

**Slavery at Cedar Grove and the
Hugh Torrance House and Store**
Designation Report Addendum
Stewart Gray and Tommy Warlick
April 2022

The April 1993 designation report for Cedar Grove and the Hugh Torrance House and Store discusses the significant role of slavery in the history of the Cedar Grove plantation and the Hugh Torrance family, including as to the family's accumulation of wealth and local prominence.¹ The following addendum outlines additional available information about the individual enslaved people owned by the family.²

Over two generations, from approximately 1790 to 1847, Cedar Grove became the largest plantation in Mecklenburg County. At its peak, Cedar Grove produced some 45,000 pounds of cotton annually and included a grist mill, sawmill, and several cotton gins. As of the 1847 death of Hugh Torrance's only son James Galbraith Torrance, whom historian Chalmers Davidson referred to as Mecklenburg County's "King Cotton," the over 3,200-acre estate held 109 enslaved people. That was an unusually large number for the Piedmont, given that over 70% of the state's total enslaved population centered in eastern North Carolina's coastal plain and less than 3% of the state's slaves lived on plantations with populations exceeding 50 enslaved people. Although Hugh began to acquire substantial landholdings in 1779 – holding nearly 1,200 acres by the turn of the century – no available records suggest that he owned any enslaved people prior to his 1783 marriage to Isabella Kerr Falls, the widow of Captain Galbraith Falls. In 1784, Hugh used his new bride's widow's allotment³ to purchase five enslaved

¹ There is no universally accepted definition of the term "plantation." Charles E. Orser, Jr., "The Past Ten Years of Plantation Archaeology in the Southeastern United States," *Southeastern Archaeology* 3, no. 1 (Summer 1984): 1. Sociologist and historian Rupert B. Vance, a forty-year faculty member at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, noted that the southern plantation "demanded four factors: fertile, plentiful land, either level or rolling; a labor supply, docile and of low social status; management involving social as well as economic supervision; and a staple crop." Rupert B. Vance, "The Profile of Southern Culture," in *Culture in the South*, ed. William T. Couch (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1935), 29. According to historian Ulrich B. Phillips, the distinction between a plantation and a farm centers primarily on whether the property owner physically engages in agricultural cultivation himself or, because of the size and demands of the operation, instead supervises the labor force: "At this point where full differentiation of administration from labor occurs. . . the farm changes into a plantation, whatever the number of its operatives may be." Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, *Life and Labor in the Old South* (1929; Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2007), 305. Modern scholars have simplified the definition of the southern antebellum plantation, focusing primarily on large agricultural estates where at least twenty enslaved African American persons cultivate at least one commodity or cash crop for export, as opposed to sustenance agriculture. See, e.g., John Michael Vlach, "The Plantation Tradition in an Urban Setting: The Case of the Aiken-Rhett House in Charleston, South Carolina," *Southern Cultures* 5, no. 4 (Winter 1999): 52; Pam Kelley, "Southern Neighborhoods Have Been Named 'Plantations' for Decades. That Could Be Changing," *Washington Post*, June 30, 2020, https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/southern-neighborhoods-have-been-named-plantations-for-decades-that-could-be-changing/2020/06/30/bb7dd886-ba25-11ea-bdaf-a129f921026f_story.html, accessed April 20, 2022. Under any of these definitions, Cedar Grove would qualify as a "plantation."

² Much of the information herein is derived from the Torrance and Banks Family Papers (held in the J. Murrey Atkins Library Special Collections and University Archives at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte; hereinafter, "Torrance-Banks Family Papers"), and the following materials from the files of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission (hereinafter, "HLC Files"): the April 1993 designation report for Cedar Grove and the Hugh Torrance House and Store (hereinafter, "Designation Report"), research and unpublished essays by descendant Richard Torrance Banks, and a 2014 revised docent training manual authored by Ann Williams for the Hugh Torrance House and Store (hereinafter, "Docent Manual").

³ At the time of Captain Falls' death, North Carolina law provided the surviving widow with "a one-third interest for life in most real estate owned by her husband during the marriage." Jeffrey S. Kinsler, *The Unmerry Widow: Spousal*

persons from her deceased husband's estate. Those persons and their associated purchase prices (in pounds) were Phill (identified as a mulatto) 200, Binah 142, Ned 150, Nell 136, and Phoebe 70. The ages and possible family relationships among these five individuals are unclear. In 1816, when the February deaths of Hugh and Isabella Torrance prompted an inventory of their possessions, including enslaved people, only Phill, Ned, and Nell were still identified as Torrance family property. As for Binah and Phoebe, available records indicate only that Binah had at least one child, Flora, born in 1784, who became the subject of subsequent protracted litigation between James Torrance and the children of Isabella and Galbraith Falls.⁴

Hugh continued to accumulate enslaved people to work on his estate. According to the U.S. census, he owned 12 slaves as of 1790 (at least one of whom was born on the property), 16 as of 1800, and 33 as of 1810. With two exceptions, available records do not identify these individuals. In the first instance, Hugh successfully sued James Henderson in 1790 for purchasing two bushels of corn "from a certain Negro named Bristo [or Bristol] the property to [Hugh] Torrance." As "dealing with Negroes" violated then-applicable North Carolina law, Hugh was awarded ten pounds for Henderson's offense. In the second instance, Hugh obtained a "negro boy" of undefined age named "Jo or Joseph" as part of his 1803 purchase from James B. Farr of a 180-acre parcel adjacent to Clarks Creek. The total sales price was \$392.⁵

The 1816 inventory of Hugh's estate appears to be the only other extant record individually identifying enslaved people acquired by Hugh. At the time of his death, he owned 33 enslaved persons – identified in the inventory solely by name and gender (14 males, 19 females) – at least six of whom were born on the then 1,400-acre Cedar Grove. Ownership of those individuals passed down to his only child James. They were:

Males: Phill, Ned, Bristol, Bob, Matt, Pheler, Bill, Sam, John, Charles, Solomon, Jerry, Lawson, and Andrew.

Females: Bette (or Bell), Minnie (or Mime), Julia, Luce, Maria, Phillis, Rachel, Celia, Nan, Delse, Dovey, Silvia, Nel, Flora, Minda, Hannah, Melissa, Dina, and Charlotte.⁶

In 1817, as the administrator of his father's estate, James Torrance was sued by his half-siblings – the children of Isabella Kerr Falls' first marriage to Galbraith Falls – over ownership of an enslaved woman named Flora, the daughter of Binah whom Hugh had purchased from the Falls estate. Hugh took possession of Flora after his marriage to Isabella, even though Flora had not been named in Hugh's purchase agreement with the estate. Between 1784 and 1816, while in Hugh's possession, Flora had six children. At the time of the suit, they were Sam ("aged now about 13"), John ("aged about ten"),

Disinheritance and Life Insurance in North Carolina, 87 NORTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW 1869, 1877 (2009).

⁴ Richard Torrance Banks, "Torrance Line," unpublished outline, HLC Files (n.d.), 2; Richard Torrance Banks, "Cedar Grove," unpublished essay, HLC Files (n.d.), 2; Richard Torrance Banks, "James Galbraith Torrance," unpublished essay, HLC Files (n.d.), 10; Ann Williams, "The Negro Presence at Cedar Grove," *The Peddler* newsletter, Hugh Torrance House and Store, Inc. (July 1999); Docent Manual, 28, 15, 65; Designation Report, 7; John David Smith, "'I Was Raised Poor and Hard as Any Slave': African American Slavery in Piedmont North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 90, no. 1 (January 2013): 4, 15; Richard Torrance Banks, "Hugh Torrance," unpublished essay, HLC Files (n.d.), 15-16.

⁵ Docent Manual, 28, 15, 30; Judgment, *Torrance v. Henderson*, Mecklenburg County Court, June 20, 1790, "Records of Enslaved Persons" file, Manuscript 87, Box 1, folder 12, Torrance-Banks Family Papers, <https://repository.charlotte.edu/islandora/object/mss%3A73604#page/9/mode/1up>, accessed April 20, 2022; Mecklenburg County Deeds Book 18, Page 90 (June 6, 1804).

⁶ Docent Manual, 28, 30, 68; Banks, "Hugh Torrance," 21-23.

Minday (“aged about nine”), Solomon (“aged about eight”), Milesa (“aged about four”), and an unnamed infant. After ten years of legal wrangling, the North Carolina Supreme Court ruled against James on the grounds that Hugh’s purchase agreement with the Falls estate named neither Flora nor her “increase” (*i.e.*, children). The court awarded Galbraith Falls’ heirs \$1,069 in damages. In May 1827, shortly after paying that award, James purchased Flora, her six children, and two other enslaved persons (Narcissa and Lucinda) from the Falls’ heirs for \$2,300. It is likely that Narcissa and Lucinda were also Flora’s children, born during that ten-year litigation. The individual pages of an 1840 inventory of enslaved people owned by James appear to organize the individuals by family groups. One page lists Narcissa (“Narsiss”) and Lucinda (“Sindy” or “Sinday”) with Flora and her six children. A separate entry within that same inventory identifies 1823 as the birth year for both girls.⁷

The number of enslaved people at Cedar Grove increased significantly during James’ ownership of the estate. According to the U.S. census, James owned 49 enslaved people by 1820, and 94 by 1830. The enslaved population at Cedar Grove in 1830 consisted of 38 males and 56 females, including 32 children under the age of ten. Family records suggest that as many as twelve of these additional individuals were born on the estate. Others may be attributable to marriage dowries. Margaret Allison, James’ third and final wife, for example, brought at least two enslaved men, an enslaved woman, and her children into the marriage when they wed in 1827. As evidenced by his purchase of Flora and her children and other sales agreements filed with the county Register of Deeds, James also purchased enslaved persons,:

- “[O]ne negro Boy named Peter aged nineteen [*sic*] or twenty years,” purchased on May 14, 1823, for \$587.50 from Joseph Gillespie;
- “[O]ne negro boy named Joe aged about 22 years,” purchased on May 24, 1824, for \$750 from David Alexander;
- “[O]ne negro girl Jinny aged eight years,” purchased on August 6, 1824, for \$240 from Andrew McBride; and
- “[A] negro man named Tom,” no age provided, purchased on November 7, 1843, for \$500 from the estate of John Williamson.⁸

The Designation Report details the rare mentions of enslaved people within the Torrance family correspondence and records. The scarcity of these references complicates efforts to identify individual Black residents at Cedar Grove prior to 1840, when James apparently made his first effort to chronicle his enslaved people in a journal entitled “Ages of Negroes.” The total number of enslaved people dropped by only two (from 94 to 92) between the 1830 and 1840 censuses and maintained its age composition of approximately one-third under the age of ten. However, the individual within that

⁷ Banks, “James Galbraith Torrance,” 6; Docent Manual, 30-31, 65; “Isabella Kerr Falls Torrance lawsuit papers,” Manuscript 87, folder 5, Torrance-Banks Family Papers; Richard Torrance Banks, typewritten summary of contents of Torrance-Banks family papers, unpublished document, HLC Files (n.d.), 24-27; *Falls v. Torrance*, 11 N.C. 412 (1826); Mecklenburg County Deeds Book 21, Page 425 (November term, 1827); Docent Manual, 32-34; James Galbraith Torrance, “Ages of Negroes,” unpublished journal, “Records of Enslaved Persons” file, Torrance-Banks Family Papers, <https://repository.charlotte.edu/islandora/object/mss%3A73604#page/14/mode/1up>, accessed April 20, 2022.

