

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

LISTED ON:

VLR 09/17/2009
NRHP 11/12/2009

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 Annefield
other names/site number DHR# 019-5208 Horsepen Plantation The Henry Marshall Place

2. Location

street & number 3200 Sunny Side Road not for publication N/A
city or town Saxe vicinity x
state Virginia code VA county County of Charlotte code 037 zip code 23967

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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

7/30/09
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

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 the Keeper

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0**Name of related multiple property listing** (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>Processing</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century: Italian Villa
Early 19th Century: Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	<u>Brick</u>
roof	<u>Stamped Metal Shingles, Standing Seam Metal</u>
walls	<u>Wood Weatherboard</u>
other	<u>n/a</u>

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

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 1830-1954

Significant Dates 1858

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Jacob W. Holt

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

See continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____
- ☐ 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 Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 189.74

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u> </u>	2 <u> </u>	3 <u> </u>	4 <u> </u>

☒ 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	<u>W. Scott Smith, Managing Partner</u>	<u>Stephen M. Ballard, Property Owner</u>
Organization	<u>The Antiquaries, LC</u>	date <u>5 March 2009</u>
street & number	<u>Post Office Box 75</u>	telephone <u>434-401-3995</u>
city or town	<u>Lynchburg</u>	state <u>Virginia</u> zip code <u>24505</u>

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	<u>Stephen M. Ballard & Michael T. Leary</u>		
street & number	<u>3200 Sunny Side Road</u>	telephone	<u>434-454-7559</u>
city or town	<u>Saxe</u>	state	<u>Virginia</u> zip code <u>23967</u>

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Annefield is an excellent, architecturally intact example of the Italianate style villas that were being constructed in northern North Carolina and southern Virginia by the prominent builder Jacob W. Holt. The house follows the familiar conservative symmetrical form—two stories tall beneath a low hipped roof, featuring a three-bay façade with central entrance and flanking windows. The property is located east of the village of Saxe in lower Charlotte County, and is sited on approximately 190 acres between Horsepen Creek (to the north) and State Route 612 (Sunny Side Road) to the south. Open fields, wooded areas, and vineyards combine to form a bucolic landscape that has changed little in the past two hundred years. Other significant landscape features include two small ponds and an oak-lined drive approaching the main house from the south.

The Main House

Sited on the highest point of the property, the house was probably built in two stages. The oldest part of the house dates from 1858¹ and consists of a large main block (measuring approximately 50 feet by 20 feet) with a center hall flanking a parlor and a bedroom; a hallway and two bedrooms are located upstairs. A two-story addition in the rear encompasses a single-story section that is original to the house. This section was subordinate to the main block, both in style and scale. Construction of interior doorways and chimneys suggests that this section was built at the same time as the main block. If not, it was certainly in place by 1882, when a foreclosure sale notice described the dwelling as containing six rooms (two rooms on each floor in the main block, with two additional rooms in the one-story rear section). This rear section was enlarged to two-stories in the early 21st century.

Two interior brick chimneys rise up from the dwelling's hipped roof, which is covered with tin shingles. The roof is accented by a deep, bracketed cornice that is typical of Italianate style buildings of the period. The entire house is covered by smooth weatherboard siding, and the corners of the main block of the building are highlighted by fluted Doric pilasters. A foundation of brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern supports the oldest sections of the house (this is relatively new brickwork. Evidence in the cellar indicates that the bond may have originally been five to six course common bond). A parged concrete masonry unit foundation supports a late nineteenth or early twentieth century addition to the rear.

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A full-length, one-story portico graces the front façade. The portico was completed in 2009, and its design is inspired by the one found on the front façade of *Cherry Hill* (Warren County, North Carolina), which was built by John A. Waddell, a Jacob W. Holt-school builder.² A photo of Annefield from the 1950s shows a partial width portico with paired square columns, similar to those reconstructed, supporting a shed roof. Given the presence of the original doors centered on the second story of the façade, the shed roof must not have been original. The current portico features a bracketed cornice, a balustrade which creates a balcony accessible from double doors in the central bay of the second floor, and is supported by six sets of square, fluted columns.

The house's main entryway is located in the central bay of the front façade, and consists of a pair of paneled doors surrounded by unique sidelights and a transom punctuated by circular "pinwheel" windows in each corner. This entryway is identical to that of *Vine Hill* (Franklin County, North Carolina), which was built by Jacob W. Holt in 1856.

