

# Unincorporated Communities



*Prepared by:*

Planning & Community Development Department

Geographic Information Systems Department

**Brunswick County, North Carolina  
Final Report**



*September 2010*

## Cemeteries





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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.





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### Introduction and Recommendations

In September 2009, the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department, with assistance from a local Survey Steering Committee, began a year long process of documenting the background histories and origins of approximately 75 of Brunswick County's unincorporated communities. The purpose of this effort was to memorialize their influence on the settlement history of Brunswick County (County). At the completion of the project, a total of 100 unincorporated communities were documented. The following list of Brunswick County Unincorporated Communities was based primarily on those communities identified by the U.S. Census. Additionally, the list of Unincorporated Communities was supplemented by data obtained from a Historical Reference Map of Brunswick County prepared by G.P. Stout; 1209 Hill St., Greensboro, NC 27408 dated 1982\* (both maps are being provided as reference).

Also, included are the results of a two-year County-wide cemetery project, conducted by the Brunswick County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department. The results of this project include a list of known locations for more than 400 public, private, and/or abandoned cemeteries (see enclosed map). In the end, our hope is that this project serves as a basis to document and memorialize the existence of Brunswick County's communities and cemeteries, and that the citizens of Brunswick County gain further knowledge of the importance and influence these communities played in the formation of one of North Carolina's 20 coastal counties.



Beginning with the first post-Native American settlement attempt in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (known as "Old Charlestown") to the present day, Brunswick County's settlement patterns have remained dynamic throughout its history. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, during the County's early history, communities such as Supply, Town Creek, and Old Town were settled in areas that were located near large navigable waterways (e.g., Cape Fear River, Lockwood Folly River, Shallotte River, and Town Creek) for transportation purposes. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, settlement patterns evolved and communities such as Antioch, Cedar Grove, New Hope, and Red Bug were established. The legacies of many of these communities are still evident when one looks at the location of Brunswick County's schools, centers of commerce, cemeteries, and churches. Communities such as Phoenix and Lanvale were established in areas that had close access to railroads and post offices for communication, transportation and commerce. In some instances,



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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

communities became known by the name of the local post office that served the area (e.g., Eastbrook). Today, many of the unincorporated communities such as Lanvale, Maco, Thomasboro, and Supply are located along major transportation corridors (e.g., U.S. 17, U.S.74/76, NC 130, and NC 211) in the County. Others such as Funston, Hickman's Crossroads and Ash remain thriving communities in relatively more rural areas of Brunswick County.



In some instances, many communities in this document have been incorporated as part of newly-formed towns or became incorporated with formally recognized jurisdictional boundaries (e.g., Towns of Bolivia and Varnamtown). In either instance, the historical narratives of each community are intended to help document settlement history that influenced Brunswick County's evolution from a predominately rural

County to one of the fastest growing counties in the nation (peaking at 14<sup>th</sup> in 2006). It is our hope that additional information will be provided to update and/or expand this information as we recognize that the narratives contained herein and/or the list of unincorporated communities may not be exhaustive.

Lastly, it is requested that the following recommendations be considered by the Brunswick County Board of Commissioners:

- **Continue to update community histories (including those yet to be documented);**
- **Encourage/Support local preservation/memorialization of Brunswick County's historical communities (e.g., initiate a local landmark/recognition program);**
- **Allocate funding per NCGS Article 12, Chapter 65 for the upkeep and beautification of all public and abandoned cemeteries in Brunswick County;**
- **Prepare and keep on record with the Brunswick County Register of Deeds Office an updated list of all public and abandoned cemeteries in the unincorporated area of Brunswick County per NCGS Chapter 65;**
- **Insure that the Secretary of State's Office receives a copy of the updated public and abandoned cemeteries list per NCGS Article 12, Chapter 65; and**
- **Consider adopting a land use policy that prevents the relocation of existing cemeteries, except in situations where the overall public interest is served.**

### *Acknowledgements*

Assistance provided with the project by the following: Brunswick County Board of Commissioners and Administration, Steve Randone, Christopher N. Gibbons, local Survey Steering Committee Members (Mrs. Bertha Bell, Mrs. Gwen Causey, Mrs. Gail Graham, Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs, Mr. John Hobgood, Mr. Glenn Kye, Mr. Bobby Long, Ms. Musette Steck, Mrs. Reecie Tate, and Mr. Eulis Willis), Aboriginal Old Town Historical Society, Brunswick County Historical Society, Shallotte Point Preservation Group, Southport Historical Society and other citizens of Brunswick County who contributed to this effort.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



