

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 28, 2019

Emily Greer
US Army Corps of Engineers Wilmington District
Wilmington Regulatory Field Office
2407 West Fifth Street
Washington, NC 27889

Emily.C.Greer@usace.army.mil

Re: Replace Line 37 & 38, aka Line 448 & 449 Project, Duke Energy dba Piedmont Natural Gas,
Sampson County, ER 18-1589

Dear Ms. Greer:

We received the May 3, 2019, letter transmitting the draft copy of the architectural survey report and other deliverables including photographs, proof sheets, GIS data and site file database, from Robbie Jones of New South Associates. We have reviewed the "Historic Architectural Survey of Wetland, Stream, and Ditch Crossings for the Proposed Piedmont Natural Gas Lines 448 and 449, Sampson County, North Carolina," and offer the following comments.

We concur that the properties SP0738-SP0742, SP0744, SP0746, SP0747, SP0750-SP0752, SP0755, SP0756, SP0761-SP0763, SP0765-SP0768, SP0194, SP0377, SP0379, SP0380, SP0510, and SP0624 are ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We also note that three of the properties which had been previously surveyed (SP0194, SP0377, and SP0510) are no longer extant.

We concur that the William Windley Pope House (SP0745), Dennis Ray Schnatterly (SP0748), Fann House (SP0754), and Donna Kersey House (SP0760) are ineligible for listing in the National Register. However, photographs are lacking and should be supplemented. If this is not possible, justification for insufficient photo documentation should be explained.

We cannot concur on the eligibility determinations of the properties listed below. Each property requires a stronger argument for or against eligibility, to include additional or more informative photographs, as well as comparable examples and/or historical context. We have also included comments regarding dating, style, and other elements that may need clarification or correction.

- ◆ **Denise Hall Delano House (SP0743)** – Write-up was not included in the report.
- ◆ **Pleasant Grove Free Will Baptist Church (SP0749)** – not Neo-classical Revival, lacks context relative to other mid-20th century churches
- ◆ **Rena Ellen McLamb House (SP0753)** - May have been built in 1922, but it looks more like a cottage from the early 1900s. Furthermore, applying Queen Anne to this house is not particularly accurate given that it has very few elements of decoration. The statement "with Queen Anne elements" may be more appropriate.
- ◆ **Michael Lee Henry House (SP0757)** – 1945 seems like a late construction date; acknowledge that 1945 may be incorrect tax date.

- ◆ **Ryan Lane Tenant Houses (SP0758 and SP0759)** – Combine into single evaluation. Appears to be older than the given date, in spite of its concrete block foundation. The houses at 195 and 201 Ryan Lane may also be older than 1930, and the investigator should at least acknowledge their older forms.
- ◆ **Jose Wilfredo Rivera House (SP0764)** - The massing and six-panel door suggests the possibility of a construction date that is earlier than 1850.
- ◆ **George Baggett Farm (SP0188)** - Appears to be an older house that was altered. The tall narrow windows, long facade, and free-standing chimney stack all point to a building that predates 1909 or 1890. Additionally, the house is not a true I-house, and it is unclear why it is named for George Baggett. The report provides an in-depth family history, but it goes back much farther than necessary if the house was not constructed until 1890, it does not overtly tie George to the property, and, in fact, George is hardly mentioned in the site's history. Finally, in the evaluation, the house property is described as associated with roadside commerce and, apparently, it functioned as an inn. These uses were not discussed in the history of the property.
- ◆ **Preston Jernigan House and Mill (SP0196 and SP0197)** - The house is described as representative of Triple-A architecture, but Triple-A is simply a roof form, not a style or design, and to determine the mill eligible, the investigator needs to see the mill building.
- ◆ **Crumpler House (SP0378)** – Needs comparisons to other I-houses, better photos of house interior.
- ◆ **Lewis Holland Farm (SP0515)** – What is 1873 date based on? If significant for farming, must photograph outbuildings. Include more photos and comparable examples needed for Lewis Holland. Citations for 1873 and 1939 dates.
- ◆ **Dr. GL Sykes House (SP0523)** - Appears to be older than the given 1860 date.
- ◆ **Street Brewer House (SP0659)** - Context is extremely important for this resource. It has been altered and it is deteriorated, but the reviewer suspects log houses are rare in Sampson County and extra attention should be paid to this house's architectural context in determining its eligibility.

A revised report should be submitted, as well as any other deliverables that were changed as a result of the above comments, for review and comment.

The following recommendations are to be considered when writing architectural survey reports submitted to us for review and comment. Please note that we do not expect all recommendations to be incorporated into the revised copy of this report. However, we would like to be clear regarding our expectations for future report submittals.

Context & Comparable Properties

The report provides a historic context that draws from a remarkable collection of sources focused on early history but goes back much farther in time than necessary. It also does not address the county's architectural history specifically. A more thorough context of the types of structures found within the survey area and county at large will serve to strengthen eligibility determinations throughout the report.

Interviews with property owners, neighbors, or other local citizens are conspicuously absent from the report. For a report covering so many resources, it would be unlikely that the investigator would speak with every property owner, but it is notable that no oral histories were recorded and very few references are provided for the history of each individual property, aside from public records such as deeds.

Some of the resources are obviously ineligible for listing in the National Register although the determinations are not substantiated by comparable examples. Other resources are less cut-and-dry, the Street Brewer House (SP0659) for example. These evaluations require more context.

The investigator should provide comparable examples of property types to help the reviewer understand where the resource fits into Sampson County's architectural record. There is no magic number of comparable examples, and just one or two may be enough, but more may be necessary depending on the strength or weakness of the investigator's case for eligibility or ineligibility.

Historic context, architectural context, and the context that comparable examples provide do not have to be extensive or exhaustive, but the reviewer needs to be able to place the resource on an integrity scale and on a historical timeline.

Additionally, the National Register evaluations for the resources being proposed as eligible need to be stronger. This will be easier with more substantial contexts, but simply saying that something is a good example or that it has an association with an aspect of history is insufficient without showing how it fits into the county's history and architectural record.

Photographs

Generally, the photographs in this report are insufficient to convey the details necessary to support a determination of eligibility. Photographs should be chosen that clearly show the details being discussed. If the investigator was not able to take a photograph of the facade, especially of the main entrance elevation, the reason should be noted in the report.

Field photographs of comparable properties are expected within reason. Some types of properties will not be found within reasonable distance of one another, multiple counties away or across the state for example. In those cases, recently dated and clearly shot photographs or "street-views" from other sources (Google, realty websites, county property websites, etc.) are acceptable.

Construction Dates

Multiple properties within the report appear to have material or design that conflicts with the given date of construction. Having a robust context of the county's architectural record would help to clarify many of these questions and provide a basis for given construction dates. The investigator needs to use his or her own experiences with historic resources rather than relying entirely on tax records. The possibility of the tax record being wrong is something that the investigator can question and note in the report if he or she thinks the tax record is incorrect.

Site Forms

When completing entries in the *Actions* section, the comment for "Action/Report" should be the State Historic Preservation Office, Environmental Review project tracking number and project title. This information can be found in the subject line of official correspondence from us regarding the project. Since survey reports should not be submitted to us prior to having a project submitted, then all reports should have an associated tracking number. If the surveyor does not know this information, they can contact us directly.

Finally, the summary table of architectural resources surveyed should be included in the main body of the report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



 Ramona Bartos, Deputy
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Robbie Jones, New South Associates, rjones@newsouthassoc.com

Received: 05/07/2019

State Historic Preservation Office



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

Document Transmittal Form

ER 18-1589

Date: May 3, 2019

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator

Due -- 5/30/19

Organization: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

W. Jones
S- C/12/19
ICBT

Address: Division of Historical Resources
Office of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources MSC 4617
Raleigh, NC 27699
919-814-6579 – renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov

Items Sent: Draft copy of report titled “Historic Architecture Survey of Wetland, Stream, and Ditch Crossings for the Proposed Piedmont Natural Gas Lines 448 and 449, Sampson County, North Carolina.”

Sent By: Robbie D. Jones, Senior Historian

Transmitted Via: FedEx

Message: Enclosed is one (1) hard copy of subject report, a hard copy of each individual survey site form, a hard copy of the survey photo proof sheets for each surveyed resource, and a CD containing a PDF of subject report, digital survey photo proof sheet, GIS location data for each surveyed resource, GIS data for the project APE, digital survey site form shell database, and digital survey photos. If you have any questions or issues, please do not hesitate to contact me.

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722-A Blanding Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201 • (803) 771-7083 FAX (803) 771-7087
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Historic Architecture Survey of Wetland, Stream, and Ditch Crossings for the Proposed Piedmont Natural Gas Lines 448 and 449

Sampson County, North Carolina



New South Associates, Inc.

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Historic Architecture Survey of Wetland, Stream, and Ditch Crossings for the Proposed Piedmont Natural Gas Lines 448 and 449

Sampson County, North Carolina

Report submitted to:

Mott MacDonald • 5295 South Commerce Drive, Suite 500 • Murray, Utah 84107

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

and

New South Associates • 1006 Yanceyville Street • Greensboro, North Carolina 27405



Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Sherry Teal – Historian and Co-Author

Brittany Hyder – Historian and Co-Author

Patricia McMahon – Archaeologist and Co-Author

May 3, 2019 • **Draft Report**

New South Associates Technical Report 2964

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) completed a historic architecture survey and technical report for the proposed replacement of two gas pipelines in Sampson County, North Carolina. This project was performed for Mott MacDonald, in support of Piedmont Natural Gas. This project will require United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits. Accordingly, the USACE is expected to serve as the lead federal agency. The work adhered to the procedures and policies established by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-SHPO) for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the project site, adjacent properties, and areas that might be affected by changes in visual setting due to project work, such as access roads, clearing of easements, and construction of above-ground infrastructure. The APE boundary was defined through consultation with the NC-SHPO. The consultant surveyed the APE to identify any properties either listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The survey determined that the APE contained 41 architectural resources, including 13 resources that had been previously documented in 1979 by the NC-SHPO. Of the previously documented resources, fieldwork confirmed three resources had been demolished or moved and are no longer extant. The previously surveyed resources that are no longer extant include the James Parker House (SP0377), the L.J. Cooper House (SP0510), and the Carver Jackson House (SP0194). One previously surveyed resource, the Crumpler Brick & Tile Company Brick Kilns (SP0624), was inaccessible due to heavy vegetation and forested land. None of the previously surveyed resources have been previously determined eligible for listing or were listed on the NRHP, nor have any been previously placed on the NC-SHPO Study List.

In the opinion of the consultant, six architectural resources are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. These six resources include the Pleasant Grove Free Will Baptist (FWB) Church (SP0749), the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses (SP0759), the George Baggett Farm (SP0188), the Preston Jernigan House and Mill (SP0196-197), the Crumpler House (SP0378), and the Lewis Holland Farm (SP0515).

See the following table for a summary of the 41 surveyed architectural resources and NRHP eligibility recommendations.

Table 1. Summary of Surveyed Architectural Resources.

SSN	Resource Name	County PIN	NRHP Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
SP0738	William A. Lockamy House	14010089901	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0739	Lillie Ruth Jackson Denning House	14051264002	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0740	Samuel B. Knox House	14058770001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0741	Chasie Shane Jacobs House	14058776001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0742	Faye Hall Dixson Farm	14040656005	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0743	Denise Hall Delano House	14040656004	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0744	William W. Pope House	14035482001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0745	William Windley Pope House	10081720001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0746	Edwin E. Core House	10024022006	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0747	Ruby Jewel Johnson House	10055085001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0748	Dennis Rae Schnatterly House	10108776001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0749	Pleasant Grove FWB Church	10010097001	Eligible	A
SP0750	Sylva Dale Jackson House	10052600009	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0751	Carolyn Lewis Jackson House	10051888001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0752	Donald W. Jackson Sr. House	10018856801	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0753	Rena Ellen W. McLamb House	5003361401	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0754	Fann Farms House	5067622001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0755	Charles Nelson Fann House	6081832002	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0756	Michael Lee Herring House	1044084002	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0757	Michael Lee Herring House	1011592103	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0758	Ryan Lane Tenant House #88	1016243503	Eligible	A
SP0759	Ryan Lane Tenant House #195, #201, #271	1034056019	Eligible	A
SP0760	Donna Louise F. Kersey House	1034036003	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0761	Stewart Wade Clement House	1013404802	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0762	Roger Neil Butler House	1016481001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0763	William Adam Butler House	1017092004	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0764	Jose Wilfredo Rivera House	1018108701	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0765	Kenneth Gautier House	12006716001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0766	Richard Keith Fann House	06034000005	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0767	Bradley C. Williams House	06085356003	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0768	Rexford D. Hardison House	06041812301	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0188	George Baggett Farm	10027336001	Eligible	A and C
SP0194	Carver Jackson House	10064172001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0196	Preston Jernigan House	14012409301	Eligible	A and C
SP0197	Preston Jernigan Mill	14012409301	Eligible	A and C
SP0377	James Parker House	01077468001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0378	Crumpler House	01095486001	Eligible	A
SP0379	Willie Butler House	01012382302	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0380	Julius Geddie Butler House	01016680001	Not Eligible	N/A

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY FOR THE
PROPOSED PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS LINES 448 AND 449

SP0510	L.J. Cooper House	06089184001	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0515	Lewis Holland Farm	06066414003	Eligible	A and C
SP0523	Dr. G.L. Sykes House	06096548002	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0624	Crumpler Brick and Tile Company Kilns	08010482004	Not Eligible	N/A
SP0659	Street Brewer House	08047489501	Not Eligible	N/A

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I. INTRODUCTION

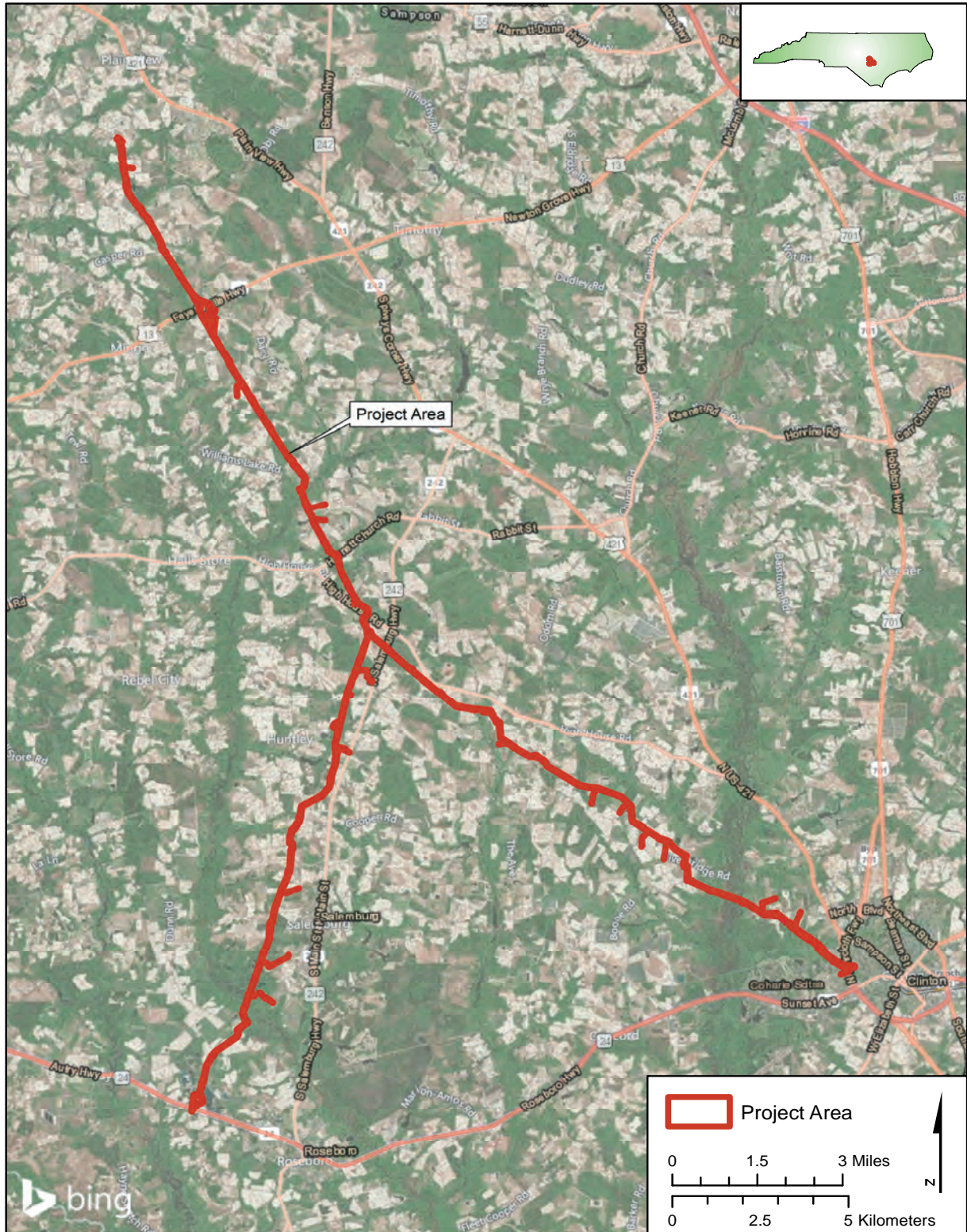
New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a historic architecture survey in conjunction with the replacement of two gas pipelines in Sampson County, North Carolina (Figure 1). This project will require United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits. Accordingly, the USACE is expected to serve as the lead federal agency. Mott MacDonald, in support of Piedmont Natural Gas, contracted New South to survey to comply with USACE permitting requirements.

The purpose of the survey was to identify historic architectural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and evaluate their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as outlined in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 36 CFR Part 800. Archaeological survey followed the standards of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-SHPO).

The proposed project entails the replacement of two natural gas pipelines for a combined length of approximately 31 miles (50 km) generally following existing corridor between Spivey's Corner at the north end, the City of Clinton at the southeast terminus, and the Town of Roseboro in the southwest. In most places throughout the corridor, the new pipeline will be placed approximately 15 feet (4.6 m) from the existing pipeline. Right-of-way (ROW) for the project measures 50 feet (15 m) in width and combines new and existing ROW. The survey corridor for the project includes the proposed pipelines and ROW as well as temporary workspaces, access roads, limits of construction, and easements. The width of the survey corridor varies between 50-415 feet (15-126 m) but averages 150 feet (45 m) throughout most of the project area. Installation and construction of the existing pipeline impacted much of the corridor for the new pipeline. Due to the inclusion of all workspaces, there are portions of the survey corridor that extend beyond 150 feet in width. In some locations throughout the corridor, the proposed new pipelines deviate from the existing corridor, where ROW is undisturbed by the existing pipeline.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the project site, adjacent properties, and areas that might be affected by changes in visual setting due to project work, such as access roads, clearing of easements, and construction of above-ground infrastructure. The APE boundary was defined through consultation between New South senior historian Robbie Jones and NC-SHPO Section 106 review staff member Katie Harville, on December 31, 2018, and January 8, 2019. Through consultation, the NC-SHPO suggested that New South focus on surveyed architectural resources that may be impacted by this initial phase of the proposed project, particularly if the work is

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

completed on new location or if there would be any changes to the viewshed such as removal of tree lines. The consultant surveyed the APE to identify any properties either listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Fieldwork for this study was completed by New South historian Sherry Teal from February 4-8, 2019. Prior to fieldwork, Ms. Teal completed preliminary background research, including a review documentation for previously surveyed resources on file at the NC-SHPO in Raleigh. New South senior historian Robbie Jones served as the project manager and technical reviewer for this historic architectural survey report. Mary Beth Reed served as the principal investigator for the historic architectural survey component of this project, and Shawn Patch served as the principal investigator for the entire cultural resources project.

This technical report contains six chapters, including this Introduction. Chapters II and III discuss the environmental and cultural contexts. Chapter IV presents the methodology for background research, fieldwork, and analysis of architectural data. Chapter V details the results of the background research and architectural survey. Chapter VI presents a summary of the site evaluations and recommendations. Appendix A contains maps showing the APE and Surveyed Resource Locations.

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Sampson County is located in the Inland Coastal Plain region of North Carolina. The project area, located in the northern half of the county, is close to the interface with the Sandhills physiographic region, the boundaries of which have not been well-defined. Most of the project area falls within the Cape Fear River drainage between Little Coharie and Great Coharie creeks. The area between the creeks is crossed by multiple streams and swamps and is dotted with Carolina Bays. The elevations in the project area range from about 100-200 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

North Carolina's Sandhills, though a distinct region, fall within the Inland Coastal Plain region as it approaches the Piedmont to the west. The Coastal Plain is relatively flat with low elevations, characterized by sandy and loamy soils developed in marine and alluvial sediments. Level terrain causes slow stream flow and poor drainage (Conrad et al. 1975:112). The Sandhills are a gently sloping remnant coastal dune environment comprised mostly of loamy sands. Elevations of the Sandhills typically exceed 250 feet amsl. Elevations in Sampson County range from 20-210 feet amsl, and topography is generally level to gently sloping (Brandon 1985).

The project area covers approximately 31 miles of gas pipeline, primarily traversing agricultural fields, pastures, and wooded swamp lands crossing only very few developed residential, commercial, or industrial areas. As the pipeline spans such a large area across multiple environmental settings, there is a large range of soils present within the project area. Within the survey area, the pipeline replacement crosses 22 different soil types. Over 60 percent of the project area is comprised of various loamy sand deposits. Additionally, over 50 percent of the soils are well-drained, which are conducive to the presence of agricultural farmland.

Sampson County is situated in a humid, subtropical climate that typically experiences hot and humid summers with cool, mild winters. Weather data recorded between 1906 and 1976 indicate that temperatures on average have ranged from 65-89 degrees Fahrenheit in the summers to 32-57 degrees Fahrenheit in the winters (Western Regional Climate Center 2018).

The North Carolina Coastal Plain is home to a diverse number of floral and faunal species. Pollen cores indicate evolving floral communities in the Coastal Plain (Watts 1971; 1980; Whitehead 1965; 1972). Boreal pine-spruce associations dominated prior to 10,000 years ago. Oak and hickory forests succeeded these, which gave way to pines around 5,000 years ago. Rising water tables may have helped the expansion of pine forests by creating favorable habitats for species such as cypress, gum, and loblolly-shortleaf pine (Brooks 1980; Colquhoun et al. 1980; Whitehead

1965). Modern conditions favored southern mixed pine-oak forests (Kricher 1988; Quarterman and Keever 1962). In floodplains, swamps, and other hydric areas, cypress-gum associations were typical. Today, loblolly-shortleaf pine associations dominate.

The region's developing floral communities yielded not only resources for precontact and historic period human populations, but also provided habitats for a variety of animal species significant to past human populations. Selected animal species formerly or currently present include bear, white-tailed deer, fox, rabbit, squirrel, bobcat, raccoon, and opossum. Bird species include turkey, grouse, quail, dove, and various waterfowl. Reptiles, amphibians, and fish were also present.

The project site contains approximately 229 acres over the 31-mile long corridor. Nearly 50 percent of the project site consists of wooded areas, including about 19 percent of the total project site located in a swamp or a wetland area. Cultivated fields account for approximately 24 percent of the project site. Pastureland makes up the next largest portion of the project site, at about nine percent. The Great Coharie Creek and Little Coharie Creek waterways combine to make up about seven percent of the project site. Cleared areas account for about six percent and developed areas make up approximately four percent of the project site.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following chapter provides a summary of the cultural history of Sampson County, North Carolina, particularly within the vicinity of the project area. This context provides a basis for interpreting newly identified architectural resources within the survey area and for evaluating the eligibility of these resources for listing on the NRHP.

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD OVERVIEW

The Protohistoric period (post A.D. 1500) refers to the first meeting and interaction between local indigenous populations and European explorers and settlers. This interaction took various forms, ranging from cordial and cooperative to hostile, and ultimately led to the change and disruption of traditional indigenous lifeways. Early historical sources suggest the presence of Siouan-speaking groups along the Tidewater section of the Coastal Plain. Phelps (1983) noted that Siouan groups have occupied the region since as early as 1000 B.C. Three Native American Siouan tribes lived in the southern Coastal Plain at the time of European Contact: the Cape Fear, the Waccamaw, and the Woccon (Swanton 1946). Recorded sightings of these groups occurred in the Tidewater, and it is possible that none of these groups were present as far inland as the project area. Other Siouan-speaking groups inhabiting the fall-line and eastern Piedmont, such as the Cheraw, Keyauwee, and Waxhaw, may also have occupied the study area prior to contact.

Initial exploration by Europeans along the present North Carolina coast included voyages by Verrazano during the 1520s on behalf of the French and Ayllón for the Spanish, overland Spanish expeditions in the 1540s and 1560s, and English attempts at colonization during the 1580s and 1590s. The English attempt to settle the Albemarle Sound region began in the 1580s. Sir Walter Raleigh sponsored the first colony in the region at Roanoke. Though this colony failed in a year, it demonstrated the viability of English colonization in the region (Powell 1989).

The majority of North Carolina's indigenous inhabitants were relatively unaffected by these early forays into North Carolina, and it was not until around 1670, after the Second Powhatan War and the establishment of Fort Henry south of the James River that colonists had a basecamp from which to move into the interior of North Carolina. Accounts from traders such as James Needham and Gabriel Arthur in 1673, John Lawson in 1701, and William Byrd in 1728 described interaction with Native peoples at this time (Coe 1964; Davis 1990; Lawson 1709). Inevitably, the cultural disruption and disease vectors brought in by the colonists decimated much of the native populations (Ward and Davis 1999).

BRIEF HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Colony of Virginia, which included present-day North Carolina, was founded on the James River in 1607 and operated under the Virginia Company's charter until 1624. The colony remained under Royal control until the English Civil War began in the 1640s. By the 1650s, traders, hunters and trappers, and tax evaders from Virginia were living in the Albemarle region (Powell 1989). After the Restoration in 1660, King Charles II distributed rewards to his ardent supporters, seven of which were awarded a charter to form the proprietary colony of Carolina. Captain William Hilton named the Cape Fear River in 1662. The settlement of Charles Town was established on the river and abandoned by 1667 (Powell 1989). The first settlers to the Cape Fear region consisted of a diverse group of planters, merchants, artisans, small farmers, sailors, servants, and slaves (Dunn 1972; McCusker and Menard 1985).

European settlement of the region did not go unchallenged. After suffering depredations at the hands of Carolina colonists, the Southern Tuscarora attacked settlements surrounding the town of Bath, North Carolina in 1711. The conflict lasted until 1715 and resulted in the extirpation of the Tuscarora from North Carolina. Located along the Cape Fear River, the Cape Fear Indians may have been affiliated with the Waccamaw tribe. Following the 1715-1718 Yemassee War, the Cape Fear Indians were relocated to Williamsburg, South Carolina, where they lived with the Pee Dee. Many of the people in this group ultimately became part of the Catawba Tribe (Messick et al. 2001). Tensions between the indigenous tribes and colonists also led to political conflict with the proprietary administration. In 1729, the Crown assumed direct control over the colony of North Carolina.

