

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 Myrtle Lawn

and/or common

2. Location

street & number N side SR 1003, 0.3 mi E of jct with SR 1100 not for publication

city, town Enfield vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Halifax code 083

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name ~~Mr. Z. B. Bulluck, Jr.~~ Mrs. Margaret Bulluck m/m Phillip Sykes

street & number Route 1, Box A-140

city, town Enfield vicinity of state North Carolina 27823

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Halifax County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Halifax state N. C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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

Myrtle Lawn is a plantation complex occupying the twelve-acre house tract at the heart of what was once a much larger tract. The complex consists primarily of a plantation house of two main construction periods (ca. 1816 and ca. 1850?) and the domestic outbuildings that stand to the sides and rear of it: a carriage house, an office, a slave house, a vegetable storage structure, a dairy, and other food and storage buildings. Various methods of wooden construction are exhibited in these buildings, including frame structures set on masonry foundations, frame structures set on wooden blocks, and a log structure set directly on the ground. Of special interest in the complex are the various periods and stages of construction and, especially, the examples of earthfast construction methods employed contemporaneously with other methods well into the nineteenth century.

The largest structure in the complex is the two-story weatherboarded frame house. In keeping with the large-scale domestic architecture of its region in the eighteenth century and through much of the nineteenth century, it is a substantial gable-roofed house, five bays wide and two rooms deep with pairs of exterior end chimneys. To the rear extends a one-story ell made up of an originally freestanding structure. One-story porches extend across the front and rear elevations of the main block and along the east side of the ell.

Although the house appears at first, from the exterior, to date from a single period in the early nineteenth century, in fact it was erected in two building campaigns. The oldest portion is the right (east) three bays; apparently, the house was initially a side-hall plan two rooms deep. In the mid-nineteenth century the dwelling was expanded two bays to the west to create the present five-bay width. At that time, instead of remodeling the entire building in mid-century style or adding an extension of character different from the original portion, the builder retained the basic character of the older portion. Only the porch, with its delicate and ornate sawnwork, is obviously of mid- rather than early nineteenth century type. This is an unusual approach to expansion, which means that only upon close inspection and comparison do the two periods of the exterior become obvious. The house is generally finished in conservative, handsomely crafted Federal style. The structure is covered with double-molded weatherboards, and there are narrow cornerposts treated as pilasters, with incised fan decoration. Windows in the first story contain primarily nine-over-nine sash and those in the second, nine-over-six. Smaller windows appear in the rear rooms on the gable ends. Windows are set in three-part molded frames and have fine molded sills. The central front doorway is richly treated, with a cable molding around the door opening and full-height reeded pilasters on molded bases and with molded caps recurring at both the top of the door and the top of the transom above. Beneath each cap is a small, incised fanlike device of vaguely Adamesque character. Along the narrow overhang of the roof, front and back, runs a molding of double dentils.

The chimneys of the older (east) portion are tall, single-shouldered ones of brick laid in Flemish bond with tumbled shoulders. By contrast those in the newer section are of common bond in a one-to-seven ratio, also with tumbled shoulders. The brick bond change is indicative of changing bricklaying patterns in the two periods.

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The rear porch and a small east side porch feature chamfered posts, possibly of the original construction era. The front porch, however, reveals the pattern book influences of the Romantic Revivals of the mid-nineteenth century. The hip roof is supported by flat board verticals with cutout geometric patterns; sawn curvilinear brackets branch out from each support.

The interior, which follows a central passage plan two rooms deep, gives more explicit expression of the two building phases.

There are wide floor boards throughout; and the woodwork is, and is said always to have been, of unpainted pine.

