

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Glenwood

Other names/site number: DHR Site No. 041-5201

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: Virginia County: Halifax

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B XC \_\_\_D

<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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#### 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 Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE: processing

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Gothic Revival

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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Glenwood, located at 7040 Philpott Road (US Highway 58) in southwest Halifax County, Virginia, features a ca. 1861 two-story 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 modern one-story entry porch, and six-over-six wood sash windows. One-story hipped wings were added to the ends of the house in 1994-95. 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 number of historic and modern outbuildings including a smokehouse and a diamond-notched log building converted to a dwelling. The 231-acre nominated area is rolling, with woods and cultivated farmland at elevations of between 330 and 460 feet above sea level. Modern ponds lie on the east and west property lines. The north end of the area is bounded by the Dan River. The south end fronts on Highway 58.

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## Narrative Description

### *Inventory*

1. Glenwood. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century; ca. 1861; 1994-95. Contributing building.
2. Garage. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century; 1970s. Contributing building.
3. Smokehouse. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Contributing building.
4. Pump house and well. 19<sup>th</sup> century; 1940s. Contributing structure.
5. Secondary dwelling. First half 20<sup>th</sup> 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*

The house has an Italianate cornice composed of sawn brackets with acorn pendants and a 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. 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 1994-95 side wings have hip roofs, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows, features that harmonize with the original section. A narrow modern hyphen with board-and-batten siding and multiple windows, built at the location of a former breezeway, links to the log section which has board-and-batten siding on the first story, plain weatherboard siding in the gable, and a stone foundation. The log section 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. On the north side of the log section is a reworked porch, possibly original, enclosed with plastic windows and with sawn-off chamfered posts above a weatherboard-sided half wall.

### *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 modern crown molding, and a modern ceiling medallion (some other rooms also have modern 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 walls in the dining room on the south side of the center passage were

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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 downstairs 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.

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 modern 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 modern **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 modern **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 cinder block **pump house** has a pyramidal asphalt-shingled roof. The structure covers a stone well. Beyond the pump house is an aluminum-sided **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 was

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used in tobacco cultivation, perhaps as a pack house for storing tobacco; 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. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1800-ca. 1950

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1861

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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 tobaccoist 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.

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**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 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 (1806-46) who married Mary Wilson Cunningham, originally of Anson County, North Carolina. Archibald and Mary lived at Glenmary, an 1837-40 Greek Revival brick house located several miles east of Glenwood. Prior to his death in 1846, Archibald Glenn

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acquired an interest in a 307-acre tract created in a division of the thousand-acre Dan River tract. 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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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 a large slaveholding. 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 whet (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.<sup>4</sup>

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 black 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).<sup>5</sup>

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 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

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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.<sup>6</sup>

The 1889 Sanborn map of South Boston 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 1906-08. During the period he was described as a "prominent tobacconist." He died several years later, in 1913.<sup>7</sup>

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," 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,

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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.<sup>8</sup>

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 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.<sup>9</sup>

### *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.<sup>10</sup>

Aspects of the house bear a resemblance to work by architect John Evans Johnson (1815-70). 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 (1842-44), Longwood, also known as Millwood (1842-43), 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 two houses is the lancet stair railing detail. The detail also appears in the Gothic Revival house Staunton Hall (1848-50) 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.<sup>11</sup>

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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.<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

### Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> Cook, “Original Bloomsburg;” “Glenmary;” “Plat of J. A. Glenss upper Plantation.”

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Tuck, “‘Glenwood’ built 1860;” Edmunds, *History of Halifax*, 178; Halifax County Deed Book 58, p. 482; US census.

<sup>4</sup> 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”).

<sup>5</sup> Barbara Bass personal communication; Halifax County tax records; US census.

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

<sup>7</sup> Sanborn Map Company, Map of South Boston, July 1889; Edmunds, *History of Halifax*, 179; Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax*

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*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.*

<sup>8</sup> Barbara and Walter Bass personal communication; Tuck, “‘Glenwood’ built 1860;” *Progressive Farmer*.

<sup>9</sup> Barbara and Walter Bass personal communication; Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 26; “Virginia Century Farms: Halifax.”

<sup>10</sup> Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 143, 168-169, 177-178; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 227; Cote, “Tarover.”

<sup>12</sup> Ragland, “Unidentified house, Halifax County, Virginia.”

<sup>13</sup> Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 18-19, 177-178; Pezzoni, “Brandon-on-the-Dan.”

Glenwood  
Name of Property

Halifax County, Virginia  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Glenwood  
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**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:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

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

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

Glenwood  
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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 231.06 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 678730 | Northing: 4058920 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 679370 | Northing: 4057790 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 678880 | Northing: 4057300 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 677920 | Northing: 4058660 |

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries correspond to Halifax County parcel number 6727 consisting of 231.06 acres.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries correspond to the modern parcel on which the historic Glenwood house and associated resources stand.

Glenwood  
Name of Property

Halifax County, Virginia  
County and State

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni  
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates  
street & number: 6 Houston St.  
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450  
e-mail gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net  
telephone: (540) 464-5315  
date: January 29, 2017

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## 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

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

Photo 2 of 10: VA\_HalifaxCounty\_Glenwood\_0002

Date Photographed: January 2017

View: Rear of house, view facing south.

Photo 3 of 10: VA\_HalifaxCounty\_Glenwood\_0003

Date Photographed: October 2016

View: Entry/stair hall.

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 north.

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.

# Glenwood

Halifax County, Virginia

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.