Early settlers to the Cape Fear region included people of English, Scotch, German, and African descent. Englishmen, primarily from other North American colonies and mostly belonging to the yeoman class, comprised the majority of the colonists in the Cape Fear region. Another group, Scottish Highlanders, arrived directly from Europe and settled along the upper Cape Fear. Highland Scots, many of whom were political refugees, continued arriving throughout the eighteenth century, leading to the middle and upper Cape Fear becoming one of the premier settlement areas for the Highlanders (Meyer 1961; Powell 1989). During the 1730s, Scots-Irish migrants began settling the region, fleeing from religious bigotry, commercial jealousy, and unfavorable tenancy situations (Lefler and Newsome 1973). German Lutheran, Moravian, and Reformed groups also settled in the Piedmont and had a limited role in the development of the Cape Fear region. African slaves comprised one sixth of the colony's population as early as 1733 and a quarter of the population by 1790; however, fragmentary historic records suggest that much of the slave population was concentrated along the boundary with the colony of Virginia to the north (Johnson 1937).

From the beginning of European-American settlement, agriculture was the economic mainstay of the colony, and approximately 95 percent of settlers were engaged in agriculture or associated industry (Lefler and Newsome 1973). In the Cape Fear region, the crops were aimed towards subsistence rather than cash-crop production. Tenant farming began as early as the eighteenth century for less affluent colonists. Livestock raising was synonymous with farming in the colony and was profitable for farmers on the frontier. Colonial farms commonly sustained milk cows, beef cattle, hogs, chickens, geese, and other fowls. Hogs were typically left on their own in a practice of open grazing.

Naval stores production began nearly in concert with the earliest European settlement of the Cape Fear region. It partly inspired the opening of the country, as South Carolina planters moved north to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the pine forests (Adams 2002). By the American Revolution, the production of tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine was a significant feature of the region's economy. Tar and pitch were vital for sealing and preserving the rigging and timbers of ships, while tar was used to grease wheels and bearings (Harmon and Snedeker 1997). On a smaller scale, oil of tar was also used for medicinal purposes, such as a salve for wounds on livestock (Bizzell 1983).

Sampson County was established in 1784 by the English, Scotch-Irish, Highland Scots, and Irish who settled there in the preceding decades. The earliest settlers relied on subsistence farming and naval stores, the county's first cash crop, from the longleaf pine forests that covered the southern parts of the county. After the Civil War, naval stores production dropped sharply and agriculture in the northern half of the county became the county's economic driver. Cotton, Sampson County's "agricultural mainstay," and corn and were grown in the central and northern parts of the county. Hogs and corn were raised throughout the region (Johnson 1937). A review of the agricultural schedule published by the Federal Census Bureau indicates that the Cape Fear region adhered to a pattern of small farming until 1870. Small farms predominated over larger plantations. The project region produced an assortment of crops, with peas, beans, sweet potato, and Indian corn being most prominent. Livestock production focused on swine, milk cows, cattle, and sheep (Cable and Reed 1990).

Milling was very common along the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, from the colonial period onward. Mill construction was promoted as early as 1736 and continued through to statehood. Some mills operations, including grist mills, were plantation-based, but even some smaller-scale farmers located and ran mills on their properties. In 1880, 16 mills in Sampson County were producing flour and meal. By 1899, Sampson County produced 605,000 bushels of corn for both human and animal consumption (Butchko 1979e:figs. 8.14-15).

Agriculture dominated Sampson County's economic base throughout the twentieth century. Tobacco, corn, and cotton were mainstays in the first few decades; however, cotton began declining after World War I. By 1952, Sampson County was among the top corn producing counties in the state (Hobbs 1958:87–88). Farmers erected community gristmills along the county's creeks and streams to process the corn into meal. Although the poultry industry existed in the county before World War II, the industry grew during and after the war (Jones 2006). Sampson County continues to be one of the state's top agricultural producers of sweet potatoes, tobacco, turkey, pork, and corn (Sampson County 2018).

IV. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Architectural survey involved background research, fieldwork, and analysis. New South conducted background research at the NC-SHPO. This research provided data on previous architectural surveys and recorded sites in the vicinity of the project area to assist in planning and developing contexts for interpretation and evaluation of architectural resources. Historic maps and local histories were gathered to aid in locating and interpreting historic resources identified during the survey. These references include the 1923 county soil map, 1938 county highway map, 1953 Raleigh USGS quadrangle, and multiple 1960s-1970s North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) aerial images (Journey et al. 1926; North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission 1938; U.S. Geological Survey 1953; NCDOT 2017).

FIELD METHODS

From February 4-8, 2019, historian Sherry Teal conducted a field survey of the project's APE according to regulations set forth in 36 CFR 800. For this project, the APE included the project site, adjoining properties, and properties within view of the proposed project. All architectural properties aged 50 years or older were documented with digital photography and field notes. The purpose of the survey was to identify any properties that are either listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Cultural properties are evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural properties can be defined as significant if they "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association," and if they are 50 years of age or older and:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (history); or
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (person); or
- C) embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that components may lack individual distinction (architecture); or

D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (archaeology).

Ordinarily, cemeteries; birthplaces or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of historic districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- Criterion Consideration A: a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- Criterion Consideration B: a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- Criterion Consideration C: a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- Criterion Consideration D: a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- Criterion Consideration E: a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- Criterion Consideration F: a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- Criterion Consideration G: a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

V. SURVEY RESULTS

The historic architecture survey conducted by New South for two gas pipelines in Sampson County, North Carolina, documented 41 architectural resources, including dwellings, farmsteads, and a church. Thirteen of the resources had been previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO. None of the resources had been previously listed on the NRHP or formally determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. New South recommends that six of these resources are eligible for listing on the NRHP. See Appendix A for an APE and surveyed resource location maps. An inventory and NRHP eligibility recommendations for the surveyed resources is provided below. Unless noted, all photographs were taken in February 2019.

WILLIAM LOCKAMY HOUSE (SP0738)

SP0738 is located at 1281 Union Grove Church Road in the unincorporated Godwin community. The one-acre parcel is owned by William A. Lockamy of the same address. William Lockamy has owned the property since 1988. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This is a one-story vernacular frame dwelling constructed circa 1902. The dwelling has a vinyl siding exterior and a side-gable standing seam metal roof that was added around 2000. A full-width shed roof porch extends across the north façade, which is supported by square wood posts that have square wood balusters and railing connecting each post. The main entrance is located centrally on the north façade and has a circa 2000 multi-pane glass and vinyl door. The windows are replacement two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash flanked by circa 1990 decorative louvered shutters. A large, one-story addition extends from the rear elevation (Figure 2).

Multiple outbuildings are associated with the property, including a front-gable, frame storage building located directly east of the dwelling. Constructed around 1930, this storage building has vinyl siding on the exterior and a circa 2000 standing seam metal roof. A similar circa 1930 front-gable, frame storage building is located directly behind the dwelling and has a weatherboard siding exterior and a circa 2000 standing seam metal roof. A circa 1980 metal carport, circa 1980 gable-front frame barn, and a side-gable frame barn with a corrugated metal exterior are also located to the south of the dwelling. A circa 1990 side-gable, pre-fabricated outbuilding with a wood siding exterior is located directly behind the metal carport. The house has agricultural fields to the east and a grove of mature trees to the west. An unpaved driveway provides access to the lot from Union Grove Church Road.

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0738 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1902, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including extensive rear additions and the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0738 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 2.
Photograph of Resource SP0738, Dwelling and Outbuildings, Looking West



LILLIE DENNING HOUSE (SP0739)

SP0739 is located at 1070 Core Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 0.54-acre property is owned by Lillie Ruth Jackson Denning of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the tax record, this one-story Compact Ranch was constructed in 1965 with a cast concrete foundation, a running bond brick veneer, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles (Figure 3). A carport is located on the north end of the dwelling. A shed roof porch is located centrally on the east façade and is supported by square wood columns. The main entrance has an original six-panel wood door and the windows are original double-hung, one-over-one wood sash. There is a picture window on the east façade. A circa 1970 gable-front, frame garage with wood siding and a circa 1990 paneled overhead track door on the east façade is located behind the dwelling. This property is located in a rural area and is accessed by an unpaved drive from Core Road.

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0739 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1965, this dwelling is a common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, it is the opinion of the consultant that this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction, nor does it meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0739 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 3.
Photograph of Resource SP0739, Looking Northwest



SAMUEL B. KNOX HOUSE (SP0740)

SP0740 is located at 1096 Core Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 0.3-acre parcel is owned by Samuel B. Knox of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This one-story frame, gable-front vernacular house was constructed circa 1935. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, a vinyl siding exterior, and an asphalt single roof. The main entrance is located under a gabled awning on the east façade. The main entrance has a replacement six-panel, solid wood door. The windows were covered at the time of survey. A circa 1990, gable-front prefabricated outbuilding is located behind the dwelling to the west. Located to the west of the house are mature trees and agricultural fields. It is accessed by a paved driveway extending from Core Road (Figure 4).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0740 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1935, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0740 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 4.
Photographs of Resource SP0740



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking Southwest

CHASIE SHANE JACOBS HOUSE (SP0741)

SP0741 is located at 1112 Core Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 0.32-acre parcel is owned by Chasie Shane Jacobs of 425 Covenant Lane. This resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This is a gable-front Bungalow constructed circa 1930. The dwelling features an aluminum siding exterior, an exterior brick chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house originally had a foundation of brick piers, however, the space between each pier has been filled with running bond brick. A partial-width, hipped roof porch extends across the east façade and is supported by tapered wood columns with wood balusters and railing. The main entrance is located centrally on the east façade and has an original nine-pane, multi-panel glass and wood door. The house has replacement vinyl windows with simulated divided panes. A garage addition was added to the rear of the dwelling around 1955 (Figure 5).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0741 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1930, this dwelling is a common example of a gable-front Bungalow in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of aluminum siding and vinyl windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0741 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 5.
Photographs of Resource SP0741



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking Southwest

FAYE HALL DIXON FARM (SP0742)

SP0742 is located at 2877 Stanley Hall Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 5.35-acre parcel is owned by Faye Hall Dixon of 2590 Stanley Hall Road. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This parcel features a primary dwelling, three tenant houses, and agricultural outbuildings. According to the online tax records, the primary dwelling is a Linear Ranch house constructed in 1962, which features a cast concrete foundation, a running bond brick veneer, and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance is located centrally on the east façade and has an original, three-pane glass and wood door flanked by six-pane sidelights and fluted wood pilasters. The windows are original double-hung, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash with brick sills. The windows are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. A stationary four-pane window is located on the east façade. The dwelling is characterized by surrounding agricultural fields that adjoin the property to the south. It is accessed by an unpaved driveway from Stanley Hall Road (Figure 6).

A collection of tenant houses and agricultural outbuildings are situated on the east side of the property. Directly north of the Ranch house are two tenant houses constructed circa 1920 that have been joined with a frame hyphen with shiplap siding. These dwellings feature a foundation of brick piers, weatherboard siding exteriors, and side-gable roofs of standing seam metal with exposed rafter ends. A shed roof porch extends across the east façade that is supported by square wood posts. The main entrance is located centrally on the east façade and has an original four-light, multi-panel glass and wood door. The windows are original, double-hung two-over-two vertical-pane wood sash (Figures 7).

Multiple agricultural buildings associated with the property include a frame, circa 1930 tobacco barn with an asphalt siding exterior and a metal addition, a circa 1930 frame equipment shed with a concrete block foundation and corrugated metal exterior, an A-Frame barn with a corrugated metal exterior, and a metal silo. Three circa 1980 modular storage building with metal siding exteriors are located directly north of the tenant house. Two of these buildings are shielded with a circa 1980 gable roof supporting by circular wood posts. A partially enclosed non-historic pole barn is also located on the property (Figures 8-9).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate that the farm has any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0742 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1962, the primary dwelling is common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction. Constructed around 1920, the tenant houses and outbuildings are common examples of a vernacular agricultural architecture in Sampson County. The condition of the resources and alterations to the surrounding landscape have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwellings do not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0742 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 6.
Photographs of Resource SP0742, Dwelling, Looking West



Figure 7.
Photographs of Resource SP0742, Tenant House, Looking West



Figure 8.
Photographs of Resource SP0742, Outbuildings and Tenant Houses



A. Tenant Dwellings Joined by a Hyphen, Looking Northwest



B. Tobacco Barn, Looking North

Figure 9.
Photographs of Resource SP0742, Outbuildings, 1 of 2



A. A-Frame Barn, Looking North



B. Metal Silo, Looking Northwest

Figure 10.
Photographs of Resource SP0742, Outbuildings, 2 of 2



A. Modular Storage Building, Looking North



B. Equipment Shed, Looking West

Figure 11.
Photograph of Resource SP0744, Looking Northwest



WILLIAM W. POPE HOUSE (SP0744)

SP0744 is located at 2515 Stanley Hall Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 2.95-acre parcel is owned by William W. Pope of 1270 Alderman Mill Road. This resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-story Compact Ranch house was constructed in 1961. This dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance is recessed on the east façade within a running bond brick surround and has an original three-pane glass and wood door. An exterior end chimney flanks the main entrance. The windows are original double-hung, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash with original wood casings. A stationary, eight-pane wood window flanks the chimney on the east façade. There are no outbuildings associated with the dwelling. It is characterized by a grove of mature trees to the east. It is accessed by an unpaved driveway extending from Stanley Hall Road (Figure 11).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0744 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1961, this dwelling is common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant, this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0744 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 11.
Photograph of Resource SP0744, Looking Northwest



WILLIAM WINDLEY POPE HOUSE (SP0745)

SP0745 is located at 1270 Alderman Mill Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 33.54-acre parcel is owned by William Windley Pope of the same address. This resource was not previously surveyed by NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

Originally constructed circa 1902, this one-story frame, center-hall plan vernacular dwelling has been extensively altered. The original portion of the house now features a continuous brick foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, an interior chimney, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A one-story, shed roof porch extends across the south façade and the main entrance is located centrally on this façade. The windows are replacement vinyl, six-over-six simulated divided pane sash with wood casing. An extensive one-story wing was added the west side of the house circa 1980 that has a side-gable roof. A shed roof wing projects from the rear of the dwelling that was likely added circa 1950. Correspondence with the property owner revealed that this property once housed the town's barber shop and post office. The property is characterized by an adjoining agricultural field (Figure 12).

Multiple outbuildings are located on the parcel including a circa 1970 multi-bay garage with a side-gable roof of standing metal and a board and batten exterior. A large, gable-front barn constructed circa 1920 is located directly northeast of the dwelling. The barn has been enclosed and has a continuous brick foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, and one-over-one double-hung windows. A partial width shed roof porch extends across the main (south) façade of the barn and is supported by square wood posts; the entrance is located centrally under the porch and has a circa 1990 six-panel aluminum door. A pair of windows topped with a large lunette window are located directly above the porch. A circa 1980 pre-fabricated gazebo is located to the west of the dwelling and outbuildings (Figure 13).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0745 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1902, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the extensive rear and side additions and the replacement of the original windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0745 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 12.
Photograph of Resource SP0745, Looking Northwest



Figure 13.
Photographs of Resource SP0745, Outbuildings



A. Gable-front Barn, Looking Northeast



B. Multi-bay Garage and Gazebo, Looking Northeast

EDWIN E. CORE HOUSE (SP0746)

SP0746 is located at 1225 Alderman Mill Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 31.2-acre parcel is owned by Edwin E. Core of 539 Alderman Mill Road. The resource was not previously surveyed by NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This frame, double-pile vernacular dwelling was constructed circa 1885 and has been extensively altered. A hipped roof porch extends across the north and east elevations that is supported by square wood posts. An exterior end, brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The main entrance is centrally located on the east façade and has a replacement six-panel solid wood door, the windows are circa 2000 vinyl replacements and are one-over-one sash. A circa 1980 pre-fabricated metal carport is located directly behind the dwelling. A circa 1940 frame, flat roof storage building with a pressed board exterior is also located on the property. A cemetery is located on the parcel but was inaccessible at the time of survey. The property is characterized by open fields and a bank of old-growth trees and foliage surrounding the dwelling. It is accessed by an unpaved driveway extending from Alderman Mill Road (Figure 14).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0746 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around circa 1885, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl windows and vinyl siding to the exterior have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0746 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 14.
Photographs of Resource SP0746



A. Dwelling, Looking Northwest



B. Outbuildings, Looking Northwest

RUBY JEWEL JOHNSON HOUSE (SP0747)

SP0747 is located at 522 Alderman Mill Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 18.8-acre parcel is owned by Ruby Jewel Johnson of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-story Linear Ranch house was constructed in 1957. The dwelling features a continuous cast concrete foundation, a running bond brick veneer, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance is located on the south façade with an original single-pane glass and wood door. The windows are original double-hung, six-over-six wood sash with brick sills. The original garage door is intact on the south façade. There were no visible outbuildings associated with the property. The property is characterized by dense foliage and old-growth trees and is accessed by an unpaved driveway extending from Alderman Mill Road (Figure 15).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0747 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1957, this dwelling is common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0747 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 15.
Photograph of Resource SP0747, Looking North



DENNIS RAY SCHNATTERLY HOUSE (SP0748)

SP0748 is located at 2076 Casper Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 1.5-acre parcel is owned by Dennis Ray Schnatterly of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-story, frame gabled-ell vernacular dwelling was constructed in 1905. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, a vinyl siding exterior, and a circa 2000 standing seam metal roof. A partially enclosed hipped roof porch extends across the west elevation and is supported by square wood posts resting on brick piers, replacement wood railing and balusters connect the brick piers. There are two primary entrances on the west façade, an entrance to the enclosed portion of the porch from the west and an entrance from the south. The western entrance has a circa 1990 replacement door with a single lunette-pane. The southern entrance retains the original nine-pane, multi-panel glass and wood door. The windows are replacement double-hung, four-over-four and six-over-six simulated divided pane vinyl sash. The dwelling has two interior brick chimneys and one exterior end chimney on the south elevation. There are two barns on the property both dating to around 1920; a side-gable barn with a partial vinyl siding exterior, a standing seam gable roof and one run, as well as a side-gable frame outbuilding with a weatherboard exterior and a standing seam metal roof. The property is characterized by surrounding agricultural fields and a grove of mature trees around the dwelling (Figure 16).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0748 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1905, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior and replacement of the windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0748 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 16.
Photographs of Resource SP0748, Dwelling and Outbuildings



A. Looking East



B. Looking West

PLEASANT GROVE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH (SP0749)

SP0749 is situated on 1.03 acres in rural northwest Sampson County, North Carolina. The church is located on the north side of Casper Road (SR 1606) with the Mingo Township community to the west and the Spivey's Corner Township to the east. The church is approximately nine miles southeast of the unincorporated Dunn community and 21 miles northwest of Clinton, the county seat. There are flat, uninterrupted agricultural lands to the east, south, and west of the parcel, with the Williamson Swamp at its northern boundary. The agricultural lands surrounding the church typify the environs of Sampson County with sprawling hog and cotton farms that are interrupted by swaths of swampland, low-lying streams and former mill ponds. Mature oaks line the western, northern, and eastern parcel with mature cedars present behind the church. The church is surrounded by white-painted posts that stand two feet off the ground and are spaced five feet apart. The congregation has improved the access road and parking area over time with graded gravel, an iron-wrought fence with finials. The entrance is marked by a standalone sign encased in running bond brick. There is no cemetery present on the parcel. The resource has one outbuilding which is a simple front-gable storage shed located on the northwestern corner of the parcel behind the church.

DESCRIPTION

SP0749 is a Neoclassical Revival-style church with a modified T-Plan clad in running bond brick. The interior of the church has a lecture-hall plan. The church was built in 1963 after the original church burned. A vestibule addition was completed in 2017 to house indoor bathrooms and two office spaces. The front-gable entryway is marked by a front-gable portico whose roof is stepped below the ridgeline of the main form. The roofing of the portico matches the red, standing seam of the main form. The portico has two narrow columns with square capitals and fluting made of synthetic materials. The vestibule doors are single-pane set into metal framing and surround. A poured-concrete sidewalk surrounds the building on all elevations except the northern. At the entryway, the sidewalk elevates into two accessibility ramps that connect with the porch at either side of the portico.

The nave of the church is ornamented with a simple lantern-and-spire steeple adorned with a cross and set back from the entryway, marking where the former end-wall of the front gable once was. The vestibule addition has two, deeply set stained-glass windows on the eastern elevation set into square surrounds. The stained-glass in the vestibule closely matches the lancet windows present in the main nave. The vestibule does not have windows on the western elevation. The lancet windows are also deeply set. The vestibule is two-bays deep and the nave is four-bays deep. The transept is set at the end of the nave allowing for a wide presbytery and quire. Both wings of the transepts have a south facing entryway with a wooden door covered by an aluminum awning. Both wings of the transept also have lancet stained-glass windows that match the nave. Along the

entirety of the rear of the transept is a shed roof. The elongation of the rear transept allows an entryway and window in both wings. Each entryway has a single pane wooden door and storm doors, though neither have awnings.

The vestibule has two bathrooms on its western side and two office spaces on its eastern side. Within the vestibule, the original doors of the entryway remain. The double doors are six-panel with a single pane. Upon opening the double-doors into the sanctuary, the pews are aligned with a shallow aisle on either side. The apse is recessed with an octagonal form. The ambo is located upon a dais with communion table in front and lectern at the right side (congregation's view). The sanctuary has two murals. One spans the entire back wall of the apse, while the other is located above the sanctuary double-doors. The stained-glass windows have a circle-and-cross motif. The pews are wooden with red fabric seats and backs. The interior is original to the 1963 build date with fabric updating on the pews occurring in 2017 but retaining the original red color (Deacon James 2019) (Figures 17-20).

Historical Overview

The tax assessor's website for Sampson County provides one deed reference for the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749). The deed is dated 1764. John Deser sold 60 acres to Isaac Dawson on April 11, 1764 for four shillings. The land sale occurred 20 years before Sampson County was formed out of portions of Duplin and Wayne counties. Preliminary research of abutting parcels suggests that between 1764 and 1923, the parcel changed hands as a part of larger land deals between several families in the area. Members of the Dawson, Smith, McNeil, and Baggett families owned the land at some point during this time. All families are still present in the immediate vicinity and own parcels surrounding the church (Sampson County Register of Deeds, Clinton, North Carolina [SCRD] 1764: Deed Book [DB] 1:114).

Preliminary deed research of the surrounding parcels revealed that the land on which the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) sits shares historical ties with the George Baggett Farm (SP0188) only a few hundred feet away to the northeast. During the Great Depression, the Atlantic Coast Realty Company financed the purchase of land, including the church's parcel, between local families citing the "Federal Loan Act" in the deed (The Federal Home Loan Bank Act, Pub. L. 72-304, 47 Stat. 725, enacted July 22, 1932; Atlantic Coast Realty 1937). In 1937, Job and Martha McNeil sold 58 acres to G.L. Baggett and C.S. Smith, the same George Lifton Baggett of the George Baggett Farm (SP0188), for \$1,000. The average price for land per acre in 1937 was \$32. The 1930 U.S. Census lists Job(e) and Martha McNeil as a black family living in Mingo community, who their own home and farm and have five daughters and one son. They also rent a room to rent to a laborer. The census does not list how many acres they owned or the value of their farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). The Atlantic Coast Realty Company's 1937 maps shows a barn and dwelling on the parcel where the church now sits though a church does appear on a 1909 USGS topographic map (USGS 1909).

Figure 17.
Photographs of Resource SP0749, 1 of 2



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Northwest

Figure 18.
Photographs of Resource SP0749, 2 of 2



A. Looking Southwest



B. Vestibule Addition, Looking Southeast

Figure 19.
Photographs of Resource SP0749, Interior, 1 of 2



A. Sanctuary, Looking North



B. Original Windows, Looking Northeast

Figure 20.
Photographs of Resource SP0749, Interior, 2 of 2



A. Sanctuary, Looking South



B. Vestibule Addition, Looking North

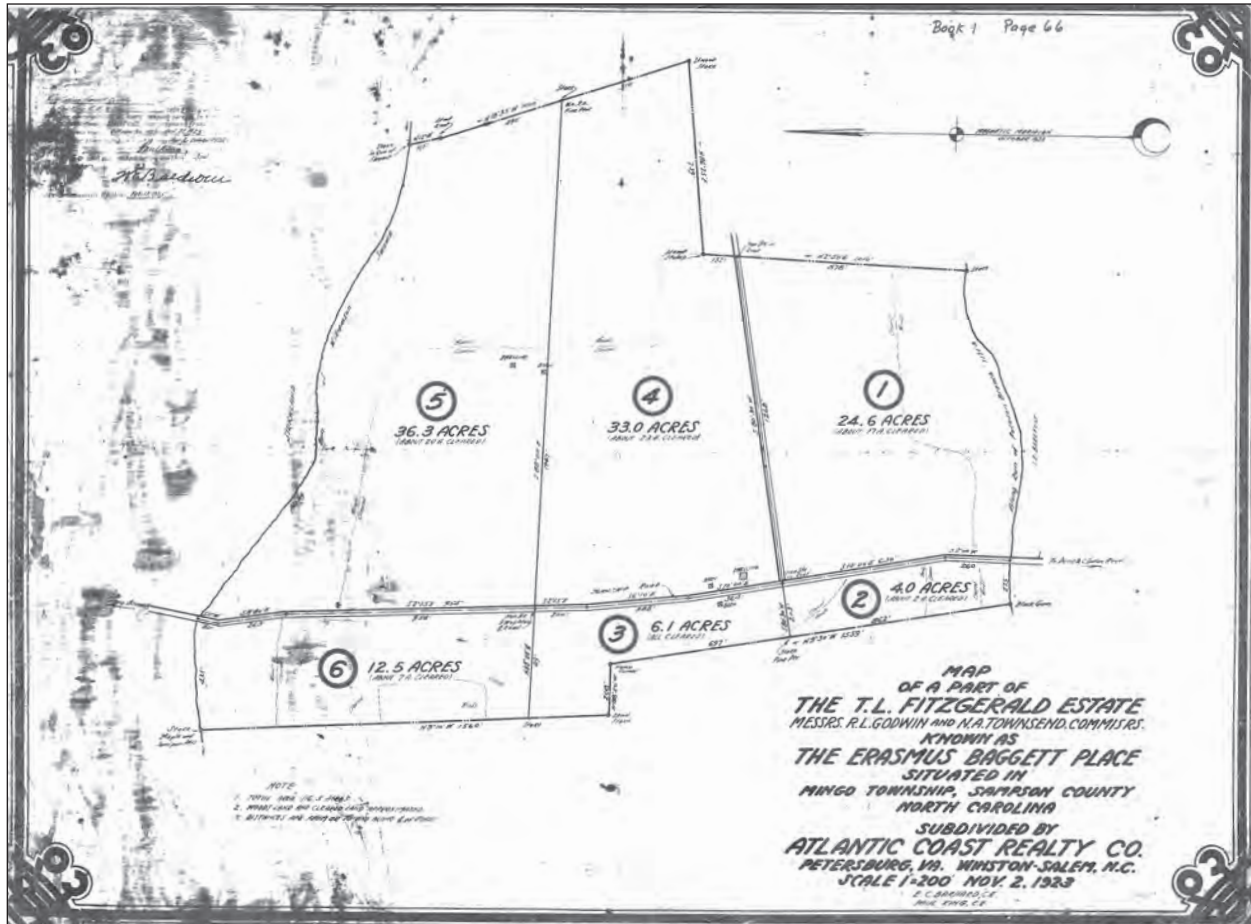
Currently, the parcels immediately surrounding the church are still in the Smith family, owned by a William Franklin Smith. The current owners for the church are listed as Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) and the owner's address as 1520 Casper Road, the physical address of the church.

