

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

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date entered

### 1. Name

historic Hall Family House

and/or common

### 2. Location

street & number Southeast side NC 801 0.75 mi East of Jct with SR 1743 not for publication

city, town	Bear Poplar	X vicinity of	<del>congressional district</del>	Eighth			
state	North Carolina	code	037	county	Rowan	code	159

### 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	X occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
X building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
object	<input type="checkbox"/> In process	<input 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		X no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
				<input type="checkbox"/> other:

### 4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Turner Correll Hall

street & number Route 1, Box 294

city, town Mt. Ulla vicinity of state N. C. 28125

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rowan County Office Building, Register of Deeds

street & number 402 N. Main Street

city, town Salisbury, N. C. state N. C. 28144

### 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title A Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources in Rowan County has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1977 (and intermittently until 1981)  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Dept.

city, town	of Cultural Resources 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh,	state	N. C. 27611
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## 7. Description

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

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

The Hall Family House and Farm, occupied by members of the Hall family since 1856, consists of the large two-story farm seat and a group of ten outbuildings clustered in and around a grove of oak and elm trees on the south side of the Sherrill's Ford Road. In a separate clump to the west of the Hall House, and separated from it by a large field, are a group of three one-story frame tenant houses. These fourteen wood frame, log, cinder block, and metal frame buildings are the survivors and expression of the family's farming operations at this site for just over 125 years. The log slave houses and other buildings on this property have given way and were lost to changes in labor patterns, the mechanization of farming practices, and the bulk handling of crops and feeds. The present house tract of 244 acres is a part of the 495 acres purchased in 1856 by Major Newberry Franklin Hall, the progenitor of the Hall family in Rowan County. Over the course of four generations of management the farm acreage and output has expanded and decreased according to circumstances; however, the heart of the farming operations has always been at this site and in the buildings which stand and have stood here. A map of the complex is enclosed and the following list and description of the buildings is keyed by number to the map.

(1) The Hall Family House, a two-story frame house with handsome Greek Revival finish, was built as the residence of Major Newberry Franklin Hall in 1856-1857. According to local tradition the carpenter was James G. Graham who was also responsible for the construction of two other major family houses in the mid 1850s. When first built the house was a traditional three-bay, two-story L-plan frame house with a two-story rear ell and secondary stair. The house was covered with aluminum siding in the 1950s. The front (north) elevation has a full-facade shed porch protecting the central entrance and the flanking bays. It is supported by wood posts, square-in-plan, connected by a round handrail and shaped bottom rail carrying thin square-in-plan balusters. The porch floor is wood. The entrance contains two three-panel doors flanked by sidelights above blind wood panels. It is enframed in a plain aluminum surround with mitered corners. The window surrounds follow the same form and enframe six-over-six sash windows.

A brick chimney flanked by fenestration at both levels stands in the center of the main block's east gable end rising through the wide eave of the gable roof which return here as they do on all the gable ends. On the house's west elevation are a pair of chimneys--placed off-center to the ridge line of the gable--which provide fireplaces to the two-room plan of this end of the house. The west elevation of the two-story ell is continuous with the main block's gable end. It's first story, however, has been obscured by a one-story addition. The second story features a window in the south end of the elevation. The fourth of the house's four chimneys stands in the center of the ell's gable end and is flanked by fenestration on both levels. The porch which once stood inside the "L" has been subsumed by additions. (Before discussing the additions to the house, it will be better to discuss the interior plan of the original house.)

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The pair of doors on the front elevation give into a center/stair hall. The interior of the house retains its original flush board sheathing and well crafted and handsome Greek Revival detail, part of it is taken from Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter. The symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks and the richly molded baseboards are as handsome as any built in the county. In total, the interior finish of the house places it among first rank Greek Revival houses in the county. It is unfortunate that the exterior detail, surely of similar quality, was covered over with aluminum siding in the late 1950s.

The center/stair hall is finished with a molded baseboard and channeled surrounds with flat cornerblocks. The doors here and throughout the house have four flat panels. A few feet inside the front door is a door on the east left wall providing access to the living room. In the center of its east elevation is a fireplace flanked by windows. The mantel is composed of plain board pilasters rising from a rectangular base to a shallow capitol supporting the plain board frieze. At the top of the frieze are moldings which in turn support the mantel shelf.

Entrances into the two equal sized rooms on the west side of the hall are located in the center of the hall's west wall. The doors open back on the partition separating the rooms: they do not interconnect. The mantel in the north (front) bedroom has simple board pilasters rising to support the frieze carrying a three part division with recessed panels flanking the central flat panel. A projecting mantel shelf carries across the top of the frieze. The original window beside it and to the north was refitted in 1965 as a door into the sewing room contained in the shallow one-story ell projecting from the house's west elevation. The sitting room behind it (to the south) has a mantel copying, but in a smaller scale, the mantel in the living room. A narrow hall the width of the room's south elevation separates it from the large original dining room occupying all the first story of the main two-story ell. A door on the west end of the hall provides access to a bathroom (contained in the large ell on the house's west elevation). It was the first bathroom installed in the house. A door in the east end provides access to the house's third first-floor hall which in plan carries across the rear elevation of the main stair hall and then turns south (to the right) and gives into the present kitchen. It surrounds on two sides a second wall of the ell and the south wall of the living room. This third hall and bathroom are built on part of the L-shaped rear porch.

