

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Woodstock

and/or common

2. Location

street & number W. side NC 258; 0.2 mi. S. of jct. w/SR 1118 ___ not for publication

city, town Scotland Neck _x_ vicinity of congressional district Second

state North Carolina code 37 county Halifax code 083

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_x_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
x building(s)	_x_ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_x_ private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_x_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Samuel M. Hanff, Messrs. Samuel and Isaac Hall Hanff

street & number Route 1, Woodstock

city, town Scotland Neck ___ vicinity of state NC 27874

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Halifax County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Halifax state NC

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes x no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Woodstock, located amid a grove of large trees and in front of its remaining collection of outbuildings, stands at the end of a lane that runs through the flat farmland of Halifax County. From Woodstock are visible or nearly so the related Smith family plantation houses Magnolia and the ruins of Kelvin Grove, as well as Trinity Church, longtime focus of Smith Family church activity. In earlier years the road (now highway NC 258) the buildings face was lined by plantation seats for some miles, for this was an important center of the plantation gentry culture. Of these only Woodstock and Magnolia still stand.

Woodstock is a spacious two-story frame dwelling reflecting several phases of construction. It is believed that the earliest (ca. 1783) component of the house survives as the core of the present dwelling, including the north front room, part of the rear north room, and the hall. A second phase extended the house to the rear, and another expansion added the two rooms to the south and raised the roofline to create the present villa composition. Also, two wings--a kitchen and a nursery--were extended to the rear of the house flanking a rear porch.

The finish of the house reflects several eras of building. From the early construction phases--perhaps the 1783 original construction and possibly an early nineteenth century effort as well--survive handsome raised panel doors, many with HL hinges, molded and mitered three-part frames, and other details. Particularly interesting are the handling of the rear doorway and the two handsome and elaborate Federal mantels, which link the house architecturally to the Hermitage in nearby Tillery vicinity. The rear doorway (perhaps moved from its original position in the front when the house was remodeled) is a double one, surmounted by a transom composed of seven lights with arched heads forming an arcade; the outer lights have arched sides as well.

The most elaborate mantel, located in upstairs room but moved from downstairs, has a reeded surround, slim pilasters with arched reeded panels and crisp rosettes, and a reeded central table with central rosettes. This, like the doorway, resembles the woodwork at the Hermitage, dated 1810 and built for Thomas Blount Hill and may be the work of a single craftsman. A less elaborate Federal mantel is present in the rear, south room as well.

The house was expanded in the mid-nineteenth century to a romantic villa whose design was apparently inspired by plate in William Ranlett's The Architect (1847). The double pile block is three bays wide and two large bays deep. A shallow gable roof with wide broad eaves is broken in front by a central gable and punctuated by interior chimneys symmetrically placed. A one-story porch carries across the facade.

Round-arched windows occur on the most visible sides of the house--the front, most of the south side, and the front bays of the north side. A two-story bay window defines the front bay of the south side of the dwelling. The round-arched windows occur principally in pairs, but triplets fill the front central bays at second and gable levels, and single ones occur on the north side and the upper story of the south side. Arched blinds are generally present. The other windows are plain rectangular ones with various sash.

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The central doorway has heavy molded elements enframing a double door and side-lights, corner lights, and transom, of typically mid-nineteenth century design.

The porch sheltering the lower facade has paneled posts with caps, carrying a wide cornice that arches slightly at the posts, where it is accented by small brackets. Linking the posts, a balustrade encloses the porch; it consists of a continuous arcade of balusters.

The interior now follows a central hall plan two rooms deep, with a pair of arches defining the middle of the hall. Rising front to back in the hall is an open-string stair with heavy turned newel, gently ramped handrail, and slim balusters. An arched doorway occurs beneath this stair. In the rear hall, reached by a door with HL hinges, is a smaller, enclosed stair rising back to front.

