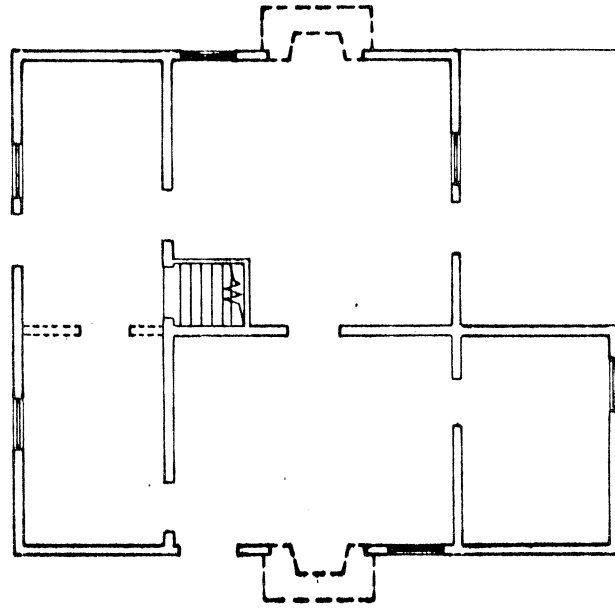


FIGURE 7



KING BYRD HOUSE
North Side vic.



BRINKLEY HOUSE
North Side vic.

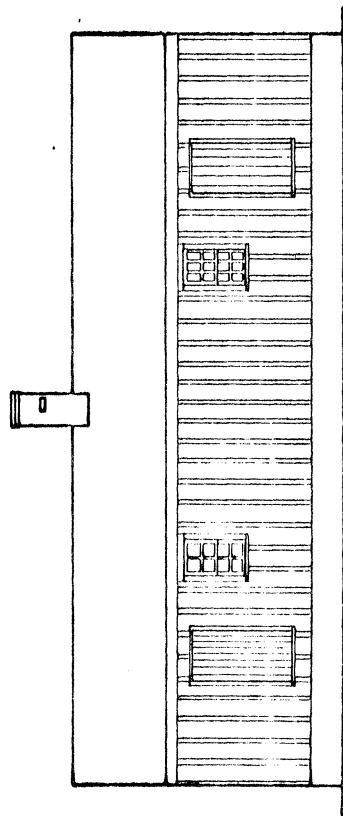


FIGURE 8

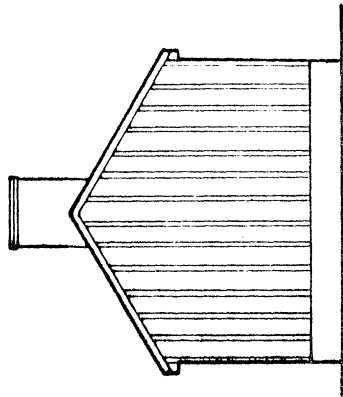
tenant houses on the plantation. The slow demise of the Cameron plantation in this period is shown by the intrusion of homes of nearby white families, who purchased land sold by the Camerons along the edge of their plantation. In the twentieth century the gradual migration of tenants away from the farm, in keeping with the trend in the South, is illustrated by the comparatively few houses constructed within the last sixty years, and the almost total exodus of tenants from the farm in mid-twentieth century is shown by the scores of abandoned houses.

Buildings on the Cameron plantation provide an excellent field laboratory for the study of plantation housing for workers, overseers, and landowners. However, one must be careful in evaluating the results based solely on field work. For example, most slave houses have disappeared. In 1857 there were 188 slaves listed at Stagville, yet only ten sites of slave houses have been documented there. As a result, conclusions about slave houses based on the few surviving examples would be misleading (see Figures 9 and 10), and comparisons of the quality of housing for slaves and postbellum tenants should be weighed carefully. Based upon the recollections of former residents of the old houses they knew, it appears that the small one-story log or frame house was by far the more common type of slave house than the brick nogged examples.

