

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Southwest Historic District

other names/site number Waltons Store Historic District

2. Location

street & number	NC Highway 53 and State Road 1217	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> not for publication
city, town	Waltons Store	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity	
state	North Carolina	code	133
county	Onslow	zip code	28540

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	14	4 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	2	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	16	4 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of
Onslow County, NC

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

9-25-89

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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: _____)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious structure

Education: school

Domestic: single dwelling

Agriculture

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious structure

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

other: I house

other: coastal plain cottage

other: late Victorian millwork

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood

roof metal

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY:

The Southwest Historic District lies at the heart of an area in central Onslow County named for Southwest Creek. The well-drained, rolling topography of the section suits it to agriculture, which accounts for the numerous mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century farm houses which survive in the area. Many of these houses face North Carolina Highway 53, which follows the traditional route between the Onslow County seat at Jacksonville and the seat of Pender County at Burgaw. The Southwest district straddles Highway 53 and is bounded on its east side by Meeting House Branch, a tributary of Blue Creek and the New River. The district includes a church, a school, two cemeteries, and three farmsteads associated with the Walton family, a total of twenty contributing and non-contributing building and sites. This collection of buildings functioned as a crossroads community during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The traditional commercial hub of the community, the crossroads known as Waltons Store, lies a tenth of a mile to the west of the western boundary of the district. This crossroads was excluded from the district owing to the fact that no historic buildings survive there, although the commercial function of the crossroads is carried on by a modern convenience mart. Mature oaks and other deciduous trees predominate in the southern half of the district. The northern half is characterized by cultivated fields and old fields grown up in scrub pines.

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Southwest Historic District

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SOUTHWEST HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY LIST

National Register Status: C = contributing
N = noncontributing

All buildings are of weatherboarded frame construction unless otherwise noted.

List # Date Hgt Comment/original owner-occupant (if known)

North side NC 53,
east side SR 1217

C 1. 2nd $\frac{1}{4}$ 19th C. 1 Southwest Primitive Baptist Church. This exceptional church, which was probably built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, is believed to be the second church structure on its site. The church has many architectural features which suggest a date of construction in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

In its original form the church had three-bay side elevations and (presumably) a three-bay gable front (south) elevation. Seams in the weatherboards below the central window on the west side suggest the window was once a door; if so, the church may originally have had a "meetinghouse plan" with seating facing a rostrum at the center of the east side. Similar seams beneath what is now a central window on the front elevation suggest either an alternative entry or an early switch to the "nave plan", with the church entered from the front and seating facing either the front or the rear.

The church is sided in beaded weatherboards. Hewn, mortise-and-tenoned sills spanned by log floor joists rest on a brick pier foundation. Tall six-over-six sash windows retain much early glass. The interior of the church is entirely sheathed in pit-sawn, uneven beaded board-and-batten. A stepped cornice, window trim, large ceiling boards corresponding to summer beams, and two free standing posts in the center of the space also exhibit beading. To the rear is an exposed corner brace with smooth finish and chamfered inward-facing edge. The few black churchgoers in attendance at the beginning of the twentieth century sat in the southwest front corner of the worship space where it is said the slaves sat during ante-bellum times (Ellen Dixon, personal communication).

A one-bay addition to the rear of the church was made in the early twentieth century. Carpenter Samuel Jenkins is said to have provided the circular-sawn lumber

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for this addition, which has unbeaded weatherboard siding, regular beaded interior board-and-batten, plain window trim, and unbeaded free-standing interior support posts (Ellen Dixon, personal communication). The rear addition has a back entry and exterior gable-end brick flue. Changes to the front elevation resulting in two entries flanking a central twelve-over-twelve sash window, and a pent roof extending around the front and sides, may also date to this period.

Southwest Church has early although not original furnishings. A rostrum and benches with shaped ends date to the early twentieth century. The present gas heater replaces a wood stove that once was vented through the ceiling. The heater is lighted by lightwood splinters stored in a cardboard box. Beside one of the front entries hangs a gourd dipper.

