NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

1128

NOV 29 2010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Halifax Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded by St. David, Montfort, Pittsylvania, Prussia, Church, Wilcox, Granville, Ferguson streets, and Hwy 301 not for publication N/A

city or town Halifax vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Halifax code 083 zip code 27839

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO 11/17/10
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

_____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

X entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain): _____

for Edson H. Beall 1-14-11

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- X public-local
- X public-State
- X public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ___ building(s)
- X district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
108	35	buildings
3	1	sites
3	7	structures
0	0	objects
114	43	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	business
Commerce/Trade	professional
Commerce/Trade	financial institution
Commerce/Trade	specialty store
Commerce/Trade	warehouse
Social	meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	business
Commerce/Trade	professional
Commerce/Trade	financial institution
Commerce/Trade	specialty store
Commerce/Trade	warehouse
Social	meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Federal
Greek Revival
Gothic Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
roof metal
walls weatherboard
brick
other aluminum
stucco

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_X_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

(Enter categories from instructions)
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
ca. 1783-1961

Significant Dates
1909

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Wheeler & Stern, architects
L. Wheeden & Co. Contractors

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 55 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	4023650	267345
2	18	4023380	267605
3	18	4023180	267640
4	18	4022865	267530

X See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. Ruth Little and Heather Wagner

organization Longleaf Historic Resources date August 26, 2010

street & number 2312 Bedford Avenue telephone 919.412.7804 and 336.207.1502

city or town Raleigh state N.C. zip code 27607

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Mayor, Town of Halifax

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Halifax state NC zip code 27839

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

6. Historic Functions continued:
Government: city hall
Government: courthouse
Government: post office
Education: school
Religion: religious facility
Religion: church-related residence
Funerary: cemetery
Funerary: graves/burials

Current Functions continued:
Government: city hall
Government: courthouse
Government: post office
Religion: religious facility
Religion: church-related residence
Funerary: cemetery
Funerary: graves/burials
Landscape: parking lot

7. Architectural Classification continued:
Late Victorian: Italianate
Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Late Victorian: Romanesque
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival
Late 19th and early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Ranch

Materials continued:

Roof: Asphalt
Walls: Asbestos
Concrete
Glass

Section 7: Description

The Halifax Historic District is located in Halifax, North Carolina, a town of approximately 325 residents and the county seat of Halifax County. The district encompasses the majority of the historic town and includes residential, commercial, governmental, religious, and institutional properties. The district bordered by the Historic Halifax State Historic Site to the northeast, Highway 301 to the west, and modern development to the northwest, south, and southeast.

The district contains eighty-two principal resources and thirty-two secondary resources constructed between c. 1783 and 1961 that contribute to the significance of the district. Fifty-five of the primary contributing resources are residential, eleven are commercial, nine are governmental/institutional, and seven are religious. Secondary resources include historic outbuildings, garages, sheds, carports, and other auxiliary buildings as well as a stone wall and freestanding bell. The district contains six resources previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Church of the Immaculate Conception and Michael Ferrall Family Cemetery (listed in 1997), the William R. Davie House (listed in 1973), the Halifax County Courthouse and Second Clerks Office (listed in 1979), and St. Mark's Episcopal Church (listed in 1998). Ten primary resources and thirty-three secondary resources in the district do not contribute to the district's significance as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they no longer possess historic integrity. There are eighteen vacant lots throughout the district. Seventy-three percent of the total resources contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district.

The district encompasses sixteen city blocks or portions thereof. Streets are arranged in a grid pattern, with Norman, Dobbs, Post, King, Granville, and Wilcox streets as north-south streets and Saint David, Pittsylvania, Prussia, and Church streets, and Bradley Drive as the east-west streets. Lot sizes vary in the district, with various block sizes and shapes as a result of the gradual development of the town and the subdivision of larger farms and estates over time. Houses along South King and South Dobbs streets, where lots are the deepest, are generally larger and set back from the street on larger lots than those on Granville, Pittsylvania, Prussia, Church, and Bradley streets, which are generally placed closer together. Commercial structures on King Street abut the sidewalk. Some properties have small sheds or garages behind the house, with driveways providing access.

Sidewalks along the commercial portion of King Street abut the street, with structures immediately adjacent to the sidewalk. The courthouse square has a sidewalk on all four sides, with concrete walks accessing and extending between each individual building. However, most residential streets do not have sidewalks; instead properties are accessed by driveways. Other man-made elements include a stone wall that extends along the east side of South Dobbs Street between Prussia Street and Highway 301. There is also a stone wall with wrought-iron fence along the southeast corner of Granville and Pittsylvania streets, bordering the Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery.

The town of Halifax was developed near the head of navigation of the Roanoke River with the grid of the town arranged perpendicular to the river, primary streets running northeast to southwest. Structures from the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century development of the town were located near the river and included a number of public buildings, taverns, and more than sixty homes. Halifax continued as a leading urban center in North Carolina through the years of the American Revolution, but soon after began to decline as a political and economic center in the state. The original town was all but abandoned as new development took place on the higher ground further south and west, nearer the railroad lines parallel to the Highway 301. What remains of this initial development was documented in 1969 and listed in the National Register as the Historic Halifax State Historic Site in 1970.

While the majority of the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century development of Halifax was lost to deterioration, buildings remaining within the Historic Halifax State Historic Site property include the Owens House (1760), Sally-Billy Plantation House (1808), Burgess Law Office (1808), Eagle Tavern (1790), Tap Room (1790), Clerk of Court's Office (1833), and Jail (1838). Additionally, the Montfort archaeological exhibit is located on the site, as well as the original town cemetery, with its marble ledgers. While these structures are all that remain from the original settlement, much of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century town, bordering the state site to the south, remains both intact and in use.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the town grew to the south and west toward higher ground and the railroad line. Development followed the street grid of the earlier town, with the earliest settlement along King, Dobbs, and Granville streets. From there, settlement spread east and west along Pittsylvania and Prussia streets. The 1909 courthouse, centered on the courthouse square, anchors the twentieth-century town, with auxiliary public buildings surrounding it on the square. The square is sited adjacent to Saint David Street and just south of the former courthouse square (now a part of the Historic Halifax State Historic Site). Halifax's commercial buildings are concentrated one block south of the courthouse square, on both sides of South King Street. The rest of the town is predominantly residential with churches, schools, parks, and cemeteries intermixed. The town is bounded by Highway 301 on the west and by the Historic Halifax State Historic Site on the north. Twenty-first-century development continues to the southeast.

The period of significance for the Halifax Historic District begins c. 1783, with the construction of the earliest structure in the district, the William R. Davie House. The two-story, Georgian-Federal-style house is similar in style and detail to remaining houses on the Historic Halifax State Historic Site property, yet it is located at the edge of the current town of Halifax, adjacent to smaller, mid-twentieth-century homes. Other buildings from the antebellum period include the c. 1820 Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge #2, the c. 1855 Carpenter Gothic-style St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the c. 1855 Greek Revival-style Halifax Baptist Church, and seven antebellum houses in the Federal or Greek Revival styles.

The town remained stable through the Civil War and Reconstruction with the erection of a number of structures

that remain in the district today. The c. 1868 W. D. Faucett house was erected in the Greek Revival style, but by the 1870s and 1880s, romantic styles became more popular. The Walter Clark Law Office was erected in 1872 in the Italianate style and Italianate details were added to the relocated Brown-Dickens-Price House and the John Tillery Gregory House. The c. 1880 Dr. John O'Brien House is one of the only remaining Queen Anne-style homes in the district and the c. 1880 Second Clerk's Office displays the Romanesque Revival style. Additionally, the c. 1881 First Baptist Church and the c. 1889 Church of the Immaculate Conception were constructed in the Gothic Revival style.

The early twentieth century marked the reconstruction of much of the commercial district of Halifax, replacing earlier wood structures with more stable and permanent brick construction. The c. 1905-06 Roanoke Hotel, the c. 1915 Halifax Hardware Company, and the c. 1917 Vinson's Drug Store are examples of the typical commercial development that occurred in Halifax from 1900 to 1920. Residential structures from this period include Queen Anne-style homes, like the W. G. Bass House, and mid-sized bungalows, like the 1923 D. M. Campbell House. Larger houses tended to be in the Neoclassical Revival style, like the Fletcher H. Gregory House. The trend toward Neoclassical Revival-style architecture continued into the 1920s and extended to public buildings with the construction of the Bank of Halifax in 1923 and the Halifax Elementary School in 1928.

Construction since the 1920s has been limited to modest frame structures in mainstream architectural styles including a series of Colonial Revival-style houses along W. Pittsylvania Street and Ranch houses scattered throughout the district. At the end of the period of significance is the 1961 Halifax Post Office. The brick structure with Colonial Revival-style detailing is typical of the mid-twentieth century development that was occurring in the district and surrounding area. From 1961, the end of the period of significance, to the present, the town has continued to grow, with new construction taking place predominantly on the lots surrounding the district. Little construction has taken place within the boundaries of the district since 1961 and those houses that have been erected are generally Ranch houses, typical of 1960s construction. There has been limited demolition of historic structures in the district since the 1988 survey of the area; however, several small homes and commercial structures have been lost.

District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures and are shown on the attached map. The area directly to the north of the district, the oldest part of town, is a state historic site, and has already been listed in the National Register. Land to the east, south, and west was developed later and does not contain the density of contributing structures that the district maintains.

The historic district is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Information concerning land use patterns, community development, social and economic changes, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore,

archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time no investigation has been done to document these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any amendment to the documentation and future research.

INVENTORY LIST

The list is arranged alphabetically by street, then by building number. King Street runs through the center of town and forms the dividing line for the east and west portions of Pittsylvania and Prussia streets. Pittsylvania forms the division between the north and south portions of King, Dobbs, and Granville streets. Vacant lots, parks, and cemeteries without proper street addresses are listed within approximate order and have geographic descriptions. No city directories or Sanborn maps were available for Halifax. Building names were derived from the 1988 architectural survey files, from deed records, and from oral histories. Construction dates were derived from architectural evidence, deeds, and from the Halifax County tax records.

Properties are coded as C (contributing), NC (non-contributing), or V (vacant lot) based on the following criteria. All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, from c. 1783 to 1961 and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Non-contributing (NC) buildings were constructed after 1961 or were built during the period of significance but have lost architectural integrity because of incompatible alterations or additions.

Bradley Drive

Vacant Lot – east of 217 S. King Street, fronting on Bradley Drive. This served as the horse lot for the Fletcher Gregory House directly to the west during the first half of the twentieth century.

24 Bradley – Benjamin Wright Collins House – c. 1963 **NC-age – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof with low, gabled dormer over the front entrance, brick veneer, and an interior brick chimney. The house has six-over-six vinyl sash windows, louvered vents in the side gables, and wood soffits and trim. The front door is a modern replacement; both the front door and a second entrance on the left (east) side are accessed by a brick stoop and stair. There is a modern wood deck at the left rear. The house was likely constructed on speculation by Vernon Bradley who owned and developed the area around Bradley Drive, known by locals as "Bradleyville." Benjamin and Doris Collins purchased the house in 1963.

Vacant Lot – east of 24 Bradley Drive. This lot was historically a portion of the Bynum-Shaw House tract to the east.

Vacant Lot – at the southwest corner of Bradley Drive and Wilcox Street. This lot was historically a portion of the Bynum-Shaw House tract to the east.

Church Street

21 Church – House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a brick foundation, original German-profile siding, and six-over-six wood sash windows. A partially inset, front-gabled porch on the left front corner is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Additional slender posts have been installed at the head of the stair and a replacement railing encircles the porch. The house retains exposed rafter tails and a louvered vent in the front gable. It is one of two small, front-gabled bungalows on this block of Church Street. Nothing is known of the early history of house, but it may have been constructed as rental housing.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing.

23 Church – House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The front-gabled porch is supported by replacement decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor. It is one of two small bungalows on this block of Church Street. Nothing is known of the early history of the house, but it may have been constructed as rental housing.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing and an open shed-roofed bay on the right (east) side.

North Dobbs Street

19 N. Dobbs (courthouse square) – Halifax County Social Services Building – 1941
C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled Depression-era structure is eleven bays wide and double-pile with two asymmetrical gabled rear ells extending into the courthouse square. The building is covered entirely with stucco, including the pilasters that separate the bays. Each bay on the front and rear elevations has a pair of windows on each level; windows are a combination of six-over-six wood sash windows and one-over-one wood and vinyl sash windows. The recessed entrance on N. Dobbs Street is at the second-floor level with a gabled roof that projects slightly from the façade; it is accessed by a concrete stair from the sidewalk. Gabled entrances on the first-floor level of the right (north) and left (south) elevations are supported by wood knee brackets. Because the site slopes up to the rear, the rear ells have similar gabled entrances on the first or second floor, depending on the grade. The building stands on the northwest corner of the courthouse square at the intersection of St. David Street and N. Dobbs Street. It was constructed in 1941 by the Work Projects

Administration and was likely always used for county services including Social Services and Welfare as early as the 1960s. In the early 1990s, the north end of the building was enlarged slightly and a new entrance added on the north elevation to accommodate the needs of the Halifax County Health Department who still occupy the building today.

28 N. Dobbs – Edward Cheek House – c. 1900 **C – Building**

This two-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story gabled kitchen ell at the right (north) rear, and a side-gabled block attached to the kitchen by an open porch that has now been enclosed with plywood. The house is extremely intact with original plain wood weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, cornice returns, four-over-four wood sash windows, and a double-leaf front door with two-pane sidelights. A replacement door, centered on the second-floor façade opens onto the porch roof. The house has two exterior end brick chimneys, one on the left (south) gable end and one on the rear ell. The hip-roofed, wrap-around porch has replacement posts, though an original turned pilaster remains on the right (north) end. The left (south) end of the porch has been enclosed as a room. The vernacular frame house was built for African American Edward Cheek around the turn-of-the-century. Cheek was the first African American postmaster in Halifax in the late nineteenth century and was well regarded within the community. The house is currently unoccupied and deteriorated.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1990 – This one-story, front-gabled shed has plywood sheathing, a plywood door, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

South Dobbs Street

Vacant Lot – north of 13 S. Dobbs

13 S. Dobbs – Embarq Storage Building – c. 2000 **NC-age – Building**

This one-story concrete block building features a flat roof with a wide overhang and metal soffits and trim. There is a single metal door on the west side of the building facing S. Dobbs Street.

18 S. Dobbs – Winford Dickens House – c. 1955 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a single-pile, side-gabled wing with attached carport on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, two-over-two, horizontal-sash wood windows, and an interior brick chimney. There are louvered wood vents in the gable ends, wood trim, and wood weatherboards on the left wing and on the carport gable. There is a picture window on the façade, flanked by double-hung wood windows. On the left (south) end of the façade is a shallow, shed-roofed projection that shelters the entrance; it is supported by decorative metal posts on a brick stoop. The house was constructed around 1955 by Winford Dickens.

C Building – Shed, c. 1955 – This one-story, front-gabled frame shed has wood weatherboards, an asphalt-shingled roof, and a five-panel wood door.

Vacant Lot – southeast corner of S. Dobbs and W. Prussia

115 S. Dobbs – John T. Gregory Barn – c. 1900, c. 1990 **NC-alt – Building**

The two-story, front-gabled frame house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled wing extending from the north and south elevations. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, windows, and trim, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The front-gabled porch has vinyl posts on a concrete slab floor. The gabled wing on the left (north) side of the house was once a screened porch. An undulating granite wall runs nearly the full length of this block of Dobbs Street, with an entrance to the property directly in front of this building. According to local tradition, this house was once a barn associated with the John T. Gregory House located just to the south. It was relocated to its current location and converted to a residence in the mid-1900s by descendants of the Gregory family.

C Building – Garage, c. 1950 – This one-bay, shed-roofed garage at the rear of the property has been covered with vinyl siding and trim; it has a modern overhead garage door.

116 S. Dobbs – Wilson House – 1959 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile. It has artificial weatherboards with a single brick-veneered bay on the left end of the façade next to an integral one-car garage. The house has one-over-one sash windows and an interior brick chimney. A front-gabled, two-bay entrance porch is supported by columns and shelters the front door. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the house was constructed by her and her first husband, Mr. Wilson in 1959. Wilson worked for the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Office. Dickens later moved to her parents home on West Pittsylvania Street.

122 S. Dobbs – George W. Barnes House – c. 1845 **C – Building**

This two-story, Greek Revival-style, hip-roofed house is five bays wide and single-pile with a two-story ell centered on the rear elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed block, connected to the rear ell by an enclosed breezeway. The house has original wood weatherboards, four-over-four wood sash windows on the main block, six-over-six wood sash windows on the kitchen wing, and three interior corbelled brick chimneys. The single-bay front porch is supported by tapered wood columns and has a paneled frieze, and replacement second-floor balustrade. The double-leaf front door has a four-light transom. A modern applied fanlight detail has been added to the second-floor window above the main entrance. A porch on the left (south) side of the rear ell has been enclosed with screens. George W. Barnes, a lawyer, acquired the property in 1838 and likely constructed the front portion of this home around 1845. His wife, Olivia died in July of 1845 and her grave is located at the southwest end of the lot. The house was later the residence of M. P. Purnell, a prosperous farmer. E. L. Travis purchased the house from the Purnell heirs. The house features Greek Revival-style interior with Victorian mantels on the second-floor rear block.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 2000 – This one-story, front-gabled shed at the rear of the property has plywood sheathing and double-leaf plywood doors.

