

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

GLENWOOD

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

## STREET &amp; NUMBER

N. side SR 1549 at junction with SR 1566

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

## CITY, TOWN

Enon

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Eighth

## STATE

North Carolina

CODE

037

COUNTY

Yadkin

CODE

197

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
		<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XNO	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

## NAME

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Boyd

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. North

## STREET &amp; NUMBER

Route 2, Box 295

Route 2, Box 296

## CITY, TOWN

East Bend

East Bend, North Carolina 27018

## STATE

NC 27018

X VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

## COURTHOUSE,

## REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Yadkin County Courthouse

## STREET &amp; NUMBER

## CITY, TOWN

Yadkinville

## STATE

NC 27055

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

## TITLE

## DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

## CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED slightly
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In 1851 Tyre Glen and his wife Martha Bynum Glen moved into Glenwood, a stately Greek Revival mansion in Yadkin County, just across the Yadkin River from Forsyth County. Although located in an isolated area of northwestern Piedmont North Carolina not noted for its great plantations, Glenwood was the seat of an estate of approximately 3500 acres which housed almost 200 slaves. Inspection of the house reveals the care with which the construction was carried out and the attention to detail that guided the work. In 1922, Tyre Glen, Jr., related his knowledge of the building of the house to Dr. Howard Rondthaler:

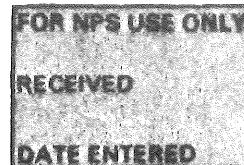
It was all built by hand. The materials were all hand cut or sawed and hand finished. The foundations are of hand dressed rock. The chimneys, the fireplaces, 11 in number, the hearths, and the fireplace facings are all of soapstone. It required two years to cut, and shape and season the soapstone for this work. The building is all of the best forest pine. This, too, was cut, sawed and cured in father's drykiln over a direct fire. The cherry doors, thirty-two in number, were sawed from cherry trees down in the old meadow and the lumber was cured by the same process. Each door is neatly paneled and hand made. The home is two and one-half stories high with 15 rooms. Each room is twenty feet square, with extra high pitch ceilings. The halls are 37 feet long and 13 feet wide, and the flights of stairs are very wide, spacious. You know, it required five years to complete this house and today there is not any sign of shrinkage in any of the materials, although it was erected seventy-one years ago. I do not believe that it will need any repair work for the next fifty years.<sup>1</sup>

Approached by a circular driveway and walk lined with the ancient boxwoods said to have been imported by Tyre Glen from England,<sup>2</sup> Glenwood stands with its original kitchen and earlier cottage in what is still a rural area of North Carolina. The facade of Glenwood is distinguished by a well-executed, heavy pedimented Greek Doric portico. Four fluted columns carry an entablature ornamented with widely spaced triglyphs and plain metopes. Sheltered by the portico, the entrance consists of a two-leaf, single panel door flanked by tall sidelights and a transom overlight of similar design. The doorknobs and bellpull are of German silver plate, presumably original to the house.

Utilizing frame construction with sheathing of weatherboards, Glenwood is built on the center hall plan and is three bays wide by two bays deep--a standard mid-19th century format. The fenestration consists of six-over-six sash-type windows in deep, symmetrically molded surrounds with slatted blinds. Plain cornerposts carry the hip roof which features rafter end eaves rather than an entablature and cornice. The tin roof is pierced by three tall, hooded chimneys, two of which are visible from the facade elevation; the third chimney rises from a rear two-story wing which contains the kitchen and a second floor study, both of which were originally servants' rooms. The wing is contemporary with the main block of the house. At the rear, a wide porch with a shed roof carried by plain Doric columns and a simple balustrade wraps around two sides of the wing.

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Of particular note is the stone foundation upon which the entire structure rests. The portico foundation is of dressed soapstone, while the remainder of the house is carried on a foundation of dressed granite ashlar. The rear porch is carried upon brick piers, leaving a breezeway through which is the exterior access to the basement.

The generous scale of Glenwood's exterior is continued in the interior, with its large center hall, as Mr. Glen noted, thirty-seven feet long by thirteen feet wide. The stair is an open string with pine treads, cherry risers, and a simple newel and square balusters, also of cherry. It rises toward the rear from the east portion of the hall through two landings and a final rise toward the front of the house. The door surrounds in the stair hall consist of bold, symmetrically molded quirk ogee designs with plain corner blocks similar to designs found in the nineteenth century pattern books of Asher Benjamin. The robust nature of the surrounds is continued in the heavy, molded baseboards. The doors in the hall, as in the rest of the house, are of cherry and consist of two flat panels. During restoration, a new crown molding was added to the stair hall and panelling was installed unobtrusively on either side of the entrance door, disguising the plumbing for the upstairs bathroom.

The large rooms of the house have, like the stair hall, walls sheathed in plaster over sawn laths. They retain most of the original woodwork, but some has been replaced out of necessity. In addition, some rooms have received recent embellishment. The dining room has been treated with a paneled overmantel and heavy dentiled crown molding, while in other rooms, such as the library, the mantels have been replaced and some paneling and other fixtures including bookcases, have been added. The surviving woodwork, however, is of equal quality to that of the stair hall, and exhibits a variety of molding motifs, including cyma recta and astragal forms, and simple Greek Revival mantels. A particularly notable feature of the house is the delicate ornamental plaster medallion on the ceiling of the ladies' parlor. In addition, there is some surviving evidence of marbleizing, for the baseboards and mantel in the present kitchen retain this decoration where they have not been painted.