The main block of the villa is set apart by the use of double-arched windows set within a square casing, a motif consistent throughout the main block of house, taking the form of a simple Roman arch in the front door and the interior doors of the principal rooms. The form of the front windows is identical to that of *Engleside* (Warrenton, North Carolina) and *Pool Rock* (Vance County, North Carolina), both of which are attributed to Jacob W. Holt. Holt likely received his inspiration from Ranlett's "Italian Villa Design #31."³

A central hall with staircase on the first floor is flanked by two rooms on each side. Each room opens into the stair hall, and the rooms on each side of the hall connect via a doorway as well. To the rear of the house, a one-story porch that was added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century has been enclosed, and now contains a kitchen, lavatory, and pantry.

There are four main rooms per floor, which are heated by interior chimneys located between the front and rear rooms. Interior details continue the motifs of the exterior. The doors and windows on the first floor have massive casings with large bases. The mantels of the two front rooms combine Greek Revival proportions and a fluted frieze roll with Italianate brackets. These two mantels are identical to an example from *Engleside* (the John White House) in Warrenton, North Carolina. Mantels in the rear rooms and on the second floor are much simpler than those found in the two (front) primary chambers.

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Quarter/Kitchen Building, c. 1858, Contributing Building

The quarter/kitchen building lies to the rear (west) of the house and measures approximately 34 by 16 feet. The hipped roof is covered by pre-formed, ribbed tin panels which are not original to the building, and the exterior of the quarter is clad in wooden weatherboard siding. A simple box cornice highlights the transition between the roof and the vertical walls. The front façade of the building is divided into four bays. The central two bays are occupied by window openings (the sash themselves are missing), and the outer two bays are occupied by doorways. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the west (rear) façade, and a window opening is located on each end of the building as well. The structure of the building consists of mortise-and-tenon timber frame construction, with studs spaced roughly every twenty four inches. Floor joists are made of logs that have been worked flat on the top face. The wall finish on the interior consists of butt-joined horizontal boards that have been limewashed. Evidence in the wall and roof structure suggests that the interior space was once divided into two rooms, with a central chimney serving both spaces. In addition to the kitchen, this building probably contained living space for the cook and her family. The 1860 Census Slave Schedule indicates that Goode owned 10 slave houses or quarters, and this may have been one of them. The location of the others is unknown.

Smokehouse, c. 1858, Contributing Building

Measuring approximately 14 by 14 feet, the smokehouse is clad in weatherboard and covered by a pyramidal roof of standing seam, galvanized metal (a later replacement). The board-and-batten entry door is located on the east façade. The interior exhibits the building's timber frame construction, and a wooden floor is broken in the center by a sunken firepit.

Office, Early 20th Century, Contributing Building

To the west of the smokehouse lies a small, 12 foot by 10 foot building that may have served as an office for a farm manager or similar individual. The building may date to the period of the main house, but construction features such as wire nails, diagonal sheathing and a roof that is not consistent with the other Holt-designed buildings (i.e., gabled instead of hipped), suggests that the building was constructed in the beginning of the twentieth century. Like the other outbuildings in the cluster, the building's roof consists of pre-formed, galvanized metal. The exterior is clad in unpainted weatherboards. A board and batten door provides access on the north façade, and the remnants of a four-over-four sash window provided light on the south façade. A small, square, brick chimney is located in the interior of the southwestern

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corner of the building's sole room, and contains a stovepipe hole.

Tobacco Barns, 19th Century, 2 Contributing Buildings

Located approximately 700 feet north of the main house is a pair of tobacco barns. These buildings each measure approximately 16 by 16 feet, are constructed of squared, lap-notched, rough-hewn logs, and are covered with galvanized metal roofs. The barns rest on dry-laid stone foundations, and remnants of vertical board-and-batten siding remain on both. The interiors of both barns exhibit evidence of the smoke-curing process, including numerous rounded poles running from end to end to facilitate hanging tobacco.

Dairy Barn, 1954, Contributing Building

West of the main house's complex of domestic outbuildings lies a large dairy barn that is constructed of concrete masonry units. The main block of the barn is one and a half stories in height, and is covered by a gambrel roof of pre-formed galvanized metal sheets. The upper story contains a storage loft, and is clad in weatherboards. Attached to the southern façade of the building is a one story wing (also of concrete masonry units) that is fenestrated by six pane steel windows.

