

# Procter Farm

## Cultural Resource Survey





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PRESERVATION CONSULTING

# Procter Farm

## Cultural Resource Survey

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# Table of Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Introduction  | 1  |
| Historical Narrative  | 2  |
| 1786-1812: William and Mary Marriott                                    | 2  |
| 1812 -1880: Benjamin and Mary Marriott                                  | 3  |
| 1880-2008: Tenancy at Aspen Grove                                       | 7  |
| 2008-2016: Procter Farm Preserve  | 10 |
| Summary of Property History   | 12 |
| Bibliography  | 14 |
| Appendices  | 16 |
| Appendix A: List of Enslaved Persons at<br>Benjamin Marriott Plantation | 16 |
| Appendix B: Map of Buildings and<br>Landscape Features                  | 17 |
| Appendix C: USDA Aerial Images of the<br>Procter Farm Preserve          | 18 |



# Introduction

The Procter Farm is a large swath of feral farm fields, secondary growth forest, meandering streams, and beaver ponds located northwest of Wendell in Wake County, North Carolina. The farm has been owned and farmed by the Marriott-Procter family, and their tenants, since the late 1700s. A portion of the farm, approximately 563 acres, is now under the ownership and care of Wake County Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS). The family retains their adjacent 66-acre ancestral farmstead, Aspen Grove, including the farmhouse and associated outbuildings.

An additional ten acres known as “The Rocks” was also originally part of the Procter Farm. This parcel, which straddled Riley Hill Road, was donated to the Triangle Land Conservancy in 1984, then transferred to Wake County in 2004. It is subject to a conservation easement ensuring protection of its significant granite flat rock ecosystem. The five acres southwest of Riley Hill Road are to be preserved as open space under the management of Wake County, and the five acres northeast of Riley Hill Road have been recombined with the Little River Reservoir managed by a coalition of federal and local partners.

PROS has requested this cultural resource survey in preparation for the development of the historic farm fields into the Procter Farm Preserve, anticipated to open to the public in 2018-2019 for equestrian trail riding. The narrative contained in this report was drawn from property deeds, census data, oral history interviews, historical maps and photographs, site visits, and other research data. This report includes a detailed historical narrative, as well as a summary of the property history for PROS’ use in advertising, publications, or other materials as deemed appropriate.

# Historical Narrative

## 1786-1812: William and Mary Marriott

William Marriott (1760-1817), a Virginia farmer, moved to Wake County, North Carolina, around 1785 where he founded a small plantation that would support six generations of his family for over two centuries. Marriott purchased the original land, 1000 acres, from Lodwick Alford, a prominent community figure and prosperous land and slave owner. He purchased additional adjacent properties over the next few years and by 1805 had a 1441-acre plantation.<sup>1</sup>

Marriott (1760-1817) was from Surry County, Virginia, near the mouth of the James River. Although the vast majority of Virginians were faithful to the Church of England, there were pockets of The Religious Society of Friends, more commonly known as the Quakers. Marriott and his future bride, Mary Cornwell (1766-1817), attended the Blackwater Monthly Meetings in Surry County, where they declared their intentions to be married in 1785.<sup>2</sup> Although not uncommon in the newly formed United States, Quakers were also not widely accepted, causing many, including William and Mary Marriott, to migrate from Virginia into North Carolina.