127 S. Dobbs – John Tillery Gregory House – c. 1851, c. 1879, c. 1927 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed with flat deck, Neo-Classical-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the left (north) side, a two-story, shed-roofed block south of the ell, and pedimented, gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations. The house retains wood weatherboards with carved cornerboards, decorative sawnwork roof brackets, and a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six sash wood windows. The first-floor windows on the façade are arranged as tripartite windows with four-over-four wood sash windows flanking a central six-over-six wood sash window. Windows on the first floor of the left (north) side of the house have Victorian multi-pane sashes. Similar windows on the two-story, shed-roofed rear ell have been replaced. The monumental, two-story pedimented portico is supported by large fluted columns and shelters a front door with wide leaded-glass sidelights, fanlight window with dentil surround, and fluted pilasters. A similar entrance with double-leaf door, smaller fanlight, and balcony are located on the second floor and there is a fanlight in the porch gable. A turned porch railing extends around the second-floor balcony with heavy square posts at each corner. A hip-roofed porch and porte-cochere at the north end is supported by fluted columns. The one-story, flat-roofed sunroom on the south end has six-over-six sash windows, decorative pilasters, and a classical gabled entrance porch with heavy square column supports and cornice returns. The house stands near the center of the 100-block of South Dobbs Street and very near the street. It is surrounded by an undulating granite wall and wrought-iron fence that extends around the (former) John T. Gregory Barn and the Arthur Gregory House as well. One of the most prominent houses in Halifax, the John Tillery Gregory House exhibits characteristics of multiple architectural style and periods of construction.

The house was likely constructed as a one-story structure in the early 1850s, by Henry J. Hervey. However, the current two-story form and Classical Revival details date to the late nineteenth-century and were the work of John Tillery Gregory. John Tillery Gregory, a businessman, operated a store with W. W. Daniels. He was appointed Clerk of Superior Court in 1855 and town treasurer in 1860. Gregory fought in the Civil War with Company G of the Twelfth North Carolina State Troops. After the war, he continued his tenure in the courts. He was married to Ellen Augusta Clarke and had nine children, including Quentin, Fletcher Harrison (home at 217 S. King), and Arthur Wynns Gregory (home at 149 S. Dobbs). The portico and porte-cochere were added in the early twentieth century by Gregory's daughters. The house is currently owned by Nora Wilson, the sister-in-law of Charles Tillery.

C Building – Slave House, c. 1860 - The one-story, side-gabled frame building retains original wood siding, and three doors on the front elevation. The asphalt-shingled roof is in poor condition. According to Ruth Proctor (a Gregory descendant) the building was slave quarters.

C Building – Slave House, c. 1860 – The one-story frame, side-gabled building retains wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and two entrances on the front elevation. According to Ruth Proctor (a Gregory descendant) the building was slave quarters.

C Structure – Wall, c. 1860 – A low undulating granite wall extends in front of the house and along most of the west side of this block of S. Dobbs Street. There are square granite columns spaced periodically along the wall and defining openings in the wall that provide vehicular access to 115 S. Dobbs and 127 S. Dobbs.

136 S. Dobbs – P. E. Hervey House – c. 1850, c. 1890 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Federal/Greek Revival-style house is five bays wide and single-pile. It consists of an original T-plan house of two front rooms arranged about a center hall with a rear ell at the back of the hall; early shed-roofed additions filled in the space on either side of the rear ell and there are a series of smaller shed-roofed additions beyond the rear ell and on the left (south) elevation of the main house. The house retains plain wood weatherboards, nine-over-nine sash wood windows, wide boxed eaves, and two interior end corbelled brick chimneys. The three-bay, hip-roofed front porch is supported by simple square posts with modern trim at the top. The double-leaf front door is a replacement. The house was built in the 1850s by P. E. Hervey; it was sold to John D. Weeks in 1860 and to Richard W. Hamlin, a tinsmith, in 1865. After Hamlin's death, it was purchased by Louis A. Froelich in 1886. Froelich operated Froelich Brothers, a wholesale and retail general merchandise business.

C Structure – Carport, c. 1940 – This front-gabled frame carport has a shed-roofed lean-to on the right side.

Vacant Lot – Historically vacant lot between 127 S. Dobbs and 149 S. Dobbs

144 S. Dobbs – Benjamin Shepherd House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide with an original gabled rear ell on the left (south) end and a hip-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, but retains six-over-six sash wood windows. The front door is accessed by a brick stoop and stair. There is a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts on the left side of the rear ell. The house is a former military quarters that was moved to the site after World War II. It was originally owned by Louie P. Millikin, but Benjamin Shepherd has lived in the house since the early 1950s.

C Building – Garage, c. 1950 – This front-gabled concrete-block garage has wide, double-leaf plywood doors and a metal roof.

149 S. Dobbs – Arthur Gregory House – c. 1880, c. 1905 **C – Building**

The core of this one-story, hip-roofed, T-plan house is five bays wide and single-pile; it features small, hipped dormers on the front and rear elevations of the main block, a large front gable, and a gabled ell centered on the rear of the house. A series of additions at the rear of the building indicate the building's evolution, but center on this rear ell. The house is covered with vinyl siding, but retains two interior brick chimneys, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood sash windows, and arched four-over-one sash wood windows in the front and rear gables. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by battered posts on brick piers and projects slightly under the front gable. Granite piers, a continuation of the granite wall in front of the John Tillery Gregory House, remain though the wrought-iron fence and gate have been lost. The house was constructed around 1880 as part of the Gregory family estate for the overseer of the farm. When John T. Gregory died in 1905, the house and land south of it was given to his son Arthur Gregory as part of the estate settlement. A two-room structure at the time, the expansion of the house into its current form was completed by Arthur Gregory.

The home is currently in very poor condition with a failing roof and is very overgrown.

Vacant Lot – Historically vacant lot south of 144 S. Dobbs at the intersection of Highway 301

157 S. Dobbs Street – W. W. Daniel House – c. 1847, c. 1976 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Greek Revival-style house is five bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the left (north) end. The house retains wood weatherboards and nine-over-nine and six-over-nine sash windows with post-and-lintel surrounds. The double-leaf, single-panel front doors have a four-light transom. The hip-roofed front porch has reproduction sawnwork supports and a wood rail. The house has a central hall and central brick chimney with a stair along the rear wall of the right room. There is a large brick chimney on the rear ell. The home was likely constructed by W. W. Daniel, a clerk and farmer, soon after he purchased the land in 1846. Daniel sold the house to Dr. W. M. Perkins in 1867 and the following year, Perkins sold it to Godwin C. Whitehead. Whitehead was listed as a schoolmaster in 1850 and a farmer in 1870. The house was purchased by John Tillery Gregory in 1877 from his sister, Whitehead's widow, and is rumored to have been used as a school for the Gregory children. It was converted to a duplex by Arthur Gregory in the early twentieth century. The current owners, Ruth Proctor (a descendant of the Gregory family) and her husband obtained the house in 1976 and began a rehabilitation to return the house to a single-family home by removing a series of rear additions, restoring the original front four rooms of the house and rebuilding a rear ell using reclaimed materials.

C Building – Barn, c. 1900 – A two-car, front-gabled barn with shed-roofed extensions on each side has asbestos siding and an asphalt-shingled roof.

207 S. Dobbs Street – Frederick Froelich House – c. 1887, c. 1917 C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house features a two-story hip-roofed wing on the left (north) side and a low gable on the right (south) side of the house. There is a one-story hip-roofed rear ell on the right (south) side, a one-story hip-roofed ell behind the two-story hip at the left rear, and a one-story, hip-roofed sun-porch on the right side. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards and four-over-four wood sash windows on the first floor, and two-over-two sash windows on the second floor. The front door features a beveled sidelight and transom and a plain, replacement-glass sidelight. A one-story, wrap-around porch is supported by grouped Tuscan columns on brick piers with a turned wood rail between them. There is currently vinyl siding on the first floor under the porch roof. A porte-cochere extends from the left side of the building with posts matching the front porch. Colonial Revival details include a Palladian-style window in the front gable and grouped, Tuscan columns supporting the porch. Originally part of the Daniel-Whitehead property (157 S. Dobbs), this site was purchased by Frederick Froelich in 1887 after Whitehead's death. Froelich likely erected a one-story home on the site at that time. Froelich owned and operated a wholesale and retail general store in Halifax. In 1912, Froelich sold the property to N. L. Stedman, co-founder of the Bank of Halifax, owner of a chain of stores, cotton gins, and filling stations in North Carolina, and involved with the Halifax Milling Company. Stedman enlarged the house to its current form sometime after 1917.

South Granville Street

S. Granville – Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery – c. 1874 C – Site

The cemetery, landscaped with mature cedar and hardwood trees and shrubs, has a brick wall along the northwest corner, at the intersection of Granville and Pittsylvania streets. The cemetery contains approximately 150 monuments. The oldest legible monument is that of Mary D. Herve (1854-1874), an ornate marble Victorian-style headstone with a relief carving of clasped hands. The marble headstone of William Froelich (1861-1894) is decorated with the Masonic emblem and the clasped hands image. A number of the monuments commemorate Confederate veterans who died in the later 1880s. The most impressive monument is the tall granite obelisk for E. P. Hubbard (1856-1915). The majority of the monuments are twentieth-century granite stones that commemorate family. The Methodist Episcopal Church that established this cemetery has burned.

14 S. Granville – Fenner House – c. 1860, c. 1890 C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the left (south) side. The house has two gable-end chimneys on the south elevation, vinyl siding, and two-over-two wood sash windows. There is a one-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch on the south elevation and a shed-roofed porch on the south side of the rear ell. The front, side-passage entrance has a small sidelight and an arched one-story, one-bay gabled porch with replacement posts. The house is believed be a mid-nineteenth-century building that was remodeled in the late 1880s. Little is known of the early history of the house; Dixie Fenner owned an antebellum tavern in Halifax.

C Building – Garage, c. 1945 – This one-story, shed-roofed garage has vinyl siding and a replacement garage door.

19 S. Granville – Edward T. Clark House – c. 1885 C – Building

This two-story, Italianate-style I-house features two one-story gabled ells extending from the rear and a one-story porch that wraps around the right (south) side of the façade. The house has a brick pier foundation (with block curtain wall at the rear), wood German-profile siding, a standing seam metal roof, and two tall, stuccoed brick chimneys at the rear of the main, two-story block and a stuccoed chimney on the rear ell. The two-over-two wood sash windows have peaked, bracketed hoods. The wide double-leaf front door features molded, raised panels, a two-light transom, and Eastlake-influenced screened doors. Italianate elements include decorative brackets along the roofline, wide cornice and cornice returns, and chamfered porch posts with sawnwork brackets supporting the hip-roofed porch. Bargeboards in the front gable and the turned porch balustrade are Eastlake influenced. A rear porch was enclosed when the kitchen block (formerly a freestanding building) was added to the house in the early twentieth-century. Portions of the porch floor have been replaced, but the house is falling into disrepair with some of the heavy turned balusters rotting, some of the hoods over the windows missing, and the foundation now shored up with concrete blocks at the rear. Edward T. Clark, attorney and younger brother of Walter Clark, purchased the property in 1885 and likely built the house soon after. The Methodist parsonage may have been located here before 1885. Clark sold the house to H. B. Furgerson, a

physician and owner of the Halifax Hotel, in 1890.

C Building – Garage, c. 1920 – A two-bay, side-gabled garage with wood weatherboards, metal roof, and exposed rafter tails.

33 S. Granville – Halifax Elementary School – 1928 **C – Building**

The T-plan, Neoclassical Revival-style building is five bays wide with a gabled ell centered on the rear elevation and a projecting front entrance bay centered on the façade. The building has a red brick veneer with a buff brick water table, quoins, and keystone arches in the entrance bay. The projecting entrance bay features a six-sided vented cupola, a round multi-light window in the gable, and arched window openings on either side of an arched recessed entry. Six-over-six sash windows (arranged in banks of five-windows on the façade) remain throughout, though all exterior doors have been replaced. The rear wing has paired six-over-six sash windows and has been modified to accommodate a loading dock (now removed) on the north side. Newer brickwork in the south gable end of the building indicates that this end of the building was damaged and reconstructed at some point. The interior of the building retains its original corridors with beaded-board wainscot, though walls between individual classrooms were removed when the building was converted to a library. Tin ceilings and cornices remain in the original classroom spaces and nine-light over single-panel wood doors with six-light transoms line the original hallway. The Halifax Elementary School was erected in 1927-1928 by the L. Wheedon & Co., a building contractor from Roanoke Rapids, and originally contained seven classrooms, an auditorium, an office, and a library; it is currently used as the Halifax Public Library.

103 S. Granville – Leonidas Hux House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a partially inset front-gabled porch on the left (north) side of the façade and a low, projecting gabled bay on the left (north) elevation. The house has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafter tails under the shingle roof. The partially engaged front porch has a gabled roof supported by battered posts on brick piers. There is a shed-roofed carport attached to the rear of the structure. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the house was constructed around 1930 by Leonidas Hux, who worked for the mills in Roanoke Rapids.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Prefabricated metal shed with low, gabled metal roof.

105 S. Granville – Jesse H. Holdford House – c. 1955 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed addition across the left (north) rear, a hip-roofed carport (now partially enclosed) on the left side and a shed-roofed front porch. The house is covered with vinyl siding but retains three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood sash windows. The shed-roofed porch is supported by decorative metal posts with matching rail on a concrete slab floor. The rear of the carport has been enclosed to form a screened porch. County tax records date the building to 1955; it was likely constructed by Jesse H. Holdford, a cotton gin worker. It was later occupied by Mae Belle Hudgins and her descendents.

C Building – Shed, c. 1955 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with wide wood weatherboards and metal roof. The shed has a door on the left side of the façade and a sliding window on the right end.

North King Street

N. King (courthouse square) – Second Clerks Office – c. 1880 C – Building

The one-story, Romanesque Revival-style building is constructed of red brick laid in a one-to-six common bond with a hipped metal roof and a two-story hipped-roof central entrance tower. The building is three bays wide and single-pile with a brick belt course and water table encircling the building and its tower. The hipped, metal roof has eyebrow vents on each roof slope and the building retains two-over-two wood windows in segmental-arched openings with brick headers and granite sills. Exterior end brick chimneys extend down to mid-window level where they end in corbelled brickwork. The entrance tower has an arched opening at the front with arched "window" openings on each side, all with metalwork in the arches. One-over-one arched windows with brick headers and granite sills are located at the second floor level of the tower. Brick belt courses encircle the tower at the windowsill level and at the top of the second-floor windows. Erected in the 1880s the Second Clerks Office stands on the southeast corner of the courthouse square. It is the only example of Romanesque Revival-style architecture in Halifax and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Vacant Lot – at the northeast corner of N. King and E. Pittsylvania Streets now contains surface parking

10 N. King (courthouse square) – Halifax County Courthouse – 1909 C – Building

The three-story tan brick Neoclassical Revival-style courthouse is composed of a three-story core flanked by two-story, flat-roofed wings. The structure rests on a high molded stone base and has sixteen-over-sixteen vinyl sash windows with stone sills and lintels. A heavy dentil and modillion cornice extends along the roofline. The monumental pedimented entrance portico is supported by large stone Corinthian columns and has the same wide dentils. Double-leaf entrance doors on each elevation have a cross and diagonal muntin pattern with matching transoms. The structure features a two-stage polygonal cupola atop a shallow mansard roof; the cupola has arched louvered vents on four sides and pedimented windows on the other four sides. It is topped by a dome with clocks on four sides. A two-story addition to the north end features matching brickwork and cornice details; windows are six-over-nine vinyl sash windows. The Halifax County Courthouse stands in the center of the courthouse square and was listed in the National Register in 1979. Since the construction of a new county complex south of town, the building is currently used as offices for county services.

13 N. King – W. G. Bass House – c. 1913 C – Building

This one-story, late Queen Anne-style house was originally a T-shaped house, before the enclosure of a rear shed-roofed porch, with gabled front and side wings and a central, hipped roof that projected over a vestibule entrance. A shed-roofed kitchen wing and latticed porch have been added on the south elevation.

Original exterior features include plain wood weatherboards, two-over-two sash windows, several replacement windows, cornice returns, a metal shingled roof, and one interior and one exterior chimney. Replacement turned posts support the porch, which wraps around the corner entrance vestibule and continues one bay south along the façade. The porch floor was lowered slightly when the concrete floor was installed, resulting in a floating pilaster on the far right (south) end of the porch. The front door retains original transom and sidelights and there is a fixed-light window on the south wall of the vestibule. A hip-roofed room is attached to the left rear of the house by a partially enclosed breezeway. The house was built by contractor Bruce Jordan about 1913 for W. G. Bass. Bass was a farmer and general merchant who operated a store until 1930 in a frame commercial building in the adjacent block to the south on King Street.

26 N. King (courthouse square) – Halifax County Public Health Department – c. 1960
C – Building

The one-story, brick-veneered building consists of two, side-gabled blocks arranged next to each other to create a stepped façade. The left block is nine bays wide and has stationary vinyl windows with shutters. The right block features a wide overhanging roof, a recessed entrance with a modern metal and glass door with sidelight, and vinyl simulated divided-light clerestory windows along most of the east elevation. The north elevation has four large stationary simulated divided-light vinyl windows and vinyl siding in the gable. A wide gabled rear ell extends from the center of the building, near where the two blocks meet, its gable projecting slightly over the roof of the main block. The ell has paired vinyl windows and wood dentils extend along the roofline of the main block and rear ell. There is a chimney located southwest of the intersection of the main block and rear ell. This mid-century, former Public Health Department building stands on the northeast corner of the courthouse square at the intersection of King and St. David Streets. It became the Halifax County Public Utilities around 1990 when the Public Health Department moved to its current building on the northwest corner of the courthouse square.

South King Street

2-10 S. King – Roanoke Hotel – 1905-06 **C – Building**

This 1905-06 two-story brick commercial structure anchors the commercial district that occupies a single block of South King Street. The building features segmental-arched window surrounds throughout, though windows on the second floor have been boarded. It has a reconstructed or enlarged parapet, evident by variations in brick color, with terra cotta coping. The first floor of the building is divided into four separate business spaces. The three bays nearest the intersection of King and Pittsylvania are recessed from King Street and fronted by a porch supported by cast iron columns on a later brick knee wall with a replacement balustrade at the second-floor level. The door and window openings in this recessed block have been filled with vinyl siding and new, smaller windows. Immediately to the left (south) of the recessed bays abutting the sidewalk is the former entrance to the hotel; it features an entry within a large rounded brick arch with wide, multi-pane sidelights and a boarded three-part transom. On the south end of the building are two separate storefronts, both recessed and angled with double-leaf doors centered between plate-glass windows over wood knee walls. The

storefronts have a continuous metal cornice and boarded transoms. The first floor spaces are still in use, but the second-floor hotel spaces are vacant and open/broken windows have left it exposed to the elements. This site was occupied by a hotel as early as 1858, but the current structure dates to 1905-06. It was erected by physician Henry B. Furgerson, who lived in the Clark-Furgerson House at 19 S. Granville. The hotel was managed by Mrs. Ida Sater, who previously ran a boarding house, and later by Mrs. Willie Dickens. The Bank of Halifax operated out of the building for a time and Dr. Furgerson had a drugstore and office in the building. Documentary photographs indicate that the southernmost bay was once occupied by the J. L. Weller Company, a general mercantile business founded by Dr. Furgerson and Joseph L. Weller. The building was obtained by Dr. Job Taylor in the 1930s and in 1963 the two southern bays were sold. The building currently houses Halifax Sub & Pizza Gyro, Halifax Furniture, and Southern Heritage Woodworks.