House, c. 1830, Contributing Building

Approximately 1,100 feet southwest of *Annefield* is a two cell, one and a half story frame house that probably dates from the second quarter of the 19th century. The oldest section of the house measures approximately 21 feet by 18 feet, is covered by a galvanized metal gable roof, is clad with vertical boards (covered by asphalt siding), and rests on a dry-laid stone foundation. A massive stone chimney rises from the east gable end of the house. The front façade of the building presents three bays, with an entry door in the center. This door opens into the primary chamber of the first floor, which measures approximately 17 feet by 18 feet, and was heated by a fireplace that is surrounded by a simple, Greek Revival-inspired mantle. An enclosed, dog-leg staircase leads to the garret from this room. The smaller chamber measures approximately 13 ½ feet by 18 feet, and contains a door that leads to a shed-roofed addition, which was likely built in the early 20th century. The garret is divided into two rooms, and is lit by two casement windows on the east end (flanking the chimney) and one (off-center) casement window on the west end. The entire interior of the building is plastered or shows

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evidence of plastering, and riven lath can be seen in many sections of the house. Small, open porches are located on the front (west) façade and the rear (southeast) façade.

Based on the presence of plastered walls (even in the garret), it is unlikely that this dwelling was constructed for use by slaves, and may have been occupied by a member of the Moseley family or a plantation manager. In the mid-twentieth century, the house was used as a dwelling for employees of James W. Scott, particularly by a man known as “Uncle Eddie.”

Slave Cemetery, 19th Century, Contributing Site

According to local tradition, a slave cemetery is located on the grounds of *Annefield*, approximately 1,700 feet northeast of the main house, near Horsepen Creek (UTM 17S 0711948 4089808). This area is covered by Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), which is commonly used as a groundcover planting in Virginia cemeteries. A number of relatively young eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) trees now shade the site. Evidence of at least two graves can be found via the presence of standing fieldstones and slight depressions in the earth. However, a methodical survey of the site is likely to yield evidence of additional graves, as Hillery Goode owned more than forty slaves in 1860, and at least four were over sixty years of age at that time.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Constructed in 1858, *Annefield* is one of only two known Charlotte County plantation houses built in the style of Jacob W. Holt (1811-1880), a noted builder active in Southside Virginia and northern North Carolina during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century.⁴ This excellent example of the Italianate villas that were in vogue during the Civil War period in the Upper South, along with an intact collection of dependencies, represents a microcosm of antebellum plantation life in Southside Virginia. The property served as a seat for prominent area families from the mid 18th century well into the 20th century, and these personalities had not inconsiderable impacts on local and regional events. The most prominent owner of the land was local planter, businessman, and legislator, Hillery M.L. Goode, who commissioned the present house.

Because *Annefield* displays distinctive characteristics of the Italianate villa house form popular in the middle nineteenth century as interpreted by Jacob W. Holt, a master builder of the region, the property is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It is a locally significant exemplar of a relatively rare form of high-style architecture (within Charlotte County) that is the work of a master builder. The period of significance begins in 1830, the approximate year of construction of the early nineteenth century house on the property, and ends in 1954, the date of construction of the dairy barn, which is the most recently-built extant outbuilding that is part of the *Annefield* complex. In addition to the main house at *Annefield*, stylistic evidence suggests that Holt also designed and built the Kitchen/Quarter and the Smokehouse. Other secondary buildings and sites on the property contribute to Annefield's importance as a relatively intact antebellum farm complex in Charlotte County.

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Historical Context

In 1760, Abraham Martin (1716-1771) patented 4,060 acres of land (including 989 acres already patented in 1746) on Horsepen Creek in what was then Lunenburg County.⁵ In 1770, Martin conveyed 899 acres of this land to William Jameson (1745-1785), a native of Glasgow, Scotland.⁶ Jameson had married Anne Read, the daughter of Clement Read and Mary Hill of *Bushy Forest*. Jameson's alliance with a leading family in the county was an advantageous one, for he secured a number of important commissions in spite of his foreign birth, including County Justice (1772 and 1784), Vestryman of Cornwall Parish (1778), Escheator (1778), Militia Lieutenant (1778), and Militia Captain (1779).

It was Jameson who named the subject property *Annefield*, presumably in honor of his wife. The name first appears in the county records when the last will & testament of William Jameson (dated 28 July 1784) was proved on 2 September 1785. In anticipation of a journey overseas, Jameson wrote:

“Whereas I am about undertaking a voyage to Great Britain from which it may be the will of the Almighty I may never return... .To my wife Anne – my manor plantation and mansion house of Annefield, with all and sundry the appurtenances thereof during the term of her natural life... I leave to her disposal the Manor of *Annefield*, at her death, to which of our sons she thinks proper, still observing that the said plantation and original tract must be considered a part of such son's heritage or proportion of land.”⁷