The ethnicity of C.S. Smith is unclear, since in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s there are both black and white C. Smiths in the area. The current owner of the parcel surrounding the church, William Franklin Smith, first appears as an affluent black man living in Raleigh in the 1940 census. The owner's address for the church parcel is still listed as Raleigh (U.S. Census Bureau 1940a). It is most likely that the McNeill and Smith families along Casper Road between Mingo and Spivey's Corner communities are African American and have been in this vicinity since the 1850s. During Jim Crow, African American communities occupied the "ignored spaces" between white communities or near county lines (Lincoln and Mamiya 1990). The pattern of census and parcel data suggest this is the case for the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749). Historically, Mingo is a black and Native American community near the Sampson County line, and Spivey's Corner is a white community. Mingo occupies the space closest to Williamson Swamp and the swamps surrounding the South River. It is possible that Pleasant Grove FWB Church's (SP0749) location came from the benevolence of prosperous black families in the area. For an African American family to own almost 60 acres in 1937 in the region was relatively uncommon (Figure 21).

From the 1840s forward until the 1940s, many African American congregations in the Southeast built churches upon land not given to them by title, but build spaces given to them by permission of wealthy white landowners. Before the Civil War, white congregations allowed enslaved people to hear sermons in segregated churches. By 1840, the "slavery question" had split most Protestant denominations and admittance to white churches stopped. Instead, landowners would allow black congregations to build churches on a portion of the plantation "out of the way." In many instances, white landowners or white congregations would often donate money or land to black congregations. In the case where land was not donated, and the church building was just "ignored," as time went by black congregations would purchase the land upon which their churches stood. This most often accounts for the mysterious chain of title that can occur with black churches. This scenario is most likely why the chain of title for church is disjointed. However, by 1930, the black community had strengthened in wealth enough to own surrounding parcels that insulated and protected the church's location (Lincoln and Mamiya 1990).

The marble plaque upon the ground on the western side of the portico is the capstone cover of the church built in 1963. The plaque commemorates the church's organization in 1888. Pastor Alex Walker, Chairman Norwell McNeill and Secretary Ada McNeill are listed. The 1930 U.S. Census lists Norwell McNeill as Ada McNeill's son and living in Mingo township. Ada McNeill's maiden name was Smith. The Smith and McNeill families are not only neighbors, but relations (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). In Mingo only two miles away, the Mingo Baptist Church was begun at

Figure 21.
1923 Plat Book Image, Depicting the Land of Erasmus Baggett



Source: Sampson County Deed Book 1, Page 66 (Sampson County 1923a)

the same time from land given to the church in 1892. Mingo Baptist Church also constructed a new building in 1965. During interviews with Pleasant Grove FWB congregation members, they referenced that “the old church burned” and that was the reason for the replacement church that we see today being constructed in 1963. In interviews with other locals in the African American community surrounding the church, it was implied that the Pleasant Grove FWB church’s (SP0749) burning in early 1961 was malicious (Personal Communication Deacon James 2019; Mingo Hill O.F.W.B. 2019).

Preliminary research also points to African Americans in Sampson County being connected to historic local events concerning the false slave uprising reports after Nat Turner’s rebellion in 1831. Because of these false reports and post Nat Turner hysteria, dozens of enslaved people in Sampson County were lynched in the September 1831 (Aptheker 1966). The history of the African American community in Mingo is multi-faceted and deeply layered.

Architectural Context

The Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is a good example of a rural protestant church constructed during the early 1960s in North Carolina. The simplicity of the lecture-hall plan, and lack of intricate exterior ornamentation, and Greek Revival style characteristics are classic elements of a rural southern Baptist church. Pleasant Grove has a more elaborate steeple and stained-glass than many of its type for the size of its congregation.

Sampson County was one of the top producing brick counties in North Carolina through the 1970s and thus the brick and masonry work of the church is of excellent quality. The interior of the church retains most of its original components and mural work is of exceptional quality. There are three churches in Sampson County included in the NRHP. All three of these churches are frame, two being Gothic Revival and one being Greek Revival, and represent Euro-American congregations. The African American religious component of Sampson County’s history has yet to be recorded in the NRHP, and this church likely played a role in the local post-construction world of Jim Crow that African Americans lived within.

NRHP EVALUATION

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The high integrity of the location and setting of the FWB evoke the association with rural religious centers. The lack of non-historic construction within the viewshed reinforce the feeling and association with rural lifeways and congregations. The church’s interior and exterior retain a high level of integrity from 1963 revealing the character defining of materials and craftsmanship in the stained-glass windows, apse and brickwork. The vestibule was added in 2017, but the overall integrity of the church remains.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is an example of the development of rural black churches in the Southeast from antebellum “ignored spaces” into vibrant rural, African American community centers of the 1960s. Black churches began as congregations that slave owners would allow to worship in out-of-sight places on plantations. In the 1840s, slave owners would provide the land upon which enslaved people would build their churches but not necessarily in title. Land owners would give black congregations permission to build churches and then ignore those sacred places. The deed chain surrounding the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is an example of this “ignoring” that had been happening since 1888 until the 1960s. Traditional cultural significance is derived from the role a property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Properties may have significance under Criterion A if they are associated with events, or series of events, significant to the cultural traditions of a community. The Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is an anchor for the traditional cultural practices of the African American community in Mingo and Sampson County that reflects the national pattern of the importance of African American churches during Jim Crow. In the opinion of the consultant, the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion A because it is a good, local example of the broad pattern of African American church development from the Jim Crow era in the United States. The recommended period of significance is 1963, the construction date of the current church building.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Preliminary research indicates that the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) does not have a connection to a person of any local, regional, or national significance. Therefore, the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. While the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is a good example of a rural Protestant brick church from the early 1960s and retains a significant amount of material, craftsmanship, and design in its original mass and form, the 2017 addition of the vestibule impacts the building's integrity from the original 1963 construction. For these reasons, in the opinion of the consultant, the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Therefore, the consultant recommends that the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A with a period of significance as 1963. The recommended NRHP boundaries encompass the 1.03-acre parcel (Figure 22).

Figure 22.
Pleasant Grove Free Will Baptist Church (SP0749) Recommended NRHP Boundary Map



Source: ESRI World Imagery 2019

SYLVA DALE JACKSON HOUSE (SP0750)

SP0750 is located at 2699 Fayetteville Highway in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 4.2-acre parcel is owned by Sylva Dale Jackson of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this Linear Ranch was constructed in 1966. The dwelling features a cast concrete foundation, an interior brick chimney, a running bond brick veneer, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A carport with a brick half-wall extends from the east elevation. The main entrance is offset on the north façade and has an original solid wood door. The windows are original double-hung, two-over-two horizontal pane wood sash with brick sills. A circa 1930 front-gable, frame outbuilding is located behind the dwelling to the south which has a weatherboard siding exterior and an asphalt shingle roof. It is characterized by mature trees which surround the dwelling and is bounded by rural residential and industrial development. It has a paved driveway on Fayetteville Highway (Figure 23).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0750 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1966, this dwelling is common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0750 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 23.
Photograph of Resource SP0750 Looking Southeast



CAROLYN LEWIS JACKSON HOUSE (SP0751)

SP0751 is located at 124 Roberts Grove Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The three-acre parcel is owned by Carolyn Lewis Jackson of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-story Linear Ranch was constructed in 1969. The dwelling features a cast concrete foundation, a running bond brick veneer, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance is recessed on the east façade and has an original six panel, solid wood door. The windows are original six-over-six double-hung, wood sash with brick sills and are flanked by decorative paneled shutters. A brick and concrete stairway provides access to the main entrance and has a wrought iron railing. The property is characterized by rural residential development to the north and west and agricultural fields to the east (Figure 24).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0751 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1969, this dwelling is common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0751 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 24.
Photograph of Resource SP0751, Looking Northwest



DONALD W. JACKSON, SR. HOUSE (SP0752)

SP0752 is located at 91 Williams Lake Road in the unincorporated Roseboro community. The 2.21-acre parcel is owned by Donald W. Jackson, Sr. of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-and-one-half story frame Bungalow was constructed in 1932. The dwelling features a continuous concrete block foundation, a vinyl siding exterior, and a standing seam metal roof. A shed roof porch extends around the south elevation, east façade, and north elevation that is supported by square, fluted metal columns resting on brick piers. The main entrance is located centrally on the east façade and has a circa 2000 multi-light, multi-panel glass and metal door. The windows are double-hung, one-over-one synthetic replacements with original wood surrounds. A gabled dormer is located centrally on the east façade with a bank of three windows. A non-historic center aisle barn is located to the northwest of the dwelling with a corrugated metal exterior and a standing seam metal roof. The property is characterized by surrounding rural residential development and is accessed via an unpaved driveway extending from Williams Lake Road (Figure 25).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0752 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1932, this dwelling is a common example of a frame Bungalow in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior and the replacement of the windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0752 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 25.
Photographs of Resource SP0752, Dwelling and Outbuildings



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking North

RENA ELLEN W. MCLAMB HOUSE (SP0753)

SP0753 is located at 1362 Penny Tew Mill Road in Roseboro. This 1.42-acre parcel is owned by Rena Ellen W McLamb of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this frame Queen Anne dwelling was constructed in 1922. The dwelling features a brick foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, two brick chimneys, and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. A hipped roof porch extends across the west façade and partially across the north elevation, the porch is supported by square wood columns. The main entrance is located centrally on the west façade and retains the original door surround featuring fluted pilasters supporting a wood crosshead. The windows are replacement double-hung, one-over-one wood sash. A circa 1935 gable-roof barn with a corrugated metal exterior and attached slant roof equipment shed are located to the northwest of the dwelling. A circa 1935 frame outbuilding with a gable roof is located behind the dwelling to the east. Seven non-historic livestock barns are located on the adjoining parcel and are associated with the dwelling. The dwelling is characterized by agricultural fields, adjacent livestock farms, and a grove of mature trees around the dwelling. It is accessed by an unpaved drive extending east from Penny Tew Mill Road (Figure 26).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0753 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1922, this dwelling is a common example of a Queen-Anne dwelling in rural Sampson County. Significant alterations including the replacement of the original windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0753 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 26.
Photographs of Resource SP0753, Looking West



FANN HOUSE (SP0754)

SP0754 is located at 1030 Penny Tew Mill Road in Roseboro. This 377-acre parcel is owned by the Fann Farms Land Partnership, LLC of 220 Oscar Tate Road in Salemburg, North Carolina. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, the one and one-half story Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1948. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, a vinyl siding exterior, and a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles. An exterior end brick chimney and offset, gable-front porch are located on the east elevation. The main entrance is located centrally on the north facade within a gable and is flanked by a set of paired windows. The window and door types were not visible at the time of survey. The property is characterized by surrounding agricultural fields and a dense grove of old-growth trees, deforestation was taking place at the time of survey. It is access by an unpaved drive extending west from Penny Tew Mill Road. (Figure 27).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0754 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B. Constructed in 1948, this dwelling is common example of a Minimal Traditional house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0754 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 27.
Photograph of Resource SP0754, Looking West



Source: GoogleEarth

CHARLES NELSON FANN HOUSE (SP0755)

SP0755 is located at 4526 North Salemburg Highway in the Salemburg community. The 2.67-acre parcel is owned by Charles Nelson Fann of 4625 North Salemburg Highway. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

The dwelling at this location has suffered significant fire damage and is now a ruin. Very little remains of this frame, vernacular structure constructed circa 1930. The dwelling features weatherboard siding exterior and a one-story porch on the west façade. The porch was supported by tapered wood columns resting on brick piers and the main entrance was located on the west façade. The dwelling is situated in a dense grove of mature trees and is bounded by agricultural fields to the north and east. It is accessed by an unpaved driveway extending east from North Salemburg Highway (Figure 28).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0755 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1930, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular dwelling in Sampson County. The dwelling has been nearly destroyed by a fire, and no longer retains integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0755 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 28.
Photograph of Resource SP0755, Looking East



MICHAEL LEE HERRING HOUSE (SP0756)

SP0756 is located at 7460 Five Bridge Road in the city of Clinton. The 1.6-acre parcel is owned by Michael Lee Herring of 7520 Five Bridge Road. The property is associated with SP0757. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this is Linear Ranch was constructed in 1964. The dwelling features a cast concrete foundation, an interior brick chimney, a running bond brick veneer, and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance is recessed on the west façade and has an original six-panel solid wood door. The windows are circa 1990 synthetic replacements with six-over-six and 20-pane simulated divided vinyl sash. The windows have brick sills and decorative louvered shutters. An integral carport extends from the south elevation and is supported by cast iron posts with a botanical design (Figure 29).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0756 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1964, this dwelling is common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0756 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 29.
Photograph of Resource SP0756, Looking Southeast



MICHAEL LEE HERRING HOUSE (SP0757)

SP0757 is located at 7520 Five Bridge Road in the city of Clinton. The 0.93-acre parcel is owned by Michael Lee Herring of the same address. The property is associated with SP0756. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this is one-story, multi-family Bungalow dwelling was constructed in 1945. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, a running bond brick veneer and soldier course water table, and a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles. A one-story, hipped roof porch extends across the west façade and is supported by tapered wood columns resting on brick piers. There are two main entrances on the west façade, both with original five-pane, multi-panel glass and wood doors. The windows are double-hung, six-over-six vinyl sash with simulated divided panes, brick sills, and soldier course lintels. The dwelling has a tapered end chimney on the north elevation, two interior chimneys, and a second exterior chimney on the north elevation. A projected gable-front porch extends from the north elevation that is also supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers. A carport and vinyl siding addition extend from the east elevation. The dwelling is characterized by the surrounding agricultural fields and is accessed via a circular paved driveway extended east from Five Bridge Road (Figure 30).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0757 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1945, this is a common example of a Bungalow dwelling in rural Sampson County. Significant alterations including replacement windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0757 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 30.
Photographs of Resource SP0757



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Southeast

RYAN LANE TENANT HOUSE (SP0758)

SP0758 is a tenant house situated on a parcel extending south along Ryan Lane from the east side of Five Bridge Road in the Belvoir Township, northwest Sampson County. The Ryan Lane Tenant House is approximately 9.5 miles northwest of the historic core of downtown Clinton, the geographic center of and seat of Sampson County. The dwelling at 88 Ryan Lane is owned by Mildred Fann Quick of 1404 Vandora Springs Road in Garner, North Carolina. There is an outbuilding on this parcel. This section of Sampson County is characterized by working agricultural fields, hog farms, and sparse rural residential development. This resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

The tenant house at 88 Ryan Lane is a one-story vernacular, frame dwelling constructed circa 1930. The dwelling has a continuous concrete block foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of original standing seam metal. A shed roof porch extends across the north façade and is supported by square wood posts with square wood balusters and railing connecting each post. The main entrance is located centrally on the north façade and has an original five-panel solid wood door. A brick end-chimney is located on the west elevation. The windows are double-hung, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash and were likely added circa 1945. A circa-1945 wing with a gable roof extends from the south elevation. An original smokehouse with a weatherboard siding exterior and standing seam metal roof is located directly beside the dwelling to the west. Three circa-1960 metal silos are located to the west on an abutting parcel (Figure 31).

Historical Overview

In 1890, between 25 and 29 percent of all the farmland in Sampson County was part of the tenant farming or sharecropping system. Tenant farmers leased plots of land from landowners and contributed their labor to produce a crop often selected by the landowner. Throughout the early twentieth-century large numbers of Sampson County farmers were forced into tenancy due to unstable prices and low-yields. Tenants maintained little control of the land they leased and were expected to utilize their earnings to pay their liens. Parcels consistently changed hands as tenants looked to other counties and states for improved living conditions and higher earning potential. In 1927, the number of tenants on Sampson County farms dropped from 3,256 to 2,865 as tenants moved to the surrounding North Carolina counties and elsewhere in search of a higher crop yields (NC Pedia 2019). For an extensive look at farm tenancy in Sampson County, see the 1923 thesis by Fred Roy Yoder entitled, *The Social Aspects of Farm Tenancy in the United States*. This thesis was completed by Yoder as part of his doctoral program at the University of Wisconsin (Yoder 1923).

Figure 31.
Photographs of Resource SP758, 88 Ryan Lane Dwelling and Outbuildings



A. 88 Ryan Lane and Outbuildings, Looking Southeast



B. 88 Ryan Lane Looking Southwest

According to Sampson County deed records, the parcels containing the Ryan Lane Tenant House (and also the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses SP0759) were owned by the family of Euro-American woman, Sarah Powell Jackson in the 1920s (SCRD 1923: DB 496:334). Census records indicate that the Jackson family operated a grocery and clothing business in the nearby Little Coharie Township. On October 14, 1933, Sarah Powell Jackson married North Carolina banker, W.R. Burgess. In 1937, Sarah Jackson Burgess assumed the \$1,500.00 mortgage for a plot of land (likely present-day 88 Ryan Lane) owned by M.T. Newman. In January 1938, the deed was transferred from Sarah Jackson Burgess to her husband W.R. Burgess. The property containing the Ryan Lane Tenant House changed hands numerous times throughout the mid-twentieth century before landing under the ownership of the Fann and Quick families in 1960. The property at 88 Ryan Lane remains in the Fann/Quick family (SCRD 2013: DB 1865:0517).

Architectural Context

The Ryan Lane Tenant House is a good example of the modest frame, vernacular dwellings constructed throughout the Southeastern United States in early twentieth century as part of the crop-lien system. In Sampson County, it is relatively uncommon that four tenant dwellings retain their original form and locations, as the history of SP0758 and SP0759 are intertwined. Each of the Ryan Tenant House is representative of a common vernacular form utilized from the 1910s to the late 1930s and retains much of its original fabric.

NRHP EVALUATION

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Ryan Lane Tenant Houses remains on its historic site and continues to be surrounded by the agricultural fields that defined their construction. Additionally, the dwelling retains its historic form and a great deal of its historic materials including weatherboard siding exteriors, original standing seam metal roofs, and in some cases windows and doorways.

Evaluation

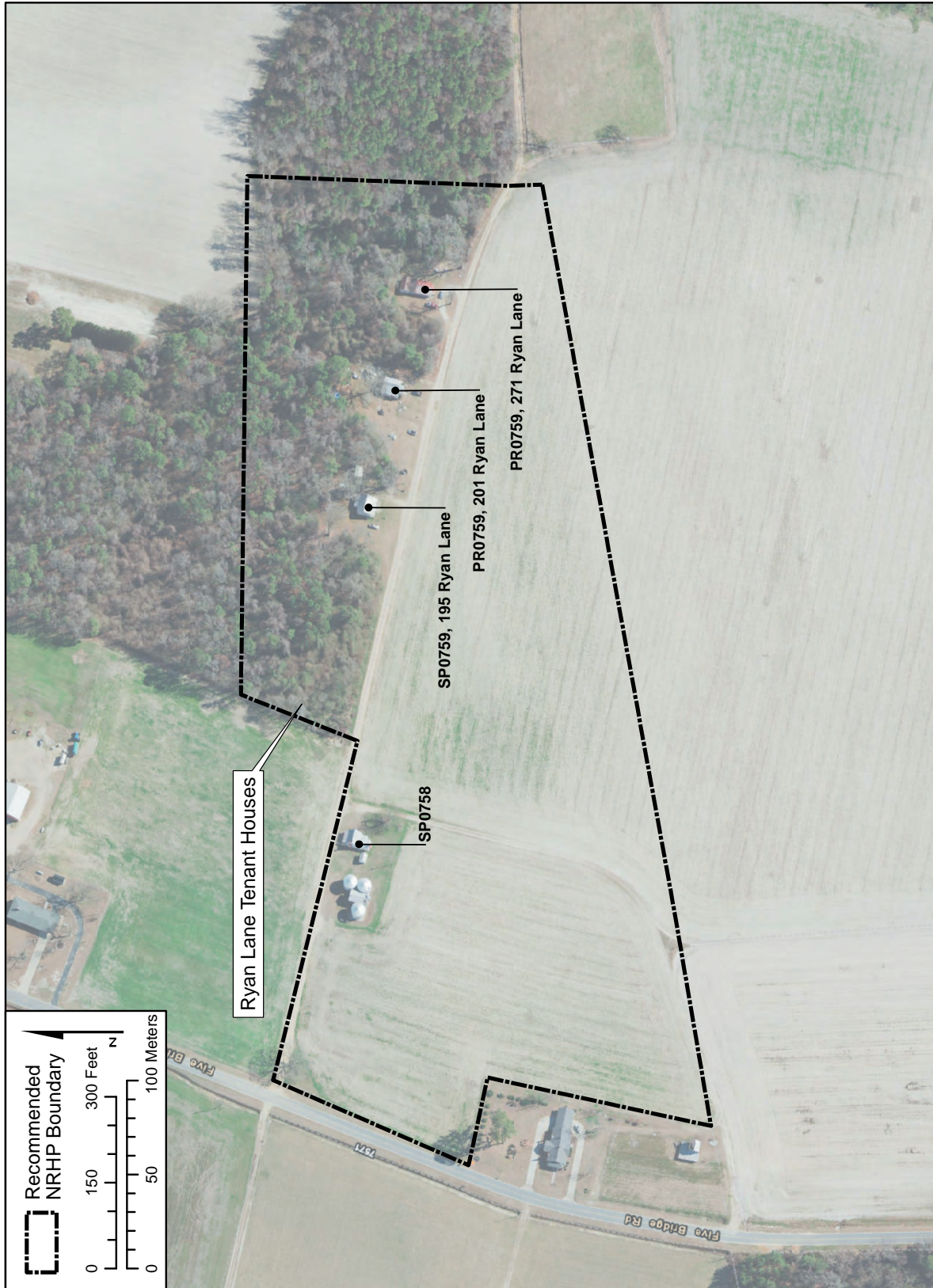
Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Ryan Lane Tenant House is associated with Sampson County's agricultural economy, specifically farm tenancy and the crop-lien system. The dwelling is situated in a row with the dwellings of SP0759 on their original lots and portray three

distinctive forms of tenant dwellings. For these reasons, in the opinion of the consultant, the Ryan Lane Tenant House is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A. The recommended period of significance is 1925 to 1945, as dwellings from this period remain extant. The consultant recommends that the smokehouse outbuilding be considered contributing as it dates to the era of tenancy.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Though the house has historical associations with the Jackson, Quick, and Fann families, longtime farmers and citizens of Sampson County, there is little documentation demonstrating that these families made significant contributions to the broader patterns of history. Therefore, the Ryan Lane Tenant House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Although the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are representative examples of frame vernacular dwellings in rural North Carolina, the properties have undergone minor alterations and due to deferred maintenance are in poor condition. For these reasons, the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Therefore, the consultant recommends that the Ryan Lane Tenant House is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A with a period of significance of 1924-1945. The recommended NRHP boundary encompasses the adjoining parcel of SP0759 because the resources are historically related (Figure 32). Please see SP0759 NRHP evaluation.



Source: ESRI World Imagery 2019

Figure 32.
Ryan Lane Tenant Houses Recommended NRHP Boundary Map

RYAN LANE TENANT HOUSES (SP0759)

SP0759 is a collection of tenant houses situated on adjacent parcels extending south along Ryan Lane from the east side of Five Bridge Road in the Belvoir Township, northwest Sampson County. The Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are approximately 9.5 miles northwest of the historic core of downtown Clinton, the geographic center of and seat of Sampson County. The parcel is owned by Donna Louise F. Kersey of 4102 East Yacht Drive on Oak Island, North Carolina and contain 195, 201, and 271 Ryan Lane. This section of Sampson County is characterized by working agricultural fields, hog farms, and sparse rural residential development. There are four individual buildings, including outbuildings, on this parcel: three circa 1930 tenant houses, and a flat roof frame outbuilding. These resources were not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

This resource consists of three tenant houses and an associated outbuilding, described below:

The tenant house at 195 Ryan Lane was also constructed circa 1930. This one-story frame, vernacular dwelling has a continuous concrete block foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of original standing seam metal. An integral porch extends across the south façade that is supported by turned wood columns. The main entrance is located centrally on this façade and was not visible at the time of survey. The windows are circa 1945, double-hung two-over-two horizontal pane wood sash. An exterior brick end-chimney is located on the east elevation. A one-story wing extends from the north elevation and a one-story frame outbuilding with a flat roof is located directly north of the dwelling. The outbuilding was inaccessible at the time of survey (Figure 33).

The tenant house at 201 Ryan Lane is a one-story, frame Bungalow constructed circa 1930. This dwelling features a continuous concrete block foundation, a weatherboard siding and shiplap exterior, and a steeply pitched gable roof of original standing seam metal. A projected gable-front porch is located centrally on the south façade and is supported by square wood posts. The main entrance is centered on this façade and has a circa 1945 four-panel, two-pane glass and wood door. The windows are two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash and are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. An exterior end, concrete block chimney is located on the west elevation (see Figure 33).

The tenant house at 271 Ryan Lane is a one-story, frame dwelling that exhibits features of the Craftsman-style. Constructed circa 1930, the dwelling features a continuous concrete block foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of original standing seam metal and exposed rafter ends. A shed roof porch is centered over the main entrance on the south façade that is supported by square wood posts. The main entrance has an original multi-panel, multi-pane glass and wood door. The windows are original double-hung, six-over-six wood sash. There are two exterior end chimneys on the east elevation, one of brick and one of concrete block. A one-story wing added circa 1945, extends from the north elevation and has a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and a weatherboard exterior (Figure 34).

Figure 33.
Photographs of Resource SP0759, 195 and 201 Ryan Dwelling and Outbuildings

A. 195 Ryan Lane
Looking Northeast



B. 201 Ryan Lane,
Looking Northeast



C. 201 Ryan Lane,
Looking Northwest



Figure 34.
Photographs of Resource SP0759, 271 Ryan Lane, Dwellings



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Northwest

Historical Overview

In 1890, between 25 and 29 percent of all the farmland in Sampson County was part of the tenant farming or sharecropping system. Tenant farmers leased plots of land from landowners and contributed their labor to produce a crop often selected by the landowner. Throughout the early twentieth-century large numbers of Sampson County farmers were forced into tenancy due to unstable prices and low-yields. Tenants maintained little control of the land they leased and were expected to utilize their earnings to pay their liens. Parcels consistently changed hands as tenants looked to other counties and states for improved living conditions and higher earning potential. In 1927, the number of tenants on Sampson County farms dropped from 3,256 to 2,865 as tenants moved to the surrounding North Carolina counties and elsewhere in search of a higher crop yields (NC Pedia 2019). For an extensive look at farm tenancy in Sampson County, see the 1923 thesis by Fred Roy Yoder entitled, *The Social Aspects of Farm Tenancy in the United States*. This thesis was completed by Yoder as part of his doctoral program at the University of Wisconsin (Yoder 1923).

