

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR  THEMATIC NOMINATION

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

West Main-North Chesnut Streets Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Portions of West Main, North Chesnut, West Johnson, Fayetteville, Sycamore, Barrus, Williams, Margaret, Church Streets

CITY, TOWN

Clinton

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Third

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF  
CODE

COUNTY  
Sampson

CODE

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Owners - List attached

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

REGISTER OF DEEDS  
SAMPSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

CITY, TOWN

CLINTON, N.C. 28328

STATE

**6 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Thomas Butchko

Jim Sumner, Researcher

ORGANIZATION

Survey & Planning Branch

Research Branch

DATE

5-16-85

STREET & NUMBER

109 E. Jones Street

TELEPHONE

919-733-6545

CITY OR TOWN

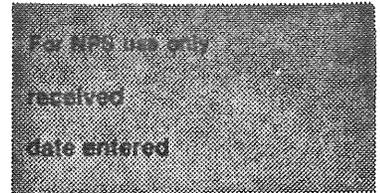
Raleigh,

STATE

North Carolina 27611

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PROPERTY OWNERS

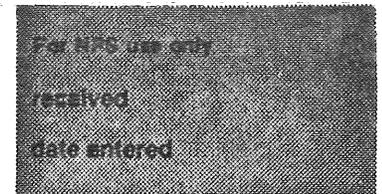
West Main - North Chesnutt - West Johnson Street Historic District  
Clinton, North Carolina 28328

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ✓ 1. St. Paul's Episcopal Church<br>110 West Main Street   | ✓ 15. Mrs. Mildred Atkins<br>316 West Main Street                    |
| 2. John R. Parker, Attorney<br>200 West Main Street  | ✓ 16. L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church<br>100 Church Street |
| ✓ 3. John R. Parker, Attorney<br>200 West Main Street  | 17. St. Paul's Episcopal Church<br>110 West Main Street              |
| 4. City of Clinton<br>P. O. Box 199  | ✓ 18. Misses Bryan & Luckie Johnson<br>320 West Main Street          |
| ✓ 5. E. W. Alderman<br>204 West Main Street  | ✓ 19. F. Badger Johnson<br>P. O. Box 254<br>Laurinburg, NC 28352     |
| 6. Federal Land Bank of Clinton/<br>Dunn Production Credit Association<br>208-210 West Main Street | ✓ 20. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Peterson<br>325 West Main Street             |
| ✓ 7. Holland, Poole, and Newman, PA<br>212 West Main Street  | ✓ 21. Edward B. Smoot<br>100 Barrus Street                           |
| ✓ 8. Mrs. Mabel P. Colwell<br>300 West Main Street   | ✓ 22. Mrs. B. E. Lockamy<br>Route 5                                  |
| 9. Dr. Morris L. Bell<br>204 Sampson Street  | ✓ 23. Mrs. B. E. Lockamy<br>Route 5                                  |
| ✓ 10. James H. Black<br>302 West Main Street   | 24. Mrs. Mary B. Bradshaw<br>205 Sycamore Street                     |
| 11. Mrs. Jack C. Morrisey<br>303 West Main Street  | ✓ 25. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bell<br>206 Sycamore Street                  |
| ✓ 12. Charles D. Tart<br>311 West Main Street  | ✓ 26. Millard Strickland<br>311 McKoy Street                         |
| ✓ 13. Jerry Hobbs<br>312 West Main Street  | ✓ 27. <sup>Mrs.</sup> Joe Leder<br>413 Butler Drive                  |
| 14. Stephen D. Jones<br>314 West Main Street   | 28. Mrs. F. S. Sutton<br>102 North Chesnutt Street                   |

All property owners reside in Clinton, North Carolina 28328 unless otherwise indicated.

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>✓ 29. Paul C. Holland<br/>103 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 30. <del>Mrs. Mary M. Lowe</del><br/><i>Shelton Caulder</i><br/>105 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 31. Mrs. Virginia B. Register<br/>107 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 32. Mrs. Annie W. Thornton<br/>108 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 33. F. J. Faison, Jr.<br/>109 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 34. Mrs. James F. Honeycutt<br/>110 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>35. Mrs. Norrine B. O'Brien<br/>111 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 36. L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church<br/>100 Church Street</p> <p>✓ 37. Mrs. Taft M. Bass<br/>201 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>38. <del>Mrs. Lucille C. Rich</del><br/><i>L. C. Graves Mem. Presby. Church</i><br/>205 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 39. Mrs. Pauline P. Pool<br/>207 North Chesnutt Street</p> <p>✓ 40. Woodrow Keel<br/>309 Fayetteville Street</p> <p>✓ 41. L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church<br/>100 Church Street</p> <p>42. L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church<br/>100 Church Street</p> <p>✓ 43. Woodrow Keel<br/>309 Fayetteville Street</p> <p>✓ 44. Mrs. Callie Turlington<br/>400 Fayetteville Street</p> | <p>✓ 45. Mrs. William E. Hobbs<br/>403 Fayetteville Street</p> <p>✓ 46. Mrs. Callie Turlington<br/>400 Fayetteville Street</p> <p>✓ 47. Dr. Margaret C. Swanton<br/><del>508 Fayetteville Street</del> <i>mailed certificate<br/>P O Box 1089</i></p> <p>✓ 48. Gabe F. Barbrey<br/><del>401 Williams Street</del> <i>Mrs. A. J. Warren<br/>910 Dixon St</i></p> <p>49. Gabe F. Barbrey<br/>401 Williams Street</p> <p>50. Gabe F. Barbrey<br/>401 Williams Street</p> <p>51. Gabe F. Barbrey<br/>401 Williams Street</p> <p>✓ 52. Millard Strickland<br/><del>311 McKoy Street</del></p> <p>✓ 53. Millard Strickland<br/>311 McKoy Street</p> <p>✓ 54. Mrs. Beadie Spell<br/><del>108 West Johnson Street</del></p> <p>55. A.F.T.E.R., Inc. <i>mailed certificate</i><br/>P. O. Box 1205</p> <p>✓ 56. Mrs. Grace C. Vann<br/>200 West Johnson Street</p> <p>57. Mrs. Grace C. Vann<br/>200 West Johnson Street</p> <p>58. Mrs. Grace C. Vann<br/>200 West Johnson Street</p> |
|--|--|

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> _RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> _ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> _MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> _FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNEXPOSED		

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The West Main-North Chesnutt-West Johnson Streets Historic District in Clinton consists chiefly of dwellings dating from the 1830's to the early 1930's. The irregularly-shaped district with several short arms projecting from the North Chesnutt Street axis which ties the various sections together comprises two distinct neighborhoods with several adjacent areas, lying west and southwest of the central courthouse square. Included in the district is what remains of the oldest section of early substantial residences in the city, being the houses built by the merchants and leaders who were instrumental in Clinton's growth from its settling in 1818 until the Civil War. Interspersed among these large structures are the many late 19th and early 20th century residences built when Clinton was undergoing a new sense of growth and expansion. The various structures lying outside of the two compact neighborhoods are visually linked to the West Main-Chesnutt Street core, although the district does have a somewhat gerrymandered plan.

The most compact of the neighborhoods is the three hundred block of West Main Street, composed of several pivotal mid 19th century houses and unified by a substantial number of water oak street trees. Here is the city's oldest house, the pre 1826 Richard Clinton Holmes House, and the county's only academic Victorian house, the 1868 Anna F. Johnson House. Along North Chesnutt Street is the second little neighborhood, whose character is determined by the four major houses along the southwest side. With lots 150 to 200 feet wide and house setbacks of approximately 200 feet, this row of mid 1830 to 1849 Greek Revival houses (one having been replaced in 1960) is an eloquent statement of the grace and style of the upper-class life in pre-war Clinton. The West Johnson Street arm of the district contains a pivotal ca 1840/1882/1900 house and several smaller late 19th century houses along its northwest side; the southeast side of the street, originally the front yard of the McGill-Johnson-Crumpler House, has had brick structures erected on it and is not included in the district. At the junction of the North Chesnutt Street and West Johnson Street arms is a small stretch of Fayetteville Street, whose several pivotal residences and an early 20th century church provide the link between Chesnutt and Johnson Streets. The other arm of the district is the northwest side of the 200 block of West Main Street, which includes the city's finest church structure and the major pivot at the corner of West Main and North Chesnutt Streets. To the northwest of this block and running parallel with it is Sycamore Street, with several pleasant bungalows.

The district's only surviving street trees are those along the 300 block of West Main Street. Substantial oaks and magnolias remain on other sites, especially along North Chesnutt and at the triangular shaped joint of North Chesnutt, Fayetteville and West Johnson Streets, the F. L. Turlington House.

The structures included in the district are, with two exceptions, occupied and in a good state of condition and preservation. Only these two can be said to have an uncertain future; the long vacant McGill-Johnson-Crumpler House and the very significant Alfred Johnson House, which suffered substantial fire and smoke damage in December 1980. Of the 55 structures, 12 are pivotal and only 3 constitute intrusions. The pivotal structures include two turn of the century churches and a one-story cottage, the others are substantial, two-story frame houses showing a surprising sophistication of Greek

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Revival design and detail for such a small, rural county seat of the mid 19th century. The small middle level houses, primarily one or one-and-a-half stories, are equally divided between small, 19th century stylish frame houses (5), frame Bungalows (6), brick 1920 and 1930 Gothic Revival houses (9) and frame Colonial Revival houses (7). These small dwellings, with only a few exceptions - along the northeast side of North Chesnut Street and the two houses at the northwest corner of West Johnson and McKoy Streets - are interspersed with the large pivotal structures, erected on lot subtracted from the former's large town lots. The three intrusions are all small insignificant structures, two residential and one commercial, that were built on corners of the larger lots, disruption the rhythm of the residential siting. Only the Federal Land Bank/Production Credit Association building is of a recent (1960's) obtrusive design. The district's houses span the architectural styles with a single Federal example, numerous Greek Revival houses - two having been remodeled into the Classical Revival - several Victorian and a number of Colonial Revival and Bungalow. Many of the dwellings have detached garages, most dating from since the 1930's. In the district there is a small, but distinguished, number of outbuildings concentrated along West Main Street. Smoke-houses survive at the Amma F. Johnson House and The Chesnut-Bass House, with the latter being especially fine. A combined garage/two-story shed/storage house sits behind the D. Stephen Jones House. At the rear of the Holmes Family House is a frame, two-story guesthouse and a curious octagonal structure.