Anne (Read) Jameson later married Col. Richard Elliott in 1787. On 16 March 1801, Anne Elliott, joined by her sons Clement R. Jameson and Edmund Jameson conveyed this land (apparently surveyed and found to be 908 acres and called by them the “Horsepen Plantation”) to Philip Goode, Sr. of Charlotte County. On 2 December 1805, Philip Goode conveyed the property to his two sons Thomas and Delanson Goode, who in turn conveyed it to their neighbor Jeremiah Williams in 1810. Williams died the next year, and the property passed to his daughter, Sarah Williams Hutcherson. After the death of Sarah's husband, Collier, she married Hillary Moseley, Sr. The early nineteenth century house that is located on the subject property was likely constructed during the Moseley's ownership. Evidence gleaned through deed research indicates that the site of the original (eighteenth century) house on *Annefield* is not located on the current property, so the house was probably not part of the original *Annefield's* domestic complex.

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In 1855, Richard E. Moseley (a son of Sarah and Hillary) conveyed 870 acres on big and little Horsepen Creeks to Hillery Mackiness Langston Goode, the youngest son of Hillery and Sarah (Bacon) Goode of Charlotte County.⁸ Goode was a prosperous planter and merchant, was named a County Justice in 1852 (but resigned in 1853), and served as Postmaster of Wylliesburg, Virginia in 1855. He later represented the citizens of Charlotte County in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1878 to 1881. Physical evidence (outlined in Section 7 and below) suggests that Goode commissioned prominent and fashionable builder Jacob W. Holt to construct a house on his land that befit his wealth and standing in the community. It is not known how Goode may have come to know Holt, but the builder was well-known throughout the greater region. Beginning in 1859, the value of buildings on Goode's 870 acre tract jumped from under \$1,000 to \$4,370, reflecting the construction of Goode's new "Italian Villa" by Holt.⁹

A portion of *Annefield's* significance is derived from the fact that it is a relatively rare example of the well-developed Italianate architectural style in Charlotte County. Elements of Jacob W. Holt's interpretation of the Italianate style within *Annefield* include a stereotypical Holt front entryway featuring double doors with arched panels, surrounded by arched sidelights, and a round-ended transom flanked by a pair of round "pinwheel" windows. Other features include a fenestration pattern displaying pairs of arched windows matching those found in the entryway, a deep, bracketed cornice, and a mantel design that seems to be unique to Holt: a progressively-styled Italianate mantel from William H. Ranlett's *The Architect* (volume I, plate 52) with the insertion of a Greek Revival-style frieze roll just above the firebox opening.

In 1907, J. Cullen Carrington compiled a "hand book of the county" that gave statistical information on commerce, agriculture, government, and other features of Charlotte County. In the book, Carrington displayed photographs of thirty-eight dwellings within the county that were either landmarks, residences of notable citizens, or (presumably) representative of better-quality housing within the area. Almost half of the dwellings included in this text date from the second half of the nineteenth century, and display characteristics of popular styles of the Victorian period. However, only four of the houses were of the Italianate style (*Arcadia*, *Beechenbrook*, *Red Oak Grove*, and *Belle Monte*).¹⁰

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In 1998, a survey of architectural resources in Charlotte County was conducted. Of the 306 buildings identified in the survey, the authors make a point to note that only one (*Arcadia*) was of the Italianate style.¹¹ While high-style Italianate dwellings were known in Charlotte County, it is clear that the style was not a major part of the typical architectural palette of the area.

Another factor contributing to the significance of *Annefield* is the house's attribution to Jacob W. Holt, a prominent master builder of Piedmont Virginia and North Carolina during the middle to late nineteenth century. Holt performed the overwhelming majority of his work in Mecklenburg County, Virginia and Warren County, North Carolina. Outside of Mecklenburg County, Holt is only credited with constructing (or influencing the construction of) nine Virginia houses. According to noted Holt scholar Catherine W. Bishir, only two Charlotte County houses (including *Annefield*) are attributed to the builder.¹²

Generally, buildings that are *attributed* to Holt are placed in this category because they possess stylistic similarities with other buildings that are *documented* to have been built by J.W. Holt. A prime example of a Holt-documented house is Dr. Robert D. Baskerville's *Eureka* in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. An 1857 contract between Baskerville and Holt specified the design to be a modified version of a plate in Ranlett's *Architect*. The building was to be completed by 15 August 1858 at a cost of \$4,885.00. While the floor plan of the villa described by Ranlett was used, the façade elevation was modified to suit the needs of the client. Mantels, windows, and other architectural details for *Eureka* did not follow Ranlett's specifications, but rather conformed in character to what Holt had included in previous buildings. According to Catherine Bishir, *Eureka* was "perhaps Holt's grandest private project, bearing the stamp of his standardized detail but in its dramatic towered form and atypical plan reflecting the productive cooperation of builder and adventuresome client." Franklin County, North Carolina's *Vine Hill* is also documented to have been built by Jacob W. Holt by a 5 September 1856 contract. The front entryway and Palladian windows of *Eureka* and *Vine Hill*, both documented Holt houses, are identical to that found at *Annefield*, an attributed Holt house.

