

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

## 1. Name

Historic (former) Halifax County Home and Tubercular Hospital

Destroyed

and or common

## 2. Location

Street &amp; number N side of NC 903, 0.25 mi E of jct with SR 1667

not for publication

City, town Halifax

vicinity of

State North Carolina

code 037

county Halifax

code 083

## 3. Classification

| Category                                        | Ownership                                  | Status                                              | Present Use                            |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied        | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture   | <input type="checkbox"/> museum                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied      | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial    | <input type="checkbox"/> park                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure              | <input type="checkbox"/> both              | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress           | <input type="checkbox"/> educational   | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                  | <b>Accessible</b>                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object                 | <input type="checkbox"/> in process        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government    | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific                 |
|                                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered  | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted          | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation             |
|                                                 | N/A                                        | <input type="checkbox"/> no                         | <input type="checkbox"/> military      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: 4-H Camp |

## 4. Owner of Property

Name Halifax County Board of Commissioners

Street &amp; number Halifax County Courthouse

City, town Halifax

N/A vicinity of

state North Carolina 27839

## 5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Halifax County Courthouse, Register of Deeds

Street &amp; number

City, town Halifax

state North Carolina 27839

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title None

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

State

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

Depository for survey records

City, town

state

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located along a ridge road with land gently rolling in each direction, the former Halifax County Home property is beautifully sited in rural Halifax County just west of Halifax and includes approximately three hundred and fifty acres. These acres include woodland and farmland in addition to the site of the first (ca. 1845) Halifax County home and cemetery, the 1923 county home, and its neighbor, the county tubercular hospital, completed in 1925. Continuously owned by Halifax County, the property served the county's indigent and infirmed until 1973 when the complex, then used as a nursing home, was closed and abandoned. Currently under the management of the Halifax County 4-H program, the previously abandoned complex is gradually being returned to a functional condition. Ten out of thirteen outbuildings still contribute to the overall site plan and most are located behind the former county home. To the east remains an overgrown orchard nearly obscured by kudzu. The surrounding farmland is rented for cultivation.

Designed by the prominent eastern North Carolina architectural firm of Benton and Benton from Wilson, North Carolina, the former Halifax County Home today stands as an excellent example of the attempts being made by counties throughout North Carolina to improve health care for the indigent during the early twentieth century. On March 14, 1922, the county commissioners met at 2:00 p.m. and entered into the following agreement with Benton and Benton:

That for and in consideration of the sum of Fifteen Hundred (\$1,500.00) Dollars . . . agree to make plans and furnish specifications for a brick and concrete, and semi-fire proof, building for a County Home, to be built near the Town of Halifax. . . . agrees to give all necessary supervision to the construction of said building while the same is in progress and until completion, which includes not only the construction of the building, but the installation of the Water, Light and Heating Systems.<sup>1</sup>

The new county home was completed by August 1923.<sup>2</sup>

Today this classically inspired brick building fully maintains its original architectural integrity and is composed of a two-story central pavilion with one-story hyphenated wings. The brick is laid in stretcher bond with a soldier course watertable. Dominated by a double-tier portico with Tuscan columns and protected by a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter ends, the central pavilion provided on the first floor a spacious general reception area. A stair hall is located just off the reception area and it leads to a second floor apartment which housed the superintendent's family. The stair, itself, is metal, follows a dog-leg pattern with two landings, and features square-in-section metal newels with a rounded wooden handrail. Behind the reception area are two parallel, elongated rooms which served as segregated dining rooms. The kitchen's pantry, cooking, and dishwashing areas for the home were located in a one-story extension behind the dining rooms.

Connecting the wings and the central pavilion are two spacious sun rooms which were previously used for lounge areas. Two entrances open into this area from both the pavilion and each wing. These entrances once led to the formal reception area, dining

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rooms, women's quarters, and men's quarters, respectively. The five-bay facades of each sun room contain central front and rear outside exits. Each is flanked by handsome double casement windows capped with semi-circular fanlights.

The residents' quarters, located in the wings, were not only segregated, the west one for blacks and the east for whites, but the front nine rooms and bath were for women and the rear five rooms and bath for men. The rooms are plainly finished and each contains a six-over-six double-sash window. On the exterior the wings are distinguished at the front and rear by two identical flat-roof tetrastyle porticoes supported by Tuscan columns.