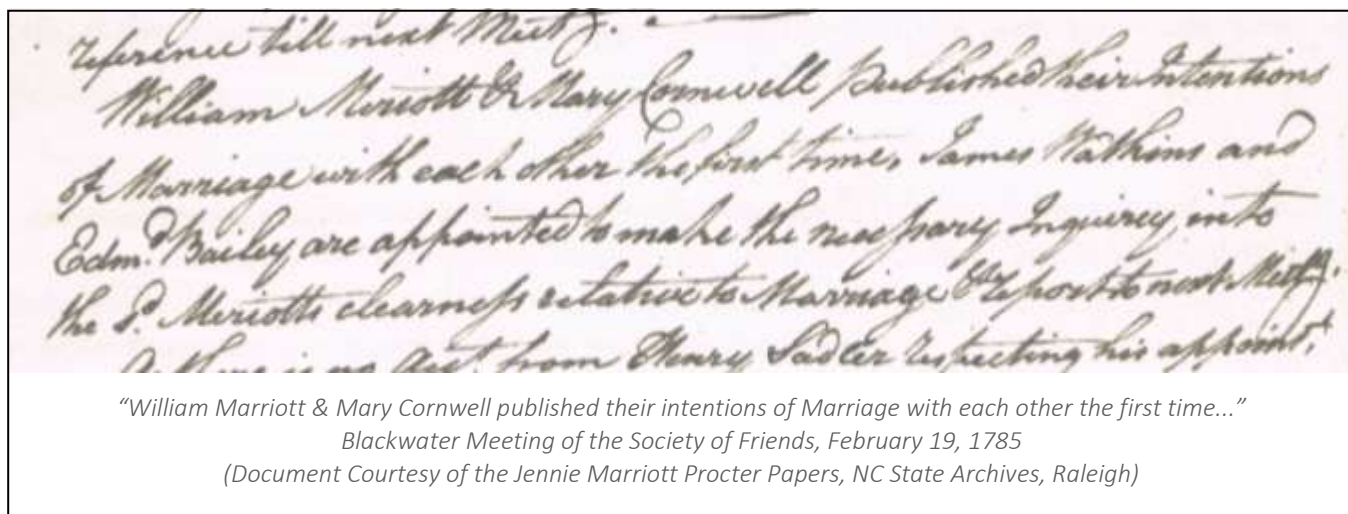
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<sup>1</sup> "Alford to Marriott," May 5, 1787, Deed Book G, Pages 315-317, Wake County Register of Deeds, Raleigh, NC; "A Platt of 1441 ¼ Acres of Land Surveyed for Mr. William Marriott, Wake County," Jennie Marriott Procter Papers, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Lodwick Alford served as State Representative in 1778 and as Wake County Sherriff 1794-1796. He received twelve land grants in Johnston, Franklin, Granville, and Wake Counties between 1753 and 1809, and at the time of his death, he owned at least twenty-five enslaved African Americans. Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, Volume I: Prehistory through Centennial* (Raleigh, NC: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), Appendices B and E; "Lodwick Alford," [www.nclandgrants.com](http://www.nclandgrants.com) (accessed June 2016), original data from North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC; Last Will and Testament of Lodwick Alford, June 21, 1792, Jennie Marriott Procter Papers; "William Bagwell to William Marriott," October 9, 1799, Jennie Marriott Procter Papers (also Book Q, Page 395, Wake County Register of Deeds); "Edwin Holding to William Marriott," August 17, 1802, Jennie Marriott Procter Papers (also Book R, Page 339, Wake County Register of Deeds).

<sup>2</sup> Ancestry.com, *US Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935*, (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014), [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed July 2016).





Sometime after 1790, the Marriotts settled in the vicinity of what is now Wendell, a small town of sparse farmland that formed after the Civil War.<sup>3</sup> Although some Quakers were opposed to slavery, the Marriotts owned several slaves. With this labor force, it is likely they grew the cotton, tobacco, corn, and sweet potato cash crops common in early Wake County, and they may have even had their own cotton gin.<sup>4</sup>

William and Mary Marriott had five children survive to adulthood: Benjamin (1786-1861), Samuel (1788-1816), Elizabeth (1790-1850), Nancy (1794-1876), and John (b.1804, death date unknown).

## 1812 -1880: Benjamin and Mary Marriott

William and Mary Marriott's oldest son, Benjamin, married Aley Terrell (1787-1824) in 1810, and they had a son, also named Benjamin (death date unknown), two years later. William sold 500 acres of the family farm to Benjamin for his growing family. Around this time, Benjamin Marriott

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<sup>3</sup> Murray, Volume I, 427, 658.

