DATA SHEET

STATE:

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

West Virginia
county:
Kanawha
FOR NPS USE ONLY

(77)			i	TRY DATE		
	s - complete appli	cable section	s)	N.	IAR 1 0 1975	
1. NAME						
COMMON:	<b>11</b>					1
"Cedar Gro	ve.					
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	$ve"; \langle Tompkins, \rangle$	, william,	House )			<b></b>
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STREET AND NUMBER: 1/				rsection of t	ne Kanawna	1
CITY OR TOWN:	River Turnpike	and U.S.	CONGRESSION	AL DISTRICT:		
Cedar Grov	•	-	Thir	4		į
STATE		CODE	COUNTY:	<u>u</u>	COL	
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3. CLASSIFICATION	ша	11	Rana	wiia	1 033	
CATEGORY	T				ACCESSIBLE	
(Check One)	0	WNERSHIP		STATUS	TO THE PUBL	
	Public 1	Public Acquisitio	<del></del>		Yes:	
☐ District 🏝 Building	X Private	In Proce		Occupied	Restricted	
	Both		onsidered	Unoccupied	Unrestricte	a
☐ Object	30			Preservation work in progress	X No	}
				in progress	<u> </u>	
PRESENT USE (Check One or )			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		
Agricultural 🔲 G	overnment	Park		Transportation	☐ Comments	
		Private Residen	ce 📗	Other (Specify)		
	_	Religious		<del></del>		
Entertainment M	useum	Scientific	, , ,			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY						
OWNER'S NAME:						E
Mrs. Roger	Tompkins, Sr.	and Mr. H	loger Tomp	kins, Jr.	<del></del>	Wes
STREET AND NUMBER:					•	4
						Virgini
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		CODE	-00
Cedar Grov			West	Virginia	54	<b>1</b> E
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF						<u> </u>
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Kanawha Co	unty Courthous	e		<del></del>		Kan
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CITY OR TOWN:	a Boulevard, E	ast	STATE		CODE	awha
				T7.	<del></del>	┤¯
Charleston		•	West	Virginia	54	-
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXIS	TING SURVEYS		I	<i>/</i>	/	
TITLE OF SURVEY:	ING JUNIELIS		75	<del>)</del>		4
				RECEIVED		2
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DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY R	ECORDS:				<del></del>	5
			- 5445	JAN3   19	/5	10
STREET AND NUMBER:			1.1	NATION	<del></del>	193
			Jan	NATIONAL REGISTER	1-1	
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE		CODE	1_
					( \ <del>                                  </del>	-

DESCRIPTION	T			(Check One)		
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	▼ Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
CONDITION		(Check Or	re)		(Che	ck One)
	∑ Alter	e d	Unaltered		Moved	Original Site

Constructed in 1844 in an area which had experienced growth due to the prosperity of an extensive salt industry, "Cedar Grove" brought to this section of the interior a colonial style which had Georgian features

blended with elements of more recent design adaptation. It is a "double-pile" house drawn out to a two-room-deep rectangle with central hall and

five-window width.

"Cedar Grove" now contains sixteen rooms plus a full attic. Twin interior chimneys project through the gable roof at either end, providing fireplaces on each level. The brick structure (brick was burned on the premises) rests on a foundation of large, cut-stone blocks, and its facade is broken regularly by windows and doors on all sides. The front has a central entranceway with sidelights and overlight matched on the second floor by a doorway which leads onto the upper level of a porch. The two windows on each level on either side of the door (and all other windows in the main original section) are 6/6 double hung with stone lintels and louvered shutters. On the ends, windows (two on each floor and one in the attic) are placed between the chimneys with an additional window near the rear of the first floor of the east elevation. The roof is of moderate steepness and is set off by a heavily bracketed cornice.

Presently, "Cedar Grove" has a small entrance portico with a second-floor balcony. This 1950 alteration matches the outlines of the original double portico which was replaced by a first-floor porch (in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century) which ran the entire length of the front. The interior is little changed and shows fine carpentry work, especially in the stairwell where a graceful walnut handrail is supported on each step by two flat spindles.

