

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Palo Alto Plantation

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER On N. side SR 1434, o.3 mile S. of junction with SR 1435

\_\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Palopato

 VICINITY OF

3rd

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

COUNTY

Onslow

CODE

133

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Mr. and Mrs. Etheridge H. Redd

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Rt. 1, Box 637

CITY, TOWN

Maysville

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina 28555

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Onslow County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Jacksonville

STATE

North Carolina

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The plantation house at Palo Alto is a two-story frame structure combining regional vernacular forms with Federal and Greek Revival details, plus a number of unusual features. The house has been reclaimed after a long period of deterioration, and now stands in good condition amid well maintained grounds planted with native trees and shrubs.

The form of the house with its full-height, full-width porch extending from the main gable roof of the house, is typical of many late eighteenth and early nineteenth century North Carolina coastal dwellings. The placement of the pairs of chimneys as interior end chimneys is somewhat unusual in the region. The house, which is covered with plain weatherboards, rests on a brick foundation and is covered by a standing seam tin roof. The front elevation is symmetrical and is five bays wide. The rake boards of the gable ends are molded and tapered. Atop the roof ridge stands a central cupola square in section, which once had louvered openings; until recent years this held a plantation bell, rung by a rope that hung down through the house to the first-floor hall.

Some of the detail of the house is Federal in character. The cornices of the house, the small one-story side porch on the north side, and the full-height front porch are adorned with small undercut modillions and dentils, believed to be original. On the sides of the front of the house, there is a brief section of this cornice where the gable end returns slightly; the shallower rake of the porch roof also terminates in a small return similarly treated. The gables each have handsome Palladian windows, with the elements separated by Doric pilasters carrying a similar cornice. The arch is molded and accented with a keystone.

Other exterior finish is of simple Greek Revival character. The side porch retains simple posts square in section with molded caps. The front porch, originally two-tier, had similar posts, but the recent renovation changed this to full-height square posts. The porch shelters central entrances at both levels; that at the first level the symmetrical moldings and roundel cornerblocks typical of the Greek Revival; and sidelights and a transom surround a door with two long panels. The upper entrance is a six-panel door with transom. Windows contain six-over-six sash set in plain frames and fitted with louvered blinds. The fenestration of the sides of the house is irregular. It is difficult to determine with certainty whether the combination of Federal and Greek Revival motifs derives from a single or subsequent periods of construction.

A few hundred yards north of the house stands a smaller two-story structure, which was originally attached to the house by a latticed hyphen. This was a kitchen and servants quarters; finish, including the modillion and dentil cornice, repeats that of the main house. At present the rear of the house has a full-height, one-bay extension containing bathrooms, avoiding the necessity of installing these in the original rooms.

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The interior of the house follows the double-pile, central hall plan typical of the mid-nineteenth century. The hall contains a simple, single-flight stair, with an open string adorned with simple scroll brackets. A tapered newel and slim square balusters carry a rounded handrail that projects abruptly and horizontally from the newel. Door surrounds are of Greek Revival type, symmetrically molded with roundel cornerblocks. Doors have six panels with broad Greek Revival moldings, and baseboards are broad and molded. The rooms to the right of the hall were once double parlors but now function as separate rooms. During the period of neglect of the house, the mantels suffered. Some are gone, one is original, and one has been rebuilt. These are simple post-and-lintel models. The second floor plan is like the first, and the finish simpler but similar.

While no outbuildings remain, the present owners are aware of the sites of slave houses and a cotton gin.

