

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Pine Hall (Anderson-Hanes House)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

SR 1901 , .6 mi. from junction w/NC 772

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Pine Hall

VICINITY OF

Fifth

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

North Carolina

CODE
037

COUNTY

Stokes

CODE

169

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" 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	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Louise Byerly

STREET & NUMBER

Box 11

CITY, TOWN

Pine Hall

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina 27042

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Stokes County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Danbury

STATE

North Carolina 27016

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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

The Anderson-Hanes House, commonly known as Pine Hall, is a well-preserved example of substantial Greek Revival domestic plantation architecture dating from the late 1850s. The brick mansion is situated on the remaining 73.63 acres of an estate that once covered almost 880 acres. Although the house has been expanded several times, the additions have not detracted from its character, and the group of outbuildings associated with the house serves to heighten the visual impact of the antebellum plantation.

The two-story house, constructed on the center hall plan, measures three bays wide by two bays deep and is built of brick laid in four course American bond. The entrance is distinguished by a one-story portico with a hip roof of standing seam tin carried on paired heavy Doric pillars, square in section, and a simple balustrade. The fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows set in molded surrounds flanked by slatted blinds. A box cornice supports the low hip roof, also of standing seam tin, which is pierced by four interior brick chimneys.

The original plan of the house was one room deep to the right of the stair hall and two rooms deep to the left, but several additions have been made. Joined to the southeast corner of the house is an 1890 addition of two stories containing a stair hall and a bedroom on each floor. This addition is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond. The south elevation of the addition displays a porch with turned bracketed corner posts and a balustrade. At the north facade of the house is a two part addition of two rooms which appears to be of early twentieth century origin. According to family tradition the easternmost of these rooms was constructed as a dressing room adjacent to Martha Anderson's bedroom, which presently serves as the dining room. A final twentieth century expansion added a shed roofed porch or sunroom immediately behind the stair hall and the music room to the right of the stair. The present configuration of the house is thus an ell with an almost free-standing wing attached at the southeast corner.

The entrance consists of a single four-panel door flanked by mullioned sidelights surmounted by a transom of similar design. The stair rises along the south wall of the hall to a single landing from which it reverses upon itself toward the front of the house. The stair consists of an open string with a rather heavy turned newel, square balusters, and a simple molded handrail. The spandrel area beneath the stair is paneled. Flanking the stair hall are a parlor, or music room, and a library, which was the original dining room.

The interior of Pine Hall is sheathed in plaster and retains all of its original woodwork, representative of the various stages of the construction of the house. The original section of the house features simple Greek Revival mantels, consisting of plain pilasters supporting an unornamented entablature with a molded shelf. Heavy, robustly molded chairrails and baseboards define the plastered walls. The doors are of two raised panels set within wide symmetrically molded surrounds with molded corner blocks. The window surrounds are of a similar design. The southeast wing exhibits interior woodwork which is characteristic of its late-Victorian construction, most prominently shown in the bullseye and reeding motif of the door and window surrounds.

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Although the main house is significant as a well-preserved and maintained Greek Revival dwelling, an equally outstanding aspect of Pine Hall is the relatively intact group of outbuildings which, together with the main house, evokes the nature of antebellum plantation life. Adjacent to the main house and facing the south stands the kitchen, a frame, one-story building with a standing seam tin roof and a shed roofed porch extending across the entire facade. An interior brick chimney pierces the center of the roof and serves a massive double fireplace. To the west of the kitchen stands the well house, an open gable roofed structure which shelters the capped well. A small frame gable roofed structure stands east of the kitchen. South of the kitchen and oriented to the west is the smokehouse, a small frame structure with a gable roof and paired diagonal board doors set within plain board surrounds with plain corner blocks. A slave cabin stands east of the kitchen, constructed of logs sheathed with board and batten siding. The cabin, now heavily overgrown, has a gable roof pierced by a central brick chimney. Northeast of this structure stand several more slave cabins in various states of decay. Surviving groups of slave dwellings are rare in the state, rarer than other types of outbuildings that have seen continued use. Representative of the agricultural base of Pine Hall are the log corn crib, most likely contemporary with the other original structures, and a barn which faces the west with a gambrel roof and sheds on the north and south elevations; the barn probably dates from the early twentieth century. Facing the north and the row of outbuildings which includes the kitchen and wellhouse is the carriage house, a frame, gable roofed structure which presently serves as a tobacco pack house. Located immediately to the southwest of the main house is the small frame structure in which Dr. J. L. Hanes practiced medicine. The one-story building, two bays wide, is sheathed in weatherboards with six-over-six sash windows set in plain board frames flanked by slatted blinds. An interior brick chimney pierces the standing seam tin gable roof which is carried by plain corner posts. A hip roofed porch with square, Doric pillars and a balustrade shelters a two panel door flanked by sidelights.