3 S. King – Bank of Halifax – 1923, c. 1980 **C – Building**

The imposing one-story Neoclassical Revival-style tan brick building features a recessed entrance supported by Ionic columns and sheltering the main entrance with a pilastered surround with entablature. The upper façade contains a heavy cornice that wraps around the corners of the building below a flat parapet. The cornice is supported by pilasters on consoles and a decorative element bearing the 1923 construction date. The parapet roof steps down toward the rear of the building. The left (north) elevation is five-bays deep, with fifteen-over-fifteen sash windows, the middle three of which contain half-round wood sunburst panels above in arched window openings. A side-wing on the south side of the building is at a lower height than the main building and dates to between 1975 and 1988. This wing features similar brick construction, but has little decoration; it has twelve-over-twelve wood windows and a door surround similar to that of the main building. An entrance on the rear (east) of the building has a simple gabled porch with pediment supported by square posts on a brick stoop. The bank was founded in 1906 by Fletcher Gregory and N. L. Stedman. When Quentin Gregory returned to Halifax in 1920, after fifteen years in the Far East with the British-American Tobacco, he joined his younger brother, Fletcher, in the operation of the bank. Quentin and Fletcher Gregory (sons of John Tillery Gregory) erected the current building in 1923; it was previously located in the Roanoke Hotel across the street. The bank weathered the Depression better than most in North Carolina and acquired other small banks in the area. In 1968, the brothers merged their bank with the Branch Banking and Trust Company of Wilson, which continues to operate in the building.

Vacant Lot – just south of 3 S. King Street

Vacant Lot – just north of 13 S. King Street

12 S. King – Commercial Building – c. 1910 **C – Building**

This narrow, one-story bay features a recessed, angled entrance with a double-leaf door with painted glass transom flanked by plate-glass windows over wood paneled knee walls. A decorative brick parapet tops the narrow bay. Nothing is known of the early history of the building. It may have been a part of

the two-story commercial building that once stood to its south.

13-15 S. King – Vinson's Drug Store Building – c. 1917 **C – Building**

The common-bond, two-unit building has a Flemish-bond, tapestry brick shaped-parapet with brick coping and a decorative tan brick diamond centered on the façade. Two substantially intact storefronts have large display windows with transoms angled to recessed double-leaf, glazed doors. A central entrance with multi-pane transom leads to the second floor. Above the storefronts is a belt course of a soldier course topped by an alternating header course. Second-floor windows on the façade are nine-over-one sash windows with a pair of six-over-one sash windows centered on the façade. There is a rowlock belt course along the bottom of the second-floor windows and the tops are wrapped by a continuous belt course of contrasting tan brick. The sides of the building feature a brick parapet that steps down toward the rear and segmental-arched windows. A one-story, one-bay structure with similar detailing and a flat parapet is attached to the north (left) end of the building. E. L. Vinson probably had this two-story brick commercial building constructed soon after he purchased the lot in 1917. For many years it served as Vinson's Drug Store, with the second floor serving as living quarters for Vinson and his sister. The main building now contains "Hidden Treasures" antique shop and the one-story bay contains "Now & Yesteryear" antique shop.

16 S. King – Halifax Hardware Company Building – c. 1915 **C – Building**

This two-story commercial building was erected around 1915 as the Halifax Hardware Company building and remains largely intact. The two-story structure has a flat roof behind a brick parapet. The cornice is brick corbelling over a row of mouse-tooth brickwork. The full-width storefront features a central recessed, angled entrance with double-leaf doors flanked by plate-glass display windows over wood paneled knee walls. There is a second row of brick corbelling over mouse tooth brickwork above the storefront. The second floor has two-over-two sash windows in segmental-arched brick surrounds with concrete sills. The building now houses the People's General Store.

18-20 S. King – Stedman Store Company Building – c. 1900 **C – Building**

This one-story, commercial structure has a central recessed, angled entrance that accesses two separate commercial spaces. While modern doors have been added, the building retains its original storefront configuration, including double-leaf doors with transoms, as well as decorative corbelling and alternating soldier course brickwork above the storefront and a recessed panel in the flat parapet. The building was constructed around 1900 to house the Stedman Store Company and was part of a complex of structures associated with the wholesale grocery concern, including the warehouse directly to its south. The building was later home to the Boykin Grocery.

21 S. King – Grocery Store – c. 1920 **C – Building**

Narrow, one-story, front-gabled frame building has a stepped parapet and large garage door on the façade. The building has been covered with aluminum siding but retains a metal roof. The taller, rear gabled

block is an early addition that retains a center double-leaf batten door and flanking six-pane casement windows on the rear elevation. There is a concrete-block chimney at the intersection of the two blocks. The building was constructed as a grocery store but was later used as the Halifax Fire Department, adjoining the town office to the north (now demolished). It currently serves as the town garage.

22 S. King – Stedman Store Warehouse – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This one-story brick warehouse features a parapet roof with brick corbelling on the façade. The parapet steps down along the side elevations. Two-over-two wood sash windows and a single centered loading door punctuate the three-bay façade. There is a rear entrance located on the left (south) elevation. The rear and portions of the exposed south elevation have been stuccoed. The building was constructed as a warehouse for the Stedman Store Company, but does not appear to be in use.

24 S. King – (former) Halifax Post Office – 1938 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick structure is three bays wide and six rooms deep with a stepped parapet roof, six-over-six sash windows on the side and rear elevations and large plate-glass windows with transoms on the front elevation. The front door is a three-pane-over-two-panel door sheltered by a small gabled roof with arched soffit supported by knee brackets. A panel bordered by a soldier course once bore the name of the building, but has been boarded over. The building was erected as the Halifax Post Office and served as the Halifax Public Library for a time; it now houses the Town of Halifax Office and Meeting Hall.

Vacant Lot – located just south of 19 S. King Street

Vacant Lot – at the northeast corner of S. King and E. Prussia Streets

28 S. King – Halifax Post Office – 1961 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled brick structure is five bays wide and double-pile and features a one-story, flat-roofed block with parapet that extends the full width of the rear elevation and contains a loading dock and mail room. The Colonial Revival-style building has eight-over-eight wood sash windows with brick, soldier-course lintels and wood aprons beneath. A replacement metal and glass door in the original surround with fluted pilasters, entablature, and multi-light transom. The gabled roof features wood trim and cornice returns and brick corner posts define the main block. The name of the building, written in raised letters, is on the wide fascia board that runs the width of the building. The building is typical of the Colonial Revival-style architecture that dominated the district through the 1950s and 1960s.

104 S. King – Julia Gregory Tillery House – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This one-story, frame house is five bays wide and double-pile. The building features German-profile wood weatherboards and a standing seam, hipped metal roof. There are two interior brick chimneys. Though in disrepair the home retains most of its original exterior detail including six-over-one and six-over-six

wood sash windows, and a frieze board with reeding on the façade and sawn wood brackets along the roofline. The façade retains a pair of double-leaf front doors with transoms and a trio of square windows arranged horizontally between the doors. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by classical, square wood posts on tapered brick piers with a simple wood railing. The house was erected around 1920 by Julia Gregory Tillery, a descendant of the Gregory family, which owned most of this block including the John Tillery Gregory house on S. Dobbs Street. The architectural details are said to have been taken from the former Froelich Store, which once stood on the site.

105 S. King – Bond-Marshall House – c. 1834 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Federal-Greek Revival-style house is five-bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, side-gabled room added to the rear of the right elevation and a shed-roofed addition along the rear of the house. The house has molded wood weatherboards and nine-over-nine and six-over-six wood sash windows and an interior brick chimney on the right (south) end, and molded box cornices. The original front door is highly decorated with a large single pane above three raised panels. Sidelights are in a three-light-over-one-panel configuration and the entire unit features a Greek Revival-style surround with fretwork pilasters, entablature, and corner blocks with rondels. The hip-roofed front porch, probably added in the early 1900s, is supported by round columns with cushion brackets with a railing with turned balusters. A projecting pedimented gable over the entrance bay features diagonal beadboard detailing and an applied hexagonal decorative molding. A one-story, side-gabled room on the southeast corner of the structure, has plain wood weatherboards, an interior chimney, and nine-over-nine sash windows; it appears to be an original or early kitchen. The shed-roofed rear addition has artificial siding; it was added after the 1988 survey. The house is set on a large lot at the southeast corner of S. King and E Prussia Street.

Its earliest history is obscure, but Dr. R. C. Bond purchased the property (originally two lots) in 1836. Bond was educated at the University of North Carolina and University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and was described in his obituary as, "a Physician of high reputation, and a gentleman of fine genius and acquirement." George W. Barnes acquired the property in 1842, and immediately conveyed it to Willie Eppes of Virginia for the use of his sister, Martha Marshall, who was married to merchant and town commissioner Frederick Sterling Marshall. In the late 1840s the Marshalls apparently expanded the house into its current Greek Revival-style five-bay single-pile form with a handsome side-lighted entrance featuring pilasters, a Greek key motif, and corner blocks based on the plan books of Asher Benjamin. The one-room rear wing, probably added in the late 1850s, has battered, shouldered interior surrounds and a Greek-Gothic Revival-style mantel. The property was sold to Mrs. Wilhelmina Froelich in 1882, and then to W. A. and W. D. Wilcox in 1899.

C Building – Outbuilding, c. 1860 – One-story, side-gabled outbuilding with plain wood weatherboards, six-over-six sash window, and metal roof.

C Building – Garage, c. 1950 – Front-gabled frame one-car garage with German siding and an overhead door. There is a side-gabled three-car carport on the right side and a shed-roofed open bay on the left side.

108 S. King – Charles Tillery Rental House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right and an enclosed shed-roofed porch within the ell. The house is covered with wood shingles and has German-profile siding in the gables and a metal roof throughout. It has a combination of two-over-two horizontal wood sash and six-over-six vinyl sash windows. The front-gabled porch has been enclosed with screens and the decorative porch posts removed. The house is in poor condition with portions of the siding having been removed from the south elevation and replaced with plywood sheathing and a window opening boarded over. The house stands on the same parcel as the Julia Tillery Gregory House and was likely constructed as a rental property for the Tillery family.

112 S. King – Tillery Rental House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It is now covered entirely with vinyl siding, has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows including a pair of double-hung windows flanking a picture window on the façade. The shed-roofed front porch supported by slender wood posts resting on a concrete slab. The house has an interior brick chimney and a shed-roofed block at the rear. The house was likely constructed by the Tillery family in the 1930s as a rental property.

C Building – Barn, c. 1940 – Early twentieth-century, one-and-a-half story, front-gabled barn with wood weatherboards and a standing seam metal roof. It has an open bay on the right (north) end and a loft door centered in the front gable.

117 S. King – Group Home – c. 1990 **NC-age – Building**

This large, tan-brick Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (south) side, an attached carport on the left (north) end, and a projecting gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has vinyl windows and vinyl siding in the gable ends. There is a low decorative gable centered over a set of three windows on the façade. An inset porch in the front gable has turned wood posts and railing. The house was constructed in the 1990s as a privately operated group home.

118 S. King – House – c. 1990 **NC-age – Building**

Erected in the 1990s on the site of a (now demolished) historic home, this one-story, side-gabled home is oriented to the side-yard and features a symmetrical plan and elevations with an entrance on both the north and south elevations, each accessed by a brick stair and stoop. The house has six-over-six vinyl windows, vinyl siding, shutters, and gable vents.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Pre-fabricated, one-and-a-half story, gambrel-roofed shed with T-111 plywood sheathing, double-leaf doors flanked by one-over-one windows on the first-floor level and paired one-over-one windows on the second floor.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, shed-roofed shed with an entrance and two windows on the façade.

NC-age Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – Large, front-gabled metal carport on metal pole supports.

Vacant Lot – between 118 and 132 S. King Street

127 S. King – Charles H. Boykin House – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This well-preserved, one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style brick house is six bays wide and double-pile with a pair of gabled dormers on the façade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. There is a single-bay projecting side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation, with a modern wood deck to its south, and a gabled porch on the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, exterior chimney in the left gable end, and six-over-six wood sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. The dormers and right-side wing have vinyl siding. The left-side porch is supported by round columns with a simple wood railing. The front door is sheltered by a small gabled roof with cornice returns supported by knee brackets. The house was constructed by Charles H. Boykin, a local manager for the Stedman Store Company, who later operated the Boykin Grocery in the Stedman Store Company Building on S. King Street.

C Building – Garage, c. 1945 – The front-gabled garage has vertical wood sheathing, a wide open bay on the front (south) elevation, and several windows on the left (west) elevation. There is an open, shed-roofed shelter on the right (east) elevation.

NC-age Structure – Playhouse, c. 1980 – The front-gabled frame playhouse is supported above the ground by wood posts and accessed by two sets of stairs. It is covered with plywood sheathing with doors and windows cut out.

132 S. King – Daniel-Hervey House – c. 1826, c. 1850 **C – Building**

This large, Federal-style, tripartite house has a one-and-a-half story, one-bay, front-gabled block flanked by one-story, side-gabled wings. A two-story, side-gabled block was added to the right rear and eventually the roof was reconstructed to cover both right-side ells with a single roof slope. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the rear of the two-story block with an interior brick chimney. The house is covered with original wood weatherboards and has a combination of original six-over-one wood sash windows on the front elevation and two-over-two sash windows on the side elevations. Windows in the front-gable upper-story are replacement vinyl windows. A hip-roofed front porch, supported by large square columns, replaced the original flat-roofed porch and shelters a double-leaf front door with transom. The house is set back from S. King Street on an ample shaded lot.

The house dates to approximately 1826 when it was constructed by John Reeves Jones Daniel, shortly after his marriage to Martha Elizabeth Long Smith. Daniel was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1823, and practiced law in Halifax. His political career included election to the House of Commons, service as state attorney general, and election to the U. S House of Representatives. The house was acquired by Sylvester Smith in 1832, and sold to Henry J. Hervey in 1848. Hervey, a prominent Halifax merchant and planter, made some of the first changes to the house, but lost the property in 1879. Physician W. M. Perkins sold the house to Thomas N. Hill in 1882. Hill was also a graduate of the University of North Carolina, studied law with Judge Richmond Pearson, and practiced law in Scotland

Neck and Halifax. He served as solicitor for Halifax County and chairman of the county Inferior Court Board of Justices. He ran twice for a seat as associate justice of the state Supreme Court, but was defeated both times. Hill's heirs sold the house in 1904 to Annie Howerton Gowen, wife of H. W. Gowen, a traveling salesman.

C Building – Garage/Apartment, c. 1920 – The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled garage has a steeply pitched front-gabled dormer, wood weatherboards throughout, two vehicular openings on the façade with overhead doors, and a four-over-four sash window in the gable. There is a modern deck and carport on the left (south) side.

144 S. King – Halifax Methodist Church – 1948, c. 1990 C – Building

This large front-gabled, brick-veneered, Classical Revival-style church features arched stained glass windows, a round gable vent in the pedimented front gable, and a projecting front-gabled entrance with full gable return and double-leaf wood doors accessed by a brick stair. A belfry (now covered with artificial siding) rises from the roof and has arched vents on all four sides. A two-story, side-gabled wing intersects the rear of the church and has six-over-six sash wood windows and eyebrow vents in the pedimented gable ends. A c. 1990, one-story, cross-gabled block has been added to the south side of the rear wing and has an entrance on both the front and left (south) elevations, each with a gabled entrance portico supported by round columns. It has cornice returns and nine-over-nine sash windows. This Methodist congregation was established in 1753; their earlier church burned in 1947 and this structure was erected the following year.

C Structure – Bell, c. 1948 – Just southeast of the church, a bell stands supported by two low, brick walls.

North of 145 S. King – Michael Ferrall Family Cemetery – c. 1859 C – Site

The rectangular brick burial vault was erected by Michael Ferrall in 1859 after the death of his wife. It is covered with stucco or cement. The half-round top of the vault has a stepped parapet on each end; the east-end parapet has a trio of crosses and is marked by two panels and a bronze plaque with the names and dates of family interred in the vault. A marble plaque is inscribed "M. Ferrall's Family Vault A.D. 1859" and has a cross and two willow trees across the top and "Grier & Co. Raleigh" at the bottom right corner. The vault is located within a small graveyard with several large markers flush with the ground, which may have been added later. It is surrounded by a decorative cast-iron fence on a continuous granite base with a granite entrance facing the rear of the lot. The entrance is a post-and-lintel form with a triangular pediment-like block at the top, inscribed with a cross. The graveyard lies northeast of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in the rear lot of the former Ferrall Family home. The church and vault were erected by Michael Ferrall, an Irish Catholic immigrant, whose residence was located on this site. Both the church and Ferrall Cemetery were listed in the National Register in 1997.