The present owners hold over three hundred acres. The immediate tract around the house, about        acres, is defined by a creek, rows of trees, an old road and other visual boundaries to include a reasonable setting expressive of the house as farmhouse. The attached map shows this.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY-PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Palo Alto Plantation house is one of the few antebellum plantation houses surviving in Onslow County, and it was once the center of a vast agricultural operation that included 9,500 acres and 288 slaves--one of the largest in the state at the time. The house combines Federal and Greek Revival detail on a format typical of the region--two-story, double pile with engaged full porch--with some unusual features. The first owner is uncertain, but it was probably William L. Hill (who owned the place from 1827 to 1836) or David W. Sanders, (who owned the plantation from 1836 to his death in 1860). Sanders at Palo Alto became one of the state's wealthiest planters. He is traditionally credited with building the house. Sanders's grandson, Daniel L. Russell, Jr., who was born at Palo Alto, became governor of the state (1897-1901). After a period of decline and deterioration, the house at Palo Alto has been carefully renovated and is again a private residence, still in a rural, agricultural setting.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the development of the prosperous plantation system in the late antebellum period in the coastal plain area of North Carolina, as one of the largest plantations in the region, producing corn and cotton; also associated with the post-Civil War economic decline of the region which depended upon this system.
- B. Associated with the birth and early life of Daniel L. Russell, Jr., governor of North Carolina 1897-1901; and with the life of David W. Sanders, locally prominent planter and local government official.
- C. Embodies regional domestic architectural characteristics--including the prominent use of full porches--combined with popular stylistic elements of the Federal and Greek Revival modes.

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Palo Alto appears to have been named by David W. Sanders, a long time resident of the house. Local tradition maintains that he built the structure between 1836 and 1840, but the documentary records are inconclusive. Before 1860, deed descriptions listed only metes and bonds for the Palo Alto lands; no acreage was assigned. Furthermore, a dwelling had been constructed by 1830, but whether or not this was the present house cannot be established beyond question. Only an approximate completion date may be inferred from combining an architectural analysis of the house with information available in the documentary records.

The extensive tract later to be known as the Palo Alto land was put together from three separate tracts by James R. Bryan. In 1822 he transferred the property to George C. Hatch for \$8,000. The seemingly high price probably stemmed from the number of acres involved and the presence of a mill and dam on the estate. Although no acreage was stated, tax lists of the period suggest a tract of 1,200 to 1,400 acres. Hatch sold the tract to William L. Hill on August 17, 1827, for his purchase price of \$8,000. Apparently Hatch had made no additional improvements to the property.

At the time of purchase Hill was residing in the Stump Sound District of southwest Onslow County. By 1830 he had built a home on his newly acquired land in the White Oak District, and he was living only a short distance from Hickory Hill, home of David W. Sanders whose plantation adjoined his own. Since Hickory Hill stands today about two miles north of Palo Alto, and since architectural historians agree that the physical characteristics of Palo Alto may date from 1830 or earlier, there is enough circumstantial evidence to contend that William L. Hill constructed the house between 1827 and 1830. Transfer of the property to David W. Sanders in 1836, however, casts some shadows of doubt on this contention; thus, determination of actual construction date and a positive identification of the builder are not possible from records available at this time. David Ward Sanders purchased the tract for \$10,000 from Hill on September 16, 1836.

David W. Sanders was born in 1800. By the age of twenty-four he had married Alice Mitchell, moved into Hickory Hill, and established a plantation of nearly 2,000 acres. His estate, at the time he purchased the Hill Plantation, consisted of 2,500 acres and twenty-five slaves. Before he moved into Palo Alto, Sanders had served as sheriff of Onslow County and clerk of the county court. Afterwards he settled into the life of a very prosperous planter, one of the wealthiest in North Carolina, and widely respected in the broad community. Sanders was well read and collected an extensive library containing volumes on a variety of subjects. He expanded the Palo Alto estate to 9,500 acres and 288 slaves, each of whom was named in the inventory of his estate. Cotton provided a significant cash crop, but Sanders also received substantial income from the sale of livestock and grains, particularly corn. At his death in 1860, his estate was valued at \$275,000.

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David and Alice Sanders had three children, none of whom survived their parents. One daughter, Elizabeth Caroline, married Daniel L. Russell (father of the future governor) of Winnebo Plantation in Brunswick County.<sup>16</sup> Caroline Sanders, Russell died in 1845, three months after giving birth to Daniel Lindsay Russell, Jr.<sup>17</sup> After remarrying, Daniel, Sr., took his six-year old son to live with the boy's maternal grandparents at Palo Alto.<sup>18</sup> Young Russell lived at Palo Alto for six years before leaving for the Bingham School in Orange County. From there he went to the University of North Carolina for one year; served in the Civil War; became a member of the General Assembly; was elected to Congress; and succeeded Elias Carr as governor (1897-1901).<sup>19</sup> There is no evidence to show that he ever returned to Palo Alto after 1857.