In addition to the house and its outbuildings, the Pine Hall property includes the family cemetery, located several hundred yards to the northwest of the main house. In it are buried several members of the Anderson and Hanes families, representing the continual line of family ownership of Pine Hall from the 1850s to the present.

NOTE: The kitchen and the generator building were destroyed by fire in February, 1979.

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 type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1859

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pine Hall is an especially well-preserved example of domestic Greek Revival architecture located on a site bordering on the Dan River, in the northwestern piedmont area of North Carolina. The substantial house built for Major Leonard W. Anderson was completed in 1859. Major Anderson was a quartermaster in the Confederate army. Upon the death of Major Anderson's widow in 1908, the house passed to Anderson's niece, Eliza Pescud Chisman and her husband Dr. J. L. Hanes, who moved his medical practice from Winston-Salem and practiced at Pine Hall until his death in 1940. As a survivor of the few large antebellum plantations which were built in the northwestern piedmont section of North Carolina, an area dominated by the small family farm, the complex at Pine Hall, composed of the house and its group of outbuildings, represents a style and quality of life unusual among the antebellum farms of northwestern North Carolina.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

- A. Pine Hall is significant to the economic history of the northwestern piedmont area of North Carolina as a survivor of the few large antebellum estates to be built where the small family farm was the predominant economic unit.
- B. Pine Hall is associated with Major Leonard W. Anderson, a quartermaster in the Confederate army, and with Dr. J. L. Hanes, who married Eliza Pescud Chisman, Major Anderson's niece and heir, and who practiced medicine at Pine Hall for thirty-two years.
- C. The plantation house at Pine Hall reflects in its scale and design the essential characteristics of the Greek Revival style, and, with its almost intact group of outbuildings, is typical of the large antebellum estates which were more commonly found in eastern North Carolina.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Pine Hall, a small community in southeastern Stokes County takes its name from the brick mansion constructed by L. W. Anderson on the eve of the Civil War. Anderson called his home Pine Hall because of its picturesque location amid the numerous pines bordering the Dan River.¹ The current owner and resident of the house is the great, great niece of the builder.

Leonard Wade Anderson was born April 10, 1821, in Prince Edward County, Virginia. When he was sixteen years of age, his parents moved to Henry County near the present town of Martinsville. There he met and married Martha Fontaine, a great granddaughter of Patrick Henry, and built up a sizable estate scattered throughout Virginia.² On October 7, 1853, he purchased 747 acres on the Dan River in Stokes County, North Carolina, for \$9,000.³ L. W. Anderson, his wife, and son, Nathaniel, moved to Stokes County late in 1853 or early in 1854.⁴

The Andersons first lived in a frame dwelling built some years before their move to North Carolina. The earlier home was destroyed many years ago, according to family tradition.⁵ The brick home now standing was completed in 1859, and there are indications that its construction took more than a year.⁶ Pine Hall became the seat of Anderson's 879-acre plantation, but the 1860 Census revealed some curious facts about his planter role. Major crops included 300 bales of ginned cotton (400 pounds per bale), 15,000 pounds of tobacco, and 1,250 bushels of corn. Minor crops included 800 bushels of wheat, 450 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of peas and beans, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 30 bushels of sweet potatoes. The plantation, however, consisted of 275 improved and 604 unimproved acres.⁷ It was not physically possible for 275 acres to yield that kind of production. Furthermore, the Pine Hall labor force was limited in capacity even though Anderson owned thirty slaves. Of those, three were too old and thirteen too young for field work, leaving only fourteen field hands, which included several females.⁸ Quite obviously, additional labor was required to reap the harvests indicated in the 1860 census. Tax lists and deed records verify that Anderson owned only 879 acres in 1860; moreover, comparison of tax lists, marriage records, and census reports prove conclusively that there was only one L. W. Anderson in Stokes County.⁹

