56-1512

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individ Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Regist documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable," For functions, architecture categories and subcategories from the instructions.	stration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being
1. Name of Property	
Historic name: Glenwood	Nati. Reg. of thatone Plan
Other names/site number: DHR Site No. 041-5	201 National Park Sy vice
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A	
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple	property listing
2. Location Street & number:7040 Philpott Road (US 58) City or town:South Boston State:Virgin Not For Publication:N/A Vicinity:x	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National H	listoric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination r the documentation standards for registering prop Places and meets the procedural and professional	erties in the National Register of Historic
In my opinion, the property X meets doc recommend that this property be considered sign level(s) of significance:nationalstatewideX Applicable National Register Criteria:ABX_CD	
Julie & Sangan	6/29/17
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resource	es
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal (Government
In my opinion, the property meets do	oes not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Glenwood Name of Property	Halifax County, VA County and State
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Regis	ter
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	10
Low Edsau H. B. Signature of the Keeper	20 8.78.17 Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private:	
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property	
(Check only one box.)	
Building(s)	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

enwood		Halifax County County and State
ne of Property		County and State
Number of Resources with (Do not include previously li		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	4	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	1	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
4	5	Total
6. Function or Use Historic Functions		
(Enter categories from instru DOMESTIC: single dwelling		
DOMESTIC: secondary stru		
AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instru	actions)	
DOMESTIC: single dwelling		
DOMESTIC: secondary stru		

Glenwood	Halifax County, VA	
Name of Property	County and State	
7. Description		
Architectural Classification		
(Enter categories from instructions.)		
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate		
LATE VICTORIAN Gothic Revival		
MID-19 TH CENTURY: Greek Revival		

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Glenwood, located at 7040 Philpott Road (US Highway 58) in southwest Halifax County, Virginia, features a ca. 1861 two-story, three-bay frame house detailed in the Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival styles. The house has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip roof, rebuilt brick end chimneys, a non-historic one-story entry porch, and six-over-six wood sash windows. One-story hipped wings were added to the ends of the house in 1994-1995. The center-passage-plan interior features plaster wall and ceiling finishes, wood floors, a stair with unusual Gothic Revival detail, and pilaster-and-frieze mantels. To the rear, connected by a hyphen, is a preexisting planked log house that may date to the early nineteenth century. The log house is one story in height with a garret, a gable roof, a stone and brick end chimney, and a reworked porch. The one-room interior has an enclosed winder stair. Also on the property are a historic smokehouse and garage, both of which are contributing buildings, and a pump house/well that is a contributing structure. Non-contributing resources consist of a diamond-notched log building converted to a dwelling as well as a trailer, workshop, garden house, and gazebo.

Narrative Description

Setting

Glenwood is located in southwestern Halifax County, which is located at the Virginia/North Carolina border and is a very rural, heavily agricultural area. The 231 acres associated with

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Glenwood are rolling, with woods and cultivated farmland at elevations of between 330 and 460 feet above sea level. Modern manmade ponds lie on the east and west property lines. The north end of the property is bounded by the Dan River. The south end fronts on Highway 58.

Inventory

The following inventory lists the contributing and non-contributing resources associated with Glenwood. The non-contributing resources postdate the property's period of significance, except for the secondary dwelling, an early twentieth century, diamond-notched log outbuilding that lost historic integrity when it was converted to a secondary dwelling during the late twentieth century. The resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map by the numbers shown below.

- 1. Glenwood. Early 19th century; ca. 1861; 1994-1995. Contributing building.
- 2. Garage. Early 20th century; 1970s. Contributing building.
- 3. Smokehouse. Early 20th century. Contributing building.
- 4. Pump house and well. 19th century; 1940s. Contributing structure.
- 5. Secondary dwelling. First half 20th century. Non-contributing building.
- 6. Trailer. 1970s. Non-contributing building.
- 7. Workshop. Late 1990s. Non-contributing building.
- 8. Garden house. Late 1990s. Non-contributing building.
- 9. Gazebo. Late 1990s. Non-contributing structure.

House: Exterior

Glenwood is a ca. 1861 two-story, central passage, three-bay frame house detailed in the Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival styles. The house has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip roof, rebuilt brick end chimneys, a non-historic one-story entry porch, and six-over-six wood sash windows. One-story hipped wings were added to the ends of the original main block in 1994-1995. The house has an Italianate cornice composed of sawn brackets with acorn pendants and a centered, Gothic Revival-influenced front entry with a transom and sidelights with lattice muntins creating a diamond pattern. The modern one-story entry porch has a shallow hipped roof and classical columns which stand on a brick platform with brick steps. Windows with six-over-six wood sash flank the front porch, and three windows, also with sixover-six wood sash, are symmetrically spaced along the second story. The two end chimneys were rebuilt in the late twentieth century and have stretcher-bond brickwork. The brick foundation was reworked during the same period. The 1994-1995 side wings have hip roofs, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows, all features that harmonize with the original section. The side wings span the width of the main block's side walls. The east wing's north (rear) elevation is devoid of fenestration while the west wing's north wall has a centered entry flanked by windows; the entry opens to a newer raised wood deck, beneath which is a modern propane gas tank.

