

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 any 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 Taylor Farm  
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 337 Comfort Road (SR 1003) N/A not for publication  
city or town Richlands X vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Onslow code 133 zip code 28574

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPD 12/11/98  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or 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 commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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): \_\_\_\_\_

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>		sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
8		<u>4</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

"Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
FUNERARY	cemetery
AGRICULTURE	storage
AGRICULTURE	animal facility
AGRICULTURE	agricultural field

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
FUNERARY	cemetery
AGRICULTURE	storage
AGRICULTURE	agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival  
Craftsman

foundation	CONCRETE
walls	BRICK
roof	Slate
other	METAL
	TERRA COTTA

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.)

- X 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.
X 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 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 fifty years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1900-1948

Significant Dates

1931-32

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Boney, Leslie N.

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:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 153 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	267670	3867300	3	18	269380 3867460
2	18	268490	3867460	4	18	269260 3866460

\_\_\_ 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 Suzette Bardill and J. Daniel Pezzoni  
organization N/A date September 12, 1998  
street & number 160 W. Hargett St. telephone (919) 324-1595  
city or town Richlands state NC zip code 28574

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 Mr. & Mrs. Leon Ward Sylvester III  
street & number Rt. 2 Box 945 telephone (919) 324-2271  
city or town Richlands state NC zip code 28574

**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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Taylor Farm  
Onslow Co., N.C.

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## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

### Summary

The Taylor Farm is located at 337 Comfort Road (SR 1003) in northern Onslow County, North Carolina. The farm is situated approximately a mile and a half northeast of the town of Richlands between Jenkins Swamp and Squires Run, headwaters of the New River. Level sandy fields lying at approximately sixty feet above sea level characterize a majority of the nominated parcel of 153 acres. The principal historic resource on the farm is the main house, a 1931-32 two-story brick residence that combines elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The east-facing house stands amid trees and landscaped grounds with a collection of domestic outbuildings--a garage, a pump house, and a secondary dwelling (formerly a hatchery)--arrayed behind it. Beyond the domestic complex is a two-story frame barn and other agricultural buildings and structures both historic and modern. A family cemetery lies at the south edge of the nominated parcel.

### Inventory

1. Main House. 1931-32. Contributing building.

The main house is constructed of stretcher-bond brickwork above a poured concrete foundation. The hipped roof is covered with square-edged slate shingles and features brick chimney stacks (above paved shoulders), dentil cornices, lightning arrestors, gabled ventilators, and front and rear dormers. The front dormer is gabled and has slate-shingle cladding and a Palladian attic window; the rear dormer is hipped. The front entry, centered on the five-bay facade, has sidelights and transoms with muntins that form a repeating pattern of ellipses. The windows have 6/1 sash, and those at the first-story level have splayed jack arches with cast concrete keystones.

Wrapping around the front and north sides of the house is a one-story Craftsman-style porch supported by square wood posts in groups of two and three on brick pedestals that tie into brick-wall balustrades. The porch ceiling has dentil moldings along the perimeter and along several ceiling beams. The hipped porch roof has a decorative gable (with raking dentil moldings) aligned with the front entry. Behind this gable is a balcony for a second-story entry (directly above the main entry) with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Modern brick pavers and brick front steps with concrete-coped brick cheeks are other porch features.

Across the rear extends a two-story enclosed frame section that began as a fully or partially enclosed two-tier porch. An extension of this forms a porte cochere with an enclosed end fitted with 6/6-sash windows. The basement, accessed by a bulkhead at the base of the rear brick

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**Description (continued)**

kitchen wing, has segmental-arched windows.

Typical finishes of the modified two-room-deep center-passage-plan interior include wood floors, wallpapered plaster walls, brick fireplace surrounds and hearths, louvered indoor shutters, and six-panel doors hung on butt hinges and equipped with brass doorknobs. The molded wood cornices in most rooms date to a 1980s remodeling, as do probably a number of the molded chair rails. The center passage features a one-run stair with turned balusters that spiral at the bottom step. At the back of the passage is a doorway with sidelights and transoms that opens onto the enclosed back porch.

French doors open from the center passage into a dining room on the right and a living room on the left. The dining room has a tripartite "Federal Revival" mantel with a natural wood finish. The living room mantel also has a natural wood finish but its form incorporates paired colonettes that support block-like projections at the frieze level, with narrow strips dividing the frieze into three panels. Behind the living room is a sitting room with a glass-paneled and transomed door leading to an original water closet. Behind the dining room is a large butler's pantry containing counters, base cabinets, and glass-fronted suspended cabinets with brass hardware. (The pantry cabinets and the mantels in the living and dining rooms are of quarter-sawn oak.) The pantry stands across a transverse hallway from the modernized kitchen, located in a rear wing. The enclosed back porch has been converted into a storage area with cabinets and closets but it retains its original beaded matchboard ceiling.