Landscape features include a pump and a well, concrete-block men's and women's outdoor toilets, and a metal picnic table trestle. Although they are related to the functioning of the church, these features are not substantial in size and are not included in the resource count.

C 2. 19th &
20th C.s

Southwest Church Cemetery. The church cemetery extends from the northeast side of the church building and is bounded on its southeast side by Meeting House Creek. Approximately 120 graves are marked and markers face northwest. Four markers are wooden. The oldest stone markers date to the late nineteenth century. Graves include those of Aaron Davis (1812-1888), pastor during the middle of the nineteenth century; Z.N. Gurganus (1813-1893), prominent local farmer and church member; Elisha Walton, whose house is included in the Southwest Historic District; and John A. Brown (1877-1912), whose grave is marked with a Woodsmen of the World marble tree trunk. The 1930s Leary family plot is bounded by a miniature picket fence.

N 3. Mid 20th C.

1 Asphalt-sided tobacco barn. This barn is associated with the George Walton farm across State Route 1217 to the west.

South side NC 53

C 4. ca. 1913

1 Southwest School. Built circa 1913, Southwest School is one of the better preserved of Onslow County's second generation of rural schoolhouses, those dating to the early twentieth century. The one-story, two-room frame school is oriented with its long side facing Highway 53, which passes to the north. A pressed metal skirt simulating rusticated masonry conceals a foundation of brick piers (this skirt is probably not original).

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Simple corner boards have plain, unmolded caps beneath friezeboards with crown moldings. Windows are two-over-two sash with two windows on each gable end and four across the back or south elevation (one of the windows on the back has been made into a doorway in recent years). The asphalt-shingled roof has pedimented gables, each with a centered six-over-six sash window. A brick flue with corbelled cap rises up the inside of the back wall.

The front facade of the school is enlivened by a hip-roofed vestibule, a stoop, and a roof gable, all of which are centered on the facade. The pedimented stoop is supported by fluted colonettes. The pedimented front gable is detailed identically to the gables at the ends of the building. The vestibule originally contained cloak rooms and provided access to the two classrooms. The classrooms were divided by a partition with folding doors which could be opened to create a single large interior space for commencements and other activities. The interior was heated by two wood stoves (now gone). Presently the school is used by Sovereign Grace Baptist Church.

N 5. 3rd $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 Trailer directly behind the Southwest School.
20th C.

C 6. 19th &
20th C.s Walton-Lanier Cemetery. Located on a rise on the west side of the Southwest School is the small private Walton-Lanier Cemetery which features nine late nineteenth and twentieth century headstones of the Walton and Lanier families and one wooden marker. The cemetery is set amid mature oaks.

North side NC 53,
west side SR 1217

C 7. ca. 1905 2 Elijah Walton House. The Elijah Walton House is one of Onslow County's finer late Victorian style farmhouses. Built circa 1905, the south-facing side-hall plan house has a two-story side wing, a formerly semi-detached one-story rear kitchen and dining room wing, and an extensive one-story wrap-around porch. Adjacent to the house are a barn, a generator, a garage, a pumphouse, and a privy. The house faces southward across Highway 53.

The Elijah Walton House has foundation piers and an interior chimney of brick, asphalt-shingle roofing over wood shingles, bevelled caps on simple corner boards, cornice and friezeboard returns, and two-over-two sash windows. In the front, back, and two side gables are peaked louvered vents. The hip-roofed wrap-around porch has turned posts with decorative sawn brackets and a balustrade with turned balusters.

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On the porch roof, over the front entry, is a small decorative gable. The porch wraps around the east side of the house and terminates at a two-story bay window capped by a side gable. Opening onto the porch from the side of the bay is an ornamental door with glass upper panel.

Behind the main house stands the slightly earlier kitchen and dining room wing, which has novelty siding. The space between the main house and this wing, formerly bridged by a covered breezeway, has been enclosed. The kitchen and dining room wing has an enclosed porch across the west side with an end pantry, an entry and stoop on the east side, an interior brick flue, four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows, and, beside the east side entry, a cast iron hand pump. The yard immediately adjacent to the house and rear wing has ornamental boxwoods and other plantings and concrete walks.