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The main block's north (rear) elevation is symmetrically composed and mirrors that south (primary) façade. Six-over-six wood sash windows on the first story flank a narrow modern hyphen with board-and-batten siding and multiple windows that was built at the location of a former breezeway, while the house's second story has three windows with six-over-six wood sash. The hyphen links to the house's rear log section, which has board-and-batten siding on the first story, a side-gable roof, plain weatherboard siding in the gable, and a stone foundation. On the north (rear) side of the log section is a reworked porch, possibly original, but now enclosed with plastic windows and with sawn-off chamfered posts above a weatherboard-sided half wall. On the log section's west gable end, the chimney is stone to the base of the stepped shoulders which are brick. The bottom part of the stack above the shoulders is original whereas the top has been rebuilt. The bottom part of the chimney is enclosed within a modern sunroom with multiple one-over-one windows. Immediately west of the sunroom and north of the wood deck is a small, landscaped formal garden with ornamental objects and evergreen shrubs.

House: Interior

The front entry opens into a center passage which contains a two-run stair with slender turned newels, rectangular balusters, and simple rectilinear tread brackets. Small Gothic Revival lancet arches are inserted between the balusters at the top. The upper stair newels extend down to acorn pendants. The passage has Greek Revival eared doorways, a non-historic crown molding, and a non-historic ceiling medallion (some other rooms also have such crown moldings). The four historic rooms (two up and two down) retain their original mantels, all with simple Greek Revival pilaster-and-frieze forms. The frieze of the first-floor east room mantel has a shallow peaked profile. The plaster walls in the dining room on the south side of the center passage were replaced with gypsum board when the house was remodeled in the late twentieth century. Other rooms retain their historic plaster. Eared door and window surrounds are standard in the downstairs and molded four-panel doors appear throughout the house.

The log section is entered via a narrow modern hyphen that replaces an earlier connection, and its entrance has a four-panel door and an unusual Greek Revival surround with beveled trim and ears that run halfway down the door frame (an identical surround is on the other side of the doorway). The one-room first floor has exposed beveled ceiling joists (formerly covered with plaster and lath), vertical board wall sheathing, and a wood floor. The fireplace has a plastered brick surround, an iron bar lintel, and a mantel with a frieze board with a shallow Tudor-arched profile, pilasters with unusual outward flaring cap segments, and a peaked back board above the shelf. Next to the fireplace is a low doorway created in the first half of the twentieth century to provide a connection to a lean-to kitchen that formerly extended from the west gable end (the doorway now communicates with the modern sunroom). In the opposite corner of the room is an enclosed winder stair, under which is a small storage space in which the log walls of the house are visible. The stair's upper run is unusually wide and is penned in by a simple railing of pegged and cut-nailed construction. The garret, which contains a modern bathroom and closet, has horizontal board-sheathed knee walls. In the sunroom, visible through a framed opening, is the corner of the log house porch plate constructed with multiple triangular dovetails.

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The attic of the main house, reached through a ceiling hatch in the upstairs center passage, has circular-sawn ceiling joists and rafters of approximately square section that join at the top at a ridge board. The cellar, reached through a bulkhead on the rear elevation, has much reworked walls of old and new brick, stone, cinder block, and poured concrete. Some of the stonework forms a thick retaining wall or possibly a foundation for a now missing building that pre-dated the house above.

Other Resources

Glenwood has a complement of historic and non-historic outbuildings, mostly one-story frame buildings with metal-sheathed gable roofs and weatherboard siding. The **smokehouse** was remodeled in the late twentieth century and given a gable roof on struts over its (historic) off-center entry, a new wood and glass panel door, and a side window. The exposed ceiling joists from which meat was hung are preserved on the interior. Next to the smokehouse stands the **garage**, a gable-front building with an open vehicle bay to which side sheds were added in the 1970s. Original weatherboard siding is visible inside the side sheds. Beyond is a newer **garden house** with an engaged front porch. The smokehouse, garage, and garden house stand in a group off the north end of the main house and are shaded by large oaks and other trees.