The hallway and the two east rooms are Federal in character. The front and back entrances in the hall and the other doors in the early portion of the house have eight raised panels each, a contrast to the more common six-panel pattern in the region. Reading top to bottom, there are two short panels, two long, two short, and two long. Doors are set in molded, mitered frames. The early rooms have consistently applied finish, including a wainscot composed of a flush single board, a molded shelf, and baseboard. Walls and ceilings are plastered. Both east rooms feature handsome Federal style mantels. The one in the front room is the more elaborate: Reeded pilasters are adorned with fluted fans, repeating themes seen in the front door frame. End blocks and an enlarged center tablet break the frieze area. Decorative gouge-work outlines the fire opening, and the projecting shelf is molded and reeded. The mantel in the rear east room is of similar form but more simply detailed.

The stairway, which rises front to back in the hall along the western wall, is simply treated. The stair is reported to have run the other way originally; its orientation and some of its detail dates from the expansion of the house. Thin, diagonally placed pickets rise from the open string, which is finished with a simple molding. The handrail is rounded and terminates in a heavy faceted and tapered newel with molded cap.

In the two main west rooms, the woodwork is of generally Greek Revival character, though the angular peaks over the door and window openings suggest a vaguely Gothic influence. Walls are plastered above the heavy molded baseboard, except for the areas beneath the windows, where the molding continues down to frame a panel beneath each window. Doors have three long, vertical, flat panels each. Mantels are of sturdy Grecian type, with tapered pilasters rising to a broad frieze and projecting shelf.

In the second story the plan is the same and the finish similar to that of the first floor, except that the doors of the early section here have six rather than eight panels and the woodwork throughout is simpler than below.

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Extending north from the western rooms is a wing made up of two early buildings, a kitchen and a storage building. They are of weatherboarded frame with simple finish and gable roofs. Both have been altered somewhat over the years.

The several outbuildings are arranged to the east, west, and rear of the house.

To the east of the house and slightly south is the carriage house. A new door somewhat disguises its antebellum construction date. It is framed, has a board floor, and is covered with beaded weatherboards. The upper level served as a loom room, reportedly. Originally, the structure had sliding doors, which are now gone. Originally, too, it stood on lightwood foundation blocks, since replaced. Dates from the 1840s are scratched on the building.

Nearer the house on the east side is the plantation office. It has been moved back slightly from its original site. It is a temple form structure with projecting porch of plain Doric posts; the date 1858 is said to be marked on a beam.

To the rear and east of the house is a storage building, plainly finished and weatherboarded. It sits low on the ground and rests on wooden foundation blocks. This usage of wood foundation blocks was, documents of the period indicate, widespread in eastern North Carolina throughout the antebellum period. If lightwood blocks were used, they were highly resistant to insects and moisture. The survival of the usage here is notable.

To the west and rear of the house is a vegetable storage house. It is built of dovetailed logs and sits directly on the ground; its lower "story" is in the dirt and served by a low half-door for putting vegetables into the structure. Another small door serves the upper "story." The roof of the building has a wide overhang, especially in the front. The roof is gabled, and the upper gables of the structure are weatherboarded. Log outbuildings are fairly rare in this section of the state, in comparison to the piedmont and west, where they are common. The use of logs resting directly on the ground and their survival for over a century are especially remarkable.

Farther to the rear of the main house and also on the west side is the ruin of a gable-roofed slave house, which has beaded weatherboards, mitered door frames, and other evidences of early construction. A one-room center section is flanked by lower shed wings.

Near the house on the west side, slightly remodeled and in good condition, is the milk house, also of frame, with a brick floor and a storage area several feet below grade.

The present owners have undertaken a careful renovation process to stabilize the structures (with the exception of the ruinous slave house) and make them useful. Overall, the complex is remarkably complete and, in contrast to many in its region, intact and in excellent condition.