# Brunswick County

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## Unincorporated Community Histories

[The following list of Brunswick County Unincorporated Communities was based primarily on those communities identified by the U.S. Census. Additionally, the list of Unincorporated Communities was supplemented by data obtained from a Historical Reference Map of Brunswick County prepared by G.P. Stout; 1209 Hill St., Greensboro, NC 27408 dated 1982. For the purposes of this project both maps are being provided as reference. Brunswick County assumes no legal responsibility for the nature of, content of, or information contained on these communities]

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **ANTIOCH**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Antioch is a small, rural community located in the area near the intersection of Midway Road (SR 1500) and Gilbert Road (SR 1501), a few miles south of the Town of Bolivia, in the south-central area of Brunswick County. The Antioch community is said to have received its name after several farm families in this area decided to build a wooden frame church in a grove of hardwood trees with a graveyard behind it.

In 1867, members of the Clemmons, Gilbert, Smith, and Ward families founded Antioch Missionary Baptist Church located at the intersection of Midway Road and Gilbert Road. In 1944, the congregation razed the original church structure and built a brick sanctuary. Their new graveyard was started on the site of the old church. After 140 years of existence, fifth generation descendents from the founding families attend the church in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

#### **Sources:**

1. Mr. Hubert Brittain
2. Mrs. Eugene Clemmons
3. Ms. Musette Steck - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **ASH, PINE LEVEL, and SMITH**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Ash is a small, rural community located at the intersection of Ash-Little River Road (SR 1300) and Whiteville Road (NC 130) in the far western territory of Brunswick County. The Ash-Little River Road was the road people would travel on from Whiteville, Old Dock and Crusoe communities to North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. According to local legend, the community is said to have obtained its name after a man named “Ashe” who is said to have operated an inn and tavern in this area as well as a similar operation in Little River, South Carolina. A map dated 1828 on file at the North Carolina State University Library identified an inn was located in this area of Brunswick County during the early 1800’s. This provides a degree of some certainty that the Ash community was in existence in the early 1800’s, possibly even earlier, as a stopping place for travelers during this time period.

Also, it has been discussed that the Ash community may have obtained its name after the placement of the post office in the area. According to old postal service records, on September 24, 1884, Valentine Smith applied for a new post office, to be called “Smiths” with himself proposed as the postmaster. The application stated that the post office would be located in a place called Pine Level (now known as Ash). However, a note on the application stated that there was already a post office in North Carolina with name “Smiths”. The application later shows the name “Smiths” being crossed out and the name “Ash” written in its place.

#### **Sources:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **BATARORA**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Batarora (a.k.a. Battle Royal, Battleroil, Battle Riel, and Battle Rial) is a small, rural community located along Maco Road (NC 87) near the Batarora Branch of the Green Swamp. How the community obtained the name Batarora is not known for certain at this time; however, it has been discussed that the name may be associated with a battle that occurred in the area during the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century or after a Cape Fear Indian tribe who inhabited the area.

According to historical records, there was a battle that occurred sometime between August 29, 1781, after the defeat of the Tories at Elizabethtown, North Carolina, and November 18, 1781. Major James H. Craig of the British Army evacuated Wilmington. There was an outpost on Hoods Creek in Brunswick County manned by Colonel (Col.) Jacob Leonard of the Brunswick County Militia Battalion to prevent the Tories in the area from sending supplies and food to Major Craig in Wilmington. It has been documented that sometime between the dates listed above, Major Craig sent out a large force with orders to break up the Whig encampment and to show “no quarters” by putting to death every armed Whig.

Col. Leonard called for volunteers to reconnoiter the area toward the bridge where a bugle horn was heard. No first names are known at this time; but it is suggested that persons with the last name Manley, Mansfield, and two young Smith’s are to have volunteered for this reconnaissance mission. After crossing the bridge, the British and Tories along with Col. Leonard’s volunteers, rose up on both sides of the road, the Whigs turned in haste when the British and Tories opened fire. The top of Manley’s hat is said to have been shot away during the skirmish. One of the Smith’s horses is said to have been wounded which resulted in the rider being caught underneath the fallen horse. When the British soldiers passed by the fallen rider it was stated that they stabbed his body with their bayonets.