Behind the house is a non-historic **workshop** with large nine-over-nine windows on its front and rear gable ends, a small louvered vent on the ridge, and x-braced barn-type doors on the rear elevation. The historic cinder block **pump house** has a pyramidal asphalt-shingled roof. The structure covers a stone well. Beyond the pump house is an aluminum-sided 1970s **trailer** with a front porch constructed of treated lumber. At the back of the complex is a tall diamond-notched log building which was converted to a **secondary dwelling** in the late twentieth century. The building originally was used in tobacco cultivation, perhaps as a pack house for storing tobacco; however its rectangular footprint and two-bay window-door front elevation are not characteristic of the region's traditional flue-cured tobacco barns. The building has an upstairs level, perhaps utilizing an original upper level (the ends of logs at the upstairs floor level project through the chinking), and a one-story shed addition on the side. Other features include weatherboard siding on a one-story shed addition and in the main section gables; front and side decks; a cinder block flue; a stone foundation under the main section; a cinder block foundation under the side addition; and mostly six-over-six windows.

A modern **gazebo** stands in front of the house to the south side. It is octagonal in plan with a peaked roof with a finial spike and has wood posts and a lattice railing. The gazebo stands amid magnolias and other trees and ornamental plantings. The front drive ends in a circle in front of the house and connects to the highway at two brick gate pillars.

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8. S	tatement	t of Significance	
	"x" in or	ntional Register Criteria ne or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for I	National Register
		operty is associated with events that have made a significant pad patterns of our history.	contribution to the
	B. Pro	operty is associated with the lives of persons significant in ou	ur past.
X	con or 1	operty embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, perinstruction or represents the work of a master, or possesses his represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose condividual distinction.	gh artistic values,
		operty has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important story.	nt in prehistory or
		iderations 11 the boxes that apply.)	
(IVIAI)		vned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes	
		emoved from its original location	
		birthplace or grave	
	D. Ac	cemetery	
	E. Ar	reconstructed building, object, or structure	
	F. Ac	commemorative property	
	G. Les	ss than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past	t 50 years

> Halifax County, VA County and State

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A	Areas of Significance	
	Enter categories from in	structions.)
1	<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	
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I	Period of Significance	
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	Architect/Builder	
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United States Department of the Interior	or
National Park Service / National Regist	er of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Glenwood, located in Halifax County, Virginia, blends the county's leading antebellum architectural styles: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. The two-story frame house was built ca. 1861 in front of an earlier planked log house which became a rear wing. The main house features an Italianate bracketed cornice, a transom and sidelights with latticed Gothic Revival panes, a stair with Gothic Revival lancet-arched detail, and Greek Revival mantels and eared door and window trim. Architect John Evans Johnson may have contributed to the design of the house, which was built for tobacconist James Anderson Glenn II. In 1912 the property was purchased by the Bass family, the current owners. Glenwood is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance as an example of antebellum stylistic blending and for the planked log section which preserves an unusual porch construction detail. The period of significance extends from ca. 1800 to ca. 1950, embracing the possible construction of the log house in the early nineteenth century and the construction of outbuildings during the first half of the twentieth century. Glenwood is eligible at the local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context

According to research by historian Kenneth Cook, James Anderson Glenn (1765-1812), a Scottish merchant who emigrated to Petersburg, Virginia, in 1781, and his wife, Isabella Wilson Glenn (1778-1846), owned extensive acreage in the vicinity of Glenwood around the turn of the nineteenth century. An 1803 plat entitled "Plat of J. A. Glenns upper Plantation" appears to show the current property as part of a thousand-acre tract extending along the south bank of the Dan River. If so, the current house's site was near the tract's narrow frontage on the "Road from Irvines ferry to the Red house," the predecessor of modern Highway 58. This would suggest the original planked log section, once a freestanding dwelling, stands at what was a prime house location in 1803, although it does not necessarily mean the log section is that early, or that it originally stood at the location.¹

The thousand-acre tract was not James and Isabella Glenn's home tract. They lived instead at a property known as Bloomsburg (or "1797 Bloomsburg") located several miles west of Glenwood. The Glenwood planked log house may have been the residence of a family member, tenant, or overseer. James and Isabella Glenn's family included a son named Archibald Cunningham Glenn (1806-1846) who married Mary Wilson Cunningham, originally of Anson County, North Carolina. Archibald and Mary lived at Glenmary, an 1837-1840 Greek Revival brick house located several miles east of Glenwood. Prior to his death in 1846, Archibald Glenn acquired an interest in a 307-acre tract created in a division of the thousand-acre Dan River tract.