8. Significance

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

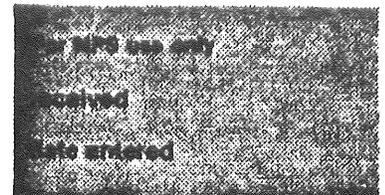
Specific dates Unknown Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Myrtle Lawn is a handsome and unusually complete nineteenth century plantation complex representative of the plantation culture dominant in antebellum Halifax County. Owned by members of the locally prominent Whitaker family from the eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth, the plantation center contains a frame house that combines a ca. 1816 portion and an 1840s or 1850s expansion; a temple-form plantation office; carriage house, frame slave house, frame dairy, a log vegetable storage building; and other structures. The complex is especially notable for its variety of building types, forms, and construction methods. The house, of heavy timber frame covered with weatherboards, features the traditional vertical form and original Federal style detail, combined with Greek Revival and Italianate motifs of the antebellum expansion; among the log and frame outbuildings are examples of earthfast construction. These give evidence of the diversity of building traditions appropriate to various purposes in the agrarian economy and local vocabulary.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the antebellum plantation economy and social structure of Halifax County and with the changes in the agricultural economy after the Civil War.
- B. Associated with the locally prominent Whitaker family.
- C. Exemplifies the conservative Federal style of domestic architecture in the western coastal plain; the advent of pattern-book inspired Greek Revival and Italianate motifs incorporated into a traditional format along with repeated Federal elements; and various techniques, including earthfast methods, of constructing rural buildings.
- D. Is likely to yield archaeological remains important to the understanding of use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as further structural details.

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Page 1

The plantation house now known as Myrtle Lawn stands on land once owned by John Whitaker, a wealthy planter and member of a family that has long been prominent in the history of Halifax County. John Whitaker bequeathed 440 acres to his son Absalom Benton Whitaker in 1816 and shortly afterwards Absalom built the earliest portion of the house now standing.¹ The original structure consisted of what is now the eastern two thirds of the home; a detached kitchen stood to the rear. The west rooms and front porch were added in the 1840s or 1850s.²

Halifax County lies in the heart of the Roanoke Valley where the plantation system flourished and cotton dominated the antebellum economy. A. B. Whitaker's home reflected the characteristics of the typical Halifax County planter: conservative, moderately wealthy, educated, and rurally isolated. A. B. Whitaker built up a sizable estate with several plantations in Halifax County and at least one in Florida.³ His will (probated 1845) indicates generosity towards his wife and compassion for his slaves, but he obviously expected some conflict between his widow and his sons, John B. and Wilson H. Whitaker. To his wife he left a number of slaves upon condition that she not charge her children any board for living in the house. John and Wilson received several horses, but the widow was to have use of them "as long as the boys stay with her." A codicil to the will emphasized that "the Land that my wife takes she is to have only her life time then it is to return back to my children."⁴ This was in addition to the normal statement of dower rights mentioned in the original text of the will.

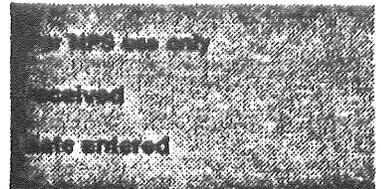
Signs of family strain were evident in that A. B. Whitaker did not bequeath any real estate to any of his six children. His wife was given a choice of the homeplace along with the Bird Plantation or the Sands Plantation. The rest was to be sold by John Beavans, his son-in-law and executor.⁵ Apparently the widow took the Sands Plantation because Beavans sold the homeplace and the Bird Plantation to Absalom's brother, Wilson Cary Whitaker, on November 3, 1845.

W. C. Whitaker, although a substantial planter, never lived in the house known as Myrtle Lawn. During his ownership, however, the core of the present Whitaker's Chapel appeared on the land near the Absalom Whitaker home. There is some question as to whether he built a new structure or substantially remodeled the older building on the site, but he was responsible for the chapel (minus the wings) that appears today.⁷

W. C. Whitaker died in 1850 and the old Absalom Whitaker homeplace passed to his son, Ferdinand H. Whitaker, who possibly lived in the house prior to his father's death.⁸ According to information provided by F. H. Whitaker's daughter Jewel and his granddaughters Anne Boyd Whitaker Bullock and Virginia McCutcheon, F. H. Whitaker constructed a dairy and root cellar as part of his farm complex which included land on both sides of the road from Enfield to Dawson's Crossroads.⁹ In 1881, he moved Whitaker's Chapel from the north to the south side of the road and enlarged it through the addition of a front vestibule and a rear wing containing classrooms.¹⁰ F. H. Whitaker occupied the premises for nearly half a century, a period that spanned the Civil War. While that conflict brought financial ruin to many of his neighbors, Whitaker seemed to weather the storm and rebuilt his estate through farming adjustments and investment in the reemerging banking industry.