**Sources:**

1. Revolutionary Incidents & Sketches of Character Chiefly in the “OLD NORTH STATE” Volume I & II by the : Rev. E.W> Caruther D.D. 1854 & 1856 –see pages 102 & 103
2. James Sprunts – *Chronicles of the Cape Fear 1660-1916*, pg 114
3. Abstracts of Land Entries: Brunswick County, NC 1794-1820
4. Mr. Glenn E. Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
5. Mr. Wes Taukchiray – Historian, Researcher for Legal Aid of North Carolina

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **BELL SWAMP**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Brunswick County was formed from New Hanover County in March 1764; therefore, early land transactions prior to March 1764, are found in New Hanover County Register of Deeds.

Bell Swamp is a small, rural community located near the intersection of George II Highway (NC 87) and Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) just a few miles south of the Town of Leland. How the community obtained the name Bell Swamp is not know for certain at this time; however, old land records of the Town Creek area, where Bell Swamp is located, suggests the community was named after the Bell Family ,who held large landholdings in this area during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

The earliest known Bell in the Town Creek area was Josiah Bell, who on June 13, 1737 purchased 140 acres at Mount Pleasant in the fork of the Old Town Creek from Jeremiah and Magdalene Lewis according to New Hanover County Deed Book AB: 77. Historical records show that Josiah Bell's estate was granted to his widow Mary in 1743. No one seems to know if Josiah named Bell Swamp or if the name was given to this area by another member of the Bell Family. Other Bell Families settled in the Lockwood Folly area of Brunswick County.

Old postal service records show that a Bell Swamp Post Office was proposed in 1875 by George McKeithan and it was estimated to serve 811 families.

For reference purposes, the head of Bell Swamp begins on the eastside of the Green Swamp (Black Bear Sanctuary) and flows eastward until it empties into Rice Creek.

#### **Sources:**

1. New Hanover County Register of Deeds
2. North Carolina Forestry Service Maps
3. Mr. Glenn Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
4. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



### Unincorporated Community: **BISHOP**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Bishop is a small, rural community located near the intersections of Maco Road (NC 87), Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) and Town Creek Road (SR 1413) in the north-central area of Brunswick County. Local citizens state that the community received its name after a man named J.L. Bishop, who opened a general store in the community shortly after World War II.

Also, it has been related that a second community named Bishop existed in Brunswick County at the intersection of Midway Road (SR 1500) and Southport-Supply Road (NC 211). Historically, this intersection has been location of the Midway community; however, it has been discussed that the Midway community was actually located at the intersection of Old Ocean Highway (U.S. 17 Bus.) and Midway Road. The Bishop community is thought to have been a stop-off spot for travelers heading towards Southport.

The community appears on a Shell Oil Company's Road Maps of North and South Carolina dated 1959. Also, Bishop appears on a travel map of North Carolina dated 1962.

#### **Sources:**

1. Mr. Glenn Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mr. Willie Sloan
3. Mr. Tom B. Rabon, Sr.
4. Mr. Wilbur Earl Rabon
5. Shell Oil Company Maps from 1959 and 1962
6. Mrs. Jo Ann Simmons

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **BIVEN\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

According to historical maps of Brunswick County, Biven was a community located on the east side of the Lockwood Folly River, in the southeastern area of Brunswick County. How the community received the name Biven is not known for certain at this time; however, it is suggested that the placement of a post office in the area may have contributed to its naming.

A post office application dated November 28, 1897, proposed by John B. Simmons, requested that a post office for a “community thickly settled” of “about 700 persons” between Shallotte (8 miles) and Supply (10 miles) be established. Listed on the application were names “Boone” and “Buren”, both were not accepted. A third name “Biven” was accepted, however the rationale behind this name is not known at this time. Postal records indicate that the Biven Post Office operated from June 25, 1898 - October 15, 1904, when mail was sent to the Shallotte for processing.

### Sources:

1. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian
2. [www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **BOLIVIA**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Bolivia is a community located along Old Ocean Highway (U.S. 17 Bus.) near the geographical center of Brunswick County, approximately fourteen miles east of the Town of Shallotte. In the late 1800s, the area now known as the Town of Bolivia was a crossroads in the middle of an area that was a major producer of naval stores and associated naval supplies such pitch, tar and turpentine. The community was in the heart of Brunswick County's tobacco and farming area on the main north-south road and was a stop on the W.B. & S. Railroad between Southport and Navassa.