Most of the finish visible in the house is of rather heavy mid-nineteenth century character, including heavy molded or paneled baseboards, the front room mantels, and the frames around the arched windows. The front windows are full length with jib sections beneath them, which slide into the wall to create doorways to the porch. A handsome, elaborate black marble mantel graces the parlor. Upstairs, the finish is simpler and slightly earlier in style, a typical approach to less public rooms.

To the rear of the house, standing amid large oak trees, and arranged in a row parallel to the rear elevation is a collection of outbuildings. The early dairy, a tall frame structure, still stands. Other later frame outbuildings include a smokehouse, an office, and other functional structures. Some distance farther to the rear were the slave houses, frame structures, the last of which burned in 1971.

Equally as important as the architectural character of Woodstock is the surviving landscape design, attributed to Joseph Blount Cheshire, the minister of nearby Trinity Church and student of landscape gardening and horticulture.

At Woodstock the landscape design, principally disposed to the front of the house, consists of circular and diagonal patterns. A large circular path dominates the space in front of the house and smaller circular paths flank it near the house. From the outer portions of the big circle, diagonal lanes lined by cedar hedges lead out to the road. The remaining plantings are varied. Douglas firs and four California cedars stand in the midst of the major circle, and two great magnolia grandiflora flanked by crepe myrtles rise within the circle but near and framing the house. Live oaks punctuate the approaches of the cedar hedges. Two rows of six hollies--once twelve named for the apostles, six having died--occur in a long diagonal row to the southeast. Bulbs, low flowering shrubs, and other elements carry out the planting scheme.

The structures of course are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structures. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

Woodstock, a plantation house reflecting several phases of construction, stands amid its handsomely landscaped setting in the flat farmland of Halifax County. It is one of the few survivors of the many notable plantations with their substantial dwellings that dominated the land north of Scotland Neck during the flush years before the Civil War. Probably built in the late eighteenth century for John Drew and with some components surviving from the first phases of building, the house was dramatically remodeled in the late 1840s or 1850s for Richard H. Smith and Sally Hall Smith. The Smiths created an impressive romantic villa, apparently inspired by William Ranlett's pattern book, The Architect. The broadly overhanging roof with front central gable, many arched windows, and bracketed porch recall the popularity of the villa style in the antebellum era. Mature trees including magnolias, cedars, live oaks, firs, and crepe myrtles together with circular paths and diagonal lanes reflect the work of Episcopal rector Joseph Blount Cheshire, whose interest in landscape design and horticulture influenced many of the gentry's treatment of their plantation seats. The house has remained in the hands of descendants of Richard H. Smith.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the antebellum prosperity and social history of the plantation gentry and economy that dominated Halifax County and much of the Roanoke Valley in the years before the Civil War, and with the continued agricultural economy of that region.
- B. Associated with the locally prominent Smith family and with the landscape designs and influence of Episcopal rector Joseph Blount Cheshire.
- C. Embodies distinctive features of a local craftsman's interpretation of early Federal/late Georgian decorative motifs in the original and early woodwork; embodies a local adaptation of the romantic villa style popularized by the works of William Ranlett, A.J. Downing, and others--here in regionally unusual departure from the more typical Greek Revival style dominant in the neighborhood in the antebellum era; and embodies important aspects of antebellum interest, generated by Dr. Cheshire, in landscape gardening and horticulture.
- D. May contain information about antebellum plantation life in the sites of outbuildings including known kitchen, office, and slave dwelling sites, as well as other aspects of an agrarian lifestyle.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:

Much of the information in the following report was taken from Claiborne Thweatt Smith, Jr., Smith of Scotland Neck: Planters on the Roanoke (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1976) and used with permission of the author. It reflects oral tradition and documentary research and is a reliable source. For this report, the researcher has supplemented the story of Woodstock with additional documentary research and with information provided by Julia Smith Brodie of Scotland Neck, great granddaughter of Richard Henry Smith of Woodstock.

A minimum of footnotes occur in this report; except where stated otherwise, factual information was taken from Dr. Smith's book. To avoid excessive repetition of documentation, all references to Smith of Scotland Neck as a source have been omitted.