145 S. King – Church of the Immaculate Conception – c. 1889 C – Building

This front-gabled, Gothic Revival-style, frame church is three bays wide and four bays deep with asymmetrical square towers on each end of the façade. The building has a brick foundation, wood

weatherboards, sawnwork scalloped decoration along the cornice on the side elevations, and pointed-arch windows throughout. There is a stained-glass rose window in the steep front gable. The segmental-arched, double-leaf front entrance is located under a pointed-arch within a small projecting gabled bay. The left tower has a hipped roof and central brick chimney. The right tower terminates in an open bell tower with tall belfry. Both towers have paired, pointed-arch windows at the second-floor level. There is a hip-roofed sacristy at the rear (east) end of the church with six-over-six sash windows and a shed-roofed bay at the northeast corner, perhaps an enclosed porch, leading to a small entrance deck. The church was erected by Michael Ferrall, who came to Halifax in the 1820s to establish himself as a merchant. He was the progenitor of a small family whose members were associated with the fortunes and development of the Roman Catholic Church in Halifax County from the 1820s to the 1960s. Services were held in the parlor of the Ferrall home until Ferrall erected the church in the front side yard of his home on N. King Street in 1889. The church, designed by Durang of Philadelphia, remained in operation until 1969. The Michael Ferrall Family Cemetery remains just northeast of the church. The Church of the Immaculate Conception and the Michael Ferrall Family Cemetery were listed in the National Register in 1997.

152 S. King – Methodist Parsonage – 1968 **NC-age – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled brick-veneered Ranch house is seven bays wide and single-pile. It is symmetrical with the center three bays having a higher roofline that extends from the front of the house to form the front porch supported by round wood columns. Colonial Revival-style details included the broken pediment over the front door and the six-over-six sash windows with shutters. The house was constructed as the personage for the Halifax United Methodist Church to its north.

C Building – Outbuilding, c. 1870 - This one-story, side-gabled frame outbuilding is two bays wide and single-pile with a brick pier foundation, wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. The building retains six-over-six sash windows with post-and-lintel surrounds and four-panel doors. The building is the only surviving structure associated with the Faucett-Fenner House and may have been a detached kitchen and dining room or servants quarters. The Faucett-Fenner House stood to the northeast of the building, fronting on S. King Street, and was named for James Faucett who erected the house and Clara F. Fenner, wife of John H. Fenner, Sr. who purchased it in 1902. The Halifax United Methodist Church now occupies the homesite. The Faucett-Fenner Outbuilding is on the same parcel as the Halifax United Methodist Church and Parsonage, but faces and is visible from Church Street.

153 S. King – C. F. Musselman House – c. 1917 **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, hip-roofed, full-width rear enclosed porch and a one-story projecting, hip-roofed square bay on the right (south) elevation. The house is remarkably intact with original wood weatherboards, shingles in the dormer, and an exterior brick chimney with double-paved shoulders on the right (south) elevation. It has dentils lining the eaves and decorative, applied, triple-pattern purlins on the broad overhangs of the main roof, hip-roofed dormer, and front porch. Windows may be replacements, but retain the original four-over-one and three-over-

one sash configurations. Windows in the hipped front dormer have been replaced with vents. The original front door retains single-light sidelights. The full-width porch is supported by square prick posts with recessed panels over slightly flared brick piers and has a brick knee wall with lozenge-shaped openings. The house stands on a large elevated corner lot with mature trees. It was built by C. F. Musselman, who purchased the lot in 1916. Musselman, a railroad agent and manager of the Western Union telegraph, likely chose "The Auburn" from the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue for 1917. It is the only mail-order house known to exist in the town of Halifax. A side-gabled carport has been attached to the northeast corner of the house with an enclosed storage area at the far left (north) and a tall chimney.

NC-age Building – Garage, c. 2000 – Front-gabled frame garage has artificial siding, six-over-six vinyl sash windows, and a vehicular bay with overhead door.

158 S. King – John Cobb House – 1955 **C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gable centered on the façade and an engaged porch on the left end of the façade. The house features a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows. A projecting front gable block has a large picture window flanked by smaller, double-hung units. Vinyl siding, soffits, and trim have been installed in the front gable concealing (or removing) the scalloped vertical wood sheathing in the gable and along the roofline. Decorative metal porch posts supporting the engaged porch on the southeast corner of the house have been replaced with wood posts and modern rails. There is a small, shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation supported by paired wood posts. The house was constructed by John Cobb, a merchant, in 1955.

204 S. King – Saint Marks Episcopal Church – 1854-55, 1957 **C – Building**

This Gothic Revival-style church was erected in 1854-55 on the southwest corner of S. King and Church Streets. The front-gabled church features board-and-batten siding, a bell cote, steeply pitched roof, and diminutive transcepts flanking the chancel. Pointed-arch windows and a double-leaf pointed-arch door are typical of the style. The entrance is recessed within a high-pitched projecting gabled bay with sawnwork bargeboard. Flanking the entrance bay are narrow, lancet windows. A 1957 concrete-block parish house is connected to the main structure by a covered frame walkway. The side-gabled parish house has concrete-block faux buttresses, cornice returns, six-over-six sash windows, and a double-leaf entrance with multi-light transom that faces Church Street. There are three brick chimneys, one on the rear of the church and two on the parish house. The church was originally part of "The Grove" plantation and was conveyed by Mrs. Eppes to the church in 1854 with the stipulation that is must be used as a church and never a cemetery. The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998.

214 S. King – R. L. Applewhite House – c. 1923 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, two-story rear gable. It has a gabled front dormer, exposed rafter tails, and two exterior end chimneys. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and has replacement six-over-six vinyl sash windows,

smaller than the originals. The engaged front porch is supported by replacement porch posts and has a modern replacement rail. Original four-point-arched soffits remain on the porch. A one-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the right (north) elevation and there is a modern wood deck at the rear of the house. R. L. Applewhite purchased the property in 1923 and likely constructed the house soon after. Halifax County records of incorporations note that he was a minor investor in the Halifax Ginning Company, suggesting that he was its manager. He was also a partner in the Stedman Stores Company.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed has T-111 plywood sheathing, an entrance on the right (north) elevation, and a four-light vinyl window in the gable.

217 S. King – Fletcher Gregory House – c. 1910 **C – Building**

This two-and-a-half story house is the only extant Neoclassical Revival-style house built in Halifax. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell and a series of small, hip-roofed additions at the rear. The house has a high, hipped roof with a balustrade-encircled deck, gabled dormers on the façade, and hip-roofed dormers with cornice returns on the side elevations. It retains wood weatherboards, one-over-one sash windows, and a dentil molding in the cornice. The monumental portico is supported by four fluted Corinthian columns and decorated with ornate floral appliqué. The original front door has matching sidelights and a fan-light transom. The door to a small, second-floor balcony under the portico has original sidelights and a smaller fan-light transom. There is a hip-roofed porte-cochere on the left side of the house, supported by smaller, grouped Corinthian columns on brick piers. The house was erected by Fletcher Gregory (1882-1970) around 1910 and was a copy of Mrs. Gregory's family home at Airlie in western Halifax County. Gregory was descended from several prominent Halifax County families including the Tillery, Gregory, and Clarke lines, and became a substantial member of the community in his own right. Gregory graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1904, and returned to Halifax to help with the family business and farming interests. He was co-founder of the Bank of Halifax, which opened in 1906. He served as state senator in 1929, was a member of the UNC board of trustees, and chair of the Halifax County Board of Education.

C Building – Garage, c. 1910 – Hip-roofed, two-car garage with wood weatherboards, a slate roof, and overhead doors. The building is in very poor condition.

C Building – Shed, c. 1910 – Front-gabled frame shed with flanking shed-roofed bays has plain wood weatherboards, a metal roof, a double door, and a large double-hung window on the right.

225 S. King – Wodoman House – c. 1960 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It retains original eight-over-eight sash windows with paneled aprons below and an interior brick chimney. An uncovered concrete front stoop has a decorative metal railing. The house was constructed by a Mr. Wodoman, a retired musician with family connections to Halifax, around 1960.

228 S. King – Edward Conigland House (Glen Ivey) – c. 1850 **C – Building**

Likely constructed in the early 1850s, Glen Ivey, also known as the Edward Conigland House, is a

one-story, Greek Revival-style house on a modern raised brick foundation. It is three bays wide and double-pile with wood weatherboards and paneled cornerboards, two interior brick chimneys, and a standing seam hipped metal roof. The house has nine-over-nine sash windows on the main level, six-over-six replacement windows in the raised basement, and a central double-leaf front door with diamond-paned sidelights and transom. The replacement, hip-roofed front porch is supported by square columns with a lattice-work rail. The hip-roofed rear porch has simple, square columns and a wood railing. Edward Conigland was born in Ireland and moved to Halifax in 1844, ten years after immigrating to the United States with his mother and brothers. He was noted in Halifax as a lawyer, teacher, writer, orator, and Catholic layman. Conigland purchased land on the east side of S. King Street in 1851 from his brother-in-law, Arthur McDaniel. The existing house burned and the current house was constructed by Conigland in the early 1850s. Conigland was run over by a train in 1877 and the house, referred to as "Glen Ivey" in estate papers, changed hands many times and was often used as a rental house. The house was moved to its current location in 1980 in preparation for the construction of the new county courthouse.

C Building – Shed, c. 1940 – Hip-roofed frame outbuilding has wood weatherboards, a plywood door, and a metal-roofed lean-to on the right side.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1970 – Shed-roofed frame shed with plywood sheathing.

233 S. King – W. D. Faucett House – c. 1860 **C--Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Greek Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed rear ell on the left side and a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch within the ell. The house has aluminum siding, but retains original six-over-six sash windows, and an original double-leaf front door with sidelights and transom; doors and windows all have pedimented surrounds. The house retains two interior corbelled brick chimneys on the main block and a third chimney on the rear ell. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by aluminum-covered square posts and has a replacement wood railing. Local merchant W. D. Faucette purchased a ten-acre tract of land adjoining the town of Halifax in 1858 and likely built this house soon after.

Norman Street

11 Norman – Swain Norman House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

This front-gabled frame house is two bays wide and has minimal Craftsman-style detailing. It has lost most of its historic fabric; it now has vinyl siding and eaves, vinyl covered knee brackets, replacement sash windows, and vinyl covering the square posts of the two-bay, front-gabled attached porch. However, the basic form, fenestration, porch, and detailing of the building are still present. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the house was constructed by her father, Swain Norman, around 1925. Norman, for whom the street is named, later erected the house directly to the south (facing Pittsylvania) and this home was sold to and occupied by Vernon Bradley who erected the house directly to the north as a rental house.

NC-age Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Free-standing, front-gabled metal carport.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled metal shed.

15 Norman – Vernon Bradley Rental House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This small, side-gabled frame Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It is covered with vinyl siding and has an interior and an exterior chimney. The house features a picture window, flanked by two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the façade and a centered front door with an arched-soffit entrance porch supported by slender, square posts, and two-over-two horizontal sash wood windows. There is a gabled rear ell on the right (south) side. The house was built by Vernon Bradley soon after World War II as rental housing. Bradley was very active in real estate, constructing numerous speculative houses on the south end of the district, around Bradley Drive, an area that came to be known as "Bradleyville."

C Building – Shed, c. 1950 – Front-gabled frame shed with metal roof and vinyl siding.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1970 – This front-gabled frame shed has plywood T-111 sheathing and a shed-roofed, lean-to on the right (east) side. A single door is centered on the front with a one-over-one double-hung window to its right.

18 Norman – William R. Davie House – c. 1783, c. 1935 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, side-passage frame house is three bays wide and double-pile. The imposing transitional Georgian-Federal house features a decorative center front gable with boxed eaves with large and small dentil molding, nine-over-nine sash windows, and two double-shouldered, gable end chimneys on the right (north) elevation. The side-gables of the main roof feature flush eaves. The double-leaf front entrance on the left end of the façade has a multi-light transom and is sheltered by one-bay pedimented entrance porch with paired boxed posts and dentil molding matching that of the main roofline. The two windows of the first-floor façade have paneled aprons. On the south side is a recessed, two-story, side-gabled wing of lower height than the main block. It features a front porch with boxed posts and arched soffits, and an exterior, double-shouldered, gable-end chimney. Two one-story, gabled rear ells have a shed-roofed addition between them and detailing matching that of the rest of the house.

William R. Davie was born in England in 1756 and came to the United States as a child. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton) in 1776 and then studied law under Judge Spruce Macay in Salisbury. In 1777, he joined the continental army under Allen Jones. After the war, Davie married Jones's daughter, Sarah, and settled in Halifax. William R. Davie purchased a five-acre parcel from Willie Jones (Sarah's uncle) in 1783 and likely construction this home for himself soon after. During the period that Davie lived in Halifax, he became one of the most important political leaders in North Carolina; Davie was a delegate to the 1787 Federal Convention in Philadelphia, was elected Governor of North Carolina 1798, and was a founder and early steward of the University of North Carolina. He served as an envoy to Paris under John Adams, and when he returned to Halifax in 1800, the political environment had turned against his Federalist ideals. Sarah Davie died in 1802 and in 1805, Davie moved to his plantation in South Carolina, leaving the home in Halifax to his son, Allen Jones Davie. The house changed ownership several times over the next 100 years. The two-story wing on the south side of the house was built by Joseph Hunter Norman, a register of

deeds for Halifax County, in the 1930s or 1940s. Norman also likely added the denticulation to the porches at this time. The William Richardson Davie House was listed in the National Register in 1973 and is currently owned by the State of North Carolina.

East Pittsylvania Street

15 E. Pittsylvania – Dr. White's Office – 1948 **C – Building**

The small two-story brick building contains office space on the first floor and an apartment, accessed by an exterior metal stair with metal railing and awning, on the second. The building has a parapet roof with terra cotta coping and a recessed panel on the front parapet, outlined by brick headers. It is simply finished with brick-veneer walls, metal casement windows on the first floor, and double-hung sash windows on the second floor. The three-bay façade contains a central recessed entrance with flanking metal casement windows. There is an applied wood fanlight above the entrance that appears to be original. The building, erected in 1948, served as a doctor's office for Dr. White. The apartment upstairs was occupied by one of his nurses. It is currently overgrown and unoccupied.

18 E. Pittsylvania – J. A. Dickens House – 1938 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and four-pile with a gabled wing on the right (west) side, flush with the façade, and a partially engaged front-gabled porch on the left (east) side of the façade. The house has clipped front gables, exposed rafter tails, two interior, corbelled brick chimneys, and German-profile wood siding. Windows are six-over-one wood sash windows and a four-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style front door remains. A picture window flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows is located on the right (west) end of the façade and is sheltered by a metal awning. The porch is supported by battered wood posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. J. A. Dickens purchased the lot in August of 1938 and likely constructed the house soon after.

22 E. Pittsylvania – McMahon-Hux House – c. 1864, c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house has a gabled rear ell on the right (west) side, with a shed-roofed porch on its left (east) side. The house has aluminum, German-profile siding, vinyl soffits, a new asphalt roof, stucco or concrete on the two interior chimneys, and two brick chimneys on the rear ell. It retains three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows on the first floor and four-over-four sash windows in the small pedimented dormers on the front and rear elevations, and fixed four-light windows in the gable ends. The front door is sheltered by a gabled porch supported by grouped square posts.

The home may have been constructed as early as the 1860s by Michael McMahon who purchased the land in 1864 from James L. Ousby. McMahon was a prominent local merchant and the second husband of Harriet Anne Farrell Tormey (Michael Ferrall's daughter). McMahon erected his primary residence on E. Prussia Street around 1880. Local traditional holds that this house served as a honeymoon or first home for young married couples in the late nineteenth century; Miss Nannie Gary was born in the house, indicating that it

was standing in 1887. Its current appearance can be attributed to a mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style remodeling under the ownership of George A. Hux, a prominent Halifax lawyer, whose family has owned the house since the 1930s.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Prefabricated frame shed with low, side-gabled roof, plywood sheathing, modern barn doors, and vinyl windows.

23 E. Pittsylvania – John H. Brown House – c. 1820, 1870s C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, center-hall plan house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the left side, a partially engaged shed-roofed porch within the ell and a one-story gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. The house retains original molded wood weatherboards, sawnwork brackets in the porch and façade eaves, cornice returns, bracketed hoods over the windows, and some Federal-style six-over-nine sash windows on the second floor. Remodeled in the Italianate style in the 1870s, the house has replacement two-over-two sash windows and a mixture of four-over-four, nine-over-nine, and six-over-nine sash windows on the rear ell. There are four-over-four windows on each side of the exterior end chimneys. The double-leaf entrance has four-panel front doors and a ten-light transom flanked by narrow two-over-two sash windows. A front-gabled, two-story entrance porch has cornice returns and elaborate sawnwork decoration including brackets and pendants. It is supported by paneled and chamfered posts on the first floor and turned balusters on the second floor. The porch gable features a pair of narrow, arched vents under a bracketed hood. The house is a juxtaposition of original Federal-style details and the 1870s Italianate-style remodeling.

Little is known of the early history of the property, including its original location. It is rumored to have been moved to the current site in the late 1870s to make room for the construction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The earliest documentation of this site dates to purchase of this and an adjoining property by John H. Brown and Henry J. Carraway in 1874. The two men, both merchants, lived on the adjoining property with their families. The house may have been moved to the site during their ownership, as the railroad was re-aligned in the late 1870s, and by 1888, when Brown transferred the property to his wife, the house was noted on the property. The house is currently unoccupied, overgrown, and neglected.

C Building – Garage, c. 1930 – This one-car, front-gabled garage is covered with wood weatherboards and has an open vehicular bay. It is very deteriorated.

West Pittsylvania Street

14 W. Pittsylvania – Walter Clark Law Office – c. 1872 C – Building

This small, one-story, hip-roofed brick structure is one bay wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed front porch. The building has a standing-seam metal roof, corbelled brick interior chimney, and six-over-six wood sash windows with wood pedimented hoods and wood sills. The hip-roofed porch is supported by replacement decorative metal posts resting on a concrete slab. One of the original wood pilasters from the porch remains on the west end of the façade. The building was erected c. 1872, shortly after the land was purchased by Walter Clark. Clark came from a prominent North Carolina family, served in the Civil War, graduated from the

University of North Carolina, and studied law on Wall Street in New York and at Columbian Law School in Washington D. C. After being licensed in 1867 to practice law in the county, Clark opened an office in Scotland Neck. In late 1871, he purchased two lots on W. Pittsylvania Street facing the courthouse. Clark moved to Raleigh in 1873, where he continued his law practice and served as justice of the state Supreme Court for thirty-three years. The building stands in its original location facing the courthouse square and has been home to a string of lawyers and legal professionals since Clark's move, including James M. Mullen, John A. Moore, W. E. Daniel, and Claude Kitchin. A small placard on the door reads "Jacob C. Taylor," however, Taylor left the building, and his practice, to become the Halifax County Clerk of Court in the 1960s. The building is not currently occupied.