- C 8. ca. 1905 2 Wood-shingle-roofed unpainted gable-fronted barn with overhanging front eaves. The eaves are braced by exposed collar beams and shelter several lower-level doors and a stair and landing to an upper-level door. Across the back of this large barn is a post-World War II asphalt-sided addition; a side shed formerly carried across the east side.
- C 9. ca. 1905 1 Wood-shingle-roofed unpainted outbuilding with concrete pad on the interior for the support of a former electric generator. The gable roof extends over the front elevation.
- C 10. ca. 1910 1 Pumphouse painted white with asphalt-shingled cross gable roof.
- C 11. ca. 1930s 1 Pyramidal-roofed two-car garage with six-over-six sash windows and rear shed room.
- N 12. ca. 1951 1 Aluminum-sided ranch house.
- N 13. ca. 1950s 1 Aluminum-sided detached garage.
- C 14. ca. 1906 2 George A. Walton House. The George A. Walton House is a typical example of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century two-story center-hall plan I-houses found throughout Onslow County. The frame house faces south across Highway 53. The house has brick chimneys, flues, and foundation piers, standing seam metal roofing, six-over-six sash windows, and friezeboards. Across the

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front of the house is a one-story hip-roofed porch with decorative posts similar to porch posts of the Nathaniel Sylvester House (ON 270) and the J.L. Woodward House (ON 283) in Richlands. The porch has a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling painted aqua and is now screened in. The porch shelters a front entry flanked by three-pane sidelights.

Behind the house is an integral two-story wing which is extended by a one-story kitchen ell. Along the east side of the ell is a porch with outside sink, end pantry enclosure, flushboard ceiling, and a single unusual chamfered post. A porch extends along the west side of the ell as well. Off the west gable end of the main house block is a one-room addition.

The interior of the house is sheathed in beaded tongue-and-groove boards and has a hall stair with turned newel posts and balusters, a front room mantel with turned pilasters, and a dining room mantel with decorative mirrored overmantel.

In addition to the barn, washhouse, and smokehouse listed below, a privy and pumphouse are located on the property, but are not substantial enough to be counted as resources.

C 15. ca. 1910 1 One-room washhouse/slaughterhouse. The structure is entered on its gable end and has six-over-six sash windows on its sides and a standing seam metal roof. Rising in the back gable end is a large brick chimney with a squat firebox. Beside this is a gap in the weatherboards where water and blood were poured out of the structure and into a ditch which carried the effluent away. The interior of the structure originally had a hard-packed clay floor which was replaced at an early date by a wood plank floor. There is a brick firebox with a built-in iron washpot which projects in the single room, and a separate fireplace for warming.

C 16. ca. 1910 1 Metal-roofed smokehouse with side shed.

C 17. ca. 1910 2 Board-and-batten sided, metal-roofed two-level barn and pack house with space beneath for horses and buggies and space above for tobacco storage. Extending off the back (north side) and west gable end are one- and two-story additions.

C 18. 1913 1 Lizzie Walton House. The Lizzie Walton House has the coastal plain cottage form with the main house, front porch, and rear shed rooms engaged under a single metal-sheathed gable roof. The house faces east across State Route 1217. Wood posts set into the ground form the foundation. A Brick chimney with stepped base rises on the north gable end. Windows are six-over-six sash. Connected to the north end of the front porch

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by a breezeway is a 1918 asbestos-sided kitchen set on concrete-block piers. The interior of the house has horizontal beaded tongue-and-groove sheathed walls, stained and varnished, a simple mantel, and exposed ceiling joists. The yard around the house is planted in pecan trees, maples, and a magnolia. In addition to the buildings listed below, a privy and chicken house probably built during the second quarter of the twentieth century are located on the property but are not substantial enough to be counted as resources.