With the addition of the new (third) kitchen and (second) dining room in 1951, the old dining room came to be used as the den. A dog-leg stair rises (to the north) along its west wall to a board and batten door which then opens into the room above it. Below the stair is a closet behind a two panel door. At the foot of the stair is a door giving into the ell containing the house's second kitchen. [The original (first) kitchen was, of course, freestanding.] The mantel here is the most sophisticated of those on the first floor and has fluted pilasters rising from a base to banded capitals and continuing as flat pilasters on either side of the frieze to support the shelf.

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Returning to the front/stair hall, the stair here rises (to the south) along the hall's east elevation to an intermediate landing in the corner of the hall and then turns to the west (right) and continues to the second floor hall. The round handrail begins atop the tapering square-in-plan newel and carries upward above square-in-plan balusters ramping at the turn in the stair and then continues to the second floor. The stair has flat shaped brackets. A two-panel door opens into the closet under the stairs. The second floor plan is the same as that on the first story. The large bedroom over the living room has a mantel copied from Plate 50 of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830). Across the hall the mantel in the north (front) bedroom has flat pilasters rising to a recessed paneled frieze. The mantel in the south bedroom is nearly identical to its pendant below on the first floor. The mantel in the bedroom over the original dining room was removed in 1951 when this room became the bedroom for Mr. and Mrs. Turner Correll Hall who moved into the house after the death of Frank Grady Hall. That removal is the only significant change in the interior architectural fabric.

The first addition to the house occurred shortly after the Civil War when the loss of slaves required the construction of a new kitchen replacing the original free-standing kitchen. A kitchen with pantry and porch was constructed as an ell off the house's dining room. This kitchen ell occupied the entire first story elevation of the west elevation of the main (two-story) ell.

Following the death of Frank Grady Hall in May, 1951, Mrs. Hall and her son and daughter-in-law (who moved into the house with her) effected a number of changes and improvements to the house. The most substantial of these was the construction of a new (third) kitchen and (second) dining room which was, in part, an overbuilding of the porch carrying inside the "L" plan of the house. The crotch of the porch remained in place as a (the aforementioned third) hall and a bathroom was built here. The new (second) dining room was built to the east of this hall and to the south of the living room. The new (third) kitchen was built across its south end and extended over what was the south end of the earlier porch. Thus the new kitchen occupies the southeast corner of the house with doors into the original and second dining rooms. It has pairs of six-over-six sash windows in its east wall. The kitchen has sheetrocked walls while the dining room has plaster walls.

Changes were made simultaneously to the old kitchen ell. The large chimney on its west gable end had been pulled down and replaced by a pair of six-over-six sash windows about 1930. A flue stack was then built on its north elevation for a wood cookstove. In the 1951 remodeling the kitchen became the furnace room and Turner Hall's office: the old flue stack was pulled down and a new one built for the furnace. The screened porch was enclosed and the pantry at its east end was converted to a kitchen for Mrs. Turner (Hazel Palmer) Hall.

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About 1965 Mrs. Frank Grady Hall had a shallow ell constructed off her bedroom to house a sewing room. Following her death in 1973 the sewing room was fitted with closets when Turner and Hazel Hall moved their bedroom down from the second story to her room and assumed occupancy of the entire house. Hazel Hall's kitchen (in the former pantry adjoining the second kitchen) then became Mr. Hall's office when she moved into the larger (1951) kitchen. The furnace room remains the furnace room.

(2) The triple-pen log barn, southeast of the house, is thought to be contemporary with the house and was moved in the early twentieth century from its original location northeast of its present location. One of the three pens was fitted up after that move as a silo. The sheds constructed after the move were pulled down and replaced in 1952 by the weatherboarded frame sheds which remain in place.

(3) The log smokehouse--the second of the farm's original buildings--had fallen into near ruin in the twentieth century; however, in 1980-1981 it was restored. The logs are joined with a half-dovetail notch. A low wide opening covered with a board-and-batten door is set in the west gable end. The gable ends are themselves weatherboarded. It has a sheet tin roof.

(4) The water tank was purchased by Frank Grady Hall from the town of Cleveland and erected here in 1939-1940.

(5) The milking parlor, a long gabled roof cement block building, was constructed about 1955 by Turner Hall on the granite foundations of the processing plant used until 1946-1947. Until that date the family had processed and sold milk under its own name; however, their processing rights were then sold to Rowan Dairy and afterward milk was sold in bulk to that company. The old frame processing plant, built about 1926, was pulled down and this building erected on its foundations. It has a pair of metal windows on its north gable end and randomly spaced openings on the east and west elevations. The cows entered and exited through a large door on the south end. This building was used as the milking parlor from its construction until the new and present parlor was built in 1974.

