



Faison, William E., House  
Name of Property

Sampson County North Carolina  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
FUNERARY cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
FUNERARY cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
Italianate

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
 roof metal  
 walls weatherboard

other \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1870

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1870

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Lewis, Aubyne

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 2.78 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 17 757625 3894140  
2 \_\_\_\_\_

Zone Easting Northing  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
    \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Janet K. Seapker and Edward F. Turberg, architectural historians

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date September 3, 2004

street & number 307 North Fifteenth Street telephone 910-762-6301

city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28401-3813

**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Curt Meglionic and Carol Sabo

street & number 10901 Suttontown Road telephone 910-988-2372 or 910-988-4967

city or town Faison state NC zip code 28341

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### 7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION.

Built circa 1870 and located near Giddensville in the rich farming region of northeastern Sampson County, North Carolina, the William E. Faison House is one of a group of important post-bellum plantation and town houses built within a radius of several miles around the economic and cultural center of Faison. The close-knit society of Faisons, Herrings, Hickses, and others retained ownership.

North Carolina highway 50 passes in front of the house as it extends west-to-east from Suttontown to Faison across the Sampson-Duplin County line. The house faces southwest, toward NC 50 and is set approximately 100 feet from the road. State Route 1757, a 1.2-mile spur running southeast, angles into NC 50 directly in front of the house. The house sits on a spacious lawn with rather casual landscaping—some bushes around the foundation piers and large pecan trees dot the plot. A family cemetery devoid of markers, save for one, occupies the extreme northern corner of the parcel. There is no evidence of two twentieth-century outbuildings that had been behind the house. Originally, the plantation was 3,670 acres in extent; the property now encompasses a rectangular 2.87-acre homestead parcel.

#### 1. House. ca. 1870. Contributing building.

The William E. Faison House is a striking example of late nineteenth-century architectural design that combines elements of Greek Revival and Italianate styles in a pleasing arrangement. The builder used square, as well as curvilinear, elements in creative ways to give the structure a solid, yet animated, appearance against a flat terrain that composes the surrounding landscape.

#### A. Exterior.

The primary focus of the two-story, hip-roofed, double-pile house is the handsome, one-story front porch, supported on six square posts with stepped caps; low, elaborately turned balustrades across the front and side interstices. Graceful segmental arches spring from the upper terminations of the posts; curvilinear brackets are centered above each post; and a delicate dentil molding extends beneath the porch roof eaves. The main block of the house is three bays wide and two bays deep, with plain weatherboarding terminating at corner pilasters crowned by Greek Revival style angular caps. The upper walls feature a stepped frieze incorporating single and paired brackets, and a denticulated cornice. The wide roof soffit likewise is stepped giving the eaves a slight lift. Two interior chimneys rise through the side slopes of the hipped roof midway between the front and rear rooms. The front, central entrance contains a four-panel door, paneled sidelights, and a wide transom. Square moldings surround six-over-six sash, and the original moveable-slat window blinds remain intact and operable. The one-story bay window in the rear room on the southeast side is a

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mid-twentieth century alteration. It replaced an earlier window, the framing for which was cut through to accommodate the change.

A one-story, gable roofed rear ell extends to the northeast. Local tradition is that it was an older building, moved in and attached to the main structure. Its interior features confirm that it is the earliest part of the house, evidencing transitional Federal/Greek Revival styles. An exterior stepped-shoulder chimney is centered on the rear wall of the kitchen. The northwest wall of the rear wing contains two, early, nine-over-six and one later six-over-six sash, and a pair of casement windows. There also is a pair of casements on the opposite side.

### B. Interior.

A wide central hall runs through the house, with the staircase placed to the rear portion of the space. Closet doors beneath the stairs and in the chambers are of two vertical panels of the Greek Revival mode. The west parlor is the most elaborate in detail, including symmetrically molded, reeded, window surrounds; concentric-circle corner blocks; and skirts of narrow tongue-and-groove boards installed in a chevron pattern. The mantel is similarly ornamented. The other mantels in the house are of a stolid, Greek Revival style, having pilasters with molded caps, wide lintels and molded shelves. The staircase, one of the finest designs in the region, features an unusual three-tier, polygonal newel post, square balusters, and a graceful walnut handrail that forms a swan's neck at the upper level where it eases into the upper hall balustrade encompassing the stairwell. Originally, the stair ran front to rear on the other side of the hall. Mrs. Faison instigated the change before the house was completed.<sup>1</sup>