⁸ Docent Manual, 31, 28; Banks, “James Galbraith Torrance,” 10; Bill of Sale, May 14, 1823, “Records of Enslaved Persons” file, Torrance-Banks Family Papers, <https://repository.charlotte.edu/islandora/object/mss%3A73604#page/35/mode/1up>, accessed April 20, 2022; Mecklenburg County Deeds Book 21, Page 70 (May 14, 1823), Book 21, Page 107 (May 24, 1824), Book 21, Page 107 (August 6, 1824), Book 1, Page 337 (November 7, 1843). In 1822, James gave his half-sister Isabella Falls a ten-year-old enslaved child named Charlotte. Mecklenburg County Deeds Book 25, Page 78 (October 16, 1822); Docent Manual, 65.

population did change frequently during that period. In 1833, James Latta (the father of James Torrance's second wife Mary Latta) gave his Torrance grandchildren William and Jane Elizabeth six enslaved children: Norfolk (age 11), Jerry (9), Patience (14), Livinia (11), Abby (15), and Martha (14). An estimated six to ten of James' enslaved persons became part of the bridal dowry for his daughter Camilla in 1834. They moved with Camilla and her new husband William A. Latta to Yorkville (now York), South Carolina. Another twenty-five to thirty of the Cedar Grove enslaved population moved with sons Hugh and James Franklin Torrance and daughter Isabella Malvina Torrance Smith (with her husband Franklin L. Smith) in 1837 to Coffeetown, Mississippi, to pursue an ultimately unsuccessful venture as cotton planters. Little is known as to what became of those former Cedar Grove slaves, but a February 17, 1837, letter from Isabella Smith to sister Camilla Latta stated that one (named Green) had died and a second (Maria) had become fatally ill from an unnamed disease while enroute to Mississippi.⁹

Meanwhile, as his agricultural operations expanded, James hired overseers to manage the estate, including his growing enslaved workforce. Business ledgers for 1821 to 1834 record annual salaries of \$300 for the Cedar Grove overseers. Their responsibilities likely included managing those enslaved persons involved in the 1830-1831 construction of the new Cedar Grove home, including production of at least 12,000 of the more than 20,000 bricks used for the new home (all made from clay taken from the property's creek banks and fired at a creek-side kiln), cutting down trees and processing the lumber at the estate's sawmill, and working on construction crews. The Cedar Grove enslaved population also included at least one trained miller and several individuals trained to operate cotton gins. Evidence suggests that other skilled members of that enslaved community may have included a shoemaker, a blacksmith, and several carpenters and/or joiners.¹⁰

Based on his "Ages of Negroes" journal, including subsequent entries documenting other births and acquisitions, James owed at least 125 enslaved people after 1840. The journal's nine pages of names provides the approximate ages of the named individuals (as of 1840) and in some instances birth years. The significance of other symbols – including x's, strikeouts, and numbers – is unclear. The journal appears to be the most comprehensive extant list identifying the Cedar Grove enslaved population individually by name. Other listings within the family papers identify significantly fewer enslaved persons by name.¹¹

After James' death in 1847, his widow Margaret was joined at Cedar Grove by her brother Dr. John Allison, who moved from Statesville to help manage the estate's operations. Cedar Grove's gradual

⁹ Designation Report, 8; Banks, "James Galbraith Torrance," 27-30; Docent Manual, 32, 25, 53-54; Williams, "The Negro Presence at Cedar Grove." For the few remaining examples of family correspondence referencing Cedar Grove's enslaved people, see Designation Report, 8; "Letters to JGT from Coffeetown, Miss., Yorkville, S.C., etc." file, Manuscript 87, folder 23, Torrance-Banks Family Papers.

¹⁰ Banks, "James Galbraith Torrance," 9, 19; Docent Manual, 22, 20; Richard Torrance Banks, "Builders of the 1831-1833 Cedar Grove, McDowell Creek, Mecklenburg Co.," unpublished essay, HLC Files (n.d.), 2.

¹¹ Torrance, "Ages of Negroes"; Designation Report, 8. The most extensive lists within the Torrance-Banks Family Papers that identify enslaved persons by name include: an undated list of 71 enslaved persons identified by name and shoe size; 13 named individuals identified as property bequests in James' July 2, 1845 will (other bequests of enslaved persons within that document identify unnamed others as the "children" of named individuals); an undated list dividing 68 enslaved people identified by name and age into seven groups, coinciding with James' seven unmarried children who survived their father and thereby suggesting a draft plan to divide James' slave holdings among those surviving heirs; and an inventory from the April 27, 1848, sale of James' estate, identifying 53 named individuals divided among five of James' children. Banks, "Hugh Torrance," 23; Docent Manual, 32-36.

decline following James' death is evidenced in the 1850 census, in terms of acreage (from over 3,200 acres to 2,481 acres) and the enslaved population. Of the 109 enslaved people that James owned at the time of his death, a total of 87 remained on the estate, 65 of whom had been inherited by Margaret (consisting of 34 males and 31 females). The remaining 22 had passed to William Torrance, James' son from his second marriage. John Allison moved to Mississippi during the 1850s, leaving Margaret to rely on a series of contracted overseers to manage Cedar Grove until the two youngest Torrance boys (Richard and John) were old enough to assume operational control. In 1862, after the boys enlisted to fight in the Civil War, Margaret hired James Brown (the brother of an acquaintance) as an overseer at an annual salary of \$210 (including the use of a milk cow and horse). She described Brown in an August 1862 letter to son Richard as "the best overseer I ever had." The terms of Brown's employment contract provide a unique insight into the daily lives of the Cedar Grove enslaved workforce:

- The enslaved people were awakened every morning by Brown's horn "at such an hour as to have all the stock fed, the Negroes time to prepare and eat their breakfast, and to leave their houses for the field at the approach of day."
- Each field hand was expected to perform "his task or work in farming like manner."
- No field hand was permitted "to leave his work to go after water." Instead, Brown was to "appoint so many little ones to supply both the plow and his hands with water."
- Field hands were given workday meal breaks of "two hours or more during the months of July & August . . . and one hour in Spring & fall."
- Field hands were dismissed "from work at dusk in the summer season & sun down in the winter," and everyone was expected to "go direct home & attend to his duty assigned him."
- Each field hand was responsible for "currying rubbing and feeding" one or more assigned farm animals.
- The field hands' houses were subject to Brown's inspection "once or twice per week at night to prevent the Negroes from running about" and to stop anyone from coming "on the premises without permission." Brown was also to prevent any "quarreling, loud talk, fighting, or profane language."
- Each Saturday evening, the women were given "two hours or more to wash their clothes for each hand to appear every Monday morning with comb head & clean clothes unless prevented by circumstances."

Brown was also expected to keep tabs on all farm animals and "if any missing at any time to watch at night they are not cooked by some of the Negroes."¹²

The 1860 census – the final population survey conducted before the abolition of slavery – reported 48 enslaved residents (23 males and 25 females) at Cedar Grove. Over 35% of those individuals were children aged 10 or younger. The eldest of the population, an 82-year-old woman, was more than 25 years older than the estate's next eldest enslaved person.¹³

¹² Docent Manual, 24, 37-38, 69, 59-60; U.S. Department of the Interior, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for Cedar Grove," October 26, 1971, 4; "Articles of Agreement," "Records of Enslaved Persons" file, Torrance-Banks Family Papers, <https://repository.charlotte.edu/islandora/object/mss%3A73604#page/1/mode/1up>, accessed April 20, 2022.

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*, Slave Schedules, Western Division, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, August 23, 1860 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1860), 29-30

Three post-emancipation documents within the Torrance family records provide some insight into the relationships between the family and the formerly enslaved of Cedar Grove. The first is a one-page agreement dated January 21, 1867, between Margaret Torrance and a woman named Vina Johnston, potentially the formerly enslaved Lavina identified in the April 27, 1848, inventory from James Torrance's estate sale. Johnston bound herself and her four children to work for Margaret Torrance, doing "any thing she orders me to do" for two years. In return, Margaret provided the family with board and cotton or wool for Vina to spin her family's clothing. The second is an undated essay by Richard Torrance Banks that relates how Sam Alexander – another of Cedar Grove's formerly enslaved who returned as a contract laborer – saved the life of James Torrance's son Richard (Banks' grandfather) during Reconstruction. While working together with Alexander at the cotton gin, Richard's arm was caught in the gin. Without Alexander's quick action, stopping the gin's engine by pulling off the power belt with his bare hands, Richard would have been pulled into the machine. Although he lost that arm, Richard's life was spared. The third document is a June 8, 1903, letter from Dave Reed, one of Cedar Grove's formerly enslaved persons, to Richard Torrance. The following is a transcript of the entirety of that brief letter, sent from Richmond, Texas, and dictated by Reed to his son Will McFarlane:

"My Dear Old Master.

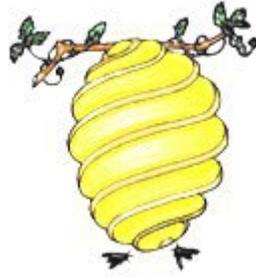
I heard you were in Richmond & came here to see you, but only to find out that I was to [*sic*] late. I would have given most anything to have seen you. I wish you would tell all the people who knew me there Howdy for me. I am doing as well as could be expected of an old man. ~~You~~ Bro Bill is well & doing well – I am in very good health but for the Rheumatism. I heard from Sister Mary two years ago, she was in Arizona. She stated in her letter, she was going from there to California. Her daughter Annie is dead. Please answer my letter as soon as you can so I can write you again.

Your Humble Servant
Dave Reed

Mr. Torrance. I am also sorry that I was away from town when you were here. I would have enjoyed talking to you, as I have heard my Father mention you so often.

Yours Truly
Will McFarlane"¹⁴

¹⁴ Contract between Margaret Torrance and Vina Johnston, January 21, 1867, "Records of Enslaved Persons" file, Torrance-Banks Family Papers, <https://repository.charlotte.edu/islandora/object/mss%3A73604#page/12/mode/1up>, accessed March 10, 2022; Designation Report, 16; Banks, "Hugh Torrance," 25; Dave Reed to Richard Torrance, June 8, 1903, "Records of Enslaved Persons" file, Torrance-Banks Family Papers, <https://repository.charlotte.edu/islandora/object/mss%3A73604#page/39/mode/1up>, accessed April 20, 2022; Docent Manual, 29.



