NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received FEB 4 1986

date entered MAR 17 1986

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

1. Name

historic Sampson County Multiple Resource Nomination

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See Individual entries ___ not for publication

city, town ___ vicinity of

state N.C. code 037 county ~~Sampson~~ code 163

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See individual entries

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sampson County Register of Deeds

street & number Sampson County Courthouse

city, town Clinton state N. C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sampson County Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1979 ___ federal ___ state X county ___ local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Div. of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state N. C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	_X_ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	_X_ moved date _____
_X_ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

A. General Physical Description

1. The Landscape

Sampson County is the largest county in the state, containing 963 square miles. Located in the southeast section of the state, 40 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean, the county is a broad band of sand hills and lowland coastal plains. While much of the landscape is occupied by farm fields, especially in the north, there remain sizeable stands of mixed pine and hardwood forests. These forests are often extensive in the less agriculturally developed southern part where forestry is important. All the county's rivers and creeks and their adjacent swamplands are flanked with dense forests.

2. Rivers and Streams

The county's major geographic feature is its numerous creeks and rivers. Three major creeks, Six Runs and the Great and Little Coharie, drain most of the county, merging in the southern end to form the Black River. Near the southern tip of the county, the South River, which forms the county's western boundary, also joins the Black River; the Black River eventually joins the Cape Fear River and continues to Wilmington. This network was the transportation system of the early settlers. All the rivers, creeks, and streams are flanked by wide, heavily forested swamps, and subject to flooding and freshets during the spring and sudden heavy storms.

3. Agriculture

Sampson County, from its earliest days up to the present, has been a predominately agricultural county. The reasons lie with the county's soil structure, the mild climate, and adequate seasonal rainfall. Fifty percent of the county, primarily the middle and northern sections, have soils of the Norfolk-Goldsboro-Faceville Associations, well to moderately well drained sandy clay loams that are good for all kinds of grain, seed and grass crops and for woodlands. This is the area where field crops were most important in the 19th century and which continues as the major farm area of the county. The Pocalla-Wagram-Lakeland Soil Association, covers 20% of the county, primarily the broad level uplands flanking the various floodplains and concentrated in the southern third of the county. Less suitable for farm crops, this sandy, well to excessively drained soil is excellent for the extensive stands of longleaf, loblolly and slash pines which produced in the 19th century sizeable yields of naval stores. The rest of the county is composed of soils with a variety of properties: Rains-Lynchburg, 13%, fair to good for agriculture and woodlands; Bibb-Johnston, 10%, floodplains good only for woodlands; Aycock-Exum-Faceville, 5%, good for both agriculture and woodlands; and Leon-Lynchburg, 2%, poor for agriculture, but poor to good for woodlands.

Early agriculture in the county, during the mid 1700s, was located primarily on the Pocalla-Wagram-Lakeland soils in the southern part of the county and was generally of a subsistence nature. However, these farmers soon discovered the potential of the land's extensive pine forests for naval stores production. From then on, that industry was the regions mainstay until the early 20th century. By the early 19th century, settlement

had reached into the northern areas of the county and these soils were much more productive for grain and seed crops and grasses than pine trees, and so farming became dominant here. There was still some naval stores production, but not on the same scale as the southern half. In 1850, the southern section (as divided by the 1850 Agricultural Census) contained 40 naval stores operations producing 18,139 barrels, compared to 10 establishments and 5,955 barrels in the north. The southern figures do not include Franklin Township, where naval stores were the major industry, as the township was a part of New Hanover County until 1872; if they did, the imbalance would be even more pronounced.

Likewise, the northern section has always led in agricultural output, with over half of the tobacco and 97 percent of the 1870 cotton crop being grown in the county's five northernmost townships. Even in 1850, the farm statistics favored the northern half in cotton, almost three times as much; corn, twice as much; and in hogs, over twice as much.

Presently, the agricultural north is clearly dominant over the south, although in recent years the southern half has seen a major increase in chicken and turkey production. The productive soils of the county continue to produce abundantly; in 1977, Sampson County was ranked third in the state in farm income, first in hogs, second in sweet potatoes, fifth in soybeans, seventh in grain corn, eighth in chickens and tenth in flue-cured tobacco. It was by far the leading producer of vegetable crops, primarily squash, bell peppers, cucumbers, and green beans.

4. Towns

The county, which had a 1980 population of 49,243, is predominantly rural, with only one sizeable town, its county seat, Clinton. Established in 1818 as the seat of government, Clinton has remained the county's chief agricultural trading center, having a 1980 population of 7,630. The only other towns of any size are Roseboro (1,215), Salemburg (734), Garland (394), Newton Grove (567), and Turkey (408). Roseboro, Garland, and Turkey are railroad towns, founded in the 1880s from small crossroads. Salemburg grew up around the Salem Academy (started 1875) and Newton Grove is an outgrowth of the junction of two early roads in northern Sampson County. In addition to these towns, there are, as is typical with rural areas, a number of crossroad communities and seven small railroad station settlements.

5. Transportation

Earliest transportation in Sampson County was by river, with many of the earliest settlers arriving by boat from Wilmington. The settlers from the east--Duplin and Wayne counties and New Bern--came overland. The creeks and rivers served as the major route to the markets at Wilmington. This early dependence on river traffic gave rise to the settlement in the late 18th century of the town of Lisbon (originally) located at the confluence of Six Runs Creek and Great Coharie Creek to form the Black River. At the time of the county's creation in 1784, it was the only trading center worthy of a name.

Four years later, commissioners were appointed to lay off streets. Lisbon grew, and along with the other landings on the Black River, served the transportation needs of the farmers. By the 1870s, however, Lisbon was already in its decline, and being bypassed by the railroads in the 1880s, it continued to diminish in importance to where nothing remains of the once substantial river town and trading center.

The early planters all oriented their plantations along the rivers and creeks, for this was their main link to market. Especially along the Black River and the lower reaches of the larger creeks where travel was possible throughout the year (on many of the smaller creeks, travel was limited to times of freshets or highwater; logs were especially accumulated until the next freshet for floating to Wilmington), many of the larger planters had private river landings. It was not until 1870, when improved steam power plants made the construction possible of steamers small enough to navigate narrow, twisting and shallow rivers and inexpensive enough to operate with the relatively limited tonnage, that steam-powered riverboats began to operate on the Black River. Until 1914, they continued plying the river from Lisbon to Wilmington and stopping at numerous landings, among them Beatty's Landing, Delta Landing, Jackie Landing, and Clear Run, which are included in the nomination.

Early roads in the county were few. In 1775 (Mouzon Map), there were roads from Fayetteville to Colonel Sampson's house near Clinton to the Duplin Courthouse, a road northeast of Sampson's House toward present day Dobbersville and one crossing the northern end of the county. By 1833 (MacRae-Brazier Map), there were additional roads, the most notable being the Raleigh-to-Wilmington road connecting Newton Grove, Clinton, Lisbon and Ivanhoe in the county. The town of Newton Grove grew up in the early 19th century at the junction of this Raleigh-to-Wilmington road and the Fayetteville-to-Tarboro stage road. A portion of SR 1703, near Newton Grove, and US 13, at Rosin, still follow the latter road.

Today Sampson County is served by four major highways: US 421 from Greensboro to Wilmington; US 701 from Smithfield to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina; US 13 from Goldsboro to Fayetteville; and NC 24 from Jacksonville to Fayetteville. In addition to these, an adequate system of state-maintained, rural paved roads connect all sections of the county. Unpaved, graded roads reach some of the more isolated areas, especially in the woodlands in the southern part. A section of the proposed I-40 connector from Raleigh to Wilmington will extend through the extreme northeast corner of the county if it is constructed.

The railroads came late to Sampson County, with two short spur lines being built by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1886 from Warsaw (Duplin County) to Clinton and by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in the late 1880s from Autryville to Ivanhoe. Neither of these were ever extremely important, and the resultant railroad towns have remained small. Present traffic on either line is minimal.

6. Density

As the earliest settlement was along the water routes, density was greatest there until improved land travel made it practical to live away from the river. Farm sizes always tended to be larger in the southern region, primarily because the naval stores trade required larger landholdings of pine forests than did crop raising. The 1850 Agricultural Census shows the average southern farm being 75 to 150 improved acres and 200 to 400 unimproved acres. Large plantations were the exception, only 67 having more than 1,000 acres. Post Civil War farm size decreased. Presently, the Sampson County rural landscape is comprised of evenly distributed farmsteads averaging in the 100 to 200 acres range, with large farms again being the exception. Because of the southern area's still extensive forests, it is less densely settled than the agriculturally-dominant northern section. The larger towns are situated in the middle region of the county.

The density of Clinton and Roseboro is typical of a small, rural North Carolina town. Clustered around the central courthouse square in Clinton are typical one-and-two-story brick commercial buildings. Adjacent to this commercial district were the early prime residential areas of large, widely-spaced dwellings on large lots. Along the southwest side of the 100 and 200 blocks of North Chesnutt Street, the large Greek Revival houses have 200 foot setbacks with spacious front lawns. The house lots on the southeast side of College Street in most cases continue to extend back to the North Fork of Cat Tail Branch, a distance of 500 to 700 feet; the houses, however, are located less than 50 feet from the street. Throughout the two historic districts in Clinton, the larger mid-19th century residences generally are on lots of about three-quarters to two acres in size. The many smaller houses from the turn of the century through the 1920s have one-fifth to one-half acre lots. Except for the two mentioned areas along College Street and North Chesnutt Street, lot sizes are intermixed, giving the neighborhoods a sense of changing lifestyles from the antebellum period to the present.

B. General Description of the Resource Area During the Periods It Achieved Significance

The development of the Sampson County landscape can be divided into four broad categories, determined by the predominant agricultural and economic influences of the period. There is only one definite dividing event that separates any of these categories, and that is the Civil War, which brought to a screeching halt the influence of the antebellum plantation period. The four categories are: 1) the settlement period, dating from the arrival of the earliest pioneers in the 1730s and continuing until around 1800; 2) the antebellum plantation period marked by an increasing prosperity of the slaveholding planters and a major naval stores production; 3) the post Civil War period, which saw the expansion of farm crops and the decline of naval stores, the introduction of tobacco as a major crop, the beginning and the peak of riverboat travel and the arrival of the railroad; and 4) the early 20th century, witnessed by the rapid decline of riverboat travel, the improvement of land travel by the automobile, the increasing importance of tobacco and the growth of the small towns.

Settlement Period

The Sampson County that the earliest settlers found in the 1730s and 1740s--English, Scotch-Irish, Irish, and immigrants from the other colonies coming through Duplin County from the east, and the Highland Scots who arrived by river from Wilmington--was a large frontier wilderness of many creeks and rivers and extensively forested with longleaf pines and assorted hardwoods. At this time the area was still part of New Hanover County, with Duplin County, from whom Sampson County was cut off in 1784, not being created until 1749. The original Duplin County Courthouse was located just east of the present Duplin-Sampson County line near Turkey; this seat of civilization gave its vicinity a sense of stability.

Sampson County was traditionally a Tuscarora Indian hunting territory. It is difficult, if not impossible, to judge the impact of Indian-white relationships during the period of Settlement, or later periods, since there was no clear-cut distinction made between the various populations. The Indian population of Sampson County were referred to in the census records as Croatan, Cherokee, free people of Color (with no distinction between free blacks and Indians), Mulatto, and often, due to intermarriage with other ethnic groups, Indian populations were masked entirely. Although many of the eastern North Carolina Indians moved, or were moved, off the land in Sampson County, it is known that a significant number remained, and the present Indian population of the county was numbered at 888 in the 1980 census.

Much of the rest of the county, except around Black River Church in Franklin Township (which was part of New Hanover County until 1872), was frontier until well into the 19th century, populated by widely scattered settlers. Transportaiton was dependent upon the creeks and rivers in the south; there were only a few early roads in the middle and northern sections. The only settlement was Lisbon, in the southern part of the county

where Six Runs Creek and the Great Coharie Creek merge to form the Black River. At the time of the county's creation in 1784, Lisbon was the only trading center of any size worthy of a name. The early settlers were exclusively farmers, settling on rich, productive lands and clearing the extensive pine forests. The county is composed primarily of Norfolk-Goldsboro-Faceville soils (50%), excellent for all kinds of crops and woods, and Pocalla-Wagram-Lakeland soils (20%), fair for crops but good for pine trees. It was the latter soils, primarily in the southern third of the county adjacent to the flood plains, that grew the extensive stands of longleaf pine which the early planters began to exploit for naval stores production toward the end of the Settlement Period.

Antebellum Plantation Period

The increase in naval stores production was the major factor in the southern part of the county, especially Franklin Township, at the start of the Antebellum Plantation Period. These naval stores were the area's first major cash crop and necessitated the expansion of the early farms by the sons and grandsons of the pioneers and resulted in a marked increase in the use of the waterways, especially the Black River and its tributary, the South River, as a transportation route to the export market at Wilmington. As the naval stores industry continued to expand in the late Antebellum Period, private river landings were built along the rivers. Later in the late 19th century, the use of steampowered riverboats would bring the era of river travel to its peak. But, because of the lack of land-based alternatives available to the antebellum plantation owners and a greater volume of naval stores, products for market, river transportation was at its peak of importance during the late Antebellum Period.

In the middle and northern sections of the county, where the predominant Norfolk-Goldsboro-Faceville soils provided a very fertile soil for crop agriculture, naval stores were not as important. Rather, emphasis was placed on grain corn and cotton. It was during this period that the northern half of the county, because of its better soils, exerted its agricultural dominance over the southern half, a position it holds, to an even greater degree, today.

Concurrent with the increasing agricultural and naval stores prosperity, and both as a cause and result of it, Sampson County (excluding Franklin Township) had a marked increase in its slave population during the settlement period. In 1820, Sampson's slave population totaled 3,030, or about 33 percent of the total. In 1830, slave holdings had increased to 4,125, or 33.5 percent of the total population, and by 1860 to about 7,516 slaves, or 45 percent of the total population, a figure typical of eastern North Carolina.

The increased prosperity of the planters and farmers is reflected in their erection of larger and more sophisticated dwellings as the Antebellum Period continued. The larger, more refined houses are predominantly located in the county's southern third, where the

bulk of the naval stores production was located, with a fair number in the middle section. The northern third lagged behind the rest of the county in architectural development in this period but would surpass the others in the latter part of the century.

It was also during this Antebellum Period that Clinton was founded as the seat of government in 1818 and grew into a thriving trading center. The 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s saw the arrival of several families from the north--merchants, an educator and a physician--who apparently brought with them a knowledge of prevailing architectural styles and built large, academic Greek Revival residences in Clinton; houses very much unlike those being built on the farms. Clinton has ever since enjoyed a higher degree of architectural sophistication than the rest of the county.

The Post Civil War Period

The plantation era in the county, and the South, ended abruptly with the Civil War. Its aftermath--the loss of the farmers' slaves, his greatest asset after his land--dictated a dramatic shift in agricultural practices. Tenancy became common, and hundreds of simple frame dwellings were built throughout the landscape; several of the older ones still remain. Naval stores went into a fast decline--they weren't even enumerated in the 1870 Industrial Census--although production did continue until past 1900. More emphasis was placed on agricultural crops, and increasing acreage was given to a newcomer, tobacco. In 1870, 258 farmers grew 7,353 pounds of the leaf, compared to two farmers and 100 pounds in 1850. Cotton production also increased dramatically, four-fold from 1850 to 1870. But two of the most important pre-war crops, corn and hogs, each suffered declines of about one-third.

The other major change in the late 19th century landscape was an increased availability of better methods of transportation. In 1870, steamboat travel began on the Black River and soon prosperous trading centers arose around the many landings; there were eighteen landings on the Black River, providing regular service to Wilmington. The most prominent landing, Clear Run, retains much of its turn-of-the-century character. And then, in the 1880s, the railroads came to Sampson County. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad built a spur in 1886 from Warsaw to Clinton, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad extended a line along the county's southwest boundary in 1888 and 1889. Numerous communities sprang up along these lines to serve local residents. Only four--Turkey, Autryville, Roseboro, and Garland--grew into towns; the others never became more than sizeable crossroads and have mostly vanished from the landscape. Clinton enjoyed a healthy growth period after the arrival of the railroad, with several new residential streets being opened and handsome houses of the Victorian era were erected.

Farmhouses built in the Post War period were of traditional forms, the most popular being the single-pile form, one-story for the simpler dwellings and two-story for the larger farmers and merchants. While the more distinguished houses of the 1870s had retarditaire Greek Revival forms and elements, by the 1880s machine-made Victorian

millwork and sawnwork were embellishing the county's residences. Limited to the porches and cornices in the smaller dwellings, this ornamentation was often lavishly applied to the larger and later homes.

Early 20th Century Period

The major influence on Sampson County in the first four decades of the 20th century, like the Post Civil War Period, was one of changing and improved methods of transportation. The arrival of the railroads in the 1880s started the gradual decline of the importance of riverboat travel and shipping. It had decreased significantly by 1900, continued primarily by A. J. Johnson at Clear Run; with his death in 1914, the era of the riverboat in Sampson County was over. Improved roads, brought on by an increase in automobile use, made all sections of the county more convenient for travel. Farm prosperity continued, especially in the boom years in the early century and during World War I. Tobacco continued its climb in dominance and cotton, the county's agricultural mainstay since the early Plantation Period, started its long decline. The earliest of the vegetable crops which today are so important to Sampson County also began in the latter part of this perid.

The Sampsonians in this 20th Century Period built dwellings, primarily in the cities and towns, in the periods three major styles--the Classical Revival, the Bungalow, and the Colonial Revival. Clinton and Roseboro each grew significantly, both adding new neighborhoods of handsome structures. Brick became increasingly popular for residential construction. In the rural areas, early 20th-century dwellings generally continued in the traditional forms; although by the 1920s, Bungalows and some Colonial Revival residences were being built. This period, especially the 1900s and 1910s, witnessed the construction of much of the commercial fabric in the county's towns. Structures were exclusively brick and generally plain or simply embellished with corbeled brickwork, although several notable buildings were built in Clinton and Roseboro.

C. Architectural Description of Sampson County

The following essay describing the architectural development of Sampson County is adopted from An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Sampson County, North Carolina (1980) by Tom Butchko. This was the resultant publication of Butchko's comprehensive inventory of the county in 1979 and 1980. Those structures included in this Multiple Resource Nomination are underlined; there are presently no National Register properties in the county.