The second floor reflects the center-passage plan of the first, with bedrooms in place of living spaces. The passage has a beaded matchboard ceiling and a recent paneled enclosure around the stairwell to prevent children from falling. The front northeast bedroom has a Georgian Revival mantel with an architrave surround and a frieze with concave ends. The front southeast bedroom has fluted pilasters. (The back bedrooms have no mantels.) The upstairs of the rear frame section, which may have served originally as a sleeping porch, has beaded matchboard walls and ceiling. The attic, reached by a trap door in a hall closet, is unfinished. The basement, accessed by the outdoors bulkhead, formerly contained a coal- or oil-fired boiler.

2. Garage. Ca. 1931-32. Contributing building.

The one-story seven-course American-bond brick building has a metal-sheathed hip roof and a concrete floor. Two ends of the building are open, and it is not certain whether there were ever garage doors.

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**Description (continued)**

3. Pump house. Ca. 1931-32. Contributing building.

The one-story seven-course American-bond brick building has an asphalt-shingled hip roof and a five-panel door.

4. Barn. Ca. 1931-32. Contributing building.

The large two-story frame building has red-painted novelty siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The building stands on brick foundation piers and its open side sheds stand on poured concrete footers of truncated pyramidal form. The first level has a center drive-through running lengthwise from gable end to gable end, with flush-board walls, batten doors, and screened ventilation openings at ceiling level. Some of the rooms off of this drive-through served as animal stalls; one has tool shelves and other features that suggest it functioned as a farm shop; and another has wall-mounted boxes that suggest it was used for laying hens. The upper level, reached by an outdoor stair, contains a single large room originally used for storing hay and later for tobacco. The room has exposed ceiling trusses, plywood and metal sheathing to weatherize what was probably originally exposed wall framing, and a trap door in the center of the floor above the drive-through. A "hay tickle" (no longer extant), an apparatus for lifting hay into the barn, was formerly associated with the second-level entrance on the east gable end.

5. Woodward-Taylor Cemetery. Ca. 1900 on. Contributing site.

The small family graveyard is located in a field approximately a quarter mile to the south and west of the main building complex. The plot is rectangular in form and bordered by steel posts for a dismantled wire fence. Sixteen marked graves lie in the cemetery; nine of the graves have monuments that reference death dates before 1950. The monuments are either granite or poured concrete. One, a granite marker dated 1918, is a Woodmen of the World-type monument. The cemetery provides historical and genealogical information on the Woodward and Taylor family members buried there, including James and Florence Taylor, founders of the present farm. Plantings include shade trees, crape myrtle, dogwood, and iris.

6. Garage. Ca. 1931-32. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a gable roof, new concrete floor, metal siding and roofing, and an attached kennel.

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**Description (continued)**

7. Silo complex. Ca. 1940. Contributing structure.

Two ruinous glazed terra-cotta tile silos dating to the early 1940s stand close together and were formerly connected to the end of a cow barn destroyed in 1996 by hurricanes Bertha and Fran. One silo is taller than the other, and each has loading shafts with ladder rungs.

8. Secondary dwelling. 1930s. Noncontributing building.

This one-story frame building is said to have served originally as a chicken hatchery. At a later date--apparently in the 1980s--the building was made into a secondary dwelling. It has a metal-sheathed gable roof that engages rear shed rooms. The siding mixes old and new weatherboards, and the brick chimney has paved shoulders similar to those of the main house. Other exterior features include 6/6-sash windows, a brick stoop with a shed roof and square wood posts, and a cinder-block foundation dating to 1988. The interior, remodeled in 1995-96, has beaded matchboard walls and ceilings, and a Victorian mantel (apparently taken from another dwelling) with chamfered pilasters and beaded matchboard frieze panels.

9. Bull barn. Ca. 1950. Noncontributing building.

The one-story cinder-block building has a metal-sheathed gable roof with weatherboarding in the gables. Other features include metal-sash windows, batten doors, and several interior compartments.

10. Grape arbor. Ca. 1990. Noncontributing structure.

The arbor is constructed of dimensional lumber. A grape arbor appears to have occupied the same spot since at least the late 1930s.