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Jacob W. Holt was born in 1811 to David Holt (a carpenter) and Elizabeth McGehee of Prince Edward County, Virginia. By the time Jacob was in his middle teens, both parents had died, leaving him and his three siblings in the care of their uncle John McGehee. It is thought that Jacob and his brother Thomas apprenticed with area carpenter William A. Howard during this time. In 1838, Jacob married Aurelia Phillips, and two years later, was documented as controlling the largest non-farming cadre of laborers in the county, with nineteen free men and twenty nine male slaves. Despite his apparently large, if not successful, business, few examples of his Prince Edward County work are documented. For unknown reasons, Holt and a large group of other Prince Edward County craftsmen emigrated to Warrenton, North Carolina during the early 1840s. Warren was the wealthiest county in North Carolina, and Warrenton, which was home to approximately 1,000 residents, proved fertile ground for these craftsmen to prosper.

By 1845, Holt was in business with two Prince Edward brickmasons and plasterers, Edward T. Rice and Francis Woodson. Four years later, Jacob's younger brother, Thomas, who had previously lived in Lunenburg County, Virginia, joined him in Warrenton. The 1850 Census lists Holt with forty-two slaves and seventeen free whites in his employ. At first, Holt's buildings spoke the Greek Revival architectural language that was common to the region, but by the 1850s, he was producing buildings in what Catherine Bishir termed a more "eclectic Italianate style." Bishir noted that Holt's "bold, personalized style appealed to the region's thriving planters and merchants." By 1860, Holt had completed scores of residential and institutional buildings in Virginia and North Carolina, and a writer for the *North Carolina Standard Weekly* wrote that Holt was "one of the first architects in the state... ..he has put up many fine residences and public buildings in the eastern part of the state." In 1869, Holt moved to the Mecklenburg County, Virginia town that would later be renamed Chase City, and immediately began constructing a pair of houses for Pennsylvania developers John E. Boyd and George Endley. In 1870, the *Mecklenburg Herald* reported that Holt,

"master carpenter and genius," was "turning things upside down in Boydton." It continued, "we are satisfied that he can and does do more work than one can hire the labor by the day, and have it executed....Yes, give us plenty of mechanics, and we will make Boydton and Mecklenburg County look like a new country. See what Mr. Holt and his brawny armed assistants have done for Christiansville [Chase City]."

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By the mid-1870s, Holt built some of his most elaborate buildings in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. He died in 1880, leaving two sons, three grandsons, and a number of former employees in the building trade.¹³

In 1860, immediately following Holt's assistance in elevating H.M.L. Goode's status in the community via the construction of a fashionable dwelling, the U.S. Census indicated that Goode owned 42 slaves, 500 acres of improved land, 403 acres of unimproved land, and that the farm at *Annefield* was valued at \$18,000. His livestock were worth \$1,600, and included horses, cattle, oxen, mules, sheep, and pigs. The farm produced 528 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, and 18,000 pounds of tobacco. At least two of Goode's sons served in the Civil War just a few years later. Hillery Langston Goode (1846-1921 or 1925) attended the Virginia Military Institute (Class of 1867) and saw action at New Market, Virginia, along with other V.M.I. cadets in May of 1864. Richard Bennett Goode (1845-1913) enlisted in the First Richmond Howitzers at age 17, and saw action at Second Manassas, Orange Court House, Gettysburg, and was paroled at Appomattox. A third son, William E. Goode, may have served in the 52nd Virginia Regiment, but this is unconfirmed at this time.¹⁴

While little is known about Goode's activities in the Virginia House of Delegates, a small amount of information can be gleaned from contemporary newspaper accounts. The *Charlotte Gazette* certainly made no apologies for endorsing the conservative (Democrat) candidates for Virginia's Senate (J.W. Eggleston) and House of Delegates (H.M.L. Goode) in 1879:

“We place at the head of our columns this week the names of the Conservative nominees for the Senate and the House of Delegates. We do this with peculiar satisfaction, both from the conviction of the suitableness of the nominations, and the justness of the principles which these gentlemen represent. The circumstances of the times are somewhat peculiar; the questions which are being now agitated are questions which are diverting an unusual share of attention to Virginia; and both within and without the State no small degree of interest is felt in the action of the voters of this district. Upon the decision we are about to give will depend, in great measure, the future prosperity of our entire section, the growth and material interests of Charlotte and Mecklenburg.