The interior plaster was removed by a previous owner, allowing observation of the construction sequence. Originally, the house was one room deep (sitting room) on the southeast and two deep (parlor and dining room) on the northwest paralleling the center hall. Gable roofs probably covered both sections. A room at each the first and second levels (both bedrooms) in the east corner, was added shortly after the house was completed since their doors and moldings are virtually identical to those in the original section of the house. The chimney was enlarged to accommodate the additional fireplaces. Even later, a bay window configured on the southeast side and a rear piazza room (child's bedroom) on the northeast were added. The first floor rooms were false grained in mahogany and golden oak.<sup>2</sup>

An earlier building was attached to the northwest side of the rear porch and contained a pantry and kitchen. It now contains the kitchen, bath and laundry. The central, recessed rear porch joins at a right angle another section of porch that runs along the southeast to connect to the kitchen.

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<sup>1</sup> Telephone interview with Ella Lewis Cobb, July 20, 2004

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

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Horizontal tongue-and-groove boards sheath the walls of the kitchen wing. A small, transitional Federal/Greek Revival door opened into a pantry at the north end of the rear porch. Its form and detail are unique in the house, having two square panels outside and flush, vertical boards inside, probably to give extra protection for its valuable contents. The door, now sealed from the interior, shows its paneled face within the porch of the wing. The mantel in the kitchen is likewise of transitional Federal/Greek Revival style, having delicate moldings that form two horizontal panels in the frieze beneath the well-molded shelf.

The 1979 surveyor of the house, Tom Butchko, noted that the door was moved from William E.'s father's, Wright Faison's house, but does not reveal the source of the information or the location of the house. W. E.'s father was Thomas Kilby, not Wright Faison. He died when W. E. was six years old. The child was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, William Wright Faison.<sup>3</sup>

The four rooms on the second floor each have Greek Revival mantels like those on the first floor. The eastern bedroom has false-grained woodwork.

### 2. Faison Family Graveyard. Ca. 1904. Contributing site

A Faison family graveyard exists on the north corner of the property. It is devoid of markers, save for the government issue, Confederate stone of William E. Faison who died in 1904. The burying ground long overgrown, is now accessible thanks to the efforts of the new owners.

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<sup>3</sup> *Seventh Census of the US*, 1850, Duplin County, North Carolina, 235.

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### 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

#### Summary

The William E. Faison House, a locally important example of a late Greek Revival and Italianate style dwelling incorporating delicacy of design and craftsmanship in rural Sampson County, meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. The house, built ca. 1870, is situated in the northeastern corner of Sampson County, less than a mile from the Sampson-Duplin County line, on 2.87 acres of the 3670 acres acquired by William. The broad, flat farm fields are encompassed on the north and east by Youngs Branch which arcs around into Goshen Swamp and from there, to the headwaters of the Northeast Cape Fear River. The picturesque setting and distinctive detail of the house are heightened by the termination, directly in front of the house, of SR 1757, leading from the county seat of Clinton, fourteen miles southwest.

The high level of design and craftsmanship seen in the structure reflects the economic prosperity, cultural refinement, and accessibility of materials made possible by the railroad that linked upland settlements of Sampson and Duplin counties with urban centers. While in Sampson County, the William E. Faison House takes its architectural cues from nearby Duplin County, especially, the town of Faison, a gathering point for commercial and social interaction.

#### Historical Background

The land on which the house is built was part of the post-bellum development of upper Sampson County. Citizens began aggregating property, taking advantage of the post-war agricultural boom.<sup>4</sup>

William E. (Elias) Faison (1842-1904,) was just six years old when he lost his father in 1848. He was reared by his uncle, William W. Faison. William E. was the son of Thomas Kilby (1799-1848) and Mary Ann Oates Faison (1811-1882).<sup>5</sup> He served in the Confederate army, rising from a sergeant to captain. He suffered wounds twice, and was among those who surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865.<sup>6</sup> In 1870, as a 28-year-old husband and father, he was farming in Piney Grove Township, Faison Depot, with his 20-year-old wife, Margaret Hobbs, his son, Ernest K., 2 months, and his mother, Mary A. Faison, 58.<sup>7</sup> Faison acquired the land from the division of his father's estate, registered in 1851,<sup>8</sup> on which he had his house constructed about 1870. In the

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<sup>4</sup> Thomas R. Butchko, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture of Sampson County, North Carolina*. (Raleigh, NC: Contemporary Litho, ND), 27.