* * * * *

Woodstock, near Scotland Neck in Halifax County, has been identified with Richard Henry Smith and his descendants for more than 130 years, but the nucleus of the present house was erected in 1783, according to a brick in the chimney. The early history of the structure is vague, but John Drew, Jr., apparently built the house on land which he had received from his father.¹ While considerable information could be found about other members of the Drew family, John Drew, Jr., remained somewhat mysterious.

Son of John Drew, Sr., a prosperous Virginia merchant who had moved to Bertie County, North Carolina, before the American Revolution, John Drew, Jr. moved to Halifax County in the waning days of the war. He built his house on land adjoining that of Marmaduke Norfleet whose family had been among the pioneer settlers of the county.² Norfleet's oldest daughter, Lucy, eloped with John Drew, Jr. in 1802 when she was fifteen, thereby creating a local scandal. Norfleet disapproved of the marriage and disinherited his daughter.³ So great was his anger that he named his last child, born after the marriage, Lucy as if his oldest daughter never existed. Lucy Norfleet Drew may not have lived at Woodstock because of its proximity to her father's home. The year after their marriage, John Drew sold the eighty-six acre tract to Peyton Randolph Tunstall.⁴

Tunstall was born in 1777, son of a prominent Virginia family. By 1800 he had moved to Halifax County where he married Rebecca Bryan.⁵ Along with W.R. Smith, Sr., and others, he became a trustee of the Vine Hill Academy.⁶ While Tunstall resided at Woodstock, most of his landholdings and his ninety-five slaves were in Northampton County. For a time he prospered and apparently made some improvements to the house, enlarging its size and adding many of its Federal period features. Tradition believes that Tunstall constructed a two room cottage, locally called the "office" (which stood for many years towards the rear of the house), but the purpose for the structure remains clouded. Some have long thought that Tunstall was a physician and that the little building served as his office, thus the name⁷; however, a family genealogy shows that Dr. P.R. Tunstall was the nephew of P.R. Tunstall of Woodstock, and that

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he practiced medicine primarily in Nash County.⁸ If he ever lived with his uncle at Woodstock or was given office space on the grounds, it does not show up in the documentary records.

By 1826 Tunstall found himself heavily in debt and mortgaged his property to M.H. Pettway, sheriff of Halifax County.⁹ The Tunstall property, including his late residence, was sold at public auction on December 1, 1827, to Thomas Cox for \$1,950, well below its actual value.¹⁰

Thomas Cox was born in Plymouth, North Carolina. On February 15, 1820, he married Olivia Norfleet, fourth daughter of Marmaduke Norfleet whose home adjoined the Woodstock plantation. The Coxes moved into Woodstock in 1827, and on March 11, 1832, in what is now the dining room, their son William Ruffin Cox was born. W.R. Cox later distinguished himself as a general in the Army of Northern Virginia.¹¹ Thomas Cox faced serious financial difficulties; by selling off most of the property his wife Olivia brought to the marriage, he held on to Woodstock until his death in 1836. Debts against the estate still exceeded the assets, and to preserve the property for her daughter, Hannah Norfleet Gee purchased it and gave it back to Olivia.¹² For a few years the widow tried to make the plantation work but decided to sell in 1842 to William Ruffin Smith, Sr. Olivia Norfleet Cox then moved to Tennessee with her family.

W.R. Smith, Sr., bought the homeplace and 180 acres of surrounding land.¹³ It is believed that his son, Richard Henry Smith, Sr., and his family were living in the house several years before Richard gained title through the will of his father in 1845. In addition, R.H. Smith, Sr., inherited the Temple Farm, a plantation called Pine Tree, all the land on the new road leading from Kehukee to Cypress Swamp, all the slaves then in Richard's possession, and \$9,500 cash.¹⁴ By 1845, Richard Henry Smith was already a wealthy planter.