The second floor, originally consisting of four bedrooms and a servant's room, has been altered somewhat due to the need for the addition of a bathroom. This change was unobtrusively made by moving the original bookcases in the stair hall forward, allowing the placement of the bathroom behind them. Other changes consist of new crown molding in one of the bedrooms and a flight of stairs which ascend through the former servants' rooms from the first floor to the attic. Like the downstairs rooms, however, the bedrooms retain most of the original woodwork which is of a simpler Greek Revival design.

The basement of the house, composed of several rooms off of a central hallway, evokes the practical nature and purpose of its original construction. Designed to meet the needs of storage and other necessities of the management of a large household and the many guests entertained there, the rooms have brick floors and open-latticed

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doors with their original hardware.

Although Glenwood was the seat of one of the largest plantations in North Carolina, with many outbuildings, only two of these have survived the passage of time, the small cottage in which the Glens lived during the construction of Glenwood and the brick kitchen. The frame cottage, of a simple vernacular Greek Revival design, is no longer a part of the Glenwood property having been sold by a previous owner. The kitchen, located behind the main house, is constructed of brick laid in four-course American bond with two-panel doors set in simple board frames. A massive brick chimney with single stepped shoulders is extant on the east elevation of the kitchen and rests on a stone foundation.

Through its long association with the prominent Glen family and by virtue of its restrained Greek Revival design, Glenwood is an important architectural and historical landmark in the northwest area of North Carolina. A distinguished example of antebellum construction, the house is representative both in style and scale of homes more often associated with the older, more prosperous areas of North Carolina and is an important reminder of the economic heterogeneity of a section of the state often conceived as being dominated entirely by small farmers in the antebellum era.

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> William E. Rutledge, Jr., An Illustrated History of Yadkin County, 1830-1965 (Yadkinville, N.C.: author, 1965), p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p.92.

## 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 checked="" 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/HUMANITARIAN					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)					
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION							

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SPECIFIC DATES

1851

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

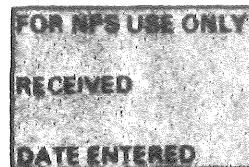
Glenwood, built by Tyre Glen and his wife, Martha Bynum Glen in 1851, is a well-preserved example of the Greek Revival style of architecture associated with antebellum plantation life in the South. Glenwood was the seat of an estate of approximately 3500 acres, one of the larger plantations in North Carolina, and was constructed largely of materials from the Glen property. Glen had amassed his fortune in the slave trade, but was well-known as an abolitionist and an opponent of secession. Glen was prominent in the political life of North Carolina; although he never held political office, he hosted many of North Carolina's leading political figures including Governor Zebulon B. Vance, N. C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, and Congressman Thomas Settle, Jr. who married Glen's daughter, Mary. The Glenwood estate remained in the Glen family for over one hundred years and is beautifully preserved and maintained by the present owners.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. As a large antebellum plantation, Glenwood is associated with the agricultural development of the northwestern Piedmont area of North Carolina, a region with a few substantial plantations but generally inhabited by small farmers.
- B. Glenwood is associated with Tyre Glen, one of the largest landowners in North Carolina. Although he never held political office, Glen was associated with many prominent North Carolina politicians, hosting Governor Zebulon B. Vance, N. C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, and Congressman Thomas Settle, Jr. who became Glen's son-in-law. Although Glen's wealth was accumulated in the slave trade, he was a well-known opponent of secession and an advocate of abolition.
- C. Glenwood is an extremely well-preserved example of Greek Revival architecture which more than most North Carolina farms typifies the style of life associated with the antebellum South. Although not a grandiose home, Glenwood is a stately and substantial survivor, displaying adaptation of classical motifs of the Greek Revival style.

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Glenwood, in Yadkin County, was home to the Glen family for more than a century. Tyre Glen (1800-1875) built the house of timber and soapstone native to his antebellum plantation. Supervisor of the work appears to have been George Carver, a carpenter who lived in Tyre Glen's old home for several years while the mansion was under construction.<sup>1</sup>

Tyre Glen was born December 27, 1800, and that is about all that was found concerning his early life.<sup>2</sup> He appears to have grown up in the Surry/Stokes County area and while in his twenties became interested in the domestic slave trade.<sup>3</sup> In 1830 he entered a partnership with Isaac Jarrett of Mississippi which proved to be a very lucrative venture. Five years later the partnership of Glen and Jarrett dissolved, and Tyre Glen returned to North Carolina as a wealthy man with numerous contacts in the slave trading business.<sup>4</sup>

Glen married Margaret Bynum in 1837 and for a time lived in Stokes County.<sup>5</sup> On December 18, 1840, he purchased the Jacob Conrad estate in Surry County (in what was to become Yadkin County in 1850) for \$8,000.<sup>6</sup> The 901-acre tract included the land on which Glenwood stands today, but it was not the first house on the property. Sometime before 1817 Thompson Glen had lived there; Conrad's home was there; and when Tyre Glen acquired the estate, he first resided in a smaller structure which still stands near the larger house.<sup>7</sup> This quickly constructed house later served as a school for the Glen children and those of nearby plantations, according to local tradition. The cottage, as it was called locally, has been renovated and is occupied today by the North family but is no longer a part of the Glenwood property.<sup>8</sup>