<sup>4</sup> United States Census Bureau, *Heads of families at the first census of the United States taken in the year 1790*, "William Marriott," Ancestry.com (accessed July 2016); Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca.1770-1941)," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, Page 7; "Petition for Division of Negroes, Nov 1818," *North Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998*, (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.), www.ancestry.com (accessed July 2016); "Partition of Marriott's Lands," *North Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998*, www.ancestry.com (accessed July 2016); Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants, Doris Procter Bason, Marriott Procter Little, George Bason, John Bason, and Lucy Procter Ringland, by Cheri Szcodronski, May 7, 2016.

probably built the family home known as Aspen Grove. Although the exact origin of the name is not known, it may be a reference to the family's European and Quaker heritage, derived from the European Aspen, also called Quaking Aspen. Experts at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office date the original portion of the house to 1810, with additions following in the mid-1800s.<sup>5</sup>

A second son, Robert Henry, was born to Benjamin and Aley in 1819 (d. 1873). But tragedy struck their small family when Aley died in 1824, possibly caused by complications of the birth of their daughter, also named Aley (d.1856).<sup>6</sup>

Following the death of his first wife, Benjamin Marriott married Mary Hopkins (1795-1880), and they too had three children: Eliza Jane "Jennie" (1827-1879), Joseph Kemp (1829-1861), and John (1832-1862).<sup>7</sup>

By 1840, Marriott's farm had grown to about 875 acres and he owned nineteen slaves.<sup>8</sup> Over the next decade, Aspen Grove reached its peak at 1800 acres. Marriott's labor force grew to 29 enslaved workers who cared for milk cows, cattle, sheep, and pigs, grew wheat and other grains, cotton, hay, Irish

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<sup>5</sup> Cheri Szcodronski, "Procter Family Tree," [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed July 2016); "William Marriott to Benjamin Marriott," May 12, 1812, Jennie Marriott Procter Papers; "WA1951 Aspen Grove," State Historic Preservation Office files, Raleigh, NC; Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants, May 7, 2016.

The NC State Historic Preservation Office dates the original portion of the house to 1810, but states that it is possible it was constructed even earlier, and that it may or may not have already been on the property when Benjamin Marriott purchased 500 acres from his father in 1812. Marriott-Procter descendants recall an additional house in the rear of the family home that oral history suggests could have been a temporary home for the family while their home was under construction, a slave cabin, or both. This building was demolished sometime before the Wake County architectural survey in 1991, so no documentation exists to determine its age or function. It is possible the building was the first home on the property, and continued to serve as William and Mary Marriott's home after Benjamin Marriott built the house remaining on the property today.

<sup>6</sup> "Procter Family Tree," [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed July 2016).

<sup>7</sup> "Procter Family Tree," [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed July 2016).

<sup>8</sup> "C. Lee to Benjamin Marriott," Deed Book 6, Page 5, April 15, 1824; "William Wilborne & Wife to Benjamin Marriott," Deed Book 11, Page 363, July 19, 1834.

, Wake County Register of Deeds; "Benjn Marriott," *1840 United States Federal Census* (database online), Ancestry.com.

and sweet potatoes, and also produced wool and butter.<sup>9</sup> Over the remaining years of his life, Marriott sold approximately 700 acres of land but continued to acquire slaves.<sup>10</sup>

Although Joseph and John Marriott both died during the first year of the Civil War, it is unlikely either brother served. Quakers are typically opposed to war, and records of Civil War service have not been found. Instead, they may have died of influenza or some other disease. Benjamin also died in 1861 at the age of 75, possibly from the same cause as his sons.<sup>11</sup>



1871 Fendol Bevers Map of Wake County showing "Mrs Marriotts" farm, in reference to Mary Marriott (Map Courtesy of the University of North Carolina "North Carolina Maps" Digital Map Collection)

<sup>9</sup> "Benjamin Marriott," 1850 United States Federal Census – Slave Schedule, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; "Benjamin Marriott," 1850 United States Federal Census – Agricultural Schedule, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC.

<sup>10</sup> "Benjamin Marriott," 1860 United States Federal Census – Slave Schedule, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; "Benjamin Marriott," 1860 United States Federal Census – Agricultural Schedule, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC.

<sup>11</sup> "Procter Family Tree," [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed July 2016).