Richard Henry Smith, Sr., was born May 10, 1812, at his father's residence on the site of the later Magnolia. He was educated locally at Vine Hill Academy and Hyde Park, a classical school in upper Halifax County, and later at the Oxford Academy in Oxford, North Carolina. In 1828 he entered the University of North Carolina where he shared a room with Thomas Blount Hill, Jr., son of T.B.Hill of the Hermitage near Tillery.¹⁵ Smith remained loyal to his alma mater and in 1860 was elected vice-president of the Alumni Association, and in 1889 gave a short address at the commencement which was combined with the centennial celebration of the university's charter.

Shortly after graduation, Richard H. Smith married Sally Hall, daughter of Judge John Hall of Warrenton. A few years later he moved his family to Woodstock and began improving the house and grounds. Between 1842 and 1860, Smith enlarged the house in the then popular "Italian Villa" style with bays and arched windows. A new front was added and portions of the old front were removed to the rear of the house.¹⁶ The ornamental grounds were laid out by Dr. Joseph B. Cheshire, who also planned the grounds for Magnolia about the same time. A screen of holly trees on the northeast side were named for the twelve apostles. Only six remain and the family claims that "Judas" was the first to die. The large grove to the rear of the house was for many

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years used for the annual Sunday School picnics of Trinity Church, of which Richard Smith was a founder and senior warden for forty years. Immediately to the rear of the house was a dairy (still standing), a smokehouse (destroyed), and the "office".¹⁷ When the sons of Richard Smith reached a certain age they were allowed to move into the "office" as a prerogative of approaching manhood. Weldon, the youngest son, lived there until his death in 1885. Beyond the grove stood the slave houses, none of which remains today.

As a planter, Richard Henry Smith, Sr., was the most successful of the sons of William Ruffin Smith, Sr. At the peak of his prosperity, Richard owned 10,000 acres of land, 207 slaves, and 50 slave houses. Before the Civil War began his plantation was valued at \$100,000 not counting the value of his slaves.¹⁸ His wealth and influence led him reluctantly into politics. For many years he served as a justice of the Halifax County Court and was elected to two non-consecutive terms in the General Assembly. In 1861 he served as a county delegate to the convention that voted for secession, though he voted against the action.¹⁹ Smith was active in national and state councils of the Episcopal Church, serving for fifty-nine years as a member of the Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina and for twenty-five years as a lay delegate to the General Convention of the national church. Particularly memorable was his participation as lay delegate to the General Convention held in Philadelphia in 1865, a meeting which succeeded in reconciling divisions of the church caused by the war. Smith later published a pamphlet in 1882 recalling this experience, The Organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States A. D. and Its Reunion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States A. D. 1865. He was a director of the Asylum for the Insane at Raleigh for many years after the war, and he was on the board at the time of his death. During his life, Woodstock was always open to visitors, and overnight guests frequently enjoyed his hospitality for several months before departure.²⁰

Like other members of his family, Richard Henry Smith, Sr. suffered severe economic reverses as a result of the Civil War. Smith had signed numerous notes for friends and relatives in the prosperous antebellum years. The war rendered the notes, worth thousands of dollars, uncollectible. Furthermore, Smith's productive plantations had supplied the state of North Carolina with \$750,000 worth of food and supplies to carry on the military campaigns. Repudiation of the state debt after the war brought on bankruptcy for the once wealthy planter. He turned to his son, Isaac Hall Smith, for support of himself and his unmarried children. From 1873 until 1879 the father became indebted to his son in the amount of \$1,453 and in 1879 deeded Woodstock and the surrounding 250 acres to his son.²¹

When Smith died in Raleigh in 1893, the journal of the Annual Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina devoted a full page to "resolutions of respect" for him. As it recalled, "His large and growing fortune was swept away by the results of the war and the misfortunes of his friends, but with his loss, his honor, and self-respect and the confidence and admiration of those who knew him suffered no diminution. Some men, indeed, who witnessed his cheerful resignation under the hand of adversity, were drawn closer to him."