- C 19. ca. 1915 1 One-room detached kitchen with a metal-sheathed gabled roof, concrete-block foundation piers, and six-over-six sash windows.
- C 20. ca 1910s 1 Vertical-board-sided smokehouse with wood shingle roof, over-hanging front gable, and side sheds.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Period of Significance

2nd quarter 19th c. - 1938

Significant Dates

2nd quarter 19th c.

Religion _____

Education _____

Agriculture _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Southwest Historic District is eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C. The district includes an ante-bellum church, an early twentieth century school, and three farmsteads associated with the crossroads community of Waltons Store. The church- Southwest Primitive Baptist- is the oldest church still standing in the county and is of considerable architectural interest. It ranks among the oldest Primitive Baptist churches in the state. Southwest School and the main houses and outbuildings of the contributing farmsteads are also of architectural interest. The church and school are significant resources associated with the themes of religion and education in Onslow County(see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Religion and Education in Onslow County, 1734-1938). The period of significance for the Southwest Historic District extends from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the approximate period of construction of the Southwest Primitive Baptist Church, until 1938, and includes the construction dates of all principal buildings and their outbuildings.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The crossroads community variously referred to as Southwest or Waltons Store formed after the Civil War. The community developed in proximity to a Baptist church site occupied since the late eighteenth century, the present site of the Southwest Primitive Baptist Church. During the late eighteenth century the site of the community belonged to Samuel Evans; through much of the nineteenth century it was the property of the Gurganus family. The last major property owners in the locale - the Walton family - developed the early twentieth century farmsteads which constitute the district's present domestic and agricultural architectural legacy.

In addition to the church and school at Southwest (discussed individually below), a turpentine distillery was located at the community, operated by George W. Blake during the 1870s and 1880s (Branson, 1872, 1884). Like other nineteenth century Onslow County distillers, Blake operated a store in conjunction with his distillery (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production in Onslow County, 1734-1938. Early Commercial Activity. Late Nineteenth Century Naval Stores Production). F.M. Justice operated a store at the crossroads during the late 1890s, and Elisha Walton sold merchandise out of a two-story building after 1900 (Branson, 1896. George D. Walton, personal communication). During the 1880s James Gurganus operated a grist mill (probably steam powered) in the vicinity (Branson, 1884; 1889). Much later, as a result of rural electrification, Elisha Walton operated an electric corn mill at the crossroads (George D. Walton, personal communication). The industrial and commercial activity at the crossroads was vigorous enough by 1889 to warrant the establishment of a post office known as Sparkman, which operated out of a small frame building (Branson, 1889. George D. Walton, personal communication).

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INDIVIDUAL BUILDING HISTORIES

1. Southwest Primitive Baptist Church.

A Baptist church has stood at the site of the present Southwest church since at least 1786, when a deed from Samuel Evans transferred one acre to local Baptists at the site of a meeting house on Meeting House Branch (Onslow County Deed Book O, page 35). One of the church members mentioned in the deed was Robert Nixon, who served as pastor of the Southwest church as well as churches at Northeast (a locale several miles east of Jacksonville) and at Sneads Ferry (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Religion and Education in Onslow County, 1734-1938. Sectarianism).

Local tradition asserts that the Southwest church was moved from Plum Point at the confluence of Southwest Creek and the New River during the 1790s. Whether this means that the original church structure was moved to the present Southwest site (a distance of six miles) or simply that the congregation moved its place of worship, perhaps in a merger of two separate congregations, is unclear. Joseph Parsons Brown, the most exhaustive chronicler of the church, wrote in 1960 that the date 1796 "probably marks the institution of the church at its present location" and that the present church structure is the second on the site (Brown: 246).

Architectural evidence suggests that the present church structure dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, making it one of the earliest known Primitive Baptist churches in North Carolina. In 1850, there were seventy-three church members, twenty-one of whom were black. Principal nineteenth century pastors included Aaron Davis (1821-1888), who preached at numerous churches in eastern North Carolina, and John W. Brown, who served as pastor from the late 1860s until the late 1880s (Brown: 253; Branson, 1868, 1889). The church may have served as a school house during the nineteenth century (Mrs. C. A. Sanford, personal communication).