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The 307-acre tract, which included the location of the Glenwood planked log house, was listed in Archibald Glenn's estate in the 1850 tax records, although the records list no value of buildings for the tract that year. It is conceivable the log house was not yet built in 1850, although other explanations are possible. For example, the house may not have been considered of sufficient value to be taxed; or it may have been moved to the site after 1850; or it was overlooked in the assessment. By 1857 buildings valued at \$100 stood on the 307-acre tract. This figure may or may not represent the presence of the log house.²

One of Archibald and Mary's children was James Anderson Glenn II (1836-1913), named for his Scottish grandfather. In 1850 James lived with his widowed and remarried mother Mary and her husband, Emanuel Gerst, a wealthy German-born planter. James attended the Davis School in Halifax and the University of Virginia during the 1850s. In November 1859 he purchased the 307-acre tract from his brother Archibald C. Glenn (same name as the father), presumably as part of the settlement of the elder Archibald's estate. The purchase price was \$9,000, the same value listed for James Glenn's real estate in the 1860 census. In 1860 James lived with his wife, Susan J. Majors Glenn (ca. 1838-1904), and the couple's infant daughters Octavia and Martha. The family presumably lived in the planked log house.³

Despite their apparently modest domestic arrangements in 1860, James and Susan Glenn were not poor, as demonstrated by the \$9,000 in real estate and also \$49,625 in personal estate, an amount that indicates they owned a large number of enslaved African Americans; the monetary value assigned to the personal estate also is indicative of the wealth generated by the forced labor of these African Americans. The 1860 agricultural census reports a larger value for Glenn's farm, \$25,000, and a total of 700 acres, the majority improved. The farm produced 24,000 pounds of tobacco, a respectable amount compared to the production of neighboring farms, along with large crops of wheat (350 bushels), oats (840 bushels), and corn (1,750 bushels). Tax records are incomplete for the years immediately after 1860 but by 1863 the value of buildings on James Glenn's 307-acre tract had risen from \$100 to \$3,000. This indicates completion of the front section of Glenwood, and given the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 and the economic disruptions that followed, it is reasonable to speculate that construction commenced by 1861. The \$3,000 amount seems large for a two-story frame dwelling, even one as finely appointed as Glenwood, and may include other buildings that are now lost.⁴

Tax records trace a decline in the value of buildings on James Glenn's property after the Civil War, from \$3,000 in 1863 to \$1,465 in 1870 and \$1,000 in 1890. In the 1880 census Glenn gave his occupation as farmer. He and Susan headed a large household consisting of their children and three African American individuals: a servant named Jennie Glenn, age twenty-two, and Jennie's young children Willis and Polly, who were also described as servants. Jennie's family may have lived in the log section of the house, which probably became the kitchen and servant's dwelling when the frame house was built (the log section served as part of the kitchen in the early twentieth century).⁵

Although James A. Glenn described himself as a farmer in 1880, he had already branched into another line of work, that of "tobacconist" or tobacco dealer. In 1878 he purchased the Bill (or

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possibly Bull) Tobacco Warehouse in South Boston and by 1900 he styled himself a "dealer in leaf tob[acco]" according to the census. A leaf tobacco dealer of the era was often involved in one or more aspects of the purchasing, processing, and storing of tobacco, and might own warehouses and manufacturing plants. Publicist Edward Pollock described the activities of Danville leaf tobacco dealer W. N. Shelton thus in 1885: "In addition to his large shipments to distant customers, Mr. Shelton has frequent and heavy transactions with the manufacturers of this country, and it occasionally happens that he alone is able to supply a sudden and pressing demand for a large quantity of suitable leaf tobacco." Regarding the activities of one of Danville's 1880s leaf tobacco "brokers," Pollock wrote:

The raw material differs in quality and fluctuates in value to such a bewildering extent that it would be impossible to place its worth at anything like an approximate general figure, while a peep at the floor of a Danville tobacco warehouse, just before a sale begins, reveals, even to the uninitiated eye, a profusion of dissimilitude as to the color, size, shape and condition of the staple, which enables him to appreciate some, at least, of the many difficulties which attend the career of a successful leaf tobacco broker. The latter must be able to appraise at a glance every lot offered for sale and know exactly to which of his customers, if any, it would be serviceable. He must keep himself well posted as to the ruling prices at all other markets, as well as with every detail of the trade. He must be keen of observation and rapid of decision, or he will surely be left behind in the race for public favor.⁶

The 1889 Sanborn map of South Boston in Halifax County shows the J. A. Glenn Leaf Tobacco Prizery at the corner of Main and Ferry, the location Glenn purchased in 1878, and possibly another tobacco plant belonging to Glenn, the J. Glenn Leaf Tobacco Prizery on Factory Street. The 1890 county tax records listed Glenn's place of residence as South Boston, suggesting he had moved into town to be closer to his business. In 1898 he purchased the old family home Glenmary, where he lived with Susan until her death in 1904. He married his second wife, Florine Daniel, in 1905, and ran successfully for state office the same year, representing Halifax County in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1906-1908. During the period he was described as a "prominent tobacconist." He died several years later, in 1913.⁷