Cedar Grove and Hugh Torance House and Store



Cedar Grove House



Hugh Torance House and Store



Mill Ruin

This report was written on 22 April 1993

1. Name and location of the properties: The properties known as Cedar Grove and the Hugh Torrance House and Store are located on Gilead Road, Huntersville, in Mecklenburg County , North Carolina.

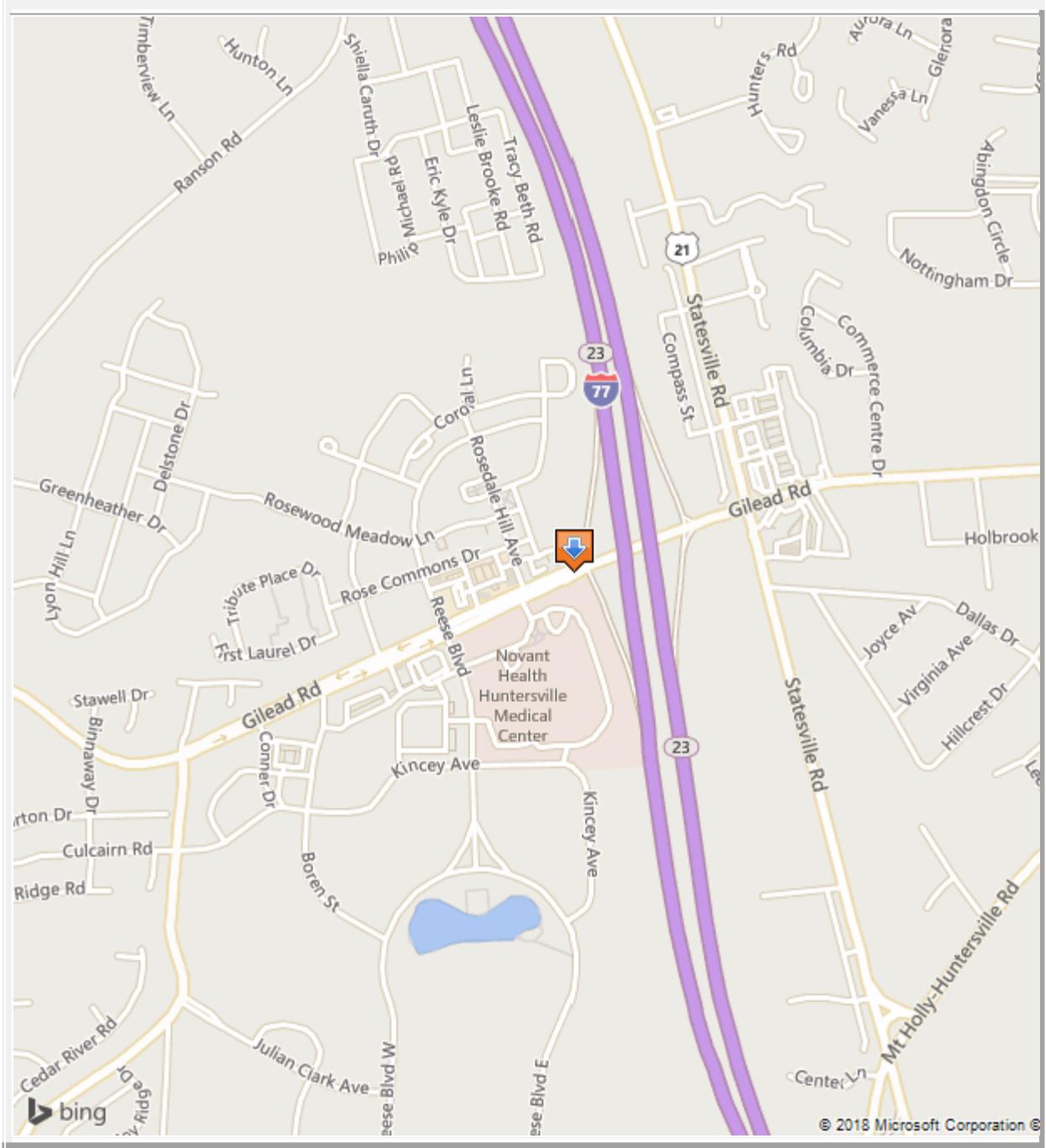
2. Name, address, and telephone number of the present owner of the properties: The owners of the properties are:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Torrance Banks
PO Box 122
8229 Gilead Rd.
Huntersville, North Carolina 28078

Telephone: 704 /875-0774

3. Representative photographs of the properties: This report contains representative photographs of the properties.

4. Maps depicting the locations of the properties: This report contains maps which depict the locations of the properties.



5. Current deed book references to the properties: Cedar Grove Tax Parcel Number 009-061-01 is not listed in the Mecklenburg County deed books. The most recent reference to the second Cedar Grove property, Tax Parcel Number 015-091-04, is listed in Mecklenburg County Will Book W23 at page 77. The most recent reference to Cedar Grove Tax Parcel Number 009-061-07 is listed in Mecklenburg County Will Book W23 at page 77. The most recent reference to the Hugh Torrance House and Store, Tax Parcel Number 009-061-09, is listed in Mecklenburg County Will Book W23 at page 77.

6. A brief historical sketch of the properties: This report contains a brief historical sketch of the properties prepared by Ms. Paula N. Stathakis.

7. A brief architectural description of the properties: This report contains a brief architectural description of the properties prepared by Ms. Frances Alexander.

8. Documentation of why and in what ways the properties meet criteria for designation set forth in NCGS 160A-400.5:

a. Special significance in terms of history, architecture, and cultural importance: The Commission judges that the properties known as Cedar Grove and the Hugh Torrance House and Store do possess special significance in terms of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. The Commission bases its judgment on the following Considerations: 1) the Hugh Torrance House and Store was built between 1780 and the early 1800s, and Cedar Grove was constructed between 1831 and 1833; 2) the Hugh Torrance House and Store is one of the few houses to survive from the eighteenth century settlement period of the county; 3) Cedar Grove is one of the premier Greek Revival houses remaining in the county and the Piedmont; 4) because of their physical and historical associations, these two properties offer a unique picture of agricultural life in Mecklenburg County from the settlement period through the antebellum era; 5) the two houses, and their various construction campaigns, illustrate clearly the evolution of residential architecture in the county during early periods, for which little remains; 6) both houses are remarkably intact, retaining important characteristic interior and exterior features, including original floor plans, decorative elements, hardware, and woodwork.

b. Integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association: The Commission contends that the architectural descriptions by Ms. Frances P. Alexander included in this report demonstrate that Cedar Grove and the Hugh Torrance House and Store meet this criterion.

9. Ad Valorem Tax Appraisal: The commission is aware that designation would allow the owner to apply for an automatic deferral of 50% of the Ad Valorem taxes on all or any portion of the properties which become designated historic landmarks. The current appraised value of the improvements to Cedar Grove is \$144,600. The current appraised value of the improvements to the Hugh Torrance House and Store is \$6,880. The current appraised value of Cedar Grove Tax Parcel 015-091-04 is \$54,750. The current appraised value of Cedar Grove Tax Parcel 009-061-01 is \$193,160. The current appraised value of Cedar Grove Tax Parcel 009-061-07 is \$86,880. The total appraised value of the three parcels of the Cedar Grove property is \$479,390. The current appraised value of the Hugh Torrance House and Store, Tax Parcel 009-061-09, is \$15,000. The total appraised value of the Hugh Torrance House and Store property is \$21,880. Tax Parcel Numbers 009-061-01 and 00906109 are zoned RU. Tax Parcel Number 009-061-07 and Tax Parcel Number 015-091-04 are zoned R3.

Date of preparation of this report: 22 April 1993

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Historical Overview

Cedar Grove and the Hugh Torrance House and Store were one part of a large financial concern owned and managed by the Torrance family. The first member of this family in Mecklenburg County was Hugh Torance, who came to the area in the late eighteenth century. Hugh and his son James accumulated a substantial tract of land and by 1840 owned over one hundred slaves; a concentration of wealth that was not common for this area. Although some plantations thrived in Mecklenburg in the nineteenth century, the more common enterprise for the region was small, and usually subsistence farming. Planters commonly defined as those who owned twenty or more slaves were more prevalent in Eastern North Carolina, in Virginia, in the South Carolina low country, and in the black belt regions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Hugh Torance (1743-1816) emigrated to the American colonies from Ireland c. 1763.¹ A letter written by his minister in Five Mile Town in the Parish of Clogher and County Tyrone vouched that "Hugh Torance is an unmarried person and descended from honest and reputable parents and from infancy lived in ye bounds of the Protestant Dissenting Congregation of this place and always behaved himself orderly and supported a very fair church is certified by Thomas Boyle (?) D.D."² It is not known what ship brought Hugh Torance to America, or where he first landed. It is known that he and his brother Albert came together, and the family believes that they came as indentured servants. Hugh lived in Pennsylvania for several years. Shortly after the outbreak of the American Revolution, Hugh took an oath of allegiance to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.³

Hugh joined the revolutionary forces and fought in North Carolina in a light cavalry company, the "Partisan Chargers" led by Captain Galbraith Falls who was killed on June 20, 1780 at the Battle of Ramsour's Mill.⁴ Records show that Hugh was a disbursing agent for Falls' militia and probably stayed in the army until 1781.⁵

After the war, Hugh married Captain Falls' widow, Isabella Kerr Falls (1783-1816). He and Isabella and her eight children lived briefly in Rowan County where Hugh had a store. They had one child together, James Galbraith Torrence (1784-1847).

According to land records, Hugh Torance was active in Mecklenburg County by 1779. He purchased 667 acres in that year, and by the 1790s, was in a position to purchase over 500 acres during the course of the decade. By the time of his death he had accumulated over 1400 acres.⁶ In Rowan County, Hugh was a merchant, but he became a planter in Mecklenburg. The building currently designated as the Torrance House and Store is the first of two structures Hugh built to accommodate his family.

The inventory of Hugh Torance's estate shows that he owned a substantial amount of livestock: sixty cows, twelve horses, forty-six sheep, and 150 hogs, as well as their offspring. In terms of real and personal property, Hugh Torance owned 1400 acres, thirty-three slaves. The estate had \$1500.00 cash on hand.⁷

Hugh's youngest son James acquired all of the property in Mecklenburg County and focused most of his financial interests in a dry goods store that he opened in 1805. James purchased most of his initial inventory from merchants in Philadelphia. According to the receipts from his first buying trip in May and June, 1805, James spent nearly \$4000.00 to purchase ribbons, cloths, buttons, dishes, jugs, tools, kettles, shovels, curry combs, rat traps and hardware.⁸

Torrence supplied articles to his North Mecklenburg customers that they could not manufacture themselves, which suggests that the majority of his patrons concentrated in agricultural production. James Torrence extended credit for his customers for periods ranging from one day to one month.⁹ His customers frequently paid him in cotton or sometimes in land. Cash was usually used as a method of partial payment. Sometimes customers traded in other commodities such as lard or powder in exchange for merchandise.¹⁰ During this time cash would have been scarce for most of Torrence's middling neighbors. Economic relations based on barter and exchange indicate that the area was not connected with a market economy during the period that Torrence owned his store, and probably was not for a significant period afterward.¹¹

Torrence sold the store in 1825 to Samuel McCombs of Charlotte; according to family legend, his daughters convinced him that it was beneath a man of his stature to engage in trade. Besides his store, James also ran a large plantation with a saw mill on site. During James' life, the Torrence plantation expanded to approximately 3000 acres.¹² James grew primarily cotton and corn, but also grew the provisions and livestock necessary to maintain a large plantation.

