

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Troy Herring House
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

W side Broad Street, 1 block S of NC 24

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Roseboro

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Third

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina

CODE
037

COUNTY
Sampson

CODE
163

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED
N/A

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

David Herring

STREET & NUMBER

Broad Street

CITY, TOWN

Roseboro

STATE

North Carolina 28382

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

CLINTON, N.C. 28328

Book 949, Page 640

STREET & NUMBER

SAMPSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

CITY, TOWN

CLINTON, N.C. 28328

STATE

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Thomas Butchko

Jim Sumner, Researcher

ORGANIZATION

Survey and Planning Branch

Research Branch

DATE

May 30, 1985

STREET & NUMBER

109 East Jones Street

TELEPHONE

(919) 733-6545

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

NC 27611

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input 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		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

According to the family tradition, Troy Isaac Herring, a prominent and wealthy Roseboro lumberman, had this imposing Classical Revival house built in 1912 by contractor D. C. Herring, a cousin. The large, two-story house, with its monumental central two-story portico, is the most elaborate of the county's Classical Revival houses. The interior, with the unusual paneled staircase and inlaid floors, indicates the high degree of architectural style available to the wealthy businessmen of the early 1900's. Similar to this house, and especially its interior, is the residence in Clinton built in 1916 by Herring's first cousin, Robert Herring. Both men were lumber dealers and the house's quality of woodwork reflects their business. Owned and occupied by a grandson of the builder, the handsome house, set back on a large lot, is in sound condition and requires only minor repairs and painting in order to return it to its place of prominence in Sampson County architectural history.

The two-story, center hall, triple-pile house is sheltered under a truncated hip roof covered with metal shingles; pedimented gables accent the side elevations and a gabled dormer, with a Palladian-style window framed by pilasters, is on the front east facade. The front parlor chimneys are interior end; those on the rear are interior. All are common bond brick with excellent corbeled caps. The three-bay-by-five-bay frame house is dominated by a two-story, flat-roofed, portico on the front central bay. The four, paired columns and two pilasters which support the portico are fluted, Roman Ionic and have terra cotta capitals; a large entablature crowns the portico. Similar but shorter columns, paired and resting on brick pedestals, carry the first floor porch which curves around and terminates on the south with a porte cochere and on the north with a porch. A molded, connecting railing is carried by squarespindles. Sheltered under the portico is the second floor porch. A boxed cornice with dentils and frieze surrounds the house, supported by cornerboards that are simply treated as pilasters. Sash are twenty-four-over-one on the first floor front, and a mixture of sixteen, twelve and nine-over-nine on the rest of the house. Across the rear, west elevation are one-story shed rooms with a truncated hip roof, and a rear porch.

Entry is gained through a handsome central door with leaded transom and sidelights of beveled glass; a dentiled entablature doorpiece is over the entrance. The spacious, plastered interior has two large rooms and a small, rear room arranged on each side of the first and second floor halls. The center, first-floor hall is divided by a screen of Ionic columns and pilasters on pedestals and contains the handsome, dog-leg staircase in the rear hall. A side service stairs joins the main stair at the central landing, before the two stairs reverse and continue to the second floor. The attic is reached by separate staircase from the second floor hall. Slender turned balusters, three per tread, carry the molded handrail, which has square, urn-topped newels at the corners. The center hall is further finished with a tall paneled wainscot; a similar wainscot with modillions occurs in the dining room, the central room on the north. The floors of the two front parlors, the hall, the dining room and the south bedroom are narrow heart pine strips, with inlaid strips of mahogany and oak, creating a handsome border and forming a geometric, lattice-type design in the corner. This floor is similar to that in the 1916 Robert Herring House in Clinton, except that the Clinton house has only

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Troy Herring House

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pine and mahogany bands. Mantels on the first floor are classical in form, with columns or scrolled legs supporting entablatures decorated with traditional Colonial Revival motifs; rear and upstairs mantels are simple classical forms. The ceiling of the dining room is broken by a square pattern of decorative beams with ornamental molding. In the outside, north wall of the dining room is an exceptional, eye-level, rectangular window of beveled glass. The pantry and a bath are contained in the small rooms behind the dining and bed rooms. The rear shed rooms contain the kitchen, breakfast and porch/closet areas.