James and Susan Glenn sold Glenwood to Charles and Annie Wilson in 1902 and the farm passed through several owners before it was acquired by Walter H. Bass Sr. (1866-1948) in 1912. Bass moved into the house with his wife, Nanny S. Bass (1875-1937), and the couple's family. In the 1930s or 1940s he came to the attention of the agricultural trade magazine *Progressive Farmer*. An undated clipping from the magazine begins, "A nation's backbone is strong only if its credit service is right":

So says Walter H. Bass, of Halifax County, Virginia, who joined the land bank family in 1917. "Cooperative credit through my National Farm Loan Association was the right kind of credit for me," says Mr. Bass, "I feel that my security and home has developed because I was working with my fellow farmers and we had respect for each other and interest in each other's welfare. And that's the right kind of credit service for the farmer,"

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he concluded. Mr. Bass raised 13 [actually 11] children and has 31 grand-children, He is still active and with his son, William, and one pair of mules, he keeps his farm producing, and more this year than ever before. He has cash in the Future Payment fund just as he has a reserve of meat in his smokehouse and a reserve of hay in the barn.⁸

Current owner Walter H. Bass III, Walter and Nannie's grandson, lived in the house with his family during the 1940s. Walter and his brothers used the garret of the log section, their parents inhabited the downstairs, and their sisters roomed in the main house with their grandparents. Walter H. Bass III and his wife, Barbara Day Bass, acquired the farm in 1964 and have restored and added to the house. Buildings present in the 1960s and 1970s that were subsequently taken down owing to deterioration included a slatted corncrib with a hatch in the gable; a combination kitchen and carriage house; a tobacco barn; and a sweat house. The kitchen and carriage house were built of hewn framing members with Roman numeral builder's marks carved into the floor joists. The side-gabled one-story building had a mix of vertical board siding and wide horizontal flush board siding. The sweat house, also a one-story frame building, was used to place tobacco in order (humidify it for handling) by means of a trough of water under which a fire was lit to create water vapor. A sweat house illustrated on page 26 of An Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia is a low, shed-roofed log building, the low proportions possibly an aid in the humidification process. A tenant house formerly stood on the hill on the west side of the property, on the far side of a modern manmade pond. The location of any slave dwellings is unknown to the current generation, although house foundations may exist scattered around the current parcel. The Glenwood property is a registered Century Farm. 9

Architectural Discussion

Glenwood is a rarity in Halifax County: a house that combined, when built, three of the foremost architectural styles of the antebellum period, the Italianate, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival styles. The Italianate style is represented by the bracketed cornice, a hallmark of the style. Greek Revival influence is seen in the post-and-lintel or pilaster-and-frieze mantels and the eared doorways. Gothic Revival is apparent in the lancet-arched detail of the stair railing, the Tudor-arched profile of one of the mantel friezes, and the lattice or diamond pattern of the muntins in the front entry sidelights and transom. In an era of stylistic variety, Glenwood epitomized eclecticism.¹⁰

Aspects of the house bear a resemblance to work by architect John Evans Johnson (1815-1870). Johnson, a North Carolina native and later resident of Halifax County, was described by author William Cabell Bruce, who lived in a Johnson house, as "a gentleman of elegant tastes, though not a professional architect." Nevertheless, at least five wealthy patrons in the central Southside region commissioned Johnson to assist in the design of their residences between 1840 and 1860. In Halifax County these residences included Berry Hill (1842-1844), Longwood, also known as Millwood (1842-1843), and Tarover (1856). Tarover, which is closer to Glenwood in date, is also something of a mixture. The stone house is predominately Gothic Revival in style, although it shares with Glenwood eared Greek Revival door surrounds. A stronger connection between the

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two houses is the lancet stair railing detail. The detail also appears in the Gothic Revival house Staunton Hall (1848-1850) in Charlotte County, designed by Johnson. Evidence has not come to light that definitively links Johnson to Glenwood, but these details and Glenwood's overall sophistication point to a connection.¹¹

A photo of Glenwood by WPA researcher Lizzie Ragland, taken about 1938 for the Virginia Historical Inventory project, shows the original Italianate entry porch, which featured decorative brackets that matched or harmonized with the ones on the house and segmental-arched spandrels between the tops of the porch posts. The posts appear to be slender cylindrical columns and, oddly, they appear to taper in reverse, wider at the top than the bottom. The house weatherboards and trim appear as a light tone, presumably white. Also shown is the smokehouse with its off-center entry and, in the vicinity of the modern trailer, a gable-roofed tobacco barn. ¹²

