

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 Mill Avenue
historic name Mill Avenue Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location
street & number Mill Avenue Residential neighborhood N/A not for publication
city, town Jacksonville N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Onslow code 133 zip code 28540

3. Classification		Number of Resources within Property	
Ownership of Property:	Category of Property	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>31</u>	<u>23</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>33</u>	<u>24</u> 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.

William S. Fair, Jr. 2-5-90
Signature of certifying official 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:)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: hotel

Transportation: rail-related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: I house

Other: late Victorian millwork

Bungalow/craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood

brick

roof asphalt

other metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY:

The Mill Avenue Historic District embraces the principal late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhood of Jacksonville, North Carolina and includes fifty-nine buildings, structures, and sites. The neighborhood was platted circa 1890 with streets and blocks running parallel to the right-of-way of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad (most recently a part of the Atlantic Coastline system; now abandoned) which bounds the district on its southeast side. The district extends northwestward to the New River and northeastward to the southern end of Jacksonville's central business district. Domestic architecture comprises the majority of the district's contributing structures, with several handsome late Victorian style houses of merchants and professional men, as well as duplexes, worker housing, and bungalows. Due to a variety of factors, Jacksonville's commercial district adjacent to the Mill Avenue neighborhood is not eligible for the National Register and was not included in the district. The Mill Avenue district contains thirty contributing buildings, thirteen noncontributing buildings, three contributing outbuildings, structures, and sites, and eleven noncontributing outbuildings, structures, and sites.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE:

The earliest houses in the district were probably built during the three-year period between 1889, when Thomas McIntyre and Richard Ward incorporated the Onslow Lumber Company, and 1891, when it was reported that fifty houses were being built in the town following the arrival of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad in December, 1890 (Cross: 15; Watts:16). The first house lots were sold in the subdivision in 1889 by Ward's Onslow Land and Improvement Company (Onslow County Deed Records). In 1895 Richard Ward and others incorporated the New River and Atlantic Homebuilders Company which presumably built houses in Jacksonville (Session Laws).

A small group of architecturally similar houses in the district are associated with Richard Ward. Richard Ward's own house (Inventory List Number 26) appears to be a retarditaire Greek Revival one-story single-pile center-hall plan cottage with extensive rear additions characterized by late Victorian detailing and projecting wings with terminal window bays. Richard Ward's house and two adjacent contemporaneous houses on Mill Avenue, the Richard Ward Guest House (25) and the Lockamy-Chadwick House (23) have front porches with naive attenuated classical porch columns. Another Mill Avenue house with a connection to Ward is the Ruth Horn House (27), a one-story double-pile hip roof dwelling built by Ward for his daughter. Nearly

See continuation sheet

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identical to the Ruth Horn House are two much-altered houses on Railroad Street (7 and 9). These six houses were probably built by carpenters associated with Richard Ward's Onslow Land and Improvement Company and Onslow Lumber Company mill, and they probably date to the early 1890's.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century larger houses were built in the district. The largest and finest of these houses is the George Bender House (35) on Mill Avenue, a two-story side-hall plan dwelling with a decorative wraparound porch and a two-story bay window. The house was built in 1901 by Catherine Lake turpentine distiller and merchant Jay Franklin Boggs for his daughter Mary who shortly thereafter married George Bender. Other fine late Victorian style houses in the district include the Samuel Ambrose House (33) and the Marine House (28) on Mill Avenue, and 505 Anne Street (51).

There are relatively few large early twentieth century houses in the Mill Avenue neighborhood. During the first two decades of the century the finest houses in Jacksonville were built on New Bridge Street. The New Bridge neighborhood was isolated from the hustle and bustle of the town, whereas the Mill Avenue neighborhood was located adjacent to the railroad and the Onslow Lumber Company Mill (see Onslow County Multiple Properties Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production: Late Nineteenth Century Lumber Industry). Two of New Bridge Street's houses have been placed on the state study list and may constitute a small residential historic district. Across the tracks to the south of the Mill Avenue district is Jacksonville's principal early twentieth century black neighborhood. This area includes significant structures such as the Ash Pool Room (ON 474) and the Saint Julia AME Zion Church (ON 531) but is not eligible for the National Register owing to modern alterations and intrusions. During the 1920's and 1930's several houses in the Bungalow style were built in the district. The largest and finest of these are the Steve Aman House (29) and the Henrietta Jarman House (46), both built during the early 1920's.