(6) The Feeding shed, located at the base of the tall pre-cast concrete silos, is a long open gabled roof shed erected about 1960 and used for feeding silage to the cows.

(7) The barn, the largest of the farm's outbuildings, was erected in 1925. It not only served as a stable and for storage of foodstuffs but also housed the milking room from 1925 until about 1955. The first level now serves mainly as stabling while lofts above are used to store hay and straw. The building is covered with weatherboards and a lofty gambrel roof. Large openings occur on the north gable end for the unloading of

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hay. In 1940 a large weatherboarded shed was added along its west elevation and in the 1960s a pent was added low along its east elevation.

(8) Will Miller's House is a long frame dwelling erected about 1938 for Miller, a farm hand who occupied it for only a few years. It was afterward, and now, used for storage. The long low rectangular building rests on brick piers. Its flush board sheathing appears to have always been covered with Polish brick tar-paper. The roof is covered with sheet tin. The entrance on the east gable end is protected by a simple frame porch. Window openings occur in a random fashion on both its long north and south elevation. The interior is simply sheathed.

(9) The equipment shed was constructed about 1959 for the storage of tractors, trucks and other farm implements. It is of simple pole construction with a gabled roof. Its north, east, and south elevations are covered with vertically applied sheet tin. The entire west elevation is open and divided by its supporting poles into five bays.

(10) The new Milking Parlor is a long low cinder block building covered with a gabled roof of corrugated tin. It was constructed in 1974 with stalls for milking twelve cows at a time. The cows enter and exit from the south gable end while window openings are positioned in a random pattern on the other elevations.

(11) The chicken house is a one-story shed roofed weatherboarded frame building erected in 1934 to house laying hens. It has a long row of screened openings across its south (front) elevation. The building has fallen into serious disrepair in recent years.

(12) The brooder house is a small one-story rectangular weatherboarded frame shed-roofed building constructed in 1934. It has two window openings on its front south elevation and a door on the west elevation. Like the chicken house its roof is covered with sheet tin.

(13) The new shop is a pre-fabricated metal frame building on a concrete floor erected between November 1977 and March 1978.

(14) This trio of tenant houses was erected between 1920 and 1925. The easternmost house is the most substantial of the group. It is a rectangular gable-front building with a three-bay front (north) elevation, three-bay side elevations, and a shed--containing a bathroom and porch across the rear elevation. It rests on brick piers with cement block infill, and is covered with weatherboards and a gabled roof. A full-facade gable front porch protects its central entrance. The fenestration is composed of either single or double openings with four-over-four sash windows. Two chimney stacks and a flue stack pierce its roof.

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The middle house is a small rectangular gable front weatherboarded frame dwelling with a three-bay front elevation, and two-bay side elevations. A simple shed porch shelters the central entrance and a shed occupies the house's rear elevation. A chimney stack pierces its sheet tin covered gable roof. It too has four-over-four sash windows.

The third tenant house fits between the other two in terms of its size and finish. It is also a gable front weatherboarded frame dwelling. A hipped roof porch shelters its asymmetrical three bay front elevation. Its side elevations are three bays deep; a shed carries across the rear elevation. Its sheet tin covered roof is pierced by a chimney and a flue stack.

- (15) This trio of corrugated metal grain bins was erected here in the late 1970s.

## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates	Builder/Architect	James G. Graham (Attributed)
1856–1857		

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hall Family House and its outbuildings, clustered in and around a grove of trees on the southeast side of the Sherrill's Ford Road (NC 801), has been the seat of the Hall family's agricultural operations since 1856 when Major Newberry Franklin Hall purchased two tracts from the heirs of James A. Gillespie. Hall (1811–1889) removed from Davie County to Rowan about 1853 and quickly established himself in his adopted community as a planter, public servant -- he was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons for three consecutive terms, 1856–1861, -- and as a Presbyterian layman in Thyatira Church. In each of these roles he excelled and established a tradition of community and church service which would be continued in the descendant generations of his family who have called this house home and who worshipped and were buried at Thyatira Presbyterian Church. In 1879 his sons, Joseph Shepherd (1856–1935) and George A. (1863–1894) Hall established a dairy operation on the farm which has continued to the present by Major Hall's grandson Frank Grady Hall (1889–1951) and great-grandson Turner Correll Hall (1925– ). It is thus one of the oldest dairying operations in Rowan County. While the acreage farmed by the family has fluctuated over the course of generations the core of the farm has remained that tract of nearly 250 acres included in this nomination. The farm seat, thought to have been built by James G. Graham is a large two-story frame Greek Revival dwelling which retains its original appearance and finish including vernacular interpretations of the plates published by Asher Benjamin. Expansions of the house to suit the changing needs of the family are reflected in the composition of the farm complex where the nineteenth century log smokehouse and barn have been replaced by frame and more recently metal structures in this century. The house and its outbuildings thus reflect the Hall family's involvement in the traditional agricultural economy of Rowan County and the changes within that economy.

### Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Hall Family Farm and its continuous operation since the establishment of the plantation here in 1856 by Major Newberry F. Hall is associated with the traditional agricultural economy of Rowan County. Because of its location in the fertile soils and gently rolling terrain of western Rowan County the farm and the Hall Family have not only been a part of that tradition and its success, including the establishment of their dairy in 1879, but have long been leaders of it.
- B.. The Hall Family House is associated with the lives of members of the Hall Family who built the house, 1856–1857, and have lived in it to the present. The builder, Major Newberry Franklin Hall (1811–1889) was a locally prominent planter and layman of Thyatira Presbyterian Church where he served on the building committee which oversaw the construction of a new brick church in 1860 which continues to serve the congregation. Hall also served three consecutive terms in the North Carolina House of Commons, 1856–1861. Hall's sons, Joseph Shepherd Hall (1856–1935) and George A. (1863–1894) Hall established a dairying operation here, one of the first in the county, which has been continuously operated by the family to the present. In the twentieth century the family's operations were considerably expanded by Frank Grady Hall (1889–1951) but have since been

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reduced to a smaller family operation.

C. The Hall Family House embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style as built in the North Carolina Piedmont in the antebellum period. The house, thought to have been built by James G. Graham, is a large and intact two-story frame dwelling retaining its well-crafted handsome program of interior finish.

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The Hall Family House, built for Major Newberry Franklin Hall, is located in the Bear Poplar community of western Rowan County. Settled well before the Revolution, this area has remained overwhelmingly rural in character, with agriculture being the chief means of livelihood. Since its beginnings during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, dairy farming in particular has become an increasingly important factor in the local economy; and the Hall family dairy farm has now been in continuous operation for slightly more than a century.

Newberry F. Hall, the son of Joseph Wells and Margaret Linster Hall, was born in Davie County on the 24th of April 1811. His father Joseph was the son of Col. John Hall, and was a prominent Yadkin River planter. Reared on his father's plantation, young Newberry F. Hall attended Jerusalem Presbyterian Church, obtained his education in Davie County, and is said to have been an avid reader even as a boy.<sup>1</sup>

By 1850 Hall had established himself as a prosperous Davie County planter in his own right. In that year he was the owner of a farm of 350 acres, 200 of which were improved. He was engaged primarily in the cultivation of corn and was the owner of twenty slaves.<sup>2</sup> Hall was twice married while still a resident of Davie County: first, to a Miss Crump in 1840; second, to Elizabeth Lowery in 1850. Each of these marriages was ended by the death of his wife; and a small child, apparently an only child, also passed away.<sup>3</sup>

It was quite possibly the death of his first two wives (the latter dying in October of 1852) which brought about Hall's removal to the Bear Poplar area of Rowan County about 1853. His first place of residence in this area appears to have been approximately one-half mile east of the house which his descendants still occupy.<sup>4</sup> On 22 March 1854 Hall married his third wife, Martha Emaline Shuford. Their marriage of thirty-five years produced nine children.<sup>5</sup>

The land upon which the Hall House stands was acquired by Newberry F. Hall from the widow and heirs of James A. Gillespie. The purchase was made on 4 December 1856, for a recited consideration of \$2,681. Some 495 acres were conveyed in this transaction, consisting of two contiguous tracts of ninety-five and 400 acres.<sup>6</sup> This land had formerly belonged to Richard Gillespie, who died in 1830, and subsequently to his son, James A. Gillespie, who died in 1845. Documentary evidence suggests that the property was not substantially improved at the time of Newberry Hall's purchase.<sup>7</sup>

Though family tradition maintains that the Hall House was constructed by Newberry Hall in 1856, the house may not have been built until soon after Hall's purchase of the Gillespie property.<sup>8</sup> The builder is thought to have been James G. Graham, who built homes for at least two other prominent residents of western Rowan County.<sup>9</sup>

In September of 1856 Hall officially transferred his membership to Thyatira Church from Unity Church, where he had been a member since the early 1830s. For more than three decades he played a leading role in the life of the Thyatira congregation. In 1860 he was ordained an elder in the church, and continued in that position until his death in 1889. In addition, he served as a member of the building committee which supervised the construction of the present church building at Thyatira in 1860, and was called upon, on several occasions, to represent the congregation at meetings of the Presbytery and Synod.<sup>10</sup> A fellow member of the Thyatira congregation recalled that:

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Major Hall was a man of far more than ordinary intelligence, and his knowledge and judgment were sought far and wide by friends and acquaintances. . . .<sup>11</sup>

Although he had been a resident of Rowan for only a few years, Hall was elected in 1856 to represent the county in the North Carolina House of Commons. There he served three consecutive terms, leaving office in 1861.<sup>12</sup>