Approximately two hundred feet west of the former county home stands a handsome one-story brick building which originally served as the Halifax County Tubercular Hospital. Laid in stretcher bond and symmetrically fenestrated the hospital is dominated by a principal gable roof with hip-roof accents such as a central hip-roof pavilion with diminutive hip-roof porch, four small hip-roof dormers which serve as bathroom ventilators, and hip-roof gable extensions at each side elevation. The eaves are skirted by exposed rafter ends, and the small central porch is supported by Tuscan columns. To each side of the central pavilion are three bays composed of distinctive triple casement windows. Terminating the facade's fenestration pattern at each end is an entrance for the handicapped comprised of a ramp and double-leaf door with transom.

As was the county home, the interior plan of the tubercular hospital was segregated by race and gender. The west two wards were occupied by men and the east two by women with whites in the front wards behind which were those for blacks. Upon entering the central reception area a visitor could either enter the front two wards or walk down a long narrow hall to a back hall which opened into the black wards and the back kitchen ell. The elongated east room flanking the women's wards was used for critically ill patients and overflow patients. The west room was for medical procedures and originally contained an X-ray machine and operating tables. Each ward has its own bathroom facilities, which flank the central hall. A stair leading to a full basement opens off this hallway. The rooms throughout are plainly finished with plaster walls and ceilings. In addition the ward areas are highlighted with a simple chair rail and plain window surrounds with flat cornerblocks.

An impressive cluster of outbuildings is associated with the site the majority of which are located directly behind the county home. These structures built at various times were associated with the site's household, farming, and utilitarian needs. Originally both the county home and tubercular hospital received their water supply from two wells just behind the county home. It was not until the 1950s that the present water tower situated between the home and hospital was constructed to assist in supplying water. The other building associated with the utility needs of the complex is the delco house located just behind the home. A simple brick shed-roof structure, the two-room delco house was built in two stages with the left section added later as was the rear shed. At one time the building was used as the superintendent's workshop.

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The three buildings clustered around the Delco plant were associated with household activities. Behind the plant is a simple board and batten gable-roof structure which served as the first wash house for the home. This two-room building is currently in a rapidly deteriorating condition. Just east of the Delco plant is the original brick smokehouse, a large gable-front building with central entrance. Later enlarged by a shed extension along the west side, this shed area was used as a cannery. Directly behind the smokehouse room this shed extension opened into a large pantry and a back room containing two open cooking areas. At one time this back room also served as a wash house.

A service road running along the east side of the home provides rear access to the kitchen and outbuildings. A branch of this road also leads back to the farm buildings. Just east of the road and near the smokehouse is a simple saddle-notched log structure with board and batten sheathing. Protected by a gable-roof with exposed rafter ends, this small dwelling was most likely built in the mid 1920s. It follows a center-hall plan with two-rooms on each side, and a wood stove is located in the hall. At various times the building was used to house farm laborers, short term offenders, and homeless men as well as for storage.

Another farm associated building, a potato house, is located approximately thirty feet down the road in an open field behind the smokehouse. Similar in shape to a gable-roof tobacco barn, this building was used to cure sweet potatoes. Between the potato house and the road was once located a blacksmith shop which burned. Further down the road to the west is a shed-roof chicken coop which is almost completely overgrown. The hog parlor was originally just east of the chicken coop but it too burned a number of years ago.

The last three notable agricultural buildings on the property form an open farmyard at the end of the road and include the original corn and equipment barn, the original livestock barn now in ruins, and a more modern dairy built in the 1960s. The frame corn and equipment barn is distinguished by an expansive gable-front roofline which incorporates a central two-story section flanked by two open bays for equipment. The largest of the two original barns, the livestock barn was used originally as a dairy until the new concrete block one was built.

Although neglected for many years, the former Halifax County Home property has survived virtually intact. Today it is experiencing a renewed community interest through the efforts of the county 4-H program in adapting the property into a summer camp. Their sympathetic use of the property will insure the preservation of the archaeological and architectural significance of the former Halifax County Home. The complex is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide additional information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the county home. Information concerning use

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patterns, social standing, and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains are an important component of the significance of the property. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

FOOTNOTES

1. Minutes of the County Commissioners, Register of Deeds Office, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, March 14, 1922.