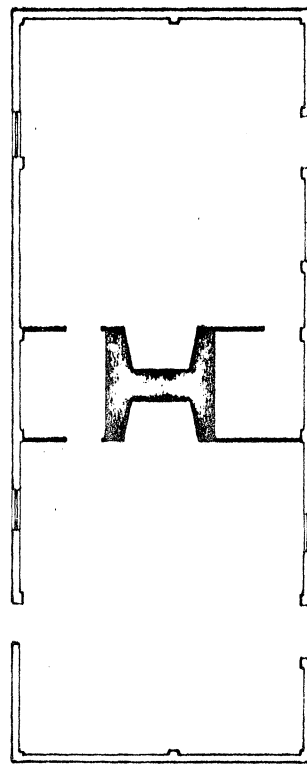
Log houses definitely comprised a majority of the postbellum tenant dwellings, and their construction represents the last phases of traditional log building, an aspect of vernacular architecture that has received little attention in North Carolina. The houses displayed a simplification of corner notching and incorporated modern framing techniques and commercially made materials. The size of tenant houses remained small, scarcely more than



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



PLAN

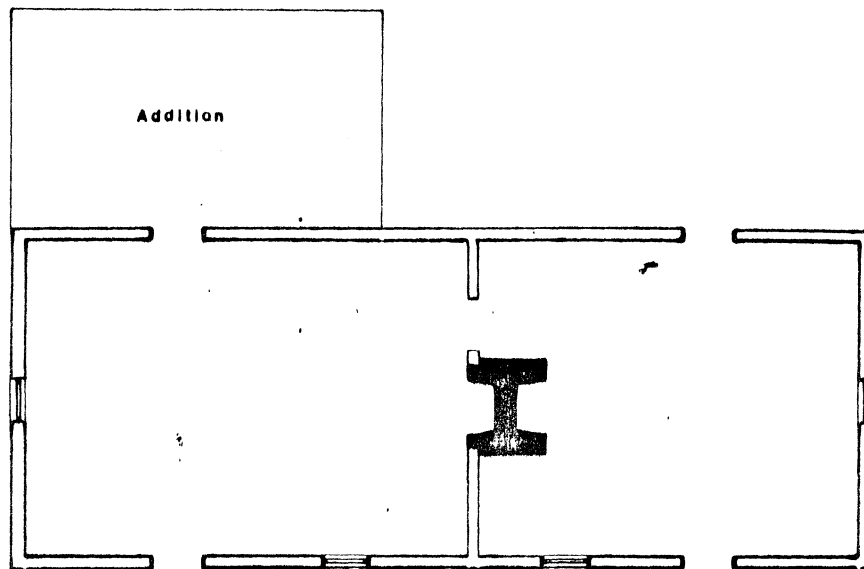
SP 1850

DATE BRICK
not to scale

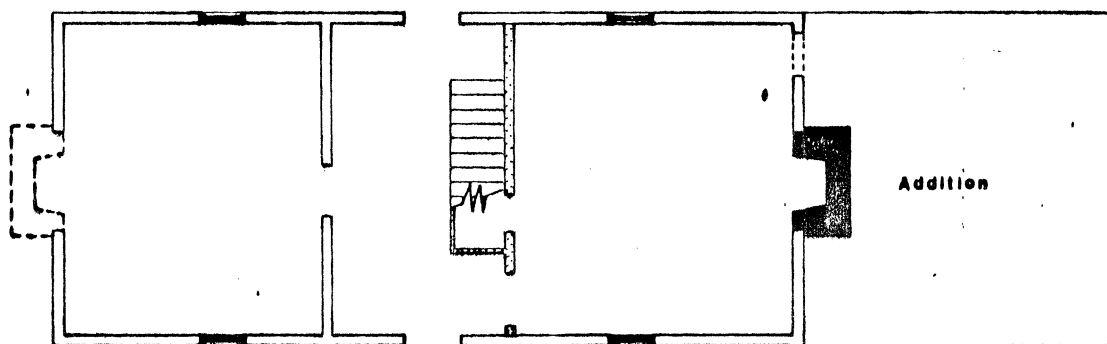
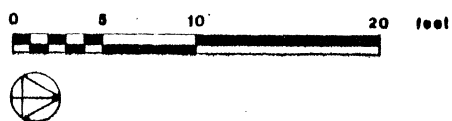
SLAVE HOUSE
Eno Quarter



FIGURE 9



LATTA-TAYLOR (SLAVE) HOUSE
Eno Quarter



SLAVE HOUSE
Shop Hill

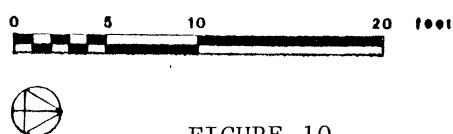


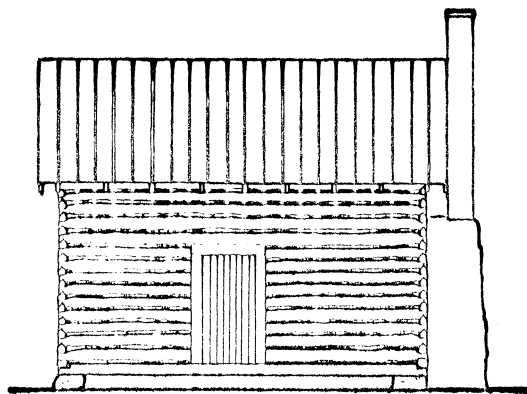
FIGURE 10

one or two rooms, illustrating that landless families had little income to invest in more spacious and better-built houses.