The oldest house in Clinton is the Richard Clinton Holmes House (pre 1826). The hall and northeast rooms were built in the late Federal style and the house completed in its present form in the mid 1830's with the addition of Greek Revival rooms on the southwest.

The Greek Revival style was apparently introduced to Sampson County in the early-mid 1930's when Alfred Johnson came to the county from Middleton, Connecticut and built his large, side-hall plan, temple front house with pedimented portico on North Chesnut Street. He apparently brought the plans with him because his house, and the two it inspired, the late 1830's L. C. Hubbard House (moved from the district in 1960) and the 1849 Warren Johnson House, are the only ones of its form in the county. All three came together from Connecticut and their gracious houses with deep setbacks on North Chesnut Street earned the street the nickname "Yankee Row". Between two of these houses was built the large, two-story, double pile, central hall Amma Chesnut House in 1847. This, in addition to the Allmond Holmes House, built by a son of Richard Clinton Holmes, was remodeled in the 1910's into the Classical Revival style. While the Chesnut House saw only the addition of a Classical Revival portico, the Holmes House was extensively remodeled on the exterior and interior. The latest Greek Revival example in the district is the Dr. William G. Micks House (1851), a two-story dwelling with raised pedimented central roof gable, said to be an exact copy of his wife's homeplace in Elmira, New York.

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All these pivotal Greek Revival houses have in common the extensive use of battered, two-part surrounds with peaked lintels and dog-ears at the corners. Peaked lintels with dog-ears, after their apparent introduction in the Alfred Johnson House, became popular Greek Revival elements throughout the county, but only in Clinton were these surrounds battered. Dog-ears were extensively used for mantels in these Clinton houses, and in several cases, the Richard Clinton Holmes House and the Allmond Holmes House for example, also used for interior surrounds. These surrounds were used throughout the 19th century, as evidenced on the small, Greek Revival cottages - William Hubbard House (ca 1865), R. H. Hubbard, Sr. House (ca 1870) and the Johnson-Alderman House (ca 1880). They are even seen in an abbreviated version in the ca 1907 A. W. Colwell House.

The only Greek Revival house in the district which is more in keeping with the county's traditional, vernacular Greek Revival style is the McGill-Johnson-Crumpler House. Originally built in 1840, the porch was added about 1882 and the second floor enlarged in 1899. This house, with gable roof, nine-over-six sash in two-part Greek Revival surrounds and double exterior end chimneys, still has dog-ear mantels.

Victorian architecture in the district is minimal, limited to just several examples. Earliest and foremost is the Amma F. Johnson House (1868), the county's only academic Victorian house. Built by a son of Alfred Johnson, who built the county's first Greek Revival house from plans apparently brought from Connecticut, the plan's for the Victorian house were probably also brought from the North, seeing that the family had maintained close ties with relatives in Connecticut. The two-story house with central and transverse halls features a variety of sawn and turned ornamentation that had not yet been used in the county; family tradition relates that Johnson hired an interior decorator from New York to complete the house. The Joe Royal House (1885) is a large, side hall plan house given a variety of intricate Victorian ornamentation, especially the molded latticework porch frieze. Two similar, charming cottages, the Jere J. Pearsall House and the Johnson-Caison House (both ca 1885), exhibit an unusual degree of exterior Victorian ornamentation with sawn bargeboards and porch frieze, brackets, chamfered porch posts and elaborately woodshingled gables. The sawn roof cresting on the Rackley-Herring-Holland House gives the ca 1875 cottage an elaborate, wedding cake appearance.

The turn of the century saw the erection of the district's two churches, both rebuilt because of fires destroying the previous edifices. In 1902 St. Paul's Episcopal built a charming, front gable, brick Gothic Revival structure with partially inset corner tower and a woodshingled gable. Cross-scissor trusses with a decoratively sheathed ceiling highlight the beautiful interior. Six years later the Presbyterians built in memory of L. C. Graves a yellow-brick Gothic-inspired structure. Austere where the Episcopal building was ornate, the presbyterian Church forms the visual focus of the North Chesnutt Street - Fayetteville Street section of the district.

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The numerous and varied Colonial Revival, Bungalow and Gothic/Tudor Revival 20th century houses fill in the gaps where previous structures have been lost and give the district a 20th century vitality. Several of the houses - the C. B. Barrus House (1923), the Hathcock-Hobbs House (ca 1925), the Gabe Barbrey House (1932) and especially the F. L. Turlington House (1937) are individually notable for the excellent portrayal of their style. The majority, like the three late 1920's-early 1930's Colonial Revival dwellings on North Chesnut Street and the bungalows along Sycamore Street are representative of the solid, sensible residences built by the business and merchant classes of the 1920's and immediately after the Depression. While it is the large Greek Revival houses which receive the primary visual importance and attract the admiration of the public, it is these numerous, pleasant 1920 and 1930 houses which establish the rhythm and pattern of the district. They bind it together and impart its character of antebellum neighborhoods which have entered and adapted to the 1900's.

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1. St. Paul's Episcopal Church  
110 West Main Street  
1902  
P

The St. Paul's congregation was organized in 1854, having been loosely meeting since 1823-26. Their first building was on Sycamore Street, built in 1856. The second structure was built near the present site about 1882; it burned in Clinton's worst fire in July 1902. This American bond (5:1) brick, Gothic Revival church was then built. Built under the general supervision of Duncan Moore Patrick, the Senior Warden, the rafters were cut at the Richard Turlington Mill and the trees cut from the George Matthis farm. The unusual pews with stylized pineapple end finials were made by D. E. Clifton from timber sawn at the A. F. Johnson Mill. Sheltered under a gable front roof with decorative wooden shingling, the two-bay-by-five-bay structure presents a three-tier, partially inset, square bell tower with a crenelated parapet in the front left corner. The front and side entrances have large, multi-paneled doors. The handsome interior has an open, scissors truss roof with decoratively-laid, beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing on the ceiling. In the Gothic-arched nave windows are colored glass, the work of Geissler of New York. The windows in the apse are from Atlanta; the woodwork of the chancel area is especially fine. Along the southwest wall at the altar rail is a rare, ca 1890 A. B. Fegelmaker Organ (Erie, Pa) built in solid cherry; it was acquired in 1955 having originally been built for a Spartanburg, South Carolina Presbyterian Church. In 1954, the Parish House, a front gable structure with a large Gothic window, was erected at the rear northeast corner of the sanctuary and connected by a short covered walkway. Renovations in 1965 included the addition of a brick sacristy, vestry and furnace room on the rear of the sanctuary, the enlargement of the organ chamber and reworking of the roof. The original exterior walls were leaning out, causing the roof to sag. The old walls were braced with iron and a new roof constructed over the old one, so as to maintain the integrity of the original interior ceiling. The front of the church lot is enclosed with a wrought iron-on-brick fence and the resulting landscaped courtyard is paved with brick.

2. West Main Street  
VL
3. Law Office for John R. Parker  
200 West Main Street  
1915-1926 (SM)  
C

This two-story, double-pile, frame house was apparently built for Albert S. Alderman; it was the property of Harmon Register from 1930 until the present owner acquired

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in 1975. The three-bay-by-three-bay structure, contained under a hip roof, presents a porch of paired pillars on brick pedestals across the front. Window sash are five-over-one. The pleasant interior, representative of the period's Colonial Revival style, has been sympathetically adapted for legal offices.

4. Parking Lot  
West Main Street  
NC

This asphalt-paved parking lot was the site of a house built in the early 1900's for merchant Mr. Slosburg and since moved to Rowan Street. With entrances from both West Main and Sycamore Streets, the straight, pull-in lot has a central aisle and thrity-eight parking places.

5. Johnson - Alderman House  
204 West Main Street  
ca 1880  
c

This small, late Greek Revival style frame cottage was built aroun 1880 for William H. Johnson. His daughter married Enoch Wells Alderman, whose son presently maintains the house. Sheltered under a low hip roof with small central false gable, the L-plan house has a compatible replacement porch. The plain, continuous frieze and boxed cornice is supported by large corner pilasters. The sash are six-over-six; they and the entrance have peaked and battered surrounds.

6. Federal Land Bank of Clinton - Dunn Production Credit Association  
208 - 210 West Main Street  
ca 1960's  
I

These two businesses share a typical, flat-roofed, brick office building with glass front. There is a sizeable parking lot in the rear. The lot was acquired from the owners of 212 West Main Street.

7. Dr. Williams G. Micks House  
212 West Main Street  
1851  
P

Built for Dr. William G. Micks (1806-1875), a naval surgeon from Norfolk who moved here because of his wife's poor health and Clinton's need of a physician. This house, according to tradition, is an exact replica of his wife's home in Elmira, New York, the General Ransom Rathbone House. When Mrs. Micks died in 1857, here was the first burial in the Clinton town cemetery. The large, two-story, five-bay-by-four-bay frame house was built in the Greek Revival style, and features a full-height, second story, pedimented gable at the front center. Double-pile and center hall in plan, the woodshingled, pedimented side gable roof is pierced with interior chimneys. On the front facade is a pillared porch with turned baluster railing.