David W. Sanders bequeathed the homeplace and land to his grandson, subject to the life estate of Alice M. Sanders who continued to reside at Palo Alto.<sup>20</sup> Although Daniel Russell, Jr., inherited the estate in 1860, he did not reach legal age until 1866; meanwhile, the Civil War had taken its toll on the plantation. In 1863 and 1864 Union troops in eastern North Carolina, believing that Confederate forces were gathering at Swansboro and Sneeds Ferry, swept through Onslow County to crush any resistance. The only road from New Bern to Swansboro and Sneeds Ferry carried the soldiers past Palo Alto. On one of these expeditions, the Union soldiers laid waste to the fields; carted off the furniture, library, and other valuables in the manor house; destroyed or commandeered livestock; and carried or frightened away most of the slaves.<sup>21</sup> The house itself was spared, but the plantation was desolate. Widow Sanders moved to Wilmington to live with Daniel Russell, Jr., and his wife Sarah Amanda Sanders Russell.<sup>22</sup> She never returned to Palo Alto.

Daniel L. Russell, Jr., was the legal owner of the Palo Alto lands from 1860 to 1879, but his official residence was Belleville, a Brunswick County plantation across the Cape Fear River from Wilmington.<sup>23</sup> He also owned a home in Wilmington, where he conducted his law practice, as well as Winnebo Plantation which he had inherited from his father. Little is known of life at Palo Alto during these years. Russell either rented out the land, or perhaps more likely, he operated the farmland under the guidance of a resident manager. By the late 1870s, the cost of maintaining three plantations and a townhouse proved burdensome. Palo Alto was the first to go. On November 15, 1879, Russell and his grandmother, Alice Sanders, who still retained a life estate, sold the entire tract of 9,500 acres to David S. Aman for \$18,400.<sup>24</sup>

David Sanders Aman carried the bloodline of two of Onslow County's oldest families. In January, 1859, he married Ruth Jane Morton, whose family established Morton Fork between Swansboro and Belgrade a few miles north of Palo Alto.<sup>25</sup> Three years later, Aman enlisted in Company B of the Forty-first North Carolina Regiment, serving as a

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private throughout the war.<sup>26</sup> Afterwards he returned to Onslow County where his residence stood near the northern edge of the Palo Alto lands. There is some evidence to suggest that he might have been living at Hickory Hill, the old home of the Sanders family to whom he was related, but no definite conclusions can be drawn.

The Aman occupancy of Palo Alto spanned nearly half a century. Apparently David's ability to manage the farm dissipated faster than advancing age might have indicated. In 1901 he transferred all his real and personal property to his wife but reserved a life estate for himself. Part of the consideration obligated Ruth Jane Aman to take care of and support David for the remainder of his life.<sup>28</sup> Five years later, Ruth Aman negotiated a contract with E. H. Morton and A. T. Redd for the management and operation of the Palo Alto Plantation. For their services, Morton and Redd were allowed to build residences and take an option on a portion of the estate; to receive one-third of both the corn and peanut crop; and to be paid<sup>29</sup> eighty-four bales of middling cotton annually (roughly \$6,000 to \$10,000 in 1906). The contract had no termination date and appears to have worked satisfactorily until Ruth Jane Aman died in 1920. Her will bequeathed the home tract to her nephew, David Sanders Thomas and his mother Atilla C. Thomas.<sup>30</sup> However, the Thomases could not take unencumbered title until the death of David Aman because of the life estate. He died in 1926 at an advanced age.<sup>31</sup>

Increasing taxes and labor costs had forced the Amans to sell off portions of the Palo Alto estate. By 1901 the home tract had been reduced to 350 acres.<sup>32</sup> Ruth Hane Aman had divided the remaining property among her heirs. When David Aman died, the once vast Palo Alto lands numbered only 265 acres and the owner was David S. Thomas.<sup>3</sup>