Plantations were rare in Mecklenburg and seem to have been concentrated in the northwestern section of the county. Other substantial landowners in the vicinity were the Lattas, the McDowells, the Davidsons, and the Alexanders. Slave holding was common in Mecklenburg County, but the Torrences and their landed peers frequently owned thirty or more slaves, which was an exceptional number for this area.¹³

Unfortunately, very little information about the Torrence family slaves survives in the family papers. A notebook titled "Ages of Negroes" is the only surviving inventory of the slave

population on the Torrence Plantation. According to this notebook, James Torrence owned 125 slaves, excluding two who were marked as dead and three who were struck from the lists.¹⁴ The Torrence slaves sometimes shopped at local merchants using Torrence's account for dry goods. Invoices from Andrew Springs show that slaves had purchased calico, buttons, shoes, bonnets, suspenders, tin cups, coffee, sugar and turpentine.¹⁵

The Torrence family seldom mentioned their slaves in their correspondence. In the surviving records, James Torrence makes no personal notes regarding his slaves; he only mentions them in the 1840 inventory, and in his will, as some slaves were given to his children. His son Hugh alluded to a problem slave in a letter to his father in 1838: "I have a negro in the woods he may attempt to go back though I cannot tell. It is Dick. I undertook to whip him a few days ago and when I called him up - he took to the woods. He is a great rascal. If I ever get him, I will sell him -- for I believe he will spoil every negro we have if I keep him."¹⁶ James' twelve year old daughter Jane Elizabeth writing from Salem Female Academy in 1835 closed her letter by asking her father to "Tell the black people howdy for me."¹⁷ During the Civil War, James Torrance's widow Margaret wrote to her son Richard that her "darkeys are doing very well. Some of the negroes in this quarter have left their masters to try the Yankees."¹⁸

There is no complete record of overseers, and no record of there being one before 1849. It appears that from 1849-1851 a new overseer was hired every year.¹⁹ This kind of turnover was not unusual. Planters dismissed overseers for a range of different reasons: leniency or cruelty to slaves, drunkenness, and failure to make a good crop.²⁰ In 1862, Margaret Torrance, James Torrance's widow, hired James Brown to oversee the plantation. Brown stayed with the family until 1865. The contract between James Brown and Margaret Torrance illustrates the usual responsibilities of overseers. Brown agreed to enforce eighteen provisions in exchange for \$210.00, and the use of a milk cow and a horse.

Brown's primary responsibilities involved monitoring the slaves' work and protecting the Torrance's property. Slaves were to begin their day early enough to feed the stock and prepare their own breakfast. Brown was to follow the slaves to their work to make sure that they went on task. Slaves stayed at work until sundown. In the summer, field hands received a two hour break at midday, and one hour in the fall and spring. The slave cabins were inspected at least once a week at night "to keep the negroes from running about", and no one was allowed out of their cabin without permission. On Saturday evenings, women were allowed to spend two hours to wash their laundry and all hands were expected to appear on Monday mornings with "comb head and clean clothes unless prevented by circumstances." Brown was also responsible for the maintenance and health of livestock. He supervised gearing horses and had to account for the condition of gear, wagons and tools.²¹

The primary role of slaves on the Torrance Plantation was to produce cotton. There are no complete records of cotton production, but some indication of the plantations cotton output exists in the receipts of cotton sales from 1816-1846. In 1816, cotton gins could press between 285-325 pounds of cotton. A receipt from a Charleston broker indicates that, in June 1816, cotton sold between 30 cents per pound to 22 cents per pound for an inferior grade. Thus in one exchange on June 22, 1816, James Torrance made \$94.69 from three bales (after paying hauling and storage charges to the broker). The price of cotton declined steadily during the 1820s and

1830s. In order to continue to make a profit, Torrance had to focus on growing more cotton and had to take more cotton to market at a time to make the trip worth his while. Torrance usually traded with cotton brokers in Charleston, Fayetteville, and Columbia. By 1843, Torrance's receipts show that the price of cotton had plunged to five and a quarter cents per pound. In May 1843, Torrance sold 150 bales weighing 54,055 pounds an average of 360 pounds per bale at five and a quarter cents per pound to make \$2325.40. In 1827 when Torrance was paid nine cents per pound, he could make \$2000.00 from 69 bales. Towards the end of his life, cotton prices rose slightly, but the latest receipt in his files, from 1846 shows that he did not make more than nine and three eights cents per pound. ²²

In addition to cotton, James Torrance also raised sheep for wool. Other major crops included corn and wheat. He built a water-powered saw mill and grist mill in 1824. He sawed lumber for himself and his neighbors. ²³

The Torrance Plantation supported a large number of people. James Torrance had a big family as well as over one hundred slaves. Torrance was married three times. He married his first wife, Nancy Davidson, in 1809. Nancy was the daughter of Ephraim and Jane Brevard Davidson of Mount Mourne (a plantation that was formerly in Mecklenburg County, but is now in Iredell County). James and Nancy had five children: Jane Adeline (1811-1820), Catherine Camilla (b. 1814), Isabella Malvina (1818-1893), Hugh Jr., and James Franklin (1816-1869). Nancy Davidson Torrence died of "typhus" in 1818 at the age of 26. ²⁴

James Torrance remarried in 1821 to Mary Latta, daughter of James and Jane Latta of Hopewell. ²⁵ James had two children with Mary Latta: William Latta (1822-1852) and Jane Elizabeth (1823-1844). Mary Latta Torrence died in 1824.

In 1827, James Torrance married for the third and final time. Margaret Allison was the daughter of Richard and Letitia Neil Allison of Statesville. Margaret and James had six children: Letitia (b. 1828), Mary (b. 1829), Delia (b. 1831), Richard (1833-1927), Sarah Jane (b. 1826), and John (1839-1904). Margaret Torrance died in 1880, surviving her husband by thirty-three years.

Cedar Grove, the extant plantation house currently occupied by Richard Allison Torrance's grandson, Richard Banks, was built by James Torrance in 1831 for Margaret Torrance. Cedar Grove was built on the same site as a brick house built by Hugh Torrance in 1784. Much of the lumber for Cedar Grove was processed on site by James Torrance's saw mill. The bricks for the house were also made on site. Brick making was directed by master mason V. Rivafavoli. According to James Torrance's account book kept during the construction of Cedar Grove, Rivafavoli and a crew of slaves made 12,000 bricks between October 3, 1830 and May 5, 1831. In total, Rivafavoli made over 20,000 bricks. ²⁶

The master builders and carpenters for the house were David Hampton and Jacob Shuman. The staircase is said to show the influence of the Stirewalt style. Stirewalt was a master builder in Rowan County, and Hampton and Shuman may have apprenticed with him. The stairs are made of walnut and are the only part of the house that was not built from material that was gathered

and processed on site. Most of the hardware in the house came from Philadelphia as did most of the original furniture.²⁷

By the time Cedar Grove was completed, most of the children from James Torrance's first marriage had moved away. James Franklin, Hugh Jr., and Isabella and her husband Frank Smith moved to plantations in Mississippi by 1837. The other surviving child from his first marriage, Catherine Camilla, married William A. Latta of York County, SC.

Several letters survive from Hugh Jr., James Franklin, and Isabella that describe their lives in the Mississippi wilderness. By the 1830s, many planters moved westward in search of more fertile farmland. Torrance's children established cotton plantations in Coffeerville, Mississippi. It was the steady westward expansion of plantation agriculture based on slave labor that ultimately ignited the political debate over free and slave territories that set the nation on the course toward the Civil War.

Coffeerville, Mississippi was a world away from Cedar Grove. The Torrance children exchanged an established plantation lifestyle for log cabins and rough society. Isabella wrote to her sister Camilla that her new home was a cabin with so many cracks in the walls that the wind blew through them constantly. James Franklin commented that Mississippi was relatively uncivilized: "the people here are particularly fond of using the Bowye knife and fire arms- not less than four or five cases have occurred in this county since we got here in most of which sum man has lost his life."²⁸

Although the soil in Mississippi was better-suited for cotton agriculture than in Mecklenburg County, James Torrance's eldest sons had a difficult time establishing themselves on their new plantations. In the spring of 1838, Hugh Jr. wrote to his father that in the previous year he had raised thirty one (480 pound) bales of cotton and 4000 bushels of corn. At that time, prospects for the Torrances looked good as Hugh Jr. wrote to his father that Mississippi land would entice him away from Cedar Grove, "I think that you would be tempted to leave your clay hills - I am convinced that your negroes would make you more here in one year after the first than you can make there in three. Our land will produce 1000-1500 pounds of cotton to the acre a hand can work eight acres and will bring about 1200 pounds if well worked."²⁹

In spite of these advantages, Mississippi was a hard place to make a living. James Franklin and Hugh Jr. managed to make large cotton crops, but they found that it was frequently difficult to get the cotton to market. They depended largely on river transport to take the crop to market, but, the river was often too low for them to move the cotton out or to take it very far.³⁰ It was preferable to get the crop to New Orleans for the best price. Unfortunately, there were no railroad lines in Mississippi until 1850, and none that ran near Coffeerville until 1860. Cotton had to be hauled by wagon to market, an expensive and difficult undertaking. The Torrances frequently had to sell their cotton in Mississippi which meant they were paid in Mississippi currency. Mississippi money was worthless out of the state, and James Franklin estimated that it was worth 10%-20% less than North Carolina currency. The death of the National Bank in 1833 and the absence of bank regulation contributed to the financial troubles the Torrances encountered.