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The central entrance bay projects one foot and shelters the door which has a trabeated transom and sidelights. The surrounds at the six-over-six and especially at the entrance are battered and peaked with dog-ears. "S" scroll brackets support the boxed cornice. While the spacious interior does retain several battered door surrounds, the interior was renovated with simulated wood paneling during its conversion to law offices, at which time the staircase was enclosed. Until acquired by the present owners, the house was owned by James K. Morisey, Sr. and Jr., relatives of Dr. Micks' third wife.

8. J. Frank Colwell House  
300 West Main Street  
1937  
C

This large, two-story, brick Colonial Revival house was built for J. Frank Colwell, who was in business with his father (see #22) as cotton brokers. The five-bay-by-two-bay house is simply detailed, with the only decorative element being an entrance with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment roof. Sash are eight-over-eight with decorative shutters.

9. Dr. Morris L. Bell House  
301 West Main Street  
1979  
F

This small, one-and-a-half story house was built in the Williamsburg Revival style, incorporating a dentiled cornice and beaded weatherboard into a pleasant residence. It is very similar to the house at 303 West Main Street. On the lot originally was the Joe Hubbard House, which was razed about 1970.

10. Richard Clinton Holmes House  
302 West Main Street  
pre 1826, mid 1830's  
P

Deeds in the possession of the owner show that the original section of this house - the center hall and northeast side, double-pile rooms - was built for Richard Clinton Holmes (1802-1884) at least by 1826; it is the oldest house in Clinton. Thomas Lee is attributed to be the contractor of this Federal style section. In the mid 1830's Holmes added the southwest section in the Greek Revival style, completing the house as it now stands. The five-bay-by-three-bay, double-pile, two-story, frame house is contained under a gable end roof with exterior end (Federal) and interior (Greek Revival) chimneys. On the rear are enlarged shed rooms. A five-bay porch of large chamfered posts with turned balusters carrying the molded railing extends across the front facade. Exterior stylistic differences

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between the Federal and the Greek Revival sections are seen in the treatment of the end gables, the cornerboards and the surrounds of the nine-over-nine sash. The plaster interior also shows mixed styles, but is predominately Greek Revival, having two, handsome, three-part Federal mantels, cornerblock molding and battered surrounds with dog-ears. Owners of the house from 1888 until 1935 were Jeff McKinnon and his son Howard. In 1935 the house was acquired by Jeff D. Johnson, Jr. (1900-1960). The county's state senator from 1936 - 1938 and in 1941, Johnson sold the house in 1950 when he went to Raleigh to begin a nine year term as a State Supreme Court Justice; it was during Johnson's residency when the center stairs were reversed and now rise from the front. After a 27 year ownership by Dr. Doug Packer, the present owners bought the property in 1977 and undertook a thorough and accurate renovation.

11. Mrs. Jack C. Morrisey House  
303 West Main Street  
1979  
F

This house is essentially similar to the adjacent Dr. Bell house at 301 West Main Street. The only difference being that this house is smaller, only one story, and without the recessed entrance. Previously here was the ca 1870 Capt. Lucius Faison House, which burned.

12. Allmond Holmes House  
311 West Main Street  
1856, remodeled 1912  
P

This two-story, double-pile, frame house was built in the Greek Revival style by Lewis Johnson for Allmond Holmes, a prominent Clinton businessman. The frame five-bay-by-four-bay house was inherited by his son, Dr. Frank H. Holmes (1870-1915) and remodeled into the Classical Revival style house as it now stands. Projecting from the front is a monumental, two-story, Ionic portico which supports the dentiled and pedimented porch roof. A first floor porch of similar columns extends along the northeast and is recessed behind the portico, supporting a small, central second floor porch with molded balusters. Tall pilasters support the hip roof's boxed cornice and frieze; an extra pilaster divides the southwest elevation. At the six-over-six sash are 1912 replacement arched lintels and shutters. The plaster interior retains a number of Greek Revival battered surrounds with dog-ears in the parlors. A large, handsome Classical Revival staircase dominates the remodeled center hall. The second floor plan follows that of the first. On the rear are enlarged shed rooms and an attached garage. In about 1936 the house was purchased by druggist Joe Reynolds (1900 - 1971) and in 1949 he placed in the front west parlor a handsome, grape cluster-decorated, marble Greek Revival mantel, acquired from the Joe and Eck Faison House near Elliott. The house is currently occupied by Reynold's daughter. On the property are a small, two-story guest cottage and an octagonal outbuilding.

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13. Hathcock - Hobbs House  
312 West Main Street  
ca 1925  
C

This two-story, frame Bungalow was built around 1920 for John Hathcock, who was associated with the Clinton schools. The gable front roof has a diminished roof over the projecting southeast bay; the lines of the roofs are further carried by the front porch which is carried on large pillars on brick pedestals. The two-bay-by-three-bay house has a glassed sun porch on the southwest and rear shed rooms. The window sash are one-over-one with shutters. In the rear yard is one, small, frame outbuilding. The house was acquired in 1977 by Jerry Hobbs, the county financial officer.

14. D. Stephen Jones House  
314 West Main Street  
1969  
F

In 1969 local attorney D. Stephen Jones completely remodeled the home of his wife's grandfather, Frederick T. Atkins, creating this brick, two-story, double-pile Georgian Revival house from what was a representative, ca 1895 late Victorian two-story frame house. The bricks for the Flemish Bond veneer were specially made by Borden in Druham. The present three-bay-by-two-bay house is contained under a hip roof and has a substantially enlarged rear ell. The central, entrance bay projects and is crowned with a pediment at the roof and over the entrance. The boxed cornices are modillioned. Over the nine-over-nine sash windows are segmental arches. Behind the house is a garage/two-story storage shed.

15. James Morisey Atkins House  
316 West Main Street  
1931  
C

Farmer and seed and feed broker James Morisey Atkins (1895 - 1954) had this one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival house built about 1931. The four-bay-by-five-bay brick house features decorative stucco and half-timber work in the gables. Of note is the front exterior chimney with three clay flues. The window sash are nine-over-nine and six-over-six.

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16. William G. Hubbard House  
317 West Main Street  
ca 1865  
C

Neighbor Dr. Allmond Holmes had this house built for the wedding of his daughter Bessie to William G. Hubbard, a wholesale drug salesman. The small, frame, one-story, double-pile, Greek Revival style cottage is contained under a low hip roof that is pierced with interior chimneys. The three-bay-by-four-bay house has a full-width porch with simple Doric pillars: the porch floor has been replaced with as lower, cement floor. The windows have six-over-six sash with an opening paneled wainscot on the porch facade windows; surrounds are peaked with dog-ears. A boxed and bracketed cornice is carried by corner pilasters. The plaster interior having simple Greek Revival mantels, has been altered by the removal of the wall between the front southwest parlor and the center hall. The house was acquired by the L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church as an auxillary manse for their retiring, longtime minister, Rev. M. C. MacQueen; his widow still resides here.

17. Episcopal Rectory  
319 West Main Street  
late 1920's  
F

This two-story, frame Colonial Revival house was built for a Mr. Ferguson, a lumberman who died two years after its completion. It was then acquired by Emmett Powell; in about 1960 his widow gave the house to St. Paul's Episcopal Church for their rectory, the house's current use. The three-bay-by-three-bay house has rear shed rooms and presents a two-story, three-bay pillared front portico with a flat roof and Chippendale-like balustrade. On the southwest gable end is a double-shoulder, common bond brick chimney. The house has eight-over-eight sash with shutters.

18. Anna F. Johnson House  
320 West Main Street  
1868  
P

Anna F. Johnson (1845 - 1921), who was born in his father's house at 109 North Chesnutt Street, had this large, two-story frame house built in 1868. A prominent Clinton merchant and mill operator, Johnson built the first, authentic Victorian house in Sampson County. The double-pile, central and transverse hall-plan house has a projecting southwest parlor, which along with the transverse hall, was added a couple years after the rest of the house. The four-bay-by-three-bay house has a low hipped roof with pedimented and woodshingled gables. An elaborate

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wrap-around front porch is supported by turned and fluted posts with a sawn quatrefoil frieze and decorative railing; a similar porch is on the southwest. The cornerboards carry the bracketed boxed cornice. According to family tradition, the interior was finished by a decorator brought from New York City. The unusual staircase is in the transverse hall and has a turned baluster and block railing. Other notable interior details are the heavily-molded Victorian surrounds with cornerblocks, several elaborate mantels and an arched niche and colored glass Palladian window in the southwest parlor window. On the rear is a single room ell with connecting porch. A smokehouse is the only surviving outbuilding. The house is currently occupied by two granddaughters of the builder.

19. F. B. Johnson Garage Lot  
324 West Main Street  
ca 1930  
C

This is a two-story, woodshingled garage with upstairs apartment. It goes with the adjacent Amma F. Johnson House, built for his son, Ferdinand B. Johnson (1876-1970).

20. O. J. Peterson, Jr. House  
325 West Main Street  
1937  
C

Built by Leon Boney for O. J. Peterson, Jr., this one-and-a-half story, brick late Colonial Revival house has front and side roof gables with two northwest domers. The four-bay-by-four-bay house has rear shed rooms and an exterior front chimney. The eight-over-eight sash have decorative shutters.

21. C. B. Barrus House  
100 Barrus Avenue  
1923  
C

Clifford B. Barrus (1890-1948), local agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, had this pleasant three-bay-by-five-bay brick Bungalow built as his residence. One-story with side gable roof, a front gable extends over the screened porch; the house's gables are stuccoed with Tudor style half-timbering. The interior, with a plan representative of the style, features an elegant heart pine floor, geometrically inlaid with mahogany and a plaster ceiling medallion in the dining room.

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22. A. W. Colwell House  
113 Sycamore Street  
ca 1907  
C

This frame, two-story residence was built for cotton broker Albert W. Colwell (1875-1950). The double-pile, three-bay-by-three-bay house is sheltered under a hip roof with a central brick chimney; a central gable has wooden brackets. The front, three-bay porch is screened and has Tuscan columns. Sash are five-over-one with peaked and battered surrounds.