Log Construction

Log construction was the earliest method used to raise houses in Sampson County. These structures were primarily one story and simple in plan. In 1810, resident William Dickson recalled that the "First Inhabitants of Duplin and Sampson counties built and lived in log cabins, and as they became more wealthy, some of them Built framed Clapboard Houses, well constructed, with Brick Chimneys, at Present there are not many good homes... The greatest number of Citizens yet built in the old Stile."[1]

Many consider the oldest house in the county to be the Bannerman-Stringfield House, a small weatherboarded structure with a three-room, quaker plan interior. While family tradition believes the house was built in the mid-18th century, a more possible date of construction, based on inspection, is about 1800. Unfortunately, the dividing walls have been removed; however, much of the wall sheathing survives. The notching, not totally visible, is at least half dovetail. Also said to date from the mid-18th century is the altered and enlarged Bryant Merritt House whose log section is composed of two twenty-by-twenty rooms with a center hall nine feet wide. The Lt. David Bunting House has a one-and-a-half story log section, built ca. 1793; it was added onto about 1840. At the Owen Family Farm and Cemetery(3), the earliest dwelling is a one-and-a-half story weatherboarded log house with round logs and round notching. There is only one known two-story house of log construction still occupied in Sampson County, that being the Hollingsworth-Hines House(1). Built about 1800, the log portion consists of a two-story, one-room plan with side hall. Moved in 1828 to its present site, the log portion was incorporated into the traditional frame farmhouse soon after the Civil War.

Early Frame Houses

The earliest expression of architectural styles seen in Sampson County was the use of decorative elements in traditional rural building forms. Thus we see simple Federal detailing in the ca 1800 center section of the Jernigan Family House(2) and in the tall, two-story ca 1830 addition. The Curtis Thomson House, 1828, is of similar form and profile as the Jernigan House and has excellent vigorous Federal mantels and exterior cornice. Unfortunately, the Thomson House exterior was extensively altered after 1972. Simple Federal elements are also found on the ca 1820 Asher W. Bizzell House(5).

The Emergence of the Two-Story House Form

The standard housing form of Sampson County from about 1830 until past 1910 was a two-story, one-room deep dwelling onto which the elements of successive styles were added. This is the form termed the "I-House" by geographer Fred Kniffen. Presenting the largest, most impressive facade possible for a house containing only four rooms, this two-story, one-room deep plan was favored by the prosperous antebellum planters and later in the 19th century by the middle-class farmers.

In Sampson County, this I-House block has seen several changes. The earliest forms had a full-width engaged front porch and engaged rear shed rooms; later, the rear sheds were partially replaced with an ell and engaged porch. Still later, the engaged shed porches were changed to attached shed roofs.

A common element on a majority of the county's dwellings before 1840 is the engaged front porch. Apparently derived from West Indian house types brought to the Carolina coasts by the early settlers in the early 1700's and treated with the classical elements influenced by Virginia, this porch was a common element throughout coastal North Carolina. In Sampson County, it is seen in three main forms: a) on a simple one-and-a-half story dwelling often having a double-slope roof and known as the coastal cottage, as evidenced by the center block of the Jernigan Family House (2), ca 1800, the rear ell of the Owen Family House and Cemetery (3), early 1800's, the Dan McCalop House, ca 1810, the Martin Jernigan House, ca 1818, the Merritt Family House, ca 1820 and ca 1830, and the Asher W. Bizzell House (5), ca 1820; b) as a one-story front porch and rear shed rooms with open center bay on large two-story, single pile houses, such as the Benjamin Robinson House, ca 1830, the Charles B. Corbett House, 1832, the Murphy-Lamb Farm House (8), ca 1835, and the Samuel Johnson House and Cemetery(11), 1840. A double-tier porch across the front elevation is seen on the Lewis-Highsmith Farm House(12), ca 1839 and the Fleet Matthis House (6), ca. 1830. The Fleet Matthis House has an unusual porch, having enclosed end bays only on the second floor. These houses were all finished with Federal elements; the late and more monumental Greek Revival style required gabled porches and porticos. Among the county's few Greek Revival houses exhibiting an engaged porch is the ca 1857 James M. Marshburn House, with the porch being engaged under the house's hipped roof.

The earliest two-story houses in Sampson County featured Federal finishing elements. A variation of the two-story houses with engaged porch and sheds has two-story rear shed rooms; the best example being the General Thomas Boykin House(4), ca 1810, the Marshall Kornegay House(9), ca 1835, with some Greek Revival-influenced interior ornamental plasterwork, and the Lewis Highsmith Farm House(12), ca 1840, having a full width, double-tier engaged front porch.

More typical of the traditional rural Federal form--two or two-and-a-half stories with engaged porch and one-story engaged shed rooms--are the ca 1835 Murphy-Lamb Farm House (8) and the 1840 Samuel Johnson House(11). Both exhibit vigorous interior woodwork, especially the large, intricately-carved mantels. Cherrydale(7), ca 1832, resembles this form, but had an early Greek Revival rear addition and some mid-20th century renovation. The Charles B. Corbett House, 1832, is a handsome example of this type, but was unable to be included in the nomination; it also shows subtle Greek Revival influence.

The unusual top-heavy profile of the enclosed end bays on the second floor porch of the Fleet Matthis Farm House(6), ca. 1830, is not the only unusual feature of this vigorous Federal house. The east pedimented gable is an exuberant combination of modillioned and dentiled cornices surrounding an intricate tripartite window. This east gable is the finest example of exterior Federal ornamentation in Sampson County. Curiously enough, the west gable is flush and devoid of any detail.

Even though the county's Federal architecture shows a variety of form and treatment, it is still surprising to find the quantity and exuberance of the one-and-a-half story Pope House(16) interior. Mantels have exceptionally intricate reeding and pierced work, with complementary paneled wainscots and doors.

Federal-Greek Revival Transitional

The Greek Revival style was not introduced into Sampson County until the early 1830s and did not become the standard building style until the mid 1840s. During this transitional period, houses were built containing elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles.

In addition to the aforementioned Marshall Kornegay(9) and Charles B. Corbett Houses, transitional examples are the Richard Clinton Holmes House(42) in Clinton, started before 1826 in the Federal and enlarged in the mid 1830s in the Greek Revival, and the similar Col. John Ashford House(41), also in Clinton, built ca 1839 and 1869. Both double-pile houses were original side hall in plan and completed with a center-hall plan.

Greek Revival

The Alfred Johnson House(42) apparently introduced the Greek Revival to Sampson County. A native of Middletown, Connecticutt, Johnson possibly brought the plans for his early 1830s temple style, side-hall plan house when he moved south in the early 1830s. The house had an immediate and direct impact on Clinton residences, with fellow Middletown natives here, L. C. Hubbard in ca 1837 and Warren Johnson(42) in 1847 building similar houses. The Johnson house also may very well have been the inspiration for the mid-1830s Greek Revival addition to the previously discussed Richard Clinton Holmes House(42). Also dating from the mid 1830s and side hall in plan is the rural James H. Lamb Farm House(10).

The early 1840s saw a flurry of Greek Revival construction, especially in Franklin Township. Four major residences--the John A. Corbett and James C. Murphy houses, both since destroyed by fire, and the Dr. Jeremiah B. Seavey House(13), 1841, and the James Kerr House(14), 1844, were, according to reliable local sources, built by Isaac B. Kelly (1791-) of Kenansville. Both houses are two-and-a-half stories in height, center hall and single pile in plan, with central two-story pillared porticos. The Seavey House particularly is a prime example of the rural antebellum Greek Revival plantation house in North Carolina. Seavey, a New Hampshire native, amy also have brought firsthand knowledge of the style to North Carolina. Other impressive Greek Revival plantation houses in the county include the 1849 Dr. David Dickson Sloan Farm House(17) and the south block of the Beatty-Corbett Farm House(20).

As Clinton was beginning its first major period of growth in the 1840s and 1850s, several outstanding Greek Revival residences were built in town. In addition to the two Johnson houses and the Kerr house previously mentioned, the L. C. Graves House(41), ca 1845, and the Dr. William G. Micks House (42), 1851, were also built for men having knowledge of northern architectural styles. In about 1841, the first section of the McGill-Crumpler House(42) was built (it was given a Victorian porch in the 1880s and enlarged in 1899).

Also in Clinton are the Amma Chesnutt House(42) ca 1847, and the Holmes Family House(42), 1856, two large Greek Revival, two-story, double-pile houses which were given Classical Revival remodelings in the 1910s, and the John R. Beaman House(41) and the Pugh-Boykin House(22), both 1850s.

Probably the best known of the county's Greek Revival structures is the Black River Presbyterian Church(23), a simplified temple form edifice with pedimented portico, built in 1859. Its cemetery has numerous artistically significant stones from the mid-19th century, two raised tablets, and two notable grave fences.

The Gable Front Porch House

While the large plantation hosues of the 1810s to 1860s were generously two story in height, a form evolved in Sampson County in the 1850s which became a standard form of middle level architecture until 1900. It consisted, generally, of a center-hall block sheltered under a cross gable roof with the front gable extending to engage the front porch. This porch, as in the Francis Pugh House(18), the Pigford House(19), the Owen Family House(3), the Smith-McLemore House, and the Livingston Oates Farm House(25), was commonly treated in a Greek Revival manner. Later, as with the Marcheston Killett Farm House(24), the Albert Chesnutt House and the James Allen Herring House, the porch and house was given a varying degree of Victorian turned and sawn ornamentation.

Victorian-Inspired House

Other than the Northern designed and decorated 1868 Amma F. Johnson House(42) in Clinton (he was a son of Alfred Johnson who apparently built the first Greek Revival house in the county), the Victorian influence in Sampson County was limited to the application of stylistic elements--turned posts and balustrades, scrolls, brackets and some wood-shingling--to the traditional, rural one and two-story single-pile blocks.

The most elaborate examples are the lace-like porches of the John E. Wilson House(26), ca 1878, and the Lovette Lee House(27), ca 1880, both two story. Most often this Victorian-inspired porch was just a simple addition to the traditional "I-House" form, as in the John Ellis Warren House (ca 1896), the W. F. Chesnutt House (1906), and the John Frank Westbrook House (1896).

While the one-story, center-hall, single-pile house was primarily the dwelling of the lower and middle-class farmer and the tenants in the late 19th century, this one-story form also saw some exuberant interpretations. The finest, most intact is the Jonas McPhail House(29), ca 1890, having a lacy ornamental porch in addition to brackets, scrolls and intricate ventilators. Other examples are the George H. Bass House, ca 1895, and the James S. Simmons House, ca 1904.

It is interesting to note that while the vast majority of the early Federal and Greek Revival houses stood in the southern part of the county where the naval store economy was prevalent before the Civil War and in Clinton, the vast majority of the significant late-19th century Victorian farmhouses are in the northern half of the county. Here

naval stores were exploited late in the century but were never that important. However, the section's agricultural economy was rapidly expanding and these Victorian-embellished houses were being erected with increasing farm profits. Richness in architectural design thus moved from Lower Sampson to Upper Sampson County.

No matter the size of elaborateness of the late 19th century Sampson County house, most interiors were sheathed with beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing. In many cases, the treatment was decorative, particularly the ceilings of the Lovett Lee House(27), ca 1880, the Valentine Rackley House, 1905, and the J. T. Kennedy House, ca 1896. Mantels were also often decorative in their applied sheathing. But in three houses, this vigorous sheathing was carried to great effect, covering walls and ceilings completely with diagonal and star patterns. The simplest is the Marvin Johnson House(30), 1898, at Clear Run(30). A sawtooth molding edge is added to the interior of the Howard-Royal House(28), 1892, and dividing panels and numerous large circular medallions embellish the spectacularly exuberant Howell-Butler House(31), ca 1900.

Industrial Architectural Development

Surviving industrial architecture in Sampson County is primarily limited to a number of grist mills, most of which were rebuilt in the 1920s and 1930s. The oldest mill structure is the House-Autry Mill, built in 1812 by William House (? - 1861); still operated by the husband of a great-granddaughter of the builder, it is considered by some to be the oldest continuously operating grist mill in the state although this claim has not been documented. Although greatly enlarged and modernized through the years, much of the original mill is intact, supported by huge, interior hewn posts. The oldest known mill site is that of the Stacy Crumpler Mill, believed to be on the site of a mill mentioned in the 1769 will of William Butler. M. Tommy Crumpler (1872-1935) and his son, Stacy Crumpler (1908-living), rebuilt the mill house and its milling apparatus in 1924; it has not operated for a number of years. The frame structure is representative of the county's rebuilt mills of the 1930s, with the milling apparatus contained in the gable section with a two-level floor, and the dam gates and water turbine underneath; the mill house sits in the center of the earthen dam, over the spillway. The Crumplers were active in the rebuilding of several grist mill houses, including the Vann-Boney Mill in 1934, the Rob Crumpler Mill in 1935, and the Turlington-Riley Mill in 1965; the Turlington-Riley Mill had a sawmill at the turn of the century. All three were on sites of old mills, often being rebuilt when the dam broke. Other mill houses in the county, frame, weatherboarded structures similar to the Stacy Crumpler Mill, are the Sampson Warren Mill, rebuilt in the 1870s; the Preston Jernigan Mill, built about 1900 on the site of a former family cotton mill; the Tart Mill, rebuilt in the 1920s to 1930s; and the Lewis Jernigan Mill, rebuilt about 1930. The last of these grist mills to operate were the Vann-Boney and the Sampson Warren mills, both ceasing active milling in the mid 1960s. There are also several surviving mill ponds without their mill houses, and several dams that have either collapsed or been drained.

The only other industrial architecture remaining in Sampson County is a complex containing a number of beehive brick kilns, lying in ruins near Roseboro. These circular, domed structures, being about 35 feet in diameter, are the only remnants of the important brick industry near Roseboro, presumably about the turn of the century. Standing in Roseboro is an abandoned brick kiln, more conical in shape.

Twentieth Century Styles

In predominantly rural Sampson County, it was not until 1900 that towns of any size began to develop. The first three decades of the century saw a major growth in these towns, primarily in Clinton, but also in much smaller Roseboro and Garland. The new residences that arose were of three styles: the Classical Revival, the Colonial Revival and the Bungalow.

Other than several Greek Revival houses remodeled into the Classical Revival, only the Troy Herring House(35), 1912, and the Robert Herring House(36), 1916, were built in the monumental Classical Revival style; the two men, both timber dealers, were first cousins. The Troy Herring House is an especially fine example of the style.

Many residences were built in the Colonial Revival style, which suited itself well to all levels of construction. The finest is the large J. W. Scott Robinson Farm House(34), built in 1910 to replace a burned house. This is the only major rural example. However, there are many in Clinton, particularly the Royal-Vann House, ca 1915; the Presbyterian Manse(42), 1922; and the Goode House(41), 1911.

Bungalows also are prevalent in the towns, the finest being the Dan E. Caison House(40), 1924, in Roseboro and the Royal-Crumpler-Parker House(37), 1918; the F. L. Turlington House(42), 1919; the James C. Kennedy House, 1919; the Carroll-Morris House(41), ca 1920; and the Hathcock-Hobbs House(42), ca 1925, all in Clinton. Many small, pleasant, middle-level Bungalows are in Clinton and Roseboro, especially the G. A. Gregory House, ca 1926, and the Herring Rental house, ca 1925.

Commercial Architecture

The overwhelming bulk of Sampson County's surviving early commercial structures date from the first decades of the 20th century, although scattered prior examples do exist in the rural areas. Several rural structures are notable. The earliest mercantile store at Clear Run(30) was, according to the present owner, dismanteled in Taylors Bridge and moved here and rebuilt about 1870 when her father, A. J. Johnson (1843-1914), moved his mercantile and farming operations to Clear Run. The gable front, three-bay-by-five-bay one-story structure has returning boxed cornices and full corner pilasters; it is a handsome structure. The large, two-story frame store at Rosin, the Jonas McPhail House and Annie McPhail Store(29), is unusually large for a commercial structure built in a rural crossroads. The weatherboarded building is housed under a gable roof; a majority of the original shelving remains in the sheathed interior. According to tradition, the W. M. Corbett Store, built ca 1890 in Ivanhoe, was built with the material from the second Black River Presbyterian Church. The Greek Revival, two-story, frame, three-bay-by-three-bay structure is contained under a front gable roof with returning boxed cornices; window sash are nine-over-nine. A diamond-shaped louvered vent is centered on the gable.

The only surviving frame commercial structure in any of the small towns--Clinton, Roseboro, Garland or Salemburg--is the tiny, two-room gable-front former Fisher Insurance Building in Roseboro. Built about 1897, the classically-inspired two-bay-by-three-bay structure has returning boxed cornice, corner pilasters and a circular louvered vent.

The most prevalent commercial structure in these towns is a one or two-story brick structure with corbeled brick cornices and a central, recessed door flanked by large glass display cases; a multi-pane transom usually spans the facade. The buildings were usually laid in American bond, although the front facades of a number of the stores on Roseboro Street in Roseboro have Flemish bond. Typical of the small stores is the row of simple structures along the railroad tracks in Garland.

Two-story commercial structures, dating from the first three decades in the 20th century, are found only in Salemburg, Roseboro, and Clinton, with only the latter two having an appreciable number. These brick structures are essentially expanded versions of the one-story variety and were given a heightened sense of stylistic ornamentation, usually in the form of a metal cornice or decorative stone lintels and sills. Several excellent examples exist. The Masonic Building in Salemburg, built in 1914, is a large, two-story four-bay-by-five-bay structure with segmental arches over the colored glass windows of the second floor, corner quoins and a decorative corbeled brick cornice. Although several facades have been substantially altered, the downtown block of Roseboro is handsome for its restrained detailing on the Flemish bond facades. Many of these Roseboro stores retain their original pressed metal ceilings, some going to great lengths of classical revival ornamentation with garlands and swags, as in the McLamb Building, built in 1921.

The downtown section of Clinton, surrounding the central courthouse square, contains the county's greatest concentration of two-story brick commercial buildings, although about one-half are still one story in height. Dominating the square is the exuberant metal facade of the Powell-Bethune Buildings(32), built in 1902. The two adjacent two-story structures, six-bays and three-bays wide, respectively, are sheathed with a bountiful array of engaged columns flanking the windows, arches, garlands, and urns, and are crowned with handsome modillioned cornices. These are by far the finest commercial structures in the county. Downtown Clinton has also suffered from several altered store fronts; unfortunately these are some of the largest and most imposing structures. Among the finest are the former Bank of Sampson Building and the Caison and Butler buildings, the last two being three stories in height.