MISCELLANEOUS ARCHITECTURE:

The Mill Avenue district includes several buildings that are not domestic in character. One of these is the circa 1890 Jarman Hotel (16), a rambling frame railroad hotel located on West Railroad Street. The Jarman Hotel stands opposite the Jacksonville Depot (5), a brick building which may incorporate a portion of an earlier late nineteenth or early twentieth century depot building. To the southwest of the depot are two metal-sheathed frame warehouses dating to circa 1930 (3 and 4). On the northeast side of Third Street, just outside the district, formerly stood Jacksonville's graded school and a Baptist church (Hathaway Price Collection). Historically, only one small commercial building stood in the Mill Avenue district (Sanborn).

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A number of less-distinguished one and two-story frame houses exist in the Mill Avenue district. These include the identical Barney Taylor House (42) and Morton House (43), two-story side-hall plan dwellings which sit side-by-side on Mill Avenue; the two-story Farnell House (32), with a center hall and projecting front wing, and several small one-story center-hall plan dwellings that may have been occupied by mill or railroad workers.

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MILL AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY LIST

KEY:

The buildings in this inventory are usually named for their original owner or occupant (eg. Richard Ward House). Occasionally, when a building has been substantially remodelled during the period of significance, the name of the later owner or occupant is added to that of the original owner or occupant (eg. Lockamy-Chadwick House). For the lesser contributing buildings and noncontributing buildings a generic title is used (eg. gable-fronted bungalow). The 1987-88 Onslow County Architectural Survey generated the majority of site histories paraphrased in the inventory list. The survey relied on local tradition with occasional corroborating archival and deed research. A useful primary source was the Sanborn Map Company map of Jacksonville. Entries for buildings that appear on the Sanborn map are followed by the designation [SM]. The site files for the architectural survey contain more complete architectural and historical discussions of the buildings in the district. These files are kept at the Survey and Planning Branch of the Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, with a second less-complete set at the Onslow County Museum (presently located in Richlands, North Carolina).

Note: Numbers 30 and 31 are unassigned in the inventory list.

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Section number 7 Page 4National Register Status: C = contributing
N = noncontributing

All buildings are of weatherboarded frame construction unless otherwise noted.

List #	Street#	Date	Height	Comment/original owner - occupant (if known)
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West Railroad Street
(south side)

C 1.		1890		<u>Railroad right-of-way</u> ; originally the bed of the Wilmington, Onslow, and East Carolina Railroad, most recently of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, the tracks have been removed and the bed is overgrown with weeds.
ONG71 C 2.		2nd ¼ 20th c.	1	Platform with ramp constructed of creosoted railroad ties.
ONG86 C 3.		1930-1940	1	<u>Warehouse</u> ; metal-sided gabled building on brick piers.
ONG76 C 4.		1930-1940	1	<u>Warehouse</u> ; metal-sided gabled building on brick piers.
ONG55 C 5.		1930-1940	1	<u>Jacksonville Depot</u> ; this common-bond brick waiting room and ticket office may incorporate a portion of an earlier frame structure. The depot has deep overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and circular louvered vents in the gables. A freight warehouse that extended off the southwest end has recently been removed.