The years 1845 to 1860 were the periods of greatest cotton production in the antebellum South; consequently, the demand for field slaves intensified and Glen's business literally boomed. He returned his profits into more land and slaves. By 1860, Glen's Yadkin County estate was valued at \$52,591 with 3,500 acres of land and 198 slaves, but this did not reflect his total worth since he also owned considerable land and additional slaves in Surry, Alleghany, and Stokes counties.<sup>9</sup>

At the onset of this era of prosperity, Tyre Glen decided to build a new home, one that would not only reflect his social standing but would also accommodate his growing family. (By 1846, five of his eleven children had been born).<sup>10</sup>

Family tradition recalls the story of building and furnishing the house. Construction of the new house took five years and the work was done by local craftsmen and slaves. Soapstone for the foundation and chimneys required two years to season and shape. The forest pine boarding had to be cut, sawed, and cured in a dry kiln on the grounds. Cherry wood for the thirty-two doors was subjected to the same process. The home called Glenwood was completed in 1851. Included among the outbuildings were whitewashed slave cabins and a brick kitchen with a fireplace over six feet wide.<sup>11</sup>

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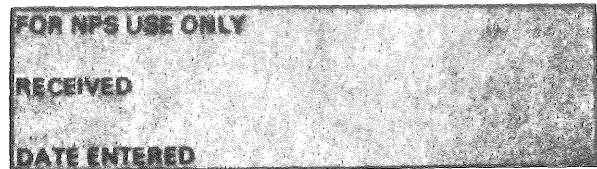
Furnishings for the house and usage of various rooms suggested a luxurious life style to which Glen had become accustomed. From Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia came four poster beds, highboys, carved sofas and chairs, two pianos, silver pieces (tableware, pitcher, snuffers, tray, tea set, and wine stand), and fine china. From Germany came silver door knobs for the front and rear entrances.<sup>12</sup> Local craftsmen and slaves made other pieces of furniture, including a floor to ceiling corner book-case where Glen kept a wide assortment of reading material. According to local tradition three of the five basement rooms were used in interesting ways. One was the china room where the fine dishware (must have been in everyday use) was washed and stored. Another was the apple room filled with the fruit used primarily in the production of brandy, which was then stored in the whiskey room along with the barrels of rum and cherry bounce.<sup>13</sup> An inventory of Glen's estate counted 145 gallons of brandy in stock (approximately 3½ barrels), suggesting that a brandy mill may also have existed on the plantation.<sup>14</sup>

Social life at Glenwood actually exuded the grandeur so often associated with antebellum plantations. It was not only a social center for Yadkin County but the hospitality of the Glens was known throughout the state. Carriages were dispatched from Glenwood to Salem where the stage line ended to bring guests for extended visits. Others came from the west and surrounding counties. Among the most distinguished visitors were Zebulon B. Vance, Richmond M. Pearson, and Thomas Settle, Jr., who married Tyre Glen's daughter Mary.<sup>15</sup> Sporting enthusiasts found Glen's large stable of fine horses and his hunting dogs excellent for the chase, and riding to the hounds (fox hunting) became one of the most popular entertainments at Glenwood. When weather conditions prohibited outdoor activity, the Glens hosted parties and feasts, partaking of the bounty of his fields and woodlands and the extensive inventory of his wine cellar. Bertha Glen Kyles, daughter of Tyre Glen, late in her life reflected on the social atmosphere of her birthplace: "Indeed, life was a continuous house party at Glenwood in those days."<sup>16</sup>

With its large cultivated fields, numerous slaves, mansion house, out-buildings, and cast as a center of social life, Glenwood resembled a typical antebellum plantation. Closer inspection, however, revealed that Glenwood contradicted the stereotype in several ways. First with 1,200 acres of improved fields and 2,300 acres of woodland, it was not exceptionally large for a plantation but was somewhat unusual for the western piedmont of North Carolina where the average farm was less than 200 acres.<sup>17</sup> Secondly, large plantations by 1860 based their economy on the cash crop system, but no such crop existed at Glenwood. Tobacco production reached 12,000 pounds, three times as much as anyone else in Yadkin County,<sup>18</sup> but cotton had pushed tobacco to a distant second place in the price market, and that crop would not have been sufficient to support Glenwood and the lifestyle of the Glen family. Quite obviously Glen's financial security came from some other business rather than his farming enterprise. Thirdly, Tyre Glen himself was a man of contradictions: a slave trader who allegedly rejoiced when the

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institution was abolished; a man born and raised in Southern culture and philosophy but who continued to denounce secession long after it was an accomplished fact; a pillar of the social life in Yadkin County who on occasion twisted the law to his own advantage.<sup>19</sup> On at least two occasions the ambiguity in Glen's personality put him in extremely unfavorable circumstances, one of which nearly cost him his life.