Outbuildings

Sampson County has always been a rural county, but a surprisingly few number of outbuildings survive due to the evolution of modern farm practices and the general abandonment and deterioration of outbuildings, for which there was no longer a needed use. The most numerous type of secondary farm structure is the tobacco barn, many of which survive due to their relatively recent construction in the 1920s and 1930s and their continued use, although many have been recently abandoned for manufactured bulk barns. The typical Sampson County tobacco barn is between 16½ feet and 18½ feet square with a gable roof. Many of the earlier ones are built of roughly hewn logs, with diamond, V and square notching. Later models are frame. Asphalt siding was often added to both models to increase heat retention. Tobacco barns are usually found in the field, close to the raw crop to minimize transportation, and therefore are not readily associated with the complement of outbuildings at the farmhouse. A log tobacco barn is found at the Fleet Matthis Farm(6); and others, frame and asphalt covered, are at the Merritt Family House and the Murphy-Lamb Farm(8), with small groups at the Lewis Highsmith Farm(12), the Hollingsworth-Hines Farm(1), and the Marcheston Killett Farm(24). Directly associated with the tobacco barn is the packhouse, where the cured leaf is sorted and bundled.

As one packhouse could service the several tobacco barns of a single farm, they are far less numerous, with the best surviving ones being at the Holingsworth-Hines Farm(1), the Livingston Oates Farm(25), the Fleet Matthis Farm(6), and the Lewis Highsmith House(12).

The smokehouse is the next most numerous outbuilding, with several full-dovetail log examples. The prime example is the handsome log smokehouse at the Curtis Thomson House, said by the owner to predate the 1828 dwelling. A full-dovetail log smokehouse is also at the Lewis Highsmith Farm(6) with a full-dovetail plank one on the J. S. Eakes Place. The Hollingsworth-Hines Farm(1) has a round-notched smokehouse that was moved in 1981 from a nearby Quick Family Farm. Other notable smokehouses are at the J. W. Scott Robinson Farm(34), the Dr. Jeremiah Seavy House(13), and the James H. Lamb Farm(10). Outstanding is the remarkably large, two-story, 15 x 20 foot smokehouse at the James Kerr House(14); family descendents recall seeing over 300 hams hanging here.

There are only several log stables surviving, primarily those at the Beatty-Corbett Farm(20), the Henry James House and the George Highsmith Farm. Notable cribs include a V-notch, log two-pen crib sheltered under a tall gable roof at the George Highsmith Farm, a plank frame crib at the Merritt Family House, and those at the Jernigan Family House(2), Marcheston Killett Farm(24), and Benedict Matthews Farm.

Two outbuildings stand out as extraordinary. At the Owen Family Farm(3) is a Flemish bond brick potato house, a small six-by-ten-foot structure under a gable roof; entrance is set in the gable end. Surviving Flemish bond brickwork is very rare in the county; in an outbuilding it is even more unusual. Frame potato houses survive at the Herring-Cromartie House and the Dr. David Dickson Sloan Farm(17). The county's finest log outbuilding is the small, partially underground, half-dovetail root cellar at the Livingston Oates Farm(25). The five-by-eight-foot structure is constructed of rather square hewn logs and sheltered under a gable roof. The only other surviving root cellar is at the J. W. Scott Robinson Farm(34).

Sizeable complexes of surviving outbuildings are few in Sampson County. Prime examples are those at the Livingston Oates Farm(25) (frame commissary, shed, barn-stable, packhouse, tractor shed, log root cellar, and early 20th century gas pump); the Hollingsworth-Hines Farm(1) (frame washhouse, packhouse, two barns, paling fence, two log smokehouses, three tobacco barns, a privy, and family cemetery; the Marcheston Killett Farm(24) (frame commissary, crib, utility building, barn, several tobacco barns and the log grape arbor); the J. W. Scott Robinson Farm(34) (frame Delco gashouse, servants-ironing house, two smokehouses, trumpery storage house, root cellar, barn/stable, washhouse remnants, and a brick flower pit); and the Dr. David Dickson Sloan Farm(17) (frame attached cook's house, potato house, paling fence, ca 1920 garage, log grape arbor, family cemetery, and the known location of many more that have been lost).

D.1. Archaeological Component, known sites

Little archaeological survey work has been done in Sampson County. There are approximately 150 sites on record with the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and artifacts consist primarily of projectile points, leading to the conclusion that the area was used traditionally as hunting territory.

D.2. Archaeological Component, potential sites

The Indian populations of the land now comprising Sampson County during both prehistoric and historic times are of two main linguistic groups: the Algonkian of the coastal plain/tidewater region, and the Iroquoian, of the coastal plain to the piedmont region of the state. A number of tribes were recorded from contact through the colonial period to the present. Walking Tall: The Indians of Sampson County, by David Wilkins, is a report written under the direction of the Archaeology Branch of the Division of Archives and History, and in it Wilkins mentions the lack of archaeological survey work in the county. The relative lack of development in Sampson County, however, has probably preserved a number of important sites which will add greatly to the body of knowledge of prehistoric and historic Indian populations, as well as European settlers.

E. Survey Methodology

The Sampson County architectural inventory was conducted from January 1979 to December 1979. The principal investigator was Tom Butchko who had previous experience in rural inventories in middle Georgia and northern Ohio. Co-sponsored by the City of Clinton Community Development Department and the Sampson County Planning and Development Commission, the inventory was conducted under the auspices of the Suvery and Planning Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Working alone, without benefit of a written county history, the principal investigator was guided by numerous local citizens and historians.

The county was canvassed by following the USGS maps around the county, traveling every passable road in the search for and assessment of the county's built environment. After a quick tour to acquaint himself with the county, the primary investigator started inventorying structures of architectural and historical significance. The criteria used were varied: structures, primarily residential, that illustrated the evolution of the county's architecture through the standard architectural styles and forms; buildings that give an indication of early lifestyles--grist mills, farm complexes and individual outbuildings, commercial structures, schools, and tobacco barns (due to their prevalence on the landscape, only the finer, well-maintained log tobacco barns were individually inventoried; the rest were included as part of a farm complex or indicated symbolically on the map); and well-preserved representative examples or unusual variations of the traditional housing forms of the common people. In many cases, there would just be something--a porch, a window, an unusual method of decoration--that would indicate that a traditional structure warranted a closer look. Special attention was given to those significant structures that appeared to be endangered, the most typical reason being because of abandonment. Other criteria used in evaluating these small structures were lack of alterations, family associations with other structures, its position of prominence along a road or in a small community, and personal requests, recommendations or interest of the owner. Over six hundred sites were recorded, ranging in date from the mid-19th century to the late 1930s. While the listings were mostly rural, over one hundred sites were included in Clinton, the county seat, with additional listings in the several small towns. The quantity and quality of Sampson County's architecture was so surprising that little time was left for an extensive original historical research.

Butchko, working with staff members of the Survey and Planning Branch, recommended properties for nomination to the National Register. These properties were selected for a number of reasons: the illustration of the standard forms of the various architectural styles, such as the Murphy-Lamb House(8), Dr. John B. Seavey House(13), Alfred Johnson House(42) (Clinton), Amma F. Johnson House(42), Troy I. Herring House(35), and the Royal-Crumpler-Parker House(37); local variations on these styles as illustrated by the Fleet Matthis House(6), Lewis Highsmith House(12), Francis Pugh House(18), and the Pigford House(19); exuberant or notable examples of workmanship on traditional forms as in the Pope House(16), Jonas McPhail House(29), Jere J. Pearsall House(42) (Clinton), Howard-Royal House(28), and Howell-Butler House(31); and houses or complexes that show a progression of style changes and periods, as do the Hollingsworth-Hines Farm(1),

Jernigan Family House(2), Richard Clinton Holmes House(42) (Clinton), Beatty-Corbett House(20), and the Holmes Family House(42) (Clinton). Selection was also influenced by a structure's importance in the development of a sense of community--Black River Presbyterian and Ivanhoe Baptist Churches(23), Dell School Complex(43), College Street School(41) (Clinton), Clinton Depot(38); its association with events or people of historical significance--General Thomas Boykin House(4), Colonel John Ashford House(31) (Clinton), Marion Butler Birthplace(15) and Clear Run(30); and its sense of neighborhood, compatability and stylistic progression in the two Clinton historic districts (41 & 42). Lastly, the structures past preservation history and future preservation potential under the tax incentives were also considered. For four months during the summer and fall of 1981, Butchko returned to Sampson County to compile and complete the architectural descriptions, statement of significance, and map work for the nomination. The historical research for the nominations was developed by the Archives and History research staff, incorporating Butchko's notes gathered during the inventory.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1730-1935 See entries **Builder/Architect** See individual entries

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A. Overall

Sampson County's historical resources constitute a significant number and wide variety of rural farms and farmhouses, and several residential neighborhoods in Clinton and Roseboro. These are exemplary of development throughout the southeastern part of the state. Because of its large size and lack of sizeable towns, the retention of Sampson County's rural character is immediately apparent. Few counties in the state have remained as heavily dependent on their continued agricultural heritage as has Sampson, and this long heritage is evident from the many complexes - both modest and substantial - that mark the rural landscape.

The primary architectural component in the Sampson County landscape is the farmstead, the seat of which is the farmhouse. Depending on the relative wealth of the builder and the section of the county, farmhouses of the same period may vary greatly in size and architectural stylishness. But the overall built environment in the county is one of solid, well-built structures of heart pine, indicative of the area's extensive forests and the good quality of workmanship available in this very rural county. A recurring theme is the retarditaire nature of Sampson's styles, with the Federal continuing until past 1840 and the Greek Revival until 1900. Surrounding the central farmhouse were the associated outbuildings, varying greatly in size and number according to the extent of the farm or plantation. Unfortunately, because of the evolution of agricultural practices, not a single major farm complex survives intact; although a couple survive with significant additions and alterations. In fact, only several have seven or more surviving outbuildings. The vast majority of those outbuildings are representative of the simple, utilitarian frame structures so common throughout the region. However, several well-maintained log outbuildings do survive.

Clinton, the small town that grew around the courthouse in the early 1800s, remained until the 1950s as only a governmental, educational and trading center for the county. During the 1830s and 1840s, several merchants and professional people came to Clinton from the North, bringing with them a heightened sense of the currently popular Greek Revival style. They built handsome residences on spacious lots in a neighborhood which survives today as one of the city's finest. As the county seat grew into a trading and educational center also, more people of means moved in from the rural areas and built substantial residences. By the Civil War, Clinton could boast of numerous large homes, of which twelve survive to the present in a good state of preservation. As the local economy grew and prospered in the last third of the 19th century, many more substantial houses were erected in the town. And during the first third of the 20th century, newer neighborhoods and residences were built in the early 20th century styles. In Clinton's neighborhoods, the growth from its beginning to the 1930s is very evident.

B. Historical Significance:

Sampson County's history is the story of people who were influenced by geography and natural resources. The county's location in isolated southeastern North Carolina and its soil, pine forests, and sluggish waterways destined the people to extract their living from the land. Until the middle of the twentieth century, the overwhelming majority of the county's residents derived their livelihood from agriculture, the naval stores industry, or the lumber trade. Agricultural pursuits and the lack of adequate transportation facilities--especially railroads--retarded the growth of towns. Not surprisingly, much of Sampson's built environment reflects the county's rural quality. Vernacular applications of national styles abound. Many houses reveal that builders often clung tenaciously to particular forms long after they had been abandoned in more affluent areas. Remaining structures of relatively high quality point toward spurts of construction during periods of prosperity for farmers or persons engaged in forest-related industries. Thus, the style and location of these architectural resources provide important evidence of Sampson County's past.

The geography of Sampson County largely shaped its history. Located in the southeastern corner of the state, Sampson, with 963 square miles, is North Carolina's largest county. It's western boundary lies 15 miles east of Fayetteville. Goldsboro is located 18 miles north of the county, and 25 miles separate Wilmington from Sampson's southern tip. The land, in some sections almost flat, ranges in elevation from 65 to 200 feet above sea level. Swamps adjoin many parts of the principal slow-moving waterways: South River, the county's western border; Little Coharie Creek; Great Coharie Creek; Coharie River; Six Runs Creek; and Black River, which is formed by the confluence of the Cohaire River and Six Runs Creek.[1] A writer observed in 1860 that "On the water courses, the lands are very productive, the soil being of an alluvial or Muck composition....Off from the Rivers the soil is very light & sandy." Writing about the northern section, another observer declared in 1860 that the soil consisted of "a Sandy Loam, naturally not very fertile but as a Sub Stratum excellent for agricultural purposes, and most admirably adapted to improvement by putrescent or other manures...."[2] Lying in North Carolina's longleaf pine belt, generally characterized by level topography and poor, sandy soil, Sampson once possessed extensive forests of this type of pine. A census taker wrote in 1860 that "The most abundant growth on the up Lands is the Pitch Pine; Some oak [,] hickory, Dogwood &c [.] The Low lands is generally a rich alluvian and Poplar, cypress, gum, oak [,] maple &c are quite common in Said Lands.[3] These conditions and resources prescribed the lifestyles of Sampson County's first settlers.

The first inhabitants of present-day Sampson County likely arrived during the mid 1700s, in what then was New Hanover County. Indians were in the area prior to the arrival of European immigrants, and they had used the land for hunting, gathering, and temporary settlements. North Carolina Governor Gabriel Johnston (1734-1752), aided by Henry McColloh, a merchant in London, worked to attract Scotch-Irish and Swiss settlers to the Cape Fear region. Many Scotch-Irish and Swiss immigrants settled permanently along the Northeast Cape Fear

and Black rivers. They may have been joined by former residents of Wales, who by the 1730s had moved to the "Welsh Tract" on the western side of the Northeast Cape Fear River. From about 1739 until the Revolution, large numbers of Highland Scots established themselves in the Cape Fear Valley and area north of it. Between 1750 and 1775, many Englishmen acquired property as they moved northwestward from Wilmington. During this period, some Indians, presumably of Siouan background, settled in what is now Sampson County, primarily along Coharie River and its tributaries, north of the Black River.[4]

Sampson County's early settlers acquired property along waterways, because the land was more fertile and because good roads did not exist. In 1760, the New Hanover County court appointed John Treadwell ferry keeper at his plantation on Black River, just below the point of confluence of Coharie River and Six Runs Creek. Thomas Corbett, Jr., another ferry keeper, lived on the Black River near the present site of Ivanhoe.[5] John Sampson, for whom Sampson County was named, acquired property prior to 1770 on Coharie Creek above Six Runs Creek.[6]

The settlers' need for accessible seats of government led to the repeated division of counties. The assembly created Duplin County in 1750 from New Hanover. Because of the inconvenient location of the courthouse, the General Assembly in 1784 formed Sampson County from the western part of Duplin. Legislators appointed Richard Herring, Thomas Thornton, John Fort, John Owens, John Holley, Jonathan Parker, and Thomas Ivey as commissioners to select five acres of land on which to erect a courthouse, prison, and stocks. Until the courthouse could be erected, sessions of court were to be held at the home of James Myhand, on Great Coharie Creek.[7] Land for the county seat, Sampson Court House, was purchased from Richard Clinton, a foster son of John Sampson. Local officials had difficulty building a permanent courthouse, for in 1786 the General Assembly authorized the Sampson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to levy an additional tax for that purpose.[8]

The new government provided some structure in a sparsely settled county of chiefly small landowners who, until well into the first third of the nineteenth century, depended almost completely on agriculture for their livelihood. As in the rest of North Carolina during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, small farmers constituted the largest segment of Sampson's population. In 1784, most of the 690 heads of households recorded on the county's first tax list owned less than 500 acres of land, and many of them owned considerably less. Few of them owned slaves.[9] These farmers engaged in subsistence farming, producing most of their food, clothing, and other necessities. Lacking qualified teachers, most of the farmers were poorly educated or illiterate. An observer claimed in 1810 that agricultural techniques employed by the farmers of Duplin County, adjacent to Sampson, were still crude. Most made no effort to manure their fields, choosing instead to move to more fertile fields when old ones were exhausted. Sampson's farmers

raised hogs, horses, and mules; by 1810 some of them probably had succeeded in breeding animals superior to those commonly found in the area prior to the Revolution.[10]

The adversities of farmers in Duplin and Sampson counties were exacerbated by inadequate transportation facilities. As late as 1810, Duplin County's uncleared waterways permitted only canoes for rafting, so most produce raised in the upper parts of the county was hauled to small country stores in carts or wagons. By 1808, only three major roads existed in Sampson County, providing access to such places as Smithfield, Fayetteville, Duplin County, Elizabethtown, and Wilmington. A few ferries and bridges facilitated travel across rivers and streams.[11] From time to time, the General Assembly and Sampson's county court authorized improvements in streams and roads. In 1816, legislators gave permission to reisdents living on Stewart's Creek to make it navigable. A year later the court of pleas and quarter sessions required two slaveholders to provide slaves for work on the road from Root Branch to Lisburn, a town created by the General Assembly in 1785.[12]

Not surprisingly, most of Sampson County's farmers, like those throughout North Carolina during this period, lived in small log dwellings that were crudely constructed.[13] Some improvements in construction, including the use of brick for chimneys, glass for windows, and clapboards appeared by the early nineteenth century, but in 1810 most houses reflected building techniques used by pioneers. Writing that year, William Dickson claimed that

> The first Inhabitants of Duplin and Sampson Counties, built and lived in log Cabbins, and as they became more Wealthy, some of them Built framed Clapboard Houses with Clay Chimneys, at Present there are many good Houses, well Constructed, with Brick Chimneys, and Glass lights, there are no Stone or Brick walled Houses, nor any that can be called Edifices in the County.--The greatest Number of the Citizens yet build in the old Stile.[14]

Perhaps Zebulon Hollingsworth typified the more affluent of Sampson County's small farmers. In 1784 he owned 210 acres of land and, apparently, no slaves. Around 1800 he constructed a two-story log house near present-day Turkey (1).[15]

A few of the county's early farmers managed sizable farms or plantations. In 1784 Richard Clinton owned 1,747 acres of land and 6 or more slaves. Gabriel Holmes, the father of a future governor of North Carolina, used 12 or more slaves to maintain his 2,500-acre plantation near Gilmore Swamp in the east-central portion of the county.[16] Another prominent planter, Thomas Boykin, by 1820 supplemented his income with a grist mill and saw mill. His wealth was responsible for the construction about 1810 of a two-story frame house noted for its expertly crafted woodwork (4).[17]

Like Boykin, some of Sampson's residents engaged in non-agricultural pursuits prior to the 1820s, but manufacturing enterprises represented a relatively insignificant portion of the county's economy--a condition that prevailed throughout North Carolina during the period before the 1830s.[18] The increasing importance of cotton as a cash crop in the eastern and southern counties after 1815 resulted in the use of small spinning machines and gins. In 1810 no labor-saving machinery facilitated the work of the individuals who produced some 127,500 yards of cloth on 711 looms. By 1820, however, Wilie Mobly and Olin Mobly each owned a spinning machine with 30 spindles capable of spinning 2 pounds of fiber a day. The same year 9 gins operated by Fanny Marley, Ann Holmes, John Hatcher, Joseph Moore, Richard Clinton, John Moulton, Hardy Royal, and James Matthews processed Sampson's cotton crop. Clinton's "cotton machine," powered by horses, removed seeds from 1,000 pounds of cotton per day.[19]

A variety of mills, powered by water, ground grain and cut lumber. John Sampson owned a grist mill prior to his death in 1784. In 1807 and 1808 Stephen Herring performed blacksmith and other work on grist mills owned by Thomas Devane and John Poitevent.[20] In 1820 Sampson's grain crops were processed by about 23 grist mills, 2 bolting mills, and a rice mill. About 15 saw mills in 1820 provided lumber for local consumption and export. Gabriel Holmes owned two saw mills that annually cut 400,000 feet of lumber, which he rafted to Wilmington. Several persons owned various conbinations of these mills.[21]

Sampson County supported tradesmen engaged in other occupations. In 1820 eight men labored as blacksmiths or bell makers. One of them, Nathan Clifton, considered himself a "mechanic in iron." Elijah Rackley's still produced ten barrels of liquor a year. Bryan Flowers and Herring Gregory worked as carpenters, and Bryan Dautery and Lemuel Hargrove labored as wheelwrights. Also working in 1820 were a millwright, a coachmaker, a comb manufacturer, four shoemakers, several teachers, and a hatter. The 1820 census recorded the occupations of two free blacks: Manuel Nicholas, a "Sley" maker, and John Manor, a cooper.[22]

These millers and artisans provided goods and services to a faster-growing population. The number of white and Negro (mostly slave) residents had grown little between 1790 and 1810. The number of whites fell from 4,742 in 1790 to 4,562 in 1810, while the number of Negroes grew only from 1,323 to 2,058. However, rapid, sustained growth emerged during the following decade, so that by 1820 the county contained 5,878 whites and 3,030 Negroes. The more thickly settled, increasingly slave-economy-oriented population created a need for a centrally located center of trade. Thus, in 1818, the General Assembly authorized the Sampson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to appoint commissioners to lay off a town, to be known as Clinton, on the public lands at the courthouse. In February, 1819, the court appointed Gabriel Holmes, Thomas D. King, David Kornegay, James Blanks, Thomas Morrisey, James Holmes, Thomas

Boykin, and William Robinson to lay off and sell lots to defray the cost of constructing the new courthouse, which had been planned during 1817.[23] The creation of Clinton and the construction of a new courthouse are tangible evidence of the beginning of an era of increasing prosperity for Sampson County.