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Of the nomination for the House, we need say little, nor have now space. Mr. Goode was a member of the last Legislature, he fully endorsed the resolutions in favor of the McCulloch bill passed at our Sept. Court; he caused the repeal of the Dog Tax law, but for this he will probably lose no votes among our colored friends.

Conservatives have only to choose between him and a Republican, and every vote not cast for him will be one vote cast for that party; and the colored people have to choose between one who has always been identified with their interests, understands their wants, has stood up for them, and a comparative stranger, whose only object is to get their votes.”¹⁵

One week later, the *Gazette* addressed the African Americans of Charlotte County (some of them likely former slaves of Goode’s):

“To the Colored People: The great questions in the present canvass affect the interests of all the colored people. What we need in our Senator and Delegate is some knowledge of our actual wants, and ability to meet them. Mr. Goode has proved himself the friend of the colored people; they know him, and we are sure we need not urge upon them the importance of sustaining him. The safety of the McCulloch bill will ensure the safety of the Schools, and advance the interests of the colored people in advancing the interests of Charlotte and Virginia.”¹⁶

The last mention of Goode’s political career in area newspapers comes in May of 1881 by stating that the “people of the county have testified their confidence in H.M.L. Goode, by electing him to the Legislature, and the people of Bacon have never been deceived by him in managing the affairs of the district.”¹⁷

Agriculture continued to be an integral part of life at *Annefield* during the 1880s, although at \$5,000, the farm was not as valuable as it was in the antebellum era. One hundred and fifty acres of the property were tilled, 20 acres were in meadows, and 100 acres were wooded. Generally, Goode owned less livestock than in 1860, and his grain production had declined as well. Fifteen acres of oats produced 60 bushels, 30 acres of corn produced 800 bushels, 11 acres of wheat produced 180 bushels, and 6 acres of tobacco produced 3,000 pounds (1/5 of 1860’s production). His orchard occupied at least 10 acres; 100 apple trees produced 500 bushels, and 100 peach trees produced 200 bushels.¹⁸

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Hillery M.L. Goode and his wife Sarah executed a Deed of Trust on 21 April 1870 with Zachariah Bugg to secure certain debts. Apparently they failed to meet the terms of this Deed of Trust, for in September 1882, 470 acres of the land was sold at public auction to John Booker of Richmond. The Trustee's Sale advertisement that appeared in the *Charlotte Gazette* of Thursday, August 3, 1882 read, in part:

At MOSSINGFORD DEPOT, R. & Dan R.R. The Tract of Land on which H.M.L. Goode now resides, containing 889 ½ acres, more or less, lying in Charlotte county, Va., not far from Mossingford, on the R. & D. R.R. The improvements consist of a nice dwelling of six rooms, with all convenient outhouses, barns, &c. Has a large and valuable Orchard. Portions of the tract are heavily timbered; has fine bottom land on Little and Big Horsepen Creeks. This is a truly valuable farm. It is susceptible to being divided into two tracts, and will be sold as such if desired by bidders. ¹⁹

The farm was indeed sold in two tracts, for the Land Tax Book for 1884 notes that Goode was taxed on 889½ acres of land on Horsepen Creek and his residence is given as Tennessee. In the Land Tax Book for 1885 he was taxed on 419½ acres and his residence is still given as Tennessee, with the records noting that 470 acres had been sold to John Booker of Richmond by W.E. Holmes, Special Commissioner. The property was almost immediately transferred to Robert D. Adams (b. 1834), a farmer, who held *Annefield* until 1908, when he and his wife Laura conveyed it to Henry C. Marshall (b. 1870), superintendent of the nearby State Experimental Farm, in 1910. In October of 1942, Marshall and his wife Emma Gray conveyed the property to James W. Scott (1901-1963) and Julia T. Scott. ²⁰ The Scott family held the property for 50 years, longer than any other owner.