In 1857 Glen decided to erect a grist mill and saw mill to help meet the needs of his growing plantation. The only water source strong enough to power two mills simultaneously was the Yadkin River. At a point northeast of the mansion house where the river forms the boundary with Forsyth County, Glen built a 510 foot dam stretching from bank to bank. A saw mill was erected on one side and the grist mill on the other.<sup>20</sup> He neglected, however, to obtain a license from the county court or the state legislature to erect the dam. The state brought charges against Glen for obstruction of a state waterway by which fishermen and flatboat operators were deprived of income. The case was tried in Yadkin County Superior Court where a strange verdict was issued. Glen was found guilty and fined \$25 but no order was given to remove the dam.<sup>21</sup> It was merely a wrist slapping to Glen who, in an even stranger move, appealed the verdict to the North Carolina Supreme Court. Glen must have withdrawn his appeal after making his feelings known for the case was never heard in the Supreme Court nor is there any indication that they refused to hear it.<sup>22</sup>

The second conflict was potentially more dangerous for Glen. When a party of fifty uninvited Confederates led by a Colonel Napier descended upon Glenwood in 1863, remained three weeks, and consumed most of the food in the corncrib, smokehouses, and store rooms, Tyre Glen could not maintain his dignity as their "host". He further angered the officers through denunciations of secession and the futility of the South's fight against the North. For his actions, Glen was branded a Union sympathizer, and according to local tradition, a plot was instigated to lure him from Glenwood and hang him as a traitor. The plan failed and the troops left without further incident.<sup>23</sup> That was the only instance in which the Civil War actually came to Glenwood.

Tyre Glen survived the war in better financial shape than many of his counterparts in eastern North Carolina. With the abolition of slavery, he had lost his major source of income, but his slaves had never been tied to the land for the production of a cash crop; consequently, the loss of a labor force was less severe for him. Having disposed of most of his slaves during the war, he used his liquid capital to hire laborers to work his farm, his mills, and his ferry (which he had owned since 1842) all of which provided a comfortable income.<sup>24</sup> To ease the burden Glen sold about 2,300 acres of his lands not adjacent to his plantation tract. By 1870, Glenwood Plantation was valued at \$15,000 and produced an income of \$5,425.<sup>25</sup>

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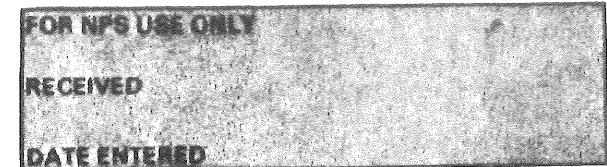
Glenwood was the center of a 3,087 acre estate when Tyre Glen died on October 7, 1875.<sup>26</sup> His will bequeathed the dwelling house and outbuildings equally to his two youngest daughters, Fannie and Lilly, then thirteen and nine years of age respectively.<sup>27</sup> The lands were partitioned into fourteen tracts and assigned to the heirs. Fannie and Lilly Glen received the home tract of 174 acres and an adjoining parcel of 229 acres.<sup>28</sup> Just who lived in Glenwood after Tyre Glen's death is unclear, but Tyre, Jr., was just twenty-one years of age when his father's will entrusted to him the care and education of his two younger sisters, and it appears that he resided in the house for a few years.<sup>29</sup>

Tyre Glen, Jr., enrolled Fannie and Lilly in the Hillsborough boarding school of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock in 1876, a finishing school for young ladies where they learned piano, voice, and other cultural refinements.<sup>30</sup> Apparently the Glen family had retained some features of their antebellum heritage. The girls had acquired a taste for the finer things in life (and a special fondness for linen, lace, and silk) and often embarked on shopping sprees in Salem, Winston, and Greensboro. Invariably they requested the merchants to forward the bills to brother Tyre who saw to their payment. When Fannie and Lilly completed their education, the costs had mounted to \$2,905.<sup>31</sup> Lilly married Charles Richmond and moved to Virginia. Fannie married first Captain John F. Hellen and later Pride Jones and was the last of Tyre Glen's children to live in the homeplace,<sup>32</sup> but she apparently moved back to Glenwood after her husband's death in the early 1920s. The house may have been vacant for a while since Tyre, Jr. in 1922, while a resident of Greensboro, commented that he had "just completed putting the old homestead, near the Yadkin and Forsyth bridge, in just as good shape as the building was in 1851, when father completed the old home."<sup>33</sup> The work appears to have been preparatory to his sister's return.

Fannie Glen Hellen Jones died at Glenwood in 1930, and while the title to the house passed through a series of complicated transfers, her daughter, Fannie Glen Hellen, continued to occupy the house. Some years later, Fannie Glen Hellen's sister, Bertha and her husband Robert V. Howes, moved from New York to Glenwood to live with Fannie. Howes had retired from the Consolidated Edison Corporation in 1940. Bertha Howes died in 1942 but Robert continued to live at Glenwood with his daughter and sister-in-law. Late in life Miss Fannie was placed in the State Hospital at Morganton where she died on June 23, 1957. Two months later Robert Howes, at the age of eighty-six, moved out of Glenwood to live with his daughter, Margaret Howes Moran, in New Jersey.<sup>34</sup>

With the departure of the last members of the Glen family, most of the furnishings of Glenwood were sold at public auction on July 12, 1958.<sup>35</sup> Ten days later the house itself passed out of the family who built it and owned it for more than a century.

