

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Hickory Hill

and/or common Price-Everett House

2. Location

street & number W. side of NC 903, 0.4 mile N. of junction with NC 125 not for publication

city, town X vicinity of Hamilton

state NC code 037 county Martin code 117

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name William Herman Everett, Jr.

street & number P.O. Box 139

city, town Hamilton vicinity of state NC 27840

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Martin County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Williamston state NC

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic and Architectural Resources of
title the Tar-Neuse River Basin has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 federal state county X local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state NC

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Hickory Hill is located just north of the town of Hamilton in northwest Martin County. Beautifully sited on the crest of a small hill, Hickory Hill is significant for the excellence of its craftsmanship and elaborate Greek Revival detailing. The house was erected in the late 1840s by Simon Turner Price and was the center of his prosperous plantation of approximately 950 acres.

Resting upon high brick piers, the design of the house which incorporates Greek Revival, late nineteenth century Victorian, and Colonial Revival details, represents three different building periods. Its nucleus is the Greek Revival two-story double-pile section with a center-hall plan. Hickory Hill is of frame construction and its exterior walls are finished with plain weatherboarding. A three-bay facade marks the front (east) elevation while side (north and south) elevations are two bay. Each window contains nine-over-nine sash on the first floor which diminishes to nine-over-six on the second floor. Two interior chimneys with stuccoed stacks and corbeled caps pierce the low hipped roof which is covered with standing seam tin. In the late nineteenth century, a small one-story room was built as a wing on the south elevation. This projecting room has a box cornice on all three of its elevations (east, south, and west) with returns and a single-shoulder chimney on its south gable end.

The two-story section boasts an exceptionally fine exterior Greek Revival finish. Of particular note is the elaborate entrance which is typically complemented by a transom and side-light arrangement. Distinctive paired pilasters featuring a handsome Greek key motif flank each element and graduate outwards in size to more impressive and bolder ones. Window surrounds are similarly treated. At each corner of the house are wide pilasters with stylized capitals and Greek key patterns that echo those of the window and door surrounds. Considering the unusual nature of these frames, the house may be the work of the same, yet unknown craftsman who executed two similar local houses, the Purvis House (Front Street, Hamilton) and possibly the Nathan Brown House (located west of Hamilton on NC 125).

The pilasters that frame the front door indicate that a one-story one-bay porch originally graced the entrance to the house. However, the type of roof that covered this porch is unknown. It was replaced, possibly in the 1880s, by the present one-story, hipped roof, full-facade porch, a popular late nineteenth century porch type in eastern North Carolina. With its lacy sawnwork balustrade, brackets, and posts, the porch is one of the best examples in the Hamilton area.

Considerably refurbished in the Colonial Revival style during the early twentieth century, the interior, however, retains much Greek Revival fabric. At this time, the entrance hall gained a handsome dogleg stair and delicate Eastlake filigree screen. Most of the interior woodwork, including both the original Greek Revival and Colonial Revival trim, is beautifully grained to simulate oak. Elements of the remaining original Greek Revival woodwork include vertical raised two-panel doors, wide Greek Revival window and door surrounds with exaggerated double crossettes and the deep baseboards with Greek Revival trim. Most of the original mantels remain in place and a typical one is in the northeast parlor on the first floor. This mantelpiece has a heavy plain shelf above a wide flat frieze which is supported by simple pilasters. Other surviving Greek Revival features of

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this parlor include a built-in closet with raised single-panel doors set in simple surrounds identical to those of the windows and doors and the low flat paneled wainscotting that carries around all four walls.

Along with the central hall, the dining room has the finest display of Colonial Revival woodwork in the house. It is distinguished with a handsome mantel, built-in china cabinet, chair rail, window seat and door and window surrounds. During this Colonial Revival remodeling, the room was enlarged by removing the rear wall and extending it into the rear ell.

Two ells project from the rear elevation and are connected by what originally was an open porch, now enclosed. Both of these ells have one-over-one sash and were probably added at the same time the interior gained its Colonial Revival trim. The longer ell into which the dining room extends also contains the present kitchen and pantry. A bathroom occupies the smaller ell.

On the second floor are located the family bedrooms. Windows and doors are framed in simpler two-part surrounds. Doors are also composed of two vertical raised panels, nicely grained. The Greek Revival baseboards of the first floor are duplicated on the second floor. An original built-in closet, identical to the one in the northeast parlor on the first floor, is located in the southeast second-floor room. On the rear (west) elevation three one-over-one windows were installed, two in the northwest room and one in the southwest room. All second floor mantels are original Greek Revival ones. A decorative pressed tin ceiling with a molded cornice was added to each upstairs room at the time of the Colonial Revival refurbishments.