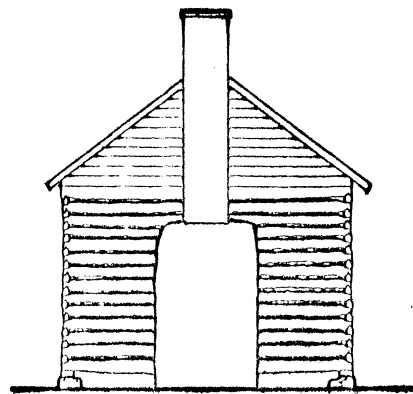
Oral informants Louis Alston and Ephraim Hart remember the methods of log construction and the house raisings, in which the men would build the house while the women cooked an abundance of food. The Peaks-Hart House at west Stagville is a product of this traditional community endeavor (Figure 11). The methods described by these informants represent the last phases of a log building tradition that was prevalent in North Carolina for over two centuries.

SOCIAL HISTORY

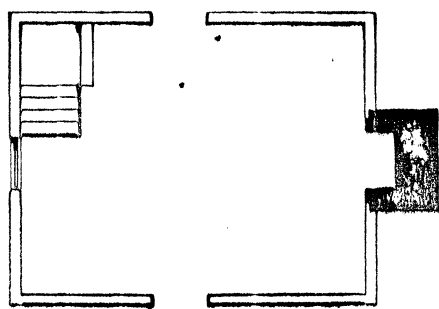
Perceptions of Community: How did Cameron plantation residents see their community in regard to the outside world and to other communities on the plantation? Distances, of course, were perceived as much greater, as travel was customarily by foot or by horse-drawn wagon. Durham was a "long way off." When in the outside world, they identified themselves as "from Stagville" even though they might have lived at Fairtosh or Eno, since "Stagville" was the popularly known name of the plantation. They also considered "Stagville" as home because they were not transient sharecroppers, but had grown up on the Cameron plantation, as had generations of their ancestors. Within the plantation, many quarters were connected by ties of kinship and work, and some residents recall "We were one big family." But there were other quarters with which they had little contact and which were not perceived as "Stagville" even though they were close by. Indeed, some residents knew more about the factories, stores, and services of Durham than about a neighboring quarter. For example, Garland Haskins, raised at Harris's Quarters, said "I don't know nothing about folks across the river at Belvin's Quarters,"



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



PLAN

PEAKS-HART HOUSE
West Stagville

Scale
0 5 10 15 (feet)



FIGURE 11

even though it adjoined Harris's. Ephraim Hart, who has in fact lived on Cameron property his entire life, characterizes his six years residency at the Brick House quarter as having been "away from Stagville." Further research should decipher more clearly the mental images and boundaries of "Stagville" according to the residents.

Stagville as a Bi-racial Community: The social history of Stagville is a mixture of segregation and integration at different levels. Landowning whites were segregated at the top in terms of power and prestige, but in regard to work force in the postbellum period, there were both black and white tenant farmers from the 1880's onward. How the terms of work of one race compared with those of the other requires further study. An intermediate group of whites in the work force during this era held supervisory positions. Examples are Sid Lashley who operated the saw mill, Barl Southerland who managed the dairy at the Stagville Barn, and Dan Turrentine, the overseer. In regard to residency, there were some quarters which were racially mixed, while others were not. Horton Grove in the 1880's and early 1890's, Stagville, Enq, and of course Fairntosh had both blacks and whites in the community. Shop Hill was more or less exclusively white, while Little River, Harris's, and west Stagville were black.

Tenant houses of the postbellum era contain no characteristics that distinguish them as having been the homes of white or black families exclusively. Indeed, it appears to have been a fairly common practice for the same houses to have been inhabited by families of each race. The King Byrd House near Northside, the General Harris House on Snow Hill Road, the Alvis Umstead House on Jock Road, and the Hamlin Log Tenant House, for example, were occupied at different periods by white and black families.