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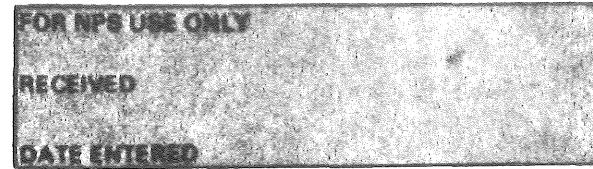
George E. Boyd and his wife Genevieve W. Boyd consolidated the split interests in Glenwood and acquired full title to the home and surrounding tract of forty-three acres.<sup>36</sup> Shortly thereafter the Boyds moved into their new home and eventually began the restoration and modernization of the interior.<sup>37</sup> The home tract has since been reduced to thirty-eight acres.

Footnotes

- 1 William E. Rutledge, Jr. An Illustrated History of Yadkin County, 1850-1965 (Yadkinville: W. E. Rutledge, Jr., 1965), p. 91, hereinafter cited as Rutledge, Yadkin County History; Linda Griffith, "Yadkin Has Monument That Goes Back to Civil War." Yadkin Enterprise (Jonesville), October 9, 1968, hereinafter cited as Griffith, "Yadkin Has Monument"; and Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: North Carolina, Surry County (Yadkin created after census was taken), Population Schedule, 248. Census records hereinafter cited by number, date, schedule, and appropriate page number. NOTE: Research for this project revealed that clerks through the years recorded the names Glen and Glenn interchangeably. A preliminary survey of the name indicated that the Glens of Surry County used a single N in the spelling. Documents signed by Tyre Glen verified the hypothesis; consequently, the family name throughout this report, including reference to the home known as Glenwood, is spelled as the builder of the house signed his official records.
- 2 Griffith, "Yadkin Has Monument." Griffith apparently had access to the family Bible mentioned in Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 91.
- 3 Glen was born in North Carolina according to the Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, 25. His genealogy is unclear but appears to have been related to Jeremiah and Thomas Glen, sons of Tyre Glen of Surry County who acquired a large estate in the late eighteenth century. See Surry County Estates Papers, Jeremiah, Thomas, and Tyre Glen, State Archives, Raleigh, and Surry County (loose) Wills for same, State Archives, Raleigh. See also Isaac A. Jarrett and Tyre Glen Papers. Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, hereinafter cited as Jarrett-Glen Papers.
- 4 Jarrett-Glen Papers.

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- 5 Stokes County Marriage Bonds, State Archives, Raleigh, The bond is dated October 25, 1837. Glen's residence in Stokes County was taken from David Black, survey specialist, based on an interview with George E. Boyd, current resident of Glenwood, in June, 1978, and on Black's examination of documents now in Mr. Boyd's possession. Material hereinafter cited as Boyd interview.
- 6 Surry County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Surry County Court-house, Dobson, Deed Book 4, p. 393, hereinafter cited as Surry County Deed Book. See also David Leroy Corbitt, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943 (Raleigh: Department of Archives and History, 1950), 238.
- 7 Surry County Deed Book 4, p. 393, and Boyd interview.
- 8 Boyd interview.
- 9 Eighth Census, 1860, Slave Schedule, 3-6, and Agricultural Schedule, 21. See also Yadkin County Wills, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Yadkin County Courthouse, Yadkinville, Will Book 2, p. 51, hereinafter cited as Yadkin County Will Book.
- 10 Mary was born before the move to Yadkin (then Surry) County in 1840. Margaret, Martha, Harriet, and William were born in the first home on the Glenwood Plantation. Seventh Census, 1850, Population Schedule, 248. Laura, Thomas Bertha, Tyre, Fannie, and Lilly were all born in the house now occupied by George Boyd. Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, 25.
- 11 Details of construction taken from an interview with Tyre Glen, Jr. in 1922 as reported in the Winston-Salem Sentinel. Portion of interview quoted in Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 91. See also p. 92 and Griffith, "Yadkin Has Monument."
- 12 Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 92; Griffith, "Yadkin Has Monument"; and Yadkin County Estates Papers, Tyre Glen, State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Glen Estate Papers.
- 13 Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 92.