When the main house was built, the log house assumed a subsidiary, rear position, a common evolutionary sequence in the region. As a planked log dwelling the back house illustrates a traditional construction form that differs from the log building traditions of the Upland South in the relative thinness of the logs (hence "planked"), the close fit with minimal chinking, and typically full-dovetail corner notching (although the corners of the Glenwood example have not been observed). Other examples of planked log construction in Halifax County include the McCarty House (which has a chimney brick inscribed with the date 1787) and the back house at Brandon-on-the-Dan (probably built in the ca. 1810-ca. 1825 timeframe). The Glenwood log house's story-with-garret height, gable-end exterior chimney, and corner winder stair are standard features, as is its one-room plan (the stair configuration suggests the interior was not divided into a hall and parlor). Of particular note is the construction of the house porch, which has wide plates joined with complex multiple dovetails reminiscent of furniture joinery. The fineness of the joinery, plus the chamfered post fragments, suggest this was a front porch, although it is on the north side of the house facing away from the road. ¹³

Endnotes

¹ Cook, "Original Bloomsburg;" "Glenmary;" "Plat of J. A. Glenns upper Plantation."

² Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 88-89, 136-137; "Glenmary;" Tuck, "'Glenwood' built 1860;" Halifax County tax records and Will Book 21, p. 264.

³ Tuck, "'Glenwood' built 1860;" Edmunds, *History of Halifax*, 178; Halifax County Deed Book 58, p. 482; US census.

⁴ Halifax County tax records; US census. Halifax County historian Faye Tuck has proposed a similar date (1860) in her analysis of Glenwood's history (Tuck, "Glenwood' built 1860").

⁵ Barbara Bass personal communication; Halifax County tax records; US census.

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- ⁸ Barbara and Walter Bass personal communication; Tuck, "'Glenwood' built 1860;" *Progressive Farmer*.
- ⁹ Barbara and Walter Bass personal communication; Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 26; "Virginia Century Farms: Halifax."
- ¹⁰ Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*.
- ¹¹ Ibid., 143, 168-169, 177-178; Wells and Dalton, Virginia Architects, 227; Cote, "Tarover."
- ¹² Ragland, "Unidentified house, Halifax County, Virginia."
- ¹³ Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 18-19, 177-178; Pezzoni, "Brandon-on-the-Dan."

⁶ Halifax County Deed Book 66, p. 304; US census; Pollock, *Illustrated Sketchbook of Danville*, 156-157.

Sanborn Map Company, Map of South Boston, July 1889; Edmunds, *History of Halifax*, 179; Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 88-89, 136-137; Halifax County tax records 7; *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor*... 1906, 9; *Times-Dispatch*, July 28, 1905.

Glenwood	
Name of Property	

Halifax County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor . . . 1906. Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1907.
- Bass, Barbara D. Personal communication with the author, October 2016.
- Bass, Walter H. Personal communication with the author, October 2016.
- Cook, Kenneth H. "The Original Bloomsburg—1797." Recorder-Advertiser, June 15, 1972.
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- Edmunds, Pocahontas Wight. *A History of Halifax*. Reprint (volumes 1 and 2) by Halifax County Historical Society, 2008.
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- Halifax County deed and tax records, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Virginia.
- Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee. *An Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia*. South Boston, Va.: Halifax County Historical Society, 2016.
- Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "An Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia." Manuscript Prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Halifax County Historical Society, 2008.
- _____. "Brandon-on-the-Dan." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2017 (in preparation).
- "Plat of J. A. Glenns upper Plantation." Photocopy in private collection, South Boston, Va.
- Pollock, Edward. *Illustrated Sketchbook of Danville, Virginia*. Petersburg, Va.: Edward Pollock, 1885 (1976 reprint).
- Progressive Farmer.
- Ragland, Lizzie B. "Unidentified house, Halifax County, Virginia." Image at Library of Virginia website (http://image.lva.virginia.gov/VHI/P/13/0266), accessed January 24, 2017.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 Glenwood Halifax County, VA Name of Property County and State Sanborn Map Company. Map of South Boston, July 1889. Times-Dispatch (Richmond, Va.). Tuck, Faye. "Glenwood' built 1860." August 2006 Gazette-Virginian clipping at the Local History Room, Halifax Public Library, Halifax, Virginia. United States census. "Virginia Century Farms: Halifax." Webpage on the website of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/conservationcentury-farms-halifax.shtml), accessed January 23, 2017. Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary. Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997. **Previous documentation on file (NPS):** preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ____ previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register ____ designated a National Historic Landmark ____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # __recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____ **Primary location of additional data:** _X__ State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency ____ Federal agency ____ Local government ____ University Other