In the 1940s, Mr. Scott was an entrepreneur—he was in the lumber business and bought *Annefield* primarily for the timber, because at that time it was cheaper to acquire forest land than to buy timber rights, so he amassed a fair amount of acreage during his long career. While he grew a small quantity of tobacco, Scott diversified the agricultural operation at *Annefield* into dairy cattle farming in the early 1950s, constructing the farm's large dairy barn in 1954.²¹ On his death, he left a farm to each of his children. In 1963, Scott devised *Annefield* to his eldest son, David Lee Scott. Julia survived him until 1990, and resided at *Annefield* for many years after James Scott's death.

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David Lee Scott was by profession a pharmacist, and during his ownership the farm fell into neglect. The property was held in trust for his four children until it was conveyed to four investors in 1992; the investors immediately conveyed the land lying south of Horsepen Creek to John and Anne Wilson of Wake Forest, North Carolina and the remainder to the Stanley Land & Lumber Company. By this time the land and house had been sorely neglected; Mr. & Mrs. Wilson carefully preserved the house and brought the land back to productivity as a cattle farm, and sold it to Stephen M. Ballard and Michael T. Leary in June of 2005.

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2. Bishir, Catherine W. Southern Built: American Architecture, Regional Practice. Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press. 2006. page 28.
3. Ibid., pages 27, 34, 45
4. Bishir, Catherine W. "Jacob W. Holt: An American Builder". Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Spring, 1981): pages 1-4
5. Virginia Land Office Patents Book 34, page 664 (reel 33-34). Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA
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7. Will Book 1, page 369, Charlotte County Clerk of Court
8. Deed Book 29, page 294, Charlotte County Clerk of Court
9. Charlotte County Land Tax Records, 1850-1880, Charlotte County Clerk of Court
10. Carrington, J. Cullen. Charlotte County, Virginia: Historical, Statistical, and Present Attractions. Richmond, Virginia: The Hermitage Press, Inc. 1907. pages 36, 51, 69, 109
11. Blanton, Alison S., Mary A. Zirkle, and Stacy L. Marshall. Historic Architectural Survey of Charlotte County, Virginia. Roanoke, Virginia: Hill Studio, P.C. 1998. page 48. The author of this Nomination also considers *Red Oak Grove* and *Beechenbrook*, which are both included in the survey, to be Italianate style dwellings.
12. Bishir, Catherine W. "Jacob W. Holt: An American Builder". Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Spring, 1981): page 3.
13. Ibid., pages 1-5.
14. 1860 United States Census, Slave Schedule and Agriculture Schedule. Hillery Langston Goode's service record is located on the Virginia Military Institute Web Site (<http://www1.vmi.edu/archiverosters/Details.asp?ID=2888&rform=search>) accessed 29 May 2009. Information on Richard Bennett Goode: Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, Vol IV (Lyon G. Tyler, ed., NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1915) p. 441
15. *Charlotte Gazette*, 2 October 1879
16. Ibid., 9 October 1879
17. Ibid., 19 May 1881
18. 1880 United States Census, Agriculture Schedule
19. *Charlotte Gazette*, 3 August 1882
20. Deed Book 107, page 143, Charlotte County Clerk of Court

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21. Interviews with Mrs. Kay Lucado, grand-daughter of James W. Scott and local history author Tim Ailsworth, her cousin
(and a grand-son of J.W. Scott)

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Verbal Boundary Description

See attached sketch and USGS Topographic Maps for additional detail. The subject property includes the tax map parcel within the County of Charlotte identified as 72-A-015.

This nominated property is roughly bounded by Sunny Side Road (State Route 612) on the south and Horsepen Creek on the north. UTM coordinates of the outer boundaries of this property follow:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Route 612 at:	A	17S	0711385	4088987
Running northward to:	B	17S	0711370	4089367
Running westward to:	C	17S	0711124	4089457
Thence running up Horsepen Creek along its meanders to:	D	17S	0712045	4089854
Thence running to a point on the north side of Route 612:	E	17S	0712222	4088893
Thence running along Route 612 to:	F	17S	0711796	4088716
Thence continuing along Route 612 to the beginning				

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries form the core of the *Annefield* farm since the 19th century, and encompass all known buildings, structures, and sites associated with the property.