11. Bulk-barn complex. Ca. 1995. Noncontributing building.

This L-shaped assemblage of thirteen prefabricated modern barns is used for tobacco curing. The barns are linked by a gabled structure supported by treated wood posts on a concrete slab.

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**Description (continued)**

12. Landscape. Contributing site.

The landscape of the Taylor Farm includes the fields and tree stands contained in 153 acres. The land continues to be used essentially as it was during the period of significance of the farm, and the agrarian landscape conveys the visual character typical of many coastal plain farmsteads during the early twentieth century. Approximately 125 acres of the farm consists of cultivated farm land. The pattern of these fields has not been significantly altered and, as they did fifty years ago, these fields contain tobacco and other crops typical of the coastal plain. The majority of the farm land extends to the west and south of the domestic complex. An east-west offshoot of Squires Run, a small spring-fed creek, forms a natural border along a portion of the northern side of the fields. A mixture of pine, oak, and walnut trees dot the farm, with more concentrated stands of crape myrtle and shrubbery surrounding the house.

**Integrity Statement**

The Taylor Farm possesses good over-all architectural integrity. The exterior of the main house has changed little since the 1930s, with the only substantive alteration being the enclosure of the back porches during the last quarter of the twentieth century. The interior received new trimwork during a 1980s remodeling, and the kitchen has undergone several modernizations since the 1980s, but the house has lost none of its original mantels, stair detailing, and other important features, and the original room arrangement has been left unaltered. The property retains most of its domestic outbuilding complex and several of its historic-period farm buildings, including the two-story barn, a garage, and the silos of a former cow barn. Other early farm buildings have been removed as a result of changes in agricultural practices on the farm or, as in the case of the cow barn, as the result of storm damage. The property's general surroundings have the same sparsely developed agricultural appearance that has characterized them since the 1930s.

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## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Summary

The Taylor Farm, located near the town of Richlands in northern Onslow County, North Carolina, was developed by James and Florence Taylor into one of the county's leading World War II-era agricultural operations. At the front of the complex stands the 1931-32 Taylor home amid trees and landscaping and surrounded by level fields. Wilmington architect Leslie N. Boney designed the impressive brick residence, which harmoniously blends elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The farm itself was devoted to the raising of crops, livestock, and poultry--represented by a multi-functional stock and hay barn--with a specialization beginning in the late 1930s in dairy farming--represented by two tile-block silos. In a coastal county where farming operations of the scale and sophistication of the Taylor Farm were rare before World War II, and where hurricanes have taken their toll of historic farm structures, the Taylor Farm survives as a relatively intact and well-preserved example of an Onslow County house and farm complex from the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The Taylor Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its substantial collection of well-preserved 1930s-40s farm buildings and structures, which are associated with the property's status as one of the leading farms in the county during its period of significance, 1931 to 1948. The property is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture for the sophistication of its 1931-32 farmhouse. The property is eligible at the local level of significance.

In 1988, contexts for agriculture and architecture were prepared for Onslow County as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina" by J. Daniel Pezzoni. The contexts extended to 1938, the National Register fifty-year cut-off at the time of the MPDF's preparation. Onslow County agriculture continued to evolve during the period 1938-1948. The Taylor Farm in particular was a beneficiary of one of the most important events in the history of the county, the development of the Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base during the early 1940s. The base created a strong local demand for milk products, and the Taylor Farm specialized towards dairy farming in response. The county's architecture also continued to evolve, although the classicism that typifies the design of the Taylor House remained popular for domestic construction through 1948 and into the 1950s. The Colonial Revival's local popularity was likely bolstered by the construction of Camp Lejeune, where most of the key buildings are in the style.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Historical Background and Agricultural Context

The 153 acre core parcel that currently comprises the Taylor Farm, corresponds closely in acreage and metes and bounds to that of the original farm parcel of 155 acres established in 1889. Onslow County deed records indicate that a partition proceeding took place in Onslow County Superior Court in November of 1889 in which Carolina D. Woodward Taylor and her brother, John L. Woodward each received roughly comparable real property interests as heirs of their deceased father, Leonard G. Woodward. Carolina Woodward Taylor and her husband John Amos Taylor, received "155 acres of land" in this partition proceeding. Both this 1889 property description and the most current deed for 153 acres are characterized by calls to "the New Bern road", "Persimmon Branch", and "a big oak", as well as very similiar actual distances between these physical landmarks.

