

VLR 0110102
NRHP 10/15/02

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Winterham
other names/site number DHR #04-006

2. Location

street & number 11440 Grub Hill Church Road not for publication N/A
city or town Amelia Court House vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Amelia code 007 Zip 23002

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 7/24/02
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper
Date of Action _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Italian Villa

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Lead Coated Copper
walls Wood Weatherboard
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1855-1949

Significant Dates c. 1855
1870-1880
1910-1930

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder William Percival
Thomas Tabb Giles

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # HABS draft form recorded July 1967 in VDHR file # 04-006
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 15.00 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1 _____	_____	2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____	4 _____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephanie A. T. Jacobs

Organization: Virginia Historical Society date March 15, 2002

street & number: P. O. Box 7311 428 North Boulevard telephone (804) 342-9693

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23220

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The Winterham Hadfield Family Limited Partnership

street & number 13001 Dykeland Road telephone (804) 561-3492

city or town Amelia state VA zip code 23002

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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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Winterham
Amelia County, Virginia**

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7. Summary Description:

Winterham is situated at the crest of a hill overlooking the rolling pastures of Amelia County, Virginia. The three-bay, two-story, frame house has four original porches on the exterior. A fifth porch and basement were added to the original dwelling during a complete restoration that began in 1999. Winterham was built for John Garland Jefferson II around 1855. The house was designed by Jefferson's cousin Thomas Tabb Giles, an attorney and gentleman architect. The original architectural drawings (in the collection of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, accession number 1999.41.1-5) were completed in the office of architect and engineer William Percival of Richmond. The cross-hall plan and elevation drawings were inscribed with Giles's name and the structural designs were signed by Percival. The interior was completed uniformly using a cyma or ogee-based Tuscan order. There are two other contributing buildings on the property. The first is a late-nineteenth-century farm dependency. The second is an early-twentieth-century garage.

Architectural Analysis

Winterham, an Italian Villa style house, was built for John Garland Jefferson II around 1855. The foundation is stretcher bond brick. It was completely redone during restoration as the dwelling was raised to include a new basement level with nine-foot ceilings. The basement addition allowed for modern waterproofing as well as the installation of drainage and mechanical systems. The two-story original dwelling is three bays wide and originally had a tin roof. The tin was replaced during restoration with a lead-coated copper. The house was designed with a cross-hall plan and balloon framing system of heart pine secured with cut nails and large iron spikes. The hipped roof employs king-post trusses and rests on deep bracketed eaves. Three interior chimneys accommodate eight fireplaces, one in each of the principal rooms.

The house is covered with white poplar weatherboards and has five porches. The principal façade has a one-story entrance porch supported by paired chamfered posts in the Tuscan order. The front door has sidelights and is surrounded by tripartite windows framed with architraves, crossettes, and cornices. Above the entrance is a double or coupled window flanked by two single windows. The porch on the south side of the house is referred to as a veranda on the original architectural drawing. The center of the veranda projects out in the shape of an octagon with a diameter of eight feet. There are also two small porches on the north front flanking the storeroom. Of these two, the westernmost

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leads off the parlor and is 8 x 8 feet. The easternmost is an entry porch for a side entrance leading off the cross hall. The last of the porches adorns the east elevation. It was added during restoration and is not part of the original dwelling.

There were originally twenty-seven six-over-six double-hung windows on the exterior of the house, all framed with architraves and crossettes. All the windows on the first floor also have cornices. Of those, three on the first floor are jib windows, each with a double-hung window above a pair of low doors. There are two in the parlor leading out to the octagonal-bayed veranda on the south front. There is also one in the dining room leading to its own small porch on the north elevation. The two windows on the first floor on the east front have been changed into doors. These two doors now give access to the new porch added during the restoration.

Winterham was designed with a cross-hall plan and four principal rooms on each floor. Each of the principal rooms measures 16 x 20 feet. The center passage on the first floor, measuring 9 x 20 feet, separates the dining room, now library, on the north and the parlor on the south. These rooms remain relatively unchanged. The cross hall holds the stair and provides access to two rooms which are more family oriented, the chamber and nursery. The nursery was turned into a kitchen during the first half of the twentieth century. During the recent restoration the nursery was turned into the dining room. The room originally known as the chamber is now the kitchen. The center hall and cross hall had a set of double doors separating them at one time. The doors were removed prior to the 1999 restoration. The two other rooms on the first floor were a dressing room connected to the chamber and a storeroom on the north front. The storeroom is accessible from the former dining room or the easternmost porch on the north. The storeroom remains unchanged but the dressing room has been divided and presently houses a bathroom (accessed from the cross hall) and a pantry off the kitchen. Behind the stairway is a door leading out to the easternmost porch on the north side of the house. The basement added during restoration can be reached by a new stair directly underneath the old.