23. Fomer Episcopal Rectory  
115 Sycamore Street  
ca 1905  
C

Built as the Rectory for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which abuts at the rear southeast corner of the lot, this charming, front-gable, one-and-a-half story, frame, Shingle Style house presents an octagonal tower with a conical tower on the southwest corner. A wrap-around porch with lattice-work posts extends across the north and east. No longer owned by the church, the house is used for rental property.

24. J. Henry Bradshaw House  
205 Sycamore Street  
mid 1930's  
F

Built by contractor Melvin Hobbs, this one-and-a-half story, brick Colonial Revival house features a cross gable roof. The three-bay-by-three-bay house has an attached garage on the northwest and a replacement front porch with aluminum posts.

25. Johnny Crumpler House  
206 Sycamore Street  
1927  
C

John Love Holland of Salemburg built this brick Bungalow style house for Johnny Crumpler (1894-1971), a furniture store operator and funeral home partner. The three-bay-by-four-bay house has a rear porch which connects to the transverse rear ell. Presenting a front gable roof with a diminished porch roof supported by clustered pillars, the house's foundation, gables and porch piers are stuccoed and embedded with colored pebbles and glass. A porte cochere is on the southwest and a small screened porch on the northeast. The builder's daughter presently maintains her residence here.

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26. Thelma Bethune Rental House  
210 Sycamore Street  
post 1926 (SM)  
C

One of several rental houses built for Thelma Johnson Bethune, the frame house is still maintained as rental property. The small Bungalow house has a central gabled porch supported by pillars on brick pedestals; timber braces ornament the open tympanum.

27. Thelma Bethune Rental House  
212 Sycamore Street  
post 1926 (SM)  
C

This small, three-bay-by-five-bay, frame Bungalow style house presents a diminished front gable porch roof supported by tapering brick pillars on pedestals. The sash are twelve-over-one. The eaves are projecting and exposed.

28. Jack C. Morrissey, Jr. House  
102 North Chesnutt Street  
ca 1940  
F

This small, one-and-a-half story house was built for Jack C. Morrissey, Jr. His parents at that time owned and occupied the Dr. Micks House at 212 West Main Street.

29. Rackley-Herring-Holland House  
103 North Chesnutt Street  
ca 1875  
P

Apparently built for W. G. Rackley, Matt J. Herring, a Clinton men's store owner, in 1899 acquired the double-pile frame, Victorian cottage. Crowned with a hip roof pierced with simply corbeled and paneled interior chimneys, the three-bay-by-two-bay main block has a single room wing addition on the northeast and a large ell in the rear. Centered at the front facade is a pedimented porch supported by paired, tapered pillars on brick pedestals. An unusual, sawn, decorative balustrade marks the edge of the roof and the porch gable. The boxed cornice has simple pendant brackets. Sash are six-over-six. In 1969, local auto salesman Paul C. Holland bought the house.

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30. Henry T. Lowe House  
105 North Chesnutt Street  
ca 1927  
C

Automobile dealer Hugh T. Lowe had this brick Colonial Revival house built as his residence. The one-and-a-half story, three-bay-by-three-bay house has an engaged front porch of pillars on brick piers with a square spindle railing. Three small front dormers interrupt the end gable roof. An ell is in the rear.

31. M. Ottis Register House  
107 North Chesnutt Street  
early 1930's  
C

This one-and-a-half story, brick, Colonial Revival house was built for druggist M. Ottis Register, whose widow still resides here. The three-bay-by-three-bay house has an end gable roof and a center bay entrance with a pillared porch. On the rear is a short ell and a screened porch is on the southeast. Window sash are six-over-six.

32. Glenn Thornton House  
108 North Chesnutt Street  
early 1930's  
C

Another of a series of small Colonial Revival houses built along North Chesnutt Street in the early 1930's, this charming one-and-a-half story brick house is sheltered under an end gable roof and presents a front gable at the entrance bay with halftimber treatment on stucco. The three-bay-by-two-bay house has an exterior front chimney. Thornton, a business partner with neighbor Hugh T. Lowe (#30), was the well-known, long-time proprietor of Thornton Chevrolet in Clinton.

33. Alfred Johnson House  
109 North Chesnutt Street  
early-mid 1830's  
P

A native of Middletown, Connecticut, Alfred Johnson (1809-1873), came to Sampson County in the early 1830's with four other families, who all eventually settled in Clinton and erected substantial houses. He first went to Lisbourne in South Sampson, but not being able to buy the land he wanted, came to Clinton where he then built the first Greek Revival style house in Sampson County. Prior to this house, the Greek Revival style in the county was limited to influences on Federal style

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houses. The plans for this house were undoubtedly brought from Connecticut. This was the first of three similar houses on North Chesnutt Street, all built by the Connecticut natives, earning the street the nickname "Yankee Row". A merchant by trade, Johnson became an early force in the growth and development of Clinton. The house is a large two-story, double-pile, side hall plan Greek Revival house with a pedimented and pillared two-story front portico with intervening balcony. On each side of the main block are lateral, one-room, two-story wings recessed half the depth of the main block. Together, the three sections present a five-bay facade. On the rear is a two-story shed addition and a short, ca 1930 ell. The front gable roof has a boxed cornice and frieze supported by pendant brackets. The handsome entrance has a trabeated transom and sidelights, with battered and peaked dog-ear surrounds, with similar surrounds at the six-over-six sash. The spacious, plaster interior has simple Greek Revival mantels, some with dog-ears, and large, sliding wooden doors between the two main parlors. Chimneys are exterior end and interior. From the front of the center hall rises the staircase, with slender turned balusters and delicate scrolls supporting the treads. Interior surrounds are flat and two-part. There are several two-panel doors inside. Passed through the Johnson generations, the current owner is a great-grandson of the builder. On December 23, 1980, the house was struck with a fire caused by faulty wiring. While significant structural damage occurred only at the rear, primarily in the shed additions and rear upstairs bedroom, the entire house suffered heavy smoke damage. The house has been empty since, awaiting the owners' decision as to what to do.

34. J. Furman Honeycutt House  
110 north Chesnutt Street  
1938  
C

This large, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival house was built by local contractor Landron C. Boney for J. Furman Honeycutt, a local businessman and funeral home operator. The double-pile, five-bay-by-three-bay houses is crowned with a hip roof and flanked with a screened porch and sun room. At the projecting entrance bay is a handsome, period elliptical fan light. Sash are six-over-six with shutters. The house is maintained by the builder's widow.

35. M. L. O'Brien House  
111 North Chesnutt Street  
1954  
I

This one-story, L-plan, brick house is typical of many 1950's houses, with its picture window and small stoop porch. Located at the north corner of the Alfred Johnson House lot, the house disrupts the spacious lawns and deep set backs of the houses on the southwest side of North Chesnutt Street, visually divorcing the Johnson House from the others.

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36. Presbyterian Manse  
112 North Chesnutt Street  
1922  
C

Built by the congregation of the adjacent L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church as their manse and still maintained as such, this square, two-story, double-pile, frame Colonial Revival house rests under a hip roof and presents a front, three-bay porch of pillars on paneled wooden pedestals with square spindle railing. The wide eaves have paired elongated brackets. The house was given a veneer of vinyl siding in 1979.

37. Chesnutt-Bass House  
201 North Chesnutt Street  
1847, remodeled ca 1915  
P

In 1847 Anna B. Chesnutt (1806-1887), the business partner of neighbor Alfred Johnson, built a large Greek Revival house here. The house changed hands after his death, and the exterior was remodeled into the Classical Revival sometime in the 1910's. After numerous ownership changes, Taft and Cora Bass purchased the house in 1944. As it now stands, the house is a large five-bay-by-four-bay, two-story, double-pile house. On the northeast facade projects a two-story portico with paired, unfluted columns with Ionic capitals supporting the pedimented gable. Sheltered under the portico and wrapping around the northwest and southeast elevations is a one-story porch of Tuscan columns connected by a balustrade of rounded, column-shaped spindles. On the porch roof under the portico is the second-story porch, with railing similar to the first floor porch's. The house is contained under a low hip roof of standing seam metal, and is pierced with interior common bond brick chimneys. The shuttered sash are six-over-six, with battered and peaked surrounds with dog-ears. Especially pronounced are the surrounds on the doors, with the two central ones having trabeated transom and sidelights. On the rear west is a two-room ell, with a porch along its southeast elevation. A single shed room is on the rear south. The plaster, center hall interior was not remodeled in the 1910's, and retains its simple, restrained Greek Revival features. Mantels in the two front parlors are battered with dog-ears; the others are simpler pilaster-and-frieze forms. From the front of the hall, divided by the Bases, rises the staircase, with the molded railing being carried by double, turned balusters and terminating at a standard, turned and oversized newell. Interior door and window surrounds are flat and three part. The upstairs plan follows that of the first floor. At the rear of the house is a charming smokehouse, with a six-panel door having decorative, raised panels.

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38. Clyde Rich House  
205 North Chesnutt Street  
1960  
F

This low, one-story, brick and glass contemporary house was built in 1960 for Clyde Rich (1901-1976) and designed by his son, Cloud Rich, an architect in New York City. It was built on the site of the 1847 Landgon C. Hubbard House, one of the three side hall plan, Greek Revival houses built along North Chesnutt Street by Connecticut natives, which was moved to 511 Herring Street and converted into apartments. Although the modern design contrasts with its neighbors, the house is very well designed and exceptionally landscaped, maintaining the 200 foot setback of the adjacent properties.