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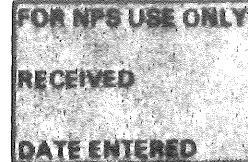
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- 14 Glen Estate Papers.
- 15 Griffith, "Yadkin Has Monument," based on letters left by Bertha Glen Kyles, daughter of Tyre Glen. See also Yadkin County Marriage Bonds. Wedding of Mary Glen and Thomas Settle, Jr., took place on May 26, 1859, presumably at Glenwood.
- 16 Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 92; and Kyles quoted in Griffith, "Yadkin Has Monument." The memoirs of Bertha Glen Kyles were being compiled in the 1920s when she was in her seventies.
- 17 Calculated from inspection of farm sizes in the census. Eighth Census, 1860, Agricultural Schedule, 1-25.
- 18 Eighth Census, 1860, Agricultural Schedule, 21. A check was made of other tobacco growers listed in the schedule.
- 19 Character of Glen based on personal papers, the writings of his daughter Bertha, and documentary records. See Jarrett-Glen Papers; article by Bertha Glen Kyles, Charlotte Observer, May 30, 1926; and Yadkin County Court Records State Archives, Raleigh, Minute Docket, Superior Court 1851-1867, State vs. Tyre Glen, Fall term, 1859, hereinafter cited as State vs. Glen.
- 20 State vs. Glen. See also plat attached to the Commissioners Report of the Division and Apportionment of the Lands of Tyre Glen, deceased. Copy of plat now in Survey and Planning Files, Glenwood, Yadkin County, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Commissioners' Report.
- 21 State vs. Glen.
- 22 State vs. Glen; and Index to North Carolina Supreme Court Cases, State Archives, Raleigh.
- 23 Taken from Bertha Glen Kyle's article in Charlotte Observer, May 30, 1926. The introduction to the article erroneously calls Mrs. Kyles the granddaughter of Tyre Glen. She was his daughter born in 1853 and ten years old when the incidents she relates actually occurred.

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- 24 The ferry was located on the Yadkin just south of the milling operation. Glen Estate Papers; and Commissioners' Report.
- 25 Glen's personal property was valued at \$5,000 making a total of \$20,000. The plantation was probably worth more than that since Glen did not list either his mills or ferry as sources of income. Had his total value exceeded \$20,000, he would have been forced to apply for a special pardon instead of coming under the general amnesty after the war. It was not unusual for prominent Tar Heels to evaluate their estates at \$20,000 in 1870. See Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, Forbush Township, 25, and Agricultural Schedule, Forbush Township, 5. Over the years Glen had loaned out a small fortune for the times, and at his death, notes outstanding and due his estate amounted more than \$8,000. Some of the notes were dated 1838 and 1839 with notations that they probably could not be collected. (See Glen Estate Papers).
- 26 Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p.92.
- 27 Yadkin County Will Book 2, p. 51; and Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, Forbush Township, 25. Five years were added to each child's age to reach the numbers given.
- 28 Commissioners Report.
- 29 Tyre Glen, Jr., later married and moved to Reidsville. His next residence was Greensboro and finally Sanford where he died March 16, 1931. Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 92.
- 30 Tuition vouchers in Glen Estate Papers.
- 31 Bills and receipts marked paid in Glen Estate Papers.
- 32 Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 92.
- 33 Comments of Tyre Glen, Jr. taken from Winston-Salem Sentinel and quoted in Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 91.

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34 Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 92. The chain of title from Lilly and Fannie Glen runs as follows: Lilly Glen Richmond died in 1926 leaving her interest in Glenwood for public sale by the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company (Yadkin Will Book 4, p. 148). The Wachovia Bank transferred the interest to Bertha H. Howes and Fannie G. Hellen, daughters of Fannie Hellen Jones and granddaughters of Tyre Glen (Yadkin County Deed Book 35, p. 307). Upon her death, Bertha H. Howes bequeathed her interest to her husband Robert V. Howes (Yadkin Will Book 6, p. 111). Howes willed the interest to his daughter Margaret Howes Moran in 1958 (Yadkin County Will Book 7, p. 18). On July 22, 1958, Margaret Howes Moran sold her one-half interest to the present owner George E. Boyd (Yadkin County Deed Book 85, p. 392).

Fannie Hellen Jones died in 1930 leaving her one-half interest in Glenwood to her three children: Bertha Hellen Howes, Fannie Glen Hellen, and Pride Jones who died young (Yadkin Will Book 4, p. 349). Fannie Glen Hellen died in 1957 and her will gave her interest to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church (Yadkin County Will Book 6, p. 580). On July 22, 1958, the church and Robert V. Brawley, executor of Fannie Glen Hellen's estate sold the property to George E. Boyd (Yadkin County Deed Book 83, p. 479). Thus, George E. Boyd acquired full title to the Glenwood tract.

35 Rutledge, Yadkin County History, p. 92.

36 Yadkin County Deed Book 83, p. 479; and Deed Book 85, p. 392.

37 Boyd interview.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Boyd, George E. Interview by David Black, survey specialist, June, 1978.  
Contains notes and copies of documents now in possession of Mr. Boyd.

Charlotte Observer, May 30, 1926.

Corbitt, David Leroy. The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943.  
Raleigh: Department of Archives and History, 1950.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 39.91 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Vienna

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1	7	5	4	8	2	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING													
C	1	7	5	4	8	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
E	1	7	5	4	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	6	0
G	1	7	5	4	7	9	4	0	4	0	0	0	5	9	0

B	1	7	5	4	8	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	6	0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING													
D	1	7	5	4	8	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	7	4	0
F	1	7	5	4	8	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
H	1	7	5	4	7	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	6	1	0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

I. 17/547850/4000650

J. 17/547740/4000740

K. 17/547730/4001060

See Item 10, Page 2

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Description prepared by David W. Parham, Survey Specialist  
Significance prepared by Jerry L. Cross, Researcher

ORGANIZATION Survey and Planning Branch  
North Carolina Division of Archives and History DATE May 9, 1979

STREET & NUMBER 109 East Jones Street TELEPHONE 919-733-6545

CITY OR TOWN Raleigh STATE North Carolina 27611

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE XX

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 5-10-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Griffith, Linda. "Yadkin Has Monument That Goes Back to Civil War." Yadkin Enterprise, Jonesville, October 9, 1968.