<sup>5</sup> Oates, *Roots, Seeds and Other Things*, 83-84.

<sup>6</sup> Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr, compiler. *North Carolina Troops: 1861-1865, Vol. X, Infantry*. (Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History) 1985, 40.

<sup>7</sup> *Ninth Census of the US*, 1870, Sampson County, 341.

<sup>8</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book , 31, 112.

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house, the Faisons reared their family, which grew to include two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Lyda, and five other sons, John Howard, Paul E., William Elias, Jr., Herman Lloyd and Eldon.<sup>9</sup>

Upon the death of William E., in 1904, the commissioners divided his approximately 3,670 acres of land among the eight children. The "house lot" of 31.5 acres and other property, went to Eldon Faison.<sup>10</sup> At the age of 21, in 1911, he sold the property to Thomas Kossuth Adams.<sup>11</sup> The bachelor Eldon,<sup>12</sup> a house carpenter, lived with his sister and brother-in-law, Mary and Junius McCullen.<sup>13</sup> On September 27, 1935, Adams and his wife, Annie J., conveyed 50 acres to their son, Pritchard Adams, with the proviso that "the grantors shall make their home and live in the dwelling house."<sup>14</sup> Pritchard, that same day, transferred the land and "the homeplace of T. K Adams and wife" to his sister, Annie Elizabeth Adams (1898-1991), wife of William Emmett Lewis (1893-1961).<sup>15</sup>

On June 28, 1990, the widow, Annie A. Lewis conveyed to William D. Lewis and wife, Annie M., the same 50 acres, save for two exceptions, 5 acres which they had conveyed to William D. in 1955 and 12 ¼ acres that she had deeded to William D. and his wife in 1973.<sup>16</sup>

In 1993, Matthew Faison, a descendent of the original owner, bought the house and 2.87 acres.<sup>17</sup> He began restoration, but before completing it, conveyed his holdings to Preservation North Carolina<sup>18</sup>, which in 2001, sold the house, with preservation covenants, to current owners, Curtis Meglionico and Carol Sabo.<sup>19</sup> They are restoring the house themselves, beginning with the kitchen wing and the second floor rooms.

### Architectural Context

The Italianate style in America developed as part of the picturesque movement and the influx of a myriad of revival styles. Andrew Jackson Downing's published architectural treatises of 1842 and 1850 launched the Italianate style into popularity. A full-fledged Italianate style raged in the port of Wilmington, the largest city in the state (Wilmington Historic District, NR 1974). By 1851,

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<sup>9</sup> *Twelfth Census of the US*, 1900, Sampson County, 218.

<sup>10</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 133, 187.

<sup>11</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 209, 24-27.

<sup>12</sup> Oates, *Op.Cit.*, 84.

<sup>13</sup> *Fourteenth Census*, 1920, Duplin County, North Carolina, 241.

<sup>14</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 479, 359.

<sup>15</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 479, 362.

<sup>16</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 1106, 596; the exceptions: Sampson County Deeds: Book 639, 103 and Sampson County Deeds: Book 860, 357.

<sup>17</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 1161, 911.

<sup>18</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 1414, p.970

<sup>19</sup> Sampson County Deeds: Book 1414, p.972

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Wilmington was using the Italianate forms and details found in Downing's 1850 *The Architecture of Country Houses* to create abodes for commission merchants and movers-and-shakers of the urban center. Wilmington had such an affinity for the Italianate style that used it through out the nineteenth century.

The traditional conservatism of North Carolina did not impede the Italianate style from infiltrating the rural areas. During the 1850s through the 1880s, in the Cape Fear region, large and small houses sprang up in the coastal plain exhibiting the mix of Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The tracks of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, running south to north through western Duplin County allowed the Italianate style easily to find its way from Wilmington. Within a short time, the style spread into the countryside evidenced by the ca. 1850 Buckner Hill House (NR 1973) in the Bowdens vicinity. It employs the Italianate style by attaching brackets to the otherwise double-pile Greek Revival style dwelling.