By deed dated July 7, 1931, Carolina or "Callie" Taylor conveyed this same 155 acres to her son, James Woodward Taylor and his wife, Florence McNabb Taylor. In that same year, they began construction on the main house which was designed by architect Leslie N. Boney of Wilmington, NC.

After the death of James W. Taylor in 1979, the entire farm and house descended to his granddaughter, Florence Taylor Eagan. Leon Ward Sylvester Jr., a prominent local merchant and his wife, Rebecca P. Sylvester, next acquired the entire 153 acre parcel, including the main house by deed of February 19, 1982. Soon after acquiring the property, they began minimal and sympathetically rendered renovations on the main house and grounds. In August of 1997, title to the Taylor Farm was acquired by Leon Ward Sylvester III and his father, Leon Ward Sylvester, Jr., as tenants in common. By deed of July 7, 1998, fee simple title to the entire farm was conveyed to Leon Ward Sylvester III and his wife Lindsay Hunt Sylvester as tenants by the enireties and they currently reside in the main house on the Taylor Farm.

From the late 1930s through the late 1940s, the Taylor Farm reached its zenith as an agricultural operation. James W. ("Jim") Taylor, and his wife Florence lived in the main house during this time and oversaw the farm's day-to-day operations. Jim Taylor primarily occupied himself with the management of a livestock yard in the nearby town of Richlands, and Florence Taylor managed the farm. According to her nephew, Joseph Rhem ("Joe Rhem") Taylor, Jr., she was something of a matriarchal presence who adeptly managed both man and beast. He fondly recalls "Aunt Florence's" unusual and singular ability to walk through the bull pasture and

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Statement of Significance (continued)

prevent those animals from charging her by speaking to them and pointing at them authoritatively.

Initially, both chickens and swine were raised on the farm; however Florence Taylor decided to discontinue raising hogs because she felt that they were unsanitary and had a bad odor, according to her nephew. Chickens continued to be raised for their egg production in eight brooder houses built in a semi-circle near the main house where the present owner's vegetable garden is now located. A hatchery, which now serves as a secondary dwelling or guest house, was also constructed nearby. Chickens caged in the brooder houses layed 200 eggs each per year, a very impressive quantity at that time. One of a series of documentary photographs taken in the 1930s by Charles A. Farrell, a photographer hired by local resident and sociologist, Sarah Lee Brock, shows a large fenced-in area of the Taylor Farm in which chickens range.

By the early 1940s , the Taylor Farm had evolved further toward a comprehensive dairy farm that supplied much of Onslow County and Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune with raw milk. A herd of Jersey dairy cattle was built from stock Jim Taylor originally purchased from the Biltmore Estate in Asheville, N.C.

Joe Rhem Taylor worked at the farm daily, doing whatever job was required at the time, whether milking, cleaning and sanitizing the milking barn, or delivering the fresh milk to customers. According to Joe Rhem Taylor, the dairy herd typically consisted of: sixty four cows which were milked each day, twenty four cows "in transition" (being rested from milking for a period of time) and thirty calves. Cows were milked twice daily, at 3:00 am and again at 3:00 pm, after which the milk was bottled and delivered to locations throughout the county. Joe Rhem Taylor; proudly remembered his ability to produce "a ton of gold" from most of the cows in the dairy herd. "A ton of gold" was an industry term which meant maximizing the butterfat content of the milk produced by each cow per lactation over a period of twelve to thirteen months. He also fondly recalled the wonderful taste of the fresh, cold milk produced at the farm and the several inches of cream that topped off each bottle.

Apparently, the expansive yard in front of the main house was fenced for the dairy cows and other livestock, since a mechanical livestock waterer remains in place there today amidst landscape plantings. A photograph from the 1930s also documents several mules in a fenced enclosure that encompassed much of the back yard of the main house. Photographs from the aforementioned Brock Collection show newly cut stacks of hay in a farm field that was probably used to feed the dairy herd during the winter months. Silage also was produced on the Taylor