Upon the death of David S. Thomas, the land passed to his son R. W. Thomas and R. W.'s wife Mollie.<sup>34</sup> During the depression of the early 1930s, R. W. Thomas was forced to sell Palo Alto, and on October 30, 1933, A. T. and Nonie Redd became the owners for the price of \$1,000 and other valuable considerations.<sup>35</sup> Redd, one of the former managers of the estate under the Amans, was then living at Belgrade where he was employed as a letter carrier. He planned to move to the Palo Alto mansion house and restore it to its former grandeur, but after his wife refused to move, Redd rented the property to tenants. He died in 1940 and the house continued to be occupied by tenants until 1947 during which time it deteriorated badly.<sup>36</sup>

The present owners of Palo Alto, E. H. and Velma Redd, purchased<sup>37</sup> the 265 acre tract on September 29, 1947, from Nonie Redd, mother of E. H. Redd. Through inheritance of another 100 acres of the old estate,<sup>38</sup> the size of the Palo Alto land was increased to its present 365 acres.

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The Redds moved to Palo Alto and occupied the rear portion known as the servants' house, which was attached to the main structure by a descending stairway enclosed by latticework. When they began major renovations in 1960, the servants' house was<sup>39</sup> detached and moved a short distance away where it now serves as a tenant house. E. H. and Velma Redd are currently residing in restored Palo Alto.

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>The name Palo Alto first appears in an 1879 transfer of the property from Daniel L. Russell to David S. Aman. Russell inherited the tract from David W. Sanders, and since Russell had no occasion to name the plantation, he apparently inherited the Palo Alto designation also. See Onslow County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville, Deed Book 38, p. 13. Hereinafter cited as Onslow County Deed Book.

<sup>2</sup>The 1830 tax list showed William L. Hill living in the White Oak District on what later was described as the Palo Alto lands. In 1836, he sold the property on which he was living to David W. Sanders who established the Palo Alto Plantation. Onslow County Tax Lists, 1830, White Oak District, State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Onslow County Tax List with appropriate date; and Onslow County Deed Book 21, p. 356.

<sup>3</sup>Onslow County Deed Book 12, p. 150.

<sup>4</sup>See the lists for 1832, 1834, and 1835, White Oak District.

<sup>5</sup>Onslow County Deed Book 17, p. 217.

<sup>6</sup>Fourth Census of the United States, 1820: Onslow County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Stump Sound District, 6, State Archives, Raleigh. Census records hereinafter cited by number, date, and appropriate page number. See also William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), p. 479.

<sup>7</sup>Onslow County Tax List, 1830; and Onslow County Deed Book 21, p. 356.

<sup>8</sup>Researcher's conferences with Peter Sandbeck and Edward Turberg, restoration specialists, May 3, 1978; researcher's interview with Mrs. E. H. Redd, May 9, 1978, hereinafter cited as Redd interview; and Onslow County Deed Book 17, p. 217.



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<sup>9</sup> Onslow County Deed Book 21, p. 356. Without more definitive records it is impossible to determine whether the sale price of an additional \$2,000 reflected the construction of Palo Alto or perhaps a smaller structure. Hill, on the other hand, had become indebted to Edward L. Jones and had mortgaged the property as security; consequently, the deed of transfer to Sanders listed Jones as a co-owner. The pressure to pay off the debt may thus have forced Hill to accept a sale price lower than the value of the property involved. Nonetheless, this vagueness in the records leaves open the possibility that Palo Alto, as local tradition believes, was not constructed until sometime after Sanders bought the estate.

<sup>10</sup> Reed interview; and Onslow County Tax List, 1824.

<sup>11</sup> Onslow County Tax List, 1835.

<sup>12</sup> See Onslow County Tax List, 1831; and Onslow County Deed Book 21, pp. 7, 194.

<sup>13</sup> An itemized inventory of David W. Sanders' estate can be found in Onslow County Estates Records, State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Sanders Estate Records.