West Railroad Street
(north side)

ONG16 C 6.	#41	1900-1910	2	<u>Ellis House</u> ; side-hall plan house with two-story side window bay, reworked wraparound front porch, rear wing and addition. The Ellis family was the earliest known occupant of this house [SM].
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ON647	C 7.	# 101	1890's	1	Double-pile hip-roofed house with later brick veneer ell, porches [SM].
	N 8.	#101a	3rd ¼ 20th c.	1	Shed
	N 9.	#107	1890's	1	Double-pile hip-roofed house with formerly semi-detached rear kitchen now attached to house, modern alterations and front porch [SM].
	N 10.	#107a	3rd ¼ 20th c.	1	Concrete-block shed
	N 11.	#111	mid-20th c.	1	Asbestos-sided gable-fronted bungalow.
	N 12.	#111a	mid-20th c.	1	Stuccoed concrete-block apartments arranged around a courtyard.
	N 13.	#111b	3rd ¼ 20th c.		Fenced garden.
ON603	C 14.	#221	Early 20th c.	2	<u>Andrews House</u> ; side hall plan house with front porch, ell, asbestos siding. The Andrews family was the earliest known occupants [SM].
	N 15.	#301	3rd ¼ 20th c.	1	Trailer
ON657	C 16.	#101 W corner Railroad and 3rd streets	ca. 1890	2	<u>Jarman Hotel</u> ; large railroad hotel with front facing Third Street, one-story wraparound porch, long two-story rear wing with two-tier side porch, multiple two-story window bays, chimneys, and gables. Henry Jarman and his wife operated this hotel and a livery stable from the 1890's through the 1910's. Recently the hotel was converted to apartments [SM].
ON657	C 17.	#101a	ca. 1890	1	Gable-fronted outbuilding, possibly originally a kitchen
	N 18.	#101b	3rd ¼ 20th c.	1	Concrete-block outbuilding or living unit.

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Wantland Street
(west side)

ON650 C 19. #202 Early 20th c. 1 Three-bay single-pile house with front porch, ell with side porch [SM].

N 20. #202a Late 20th c. 1 Vinyl-sided outbuilding.

Mill Avenue
(south side)

N. 21 #101 1940's 1 Novelty-sided gable-fronted bungalow with wraparound porch.

N 22. #104 1940's 1 Novelty-sided gable-fronted bungalow with front porch.

ON662 C 23. #108 1907 1 Lockamy-Chadwick House; three-bay double-pile house with center-hall plan, bay window, reworked front porch, ell. Boat builder R.A. Lockamy may have built this house; in 1915 it was sold to the Chadwick family [SM].

N 24. #108a 3rd $\frac{1}{4}$ 20th c. 1 Frame outbuilding.

ON685 C 25. #120 ca. 1890 1 Richard Ward Guest House; three-bay single-pile center-hall plan house with ell and rear additions and porch, front with attenuated columns. According to local tradition, Richard Ward built this house for his guests, vacationing Northern capitalists [SM].

ON684 C 26. #202 ca, 1890 1 Richard Ward House; five bay windows characterize this house with simple three-bay single-pile center-hall plan front section, gabled front porch with attenuated columns, back and side porches, decorative milled mantels. Dr. Richard Ward was a principle figure in the development of Jacksonville and the Mill Avenue neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries [SM].

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ON630	C 27.	#206	1890-1900	1	<u>Ruth Horn House</u> ; three-bay double-pile hip-roofed center-hall plan house with hip-roofed ell, front stoop, simple detailing. According to local tradition, Richard Ward gave this house to his daughter, Ruth Horn [SM].
ON663	C 28.	#405 #302	ca. 1925	2	<u>Marine House</u> ; asymmetrical center-hall plan house with complex gabled roof, wraparound porch, ell [SM].
ON600	C 29.	#405.5	ca. 1925	1 1/2	<u>Steve Aman House</u> ; bungalow with engaged wraparound porch, shed and hip-roofed dormers, decorative fenestration. Aman, a merchant, hired Gudgie Brown and Luther Hardison to build the house, which was recently moved one block to its present location [SM].
<p>Mill Avenue (north side)</p>					
	30.	unassigned			
	31.	unassigned			
ON617	C 32.	#311	Early 20th c.	2	<u>Farnell House</u> ; asymmetrical center hall plan house with front porch, ell and rear additions. This house has recently been renovated as a senior citizens hostel [SM].
ON602	C 33.	#301	Early 20th c.	1	<u>Samuel Ambrose House</u> ; center-hall plan house with projecting entry bay, decorative front porch, ell [SM].
	N 34.	#301a	mid-20th c.	1	Concrete-block apartment.