39. Warren Johnson House  
207 North Chesnutt Street  
1847-1848  
C

The last of the three similar, side hall plan Greek Revival houses built by Connecticut natives on "Yankee Row", this three-bay-by-two-bay, front gable house presents a two-story, shed-roofed, pillared portico but without a balcony. Warren Johnson (1822-1895) was also a Clinton businessman. A two-story, one-room section on the rear of the southeast side elevation gives the house an "L" shape. The entrance has trabeated transom and sidelights with a fluted surround with cornerblock. The six-over-six sash have simple three-part molded surrounds with panels beneath the front porch windows. The plaster interior has a handsome staircase rising from the front with slender turned balusters and a simple square newel. Some of the interior surrounds are similar to the entrance. A remodeling was undertaken in the mid-1970's after the present owners acquired, resulting in substantially rebuilt and enlarged rear shed rooms, an aluminum siding exterior, rebuilt boxed cornice and an altered porch floor.

40. Fred Caison Rental House  
213 North Chesnutt Street  
late 1920's  
C

This small, one-story brick house is topped with a low hip roof with exterior end chimneys. A wrap-around porch of brick piers is on the front of the three-bay-by-three-bay house. It was built for Fred Caison (1880-1937) about the same time he had his large Colonial Revival house built next door at 309 Fayetteville Street.

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- 41. L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church  
100 Church Street  
1908  
P

When this congregation, which was organized in 1831 four miles east of Clinton, lost its second house of worship to fire in 1906 (the first church burned in the county in 1849, after which the congregation moved to Clinton and rebuilt in 1855 on the site of the present manse), N. Z. Graves of Philadelphia, a former member, offered to build a new church as a memorial to his parents Luke C. and Lottie Graves. L. C. Graves, an early principal of the Clinton Female Academy, was a prominent local Presbyterian during his stay in Clinton and built the large, 1845 Greek Revival house now at 600 College Street. Completed in 1908, the handsome, late Gothic Revival Church is built of common bond, yellow brick specially made by a Pennsylvania firm and presents a two-story, pyramidal roofed bell tower on the south corner. The Gothic arched entrance is within the tower. The two-bay-by-five-bay structure is contained under a steep, front gable roof which is pierced by five triangular eyebrow windows per side. The austere interior is dominated by the exposed scissor truss roof - the members being stained dark to contrast with the white ceiling. The eyebrow windows and the nave's diamond-paned casement windows have translucent light-amber glass, which emits a soft light into the sanctuary. Also in 1908, a large Sunday School/Library room with hammerbeam ceiling was erected on the southwest. 1950 additions included the extension of the sanctuary twelve feet to the southeast and the construction of a two-and-a-half story Sunday School addition transversely to the sanctuary on the northwest; matching bricks from the same firm were used on both sections. The church was rehabilitated throughout in 1960. The church building and its additions occupy the entire triangular block bounded by Church, North Chesnutt and Fayetteville Streets.

- 42. MacQueen Educational Building,  
102 Church Street  
1960  
F

Built by the L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church in honor of their pastor, the Rev. M. C. MacQueen (1904-1971), the building is an interesting, though unexceptional contemporary, two-story, brick structure with a one-story northwest section having a gable front roof and battered sides.

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43. Fred Caison House  
309 Fayetteville Street  
late 1920's  
C

Wholesale and retail merchant Fred Caison (1880-1937) built this two-story, double-pile, brick Colonial Revival house when he moved here from Roseboro. The three-bay-by-three-bay house is sheltered under a hip roof and has interior chimneys. On the front is a wrap-around porch of brick piers with a railing of large, square spindles. The sash are nine-over-nine with decorative shutters.

44. F. L. Turlington House  
400 Fayetteville Street  
1937  
P

Clinton lumber dealer F. L. Turlington (1890-1951) bought this prominent corner lot in 1936 and moved the existing 1885 Joe Royal House to the back of the lot, where it remains. Here Turlington built his residence, a large Tudor Revival house designed by H. A. Markley of Durham and constructed by Allen Warren of Clinton. The two-story house is faced with a variety of weatherboard, stone and stucco, and is topped by a hip roof with a dominant front gable roofline that sweeps to incorporate the lateral sun porches. A large stone-chimney pierces the house. As one might expect of a lumber dealer, the interior woodwork is the finest then available; a wide central hall with curving stair highlights the spacious, double-pile interior. A two-car garage on the northeast is connected to the house by a curving covered walk, completing this picturesque house nestled among large trees. Mrs. Turlington still resides here.

45. Kerr-Hobbs House  
403 Fayetteville Street  
ca 1910  
C

Dr. Hubbard Kerr had this house built about 1910 and sold it in 1926 to William E. Hobbs (1902-1980), whose widow still resides here. The pleasant, small, one-and-a-half story, frame Bungalow has a side gable roof with front shed dormer and exterior end chimney. The roof engages a porch supported by paired pillars on stuccoed pedestals. The two-bay-by-four-bay-house has a rear ell. Sash are ten pane casements.

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46. Joe Royal House  
500 Fayetteville Street  
1885  
P

Joe Royal, a local merchant and distiller, had this large, two-story, side-hall plan house built in 1885 on the site of the adjacent 1937 F. L. Turlington House. When Turlington bought the property in 1936, he moved the Royal house to the rear of the lot and converted it into rental apartments, still owned by Mrs. Turlington. The five-bay-by-three-bay frame house has a front wrap-around porch with pillars having a connecting decorative lattice frieze and a turned baluster railing. The east porch is two-tier with gable porch. On the west is a two-story wing with shed rooms in the rear. The six-over-six sash have simple peaked surrounds. The house sits on a prominent side, very visible to traffic on Fayetteville Street.

- X 47. R. H. Hubbard, Sr. House  
508 Fayetteville Street  
ca 1870  
C

Built for R. H. Hubbard, Sr. (1851-1914), who was reared in the 1847 Langdon C. Hubbard house that was moved from 205 North Chesnut Street, this one-and-a-half story, frame, Greek Revival dwelling has a front shed porch with paneled pillars. The three-bay-by-two-bay house with rear ell is sheltered under a side gable roof. Large and prominent pilasters with base and bottomboards support the boxed cornice and frieze. The center entrance has trabeated transom and sidelights with battered and peaked surrounds with dog-ears. The six-over-six sash - with the porch windows having opening lower panels - have similar but not battered surrounds.

- 94211 48. Gabe F. Barbrey House  
401 Williams Street  
1932  
C

This charming, common bond brick, late Gothic Revival house was designed by James A. Salter of Raleigh and built by Gabe F. Barbrey as his residence; he still lives here. The one-and-a-half story house has a steep end gable roof with exterior end chimney and a shorter, front projecting gable that includes a projecting vestibule. The exterior is highlighted by the stuccoed front and rear shed domers and extensive accents of rock-faced granite that was acquired from the C. R. Boone Quarry in Raleigh off Oberlin Road. Lintels, sills, and the foundation are all of granite. The plaster interior is highlighted by a large, handsome granite mantel in the main parlor. Double glass doors and cornice molding is used throughout the front three rooms. Especially interesting is the basement garage, accessible from the rear.

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49. Three Vacant Lots on Margaret Street,

50. at corner with Williams Street

51. These three vacant lots were acquired by Gabriel F. Barbrey from his mother's estate along with the lot on which he built his adjacent 1932 house. The lots run to the rear lot line of the R. H. Hubbard House (entry #47). The lots at one time were the property of Clinton pioneer R. J. Williams.

52. Jere J. Pearsall House  
100 West Johnson Street  
ca 1885  
C

Built for railroad agent Jere J. Pearsall (1844-1919) soon after this section of town was opened, this frame, one-story, Gothic Revival-Victorian cottage is T-plan with a cross gable roof and interior and exterior end chimneys. A small front porch supported by chamfered posts has a wealth of decorative millwork in its turned balusters, sawn scrolls and sawn frieze. An unfortunate vinyl siding in 1980 unnecessarily removed the house's cornice brackets, the gable's spire ornamentation and the decorative wooden shingles in the gables, causing the house to lose much of its eclectic charm. The house has been divided into two apartments for a number of years.

53. Johnson-Caison House  
104 West Johnson Street  
ca 1885  
C

The compliment of the Pearsall House next door, this house is also a ca 1885, ornamented Victorian cottage, built for Carson M. Johnson and sold to C. H. Caison in 1942. Since then, there have been three other owners and the house has since been used as rental property. The T-plan, frame house has center hall, rear transverse hall, a cross gable roof, and shed rooms on the rear. It is essentially unaltered except for the porch which was enlarged and replaced with a cement floor with metal posts; the wood shingled gables, the intricate bargeboard, the bracketed cornice and the superbly decorated southeast elevation baywindow all survive. Bracketed molded hoods frame the four-over-four sash.

54. Buck Crumpler House  
108 West Johnson Street  
ca 1916  
C

This large, one-and-a-half story, frame Dutch Colonial Revival style house was built for Buck Crumpler. Featuring the style's trademark gambrel roof, the T-plan, center-hall house has a front porch of brick piers that wraps around to the north to accommodate a large oak tree at the corner. The one-over-one sash has simple surrounds. The interior, sheetrock over the original plaster, is representative

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of the local Colonial Revival style. The house is a ca 1915 remodeling a plain, two-story, late 19th century house built for a Mr. Snowden who was the depot agent.

- X 55. Johnny Weeks House  
110 West Johnson Street  
ca 1900  
C

This T-plan house is one-and-a-half stories with a two-bay projecting section. It was built for lay minister Johnny Weeks on land purchased from neighbor Rev. A. B. Crumpler. Three-bay-by-two-bay with rear enlargements, the house presents a wrap-around porch of pillars on brick pedestals terminating with a porte cochere on the northeast. The house has been divided into four apartments.

56. Isiah M. Vann House  
200 West Johnson Street  
1928  
C

Isiah M. Vann (1895-1965) had this pleasant little Bungalow built on land given his wife by her father, the Rev. A. B. Crumpler who lived next door at 204 West Johnson Street. The three-bay-by-three-bay, frame house has a cross gable roof presenting a front gable porch of simple pillars. The sash are four-over-four.