PARTICIPATION OF FORMER RESIDENTS

As former residents of Stagville participate in this research, they become more interested in their common Stagville heritage (Figure 12). Many of them are elderly, and by contributing to projects such as this they seem to have strengthened their sense of self esteem. Their participation has literally brought history home to their families, as they answer questions from their children about their work with us and as a result, relate the ways of life they knew at Stagville. Work such as this, we hope, will provide a fertile and receptive climate for future research and may bring forth artifacts, old photographs, and more oral recollections in the future.



FIGURE 12. Former residents at Horton Grove. Left to right, John Suitt, Mae Peaks Carrington, Margaret Umstead, Carl Lounsbury, Betty Holman Hayes, Beulah Umstead Suitt.

RECOMMENDATIONS

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND EASEMENTS

Options:

1. Extend land owned by the Stagville Preservation Center to the boundaries recommended by the Preservation Resource Group, Inc. in May, 1979. In general, this area encompasses the land on either side of the Old Oxford Highway from the boundary with Fairntosh to Horton Grove. See the map produced by the Preservation Resource Group, Inc. for further details.

2. If it is not possible to purchase all of this land, we recommend that the state purchase a continuous corridor extending from the entrance to Stagville through Shop Hill to Horton Grove, including the land in front of Horton Grove down to Jock Road and Bahama Road. Easements should be acquired over the remainder.

3. Acquire easements on land at Fairntosh along the Old Oxford Highway, beginning with Eno Quarter and continuing to Stagville, or on as much of the road frontage as possible.

Rationale: The Stagville Preservation Center and the land around it possess an invaluable potential for research and the interpretation of the history of North Carolina. Since the late 18th century, Stagville plantation developed as a complex of interrelated places and people, and a clear relationship between the residential, agricultural, artisanal, and mercantile elements needs to be conveyed in a logical manner in an undisturbed landscape.

The destruction of one part diminishes the integrity of the whole. Without control over land use, the area could be developed in a number of ways that would destroy historical buildings and archaeological sites, as well as the rural identity of Stagville's surroundings.

Now is the time for long-range protection. The recent purchase of the Liggett Group, Inc. by an outside party with no connections to Stagville could lead to the development of "Stagville Estates" or other such subdivisions along the Old Oxford Highway opposite the Stagville Preservation Center or in front of Horton Grove. Similar developments could be built at Fairtosh. The loss would be irreplaceable and would be detrimental to plans for the development and interpretation of the Stagville Preservation Center for generations to come.

Important Sites: Among the important sites and their components to be included in this extension of the Stagville Center are:

1. Shop Hill
 - a. Two antebellum air-curing tobacco barns, important testimonies to early North Carolina economy and tobacco production
 - b. Two slave houses and the site of another, all of identical construction to the Horton Grove slave houses. Inhabited by 20th century white farm families and, therefore, evidence of the bi-racial nature of the Stagville community
 - c. Site of blacksmith shop operated by black artisans from the early nineteenth century to the 1920's
 - d. Antebellum log and frame house, later the home of a Confederate veteran and the sawyer at the Cameron saw mill
 - e. Three wells for archaeological excavations, including the well for the blacksmith shop
 - f. Sites of two possibly antebellum log houses and two postbellum tenant houses
 - g. Three postbellum store sites
 - h. Plowed fields with evidence of Indian occupation
2. Horton Grove
 - a. Row of tobacco barns, important agricultural buildings which are integral to the interpretation of Horton Grove
 - b. Site of stable
 - c. Spring

3. Stagville
 - a. Loom house, mid-nineteenth century manufacturing building
 - b. Site of two-story frame house
 - c. Site of late nineteenth century or early twentieth century log school house

IMMEDIATE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Many important historical structures around the Stagville Center are deteriorating through neglect. For example, the loom house by the drive to the Stagville Center is decaying: the roof has gaping holes, the weatherboards are falling off, rubbish within the house retains moisture and rots the floorboards and framing members, making the structure generally unsafe. The slave houses at Shop Hill, among the most unusual in the nation, are overgrown and have suffered serious damage. Their timbers and brick nogging are disintegrating.

Measures that should be taken immediately are: (1) clear out the undergrowth around the buildings, (2) repair roofs, (3) board openings, (4) undertake other general, temporary stabilizing measures.

Specific buildings to be repaired:

1. Shop Hill
 - a. Slave houses
 - b. Air-curing tobacco barns
2. Eno Quarter
 - a. Slave house near the Old Oxford Highway, the only dated slave house (1850) on the Cameron plantation
3. Stagville
 - a. Loom house

This preventive maintenance should be done with the cooperation of the owner.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF DURHAM COUNTY

An architectural survey of Durham County would help place Stagville's buildings in an appropriate architectural context. It would be especially helpful to compare methods of log and frame construction, the general level of architectural competence and design, and the types of slave, tenant, and landowners' houses with those outside the plantation.