Following Benjamin Marriott's death, his widow, Mary, attended Louisburg Female College in nearby Franklin County. The college was formed from the Louisburg Female Academy, a partner to the Franklin Male Academy. The two academies were eventually combined to become Louisburg College. During the mid-1800s, the female college curriculum included a selection of foreign languages, art, music, and needlework, with mathematics, science, and English added later. Mary Marriott travelled the approximately 25 miles between Aspen Grove and the college by horse or buggy, and it appears she studied English, as a number of her essays remain in the possession of her descendants.<sup>12</sup>

At the time of Benjamin Marriott's death, the estate included over 1000 acres, forty-three enslaved African Americans, and over \$5600 in cash value.<sup>13</sup> Over the following decade, the farm continued to produce cotton, corn, potatoes, grains, and livestock. With the end of slavery, the labor force changed to sharecropping. Two landless African American families appear in the census with the Marriott family: Dannel Avery, a blacksmith, whose two sons worked as farm laborers, and John Marroll, also a farm laborer. It is possible that "Marroll" is a misspelling of "Marriott," and that John was a former slave at Aspen Grove.<sup>14</sup>

In his will, Benjamin Marriott loaned his homestead, property, and slaves to his wife Mary until her death, at which time his estate would pass to his son John. However, both John and Joseph died before their mother. Instead, Aspen Grove was passed along their daughter's branch of the family tree. Jennie Marriott married Isaac Procter (1825-1857) in 1853, and they had a son, Ivan, in 1854 (d.1928). Isaac died just three years later. Jennie married William C. Moore in 1869, and they had a daughter, Mary, who died in infancy. Jennie, William, and Ivan lived in Raleigh until William Moore's death,

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<sup>12</sup> Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants, May 7, 2016; Louisburg College, "Our History," [www.louisburg.edu/about/history.html](http://www.louisburg.edu/about/history.html) (accessed October 2016).

<sup>13</sup> "Tax List of the Estate of Benj. Marriott, Jennie Marriott Procter Papers.

<sup>14</sup> United States Census Bureau, *1870 United States Federal Census*, Ancestry.com (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009), [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed July 2016); United States Census Bureau, *1870 United States Federal Census – Agricultural Schedule*, "WA1951 Aspen Grove," NC State Historic Preservation Office files, Raleigh, NC.

when Jennie took Ivan back to Aspen Grove to live with her mother, Mary. Like her brothers John and Joseph, Jennie also preceded her mother in death, passing in 1879. Therefore, upon Mary Marriott's death the following year, the estate was passed to the only living blood relation: her and Benjamin's grandson, Ivan.<sup>15</sup>

By that time, the farm included 500 acres of farmland, forest, and fallow fields worked by William Moore with the help of two African American laborers, John Bunch and Willis Dunn. The farm produced cotton, potatoes, corn, butter, pork, chickens, apples, and peaches, as well as being used for timbering.<sup>16</sup>



*Jennie Procter Moore and Ivan Procter  
(Image Courtesy of  
Marriott-Procter Descendants)*

## 1880-2008: Tenancy at Aspen Grove

Ivan Procter, Sr., married Lucy Marriott (1865-1957) on May 19, 1885. They were cousins; Lucy was the daughter of Robert Henry Marriott, and Benjamin Marriott was grandfather to both Ivan and Lucy. They had six children: Robert (1888-1977), Jennie (1890-1969), Ivan Jr. (1891-1972), Frank (1893-1961), William (1895-1980), and their last child, born in 1905, died in infancy.

After inheriting the family farm, Ivan and Lucy Procter continued to live in Raleigh. Aspen Grove was farmed by tenant families, first the Deans until

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<sup>15</sup> "Procter Family Tree," [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com); "Benjamin Marriott," *North Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998*, (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.), [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed June 2016); Mary Marriott Last Will and Testament, March 2, 1864, Jennie Marriott Procter Papers.

<sup>16</sup> United States Census Bureau, *1880 United States Federal Census*, "WA1951 Aspen Grove," NC State Historic Preservation Office files, Raleigh, NC; United States Census Bureau, *1880 United States Federal Census – Agricultural Schedule*, "WA1951 Aspen Grove," NC State Historic Preservation Office files, Raleigh, NC.