57. McGill-Johnson-Crumpler House  
204 West Johnson Street  
ca 1841, ca 1882, 1900  
P

This dominant house has enjoyed a long life with numerous owners. The original section consisted of the two-story southwest (left) rooms, the center hall and one large room on the northeast; it is in this large room that some maintain an early school was held. Double-pile, the chimneys were large, 7:1 American Bond brick ones on the exterior ends. The twin chimneys remaining on the southwest are the only surviving twin chimneys in the county. This section, with its flush gable eaves, was built soon after Neill McGill paid \$300 for seven acres of land in 1840 from C. S. W. Ashford and William McKay. After several brief ownership changes, the house was acquired in 1881 by William A. Johnson from E. J. B. Micks. It is Johnson who is believed added the current full-width porch of pillars with side scrolls, a molded railing carried by large, turned balusters, and the twin brackets on the cornice. In 1899, the Rev. A. B. Crumpler, a native of Sampson County who started his Methodist ministry in Missouri and later returned to North Carolina and was sponsored by Benjamin Duke. As his daughter, the present owner says, A. B. Crumpler got "ambitious" and divided the large downstairs room on the northeast and added two bedrooms upstairs. The exterior end chimney was replaced with an interior one. The cornice here is boxed with returns. As the

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house currently stands, it is two-story, double-pile, with center hall and a full width Victorian porch. Sash are nine-over-nine on the front and southwest, with nine-over-six on the other elevations and six-over-six on the small rear ell. The house is five-bay-by-two-bay. The interior is simple Greek Revival, with dog-ear mantels and two-part doors and window surrounds. The stairs rise from the rear of the hall, which continues to the rear porch. The old kitchen stood at the rear of the house, but was removed many years ago and eventually razed. The house, which once contained several apartments, has been vacant for over five years.

58. Rev. A. B. Crumpler House  
206 West Johnson Street  
early 1930's

**F**

This small, insignificant house was built for the Rev. A. B. Crumpler for his residence during the hard times of the early 1930's after he had divided his large adjacent house into two apartments. Its presence here intrudes onto the already diminished front yard of the very significant McGill-Johnson-Crumpler House.

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

\_\_\_\_ NATIONAL

\_\_\_\_ STATE

 X 

\_\_\_\_ LOCAL

**PERIOD****AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW**

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

**SPECIFIC DATES** ca 1829 -1937**BUILDER/ARCHITECT**

Unknown (see indiviv. entries)

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The West Main-North Chesnutt Streets Historic District comprises the oldest residential sections in Clinton. The district's thirty-nine pivotal and contributing structures illustrate the lifestyle of the town's oldest and most prominent families from the 1830's until the early 1900's. The various structures, a pleasant mixture of 19th century frame and early 20th brick dwellings, are located along sections of five streets and are visually linked by the pivotal houses to the West Main-North Chesnutt Streets core. This section was the town's first fashionable residential section, and it was here that the earliest merchants and leaders built their residences. It was not until the 1850's when another section, along College Street, could begin to compete with the West Main-North Chesnutt Streets District as the town's most fashionable neighborhood. In this district is the town's oldest house, the Richard Clinton Holmes House, built by 1826 and enlarged in the mid 1830's, and six large antebellum Greek Revival houses dating from the early 1830's until 1856. Two of these were remodeled in the 1910's into the Classical Revival style. The earliest and finest of the Greek Revival houses is the Alfred Johnson House, built in the early 1830's by a merchant from Connecticut; the academic, temple form house apparently introduced the Greek Revival style, then so popular in the North, into Sampson County. Several charming post Civil War Greek Revival cottages, the county's only academic Victorian residence, a large ca 1885 house with a handsome lattice porch and two charming, frame Victorian cottages complete the district's 19th century. Numerically, the majority of the district's structures are the many small dwellings, built from 1910 until the mid 1930's, which illustrate the varied and picturesque qualities of the

**CRITERIA ASSESSMENT**

- A. The West Main-North Chesnutt Streets Historic District in Clinton, the town's oldest residential neighborhood, is directly associated with the town's development and growth from the late 1820's until the 1930's.
- B. The district was home to many of the men who were most prominent in the business and political development of Clinton: Dr. William G. Micks (1806-1875), and early physician and surgeon; Thomas Lee (dates unknown), the most prominent of the area's known builders in the early and mid 19th century; Allmond Holmes (dates unknown), a businessman and his son, Dr. Frank H. Holmes (1870-1915); Alfred Johnson (1809-1873), a prominent early merchant and his son and business successor Amma F. Johnson (1845-1921); Amma B. Chesnutt (1806-1887), Alfred Johnson's business partner; Henry T. Lowe (dates unknown) and Glenn Thornton (dates unknown), early and long-time automobile partners in Clinton; F. L. Turlington (1890-1951), a prominent lumber dealer and large landowner; Joe Royal (dates unknown), local merchant and whiskey distiller; and the Rev. A. B. Crumpler (dates unknown), a prominent minister at the turn of the century.

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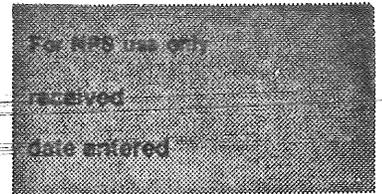
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- C. The structures represented in the district include some of the finest examples in the county illustrating the standard architectural styles. The Richard Clinton Holmes House (1826-mid 1830's), is a prime example of the transitional Federal-Greek Revival forms, while the Alfred Johnson House (early 1830's), and the Dr. William G. Micks House (1851) are prime examples of the Greek Revival style. The Amma F. Johnson House (1868) is the county's only academic Victorian residence. One of the county's finest Classical Revival houses is the Holmes Family House, a 1912 remodeling of the original 1856 Greek Revival House. The district contains a number of excellent Bungalow style houses, especially the Hathcock-Hobbs House (ca 1925) and the Johnny Crumpler House (1927); numerous traditional brick Colonial Revival residences - the James Morrisey Atkins House (1931), the Gabe F. Barbrey House (1932) and the prominently located F. L. Turlington House (1937).

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1830s, he constructed the first Greek Revival house in the county. Johnson was a merchant. The 1860 census credits him with a personal estate valued at \$26,000 in 1860.<sup>3</sup> Arriving with Johnson was his cousin and his brother-in-law, L. G. Hubbard, also a merchant. Built slightly later is the Warren Johnson home. Johnson (1822-1895) was a native of Massachusetts who built his Greek Revival home in 1847. Johnson was also a Clinton businessman. These fine houses built by recent arrivals from New England caused the neighborhood to be widely known as "Yankee Row."<sup>4</sup>

Technically not a "Yankee" but still a newcomer to Clinton was Dr. William Micks, whose house was built in 1851. A native of Virginia, Dr. Micks was a Norfolk physician who moved to Clinton due to the ill health of his wife. When his wife died in 1857, she was the first burial in the Clinton town cemetery. His personal estate, including 27 slaves, was valued at \$28,000 in 1860.<sup>5</sup>

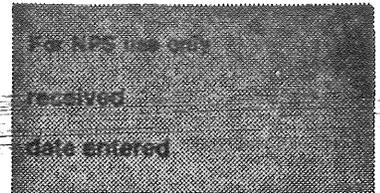
A number of other prominent houses were built during the antebellum period. The McGill-Johnson-Crumpler House was built in the early 1840s for Neil McGill, a Clinton merchant. The Amma Chesnutt House was built around 1847 for Chesnutt (1806-1887). Chesnutt was sheriff of Sampson County in 1850 and was a business partner of Alfred Johnson's for a time. In 1860, he owned real estate valued at \$13,000 and a personal estate valued at \$24,980. Chesnutt owned almost 600 acres of farmland in the county. The Allmand Holmes House was built in the middle 1850s. Holmes (born 1831) was the son of Richard Clinton Holmes. A physician, he studied medicine under the tutelage of his neighbor, Dr. Micks. Like his father, Allmand Holmes was a large landowner. The 1860 census shows him with over 500 acres producing 1,500 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of rice, 800 pounds of cotton, and 7½ tons of hay. Holmes owned 57 slaves in 1860.<sup>6</sup>

These houses dating from the mid 1820s to the mid 1850s are indicative of the slow but steady growth of Clinton, which had a population of 204 in 1870. The town had little industry to speak of but, in addition to its importance as county seat, it had become the trade center for much of the area. The town limits were expanded in 1834 and again in 1852, the latter expansion extending the town limits to one half mile from the courthouse in all directions.

The Civil War and the post war reconstruction devastated Sampson County and Clinton. Surprisingly, however, three important houses were built in the area during the immediate post war period: the William G. Hubbard House in 1865, the Amma Johnson House in 1868, and the R. H. Hubbard House in 1870. The most important of these was the Johnson House, the county's only academic Victorian house. Amma Ferdinand Johnson (1845-1921) was the oldest child of Alfred Johnson. Like his father, he was a Clinton merchant who also built a crate and veneer factory in the town. His son, Ferdinand Johnson (1876-1970), was in business with his father's mercantile firm, A. F. Johnson and Son, and later inherited the house. The William G. Hubbard House was built for Hubbard and his wife, Bessie Holmes Hubbard, by her father, Dr. Allmand Holmes. The R. H. Hubbard House was built for Hubbard, a Clinton merchant who served as the town's mayor in the 1880s. Also constructed in the 1870s was the Rackley House, built in 1875 for William G. Rackley (born 1851), a Clinton merchant.<sup>8</sup>

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In addition to the economic problems caused by the Civil War, Clinton had other problems in the 1870s. On the night of March 27, 1877, a major fire destroyed most of the business section of the town. The fire did not spread to the major residential sections of town, but a number of the leading citizens of the Main Street neighborhood suffered major business losses. Most notably, the A. F. Johnson store, valued at \$3,000 and insured for only half that, was completely demolished.