During much of the forty-year period prior to the Civil War, Sampson County, like most of North Carolina, experienced substantial growth in material wealth, even though both the county and the state remained relatively poor and undeveloped on the eve of the Civil War. In North Carolina, high prices for agricultural commodities and low prices for manufactured goods after the War of 1812 resulted in unprecedented prosperity. As early as the 1810s, but especially after 1830, the state government financed a program of internal improvements designed to enhance transportation facilities, public education, agricultural practices, services to the poor and insane, and manufacturing enterprises. The construction of railroads and plank roads; increasing production of such crops as tobacco, cotton, rice, and wheat; commercial fishing; gold and iron mining; and the naval stores, flour and meal, tobacco, lumber, and textile industries contributed to the state's improving fortunes.[24]

In Sampson County the trend was characterized chiefly by a substantial rise in population, an increase in the number of large plantations sustained by greater numbers of slaves, a growing interest in scientific farming methods, the development of a significant naval stores industry, the growth of Clinton, and increasing attention to education and religious affairs. Even though many residents remained poor and uneducated, the relative rise in prosperity resulted in the construction of larger, more substantial buildings, including dwellings, churches, businesses, and schools.

The County's population nearly doubled between 1820 and 1860, despite virtually no growth during the 1830s. The most significant rise in the number of white residents--an increase from 5,878 to 7,509--occurred during the 1820s. By 1860 the number had grown to 9,108. The Negro (chiefly slave) population increased at a faster rate, reaching about 45% of the total by 1860--a figure typical of eastern North Carolina as a whole. The number of Negroes grew from 3,030 in 1820 to 4,125 in 1830. The total had risen to 6,162 by 1850 and 7,516 ten years later. By 1850 the northern section of the county had emerged as the most populous area. At that time most of Sampson's residents were natives of North Carolina, but a few persons, notably merchants, had been born in Connecticut, Virginia, and other states. The county provided a livelihood for scores of common laborers and considerably fewer numbers of carpenters, merchants, teachers, ministers, physicians, lawyers, and various artisans, but the overwhelming majority of the people earned their living on farms and plantations.[25]

Sampson remained during the antebellum period a county of relatively small farms on which no or generally small numbers of slaves helped cultivate crops.[26] By 1860, however, the county's wealth, in large part a reflection of the increasing value of farms and slaves, rose to an impressive level compared to that of other counties in North Carolina.

Prior to 1860 the number of improved acres and value of farms increased significantly. In 1850 Sampson's farmers owned 112,987 acres of improved land and 358,148 acres of unimproved land. The farms were valued at $1,804,720. Ten years later the number of improved acres had risen to 118,636. The cash value of farms in 1860 was estimated to be $3,110,749. In 1860 only 13 of North Carolina's 86 counties had more acres of improved land. The farms in only 8 counties--Caswell, Davie, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Wake, and Warren--were considered more valuable than those in Sampson County.[27]

The farms of Sampson County in 1860, most heavily concentrated in the northern section, were on average larger than those in most counties in the state, but were still small compared to plantations of the Lower South. Of the 1,066 farms 3 acres and larger, 641 contained 100 acres or less. Only 394 farms contained between 100 and 500 acres. Twenty-four planters owned between 500 and 1,000 acres, and 7 managed plantations encompassing more than 1,000 acres.[28] Atypical was the plantation of William Faison, in the southern district of the county, which in 1850 was comprised of 4,000 improved acres and 16,000 unimproved acres valued at $1000,000.[29]

Most farmers engaged in diversified agricultural practices, although some of them cultivated significant cash crops. Indian corn and sweet potatoes were the principal crops during the antebellum period. Census takers in 1860 discovered that the county produced 482,378 bushels of corn and 299,544 bushels of sweet potatoes. Farmers grew considerably smaller quantities of peas and beans, wheat, rye, oats, and Irish potatoes. Rice represented a significant cash crop, even though such counties as Brunswick and New Hanover produced much greater quantities. Eighty farmers grew 68,300 pounds of rice at the time of the 1850 census; ten years later, Sampson's farmers cultivated 87,977 pounds of rice. At that time, most rice was grown in the Turkey and Clinton districts. The quantities of cotton and tobacco grown increased during the 1850s. At the beginning of the decade, the county produced only 100 pounds of tobacco and 313 bales of cotton weighing 400 pounds each. At the end of the decade, those amounts had increased to 1,229 pounds and 962 bales--small amounts by North Carolina standards.[30]

Livestock was an important part of Sampson's farm economy. In 1860, the 42,948 swine, 9,107 sheep, 3,675 milk cows, 2,193 horses, 539 asses and mules and other animals were valued at $501,839, making them among the top twenty most valuable herds in the state. Some planters raised fine horses for breeding, sale, and racing. William B. Meares, of Oakley Park, a rice planter who maintained winter quarters in Wilmington, raised thoroughbred horses. In

1837 and 1838, Meares corresponded with James Alves of Henderson, Kentucky, who apparently bred some of his mares and let his studs stand for a fee. Meares complained in August, 1838, that his corn crop could not support his twenty-three thoroughbreds, some of which he hoped to sell that fall or winter.[31]

As the antebellum period progressed, farmers in Sampson County attempted to improve their farming methods. Adoption of scientific agricultural techniques and the proliferation of agricultural journals and societies in the 1850s aided farmers throughout North Carolina.[32] Progressive farmers formed the Sampson County Agricultural Society about 1855 to promote scientific methods. Their officers, R. C. Holmes, William Kirby, J. C. Williams, and W. A. Faison helped organize the first Sampson County Agricultural Fair at Clinton in the fall of 1855, an event that drew widespread attention. One account stated that "The number of people collected together was supposed to be the largest ever witnessed in the county." The fair included a "Floral Hall" filled with needlework, paintings, and confections made by "Sampson's fair and industrious daughters." The men exhibited and raced a variety of fine horses and entered other livestock and produce in contests.[33]

A speech by Joseph T. Rhodes summarized the intentions of those who supported the new society. Rhodes pinned many of his hopes on the county's common schools, at which he wished to see "all those arts and sciences taught, on which scientific farming depends."[34] He further stated that

> The pleasing arts of rural architecture, landscape, kitchen and flower gardening, the rearing of live hedges, the cultivation of the vine, the planting out of trees, the pruning of shade trees, and last, though not least, a progressive improvement and amelioration in the condition of your African slaves, are all embraced within the scope of the liberal system of reform proposed in the humane and comprehensive plan of your association.[35]

Rhodes emphasized the importance of the "peculiar institution" in providing leisure to acquire knowledge of scientific principles and the labor necessary to put it into practice[36]--a concept undoubtedly familiar to his audience. Slavery had emerged as an increasingly important aspect of Sampson's economy during the antebellum era. In some cases, families owned enough slaves to rent some of them.[37] In 1864 Thomas M. Lee accepted a promissory note for $1,800 from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for the hire of Negro carpenters Virgil, Bill, and Sam, probably for the year ending December 25, 1864.[38] In 1860, only 10 counties--Bertie, Caswell, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Pit, Wake, and Warren--contained more than Sampson's 6,697 black and 331 mulatto slaves. Although the average slaveholder owned only about 10 slaves, the slave population as a whole contributed to the increasing prosperity of the county, which in 1860 ranked 17th in total wealth among North Carolina's 86 counties.[39]

Some of the county's increasingly prosperous farmers constructed substantial houses during the antebellum period. Their use of slave labor to produce chiefly corn and sweet potatoes enabled them to invest in larger residences that reflected current or recently popular building styles. Archibald Murphy and James Lamb built dwellings about 1835 near present-day Garland, in the county's southern district. Lamb, who in 1850 grew corn and sweet potatoes on a 612-acre farm, incorporated older structures into a two-story house featuring Greek Revival details (8). A two-story Federal-style home built for Archibald Murphy, whose 1,100-acre farm produced 1,000 bushels of corn and 1 bale of cotton in 1850, was subsequently purchased by James H. Lamb for his son, Allen (10). Samuel Johnson's two-story Federal-style house near Ingold, built about 1840, was located on a farm that in 1850 encompassed 700 acres and produced 1,000 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of sweet potatoes (11). About 1850 Francis Pugh, who owned 33 slaves, constructed a double-pile residence in the Greek Revival style, The house is notable for its large front gable porch and boldly executed pillars (18). Pugh in 1850 produced 1,500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 8 bales of gined cotton on his 1294-acre farm near Clinton. Fleet Cooper Mathis about 1830 constructed a large Federal-style house near Taylors Bridge (6). Mathis' wealth may have been based in part on rice production. In 1860 he produced, with the help of two slaves, 8,000 pounds of rice on only 40 acres of improved land.[40]

Some of these farmers, as well as other individuals, derived income from industrial pursuits. In 1860 the county supported two carriage factories. The establishment of Thomas and Alexander Turner hired 4 employees and produced annually 13 buggies valued at $1,500. The firm owned by Bold R. Hood also manufactured plows. Thomas L. Pugh in 1860 utilized a sewing machine in his saddle and harness shop.[41] Sampson County's principal industrial enterprises, however, depended on one of its most abundant natural resources; long leaf pines.

These trees were highly in demand for their high-quality lumber and because they yielded large quantities of turpentine. Writing in 1860 of the long leaf pine belt in North Carolina, Edmund Ruffin, a prominent agriculturist from Virginia, described the trees:

> The great beauty and striking appearance (to a stranger) of a southern pine tree, of great size and fine form, are owing to the long and straight and slender trunk, and to the very long leaves and large cones. In the close growth of forests, the branches, like other old and good timber pines of other species, are crooked, irregular, rigid and unsightly. But these and all defects are overlooked in their forest growth, when all the numerous trees make but one great and magnificent object, their tops meeting to make one great and thick canopy of green, supported, as far as the sight can stretch, over the open space below, by innumerable tall columns of the long and straight and naked bodies of the pines.[42]

The lumber industry, which had been begun in Sampson County before 1820, remained an important enterprise throughout the antebellum period. Apparently, however, fewer individuals owned saw mills, and the amount of lumber cut may have declined.[43] The census of 1850 reported that Kilby Lasiter, Isaac W. Lamb, and Samuel R. Ireland each hired 2 employees to produce an average of 82,000 board feet of lumber per year. Ten years later the census listed 5 saw mills, 2 of which were operated by steam power. The mills that utilized steam power employed 7 hands each and produced an average of 250,000 board feet annually.[44]

The naval stores industry had a significantly greater impact on the county's economy. Production of naval stores--tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine--had begun in North Carolina by the early eighteenth century, and subsequently became the state's most important commercial industry. North Carolina dominated the production of naval stores until about 1870. Originally the industry had been centered in the Albemarle section, but prior to the early nineteenth century the southeastern section of the state had become the most important producer. Wilmington emerged as a major exporter of naval stores, which were transported there on rafts and small boats along the Cape Fear River and its tributaries.[45] Sampson County probably embraced the industry around 1820 and subsequently became a major manufacturer.[46]

Turpentine (the crude sap of pine trees), rosin (the residue of distilled turpentine), tar (an extract obtained by slowly buring lightwood in a crude, earthen tar kiln), and pitch (a product obtained by boiling tar) were derived by cutting "boxes" in the bases of pine trees with a long, narrow axe and hacking away a strip of the tree's bark above the box. Each spring, when the turpentine began to run, it filled the boxes, which were occasionally emptied with special ladles. Then workers poured the turpentine into cylindrical barrels made locally. As the season progressed, additional bark was removed above the original cut. Perhaps once a year, dried turpentine was scraped off the trees. Depending on the size of the tree, up to four boxes were cut in its base. If prices warranted it--as they usually did during the antebellum period--many proprietors distilled turpentine locally before shipping it to Wilmington.[47] Because of the marginal quality of the county's waterways, producers of naval stores sometimes had to wait for high waters, as J. W. Stevens, of Lisburn, wrote in 1852:

> I have not Seene the olde man in some time and he had not caried off all his turpentines and there has not been a fresh[et] since[.] he could of caried it off the week before but owing to a tar kill George had burning he neglected it & I am sory for it[.] I told him that I should of carried it off[,] tar or no tar[,] becaus it dont rain only when it pleases.[48]

The naval stores industry was attractive in the long leaf pine belt because it was more profitable than farming in that section. Once the trees were exhausted, the land could be cleared and, if properly manured, successfully cultivated.[49]

A variety of people were involved in the production of naval stores. A few planters who also raised cash crops produced turpentine and related products. The owners of large turpentine orchards installed brick furnaces and stills under crude wooden shelters and distilled their turpentine and that brought to them by small producers. The majority of producers, according to Frederick Law Olmsted, were small proprietors "but a grade superior, in character or condition," to aimless "vagabonds" who drifted through the forests in search of work when necessity demanded it. A census taker from the southern division of the county in 1850 probably referred to these vagabonds when he stated that in the greater portion of his division there were many extremely poor, uneducated persons who were chiefly engaged in the turpentine, tar, and timber industries.[50] Olmsted observed that the owners of small orchards

> have habitations more like houses [than those of the vagabonds] --log-cabins, commonly, sometimes chinked, oftener not--without windows of glass, but with a few pieces of substantial old-fashioned heir-loom furniture; a vegetable garden. . . fewer dogs; more swine, and larger clearings for maize, but no better crops than the poorer class. Their property is, nevertheless, often of considerable money value, consisting mainly of negroes, who, associating intimately with their masters, are of superior intelligence to the slaves of the wealthier classes.[51]

In addition to the distillers, small producers, itinerant hirelings, and slaves, the naval stores industry supported scores of coopers who made crude barrels for transporting products to market.[52]

In Sampson County, production of naval stores was centered in the southern section, but the industry was also a significant part of the economy of the northerern section. In 1850, the soutern section (not including what is now Franklin Township) supported 40 establishments which employed 120 persons and produced 18,139 barrels of turpentine and other products valued at $30,050. In the northern section, 10 establishments employed 33 persons and produced 5,955 barrels valued at $9,395. Ten years later, 46 naval stores operations were located in the southern section; 38 in the northern section. Most of these establishments employed from 1 to 3 workers and manufactured annually 200 to 450 barrels. Among the larger producers in 1850 was Samuel Johnson (11). Ten years later James Lamb (10) reported having invested $600 in his turpentine business. His 2 1/2 employees annually produced 470 barrels valued at $900.[53]

Sampson's increasing wealth was manifested in a variety of ways, including improvements in educational facilities, the growth of Clinton, and the construction of churches. The county made significant strides in combating ignorance, although the problem was by no means eradicated. In response to a public school law passed by the General Assembly in 1839, Sampson County's Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed a committee to divide the county into school districts six miles square and provide school buildings. With merchant Archibald Monk as chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, the group established thirty-nine districts.[54] Two years later, Monk told Charles Manly that the school law had resulted in better qualified teachers, "a spirit of pride and emulation in the different districts," and the construction of many fine schoolhouses.[55]

The committeemen for District Four contracted for one such building in August 1842. The specifications called for a one-story log structure with dimensions of eighteen by twenty-four feet. The contract further specified

> The logs squared & butted [,] sills [,] sleepers [,] plates & joist hewed [,] with a good shingle roof [,] the logs to be hewn down inside & out [,] set upon six good light wood blocks [,] a plank floor dressed & laid [,] a good frame dirt chimney [,] for the roof of the house to cover two doors & shutters & hinges [,] four windows [,] shutter & hinges . . .the cracks to be ceiled with dressed boards or plank inside of the house[.] [56]

The county also supported private schools. Despite improvements in public education, Monk complained in 1853 that the schools still lacked qualified teachers and uniformity of textbooks.[57] Perhaps as a result of these problems, Sampson County's wealthier citizens sent their children to private academies. By 1856, these included R. W. Millard's School, located east of Clinton on the stage road leading to Warsaw, and Clinton Female Institute, situated within sight of the fairgrounds at the county seat. A newspaper advertisement in 1858 promised prospective patrons that the school was "not within the sound of the village attractions, nor so remote as to be inconvenient--being situated in a beautiful grove, on a lot of six acres of land, and within corporate [sic] limits of the town."[58]

Those corporate limits had been established in 1822 and expanded by the General Assembly of 1828-1829--a reflection of the village's establishment as a locus of government and trade.[59] During the antebellum period, Clinton acquired new goods and services, as well as a renovated courthouse and substantial dwellings. Dr. B. Stith claimed in 1839 that his Lafayette Hotel was inferior to none in the "Southern country."[60] The Fayetteville North Carolinian reported in 1849 that the "regeneration" of the courthouse represented the principal improvement in Clinton:

The old building was a one-story frame, cocked up on brick piers, like a martin box on a bean pole; and the clerks and other officers were stowed away in the loft, where a stranger would never expect to have found anything but fleas and bed bugs. Now, the space under the Court room, that before was useless, has been enclosed with brick walls, having four doors and eight windows, and affords comfortable and convenient offices for the county officers, where the people can transact their business without going into the garret. The brick part is neatly plastered in imitation of stone, and the old frame has been newly weatherboarded and painted and shuttered. The front is ornamented with a very neat cast iron balustrade.[61]

By the 1850s the town supported a newspaper, the Clinton Independent, and such tradesmen as Thomas M. Clarkson, a house and sign painter. In 1856, Lewis Johnson and I. Boykin owned substantial two-story dwellings opposite the Female Institute and courthouse, respectively. Johnson's house and outbuildings were enclosed by new fencing; Boykin's lot contained outbuildings and a good garden. The home of J. T. Matthis, located on one and a half acres of land, featured five rooms and two brick chimneys, a double kitchen with a brick chimney in the center, and a barn with stables and shelters attached.[62]

Some of Sampson County's congregations built new churches during the antebellum period. Black River Presbyterian Church, whose congregation had been formed during the mid-eighteenth century, built a temple-form frame church at present-day Ivanhoe in 1859 (23). Another Greek Revival-style frame building, Oak Plain Presbyterian Church, was also built about 1859 (21).[63]

By the time of the Civil War, Sampson County enjoyed a measure of prosperity comparable to that of eastern counties and greater than that experienced by the people of most counties in North Carolina. The improved status, however, was based on conditions that did not favor continued economic growth. Lack of adequate transportation retarded development. Although North Carolina had embarked on an impressive program of railroad construction between the 1830s and the Civil War, none of the railroads passed through Sampson County. Steamboats, which had been used with some success on such waterways as the Cape Fear River since the 1810s, apparently were not utilized on Sampson's uncleared rivers and streams. The county depended instead on such crude thoroughfares as the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, part of a state-supported system that aided farmers in hauling their products to market.[64]

Dependence on the long leaf pines for lumber and turpentine also presented long-range problems. The almost ruthless methods employed in extracting turpentine weakened the trees and made them susceptible to destruction. Wind and fire sometimes ravaged forests of turpentine pines. Insects occasionally destroyed millions of trees, as they did about 1847. Few new trees rose to replace those exhausted of their turpentine, principally because hogs and other animals ate the flavorful seeds or seedlings.[65] Although Sampson's long leaf

pines would continue to yield turpentine for years to come, their gradual destruction brought an end to an important source of income. Furthermore, emphasis on naval stores production in the pine belt ultimately retarded progressive agricultural techniques because nearly all the labor of the region was devoted to making turpentine instead of cultivating and improving the soil.[66]

Finally, the investment of large sums of money in slaves hurt the wealthier farmers and turpentine distillers. As the county with the eleventh largest number of slaves in 1860, Sampson stood to lose a very valuable asset by the end of the Civil War.

No devasting battles took place in Sampson County during the war, but the conflict nevertheless damaged the county's economic status. Eleven companies of men left their homes and farms to aid the Confederacy.[67] The cash value of farms dropped from $3,110,749 in 1860 to $513,191 in 1870--a change that placed the county among the bottom third of North Carolina's 90 counties in farm value. Groups of women, including the Lisburn Soldiers Aid Society, worked hard to provide clothing for war-worn soldiers.[68] As Union forces commanded by General William T. Sherman converged on Bentonville in March 1865, the northern section of Sampson County was overrun by Union soldiers. Some of them took food and destroyed property of families in the area. By the end of the conflict, the loss of slaves and soldiers, deterioration of farms, and other factors, had put an end to the prosperity Sampson County had experienced prior to the war.[69]

During most of the late nineteenth century, the county's dependence on agriculture as the primary source of income prevented significant economic growth. In other sections of the state, particularly the Piedmont, the construction of railroads and the gradual development of the tobacco, textile, and furniture industries led to the substantial urban growth and relative economic prosperity. At the same time, however, North Carolina's farmers suffered through a period of agricultural depression. Production of such staple crops as cotton and tobacco reached pre-war levels by the 1870s and 1880s, but overproduction, low crop prices, increasing costs of production, the rise of tenancy, and scarce currency caused widespread distress among farmers.[70] In Sampson County, improved transportation facilities and the naval stores and lumber industries partially alleviated these conditions but, in general, the people experienced hard times.

The Civil War had both immediate and long-range effects on the county's farm property and status. Some farm property quickly suffered from lack of maintenance. Early in 1867, H. Kirby requested the use of one of his brother's former slave houses for use by his miller because the mill's income did not justify a more expensive alternative: "I cant affort to build a house nor pay rent for one and besides your old negro house[s] are rotting down and I think you might let me have one[.]"[71] The cash value of farms dropped from

$3,110,749 in 1860 to $513,191 in 1870--a change that placed the county among the bottom third of North Carolina's 90 counties in farm value. During the same period, the number of improved acres fell from 118,636 to 83,662.[72] Although the number of improved acres was the highest in the state, the value of farm products was lower than that in many other counties.[73]

As the century progressed, Sampson County experienced a decline in the size of farms and a significant rise in farm tenancy. Generally, however, these trends were less pronounced in Sampson than elsewhere in North Carolina. Furthermore, the county's farmland consistently ranked among the most valuable in the state. By 1890, the average size of the county's 3,330 farms was 148 acres--19 acres larger than the state average. Of those farms, about two-thirds were operated by owners. Ten years later, the number of farms in Sampson had increased to 3,783, and the average size had decreased to 129 acres. The percentage of farmers who solely owned the land they tilled had dropped to 54.8. Cash and share tenants made up 34.4% of the farm population. In North Carolina in 1900, the average farm consisted of 101.3 acres. Cash and share tenants operated about 41% of the state's increasingly small farms. That year, only 15 counties contained farmland with a higher valuation that than in Sampson County.[74]

Farmers in Sampson County during the late nineteenth century produced among the state's most valuable livestock and crops of corn, sweat potatoes, peas, and rice. By the turn of the century, they also raised significant cotton and tobacco crops, though not as valuable as those produced in the state's important cotton- and tobacco-growing counties. In 1899, Sampson County produced 605,060 bushels of corn on 64,902 acres; 248,026 bushels of sweet potatoes on 2,745 acres; 48,697 bushels of peas on 4,877 acres; 8,862 bales of cotton on 20,054 acres; and 270,230 pounds of tobacco on 423 acres.[75]

The influence of two farm-related organizations reflects the importance of agriculture in the county. The General Assembly incorporated the Sampson County Agricultural Society in 1875.[76] A year earlier the Clinton Reporter had underscored the organization's significance for everyone in the county:

> . . . it is not the farmer, the manufacturer and the mechanic alone who are interested in its success. Our merchants and traders, in fact, all classes, will profit largely by its influence, and should aid in promoting its objects and increasing its efficiency.[77]

The society continued to sponsor annual fairs at which prominent agriculturists and politicians spoke. In 1891, Senator Matt Whitaker Ransom urged farmers to grow less cotton and more corn and oats.[78] The Farmers' Alliance, a national organization created in the 1880s to help solve social and economic problems of farmers, played an important role in Sampson County. The Caucasian, a paper edited in Clinton by Marion Butler (15), claimed in 1890 that the Alliance had helped local farmers live economically and stay out of debt, so that sales of

mortgaged farms had declined. The significance of the organization in Sampson is reflected also in Butler's service as president of the state Alliance from 1891 to 1894.[79]

Farmers and others continued to benefit from a variety of light manufacturing enterprises. Grist and flouring mills remained an important part of Sampson's waterways. In 1880, 16 mills, representing a capital investment of $29,800, produced flour and meal valued at $57,760.[80] The rise in production of cotton sitimulated the establishment of cotton gins. Fourteen gins processed cotton in 1870.[81]

Lumbermen and persons engaged in the naval stores industry gradually depleted the county's forests of long leaf pines. Nevertheless, Sampson's forests remained productive longer than those in most other counties. The North Carolina Land Company reported in 1869 that 6 saw mills produced $20,000 worth of lumber. The census of 1880 recorded 9 lumber and saw mills.[82] In 1893, the county's 9 mills produced 1,670,000 board feet of lumber and 400,000 shingles.[83] The naval stores industry remained a mainstay of the economy, particularly during the period before 1890. Some 60 establishments produced naval stores valued at $150,000 in 1869. In 1880, 17 tar and turpentine facilities hired 58 employees to manufacture products valued at $149,245.[84] In 1893, the county's 30 distilleries exported 44,000 barrels of rosin and 10,041 casks of turpentine--more than any other county, but less than in previous years. The bulk of these products was shipped by water to Wilmington, but a small amount reached markets by rail.[85]

Improved transportation facilities aided persons involved in these minor industries and stimulated the development of Clinton and small trade centers. Ultimately, however, they failed to reverse the trend that, by 1879, had dropped the rank in wealth of predominately agricultural Sampson to fortieth among the state's increasingly industrialized counties.[86]

Sampson's waterways emerged as increasingly important avenues of trade during the late nineteenth century. An editorial in the Clinton Reporter in 1874 criticized the high freight rates charged by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad which passed through Warsaw. Noting that Lisbon and Warsaw were about equidistant from Clinton, the paper urged merchants and flatboat owners to form a "combination" to assure low rates and adequate schedules of boats on the Black River and its tributaries.[87] Beginning in the early 1880s, and continuing until the early twentieth century, small steamboats plied these waters. Among them was the Delta, built by merchant J. D. Kerr, whose home was located at Delta Landing on Black River (14). One of the most successful steamers, A. J. Johnson, belonged to its namesake, a prominent farmer who lived at Clear Run. Johnson's financial success enabled him to build a two-story house about 1898 for his son, Marvin (30). The vernacular qualities of the mantels, wainscots, and beaded tongue-and-groove boarding inside the house reflect the remoteness of the area. The steamers had a positive effect. The

Weekly Caucasian reported in March 1888 that Clear Run was experiencing a "boom." Residents smiled over their prosperity when they heard the whistles of the Lisbon and the Delta. These and other steamboats first transported naval stores, then other commodities, until railroads made them unprofitable.[88]

Two railroads had a positive, if not dramatic, effect on Sampson County. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, in April 1887, completed a spur line from Warsaw to Clinton. The Clinton Aid Branch's two daily trains undoubtedly spurred growth in Clinton. The Wilmington Messenger reported in the fall of 1889 that the town had added about 40 new residences and 400 new residents within the past 2 years. Among the new homes were those of Mrs. Hardy E. Royal, C. F. Herring, and T. McMillan. In 1889, Sheriff John A. Oats, R. C. Holmes, and Frank Fennell were preparing to build new residences. The town also boasted a new veneer company, recently established mercantile firms, and new and renovated churches. Railroad Street, named for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was the site of a new hotel, the Railroad House, as well as the depot (38) and a variety of additional structures. Influenced in part by the railroad, the population of Clinton rose from 204 in 1870 to 839 in 1890.[89]

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway had a similar effect on the southern and western sections of the county. The railroad, which had been chartered by the General Assembly in 1879, constructed an Eastern Division between Wilmington and Fayetteville. Work on that branch was completed in Sampson County in 1889. The company correctly predicted in 1889 that

> The completion of this division of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway will therefore not only give an impetus to agriculture and the other elements of material prosperity, but it will render accessible a vast area of virgin timber land; and the sawyers of wood and the makers of lumber--the pioneers of new communities and increased population with every mile of railway extension everywhere--will plant their machinery on creek, valley and hillside, to secure the rich returns of the uncut forests, giving employment to hundreds, planting settlements, building villages, and infusing them new life and enterprise into all that section.[90]

The railroad did stimulate the growth of villages and a flourishing lumber industry. Communities of varying prosperity grew up around stations at Ivanhoe, Kerr, Tomahawk, Parkersburg, Garland, Roseboro, and Autryville. By August 1889, A. M. Butler had established a 20-horsepower steam saw mill at Roseboro, and was cutting 35,000 feet of lumber a week. The Caucasian anticipated the construction of new buildings and establishment of new businesses there.[91] Streets were cut and businesses and residences soon rose in Autryville, Parkersburg, and Tomahawk. Ivanhoe also felt the railroad's impact. J. W. Scott Robinson, a prominent businessman, built a residence about 1891 for the first railroad agent. In 1910 he constructed a large frame house (34) to replace his residence, which had burned the year before. About 1900

William Murphy Corbett built a two-story addition (20) to a house constructed perhaps fifty years earlier. A Baptist congregation formed Ivanhoe Baptist church in 1893 and constructed a frame church the same year (23). Like some residences built in rural Sampson County during the late nineteenth century, the church exhibits building styles popular elsewhere at an earlier date--in this case, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival. The railroad apparently caused more rapid development in Salemburg, north of Garland, which had grown up around Salemburg Academy during the late nineteenth century. Among the houses built in or near Salemburg during the 1890s were those of A. Frank Howard (28) and Jacob Howard.[92]

The economic vitality in Sampson County continued during much of the first quarter of the twentieth century. Those years also brought North Carolina unprecedented prosperity. The rapid development of the textile, tobacco, and furniture industries, most of which were located in the increasingly prosperous, urbanized Piedmont, was abetted by increased production of cotton, tobacco, and lumber. The state's farms decreased in size, but farmers still enjoyed a measure of good fortune.[93] Still dominated by agriculture and forest-related industries, Sampson's economic growth was not as pronounced as that of industrialized areas.

Despite a continual decrease in the size of the county's farms, valuable cash crops buoyed the economy. The average farm in Sampson remained larger than the statewide average, and tenancy continued to be less pronounced than it was elsewhere. Cotton became a major cash crop. Farmers produced 16,167 bales in 1900 and 35,326 bales in 1919.[94] Although tobacco was grown more extensively elsewhere in North Carolina, it gradually improved the income of Sampson's farmers. They produced 3,191,249 pounds in 1919 and 8,412,466 pounds in 1929.[95]

Education positively influenced farmers. Public school administrators, like Joseph Rhodes in 1855, realized the significance of proper agricultural training in an area dominated by farming. By the 1910s the schools placed considerable emphasis on farm life efficiency, improved agricultural techniques, and diversification. They sponsored numerous corn, tomato, pig, and poultry clubs, keeping in mind that "Agriculture is the greatest of all the sciences, and therefore should have a very prominent place in our public schools . . . . No people can rise higher in the scale of civilization than their agriculture."[96]

Cooperation and diversification also aided farmers. A farmers' union created prior to 1917 helped them buy supplies and sell crops more effectively.[97] Truck farming and other endeavors supplemented income from cash crops. Sampson emerged as a major producer of sweet corn, beans, peas, peppers, lettuce, cantaloupes, cucumbers, okra, turnips, Irish potatoes, cabbage, and such early berries as strawberies, dewberries, and huckleberries. Farmers placed increasing emphasis on the breeding of hogs and cattle.[98]

Timber continued to be an important source of revenue, but the supply dwindled considerably by the end of the 1920s. Loblolly pine supplanted long leaf pine as the most valuable timber. Increasingly the trees were cut into lumber in Sampson County instead of being shipped to Wilmington for cutting. In 1912 Sampson produced 66,917,000 board feet of lumber, more than any county except Craven, which produced 107,209,000 board feet.[99]

The county's general prosperity led to further development and construction activity, especially in Clinton and Roseboro, but some areas reflected little change. The population of Clinton increased from 1,101 in 1910 to 2,110 in 1920. Roseboro's population reached 749 in 1920.[100] Both towns acquired new businesses and industries. Clinton's most noteworthy commercial structure, the Powell Building (32), rose about 1902. In 1916 some of the county's many cotton gins and lumber mills were located in or near Clinton. That year Clinton also boasted two banks, seven lawyers, three dentists, seven grocers, two brick manufacturers, three department stores, and many other merchants and professionals. Roseboro by that time had attracted its share of lumber manufacturers and dealers, contractors, and general stores. Ten years later Denny Veneer Company and Hill Spinning Company located plants there.[101]

Some of the county's wealthier citizens built impressive residences that reflected modern styles. In Clinton, businessman Robert Herring in 1916 erected a large two-story house in the Classical Revival style (36). Two years later Hardy Royal, a prominent carpenter, constructed one of Clinton's most elaborate bungalows (37). New residences built in Roseboro during the first quarter of the century include the P. S. Howell house, constructed about 1900 (31): lumber merchant Troy Herring's magnificent Classical Revival-style mansion, which rose in 1912 (35); and the impressive bungalow built in 1924 for Dan E. Caison (40).[102] Yet, in 1928, the county's built environment showed considerable diversity, as government surveyors noted:

> The country homes range from small tenant houses to substantial modern buildings. In the southern part of the county many of the colonial houses remain. The barns on the better farms are amply large to store crops and shelter the work stock and machinery. On the tenant farms the barns are unusually small and insufficient.[103]

Economic developments during the following fifty years fostered some change in Sampson County. For several decades agriculture, particularly in increasingly valuable tobacco crops, continued to provide a livlihood for most of the county's residents. As late as 1946, Clinton was largely dependent on its thriving tobacco, livestock, and vegetable markets. During the 1950s and 1960s, however, manufacturing enterprises offered increasing numbers of Sampsonians an alternative to agricultural labor. Plants began to manufacture food products and awnings, furniture, tobacco oil curers, home heating units,

electronic components, garments, and parts for airplanes. Trade and government provided employment for additional workers until, by 1970, farms supported less than a third of the work force.[104]

Despite these changes, Sampson County today retains an emphatically rural character. The historic built environment, which consists of structures built throughout the long period in which agriculture and forest industries dominated the economy, underscores the continuity suggested by the bucolic landscape.

C. Historical Figures and Events related to the MRA:

1. Highland Scot migration - Among the earliest and most prominent settlers to come to the Sampson County area were the Highland Scots who came in great numbers to the Cape Fear River basin between the 1730s and the American Revolution; there were two major waves, from 1746 to 1750 and from 1773 to 1775. The earliest of these Scots came to lower Sampson by 1740, for in that year they organized the Black River Presbyterian Church (23); the present ediface dates from 1859. Descendents of these early settlers built some of the area's finest plantation houses, among them the Bannerman-Stringfield House, the James Kerr House (14), the Beatty-Corbett House (20), and the J. W. Scott Robinson Farm (34). (see #13)

2. Naval Stores production - The earliest settlers, out of necessity, were subsistance farmers. However, soon these same pioneers began to exploit the abundant pine trees for the production of naval stores--pitch, tar, and turpentine. Sampson County, especially the lower section, was a major early producer of this commodity, engaged in by many, and associated in a large degree with the Beatty-Corbett House (20) and the J. W. Scott Robinson Farm (34). The turpentine still at Clear Run (30), operated by Amos J. Johnson (see #6) was also a large and late operation, continuing until past 1900. While the earliest naval stores production was in the southern part of the county, the northern section also had significant producers. A major northern center of naval stores production was Rosin Hill. The Asher W. Bizzell House (5), built in 1820 as a stagecoach stop, was apparently the first structure in this crossroads, and the Jonas McPhail House and Annie McPhail Store (29) were important structures at the turn of the century when Rosin Hill was at its peak in naval stores production.