2. Records of Superior Court, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Reports from County Commissioners. August term, 1923.

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INVENTORY

There are nine contributing buildings, two contributing sites, and one contributing feature included in the Halifax County Home nomination. These consist of:

1. County Home  
1923
2. Tubercular Hospital  
1925
3. Smokehouse  
1925
4. Hog House  
1925
5. Delco House  
1925
6. Wash House  
1925
7. Chicken House  
1925
8. Grain Barn  
1925
9. Potato House  
1925
10. Site of original county home  
ca. 1845
11. Cemetery  
From 1845
12. Orchard  
Dates from the late 19th-early 20th century

## 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1923, 1925 **Builder/Architect** County Home: Benton and Benton, Wilson, N.C.  
Tubercular Hospital: E. G. Flanigan,  
Henderson, N. C.

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

In an effort to provide better accommodations for the poor and indigent, the Halifax County Commissioners authorized the construction of a new county home which was completed in 1923. Designed by Benton and Benton of Wilson, the brick structure consisted of a main two-story block with two identical hyphenated one-story wings. The central block also separated the living quarters of the black and white residents. In the mid 1920s a tubercular hospital was erected on the county home property a few hundred feet west of the home and, since it was also a county facility, became part of the complex. In 1948 the management of the county home and the hospital were praised by the State Welfare Department as the "best in the state."

Converted into rest homes in 1959, the buildings continued to house the needy until they were closed in 1973. Ten years of abandonment and neglect resulted in massive overgrowth and structural deterioration. Recently, the Halifax County 4-H Program adopted reclamation and preservation of the buildings as a project and considerable progress has been made. The plan is to restore the historical integrity of the structures, incorporate them into the 4-H program, and let them stand as reminders of the recent past when care and management of the poor stood among the responsibilities of the counties.

### Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with more modern and improved developments during the early twentieth century in caring for the poor in each county and with the establishment of tubercular hospitals to treat tuberculosis patients.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of county homes and tubercular hospitals built during the early twentieth century in North Carolina. The new site originally conceived of as a self sufficient farm included at one time a complex of fifteen structures, thirteen of which remain today ranging from a water tower to a chicken coop. Built of brick the designs for the home and hospital express their function. The county home has a two-story central pavilion with double-tier portico supported by Tuscan columns and hyphenated one-story flanking wings with similar one-story porches. The central areas were community oriented areas while the wings were used to segregate the occupants' living quarters.

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The original poor house buildings (erected ca. 1845) served the destitute of Halifax County for more than three quarters of a century. In comparison with its contemporaries, the Halifax County facility was neither the best nor the worst.<sup>1</sup> It provided a modicum of shelter, enough for the inmates to eat, and something to wear. No effort was made to keep the buildings in a constantly good condition; repairs were made only when situations reached a point alarming to a generally indifferent public. The inmates' diet consisted of a monotonous display of bread and vegetables, plentiful but not nutritious, and meat was a rare item on the dining table. Bedding and clothing were meager and allowed to become badly tattered before replacement was considered.<sup>2</sup> The four small structures housed the unwanted of Halifax County, a place for them to spend their remaining days. Failure to repair the buildings led to unsanitary conditions and supervisory neglect forced the ill to spend extended periods without proper medical attention.<sup>3</sup> Death was often the only relief, and deceased inmates were carried to the common burying ground (behind the present dog pound) and interred in unmarked graves.<sup>4</sup> A move to modern, more spacious quarters brought anticipation of better treatment for the poor and destitute. While the county commissioners did make some efforts to improve conditions, it was only after World War II that the Halifax County Home came under sympathetic management.