The church underwent substantial alterations during the early twentieth century when church member Samuel Jenkins supplied lumber for the addition of a rear fourth bay, and may also have built the addition (Ellen Dixon, personal communication). Possibly at this time, but probably earlier, the church was apparently converted to the nave plan with double entries on the southeast gable front (originally, the church may have had a meeting house plan). The church congregation has experienced a number of schisms during the twentieth century and presently numbers only a few individuals.

2. Southwest School.

The earliest known school at Southwest was the Southwest Academy which operated during the 1870s and 1880s (Branson, 1872, 1884). With the establishment of public education in Onslow County in the 1880s, the Southwest Academy was superceded by a public school (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation

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Form: Religion and Education in Onslow County, 1734-1938. Public Education). This first Southwest School building stood on a parcel donated by Zacharias Gurganus in 1886 (Onslow County Deed Book 45, page 626). The first school had a gable-end entry and was later moved off to be used as a tenant house (Mrs. C.A. Sanford, personal communication). The present school was built in 1913.

3. Elijah Walton House. Elijah Walton was a Civil War veteran, a prominent Southwest farmer, and an Onslow County sheriff. His house, built in either 1904, 1905, or 1906, is remarkably similar to the George Bender House (ON 476) on Mill Avenue in Jacksonville, built in 1901. Both houses have side-hall plans, three-bay gable front facades, and two-story side bay windows. However, the Walton house has a two-story side wing which the Bender House lacks and architectural details also differ. Around 1948 the Walton House passed to the Gurganus family, then to the Riddle family in 1952, and then to the present owner in 1954.
4. George A. Walton House. George Alexander Walton (1869-1960) was a prominent area farmer and a commissioner of the Southwest School. He built his two-story house and accompanying outbuildings about 1906. According to family tradition, the lumber for the house was cut on the property, and a family friend by the name of Mr. Armstrong did much of the carpentry. The room on the west gable end was built in 1938 for George A. Walton's mother-in-law. (George D. Walton and Mrs. C.A. Sanford, personal communications).
Walton is said to have built the handsome washhouse/slaughterhouse on the property principally for the convenience of his washwoman and neighbors. During the first two decades of the twentieth century Walton's washwoman was a black tenant named Callie Rhodes, who lived in a log house which formerly belonged to the Gurganus family and stood to the northeast of the George A. Walton House across State Route 1217 (the house site is in the Southwest Historic District). Mrs. Rhodes brought her children with her when she did the Walton's laundry. As was local custom during the early twentieth century, the Waltons and their neighbors helped one another at winter hog killings. George A. Walton's washhouse/slaughterhouse made the task less uncomfortable for his neighbors. According to family tradition, a neighbor once exclaimed, "I don't mind coming to your house for hog killings because I know I won't fare so rough." The Waltons normally killed and butchered between ten to twenty hogs at a time (Mrs. C.A. Sanford, personal communication).
5. Lizzie Walton House. George A. Walton built this house for his sister, Lizzie Walton (ca. 1867-1922), in January, 1913 after her husband Jess Walton died in December, 1912. After Lizzie Walton's death, her children continued to live in the house, cared for by George A. Walton and his wife, Cora Lee Scott Walton.

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The house was occupied until Fall 1988 by Lizzie Walton's son, Eldridge Walton.

