

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Patrick-Carr-Herring House

other names/site number Second Sampson County Courthouse

## 2. Location

street & number 226 McKoy Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Clinton N/A  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Sampson code 163 zip code 28328

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William J. P... f.  
Signature of certifying official/Title

11-23-92  
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Patrick-Carr-Herring House  
Name of Property

Sampson County, NC  
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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		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**

-0-

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

**7. Description**

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

Classical Revival

Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt

other wood

**Narrative Description**

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

**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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or 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. 1905

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1905

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Patrick, Duncan

**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:

\_\_\_\_\_

Patrick-Carr-Herring House  
Name of Property

Sampson, NC  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	7
---	---

7	4	3	8	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	8	7	6	1	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 Mary L. Reeb, Ph. D.

organization Historic Preservation Services date 10/21/92

street & number 608 Laurel Hill Road telephone (919) 967-2303

city or town Chapel Hill, NC state  zip code 27514

#### 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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Juanita G. McLamb

street & number 216 Sampson Street telephone (919) 592-2634

city or town Clinton state NC zip code 28328

**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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

---

Patrick-Carr-Herring House  
Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

### 7. Narrative Description

The Patrick-Carr-Herring House is a two-story, center-hall, double-pile Classical Revival/Greek Revival style frame building located at the corner of McKoy and Faison Streets in downtown Clinton. The house stands on a small city lot (.25 acre or less), surrounded by a grassy strip in the front and side yards, with a gravel parking lot to the rear. The yard features several mature shade trees, foundation plantings, and flowers. A low-relief concrete block wall with brick "coping" runs along the front sidewalk, and a white picket fence separates the rear and side yards from the front, running to the rear along property lines. The property also includes a smokehouse, ca. 1904. The neighborhood was once residential but has changed in recent years, as evidenced by the garage north and the warehouse south of the Patrick-Carr-Herring House, the garage and body shop across the street. To its rear along Faison Street, several residential buildings have been converted to commercial uses.

The house is an unusual example of the Classical Revival style in that it incorporates authentic Greek Revival and even Federal style elements that date from the building's earlier use as a courthouse. The house is popularly known in Clinton for its incarnation as Sampson County's second courthouse. The building originated on the courthouse square several blocks away as a one-and-a-half-story structure built on tall brick piers in 1818 and enlarged to a full two stories in the Greek Revival style on a full one-story brick basement in the 1840s. In preparation for construction of a new courthouse ca. 1904, the county sold its nineteenth-century building to Duncan Patrick on the condition that he remove it from courthouse square to its current location, where it was converted to a private dwelling through extensive reworking of both interior and exterior detailing.

The exterior of the Patrick-Carr-Herring House is three bays wide and distinguished by a low-pitched hip roof with a central, flat-roofed, windowless frame projection and two brick interior chimneys with reconstituted, corbelled stacks. The projection, part of the 1840s roof structure may be the base of a cupola removed when the building was converted to a dwelling. Weatherboards sheathe the exterior. For the most part, they are plain, but certain portions of the first story side and rear elevations reveal the original, 1818 beaded boards. The exterior features corner pilasters with decorative capitals and a cornice with brackets which suggest modillions, all dating from the 1840s. Large multi-paned windows appear on the side and rear elevations. The nine-over-nine windows at the first story are from the original 1818 construction, while the six-over-six windows were installed in the 1840 Greek Revival style expansion and remodeling. The one-over-one, double-hung windows on the front facade are the result of the ca. 1904 remodeling. The front elevation features two, two-story, three-sided bays, with paneled spandrels and brackets at the cornice as well as a single-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and bracketing to match the bays, all ca. 1904. The entrance features three horizontal raised panels with a frosted window pane on the entry door, and sidelights and transom. Three small single-story additions were also added ca. 1904 and ff. to the rear, and most of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

---

### Patrick-Carr-Herring House Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

sides of the porch were enclosed ca. 1935 to form rooms. Some of the fabric on these is beaded, suggesting that, as additions were added and weatherboard removed, it was reused on their exteriors. The wide, painted floor boards of the porch were replaced in the most recent remodeling, 1991.