RESEARCH FOR SITE INTERPRETATION

Houses are usually interpreted according to their earliest period of residency or to the period with the most complete sources of documentation. The slave houses at Horton Grove pose a serious problem in this regard, since no documents have been found as of yet that describe their antebellum furnishings, their use, or even the construction of the houses. In light of this, the interpretation of the homes would have to be based upon descriptions of furnishings in slave houses elsewhere in North Carolina, but since the ones at Horton Grove are unusually large and well-built dwellings, the risk is considerable that they may be interpreted in an inappropriate high style. Furthermore, no documents establish even the number of families in these two-story, four room houses, so how should the buildings be interpreted?

We therefore recommend that the houses be interpreted according to the most detailed and reliable sources specifically related to the houses. In the absence of written records, these sources are the people who actually lived in them near the turn of the century. We realize that this may seem too recent to some, but this period is historically important as it reflects the transformation from the pre-industrial world to the modern, from a

slave to a tenant economy, from hand labor to machines, from home-made objects to the store-bought. Rural homes of this period contain artifacts of both types.

More importantly for exhibit purposes is the fact that the residents themselves can answer the questions of the site interpreters, and they can identify the types of furnishings used in the entire range of domestic activities: cooking, eating, housekeeping, child rearing, bathing, sleeping, taking care of the sick, relaxing, and socializing. They can remember where objects were placed and how they were used. Furthermore, informants can distinguish between the households of different families, and personalized exhibits could result, showing the individual character of the families (not all sharecroppers were alike) as well as their shared culture.

Towards this end, we recommend that a series of oral interviews be conducted now. Even if a decision is made later to interpret the houses in another fashion, the interviews could be used by historians of social life and material culture. If one waits too long, the former residents will have passed on.

FURTHER HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Due to the absence of written evidence, a curtain is drawn over much of the daily life and thoughts of the majority of Stagville residents in the antebellum era, but for the postbellum period, especially with the early twentieth century, we have the opportunity to record more clearly from the participants themselves the patterns of their social history. We can explore race relations on the plantation and the role of religion in their lives, comparing the perceptions of blacks and whites. Other topics for case studies include:

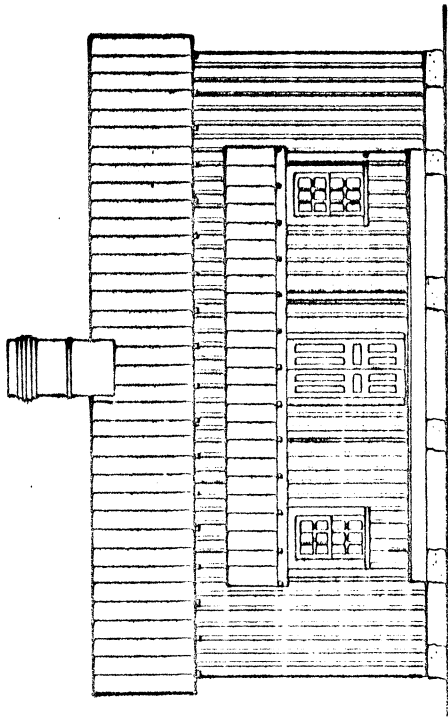
1. Antebellum agricultural practices. This would include identification of work routines, location of arable and pastoral fields, types of farm tools and equipment and methods of clearing, fencing, cultivating, and tending fields.

2. Tenant farming. How did the tenant system develop from slavery? How did this system affect the location and construction of houses (see Figure 13). What were the terms of the tenancy, and what were the incomes of tenant families? In what ways was their livelihood supplemented?

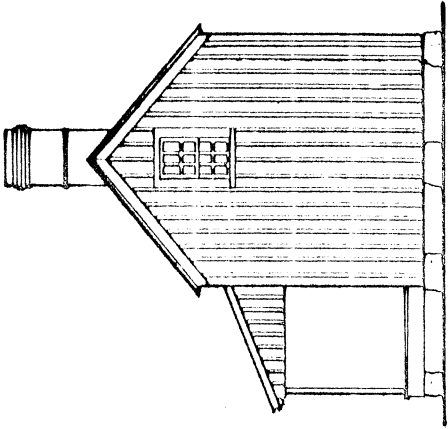
3. Family life. What was the composition of families of the different plantation groups? What patterns of kinship emerged, and what was the role of kinship in community life? How did kinship patterns among white tenant families compare to those of black tenants? For example, former white sharecropper Willie Duke recalls that among white tenants, "almost everybody was kin," a characterization also given by former black residents.