<sup>14</sup> Eighth Census, 1860, Agricultural and Slave Schedules, D. W. Sanders; and Sanders Estate Records.

<sup>15</sup> Eighth Census, 1860, Agricultural and Population Schedules.

<sup>16</sup> Jeffrey J. Crow and Robert F. Durden, Maverick Republican in the Old North State: A Political Biography of Daniel L. Russell (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1977), 2, 12-14, hereinafter cited as Crow and Durden, Maverick Republican. See also Onslow County Marriage Bonds, Daniel Russell, State Archives, Raleigh. The bond is dated January 3, 1842, hereinafter cited as Onslow County Marriage Bonds.

<sup>17</sup> Daniel, Jr., was born on August 7, 1845. His mother died November 14, 1845. WPA Pre-1914 Graves Index (alphabetical), State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as WPA Index.

<sup>18</sup> Crow and Durden, Maverick Republican, 2.

<sup>19</sup> Beth G. Crabtree, North Carolina Governors 1585-1958 (Raleigh: State Division of Archives and History, 1958), 111-112.

<sup>20</sup> Onslow County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Court, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville, Will Book 2, p. 184, hereinafter cited as Onslow County Will Books. See also Joseph Parsons Brown, The Commonwealth of Onslow (New Bern: The Owen G. Dunn Company, 1960), 322, hereinafter cited as Brown, Commonwealth of Onslow.

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<sup>21</sup>The story of devastation is recorded in Brown, Commonwealth of Onslow, 322. No mention of Palo Alto is made in the official records; however, it was in the center of Union troop activity in 1863 and 1864, some reports of which refer to captures of slaves and provisions. R. N. Scott and others (eds.), The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington: Government Printing Office, 30 volumes, 1894-1914), Series I: XVIII, 166-173; XXIX, 992-993; XXXIII, 150; XL, 819.

<sup>22</sup>D. L. Russell, Jr., married his first cousin. Crow and Durden, Maverick Republican, 12-14; and Brown, Commonwealth of Onslow, 322.

<sup>23</sup>Russell was elected to General Assembly and to Congress while residing in Brunswick County. John L. Cheney, Jr., (ed.), North Carolina Government 1585-1974 (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), 329, 331; and Brown, Commonwealth of Onslow, 113-114.

<sup>24</sup>Aman paid \$10,400 of the total amount initially. To secure the balance he mortgaged the property to Russell. Aman made the final payment in 1883 and assumed clear title to the estate. Onslow County Deed Book 38, p. 13; Deed Book 36, p. 27; and Deed Book 40, p. 614.

<sup>25</sup>Onslow County Marriage Bonds. Date is January 1, 1859.

<sup>26</sup>John W. Moore, Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War Between the States (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 4 volumes, 1882), III, 150.

<sup>27</sup>Based on comparison of evidence presented in Redd interview with location of house in Survey File--David Sanders Aman House--Survey and Planning Branch, Archeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

<sup>28</sup>Onslow County Deed Book 74, p. 197.

<sup>29</sup>The deed bears the names of both David and Ruth Aman, but it seems clear that Ruth was the principal notivator and David's name was added because of his life estate. Onslow County Deed Book 117, p. 401.

<sup>30</sup>Onslow County Will Book 5, p. 401.

<sup>31</sup>The exact age was not recorded but Aman was at least eighty-five at the time of his death. Based on approximate age when married in 1859 and death in 1926. See also Onslow County Will book 6, p. 5, David Sanders Aman, dated January 17, 1924, and probated April 16, 1926.

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<sup>32</sup> See transfer from David S. Aman to Ruth J. Aman, July 22, 1901. Onslow County Deed Book 74, p. 197.

<sup>33</sup> See R. W. Thomas to A. T. Redd, October 30, 1933. Onslow County Deed Book 170, p. 32. This was composed of two parcels of the original tract as divided by Ruth Jane Aman. See Onslow County Will Book 5, p. 401.

<sup>34</sup> The actual transfer was not found, but R. W. was David Thomas's son and did have the property in 1933. Redd interview; and Onslow County Deed Book 170, p. 32.