The community is said to have received their name after the country Bolivia, who at one time shipped great quantities of fertilizer to the area. According to various historical sources, there were large stacks of shipping crates labeled "Bolivia" awaiting shipment back to the country in South America. Many of the local workers began to call the crossroads "Bolivia" and the name stuck. In 1911, the Town of Bolivia was incorporated and soon included six general stores, two churches, several sawmills, a livery stable, a hotel and a post office. By 1920, Bolivia was obviously the "community of the future," and was expected to become the new county seat. In 1977, the county seat of Brunswick County moved from Southport to its current location in Bolivia. The move was intended to put the local government offices in a more central location

Old postal service records show that on May 5, 1892, John Peter Cox applied for a new post office to be called "Boma", with himself proposed as the Postmaster, and to serve a population of 100. Later on the application the name "Boma" was crossed out and "Bolivia" written in its place. The historical significance of the name "Boma" is currently unknown at this time.

#### Sources:

1. Lee, Lawrence. *History of Brunswick County, North Carolina*. pp. 181-182, Brunswick County, 1980.
2. Wilmington Star News – MyReporter.com website
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **BONAPARTE LANDING\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **BOONE'S NECK, OXPEN, and SEASHORE**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

The Boone's Neck, Oxpen, and Seashore communities lie between and create a peninsula from the intersection of Holden Beach Road (NC 130) and Mt. Pisgah Road (SR 1130) to the intersection of Holden Beach Road and Kirby Road (SR 1141) heading towards Windy Point by way of Seashore Road (SR 1139). How the Boone's Neck community received its name is not known for certain at this time; however, it has been stated that the community may have received its name after a man named "Boone" who once lived in this area of the County and was known for his ability to distill saltwater into salt for food preservation purposes.

In addition to Mr. Boone, there were other landholders in this area of Brunswick County which included the Robinson, Bellamy, Davis, Kirby, Fulford, Hewett, and Lewis families. The Bellamy's land holdings were located in the area near Windy Point and consisted of a few hundred acres with some farming and a store. The name Captain Bellamy applied to several in the family due to their association with the maritime industry. One of the most notable local historic resources in the Windy Point area was a two story log structure from the 1930's era known as the "the Quattlebaum". The Hewett's were boat builders who owned a tract of land and lived adjacent to the Bellamy property. The Robinson family owned property on Seashore, including part of what is now considered Holden Beach then called Robinson Beach. This area was owned by Peter Robinson as well as his ancestors and descendants.

The Oxpen community is located areas surrounding intersection of Oxpen Road (SR 1140) and Holden Beach Road and continues toward the Dead Marsh Bridge and the "Eagle's Nest," so named for the eagle's nest in a large dead slash pine that existed there for many years. How the Oxpen community received its name is not clearly known at this time; however, it has been suggested that there was once a trading post along the Shallotte River, near this community, where merchants and farmers would "pen" their livestock (e.g. oxen) for sale or trade. Overtime, this trading post became known as "Oxpen".

#### Sources:

1. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mrs. Jo Ann Simmons

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



Unincorporated Community: **BOWENSVILLE\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunscoco.net](mailto:plan@brunscoco.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **BRUNSWICK STATION\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **CAMP BRANCH\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **CEDAR GROVE**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Cedar Grove is largely an African-American community located near Supply in the south-central area of Brunswick County. The community is said to have received its name after the organization of a church after/during the days of slavery. Prior to 1872, African-Americans in the area worshiped at what is currently known as Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church in Supply. At the time, Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church was comprised of a predominately white congregation who prohibited African-Americans from serving on the Church's governing board.

In the year 1872, a group of African-American men met under an oak tree to organize a church that would allow them to worship and have a governing body of its own. The first church was built between Stone Chimney Road (SR 1115) and Sand Hill (located near the Lockwood Folly River) under a large cedar tree flanked by a grove of other small cedars. Hence the church and community got its name - Cedar Grove.