During the period of his service in the legislature, Hall established an apparently prosperous and expanding plantation around his new home in Rowan County. By 1860 he owned 700 acres of farmland, 250 of which were improved. The cash value of the farm was placed at \$15,500. Hall was keeping a considerable amount of livestock at this time and was engaged in the cultivation of a variety of crops, especially wheat and corn. His labor force consisted of 22 slaves, many of whom had probably come with him from his former plantation.<sup>13</sup>

In Rowan County and throughout the entire South, agriculture suffered a severe and prolonged depression following the Civil War.<sup>14</sup> Hall's farm appears to have been no exception. By 1870 his acreage had declined to 405, with 140 acres under cultivation. The cash value of the farm was now put at \$2,075; and the number of livestock and the amount of crop production showed marked declines from a decade earlier.<sup>15</sup>

In 1880 Hall's farm comprised 225 acres, with seventy-five acres under improvement. Cash value of the farm at this time was placed at \$3,000.<sup>16</sup> During the preceding year, however, Joseph S. Hall and George A. Hall had begun to establish, on their father's farm, the family dairying tradition which is still carried on today.<sup>17</sup> The dairying operation begun by the sons of Newberry F. Hall is said to have been one of the earliest in Rowan County. As such, it anticipated what was to become a thriving form of agricultural activity in the county's future. In 1870 Rowan had ranked very low in the state in the production of dairy products, despite a high ranking overall in agricultural production. By the early 1950s, Rowan would rank among the top four counties of the state in dairy farming, with over 200 grade A dairies.<sup>18</sup>

Newberry F. Hall died on 3 March 1889, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was buried in the cemetery of Thyatira Church.<sup>19</sup> His wife Martha survived him by fifteen years, dying on 18 April 1904.<sup>20</sup> The year after her death, long-term financial difficulties and a legal dispute brought about the sale of the family farm at the Rowan County Courthouse in Salisbury, on 25 September 1905. Last and highest bidder at that time was Joseph S. Hall, who paid \$3,000 for the farm, then consisting of 244 acres.<sup>21</sup>

Joseph S. Hall, the second child of Newberry F. and Martha E. Hall, was probably the one individual most responsible for establishing the dairying tradition in the Hall family. During the early years of the dairying operation, he had worked closely with his younger brother George A. Hall in carrying on the business. George, however, passed away in 1894, and the dairying operation and the family farm as a whole fell on hard times in the last years of the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century.<sup>22</sup>

Joseph S. Hall married Ida Eliza Correll in 1882.<sup>23</sup> Their union resulted in the birth of eight children. Following his acquisition of the farm in 1905, Hall succeeded in placing it once again on a firm financial footing, and in gradually expanding the dairying operation.

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The family dairying business had begun with the shipment of cream by rail to Winston-Salem. By the turn of the century, milk was being transported by horse-drawn wagon to Salisbury, and bottled there under the Hall Farm label. The first truck was purchased for the dairy business about 1915, and J. S. Hall and other members of the family continued to expand their operation during the following years. Eventually, J. S. Hall relinquished primary responsibility for the farm and family business to his son, Frank Grady Hall, father of the present owner.<sup>24</sup>

In addition to being a successful dairy farmer and businessman, Joseph S. Hall was an agent for the Rowan County Extension Service and served two terms on the Board of County Commissioners. Like his father and other members of the family, he was also active in the congregational life of Thyatira Church, serving as a deacon for more than thirty years.<sup>25</sup> He died on 10 October 1935 and was interred in the church cemetery.<sup>26</sup> His wife Ida had passed away three years earlier, on 11 September 1932.<sup>27</sup>

Frank Grady Hall, third child of Joseph S. and Ida C. Hall, was born in 1889. His 1918 marriage to Martha Pauline Turner produced seven children.<sup>28</sup> For many years he assisted his father in the family business, finally assuming primary responsibility for its day-to-day operations. In 1937 he acquired sole ownership of the farm; and under his ownership and management the enterprise expanded considerably.<sup>29</sup> In addition, he acquired other sizable holdings of farmland in Rowan County and in South Carolina and engaged in timbering and milling operations.<sup>30</sup> Finally, Hall was active in community affairs and was chairman of the board of deacons at Thyatira Church.<sup>31</sup>

In 1950 Frank and Martha Hall made major alterations and additions to the family residence. The kitchen, which had been added after the Civil War, was replaced by a larger kitchen and a dining room. Other additions occurred on the west gable end. It was several years after this that the house was covered by aluminum siding.<sup>32</sup>

Frank Grady Hall died on 8 May 1951, at which time the family farm passed to his widow Martha. In July of 1952 Mrs. Hall conveyed ownership to her son, Turner Correll Hall, and his wife, Hazel Palmer Hall, reserving for herself a life estate in the property.<sup>33</sup> In August of 1960 Mrs. Hall relinquished her life estate and conveyed full title to the 250 acre farm and homeplace to Mr. and Mrs. Turner C. Hall, who still retain ownership.<sup>34</sup>

In 1975 a fire did considerable damage to the south section of the house; but this damage was repaired with only minor alterations to the structure. In addition to the house, two other original structures remain on the property: a log smokehouse and a log barn, moved to its present location in the early twentieth century.<sup>35</sup>