The interior of the main block features a large, central hall running east to west, front to rear, on each floor, off which open four large rooms per floor. Most of the woodwork is molded, varnished oak. On the first floor, most of the surrounds are fluted, except for those at the doors to the two north rooms, which have applied moldings; all have corner blocks with flat square panels. Second-floor surrounds are all flat-paneled, with unusual corner blocks that are plain except for eight drilled holes placed in a circle around a larger hole. While the surrounds with applied moldings appear to date from the early nineteenth century, the others are Greek Revival in character. Small crown moldings appear throughout the house.

With two exceptions, all of the doors are five-panel (two stacked pairs of vertical panels and one horizontal panel at knob level) and all of the five-panel doors are single except for double doors to the first-floor southeast room. The door to the northwest room is seven-panel. It appears that the doorway leading from the hall to one of the rear room additions may have been the main entrance of the original courthouse (ca. 1818). It has a transom and double doors, each with three raised square panels with round-notched corners. The only remaining hand-carved doorknob from the building's history as a courthouse has been installed in this door.

The two first floor rooms and the halls feature short, tongue-in-groove wainscots. At the mid point of the first story hall opposite the staircase, a variation in the height of the wainscot indicates that the late nineteenth or early twentieth century partition that bisects the hall was formerly larger. The partition door was removed and the opening widened to the staircase and opposite wall when the house was restored ca. 1991 and marked on either side by two painted wooden half columns salvaged from the porch. Most of the walls are plaster-sheathed, although on some sheet rock was applied ca. 1991.

The staircase of the center hall is open-string, quarter-turn, rising from rear to front with the landing four steps from the first floor. It has chamfered newel posts and a heavy, molded handrail that appear to date from the 1840s, and turned balusters which may date from the late nineteenth century. All rooms have fireplaces, some now closed off. The ca. 1904 mantels are oak throughout, some painted, with slender columns and machine-carved overmantels and mirrors. Several of the first floor ceilings are wooden tongue-in-groove (ca. 1904), some painted, and the entry portion features a diamond-shaped medallion and exposed early twentieth century wiring, an unusual survival. Other ceilings are sheet rock or have been covered in contemporary fabricated panel-and-aluminum-frame systems ca. 1991.

Other construction features indicative of a early-to-mid nineteenth century construction date for the main block include the heavy timber framing visible in the attic, which contains saw marks from this early period. Hand-wrought early nails appear to have been retained or reused. A smokehouse stands southeast of the building, a small,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7; 8 Page 3

---

**Patrick-Carr-Herring House**  
Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

windowless, gabled frame building with a slat door and tin roof. The house was rehabilitated in 1991 as a bed and breakfast establishment according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and retains the features from the earlier three periods.

### 8. Statement of Significance

The Patrick-Carr-Herring House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture because the house exemplifies on the local level the early twentieth-century national movement of remodeling early- to mid-nineteenth-century houses into Classical Revival or Colonial Revival style designs. The house is popularly known in Clinton for its first incarnation as Sampson County's second courthouse. The building originated on the courthouse square several blocks away as a one-and-a-half-story structure built on tall brick piers in 1818 and enlarged to a full two stories in the Greek Revival style on a full one-story brick basement in the 1840s. When a new brick courthouse was planned ca. 1904, Duncan Patrick bought the old frame courthouse, took it off its raised basement, and moved it a few blocks to its current site at the edge of a fashionable residential neighborhood. Patrick renovated the building as a dwelling, retaining the large boxy form and low-pitched roof. He remodeled the main facade with late Victorian elements typical of the turn-of-the-century such as the symmetrically placed two-story, three-sided bays and full wraparound porch with both Tuscan columns and brackets, while retaining numerous classicizing elements of the 1840s Greek Revival design, particularly the prominent corner pilasters and bold modillion bracketed cornice. On the interior, the wide center hall, double-pile plan, Greek Revival surrounds, and many early doors (including double Federal-style doors at the rear of the hall) remain intact, complementing early twentieth-century mantelpieces with overmantels. In his conversion of the courthouse to a domicile, Patrick followed a trend that was strongly influenced by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago and may be traced ultimately to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, after which it is commonly thought that many architectural innovations reflected what was considered to be America's early architectural--or "colonial"--heritage. By incorporating selected existing classical or "colonial" elements, Patrick created a new and stylish Classical Revival design. Owners of the house subsequent to Patrick include Jasper H. Carr (1915-1933) and Rastus Herring and his heirs (ca. 1933-1990). The house stood vacant and deteriorated for several years before it was purchased in 1990 by the current owners who have restored it as a bed and breakfast inn according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