*An Inventory of Historic Architecture of Sampson County, North Carolina*, the survey publication, includes only one property, the hipped-roof, W. T. Beaman House in Beaman's Crossroads, ca. 1850, which may have been a stylistic trendsetter for the William E. Faison House. While some twenty years earlier, it is two-stories high, three bays, double-pile plan and has interior chimneys and a bracketed cornice. Its one-story hip-roofed porch has posts square-in-section and turned balusters.<sup>20</sup> Although the William E. Faison House is a late example of Greek Revival design, it sports the in vogue brackets of the Italianate style. The other Italianate houses in Sampson County, notably the Hobbs House in Keener and the Joe Frank Westerbrook House in Newton Grove have exterior end chimneys, arched or paired windows, gable roofs, two-story porches and were built in the 1890s. They all have bracketed cornices in common with the earlier W. E. Faison House.

The William E. Faison House is just a mile east of the Duplin line and takes its architectural cues from that neighboring county and related gentry. The historic district of the nearby town of Faison (Faison Historic District, NR 1997) contains several examples of post-bellum Italianate style houses. An oral tradition associated with the house credits Faison Aubygne (*sic.*) Lewis, carpenter, as being the builder.<sup>21</sup> In fact, Aubygne Lewis' Greek Revival house in Faison, shares some features with William E. Faison House: hip roof; three bay-wide façade with second story center window being narrower and shorter than those flanking it; one-story porch; and front entrance surrounded by transom and sidelights. Two houses in Faison, the J. B. King House, ca. 1874, and the Walter L. Hicks House, ca. 1886<sup>22</sup> are even more closely related, architecturally. They exhibit hipped roofs, bracketed cornices ornamented with a dentil course, and porches that employ Doric posts, square-

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<sup>20</sup>Butchko, *Op.Cit.*, 67.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, 71.

<sup>22</sup> Catherine W. Bishir, and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1996) 418.

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in-section, spanned by slightly arched lintels. The porches of the King and Hicks houses are two-stories, with the second story resembling the Faison House. In all cases, the balusters are turned.

The intact William E. Faison House displays hallmarks of the Greek Revival style: cornerboards treated as pilasters; a four-panel door, surrounded by sidelights and a transom; a dentil molding variation on the house and porch cornices; a hip roof with chimneys piercing the side slopes. Delicate curvilinear brackets add an Italianate note to the exterior porch and roof cornices.

The interior of the William E. Faison House has a great deal of integrity, despite having had the plaster and much of the lathe removed by a previous owner. Four-panel doors in simple frames, tongue-and-groove, heart pine flooring and standard Greek Revival mantels with pilasters and straight entablatures are found throughout the house, save for the parlor. That room was updated, probably in the late 1880 or 1890s, with an elaborate Queen Anne mantel and panels beneath the windows ornamented with narrow beaded boards formed in chevrons. The parlor has reeded, window and door surrounds with concentric-circle corner blocks. The stair's three-tier, polygonal newel post, and graceful walnut handrail that forms a swan's neck is unique in the county. The current owners have uncovered faux painting on the woodwork in some rooms. The academic Greek Revival-Italianate design of the main house undoubtedly is a product of the cultural transference brought by the railroad that traveled through the area. But the surprising aspect is the transitional Federal-Greek Revival features found in the rear wing—the complexly molded mantel shelf and architrave and paneled frieze. It is a rare survivor of that earlier era in the county.

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### 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.
- Butchko, Thomas R. *An Inventory of Historic Architecture of Sampson County, North Carolina*. Raleigh, NC: Contemporary Litho, ND.
- Jordan, Weymouth T., Jr., compiler. *North Carolina Troops: 1861-1865, Vol. X, Infantry*. Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History, 1985.
- Oakes, John Martin, Jr., *Roots, Seeds and Other Things*. 1989.
- Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Sampson County, North Carolina*, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Microfilm, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Sampson County Deeds.
- Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Duplin County, North Carolina*, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Microfilm, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Sampson County, North Carolina*, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Microfilm, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

### 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated consists of 2.87 acre home tract of the Lewis Tract, Volume 1164, page 913, Sampson County Register of Deeds Office, Clinton, North Carolina, as shown on the accompanying 1 inch = 100 feet map.