The decade of the 1870s, and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in North Carolina, had a profound effect upon the banking industry which had never been particularly strong in the Tar Heel State. By 1880 manufacturing in general had outstripped its antebellum volume and prosperity.¹¹ Governor Thomas Jarvis, in his inaugural address, summarized the expansion of the 1870s:

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The proofs of this meet us on every hand, in the expansion of our old staple crops and in the introduction of new industries; in the erection of cotton mills; in the multiplication of tobacco factories; in the amount of deposits in our banks; in the growth of our towns; in many ways, indeed, without number.¹²

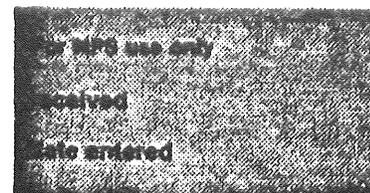
The census figures for manufactures after 1880 illustrate the rapid growth. In 1880 invested capital in North Carolina industry amounted to \$13,000,000; in 1890 to \$32,500,000, and in 1900 reached \$76,500,000. Value of products in 1880 was \$20,000,000; in 1890 was \$40,000,000; and \$95,000,000 in 1900. There was a sixfold increase in capitalization and a fivefold increase in value of products. The result was a corresponding growth in the number and size of banking institutions during the period. By 1900 the state had 120 banks with total assets of \$33,000,000.¹³ Those who purchased stock as banks were beginning to grow found their investments returning handsome dividends by the late nineteenth century. F. H. Whitaker was among the entrepreneurs whose foresight brought sizable profits.

Whitaker's major agricultural adjustment in the postwar years concerned the nature of his labor force. In 1860 he had owned twenty nine slaves who were quartered in twelve slavehouses.¹⁴ Emancipation forced him to hire black laborers to perform the jobs previously done by those in bondage. Minor changes were made in some areas of production, but unlike many other farms in North Carolina, Myrtle Lawn increased in both size and value. Yet a comparison of the agricultural schedules of the 1860 and 1880 censuses show that in most sectors, actual production remained relatively stable:¹⁵

	<u>1860</u>	<u>1880</u>
<u>Acreege</u>	250 improved 420 unimproved	175 tilled 300 woodland 300 improved (old fields) not growing wood 6 meadows, pastures, orchards, vineyards
<u>Cash Value of Farm</u>	\$1,500	\$10,000
<u>Livestock</u>	6 horses 5 mules 6 milk cows 4 working oxen 15 other cattle 220 sheep 100 swine	3 horses 6 mules 4 milk cows 3 working oxen 10 other cattle with 3 lost, stolen, strayed 30 swine 30 barnyard poultry
<u>Crops</u>	1,750 bu. Indian corn 10 bu. oats 103 bu peas and beans 30 bu. Irish potatoes	250 bu. Indian corn 15 bu. cow peas 20 bu. Irish potatoes 50 bu. sweet potatoes

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Crops (continued)

	<u>1860</u>	<u>1880</u>
	100 bu sweet potatoes	3 acres apple orchard
	50 lbs. butter	1/2 acre peach orchard
	14 tons hay	30 bales ginned cotton
	30 lbs. wool	
	30 bales ginned cotton	

The addition of 111 acres of land could not account for an \$8,500 increase in farm value, and the value of farm productions stood at only \$1,700. The increase in the value of Myrtle Lawn almost certainly had to be due to improvements on the property and a slight inflation factor, though by 1880, the economy had settled into a stable pattern. Since only a small portion of the money needed for such improvements came from the farm, Whitaker obviously relied upon his investments for income. Financial and business interests largely afforded him the funds to add a dairy, root cellar, and probably other outbuildings to his complex.