### Architectural Context:

The Patrick-Carr-Herring House is an instance in small town North Carolina of an early twentieth century national movement: the "overbuilding" or renovating of earlier forms into Classical Revival/Colonial Revival style buildings under the influence of the two watershed events, the 1893 World Columbia Exhibition in Chicago and the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, after which it is commonly thought that architectural styling

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

---

### Patrick-Carr-Herring House Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

began to reflect what was considered to be America's early architectural--or "colonial"--heritage. Like a number of Southern builders, Duncan Patrick echoed this movement, transforming an existing Greek Revival building from a mid-nineteenth century to an early-twentieth century phenomenon, a hybrid Greek Revival/Classical Revival style building with Victorian features. The Patrick-Carr-Herring House is, therefore, a fine local instance of a national movement. It retains elements of both its early and its later history, embodying, and testifying to, the evolution of architectural fashion as instanced in small town North Carolina.

The South seems to have been several years behind the Northeast in its acceptance of the Classical Revival style. While classically detailed buildings were fashionable in northern cities in the late nineteenth century, Classical Revival (other than Greek Revival buildings from earlier in the century) didn't begin to catch on in the Southern cities in significant numbers until the first decade of the next century, and not until the second decade in the smaller towns.<sup>1</sup> One instance in Clinton, the 1916 Robert Herring House (NR 1985), is a Classical Revival building of some magnificence, a double pile, two-story, hip roofed frame building with a monumental pedimented Corinthian portico at the central entrance bay overlapping a one-story wraparound porch with classical columns featuring Ionic capitals. Another is the 1912 Troy Herring House (NR 1985), a large and sophisticated example of the Classical Revival style built for Robert Herring's cousin. This house features intricate fluted porch columns with terra-cotta Ionic capitals and a denticulated cornice.<sup>2</sup>

While there were Classical Revival style houses like these being built in Clinton from the ground up, another common pattern was to remodel existing homes in the Classical Revival manner. Building on their houses' already symmetrical facades, many of the "overbuilders" added Classical Revival style porches, window and door moldings, and mantelpieces. The remodeling was modest to extensive, depending on the house and the owner's taste. More often than not, these remodelings did not obliterate the original character of the buildings but incorporated it into the final product.

In addition to the Patrick-Carr-Herring House, an example in Clinton of this overbuilding phenomenon is the 1847 Amma Chestnutt House, a double-pile Greek Revival style house with a 1910 Classical Revival addition.<sup>3</sup> In the case of the adaptation of the former courthouse to a single family dwelling the "Classical Revival-i-zation" of the Patrick-Carr-Herring House was typical of the early phase of the Classical Revival in the incorporation of Victorian elements such as three-sided bays and machined oak mantels into

---

<sup>1</sup> Oak View, Wake County, NC National Register Nomination, July, 1991, p. 8.12.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Butchko, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Sampson County, NC* (Raleigh: City of Clinton, Contemporary Litho, 1982?) p. 38.

<sup>3</sup> Butchko, *Ibid.*, p. 82.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5**Patrick-Carr-Herring House**  
Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

its repertoire. Nevertheless, like other North Carolina buildings (notably Oak View in Wake County) the Greek Revival character of the earlier courthouse version of the Patrick-Carr-Herring House was retained. Exterior details such as the cornice brackets and prominent corner pilasters that were identifying elements of the 1840s design, as well as interior elements including distinctive Greek Revival surrounds and doors from at least three periods in the nineteenth century were left intact. On the remodeled main facade, the new entrance with transom and sidelights is appropriately restrained, the three-sided bays are symmetrically placed, and the brackets of the Tuscan-columned porch, although distinctly Victorian, mimic the 1840s brackets of the main cornice. When new rear additions were constructed, the original 1818 beaded weatherboards from the newly-covered areas were reused on the additions.