#### Boundary Justification

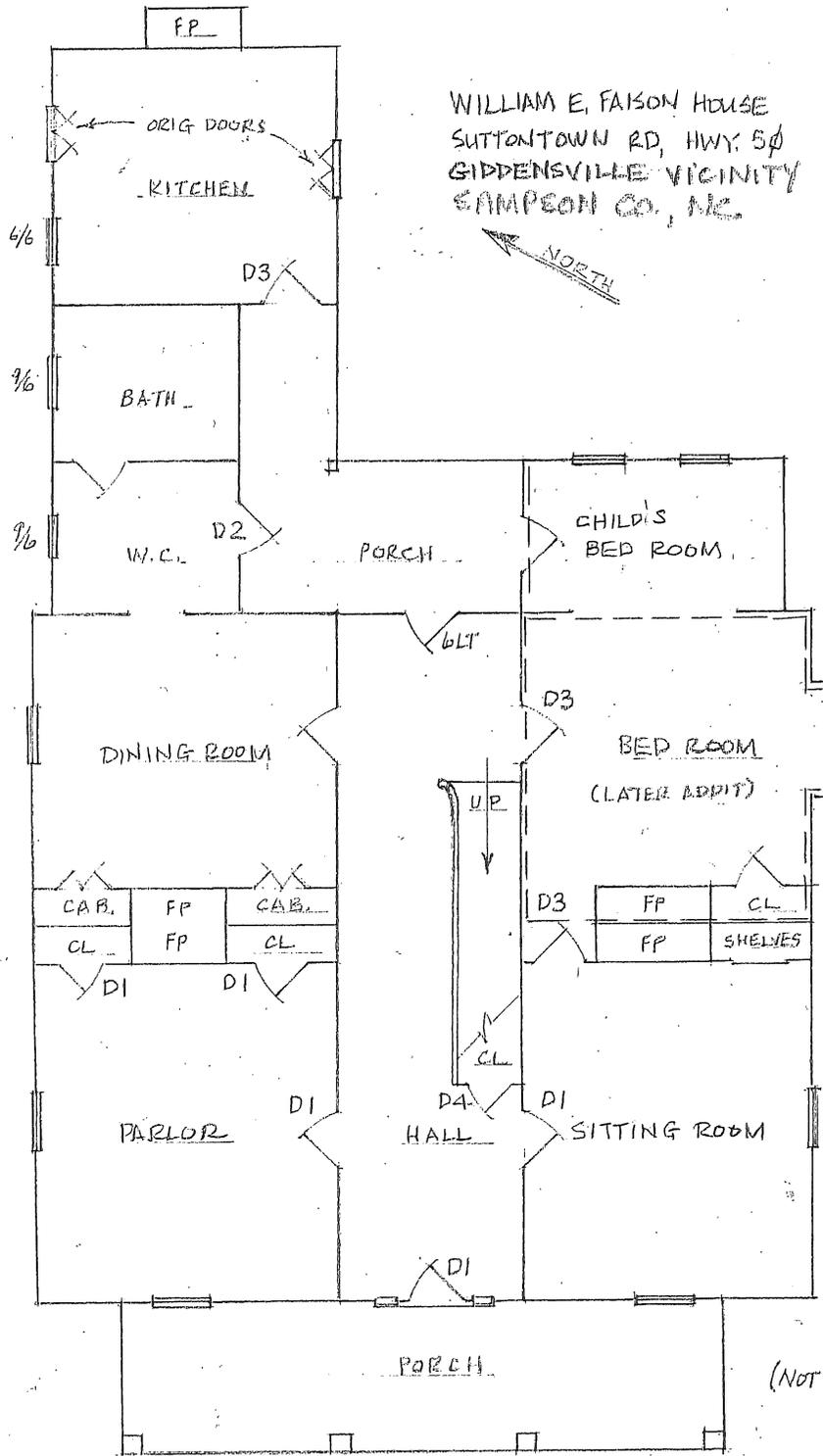
The boundary of the nominated property encompasses the remaining intact tract historically associated with the William E. Faison House.