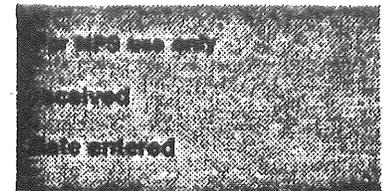
Ferdinand H. Whitaker died in 1896 leaving his wife Louisa a life estate in the homeplace. Over 600 acres of land, bank stock, and more than \$1,600 in cash were divided among his eleven children.¹⁶ James May, who was to receive the homeplace after Louisa's death, died before his mother and the property reverted to her estate. Louisa died in 1901, leaving a will requesting that all real estate be sold by her executor.¹⁷ On January 1, 1904, T. Lee Whitaker, Louisa's son and executor, sold the house tract and the Chapel tract to his brother, Ferdinand H. Whitaker, Jr. for \$2,200.¹⁸

F. H. Whitaker, Jr. and his wife Anne Harding Whitaker moved into the old homeplace in 1904 to live with his brother and sister, T. Lee and Jewel Whitaker. F. H. Whitaker, Jr. was a lawyer and converted the plantation office on the grounds into a law office. He and Anne had no children and upon Ferdinand's death in 1905, Anne moved to Caswell County. She sold the house and 100 acres to T. Lee Whitaker on May 31, 1905.¹⁹

Lee Whitaker and his sister Jewel were both born and raised in the house. Neither ever married and remained in residence even though their brother Ferdinand and his wife moved there in 1904. Lee continued a farming operation until his death in 1938. He left the homeplace and \$10,000 to Jewel Whitaker who continued to live in the house until a short period before her death in 1964 just four months short of her 95th birthday. During her ownership Miss Jewel had the present kitchen and bathroom facilities installed. Her will placed her estate in trust for her great-nephew, William Hannon Whitaker, but granted Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Rocky Mount full authority to "invest, reinvest, use and dispose of all properties . . . as my trustee shall deem advisable." Among the properties specified was Myrtle Lawn, "my father's homeplace."²¹ For a few years the house was occupied by Charles Harris, instructor at Halifax Community College, bringing to an end nearly 150 years of Whitaker family residency.²² On November 10, 1981, Z. B. Bulluck, Jr. and his wife Margaret B. Bulluck purchased Myrtle Lawn and twelve acres of land from the Peoples Bank and Trust Company.²³ The Bullucks have undertaken the restoration of the home to recapture the integrity of the original structure.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Halifax County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Will Book 3, p. 586, hereinafter cited as Halifax County Will Book; and Margaret Bulluck to Jerry Cross, October 13, 1984, letter in Survey files, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Bulluck to Cross.

²Charles D. Harris, "Architectural Abstract of 'Myrtle Lawn'" (Enfield: Unpublished description, 1983?), in Survey files (see fn. 1).

³See will of A. B. Whitaker, 1845, Halifax County Will Book 4, p. 240.

⁴Halifax County Will Book 4, p. 240.

⁵Halifax County Will Book 4, p. 240.

⁶Sale recorded in Ledger of John Bevins, administrator of Absalom Whitaker, in possession of family descendants, Halifax County. Copy of page showing sale in Survey files.

⁷Role of W. C. Whitaker in building the chapel was related by his granddaughter, Jewel Whitaker, in an interview for the Roanoke Rapids Daily Herald, May 11, 1958. For question of date see Whitaker's Chapel file, Survey and Planning Branch, Raleigh.

⁸Halifax County Will Book 4, p. 304.

⁹Researcher's interview with Margaret Bulluck, October 11, 1984, hereinafter cited as Bulluck interview; and Halifax County Will Book 7, p. 172.

¹⁰Roanoke Rapids Daily Herald, May 11, 1958. See fn. 7

¹¹Hugh T. Lefler and Albert R. Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 506, 512, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina.

¹²W. Buck Yearns (ed.), The Papers of Thomas Jordan Jarvis, vol. 1, 1869-1882 (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1969), 339-340.