Thus, while the tendency to remodel in the Classical Revival mode is in evidence in the Patrick-Carr-Herring House, it has been done here modestly, accommodating the earlier classicizing impulses of the building's design to yield a true hybrid. Its multiple-featured elements demonstrate the force of style preferences in time, the occurrence and availability of manufactured building materials, and the interaction of these in producing designs over three architectural periods in North Carolina.

**Historical Background:**

The Patrick-Carr-Herring House stands on a city lot in Clinton, the seat of Sampson County. The county was organized in 1784 and named for John Sampson, an Irish immigrant from Donnegal and the first mayor of Wilmington, the largest town in the Cape Fear River Valley. Sampson had a plantation, "Sampson Hall" (demolished), that was in the new county on the Wilmington-Hillsborough Road and the Great Coharie Creek. The first courthouse was a modest weatherboarded hewn log building with an attached jail, erected shortly after the county was organized. It was located at a crossroads not far from the plantation, on five acres purchased from Richard Clinton (1721-1796), John Sampson's foster son and Sampson County representative to both the state general assembly and senate (1784-87, 1789-95; 1777-80, 1783-84).<sup>4</sup>

A town was not contemplated at or near the crossroads known as "Sampson Courthouse" until 1818 and in 1822 it was incorporated as Clinton, already a governing and market center for products from the region produced by the largely yeoman farmer population.<sup>5</sup> With the authorization of the new town in 1818 came a replacement courthouse, a fashionable Federal style, one-and-one-half-story frame building with beaded weatherboard siding and tall nine-over-nine windows with molded surrounds. It was raised almost a full story on brick piers, and two outside staircases provided access to a transomed entrance with tall double doors bearing raised panels with notched corners.

<sup>4</sup>William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968) p. 110. Thomas Butchko, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Sampson County, NC*, p. 12.

<sup>5</sup>*The Heritage of Sampson County North Carolina, 1784-1984*, ed. by Oscar M. Bizzell (Winston-Salem: Sampson County Historical Society, 1987), p. 50.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Patrick-Carr-Herring House  
Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

By the 1840s, the county government had outgrown the second courthouse. Sometime prior to 1849, the brick piers were infilled with brick to create a full raised basement, the building was expanded to a full two stories with a new low-pitched hipped roof, and the entire structure was redesigned in the full-blown Greek Revival style with prominent corner pilasters and bracketed cornice.<sup>6</sup> The Greek Revivalism exhibited in the courthouse's remodelling is said to have been brought to Clinton by New England merchant Alfred Johnston, who brought the plans for his Greek Revival style house with him from Middletown, Connecticut in the 1830s.<sup>7</sup> The style became dominant in Sampson County architecture throughout much of the rest of the century. It is likely that the prominence of the remodeled building was a factor in the perpetuation of the Greek Revival style, just as its second remodeling early in the twentieth century may have influenced the later local trend of re-designing Greek Revival style.

When the county prepared to build a larger brick courthouse in 1904, the frame 1818 building enlarged in the 1840s was offered for sale on the condition that it be removed from the courthouse square. Local resident Duncan ("Dunk") Patrick purchased the building for \$90.00 and moved it to its current location where he remodeled it as a single-family residence. Patrick resided here from around 1909 to 1912 when he sold the property to Jasper H. Carr, who lived in the house until the early 1930s. In 1933 Rastus Herring purchased the house which passed the following year to Clyde and Ethel Jackson Herring.<sup>8</sup> The Herrings added three rooms to the rear of the house and enclosed much of the side portions of the wraparound porch. In one of the porch rooms Mrs. Herring operated Clinton's first beauty shop.<sup>9</sup> In the 1980s the building was operated as a boarding house.

In 1990, after the house had suffered many years of neglect, Glenn and Juanita McLamb, their son and daughter-in-law, and Mrs. McLamb's sister Anita McLamb purchased the former courthouse from Mrs. Herring. In 1991 the McLamb's rehabilitated the building according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and established The Courthouse Inn there. As of 1992 the building has had four lives--as a courthouse, a single family residence, a rooming house, and now as a bed and breakfast inn. Having had institutional, domestic, and commercial uses in its history, it continues to be known as the "Second Courthouse" to generations of Clintonians.

---

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 51.