Three kitchens survive at the site. A rear shed room of the coastal plain cottage form house served temporarily as the first kitchen, followed by the detached kitchen which stands behind the house. In 1918 the present side kitchen was built.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:

Local private collection

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 55 acres

UTM References

A |1,8| |2|7|0|8|1,0| |3|8|4|6|8|5,0|
Zone Easting Northing
C |1,8| |2|7|0|7|8,0| |3|8|4|6|7|7,0|

B |1,8| |2|7|0|7,3,0| |3|8|4|6|8|2,0|
Zone Easting Northing
D |1,8| |2|7|0|7|3,0| |3|8|4|6|6|4,0|

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Southwest Historic District are illustrated on the accompanying map. Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 165 on Onslow County tax map 324 (all subsequent lots mentioned are on map 324), proceed along the north side of the lot to

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries are drawn to include lots associated with contributing buildings in the district and to exclude concentrations of non-contributing buildings. The district encompasses most of the historic community known as Southwest or Waltons Store.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dan Pezzoni

organization _____

street & number 1214 Campbell Avenue SW

city or town Roanoke

date April 15, 1989

telephone (703) 343-8431

state VA

zip code 24016

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Branson, Levi. Branson's North Carolina Business Director(ies). 1867/8, 1869, 1872, 1878, 1884, 1889, 1896, 1897. Raleigh: Various publishers.

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

Chataigne, J.H. Chataigne's North Carolina Directory and Gazetteer. Raleigh: J.H. Chataigne, 1883.

Interviews conducted by Daniel Pezzoni and Presha Merritt in 1988 with Ellen Dixon, Ann Krieger, Mrs. C.A. Sanford, Eldridge Walton, George D. Walton.

Onslow County deed and will records, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville, NC.

The Onslow County Historical Society. The Heritage of Onslow County. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983.

Southwest Primitive Baptist Church Minutes. On microfilm at the Search Room, NC State Library, Raleigh, NC.

United States Census, schedules of population 1850-1900.

Historian Presha Merritt conducted much of the local research that went into the preparation of this nomination.

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E. 18 270620 3846780

F. 18 270450 3846740

G. 18 270220 3847230

H. 18 270290 3847250

I. 18 270330 3847180

J. 18 270920 3847340

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Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

the east and then along the east side to the southeast to the northwest corner of lot 145, crossing SR 1217, to the northeast corner of lot 145; then follow the irregular eastern line to the southeast corner of lot 145 and continue along the south line of lot 145 to the northwest corner of the junction of SR 1217 and NC 53; turn to the south, cross NC 53 to the northeast corner of lot 127, and follow the east, southeast and west lines of lot 127 to the southeast corner of lot 128; then follow the south and west lines of lot 128, cross NC 53 to the north, and continue along the north side of NC 53 to the west to the southwest corner of lot 165; then follow the west line of lot 165 to the north to the point of beginning.