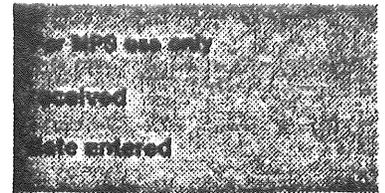
¹³Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 508, 512, 585.

¹⁴Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: North Carolina-Halifax County, Slave Schedule, Eastern Division, 18. Census records hereinafter cited by number, year, schedule, and page.

¹⁵Eighth Census, 1860, Agriculture Schedule, Eastern Division, 7; and Tenth Census, 1880, Agriculture Schedule, Enfield Township, 17.

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16 Halifax County Will Book 7, p. 172.

17 Halifax County Will Book 7, p. 312; and Bulluck interview.

18 Xerox copy of deed in Myrtle Lawn file, Survey and Planning Branch.
Book and page not cited.

19 Halifax County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Halifax County
Courthouse, Deed Book 175, p. 71.

20 Halifax County Will Book 12, p. 514; and Bulluck interview. See also Twelfth
Census of the United States, 1900, Halifax County, North Carolina, Enumeration District
29, Sheet 16, Line 100.

21 Halifax County Will Book 16, p. 370.

22 Bulluck to Cross.

23 Xerox copy of deed in Myrtle Lawn file, Survey and Planning Branch,
Raleigh. Book and page not cited.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 12 acres

Quadrangle name Dawson Crossroad, N. C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 6 6 4 4 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 2 6 4 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 6 6 6 2 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 2 7 0 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 6 6 7 2 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 2 4 2 0</u>
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D	<u>1 8</u>	<u>2 6 6 5 3 0</u>	<u>4 0 0 2 4 0 0</u>
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E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Property is shown on the enclosed survey map outlined in red.

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
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state	<u> </u>	code	county	<u> </u>	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Bishir, description; Jerry Cross, historical account

organization Survey and Planning Branch date April 11, 1985

street & number 109 E. Jones St. telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh, state N. C. 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state x 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. Ruff

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 11, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

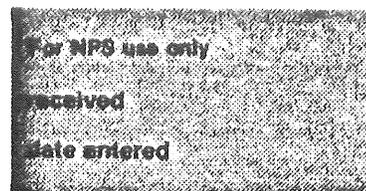
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Item number 9

Page 1

Allen, W. C. History of Halifax County. Boston: Cornhill, 1918.

Bevins, John. Ledger of Administration of Absalom Whitaker's Estate. In possession of family, Halifax County.

Bulluck, Margaret. Interview, October 11, 1984.

_____. Letter to Jerry Cross, October 13, 1984. Survey and Planning Branch, Raleigh.

Halifax County Records

Deeds

Estates Papers

Wills

Harris, Charles D. "Architectural Abstract of 'Myrtle Lawn.'" Enfield: Unpublished description, 1983?

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Myrtle Lawn
 Dawson Crossroads, N. C.
 Zone 18 Scale 1:24 000

- A 18 266440/4002640
 B 18 266620/4002700
 C 18 266720/4002420
 D 18 266530/4002400

HX 70

Whitaker
 Chapel

Mt. Calvary
 Ch.

2410 000 FEET 265

266

DRAUGHN 6 MI.

35'

268

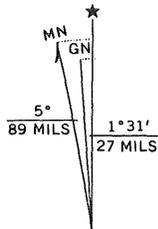
269 (DRAUGHN 5456 11)

and published by the Geological Survey
 and USC&GS

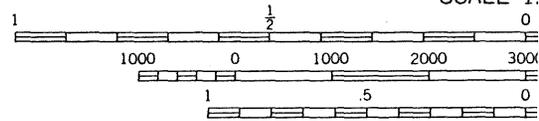
Photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 and topography by planetable surveys 1960

on. 1927 North American datum
 based on North Carolina coordinate system,
 Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 blue

Lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 shown on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1960 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1:

CONTOUR INTERVAL
 DATUM IS MEAN

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