4. Migration from the farm. What were the reasons of different groups of blacks and whites for leaving the farm? What were their routes of migration? What types of jobs did they take?

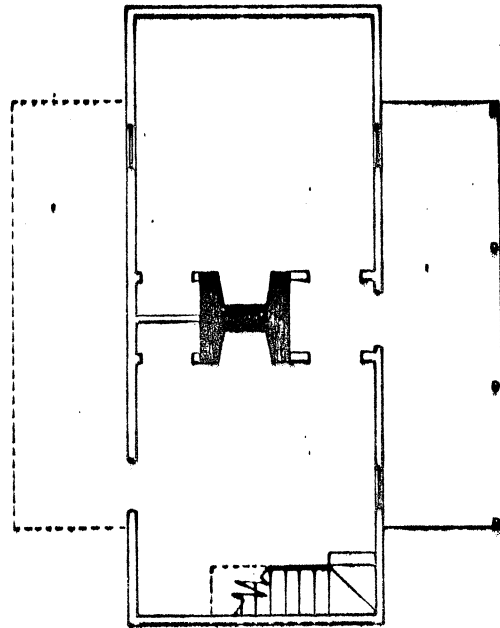
Studies such as these could be linked to other historical studies of the South so that the experience of Stagville people may be seen in comparison with regional, or even national trends. For example, historian Dolores Janiewski has written her dissertation at Duke on the role of women in the industrialization of the South, focusing on the tobacco industry, and used women from Stagville as part of her study.



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



PLAN

DOCK EDWARDS HOUSE
Fairtosh



FIGURE 13

IMPROVE LIAISON WITH NEARBY INSTITUTIONS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

The rich sources at Stagville in social, cultural, and architectural history, the voluminous archival materials, and substantial number of oral informants presents an excellent opportunity for the study of North Carolina and Southern history. To explore these resources and to inform the interpretation and development of Stagville, the Center should expand its relationships with nearby universities -- Duke, U.N.C., N. C. State, and N.C.C.U. There are a wealth of topics for students to explore from a variety of disciplines. Oral history programs at Duke and U.N.C. could interview Stagville informants in conjunction with the Center; and the folklore program at U.N.C. and the Office of Folklife Programs of the Department of Cultural Resources could record folkways. Research grants from Stagville could be given for specific topics. The results of all these endeavors could enrich the historical archives of Stagville and help create more accurate interpretations of life there.

Evidence of university interest in Stagville was demonstrated this summer when anthropology professor Carol Stack from Duke asked us for a lecture on our research for her course "The Industrialization of the South," in the Institute for Southern Studies at Duke. As part of our presentation, we invited Johnny Jones, a former Stagville resident and an employee of Duke, to participate. He answered students' questions with first-hand experiences of life at Stagville and explained why tenants left and the jobs they took.

DEVELOP MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN LOCAL PRESERVATION

Since Stagville is a preservation center, it has a major obligation to encourage historical preservation in its local community. Unfortunately, the

Center has not been as active as it could be in this regard, and a number of local buildings important to the context of Stagville have been lost or are threatened by demolition through neglect. For example, the log home of Lee Umstead on the Bahama Road a short distance from Stagville was recently pulled down; Umstead's wife was the daughter of the overseer of Stagville. The store of Lee Belvin on the corner of the Old Oxford Highway and Roxboro Road was destroyed without having been recorded; it was one of the stores where black and white tenants from Stagville traded. The home of Phillip Southerland, antebellum overseer of Stagville, is now abandoned and may soon be pulled down.

We recommend that the Stagville Preservation Center inform local residents about the important historical connections between Stagville and their houses and try to encourage them to maintain the houses. This could be done through informal meetings with community residents in which the purposes, methods, and benefits of historical preservation could be explained, and ongoing relationships established.

Technical assistance could be provided by local organizations, such as the Durham Technical Institute, an endeavor which would give on-site experience to students as well as benefiting local residents.

Of critical importance is the establishment of a friendly working relationship with Mr. and Mrs. William McFarland, owners of Fairntosh Plantation, which also includes the valuable historical sites of Eno and Little River Quarters. At Fairntosh itself the domestic dependencies, such as the antebellum commissary and servants' quarters, are neglected, their roofs rotted, and the buildings are in perilous condition. It would be a tragedy if this unusually complete set of plantation dependencies were lost.