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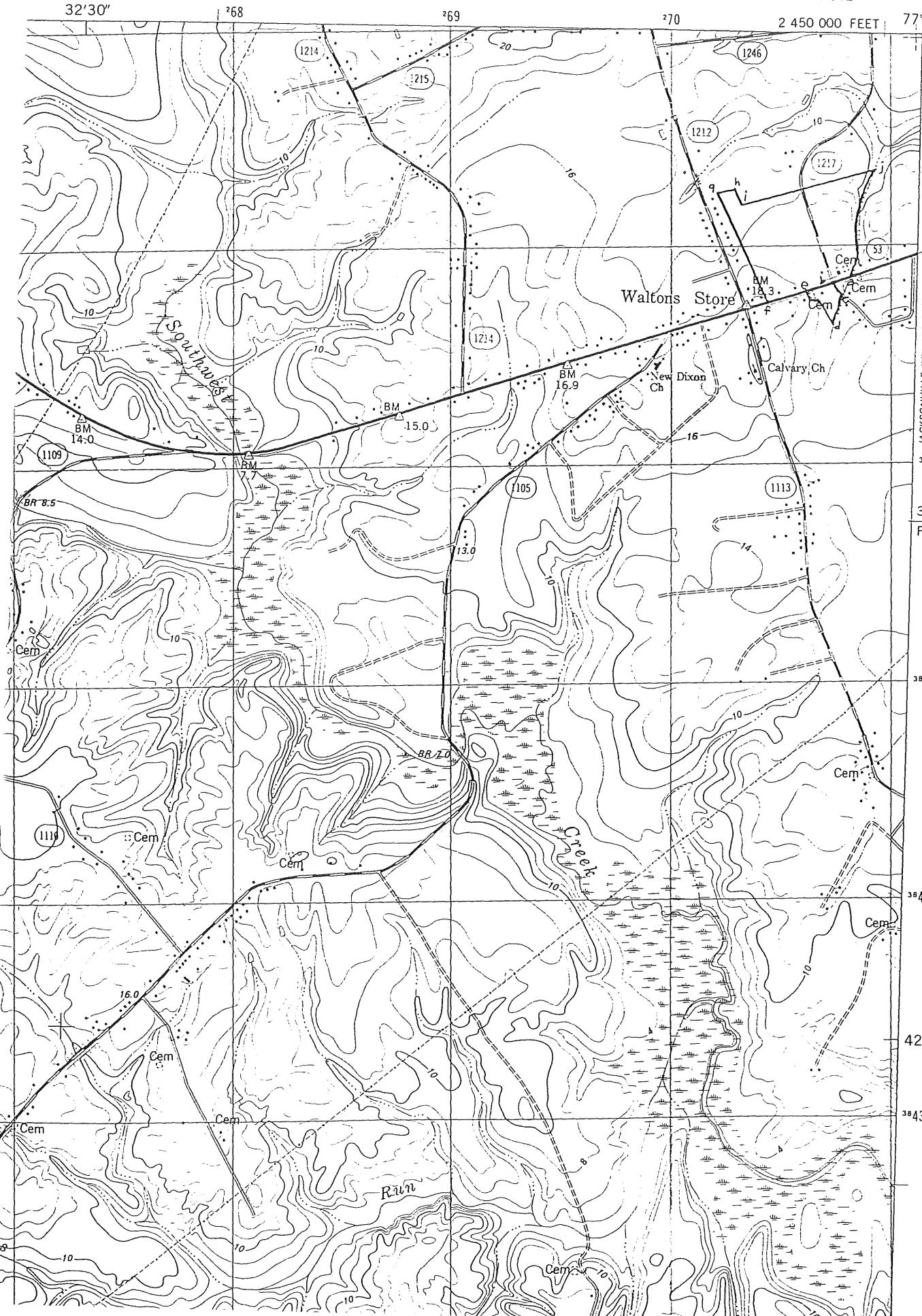
Unless otherwise noted, the following information pertains to all photographs:

- 1) Southwest Historic District
 - 2) Waltons Store vicinity, NC
 - 3) Daniel Pezzoni
 - 5) N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC
1. Southwest Primitive Baptist Church. West side. 11/88.
 2. Southwest Primitive Baptist Church. East side. 3/88.
 3. Southwest Primitive Baptist Church. Interior. 3/88.
 4. Southwest School. North side. 3/88.
 5. George Walton House. Front (south side). 11/88.
 6. George Walton House. Overmantel in dining room. 11/88.
 7. George Walton House. Washhouse, back (east side). 3/88.
 8. Elijah Walton House. Front (south side). 3/88.
 9. Lizzie Walton House. Front (east side). Kitchen at north end c/f porch; smokehouse beyond. 3/88.
 10. Aluminum-sided ranch house. To the northeast. 3/88.

Photographs are keyed to sketch map.

HAWS RUN QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-ONSLOW CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 MAPLE HILL 15' QUADRANGLE

555 1/4 SW
(JACKSONVILLE NORTH)



SOUTHWEST
HISTORIC
DISTRICT

UTM refs (zone 18)