Vacant Lot – west of 14 W. Pittsylvania Street

15 W. Pittsylvania – Halifax County Agricultural Extension Office – 1936-37, c. 1980s
C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed office building is five bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell and two shed-roofed additions, one on each side of the rear ell. The building has a brick veneer, a brick soldier course under the cornice, four-over-four and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The rear ell has a brick veneer, but the shed-roofed additions have molded wood weatherboards. The building was constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1936-37 as the Halifax County Agricultural Extension Office and was renovated with Colonial Revival-style features in the 1980s, at which time the front entrance was replaced by a glazed door with five-light sidelights and an entrance portico was added, likely replacing an earlier porch based on physical evidence. The front-gabled portico is supported by square columns and has molded wood weatherboards, a louvered wood vent in the gable, a wood railing, and a modern ramp on the right side. It is currently the Halifax County Central Permit/Inspections Office.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1980 – This one-story, concrete-block, flat-roofed shed is two bays wide with a concrete block wall with brick parapet and terra cotta coping dividing the bays. It serves as chemical storage.

Vacant Lot – parking lot at the southeast corner of W. Pittsylvania and N. Dobbs streets

Vacant Lot – parking lot at the northwest corner of W. Pittsylvania and N. Dobbs streets

104 W. Pittsylvania – Fred and Bertha Hux Cates House – 1952 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed brick Ranch house is five bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer and large interior brick chimney, eight-over-eight vinyl sash windows and decorative metal posts supporting a shallow engaged front porch. There is a multi-light picture window flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows on the left (east) end of the façade. A hip-roofed sunroom extends from the rear left corner of the house. An attached hip-roofed carport on the left (east) end of the house is supported by metal

posts. The property was acquired by Bertha Hux Cates in 1952. Cates was a nurse and her husband, Fred, may have been in the insurance business.

105 W. Pittsylvania – W. L. Johnson House – 1953 **C – Building**

The side-gabled brick Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting entrance bay with gabled porch supported by square posts centered on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood sash windows, and vinyl siding in the gables. There is an original screened porch on the right side with a brick chimney inside the porch and an attached, side-gabled two-car carport with brick posts to the right (east) of the porch. The house was constructed in 1953 by W. L. Johnson, a postman.

106 W. Pittsylvania – Thomas S. Dickens Jr. House – 1964 **NC-age – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and two rooms deep with an attached two-car garage on the right end and a projecting front-gabled block on the left. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding under the engaged porch and in the front and side gables and a large brick chimney between the house and garage bay. The projecting front gable has a hip-roofed bay window and an inset porch supported by decorative metal posts on the right (west) end. There are four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung wood windows throughout and a large multi-light picture window to the right of the entrance. The property was purchased by Thomas S. Dickens Jr., a rural mail carrier, in 1951, but according to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the home was not constructed until 1964.

107 W. Pittsylvania – Methodist Parsonage – 1924 **C – Building**

This side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed block at the left (west) rear and a wide, shed-roofed front dormer. The house has weatherboard sheathing on the main body and wood shingles on the gable ends and dormer. It retains six-over-one wood sash windows, four brick chimneys, and a full-width, engaged front porch. The porch has arched spans supported by full-height brick piers at the corners and tapered posts on brick piers in the center, flanking the entrance stair with an original wood railing with wide balusters. Other Craftsman-style trim includes knee brackets in the gable ends and exposed rafter tails. A ramp has been added to the porch. The house was built in 1924 as the Methodist parsonage and served this purpose until the 1960s.

108 W. Pittsylvania – Willis Robert Caudle House – 1953 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style home has a full-width gabled rear ell, a small, one-story gabled bay on the right (west) side, and a gabled sun-porch on the left (east) side. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left end, and vinyl-sided gabled dormers. It retains wide wood fascia boards, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a post-and-lintel door surround with fluted pilasters. The small gabled addition on the right (west) side is covered with vinyl siding. A one-story, screened porch on the left (east) side has been enclosed with glass and has vinyl siding in the gable. W. R. Caudle and his wife purchased the property in 1950 and likely constructed the house soon after; county tax records date the building

to 1953. Caudle operated a cotton gin outside of town.

NC-age Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame, two-car garage with aluminum siding, asphalt-shingled roof, and two overhead garage doors.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Pre-fabricated, gambrel-roofed metal shed.

109 W. Pittsylvania – Van Warren House – c. 1910, c .1950 NC-alt – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed cottage is three bays wide and double-pile. The house was altered with the addition of a brick veneer and six-over-six wood sash windows, likely added in the mid-twentieth century. The front door retains sidelights. The shed-roofed front porch has ornate, cast-iron replacement posts. Matching posts supported a flat-roofed carport on the front right corner of the house. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the house was likely constructed by Van Warren in the early 1900s.

110 W. Pittsylvania – Hugh House House – c. 1940 C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a screened porch on the left end. The house has brick veneer, an exterior end brick chimney, soldier-course brick lintels, wood soffits, cornice, and trim, and six-over-six wood sash windows with wood shutters. The front entrance is sheltered by a very decorative projecting gabled portico supported by fluted columns with paired fluted pilasters against the house and rondels in the entablature. A flat-roofed, one-story porch on the left (east) side of the house is supported by fluted columns and has a decorative balustrade at the second-floor level; it has been enclosed with screens. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the home was likely constructed by Hugh House and his wife Lizzie in the 1940s.

NC-age Structure – Carport, c. 1960 – Front-gabled metal carport with metal pole supports.

111 W. Pittsylvania – Dr. White House – c. 1950 C – Building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with an imposing "Mt. Vernon" type portico across its façade. The house has a brick veneer, brick soldier-course lintels, and six-over-six wood sash windows with original louvered shutters with a half-moon motif. The portico is supported by boxed posts and shelters the central entrance, which features pilasters, a cornice with swag, and a swan's neck pediment with pineapple motif. A one-story porch at the right side has been enclosed with brick and has a large double-shouldered exterior end chimney and a railing along the roof. The house was constructed by Dr. White in the 1930s; White had his office on East Pittsylvania.

C Building – Garage, c. 1950 – This two-bay, side-gabled garage has wood weatherboards, two overhead doors, and six-over-six wood sash windows matching those on the house.

Vacant Lot – between 110 and 204 W. Pittsylvania Street

113 W. Pittsylvania – Swain and Ethel Norman House – 1953-54 C – Building

This well-preserved, one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is three bays

wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell and a dormer on the rear elevation. The house has a brick veneer, brick soldier-course lintels, eight-over-eight original wood sash windows and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. The front door has a post-and-lintel surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a three-bay gabled front porch with boxed posts and a Chippendale-influenced railing. A second entrance on the left (west) side has a gabled porch with simple square posts. The one-story garage rear ell appears to be original. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the current occupant, the house was constructed between 1953 and 1954 by her parents, Swain and Ethel Norman. Swain was a lawyer and farmer who erected three homes in Halifax over the years.

204 W. Pittsylvania – Caswell Eure Shaw House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right side, a gabled wing projecting from the left (south) elevation and a gabled front porch. The house has brick veneer and an exterior end brick chimney. The six-over-six wood sash windows are generally paired. The main block of the house and the porch retain asbestos shingles in their gables and wood soffits, fascia, and full gable returns. The left-side wing has cornice returns and brick in the gable. The projecting gabled front porch has a pedimented roof supported by Doric columns and has been enclosed with screens. Inside the front porch, the front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and dentils on the lintel. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, the house was likely erected around 1950 by Caswell Eure Shaw who operated a dry goods store on King Street.

NC-age Structure – Carport, c. 1960 – Flat-roofed metal carport with metal pole supports.

301 W. Pittsylvania – Robert H. Wright House – c. 1953 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Cape Cod-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three small gabled dormers on the front elevation and a wide shed-roofed dormer across the rear. The house has a gabled rear ell on the right side and a series of shed-roofed additions within the ell. It has brick veneer with an exterior end brick chimney, a brick chimney on the rear ell, and brick soldier-course lintels. There is asbestos siding on the dormers and in the gable of the screened porch and vinyl siding and windows on the shed-roofed rear additions. The rest of the house retains six-over-six wood sash windows and it has a Colonial Revival-style door surround with fluted pilasters. A gable-roofed screened porch on the right (east) side of the house is supported by Tuscan columns. The Wrights had previously lived at 23 E. Pittsylvania before constructing this house around 1953. It remained in the Wright family until 1986.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing and paired plywood doors.

Post Street

Campbell Warehouse – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This large warehouse is two-stories on the front elevation and one-story at the rear with a metal,

shed roof. The building has a brick foundation, is covered with corrugated metal siding, and has a single overhead door on the east elevation. The door is sheltered by a shed roof covering a wood pier. The warehouse stands on the same parcel as the (now partially demolished) commercial building at 12 S. King Street and is accessed by Post Street, an alley that runs parallel to King Street behind the commercial buildings. According to Mrs. Glenn Dickens, a lifelong Halifax resident, it was likely built by a Mr. Campbell who used the warehouse to store peanuts.

East Prussia Street

1 E. Prussia – Springston House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

The two-story, frame house is three bays wide with a side-gabled roof. It has aluminum siding, a metal roof on the main block, and a concrete block chimney in the right (east) gable end. There are six-over-one sash windows and a centered entrance protected by a shallow shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. The porch extends to the one-story, side-gabled garage wing at the left (west) side of the house. Located on a small parcel behind a block of commercial buildings, the house is accessed through a vacant lot at the northeast corner of S. King and Prussia streets. The house was built about 1950 by Mr. Springston, who may have been on the town board. The house retains historic integrity, but is only in fair condition; it is occupied by John Lovett, general handyman and amateur archaeologist.

C Building – Barn, c. 1920 – Side-gabled barn has ribbed metal sheathing, a metal roof, and a double batten door.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Small, pre-fabricated, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing.

13 E. Prussia – Shaw House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front gable on the right end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and paired six-over-six wood sash windows. The original glazed and paneled front door is sheltered by a two-bay porch with original boxed posts. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior chimney at the left (west) end with original side-gabled sunroom behind it. Nothing is known of the history of the house, which was likely constructed around 1940. The earliest known owner is Laura C. Shaw who received the property from Julian H. and Joyce S. Shaw (both unmarried) in 1980.

C Building – Garage, c. 1940 – Front-gabled frame garage with German siding and a shed roof sheltering the double-leaf door.

NC-age Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Flat-roofed metal carport with square aluminum supports.

19 E. Prussia – Ella Bradley House – c. 1930 **NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a partially engaged front-gabled porch and an attached shed-roofed carport on the right side. The house has been altered with the application of new stained wood weatherboards and the painting of the pier-and-curtain foundation. However, it

retains six-over-six wood windows and a standing seam metal roof and an interior brick chimney. The partially engaged front porch on the right side of the façade is supported by weatherboard-covered posts on brick piers. Posts supporting the shed-roofed carport have the same stained weatherboard finish. The house may have been constructed by Ella Bradley, who sold the property to Mabel & W. L. Johnson in 1948; it is currently a rental property.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1970 – Long, side-gabled shed with metal roof and wood weatherboards. Several open bays are supported by metal pole supports.

23 E. Prussia – Michael McMahon House – c. 1880s **C – Building**

The one-story, hip-roofed, Italianate-style frame house is four bays wide and single-pile with a gable centered on the façade. Across the rear are a series of one-story, shed-roofed wings. The house has vinyl siding throughout, but original trim remains exposed. It has four-over-four sash windows with peaked surrounds, and an exterior end stuccoed brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. Windows on the side elevations are six-over-six wood sash window and may be early replacements. The shed-roofed porch retains exposed rafter tails. In recent years the shed-roofed front porch was redone with fanciful sawnwork along the fascia, porch posts, and railings. There is a sawnwork bargeboard and diamond-shaped vent in the front gable. A rear porch with identical posts and railing was added. The house was apparently built for merchant Michael McMahon in the late 1800s on the lot that he purchased in 1862. McMahon, a native of Ireland, was the second husband of Michael Ferrall's daughter, Harriett Anne Ferrall Tormey, and likely built the home following the close of the Civil War.

NC-age Structure – Garage, c. 1990 – Front-gabled garage is covered with metal siding and has a double-leaf metal door and a partially open shed-roofed bay at the right.

West Prussia Street

16 W. Prussia – Tillery Rental House – 1942 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile. The house features a concrete block foundation, German-profile wood weatherboards, a standing seam metal roof, a low interior brick chimney, and six-over-six wood sash windows. The front door, a nine-light over two-panel door, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A shed-roofed porch extends across the rear of the house and has been enclosed on the left (east) end. The house is in poor condition and appears unoccupied. It is currently owned by Edwin Gregory Tillery and may have been constructed as rental property for the Tillery family. The concrete block foundation indicates that the house may have been moved from another site. County tax records date the building to 1942.

W. Prussia – Halifax Town Park – ca. 1960 **NC – Site**

This community park stands on the northeast corner of W. Prussia and N. Dobbs streets. The park has a gable-roofed picnic shelter on a concrete slab in the southeast corner of the park, facing Prussia Street; the

shelter has been dedicated to Mae Belle Hudgins, a former resident of Halifax. Swingsets and other play equipment stand near the intersection of Prussia and Dobbs streets with an open grassy space along the north end of the park. The park is surrounded by a chain-link fence and has a row of trees along the east side. According to the staff at the Halifax Historic Site, the park was created in the early 1960s. However, there are no historic structures or landscaping on the site.

105 W. Prussia – Campbell-Dickens House – c. 1905 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled frame house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed front dormer and a gabled rear ell. The house was built about 1905 as a Queen Anne-style cottage with gabled bays projecting to the south and east from a central core. In the 1920s, the house was transformed into a Craftsman-style bungalow. The only surviving exterior Queen Anne elements are a window with a Queen Anne-style sash left of the entrance and the transom over the front door. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, but the one-over-one wood sash windows and the covered knee brackets in the gable ends and on the dormer appear to date to the 1920s remodeling. The shed-roofed wraparound porch is supported by heavy boxed, tapering porch posts, one of the most distinctive features of the house. W. E. Fenner purchased the one-acre tract in 1861, but there is no indication that he ever developed the lot. W. B. Drewry purchased the lot from Fenner's estate in 1905 and the house may have been built soon after. It was certainly in existence in 1911 when it was purchased by D. M. Campbell and described as, "the lot whereon the said Campbell now resides." It was sold to W. D. Dickens in the early 1920s; Dickens added a half story and altered the exterior to its current Craftsman-style bungalow form.

106 W. Prussia – Ernest Carson Parker House – 1964 **NC-age – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide and two rooms deep with an attached carport on the left (east) end. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, deep overhanging eaves, and vinyl one-over-one windows with vinyl panels below. The front door is recessed slightly into a vinyl-covered bay and is accessed by a brick stair and stoop with decorative metal railing. The hip-roofed carport on the left end of the house has a brick knee wall across the façade and has been enclosed with vinyl siding above the knee wall. Tax records date the property to 1964; the earliest known owner is Ernest Carson Parker; his heirs sold the property in 2005.

115 W. Prussia – D. M. Campbell House – 1923 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Craftsman-style frame bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, one-and-a-half story gabled rear ell. Original wood weatherboards and shingled siding have been covered with aluminum siding, but the house retains one-over-one sash windows, including three windows in the shed-roofed front dormer. The wraparound porch is supported by full-height brick piers and has curved soffits. Replacement brick steps with a decorative metal railing access the porch. General merchant D. M. Campbell built the house on the western half of his one-and-a-half acre parcel in 1923 after selling his house at 105 W. Prussia to W. D. Dickens.

C Building – Shed, c. 1930 – Shed-roofed shed with batten door and wood weatherboards.
NC-age Building – Garage, c. 1965 – Two-car, front-gabled garage with artificial siding.
NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1965 – Pre-fabricated, side-gabled shed with double-leaf doors and four-over-four windows.

131 W. Prussia – Halifax Baptist Church – c. 1855, c. 1945 C – Building

This front-gabled frame Greek Revival-style church has a three-bay façade dominated by a large mid-twentieth century partially-engaged tower topped by an octagonal cupola and spire. The structure originally featured a plain façade with only a double-leaf door with transom centered below the pedimented roof; the belfry and spire were smaller and set behind the plane of the façade. The current c. 1945 entrance consists of double-leaf, three-panel doors below a stained-glass window in a tall round-arched opening. The church retains wood weatherboards, and large stained-glass windows dating from the 1945 remodeling are set in the original two-part surrounds with corner blocks and a paneled lintel. The surround treatment is repeated in the cornerboards. The dentil cornice throughout may also date from the 1945 remodeling. Wide flush boards sheath the pedimented front gable. One-story, hip-roofed wings with six-over-six sash windows have been added at the rear of the side elevations. A tall brick chimney and one-story, gable-roofed concrete-block room have been added to the rear of the structure. The early history of the church is unclear; however, documentary and physical evidence suggest a mid-1850s construction date. That date would make it contemporary with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, whose Gothic Revival styling is in marked contrast to the Greek Revival mode employed for the Baptist church and the Methodist Episcopal Church which is no longer standing. William Pope had purchased a part of the Miles Howard property between Prussia and Pittsylvania Streets in 1859 and sold a lot to the church the following year. Howard, a free black barber, owned a substantial amount of property in town. The predominantly white congregation that built the church declined in the years after the Civil War and the building was then used principally by a black congregation formed after the war. Later, a white congregation decided to regain control of the building and a legal battle followed.

NC-age Building – Education annex, c. 1965. Large, side-gabled, six-bay brick-veneered educational building with six-over-six metal sash windows. It is connected to the rear of the church by an open gable-roofed breezeway.