The only surviving outbuilding is a garage with dentiled cornice. Set back 200 yards from the street, the Troy Herring House is sheltered by many large trees and overlooks a spacious lawn. Heavily traveled NC 24 (Clinton to Fayetteville) is 400 yards to the north.

There are two contributing buildings in this nomination.

The structure, of course, is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" 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

1912

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

D. C. Herring

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is the county's finest example of the imposing Classical Revival style, built in 1912 for Roseboro lumberman Troy Isaac Herring. Dominated by the grandiose central portico of colossal fluted Roman Ionic columns, the two-story, double-pile house is indicative of the impressive nature of this style. His first cousin, Robert Herring (1864-1929), built a similar house in Clinton in 1916; he also was a prominent lumber dealer. These two were the only Classical Revival houses to be built in the county, although three mid-19th century Greek Revival houses were remodeled in the Classical Revival form. The house built for Troy Herring displays a handsome and ornate exterior, with curving wrap-around porches, a porte cochere, dentiled boxed cornices and a central dormer incorporating a Palladian window complimenting the portico. The center hall interior exhibits the excellent finish characteristic of the large homes of the period - a hall screen of columns on pedestals, handsome over mantels and the grand staircase. Notable are the pine floors with inlaid geometric bands of mahogany and oak. The house was inherited by the builder's son, Troy Marvin Herring (1913-1970); his son presently owns and occupies the house. Sheltered by numerous trees, the grand house sits on a large, 3.56 acre lot, set back several hundred feet from the street. The only outbuilding is a frame garage with dentiled; a section of paling fence also survives.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. Associated with the growth of Roseboro in the 1910s into a prosperous small railroad town.
- C. This house is the finest example of the Classical Revival style in Sampson County, presenting the characteristic imposing portico. It is similar to a 1916 house built for the builder's cousin, Robert Herring, in Clinton.
- D. Although no investigation has been done, the site is likely to yield archaeological information valuable to the study of early 20th century life.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Troy Herring house is located in the western Sampson County town of Roseboro. The Clasical Revival house was built for Herring, a prominent Roseboro businessman, around 1912 and is still owned by his descendants.

Troy Isaacs Herring was born in Sampson County in 1883 and educated at Newton Grove Academy and at North Carolina State College (now University) in Raleigh. Sometime prior to 1910 he settled in Roseboro and established the Troy Herring Lumber Company. In 1910 he was boarding with the family of T. D. Whitford, a Roseboro druggist. The next year he married Susan Parker, also of Sampson County. The house was built shortly thereafter by Herring's cousin, Duncan Campbell Herring (1882-1973), an area contractor. D. C. Herring moved from Dunn to Roseboro where he built his home. He worked as superintendent of the Troy Herring Lumber Company from 1913 until 1916 when he left to found the Roseboro Milling Company.

The Troy Herring Lumber Company became one of the largest businesses in Sampson County. Troy Herring was also involved in the banking business, along with a variety of civic and social endeavors, including the building of Roseboro's Methodist Church. He suffered a heart attack while visiting relatives in Reidsville and died October 23, 1935.² He was survived by his wife and two sons, Troy Marvin Herring, Jr. and Rufus Geddie Herring, the latter of whom was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Second World War and became mayor of Roseboro. Troy Marvin Herring (1913-1970) inherited the house after the₃ death of his mother. His son, David Herring, presently owns and occupies the house.

For much of its early history the lumber industry was the primary source of income for Roseboro. The Herring firm was the largest and most important of the locally owned operations. The relationship of the Herring house to the early lumber industry, along with its long ownership by the influential Herring family, gives the house strong local historical significance.

NOTES

¹News and Observer (Raleigh), October 24, 1935; Oscar M. Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, North Carolina (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company for the Sampson County Historical Society, 1983), 430-431, hereinafter cited as Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County; Sampson County Marriage Register.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bizzell, Oscar M., Ed. The Heritage of Sampson County, North Carolina. Winston-Salem: The Hunter Publishing Company, 1983.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3.56