According Sampson County deed records, the parcel containing the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses, (and also the parcel containing SP0758, 88 Ryan Lane) was owned by the family of Euro-American woman, Sarah Powell Jackson in the 1920s (SCRD 1923: DB 496:334). Census records indicate that the Jackson family operated a grocery and clothing business in the nearby Little Coharie Township. On October 14, 1933, Sarah Powell Jackson married North Carolina banker, W.R. Burgess. In 1937, Sarah Jackson Burgess assumed the \$1,500.00 mortgage for a plot of land (likely present-day 88 Ryan Lane SP0758) owned by M.T. Newman. In January 1938, the deed was transferred from Sarah Jackson Burgess to her husband W.R. Burgess. The properties containing the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses changed hands numerous times throughout the mid-twentieth century before landing under the ownership of the Fann and Quick families in 1960. The parcel is owned by the Kersey family who own a neighboring bungalow and farm. Mildred Quick Fann conveyed this tract to the Kersey family in 2013 (SCRD 2013: DB 1865:0517).

Architectural Context

The Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are good examples of the modest frame, vernacular dwellings constructed throughout the Southeastern United States in early twentieth century as part of the crop-lien system. In Sampson County, it is relatively uncommon that four tenant dwellings retain their original form and locations. Each of the Ryan Tenant Houses is representative of a common vernacular form utilized from the 1910s to the late 1930s and retains much of its original fabric.

NRHP EVALUATION

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Ryan Lane Tenant Houses remain on their historic site and continue to be surrounded by the agricultural fields that defined their construction. Additionally, the dwellings retain their historic form and a great deal of their historic materials including weatherboard siding exteriors, original standing seam metal roofs, and in some cases windows and doorways.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are associated with Sampson County's agricultural economy, specifically farm tenancy and the crop-lien system. The dwellings are situated in a row on their original lots and portray three distinctive forms of tenant dwellings. For these reasons, in the opinion of the consultant, the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A. The recommended period of significance is 1925 to 1945, as dwellings from this period remain extant.

The consultant recommends that four resources, three dwellings and one outbuilding, be considered contributing as they date to the era of tenancy.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Though the houses have historical associations with the Jackson, Quick, and Fann families, longtime farmers and citizens of Sampson County, there is little documentation demonstrating that these families made significant contributions to the broader patterns of history. Therefore, the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Although the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are representative examples of frame vernacular dwellings in rural North Carolina, the properties have undergone minor alterations and due to deferred maintenance are in poor condition. For these reasons, the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Therefore, the consultant recommends that the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses are eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A with a period of significance of 1924-1945. The recommended NRHP boundaries encompass the adjoining parcel for SP0758 because the resources are historically linked (see Figure 32).

DONNA LOUISE F. KERSEY HOUSE (SP0760)

SP0760 is located at the east end of Ryan Lane in the city of Clinton. The 37-acre parcel is currently owned by Donna Louise F. Kersey of 4102 E Yacht Drive, Oak Island, North Carolina. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This is a one-story frame, vernacular dwelling constructed circa 1870 with a center-hall plan. The dwelling has a foundation of brick piers, a weatherboard siding exterior, a brick end chimney, and a standing seam metal roof. A shed roof, screened porch has been added to the north façade. The main entrance is also located on the north façade. A one-story frame wing was added to the south elevation circa 1920 and includes a second enclosed shed roof porch on its west elevation. A circa 1920 three-pane, three-panel glass and wood door is located on the west elevation. A circa 1920 gable-front frame barn with a patched exterior and standing seam metal roof is located directly north of the property. A shed roof run extends from the south elevation of the barn. The property is characterized by agricultural fields and a dense grove of mature trees around the dwelling. The dwelling is accessed via Ryan Lane to the west (Figure 35).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0760 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1870, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations and the dwellings poor condition have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0760 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 35.
Photograph of Resource sp0760, Looking East



STEWART WADE CLEMENT HOUSE (SP0761)

SP0761 is located at 597 Elwood Road in the city of Clinton. The dwelling is situated at the congruence of three parcels owned by Stewart Wade Clement of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This is a one-story, frame vernacular dwelling constructed circa 1915. The dwelling has a continuous brick foundation, a vinyl siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A hipped roof porch extends partially across the west façade and is supported by square wood posts resting on a brick foundation. The main entrance is located centrally on the west facade and has a multi-pane glass and wood door. The windows are double-hung, six-over-six simulated divided pane vinyl windows. A one-story addition and carport extend from the east elevation. A gable-front, circa 1980 pre-fabricated metal storage building is located directly behind the house to the east. The dwelling is characterized by the surrounding agricultural fields and a dense grove of mature pine trees around the dwelling. The property is accessed via an unpaved driveway that extends east from Elwood Road (Figure 36).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0761 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1915, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior has detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0761 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 36.
Photographs of Resource SP0761



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking South

ROGER NEIL BUTLER HOUSE (SP0762)

SP0762 is located at 1624 Belvoir School Road in the city of Clinton. The 0.92-acre parcel is owned by Roger Neil Butler of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-story, gable-front Bungalow was constructed in 1910. The dwelling features a foundation of brick piers, a vinyl siding exterior, and a circa 2000 standing seam metal roof. A gable-front porch extends across the east façade and is supported by square wood posts with wood balusters and railing. The main entrance is located centrally on the east façade. The windows are replacement double-hung, one-over-one vinyl sash flanked by decorative paneled vinyl shutters. A wood deck extends from the west elevation. A circa 1950 side-gable barn with a shed roof wing is located directly behind the dwelling to the west. The barn has been partially enclosed to house a garage with a circa 1980 metal overhead track door. The barn has a board and batten exterior and a circa 2000 standing seam metal roof. A circa 2000 pre-fabricated storage building is located behind the property to the southwest. The property is characterized by surround agricultural fields and is accessed by an unpaved driveway extending west from Belvoir School Road (Figure 37).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0762 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1910, this dwelling is a common example of a Bungalow dwelling in rural Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior has detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0762 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 37.
Photographs of Resource SP0762



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking Northwest

WILLIAM ADAM BUTLER HOUSE (SP0763)

SP0763 is located at 1605 Belvoir School Road in the city of Clinton. The 10.86-acre parcel is owned by William Adam Butler. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This is a one-story frame, double-pile vernacular dwelling constructed circa 1910. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A hipped roof porch extends partially across the north and west elevations and is supported by square wood columns with wood balusters and railing. The main entrance is located centrally on the west façade and has a circa 1940 nine-pane glass and wood door. The door retains its original surround with three-pane, single-panel sidelights and an original four-pane transom. The windows are replacement double-hung, one-over-one wood sash. A circa 1980 one-story, frame addition with a vinyl siding exterior and carport have been added to the south elevation. Three outbuildings are associated with the property: an original gable-front smokehouse with a clapboard and vertical board exterior siding and a standing seam metal roof, an original gable-front frame barn with a vertical board siding exterior, and a circa 1980 pre-fabricated storage building with a vinyl siding exterior. The property is characterized by surrounding agricultural fields and is accessed by an unpaved driveway extending east from Belvoir School Road (Figures 38-39).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0763 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1910, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of the circa 1980 wing on the south elevation has detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0763 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 38.
Photographs of Resource SP0763, Dwelling



A. Looking East



B. Looking Northeast

Figure 39.
Photographs of Resource SP0763, Outbuildings, Looking Southeast



JOSE WILFREDO RIVERA HOUSE (SP0764)

SP0764 is located at 2976 Five Bridge Road in the city of Clinton. The five-acre parcel is owned by Joes Wilfredo Rivera of 2976 Five Bridge Road. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This two-story, double-pile vernacular dwelling with a center-hall plan was constructed circa 1850. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation with a concrete veneer, an exterior of vinyl siding, two brick end-chimneys and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance is located centrally on the south façade and has an original six-panel wood door flanked by five-pane sidelights with a six-pane transom above. The main entrance is under a gable roof awning supported by Tuscan wood columns. The windows are replacement, double-hung vinyl sash with six-over-six simulated divided panes. The windows are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. An L-shaped wing extends from the north elevation. An original gable-front bank barn is located behind the dwelling that has a standing seam metal roof and patched standing seam metal exterior. The property is characterized by large agricultural fields and is accessed via an unpaved driveway that extends north from Five Bridge Road (Figures 40-41).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0764 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

This dwelling has been extensively altered since its construction circa 1850. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior and the replacement of the windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0764 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 40.
Photographs of Resource SP0764



A. Main Dwelling, Looking Northwest



B. Main Dwelling, Looking Southeast

Figure 41.
Photograph of Resource SP0764, Outbuilding, Looking North



KENNETH GAUTIER HOUSE (SP0765)

SP0765 is located at 202 Moore Street in the city of Clinton. The 0.29-acre parcel and is owned by Kenneth Gautier of 6945 Roseboro Highway, Roseboro, North Carolina. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-story, gable-front Bungalow dwelling was constructed in 1949. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. An offset, gable-front porch extends partially across the north façade and is supported by cast iron posts with a botanical design. The main entrance has a circa 1960 solid wood door with three triangular panels. The windows throughout the dwelling are original double-hung, six-over-six wood sash, windows are often paired. An original one-story, frame garage with vinyl siding and a circa 1990 overhead track garage door is located behind the dwelling to the south. This property is characterized by its location on a residential street in the city limits of Clinton, the Sampson County seat (Figure 42).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0765 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1949, this dwelling is a common example of a Bungalow dwelling in urban Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0765 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 42.
Photographs of Resource SP0765



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking Northwest

RICHARD KEITH FANN HOUSE (SP0766)

SP0766 is located at 4625 North Salemburg Highway in the Salemburg community. The 6.48-acre parcel is owned by Richard Keith Fann of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This is a one-story, frame Triple-A dwelling constructed circa 1910. The house has a rusticated stone block foundation, a replacement brick end chimney, exterior of vinyl siding, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A one-story, hipped roof porch extends across the north façade and is supported by turned wood columns with lace-work brackets, wood railing and turned wood balusters connect each column. The main entrance is located centrally on the north façade, the main entrance was not visible at the time of survey but retains the original sidelights and multi-pane transom. The windows are double-hung, one-over-one vinyl sash. There are two circa 1950 additions on the south elevation. The dwelling is characterized by the surrounding agricultural fields and is accessed via a paved, circular driveway that extends west from North Salemburg Highway (Figure 43).

There are numerous agricultural outbuildings associated with the property. A circa 1950 gable-front metal frame storage barn is located directly west of the dwelling and is flanked by two metal storage tanks. Two, circa 1930 A-Frame barns with enclosed runs and patched exteriors are situated at the north end of the parcel. A circa 2000, gable-front garage with a corrugated metal exterior and paneled overhead track door as well as a circa 1930 storage building with a weatherboard siding exterior and a standing seam metal roof are situated north of the house. An original smokehouse is located directly north of the house and has been enclosed and updated with the addition of fenestration, weatherboard siding, a standing seam metal roof, and an added run on the north side (Figure 44).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0766 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1910, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior and replacement of the original windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0766 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 43.
Photographs of Resource SP0766



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking Northwest

Figure 44.
Photograph of Resource SP0766, Outbuildings, Looking Northwest



BRADLEY C. WILLIAMS HOUSE (SP0767)

SP0767 is located at 407 West College Street in the Salemburg community. The 0.8-acre parcel is owned by Bradley C. Williams of the same address. The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this one-story Linear Ranch was constructed in 1955. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, a vinyl siding exterior, and a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A one-story, gable-front porch is located centrally on the north façade and is supported by synthetic, square fluted columns with railing and balusters. The main entrance has a circa 1990 aluminum door with four panels and a single lunette pane. The windows are circa 1990 vinyl, simulated divided-panes flanked by synthetic paneled shutters. A circa 2000 pre-fabricated frame outbuilding is located behind the dwelling that adjoins a slant roof storage building with a corrugated metal exterior. Two, circa 1950 frame equipment sheds are located behind the outbuildings. This property is characterized by its location at the outer edges of the city of Salemburg. It is bounded by a dense forest to the west and is accessed by an unpaved driveway that extends south from West College Street (Figure 45).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0767 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed in 1955, this dwelling is common example of a Ranch house in Sampson County. Due to the commonality of its form, in the opinion of the consultant this dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0767 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 45.
Photographs of Resource SP0767, Dwelling and Outbuildings



A. Dwelling, Looking Southwest



B. Outbuildings, Looking Southwest

REXFORD D. HARDISON HOUSE (SP0768)

SP0768 is located at 520 Richard Road in the Salemburg community. This 1.6-acre parcel is owned by Rexford D. Hardison (P.O. Box 521). The resource was not previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

This two-story frame, American Foursquare dwelling was constructed circa 1920. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, an aluminum siding exterior, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. An asymmetrical hipped roof porch extends partially across the east and north elevations that is supported by replacement, square wood posts. The main entrance is located on centrally on the east façade, the door (not visible at the time of survey) is flanked by original single-pane, multi-panel sidelights. The windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung, vinyl sash. A hipped roof dormer is located centrally on the main façade and has four, vinyl single-pane windows. A circa 2000 mobile home is located behind the dwelling and an original gable-front garage with corrugated metal siding and added circa 2000, multi-panel garage door is located to the northeast of the dwelling (Figures 46-47).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that SP0768 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1920, this dwelling is a common example of an American Foursquare in Sampson County. Though an uncommon type in the rural areas of the county, significant alterations including the addition of aluminum siding to the exterior and vinyl windows have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, SP0768 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 46.
Photographs of Resource SP0768, Dwelling and Outbuildings, 1 of 2



A. Dwelling, Looking West



B. Dwelling, Looking Northwest

Figure 47.
Photographs of Resource SP0768, Dwelling and Outbuildings, 2 of 2



A. Dwelling, Looking Northeast



B. Garage, Looking West

GEORGE BAGGETT FARM (SP0188)

The George Baggett Farm is located at 2472 Christmas Tree Road and is situated on approximately 18 acres on the west side of SR 1607 in the vicinity of the Mingo community in northwestern Sampson County. The farmstead is approximately nine miles southeast of Dunn and approximately 20 miles northwest of Clinton. The dwelling is within 50 feet of the roadway and sits within a farmstead containing eight outbuildings. Darlee Dawson, who is deceased, is listed as the owner. The owner's and resource address are listed as 2476 Christmas Tree Road. Tom Butchko surveyed the farmstead in 1979 as part of a historic architecture survey of Sampson County for the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

The majority of the cluster is open to the roadway with the adjacent parcels of pasture to the north and south being contained by a three-plank wooden fence. There is a center-aisle barn that is within the southern fenced pasture and a pole barn that is within the western fenced pasture. All other outbuildings surround the dwelling. Two outbuildings are of non-historic construction and are non-contributing. The location and setting are characterized by large areas of pasture with swaths of forest along Williamson Swamp in the distance. The cluster of buildings is outlined by oak and maple trees with small ornamental trees also present along the road approach. The drive is located on the southern elevation and is unpaved.

The circa 1909 George Baggett Farm (SP0188) is a 3,024-square-foot two-story I-House with projecting front-gable ell, rear extended and engaged shed-roof addition clad in weatherboard. There is a veranda that spans the entire façade and front ell with a hipped-roof, Tuscan columns, and wood plank porch supported by running bond brick and banked concrete piers. The front-gable ell has ornamental shingles in the gable-end. The gable-end also has a square stained-glass window separated into 12-lights with a central decorated light with an etched capital "B." A strip of decorative fascia board surrounds all three elevations of the gable end. The front ell projection's first story ends in a bay window with three distinct four-over-four double-hung windows set in a simple box surround.

There are four entrances on the first story of the main form. The I has six-over-six pane windows set in simple box surround on the first and second stories. The southern elevation has a narrow exterior brick chimney at the gable end. An interior chimney of the same brick and workmanship is located at the northern elevation with corbelling. The rear shed addition is mostly obscured by vegetation but the similar windows of the I repeat in the addition. The house is clad in weatherboard that has not been covered with vinyl. The roof is raised-seam metal (Figure 48).

Figure 48.
Photographs of Resource SP0188, Dwelling



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking Northwest

There are eight outbuildings associated with this property, including a center-aisle barn at the southern elevation roughly 70 feet from the house within fenced pasture. A front-gable pole barn with partial metal sheathing on its northern and southern elevations is about 200 feet from the house. A front-gable weatherboard outbuilding with a metal raised-seam roof lies within 20 feet of the dwelling's southern elevation. It is painted white to match the dwelling and is likely an original smoke-house or pump-house associated with the dwelling. There is a small, front-gable equipment shed with an engaged roof at the western elevation, also near the dwelling, and appears to match the construction method and materials of the center-aisle barn. Next to the equipment shed is a smoke-house clad with wider rough-sawn boards, suggesting its age is greater than the equipment shed and most likely dates to the original build of the dwelling. The other outbuildings are obscured by vegetation but are small and show similar construction methods and materials as the equipment shed. Two outbuildings likely date to the circa 1909 build date of the dwelling, two likely date to the 1930s, and the others are non-historic or cannot be seen clearly (Figures 49-50).

The three-plank wooden fence appears to be constructed sometime within the last decade. A low cast concrete wall divides the yard of the dwelling from the rest of the landscape. Spaced irregularly along the course of the wall are brick pedestals with flat concrete caps. These brick pedestals mark the entryways to the yard at the southern elevation and eastern elevation. There are three sets of similar brick stair walls at three entrances to the porch that also have concrete pedestal caps. This cast concrete wall and brick pedestals were most likely additions in the 1930s.

Historical Overview

The Baggett family's properties are mentioned in Tom Butchko's publication *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Sampson County North Carolina*. The inventory was undertaken in 1979 and presents over 200 of Sampson County's dwellings, stores, mills, and agricultural clusters. In *Historic Architecture*, Josiah Baggett's house is included and described as a Baggett family property (Butchko 1980). Josiah Baggett owned one of the most profitable grist mills in the county in the late 1880s. He also owned Hawley's Store (Branson 1889). While preliminary research does not present George Baggett's accomplishments in secondary sources, primary resources reveal that he was a landowner of note in the Mingo community with ties to the land dating to his father, Autry Baggett, in the early 1850s.

Autry (Autrie, Audy) Baggett was William Erastus and George Loftin Baggett's father. Autry Baggett (Baggot) was born on January 17, 1850 in Sampson County and died on April 4, 1944 in Clinton, NC at the age of 94. In the 1870 census, he was eighteen years old, lived with his mother Edney Baggett (spelled Baggot). Edney was listed as head of household with a worth of 280 dollars and a 600-acre farm in the Mingo community. Abram Baggot married to Edna Baggot (Baggett) and was born about 1820 in North Carolina. He died in January 1850 as a result of an accident (U.S. Census Bureau 1850). On the same census mortality schedule, fever was the predominant cause of death in Sampson County.

Figure 49.
Photographs of Resource SP0188, Outbuildings



A. Row of Outbuildings, Looking West



B. Center-aisle barn, Looking Southwest

Figure 50.
Photograph of the pole barn at SP0188, Looking Southwest, Looking Southwest



The parcel search revealed no deed recorded online for this parcel. A deed search was conducted through the surrounding parcels and revealed the land upon which the Baggett house stands changed hands repeatedly. William Franklin Smith currently owns the parcels abutting the Baggett parcel (SCRD 1923: DB 1081:914). A deed search through this abutting parcel references a plat map book one page 66 that provides a record of when the Atlantic Coast Realty Company subdivided the “Erasmus Baggett Place” in 1923. Erasmus’s land was abutted the southern border of his brother’s land (Atlantic Coast Realty 1937).

William Erastus (Erasmus) Baggett (24) married Ella Jackson (20) on March 4, 1896. Baggett’s land sale occurred when he was 27 (Ancestry.com 2015). The 1920 census does not give the valuation of his property. The same plat book page 65 shows the land sale between Job and Martha McNeil (grantors) and G.L. Baggett (grantee) in 1937. The plat map shows the abutting Baggett parcel but with no description (Atlantic Coast Realty 1937).

Architectural Context

The primary dwelling at the George Baggett Farm is a good example of a rural, early twentieth-century I-House with decorative embellishments and later incorporating additions in a popular style to the plan as the farm flourished and funding allowed. It is likely the original I-House and two smoke-houses were constructed circa 1890, but the hipped-roof porch with Tuscan columns and the front-gable ell with bay window were added in circa 1925. The Queen Anne style, popular in the Southeast through the late 1920s, emphasized asymmetrical balance of the form. The George Baggett Farm achieved this through the addition of a two-story front ell with fascia board embellishments and bay window. The L-shape porch added to the home was also a popular element of the Queen Anne Style. Where the George Baggett Farm is atypical, is that the house is exceptionally long—a full six bays (five bays with an extension to six at some point in its history before 1930). The proximity of the dwelling and the well-house to the road suggest that the dwelling was once used as a travelers’ rest. The added veranda would have invited passersby to stop. The bay window would have allowed for the addition of parlor or entertainment space for visitors. The dwelling has two pairs of doors on its front façade indicating the delineation of separate spaces within the dwelling. Tom Butchko’s photographs from the 1979 survey record the same entryway pattern. The proximity of the George Baggett house to the western edge of the county along one of the main access roads aligned east-west, and also being near one of the main bridges across Williamson Swamp and South River Swamp at the time suggest the George Baggett Farm to be an early example of a rural roadside inn (Butchko 1979a).

NRHP EVALUATION

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The George Baggett Farm remains on its historic site, surrounded by agricultural fields. The lack of residential and commercial development in the vicinity allows the George Baggett Farm to retain the historic feel of an early twentieth-century farmstead and roadside inn. Additionally, the primary dwelling appears to retain a great deal of its historic material from the turn of the twentieth century through the last additions in the mid-to-late 1920s. Character-defining elements including the one-story veranda with Tuscan columns, Queen Anne front-ell with decorative millwork, and original windows remain intact. The farmstead and inn site also retain many original outbuildings such as smokehouses, wellhouses and barns adding to the integrity of the setting.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The George Baggett Farm is associated with Sampson County's agricultural economy and early roadside commerce. The presence of intact agricultural outbuildings, the resource's dwelling and wellhouse's proximity to the road, supports the resource's integrity and emphasizes its ability to convey significance as an early twentieth-century farmstead and roadside inn. Therefore, the George Baggett Farm is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion A. The recommended period of significance is 1909 to 1930, as dwellings from this period remain extant. The consultant recommends that the six historic resources that comprise the farmstead be considered contributing. The two non-historic outbuildings are recommended non-eligible.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Though the house has historical associations with the Baggett family, longtime farmers and citizens of Sampson County, George L. Baggett is not an individual who contributed to a singular event of local, regional, or national historic significance. Therefore, the George Baggett Farm is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The primary dwelling at the George Baggett Farm is an intact

representative example of an I-House with historic additions and is reflective of early twentieth-century rural architecture in Sampson County. The property has undergone few, if any, non-historic alterations and retains its historic design, setting, and feeling as a farmstead and roadside inn. For these reasons, it is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Therefore, the consultant recommends that the George Baggett Farm is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1909 to 1930. The recommended NRHP boundaries encompasses the entire 18-acre parcel (Figure 51).



Source: ESRI World Imagery 2019

Figure 51.
George Baggett Farm Recommended NRHP Boundary Map

CARVER JACKSON HOUSE (SP0194)

Resource SP0194 is located at 34 Paula Matthews Road in the Roseboro community. The 55-acre parcel is owned by Joe Thomas Matthews of the same address. This resource was previously surveyed by Tom Butchko in 1979 for the NC-SHPO and was referred to as the Carver Jackson House.

DESCRIPTION

At the time of the previous survey in 1979, the dwelling at this location was a one-story, frame Triple-A house constructed circa 1890. Survey photographs reveal that the dwelling had a foundation of brick piers, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of standing seam metal. The primary façade exhibited features of the Queen Anne-style including triangular shingles in the field of the front-facing gable and turned columns with lace-work brackets supporting a hipped roof porch. The dwelling was constructed by Carver Jackson and remains in the Jackson family under the ownership of Joe Thomas Matthews and his wife (a niece of the Jacksons). The resource is no longer extant at this location (Figure 52).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research indicated the property was not associated with historically significant events and persons. The property was a common example of a Triple-A dwelling. The dwelling, however, is no longer extant at this location. In the opinion of the consultant, the property no longer retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Therefore, in the opinion of the consultant, the Carver Jackson House (SP0194) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 52.
Photograph of Resource SP0194, Looking North



PRESTON JERNIGAN HOUSE AND MILL (SP0196/0197)

Gene Douglas Love is listed as the owner of the Preston Jernigan House and Mill and resides in the dwelling at 2476 Stanley Hall Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The Preston Jernigan House and Mill is situated on 2.22 acres in rural northern Sampson County, North Carolina. The dwelling and outbuildings associated with it are located on the east side of Stanley Hall (SR 1606) south of the Plain View community. The Preston Jernigan House and Mill is approximately eight miles south of Dunn and 23 miles northwest of Clinton, the county seat. It lies at the edge of Starlins Swamp at its southern boundary. The agricultural lands surrounding the resource typify the environs of Sampson County with sprawling hog and cotton farms that are interrupted by swaths of swampland, low-lying streams and former mill ponds. Bordering the parcel to the northeast is approximately 50 acres of open cotton field. Driving toward the parcel from the north, the roadbed is deep and narrow, suggesting its historical route. Mature oaks and cypress dominate the southern, western, and eastern edges of the parcel with the house and outbuildings seemingly carved out of the forest. Across the road to the west is Starlins Swamp and immediately behind the dwelling to the south is the boggy Preston Mill Pond. The dirt driveway lays between another small pond and the dwelling and disappears into the oaks toward the back of the parcel. The resource has two non-contributing buildings—one gazebo circa 1990 and one two-car garage circa 1950. Both are detached from the dwelling.

DESCRIPTION

The Preston Jernigan House (SP0196) is a two-story Triple-A house built circa 1890 in the Greek Revival style with later Queen Anne decorative millwork. The dwelling is clad in white-painted weatherboard. The four-over-four windows have pedimented lintels and there is a modest freeze below the eaves. The hipped-roof front porch spans the central three bays of the house. The turned posts of the porch have Queen Anne fashioned millwork at the top. The balusters are also turned and enclose the porch. Brick chimneys are situated on the gable ends and have tapered flues with corbelled caps. There is a shed-roofed addition spanning the entirety of the back of the house. At the rear western elevation is a sunroom attached to the shed-addition with six-over-six windows. A gazebo is near at the southwestern corner of the house. The circa 1900 Preston Jernigan Mill (SP0197) is said to be located beyond the driveway but if so, is obscured by trees and heavy vegetation. The mill's original location was nearer to the mill pond. The smokehouse mentioned by Tom Butchko is also hidden but aerials reveal its location on the eastern corner of the parcel. A gambrel roof barn with one double door is seen at the eastern edge of the dwelling and appears to be of 1930s construction and design (Butchko 1979b) (Figures 53-54).