The Torrence boys' financial problems were compounded by the fact that they owed debts in Mecklenburg County and were unable to pay them with Mississippi currency. They were forced to ask their father to carry these debts for them, which James Torrance did, in addition to his own debts. Although James and Hugh's cotton crop was enormous, especially compared to what their father was able to produce, the enthusiasm of their early letters quickly waned and changed to laments that they were unable to make a profit. Isabella wrote in 1840 that "Times are very hard here indeed." Cotton sold for four cents a pound, and many of their neighbors had lost their plantations.³¹

Isabella Torrence Smith probably suffered the most in Mississippi. Her husband, Frank Smith, died shortly after they moved there, leaving Isabella, their infant daughter, and a few slaves to manage a new plantation alone. At the time of Frank Smith's death, Isabella's brother Hugh Jr. wrote to his father that she was nearly four thousand dollars in debt. At first, it seems that Isabella was determined to stay in Mississippi with her brothers, and at least make enough to satisfy her creditors. However, most of her letters home indicate that she preferred to return to Cedar Grove. She encountered the same financial difficulties as her brothers, and could not afford to return. Hugh Jr. urged his father to come for Isabella because she was lonely in Mississippi.³² Isabella returned to Mecklenburg County in 1840. She married Rufus Reid, a neighboring planter and family friend, and they had six children.³³

Nothing in Isabella's upbringing prepared her for life in the Mississippi wilderness. She described a camp meeting to her father as a disorderly, loud and unrefined affair, like everything else in the state.³⁴ She and her sister Camilla were raised in the relatively refined society of northern Mecklenburg County. They were sent to Salem Female Academy in Salem, N. Carolina, and Camilla also studied at Lucretia Sarazen's School in Philadelphia. From girlhood, they were trained to think and behave according to the standards of their social station. Camilla moved within the same circles in Yorkville, South Carolina. Isabella's log cabin on her Coffeenville plantation, in an unsettled area that relied on camp meetings as it had no established church proved to be territory for which Isabella was uniquely ill-suited.

Salem Academy was established in 1802 by the Moravian community and was the first boarding school for girls in North Carolina.³⁵ At Salem Female Academy, Torrances' daughters were instructed in the curriculum approved for young ladies: grammar, geography, history, drawing, embroidery, sewing, and music. Competency in these subjects prepared the daughters of the elite for their roles as plantation mistresses for whom basic knowledge was as important as the fine arts.

Letters from James Torrance's daughter Jane suggest that music was her favorite subject. In all of her surviving letters from school, she never fails to mention which pieces she has learned for recitals. Like all students away from home she also never failed to ask for more pocket money. The effects of the school on her social maturation and refinement are evident in her letters to her father over the course of three years. At eleven she wrote about the teeth she had to have pulled, and in the next paragraph requested that her parents send her a box of cakes, locks of their hair, and money. Within a few years, her letters assumed the tone of a young lady of privilege asking

her father to "Give my love to all my dear acquaintances and friends when you see them. I remain your affectionate and dutiful daughter until death." ³⁶

Before the Torrance children were sent away to school, they were tutored at home. The community would sometimes hire a tutor and give him lodging and a school house as part of his salary to instruct the young boys of the area. Young girls were usually tutored in their homes. ³⁷ William Latta Torrence was the first of James Torrance's sons to have access to college. He was one of the first students at Davidson College and later attended the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. James Torrance was one of the initial subscribers to Davidson College. ³⁸

Richard Allison Torrance, a son from James Torrance's third marriage, was tutored as a child by Peter Stuart Ney. Ney is alleged by some to have been Napoleon's field marshal Michel Ney. Although there is no evidence to support this claim, this romantic belief in Ney's origins has been sustained. Ney taught at a school in Mineral Springs. A notebook belonging to Richard Torrance while he was a student of Ney's in 1844 survives in the family papers. This notebook, kept when Richard was eleven years old, is primarily an exercise book for spelling and writing. Richard Torrance copied lines written by Ney such as " Practice writing Richard Torrance; Rich men should be kind to poor men; Command your hand and pen Richard; Take more Pains or you will have no gains; Fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." Ney's elaborate and beautiful penmanship is followed by the scrawled lines of the young boy's effort. ³⁹

Richard Torrance completed his studies at the University of North Carolina. Little is known of his academic life there, but Richard spent considerable time trying to impress young women. On two occasions, Richard hired George Moses Horton to compose flattering acrostics to the current girl of his dreams. Horton was a slave who had taught himself to read and write, and had a talent for poetry. He earned extra money by composing love poems on demand for Chapel Hill students and eventually published three books of verse. Horton charged twenty-five to fifty cents to students to compose acrostics for their sweethearts. Hortons popularity quickly grew to the point that he was able to parley his talent into a cottage industry. In his biography, he wrote that "I have composed love pieces in verse for courtiers from all parts of the state and acrostics on the names of the tip-top belles of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia." Richard Torrance commissioned two acrostics from Horton. "Inimitable Beauty" was composed for Sophia Alexander, daughter of a wealthy Mecklenburg County planter who was not swayed by this token and married John Sample of Tennessee instead. Another acrostic was sent to a Mary McClean in an unsuccessful attempt to win her affection. ⁴⁰

Little is known about Margaret Allison Torrance, even though she became mother to all of James Torrance's children and lived until 1880. Considerable historical inquiry has been made regarding the role of the plantation mistress, but Margaret Torrance did not leave journals or records behind except a few letters that give any insight into her life. ⁴¹ Current scholarship shows that plantation women assumed several different roles. As ladies, they were expected to be beautiful, refined, genteel, and versed in poetry and music. As managers of the plantation household, they had to clothe and manage the slaves, nurse the sick, supervise butchering and personally prepare and cure meat, and run the plantation in the absence of their husbands. After

the death of James G. Torrance in 1847, Margaret Torrance managed Cedar Grove until her death (after the Civil War, her son John assisted her).

Richard Torrance married Bettie E. Reid, daughter of Rufus and Betsy Latta Davidson Reid, on November 26, 1856. He moved to Texas where he purchased land on the Brazos River in Fort Bend County, and Bettie stayed behind at Cedar Grove. Richard Torrance's 1860 property assessment shows that he owned 640 acres, nineteen slaves and livestock valued at \$27,000.00.⁴²

The separation was difficult for Bettie Torrance. In a letter to her son, Margaret Torrance reminded him that Bettie was very lonely at Cedar Grove, but she did not believe that Bettie would be happy in Texas.⁴³ Bettie eventually moved to Texas to join her husband, and shortly after she arrived, contracted a fever and died in September 1861, leaving him with two young daughters.

Both Richard and John Torrance served in the Confederate forces during the Civil War. At first, many Southerners hailed the War with great enthusiasm. Margaret Torrance was no exception when she wrote to Richard in 1861 that as of July, there were no close Torrance relations in service, but, "...nearly all of our most respectable neighbors have friends in the fields battling for our rights. We may say that the flowre of our land are in the army. All the lower class are hanging back, nothing short of a draft will bring them into service."⁴⁴ In October, 1861, John Torrance wrote to his brother "I have joined that army expect to leave home in a few days, probably never to return. I hope and trust I may, if I fall you must come and take care of those left behind."⁴⁵ Richard Torrance joined the service shortly afterward with Terry's Eighth Texas Rangers, a cavalry company that fought under Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Any enthusiasm the Torrance family had for the war definitely waned within the year. Margaret Torrance, faced with the harsh reality of having two sons in the army wrote to Richard in 1862, "Oh how often I think of you and John, when I get down to eat, particularly. I can have my tabal groaning and plenty to spare and think of my dear boyes, faring so scantily. It brings the tears to my cheek while writing. And now I do not know if you are in the land of the living or not." She continued that she had recently read about the engagement of the Texas Rangers at Murfreesboro and the heavy Confederate losses there, "I can not help feeling like it was uncertain, whether I am writing to the living or the dead." She could not know at the time she wrote this letter that Richard had been wounded at Murfreesboro, and lost a leg as a consequence. She reported in the letter that John had been wounded in Richmond, but was recovering. Unlike her inference a year before that all of the right sort had volunteered to fight for Southern rights, she indicated that she was actively looking for substitutes for both Richard and John, "I would give a negro a piece to get a substitute for you and John." Her troubles were further complicated by the fact that her overseer, James Brown, had been drafted; she could not afford to lose him either.⁴⁶

Richard and John returned from the war, but the Torrance family did not escape from the ordeal unscathed. James Rufus Reid, son of Rufus and Isabella Torrence Smith was killed at Manassas, Virginia on November 1, 1861 at age sixteen. All of their slaves were freed and ceased to be

personal property, and the value of their land decreased. There is only one recorded incident of a former slave contracting to work at Cedar Grove.⁴⁷

John Torrance returned to Cedar Grove where he lived until his death in 1904. Richard Torrance remarried in 1865 to Patience Eliza Gaston of Chester, SC. Eliza lived in Texas for a short time in 1867, but she returned to live alternately with her mother in Chester and with her mother-in-law at Cedar Grove, only periodically visiting Texas as long as Richard was there. Richard hoped to sell his farm in order to settle in North or South Carolina with his new wife and family. He was unable to leave Texas permanently until 1868. His primary problem was that his debts had exceeded that value of the property. He also had tremendous difficulty finding labor for his farm.

Immediately after the war, freed slaves preferred to work for themselves rather than for planters. Many former slaves did not remain in the areas near their plantations, and those who did did not work on the same schedule that they were forced to observe as slaves. Emancipation made agricultural labor very expensive, and planters' primary concern from 1865-1870 was finding enough labor that would work efficiently and cheaply. The planters lament during this period was that black labor, was "indifferent, inefficient, and simply unreliable."⁴⁸ Many historians believe that during this period, the ex-slaves attempted to assert their independence and work according to the same schedule and routine as white farmers. The deviation in the work patterns expected of blacks caused whites to accuse them of laziness. The economic insecurity of the freedmen ultimately forced them to accept contracts as tenant farmers or sharecroppers.⁴⁹

In 1867, a series of letters to Eliza demonstrates the scope of the labor shortage for people like Richard. There was no one in his region to hire, which forced Richard Torrance to travel to contract labor for his plantation. Eliza received letters from Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia between January 13, 1867 and February 9, 1867, each letter reporting that it was necessary for Richard to move farther east, then north in search of tenant farmers or sharecroppers. His letter from Hampton, Virginia begins "I reckon you will think I have gone stark mad, sure enough, and maybe I have, but I am still trying to get hands."⁵⁰

Eliza returned to Chester in 1868 with the children, and Richard faithfully wrote to her and she to him regarding his progress on the farm and how much he missed his family. He wrote that he wished they could live together, but "poverty prevents", and that he expected to only make a "few" bales of cotton, and 2000 or 3000 bushels of corn, "barely enough to pay for making the crop."⁵¹

Richard had serious financial problems. As he explained in a letter to Eliza, the postwar value of his property had plummeted, "...when this war began my property was worth \$75,000.00, now I aint worth a \$1000.00-debts all paid I aint worth a dollar."⁵² The invasion of the "cotton worm" destroyed most of Richard's cotton crop for 1868; he anticipated that he would only make two bales that year.⁵³

In spite of their difficult situation, Richard and Eliza had reason to celebrate. Their second child was born in 1868. Richard wrote to Eliza in September, "Nineteen days have passed since your last of August 27 was written and I suppose that dreaded time is passed also with you. I do hope

and trust safely for you both." ⁵⁴ Circumstances continued to improve for Richard and Eliza Torrance.