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 041-5201

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 231.06 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Glenwood Name of Property	Halifax County, VA County and State
, ,	·
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84:	
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal pla 1. Latitude: 36.658550	ces) Longitude: -79.008520
2. Latitude: 36.660150	Longitude: -79.000600
3. Latitude: 36.651080	Longitude: -78.994140
4. Latitude: 36.647540 Longitude: -78.999120	
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS map): NAD 1927 or N	AD 1983
1. Zone: East	ing: Northing:
2. Zone: East	ing: Northing:
3. Zone: East	ing: Northing:
4. Zone: East	ing: Northing:
The historic boundaries are coterm of 231.06 acres. The true and corresponded Map. Boundary Justification (Explain The boundaries encompass the mo	Describe the boundaries of the property.) A sinous with Halifax County tax parcel 6727; which consists beet historic boundaries are shown on the attached Tax why the boundaries were selected.) dern tax parcel on which historic resources associated with all known historic resources, the property's historic
11. Form Prepared By	i acreage
• •	
name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni	stion Associates
organizati1on: <u>Landmark Preservations</u> street & number: 6 Houston St.	ALION ASSOCIATES
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	state: Virginia zip code: 24450

Glenwood

Halifax County, VA
County and State

Name of Property

e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net

telephone: <u>(540) 464-5315</u> date: <u>January 29, 2017</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Glenwood

City or Vicinity: South Boston vicinity, Halifax County, Virginia

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Photo 1 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0001

Date Photographed: October 2016

View: Front (east) elevation of house, view facing northeast.

Photo 2 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0002

Date Photographed: January 2017

View: Rear of house, view facing southwest.

Photo 3 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0003

Date Photographed: October 2016

View: Entry/stair hall.

Glenwood Name of Property Halifax County, VA
County and State

Photo 4 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0004

Date Photographed: October 2016 View: First-floor north room.

Photo 5 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0005

Date Photographed: October 2016

View: Log section stair.

Photo 6 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0006

Date Photographed: October 2016 View: Log section porch detail.

Photo 7 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0007

Date Photographed: January 2017

View: Smokehouse, garage, and garden house, view facing northeast

Photo 8 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0008

Date Photographed: October 2016

View: Log building converted to dwelling, view facing west.

Photo 9 of 10: VA HalifaxCounty Glenwood 0009

Date Photographed: January 2017

View: Pump house and trailer, view facing northwest.

Photo 10 of 10: VA_HalifaxCounty_Glenwood_0010

Date Photographed: October 2016 View: Rear of house, view facing east.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

S-CRIS News Ferry

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

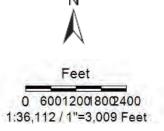
LOCATION MAP Glenwood Halifax County, VA DHR No. 041-5201

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 36.658550 Longitude: -79.008520 2. Latitude: 36.660150 Longitude: -79.000600 3. Latitude: 36.651080 Longitude: -78.994140 4. Latitude: 36.647540