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Farm to feed the cows and was stored in two now deteriorated tile-block silos. Though later used for storing tobacco, the large barn that remains standing behind the main house was originally built for storing hay grown on the farm. Joe Rhem Taylor recalled the use of a "hay tickle" to winch the hay up to the huge loft. Through a large trap-door in the floor of the loft, hay was dropped down to ground level as needed for the livestock.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, tobacco was a typical cash crop in Eastern North Carolina and in Onslow County. According to Joe Rhem Taylor, about twenty to thirty five acres of tobacco were grown each year on the Taylor Farm before the tobacco allotment program came into effect. After allotment in the 1940s, only twenty acres of tobacco was planted each year, providing the same amount of revenues with far less labor. He recalls four tobacco barns on the farm and documentary photographs from the Brock Collection confirm the presence of one log and two dimensional lumber tobacco curing barns in the field directly behind the main house. As the production of tobacco and other crops began to supercede dairy and milk production on the farm, the former hay loft in the large barn began to be used for tobacco storage. A center drive-through and a large trap door on this upper level provided access for lifting sheets of tobacco up into and out of the barn. Today, tobacco is still cultivated on the Taylor Farm, just as it was fifty to sixty years ago. Additionally, corn and soybeans are currently planted on the farm's 125 acres of cleared cropland.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown, Joseph Parsons. The Commonwealth of Onslow: A History. New Bern, N.C.,: Owen G. Dunn, 1960.

The Heritage of Onslow County, 1983. Jacksonville, N.C.: Onslow County Historical Society, 1983.

"Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina." Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988.

Martin, Jennifer. (National Register Coordinator, N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.), personal communication, June 1998.

North Carolina Warranty Deeds, (The Taylor Farm property), Office of the Register of Deeds, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville, N.C.

Onslow County Tax Office (GIS and Mapping Divisions), Jacksonville, N.C. Parcel map, aerial photographs, deed cards and tax cards related to the Taylor Farm.

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. The Architectural History of Onslow County, North Carolina. Richlands, N.C.: Onslow County Museum, 1998.

Sarah Lee Brock Collection, (vintage photographs of the Taylor Farm- Charles A. Farrell, photographer, Onslow County Museum, Richlands, North Carolina.)

Sylvester, Leon Ward III (current owner), personal communication with the authors, May 1998.

Taylor, Joseph Rhem Jr. (nephew of former farm owner, Jim Taylor and laborer on the Taylor Farm), personal communication with the author, June 1998.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

A metes and bounds description of the entire Taylor Farm parcel is as follows:

Beginning at a post near a well in the New Bern-Wilmington Road at I.M.L. Brock's corner, thence North 62 West 260 poles, thence North 32 West 61 poles to a corner in Persimmon Branch in the Jarman line near a big pine stump, thence South 60 East 3 1/2 poles, thence South 83 1/4 East 16 poles, thence North 88 East 22 poles, thence North 72 East 26 poles, thence North 1/2 East 8 poles, thence North 72 East 14 poles, thence South 13 1/2 East 12 poles, thence South 80 East 6 poles, thence North 84 1/4 East 10 poles, thence North 62 East 12 poles, thence South 50 1/2 East 5 poles, thence South 35 East 13 poles, thence South 76 3/4 East 8 poles, thence South 46 East 9 poles, thence South 59 1/2 East 6 poles, thence South 78 1/2 East 6 poles, thence South 78 1/2 East 5 poles to a corner in J.R. Taylor's line and Metts line near a big oak, thence up J.R. Taylor's line South 18 4/5 poles to a stake near a holly bush, thence South 87 1/2 East 128 poles to a stake on New Bern-Wilmington road near a ditch, thence South 10 1/2 West 138 poles to the beginning, containing 153 acres by actual survey.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the 153 acre nominated parcel correspond closely to the original 155 acres of the Taylor Farm established by deed in 1889. The key domestic and farm resources associated with the property during the period of significance are included with the nomination boundaries.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 12

Taylor Farm  
Onslow Co., N.C.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

*Standard Information*

Name of property: Taylor Farm

Location: Onslow Co., N.C.

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Date of photographs: May 5, 1998