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Photo Captions

Information Common to All Images

Property Name: **Annefield**

Town, County, State: **County of Charlotte, VA**

Photographer: **W. Scott Smith**

Photo Captions:

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0001.tif

Front (east) Façade

Date: March 2009

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0002.tif

North Façade

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0003.tif

South Façade

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0004.tif

Rear (west) Façade

Date: January 2009

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0005.tif

Front Entryway Detail

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0006.tif

Staircase Detail, 1st Floor

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0007.tif

Mantel & Fireplace, Southeast Parlor, 1st Floor

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0008.tif

Mantel & Fireplace, North Bedroom, 2nd Floor

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0009.tif

Mantel & Fireplace, Dining Room, 1st Floor

Date: April 2008

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VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0010.tif

Kitchen & Quarter, east façade

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0011.tif

Smokehouse, east façade

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0012.tif

Office, south façade

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0013.tif

Dairy Barn, east facade

Date: April 2008

VA_CharlotteCounty_Annefield_0014.tif

Early 19th Century House, west facade

Date: April 2008

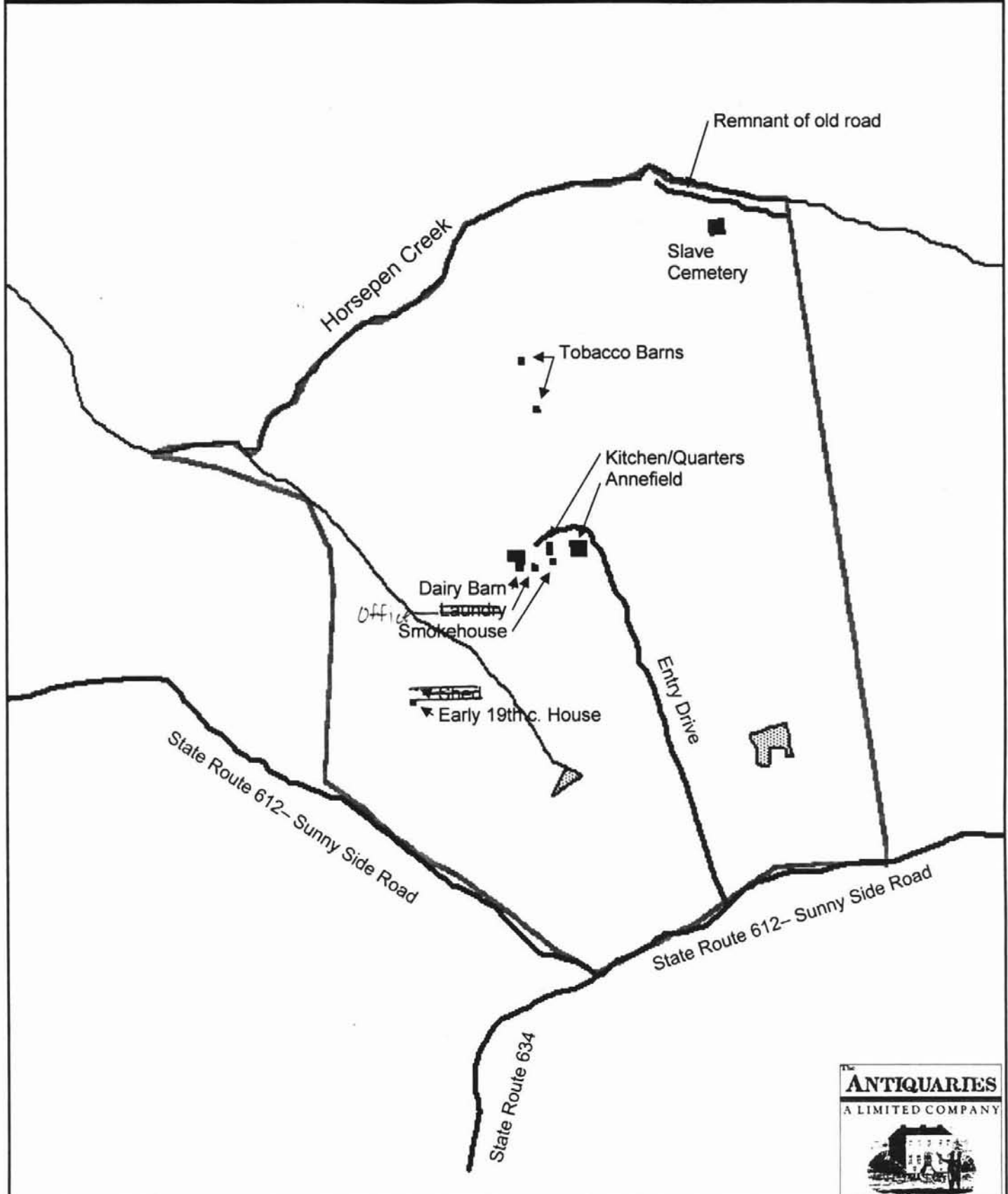
Figure 1. Annefield, Site Plan.

Annefield

Site Plan

Charlotte County, Virginia

DHR # 019-5208



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Data Zoom 14-0



B-175
0711370
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