In October, he wrote to inform her that he would be home by December. He planned to bring Bettie's remains with him because he could not bear to leave them in Texas. Richard intended to rent Eliza's mother's farm as he did not believe that Cedar Grove could support his mother, brother, and his family of six. His happiness at the prospect of reuniting with his family was marred by the realization that the future was uncertain and that the postwar world promised to be radically different from the familiar routine of his youth. ⁵⁵

Richard Torrance ultimately returned to Mecklenburg County. He worked as a tax collector and continued to farm at Cedar Grove. He lost an arm in a cotton gin, and would have been dragged into the machine if a former slave working with him, Sam Alexander, had not ripped off the belt that had caught Torrance's arm. Eliza Torrance died in 1917, and Richard died in 1927.

John Torrance returned to Cedar Grove after serving with the "Mecklenburg Wide Awakes", the Thirty-seventh Regiment of the North Carolina Infantry. ⁵⁶ He managed the farm after his mother's death and continued to operate the saw mill. His account book of 1866 shows a list of "workmen" who were hired to work for one-third wages and two-thirds share of crops. This accounting kept track of work days lost as well as the dry goods John Torrance procured for these laborers. ⁵⁷

Most of John Torrance's friends and family were concerned about his drinking. A portion of his personal papers contain advertisements for cures for drunkenness. Several of his friends advised him to take the Keeley cure at a Keeley Institute conveniently located in Greensboro. His nephew Frank Witherspoon was cured at a Keeley Institute and worked for the Keeley Institute of Dallas, Texas. He gently offered to discuss the cure with his uncle in the future. ⁵⁸

After the deaths of John and Richard Torrance, Cedar Grove and its surrounding property were divided into eleven parcels and distributed among Richard Torrance's children. ⁵⁹ The heirs drew lots to determine who would receive each parcel. Delia Torrance Banks (b. 1871) drew the lot which included Cedar Grove. ⁶⁰

Delia Torrance worked as a stenographer with the firm of Clarkson and Duls before she married Howard A. Banks. Howard Banks, a religious journalist, began his career with the *Charlotte Observer*, then moved to Philadelphia to write for the *Sunday School Times*. Banks eventually published his own magazine, *Christ's Life or the Word of the Cross*. Howard Banks died in 1932, and his family returned to Charlotte to live with Kate Torrance Sanders (Delia's sister) in their home on Church Street. ⁶¹

The current residents of Cedar Grove are Richard and Belle Banks. Richard, the son of Delia and Howard Banks, moved his family into the house in 1944, after installing central heating, electricity, and plumbing. Mr. Banks wrote for the *Charlotte Observer*. He and his wife have been instrumental in the preservation of both the plantation seat and the earlier house and the store.

NOTES

¹ The family name changes spelling from **Torance** to **Torrence** to **Torrance**. The changes were made by Hugh and later by his son James. Hugh changed the spelling to distinguish himself from his brother Albert's son Hugh Torrence of Salisbury. James Torrance spelled his name Torrence until his marriage to his third wife, after which he spelled it Torrance to differentiate himself from the Iredell County Torrences. When referring to the property, Torrance will be used. Otherwise, various historic spellings will be used.

² Photocopy of original letter of Thomas Boyle (?) dated August 20, 1763. Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 1. University of North Carolina at Charlotte Special Collections, hereafter UNCC.

³ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Folder 87, Series 1.8, UNCC.

⁴ The Battle of Ramsor's Mill was fought on June 20, 1780. A Whig force of 300-400 led by Col. Francis Leake and Major Joseph McDowell defeated the Tory forces of 1100 led by Lt. Col. John Moore. Hugh Lefler and Albert Newsome. *North Carolina, The History of a Southern State*, (Chapel Hill, 1973). p. 245.

⁵ Index and genealogical history prepared for Part I of the Torrance-Banks Family Papers, UNCC.

⁶ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 2A, UNCC.

⁷ Photocopy of Inventory of the Estate of Hugh Torrence, May 24, 1816 Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 1, UNCC.

⁸ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I. Box 1, Folder 15 B. UNCC.

⁹ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 16. UNCC.

¹⁰ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, UNCC. James Torrance, Account Book 1.

¹¹ Most of the work that examines the regional transition from a barter to a market economy in the early nineteenth century has been done on regions of the northeast, however substantial work exists on the issue from the southern perspective. The transition begins in the north by 1820, and some areas in the south begin to show a strong market orientation by 1850. See Christopher Clark, "The Household Economy, Market Exchange, and the Rise of Capitalism in the Connecticut Valley, 1800-1860", *Journal of Social History* 13 Winter 1979: 169-90; Ford, Lacy

K. "Rednecks and Merchants: Economic Development and Social Tensions in the South Carolina Upcountry, 1865-1900", *Journal of American History* 71 (September 1984): 294-318; James Henretta, "Families and Farms: 'Mentality' in Pre-Industrial America", *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Series, 35 (January 1978): 333; Winifred Rothenberg, "The Market and Massachusetts Farmers, 1750-1855", *Journal of Economic History* 41 (June 1981): 283-314; Lewis Athertori, *The Southern Country Store, 1800-1860*, (1949); A Masters Thesis relative to this topic and more broadly concerned with the plantation economy of north Mecklenburg is being written by UNCC Master of Arts candidate David Blick.

¹² Deeds recording the activity of Hugh Torrance and James Torrence may be found in the Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 2A. UNCC.

¹³ Mecklenburg was one of three Piedmont counties that could count 50% of its inhabitants as slaves. Lefler and Newsome, p. 424.

¹⁴ Torrence-Banks Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 12, UNCC. The slaves are listed in what appear to be family groups. The most recent scholarship on slavery argues that in spite of the limitations of slavery, slaves maintained families that were often centered around a male head of household, and that they were able to build a world of their own. See: John Blassingame, *The Slave Community*, Eugene Genovese, *Roll, Jordan, Roll*, Herbert Gutmann, *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom*, and Kenneth Stampp, *The Peculiar Institution*.

¹⁵ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 12. UNCC. Bill "for Negroes" from Andrew Springs to James Torrence, August 28, 1837.

¹⁶ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 23 A. UNCC. Letter to James Torrance from Hugh Torrence, Coffeeville, Mississippi, February 7, 1838.

¹⁷ Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Box 1, Folder 24 A. UNCC. Letter to James Torrance from Jane Elizabeth Torrance, Salem, North Carolina, July 2, 1835.

¹⁸ Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Part II, Box 3, Folder 44 B. UNCC. Letter to Richard Allison Torrance from Margaret Allison Torrance, Cedar Grove, August 3, 1862.

¹⁹ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 2, Folder 43 D, Account Book 10, 1848-1870. UNCC.

²⁰ Genovese, Roll, Jordan, Roll, 14; Stampp, *The Peculiar Institution*, 39-40.

²¹ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 12. UNCC. Agreement between Margaret Allison Torrance and James Brown, 1862.

²² Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part 1, Box 1, Folder 8. UNCC.

- ²³ Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Part 1, Box 1. Folder 16, UNCC. Mill Book, 1831-1832; Census of Agriculture Manuscript, 1860, Mecklenburg County.
- ²⁴ Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Part I, Box 1, Folder 14. Photocopy of p. 499 of *Abstracts of Vital Records From Raleigh, N. C. Newspapers, 1799-1819*, by Lois S. Near. Entry 4673. Typhus was sometimes used to describe a variety of fevers besides the specific disease.
- ²⁵ James and Jane Latta had three daughters, Nancy, Betsy, and Mary. Nancy (1801-1833) and Betsy (1797-1838) were the first and second wives of Major Rufus Reid who married Isabella M. Torrence as his third wife. All three of the Latta sisters were dead by 1838. Their mother, Jane Knox Latta, survived until 1864.
- ²⁶ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part 1, Box 2, Folder 43 B, Account Book 4, Folders 19-20, and also included in this box is a typescript by Mr. Richard Banks concerning the construction of Cedar Grove.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Part I, Box 1, Folder 23 A, UNCC. Letter from Isabella Torrence Smith, Coffeerville, Mississippi, to Camilla Torrence Latta, Feb. 27, 1837; letter from James Franklin Torrence. Lusiscuna Valley, Miss., to James C. Torrance, June 17, 1837.
- ²⁹ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 23 A. UNCC. Letter from Hugh Torrence, Coffeerville, Mississippi, to James G. Torrance, February 7, 1838.
- ³⁰ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part 1, Box 1, Folder 23 A, UNCC. Letter from James Franklin Torrence, Lusiscuna Valley, Mississippi, to James G. Torrance, January 5, 1840.
- ³¹ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 23 B. UNCC. Letter from Isabella Torrence Smith, Lusiscuna Valley, to James G. Torrance, April 7, 1840.
- ³² Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Part I, Box 1. Folder 23 A. UNCC Letter front Hugh Torrence, Coffeerville, Mississippi, to James G. Torrance, February 7, 1838. It is apparent how lonely Isabella is in her letter to James G. Torrance Apr. 7, 1840.
- ³³ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, UNCC. Part I, Box 1, Folder 23 B. Letter from James Franklin Torrence, Lusiscuna Valley, Mississippi, to James G. Torrance, September 3, 1840; Folder 26. Photocopy of Chalmers Davidson, "Two Daughters of Mount Mourne", *Briarpatch* (March 1980): 8-15.
- ³⁴ Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Part I. Box 1. Folder 23 A. UNCC. Letter from Isabella Torrence Smith, Coffeerville, Mississippi, to James G. Torrance. Oct. 8, 1838.
- ³⁵ Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, p. 409. Salem Academy later became Salem College.

³⁶ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 24 A, UNCC. Letters from Jane Torrence, Salem Female Academy, to James Torrance, July 2, 1835, July 7, 1836, December 15, 1837. Jane attended Salem Female Academy from the ages of ten to fourteen. Isabella attended Salem from ages seven to nine, Camilla from eleven to fifteen, and from ages sixteen to seventeen attended Lucretia Sarazen's Boarding School in Philadelphia.

³⁷ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 24 A, UNCC. Robert A. Sadler was hired by the community to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English, grammar, geography and surveying in 1827. He was paid two dollars a student, as well as boarding, washing, firewood, and school house. Two of Sadler's students were James Franklin and Hugh Torrence.

³⁸ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 2, Folder 37, UNCC. Davidson College Receipts. James Torrance initially subscribed \$500.00 towards the establishment of the college and from 1844-1845 made contributions to endow a professorship. William's fees were approximately \$35.00 per session (four sessions to the calendar year).

³⁹ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, UNCC. In the front of the notebook, Ney inscribed the following to Richard Torrance:

*Time, lot, and chance may take away
Our wealth, but knowledge gained from Ney
Remains in fortunes darkest night
Resplendent as meridian light
Exalted minds will science gain,
Nor suffer life to pass in vain
Commanding time, they in the end
Endeavor to make God their friend.*

⁴⁰ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 2, Folder 41 B, UNCC. Information concerning George Moses Horton and Richard Allison Torrance from a photocopy of Robin Brabham, "To the Tip Top Belles of Mecklenburg County: Two Acrostics by George Moses Horton", *CLA Journal* 30 (June 1987): 454-460.