1912, followed by the Buchanans until 1937, while Ivan Procter, Sr., oversaw the farm's management.<sup>17</sup> In 1919, Ivan and Lucy Procter passed ownership of the now 623-acre Aspen Grove to their children, William, Jennie, Robert, Ivan Jr., and Frank.<sup>18</sup> It was held by the family clothing business, Procter Brothers in Raleigh, until 1933 when it was transferred back to Lucy, widowed in 1928, and her children.<sup>19</sup> After Lucy Procter's death in 1957, her five children each shared ownership of Aspen Grove.<sup>20</sup>



*Dr. Ivan Procter, Jr.  
(Image Courtesy of Find-A-Grave)*

Ivan Procter, Jr., managed a medical practice in Raleigh, specializing in obstetrics. He was perhaps the first doctor in the state to specialize in this field, and as a result had a busy and successful career. It is likely that Doc Procter Road, on which the Procter Farm Preserve is located, was named in his honor. Procter built a cabin on the family farm to serve as a refuge from the hustle and bustle of city life in Raleigh, and his family spent about a month there each summer. The cabin had no plumbing or electricity, and only kerosene lamps and a wood stove for cooking. His family enjoyed the calm and the fresh air of the farm, and his children

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<sup>17</sup> Doris Bason, "Aspen Grove," Jennie Marriott Procter Papers; Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants, May 7, 2016.

<sup>18</sup> "IM Procter & Wife to William I Procter, et als.," Deed Book 460, Page 76, April 7, 1919, Wake County Register of Deeds.

<sup>19</sup> "Miss Jennie M Procter, et als, to Procter Brothers, Inc.," Deed Book 460, Page 89, February 23, 1925, Wake County Register of Deeds; "Procter Brothers, Inc. to Mrs. Lucy B. Procter, et als.," Deed Book 655, Page 197, September 14, 1933, Wake County Register of Deeds; "Mrs. Lucy B. Procter to Frank W. Procter, et al," Deed Book 730, Page 267, December 31, 1936, Wake County Register of Deeds.

<sup>20</sup> "Jennie M Procter et al to Ivan M Procter," Deed Book 1433, Page 85, October 10, 1959, Wake County Register of Deeds.

spent their days swimming in the farm ponds, gorging themselves on watermelons, and watching the tenant family, the Jefferies, work the tobacco fields.<sup>21</sup>



*An early twentieth century tenant house remains standing*

small farming sheds and various equipment also remain scattered around the preserve property. The Jefferies grew tobacco, cotton, and soybeans as cash crops, in addition to watermelons and vegetables. In 1981, Marriott-Procter descendants returned to live in their ancestral home, while the fields were leased to local farmers for tobacco and soybean cultivation.<sup>22</sup>

The Jefferies worked the land for three generations and constructed several additional houses on the farm for their use. Of these, only one house remains standing. Although in deteriorating condition, this early twentieth-century tenant house is an important part of Wake County's agricultural history and should be further assessed and preserved in perpetuity. A handful of



*The interior is in poor condition, but retains original five-paneled doors and flush sheathing*

During the latter half of the twentieth century, in addition to the cultivation of tobacco and other cash crops by the tenant farmers, the Marriott-Procter heirs sold timber rights to the property, starting with WJ Booth Trading in the late 1940s and RI Mitchell and Sons in the early 1950s. During those years, the farm's management remained the responsibility of

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<sup>21</sup> Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants by Cheri Szcodronski, May 7, 2016; Personal interview with Doris Bason and Marriott Little by Ryan Carpenter, May 28, 2016.

<sup>22</sup> Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants, May 7, 2016.



the family directly, starting with Ivan Procter's brother William, followed by Ivan Procter's son Reginald starting in the 1960s, and finally by Ivan Procter's grandson, George Bason, in 1992.<sup>23</sup>

## 2008-2016: Procter Farm Preserve

By the early 2000s, the Marriott-Procter farm was the largest family-owned property remaining undeveloped in Wake County, and by 2005 it was no longer used for tobacco farming after benefitting from a governmental buyout. Ownership of the ancestral property continued to be divided among each new generation of Marriott-Procter heirs, reaching over twenty owners by 2008. With the completion of the I-264 bypass in 2005, the farm began to receive the attention of developers and the family began to receive unsolicited offers for sale of the property. Due to the complexity of ownership and with a desire to preserve the farm's impressive acreage in perpetuity, the Aspen Grove heirs deeded 563 acres to The Trust for Public Land. The remaining 66 acres, containing the Aspen Grove homestead, remains in the private ownership of the Marriott-Procter heirs.<sup>24</sup>