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ON666	C 35.	#215	1901	2	<u>George Bender House</u> ; side-hall plan house with decorative wraparound porch, two-story side window bay, ell, side addition. Catherine Lake turpentineer Jay F. Boggs built this house for his daughter may, who married Dr. George Bender, an officer of the Bank of Onslow [SM].
	N 36.	#215a	Late 20th c.	1	Vinyl-sided garage.
	N 37.	#211	mid-20th c.	1	Aluminum-sided house.
	N 38.	#211a	mid-20th c.	1	Shed.
ON677	C 39.	#207	Early 20th c.	1	<u>Alice Warner Smith House</u> ; three-bay double-pile center-hall plan house with wraparound porch, ell. Smith was an early owner of this house, as was the Kennedy Family [SM].
ON685	C 40.	#201	1930's	1½	Large asbestos-sided gable-fronted bungalow with front porch.
ON666	C 41.	#117	ca. 1915	1	<u>Richard Murrill House</u> ; long single-pile house with end window bay, front porch, and ell that may have been built in several phases. The house is now divided into apartments [SM].
	C 42.		Early 20th c.	2	File under: <u>Barney Taylor House</u> ; side-hall plan house with hip-roofed front porch, ell. Barney and Henrietta Taylor were the earliest known occupants of this house, which is nearly identical to the adjacent Morton House [SM].
ON664	C 43.	#113 #111	Early 20th c.	2	<u>Morton House</u> ; side-hall plan house with shed-roofed front porch, ell. The Morton House is nearly identical to the adjacent Barney Taylor House [SM].
Second Street					
<u>(west side)</u>					
	N 44.	#201	ca. 1961		Brick house with gabled entry projection.
	N 45.	#201a	ca. 1961		Brick garage.

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(east side)

ON 658 C 46. #225 1920-1925 1½ Henrietta Jarman House; bungalow with engaged wraparound porch, small side wings, shed dormers, decorative brackets in eaves. In addition to serving as Jarman's residence, this house served as a teacherage [SM].

Anne Street
(south side)

ON 615 C 47. #302 1890's 1 Single-pile house with front porch, decorative chimney stack, now made into a duplex [SM].

N 48. #302a 3rd ¼ 20th c. 1 Hip-roofed apartment.

ON 632 C 49. #310 1925-1940 2 Side-hall plan hip-roofed house with one-story ell and front addition.

Anne Street
(north side)

ON 631 C 50. #301 Early 20th c. 1 Vinyl-sided hip-roofed double-pile house with enclosed side porch [SM].

ON 633 C 51. #505 Early 20th c. 2 Two-bay side-hall plan house with hip-roofed front porch, one-story ell with enclosed side porch [SM].

ON 634 C 52. #507 Early 20th c. 1 Hip-roofed double-pile house with formerly semi-detached kitchen now connected to house [SM].

Bluff Street
(south side)

N 53. #16 3rd ¼ 20th c. 1 Aluminum-sided house with L-shaped plan.

N 54. #16a 3rd ¼ 20th c. 1 Shed.

N 55. #18 1940's 2 Gabled four-apartment house with exterior stairs.

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Bluff Street
(north side)

ON 628	C 56.	#17	1910-1920	2	<u>Hitch House</u> , hip-roofed four-square plan house with one-story back addition, glassed-in hip-roofed front porch [SM].
	N 57.	#17a	3rd ¼ 20th c.	1	Garage.
ON 637	N 58.	#15	Early 20th c.	1	Much-altered hip-roofed house with modern vertical-wood siding, deck.
ON 637	C 59.	#15a	2nd ¼ 20th c.	1	Metal-sided boat house.