139 W. Prussia – Perry C. Millikin House – c. 1938 C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the left (west) side. The house has a brick foundation, beaded wood weatherboards, six-over-six wood sash windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. Elements of the Colonial Revival style include a boxed cornice ornamented with dentils and modillions. The pediment over the front door has been removed and a single-bay, front-gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns, and with dentils matching those on the main house, has been constructed. Original fluted pilasters remain against the house, under the porch roof. A hip-roofed porch on the right (east) side of the house is supported by Tuscan columns. The property was purchased by Perry C. Millikin in 1938 and the house was likely constructed soon after; it is currently used as the Halifax

Baptist Church parsonage.

C Building – Garage, c. 1938 – Front-gabled, frame garage with wood siding and double-leaf batten doors in the single-car opening.

C Building – Shed, c. 1950 – Two-bay, shed-roofed frame shed with metal siding on the side and rear elevations.

NC Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Small, shed-roofed frame open shed with a metal roof and horizontal board rails on the rear and sides.

145 W. Prussia – Dr. John O'Brien House – c. 1881 C – Building

This one-story-and-a-jump, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a shorter full-width hipped rear ell and a gabled structure, perhaps an original kitchen, attached to the left rear by a shed-roofed hyphen. There is a shed-roofed addition within the ell. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and large six-over-six sash windows throughout. The upper part of an exterior end brick chimney has been removed and covered by a metal shed roof. The double-leaf, half-glazed front door has narrow sidelights. The hip-roofed porch has a decorative gable with diagonal beadboard detail over the front entrance and is supported by turned posts with sawnwork brackets, a spindle frieze, and modern turned balusters. The property was originally part of the Miles Howard property and was called the Academy Lot when it was purchased by Dr. John O'Brien House in 1880. This suggests that a school building had formerly stood on the property. The current home was constructed soon after the purchase, though it likely consisted of only the two front rooms and center hall; the rear of the house shows its gradual evolution and enlargement.

NC-age Building – Workshop, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, frame workshop has a concrete-block foundation, plywood T-111 sheathing, two-panel doors, and four-light casement windows (likely taken from another structure).

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 2000 – Prefabricated, side-gabled shed with plywood T-111 sheathing and a pair of windows flanking a double-leaf door on the front façade.

Saint David Street

130 Saint David – Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge #2 – c. 1820 C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled Federal-style structure is three bays wide and double-pile. It stands on brick piers and has wood weatherboards, a standing seam metal roof with boxed cornice decorative scalloped details, an interior corbelled brick chimney, and a concrete-block stack on the rear roof slope. The two-over-two wood sash windows have beautifully carved sills and mitered and beaded surrounds. The double-leaf front entrance has a two-light transom and mitered three-part surround; a double door at the rear of the building does not have a transom. Just northeast of the building there is a bell hanging from tall posts with markings reading "Philadelphia 1876 Geo. Hdderly Founder." Formally organized in 1765, the Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge #2 is one of the oldest and most historically significant institutions in Halifax County. Its first meeting was held in April 1764, and its charter is dated "London, March 21, S. L. 1767." This charter, which was received in

1768, appointed Joseph Montfort, a native of England, as the lodge's first master and the first and last Grand Master of America. It has long been accepted that the two-story lodge building was built in 1769 on a lot donated by Montfort; however, architectural and documentary evidence place the construction date closer to 1820 on this lot.

C Site – Grave, c. 1910 – Also on the site is the grave of Joseph Montfort who was very active in the Masons. Montfort was the only Grand Master of the Americas. He died in 1776 and was buried behind his house on King Street; his remains were moved to the lodge yard around 1910 and are covered by a granite slab surrounded by a cast-iron fence.

NC-age Building – Shed, c. 1988 – One-story, hip-roofed, concrete-block shed with paneled doors is in poor condition; it was noted to be under construction during the 1988 survey.

Vacant Lot – east of 130 Saint David Street

145 Saint David – First Baptist Church – c. 1881, c. 1960 **C – Building**

This front-gabled, Gothic Revival-style frame church is three bays wide and five bays deep. It features a center entrance tower with double-leaf, six-panel doors topped by a Gothic-arched transom. The building retains German-profile siding and the pedimented front gable is outlined by a decorative scalloped frieze. All windows are sash type with peaked upper sashes and colored glass. The original hip-roofed square top of the tower was removed around 1960 and replaced with the gabled continuation of the main roof. The slender spire was added since 1989. A two-bay, side-gabled wing extending from the rear bay on the right elevation was likely constructed in the 1960s. A side-gabled, five-bay wing extends out from the rear bay of the left elevation; this wing replaced an earlier side-gabled wing sometime after 1989 and features vinyl siding and one-over-one sash windows. The church was built in the early 1880s for a black Baptist congregation formed in Halifax by South Carolina native Annias N. Buck in 1865, at a time when many newly freed slaves were breaking away from the predominantly white churches they had previously attended. In 1881, Buck sold this parcel to church trustees, "for the purpose of erecting a church to be known as the First Baptist Church of Halifax." Previously, the congregation had shared facilities with the white Halifax Baptist Church.

Vacant Lot – southeast corner of Saint David and Norman streets

Wilcox Street

207 Wilcox – Bynum-Shaw House – c. 1825, c. 1930s **C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It retains plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine sash windows on the first floor, six-over-nine sash windows on the second floor, and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The front door has an eight-light transom. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by boxed posts. The house has been rehabilitated with the front door returned to the side-passage on the left end of the façade and windows reinstalled under the porch. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch across

the rear of the house, with reconstructed supports matching those on the front porch. The house was likely constructed for Jesse A. Bynum in the first quarter of the nineteenth century as a single-pile, side-hall plan Federal-style dwelling with a two-story rear ell. Bynum was a Halifax attorney who represented Halifax in the House of Commons in the 1820s and was elected to Congress, serving four terms from 1833 to 1841. His greatest local fame was as a participant in a "long, celebrated and bitter feud" with Robert Potter. Bynum failed to pay his 1841 property taxes and lost the house. The house and surrounding acreage appear to have been part of a larger tract sold to Edward Conigland in the early 1850s and was likely operated as rental property by Edward Conigland until his death in 1877. W. A. and W. D. Wilcox, who operated the general mercantile firm, Wilcox Bros., acquired the house in 1906, but it was likely still a rental property until it was sold to Mrs. Mamie Shaw in the 1930s. The Craftsman-style updates were likely made at this time. The site is surrounded by Bradley Street on the north, east, and south and by Wilcox Street on the west. The house retains its original setting on top of a hill in a grove of cedar and hardwood trees.

C Building – Shed, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with wood weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

C Building – Shed, c. 1920 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with wood weatherboards, batten door, and exposed rafter tails.

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The sixteen-block Halifax Historic District, containing the courthouse square with an imposing Neoclassical Revival-style courthouse built in 1909, an adjacent dense commercial block, churches, a Masonic Lodge, and some sixty houses, makes up the core of one of the most compact, diverse, and well-preserved historic towns in northeast North Carolina. The district meets National Register Criterion A for its local significance under the theme of commerce as a well-preserved river trading center, with a later railroad and highway goods transportation links, in the Albemarle Sound region of North Carolina. The district meets Criterion C for its diversified nineteenth- and twentieth-century urban architecture typical of the Albemarle Sound region, including Federal-, Greek Revival-, Gothic Revival-, Italianate-, Neoclassical Revival-, Craftsman-, and Ranch-style buildings. Its period of significance begins ca. 1783 with the construction of the earliest building, and continues through the 1961 construction of the Halifax Post Office, which continues the earlier Colonial Revival architectural pattern in the historic district.

The historic district's contributing resources span nearly two centuries, from ca. 1783 to 1961, during which time the town served first as the center of the wealthy plantation culture of the Roanoke Valley, and continued as the county seat of Halifax County. The district represents the western two quadrants of the original 1757 colonial town established as the county seat at the head of navigation of the Roanoke River, as well as the 1816 town expansion. Most of the original town, which abuts the district on the northeast, is within the Historic Halifax State Historic Site property, where the town's oldest buildings have been preserved and restored by the Historic Sites Division of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. The historic district contains eighty-two principal resources and thirty-two secondary resources constructed between ca. 1783 and 1961 that contribute to its architectural and historical character. Ten primary resources and thirty-three secondary resources are noncontributing because they were built after 1961 or have been significantly altered. A total of seventy-three percent of the total resources are contributing. The architectural range of historic resources includes statesman William R. Davie's ca. 1783 house, the ca. 1820 Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge #2, the Carpenter Gothic-style St. Mark's Episcopal Church of ca. 1855, Judge Walter Clark's Italianate-style brick law office of ca. 1872, the Romanesque Revival-style Clerk's Office of the 1880s adjacent to the courthouse, the 1880s Gothic Revival-style Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the 1909 Halifax County Courthouse.

Historical Background

In order to understand the geographic and political development of the Halifax Historic District, several fundamentals must be explained. The town of Halifax consists of two parts: the original 1757 town of 100 acres that extends from the Roanoke River west to Prussia Street, and the 1816 town extension created by the development of the town commons adjacent to Prussia Street. During the 1800s, the governmental and commercial buildings gradually shifted away from the river to the higher ground of the western blocks of the

original town and the 1816 extension because the river often flooded. When the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad came through the west outskirts of town in the late 1830s, on its way to the nearby town of Weldon, development of the western extension accelerated. The Halifax Historic District consists of the two western quadrants of the original town, from St. David Street to Prussia Street, as well as the 1816 extension area.

The original town began in the mid-1700s at the upper navigable reach of the Roanoke River, just below the fall line. In 1757, when the new county of Halifax was created out of Edgecombe County, James Leslie sold 100 acres of land to the new county commissioners to create the county seat. Four acres in the center were reserved for government buildings, and streets and lots were laid out in a gridded block plan of three northeast-southwest streets oriented perpendicular to the river, intersected by seven cross streets. Each square created by the streets was laid out in six large lots. The streets were named for British leaders and patron saints. In 1758 the town trustees held a public sale; forty-nine buyers purchased nearly all of the lots. An undated plat map has survived that shows the numbered lots and the names of the original purchasers.[1]

In the late 1750s the town grew quickly from a small group of houses near the river to a community with over sixty families. In 1760 Halifax incorporated into a borough town allowed to send a representative to the House of Commons. A courthouse, several taverns, and many houses were erected. Surveyor C. J. Sauthier surveyed and drew the community in 1769, noting the locations of the courthouse, jail, a tobacco store, a hemp store, a play house (apparently a theatre), and over sixty houses.

The town's most storied history occurred during the final quarter of the eighteenth century, when its position as the trading and governmental center for the Roanoke River Valley attracted educated, civic-minded citizens, including such men as Willie Jones, Henry and Joseph Montfort, Richard H. Long, John Baptista Ashe, and William Richardson Davie, who played leading roles in the American struggle for independence from Britain and in the establishment of a constitution for the new state of North Carolina, as well as a state university. Although its population probably never surpassed 1,000 people, its geographic location on the bustling Roanoke River in the heart of the Albemarle region, North Carolina's first cultural hearth, with close ties with Virginia, made Halifax a significant place.[2] A traveler described Halifax in the early 1770s as a place with about fifty houses where "stores are kept to supply the country round with European and West India Commoditys for which Pork, Tobacco, Indian corn, Wheat and Lumber are taken in return."[3] Another visitor in the same decade spoke of the place as

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[1] Town plat map from the Person Family Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C., copy in nomination file.

[2] Allison Black, "The Historic Architectural Resources of Halifax, North Carolina," report for the N. C. Historic Preservation Office, Dec. 1991, 6.

[3] *Journal Kept by Hugh Finlay, 1773-74,* quoted in Harry L. Watson, *An Independent People, The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1770-1820,* 66.

> ...a pretty town on the south side of the Roanoke. About eight miles below the first falls, and near fifty miles higher up than the tide flows, but sloops, schooners, and flats, or lighters, of great burden, come up to this town against the stream, which is deep and gentle. Halifax enjoys a tolerable share of commerce in tobacco, pork, butter, flour, and some tar, turpentine, skins, furs, and cotton. There are many handsome buildings in Halifax and vicinity, but they are almost all constructed of timber, and painted white."[4]

During the year 1776, when the American colonies decided to break away from Britain, Halifax was at the epicenter of political action in North Carolina and played a major role in the colonies as a whole. In April, the Fourth Provincial Congress met at Halifax and wrote the Halifax Resolves, the first official declaration for independence to be published by any colony. On August 1, the first public reading in North Carolina of the Declaration of Independence took place at Halifax. In November, the Fifth Provincial Congress met there to draw up a state constitution and bill of rights. During the Revolutionary War, fought from 1776 to 1781, Halifax served as a military recruiting center and contained a public arms factory. British commander General Cornwallis occupied the town in May 1781, less than half a year prior to his surrender to the American army in Virginia.[5]

In the town center, flanking King Street, the town green, known as Market Square, contained a small frame courthouse and jail. Annual three-day market fairs, militia drills, election rallies, playing, promenading, and livestock grazing took place in the space. An official state tobacco warehouse and inspection station stood nearby, along with several lawyers' offices. Business completed, planters and businessmen from the rich plantation district surrounding the town gathered to socialize at the Eagle Tavern and a smaller ordinary now called the "Tap Room." [6]

In order to preserve the few remaining architectural resources of the original town, the state of North Carolina created a museum village in the section of the original town extending north of St. David Street in the mid-twentieth century. Known as the Historic Halifax State Historic Site, the outdoor museum contains eight scattered historic buildings, several cemeteries, and a spring house; these are all of the historic resources that survive above ground from the original town. The Owens House is a small gambrel-roofed weatherboarded side-hall plan house built about 1760. The Tap Room is a small gambrel-roofed frame house built about 1790. The Burgess Law Office, the so-called "Constitution House," is a small one-story, side-hall plan, side-gabled frame house built about 1808. The Eagle Tavern is an early nineteenth-century tripartite house whose wings were raised to two stories. The small brick Clerk of Court's Office was built in 1833; the two-story side-gabled brick Jail dates from 1838. The colonial Joseph Montfort House has disappeared, but a recent building on the site contains an exhibit of artifacts excavated from the site. The Sally-Billy Plantation House is a ca. 1808

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[4]Ibid., 64.

[5] *Historic Halifax Guidebook,* Historic Sites, Department of Cultural Resources, State of North Carolina, 1976, 4-5.

[6] Watson, *An Independent People,* 65-66.

tripartite frame house moved from near Scotland Neck onto the State Historic Site property. The town cemetery occupies a part of Market Square. The two original town quadrants, including Courthouse Square and the commercial row, between St. David and Prussia streets are the heart of the current town.

The only eighteenth-century building in the historic district, and the only one connected to the generation of men involved in Halifax's Revolutionary glory, is the William R. Davie House (18 Norman Street) at the corner of St. David and Norman streets, across the street from the museum village. William R. Davie (1756-1820), one of Halifax's preeminent statesmen—a Revolutionary war officer, one of the founders of the University of North Carolina, and governor from 1798 to 1799, built the house. The English-born Davie moved as a child with his family to South Carolina, finished college at Princeton University, served in the Revolutionary War, then moved to Halifax and practiced law. He married the niece of democratic aristocrat Willie Jones, who lived just outside Halifax at "The Grove," a tripartite plantation house that has been demolished. In 1783 Davie built an imposing two-story frame side-hall plan town house of Georgian-Federal transitional style that stands just outside the original town boundary. Davie helped to write the U. S. Constitution and helped convince North Carolina to join the new union. After serving as an envoy to France, Davie returned to Halifax in 1800 to find that his Federalist philosophy of government was out-of-favor. He was defeated in his 1803 campaign for U. S. Congress from Halifax County and retired in 1805 to his South Carolina plantation of Tivoli near Lancaster.[7]

In the early nineteenth century, buildings in the old town, which occupied low-lying land near the river that was prone to flooding, were gradually abandoned in favor of newer ones built on higher ground to the southwest. In 1816 the town commissioners expanded Halifax beyond the boundary of Prussia Street into the town commons to the southwest, extending the existing streets through the land and laying out lots. The new town is bounded by Prussia Street on the northeast and on the west by the route of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad line and the U.S. 301 Highway. A large number of the lots were sold at a public sale in July 1819.[8] Gradually built up during the nineteenth century, this area comprises most of the district documented here. In 1846-47 the county replaced the old frame courthouse located on Market Square with a new one located in a new courthouse square, bounded by King, Dobbs, St. David and Pittsylvania streets. The handsome temple-form brick building, no longer standing, had an engaged tetrastyle Corinthian portico.

In 1839 North Carolina's first railroad, the Wilmington and Weldon, swung along the western edge of the expanded town of Halifax in order to connect to the village of Weldon, incorporated in 1843 at the falls of the Roanoke River eight miles to the north where a railroad line from Virginia was located.[9] The railroad built a small train station beside the tracks at the end of Church Street. Although the town benefited from its train connection, the rail line usurped Halifax's role as a river port by making water transportation anachronistic. Halifax stabilized as a quiet market town, rarely exceeding a population of 500 during the remainder of the

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[7] Blackwell P. Robinson, biography of William R. Davie, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography,* 1986, 28-29.
[8] Halifax County Deed Book 24, page 45 and Book 25, various pages.
[9] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina,* Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1996, 308.

1800s.

As the county seat and the cultural center of the wealthy plantation network of the Roanoke Valley during the antebellum period, Halifax remained vital. An important group of antebellum buildings--a Masonic Lodge, two churches, and a dozen houses--stand in the historic district. One of the most significant landmarks, the Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge #2 at 130 St. David Street, is a two-story weatherboarded Federal-style lodge of the early 1820s, built by the Masonic chapter established in Halifax in 1764. Its site, believed to have been donated to the Masons in the early nineteenth century, stands only a few lots from the house of William R. Davie, who served as North Carolina's Grand Master of Masons from 1792 to 1798.[10] The upper floor houses the meeting room; the first floor was used as a school for a number of years. The lodge may be the oldest building used continuously as a Masonic lodge in North Carolina, and, due to its age, is a rarity in the nation.[11]

All religious denominations in Halifax originally used a frame church built about 1793 in the Market Square of the old town. It was opposite the original courthouse, but was demolished in the early 1900s. By the 1850s several Protestant denominations had grown large enough to construct their own church buildings. Both the Protestant Episcopals and the Missionary Baptists constructed sanctuaries about 1855. St. Mark's Episcopal Church at 204 S. King Street, a simple board-and-batten Carpenter Gothic Revival-style church, was designed by the pastor, Rev. Frederick FitzGerald, and built by slave carpenters owned by Thomas Bragg, a skilled builder in Warrenton, N.C., and later in Jackson, N.C.[12] The Halifax Baptist Church, a weatherboarded temple-form Greek Revival-style building with a central steeple, was built at 131 W. Prussia Street about 1855.