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Isaac Hall Smith was born at Woodstock on January 9, 1848, the fourth son of Richard Henry and Sally Hall Smith. Not old enough to join the Confederate Army during the Civil War, he was a member of the home guard and at the end of the war entered the University of North Carolina where he remained until 1868. Like many of his family, he was a strong churchman and served as a vestryman and senior warden for Trinity Parish. On January 10, 1871, Isaac Hall Smith married Sally Collins Baker and the couple made their home at Woodstock. There Isaac lived until his death in 1919, farming the land that had come to him from his father. Between 1900 and 1903 I. H. Smith sold interests in his property to his children Isaac, Jr., Sally, and Mary W., who eventually assumed joint ownership of the estate.²²

An important member of the household during the time of Isaac was Katie Dixon, a black servant. She entered the employ of the Smith family as a young girl and remained until her death. The small room off the nursery was hers until she moved into a room in the office to the rear of the house.²³

Isaac Hall Smith's daughter, Blanche Baker Smith, married the Reverend Samuel Hanff, an Episcopal clergyman, in 1910, and the couple lived in various North Carolina towns. Reverend Hanff died in 1919 and Blanche and her children returned home to Woodstock to live with her parents and her sister Mary Weldon Smith. A few months later I. H. Smith died leaving the care of Woodstock to the three women, of whom Blanche exhibited the best capabilities.²⁴ As mistress of Woodstock she was a gracious hostess and kept the place as her ancestors had left it. In the early 1940s, Isaac Hall Smith, Jr., retired from service with the Norfolk and Western Railroad and came to live at Woodstock with his sisters. Isaac Hall, Jr., died in 1953 at the age of seventy four.²⁵ Blanche Smith Hanff continued to live at Woodstock with her son, Samuel M. Hanff, Jr., and his family until her death in 1972 at age ninety.

Samuel M. Hanff, Jr. was born ^{August 16, 1913.} ~~June 30, 1911.~~ He attended the Virginia Episcopal School and the University of North Carolina. After serving as an army major in World War II, he returned to Scotland Neck to farm the family property. As had his ancestors before him, he produced mainly cotton, though more recent years saw the introduction of soybeans and peanuts as supplemental crops.²⁶ In 1961, he acquired the property interests of his aunts, and upon the death of his mother in 1972, Hanff became full owner of the Woodstock home tract and river plantation.²⁷ Sam Hanff died on September 23, 1978. Woodstock is now the home of his widow, Hazel Wommack Hanff, and his sons, I. Hall Hanff and Samuel Hanff, who continue to operate the family farm.

FOOTNOTES

1. John Drew had received extensive land grants from Lord Granville and had also purchased a sizable tract from Samuel Ruffin. Halifax County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Deed Book 2, pp. 87, 455, hereinafter cited as Halifax County Deed Book.

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2. For location of the properties, see deed from Drew to Tunstall in Halifax County Deed Book 19, p. 148.
3. See will of Marmaduke Norfleet (copy of original) in Halifax County Records, Wills, State Archives, Raleigh.
4. Halifax County Deed Book 27, p. 87.
5. Whit Morris, The First Tunstalls in Virginia and Some of Their Descendants (San Antonio: The Clegg Company, 1950), 76, hereinafter cited as Morris, The First Tunstalls.
6. Raleigh Star, March 6, 1812. Brief history of Vine Hill Academy contained in family papers and scrapbook now in possession of Julia Boyd Smith Brodie of Scotland Neck, hereinafter cited as Smith Family Papers.
7. Clipping in Smith Family Papers. Newspaper and date unknown.
8. Morris, The First Tunstalls, 40, 52.
9. Halifax County Deed Book 27, p. 87; and Morris, The First Tunstalls, 75.
10. Halifax County Deed Book 29, p. 101.
11. For a biographical sketch of William Ruffin Cox, see S. A. Ashe (ed.), Biographical History of North Carolina From Colonial Times to the Present (Greensboro: Van Noppen, 8 vols., 1905-1917), I, 226-237.
12. Deeds for these transactions in possession of the Hanff family of Woodstock. See Sam Hanff to Larry Tise, June, 1977, letter in Woodstock File, Survey and Planning Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Hanff to Tise. See also dower to Olivia Cox in Halifax County Deed Book 29, p. 417.
13. Halifax County Deed Book 31, p. 214.
14. Halifax County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Will Book 4, p. 244.
15. Sketch of Smith's early life from "Autobiography of Richard Henry Smith" in Smith Family Papers.
16. Interview with Julia Boyd Smith Brodie, September 20, 1979, hereinafter cited as Brodie interview.
17. A new smokehouse was erected earlier in the twentieth century and stands beside the old dairy. The original smokehouse was to the rear of the more