WILLIAM E. FAISON HOUSE  
 SUTTONTOWN RD, HWY. 50  
 GIDDENSVILLE VICINITY  
 CAMPEON CO., NC

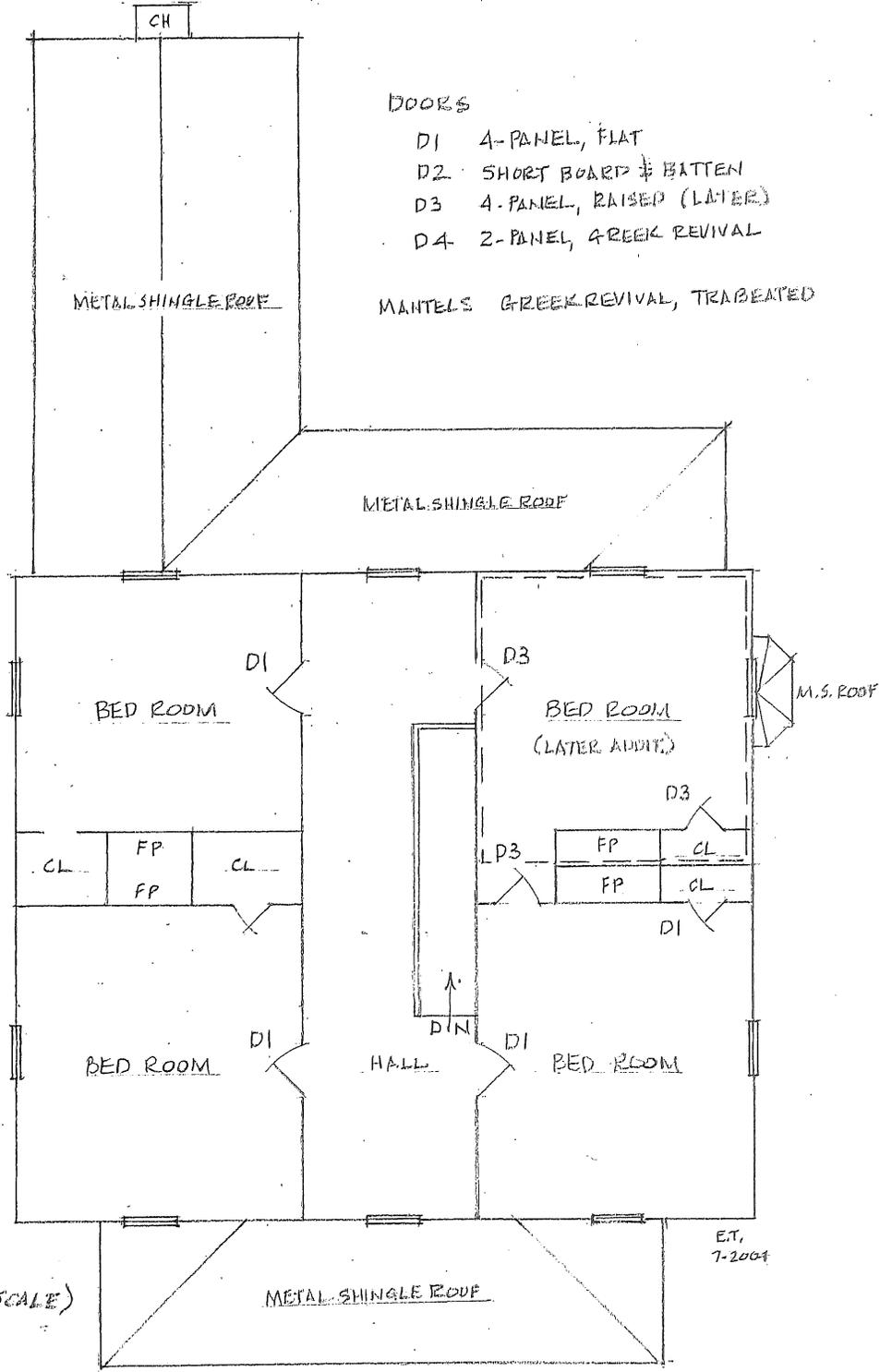


- DOORS
- D1 4-PANEL, FLAT
  - D2 SHORT BOARD & BATTEN
  - D3 4-PANEL, RAISED (LATER)
  - D4 2-PANEL, GREEK REVIVAL

MANTELS GREEK REVIVAL, TRABEATED



FIRST FLOOR



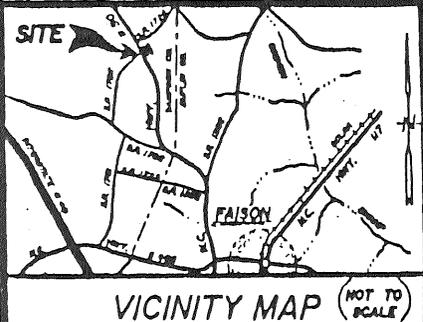
SECOND FLOOR

(NOT TO SCALE)