Negatives filed at the Division of Archives and History, Raleigh

Description of view: see below

Number of photograph: see below

*Individual Photograph Information*

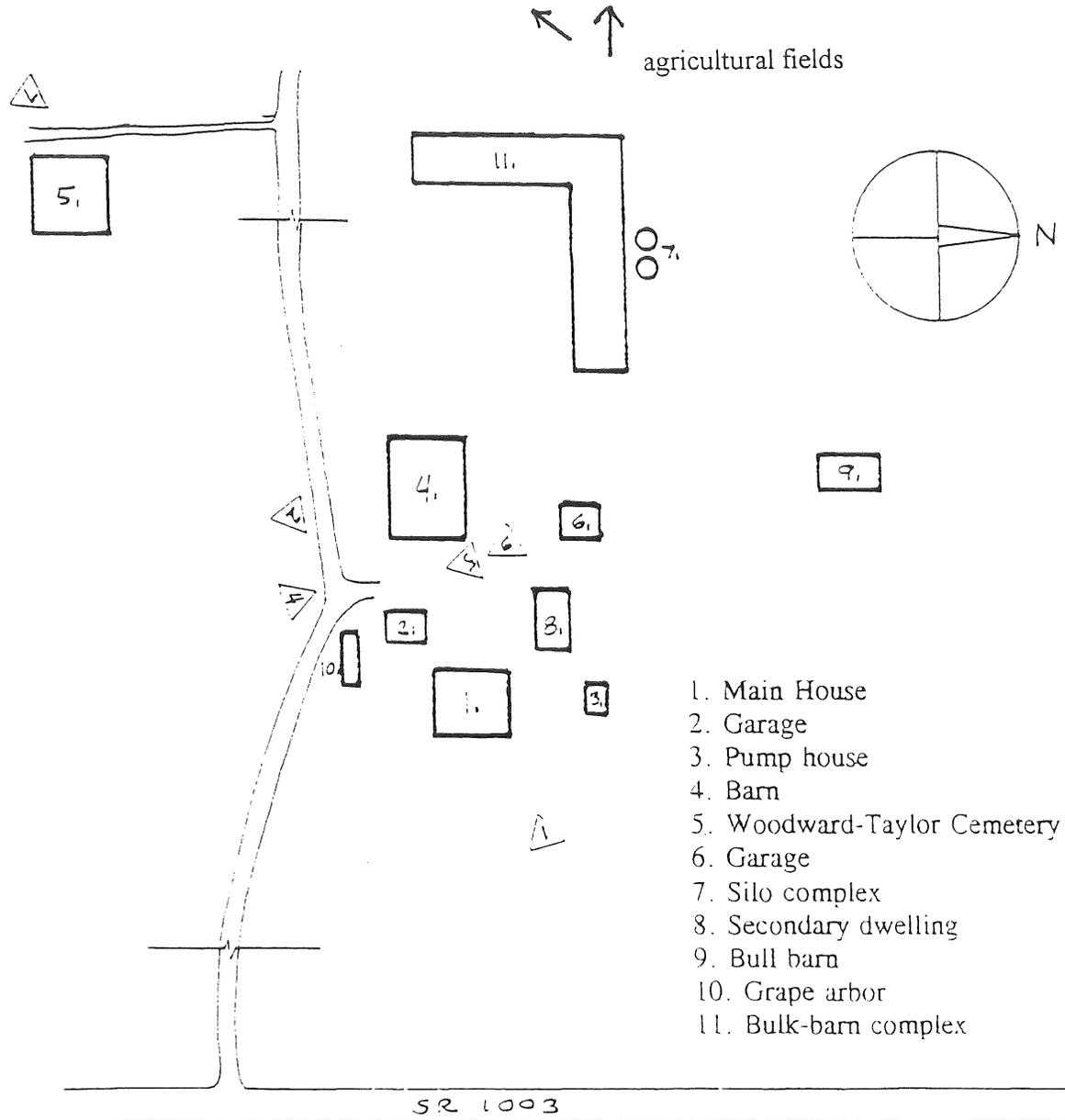
1. Main house. View looking west.
2. Main house with garage (no. 2 in inventory) in foreground. View looking east.
3. Main house. View looking through first-floor center passage into living room (southeast corner room).
4. Barn with garage (no. 6 in inventory) and bull barn beyond. View looking northwest.
5. Secondary dwelling with pump house beyond. View looking northeast.
6. Bulk-barn and silo complex as seen beyond side shed of barn (on left). View looking west.
7. Woodward-Taylor Cemetery with domestic and farm complex in distance. View northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

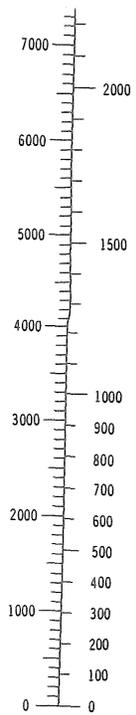
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 13

Taylor Farm  
Onslow Co., N.C.



Sketch map of the core area of the Taylor Farm. The direction of view of the photographs that accompany the nomination are indicated by triangular pointers, which are numbered according to the photo list. Map is not to scale; north is approximate.



Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048  
 To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Taylor Farm  
 Onslow Co., NC  
 UTM refs (2n 16)

- 1. E 267670  
N 3867300
- 2. E 268490  
N 3867460
- 3. E 269380  
N 3867230
- 4. E 269260  
N 3866460