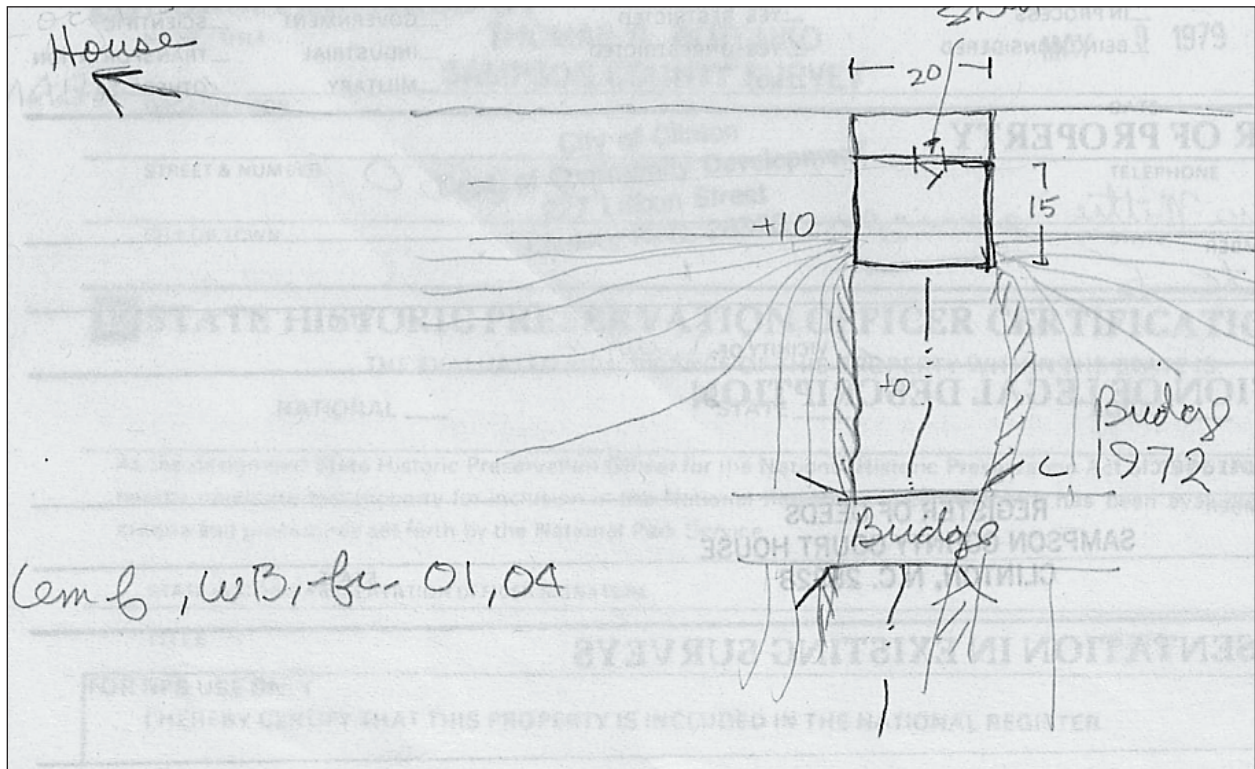
Figure 53.
Photograph of Resource SP0196, Dwelling, Looking Southeast



Figure 54.
Images of Resource SP0197, Jernigan's Mill, Tom Butchko, 1979



A. Looking of Jernigan's Mill at Original Site



B. Butchko's Sketch of Jernigan's Mill

Historical Overview

Lewis Preston Jernigan (1851-1932) is interred at Stoney Run Pentecostal FWB Church Cemetery. Lewis Preston Jernigan was the son of Lewis J. Jernigan and Joanna Margaret Jernigan and was married to Mary Margaret Jernigan. In the 1870 census, Lewis P. Jernigan is listed as farmer in the Mingo vicinity and as having a real estate value of \$5,000 and a personal estate worth 1,300. In the small community of Mingo in the 1870s, only five years after the Civil War had ended, these would have been relatively substantial sums (U.S. Census Bureau 1870). Lewis P. Jernigan's 1934 will and probate record stated, "I give and bequeath to my loving wife Mary Margaret Jernigan ... all of my home place where we now live including the mill ...". Jernigan went on to refer to his son Joseph J. Jernigan as "taking on the business" and bequeathed to him an additional parcel of land to live upon. This record indicates that the mill and business were still in operation at least in the early 1930s (Sampson County 1934). He also mentions giving a sum of \$200 to each of his three daughters, Saphronie Strickland, Ellen Bradsher, and Zilpha Bell Carr. The Stricklands were extensive landowners along Williamson Swamp in the early part of the twentieth century. Preliminary research indicates that Lewis Preston Jernigan was relatively well-to-do and well connected through marriages.

Eight years after Lewis Preston's death, the 1940 census reads Joseph J. Jernigan living in the Mingo area with Ebelia Jernigan age 39, Thodore (Theodore) Jernigan age 19, James Earl Jernigan age 18, Ellis Lou Jernigan age 15, and Edith Gray Jernigan age 4 (U.S. Census Bureau 1940b).

Preston Jernigan built a mill (SP0197) on the parcel about 1900 on the site of a previous cotton mill. In a 1979 interview with Tom Butchko, Mittie Jernigan, the daughter-in-law of Preston Jernigan, stated that current Preston Jernigan dwelling replaced an 1875 family home that remains at the rear of the property. The smokehouse and three circa 1940 log buildings—a tobacco barn, wash house, and coop—could not be seen clearly from the edge of the drive but appeared to be extant (Butchko 1979b:0196).

Architectural Context

The circa 1890 Preston Jernigan House is representative of the Triple-A architecture prevalent in North Carolina. The dwelling is in excellent condition and retains much of its design, materials, and workmanship that cause it to be a distinctive example of its type in Sampson County. The circa 1900 Jernigan's Mill was inaccessible during the survey, however, according to the 1979 survey documentation, the industrial building is a representative example of grist mills constructed from that era throughout the country and surrounding region.

NRHP EVALUATION

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Preston Jernigan House and Mill remains on its historic site and retains a substantial collection of original outbuildings including an intact smokehouse and a tobacco barn. The property retains its associated agricultural fields and mill pond that provides the resource with the historic feel of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century farmstead. Character-defining elements include the Greek Revival style casements of the windows, Queen Anne porch, and Triple-A design.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Preston Jernigan House and Mill is associated with Sampson County's early agricultural history and economy, specifically grist mill work. The presence of intact agricultural outbuildings contributes to the property's integrity and its significance as an early twentieth-century farmstead. For these reasons, the Preston Jernigan House and Mill is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion A. The recommended period of significance is circa 1890 to 1940, as resources from this era remain extant. The consultant recommends that all historic resources that comprise the farmstead be considered contributing including the dwelling, smokehouse, tobacco barn, wash house, coop, and three log buildings. The grist mill was inaccessible during the survey; however, if this resource is extant and intact, it would also be considered a contributing resource. The two non-historic outbuildings, a circa 1990 gazebo and circa 1950 garage, are recommended non-contributing.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Though the house has historical associations with many early Sampson County families, preliminary research suggests that there is no individual Preston-Jernigan family member associated with this resource that has made significant contributions to the broader patterns of history on a local, regional or national scale. Therefore, the Preston Jernigan House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Preston Jernigan House and Mill retains a good example of a frame Triple-A dwelling with Greek Revival and Queen Anne characteristics in rural North Carolina,

retaining a significant amount of its historic materials, design, and workmanship. The property also retains several outbuildings that are good examples of their type that retain integrity from the period of significance. For these reasons, the Preston Jernigan House and Mill is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Therefore, the consultant recommends that the Preston Jernigan House and Mill is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of circa 1890 to 1940. The recommended NRHP boundaries encompasses the entire 2.22-acre parcel (Figure 55).

Figure 55.
Preston Jernigan House and Mill Recommended NRHP Boundary Map



Source: ESRI World Imagery 2019

JAMES PARKER HOUSE (SP0377)

Resource SP0377 is located at High House Road near the intersection of Elwood Road in the city of Clinton. The 69-acre parcel is owned by James D. Chambers of 3320 Old Millburnie Road in Raleigh, North Carolina. The James Parker House was previously surveyed for the NC-SHPO by the Tom Butchko in 1979.

DESCRIPTION

At the time of the previous survey in 1979, the dwelling at this location was a one-story, frame vernacular house with a center hall plan. Notes from the previous survey indicated that this house was constructed for James M. Parker (1803-1904) circa 1865. The main portion of the house consisted of two rooms with a center hall, an engaged front porch, and an engaged rear porch that was enclosed prior to 1979. At the time of the 1979 survey, several outbuildings were extant on the property including multiple small barns, a stable, and a smokehouse.

The resource is no longer extant at this location. The property, however, retains several outbuildings, including a circa 1920 gable-front, center-aisle barn with an attached run. This barn has weatherboard siding and a gable roof of standing seam metal. Remnants of a second gable-front barn remain extant to the east. A two-story tobacco barn, of a similar era, with asphalt shingle siding and a standing seam metal roof is also located on the parcel (Figures 56-57).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research indicated the property was not associated with historically significant events and persons. The property featured a common example of a frame vernacular dwelling along with several agricultural outbuildings. The dwelling is no longer extant at this location, and the outbuildings are common examples of their types, with one barn fallen into ruins. In the opinion of the consultant, the property no longer retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Therefore, in the opinion of the consultant, the Carver Jackson House (SP0194) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 56.
Photographs of Resource SP0377



A. Looking South



B. Barn, Looking Southwest

Figure 57.
Photograph of Resource, Barn, SP0377, Looking Southeast



CRUMPLER HOUSE (SP0378)

The one-acre parcel containing the Crumpler House is situated on the east side of Five Bridge Road (SR 311) in the Belvoir Township in northwest Sampson County. The Crumpler House is approximately seven miles east of historic core of the town of Clinton, the geographic center and seat of Sampson County. It is bounded to north, south, and east by agricultural lands and Five Bridge Road to the west. This section of Sampson County is characterized by working agricultural fields and hog farms. There is one resource on the property, the circa 1900 dwelling. An unpaved and unmarked driveway accesses the property from Five Bridge Road.

DESCRIPTION

The circa 1900 Crumpler House is a 2,280 -square-foot, two story I-House. The house is currently owned by Jean Starling of 70 Starling Lane in Autryville, North Carolina. This resource was previously surveyed by Tom Butchko in 1979 and was referred to as the Crumpler House (SP0378). This two-story, frame I-House with rear-ell has a foundation of brick piers, a weatherboard siding exterior, two brick end chimneys, and a side-gable roof of standing seam metal. A one-story hipped roof porch with a gable-front extends across the west façade and is supported by turned wood columns with lacework brackets, wood railing, and turned balusters connect each column. The main entrance is located centrally on the west façade with an original multi-panel wood door and is flanked by three-pane, single-panel sidelights with a three-pane transom above. The windows are original double-hung, six-over-six wood sash with original wood casings (Figure 58) (Butchko 1979c).

Historical Overview

Deed records at the Sampson County Tax Assessor's office indicate that the one-acre parcel containing the Crumpler House was likely subdivided from the adjacent 224.35-acre parcel and the surrounding agricultural lands are associated with the dwelling. A brief archival search reveals that the Crumpler family has maintained ownership of land in this vicinity since the mid-nineteenth century. Deed records for the one-acre parcel can be traced to 1976 and records for the surrounding 224.35-acre parcel can be traced to 1845. A deed drafted on May 31, 1845 and registered on October 6, 1845, documents the conveyance of a sum of land in this vicinity from a group of local men to the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of erecting a place of worship. This group included Micajah Crumpler (1809-1884). Present-day McGee United Methodist Church, constructed circa 1970, stands about a half-mile from the Crumpler House. It can be inferred that the portion of Crumpler land conveyed to the church was located near the farmstead (SCRD 1845: DB 28: 1845). Burials in the church cemetery date from the late 1880s to the present day.

Figure 58.
Photographs of Resource SP0378



A. Parcel, Looking Southeast



B. Dwelling, Looking Southeast

Archival records indicate that Micajah Crumpler was born in Sampson County and enlisted in Company G of the North Carolina Third Light Artillery Battery during the Civil War (Historical Data Systems (Compiler) 2009). Presumably after Micajah Crumpler's death, the Crumpler lands were willed to his son Robert Manley Crumpler (1841-1918). In the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Robert Manley Crumpler indicated that he farmed the surrounding lands while his wife Julie tended their home (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). Cotton and tobacco were the most lucrative cash crops of the era and were presumably farmed by the Crumpler family at this location. The Crumpler House was likely constructed during Robert Manley Crumpler's period of ownership. The 1909 USGS Coharie map illustrates a building at the site of the present-day dwelling, indicating that it was constructed prior to Robert Manley Crumpler's death in 1918 (USGS 1909). Following Robert Manley Crumpler's death, the parcel was passed to his son Edward Lucien (E.L) Crumpler and his wife. During the 1910 U.S. Federal Census, E.L. Crumpler (1868-1940) listed his occupation as 'farmer.' After his death, the property was passed to E.L.'s son, James Fulton Crumpler born in 1905. On December 22, 1976, the 224.35-acre parcel containing the Crumpler House was conveyed from James Fulton Crumpler and his wife Mary Hester Crumpler to their son, Dr. James Fulton Crumpler, Jr. (SCRD 1976: DB 909:319). Dr. James Fulton Crumpler Jr. operated the house as a rental property while working as a pediatric physician in Rocky Mount, North Carolina (Ancestry.com 2011).

In 1986, Dr. James Fulton Crumpler, Jr. conveyed the one-acre parcel containing the Crumpler House to Jean Starling for the sum of \$10 and it remains in her possession today. The low price indicates that Jean Starling is likely a member of the Crumpler family (SCRD 1986: DB 1037:403).

A portion of the adjoining Crumpler lands changed hands in January of 1993 when Luby S. Warren and Catherine L. Warren conveyed a tract described as "...being a portion of the Dr. J. Fulton Crumpler Jr. farm..." to Bob and Lynda W. Naylor. Late 1998, James F. Crumpler Jr. and Cheryl G. Crumpler conveyed another portion of the tract to Crumpler Properties, LLC. Finally, in September 21, 2006, the land was deeded from Crumpler Properties, LLC to Robert Colee Naylor, Jr. and his wife Lynda Naylor (SCRD 2006: DB 1174).

Architectural Context

The Crumpler House is a representative example of a circa 1900 two-story I-House. I-Houses are a traditional form constructed throughout rural North Carolina in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most commonly two rooms wide and one room deep, I-Houses gained popularity among middle class farmers in the mid-nineteenth century and are often seen as the anchor dwelling of farmsteads. Their construction and level of ornamentation was often a statement of the owner's financial success and long rear ells and porches were commonly added to the

supporting elevations. A spur of the North Carolina Railroad (NCRR) entered Sampson County in 1867 facilitating the movement of building materials (Butchko 1980). Due to the improved access to decorative millwork, I-Houses constructed in this era often incorporated stylistic elements of the Queen Anne-style including lacework brackets and turned columns and balusters (McAlester 2013).

NRHP EVALUATION

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Crumpler House remains on its historic site, surrounded by agricultural fields. The lack of residential and commercial development in the vicinity allows the Crumpler House to retain the historic feel of an early twentieth-century farmstead. Additionally, the house appears to retain a great deal of its historic material. Character-defining elements including the one-story porch, turned columns, door surround and transom, lacework brackets, and original windows remain intact.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Crumpler House is associated with Sampson County's agricultural economy and rural residential life. However, the lack of intact agricultural outbuildings erodes the resources integrity and reduces its ability to convey significance as an early twentieth-century farmstead. Therefore, the Crumpler House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Though the house has historical associations with the Crumpler family, longtime farmers and citizens of Sampson County, there is little documentation demonstrating the Crumplers significant contributions to the broader patterns of history. Therefore, the Crumpler House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Crumpler House is an intact representative example of a circa 1900 I-House and is reflective of early twentieth-century rural residential architecture in Sampson County. The property has undergone few alterations and retains its historic design, setting, and

feel. For these reasons, it is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The recommended period of significance is circa 1900. The dwelling is the only contributing resource on the parcel.

Therefore, the consultant recommends that the Crumpler House is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria C with a period of significance of circa 1900. The recommended NRHP boundaries encompasses the entire one-acre parcel (Figure 59).

Figure 59.
Crumpler House Recommended NRHP Boundary Map



Source: ESRI World Imagery 2019

WILLIE BUTLER HOUSE (SP0379)

Resource SP0379 is located at 4129 Five Bridge Road in the town of Clinton. The 0.45-acre parcel is owned by Judy Jackson Gainey of 919 Five Bridge Road, who has owned the property since 2015. This resource was previously surveyed by the Tom Butchko in 1979 for the NC-SHPO and was referred to as the Willie Butler House.

DESCRIPTION

Constructed circa 1920, this house has been significantly altered since the original survey in 1979. The one-story, frame vernacular dwelling features a continuous brick foundation, a vinyl siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A full-width shed roof porch extends across the north façade and is supported by square synthetic posts with synthetic railing and balusters connecting each post. The main entrance is offset on the north façade and has a circa 1990 six-panel synthetic door. The windows on the east façade are circa 1930 double-hung, three-over-wood sash and are flanked by decorative paneled shutters. A one-story wing projects from the west elevation, the windows in this wing are circa 1950 double-hung, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash (Figure 60).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that Resource SP0379 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed around 1920, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior and the west wing have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, Resource SP0379 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 60.
Photograph of Resource SP0379, Looking Southwest



JULIUS GEDDIE BUTLER HOUSE (SP0380)

Resource SP0380 is located at 5236 Five Bridge Road in the town of Clinton. The 100.72-acre parcel is owned by Joseph E. Butler of 5331 Five Bridge Road. This resource was previously surveyed by Tom Butchko in 1979.

DESCRIPTION

According to the online tax record, this two-story I-House with a one-story, rear-ell was constructed in 1911. The house has a foundation of brick and concrete block piers, two brick end-chimneys, a vinyl siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A one-story hipped roof porch with a central front-facing gable extends partially across the south façade and is supported by turned wood columns with lacework brackets. A wood railing and turned balusters connect each column. The main entrance is located centrally on the south façade and has an original six-panel wood door. The windows are original double-hung two-over-two, vertical-pane wood sash and are flanked by synthetic, decorative louvered shutters. A circa 1935 wing extends from the west elevation that has original, double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows. The property is characterized by the extensive agricultural fields surrounding the dwelling in each direction. A small grove of mature trees is located to the northeast of the dwellings. The property is accessed by a paved driveway extending north from Five Bridge Road (Figures 61-62).

There are multiple outbuildings associated with the property including a circa 1940, gable-front, concrete block storage building with a standing seam metal roof and vertical board doors. A two-story frame garage/workshop dating to circa 1930 is located directly northeast of the dwelling. This building features vertical board siding, a brick end-chimney, and original, double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows. Two runs have been added to either side of the building, the eastern run is enclosed. To the east of the dwelling, there is a two-story, circa 1930, center aisle barn with a partially enclosed hay run and attached equipment shed. This barn has a wood siding exterior and a standing seam metal roof. Adjacent to this barn is two-story, gable-front barn with a wood siding exterior, a standing seam metal roof, and an enclosed run on one elevation and an open equipment shed on the other (Figure 63).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that Resource SP0380 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Figure 61.
Photographs of Resource SP0380, Dwelling



A. Parcel, Looking Northeast



B. Dwelling, Looking Northeast

Figure 62.
Photograph of Resource SP0380, Dwelling and Garage, Looking North



Figure 63.
Photographs of Resource SP0380, Outbuildings



A. Barns, Looking Northeast



B. Barn detail, Looking Northeast

Constructed in 1911, this dwelling is a common example a two-story I-House in Sampson County. Significant alterations including the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior has detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, Resource SP0380 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

L.J. COOPER HOUSE (SP0510)

Resource SP0510 is located at 635 Richard Road in the Salemburg community. The one-acre parcel is owned by Archie Muriel Sessoms of the same address. This resource was previously surveyed by Tom Butchko in 1979 for the NC-SHPO and was referred to as the L.J. Cooper House.

DESCRIPTION

At the time of the previous survey in 1979, the dwelling at this location was an altered one-story, vernacular house with a center hall plan constructed circa 1890. This dwelling was altered in 1898 to include a two-story section that exhibited the traditional I-House form. Survey photographs from 1979 reveal that the dwelling had a foundation of stacked stone piers, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of standing seam metal. According to survey notes dated 1979, the original dwelling at this location was constructed for local carpenter L. J Cooper and the two-story wing was added by the Baggett family around 1898. The resource is no longer extant at this location (Figure 64).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research indicated the property was not associated with historically significant events and persons. The property was a common example of a two-story, frame I-House. The dwelling, however, is no longer extant at this location. In the opinion of the consultant, the property no longer retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Therefore, in the opinion of the consultant, the L.J. Cooper House (SP0510) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 64.
Photograph of Resource SP0510, Looking South



LEWIS HOLLAND FARM (SP0515)

The 116.18-acre parcel containing the Lewis Holland Farm is situated on the east side of Huntley School Road in the Honeycutt region of northwest Sampson County. The Lewis Holland Farm is approximately 12 miles east of the historic core of downtown Clinton, the geographic center and seat of Sampson County. It is bounded to the north by Corinth Church Road, to the east by Huntley School Road, to the west by North Salemburg Highway, and to the south by agricultural fields. This section of Sampson County, northeast of Clinton, is characterized by working agricultural fields, hog farms, and rural residential development. There are six resources on the property: the 1873 dwelling, a circa 1880 tobacco barn, two circa 1880 smokehouses, a circa 1930 storage barn, and a circa 1980 pole barn. An unpaved driveway accesses the property from Huntley School Road.

DESCRIPTION

The Lewis Holland Farm retains a one-story, vernacular frame dwelling constructed in 1873 by builder Press Lockamy. The house is currently owned by Clayton B. McDonald of 3460 Corinth Church Road in Roseboro, North Carolina. This resource was referred to as the Lewis Holland House (SP0515) in the 1979 survey for the NC-SHPO. This one-story vernacular dwelling has a foundation of brick piers, a weatherboard siding exterior, and a side-gable roof of circa 2000 standing seam metal. A partial-width shed roof porch extends across the west façade and is supported by square wood columns with a wooden railing and balusters connecting each column. A circa 1940 brick chimney is located on the south elevation. A one-story, frame wing was constructed on the south elevation by the McDonald family in 1939, creating an L-shaped plan. At this time, the windows throughout the dwelling were updated with double-hung, six-over-six wood sash. A farm bell is located at the center rear of the dwelling. Interior access to the house was not permitted by the landowner.

Directly west of the 1939 addition is a front-gable, frame smokehouse constructed circa 1880 of rough-sawn boards with a standing seam metal roof. A second circa 1880 front-gable smokehouse with an exterior of rough-sawn boards is located to the northwest of the dwelling. This smokehouse also has a standing seam metal roof. A two-story frame tobacco barn is located to the west of the main dwelling. This gable-front tobacco barn has a foundation of brick piers, a rough-sawn board exterior, and a standing seam metal roof. A one-story shed roof porch is located on the north elevation. A one-story, circa 1930 frame, gable-front storage barn is located to the north of the dwelling and has an exterior of rough-sawn boards, a standing seam metal roof, and an enclosed run on the south elevation. Directly adjacent to the circa 1930 storage barn is a circa 1980 pole barn with a raised loft. The barn has a standing seam metal roof and loft is enclosed with standing seam metal (Figure 65).

Figure 65.
Photographs of Resource SP0515, Dwelling and Outbuildings



A. Dwelling, Looking Northeast



B. Outbuilding, Looking Northeast

Historical Overview

Records on file with the at the NC-SHPO indicate that the farm was previously surveyed by Tom Butchko in 1979. At the time of the original survey the property was owned by Clayton D. McDonald of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Correspondence with McDonald in 1979 revealed that Lewis Holland, born in 1849 in the Honeycutt vicinity, purchased this parcel in 1873 from Matthew Crumpler. Crumpler was also a native of the Honeycutt vicinity (born 1819) and worked as a farmer. Lewis and his wife Elizabeth constructed the main section of the house in 1873 with builder Press Lockamy (Butchko 1979d). In the 1880 U.S. Census, Holland identified farming as his occupation and remained at this address throughout his life. According to oral accounts, the property remained in the Holland family and was inherited by Clayton D. McDonald (1901-1983) in 1939. At this time, the south wing was added, and substantial updates were made to the original dwelling including the addition of new windows, a second chimney, and the farm bell. The dwelling remained in the McDonald family who relocated in Fayetteville, North Carolina but continued to utilize the property as a weekend retreat (U.S. Census Bureau 1890; 1930).

Deed records at the Sampson County Tax Assessor's office indicate that after the death of Clayton D. McDonald and his wife Mattie H. McDonald, the estate was managed and subsequently divided by co-executors Eugene D. McDonald and Hubert E. McDonald. In 2016, the parcel was conveyed from Frances B. McDonald to another relative, Clayton B. McDonald (SCRD 2016: DB 1935: 109).

Architectural Context

The Lewis Holland Farm retains a representative example of the frame, vernacular dwellings constructed across eastern North Carolina in the mid to late-nineteenth century. These dwellings are most commonly representative of the center-hall plan with two symmetrical rooms situated on each side of a center hallway. A stairway or ladder often lead to a loft space above. Chimneys were located centrally within rooms or on end walls. Long rear or side ells and porch additions like those seen at the Lewis Holland House grew in popularity throughout the twentieth century as families expanded and farmers gained financial success.

NRHP EVALUATION

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Lewis Holland Farm remains on its historic site and retains a substantial collection of original outbuildings including two intact smokehouses and a tobacco barn. Although bounded by twentieth-century residential

development to the northwest, the property retains a sampling of its associated agricultural fields which provide the Lewis Holland Farm with the historic feel of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century farmstead. Additionally, the dwelling has remained in association with the Holland and McDonald families since its construction in 1873. The dwelling appears to retain a great deal of historic material from the 1939 renovations executed by the McDonald family. Character-defining elements including the one-story shed roof porches, six-over-six wood windows, and farm bell.