<sup>35</sup> Onslow County Deed Book 170, p. 32.

<sup>36</sup> Redd interview. Mrs. Redd is the daughter-in-law of the late A. T. Redd.

<sup>37</sup> Onslow County Deed Book 213, p. 16.

<sup>38</sup> Redd interview.

<sup>39</sup> Redd interview.

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- United States Census Records, 1830-1860: Onslow County, North Carolina.
- WPA Graves Index. North Carolina. N. C. Division of Archives and History. Raleigh.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

Cheney, John L., Jr., ed. North Carolina Government 1585-1974. Raleigh: N. C. Department of the Secretary of State, 1975.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

		Latitude	Longitude
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____		NE 34° 48' 26"	NE 77° 12' 47"
UTM REFERENCES		SE 34° 48' 14"	SE 77° 12' 36"
		SW 34° 47' 02"	SW 77° 12' 56"
		NW 34° 48' 13"	NW 77° 12' 24"

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Twenty-five acres is drawn to include the house and its tree-lined entrance drive, plus the original extension of the house (see description) which has been moved a small distance northwest. All land is in tree or farm use. See plat map for property.

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Description prepared by H. McKelden Smith, Survey Specialist; Significance prepared by Jerry L. Cross, Research Branch

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Division of Archives and History	
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
109 East Jones Street	(919) 733-4763
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Raleigh	North Carolina 27611

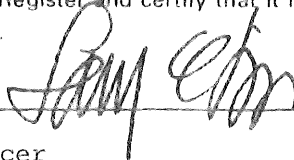
## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE  LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE November 9, 1978

### FOR NPS USE ONLY

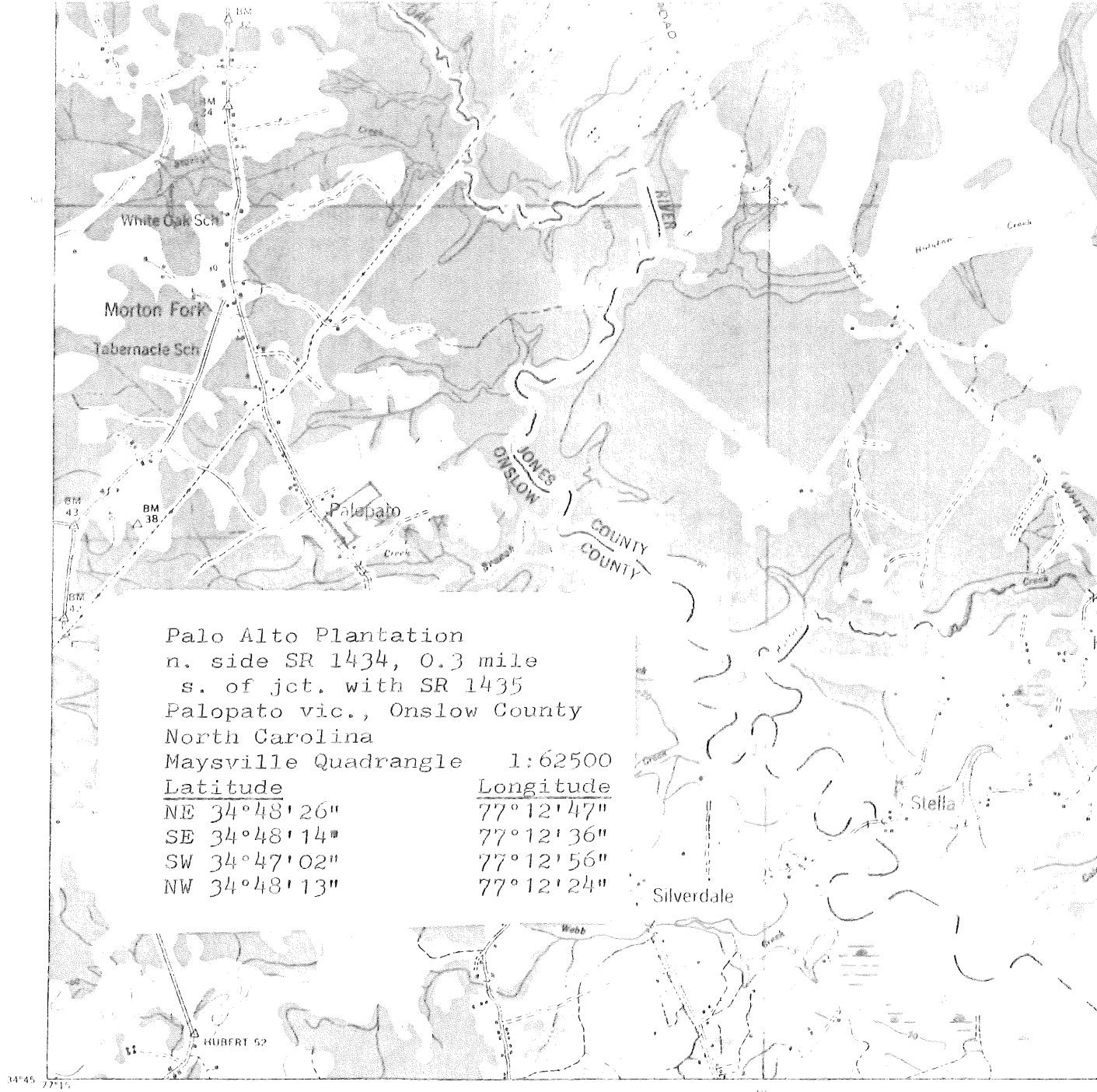
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