The Trust for Public Land is a national non-profit organization whose mission is to "create parks and protect land for people, ensuring healthy, livable communities."<sup>25</sup> To that end, the organization sold the land to Wake County Parks, Recreation, and Open Space to be opened as a preserve.<sup>26</sup> The project is part of a broader initiative in Mark's Creek Township between The Trust for Public Land, The Triangle Land Conservancy, and Wake County that

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<sup>23</sup> "Timber Sale Agreement, Robert W. Procter & Wife Grace P. et al to WJ Booth, Trading," Deed Book 961, Page 156, January 4, 1947; "Robert W. Procter & Wife Grace P. Procter et al to RI Mitchell and Sons, Inc," Deed Book 1034, Page 128, October 27, 1949, Wake County Register of Deeds; "Robert W. Procter & Wife Grace P. Procter et al to RI Mitchell and Sons, Inc," Deed Book 1082, Page 416, October 22, 1951, Wake County Register of Deeds; "Robert W. Procter & Wife Grace P. Procter et al to RI Mitchell and Sons, Inc," Deed Book 1175, Page 395, January 5, 1955, Wake County Register of Deeds; Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants, May 7, 2016.

<sup>24</sup> "William I. Procter and Wife, Harriet W. Procter, et als to The Trust for Public Land," Deed Book 13045, Page 1028, April 10, 2008, Wake County Register of Deeds; Personal interview with Marriott-Procter descendants, May 7, 2016.

<sup>25</sup> The Trust for Public Land, "About," [www.tpl.org/about](http://www.tpl.org/about) (accessed July 2016).

<sup>26</sup> "The Trust for Public Land to Wake County," Deed Book 13076, Page 941, April 30, 2008, Wake County Register of Deeds.

protects over 1,400 acres of historic farmland along Mark's Creek and the Neuse River that is at high risk of development.<sup>27</sup>

The Mark's Creek Rural Lands Initiative includes The Rocks, a ten-acre parcel that was part of historic Aspen Grove and donated to The Triangle Land Conservancy in 1984 for protection of its unique granite outcroppings and ecosystem. In 2004, ownership of The Rocks was transferred to Wake County. The project also includes the



563-acre parcel of the historic Aspen Grove plantation that will become the Procter Farm Preserve. Part of the Wake County Open Space program, the preserve will offer horseback riding opportunities to Wake County citizens and other visitors by converting existing historic farm roads into trails through the fallow fields and forest. The preserve is the largest single tract of land owned by Wake County, and is expected to open to the public in 2018-2019.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> The Trust for Public Land, "Mark's Creek Rural Lands Initiative," [www.tpl.org/our-work/land-and-water/marks-creek-rural-lands-initiative](http://www.tpl.org/our-work/land-and-water/marks-creek-rural-lands-initiative) (accessed July 2016).

<sup>28</sup> William I Procter and wife, Harriet Procter et als to The Triangle Land Conservancy," Deed Book 3381, Page 790, August 8, 1984, Wake County Register of Deeds; "The Triangle Land Conservancy to Wake County," Deed Book 11133, Page 254, December 7, 2004, Wake County Register of Deeds; Wake County PROS, "Procter Farm Preserve," [www.wakegov.com/parks/about/projects/Pages/procterfarm.aspx](http://www.wakegov.com/parks/about/projects/Pages/procterfarm.aspx) (accessed July 2016).



# Summary of Property History

The Procter Farm Preserve is a 563-acre parcel of land in eastern Wake County near Wendell. The farm began in the late 1700s when William and Mary Marriott migrated to North Carolina from Virginia. With a labor force of enslaved African Americans, the Marriotts farmed and ginned cotton, in addition to other cash and subsistence crops. They named their farm Aspen Grove, although aspen trees do not grow in the Southeastern United States. Instead, the name is possibly a reference to their European and Quaker ancestry, derived from European Aspen, which is also known as Quaking Aspen.

William and Mary Marriott's oldest son, Benjamin, purchased 500 acres of the family farm after his marriage to Aley Terrell. After her death in 1824, Benjamin married Mary Hopkins. Like his father, he continued to grow primarily cotton using slave labor until his death in 1861. With the death of his sons the same year, the family farm passed through his daughter's family line and was inherited by her son, Ivan Procter, Sr., in 1880.