3. General Thomas Boykin (1785-1859) - He was one of the county's leading planters and citizens, building his large Federal house about 1810. Boykin was a captain in the War of 1812 and later a general in the militia. He served in the state house in 1821-1822 and 1827-1829, and in the state senate 1824-1826. His son, John Loftin Boykin (1812-1902), who inherited the house and farm, served in the state house in 1850-1851. The descendents of Byus Boykin (1747-1812), General Thomas Boykin's father, once owned much of the land between Clinton and Garland. A descendent lived in the Pugh-Boykin House (22) in Clinton.

4. Samuel Johnson (1787-1857) - A member of a pioneering Sampson County family and an uncle of Amos James Johnson (see #12), Samuel Johnson was a prominent planter and large landholder in the Ingold vicinity. He built his large Federal house (11) in 1840. His descendents were active in the building of Sampson County; a great-grandson, Jefferson Deems Johnson, Jr. (1900-1960), was a State Supreme Court Justice from 1950 until 1959.

5. Isaac B. Kelly (1791-?) - A native of Cumberland, Kelly lived in Kenansville and is attributed by local sources to be the builder of two of the county's finest Greek Revival plantation houses, the Dr. John B. Seavey House (13), 1841 (see #9), and the James Kerr House (14), 1844; two other area houses have burned. Kenansville tradition, however, maintains that it was Kelly's father-in-law, Thomas Shepard (1770-1851), who was the master builder, and not Kelly.

6. Alfred Johnson (1809-1873) - A native of Middletown, Connecticutt, Johnson came to Sampson County in the early 1830's, settling in Clinton and becoming one of the town's leading merchant's and citizens. His academic Greek Revival house directly influenced the architecture of Clinton, especially two neighbors who built similar houses, of which one, the Warren Johnson House (42), survives today at its original location. Johnson's mercantile business was taken over by his son, Amma F. Johnson (42) (1845-1921), whose large Clinton residence is the county's only academic Victorian house.

7. Thomas Lee (dates unknown) - Lee was the most prominent of the known builders in the Clinton vicinity during the middle of the 19th century. Three Clinton MR district residences are attributed to him: the 1829 Richard Clinton Holmes House (42); the Hobbs-Matthews-Small House (41); and the Pugh-Boykin House (22), the latter two built in the 1850s. He is also the attributed builder of the Rice Matthis Plantation, 1852, near Clinton, now in ruins. It is safe to surmise that he also must have built several of the other surviving Greek Revival houses in Clinton.

8. L. C. Graves (dates unknown) - Graves, a Philadelphia native, came to Clinton to become principal of the Clinton Female Academy, founded 1826, whose site is occupied by the College Street Elementary School (41). The Academy was important in the town's 19th century life, and the principal was one of Clinton's leaders. In 1906, when the Clinton Presbyterian congregation was in need of a new church, Grave's son built and gave the L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church (42) in his parents' memory.

9. Dr. John B. Seavey (1815-1821) - This prominent local physician, planter, and large landowner was a native of New Hampshire, coming to Sampson County in the late 1830s. He married into the locally-prominent Newkirk family and built his large residence in 1841 (13); the bridge near the house is known as Newkirk's Bridge. The attributed builder of the hosue was Isaac B. Kelly (see #5).

10. Dr. David Dickson Sloan (1821-1876) - Sloan was one of the leading citizens of the present Garland vicinity, then known as Sloan's Crossing due to the bridge over the South River. As the area's only doctor, he held a place of honor in

the community. Sloan built his Greek Revival plantation house (17) in 1849. His father, Dickson Sloan (1796-1864), the county's state representative from 1829 until 1839 and its state senator from 1840 until 1841, is buried in the family cemetery.

11. Colonel John Ashford (1837-1889) - A prominent area citizen and Civil War Officer, Ashford bought his Clinton residence in 1869 and completed it in its present form. Family members who continue to inhabit the house say that when Ashford was killed in a sawmill accident, the state legislature adjourned for the first time for a non-member. Two of his sons-in-law built adjacent houses on Ashford property, the Dr. Fleet Rose Cooper House (41), built in the 1880s (Cooper was the county's 1893 state senator), and the Henry L. Stewart House (41), 1926. The Stewart family continues today as one of Clinton's leading and longtime business families.

12. Amos James Johnson (1843-1914) - Johnson was a prominent planter and merchant in the Taylors Bridge section of the county before moving to the banks of the Black River about 1870 and founding the trading settlement of Clear Run (30). His extensive landholdings--much of it either inherited from his father, Amos Johnson, a brother to Samuel Johnson (see #4), or purchased from the area's prominent Herring family (nearby was the crossroads and post office of Herringville)--Johnson expanded to become a major planter, owner of a sizeable mercantile establishment, and operator of a cotton gin and large turpentine still and naval stores production (see #2). However, Johnson is most known as the captain of his riverboat, the A. J. Johnson, which was built at Clear Run in 1899, outfitted in Wilmington and operated on the Black River from 1900 until 1914 when she sank at her mooring at Clear Run soon after Johnson's death. The remains of the A. J. Johnson, the last regularly-scheduled steamer on the Black River, is visible at low water.

13. J. W. Scott Robinson (1848-1927) - A member of several of Ivanhoe's earliest and most prominent Higland Scot families (see #1), Robinson was the area's leading farmer, merchant, and citizen from the 1880s until his death. He was involved in many business pursuits: owner and manager of four farms in three counties, operator of a large naval stores industry (see 2), and owner of Delta Landing on the Black River. Delta Landing was an important steamboat stop, having a general store and post office, and was the home port for Captain John Daniel Kerr's steamboat, the Delta (see #14). When the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad built its line through the area in 1888-1889, it was Robinson who, according to his daughter, named the town Ivanhoe after Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name which he was currently reading. Robinson also served the county as its state representative in 1885 and its state senator in 1889.

14. Captain John Daniel Kerr (dates unknown) - A son of the builder and later owner of the James Kerr House (14), 1844 (see #5), Kerr was known as a riverboat captain, operating his steamer, the Delta (1886-1889), from Delta Landing on Black River. In April 1887, while in a rush to get back to Delta on schedule, the Delta blew its boiler at Patrick's Landing, killing two; this was the only riverboat explosion on the Black River.

15. Marion Butler (1863-1938) - One of the state's leading political figures at the turn of the century was born north of Salemburg in his father's traditional farmhouse which still stands. In Clinton, he was the editor of his newspaper, The Caucasian. He used his position as president of the Farmer's Alliance in 1891-1894 to advance farm-related ideas and increase popular support for public education. As a leader of the state's Populist-Republican party in the 1890s, Butler was decisively referred to by the Democrats as the "Sampson County Huckleberry." From 1896 to 1910, he served in the U. S. Senate where he sponsored the Rural Free Delivery Act, providing free mail service to the nation's farmers.

D. Areas of Significance with Specific Examples

Agriculture: Sampson County always has been a predominantly rural county, and remains as such to the present. From the earliest subsistence farming through the antebellum period and the turn of the century to the present, it has been farm production that Sampson County has depended upon for its growth and development. The basic architectural component of the Sampson landscape is, therefore, the farmstead, centered around the farmhouse. Because of the change in farm practices and the resulting abandonment of many traditional outbuildings, no major farm complex survives intact; however, several do retain their character and a number of significant outbuildings which give an indication of the farming heritage upon which the county was built.

1. Hollingsworth-Hines Farm, ca. 1780 to 1945 (1) - This farm has the county's most extensive collection of outbuildings, numbering over twenty-five. Included are two packhouses, two log smokehouses, a large barn/stable, a 19th century paling fence, three connected frame tobacco barns, and numerous sheds and cribs. The farmhouse is the county's only surviving two-story log structure, built in the late 1790s and incorporated into the present traditional house after the Civil War. The area around the house is sheltered with numerous large sycamores and oaks, while rows of cedars and catalpas adorn various fence lines. The family cemetery is also located on the property.

2. Owen Family House, ca. 1800, 1820, 1850 (3) - Located here with the three family houses on site is an extremely unusual Flemish bond brick potato house. Being in a county where surviving Flemish bond is rare and the use of bricks for outbuildings even more rare, this potato house is an amazing survivor of a limited number in the state.

3. Lewis Highsmith Farm, ca. 1840 (12) - The large, two-story, late Federal hall-and-parlor plan house with double-tier engaged porch is the seat of a small farmstead featuring the original kitchen (now removed), an excellent well-maintained full-dovetail log smokehouse, a log washhouse, the barn, the packhouse, and a notable clump of four tobacco barns--two of them being of square-notched logs.

4. Marcheston Killet Farm, ca. 1865 (24) - Surrounding the county's finest Victorian-embellished gable-front-porch house is one of the most complete and intact complement of frame outbuildings in Sampson County. The farmstead, shaded by substantial oak trees and a pecan orchard, overlooks the gently rolling landscape of fields and woods near Clinton.

5. Livingston Oates Farm, 1870s (25) - Located adjacent to the handsome late Greek Revival gable-front farmhouse are a sizeable complement of late 19th and early 20th century frame farm buildings. Behind the house is the excellent half-dovetail root cellar, a remarkably well-preserved small structure.

Architecture: More than any other physical remnant of the built environment, the residences of earlier times give an indication of the builder's lifestyle, his means and his sense of values. It is to these houses that late generations attach the most importance as an indication of their past.

1. Log Houses- The earliest of the county's surviving houses, the log houses were the dwellings of the county's pioneers, and indicate the high level of craftsmanship available in the early years.

A. Bannerman-Stringfield House, ca. 1800 - Although this weatherboarded one-and-a-half story house is considered by local tradition to have been built in the mid-18th century, close inspection indicates a later date. Quaker hall in plan, the interior was originally sheathed. One of the county's earliest log houses, it has been vacant for many years. The owners have objected to the nomination of this property.

B. Hollingsworth-Hines Farmhouse, ca. 1785-1800 (1) - The only surviving two-story log house, this was incorporated into the present representative frame farmhouse soon after the Civil War. The interior logs were never sheathed; the wallpaper applied at the turn of the century has been removed, revealing logs. It is the center of a very handsome farmstead.

C. Owen Family House, ca. 1800, ca. 1820, ca. 1850 (3) - The oldest of three family dwellings is a one-room, beaded weatherboarded, log house with round logs and round notching. Long used for storage, the interior has lost much of its sheathing.

2. Early Frame Houses - These small, simple dwellings, exhibiting early vernacular styles, were the houses of farmers as they evolved from the pioneer subsistence livestyle to the plantation economy that was to rule until the Civil War.

A. Jernigan Family House, ca. 1800, ca. 1840, ca. 1870 (2) - The middle, ca. 1800, portion of this house is one-and-a-half story early block with engaged front porch and shed rooms, exhibiting early Federal details; the two-story, ca. 1840, block is a soaring one-room plan with late Federal details.

B. Asher W. Bizzell House, ca. 1820 (5) - This unaltered coastal cottage frame residence has engaged porch and rear shed rooms flanking a formerly central porch. Excellent vernacular pilasters flank the two entrances to the sheathed interior.

3. Large Federal Style Plantations - The earliest of the antebellum plantation houses, these exhibit excellent exterior profiles and exuberant interior detailing, indicating the interest of the early planters in erecting stylish residences, giving them a variety of vernacular adaptions of academic forms.

A. General Thomas Boykin House, ca. 1810 (4) - This handsome two-and-a-half, hall-and-parlor plan frame house engages two tiers of shed rooms across the rear elevation; the front two-story porch has been lsot. The notable wide board, sheathed interior has a wainscot with delicate spiral beading.

B. Fleet Matthis Farmhouse, ca. 1830 (6) - The house has an unusual profile, with a double-tier engaged porch having enclosed end bays only on the second floor. Extremely exuberant detailing mark the pedimented east gable with its tripartite attic window.

C. Murphy-Lamb Farmhouse, ca. 1835 (8) - With engaged porch and shed rooms, this house is indicative of the archtypical form of the large Federal Plantation house. Very similar to the Samuel Johnson House (11), 1840, both have vigorously carved mantels and are hall and parlor in plan.

D. Marshall Kornegay House, ca. 1835 (9) - This large, two-story, hall-and-parlor plan house engages two tiers of shed rooms across the rear elevation. Exhibits beaded weatherboard and the only large example of a chimney with patterned brickwork.

E. Pope House, ca. 1846 (16) - The exuberance of the interior is unmatched in the county, especially the reeded and pierced mantels. The porch appears to be a post Civil War replacement.

4. Greek Revival Plantation Houses - The large showplaces built by the prospering planters and town merchants before the Civil War were an indication of the owner's wealth and position in the community.

A. Alfred Johnson House, early-mid 1830s, Clinton (42) - With plans apparently brought from his native Connecticutt, Johnson built this imposing temple style, side-hall plan residence in Clinton. Featuring notable peaked and battered surrounds with dog-ears, this was the first introduction of the Greek Revival style in the county, an inspiration for two similar adjacent houses.

B. James H. Lamb Farmhouse, ca. 1835 (10) - The earliest rural Greek Revival house, the side-hall plan dwelling has elements throughout the house that designate it as one of the most ambitious houses then built in the county. Retains a fine farm complex. The house was possibly influenced by the Alfred Johnson House.

C. Dr. Jeremiah B. Seavey House, ca. 1841 (13) - An imposing two-and-a-half story house with pedimented two-tier central porch, this house's construction is attributed to Isaac B. Kelly of Kenansville. The interior boasts superb detailing on the fluted surrounds, the marbleized mantel and the handsome stairs. The James Kerr House (14), 1844, also attributed to Kelly, is similar and has an unusually marbleized mantel.

D. L. C. Graves House (Offices for American Savings and Loan Association, 1845, Clinton (41) - This handsome, recently restored Clinton residence presents a large pedimented gable-front facade with a flush tympaneum; the porch is one of the finest in the county. Notable battered, peaked, and dog-ear surrounds.

E. Amma Chesnutt House, ca. 1847, Clinton (42) - Large house built on spacious lot; traditional center hall, four-room, two-story plan with excellent battered surrounds. Reserved Classical Revival porch and portico added in 1910.

F. Dr. David Dickson Sloan Farmhouse, 1849 (17) - This marvelous one-story rural cottage with a well-proportioned pedimented porch holds its own with the larger, more imposing Greek Revival plantations. Notable details include a simple decorative molded ceiling medallion and excellent battered surrounds. It retains a fair number of outbuildings on its shade site.

5. Greek Revival Churches - This imposing style indicated the church's central role in the affairs of the community.

A. Black River Presbyterian Church, 1859 (23) - The ultimate statement of the suitability of the austere Greek Revival style for the rural church is this elegant edifice with an imposing pedimented pillared portico. The restful, slave-galleried interior is charming in its simplicity and workmanship. Large cemetery with significant stones and grave fences.

6. Gable Front Porch Houses - A common local form prevalently used from 1850 to 1900 for middle-level residences with a variety of Greek Revival and Victorian details and embellishments.

A. Pigford House, ca. 1850 (19) - One of the earliest of this form and the only significant surviving house of any style in the county covered in board and batten; this picturesque dwelling is exemplary of the fine quality of workmanship and warmth of feeling possible with this form.

B. Owen Family Home, ca. 1850 (3) - The last of three surviving family dwellings on the site is also a small gable-front porch form, with bold porch details. The vigorously dentiled, peaked and dog-eared entrance surround is especially notable, as are the retarditaire Federal mantels.

C. Marcheston Killett Farmhouse, ca. 1865 (24) - Built in the manner of the large gable-front porch farmhouse, the Killett House illustrates this form's highest degree of Victorian embellishment with sawn scrolls, brackets, bracketed hoods, and vigorous interior detail. Includes earlier log house incorporated into the ell.

D. Livingston Oates Farmhouse, ca. 1840s (25) - The imposing pillared porch, with turned balusters and lattice frieze, is the form's finest statement of the Greek Revival idiom in the county. Peaked and dog-eared surrounds further enhance the dwelling's Greek Revival character. The farmstead retains a sizeable number of its complement of outbuildings.

7. Victorian - Houses exhibiting the wealth of sawn and millwork decorative elements available in the late 19th century.

A. Amma F. Johnson House, 1868, Clinton (42) - The county's only academic Victorian residence, this handsome two-story, center and transverse hall plan house features an elaborate porch. Family tradition says that the interior finishing was done by a New York decorator. The staircase and front Palladian window are notable.

B. Lovett Lee House, ca. 1880 (27) - The intricate, lace-like porch of sawn ornamentation added to this traditional, two-story rural farmhouse is similar in character to that on the John E. Wilson House, ca. 1878. Interior detail is representative of the period. The Lee House has recently been restored.

C. Jere Pearsall and Johnson-Caison House, both ca. 1885, Clinton (42) - These adjacent, small frame cottages in Clinton display an immense variety of sawn and turned ornamentation - balusters, brackets, scrolls, bargeboards, gable finials, woodshingles, and interior molded surrounds. Both are charming examples of the late-19th century use of applied decorative elements.

D. Jonas McPhail House, late 19th century (29) - This elaborately ornamental, traditional farmhouse well illustrates that Victorian ornateness was not limited to the larger residences. The one-story, frame dwelling boasts of as rich an exterior and interior treatment as any in the county.

8. Vigorous Victorian Interiors - Notable examples of the exuberant application of late-19th century molded sheathing.

A. Marvin Johnson House - Clear Run, ca. 1898 (30) - The interior front rooms and center hall of this large, traditional, two-story dwelling is richly covered with beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing laid in decorative patterns on walls and ceilings. The staircase and mantels added to the sophisticated vernacular treatment.

B. Howell-Butler House, ca. 1900 (31) - The most stunning interior in the county, the walls and ceilings of this two-story, center-hall, double-pile frame house show an astonishing variety in its sheathing patterns. Molded panel strips and numerous circular wooden medallions at the frieze and cornice heighten the interior's exceptional character.

9. Gothic Revival Churches - Early 20th century.

A. Ivanhoe Baptist Church, 1893 or 1895 (23) - This pleasant church is a combination of vernacular Gothic arches onto the traditional gable-front form of the Greek Revival. Small cemetery in rear.

B. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1902, Clinton (42) - The most elaborate and picturesque of the county's church buildings, the elaborate woodshingled gable imparts a delightful element to this handsome brick edifice with traditional arched windows and an excellent bell tower. The scissors-truss interior is elegantly furnished with notable heart pine pews.

C. L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church, 1908, Clinton (42) - The handsome yellow brick edifice is a superb example of the austere, reserved character of this most popular of church styles. Tiny triangular eyebrow dormers add illumination to the handsome exposed scissor-truss ceiling.

10. Early 20th Century Commercial Buildings -

A. Powell-Bethune Building, 1902, Clinton (32) - The embossed metal facade on this two-story brick structure presents an elaborate pattern of engaged columns, arch, and garland friezes. Although altered on the ground level, the building is an unusual example of the turn-of-the-century commercial structures among the very plain and traditional buildings of Clinton and Sampson County.

11. Classical Revival - The imposing monumental residences built to illustrate the owner's wealth and social position in the first decades of the 20th century.

A. Troy Herring House, 1912 (35) - This typically-monumental Roseboro residence presents an imposing two-story portico with traditional wrap-around porches. Built for a prominent timber dealer, the elegant interior's treatment is noted for the inlaid floor and handsome mantels and staircase. A first cousin, Robert Herring (36), built a similar though not as ornate house in Clinton.

B. Holmes Family House, 1856, 1912, Clinton (42) - Dr. Frank Holmes remodeled his father's Greek Revival house into its present imposing Classical Revival form. The monumental pedimented portico, porches, and segmentally-arched lintels are excellent features of this prime example of the Classical Revival style.

C. Beatty-Corbett House, ca. 1850, ca. 1900 (20) - Although the first part (Beatty) of this immense house was built about 1850, about 1900 the large, imposing Classical Revival block was added north of the Greek Revival section, making this the largest house in the county. The house's two-story pillared portico overlooks the adjacent Black River, affording a commanding view of the scenic waterway. The handsome house, with its unsurpassed location among the moss-hung trees, is one of the most striking in the area.

12. Colonial Revival - The many large and small dwellings of the early 1900s built by the middle-class citizens, in styles derived from the American colonial period.

A. J. W. Scott Robinson House, 1910 (34) - A large and sophisticated example of the style, with notable interior woodwork and doors. This is the center of a large plantation in the southern part of the county.

B. L. C. Graves Presbyterian Church Manse, 1922, Clinton (42) - Built by the congregation and still in use as their manse, this is a well-preserved example of the square, boxy, two-story, hipped-roof residence so commonly built for the middle class.

C. Henry T. Lowe House, ca. 1927, Clinton (42) - This charming, brick, one-and-a-half story dwelling is a well-maintained version of the many small Colonial Revival houses built in Clinton and Roseboro during the 1920s and 1930s. There are several excellent examples in the Clinton historic districts.

13. Bungalow - A style adapted from Hindu house types that was particularly popular with Clinton and Roseboro's merchants and businessmen in the 1910s and 1920s.

A. Royal-Crumpler-Parker House, 1918, Clinton (37) - Exhibiting the traditional sweeping-gable profile and prominent squatty porch pillars, this house illustrates many characteristics of the style which combine to form a most striking and exemplary form of the style.

B. Carroll-Morris House, 1920, Clinton (41) - This charming gabled dwelling with its engaged porch and central dormer is completely woodshingled, indicative of the wide variety and form of the style in rural and small town North Carolina.

C. Dan E. Caison House, 1924, Roseboro (40) - With a somewhat California-type appearance, this two-story Bungalow, with its sweeping gables and wrap-around porch with porte cochere, typifies the style's popularity, versatility, and vitality in the early 20th century.

D. Turlington Rental House, 1929, Clinton (42) - A charming little example of the adaptiveness of the style, this rental house is entirely woodshingled and has multipane windows. A particularly neat and comfortable dwelling.

14. 20th Century Tudor Revival - A picturesque adaption of romantic English forms, derived as a reaction to the classicism of the Colonial and Classical Revivals.

A. Gabe Barbrey House, 1932, Clinton (42) - This sturdy brick residence exemplifies the visual solidness of the style, with its stone accents and steep and varied gabled roof lines. One of the area's prime smaller examples of the style.

B. F. L. Turlington House, 1937, Clinton (42) - The fluidity of its lines and the variety of its textures combine to make this lovely house an exceptionally picturesque example of the style. Built for a prominent and wealthy lumberman, the interior woodwork is the finest available. Superbly sheltered by magnificent oaks.

Commerce: Examples of mercantile trade which supplied the county's residents with goods and a local market.

1. Clear Run, 1870 to mid-20th century (30) - Located on the picturesque banks of the Black River is the former trading community of Clear Run. Utilizing the river as a means of transportation, Amos J. Johnson developed and ran his extensive naval stores, mercantile, furniture, cotton gin, and riverboating businesses here. As the most complete and important of the small trading centers in the county, Clear Run retains the two stores, the cotton gin, a sunken steamboat, several Johnson family houses, and a number of agricultural outbuildings.

2. Jonas McPhail House and Annie McPhail Store, 1890s (29) - The Annie McPhail Store, a large two-story structure in the crossroads of Rosin, is indicative of the types of general merchandise stores that once were common throughout the rural areas. As the county's only intact surviving store, the store is important in the understanding of rural mercantile practices.

3. Powell-Bethune Building, 1902 (32) - The largest and most ornate of the county's turn-of-the-century commercial buildings, this store represents the finest commercial architectural development in Clinton.

Education: Educational opportunities in 19th-century Sampson County were limited to a few private academies which the more well-to-do children could attend.

1. Dell School Complex, 1920 to 1923 (43) - This private, Baptist-affiliated secondary school achieved prominence in the adjacent counties. Among its pupils came a number of ministers, physicians, and missionaries. A former principal was Rosser H. Taylor, later the head of the Department of English at Northwestern University. Included in the complex are the former school building, built in 1908, the ca. 1903 principal's house, the 1904 Girl's Dormitory, and several other smaller dwellings built to house students.

2. College Street Elementary School, 1911 (41) - This structure, originally built to serve as Clinton's high school, replaced a frame structure that was the former Clinton Female Academy, from which the College Street school evolved. The Acedemy, started in 1826, continued as a private school until about 1900. It was very well respected for the educational opportunities afforded the daughters of the leading families from a wide area. The College Street District in Clinton centers on this academy.

Industry: Industrial development, especially grist and sawmills, were important for the growth of a region. The naval stores industry was important early for Sampson County, being the first major cash crop. Later in the 19th and 20th centuries, brick making was a sizeable industry in the Roseboro area.

1. Clear Run, 1870 to early 20th century (30) - The trading center of Amos J. Johnson on the Black River retains the county's only intact cotton gin, of which there once were several. Also are remnants of the area's once important naval stores industry, including several barrels of pitch from the early 20th century and the known location of several former tar kilns.

Religion: The several churches included are indicative of the important roles played by the churches in the religious and social lives of the communities. This was especially true in the rural churches.

1. Black River Presbyterian Church (23) - Organized in 1740 by the area's earliest Highland Scot settlers, this congregation was an important part in the lives-- religious and social-- of the area's staunch Presbyterian pioneers. It's cemetery is the burial ground of many of the area's earliest leaders and contains numerous artistically and historically significant gravestones and two cemetery fences.

2. Ivanhoe Baptist Church (23) - Organized and built in 1893 or 1895, this congregation was the first formal organization of the area's Baptists. Included with the Black River Presbyterian Church as a rural church clump.

3. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Clinton (42) Organized in 1854, the present structure dates from 1902. This was the only church for the county's Episcopalians of predominantly English ancestory.

4. L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church, Clinton (42) - The Clinton congregation organized in 1831 to provide the area's Presbyterians with a nearby place of worship.

Science/Medicine: Many physicians lived and practiced in Sampson County, and several of their residences are included in the nomination. The position of the physician was an important role in the rural areas, primarily as a healer, but also, he usually being the most educated person in the community; a person of valued council and authority.

1. Dr. James O. Matthews Office, ca. 1900 (32) - A classically inspired two-room building with exceptional vernacular Roman Doric octagonal columns, this charming office is the finest and best-preserved of the three rural offices in the county. Matthews, who lived next door in the since-burned family home, was one of the communit 's most prominent physicians.

Transportation: One of the most pressing problems facing the early settlers was that of transportation, both for themselves and for products to market. Fortunately, the county is blessed with an adequate system of rivers and streams in the southern section which afforded ready access to its inhabitants. Overland travel was more important and necessary in the northern areas where these rivers did not reach.

1. Asher W. Bizzell House, ca. 1820 (5) - This house served for a time as a stop and tavern for the Tarboro-to-Fayetteville stagecoach road, one of the earliest east-west roads to traverse the county's northern section.

2. Former Riverboat Landings along the Black River, 1870 to 1914 - The county's early settlers depended on waterways for most of their travel until the late 19th century. None were more dependent than the large planters and naval stores manufactures whose plantations were adjacent to the Black River. All of them had their private landings; among the most important were for the Beatty-Corbett House (Beatty's Landing); J. W. Scott Robinson Farm (Delta Landing); James Kerr Farm (Jackie Landing); and Clear Run. The remaining sites include only the river turnings and the landing locations; no visible piers remain. Archaeological remains are not known.

3. Clear Run, 1870 to 1914 (30) - As the farthest upstream landing on the Black River, Clear Run was especially important to the farmers of Clear Run, Garland, and Delway vicinities as a method of transportation. Here owner Amos J. Johnson skippered his steamship A. J. Johnson from 1900 until 1914 when in sank in a violent storm. Its hull is still visible during low water. The only other steamer to operate on the Black River was the Delta, owned and skippered by J. D. Kerr whose father built the James Kerr House.

4. Clinton Depot, between 1915 and 1926 (38) - This small brick depot is representative of the many depots built throughout the rural area during the expansion of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. The railroad was late in coming to Clinton (1886) and this is represented by the courthouse's central location with the depot on a side street away from the courthouse square.

E. Archaeological Properties

An archaeological survey was not a component of the Sampson County Multiple Resource Area nomination. There are approximately 150 recorded sites in Sampson County, consisting mainly of surface finds of projectile points. The county was traditionally a hunting area and a number of tribes of two main linguistic groups, the Algonkian and the Iroquoian, have been recorded in contact, colonial and post-colonial accounts and documents. There is the potential for significant sites in the county. An archaeological survey could provide a large body of material related to prehistoric and historic Indian cultures, as well as post-contact cultures.

F. Local Preservation/Restoration Activities

The recent preservation and/or restoration movement which has been growing in the state and country has begun to grow in Sampson County. The 1979 architectural survey of the county by Thomas Butchko began to raise awareness for the architectural heritage of the county. A number of projects have been done in the past six years to renovate or restore properties in the county, particularly in the town of Clinton where the Clinton Depot (1915-1926) and the Powell and Bethune buildings (1902) have undergone sensitive renovations. The trend toward moving buildings has not yet reached the county, and an attempt has been made to convince people that the siting is as important a component of a building as its architectural features. The primary problem facing the historic architectural fabric of Sampson County is rural decay. The architecture of Sampson is predominantly rural in nature, and sites are often abandoned. It is hoped that the recognition provided by this nomination will raise awareness in the county of the unique heritage it has, and that a local preservation effort will preserve a number of valuable sites.

G.

The sites in Sampson County chosen for inclusion in the Multiple Resource Area nomination were selected as representative of the types of architecture in the county. An effort was made to select a range of structures which represent a chronological spectrum of the types of buildings being built in the county. A number of structures threatened with destruction, principally through neglect, were included. Individually, each structure chosen for inclusion is individually eligible for listing in the National Register. The districts chosen are also eligible for listing and, as a whole, the nominations provide an accurate portrayal of the trends of architecture in the county. In particular, the retarditaire nature and the long-term popularity of several styles are illustrated. The county architecture is conservative in nature, and the Greek Revival style lasted well past the Civil War into the late 19th century.

G (continued)

Sampson County is the home of a particular porch type - an over-sized facade gable - which developed in the late 1840s and continued into the early 20th century. The three districts chosen represent a range of architectural and social development within the county. Two residential districts in Clinton chronical the development of the town from about 1826 to the turn of the 20th century and show the range of architectural development over nearly a century. The Dell School district is a small, relatively intact, early 20th century educational community. A selection of sites which document the development of this stylistic element are included. In the future, more sites will be added to the Sampson County Multiple Resource nomination which further illustrate the architectural development within the county.

H. Exemptions:

A number of churches, particularly Black Creek Presbyterian Church, Ivanhoe Baptist Church, and White Plains Presbyterian Church and their attendant cemeteries are included in the nomination. Although churches are generally exempt from listing in the National Register of Historic Places, these three churches and their cemeteries are distinctive examples of religious architecture in the county, and served as social centers as well as religious centers in the predominantly rural county. These sites are being nominated as intact examples of religious architecture within the county.

I. Local & State Agency Involvement

During the inventory and the subsequent nomination process, the Sampson County Community Development Department has been most helpful. A number of local sources were extremely valuable in providing information, both for the survey and for the nominations. Over 600 sites were recorded during the inventory process.

The sites recorded within Sampson County were entered in the Cultural Resources Evaluation Program computer data files. CREP will allow a full range of data management capabilities, including sorting, selecting, reporting, analyzing, and, eventually, graphis mapping of these resources so they can be easily considered in the statewide cultural resources planning processes, including environmental review.

The information gathered in the county survey has been published in An Inventory of Historic Architecture Sampson County North Carolina. This was published, in part, with funds provided by a grant from the Heritage Conservtion and Recreation Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, through the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History.

[1]Oscar M. Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, North Carolina (Newton Grove, NC: Sampson County Historical Society, 1983), 10, hereinafter cited as Bizzel, Heritage of Sampson County; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Soil Survey, Sampson County, North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1928), 57, hereinafter cited as Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Soil Survey, Sampson County.

[2]Descriptions of these and other aspects of the county can be found at the bottom of pages of the mortality schedules of the 1850 and 1860 censuses. See Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Sampson County, North Carolina, Mortality Schedule, 2, manuscript copy in Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Eighth Census, 1860, with appropriate schedule and page number. Hereinafter, this repository will be cited as Archives, DAH.

[3]Eighth Census, 1860, Mortality Schedule, 3.

[4]Wilson Angley, "An Historical Overview of the Black River in Southeastern North Carolina" (unpublished research report, Research Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1983), 1-4, hereinafter cited as Angley, "Overview of the Black River."

[5]Angley, "Overview of the Black River," 6-8.

[6]John Collett, A Compleat Map of North-Carolina from an Actual Survey (London: S. Hooper, 1770), reprint in Archives, DAH. Sampson, a native of Ireland, served as a councillor to Governor Arthur Dobbs and as an early mayor of Wilmington. He moved to Duplin County (now Sampson) after 1760, and later fought with distinction during the Revolution. Sampson County was named for him in 1784, the year he died. Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 13; John Hill Wheeler, Historical Sketches of North Carolina from 1584 to 1851 (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 2 vols. in 1, 1964), 47.

[7]Names of the Coharie creeks varied at different times. David Leroy Corbitt, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943 (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, third printing, 1975), 90; Walter Clark (ed.), The State Records of North Carolina (Winston and Goldsboro: State of North Carolina, 16 volumes, numbered XI-XXVI, 1895-1906), XXIV, 642-644, hereinafter cited as Clark, State Records.

[8]Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 8; Clark, State Records, XVIII, 28. Clinton (1721-1796), a native of Ireland, represented Duplin County at the Provincial Congress held at Hillsborough in 1775. He served as a captain of Duplin militia, who helped defend Wilmington against the British during the Revolution. A representative of Duplin County in the General Assembly for several terms prior to its division in 1784, he subsequently represented Sampson County in the Senate. Sampson Court House was later named Clinton in his honor. William S. Powell (ed.), Dictionary of North Carolina Biography (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press [projected multivolume series], 1979-), I, 388.

[9]Bizzell, Heritage of Samspon County, 14-15; Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, third edition, 1973), 121-122, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina.

[10]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 121-122; A. R. Newsom, "Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810-1811," North Carolina Historical Review, V (October, 1928), 440-441, hereinafter cited as Newsome, "Twelve North Carolina Counties." William Dickson, the author of the article, generalized about conditions in both Duplin and Sampson counties, although his sketch was titled "Duplin County."

[11]Newsome, "Twelve North Carolina Counties," 440-441; Jona. Price and John Strother, First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina (Philadelphia: W. Harrison, 1808), reprint in Archives, DAH.

[12] Laws of North Carolina, 1816, c. 26; Minutes of the Sampson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November 1817 term, entry for November 19, 1817, Archives, DAH. The assembly appointed Richard Clinton, Richard Herring, David Dodd, William Vann, and Curtis Ivey as commissioners to establish Lisburn. They were to purchase from Jesse Peacock up to 100 acres of land near the confluence of Coharie River and Six Runs Creek and lay off and sell lots of one-half acre each. Lisburn may have drawn trade from farmers who utilized rafts and pole boats to transport their goods along the Coharie River and its tributaries. Clark, State Records, XXIV, 776; Angley, "Overview of the Black River," 13-14.

[13]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 122-123.

[14]Newsome, "Twelve North Carolina Counties," 440.

[15]Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 14; Tom Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Sampson County, North Carolina (Clinton: City of Clinton, n.d.), 57, hereinafter cited as Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture.

[16]Gabriel Holmes, Jr., served as governor between 1821 and 1824. Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 14, 205; Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 710.

[17]Boykin (1785-1859), a native of Virginia, served as a captain during the War of 1812 and later as a general in the North Carolina Militia. He represented Sampson County in the General Assembly during the 1820s. Dorothy Williams Potter, 1820 North Carolina Manufacturing or Occupation Schedules for Lenoir, Sampson, & Wilkes. Supplementing the National Archives' N. C. Manufactures Census of 1820 (Tullahoma, Tenn.: DWP Publications, 1977), 7, hereinafter cited as Potter, 1820 North Carolina Occupation Schedules; Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 60.

[18]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 314-318. In 1815, for example, the state had only one small cotton mill, three paper mills, and twenty-three iron works. More common were corn and flour mills and whiskey and turpentine distilleries.

[19]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 315, 317; A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America, for the year 1810; Digested and Prepared by Tench Coxe, Esquire, of Philadelphia (Philadelphia: A. Cornman, Jr., 1814), 130, hereinafter cited as Statement of Arts and Manufactures, 1810: Potter, 1820 North Carolina Occupation Schedules, 7-10. The 1820 census refers to "cotton machines." The census taker probably meant cotton gins, but it is likely that large wooden screw presses used for baling the cotton lint accompanied some, if not all, of the gins. Jerry Cross, "The Wooden Screw Press" (unpublished research report, Research Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, n.d.).