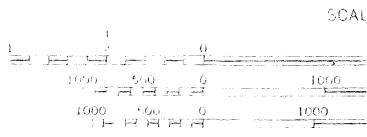


Palo Alto Plantation  
 n. side SR 1434, 0.3 mile  
 s. of jct. with SR 1435  
 Palopato vic., Onslow County  
 North Carolina  
 Maysville Quadrangle 1:62500  
 Latitude Longitude  
 NE 34°48'26" 77°12'47"  
 SE 34°48'14" 77°12'36"  
 SW 34°47'02" 77°12'56"  
 NW 34°48'13" 77°12'24"

14°45' 77°15'

AMS V742  
 AMS 3, 1948.

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers by the Army Map Service (AMS), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Copied in 1947 from North Carolina, 1:62,500 AMS Sheet 5553 I. Original map compiled from aerial photography by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photography by U. S. Army Air Force, 1942. Horizontal and vertical control by USGS and USCGS. Scale changed, Universal Transverse Mercator Grid added and marginal data revised, 1947. This map complies with the national standard map accuracy requirements. Universal Transverse Mercator projection, change from the standard projection of the 1:62,500 AMS.



CONTOUR 1  
 DATUM IS MEAN  
 TRANSVERSE M  
 1927 (NAD 83)

LEGEND

In developed areas, only through roads are classified (ROAD DATA ONLY)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Right-of-Way Federal route markers</li> <li>Black concrete pavements and other hard surfaces. State route marker</li> <li>RAILROADS: Standard gauge, Narrow gauge, Single track carline</li> <li>BOUNDARIES: International, State, County (with monument), County subdivision, Reservation, Military reservation, School, Church, Cemetery, Churchyard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Graded earth, gravel and stone</li> <li>Unimproved road</li> <li>UNDER CONSTRUCTION: Single track, Double track, Single track, Double track</li> <li>ABANDONED: Single track, Double track, Single track, Double track</li> <li>Double track carline</li> <li>Mine</li> <li>Horizontal control pt</li> <li>Bench mark</li> <li>Spot elevation, feet</li> <li>Woods</li> <li>Woods brushwood</li> <li>Brushwood</li> <li>Orchard</li> <li>Wetland</li> <li>Intermittent lake</li> <li>Intermittent stream</li> <li>Dam</li> <li>Rapids, Falls</li> <li>Large rapids and falls</li> <li>Swamp, marsh</li> <li>Rocks wash at low tide</li> <li>Wharf pier</li> <li>Man-made shoreline</li> </ul>
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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947