The present county home building was completed in 1923. Designed by Benton and Benton, a Wilson architectural firm, the brick structure consisted of a main two-story block with two identical one-story wings connected to the central block by sun rooms.<sup>5</sup> Each wing was self-contained with rooms for inmates and bathroom facilities. The races were separated by the central section with whites in the east wing and blacks in the west. The central block housed a general reception area and dining rooms on the first floor and an apartment for the superintendent on the second.<sup>6</sup> On May 1, 1923, the county commissioners appointed L. H. Freeman as superintendent of the new county home, with a salary of \$100.00 per month. W. H. Price, last manager of the old county home, was directed to turn over all equipment to Freeman and "to vacate the premises [old buildings] within thirty days."<sup>7</sup> In August, the commissioners reported to the clerk of Superior Court:

We are glad to report that we have a good County Home, in good condition and under good management we think. We would like to recommend that the grounds around the building be cultivated and planted in grasses and shrubery.<sup>8</sup>

At the time of the relocation of the home, changes were made in the use of the county farm. Instead of using proceeds to pay for care of the indigents, the farm itself was to provide many of the basic necessities, and those inmates able to work would constitute a large part of the work force. Consequently, the county purchased seed, livestock, tools, and built a large barn and stables on the grounds.<sup>9</sup> Over the years other outbuildings were added (washroom, smokehouse, milking barn, potato storage house, pumphouse, electric light plant, blacksmith shop, pig parlor, laundry, and chicken house) to make the farm self-sufficient.

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The expansion of structures on the county home property in the 1920s also included the erection of a tubercular hospital a few hundred feet west of the home. E. G. Flanigan of Henderson designed the brick facility to house twenty patients, and Carolina Building Company received the construction contract on November 10, 1924.<sup>10</sup> The Tubercular Hospital was considered a part of the county home and took its share of the meager funds allocated for support of that institution. By 1948 the Halifax County sanatorium was rated by the State Welfare Department as "the best county hospital in the state," according to Dr. F.W.M. White.<sup>11</sup> With better treatment and decline in tuberculosis cases, the hospital closed its doors as a medical facility in 1955.<sup>12</sup>

Meanwhile, management of the county home failed to progress as well as the commissioners had expected in 1923. A grand jury investigation of various institutions in the county returned the following report to the Superior Court in 1927:

We inspected the County Home and Hospital and found them in good condition. The team at the County Home should be looked after more closely, as they are entirely, too thin, apparently they have not been getting the attention they should have.<sup>13</sup>

Despite the frequency of such reports, the county commissioners appear to have settled back into another period of indifference after the progressive action of the 1920s. For sixteen years (1930-1946), Robert Freuler served as superintendent of the county home and, according to some long time residents of Halifax, the condition described above also applied to inmates.<sup>14</sup> In fairness to the commissioners, the Great Depression and World War II limited county funding and activity; nevertheless, they made no effort to replace Freuler or demand that greater attention be given to the residents until the close of the war.

In 1946 Freuler was relieved of his duties and Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Bryant were hired to manage the home. Though I. P. Bryant was paid \$20.00 more per month than his wife, it was Mrs. Bryant who took charge of managing the home and who brought it to peak efficiency.<sup>15</sup> When Mrs. Bryant took over in December, conditions were reminiscent of the old poor house. Roaches literally covered the floors and furniture; bedbugs occupied every room; and the residents suffered dietary ailments from the lack of well balanced meals. Through skillful management and political diplomacy, Mrs. Bryant secured a new heating system, added tiles to the flooring, had the buildings repaired and exterminated, and, with her husband's help, turned the farm into the productive unit it was intended to be. Meat became a regular part of the residents' diet; general health improved; and food was canned or frozen for use in winter months.<sup>16</sup> An inventory of farm production in 1950 illustrates the successful employment of the county farm:

- 700 barrels corn
- 685 bales hay
- 5-1/2 tons soybeans
- 60 barrels corn in field
- 2,000 lbs. Lespedeza seed in field
- 7 milk cows
- 5 bred heifers
- 1 regular Gurnsey bull

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1 regular Gurnsey calf  
1 bull yearling  
3 heifer calves 6 months old  
2 calves 2 months old  
10 brood sows  
15 hogs 250 lbs. each  
67 shoats 36-40 lbs. each  
454 bushels sweet potatoes  
250 hens in yard  
13 turkeys in locker  
300 lbs. beef in locker  
75 gals. beans and peas  
18 bushels white potatoes  
60 gals. corn canned  
180 gals. tomatoes canned  
99 gals. string beans canned  
15 gals. butter beans canned  
150 gals. squash canned  
111 gals. beets canned  
15 gals. pickles canned  
14-3/4 gals. chow chow canned<sup>17</sup>