Only one conclusion seems logical from the evidence. The soil around Pine Hall, while conducive to the growth of pine trees, was apparently too sandy for major crop production. Anderson must have leased substantial acreage, and the labor to work it, whereupon he raised cotton, tobacco, and corn. His own 275 acres were used to grow vegetables and fodder to provide pasturage for the livestock. Anderson's personal wealth (valued at \$27,200 in 1860) far outstripped the value of his lands, suggesting that he probably could afford to engage in such farming practices.¹⁰

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In 1860 Anderson listed eight persons in his household, four of whom were members of the Hay family: Elizabeth (63), Sarah (28), Margaret (20), and Lettitia (15).¹¹ Just how, if at all, the Hays were related to the Andersons was not uncovered, but according to L. W. Anderson's great, great nephew, it really did not matter whether or not they were relatives. Anderson apparently was a generous man who frequently opened his home to persons needing nourishment and shelter. Once there at Pine Hall, they often stayed for lengthy periods.¹²

Anderson's generosity found another outlet when he opened a small school in Pine Hall. Most of the students were children who lived in the general area, but little is known about the actual operation of the school. It seems to have begun about the time Pine Hall was completed and continued until the 1870s.¹³ Whatever its duration, the school was active during the Civil War, and its operation directly determined the subsequent history of Pine Hall.

Anderson saw Confederate service as an agent in the Quartermaster Department under the command of Major Samuel R. Chisman of Virginia. With Chisman was his ten-year-old younger brother, William McKenzie Chisman, for whom Samuel assumed responsibility after the death of their parents. In 1864 Anderson agreed to take William McKenzie to Pine Hall where he would live and attend the school. After the war Major Chisman returned to Virginia but allowed young William to continue his education at Pine Hall.¹⁴ Anderson's own son, Nathaniel, had died of typhoid fever about a year after enlistment, and according to William Chisman's later testimony, he was "in a sense adopted" by the major and raised as a member of the family.¹⁵

Major Anderson's open house policy enlarged his household still more when his sister, Virginia Rawls, and her four daughters, arrived as refugees from the war-torn area of southeastern Virginia.¹⁶ They also remained after the war, and the daughters also became the "adopted" children of L. W. Anderson. Augusta Rawls, the youngest of Anderson's nieces, came to live at Pine Hall when she was six or seven. She and William M. Chisman, who was three years older, became childhood companions, grew up together, and on October 24, 1876, they were married at Pine Hall.¹⁷

As time passed, Anderson came to rely more and more upon the talents of his "adopted" son. For many years before Anderson's death in 1902, William Chisman was the operator of Pine Hall and the business manager for Anderson's other interests.¹⁸ William and Augusta Chisman lived with L. W. Anderson at Pine Hall, and for their love, devotion, and service, they received most of Anderson's estate upon his death on February 2, 1902.¹⁹

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

Anderson's will bequeathed about 500 acres "lying north of Madison and German-town road" to his sister Virginia Ralls (Rawls). To his wife Martha he gave a life estate in the home place and all other lands and personal property. After her death the real and personal property were to go to William and Augusta Chisman and their children. During her life Martha Anderson also received one-half of all profits and rents from the several farms. William and Augusta Chisman received four tracts of their own as well as being named residuary legatees (having the rights to all property not specifically bequeathed in the will).²⁰

Martha Anderson, widow of Major L. W. Anderson, died at Pine Hall, where she had resided with William M. Chisman, on January 9, 1915.²¹ The terms of her husband's will regarding the Anderson estate after her death then went into effect. As executor, William Chisman divided all the Anderson lands into blocks for rental purposes only. Each of his children were to receive their share of the rents from the blocks drawn at random.