Evaluation

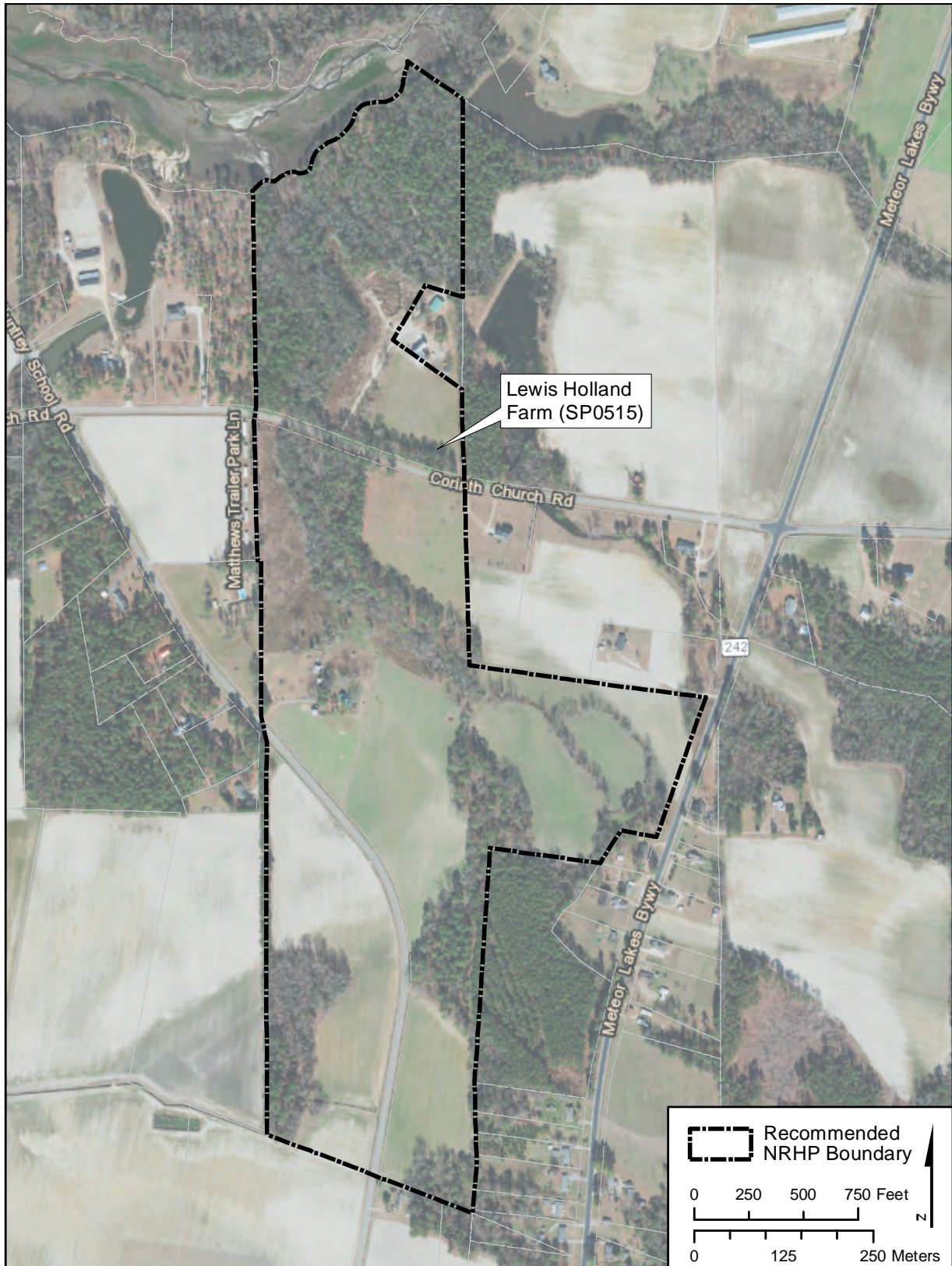
Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Lewis Holland Farm is associated with Sampson County's agricultural economy, specifically tobacco farming, and rural residential life. The presence of intact agricultural outbuildings contributes to the property's integrity and its significance as an early twentieth-century farmstead. Additionally, the house has remained under the ownership of a single family since its construction in 1873. For these reasons, the Lewis Holland Farm is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion A. The recommended period of significance extends from 1873-1939, as resources from this period remain extant. The consultant recommends the following five resources as contributing: the 1873 dwelling, a circa 1880 tobacco barn, two circa 1880 smokehouses, a circa 1930 storage barn. The circa 1980 pole barn is recommended non-contributing.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Though the farm has historical associations with the Crumpler, Holland, and McDonald families, longtime farmers and citizens of Sampson County, there is little documentation demonstrating that these families made significant contributions to the broader patterns of history. Therefore, the Lewis Holland Farm is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Lewis Holland Farm retains a representative example of a frame vernacular dwelling constructed in the late nineteenth century in rural eastern North Carolina. The house was renovated and expanded in 1939, however, alterations outside the 1873-1939 period of significance are minimal. The farm also retains several agricultural outbuildings, which are intact and excellent examples of their types. For these reasons, the Lewis Holland Farm is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Therefore, the consultant recommends that the Lewis Holland House is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1873 through 1900. The recommended NRHP boundaries encompasses the entire 116.18-acre parcel (Figure 66).

Figure 66.
Lewis Holland Farm Recommended NRHP Boundary Map



Source: ESRI World Imagery 2019

DR. G.L. SYKES HOUSE (SP0523)

Resource SP0523 is located on Old Fayetteville Road northeast of its intersection with Aaron Road in the unincorporated community of Honeycutt. The 74-acre parcel is currently owned by Bobby S. and Pauline Strickland, Trustees who can be reached at P.O. Box 516 in Salemburg. The property has been held in trust since 2014. This resource was previously surveyed by Tom Butchko in 1979 for the NC-SHPO and was referred to as the Dr. G.L. Sykes House.

DESCRIPTION

The main dwelling is a one-story, vernacular design constructed circa 1860 with a center-hall plan. It features a concrete block pier foundation, a weather board siding exterior, exterior end brick chimneys, and a side-gable roof of standing seam metal. A rear L-shaped wing extends from the west elevation. The main entrance is located centrally on the east façade, the door is no longer present. Remnants of the original double-hung, wood sash windows are present (Figures 67-68).

Directly east of the main dwelling is a circa 1930, one-story vernacular brick building that likely served a commercial function. It has a continuous brick foundation, a five-to-one common bond brick exterior, and a standing seam metal roof. The main entrance is centrally located on the west façade and has an original six-pane, three-panel glass and wood door. The windows have been enclosed with pressed board but retain the original wood casing, brick soldier course lintels, and brick sills. This building appears to have been repurposed for agricultural use and a frame run was added to the north and west elevations. A circa 1940, two-story tobacco barn with a concrete block foundation, corrugated metal exterior, and standing seam metal roof is also located on the parcel. A covered run extends from the south elevation. A second, two-story, circa 1930 tobacco barn is across the road. This barn has a corrugated metal and weatherboard siding exterior, an enclosed metal run on the north elevation and an open frame run on the south elevation (Figure 69-70).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that Resource SP0523 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Constructed circa 1860, this dwelling is a common example of a vernacular farmhouse in Sampson County. The overall condition of the dwelling and alterations to the supporting structures have detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, Resource SP0523 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 67.
Photograph of Resource SP0523, Full Site, Looking Southwest



Figure 68.
Photographs of Resource SP0523, Dwelling



A. Looking West



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 69.
Photographs of Resource SP0523, Outbuildings



A. Outbuildings, Looking Northwest



B. Former Commercial Building, Looking West

Figure 70.
Photographs of Resource SP0523, Outbuildings



A. Circa 1940 Tobacco Barn, Looking Northwest



B. Circa 1930 Tobacco Barn, Looking East

CRUMPLER BRICK AND TILE COMPANY KILNS (SP0624)

Resource SP0624 is located at Old Brick Mill Road in the unincorporated Dunn community. The 99.3-acre parcel is owned by Boren Clay Products of the Marvin F. Power & Company in Atlanta, Georgia. This resource was surveyed by Tom Butchko in 1979.

DESCRIPTION

At the time of the original survey in 1979, six beehive brick kilns and four brick buildings were extant at this location. The kilns were circled by pipes with valve and adjustable bands manufactured by the E.C. Tecktonius Manufacturing of Racine, Wisconsin. At the time of survey in 2019, the brick kilns were no longer extant at this location or were shielded by dense vegetation. Aerial views indicate that the former industrial ponds are present on the parcel (Figure 71).

According to the website of Crumpler Plastic Pipe, Inc., the child company of Crumpler Brick and Tile Company, Inc., the company was founded by Houston L. Crumpler, Sr. in 1945 and was the South's largest manufacturer of clay drain tiles (Crumpler Plastic Pipe, Inc. n.d.).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research indicated the property was associated with a locally significant industrial business that manufactured brick and tile. Research did not indicate the property is associated with a person involved in significant historic local, regional, or national events. The property was an example of a rural industrial facility that manufactured bricks and tiles. The associated brick and tile kilns, however, are no longer extant at this location. The only remaining kiln associated features on the property are mill ponds. In the opinion of the consultant, the property no longer retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Therefore, in the opinion of the consultant, the Crumpler Brick and Tile Company Kiln (SP0624) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Figure 71.
Photograph of Resource SP0624, Looking Southwest



STREET BREWER HOUSE (SP0659)

Resource SP0659 is located at directly north of the intersection of Pleasant Union and Dunn roads in the unincorporated community of Little Coharie. The 200-acre parcel is owned by Holmes Farms, Inc. of 1704 N. Lumina Avenue in Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. This dwelling was previously surveyed by the NC-SHPO.

DESCRIPTION

The Street Brewer House is a one-story, frame vernacular dwelling, constructed circa 1850 as a log dogtrot house. The dwelling has been updated over time and the central breezeway that once connected the log rooms on each end has been enclosed. A rear wing was added circa 1880. The dwelling now has asbestos siding on the exterior, a foundation of brick piers, a brick end chimney, and a side-gable roof of standing seam metal. The main entrance is located on the east façade, the door was not visible at the time of survey. Remnants of circa 1880, double-hung two-over-two vertical-pane wood windows are present. The property is characterized by the surrounding agricultural fields and a grove of old-growth trees directly north of the dwelling. The property is accessed by an unpaved driveway extending south from Dunn Road (Figure 72).

History

A plaque on the parcel dated 1977 states that this was the home site of Street Brewer (1842 to 1912) and James Street Brewer M.D. (1895-1976). Street Brewer was a pioneer educator and Superintendent of Sampson County Schools. His son, James Street Brewer, operated a medical clinic that would later become Sampson County's first hospital. James Street Brewer graduated from Wake Forest College in 1917 and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia before returning to Sampson County to open the Brewer-Starling Clinic in 1937 with his partner Dr. W. Plato Starling. The clinic provided modern medical care to county residents and was the most well-equipped medical facility in the county until 1950 (Teachey et al.). Three burial plaques are also located on the parcel. The plaques indicate that internments are located about a half-mile from this site (Figure 73).

NRHP EVALUATION

This property was evaluated for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Preliminary research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the consultant that Resource SP0659 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Figure 72.
Photographs of Resource SP0659, Dwelling



A. Looking South



B. Looking West

Figure 73.
Photograph of Resource SP00659, Plaques, Looking West



Constructed circa 1850, this dwelling is an example of a vernacular log dogtrot farmhouse in Sampson County. Although relatively uncommon in this region of North Carolina, little historic fabric of the original circa 1850 dwelling remains and significant alterations including the addition of asbestos siding has detracted from the resource's integrity. In the opinion of the consultant, the dwelling does not possess sufficient integrity from the nineteenth-century period of significance to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, for these reasons, Resource SP0659 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

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VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

New South conducted a historic architectural survey for two proposed natural gas pipeline replacements in Sampson County, North Carolina. The survey included documentation of architectural resources along approximately 229 acres around jurisdictional wetlands, streams, and ditch crossings within the approximately 31 miles (50 km) of proposed pipeline.

The survey determined that the APE contained 41 architectural resources, including 13 resources that had been previously documented in 1979 by the NC-SHPO. Three resources had been demolished or moved and are no longer extant. The previously surveyed resources that are no longer extant include the James Parker House (SP0377), the L.J. Cooper House (SP0510), and the Carver Jackson House (SP0194). One previously surveyed resource, the Crumpler Brick & Tile Company Brick Kilns (SP0624), was inaccessible due to heavy vegetation and forested land. None of the previously surveyed resources were listed on the NRHP, none had been previously determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, and none had been previously placed on the NC-SHPO Study List.

In the opinion of the consultant, six architectural resources are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. These six resources include the Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749), the Ryan Lane Tenant Houses (SP0759), the George Baggett Farm (SP0188), the Preston Jernigan House and Mill (SP0196-197), the Crumpler House (SP0378), and the Lewis Holland Farm (SP0515).

The following describes the locations and potential effects determinations for properties recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Preston Jernigan House and Mill (SP0196/197) is located near milepost (MP) 0.8 of Line 448. The property boundary is approximately 0.15-miles east of the proposed centerline crossing of Wetland W4 – Starlins Swamp which is proposed to be crossed via HDD. The project will not result in direct physical impacts to this property. At this location, the project is co-located with the existing Line 37 maintained easement. No above-ground facilities are proposed within 0.5-miles of this property and a large forested tract will buffer the proposed alignment from the property. Therefore, for these reasons, it is the consultant's opinion that impacts to the viewshed of this property are not anticipated (refer to Map page 1, Appendix A).

The George Baggett Farm (SP0188) is located near MP 2.1 of Line 448. The property boundary is approximately 0.06-miles east of the proposed centerline crossing of Wetland W6 – Williamson Swamp which is proposed to be crossed via open-cut. The project will not result in direct physical impacts to this property. At this location, the project is co-located with the existing Line 37 maintained easement. One above-ground facility is proposed within 0.5-miles of this property, approximately 0.17-miles south of the property boundary; however, the proposed facility is beyond the forested buffer of Williamson Swamp and not within the viewshed of this property. Therefore, for these reasons, it is the consultant's opinion that impacts to the viewshed of this property are not anticipated (refer to Map page 2, Appendix A).

The Pleasant Grove FWB Church (SP0749) is located near MP 2.2 of Line 448. The property boundary is approximately 0.05-miles southeast of the proposed centerline crossing of Wetland W6 – Williamson Swamp which is proposed to be crossed via open-cut. The project workspace limits are abutting the property boundary; however, the project construction will not result in direct physical impacts to this property. At this location, the project is co-located with the existing Line 37 maintained easement. One above-ground facility is proposed within 0.5-miles of this property, approximately 0.02-miles south of the property boundary and 0.05-miles south of the church. The proposed facility site is designed as a 50x50-foot fenced and graveled pressure regulation facility to be located across Casper Road and beyond an existing overhead power transmission line. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural cropland. The proposed facility site is within the viewshed of the church (refer to Map page 2, Appendix A).

The Lewis Holland Farm (SP0515) is located near MP 3.0 of Line 449. The property is crossed by the proposed centerline crossing of Stream S41 and Ditch D71 which are proposed to be crossed via open-cut. At this location, the project is near the existing Line 38 maintained easement, but not co-located with Line 38 due to surrounding residential development. The Project will be crossing the property within agricultural fields; however, no direct physical impacts to buildings on this property will occur. No above-ground facilities are proposed within 0.5-miles of this property and a forested buffer is between the proposed alignment the contributing structures identified on this property. Therefore, for these reasons, it is the consultant's opinion that impacts to the viewshed of this property are not anticipated (refer to Map page 7, Appendix A).

The Ryan Lane Tenant Houses (SP0759) are located near MP 13.4 of Line 448. The property boundary is approximately 0.01-miles east of the proposed centerline crossing of Ditch 44 which is proposed to be crossed by the conventional boring under Five Bridge Road. At this location, the project is not co-located with Line 37 due to nearby residential development. The project will be crossing the property within agricultural fields; however, no direct physical impacts to buildings on this property will occur. No above-ground facilities are proposed within 0.5-miles of this property. Therefore, for these reasons, it is the consultant's opinion that impacts to the viewshed of this property are not anticipated (refer to Map page 12, Appendix A).

The Crumpler House (SP0378) is located near MP 15.8 of Line 448. The property boundary is approximately 0.53-miles south of the proposed centerline crossing of Wetland W29, which is proposed to be crossed via open-cut. The project will not result in direct physical impacts to this property. At this location, the project is not co-located with the existing Line 37 maintained easement due to nearby residential development. No above-ground facilities are proposed within 0.5-miles of this property and a forested buffer is between the proposed alignment and the property. Therefore, for these reasons, it is the consultant's opinion that impacts to the viewshed of this property are not anticipated (refer to Map page 14, Appendix A).

Archaeological resources were evaluated in a separate report.

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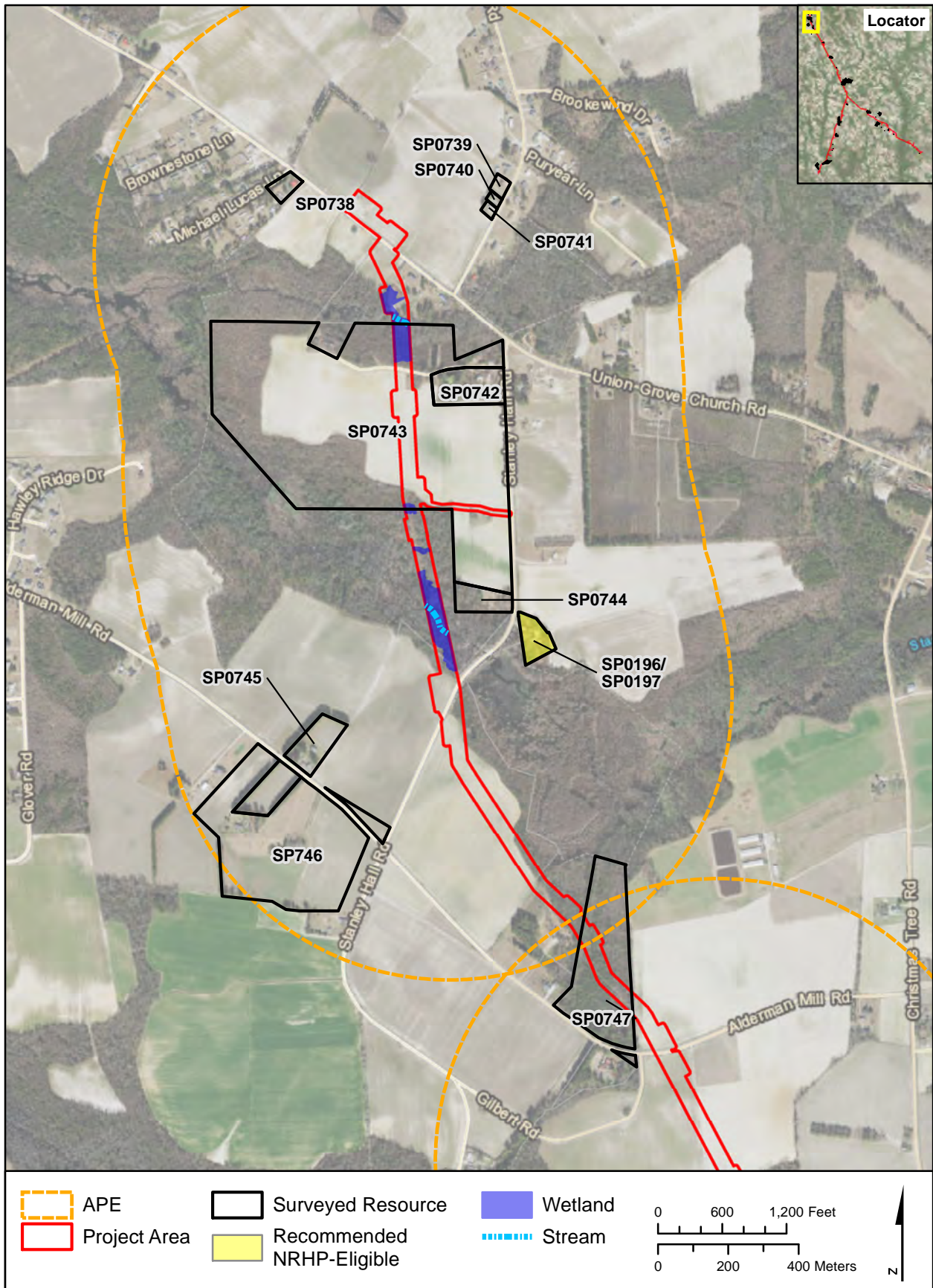
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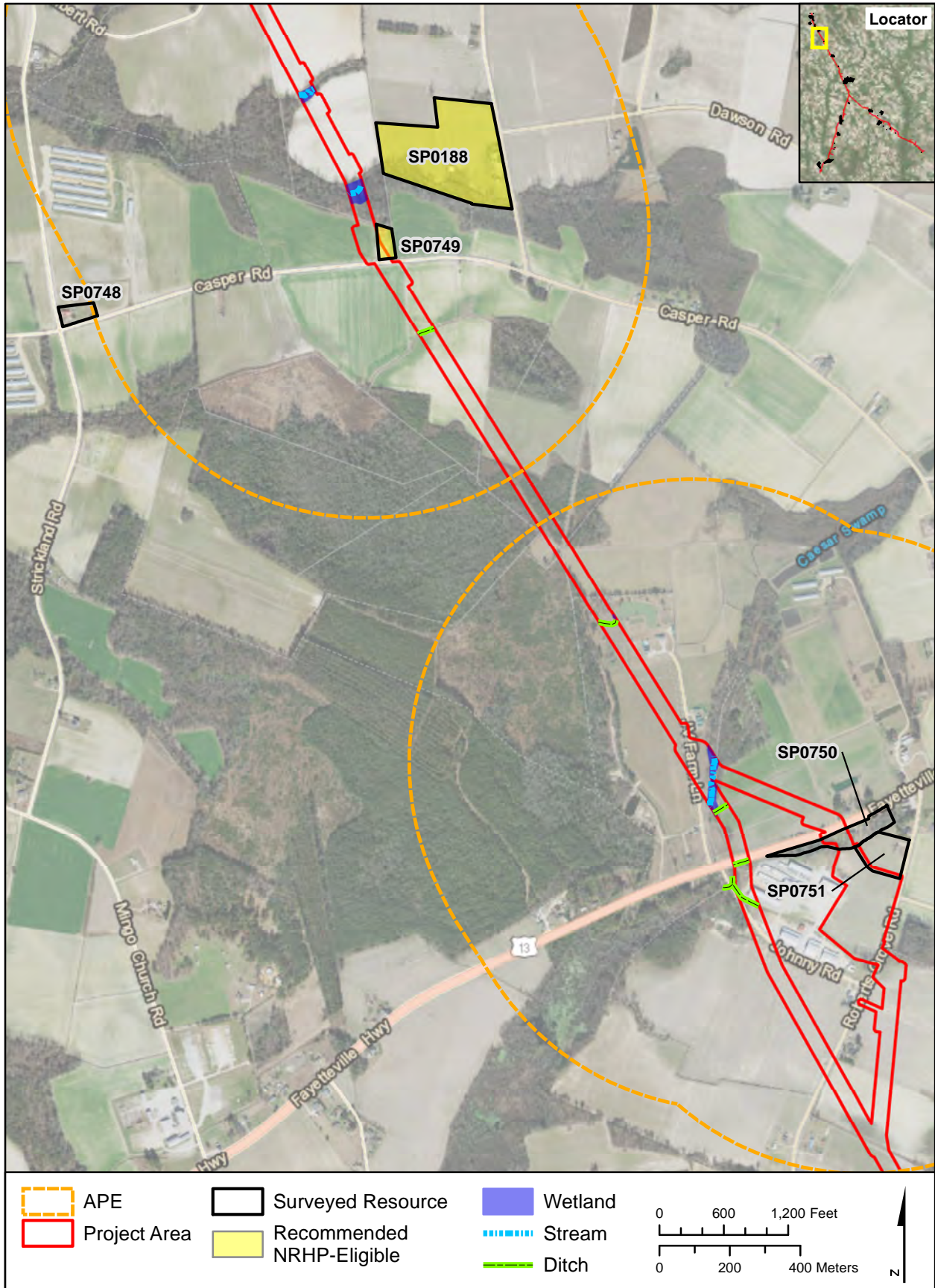
APPENDIX A:

APE and Surveyed Resource Location Maps

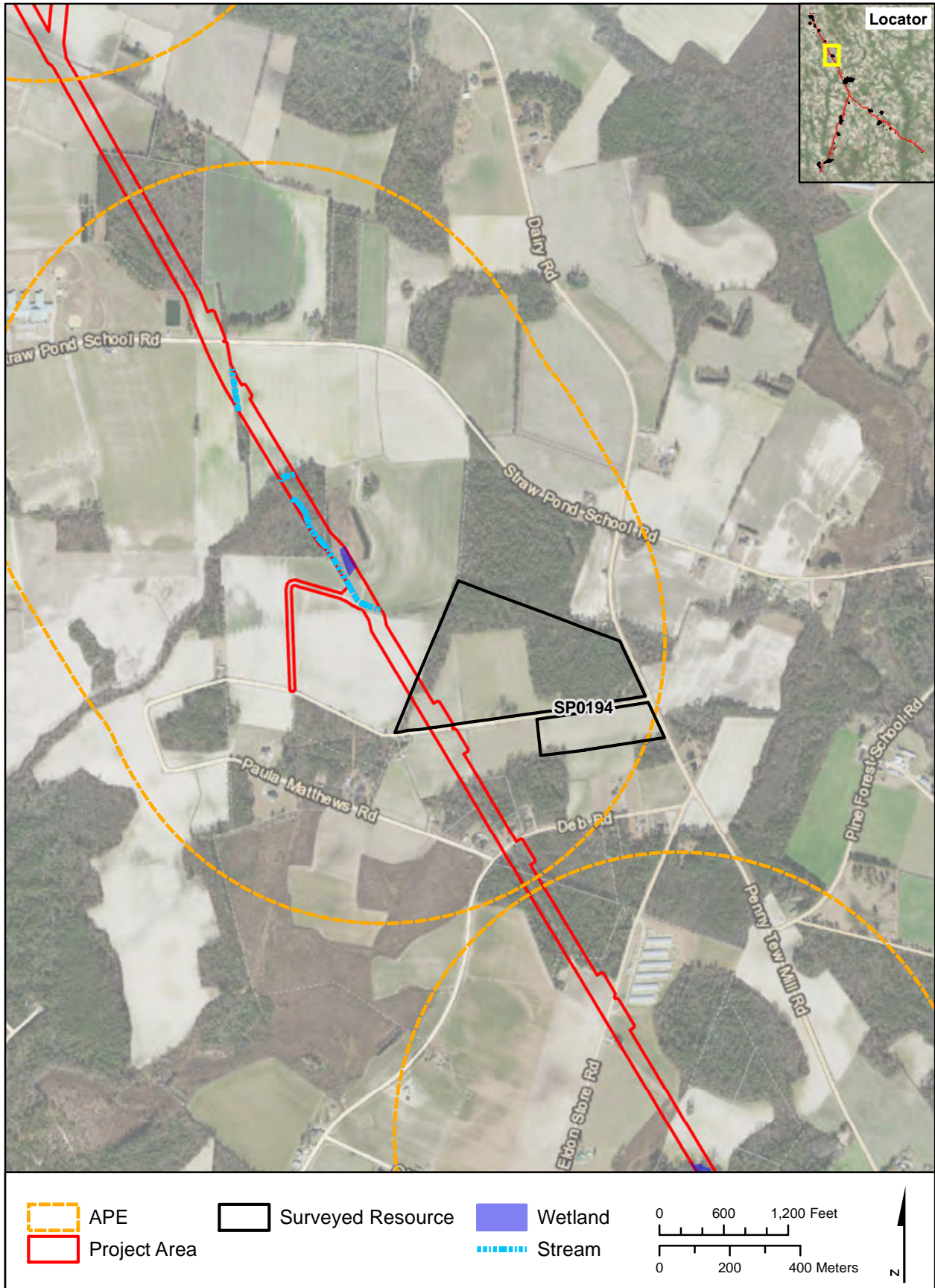
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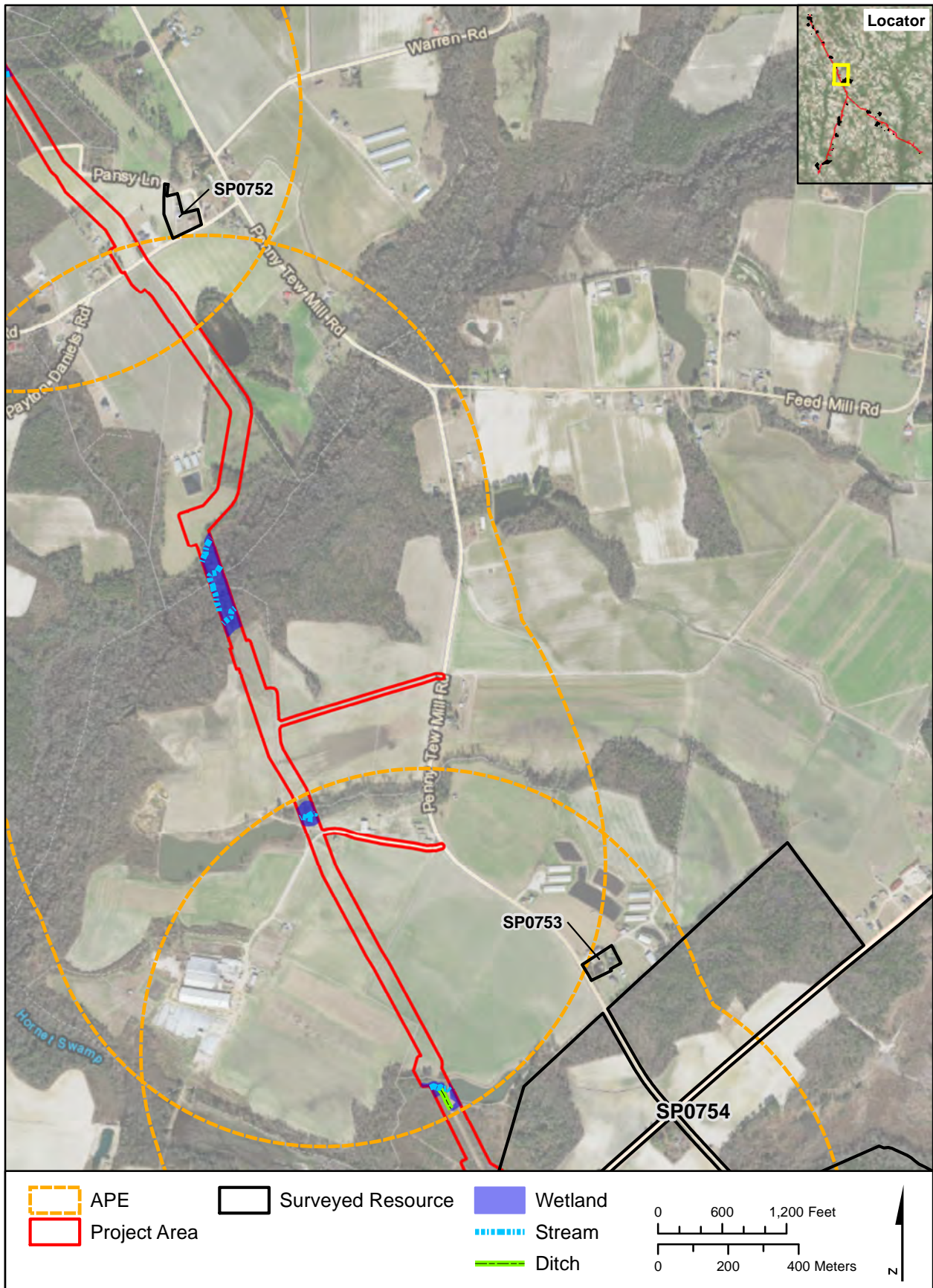
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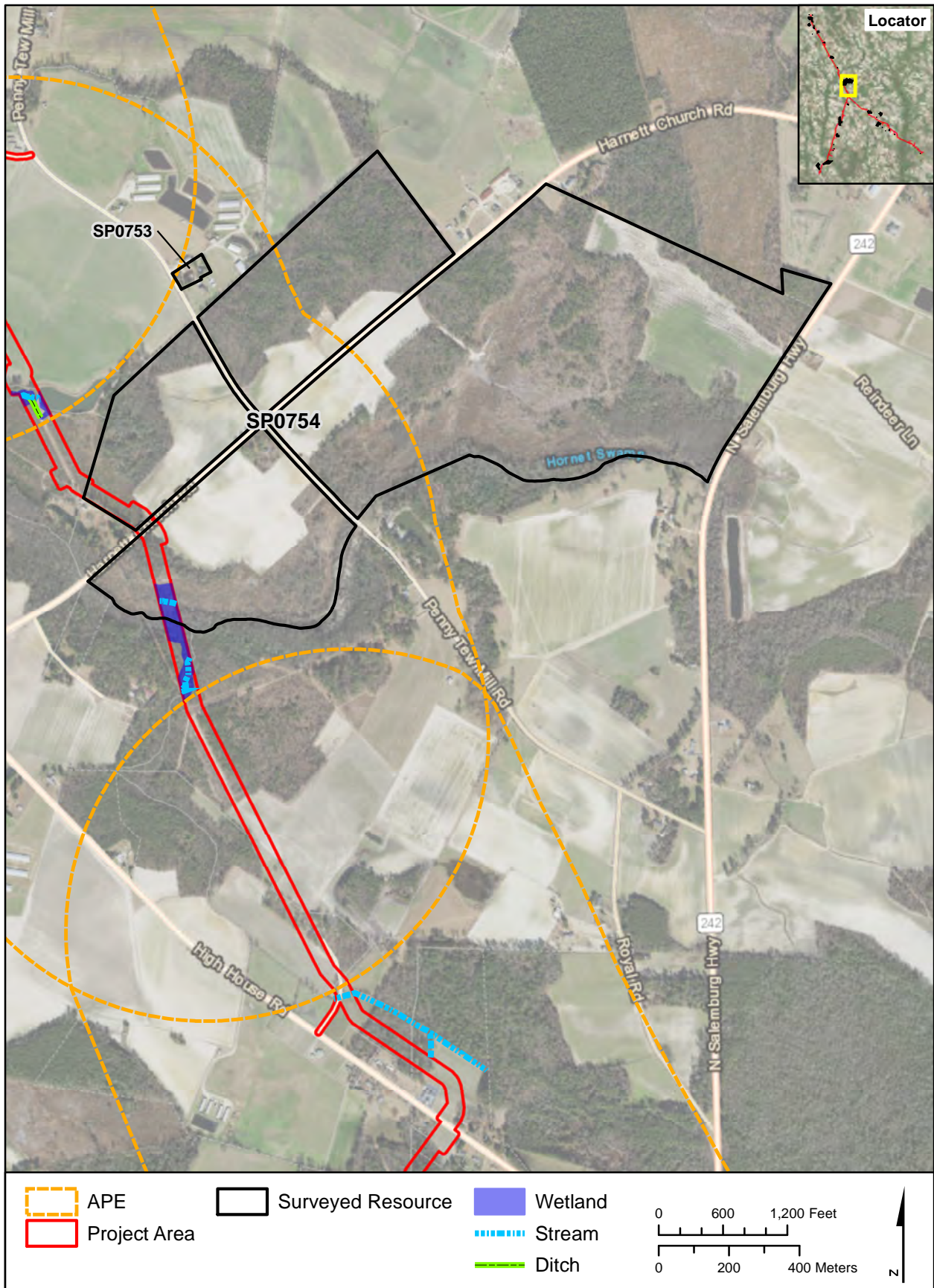
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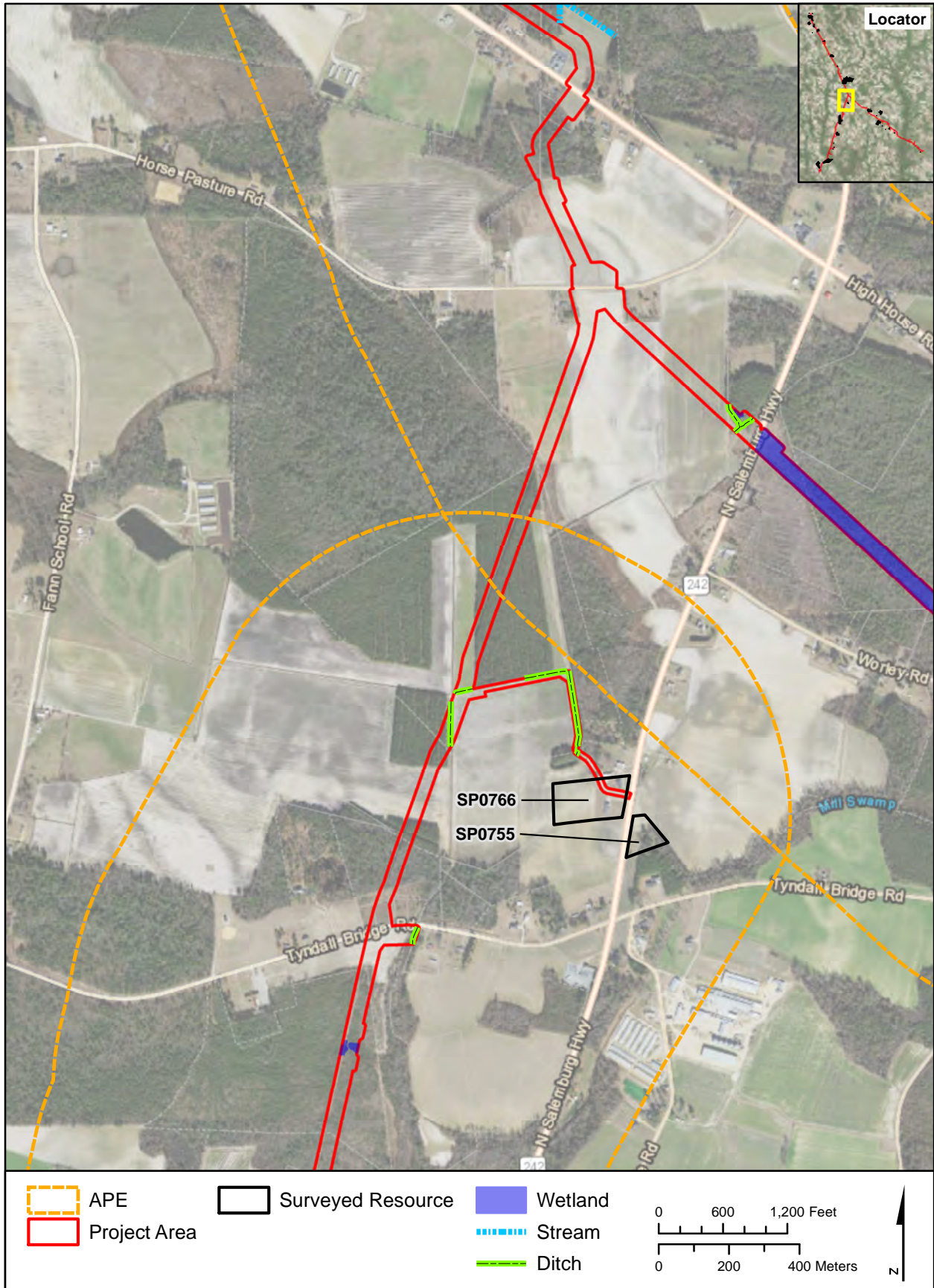
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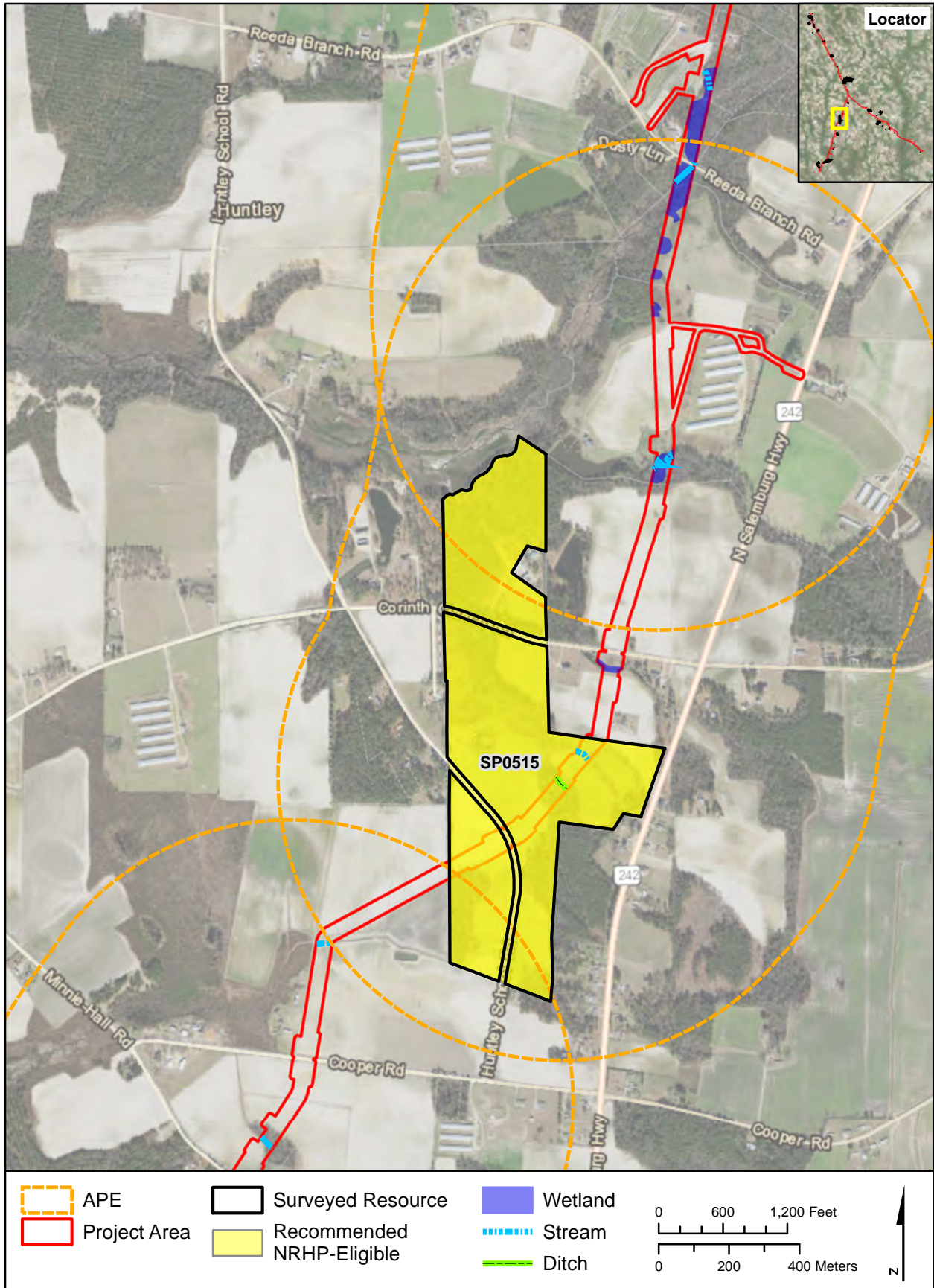
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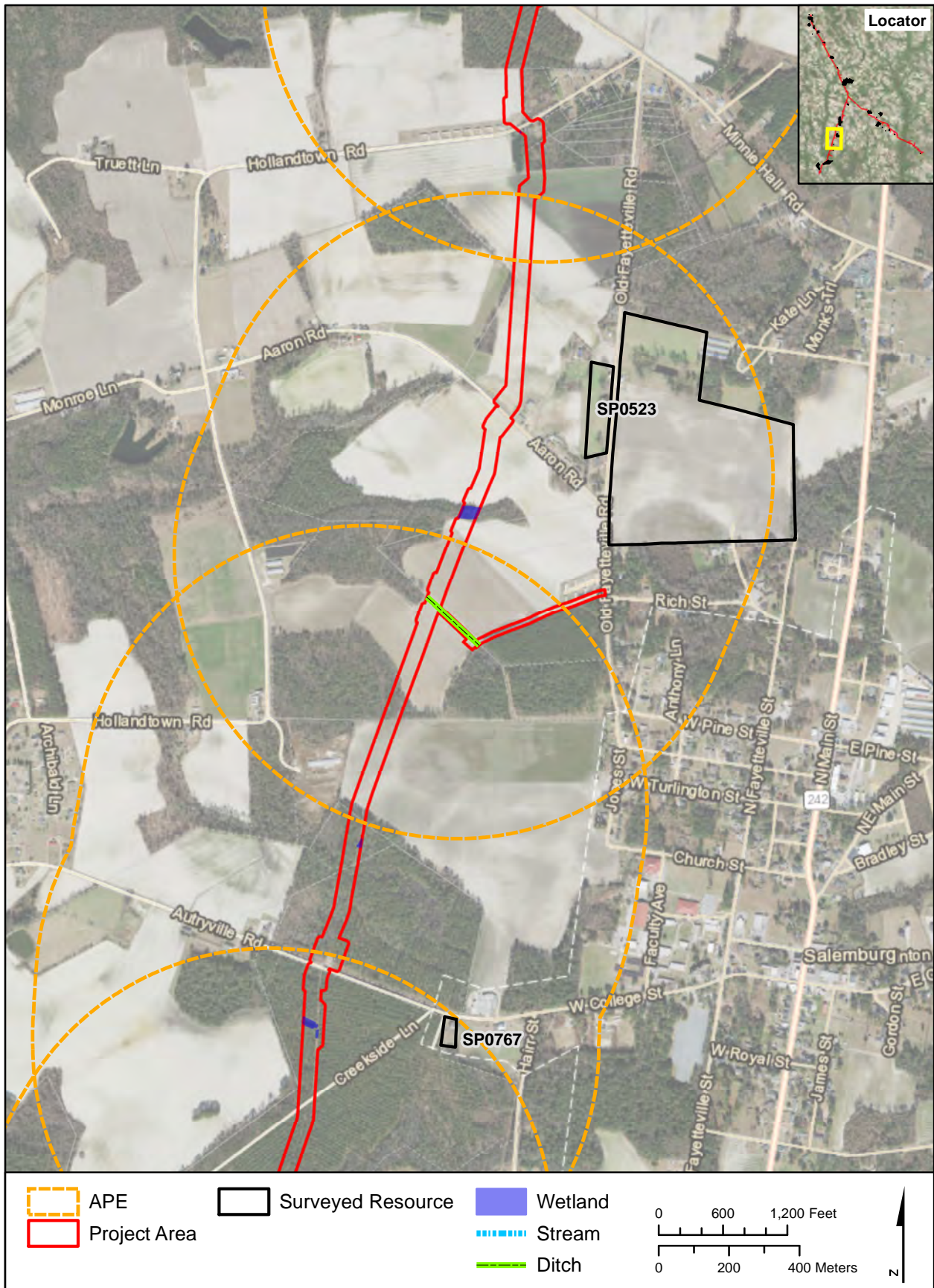


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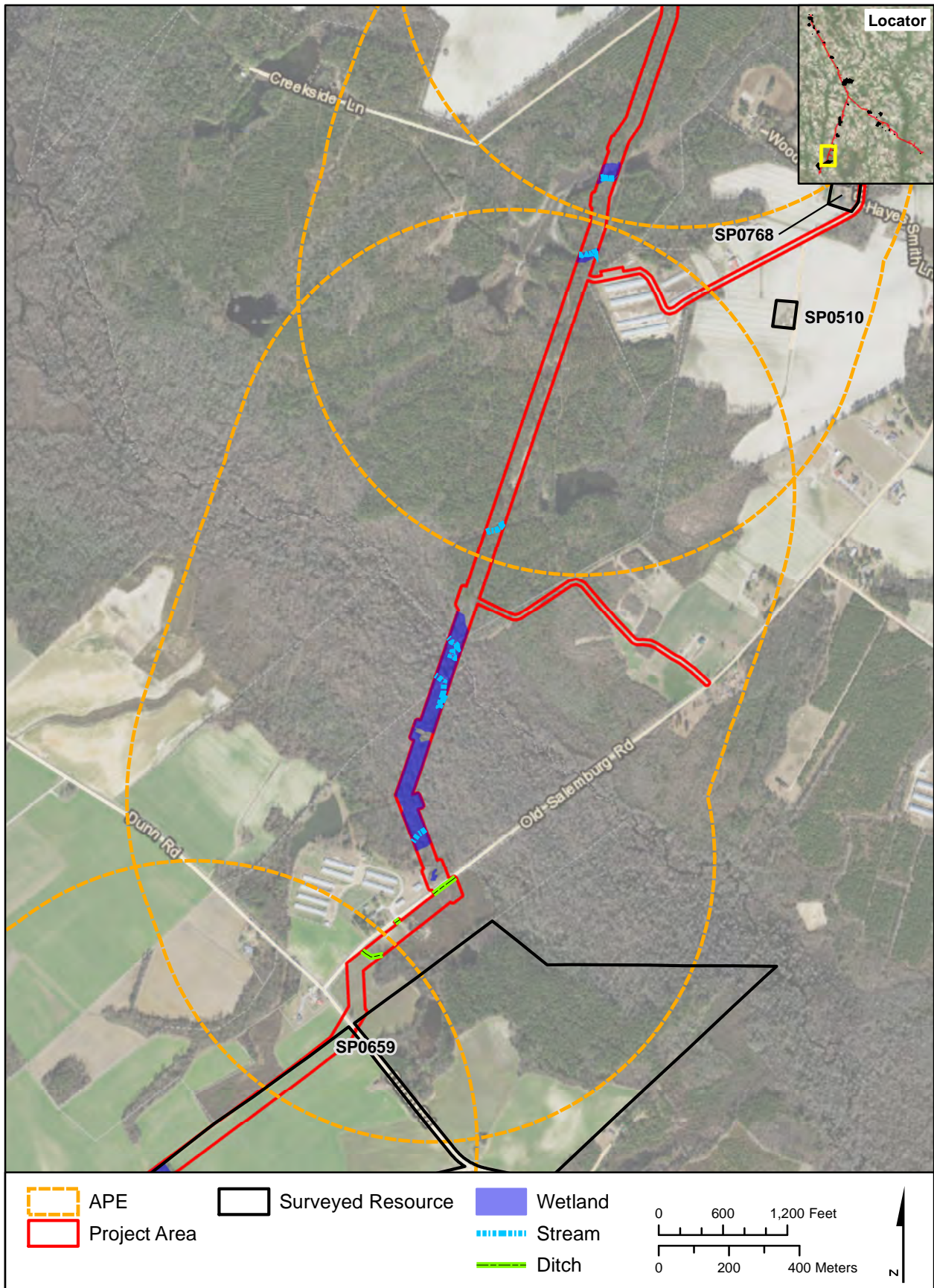


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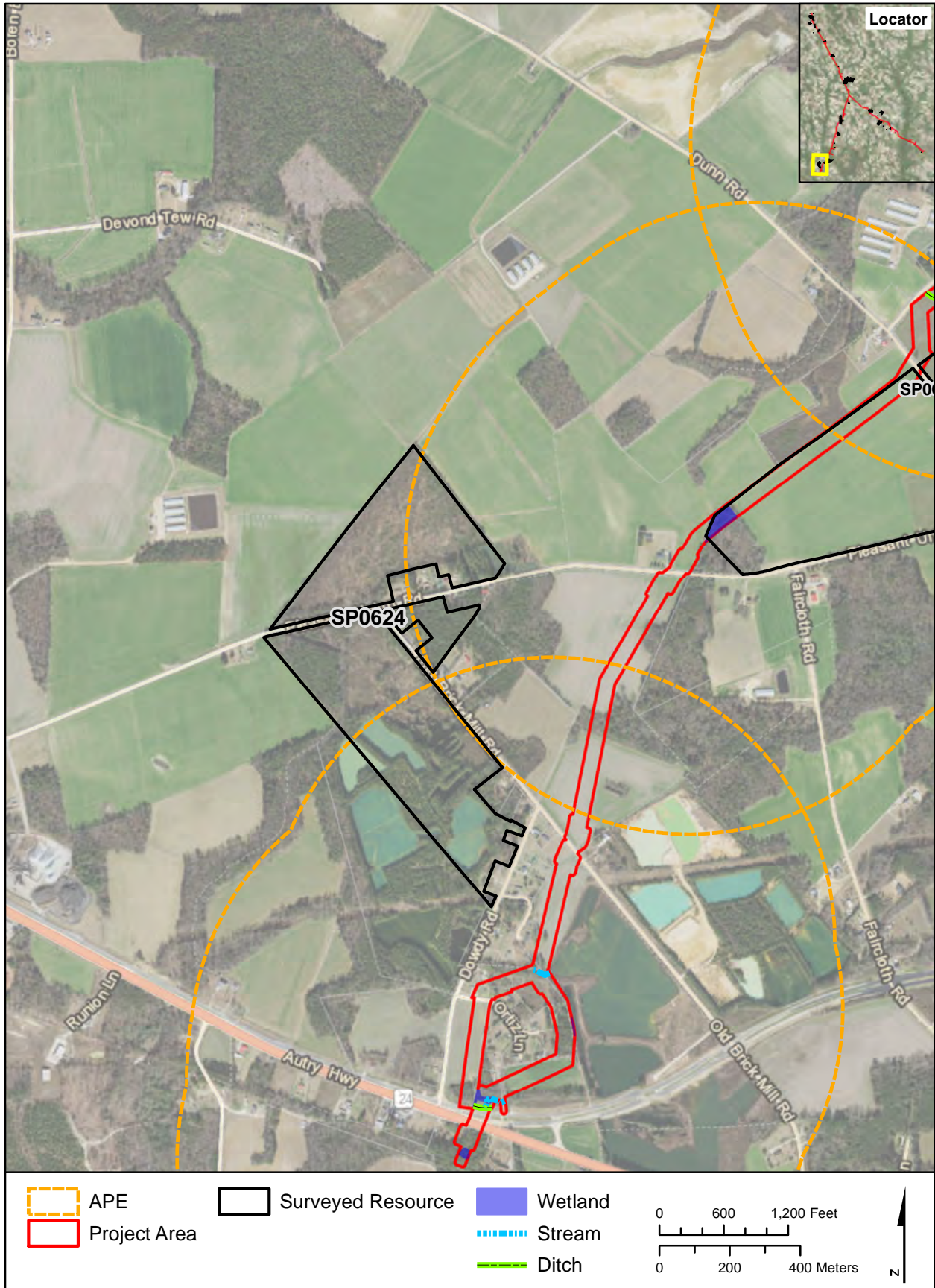