Of the above, only some of the hogs were sold; the rest were used for the residents of the county home and hospital where capacity listed forty-five in the former and twenty-five in the latter.<sup>18</sup> The farm and home were operated by the Bryants, some of the residents, and hired employees, a few of whom lived in the original buildings of the old poor house to the northwest.<sup>19</sup>

During Mrs. Bryant's tenure the county never allotted more than \$75 a month per individual resident of the home. With that she saw that they were decently clothed, had proper bedding, received a few personal amenities, and for those that died she saw to a proper burial in a public cemetery. No longer were the poor under her care buried in the pauper cemetery in unmarked graves.<sup>20</sup> Partly because of her concern, the county commissioners in 1960 appointed Commissioner Thomas Myrick and Estelle Terry, then Home Demonstration Agent, to locate the graves in the pauper cemetery and identify them with small metal markers which were uninscribed since the names of those interred had long been forgotten. Four of those markers still stand.<sup>21</sup>

Mrs. Bryant received public praise for her excellent work and level of concern for her charges, and the State Welfare Department officially recognized her as one of the best county home matrons in the state.<sup>22</sup> By the mid 1950s, however, the county home concept weakened in the face of changing social mores and expanded welfare laws. The Halifax County Commissioners in 1959 decided to convert the county home and vacated hospital (closed in 1955) into rest homes and use the rents to help defray hospitalization costs for the poor.<sup>23</sup> In November, the old county home became known as the Roanoko Rest Home and housed white residents. Blacks moved from the main building to the old hospital which became known as Laurel Rest Home. The equipment and livestock belonging to the county were sold for \$9,916.10 and the farm was leased to I. P. Bryant for \$350 a year.<sup>24</sup>

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Mrs. Bryant remained in charge of Roanoko and Ethel Mayo took over as manager of Laurel.<sup>25</sup>

The Bryants continued to live in their apartment in the old county home, taking care of the twenty-two (more or less) patients for the next fourteen years.<sup>26</sup> During that time, higher wages offered by timber companies, large commercial farming enterprises, and industrial growth in Roanoke Rapids lured away labor from the county home. Suffering from declining health and unable to secure adequate help, the Bryants requested termination of their lease for the Roanoko Rest Home to be effective April 1, 1973.<sup>27</sup> For more than a quarter century, they had rendered a service to the poor unequalled in the long history of Halifax County. Ironically, yet in a strange way appropriately, the buildings in which they had begun their career closed that same year.

Closing of the Roanoko Rest Home coincided with the departure of the Bryants but was not caused by their retirement. The Laurel Rest Home closed a few months later, and neither was an instant decision. Tighter state and federal laws regarding facilities housing welfare recipients required some structural changes in the old county home buildings. The Halifax County Commissioners were given four years to bring the structures up to standard, but they apparently felt that the cost of renovating the old buildings would force rent increases too high for most of the residents. No action was taken and the compliance period expired. By late 1973 the old county home buildings were evacuated and closed.<sup>28</sup>

The county has maintained possession of the property, leasing the farm to individuals and occasionally renting space in the old Laurel Rest Home to members of the Eastern Stage, the acting troop that performs in the pageant at the Historic Halifax State Historic Site.<sup>29</sup> The buildings, however, were allowed to deteriorate and vandals took their toll. Brush and undergrowth had overrun the grounds by the early 1980s when the Agricultural Extension Service, principally the County 4-H Program, adopted the county home as a preservation project. Under the general direction of Wanda Sykes, Extension Agent 4-H, a massive effort has begun. Using largely volunteers, particularly students in the program, and with support of local businessmen, the brush and growth have been cleared away, and stabilization measures undertaken for the main buildings. The long-range goals are to restore the entire county home site and to use it as a working model for the 4-H Program.

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>For comparative rating see Dorothea L. Dix, Memorial Soliciting a State Hospital For the Protection and Cure of the Insane, Submitted to the General Assembly of North Carolina, November, 1848 (Raleigh: Seaton Gales, 1848), 1-30, hereinafter cited as Dix, Memorial; and Guion Griffis Johnson, Ante-Bellum North Carolina: A Social History (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937), 696. For frequent changes in superintendents, see Minutes of the County Commissioners, Register of Deeds Office, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, February 5, May 7, September 3, 1923; and November 16, 1946, hereinafter cited as County Commissioners' Minutes with entry date. See also report from grand jury to the Honorable Raymond G. Parker, judge of Superior Court, August term, 1927. Records of the Clerk of Superior Court, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, hereinafter cited as grand jury to Judge Parker, 1927.