UTM REFERENCES

A	17	726750	3870900	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property to be nominated is the property registered in the Sampson County Register of Deeds Office, book 949, page 646, dated 17 July 1979, and containing 3.56 acres and known as the Troy I. Herring, deceased, home lot. A copy of the deed is attached.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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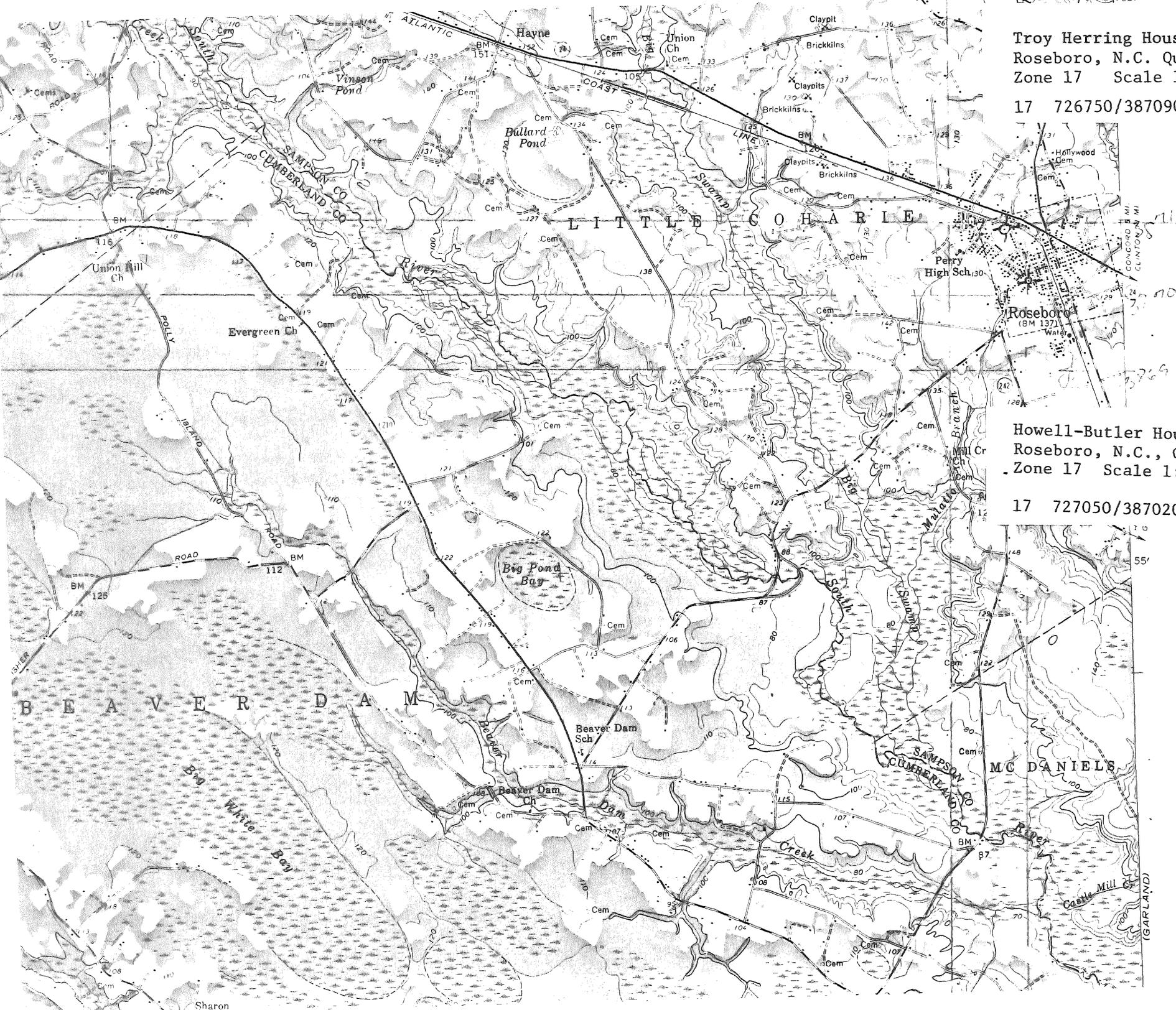
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²News and Observer (Raleigh), October 24, 1935; Bizzell (ed.), The Heritage of Sampson County, 175.

³Sampson County WillBook 9, p. 218; News and Observer (Raleigh), August 13, 1950.

Troy Herring House
Roseboro, N.C. Quad.
Zone 17 Scale 1:62 500
17 726750/3870900



Howell-Butler House
Roseboro, N.C., Quad.
Zone 17 Scale 1:62 500
17 727050/3870200