A small number of Irish Catholics settled in Halifax in the early 1800s and achieved prosperity, leaving several significant historic resources in the historic district. Irish-born Edward Conigland (1819-1877) studied law in New York and moved to Halifax to teach school and continue his law studies. In about 1852, he built a raised Greek Revival-style cottage with unusually large windows and a low hip roof on his plantation, Glen Ivey, a short distance south of town. Conigland practiced law in town until a train struck and killed him on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad line in 1877.[13] The house was moved to 228 S. King Street in 1980 because its former site had been purchased to construct the new county courthouse.

Michael Ferrall, an Irish-born Catholic, moved to Halifax in the 1820s and prospered as a merchant. In 1841, Ferrall moved the old Eagle Hotel, of tripartite form, to S. King Street and converted it into his residence. A prominent Catholic layman, Ferrall convened a small congregation of Catholics in his house for many years. He contributed funds to the Catholic congregation of Raleigh to construct their church about 1849. Ferrall's

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[10] Robinson, "William R. Davie," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*; W. C. Allen, *History of Halifax County, North Carolina,* Boston: The Cornhill Company, 1918, 92-93.
[11] Email correspondence with author William D. Moore, Masonic historian and professor at UNC-Wilmington, Jan. 12, 2010.
[12] Dru York, St. Mark's Episcopal Church National Register Nomination, N. C. Historic Preservation Office, 1998.
[13] Margaret M. Hofmann, biography of Edward Conigland,*Dictionary of North Carolina Biography,* Vol. 1, 1979, 413-414.

daughters donated funds to construct the Church of the Immaculate Conception beside their father's house at 145 S. Dobbs Street in 1889. In the 1960s, the old Eagle Hotel-Ferrall House was moved back onto the Historic Halifax State Historic Site property and restored to its appearance as a hotel. [14]

The Civil War destroyed the institution of slavery, the foundation of the Roanoke Valley's plantation system, yet Halifax's economy remained stable during the following decade. Levi Branson's *North Carolina Business Directory* for 1867-68 portrays a bustling town of some 500 people, with two lawyers, five physicians, and seven merchants. Only one industrial establishment, the distillery of M. McMahon & Co., was listed. By 1872 population and business had contracted slightly, with a population of 429 people, two physicians, and six merchants. Halifax never attracted any significant industry, although by this time A. Stephenson's cart shop, a grist mill, and a corn mill operated.

Several Reconstruction-era buildings have survived in the district. W. D. Faucette erected a dwelling at 233 S. King Street in about 1868 that continues the earlier Greek Revival form of a one-story hip-roofed center-hall plan with a full front porch. Attorney Walter M. Clark, a wealthy and well-educated Halifax County native, built a charming Italianate-style brick law office at 14 W. Pittsylvania Street facing courthouse square in about 1872. Clark's progressive economic and social reform ideas for the revival of the South after the war included the development of industry and the importation of free white labor. In 1873 he moved to Raleigh and practiced law, serving for thirty-five years on the state Supreme Court, including three terms as the chief justice, where he fought the abuses of power exercised by tobacco magnates, large railroad companies, and banks.[15]

By the late 1870s Halifax's economy improved. The three-story brick Southern Hotel had been built across from Courthouse Square on S. King Street. It was demolished and the Roanoke Hotel at 2-10 S. King Street was built on the site in 1905-06. The number of lawyers increased to seven, the number of physicians to four, and there were sixteen merchants and five grist mills. Stephen's cart shop was also still in business.[16] The John H. Brown House, of Federal-era construction, was moved to its current site at 23 E. Pittsylvania Street at this time and embellished with Italianate-style eave brackets, bracketed window hoods, and a new two-story porch with chamfered posts and robust vernacular sawnwork brackets. John Tillery Gregory raised his house at 127 S. Dobbs Street to two stories in 1879, using Italianate-style decorative trim. In about 1880 physician John O'Brien built a vernacular cottage with turned porch posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze at 145 W. Prussia Street overlooking the railroad tracks.

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[14] *Historic Halifax Guidebook,* 1976, 12; Davyd Foard Hood, Church of the Immaculate Conception andthe Michael Ferrall Family Cemetery National Register Nomination, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1997; Dr. J. J. O'Connell, *Catholicity in the Carolinas and Georgia,* 1879 Sadlier Edition reprinted by Ars Sacra, Westminster, Md., 1964, 413.

[15] David Clark and Charles W. Eagles, biography of Walter McKenzie Clark, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography,* Vol. 1, 1979, 378-379.

[16] Branson, *Business Directory,* 1877-1878.

During the 1880s and 1890s, Halifax resumed its slow contraction. Population dropped from 483 in 1884 to 306 in 1900. The number of merchants and tradesmen fell from a high of nineteen in 1890 to eleven in 1896. Physicians declined from a high of five in 1884 to one at the end of the century. Of the eleven lawyers practicing in 1884, only three remained in 1896.[17] In the 1880s the county constructed a Romanesque Revival-style brick annex beside the 1849 courthouse. It was known as the Second Clerk's Office because of the presence of the 1838 brick Clerk's Office at the site of the original courthouse in the old town.

The congregations of two minority groups in town, the Catholics and the African Americans, built church sanctuaries during the 1880s. The county's oldest black congregation, established in 1865, built the First Baptist Church, in about 1881 at 145 St. David Street.[18] At that time, the sizeable black community lived outside of the town boundaries to the northwest, north of St. David Street. Halifax's Catholics, who had met since the 1820s in the parlor of Irish Catholic immigrant Michael Ferrall's house on S. King Street, erected their own church in the side yard of the Ferrall property, at 145 S. King Street, in 1889. The diminutive Gothic Revival-style, weatherboarded church was designed by Philadelphia architect Edwin Forrest Durang. (NR 1997) [19]

Halifax remained relatively stable during the first quarter of the twentieth century, its population varying from 306 people in 1900 to a twentieth-century high of 374 people in 1940. At the beginning of the century eleven merchants, two lawyers, and one physician served the town; however, by 1910, only six merchants and one lawyer were left.[20] The statewide spirit of progress and renewal affected Halifax, leading to the replacement of its courthouse and many of the frame stores in the 0-100 block of King Street just south of the courthouse. A grand, new brick Neoclassical Revival-style courthouse, designed by Wheeler and Stern, a Charlotte architectural firm, and completed in 1909, still dominates the town.

In the early 1900s, many of the nineteenth century frame commercial buildings were replaced with more substantial brick buildings, all located within a single block of King Street between Pittsylvania and Prussia streets. In about 1917, E. L. Vinson constructed a substantial two-story brick building at 13-15 S. King Street containing his drug store on the ground floor and his living quarters upstairs. Across the street, at 16 S. King Street, stands the two-story brick Halifax Hardware Company, built about 1915. The Roanoke Hotel, at 2-10 S. King Street, the other most distinctive commercial building, occupies the pivotal corner of King and Pittsylvania streets across from the courthouse.

Fletcher H. Gregory (1882-1970) and his brother Quentin, sons of businessman and county court clerk John Tillery Gregory, founded the town's first bank, the Bank of Halifax, in 1906. The bank prospered, and Fletcher constructed a beautiful Neoclassical Revival-style mansion for himself at 217 S. King Street in about 1910. In

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[17] Branson, *Business Directory,* 1884, 1890, 1896.
[18] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina,* 295.
[19] Hood, Church of the Immaculate Conception and the Michael Ferrall Family Cemetery National Register Nomination.
[20] Black, "The Historic Architectural Resources of Halifax, North Carolina," 26, 30-31.

1923 the Gregorys erected a stylish new bank building at 3 S. King Street. The brothers managed the bank so well that they were able to acquire other small banks during the Depression. In 1968 they merged with Branch Banking and Trust Company of Wilson, North Carolina, which continues to operate in the 1923 building, an important symbol of the town's economic stability.

Halifax retained its commercial vitality throughout the first half of the twentieth century. A ferry across the Roanoke River to Northampton County continued to operate until the 1930s, allowing farmers to conduct business in the county seat and to stock up on supplies from the grocery and hardware stores on S. King Street. By this time the old colonial town had become an African American neighborhood, with both owner-occupied and rental houses of twentieth-century vintage scattered among the unused colonial buildings.

Three public buildings were built in the district from the 1920s to the beginning of World War II. The Halifax Elementary School, a one-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style building constructed by L. Wheeden & Co. contractors from Roanoke Rapids, was erected in 1928 at the east edge of the district, at 33 S. Granville Street. The county library now occupies the building. New Deal funding allowed for the construction of two large county office buildings on the courthouse square. In the mid-1930s, a large one-story brick building was erected by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) on the southwest corner of the square. This served as the Agricultural Extension Office for many years; Central Permitting and Inspections now occupies the building. In 1941, the WPA erected the large two-story stuccoed brick Social Services Building, filling up the northwest corner of courthouse square. Various county services have occupied the building, which now serves as the County Health Department.

One of the town's biggest twentieth-century developments was the resurgence of interest in its colonial past. In 1916 the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), the Elizabeth Montfort Ashe Chapter, purchased a dilapidated frame building known as the "Constitution House," believed at the time to have been the site of the drafting of the state's first constitution in 1776. Because it was subject to flooding on its original site, the chapter moved it to a new location at the south end of the town of Halifax and restored it in the early 1920s. Nannie Gary, a descendant of Irish Catholic merchant Michael Ferrall, who lived her entire life in the Eagle Tavern, which Ferrall had moved and converted to a residence, was actively involved in the effort to preserve old Halifax until her death in 1969. She willed the tavern to the Catholic Church, which donated it to the state so that it could be moved back into the museum village. "Miss Nannie," as she was known, and other local women formed the Historic Halifax Restoration Association in the 1940s and saved several more buildings. A large Army Corps of Engineer project, the construction of the Kerr Dam on the Roanoke River at the North Carolina-Virginia state line in the 1950s, corrected the problems caused by the periodic flooding of the low-lying blocks of the original town. In the early 1950s, Miss Nannie persuaded radio personality Ray Wilkinson of Rocky Mount to get involved in the effort to preserve Halifax's colonial heritage. Wilkinson later moved to Raleigh, where he handled agricultural news for WRAL Radio and lobbied state government for assistance with the preservation of Halifax's colonial buildings.

In 1965-66, the state, through its Division of Archives and History, purchased land and restored buildings in the old town to create the Historic Halifax State Historic Site.[21] This large undertaking affected several dozen black families who lived on the property. George Young, an African American who was the Assistant Superintendent of Halifax County Schools at the time, was instrumental in convincing the residents to sell and relocate with his appeal that the restoration of historic Halifax was a "greater good" that justified their upheaval.[22] In 1964 the DAR had deeded the "Constitution House" to the state, enabling it to be moved back to its original site and placed on its original foundations. Research and archaeology later revealed that the little house actually dated from the early 1800s and was used as a law office and town residence by lawyer Thomas Burgess in the 1820s and 1830s.[23] The brick Visitor's Center for the complex was built in 1976 at the northeast corner of St. David and Dobbs streets.

Apart from the activity generated by visitors to the Historic Halifax State Historic Site and business at the county offices located in courthouse square, there is little traffic along King Street today. Neither the Roanoke River nor the railroad, which figured so prominently in the town's development through the end of the 1800s, has a role in the town's survival today. Since the 1980s, when the county built a new courthouse complex at the south end of town, on Ferrell Lane outside of the historic district, the governmental and economic life has been siphoned out of the town's core. The 1909 courthouse and its complex of buildings retain government offices, but the new Halifax County Courthouse, Agricultural Complex, and Jail attract most of the county government business. Commercial activity has likewise moved out of the old town center, whose buildings are now either antique or used furniture shops or else vacant. The estimated population in 2003 was 326.[24]

In 2006 a new private nonprofit group, Preservation Halifax Inc., was formed "to protect and promote buildings and sites important to the historical and architectural heritage of the town and surrounding county of Halifax." In 2007 and 2008 the group organized Halifax Market Day festivals, Spirits of Independence Ghost Walks, and barbeque and bake sales. They are the sponsor of the Halifax National Register Historic District project.[25]

The historic district is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Information concerning land use patterns, community development, social and economic changes, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time no investigation has been done to document these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be

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[21] *Historic Halifax Guidebook,* 12; Black, "The Historic Architectural Resources of Halifax, North Carolina," 1-2; Margaret Phillips, retired manager, Historic Halifax State Historic Site, interview with author, Feb 17, 2010.
[22] Phillips interview.
[23] *Historic Halifax Guidebook,* 14.
[24] www.epodunk.com. Accessed Jan. 14, 2010.
[25] Phillips interview; email to author from Peggy Jo Braswell, February 19, 2010.

considered in any amendment to the documentation and future research.

Criterion A: Commerce:

The Halifax Historic District has local significance under Criterion A under the theme of commerce as a well-preserved river trading center with a later railroad and highway goods transportation links, in the Albemarle Sound region of North Carolina. The district contains a dense collection of governmental, religious, commercial and residential buildings of diverse architectural styles and forms that represent a self-sufficient county seat that has changed little in the past half-century. Northeast North Carolina, the first region that flourished as growth moved south from tidewater Virginia in the 1700s, never developed a major Atlantic Ocean port for shipping because of the state's "inconvenient geography." The chain of barrier islands known as the Outer Banks blocked ocean access to the Albemarle Sound, the bay into which the Roanoke and the other rivers of the region drained. Rather than one large ocean port, small ports such as Bath and Edenton developed where the rivers opened into the bay. Other villages such as Halifax and Murfreesboro developed near the heads of river navigation.[26]

Halifax, located about eight miles below the first waterfall at Weldon, known as the "fall line," became the major trading center for the Roanoke River valley, an area of some of the largest eighteenth-century and antebellum plantations in the state. During this period overland roads were very primitive and often impassable. Transportation in the valley was almost completely water-dependent. Farmers loaded their cash crops, including cotton, corn, and timber, onto wagons and delivered them to river wharves of the village of Halifax. There the products were loaded into small boats and barges and shipped down the Roanoke River to its mouth into the Albemarle Sound, on the south shore of the sound across from Edenton. There larger vessels carried the cargo north to Norfolk, Virginia, where connecting ships transported some of it to larger urban ports to the north. Working in reverse, much needed staples and luxuries were transported upriver to Halifax to be sold to area farmers and plantation owners.

When the railroad came by the edge of Halifax in 1839, the days of river commerce were numbered. Halifax's train station, located at the intersection of Church Street and the railroad tracks at the west end of the district, replaced the wharfs on the Roanoke River as the town's trading hub. Halifax settled into a role as the county seat and a quiet market town for the remainder of the 1800s and throughout the 1900s. U.S. Highway 301 was built parallel to the railroad tracks in the 1920s as part of the U.S. Highway system that extended from Delaware south through North Carolina. The highway gradually became the commercial lifeline of Halifax.[27] Like many other eastern North Carolina railroad stops, its station was demolished in the mid-twentieth century after freight and passenger transportation was largely taken over by trucks and automobiles on the highways. Through 1961, the end of the district's period of significance, Halifax continued to function as the center of general commerce

[26] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 12-13,
[27] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Route_301_in_Virginia. Accessed Sept. 2, 2010.

for the local, mostly farming community.

A similar inland trading center, Murfreesboro, near the Virginia border on the Meherrin River near its opening into the Chowan River, was established in 1787 and prospered, with a population of some 500 by 1810.[28] Other river ports in the state were Tarboro and Greenville along the Tar River, Kinston and Smithfield on the Neuse, and Fayetteville on the Cape Fear. Tarboro, established as a minor port and the county seat of Edgecombe County in 1760, retains its grid-patterned plan and town commons, but its antebellum cotton prosperity resulted in growth far beyond its original size, with a large variety of distinguished buildings.[29] Greenville, Kinston, Smithfield and Fayetteville grew into medium-sized towns in the later 1800s and lost their original village character.

Of all these river towns, Murfreesboro most resembles Halifax since both of them largely ceased to grow beyond their late nineteenth-century sizes. Murfreesboro's oldest buildings along Broad and other nearby streets along the Meherrin River date from the town's days as a commercial river port. This group of two-story brick buildings, including the John Wheeler House, the Morgan-Myrick House, and the Rea Store, all of Federal design from the early 1800s, represent one of the few collections of brick architecture of this era outside of New Bern. Notable Greek Revival-style frame houses also survive in this section of Murfreesboro. The present commercial district stands along Main Street, laid out parallel to the old river-front development when the town expanded in the nineteenth century.[30]

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[28] Ibid., 272.
[29] Ibid., 311.
[30] Ibid., 272-275; E. Frank Stephenson, Jr. *Renaissance in Carolina 1971-1976,* No date.

Criterion C: Nineteenth & Twentieth Century Urban Architecture of the Albemarle Sound Region

The Halifax Historic District has local significance under Criterion C as one of the most diversified and intact ensembles of nineteenth- and early to mid-twentieth-century government, church, fraternal, mercantile, and residential buildings in the Albemarle Sound region. The district also includes several cemeteries. Most of the buildings stand on their original sites, with high architectural integrity. Architectural historian Allison Black, who surveyed the town in the late 1980s, noted that Halifax has a tradition of moving, overbuilding, and extensively remodeling its buildings. Despite this and the fact that many of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings have been demolished, a significant collection of historic buildings remains. The district's antebellum, later nineteenth-century, and twentieth-century buildings constructed up to 1961, the end of the period of significance, include a number of highly significant architectural examples as well as streetscapes representing each architectural era within the period of significance. The district's dominant early building type is vernacular frame houses that resemble those built throughout eastern North Carolina in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Houses are either one or two stories, generally with side-gable roofs, exterior or interior brick chimneys, double-hung sash windows, and one-story porches across the façade.