<sup>2</sup>Researcher's interview with Mrs. I. P. Bryant, former manager of the county home, May 23, 1985, hereinafter cited as Bryant interview. Information was confirmed in interview with Margaret Phillips, site manager at Historic Halifax State Historic Site, May 23, 1985, hereinafter cited as Phillips interview. See also Laurance Aydtlett, "The North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare." The North Carolina Historical Review, XXIV (January, 1947), 6; grand jury to Judge Parker, 1927; and County Commissioners' Minutes, February 5, 1923.

<sup>3</sup>Dix, Memorial, 25; and Halifax County Records, State Archives, Raleigh, Miscellaneous Records: Jail and Poor House Reports.

<sup>4</sup>Reference to the old pauper cemetery appears in County Commissioners' Minutes, December 5, 1960. On May 23, the researcher visited the site and viewed about 10 unmarked graves. Residents who had visited the graveyard years earlier reported that over 50 graves were then visible but the area is now covered with brush and undergrowth, making it difficult to obtain a good estimate of the total number of graves.

<sup>5</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, March 14, 1922, and May 7, 1923.

<sup>6</sup>Bryant interview.

<sup>7</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, September 3, 1923.

<sup>8</sup>Records of Superior Court, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Reports from County Commissioners. August term, 1923.

<sup>9</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes. February 2, April 6, 1925; and Superior Court Records, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Grand Jury Reports, January 28, 1925.

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- <sup>10</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, December 1, October 6, November 10, 1924.
- <sup>11</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, January 5, 1948.
- <sup>12</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, July 5, 1955.
- <sup>13</sup>Grand jury to Judge Parker, 1927.
- <sup>14</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, November 18, 1946; Bryant interview; and Phillips interview.
- <sup>15</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, November 18, 1946, and January 5, 1948.
- <sup>16</sup>Bryant interview.
- <sup>17</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, December 4, 1950.
- <sup>18</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, January 5, 1948.
- <sup>19</sup>Bryant interview.
- <sup>20</sup>Bryant interview.
- <sup>21</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, December 5, 1960; and researcher's visit to site, May 23, 1985.
- <sup>22</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, January 5, 1948.
- <sup>23</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, July 2, 1959.
- <sup>24</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, November 2, 1959, and February 1, 1960.
- <sup>25</sup>Bryant interview.
- <sup>26</sup>Bryant interview. By state law, a rest home could house a maximum of 28 residents. There were 22 when the facility closed. See County Commissioners' Minutes, January 2, 1973.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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<sup>27</sup>County Commissioners' Minutes, January 2, 1973; and Bryant interview.

<sup>28</sup>Bryant interview. See also County Commissioners' Minutes, April 16, 1973, and January 6, 1975.

<sup>29</sup>Interview with Wanda Sykes, Extension Agent 4-H, Halifax County Agricultural Extension Service, May 23, 1985.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 350 acres

Quadrangle name Halifax, N. C. & Darlington, N. C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached Halifax County tax map composite of maps #137, 154, & 155; parcel # 30.  
Property outlined in red.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

Architectural Description: Drucilla H. York, Head of Eastern Office  
name/title Historical Significance: Dr. Jerry L. Cross, Research Historian  
Eastern Office

organization N. C. Division of Archives and History date September 16, 1985

street & number 117 W. 5th St. telephone (919) 752-7778

city or town Greenville state North Carolina 27834

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. King

title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 10, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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|------------------|
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| date entered     |