With the death of Martha Anderson in 1915, Chisman became the sole owner of Pine Hall. He and Augusta had raised one son and three daughters, all born in the home place. One by one they married and left home, all but Eliza who married Dr. J. L. Hanes on June 30, 1908, in Pine Hall.²² The newlyweds made their home with the bride's father who lived to the age of eighty-seven. He died in 1940 after seventy-six years residency at Pine Hall. His will bequeathed the home place and fifty-nine additional acres to his daughter Eliza P. Hanes.²³

Dr. J. Lewis Hanes, husband of Eliza, transferred his medical practice from Winston-Salem to Pine Hall after their marriage. He received his degree from the University of Maryland Medical School and had established a practice in Winston-Salem by 1905.²⁴ He was highly regarded as a physician, but apparently was a poor businessman. According to family tradition, he was very reluctant to bill his patients. When he died in 1940, the same year as his father-in-law, his office ledgers yielded unpaid accounts of his patients totaling thousands of dollars.²⁵ Free service, or repayment in goods, was not uncommon, however, for the old-style country doctor.

Eliza P. Hanes died in 1965 leaving the estate jointly to her children: John Chisman Hanes, Louise Hanes Byerly, and Mildred Hanes Genet.²⁶ To divide the estate specifically among the heirs, the property was placed for public auction. For purposes of sale, the land had been divided into two tracts: the home place of 73.63 acres and an adjoining tract of 101.81 acres. Two sales were held, the first, held on December 3, 1966, being disallowed by the Clerk of Superior Court. On April 29, 1967, the present owner, Louise Hanes Byerly, became the highest bidder for the home place (73.63 acres).²⁷ Mrs. Byerly currently resides in Pine Hall.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Map of Stokes County, North Carolina (Triad Map Co., 1971), copy in files of Research Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh; and William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), p. 382.
- 2 Biographical information on Anderson and his descendants supplied by Chisman Hanes, great, great nephew of L. W. Anderson, in interview with David W. Parham, survey specialist, November 10, 1978, hereinafter cited as Hanes interview.
- 3 Stokes County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Stokes County Courthouse, Danbury, Deed Book 18, p. 226, hereinafter cited as Stokes County Deed Book.
- 4 The deed listed Anderson as a resident of Henry County, Virginia, in October. He appeared in the tax list for Stokes County in 1854. Stokes County Deed Book 18, p. 226; and Stokes County Records, Tax Lists, State Archives, Raleigh, Tax List, 1854, Sauratown District, hereinafter cited as Tax List with appropriate date.
- 5 Hanes interview. The story seems to be confirmed by the selling price of the property.
- 6 The greatest jump in real estate evaluation and assessed taxes occurred in 1859. There were, however, smaller increases in 1857 and 1858. Tax Lists 1854-1860. See also Hanes interview.
- 7 Eighth Census of the United States, 1860; Architectural Schedule, Stokes County, North Carolina. Census records hereinafter cited by number, date, and appropriate schedule.
- 8 Eighth Census, 1860, Slave Schedule, L. W. Anderson.

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- 9 Stokes County Deed Records, index; Eighth Census, 1860, and Ninth Census, 1870; and Stokes County Marriage Bonds, State Archives, Raleigh. See also Stokes County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Stokes County Courthouse, Danbury, Index (devisor and devisee), hereinafter cited as Stokes County Will Book; and Stokes County Records, Estates Papers, State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Estate Papers.
- 10 Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule.
- 11 Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule.
- 12 Hanes interview.
- 13 Hanes interview. The story is upheld by the 1870 census which lists forty-five people in Anderson's household, some of whom were the ages of students. Others listed were servants and farm laborers.
- 14 Hanes interview. No military record for L. W. Anderson was found in the compiled data, but his service may be among those records not yet compiled. The service record of his son, however, was found. See footnote following.
- 15 Nathaniel Anderson enlisted on May 3, 1861, at the age of eighteen. He died in a Richmond hospital on May 16 or June 16, 1862. See Louis D. Manarin and Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr. (eds.), North Carolina Troops 1861-1865: A Roster (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 6 vols., 1966-1977), IV, p.356. Chisman, in his reply to the court, referred to Anderson as Major. See L. W. Anderson Estate Papers for legal proceedings brought against William Chisman as executor of Anderson's will and administrator of his estate.
- 16 Hanes interview. Virginia and her daughters appear as members of Anderson's household in 1870 as does William McKenzie Chisman. Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule.
- 17 Stokes County Records, Marriage Registers, State Archives, Raleigh, Marriage Register 1873-1886, arranged alphabetically by surname of groom, hereinafter cited as Marriage Register. See also Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, and Hanes interview.