Jarrett, Isaac and Tyre Glen Papers. Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

North Carolina Supreme Court Records. Index. State Archives, Raleigh.

Rutledge, William E., Jr. An Illustrated History of Yadkin County, 1850-1965. Yadkinville: William E. Rutledge, Jr., 1965.

Stokes County Marriage Bonds.

Surry County Records

Deeds  
Estates Papers  
Marriage Bonds  
Wills

United States Census Records, 1850-1870.

Yadkin County Records

Court Records-Superior Court  
Deeds  
Estates Papers  
Inventories  
Marriage Bonds  
Wills

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		10	2

The nominated acreage includes all of the land (38.05 acres) still associated with Glenwood, which is owned by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Boyd. Also included is a tract of 1.86 acres owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. North, which contains the Greek Revival cottage adjacent to Glenwood. NOT included is an undeveloped tract of 1.94 acres owned by James T. North, Jr., and a tract of 5.25 acres(more or less) owned by Judy Boyd Huttar, which contains a recent dwelling.

Deed Book 114, Page 248 - Judy Huttar - 5.25 acres more or less

The acreage described in this deed was originally part of the property purchased by George Boyd but is not included in this nomination.

Deed Book 112, Page 361 - William J. North, Sr. & wife, Sue B. North - 1.86 acres  
more or less

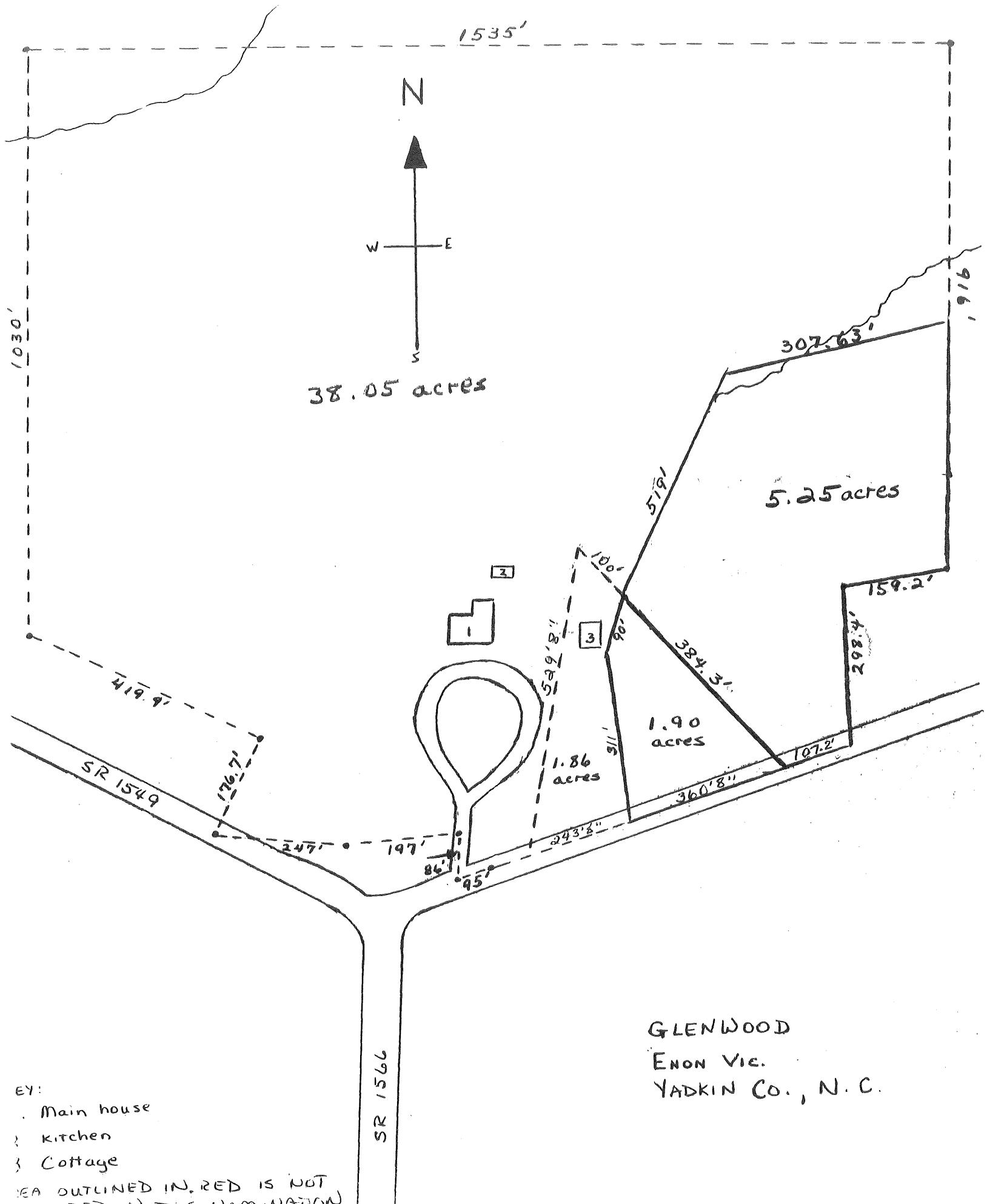
The acreage described in this deed is included in this nomination and includes the Greek Revival cottage adjacent to Glenwood.