E.T.  
7-2004

WILLIAM E. FAISON HOUSE  
 10901 SUTTON TOWN ROAD  
 NW SIDE NC 50 AT SR 1757  
 GIDDENSVILLE, SAMPSON COUNTY, NC

McGEE REPROGRAPHICS 318332

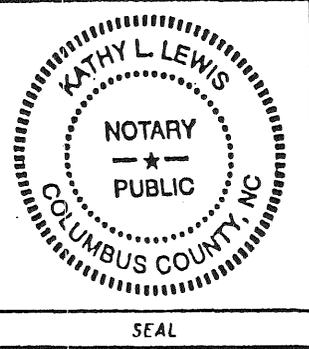
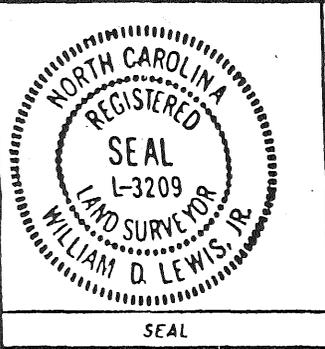
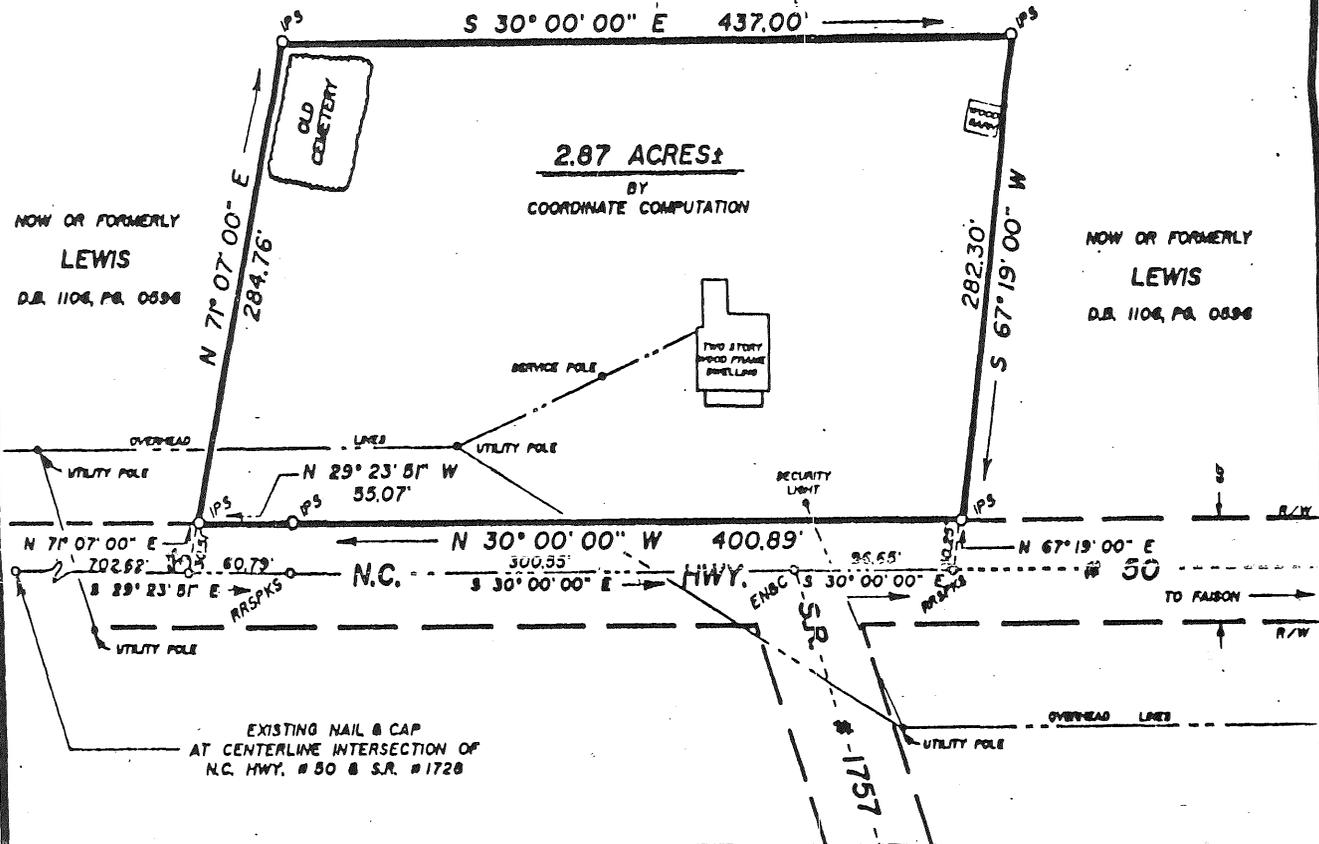
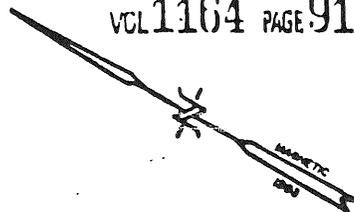