⁴¹ Cathleen Clinton, *The Plantation Mistress*, Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, *Within the Plantation Household*, Sally McMillen, *Motherhood in the Old South: Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Infant Rearing*.

⁴² Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 2, Folder 42.

⁴³ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 1, Box 3, Folder 44 A, UNCC. Letter from Bettie Torrance, Cedar Grove to Richard Allison Torrance, February 15, 1858; Letter from Margaret Torrance, Cedar Grove to Richard Allison Torrance, April 6, 1858.

⁴⁴ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 1, Box 3, Folder 44 B, UNCC. Letter from Margaret Torrance, Cedar Grove, to Richard Torrance, July 10, 1861.

⁴⁵ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 1, Box 3, Folder 44 B, UNCC Letter from John Torrance, Cedar Grove, to Richard Torrance, October 13, 1861.

⁴⁶ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 1, Box 3, Folder 44 B, UNCC. Letter from Margaret Torrance, Cedar Grove, to Richard Torrance, August 3, 1862. Another letter to Richard Torrance from a friend, R. H. Leigh, complained, "Oh! This war. This war!! When will it end we are so tired of it but the south can't stop until we gain our independence and our rights..." April 5, 1862.

⁴⁷ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part I, Box 1, Folder 12, UNCC. On January 21, 1867 a woman named Vina bound herself and her four children to work for Margaret Torrance for two years. Other such agreements may have been executed, but do not exist in the record.

⁴⁸ James Roark, *Masters Without Slaves*, p. 164.

⁴⁹ See Roark, *Masters Without Slaves*, Eric Foner, *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution*, Roger Ransom and Richard Sutch, *One Kind of Freedom*.

⁵⁰ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 2, Box 5. Folder 117, UNCC. See letters from Richard Torrance to Eliza Torrance, January 13, 1867; January 22, 1867; January 25, 1867; January 29, 1867; February 3, 1867; February 9, 1867.

⁵¹ Torrance-Banks Family Papers. Part II, Series 2, Box 5, Folder 118. UNCC. Letter from Richard Torrance, Richmond, Texas, to Eliza Torrance, June 29, 1868.

⁵² Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 2, Box 5, Folder 118, UNCC. Letter from Richard Torrance, Fort Bend, Texas, to Eliza Torrance, July 26, 1868.

⁵³ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 2, Box 5, Folder 119, UNCC. Letter from Richard Torrance to Eliza Torrance, September 2, 1868.

⁵⁴ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 2, Box 5, Folder 119, UNCC. Letter from Richard Torrance to Eliza Torrance, September 15, 1868. Richard and Eliza Torrance had nine children together, plus two from Richard's first marriage, making a total of eleven children.

⁵⁵ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 2, Box 5, Folder 119, UNCC. Letter from Richard Torrance to Eliza Torrance, October 20, 1868. He wearily noted in his letter, "...if Grant is elected president and I have no doubt he will be perhaps it would be better not to undertake to make a crop with free negroes, who can tell, I can't."

⁵⁶ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 3, Box 7, Folder 178, UNCC. Copies of John Andrew Torrance's muster rolls.

⁵⁷ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 3, Box 7, Folder 181 A, UNCC.

⁵⁸ Torrance-Banks Family Papers, Part II, Series 3, Box 6, Folder, 156, UNCC. Letter from Frank Witherspoon, Dallas, Texas to John Torrance, January 6, 1903. The appearance of national centers designed to reform drunkenness was doubtless part of the general reforming spirit of the early twentieth century.

⁵⁹ Deed 731-295, October 6, 1928. Mecklenburg County Court House.

⁶⁰ Interview with Mr. Richard Banks, March 1993.

⁶¹ Ibid.

Architectural Descriptions

Location and Site Description

Cedar Grove and the Hugh Torrance House and Store are located on Gilead Road, west of I-77 and the town of Huntersville. The Cedar Grove property consists of three tax parcels: a 92.4 acre tract on the north side of Gilead Road; a 9.05 acre tract, also on the north side of Gilead Road; and a 25 acre parcel on the south side of the road. The 92.4 acre, northern tract contains the 1831-1833 plantation seat and four outbuildings. A brick outbuilding, containing the well house and laundry, is situated just to the rear of the house, and the granary, ice house, and horse shed (all wooden frame structures) are located between the plantation house and McDowell Creek, the western boundary of the property. The 9.05 acre site is vacant and abuts the 92.4 acre parcel to the east. The earlier Hugh Torrance House and Store rests on a 2.174 acre tract surrounded by the 92.4 acre Cedar Grove parcel. There are no outbuildings remaining with this property. Davidson College is currently conducting an archaeological investigation, approximately 30 to 40 feet northwest of the house.

The 117.4 acres of land associated with two of the three Cedar Grove tax parcels, the Cedar Grove plantation house, and the Cedar Grove well house and laundry have already been designated as local landmarks. The granary and ice house are in deteriorated condition, and the horse shed is inaccessible and only partially visible. These three outbuildings should be excluded from the designation, but the 9.05 acre parcel, adjacent to the east, should be added to the Cedar Grove designation because this contiguous acreage is part of the historic Torrance estate. The

proposed designation for the Hugh Torrance House and Store includes the interior and exterior of the one building and the 2.174 acre tract of land.

Cedar Grove

Exterior

The Cedar Grove property, is bounded by McDowell Creek on the west side and Torrence Creek to the south. The plantation seat and extant outbuildings are all situated on a knoll, located east of McDowell Creek, on the north side of Gilead Road. The knoll slopes northward and westward to encompass creek bottomland. The well house is directly to the rear of the plantation house, and the three other outbuildings are sited west of the house, just as the land begins sloping toward the creek. A detached kitchen originally stood northeast of the house, but this building is no longer extant. Gilead Road originally ran farther to the south, but now traverses the property, north of the junction of the two boundary creeks. Woods now surround the house on the north and west sides, making the three deteriorated outbuildings largely inaccessible. To the east, an open field separates the Greek Revival plantation house from the earlier Hugh Torrance House and Store.

Built between 1831 and 1833, the Cedar Grove plantation house is one of the finest examples of Greek Revival residential architecture in the state.¹ The house is a monumental, two and one half story, with raised basement, brick structure with a side gable roof and hipped roofed porches on the facade south elevation and rear elevation. The house measures 60 x 40 feet, with a five bay width and double pile depth, and central entrances in the front and rear elevations.

The exterior is distinguished by stepped, brick parapets, with corbeled caps, which terminate the gable ends of the roof. Double, brick, end chimneys are incorporated within the parapets, and corbeled, brick cornices with full returns delineate the gable roof and create pediments below the parapet line. The roof was originally covered in wooden shingles, but this covering has been replaced with standing seam tin. The brick exterior walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the walls meet a simple, flat, wooden cornice on the front and rear elevations. It is suggested that this cornice may be a replacement with the corbeled cornice of the end gables continuing around to the long elevations.² Gutter boxes along the overhanging eaves of the facade are marked "1831".

The porches extend across the center three bays of both the front and rear elevations. The south porch rests on a tall brick base laid in common bond. The base has heavy corner piers between which are structural arches of alternating soldiers and rowlocks. Wide granite steps lead to this porch. The shallow hip roof is supported by four stuccoed brick columns with Doric capitals, and the wide frieze is ornamented with scroll brackets and flat panels, which appear to be later Italianate additions. The frieze may have originally incorporated triglyphs or some other characteristic Greek Revival element.³ The rear porch is supported by four stuccoed, brick columns, but these supports rest on a shallow, brick pier and stone slab base. Above the Doric columns is a flat-panelled frieze. Parts of the brick foundation appear to be a fairly recent

replacement. The double transverse, wooden stairs are also replacements. The basement is reached through a door located in the east bay of the rear elevation.

The tall, main entrance contains recessed double doors, each composed of five flat panels, paneled soffit and reveals, and heavy molded surrounds. The entrance is capped by, a transom light with tracery, but there are no sidelights. Double wooden screened doors over the entrance. The rear entrance is shorter, approximately six feet in height. A single, six paneled door is found at this entrance, and the upper panels contain fixed lights. The windows all have brick flat arches and granite sills. The first and second story windows are nine-over-nine light, double hung, wooden sash, while the short basement windows are six-over-six light. Under each gable end, there is a single six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash window. The basement windows have paneled shutters hung on iron strap hinges, and the upper stories have louvered shutters.

Interior

Cedar Grove has a double pile, central hall floor plan. The monumental scale of the house creates an airy interior, with ceiling heights on the first floor reaching approximately 13 feet. The four first floor rooms open from the center hall, which terminates with a spiral staircase in the northeast corner. This elegant, cantilevered staircase rises in a open stairwell to the attic floor. The railing is formed of simple square balusters with a molded railing ending at a scrolled newel, and the stair risers are accented with tulip brackets. The hall has plaster walls; molded chair railing; paneled wainscoting; a wide, round-molded cornice, which forms a decorative band on the ceiling; and tongue and groove, pine floors. The pairs of rooms, flanking the hall, are connected by tall openings, which can be closed with flat-paneled, folding doors. The two front rooms are larger than those to the rear.

Each of the first floor rooms is reached by a tall, six-paneled door with flat-paneled reveals and soffits. Each room has plaster walls and ceilings; wide, tongue and groove, pine flooring; and a fireplace. The ceilings are delineated by heavy molded plaster cornices. The door and window surrounds are fluted with bull's eye modillion corner blocks. In addition, the windows have paneled soffits and reveals, which are splayed for enhancing the lighting.

In the two west rooms, there is no wainscoting or chair railing. The front west room is used as a dining room, while the rear room is a kitchen. The kitchen appliances and fixtures are largely removable so as to cause little alteration to the historic fabric. The mantels on the west side have Ionic columns supporting a simple frieze and molded shelf. The mantels in the east rooms are similar but have Doric columnettes.

Access to the basement, second, and third floors was denied, but the plan of the second floor is identical to the first. The only alteration on this floor has been the partitioning of the northwest room to form a bathroom and closet. The owners report, however, that they had the bathroom designed so that the fixtures could be easily removed⁴. The ornamentation in these bedrooms is simpler than the those on the first floor, reportedly more like that of the west rooms on the first

floor. The mantels in the west bedrooms are simpler Greek Revival versions with molded pilasters, frieze, and a plain shelf. The mantels on the east side of the second floor have only the molded shelf and panel. The third floor, finished in flushboard siding, contains three rooms⁵. The basement reportedly has two rooms.

Well House and Laundry

The well house is a small outbuilding which stands directly to the rear of the plantation house. This brick building, laid in common bond, has a standing seam tin, gable roof with exposed rafters. The west side of this structure is an open shed and houses the well the well pulley, and wooden base are still intact. The roof over the shed is supported by unsawn cedar posts set into brick bases. A single door to the laundry is located on the south side. There is a small window, located under the eaves, facing the open well shed.