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recent structure. Interview with I. Hall Hanff and Hazel W. Hanff, son and widow respectively of Sam Hanff, Jr., September 20, 1979, hereinafter cited as Hanff interview.

18. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: North Carolina - Halifax County, Agricultural Schedule, 19 (Eastern District), and Slave Schedule.
19. John Cheney, Jr. (ed.), North Carolina Government 1585-1974 (Raleigh: Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), 317, 321, 323, 386, 824; and Smith Family Papers.
20. Smith Family Papers; and Brodie interview.
21. Halifax County Deed Book 54, p. 677; and Brodie interview.
22. Halifax County Deed Book 134, p. 16; and Deed Book 157, pp. 464, 466.
23. The member was Blanche Baker Bonner who grew up at Woodstock. She was the daughter of Blanche Smith Hanff and the Rev. Samuel Hanff. Quote taken from Dr. Smith's book. See preface.
26. Hanff interview.
27. Halifax County Deed Book 658, p. 86; Deed Book 663, p. 167; and Hanff to Tise.

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- Ashe, S. A., ed. Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. 8 vols. Greensboro: Van Noppen, 1905-1917.
- Brodie, Julia Boyd Smith. Interview, September 20, 1979.
- Cheney, Jr., John, ed. North Carolina Government 1585-1974. Raleigh: Department of the Secretary of State, 1975.
- Halifax County Records
Deeds
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Superior Court Records
Wills
- Hanff, I. Hall and Hazel W. Interview, September 20, 1979.
- Morris, Whit. The First Tunstalls in Virginia and Some of Their Descendants. San Antonio: The Clegg Company, 1950.

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Raleigh Star, March 6, 1812. Microfilm in State Archives, Raleigh.

Smith, Jr., Claiborne Thweatt. Smith of Scotland Neck: Planters on the Roanoke.
Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1976.

Smith Family Papers. Portion in possession of Julia Boyd Smith Brodie of Scotland Neck.

United States Census Records, 1860. Agricultural and Slave Schedules, Halifax County, North Carolina.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Appear at end of footnotes.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property — Approx. 150 acres

Quadrangle name Scotland Neck, NC

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 8 2 2 4 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 3 9 8 0</u>	B	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 8 2 6 2 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 3 8 7 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 8 2 6 8 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 3 6 6 0</u>	D	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 8 2 9 0 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 3 1 8 0</u>
E	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 8 2 5 2 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 2 8 8 0</u>	F	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 8 2 1 1 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 3 5 2 0</u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification The area included in the Woodstock nomination is shown on the attached USGS map and represents that portion of the earlier and much larger plantation which is still associated with the house and owned by descendants of Richard Henry Smith.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

Architectural description:	Historical significance:
name/title <u>Catherine W. Bishir, Head</u>	<u>Claiborne T. Smith and Jerry L. Cross, Research</u>
organization <u>Division of Archives and History</u>	date <u>May 1980</u>
<u>Archaeology and Historic Preservation</u>	
street & number <u>Survey and Planning Branch</u>	telephone <u>(919) 733-6545</u>
<u>109 East Jones Street</u>	
city or town <u>Raleigh</u>	state <u>North Carolina 27611</u>

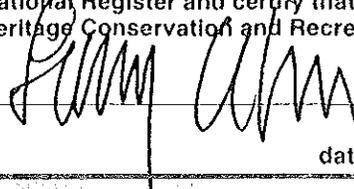
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 25, 1980