Deed Book 112, Page 362 - James T. North, Jr. and wife, Charlotte N. North - 1.90 acres  
more or less

The acreage described in this deed was originally part of the Glenwood estate but is not included in this nomination. The acreage is adjacent to the property owned by W. J. North, Sr. and the property owned by Judy Huttar.

Deed of Trust, Estate of Fannie Glen Hellen, et al to George E. Boyd and his wife,  
Genevieve W. Boyd, July 8, 1958 - 43.3 acres more or less

The acreage included in this deed is the original 43.3 acres purchased by the present owners. The Boyds now own 38.05 acres after deed of gift of 5.25 acres to their daughter, Judy Huttar. (See Huttar deed above).



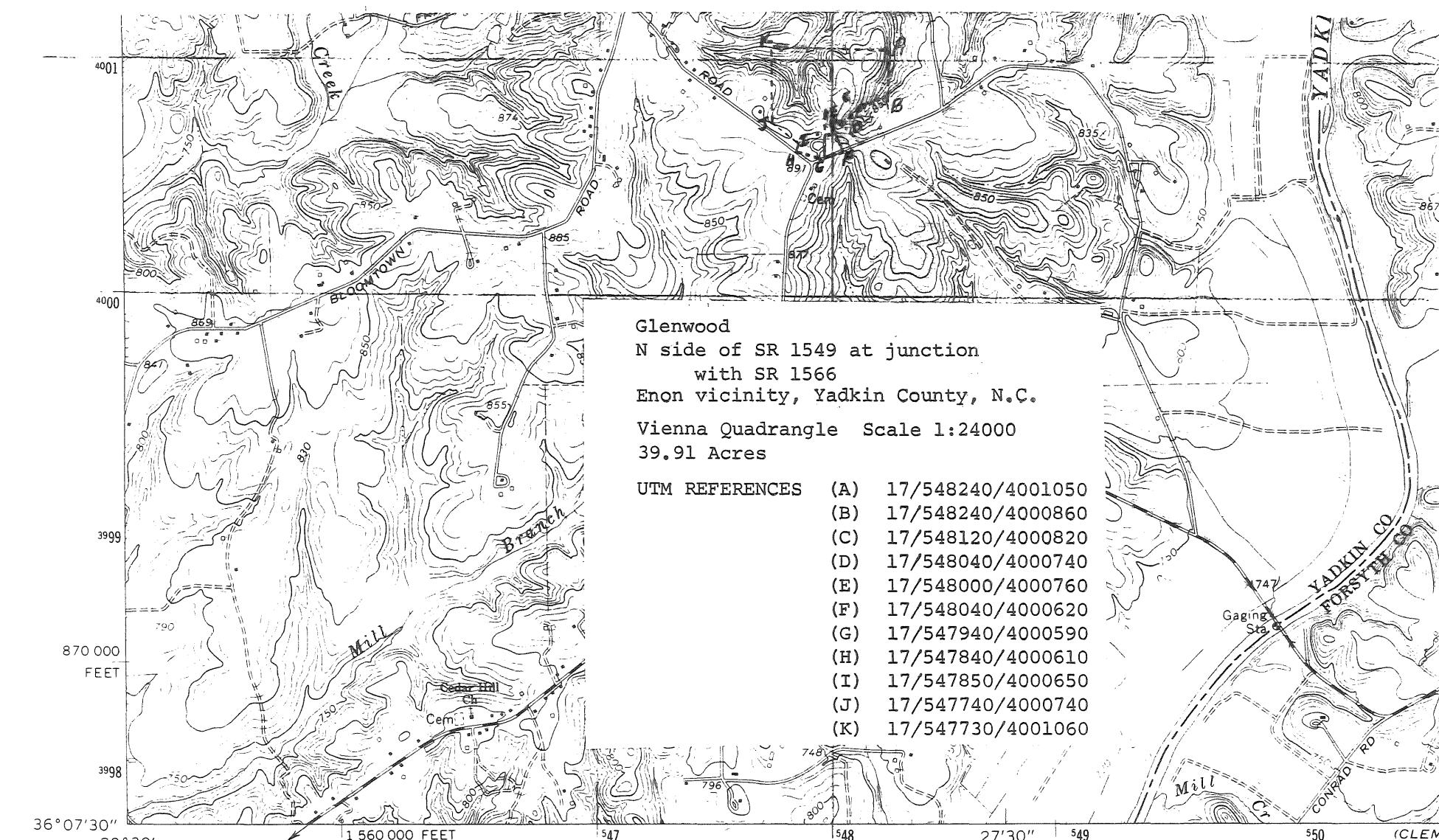
EY:

1 Main house

2 Kitchen

3 Cottage

EA OUTLINED IN RED IS NOT DRAWN IN THE DRAWING



(FARMINGTON  
4856 11 SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1968

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system,  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1968 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL  
STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL  
SURVEY  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