Currently operated as the Hazel and Daley Dairy Farm, the Hall family dairying business has now been in existence for just over a century. The farm today consists of 250 acres. There are 300 cows, two bulls, and on-site veterinary facilities. Three full-time employees assist Turner C. Hall and his son Correll in the operation of the farm and dairy. It appears quite likely that Correll will one day carry on the family's dairying tradition in his own right, and that the farm and homeplace will be passed on to the forth generation of Newberry F. Hall's descendants.<sup>36</sup>

653-13-1024-0018

LITERATURE

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

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## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

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## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Information supplied by Mrs. Turner C. Hall and survey specialist Davyd Foard Hood. Hall House file, Survey Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. Hereinafter cited as Hall House file.

<sup>2</sup>Davie County Census of 1850, Population, Slave, and Agricultural Schedules. Joseph Hall, aged eighty, was listed as a member of his son's household in 1850.

<sup>3</sup>Hall House file. There were no children listed in his household in 1850.

<sup>4</sup>Hall House file. This house, known as the old Kluttz place, was pulled down in 1979.

5 Hall House file.

<sup>6</sup> Rowan County Deeds, Book 41, pp. 219-220.

<sup>7</sup> Rowan County Wills, Book H, p. 534; Rowan County Division of Estates, 1842-1868, pp. 4-5; Rowan County Estates Papers, Richard Gillespie and James A. Gillespie folders; and Thyatira Memorial Association, Inscriptions on Stones in Thyatira Cemetery, 1755-1966 (Salisbury, N. C.? 1967?), 19-20. Hereinafter cited as Thyatira Inscriptions. See also Rowan County Deeds, Book 36, pp. 251-252 and 276-277. Both Richard Gillespie and James A. Gillespie were elders of Thyatira Church. See Thomas W. Lingle, History of Thyatira Church, 1753 to 1925 (Statesville, N. C.: Brady Printing Co., 1925), 22.

<sup>8</sup>The fact that Hall purchased the property at auction would seem to reduce the likelihood of his having proceeded to construction on the basis of some private agreement with the Gillespie heirs.

<sup>9</sup>Hall House file.

<sup>10</sup>Hall House file; and Lingle, History of Thyatira Church, 40.

<sup>11</sup>Lingle, History of Thyatira Church, 40.

<sup>12</sup> John L. Chaney, ed., North Carolina Government, 1585-1974: A Narrative and Statistical History (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), 325, 326, and 328; and Hall House file.

<sup>13</sup> Rowan County Census of 1860, Population, Slave, and Agricultural Schedules.

<sup>14</sup> James S. Brawley, The Rowan Story, 1753-1953 (Salisbury: Rowan Printing Co., 1953), 215-217.

<sup>15</sup> Rowan County Census of 1870, Population and Agricultural Schedules. It is interesting to note that a former slave, James Hall, was listed as a member of the Hall household in 1870. His age was given as 110 and his birthplace listed as Africa.

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### FOOTNOTES (continued)

<sup>16</sup> Rowan County Census of 1880, Population and Agricultural Schedules.

<sup>17</sup> Hall House file. Family tradition is firm on 1879 as the year of commencement for the dairy business. However, the census of 1880 indicates that Newberry Hall was currently the owner of only four milk cows.

<sup>18</sup> Brawley, The Rowan Story, 217-218.

<sup>19</sup> Hall House file; Rowan County Estates Papers, Newberry F. Hall folder; and Thyatira Inscriptions, 25.

<sup>20</sup> Hall House file; Rowan County Estates Papers, Martha E. Hall folder; and Thyatira Inscriptions, 25

<sup>21</sup> Rowan County Deeds, Book 106, pp. 116-117. The public auction was ordered by the Rowan County Superior Court in the case of J. S. Hall and Others v. J. K. Goodman and Others. Much of Martha E. Hall's personal property, consisting largely of livestock and farm implements, had already been sold at auction, in May of 1904. See Rowan County Estates Papers, Martha E. Hall folder.

<sup>22</sup> Hall House file; Thyatira Inscriptions, 24; and Rowan County Deeds, Book 106, pp. 116-117. During the years 1893-1894 Joseph S. Hall resided in Texas. Following his return to the family farm, he attempted in vain to reverse its decline.

<sup>23</sup> Hall House file.

<sup>24</sup> Hall House file; and Salisbury Evening Post of 4 June 1979. About 1930 Joseph S. Hall left the farm to take up residence in Salisbury. See also transactions between J. S. and F. G. Hall of 1926 and 1928, in Rowan County Deeds, Book 190, p. 288 and Book 201, p. 61.

<sup>25</sup> Hall House file; and Lingle, History of Thyatira Church, 45-46.

<sup>26</sup> Hall Home file; and Thyatira Inscriptions, 25.

<sup>27</sup> Hall House file; and Thyatira Inscriptions, 24:

<sup>28</sup> Hall House file.

<sup>29</sup> Rowan County Deeds, Book 243, pp. 176-177; and Hall House file.