Clinton survived this fire and subsequent fires in 1892 and 1894 and continued its slow growth. The population of the town more than tripled in the decade from 1870 until 1880, up to 620. By 1900, Clinton had a population of 958.<sup>10</sup> A number of prominent houses were constructed in the area during the 1880s. The Johnson-Alderman House was built in 1880 for William H. Johnson (born 1838), a Clinton carpenter. Three houses were constructed around 1885. The Jeremiah Pearsall (1844-1919) House was built for Pearsall, the brother-in-law of Amma Ferdinand Johnson. The Joe Royal House was built for Royal (born 1852), a local merchant, while the Johnson-Caison House was built for Carson Johnson. The 1840's McGill House was purchased in 1881 and expanded soon afterwards by William A. Johnson (born 1854), a merchant.

In 1889, Marian Butler, editor of The Caucasian and a future United States Senator, published a lengthy article in his newspaper on the recent growth in Clinton. Butler wrote:

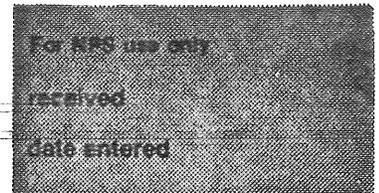
Clinton with its remarkable improvements is ... a revelation to the visitor... Walk up any street ... and your eye falls upon something new. For nearly a half century Main Street has witnessed no change but behold the changes during the last four years!... Note the improvements at the Dr. Micks old homestead, also at the homestead of the late Richard Holmes, which has been bought by Mr. T. J. Lee. Next the new neat cottage home of W. G. Hubbard... At the end of this street is also the famous Carolina Veneer Works, built last spring by the large hearted and public spirited proprietor A. F. Johnson... College, Main and Chesnut are decidedly the three prettiest in town.<sup>12</sup>

In the early decades of the twentieth century, Clinton, like most towns and cities in North Carolina, underwent a dramatic increase in population. The population almost doubled in the decade from 1910 until 1920, from 1,101 to 2,110. The 1930 population was 2,712. A major fire in 1902, the fourth in the town in a quarter century, again devastated much of the downtown business section. A fifth fire, in 1921, severely damaged the courthouse. Neither of these fires, however, reached the residential sections to any great extent and business losses were quickly recovered.<sup>13</sup>

The district's two churches date from the early part of the century. The St. Paul's Episcopal Church building was constructed in 1902 to replace an earlier church lost in the fire of that year. An Episcopal rectory was constructed in 1905. The L. C. Graves Presbyterian Church building dates from 1908. It also replaced an earlier structure lost in fire. The church was built by N. Z. Graves of Philadelphia as a memorial to his father, L. C. Graves, a former principal of the Clinton Female Institute. A Presbyterian manse was built in 1922.<sup>14</sup>

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Several important houses were built during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The A. W. Colwell House was built for the Clinton businessman around 1907, while physician Hubbard Kerr built a house in 1910. The present John Parker law office was built around 1915 as a home for<sup>15</sup> Albert Alderman. Also built in 1915 was a house for Clinton attorney Buck H. Crumpler.

Three important antebellum houses in the district were greatly remodeled during this period. The 1841 house built for Neill McGill and expanded by William Johnson was purchased in 1899 by the Reverend A. B. Crumpler, a Methodist minister, and remodeled in the early part of the twentieth century. The Allmand Holmes House was remodeled in 1912 by his son, Frank Holmes (1870-1915), also a physician.<sup>16</sup> The Amma Chesnutt House was remodeled around 1915 by descendants of the builders.

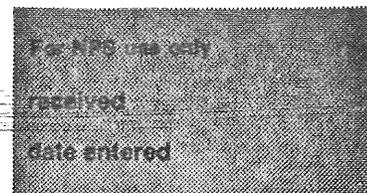
During the 1920s, Clinton continued its growth. Houses built in the district during this decade include: the Clifford Barrus House built in 1923 for a railroad official; the John Hathcock House built in 1925 for Hathcock, a Clinton school official; the 1927 Johnny Crumpler House built for a local businessman; the 1928 Isiah Vann House; and a late 1920s house built for merchant Fred Caison.

Despite the nationwide depression that gripped the entire country for most of the 1930s, several fine houses were built in the district during this decade. James Morisey Atkins (1895-1954) built a house in 1931, while civil engineer Gabriel Barbrey (born 1896) built a house in 1932. James Henry Bradshaw (1894-1975), a Wake Forest graduate and Clinton lawyer, built a home in 1935. Built during the 1937-1938 period were houses for Furman J. Honeycutt (1898-1979), co-founder of Crumpler-Honeycutt, a furniture and casket firm that gradually evolved into a funeral home; lumber dealer, F. L. Turlington (1890-1951); and O. J. Petersen, Jr.<sup>18</sup>

From its development before the Civil War, the Main Street district has housed a disproportionate number of Clinton's leading citizens. Early builders in the neighborhood like Richard Clinton Holmes and Alfred Johnson were among the most prominent Sampsonians of their day. The district has housed an assortment of merchants, business leaders, lawyers, doctors, and educators. Due to the importance of these residents, the development of the neighborhood has mirrored the growth and development of the town of Clinton.

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Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Oscar M. Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, North Carolina (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company for the Sampson County Historical Society, 1983), 28, hereinafter cited as Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County; David LeRoy Corbitt, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943 (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 3rd Printing, 1975), 192-194.

<sup>2</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 438-439; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Sampson County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule. Richard Holmes was a nephew of Gabriel Holmes, governor of North Carolina from 1821 until 1824.

<sup>3</sup>Bizzell (ed.) The Heritage of Sampson County, 456-457; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Sampson County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule.

<sup>4</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 456-457; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Sampson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule. The Lee home does not survive while the Hubbard House was moved in 1960 and is no longer in the district.

<sup>5</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 101, 186, 528; Tom Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Sampson County, North Carolina (Clinton: City of Clinton, n.d.), 89, hereinafter cited as Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Sampson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

<sup>6</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 372, 438; Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, 90; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Sampson County, Population Schedule, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Sampson County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule.

<sup>7</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 28, 32; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870.

<sup>8</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County 456; Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, 90; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Sampson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule; Levi Branson (ed.), North Carolina Business Directory, 1884 (Raleigh: Levi Branson), 591.

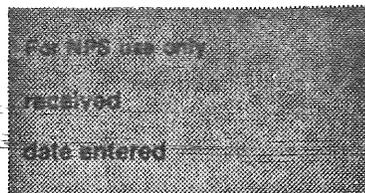
<sup>9</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 34.

<sup>10</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 41; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.

<sup>11</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 555; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Sampson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule; Levi Branson (ed.), North Carolina Business Directory, 1897 (Raleigh: Levi Branson), 564.

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<sup>12</sup>Quoted in Bizzell (ed.) The Heritage of Sampson County, 36-37.

<sup>13</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 43, 46-47; Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910; Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920; Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

<sup>14</sup>Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, 82, 89.

<sup>15</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 282, 380; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Sampson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

<sup>16</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 438; Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, 82, 87, 90.

<sup>17</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 385; Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, 82-90.

<sup>18</sup>Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 284, 289, 319, 385, 442; Butchko, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, 82-90.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Clinton's West Main-North Chesnut-West Johnson Street district was the first important residential neighborhood in the town. The neighborhood developed along with the town in the period from 1830 until 1860 and was clearly established as the most important residential area in town by the end of the antebellum period. Many of the earliest homes were built by and for important members of the county's mercantile, farming and professional families.

Sampson County was formed from Duplin County in 1784. A courthouse was built shortly thereafter on land in the present limits of Clinton. For many years little more existed in the area than the courthouse and a nearby postoffice operated by Richard Clinton. In 1818, the General Assembly authorized the incorporation of "Clinton Courthouse" as a town. This incorporation did not actually occur until 1822 however, by which time "Courthouse" had been dropped from the name.

One of the first houses built in the newly incorporated county seat was the Richard Clinton Holmes house, the oldest house still standing in Clinton. Holmes (1802-1884) was the son of Owen Holmes, longtime Sampson County Register of Deeds and a prominent landowner, and Ann Clinton Holmes, a daughter of Richard Clinton, for whom the town was named. In 1824, Richard Holmes married Isabelle Hall. Shortly thereafter he built his Federal style home with the assistance of contractor Thomas Lee, a recent arrival from Connecticut. In the middle 1830s, Holmes expanded the house with a Greek Revival addition. Both Richard and Ann Holmes were active Episcopalians and their house hosted the first services of St. Paul's Parish prior to the erection of a permanent church. Holmes was a large landowner. The 1860 census credits him with real estate valued at \$12,000 and a personal estate, including 53 slaves, valued at \$38,000. He was one of the largest cotton growers in antebellum Sampson County, with an 1860 production of 5,600.<sup>2</sup>

Contractor and farmer Thomas Lee was born in Connecticut in 1803. It is not certain when he arrived in Clinton but he apparently was in the city no later than the mid 1820s. This makes him perhaps the first of a modest but influential influx of New Englanders into Clinton in this period. In the early 1830s, a number of Connecticut cousins made Clinton their home. One of these was Alfred Johnson (1809-1873), a native of Middletown. Johnson first attempted to settle in Sampson County near Lisbon but ended up in Clinton where, sometime in the early to middle

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bizzell, Oscar M., ed. The Heritage of Sampson County, North Carolina. Winston-Salem, N. C.: Hunter Publishing Company for the Sampson County Historical Society, 1983.

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## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 32

### UTM REFERENCES

A	1 7	7 4 4 1 7 5	3 8 7 5 8 0 0	B	1 7	7 4 3 9 0 0	3 8 7 5 4 7 5
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 7	7 4 3 9 0 0	3 8 7 5 8 5 0	D	1 7	7 4 3 6 0 0	3 8 7 5 9 5 0

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E 1 7 7 4 3 8 2 5 3 8 7 6 3 0 0

See continuation sheets and sketch map showing the boundary of the district.