[20]Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 12; Richard Herring Account Book, 1783-1833, entries for 1807, 1808, Mf P. 160, Archives, DAH.

[21]Potter, 1820 North Carolina Occupation Schedules, 7-10.

[22]Potter, 1820 North Carolina Occupation Schedules, 7-10. Nicholas probably

made sleds for hauling various commodities. A modest naval stores industry may have been begun in Sampson County prior to 1820. The production of tar, pitch, and turpentine had been an important industry in the southeastern part of the state since the eighteenth century. However, the censuses of 1810 and 1820 did not record naval stores operations in the county, and a description of the county in 1850 indicated that "The Turpentine and Timber Busines of this County has been followed about 30 or 35 years . . . ." It should be noted, however, that Franklin Township in the extreme southern part of the county, later the county's principal producer of naval stores, was a part of New Hanover County until 1872. W. W. Ashe, The Forests, Forest Lands, and Forest Products of Eastern North Carolina. North Carolina Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 5 (Raleigh: Josephus Daniels, 1894), hereinafter cited as Ashe, Forests, Forest Lands; Statement of Arts and Manufactures, 1810, 130; Potter, 1820 North Carolina Occupation Schedules, 7-10; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Sampson County, North Carolina, Mortality Schedule, 599, manuscript copy, Archives, DAH, hereinafter cites as Seventh Census, 1850, with appropriate schedule and pagenumber; Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 6-7.

[23]Francis A. Walker, A Compendium of the Ninth Census (June 1, 1870,) Compiled Pursuant to a Concurrent Resolution of Congress, and Under the Direction of the Secretary of the Interior (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1782), 78-79, hereinafter cited as Walker, Compendium of the Ninth Census; Laws of North Carolina, 1818, c. 90; Minutes of the Sampson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November, 1817, term, entry for November 18, 1817; February, 1819, term, entry for February 16, 1819, Archives, DAH.

[24]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 326-402.

[25]Walker, Compendium of the Ninth Census, 78-79; Seventh Census, 1850, Population Schedule; Joseph Carlyle Sitterson, "Economic Sectionalism in Antebellum North Carolina," North Carolina Historical Review, XVI (April, 1939), 135, hereinafter cited as Sitterson, "Economic Sectionalism."

[26]Unlike lower parts of the South before the Civil War, North Carolina never developed a plantation economy. Most white inhabitants of eastern North Carolina were not slaveholders, but rather small farmers who raised corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco. Nevertheless, the East was the wealthiest section of the state prior to the war. Sitterson, "Economic Sectionalism," 137-138.

[27]J. D. B. DeBow, Statistical View of the United States . . . Being a Compendium of the Seventh Census (Washington: Beverly Tucker, 1854), 319, hereinafter cited as DeBow, Statistical View of the Seventh Census; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Agriculture of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the

Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), 104, 108, hereinafter cited as Kennedy, Agriculture of the United States in 1860.

[28]Kennedy, Agriculture of the United States in 1860, 210; Eighth Census, 1860, Agriculture Schedule.

[29]Seventh Census, 1850, Agriculture Schedule, 469.

[30]DeBow, Statistical View of the Seventh Census, 288, 320-321; Kennedy, Agriculture of the United States in 1860, 109; Seventh Census, 1850, Agriculture Schedule.

[31]Kennedy, Agriculture of the United States in 1860, 105, 108-109; William B. Meares to James Alves, October 30, 1837; August 12, December 1, 1838, Langdon-Young-Meares Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

[32]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 393-394.

[33] Arator, I (January, 1856), 308. This publication stated that the fair took place on December 6-8, 1855.

[34]Joseph T. Rhodes, An Address Delivered Before the Sampson County Agricultural Society, at Its First Annual Fair, Held in Clinton, N.C., November, 1855 (Clinton: Clinton Independent, 1856), 14, hereinafter cited as Rhodes, Address. Rhodes was a wealthy farmer from Duplin County. In 1850 his real estate was valued at $5,000. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Duplin County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 92, microfilm of National Archives Manuscript Copy, Archives, DAH.

[35]Rhodes, Address, 11.

[36]Rhodes, Address, 14.

[37]John L. Clifton, a Baptist minister who resided at Piney Grove in Sampson County and at Faison in Duplin County, managed the estates of many residents of

Sampson and Duplin counties. He drafted numerous agreements specifying the conditions under which the slaves belonging to an estate were to be rented. See, for example, "The condition of the hireing of the Negroes belonging to the minor Heirs of Joseph Strickland dec.," January 1, 1845, Letters and Legal Papers, John L. Clifton Papers, Manuscript Department, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, hereinafter cited as John L. Clifton Papers.

38 Promissory note of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company to Thomas M. Lee, [1864], Railroad Records, 1869, 1870, 1889, Sampson County Railroad Records, 1869-1906, C.R. 087.925.1, Archives, DAH.

39Kennedy, Agriculture in the United States in 1860, 235-236; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Population of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), 359; Statistics of the United States, (Including Mortality, Property, &c.,) in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns and Being the Final Exhibit of the Eighth Census (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1866), 309, hereinafter cited as Statistics of the United States, 1860.

40Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 50-52, 55, 69; Seventh Census, 1850, Agriculture Schedule, 457-458, 463-464, 483-484; Seventh Census, 1850, Slave Schedule, 4-5, 31-32; Eighth Census, 1860, Agriculture Schedule, 29; Eighth Census, 1860, Slave Schedule, 48.

41 Eighth Census, 1860, Manufacturing Schedule.

42Edmund Ruffin, Agricultural, Geological, and Descriptive Sketches of Lower North Carolina, and the Similar Adjacent Lands (Raleigh; Institution for the Deaf & Dumb & the Blind, 1861), 256, hereinafter cited as Ruffin, Descriptive Sketches.

43 In 1850 a census taker noted that "The Turpentine and Timber Business of this county has been followed about 30 or 35 yrs. untill the Business is very much depreciating [.]" Seventh Census, 1850, Mortality Schedule, Southern Division, 559.

44 Seventh Census, 1850, Manufacturing Schedule; Eighth Census, 1860, Manufacturing Schedule.

45Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 97; Ashe, Forests, Forest Lands, 73-74.

46 As has already been noted, the census of 1820 did not mention naval stores. A census taker, cited in footnote 43, set the date production began at 30 or 35 years prior to 1850.

47Frederick Law Olmsted, A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, With Remarks on Their Economy (New York: Dix and Edwards, 1856), 338-348, hereinafter cited as Olmsted, Journey in the Seaboard Slave States; John Macleod, "The Tar and Turpentine Business of North Carolina," Monthly Journal of Agriculture, n.s.II (July, 1846), 13-19, hereinafter cited as Macleod, "Tar and Turpentine Business." Olmstead's account was based on a visit to the Fayetteville area. Macleod lived in Johnston County.

48J. W. Stevens to William Kirby, June 5, 1852, Wiliam Kirby Letters and Papers, Manuscript Department, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, N.C.

49Olmsted, Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, 338; Macleod, "Tar and Turpentine Business," 16.

50Olmsted, Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, 343, 348-350; Seventh Census, 1850, Mortality Schedule, 602.

51Olmsted, Journey in the Seaboard Slaves States, 350.

52Over eighty coopers lived in Sampson County in 1850. Seventh Census, 1850, Population Schedule.

53Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 17; Eighth Census, 1860, Manufacturing Schedule, Southern Division, 2.

54Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 368; Charles H. Bowman, Jr., "Archibald Monk: Public Servant of Sampson County," North Carolina Historical Review, XLVII (October 1970), 341, 356-357, hereinafter cited as Bowman, Archibald Monk."

55Bowman, "Archibald Monk," 357. Monk stated, however, that the county still lacked a sufficient number of competent teachers.

[56]"Conditions for Building School House No. 4," August 4, 1842, Letters and Legal Papers, 1840-1843, John L. Clifton Papers.

[57]Archibald Monk to Calvin H. Wiley, March 2, 1853, Private Collections, Calvin H. Wiley Papers, PC 28.2 Archives, DAH. Census takers learned in 1850 that 1,474 of the county's 8,423 white inhabitants were illiterate. DeBow, Statistical View of the Seventh Census, 317; Walker, Compendium of the Ninth Census, 78-79.

[58] Clinton Independent, September 24, 1856; February 2, 1858; Rhodes, Address, 14; Bowman, "Archibald Monk," 363-364.

[59] Laws of North Carolina, 182, c. 87; Laws of North Carolina, 1828-1829, c. 130.

[60] The North Carolinian (Fayetteville), March 30, 1839, hereinafter cited as North Carolinian.

[61] North Carolinian, November 10, 1849, quoted Cora Bass, The Sampson County Yearbook, 1956-1957 (Clinton: Bass Publishing Company, 1957), 122-123, hereinafter cited as Bass, Sampson County Yearbook, 1956-1957.

[62] Clinton Independent, September 24, 1856; February 2, 1858. The Independent ceased publication in 1858. Despite Clinton's development, it remained a small village. In 1870, the population was only 204. Walker, Compendium of the Ninth Census, 285.

[63]Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 45, 53; Statistics of the United States, 1860, 438-440.

[64]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 316, 362-366, 382, 391, 401; Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 138, 148-149. The closest railroad to Clinton, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, passed through Warsaw in Duplin County.

[65]Seventh Census, 1850, Mortality Schedule, Southern Division, 559; Olmsted, Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, 341, 346; MacLeod, "Tar and Turpentine Business," 13; Ruffin, Descriptive Sketches, 254-255.

[66]Ruffin, Descriptive Sketches, 255.

[67]Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 215.

[68]B. F. Marable to Miss Beattie, July 26, 1862, G. H. Beatty Letters,

Manuscript Department, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham.

[69]Bowman, "Archibald Monk," 368; Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 251; Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 477-478.

[70]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 505-517, 520-526.

[71]H. Kirby to Dear Broth (William Kirby), January 7, 1867, William Kirby Letters and Papers, Manuscript Department, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham.

[72]Kennedy, Agriculture in the United States in 1860, 108; Walker, Compendium of the Ninth Census, 768-769.

[73]Walker, Compendium of the Ninth Census, 766-768.

[74]U. S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Report on the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), 168, 170, hereinafter cited as Census Office, Statistics in Agriculture, 1890; U. S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900. Agriculture. Part II. Crops and Irrigation (Washington: U. S. Census Office, Census Reports Vol. VI, 1902), 109, 111, 290-291, hereinafter cited as Census Office, Twelfth Census, Agriculture. The census of 1900 reveals that blacks operated 977 of Sampson County's 3,783 farms. More than half of these farmers were cash or share tenants.

[75]For an indication of livestock and crop production in Sampson County during the late nineteenth century, see U. S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Report on Cotton Production in the United States (Washington: Government Printing Office, 2 volumes, 184), II, 46-47; Census Office, Statistics of Agriculture, 1890, 378-379, 445; Census Office, Twelfth Census, Agriculture, 177, 291, 384, 433, 566.

[76] Private Laws of North Carolina, 1874-1875, c. 133.

[77] Clinton Reporter, January 8, 1874.

[78]C. B. Denson to My Darling Wife, December 6, 1879, Private Collections, Claude B. Denson Papers, PC 1230, Archives, DAH; The Caucasian (Clinton), December 3, 1891.

[79]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 528; The Caucasian, October 30, 1890.

[80]U. S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Report on the Manufactures of the United States at the Tenth Census (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), 319, hereinafter cited as Census Office, Report on Manufactures,

Tenth Census; Levi Branson (ed.), Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1889), 596.

[81]Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Sampson County, North Carolina, Manufacturing Schedule, hereinafter cited as Ninth Census, 1870, with appropriate schedule.

[82]North Carolina Land Company, A Statistical and Descriptive Account of the Several Counties of the State of North Carolina, United States of America (Raleigh: Nichols and Gorman, 1869), 51, hereinafter cited as N. C. Land Company, Statistical and Descriptive Account; Tenth Census of the United States, 180: Sampson County, North Carolina, Manufacturing Schedule, hereinafter cited as Tenth Census, 1880, with appropriate schedule.

[83]Ashe, Forests, Forest Lands, 110. The production of lumber in Sampson was considerably less than that in many counties.

[84]N. C. Land Company, Statistical and Descriptive Account, 51; Census Office, Report on Manufactuares, Tenth Census, 319.

[85]Ashe, Forests, Forest Lands, 47, 79. The number of casks of turpentine exported from Wilmington dropped from 131,236 in 1873 to 47, 228 in 1893. Ashe, Forests, Forest Lands, 81.

[86]U. S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Report of Valuation, Taxation, and Public Indebtedness in the United States, as Returned at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880) (Washington: Government Printing Office, 184), 122-125. There were 94 counties in 1879.

[87] Clinton Reporter, January 8, 1874.

[88]Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 138-141; Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 47, 51; Weekly Caucasian (Clinton), March 1, 1888, hereinafter cited as Weekly Caucasian.

[89]Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 36-38; Weekly Caucasian, March 1, 1888; Walker, Compendium of the Ninth Census, 285; U. S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Census Reports. Volume 1. Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900. Population. Part I (Washington: U. S. Census Office, 1901), 194.

[90] The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway. Its Origin, Construction, Connections, and Extensions (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, Printers, 1889), 9, 17, 33, hereinafter cited as Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.

[91] The Caucasian, August 8, 189. By 1891, when Roseboro was incorporated, the railroad had built a warehouse there. Private Laws of N. C., 1891, c. 279.

[92]Bizzell, Heritage of Sampson County, 38-40; Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 45-46, 65-66.

[93]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 576-588.

[94]Sampson County Club, University of North Carolina, Sampson County: Economic and Social (Durham: Seeman Printery, 1917), 14, hereinafter cited as Sampson County Club, Sampson County; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1910. Volume VII. Agriculture, 1909 and 1910 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), 236-246, 254, 264; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920. Volume VI, Part 2. Agriculture (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), 221, 223, 240, 250, 258, 259, hereinafter cited as Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census.

[95]Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census, 259; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States; 1930, Agriculture. Volume II. Part 2--The Southern States (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1932), 404.

[96] Sampson County School Record, I, (November, 1914), 5, 15, 21; II (December, 1915), 23.

[97]Sampson County Club, Sampson County, 7.

[98]"Sampson County," in Eastern North Carolina Chamber of Commerce, Eastern North Carolina, Where Prosperity is Perennial, Invites You! (Wilmington: National Press, [1924], 42-43.

[99]Sampson County Club, Sampson County, 6; W. W. Ashe, Loblolly or North Carolina Pine. North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, Bulletin No. 24 (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1915), 4, 7; Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Soil Survey, Sampson County, 60.

[100]U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920. Volume I. Population, 1920. Number and Distribution of Inhabitants (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921), 266-268.

[101]Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 88-89; The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1916 (Raleigh: News and Observer, 1916), 483-487; Mrs. Taft Bass, Sampson County Year Book (Clinton: Sampson Publishing Company, 1946), 73, hereinafter cited as Bass, Sampson County Year Book, 1946.

[102]Butchko, Inventory of Historic Architecture, 63-64, 273.

[103]Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Soil Survey, Sampson County, 63.

[104]Bass, Sampson County Year Book, 1946, 59; Bass, Sampson County Year Book, 1956-1957, 82; N. C. Division of Community Services, Update to the Sampson County Overall Economic Development Plan, 1969-1971 (N.p.: n.p., 1972), 9.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See entries

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual entries.

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

state	N/A	code	county	#21 Pender & Duplin Cos.	code 141 061
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Thomas Butchko Jim Sumner, Researcher
organization	Survey and Planning Branch
date	1979, 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:

_X_ national _X_ state _X_ local (See individual entries)

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 D. Poole, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer **date** Jan. 24, 1986

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

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Sampson County Multiple Resource Area
State Sampson County, NORTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature

1. Clear Run — Substantive Review — Keeper — A Schlagel 3/17/86
   Attest
2. Dell School Campus — Substantive Review — Keeper — A Schlagel 5/21/86
   Attest
3. Bizzell, Asher W., House — Substantive Review — Keeper — A Schlagel 5/21/86
   Attest
4. Hollingsworth-Hines Farm — Substantive Review — Keeper — A Schlagel 3/17/86
   Attest
5. West Main-North Chesnutt Streets Historic District — Substantive Review — Keeper — A Schlagel 3/17/86
   Attest
6. Wilson, John E., House — Substantive Review — Keeper — A Schlagel 3/17/86
   Attest
7. Caison, Dan E., Sr. — for Keeper — Delores Byrne 5/21/86
   Attest
8. Oak Plain Presbyterian Church — for Keeper — Delores Byrne 5/21/86
   Attest
9. Seavey, Dr. John B. House and Cemetery — for Keeper — Delores Byrne 5/21/86
   Attest
10. Beatty-Corbett House — Entered in the National Register — for Keeper — Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
    Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Sampson County Multiple Resource Area
State Sampson County, NORTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
11. Bethune-Powell Buildings	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
12. Black River Presbyterian and Ivanhoe Baptist Churches	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
13. Boykin, General Thomas, House	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
14. Butler, Marion, Birthplace	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
15. College Street Historic District	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
16. Cherrydale	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
17. Clinton Depot	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
18. Delta Farm	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
19. Herring, Robert, House	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86
20. Herring, Troy, House	for Keeper Attest	Jayne M. McPherson 3/17/86

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Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Sampson County Multiple Resource Area
State Sampson County, NORTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
21. Highsmith, Lewis, Farm	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
22. Howell-Butler House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
23. Howard-Royal House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
24. Johnson, Samuel, House and Cemetery	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
25. Kerr, James, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
26. Killett, Marcheston, Farm	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
27. Kornegay, Marshall, House and Cemetery	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
28. Lamb, James H., House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
29. Lee, Lovett, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	
30. Matthews, Dr. James O.	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
		Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Sampson County Multiple Resource Area
State Sampson County, NORTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
31. Matthis, Fleet, Farm	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
32. Murphy-Lamb House and Cemetery	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
33. McPhail, Jonas, House and McPhail, Annie Store	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
34. Oates, Livingston, Farm	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
35. Owen Family House and Cemetery	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
36. Pigford House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
37. Pope House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
38. Pugh-Boykin House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
39. Pugh, Francis, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86
40. Royal-Crumpler-Parker House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper / Attest	Joyce M. McPherson 3/17/86

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Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Sampson County Multiple Resource Area
State Sampson County, NORTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
41. Sloan, Dr. David Dickson, [illegible] Farm	for Keeper	Jerry N. McSherry 3/17/86
	Attest	
42. Thirteen Oaks	Entered in the National Register — Keeper	6/7/90
	Attest	
43.	Keeper	
	Attest	
44.	Keeper	
	Attest	
45.	Keeper	
	Attest	
46.	Keeper	
	Attest	
47.	Keeper	
	Attest	
48.	Keeper	
	Attest	
49.	Keeper	
	Attest	
50.	Keeper	
	Attest	