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- 18 Major Anderson had expanded his landholdings in the post war years and had rented out the lands, which provided substantial income for his estate. No less than ten tenants leased acreage from Anderson's properties, raising mostly corn, tobacco, hay, wheat, and oats. On one part of the estate, adjacent to the home tract, a corn and wheat mill was erected and a miller's house constructed. As business manager, Chisman took charge of all repairs and maintenance, built new buildings, when necessary, paid all wages, and still had money to place in a savings account for Anderson, and to invest a substantial sum in stocks and bonds. See L. W. Anderson Estate Papers. For expansion of landholdings see Anderson's will, Stokes County Will Book 7, p. 10.
- 19 Anderson Estate Papers; and Anderson's Will, Stokes County Will Book 7, p.10.
- 20 Stokes County Will Book 7, p. 10.
- 21 Anderson Estate Papers.
- 22 Marriage Register, 1877-1909. See also Anderson Estate Papers.
- 23 Stokes County Will Book 9, p. 238.
- 24 Hanes interview. Practice date established by court testimony that he had been attending Augusta Chisman "for some time" before her death on April 1, 1906. See Anderson Estate Papers.
- 25 Sherman Shore, "Mansion With Memories Is Auctioned Off." Sentinel (Winston-Salem), December 6, 1966, hereinafter cited as Shore, "Mansion With Memories."
- 26 Stokes County Will Book 10, p. 369.
- 27 Court proceedings recounted in deed. Stokes County Deed Book 175, p. 139.

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CONTINUATION SHEET BIBLIOGRAPHY ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

North Carolina Reports: Fall Term, 1920. Raleigh: State of North Carolina,
1920. Vol. 180.

Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University
of North Carolina Press, 1968.

Shore, Sherman. "Mansion With Memories Is Auctioned Off." Sentinel, Winston-
Salem, December 6, 1966.

Stokes County Records

Deeds

Estate Papers

Marriage Registers 1873-1909

Orders and Decrees 1868-1900

Tax Lists 1850-1860

Wills

United States Census Records 1850-1870

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hanes, Chisman. Interview by David W. Parham.

Manarin, Louis D. and Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr., eds. North Carolina Troops 1861-1865: A Roster. 6 vols. Raleigh: Division (formerly Department) of Archives and History, 1966-1977.

Map of Stokes County, North Carolina. Triad Map Co., 1971.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 73.63

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	5,8,6	5,8,0	4,0	2,0	9,2,0	B	1,7	5,8,6	5,8,0	4,0	2,0	1,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,7	5,8,5	4,2,0	4,0	2,0	1,4,0	D	1,7	5,8,5	4,0,0	4,0	2,0	9,0,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The area nominated is all that remains of the original estate associated with Pine Hall. For boundary description see the attached plat map.

Also, see attached deed.

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	DATE	April 9, 1979
	N. C. Division of Archives and History	TELEPHONE	919-733-6545
STREET & NUMBER	109 East Jones Street	STATE	North Carolina 27611
CITY OR TOWN	Raleigh		