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Margaret Phillips

Wanda Sykes

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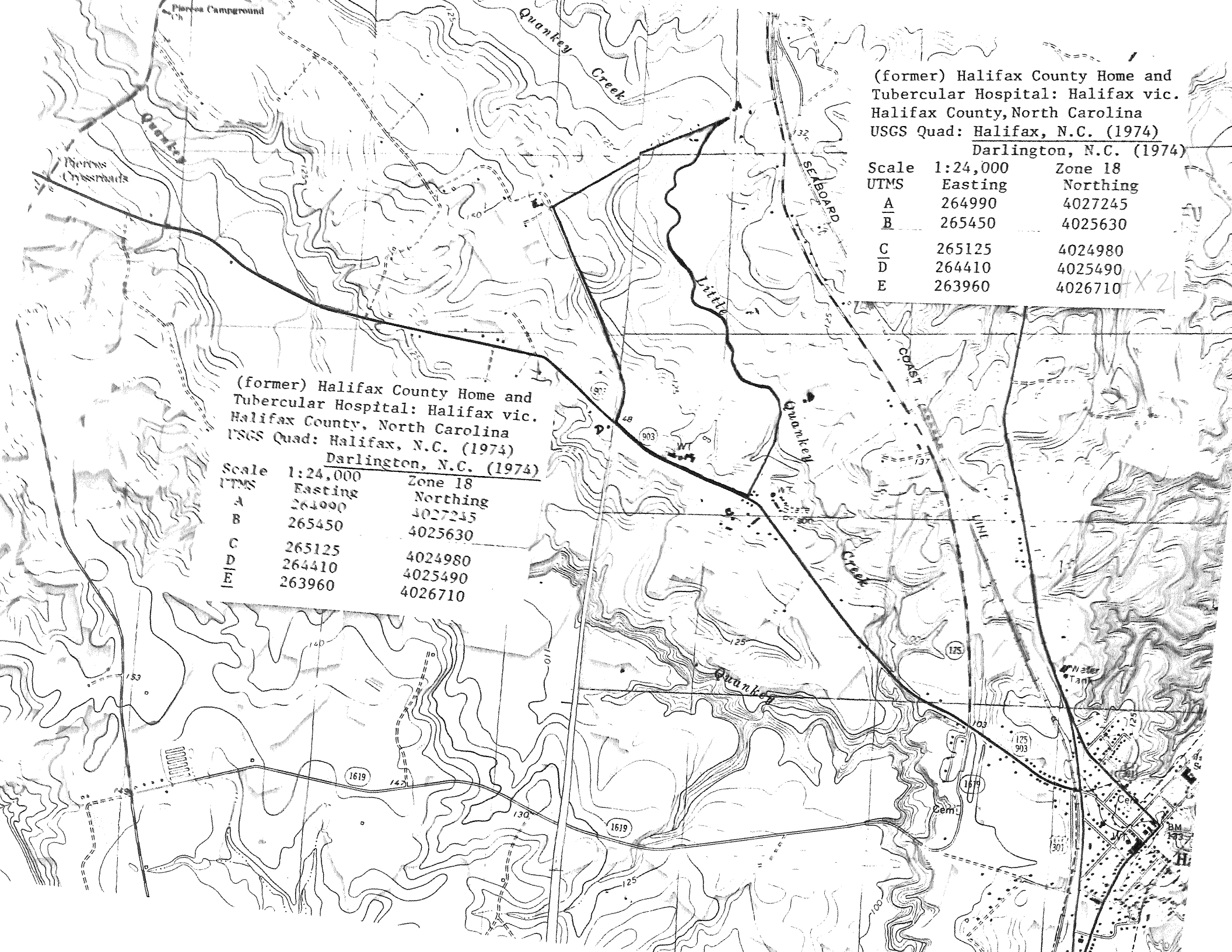
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(former) Halifax County Home and  
Tubercular Hospital: Halifax vic.  
Halifax County, North Carolina  
USGS Quad: Halifax, N.C. (1974)  
Darlington, N.C. (1974)

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|-------|----------|----------|
| Scale | 1:24,000 | Zone 18  |
| UTMS  | Easting  | Northing |
| A     | 264000   | 4027245  |
| B     | 265450   | 4025630  |
| C     | 265125   | 4024980  |
| D     | 264410   | 4025490  |
| E     | 263960   | 4026710  |

(former) Halifax County Home and  
Tubercular Hospital: Halifax vic.  
Halifax County, North Carolina  
USGS Quad: Halifax, N.C. (1974)  
Darlington, N.C. (1974)

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|-------|----------|----------|
| Scale | 1:24,000 | Zone 18  |
| UTMS  | Easting  | Northing |
| A     | 264990   | 4027245  |
| B     | 265450   | 4025630  |
| C     | 265125   | 4024980  |
| D     | 264410   | 4025490  |
| E     | 263960   | 4026710  |