When constructed, "Cedar Grove" had upper and lower verandas across the rear, but these were enclosed about 1892 to provide more interior rooms. As with most larger houses of its day, this had a separate kitchen building which has since (about 1900) been attached to the main building. The only other change in the size of the structure was made when the kitchen was joined, for a brick meat house was added as a projection to the right side.



S	IGNIFICANCE			
	PERIOD (Check One or More as A)	ppropriate)		
	Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
	☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century	·
	SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	and Known) 1844	(constructed)	
	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Chec	k One or More as Approp	oriate)	
	Abor iginal	☐ Education	Political	Urban Planning
	Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
	☐ Historic	Industry	losophy	
	☐ Agriculture	🗓 Invention.	Science	
	Architecture     ∴	Landscape	Sculpture	
	☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	·
	Commerce	Literature	itarian	
	☐ Communications	Military	Theater	
	☐ Conservation	Music	Transportation	
		<del></del>		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Cedar Grove" stands as a tribute to the growth of the Kanawha Valley in western Virginia prior to the Civil War. This growth was primarily due to the salt industry, and it was through ingenuity, invention, and hard work at the extraction of the mineral that William Tompkins was able to afford this large and stately house.

William Tompkins moved to the Kanawha Valley around 1818, evidently lured there by stories of the rapidly developing salt industry. He joined with his brother-in-law, Aaron Stockton, in a salt business and soon gained some advantage and prestige by developing several improvements in drilling techniques. About 1841 Tompkins piped natural gas to burn under his salt brine kettles, proving its commercial value in extracting salt from the brackish waters. Seeing his example, other manufacturers began using natural gas in place of coal or wood. Since brine and gas were often located closely to each other, one well could be used to get both products, the pressure of gas forcing the brine out of the well. This is believed by many to have been the first harnessing of natural gas for industrial use (Thoenen, <u>History of the Oil and Gas Industry in West Virginia</u>, pp. 94-97).

Soon after William received notice for his ingenuity, he began construction of his new home, "Cedar Grove." He had chosen Rachel Grant as his second wife in 1831; by the 1840s his growing family required a new residence. "Cedar Grove" was completed in 1844 on land earlier claimed by William Morris, one of the Valley's first settlers. The structure's somewhat heavy lines were mellowed by its symmetrical design, steep chimneys and two-story square portico while interior fineness was unusual so far into the interior at the time. Indeed, "Cedar Grove" stood as one of the great houses of the Kanawha Valley and demonstrated the increasing sophistication of the interior as transportation and industry provided wealth and speeded the flow toward more comfortable living.

Being along an important route during the Civil War, it is interesting that "Cedar Grove" withstood the pressures of passing Confederate and Union forces. Much of this is explained by the fact that Mrs. Tompkins was an aunt of Ulysses S. Grant and possessed a letter from him to display to questioning troops. Since her deceased husband had been a true Southerner (and some say she was a Southern sympathizer herself), she had little to fear from the Confederates.

"Cedar Grove" stands today much as it did when constructed in 1844. It is still a bit pretentious in comparison with most surrounding structures, but it is certainly not out of place. The ability to erect such a fine house was attributable to William Tompkins inventiveness in the salt industry, the early reason for the growth of the Kanawha Valley.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

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STATE	
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COUNTY	
Kanawha	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

heard that they were in the Valley, she showed a certain amount of precaution by driving the livestock into hiding.

In July 1874, President Grant and his wife came to the Kanawha area to visit relatives. They planned to stop at the home of cousin Mary on the first day and ride up the river the following morning to visit Mary's mother, Mrs. Tompkins, at Cedar Grove. On the morning of their planned departure, however, Mrs. Grant became ill and the visit was called off.

Many of the Tompkins descendants are still residents of the Kanawha Valley. "Cedar Grove" has remained in family ownership and occupancy since built.