The McFarlands, who have cooperated in this research, may be receptive to the proper encouragement and advice as to the maintenance of these dependencies. They should be informed especially about the financial assistance provided through preservation legislation, such as matching funds for structures on the National Register and tax write-offs for their maintenance.

ARCHIVES AND DISPLAYS AT STAGVILLE CENTER

If the Stagville Preservation Center is to become a center for research activities, we recommend that certain archival materials be located at the Bennehan House and made more accessible to the public. Many visitors who have connections with the Cameron plantations come to the Center in search of information about their ancestors and "old home places," while others call or write to offer information, photographs, or artifacts. Much of this information they submit has no repository except upon scraps of paper that are filed in many places.

We recommend that a filing system be organized with descriptions, photographs, and information about people and buildings. Materials received from donors could be incorporated into the files to ensure that valuable "informal" information is not lost. Furthermore, this filing system could be used for providing information to inquisitive visitors and as a nucleus for setting up photographic exhibits.

We suggest that photographs and site descriptions produced by this research project and others be reproduced in a form readily available to Stagville visitors so that participants in this research can see that their contribution to Stagville's history has been appreciated, and so that others can be encouraged to cooperate too.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF SITES

PRIMARY AREA

- I. Stagville (Bennehan House)
 - A. Cameron School site
 - B. Bennehan Store site
 - C. Loom House
 - D. Mill site
 - E. Ruffin House and well site
 - F. Will Veasey/Anderson House site
 - G. Two-story frame house site (James H. Mangum, c. 1925)
- II. Shop Hill
 - A. Blacksmith shop site
 - B. Well near blacksmith's shop
 - C. 2 antebellum tobacco barns
 - D. Corn crib
 - E. 2 two-story slave houses
 - F. Slave house site
 - G. 3 outbuilding sites
 - H. 2 store sites (Riley and Weaver stores)
 - I. Tom Nutt House site
 - J. 2 twentieth century tenant houses
 - K. Approximately 7 twentieth century tobacco barns
 - L. Field with Indian artifacts
- III. Shop Hill Vicinity
 - A. Lashley House and outbuildings
 - B. Martha Cain House
 - C. Alston House site
 - D. Store site (Cassem Tilley Store #2)
- IV. Horton Grove
 - A. Southerland-Hart House
 - B. Holman House
 - C. Umstead House
 - D. Justice-Cameron House
 - E. Horton-Southerland-Henderson House
 - F. Stable site
 - G. 5 tobacco barns
 - H. Spring
- V. West Stagville (Liggett property)
 - A. 1954 tenant house
 - B. Luther Justice House and outbuildings
 - C. Willis Hart House and outbuildings

- D. Peaks-Hart log house
- E. Sowell House site
- VI. Fairntosh
 - A. Dock Edwards House
 - B. Rafe Edwards House site
 - C. Jewel Haskins House site
 - D. Zet Revis House site
 - E. Step Morgan (slave) House site
 - F. Jerry Webb House site
- VII. Eno Quarter
 - A. Slave house
 - B. Slave house site
 - C. Overseer's house site and tenant house
 - D. Well
 - E. Eno barn site
 - F. Roosevelt Peaks log house
- VIII. Eno Quarter vicinity
 - A. (Latta-Taylor) slave house
 - B. Dock Justice House
 - C. Gene Laws House site
- IX. Little River Quarter
 - A. Johnny Parker House site
 - B. Amey House site
 - C. Woods log house site and Ephraim Hart House
 - D. Little River cemetery
 - E. Cameron Grove Baptist Church site
 - F. Brandon House site
 - G. 2 wells near Ephraim Hart House
- X. Harris Quarter
 - A. Harris' barn
 - B. Red Mill
 - C. Harris' cemetery
 - D. Garland Haskins (birthplace) House site
 - E. Kinchen Haskins House site
 - F. Ned Ruffin House site
 - G. 3 unidentified house sites

SECONDARY AREA

- I. Belvin Quarters
 - A. Hamlin Road log house
 - B. 3 slave house sites
- II. Jones Quarter
 - A. Jones Quarter cemetery
 - B. Jones Quarter tenant house
- III. Fish Dam
 - A. Cemetery
 - B. Latta log house (historical photograph)