<sup>30</sup> Hall House file.

<sup>31</sup> Hall House file; and Salisbury Evening Post of 10 May 1951.

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FOOTNOTES (continued)

<sup>32</sup> Hall House file.

<sup>33</sup> Rowan County Deeds, Book 360, pp. 449-450. The remainder of Frank G. Hall's estate was distributed among his other children.

<sup>34</sup> Rowan County Deeds, Book 442, pp. 507-508.

<sup>35</sup> Hall House file.

<sup>36</sup> Salisbury Evening Post of 4 June 1979.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 244 acres

Quadrangle name Cleveland, N. C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UMT References

A	1 7	5 3 0 9 9 0	3 9 4 9 3 2 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	
C	1 7	5 2 9 8 4 0	3 9 4 8 0 2 0
E			
G			

B	1 7	5 3 0 6 7 0	3 9 4 7 7 0 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	
D	1 7	5 2 9 6 6 0	3 9 4 8 7 6 0
F			
H			

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Rowan County map, Steele Twp., map #763, 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

name/title Davyd Foard Hood, Survey Specialist

organization Division of Archives and History

date July 8, 1982

street & number 109 E. Jones Street

telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh,

state North Carolina 27611

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  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. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 9, 1982

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

6/1/1980  
EX-2

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

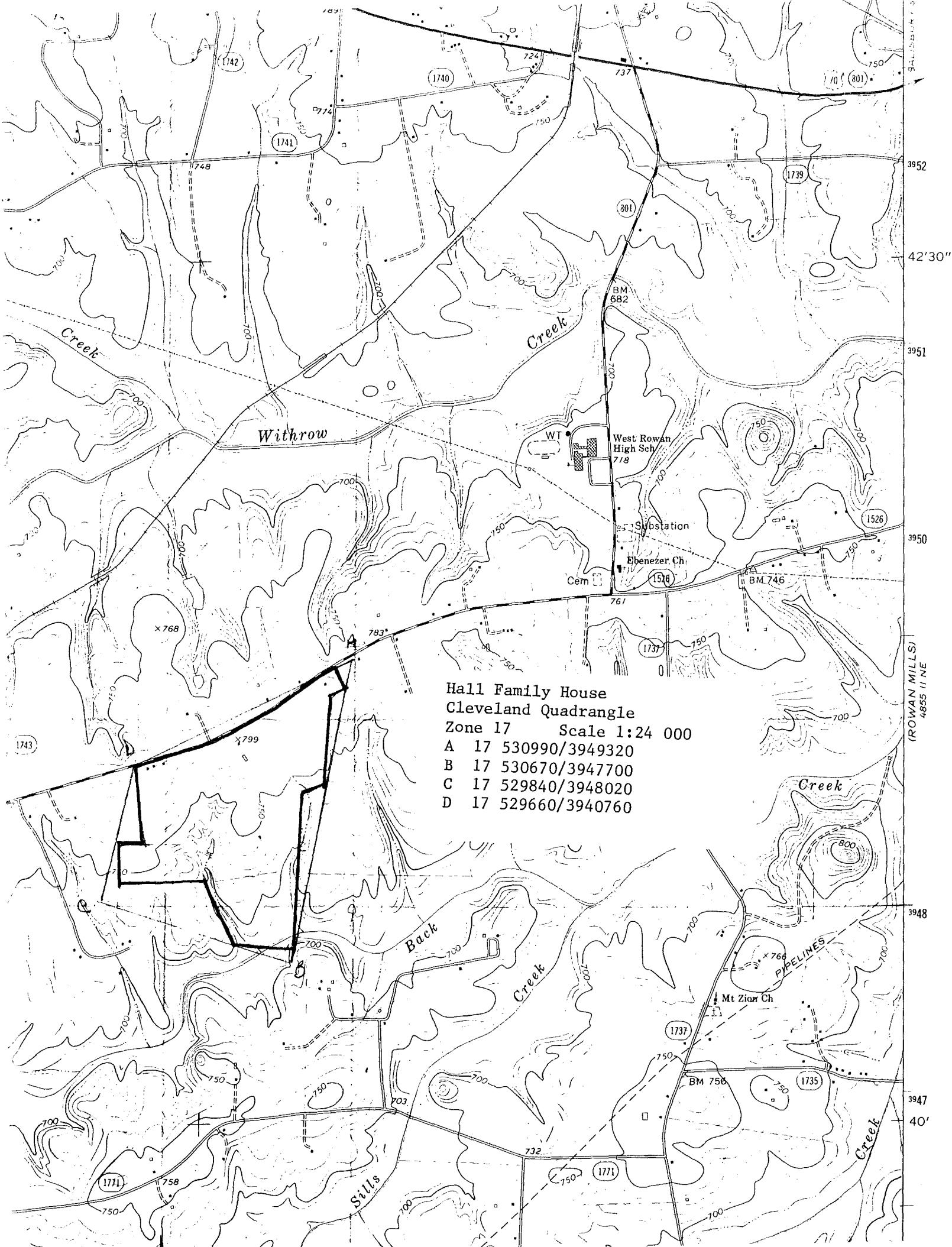
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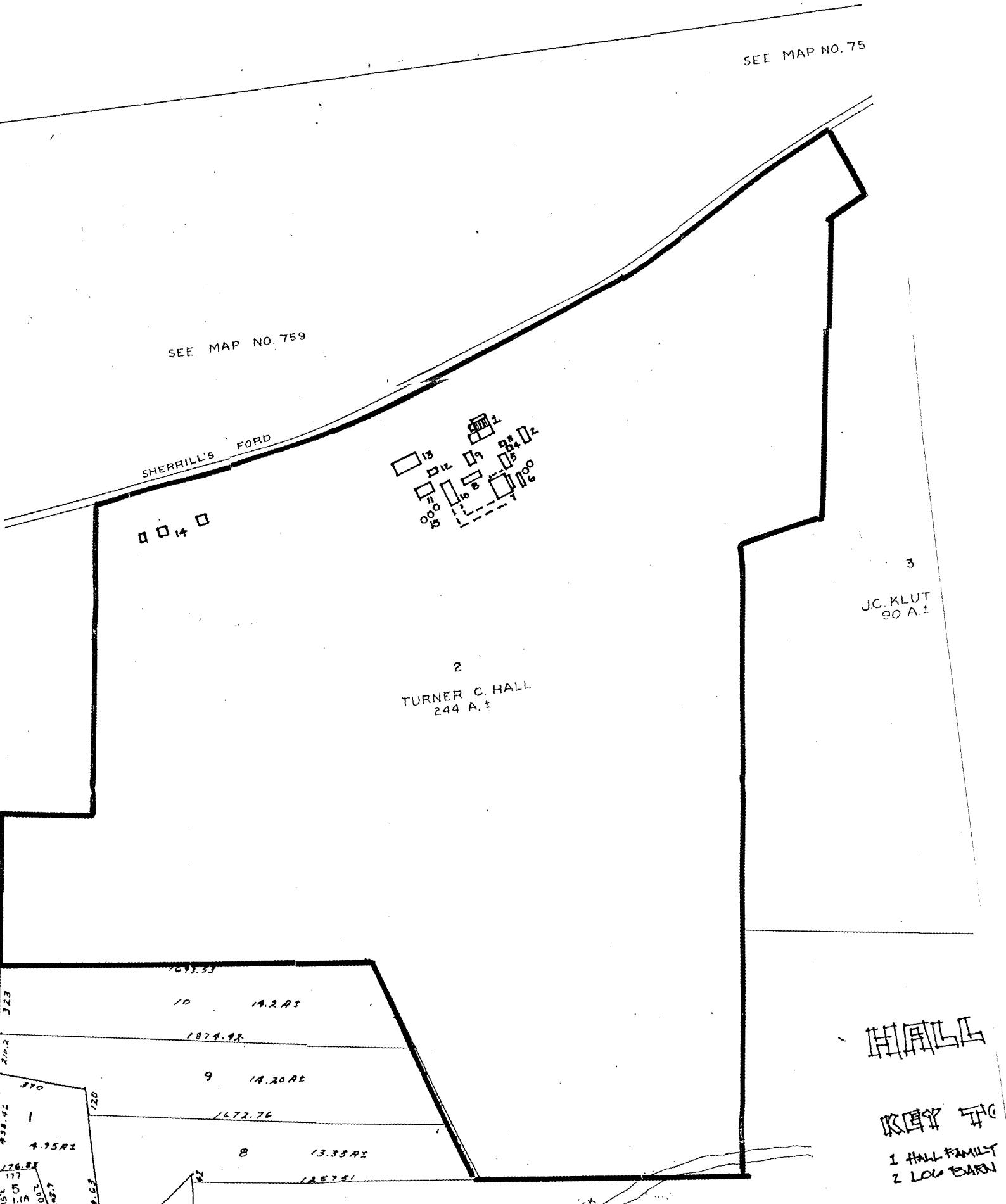
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Hall Family House  
Cleveland Quadrangle  
Zone 17 Scale 1:24 000  
A 17 530990/3949320  
B 17 530670/3947700  
C 17 529840/3948020  
D 17 529660/3940760



J.C. KLUTTZ  
90 A±

# HALL FAMILY HOUSE

## KEY TO BUILDINGS

- 1 HALL FAMILY HOUSE
- 2 LOU BARN
- 3 SMOKEHOUSE
- 4 WATERTANK BASE
- 5 MILKING PARLOR / PROCESSING PLANT
- 6 Silo / FEEDING SHED
- 7 BARN
- 8 WILL MILLER'S HOUSE
- 9 EQUIPMENT SHED
- 10 NEW MILKING PARLOR
- 11 CHICKEN HOUSE
- 12 BROOD CHICKEN HOUSE
- 13 Shop
- 14 TENANT HOUSES
- 15 Silo's