NOTES:

- ① THIS PROPERTY DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE LOCATED WITHIN 2,000 FEET OF N.C. GRID CONTROL MONUMENTATION.
- ② THIS PROPERTY APPEARS TO BE LOCATED IN ZONE "X" AS DESIGNATED BY FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, COMMUNITY NO. 370220 - PANEL NO. 0150 B, DATED JULY 16, 1991.
- ③ THIS SURVEY APPEARS TO BE LOCATED IN SUCH PORTION OF A COUNTY OR MUNICIPALITY THAT IS UNREGULATED AS TO AN ORDINANCE THAT REGULATES PARCELS OF LAND.
- ④ SURVEY REFERENCES: D.B. 1106, PG. 0596 D.B. 479, PG. 362

VCL 1164 PAGE 913

NOW OR FORMERLY  
**LEWIS**  
 D.B. 1106, PG. 0596



PLAT FOR:  
**MATTHEW FAISON**

PINEY GROVE TOWNSHIP SAMPSON COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA  
 DATE: JUNE 20, 1993 WDL/BLJ

I, WILLIAM D. LEWIS, JR., CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT WAS DRAWN BY ME, OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION, FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY MADE BY ME, OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION; THAT THE RATIO OF PRECISION AS CALCULATED BY LATITUDES AND DEPARTURES IS 1:10,000; THAT THE BOUNDARIES NOT SURVEYED ARE SHOWN AS BROKEN LINES; THAT THIS PLAT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH G.S. 47-30 AS AMENDED. WITNESS MY ORIGINAL SIGNATURE, REGISTRATION NUMBER AND SEAL THIS 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1993.

*William D. Lewis, Jr.*  
 WILLIAM D. LEWIS, JR. R.L.S. - 3209

LEGEND  
 RRSPKS = RAILROAD SPIKE SET  
 ENBC = EXISTING NAIL & CAP  
 IPS = IRON PIPE SET

SCALE: 1" = 100'

NORTH CAROLINA, COLUMBUS COUNTY  
 I, A NOTARY PUBLIC OF THE COUNTY AND STATE AFORESAID, CERTIFY THAT WILLIAM D. LEWIS, JR., A REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR, PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY AND ACKNOWLEDGED THE DUE EXECUTION OF THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE. WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL STAMP OR SEAL, THIS 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1993.  
 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 02/19/97

*Kathy L. Lewis*  
 KATHY L. LEWIS  
 NOTARY PUBLIC

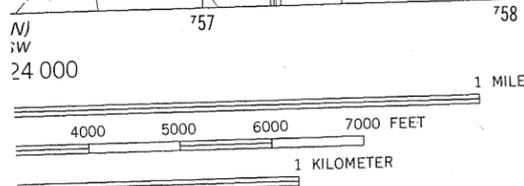
SURVEY & PLAT BY:  
**SOUTHERN LAND SERVICES**  
 SURVEYING • MAPPING • FORESTRY  
 P.O. BOX 688  
 FAISON, N.C. 28341-0688  
 (919) 267-1253

*EO Timothy Howard*  
 FILED \_\_\_\_\_  
 CHECKED UP \_\_\_\_\_



WILLIAM E. FAISON  
HOUSE  
ZONE 17  
EASTING  
757625  
NORTHING  
3894140

Sampson Co.,  
NC.  
Dobbersville  
quad



VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



- ROAD CLASSIFICATION
- Primary highway, hard surface
  - Secondary highway, hard surface
  - Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
  - Unimproved road
  - Interstate Route
  - U. S. Route
  - State Route

DOBBERSVILLE, N.C.  
N3507.5—W7807.5/7.5

1978

AMS 5354 II NW—SERIES V842

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