Halifax's small group of Federal-style houses includes several examples of the tripartite house type --a Palladian two-story central block flanked by one-story side wings. The expansive Palladian form, intended by the Renaissance architect Palladio to give maximum effect of grandeur to a country villa, was a popular high-style house in the Roanoke Valley during the Federal era. Although not suitable for Halifax's town lots, it was built on larger sites on the edges of the town. The ca. 1810 Sally Billy House, within the Historic Halifax State Historic Site, is the only unaltered example of the type now standing in Halifax. However, it was moved from its original plantation site into the museum area in order to save it.

Four Federal-style houses stand in the district. The Daniel-Hervey House at 132 S. King Street is an 1826 tripartite house, but later additions obscure its form. Governor, French envoy, and "the father of the University of North Carolina," William R. Davie's transitional Georgian-Federal-style house at 18 Norman Street, built ca. 1783, is a large but compact two-story, side-hall plan house representative of the more urban form popular during the Federal period in this area. The Bond-Marshall House and the P. E. Hervey House exhibit transitional Federal-Greek Revival characteristics. The two-story Bond-Marshall House at 105 S. King Street was apparently originally a side-hall plan house dating from the early 1800s.[31] The P. E. Hervey House at 136 S. Dobbs Street is a modest one-story hipped-roof house that features a center-hall plan and mantels of transitional Federal-Greek Revival style.

A group of seven Greek Revival-style houses of one- and two-story frame stand on S. King and Dobbs streets. Built by merchants, attorneys, and planters, the wooden houses reflect the prosperity of the 1840s and 1850s in

[31] Black, "The Historic Architectural Resources of Halifax, North Carolina," 10, 18-19.

Halifax through their size and stylishness. Their classical-style entrances with transoms and sidelights, large windows, and columned front porches convey the shared ideals of well-to-do antebellum Southerners. Three of the houses stand on S. Dobbs Street, a desirable location near the original path of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad that came through in 1839. The two-story, hip-roofed George W. Barnes House, built about 1845 at 122 S. Dobbs Street, has a center-hall plan, an entrance portico with a paneled frieze, and massive two-panel doors. The W. W. Daniel House, built ca. 1847 at 157 S. Dobbs Street, is a hipped-roof two-story dwelling but contains a shallow entrance hall in front of the central chimney; its stair is enclosed in a corner of one of the two front rooms. At 14 S. Granville Street stands the mid-nineteenth-century Fenner House that is of very different form. The two-story side-gabled house has a side-hall plan, a gabled portico, and mantels of vernacular design. The W. D. Faucette House at 233 S. King Street, built about 1868, can be considered the final mid-nineteenth-century example in the district. It continues the Greek Revival form but introduces a newly stylish classical Italianate influence in its peaked window lintels and interior mantels.

A lodge hall, two churches, and a lawyer's office dating from the 1820s to the 1870s convey the civic and religious life of the citizens of Halifax. The 1820s Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge #2, still in use, at 130 St. David Street, is one of the oldest lodge buildings in the state. St. Mark's Episcopal Church at 204 S. King Street is a Gothic Revival-style sanctuary constructed of inexpensive frame materials, with board-and-batten walls. Yet such Gothic-style architectural features as the steeply pitched gable-front roof, the bell cote steeple, diminutive transepts flanking the chancel, and tall and narrow Gothic-arched windows reflect English architect Richard Upjohn's influence on small Episcopal congregations in the United States in the mid-1800s. Around the corner at 131 W. Prussia Street, the sturdy 1850s Greek Revival-style frame design of the Halifax Baptist Church reflects the other popular model for church architecture—the post-and-beam forms of ancient Greek temples. The gable-front façade is pedimented, with corner posts that recall the posts of a Greek temple, large windows, and wood weatherboards emphasizing the building's horizontality. The ca. 1872 Italianate-style brick law office of Walter Clark, 14 W. Pittsylvania Street, is a rare survivor of the small attorneys' offices around courthouse squares in the Albemarle Sound region. The hip-roofed little building has peaked wooden lintels over the six-over-six sash windows, four-panel doors, and a front hip-roofed porch. The two-room interior has handsome cast-iron mantels with round-arched openings and heavy moldings, and two-part surrounds with beveled backbands.

The romantic revival of Romanesque and Gothic architecture, as well as the Queen Anne style, which was stylish across the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries appears in the Halifax Historic District in the design of a courthouse annex, two churches, and several houses. The 1880s Second Clerk's Office, N. King Street on the courthouse square, of fireproof brick design, expresses the Romanesque Revival style through its central entrance tower with arched entrance openings and round-arched windows and decorative brick belt courses in the upper story of the tower. The miniaturized, richly decorated Gothic Revival-style 1889 Church of the Immaculate Conception, at 145 S. King Street, designed by Philadelphia architect Edwin Durang, commemorates the small devout Catholic congregation of Halifax. The front-gabled sanctuary is

rich with Gothic forms, including a rose window in the façade gable and flanking asymmetrical towers, one with a hipped roof and brick chimney, the other terminating in an open bell tower with a tall belfry. The ca. 1881 First Baptist Church, at 145 St. David Street, the simple Gothic Revival-style frame sanctuary for the county's first black congregation, is an important African American building. The weatherboarded church features peaked sash windows and a shallow front entrance tower. The John H. Brown House, 23 E. Pittsylvania Street, features a two-story front porch with exuberant Italianate-style detailing, including chamfered posts and vernacular sawnwork brackets, added to the antebellum house in the late 1870s. Dr. John O'Brien's small vernacular house at 145 W. Prussia Street, built about 1881, features Queen Anne-style detailing, including an ornate front porch with turned posts, brackets and spindles, the product of the new machine-powered woodworking machinery of the era.

Three buildings of the Neoclassical Revival style, which dominated the first quarter of the twentieth century, stand in the district. Wheeler and Stern's 1909 Neoclassical-style courthouse at 10 N. King Street, with its Corinthian portico and domed cupola, is the most monumental building in Halifax. The 1923 Neoclassical-style Bank of Halifax, at 3 S. King Street sits diagonally across the intersection from the courthouse. The tan brick building features a recessed entrance with Ionic columns and a pilastered entrance. The upper façade contains a heavy cornice supported by pilasters and a decorative Greek-style plaque containing the construction date. The grandest house in town, banker Fletcher H. Gregory's frame Neoclassical-style mansion at 217 S. King Street, marks the zenith of residential architecture in Halifax. The hip-roofed, weatherboarded mansion is dominated by a monumental portico supported by four fluted Corinthian columns. The vine-like motif in the pediment creates a particularly rich effect similar to pediment detail on the Goodwin House in Raleigh, North Carolina, designed by William P. Rose, a North Carolina architect and builder of the era.[32]

The late Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch house styles that have dominated house design from the 1910s to the 1960s in North Carolina and nationally are amply represented in the Halifax Historic District. The W. G. Bass House, 13 N. King Street, built in 1913, a Queen Anne house, is the last example of this style in the district. Railroad agent C. F. Musselman erected a Foursquare-type house of the Craftsman style in 1917, at 153 S. King Street. The house is a Sears Roebuck and Company kit house, probably delivered to Halifax on the railroad. The well-preserved house has a bracketed hip roof, a full one-story front porch with paneled brick pillars and a decorative brick railing, and a hipped front dormer window. The 1924 Methodist Parsonage at 107 W. Pittsylvania Street, and the D. M. Campbell House, 115 W. Prussia Street, are intact one-and-one-half-story bungalows with wide overhanging eaves, wide shed dormers above the porches, and pairs of sash windows. The parsonage has a full engaged front porch; the Campbell House's ample porch wraps around three sides, with sturdy brick post supports. The Campbell-Dickens House, a turn-of-the-century Queen Anne-style house at 105 W. Prussia Street, was transformed in the 1920s into a Craftsman bungalow with a porch with oversized battered wooden posts. The one building in the

[32] Catherine Bishir email to author, Jan. 15, 2010. See biography in North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary, NCSU Libraries webpage www.ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/.

district known to have been built for an African American is the Edward Cheek House at 28 N. Dobbs Street, a two-story weatherboarded gable-and-wing house of vernacular Victorian design built around the turn of the twentieth century. Cheek served as the town's first African American postmaster in the late 1800s.[33]

As interest grew in Halifax's colonial past in the 1940s and 1950s, residents who constructed new dwellings tended to favor the Colonial Revival style of red brick with gracefully-detailed white wooden trim that referenced earlier detailing. Local grocer Charles Boykin built a one-and-one-half-story brick house with Colonial Revival details such as gabled dormer windows and a weatherboarded wing about 1945 at 127 S. King Street. Most of the Colonial Revival-style houses stand along Pittsylvania Street west of King Street. Town physician Dr. White constructed at 111 W. Pittsylvania Street in about 1950 an imposing two-story brick house with a colossal Mt. Vernon-style front portico sheltering a pedimented entrance with swan's neck pediment. Swain Norman, an attorney and farmer, built a one-and-one-half-story brick house with a front, gabled Chippendale-influenced porch at 113 W. Pittsylvania Street in 1953-54. Chippendale was an English eighteenth century designer who popularized Chinese fretwork and lattice motifs for stair and porch railings. His designs were revived in mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style architecture. The Wright family built a brick Cape Cod-style house in about 1953 at 301 W. Pittsylvania Street. A subset of the Colonial Revival style, the Cape Cod type is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled house with a central entrance and dormer windows. [34]

The district contains a few examples of the Minimal Traditional style. This simple mid-twentieth-century nationally-popular style for small houses reflects the eclectic form of Tudor- and Colonial Revival-style houses but lacks their decorative detail. The Johnson House at 105 W. Pittsylvania Street, built in 1953, is a small side-gabled brick one-story house with sash windows and a projecting entrance bay with a gabled entrance porch. At 15 Norman Street, the Vernon Bradley Rental House, built about 1950, is a very small side-gabled one-story frame house with a central entrance with gabled porch, flanked by a picture window and a double-hung sash window.

From about 1955 to the 1960s and beyond, the long, low, one-story house form called the Ranch house became the dwelling of choice for Halifax residents building on the remaining lots in the historic district. Winford Dickens built an early example, a four-bay-wide brick Ranch house with a front picture window and a weatherboarded wing about 1955 at 18 S. Dobbs Street. Ranch houses continued to be built in the historic district into the 1990s.

One building in the district, the Halifax County Public Health Department at 26 N. King Street, built about 1960, expresses the slight influence of the modern movement that became nationally popular during the mid-twentieth century. The right half of the façade of the low red brick building features an entrance and a ribbon of high, fixed, single sash windows set under the deep overhang of the side-gabled roof. The remaining windows

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[33] Phillips interview.
[34] Carl R. Lounsbury, *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture & Landscape*, 76.

are double-hung sash typical of the Colonial Revival style. The last building constructed within the period of historic significance is the Halifax Post Office, at 28 S. King Street, built in 1961. The side-gabled one-story brick Colonial Revival-style building has an entrance with pilasters and transom and small-paned sash windows with wooden aprons and continues the earlier Colonial Revival architectural pattern in the district.

Commercial buildings in the district, consisting primarily of stores and warehouses, were of frame construction with wood weatherboarded walls until the early 1900s. One such frame store has survived in the district at 21 S. King Street, dating from about 1920. The narrow front-gabled building, originally a grocery store, has a stepped façade parapet. One early twentieth-century warehouse, the Campbell Warehouse, stands on Post Street, behind the commercial district of S. King Street. The simple shed-roofed frame building has a large loading door on the front.

In the early 1900s brick construction became standard for commercial buildings in Halifax, which are one- and two-story buildings with flat roofs with one or two storefronts, each with a center recessed entrance and flanking, large display windows, transom windows across the top, and often a metal cornice. These buildings are typical of commercial architecture throughout the state in the early twentieth century. One of the most stylish commercial buildings is Vinson's Drug Store Building at 13-15 S. King Street, built about 1917. The Flemish-bond brick façade is basically unaltered, with two storefronts with large display windows with transoms and recessed doorways. Upstairs are tall sash windows with a tan brick belt course wrapping across the façade above the windows. The Halifax Hardware Company, built about 1915 at 16 S. King Street, is a two-story brick building with segmental-arched windows across the upper façade and a nearly intact storefront with large plate-glass display windows. The 1905-06 Roanoke Hotel at 2-10 S. King Street is a large two-story brick building whose main entrance is a large rounded brick arch with wide multi-pane sidelights and transom. The two original storefronts feature recessed double-leaf doors, tall transoms, and ornate metal cornices.

The 1928 Halifax Elementary School, the only school in the district, exhibits the Neoclassical Revival style that became relatively standard for public schools in North Carolina during the early twentieth century. The handsome one-story brick building is distinguished by a shallow pedimented entrance bay with arched entrance and flanking windows, buff brick quoins, and polygonal wooden cupola on the roof.

The cemeteries in the district consist of the Ferrall Family Cemetery on the Ferrall property just north of 145 S. King Street and the 1874 Methodist Episcopal Cemetery at the southeast corner of N. Granville and E. Pittsylvania streets. The Ferrall vault, erected in 1859 of stuccoed, arched, brick construction with stepped end parapets, is a type of family sepulcher preferred by the antebellum aristocracy of eastern North Carolina. The Ferrall vault's marble plaque contains a cross flanked by willow trees, signed by the stonecutter "Grier & Co., Raleigh." The Greek Revival-style granite gate with prominent cross and handsome cast-iron fence enclosing the small cemetery enhance this burial plot's significance. The church cemetery consists of some 150 monuments dating from the 1870s to the present. The late nineteenth-century monuments include marble

headstones and obelisks; twentieth-century stones are granite family monuments. These types of gravestones are typical of cemeteries found throughout North Carolina from the late 1800s to the late 1900s.

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Section 10: Boundaries

Continued UTM References:

5. 18 / 4022800 / 267340
6. 18 / 4022840 / 267210
7. 18 / 4023010 / 267180
8. 18 / 4023390 / 267170

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary expansion is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1:200 scale.

Boundary Justification

The Halifax Historic District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the c. 1783 to 1961 period of development of the Town of Halifax. The north end of the district adjoins the Historic Halifax State Historic Site National Register District along the north side of Saint David Street. The west end of the district is loosely bound by Highway 301, but excludes several vacant lots and modern development between the district and the highway. The south boundary follows Church and Bradley streets, including the 200-block of South King Street; modern development and altered historic structures exist along Bradley Drive and to its south. The east boundary follows Granville Street, including those properties on the east side of the street that were built before 1961; contemporary development exists east of Granville Street.

Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: M. Ruth Little or Heather Wagner
Date: 2009
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. Halifax County Courthouse and Second Clerk's Office, view from southeast.
2. 117 S. King Street, noncontributing building, view from south.
3. 0-100 block S. King Street, view from northeast
4. Roanoke Hotel, 2-10 S. King Street, view from northeast
5. Halifax County Social Services Building, 19 N. Dobbs Street, view from north
6. Streetscape of 100 block St. David Street, view from southeast. Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge #2 at left
7. First Baptist Church, 145 St. David Street, view from southeast
8. Halifax Baptist Church, 131 W. Prussia Street, view from southwest
9. Bond-Marshall House, 105 S. King Street, view from south
10. Church of the Immaculate Conception, 145 S. King Street, view from south
11. Musselman House, 153 S. King Street, view from southwest
12. Fletcher Gregory House, 217 S. King Street, view from west
13. John Brown House, 23 E. Pittsylvania Street, view from southeast
14. Courthouse Square from rear, view from southwest
15. W. R. Davie House, 18 Norman Street, view from northeast
16. 100 block W. Prussia Street, north side, view from southeast. Campbell-Dickens House, 105 W. Prussia Street, in foreground.
17. 100 block W. Pittsylvania Street, south side. View from east. No. 108 at left, 110 at right.
18. Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, southeast corner Granville and E. Pittsylvania streets, view looking northwest.
19. Dr. White House, 111 W. Pittsylvania Street, view from southwest
20. 100 block W. Pittsylvania Street, view from southeast.
21. D. M. Campbell House, 115 W. Prussia Street, view from south
22. Bynum-Shaw House, 207 Wilcox Street, view from northwest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Town of Halifax Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH CAROLINA, Halifax

DATE RECEIVED: 5/31/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/16/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001128

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 6-8-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6-8-14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

RECEIVED 2280
MAY 3 1 2011
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC P
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Beverly Eaves Purdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

May 23, 2011

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register Program
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W. Eighth Floor
Washington, D. C. 20005

Re: SHPO Request to Rename the Halifax Historic District (Halifax County, NC) designated on January 14, 2011

Dear Ms. Shull:

This office has been informed by your office that the recently designated Halifax Historic District must be renamed as there is another National Register-listed property of the same name. The purpose of this letter is to officially request that the district be renamed the Town of Halifax Historic District.

In January, 1970, a nomination for the "Historic Halifax State Historic Site" was designated in the National Register. We recently learned from your office that the property was formally renamed the Halifax Historic District shortly after the designation. As this office was not informed of this action, a nomination for a larger historic district in Halifax was recently submitted as the Halifax Historic District. To make a distinction between the 2011 designated district and the property listed in 1970, please rename the 2011 nomination the Town of Halifax Historic District.

If you have any questions, please contact Ann V. Swallow, National Register Coordinator, at 919-807-6587, or ann.swallow@ncdcr.gov

Sincerely,

Jeffrey J. Crow
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Monica Moody, Site Manager, Historic Halifax State Historic Site
Margaret Phillips, Preservation Halifax
Gerald Wright, Mayor of Halifax

MAILING ADDRESS
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4610

Telephone 919-807-7280
Fax 919-733-8807

LOCATION
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

BB&T

HALIFAX
SUB&PIZZA
DELIVERY
583-1102
HOT
DOGS
Restaurant
NO
PARKING

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FR TRAPTIST
CHURCH
N.W. JOHNSON
PASTOR

SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:4
WORSHIP 11:00
DR. KARL PITTARD
PASTOR

153

217

HOLDFORD
JESSE H.
AUG. 5, 1915
OCT. 19, 1984
HELEN B.
DEC. 21, 1925
WHITE
LOUIS FROELICH
1817 – 1873