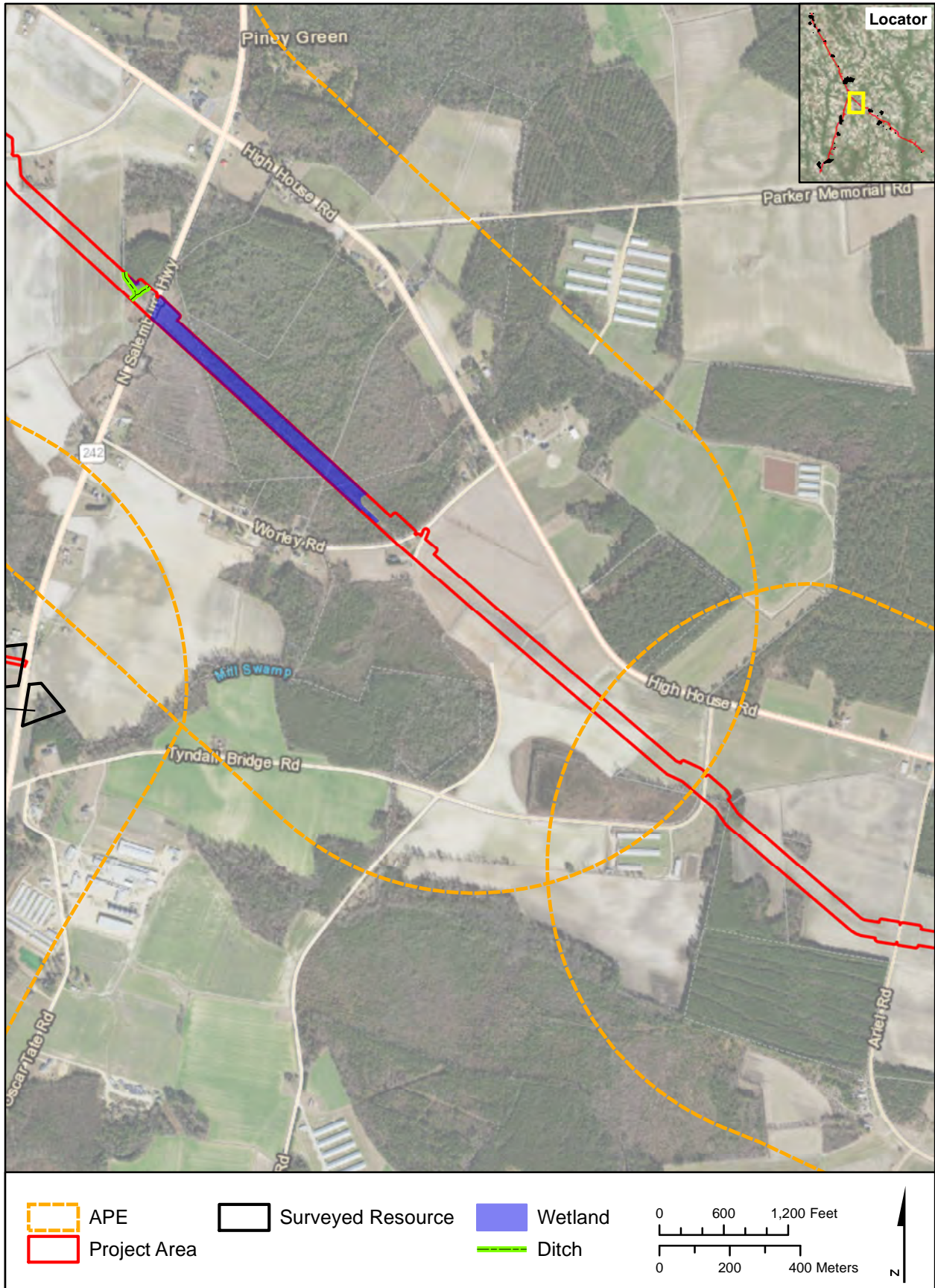
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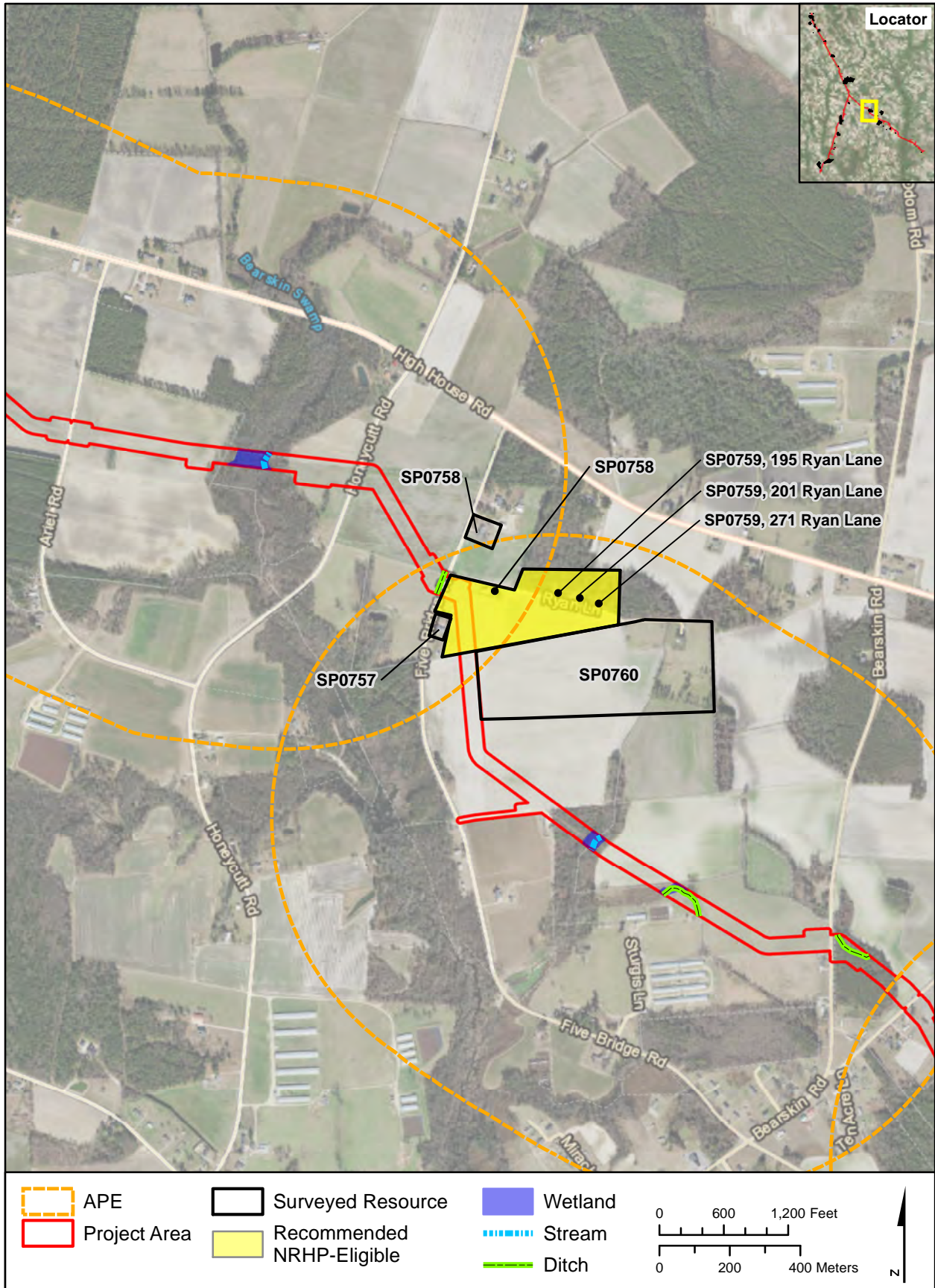
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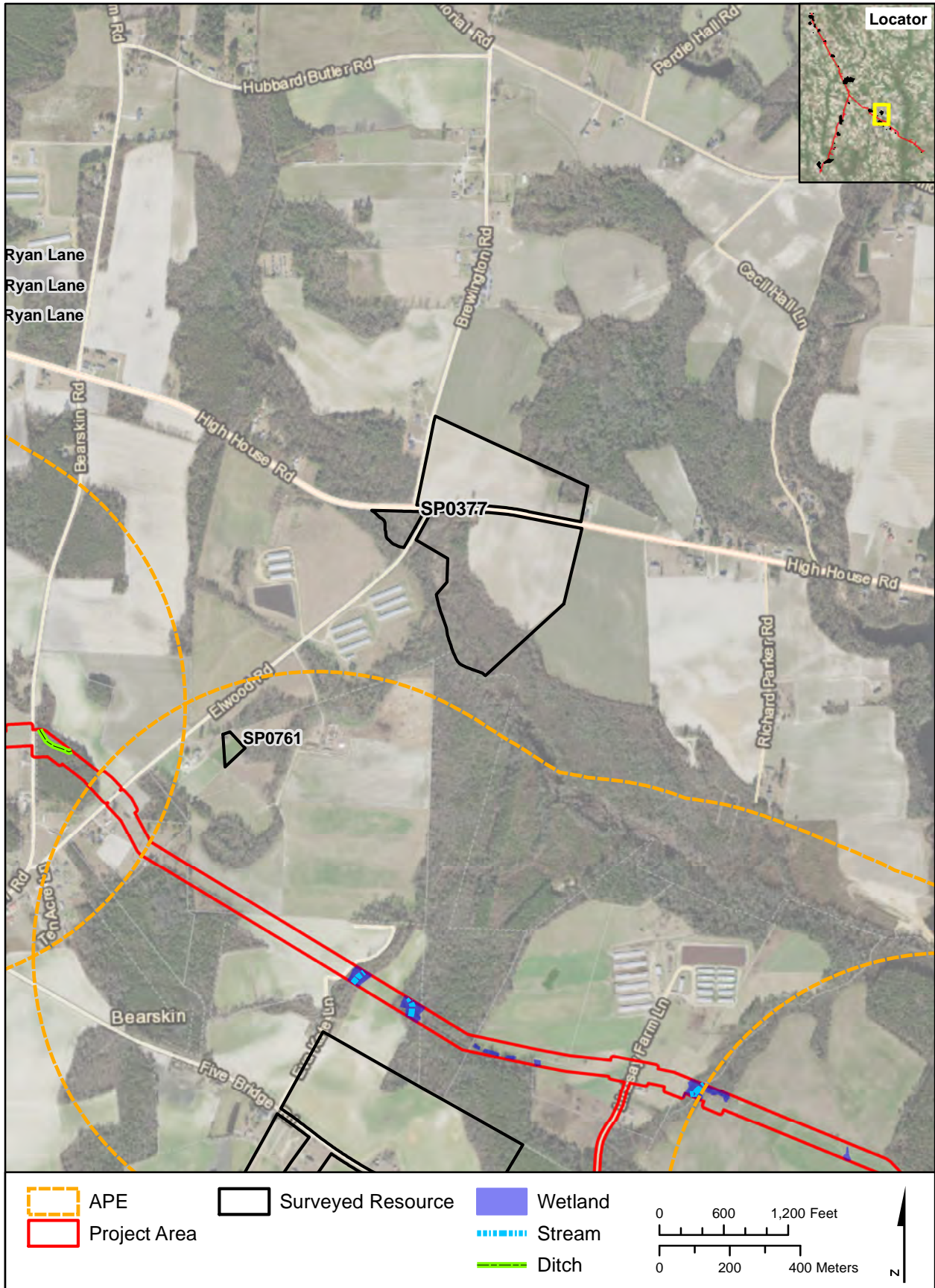
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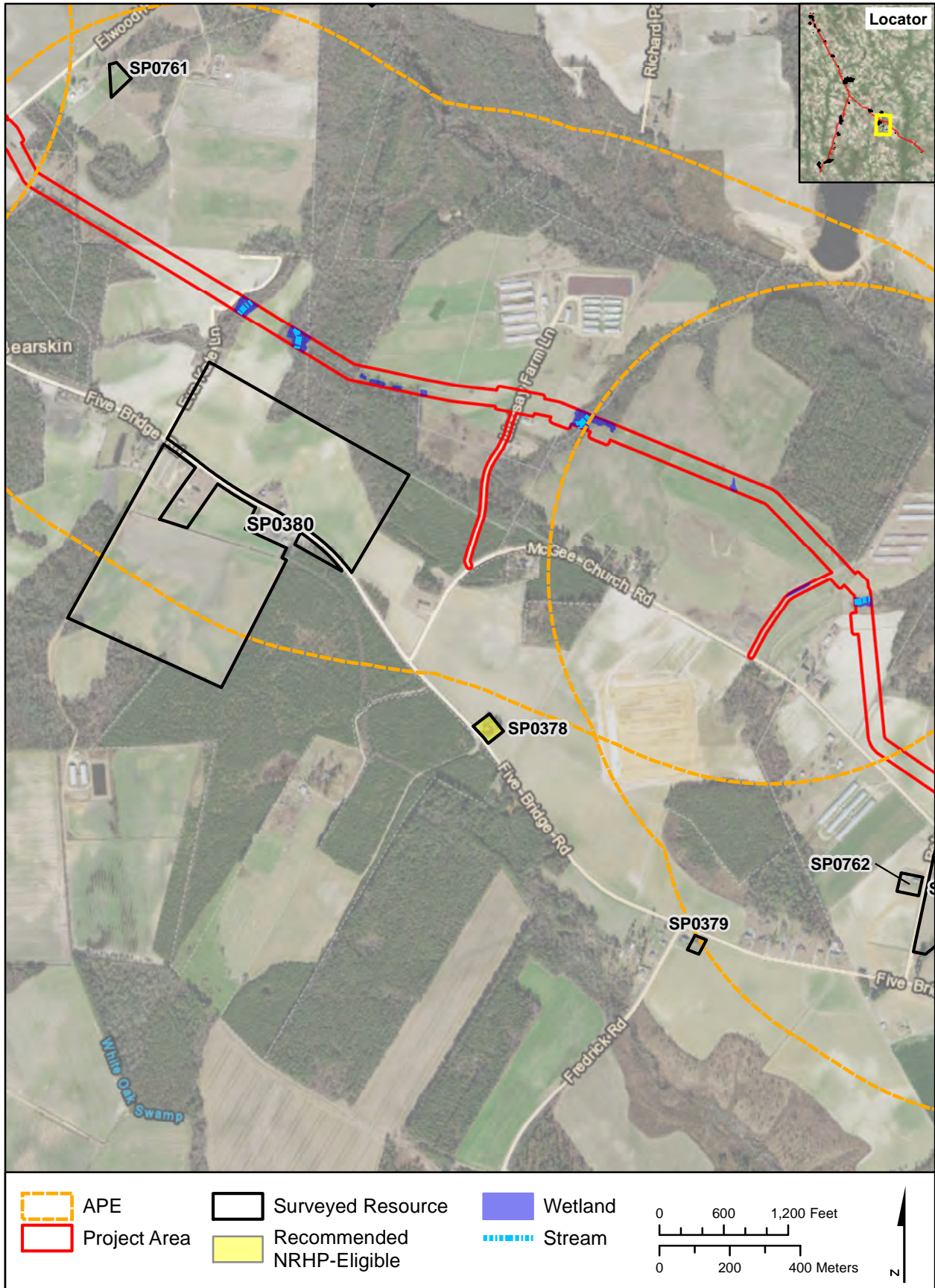
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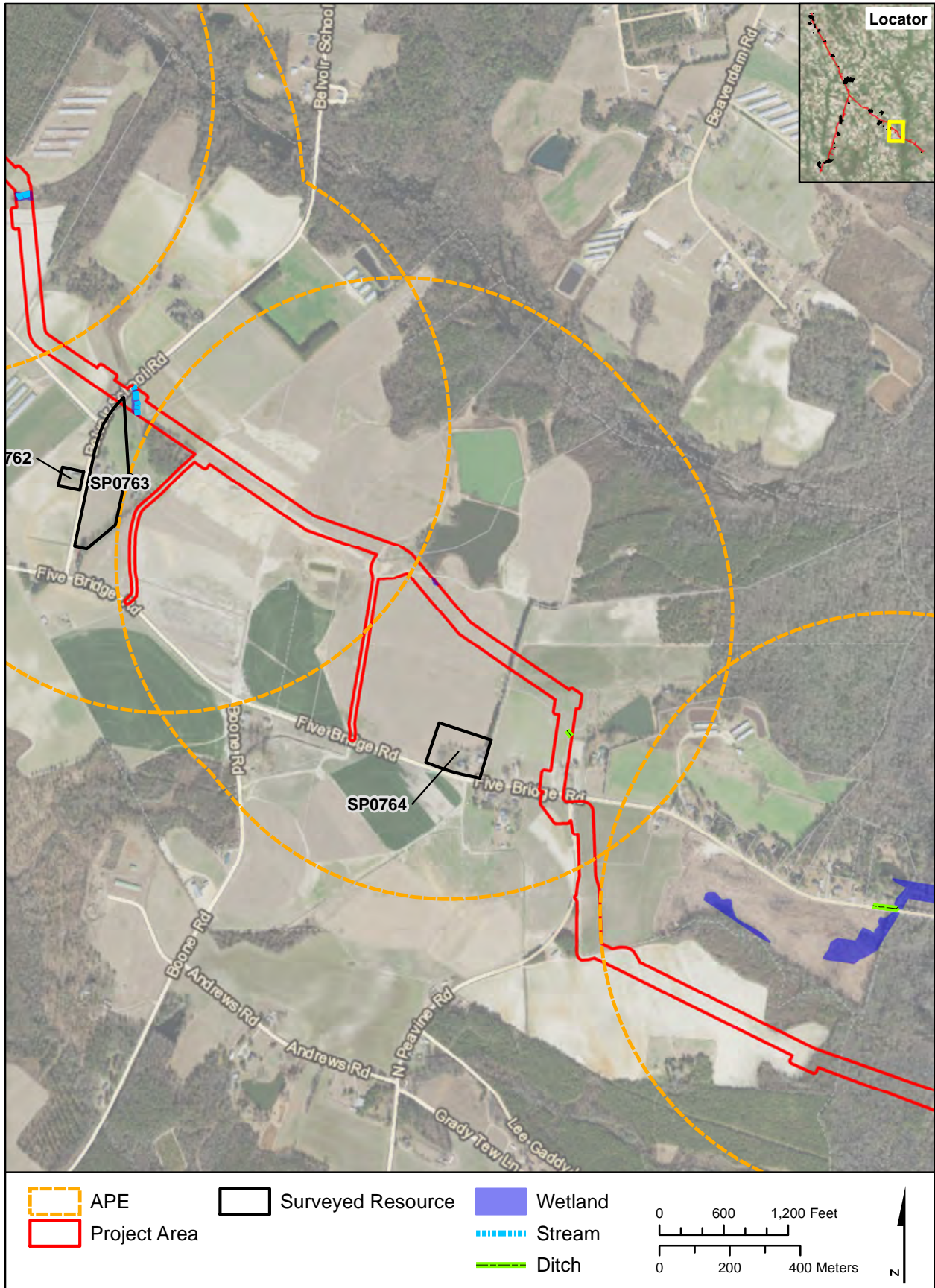
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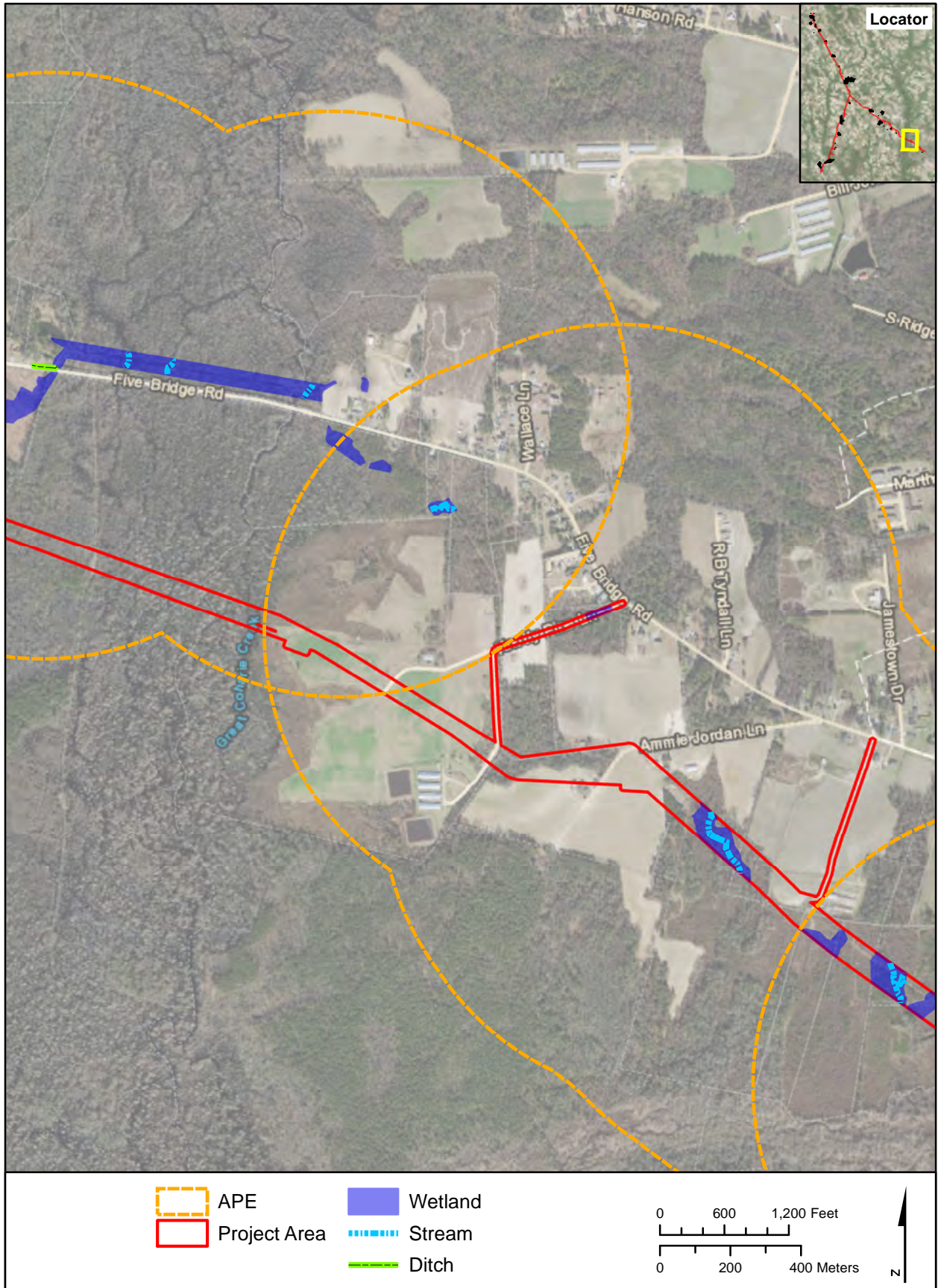
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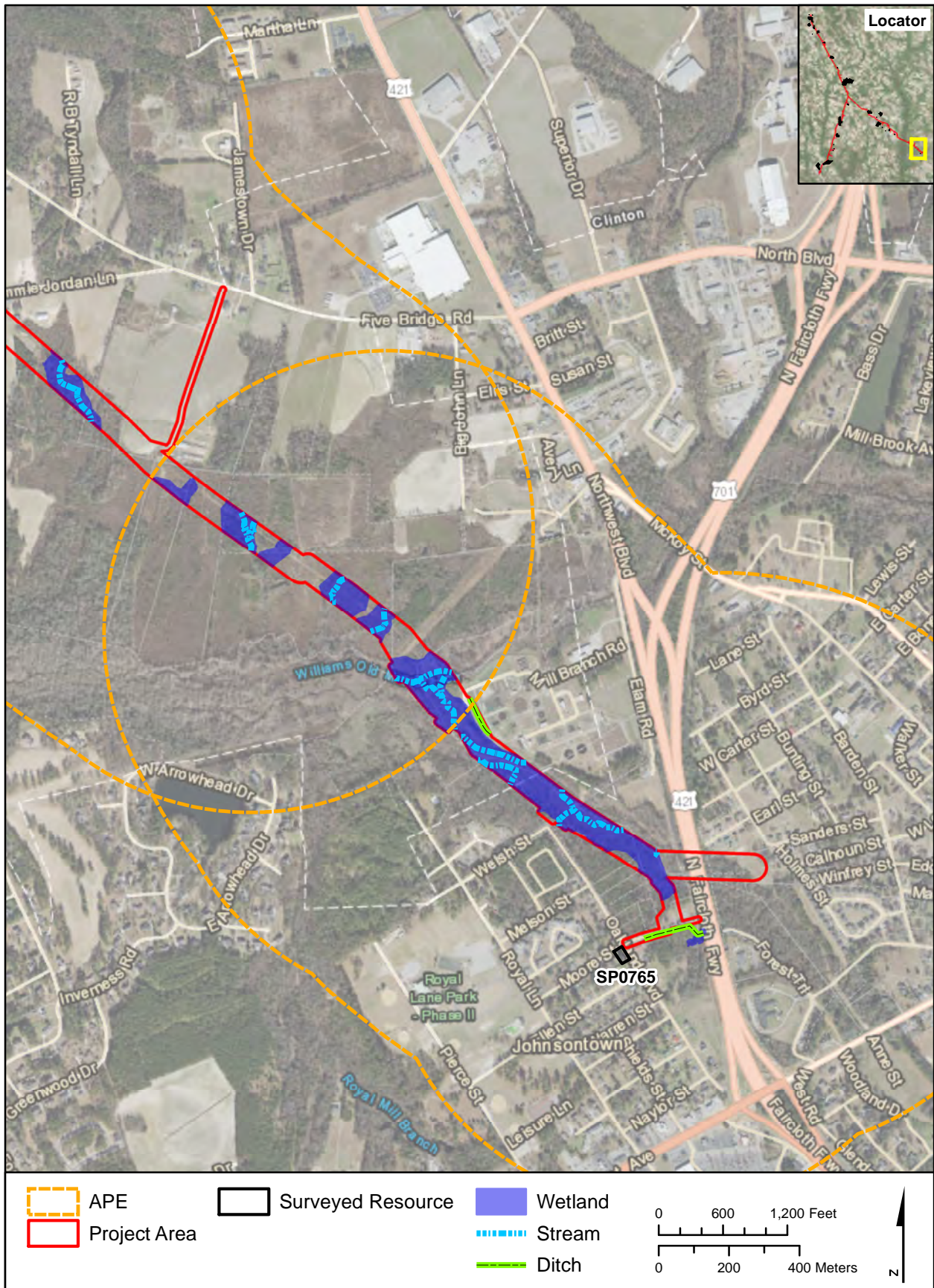
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