<sup>7</sup>Butchko, p. 38.

<sup>8</sup>Tom Butchko, survey file on 226 McKoy St., Clinton, State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

<sup>9</sup>*The Sampson Independent*, 3 September 1989, section C.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

---

**Patrick-Carr-Herring House**  
Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

By the 1840s, the county government had outgrown the second courthouse. Sometime prior to 1849, the brick piers were infilled with brick to create a full raised basement, the building was expanded to a full two stories with a new low-pitched hipped roof, and the entire structure was redesigned in the full-blown Greek Revival style with prominent corner pilasters and bracketed cornice.<sup>6</sup> The Greek Revivalism exhibited in the courthouse's remodeling is said to have been brought to Clinton by New England merchant Alfred Johnston, who brought the plans for his Greek Revival style house with him from Middletown, Connecticut in the 1830s.<sup>7</sup> The style became dominant in Sampson County architecture throughout much of the rest of the century. It is likely that the prominence of the remodeled building was a factor in the perpetuation of the Greek Revival style, just as its second remodeling early in the twentieth century may have influenced the later local trend of re-designing Greek Revival style.

When the county prepared to build a larger brick courthouse in 1904, the frame 1818 building enlarged in the 1840s was offered for sale on the condition that it be removed from the courthouse square. Local resident Duncan ("Dunk") Patrick purchased the building for \$90.00 and moved it to its current location where he remodeled it as a single-family residence. Patrick resided here from around 1909 to 1912 when he sold the property to Jasper H. Carr, who lived in the house until the early 1930s. In 1933 Rastus Herring purchased the house which passed the following year to Clyde and Ethel Jackson Herring.<sup>8</sup> The Herrings added three rooms to the rear of the house and enclosed much of the side portions of the wraparound porch. In one of the porch rooms Mrs. Herring operated Clinton's first beauty shop.<sup>9</sup> In the 1980s the building was operated as a boarding house.

In 1990, after the house had suffered many years of neglect, Glenn and Juanita McLamb, their son and daughter-in-law, and Mrs. McLamb's sister Anita Green purchased the former courthouse from Mrs. Herring. In 1991 the McLamb's rehabilitated the building according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and established The Courthouse Inn there. As of 1992 the building has had four lives--as a courthouse, a single family residence, a rooming house, and now as a bed and breakfast inn. Having had institutional, domestic, and commercial uses in its history, it continues to be known as the "Second Courthouse" to generations of Clintonians.

---

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 51.

<sup>7</sup>Butchko, p. 38.

<sup>8</sup>Tom Butchko, survey file on 226 McKoy St., Clinton, State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

<sup>9</sup>*The Sampson Independent*, 3 September 1989, section C.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9; 10 Page 7

---

Patrick-Carr-Herring House  
Clinton, NC (Sampson Co.)

### 9. Major Bibliographic References

*The Heritage of Sampson County, 1784-1984*, ed. by Bizzell, Oscar M. Winston-Salem:Sampson County Historical Society, 1987.

Butchko, Thomas. *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Sampson County, NC*. Raleigh:Contemporary Litho, City of Clinton, 1982?

Butchko, Thomas. Field notes, "Carr House," ca. 1979.