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

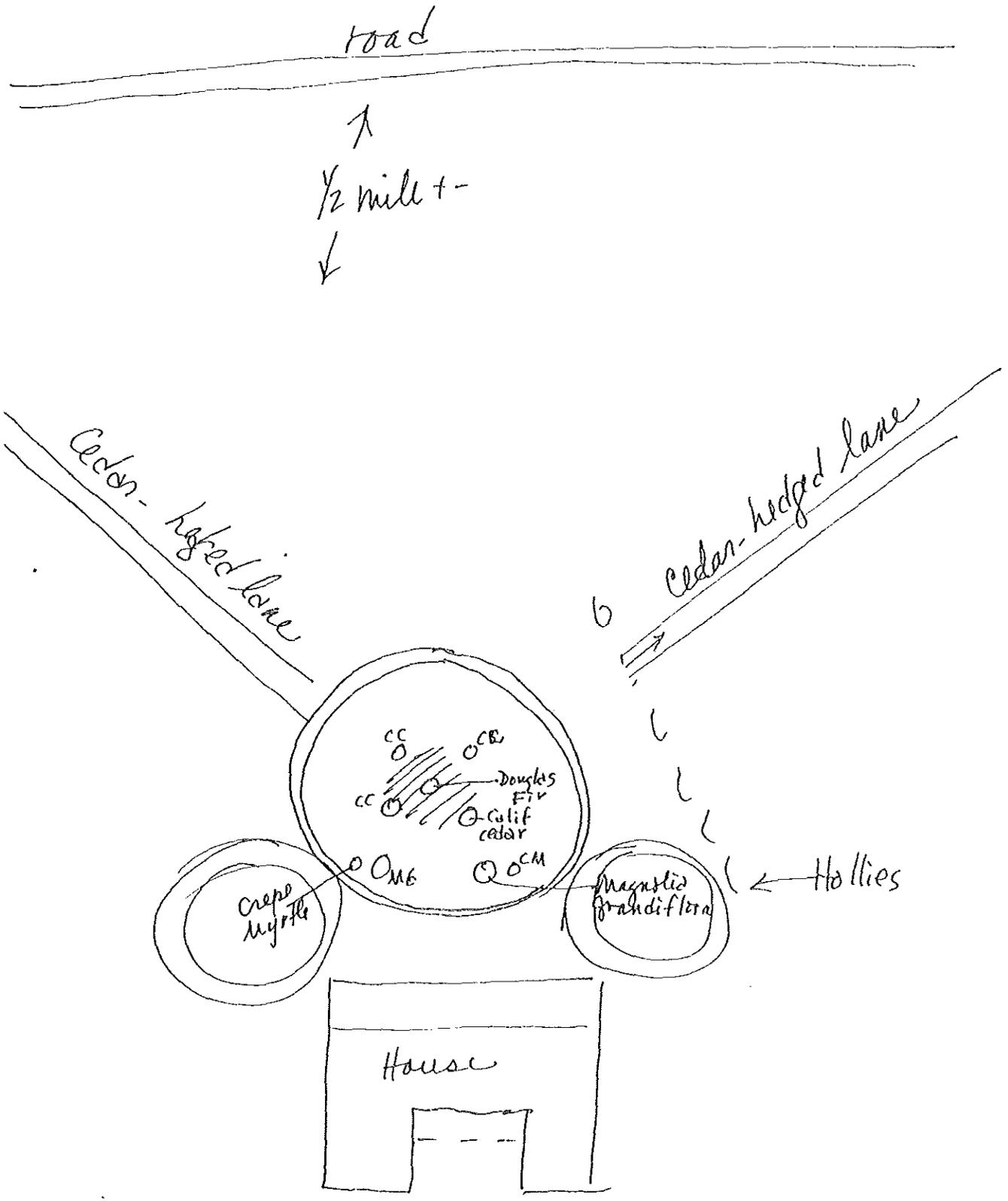
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Sketch of site at Woodstock
not to scale



to slave houses
↓

site kitchen
smokehouse
dairy
etc