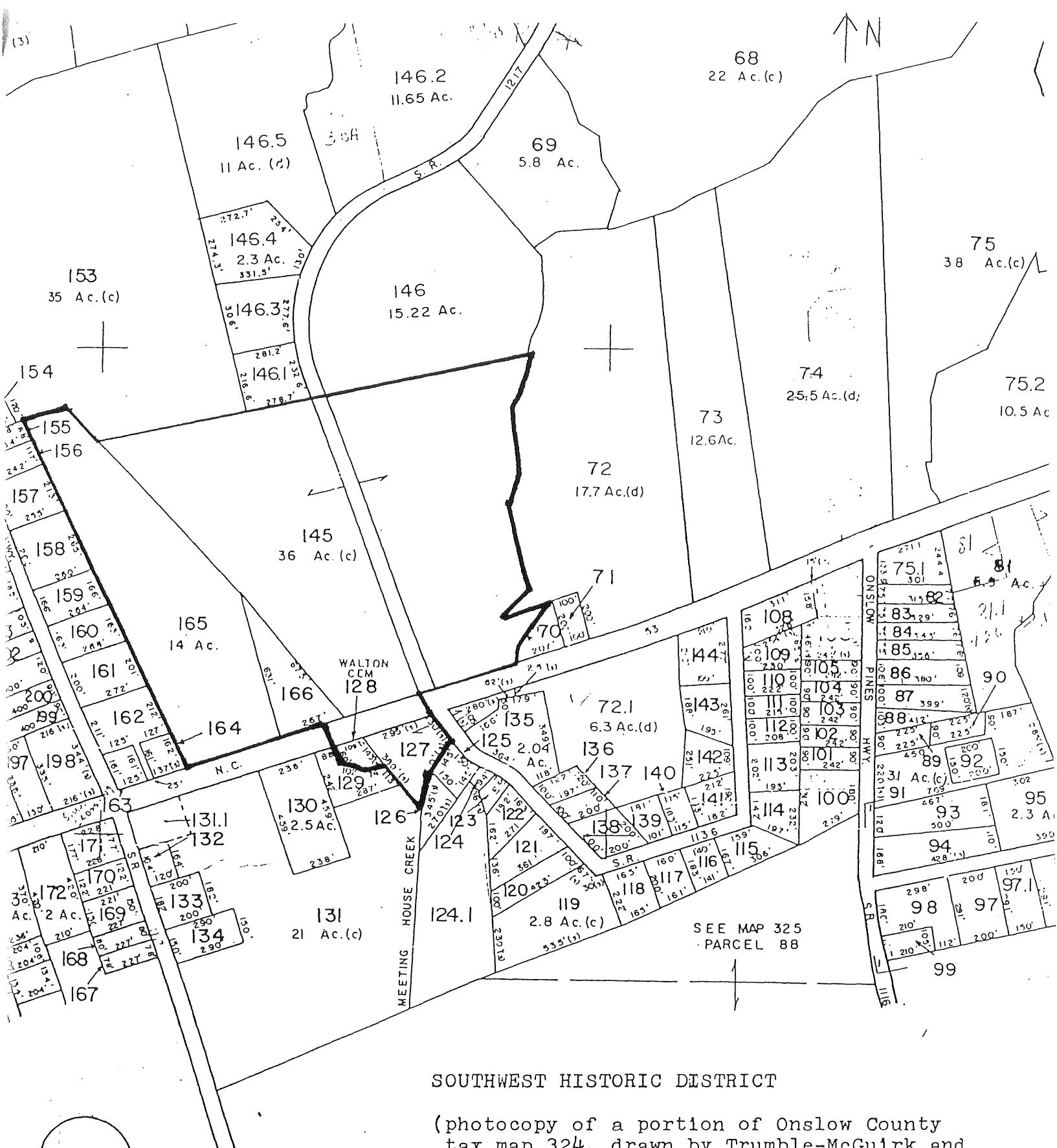
a. N	3846850
E	270810
b. N	3846820
E	270730
c. N	3846770
E	270780
d. N	3846640
E	270730
e. N	3846780
E	270620
f. N	3846740
E	270450
g. N	3847230
E	270220
h. N	3847250
E	270290
i. N	3847180
E	270330
j. N	3847340
E	270920

JACKSONVILLE (via U.S. 258) 6.8 KM

360 000
FEET

CONVERSION
SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000



SOUTHWEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

(photocopy of a portion of Onslow County
tax map 324, drawn by Trumble-McGuirk and
Associates, Atlanta, GA, March 1977)

325

E 2,448,000