Mary Hopkins Marriott was the last owner-occupant at the farm. Her five children inherited the farm, and her son Ivan Procter, Sr., became an absentee farm manager while sharecropping tenants worked the land. The Dean family was the first tenant family, staying until 1912, followed by the Buchanans until 1937. By this time, Ivan Procter, Sr. had passed away and his son, Dr. Ivan Procter, Jr., had inherited the farm.

Dr. Procter, for whom Doc Procter Road is probably named, practiced obstetrics in Raleigh and was one of the first doctors in North Carolina to specialize in the field. In 1935, to escape his busy medical practice, he built a cabin at the family farm for summer getaways. By this time, the Jefferies

family had begun to work the land, growing primarily tobacco, but also cultivating cotton, soybeans, watermelons, and other vegetables. The remaining structures at the Procter Farm Preserve were probably constructed by the Jefferies for their use. They remained tenants at Aspen Grove until 1981, when Marriott-Procter descendants returned to live at their ancestral home. Although the family tenants did not farm the land, the fields were leased to local farmers who continued to grow tobacco until a governmental buyout in 2005.

Meanwhile, the farm continued to be managed by the family directly. In the 1940s, Dr. Procter's brother, William, served as the farm manager. He arranged timbering agreements, and for the remainder of the 1900s, timber was a primary product of the Marriott-Procter farmstead along with the tobacco grown by its tenants. Dr. Procter's son, Reginald Procter, served as farm manager from the 1960s until his grandson, George Bason, took over the responsibility in 1992.

After completion of the I-264 bypass in 2005, the farm began to receive the attention of developers, as it remained the largest parcel of undeveloped family-owned property in Wake County. With the property's ownership becoming increasingly complex, the Marriott-Procter heirs who shared its ownership offered 563 acres of their ancestral farm to the Trust for Public Land, who in turn sold the property to Wake County for the open space program. The family retains an additional 66 acres for their private use, including the historic Aspen Grove homestead, cemetery, and related farm buildings.



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Wake County Register of Deeds, Raleigh, North Carolina.

# Appendix A

## List of Enslaved Persons at Benjamin Marriott Plantation

| NAME          | AGE | NAME         | AGE |
|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| Gerry         | 55  | Ginnie       | 14  |
| George        | 43  | Sara         | 10  |
| Alleck        | 38  | Lizzie       | 7   |
| Jack          | 26  | Little Hixey | 5   |
| Seawell       | 25  | Mack         | 32  |
| Wesley        | 24  | Richard      | 5   |
| Turner        | 32  | Haywood      | 5   |
| Hester        | 22  | Georgella    | 7   |
| Henry         | 16  | Oscar        | 2   |
| William       | 14  | Josephine    | 7   |
| James         | 12  | Frances      | 5   |
| Faurence      | 10  | Mary         | 1   |
| Rufus         | 11  | Edward       | 3   |
| Clara         | 47  | Delia        | 3   |
| Hixey         | 45  | Dallas       | 12  |
| Martha        | 28  | Rosa         | 2   |
| Helen         | 23  | Calvin       | 1   |
| Cathrine      | 18  | Toby         | 7   |
| Bizilla       | 27  | Daniel       | 3   |
| Susan Frances | 19  | Virginia     | 7   |
| Anna          | 16  | Charles      | 3   |
| Nancy         | 37  |              |     |

From "Tax List of the Estate of Benj. Marriott," Jennie Marriott Procter Papers, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

# Appendix B

## Map of Buildings and Landscape Features



1. c.1940s Tenant House Site (gone) and outbuilding (extant)
2. Well (extant)
3. Pre-1938 Tenant House Site (gone) and outbuilding (extant)
4. Mid-1900s Watermelon Fields (fallow)
5. Pre-1938 Tenant House (extant)
6. c.1940s Tenant House Site (gone) and Pre-1938 outbuildings (gone)
7. Beaver Pond (extant)
8. The Rocks (conservation easement)



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# Appendix C

## USDA Aerial Images of the Procter Farm Preserve



1959