Although no antebellum outbuildings survive, a deteriorated smokehouse of early twentieth century board and batten construction still stands in the rear yard of the house.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates Unknown

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Hickory Hill, significant for the excellence of its craftsmanship and elaborate Greek Revival finish, was constructed by Simon Turner Price as the center of his large and successful antebellum farm. After the Civil War the house changed hands several times before being acquired in 1876 by John M. Sherrod and his son-in-law, Richard B. Salsbury. Both were prominent in local business and agricultural affairs. John Sherrod acquired complete title in 1888. After his death in 1905, he left the house to grandson J.M. Salsbury who sold it to Jessie B. Everett in 1917. The house has remained in Everett hands.

Reflecting the changing tastes of its owners, the handsome original two-story double-pile house with shallow hip roof and elaborate Greek Revival woodwork was further enhanced by a picturesque Victorian porch with graceful sawnwork features in the late nineteenth century. Also during the early twentieth century, its interiors were refurbished in the Colonial Revival style including such notable details as handsome oak wood graining, an Eastlake spindle screen, and decorative pressed tin ceilings.

Criteria Assessment

- A. Associated with the development of antebellum plantation society in eastern North Carolina.
- B. Associated with the lives of Simon Turner Price, prominent Martin County planter; John M. Sherrod, planter and local businessman and Richard B. Salsbury, sheriff of Martin County from 1868-1872 and a local businessman.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a large antebellum Greek Revival plantation house following a two-story double-pile form with hip roof and center-hall plan; also provides exceptional examples of Greek Revival woodwork and late nineteenth century Victorian and Colonial Revival refurbishments.

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Hickory Hill is a two story house, originally Greek Revival and later refurbished in a Colonial Revival style. The house is located on the outskirts of the town of Hamilton in northwest Martin County. It was built in the late 1840s by Simon Turner Price.

Price was a successful antebellum planter. The 1850 census showed that he owned 950 acres of land, 300 improved, at a value of \$3,500. Price owned \$1,000 worth of livestock, including 75 swine, 30 sheep, 12 milk cows, 30 other cattle and 7 horses. His farm grew 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, and a variety of other crops. He owned 36 slaves, some of whom may have worked in his shingles business which produced 250,000 shingles in 1850.¹ In 1860 Price had real estate valued at \$8,000 and a personal estate valued at \$14,000. He grew 12,000 pounds of cotton, 1,500 bushels of corn, and lesser amounts of a number of other crops. His livestock holdings continued to be large, with a value of \$1,570. Price owned 30 slaves in 1860.²

Simon Price and his wife Temperance Smith Price had at least eight children. Two of his sons, Ebenezer and James, served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. James Price was killed in December of 1862 at Lynchburg, Virginia.³

After the Civil War the house left the Price family and changed hands several times before its 1876 acquisition by John M. Sherrod and his son-in-law Richard B. Salsbury. The 1880 census shows Sherrod, a widower, living with Salsbury, his wife Sallie Sherrod Salsbury, and their three children. Also living in the house was J. H. Sherrod, son of John M. Sherrod and brother-in-law of Richard Salsbury, and a number of servants.⁴ It was about this time that a picturesque porch was added to the house.

Both Sherrod and Salsbury were listed in the 1880 population schedule as farmers, although only Salsbury shows up on the agricultural schedule. His 350 acres were valued at \$5,000. He grew over 11,000 pounds of cotton, 500 bushels of corn, and had large livestock holdings, although not as large as Simon Price had before the Civil War. Salsbury, who served as sheriff of Martin County from 1868 until 1872, operated a general merchandise firm in Hamilton known as R. B. Salsbury and Company. It appears that his father-in-law was a partner in the firm and his brother-in-law was either a partner in the firm or an employee of the firm.⁵

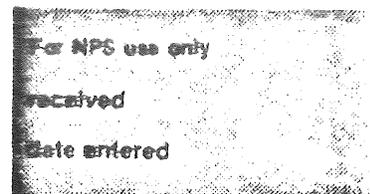
In 1888 Richard and Sallie Salsbury sold their half interest in the house and property to John M. Sherrod for \$3,600 and apparently moved. The 1900 census shows Sherrod living at the house with his brother Wilson Sherrod and four grandchildren, aged 15 to 24.⁶

John Sherrod died in 1905. He left the house and land to his grandson J. M. Salsbury. In 1917 Salsbury and wife Mary Baker Salsbury sold the house and land, 350 acres, to Jessie B. Everett for \$19,000.⁷