Conclusion

The plantation house associated with Cedar Grove is one of the finest ante-bellum houses in Piedmont North Carolina. The house incorporates a variety of traditional and classical features, such as the stepped parapets, simple side gable form, and Federal staircase, with specific Greek Revival elements, notably the Doric columns and pedimented gables, to create a sophisticated, yet regional, interpretation of Neoclassical architecture from the early nineteenth century. As the family, seat for the prominent Torrance family, whose origins, settlement, and economic pursuits were typical of many early Mecklenburg families, Cedar Grove represents the height of ante-bellum cotton culture in the county.

Hugh Torrance House and Store

Exterior

The Hugh Torrance House and Store is situated on the north side of Gilead Road in a naturalistic clearing of recent vintage, approximately 100 yards east of the plantation house. The plantation house is clearly visible across an open field. A gravel drive runs along the east side of the Torrance house; woods border to the north, and a thin line of trees buffer the eastern boundary. Gilead Road now runs close to the house, only roughly 50 feet to the south.

The Hugh Torance House and Store is a one and one half and two story building with a L-shaped plan, reflecting three building campaigns. The original one room, log house (ca. 1780) occupies the northern section of the building. The interior of the log house was later divided into two rooms: a parlor, located in the northwest corner, and a store extending to the east. Prior to the opening of the store in 1805, a small storage room had been added, circa 1787, to the east end of the house. Final construction occurred with the addition of a two-story, single pile, wood frame house (built in 1796) to the south side of the parlor, which gave the house its L-shaped plan ⁶. With this last construction, the facade was reoriented from the south elevation to the west, and the principal entrance was moved to this federal addition. The entire building is sided in lapped, beaded weatherboard. Some of the weatherboarding dates to recent rehabilitation, but the new sheathing replicates the original. The foundation is constructed of field stone, set with mud and clay, and pointed with lime mortar. The gable roofs are covered in replacement, wooden shingles. ⁷

The original section was a one and one half story, log house which once contained one room and a garret, but this portion continues to reflect the partitioning of the first floor into two rooms to accommodate the opening of the store in 1805 ⁸. The weatherboarded log house has a side gable roof with box eaves. The siding was attached with hand-wrought, rose-headed nails. A massive stone chimney, with a single shoulder, is found on the west elevation although physical evidence indicates that the stone chimney was rebuilt in the twentieth century. ⁹

The two story Federal addition does not meet the earlier log house neatly, but rather resembles on the exterior a one-third Georgian plan on the first floor, while extending over to the ridge line of the log house on the second floor. This division is still visible in the siding. However, it seems that one first floor window was enlarged at this time to give the facade a more classical appearance, so that on the south side of the stone chimney, there are three asymmetrical bays. The smaller window openings north of the chimney reflect the earlier period of construction.

The principal entrance on the west elevation is located in the center bay of the Federal addition and consists of a single, paneled, wooden door with a divided transom light and molded door surrounds. Open, wooden, replacement steps lead to the front door. This section of the house has nine-over-six light, single hung, wooden sash windows on the second floor and nine-over-nine on the first. The earlier windows on this elevation are six-over-six light, single hung, wooden sash. All first floor windows have molded surrounds. The federal addition has wooden, paneled shutters while the older sections of the house have diagonally-laid, batten shutters. A low cellar, lined in field stone, is found at the southwest corner of the house, beside the front entrance. The cellar is reached by a break in the foundation wall.

The south elevation of the federal addition is dominated by a single shoulder, brick chimney, laid in Flemish bond, with a corbeled brick cap. The chimney rises from the stone house foundation. The bricks used in this chimney were handmade, hard-burned and reputedly made on the site. ¹⁰ Tall, narrow, six-over-six light, single hung, wooden sash windows flank the chimney on the first floor, and six-over-four light windows are found on the second. Small, square, divided light windows are located under the gable.

The east elevation repeats the facade although this elevation is only two bays wide because the store projects from the northern half of the elevation. The door and windows are identical to those on the facade.

The south elevation of the one and one half story, store section of the log house is broken by two entrances, symmetrically placed, and a small, single, six-over-six light, single hung, wooden sash window, located at the corner where the federal addition and the log store meet. The door closest to the house leads to the store while the easternmost door apparently provides the only access to the storage room. These doors are particularly notable. They are wide, solid, wooden doors, constructed of wide boards laid diagonally in a basket weave pattern using handwrought nails. The doors have molded surrounds, but no transom or sidelights. These entrances are reached by the same open, wooden steps found on the facade. When the storage room was added in the 1780s, heavy mill-sawn studs were used instead of log for the exterior walls, and sawn members were also used in the rafters and floor joists ¹¹.

The rear elevation of the ell has only two small openings, located in the center, but not aligned with the asymmetrical gable roof. On the first floor, there is a six-over-six light, single hung, wooden sash, square window, similar to the others found on the other elevations of the ell and the log section. Leading to a storage loft, the upper level opening is protected only by shutters.

The north elevation of the ell is aligned with the original house. The land slopes slightly toward the west so that a break in the foundation and weatherboarding reveals the division between the store and storage room. Otherwise the only openings in this wall are an entrance, leading to the log house, and a window, located roughly in the middle of this long wall. The window is identical to the other six-over-six light, single hung, wooden sash windows found on the ell. The door is identical to the doors on the south elevation.

Interior

The first floor of the Hugh Torance House and Store contains four rooms: two associated with the original log house; the storage room, located at the east end; and one more formal room added with the Federal-era alterations.

The two principal entrances to the house enter directly into the federal addition from the east and west elevations. The walls, floors, and ceiling in this room are all constructed of wide, pine, tongue and groove boards. The unpainted wall boards are laid horizontally except along the interior partition wall, which is composed of single thickness, tongue and groove, vertical boards. The six panel door in this wall is a more sophisticated example of Federal styling than the exterior doors, which are vernacular six-paneled doors of batten construction with iron H-L hinges and iron box locks. The room contains finely crafted classical features such as molded baseboards, crown moldings, and chair railings. A narrow, open, two run staircase is located against the interior wall in the northwest corner of the room adjacent to the facade entrance and rising next to the door leading to the oldest section of the house. The staircase is distinguished by slender, square, fluted balusters and newel, with molded railing, risers, and baseboards. A

two-paneled door, located under the staircase, opens into a small closet. In the center of the south wall is a handsome vernacular Federal mantel with fluted pilasters, a narrow, molded mantel, and a paneled overmantel reaching to the ceiling. The fireplace is brick-lined.

The earlier parlor is situated directly north of the federal parlor, and is characterized by the same unpainted, wide, pine, flushboard paneling, floors, and ceiling. The wall boards in this room are laid vertically. The crown molding, chair railing, baseboard, and door and window surrounds also repeat the classical molding profiles found in the south room. on the north wall is one exterior door; a door on the south wall leads to the Federal room; and a third door on the east wall leads to the store. The door on the north wall is constructed of vertical interior boards with diagonal exterior battens, laid in a basket weave pattern. Handwrought roseheaded nails attach the battens and long iron strap hinges, and the doors are secured by hand-wrought, iron lift latches. On the south interior wall is an inset cupboard above the chair railing, and the cupboard has a divided light door. The door to the store is paneled with a multiple light midsection which allows a view of the store counter from the fireplace. The west wall is defined by a stone fireplace flanked by two windows. Although the fireplace was apparently reworked at some time during the twentieth century, the nicely detailed, vernacular Federal mantel with slender, fluted pilasters, and a delicately molded mantel shelf is original. In the southwest corner of this room is a recessed hatch in the ceiling leading to the attic.

The store also has vertical, pine, flushboard walls and molded chair railing, baseboard, and crown molding. Exposed rafters form the ceiling to this room. The enclosed, wooden counter, located in roughly the center of the room and extending to the rear wall, is a replacement. Open, display shelves line the north wall, flanking a single window. On the south wall is one of the earliest doors in the house, which is constructed of vertical boards with an iron box lock and long, iron strap hinges. On the west side of the door is a small window. Both the door and the windows feature the same classical surrounds found throughout the house.

The second floor of the house has the same floor plan as the first. The stairs in the Federal addition lead directly into a large room with walls of unpainted, pine, vertical flushboards although on the south wall, the wall boards are laid horizontally. This room also repeats the classical detailing - chair railing, baseboards, surrounds, and crown molding - found on the first floor. The mantel is a fine example of vernacular Federal construction with delicate, fluted pilasters, narrow, molded mantel, classical fireplace surrounds, and paneled overmantel. A six-paneled door on the north wall leads to the garret bedroom, located above the log house. A section of the garret was remodeled at the time of the Federal addition to become a full second story bedroom.

The garret room is finished with horizontal flushboard walls and classical crown molding, baseboard, and surrounds. There is a single window on the west wall, and a door on the east wall opens into the attic loft. The attic is unfinished, but contains a window on the west wall and a shuttered opening under the east gable. A wide, tongue and groove, board floor has been laid over the rafters in sections of the attic loft. The pole rafters, lapped and pegged at the ridgeline, are visible, and crossbracing is provided by horizontal members and a metal tie rod, extending

from north to south. The Roman numerals used to identify the individual rafters are apparently still visible, and the metal tie rod was added around the turn of the eighteenth century¹².

The Hugh Torance House and Store was in deteriorated condition until the recent past, and some historic fabric was not extant at the time that rehabilitation and restoration began. However, important features of the house have survived, notably mantels, window detailing, doors, some hardware, and brick chimney. Rehabilitation has been undertaken, and where replacements have been necessary, these have been in-kind. Specifically, termite damage and deterioration have required the replacement of some exterior weatherboard siding and some interior paneling. Some window glass has also been replaced, and where possible historic glass has been used. In addition, a HVAC system and alarm have been added to protect the property, and inset spot lighting has also been inserted into the ceilings.

Conclusion

The Hugh Torance House and Store is a rare eighteenth and early nineteenth century survivor in Mecklenburg County. The combination of functions represented in this building, as well as the clearly defined construction campaigns, only underscore the uniqueness and importance of this property. The association of this house, both through ownership and proximity, with adjacent Cedar Grove illustrates economic, social, and architectural developments in the county from the settlement period to the Civil War.

NOTES

¹ Cedar Grove has been called, "...an especially fine and well-documented example of builders ready adoption of the Greek Revival style." Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990, 198.

² Cedar Grove, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1974, Part 7- 1.

³ Cedar Grove, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1974, Part 7- 1.

⁴ Interview with Richard T. Banks, 9 Mar. 1993.

⁵ Cedar Grove, National Register Nomination, Part 7-2.

⁶ Interview with Ann Williams, Hugh Torance House and Store Board, 18 May 1993.

⁷ "Cedar Grove," unpublished report prepared by Jack O. Boyte, A.I.A., n.d., p. 1. Torrence Family Papers, Special Collection of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte Library.

⁸ Boyte, "Cedar Grove," p. 1.

⁹ Boyte, "Cedar Grove," p. 2.

¹⁰ Boyte, "Cedar Grove," p. 4.

¹¹ Boyte, "Cedar Grove," p. 3.

¹² Interview with Ann Williams, Hugh Torrance House and Store, 18 May 1993.