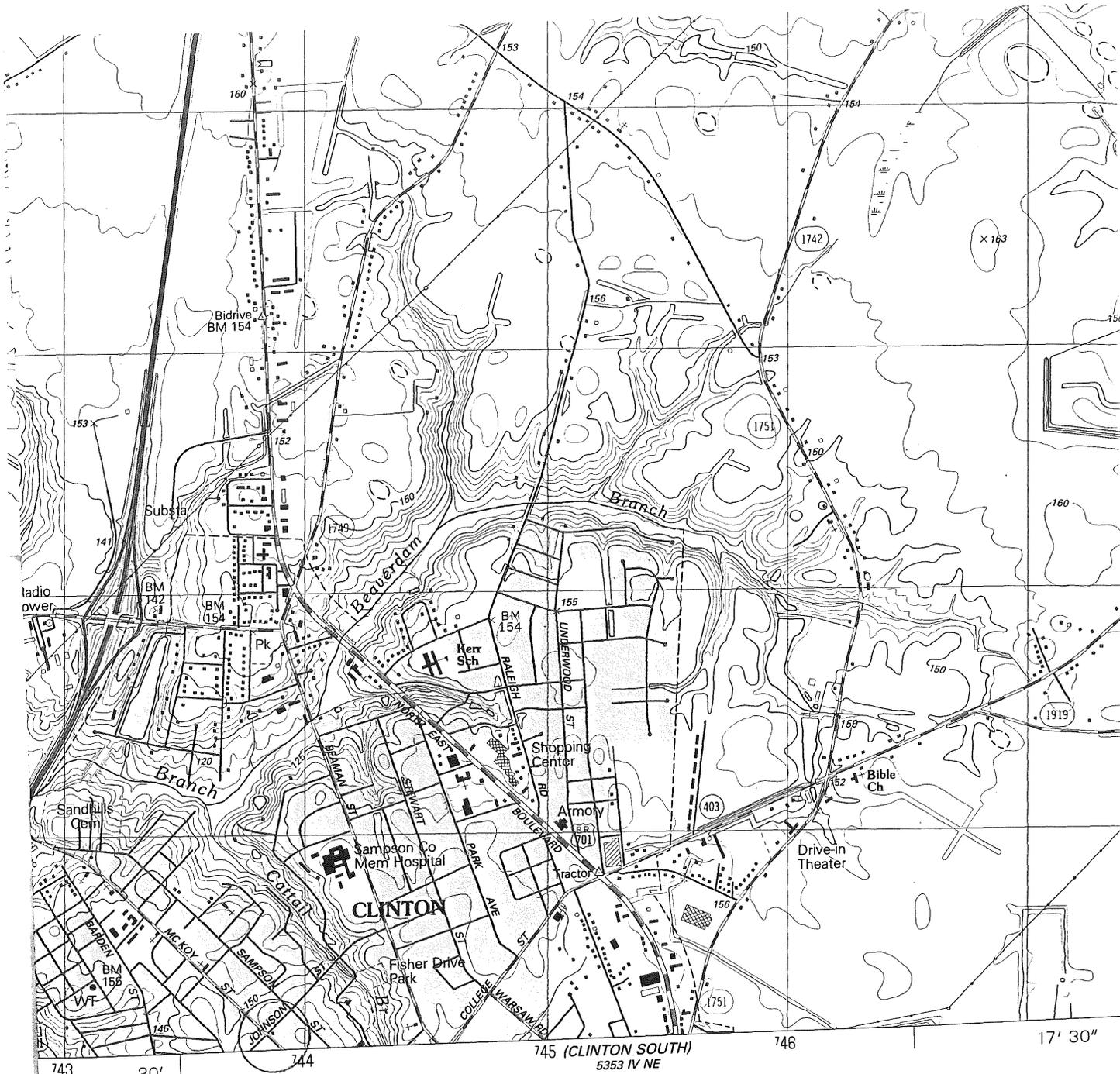
Lefler, Hugh Talmage, and Newsome, Albert Ray. *The History of a Southern State: North Carolina*, 3rd Edition. Chapel Hill:UNC Press, 1973.

### 10. Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property encompasses all of tax parcel #12-0440120-01 on Sampson County Map 1B 9 11.

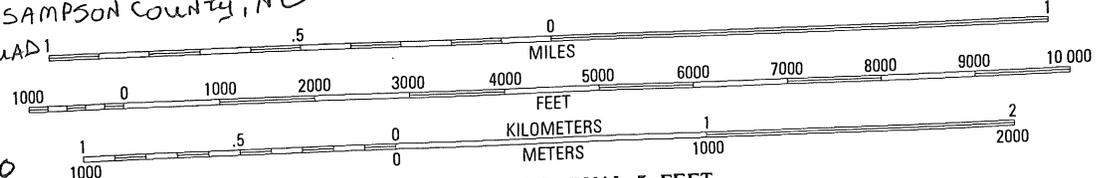
### Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all of the land associated with the Patrick-Carr-Herring House both during the period of significance and currently.



PATRICK-CARR-HERRING HOUSE  
 CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, NC  
 CLINTON QUAD  
 ZONE 17  
 1:24,000  
 N 3876190  
 E 743860

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