- IV. Snow Hill
 - A. Frame tenant house
 - B. Log tenant house
 - C. Snow Hill slave cemetery
 - D. Cluster of twentieth century farm buildings
- V. Snow Hill Vicinity
 - A. Chappell log house
 - B. General Harris log house
- VI. Brick House Quarter
 - A. Brick house site
 - B. Mint Brooks House site
 - C. Alfred Evans House site
 - D. Ephraim and Minnie Hart House site
- VII. North Side
 - A. King Byrd House
 - B. Brinkley House

PERIPHERAL AREAS

- I. Northern Fringe of Stagville
 - A. Alyis Umstead House
 - B. Phillip Southerland House
 - C. Thomas Southerland House site
 - D. Lee Umstead, Sr. House site
 - E. Lee Umstead, Jr. House
 - F. Amed Road yeoman farmer house
 - G. Cassem Tilley House
 - H. Cassem Tilley Store #1
- II. Southern Fringe of Stagville
 - A. New Mill site

APPENDIX B

ORAL INFORMANTS

PRIMARY AREAS

Quarter	Informant	Relationship to Quarter	Period of Recollections
I. Horton Grove	A. Beulah Umstead Suitt	resident	1914-1920's
	B. Betty Holman Hayes	resident	1909-1920's
	C. Mae Peaks Carrington	resident at Revis Hill, nearby	1910's-1920's
	D. Louis Alston	resident	1910's-1920's
	E. Margaret Umstead	resident	1910's-1920's
	F. Garland Haskins	resident of Harris' Quarters, visited Horton Grove	1910's-1920's
	G. Ephraim Hart	resident of Boo Hoo Quarter, Brick House, Little River, and West Stagville (life-long resident of Stagville)	1914 to present
	H. Dee Southerland	resident of Willardsville near Orange Factory, visited Uncle Barl Southerland at Horton Grove and Uncle Dan Turrentine at Eno Quarter and Fairmtosh	late 1880's - c. 1900
II. Shop Hill	A. Louis Alston	see above	see above
	B. Garland Haskins	"	"
	C. Ephraim Hart	"	"
	D. Maggie Veasey Ellis	resident, also resident at Harris, Eno, and Belvin Quarters	1920's-1940's
	E. Joe Ellis	"	1930's-1940's
	F. Naomi Veasey Hutchins	visitor, reared near Bahama	1920's-1940's
	G. Dee Southerland	see above	see above
	H. Norman Pendergraft	lived with grandparents at Bennehan House	1939-1941
III. Fairmtosh	A. Garland Haskins	see above, his aunt lived at Fairmtosh	see above

IV. Stagville (Bennehan House)	B. Ephraim Hart	see above, aunts and uncles lived at Fairntosh	see above
	C. Dee Southerland	see above	see above
	D. Maggie Ellis	"	"
	E. Naomi Hutchins	"	"
	A. Louis Alston	see above, aunt and uncle lived behind Bennehan House	see above
V. West Stagville	B. Dee Southerland	see above	"
	C. Norman Pendergraft	"	"
	D. Garland Haskins	"	"
	E. Willie Duke	tenant, lived in Bennehan House and at Shop Hill	early-mid 1930's
	A. Ephraim Hart	see above	see above
VI. Eno	B. Minnie Hart	resident, wife of Ephraim Hart	1930's
	C. Allen Needham	resident near Horton Grove, overseer for Liggett properties	1950's to present
	A. Dee Southerland	see above, visited his Uncle Dan Turrentine, a resident at Eno	1880's
	B. Garland Haskins	see above	see above
	C. Louis Alston	"	"
VII. Little River	D. Ephraim Hart	"	"
	A. Ephraim Hart	present resident	see above
	B. Minnie Hart	see above	"
	C. Bertha Mae Hart	resident	1950's-1960's
	A. Garland Haskins	resident	1910's-1920's
VIII. Harris	B. Ephraim Hart	visitor, see above	see above
	C. Maggie Ellis	resident	1920's-1940
<u>SECONDARY AREAS</u>			
I. Belvin Quarters	A. Maggie Ellis	see above, present resident	see above
	B. Naomi Hutchins	"	"
	C. Mrs. Mason Boyd	nearby resident on Hamlin road, parents were residents	1910's to present

II. Jones Quarters	A. Son of Mrs. Virginia Johnson (name not recorded)	present day resident	heard accounts from older community residents from 1910's-1940's
III. Brick House	A. Minnie Hart	see above, former resident	late 1950's-early 1960's
	B. Ellen Yancey	present day resident	1920's to present
	C. Richard Sanders	historical interest and visitor	1960's and 1970's
IV. Snow Hill Vicinity	A. Wallace Wade	resident	1950's to present