

## **Houston, William, Sr.** <sup>[1]</sup>

### **Houston, William, Sr.**

by W. Michael Golnick, Jr., 1988; Revised by Jared Dease, Government and Heritage Library, December 2022

#### **D. Ca. 1795**

William Houston, Sr., was a physician, apothecary, and local political leader of [Duplin County](#) <sup>[2]</sup>. His early life is obscure until he arrived in North Carolina about 1735 from County Antrim, Northern Ireland. Houston was the nephew of [Henry McCulloch](#) <sup>[3]</sup>, a wealthy London merchant who financed many colonizing expeditions to the [Cape Fear](#) <sup>[4]</sup> region, and served as his uncle's partner, trustee, and agent. In 1742 he built a home, Soracte, on the Northeast River, eight miles from Kenansville.

In 1749, when Duplin County was formed, Houston was an integral part of its development. He was a vestryman of St. Gabriel Parish (Anglican); a justice of the peace, serving frequently from the 1750s onward; Duplin's first representative to the colonial Assembly, from 1749 to 1762; and one of the three men in charge of building the county's courthouse, prison, and stocks. In the Assembly he developed a reputation for industry in the service of his county.

In 1765, after Parliament passed the [Stamp Act](#) <sup>[5]</sup>, Houston was appointed stamp distributor for North Carolina. As he never solicited the office, it is conjectured that he was selected because of his kinship and close relationship with Henry McCulloch. This appointment became the focal point of public demonstrations on 19 and 31 Oct. 1765 in Wilmington, and on 31 October in New Bern and Fayetteville. Houston was hanged in effigy, presumably more in protest against the Stamp Act than against him personally. Unaware of the appointment or the reaction to it, Houston traveled from Soracte to Wilmington on Saturday, 16 November, where he was confronted by a crowd of three or four hundred people led by Colonel [John Ashe](#) <sup>[6]</sup>. Under the circumstances, Houston declared that "he should be very sorry to execute any Office disagreeable to the People of the Province." The crowd was not satisfied until it had escorted him to the courthouse where he put his resignation in writing.

In 1766 Houston became clerk for the Committee of Public Claims at New Bern, and in 1768 and 1771 he was reappointed justice of the peace for Duplin. During the [Revolutionary War](#) <sup>[7]</sup>, he served as chairman of the Court Martial Committee in Duplin, charged with hunting down Tories and deserters to the colonial cause. In 1784, Governor [Alexander Martin](#) <sup>[8]</sup> once again appointed him justice of the peace for Duplin. He served as chairman of the county court from 1784 to 21 Oct. 1793, when he was last mentioned in the court minutes.

Houston was wealthy and owned several large tracts of land and enslaved a number of people to work his property. In 1786, he donated land for a county seat to be built at Soracte, but Kenansville was later chosen instead. Houston married Ann Jones, the daughter of Squire Griffith Jones of [Bladen County](#) <sup>[9]</sup>. They had five children: William, Jr., Edward, Griffith, Henry, and a daughter who married Captain William Hubbard.

On Saturday the 16th of this Inst. WILLIAM HOUSTON, Esq; Distributor of STAMPS for this Province, came to this Town; upon which three or four Hundred People immediately gathered together, with Drums beating and Colours flying, and repaired to the House the said STAMP-OFFICER put up at, and insisted upon knowing, "Whether he intended to execute his said Office, or not?" He told them, "He should be very sorry to execute any Office disagreeable to the People of the Province." But they, not content with such a Declaration, carried him into the Court-House, where he signed a Resignation satisfactory to the Whole.


As soon as the STAMP-OFFICER had comply'd with their Desire, they placed him in an Arm-Chair, carried him first round the Court-House, giving three Huzzas at every Corner, and then proceeded with him round one of the Squares of the Town, and sat him down at the Door of his Lodgings, formed themselves in a large Circle round him, and gave him three Cheers: They then escorted him into the House, where was prepared the best Liquors to be had, and treated him very genteely. In the Evening a large Bonfire was made, and no Person appeared in the Streets without having LIBERTY, in large Capital Letters, in his Hat.— They had a large Table near the Bonfire, well furnish'd with several Sorts of Liquors, where they drank in great Form, all the favourite AMERICAN Toasts, giving three Cheers at the Conclusion of each. The whole was conducted with great Decorum, and not the least Insult offered to any Person.

B

Immediately

—It is Bred's the Fith  
That speaks the Nature of a T

This is the Place to  
affix the STAMP.



"Wilmington, Nov. 20." North Carolina Gazette. November 20, 1765. 1.

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### **Additional Resources:**

"CSR Documents by Houston, William, d. ca. 1795." Colonial and State Records of North Carolina. Documenting the American South, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. <https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.html/creators/csr10262> [11] (accessed May 5, 2014).

"Wilmington, Nov. 20." North Carolina Gazette. November 20, 1765. 1. <https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn83025835/1765-11-20/ed-1/seq-1/> [12] (accessed May 5, 2014).

"William Tryon and William Houston Marker, Wilmington." Commemorative Landscapes of North Carolina. Documenting the American South, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. <https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/428/> [13] (accessed May 5, 2014).

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