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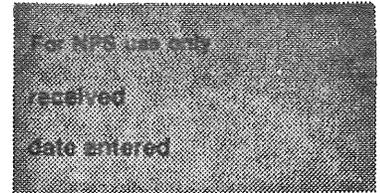
West Main - North Chesnutt - West Johnson Streets Historic District  
Clinton, North Carolina  
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of West Main Street and South Chesnutt Street, then running along the rear property lines of the properties on the southeast side of West Main Street, crossing Trace Avenue and Barrus Street and continuing along the southeast property line of 100 Barrus Street to the rear property line, then northwest along that line to West Main Street, and then northeast on the West Main Street side to the east corner of West Main Street and Barrus Street, having crossed Barrus. Continue from here to the north corner of the intersection of West Main and Barrus (now Finch) Streets, and continue along the northeast side of Finch Street approximately 180 feet to the rear property line of the properties on the northwest side of West Main Street and continue with this rear line to the northeast corner of the house lot at 302 West Main Street. Turning to the northwest, continue along the rear boundaries of the properties on the southwest side of the 100 and 200 blocks of North Chesnutt Street, crossing Herring Street, and continue until terminating at the northwest property line of the house lot at 403 Fayetteville Street, and then following the line north to the Fayetteville Street curb.

Cross Fayetteville Street to the north side, being the lot of 400 Fayetteville Street, and continue westerly to the west line of the lot at 508 Fayetteville Street, marked by a double row of fifteen foot tall pines. Follow this line in a northerly direction to the south side of Margaret Street. With a quarter turn to the east, follow Margaret Street in an easterly direction of the Williams Street intersection, crossing to the east side of Williams Street. Continue in a northwesterly direction to the rear property line of 204 West Johnson Street. Follow the rear property lines of the properties on the northwest side of West Johnson Street to the intersection with McKoy Street, turning to the southeast and continuing 200 feet to the northwest corner of West Johnson and McKoy Streets. Proceed along the northwest side of West Johnson Street to the southwest, crossing Williams Street, to the southwest side of Williams Street and following Williams Street southerly, terminating on the south side of Fayetteville Street, having crossed Fayetteville Street. Proceed east along Fayetteville Street, crossing the intersection with North Chesnutt Street on the south, to the northeast intersection of Fayetteville and Church Streets. Proceed along the northeast side of Church Street approximately 100 feet south, and then cross Church Street so as to be in line with the northeast lot line of the L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church Educational Building. Follow this line in a southeasterly direction to its rear termination and then continue in a south-southeast direction along the rear property lines of the properties on the northeast side of North Chesnutt Street to the rear northwest property line of the house lot at 108 North Chesnutt Street. Turning to the northeast, follow the rear lines of 210 and 206 Sycamore Street to the northeast corner of the lot at 206 Sycamore Street and follow the northeast property line of 206 Sycamore Street to the southeast side of Sycamore Street, crossing Sycamore Street in the process. Then continue to the northeast along the southeast side of Sycamore Street to the alley on the northeastern boundary of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Following this alley southeast to its intersection with West Main Street, then continue along the northwest side of West Main Street to the northwest corner of West Main and North Chesnutt, crossing North Chesnutt Street. From here, cross West Main Street to the point of beginning.

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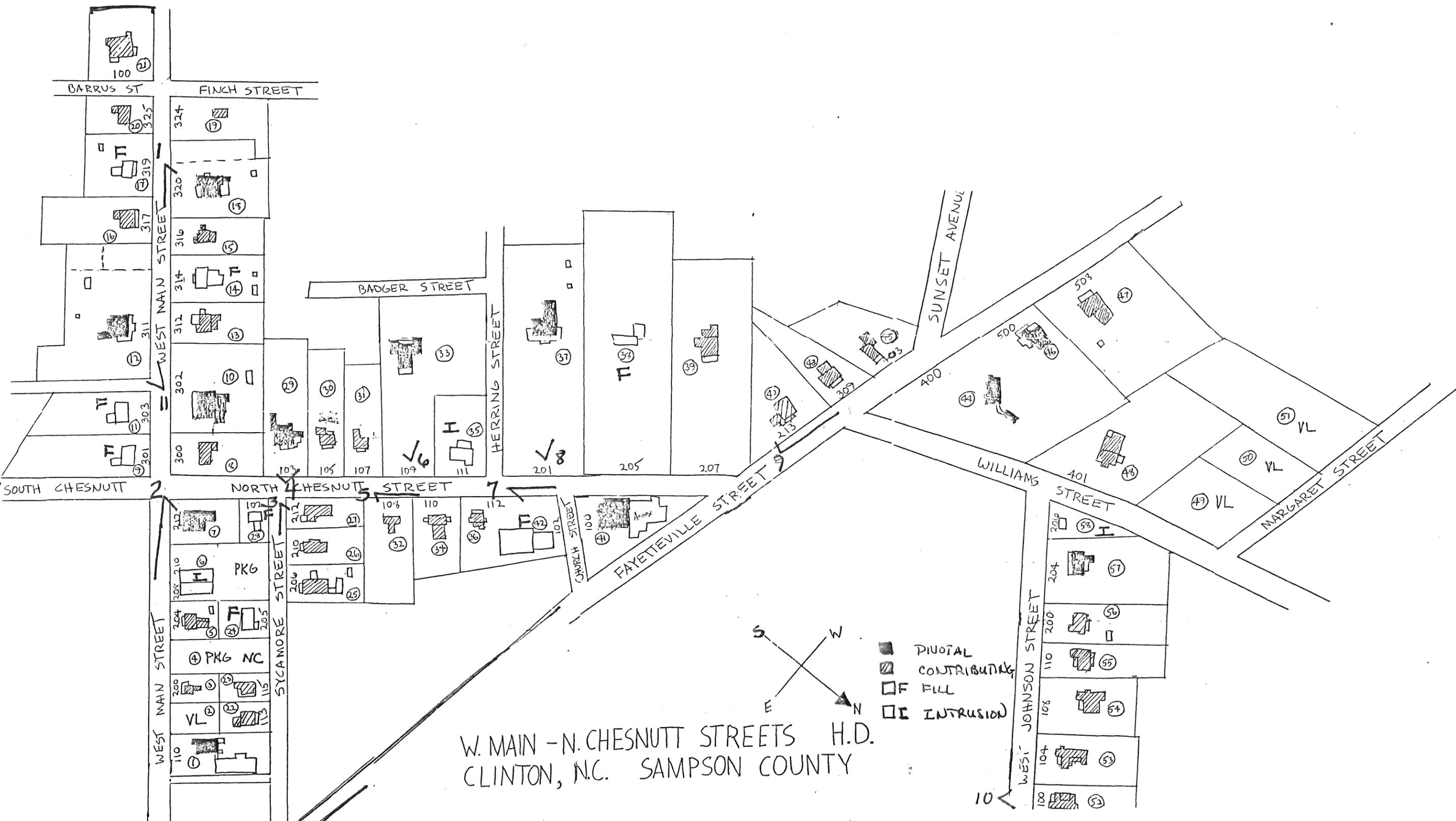
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Although somewhat manipulated, the long arms of the West Main-Chesnutt-Johnson Street Historic District incorporate the most identifiable areas of architecturally important residences in Clinton. The district, while somewhat drawn out, connects clusters and streetscapes of four areas. The West Main Street section southwest of North Chesnutt is visually defined by its canopy of willow oak street trees. Beyond the Barrus Street limits is a neighborhood of pleasant, but non-contributing, 1930, 40, and 50 houses. West Main Street northeast of North Chesnutt contains two highly-significant structures and several supporting structures; across West Main Street is a shopping center area with extensive asphalt parking. Chesnutt Street includes the large Greek Revival houses with their deep setbacks on the southwest side and the supporting contributing structures on the northeast, and visually terminates at the L. C. Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church at the intersection of North Chesnutt, Fayetteville, and Church Streets. Visible beyond the church are the large houses at 400 and 500 Fayetteville Street, both very prominent sites at the merging of Fayetteville and Sunset Streets. The vacant lots on Margaret Street are owned by the owner of the adjacent house at 400 Williams Street and are part of the Williams family estate. The dominant, most important structure on West Johnson Street is the house at 204, which is also linked visually to Chesnutt Street. At the northeast end of West Johnson Street at its intersection with McKoy Street are two Gothic Revival cottages. Although they have been unfortunately remodeled to a degree, they are basically intact and are the only remaining houses of their type in the county. Between these and the big house at 204 West Johnson Street are three pleasant contributing 1900 to 1930 houses. North of the West Johnson - Margaret Street district boundary is a sizeable Black residential section of standard 1880 to 1930 frame dwellings in various states of repair and remodeling. Immediately across from the West Johnson Street properties is a new brick church, several undistinguished bungalows and an area of new federally-assisted elderly apartments and turn-of-the-century frame houses. From the Fayetteville Street-Williams Street intersection east-southeast along both sides of Fayetteville Street toward the courthouse square, with the exception of the Presbyterian Church, is an area of mixed businesses, including gas, grocery, convenience, florist stores and a funeral home.

The rear lines of the properties on the northeast side of North Chesnutt between Church and Sycamore Streets abut this commercial zone. The three bungalows at 206, 210, and 212 are the only important structures on the northwest side of Sycamore Street; beyond 206 Sycamore Street is a large gravel parking lot. The other boundary of Sycamore Street is the alley which separates the Episcopal Church property from the rears of the undistinguished early 20th century brick buildings surrounding the courthouse square.



W. MAIN - N. CHESNUTT STREETS H.D.  
 CLINTON, N.C. SAMPSON COUNTY

scale: 1" = 200'