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 _____

Industry _____

Transportation _____

Period of Significance

ca. 1890-1941 _____

Significant Dates

ca. 1890 _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Significant Person

Ward, Dr. Richard _____

Architect/Builder

unknown _____

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mill Avenue Historic District is the largest and least-altered concentration of historic buildings in the county seat and railroad and lumber town of Jacksonville, North Carolina. The district comprises eighteen acres on the south bank of the New River just west of Jacksonville's town center. The largely residential Mill Avenue neighborhood was laid out circa 1890 with the coming of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad (which bounds the district on the south side) and the 1889 establishment of the Onslow Lumber Company. The district is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the formative lumber boom period of Jacksonville's history (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production in Onslow County, 1734-1938). It is also eligible under Criterion C for its collection of Late Victorian and Bungalow style frame houses, the large frame Queen Ann style Jarman Hotel, on the railroad tracks, and the brick Jacksonville Depot (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Stylish Dwellings: Greek Revival style. Victorian and Early Twentieth Century Styles). Finally, the district is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Richard Ward, a locally prominent physician, businessman, and developer who laid out the neighborhood on his own land and who lived in the district in a significant Late Victorian style house.

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CRITERION CONSIDERATION G

Jacksonville was transformed by the establishment nearby of the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune in 1941. Major additions to the domestic and commercial infrastructure of the town were made beginning in that year and extending to the present. Although the Mill Avenue neighborhood was left largely untouched by this development, 1941 constitutes a logical end-date for the district's period of significance, considering the major changes occurring to the town as a whole after that date (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Military Installations in Onslow County, 1861-present). - No buildings in the district's are known to date from 1934-1941.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

EARLY DEVELOPMENT:

The site of downtown Jacksonville was chosen as the location for Onslow County's courthouse in 1753 (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: General discussion of Onslow County Topography and Development. Jacksonville). Attempts were made to establish a town at the site in 1785 and again in 1821, but none succeeded until 1842 when the town of Jacksonville was officially established by the North Carolina legislature (Clark, v. 17: 320; New Bern Centinel; Watts: 8).

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT:

The town established in 1842 (and reincorporated in 1849) functioned as a support community for the county seat and consisted of a cluster of houses, stores, a turpentine distillery, and a tavern during the mid-nineteenth century. The town was advantageously located at a point where the estuary of the New River narrowed and could be bridged. However, the head of navigation on the New River was located three miles further upstream at Tar Landing. The community of Tar Landing vied with Jacksonville for inland freight during the 1870's (Hall: 41). By the 1880's Jacksonville appears to have edged ahead of Tar Landing in population and volume of business. Population estimates for Jacksonville during the early 1880's range from 94 to 159 (Chataigne, 1883; Branson, 1884). The population of the town in 1890 stood at 170 (U. S. Census).

RAILROAD AND LUMBER BOOM PERIOD:

The leading figures in Jacksonville's railroad and lumber boom of the 1890's were New York financier Thomas McIntyre and Jacksonville doctor Richard Ward. McIntyre built the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad which was completed to Jacksonville by December 1890, and with Richard Ward established the Onslow

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Lumber Company in 1889, building a mill (now demolished) on the New River to the west of the Mill Avenue neighborhood shortly thereafter (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production in Onslow County, 1734-1938. Late Nineteenth Century Lumber Industry. Jacksonville).

Richard Ward (1833-1925) was born into an established Jacksonville family. His grandfather, also named Richard Ward (d. 1825), had operated a ferry across New River and may have been involved in the 1821 attempt to establish the town (Watts: 8, Hathaway Price, personal communication). Richard's father, George J. Ward (1810-1860), appears to have lived beside the New River during the 1840's and 1850's, either in the northern part of the Mill Avenue district or on the point to the west of the district (Session Laws, 1850: 707). Richard Ward attended the medical school at Jefferson College in Philadelphia and served as a physician in Onslow County from 1858 until the early twentieth century (Hathaway Price, personal communication).

In November 1890 Ward sold the so-called "house tract" bounded by "Main Street" (New Bridge Street), the New River, and the right-of-way of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad to the Onslow Land and Improvement Company, of which he was president (Onslow County Deed Book 56, page 186-7; Deed Book 57, 266-7). It was on this tract that the entire Mill Avenue neighborhood was laid out. In January 1891 it was reported that approximately fifty new buildings were being constructed in Jacksonville, probably many of them houses in the Mill Avenue neighborhood (Watts: 16). Jacksonville was incorporated for the third time in 1891, with A. C. Huggins as mayor (Session Laws, 1891: 1280).