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL XX

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

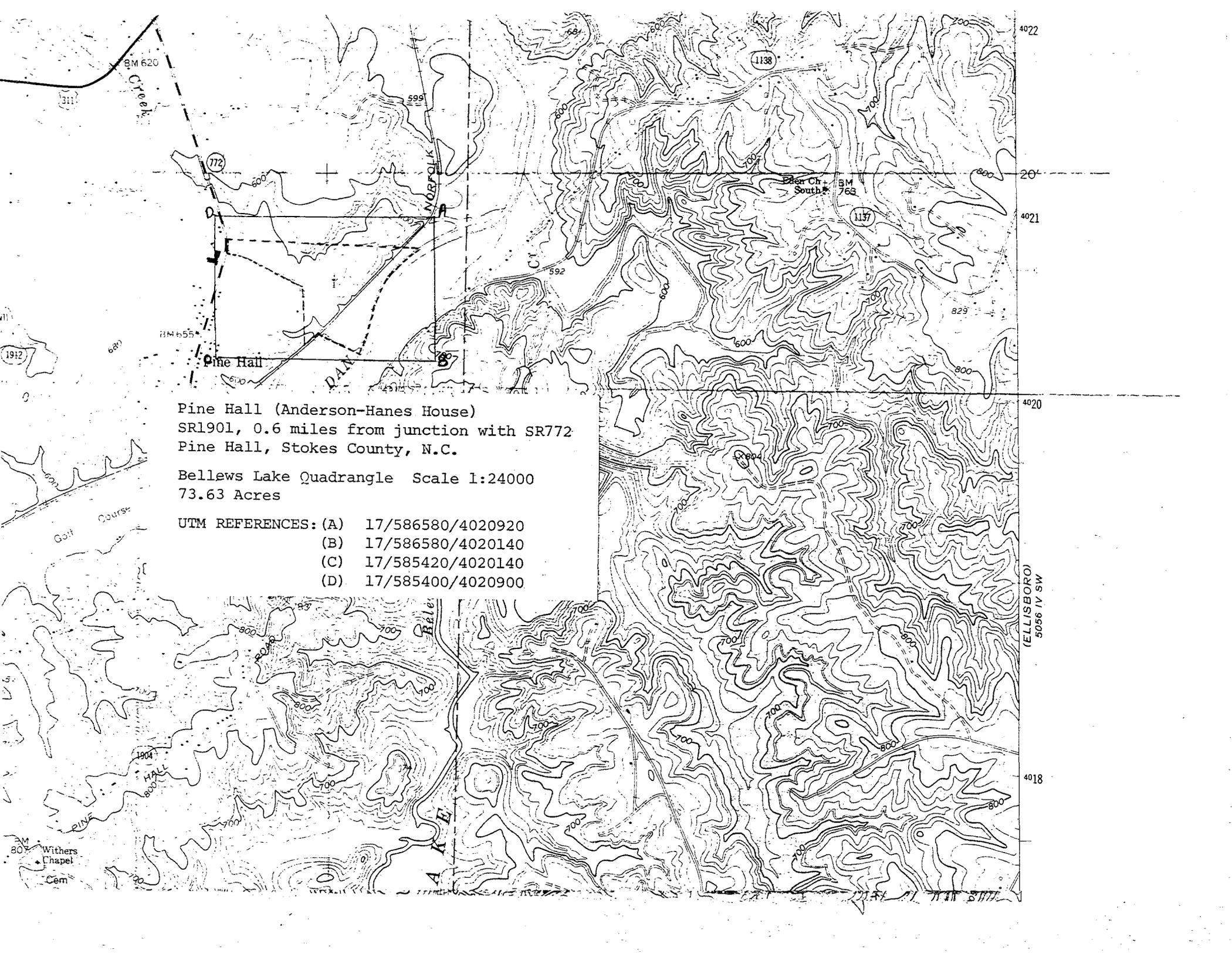
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Pine Hall (Anderson-Hanes House)
SR1901, 0.6 miles from junction with SR772
Pine Hall, Stokes County, N.C.

Bellews Lake Quadrangle Scale 1:24000
73.63 Acres

- UTM REFERENCES:
- (A) 17/586580/4020920
 - (B) 17/586580/4020140
 - (C) 17/585420/4020140
 - (D) 17/585400/4020900

(ELLISBORO)
5056 1V SW

4022

4021

4020

4018

BM 620

772

1138

1157

Eden Ch. South
BM 768

BM 655

Pine Hall

NORFOLK

P.A.M.

Golf Course

Belle
LAKE

1904
HALL

3M 80
Withers
Chapel
Cem