On the second floor of Winterham the cross-hall plan occurs again in smaller scale. When ascending the stair to the second floor one enters the cross hall but the center hall has been shortened to only a small niche. The second floor holds four 16 x 20 rooms directly above those on the first floor. All of these rooms are designated as chambers on the original plans and are again relatively unchanged. Each room also had its own closet. The two closets above the center hall have been subdivided into smaller closets and bathrooms. The smaller closets can be reached from the niche off the second-

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floor cross hall. Each bathroom is accessed from its respective chamber. The largest closet directly above the dressing room on the plan has also been turned into a bathroom. The fourth and smallest closet on the second floor retains its original use. Possibly the largest change during the recent restoration is the alteration of the attic stair. Access to the attic was given by a concealed stair leading from the north-facing closet above the center passage. The stair had to be removed to accommodate the new bathroom installation. The attic stair can now be reached through one of two doors leading off the niche.

Winterham was uniformly designed using a Tuscan order with cyma-curved elements, a version of the Tuscan invented in the sixteenth century by Andrea Palladio. The obvious feature is the cyma or ogee moldings used in the base moldings, architraves, chimneypieces, and even on the door panels. The interior finish is not elaborate but there is an obvious quality in the workmanship. This author has found no exact matches for the interior design from pattern books. However, many similarities can be found in Asher Benjamin's Practice of Architecture, 1839 edition and The Architect, or Complete Builder's Guide, 1845 edition. Similarities occur in the cornice, brackets, chimneypieces, base moldings, architraves, and door and window cornices. The design on the stair spandrels has appeared in Batty Langley's work, the 1806 edition of The American Builders Companion by Asher Benjamin and Daniel Raynerd, and later Benjamin books.

There are two contributing outbuildings still standing on the property. The first dependency has been referred to in other documentation about Winterham as the original kitchen. But a 1967 Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory of Winterham by J. R. Fishburne and Tucker H. Hill describes the original kitchen as "a combination of logs, plaster, brick nogging, and exterior batten framing." The dependency currently standing has a stone rubble foundation secured with sand mortar. The framing is circular sawn and employs cut nails. The structure is covered with white weatherboard and two doors on one side face the dwelling house. The two buildings described here are completely different. Therefore one is forced to conclude that the dependency is in fact not the kitchen, but instead a late nineteenth-century structure which probably served different functions. The kitchen has, therefore, been lost since it was recorded in 1967. The second outbuilding is an early-twentieth-century garage or shed. The garage sits on a poured concrete foundation. The framing is machine sawn and secured by wire nails. The garage is also covered in white weatherboard on three sides. Both outbuildings were repaired several times in the twentieth century prior to the restoration in 1999.

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Amelia County, Virginia**

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8. Statement of Significance

Winterham, in Amelia County, is the only known Virginia building by Thomas Tabb Giles, a significant amateur architect, and William Percival, a significant professional architect. The conception is recorded in a rare set of original architectural drawings (Virginia Historical Society, 1999.41.1-5) signed by Percival and inscribed with Giles's name. The two-story frame house remains relatively intact, retaining almost all its original features. The building is simple, executed uniformly in the Tuscan order, and the high quality of design and workmanship is evident throughout. Winterham gives a unique glimpse into the little studied subject of the practice of architecture in central Virginia around 1850. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as having high artistic values and being an outstanding example of its type.

Historical Background

The present Winterham was built for John Garland Jefferson II (1812-1873) sometime around 1855. The name, Winterham, and the surrounding tracts of land have a much longer history. The Winterham tract dates to the second quarter of the eighteenth century predating the county of Amelia. Edward Booker obtained the original land patent on July 31, 1732 for 1,950 acres in two adjacent pieces. The land continued to be owned by the Booker family throughout the eighteenth century. Between 1789 and 1793 while the courthouse was being constructed, court in Amelia County was held in the Booker family home called Winterham. By 1799, there were 1,389 acres left from the original patent. A suit in chancery court of Amelia divided the Winterham tract into ten different pieces.¹

John Garland Jefferson I (1775-1813) obtained one of the ten pieces from his wife Mary Ann Booker. Jefferson soon began to buy the other remaining parcels. He died in 1813 leaving the reassembled Winterham tract to his wife and son. His son, also named John Garland Jefferson, continued to buy up sections of the Winterham tract and eventually assembled 1,200 acres. He and his wife Otelia Howlett Jefferson built the current Winterham house around 1855. John Garland Jefferson's II son, Thomas Garland Jefferson, was one of ten Virginia Military Institute cadets killed at the battle of New Market in 1864. The house played its part during the Civil War. Winterham itself was used as a hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers after Lee's retreat from Richmond in April of 1865.²