LATER DEVELOPMENT:

Over the thirty-five year period between 1890 and 1925 a succession of lumber mills and other woods products industries operated along the Jacksonville waterfront within a mile of the Mill Avenue neighborhood (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production in Onslow County, 1734-1938. Jacksonville). In 1896 the population of the town was estimated to be 450 (Branson, 1896). The 1900 United States census of population set the figure at 309. From 1910 until 1940 the town's population grew steadily. In 1910 the population was 505; in 1920: 656; in 1930: 788; and in 1940 on the eve of the establishment of Camp Lejeune, 873 (U. S. Census).

While Jacksonville's overall population grew, the number of dwellings in the Mill Avenue neighborhood stabilized by the 1920's. The 1925 Sanborn Map Company map of Jacksonville shows a total of thirty-six single- and multi-family dwellings within the confines of the district, slightly more than the thirty-two units in the district today. As the Mill Avenue neighborhood developed, the historic Jacksonville downtown, centered on the courthouse square to the northeast of the neighborhood, also grew. The frame commercial buildings built on Old Bridge and Court streets during the first years of the boom were replaced by brick buildings after 1900. Unfortunately, few of these buildings retain architectural intergrity, and recent

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demolition has thinned their ranks. Two of Jacksonvilles's commercial buildings have considerable architectural and historical merit- the 1910s Bank of Onslow (ON 475) and the 1919 Masonic Temple (ON 519)- which together are eligible for the National Register.

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 18 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
2	7
7	0
9	0

3	8
4	7
5	1
0	0

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
2	7
7	1
1	0

3	8
4	7
9	0
0	0

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
2	7
7	3
9	0

3	8
4	7
7	3
1	0

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	8
2	7
7	0
5	0

3	8
4	7
6	5
1	0

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are portrayed on the accompanying tax map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the heart of the Mill Avenue neighborhood and include all buildings within the neighborhood that survive from the period of significance. The boundaries also include the bed of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad, the raison d'etre for the neighborhood and the prime determinant in its street orientation.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel Pezzoni

organization Preservation Consultant date April 15, 1989

street & number 1214 Campbell Ave SW telephone (703) 343-8431

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24016

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Clark, Walter, ed. The State Records of North Carolina. Goldsboro, NC: Nash Brothers, 1899.

Cross, Jerry L. "Onslow County, 1865-1920." Paper written for the Swansboro Bicentennial (1983) on file at the Onslow County Museum, Richlands, NC.

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Interviews with Harvey Boney, Mrs. C. E. Gillette, Hathaway Price, and Bessie Stanley conducted by Dan Pezzoni in 1987 and 1988.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

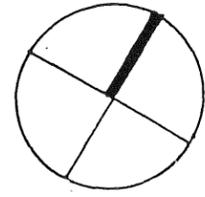
Mill Avenue Historic District

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

- 1) Mill Avenue Historic District
- 2) Jacksonville, NC
- 3) Daniel Pezzoni
- 5) NC Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC

1. Mill Avenue, view to the northeast; 12/87
2. Anne Street, view to the north; 11/88
3. Jacksonville Depot, northeast end; 12/87
4. Jarman Hotel, front/northeast side; 12/87
5. Richard Ward House, front/northwest side; 12/87
6. Richard Ward Guest House, front/northwest side; 12/87
7. George Bender House, front/southeast side; 11/88
8. Steve Aman House, front/northwest side; 12/87
9. House at 211 Mill Avenue (noncontributing), front/southeast side; 11/88

All photographs are keyed to the resource map.



NEW RIVER

Mill Avenue Historic District Jacksonville, North Carolina

Scale: 1" = 100'

(composite of two sections of the Jacksonville tax map, drawn by Trumble-McGuirk and Associates, Atlanta, GA, March 1977)

The boundaries of the district are indicated by the heavy dashed line.

Note: Inventory List numbers 30 and 31 are unassigned.