Everett farmed the land until his death in 1919 at the age of 46. His widow Clara Johnson Everett (1877-1968) continued to live at the house with their three children Myrtle (1908-1947), Mildred (1910-1973), and William Herman (1912-1954). A fourth child, Annie Mae was born in 1906 and died in infancy. The farm land was farmed by renters. Following Clara Everett's death in 1968 the house was occupied by daughter Mildred, who never married. Following her death in 1973 the house was either rented

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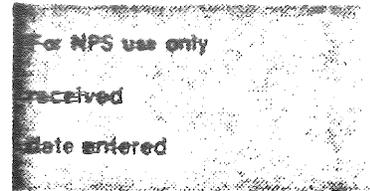
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or unoccupied until 1978 when William Herman Everett, Jr. moved into it. He is a grandson of Jessie and Clara Everett. He owns the house and land and lives there with his wife, Peggy Riley Everett and their three children. The land continues to be farmed by renters.⁸

Hickory Hill is of local historical importance. A number of its owners have been men of prominence in the area. The house's location at the edge of Hamilton gives it a dual nature. Its owners have been both planters and farmers and also businessmen in the town of Hamilton.

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NOTES

¹Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Martin County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule.

²Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Martin County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule.

³Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Martin County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Martin County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule; Shekby Jean Hughes (ed.), Martin County Heritage (Williamston, North Carolina: The Martin County Historical Society, 1980), 569, hereinafter cited as Hughes, Martin County Heritage; James H. McCallum, Martin County During the Civil War (Williamston, North Carolina: Enterprise Publishing Company, 1971), 137, 144, 175-176.

⁴Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Martin County, North Carolina, Population Schedule; Hughes, Martin County Heritage, 75; Martin County Deed Book T, p. 221; Book CC, p. 233.

⁵Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Martin County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Hughes, Martin County Heritage, 75; Levi Branson (ed.), North Carolina Business Directory, 1884 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1884), 438; Francis M. Manning and W. H. Booker, Martin County History (Williamston, North Carolina: Enterprise Publishing Company, two volumes, 1977), I, 192; II, 193, 204.

⁶Martin County Deed Book NN, p. 312; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Martin County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

⁷Martin County Will Book 4, p. 458; Martin County Deed Book L-1, p. 505.

⁸Telephone interview with William H. Everett, Jr., March 14, 1984, notes in file; Martin County Deed Book D-2, p. 423.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 208.6 acres

Quadrangle name Hamilton, NC (1981)

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

UTM References

A

1	8
3	0
0	2
3	0

2	3	0	
3	9	8	
1	2	4	0
Zone	Easting	Northing	

B

1	8
3	0
0	4
9	0

3	9	8	0
1	9	0	
Zone	Easting	Northing	

C

1	8
3	0
0	1
5	0

3	9	7	9
9	1	5	
Zone	Easting	Northing	

D

1	8
2	9
9	1
7	0

3	9	7	9
8	5	0	
Zone	Easting	Northing	

E

1	8
2	9
8	8
1	0

3	9	8	0
6	5	0	
Zone	Easting	Northing	

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached Martin County tax map #5820, lot #5294. Property outlined in red.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Description prepared by Stanley L. Little, Archives & History Assistant; Significance by Jim L. Sumner, Historic Sites Specialist.

organization Eastern Office N.C. Division of Archives & History date May 24, 1984

street & number 117 W. 5th St. telephone (919) 752-7778

city or town Greenville state NC 27834

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *William S. King, Jr.*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 31, 1984

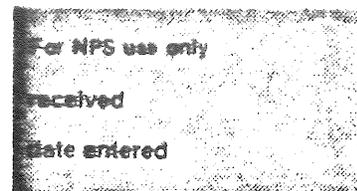
For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register date

Attest: Chief of Registration date

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Branson, Levi (ed.). North Carolina Business Directory, 1884. Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1884.

Everett, William H., Jr. Telephone interview with. March 14, 1984. Notes in file.

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McCallum, James H. Martin County During the Civil War. Williamston, North Carolina: Enterprise Publishing Company, 1971.

Manning, Francis M. and Booker, W. H. Martin County History. Williamston, North Carolina: Enterprise Publishing Company, two volumes, 1977.

Martin County Records. Deed Books, Will Books. Microfilm copies. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

United States Census Office. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Martin County North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Martin County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Martin County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Martin County, North Carolina, Population Schedule. Microfilm copies. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

903

5625
115.8 Ac.

8267
(32.2 Ac.)

5294
(208.6 Ac.)

407
6164

Hickory Hill
Martin County
Quad: Hamilton, N.C. (1981)
Zone: 18 Scale: 1:24,000

UTM:	Easting	Northing
A	300230	3981240
B	300490	3980190
C	300150	3979915
D	299170	3979850
E	298810	3980650

SEE SHEET
5820(16)