Longitude: -78.999120



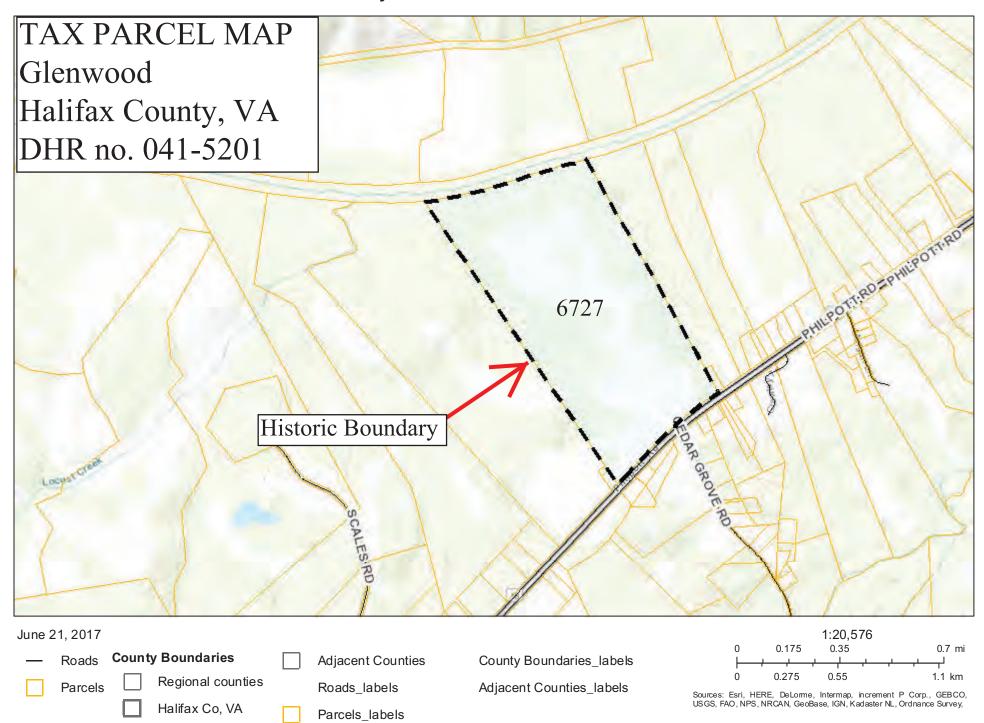


Title: Date: 6/21/2017

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

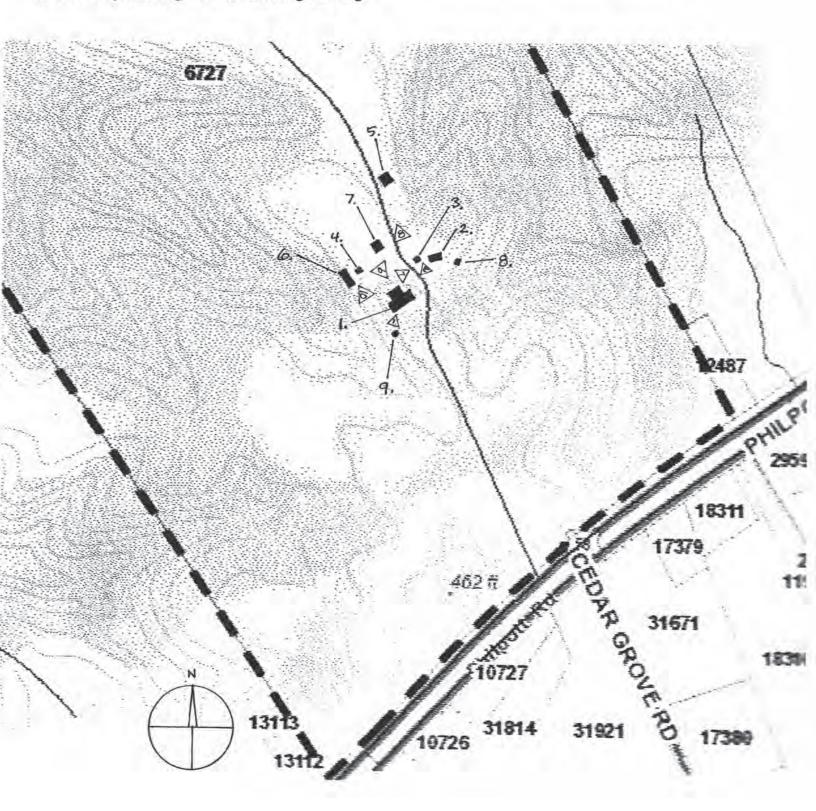
Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Halifax County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PRN: 6727



Map not to scale; resource size and locations approximate. Number and direction of view of nomination photos indicated by triangular markers. Resources keyed to nomination inventory by number as follows:

- 1. Glenwood. Contributing building.
- 2. Garage. Contributing building.
- 3. Smokehouse. Contributing building.
- 4. Pump house and well. Contributing structure.
- 5. Secondary dwelling. Non-contributing building.
- 6. Trailer. Non-contributing building.
- 7. Workshop. Non-contributing building.
- 8. Garden house. Non-contributing building.
- 9. Gazebo. Non-contributing structure.



Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

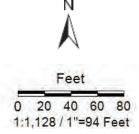
CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

AERIAL VIEW OF DOMESTIC COMPLEX

Glenwood Halifax County, VA DHR No. 041-5201





Title: Date: 6/21/2017

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Glenwood
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	VIRGINIA, Halifax
Date Recei 7/14/201	
Reference number:	SG100001512
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review:	
X Accept	Return Reject 8/28/2017 Date
Abstract/Summary Comments:	All procedural requirements have been met; The nomination form is adequately documented; The nomination form is technically and professionally correct and sufficient.
Recommendation/ Criteria	
Reviewer Edson	Beall Discipline Historian
Telephone	Date
DOCUMENTATION	see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINI

Molly Joseph Ward Secretary of Natural Resources Department of Historic Resources 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323 Fax: (804) 367-2391 www.dhr.virginia.gov

July 6, 2017

Mr. Paul Loether Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs National Park Service 2280 National Register of Historic Places Mail Stop 7228 1849 C St, NW Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Glenwood, Halifax County, Virginia

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Glenwood** to the National Register of Historic Places. Submitted for your review, the nomination has been considered, and approved, by the State Review Board and the Virginia SHPO has recommended it for listing. Any letters of comment or objection have been copied at the end of the nomination material, along with any FPO notification letters.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6439.

Sincerely,

Lena Sweeten McDonald

National/State Register Historian

Enclosures