**Source:**

1. Mrs. Bertha Bryant Bell - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **CEDAR HILL\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



**Unincorporated Community: CIVIETOWN****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Civietown is located along Holden Beach Road (NC 130) approximately five miles from the Town of Shallotte heading towards the Oxpen and the Holden Beach areas of Brunswick County. When asked where Civietown is located, residents of this area will often refer you to Woody's or Smith's store. Area residents recall differing versions of how Civietown received its name. One version refers to stores owned by the Fulford and Evans Families. The other version refers to a story of a man who owned fields of sea weed "seve" beans in the area. According to local legend, when the man was not around to tend to his sea weed bean crop, the beans would be taken without any compensation. When the man returned to find that someone had stolen a portion of his "seve" bean crop, he would send word throughout the community for people to stop stealing his "seve" beans. Over time "seve" (from the bean) became known as civie, hence the community name Civietown.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Elwood Fulford
2. Mrs. Ouida Hewett

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **CLAIRMONT**

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **CLARENDON\***

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Clarendon was a 1,000 acre estate located in the northeastern region of Brunswick County along what is now known as River Road (NC 133). It was established between 1730 and 1760 just a few miles north of Town Creek along the western bank of the Cape Fear River. Marsden Campbell was the original owner of what was described as a fine rice plantation that eventually grew into a small village of people.

It's known from a report that Clarendon was described in 1834 as being "a comfortable dwelling house", and advertised as having a "brick barn with a framed mill house attached and two (water-powered) threshing mills". Also, it has been documented that Clarendon contained a "Negro quarter, capable of containing 100 hands, well built of brick and covered with Dutch pantile". In 1920, the Colonial frame house was torn down to make way for a modern residence.

#### Sources:

1. North Carolina: A guide to the Old North State by Federal Writer's Project (N.C.)  
<http://books.google.com/books?id=dQDwh9Ep6jAC&lpg=PA306&ots=q3GDXbmxEu&dq=lilliput%20plantation%2C%20nc&pg=PP2#v=twopage&q&f=false>
2. Tales and Traditions of the Lower Cape Fear, 1661-1896 by James Sprunt
3. A History of Clarendon, North Carolina website:  
[http://www.carolana.com/NC/Towns/Clarendon\\_NC.html](http://www.carolana.com/NC/Towns/Clarendon_NC.html)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **COOLVALE**

Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **DOE CREEK**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Doe Creek is a small community located along the Lockwood Folly River on the west side of the Southport-Supply Road (NC 211) bridge near Supply. The community is said to have received the name after a nearby creek named – Doe Creek. How this creek received its name is not known for certain at this time.

Old deeds and maps place the Brunswick County Court House site (1787-1808) north of the mouth of Doe Creek and between the river and a small branch going into Doe Creek. This branch is called Rice Grounds Branch as it is the only drain leading into Doe Creek after the junction of Mill Branch. The old bridge site was on the first major bend in the river above the mouth of Doe Creek. Doe Creek Landing was located just above the mouth of Doe Creek and near the lower bridge on Lockwood Folly River. A train track once hauled shingles and lumber from the Prospect and Makatoka areas ended at Doe Creek Landing.

Small boats called "sharpies" or "schooners" plied the river carrying out turpentine, lumber, shingles and farm products as well as bringing in hardware and cloth. These small "sharpies" stopped at several landings on both sides of the Lockwood Folly River. Two of these landings were Doe Creek Landing and Supply Landing. The latter was located just south of the current Southport-Supply Road (NC 211) bridge and was probably the busiest of all the landings. The Supply Landing was located at the Upper Bridge on the river while the Doe Creek Landing was located at the Lower Bridge. Both were still standing in 1851.

In 1778, legislation provided for a Court House near Lockwood's Folly Bridge. It was made available for the earliest Methodist preachers, 1787-1808.

#### Sources:

1. Frank E. Galloway, *"Lockwood Folly River."* Brunswick County Historical Society Newsletter, August 1987
2. Frank E. Galloway, *"Court House at Lockwood's Folly."* Brunswick County Historical Society Newsletter, May 1986.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: EASTBROOK****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Eastbrook is a small community located at the intersection of Mt. Misery Road (SR 1426) and Cedar Hill Road (SR 1430) near the Towns of Leland and Navassa. This community is said to have received the name Eastbrook after a “squabble” over the location of a post office that occurred between a Mr. A.M. Chinnis and a Mr. F.M. Moore. As the story was told, the Seaboard Airline Railroad (SAL) operated a railroad station seven miles west of Wilmington. A.M. Chinnis operated a general store two miles north of the site (along what is now known as Mt. Misery Road). Due to his connections, Mr. Chinnis was able to have the post office moved from its original site to the site of his general store which was named Phoenix. A few years later, F.M. Moore attempted to get the post office relocated back to the original site, but the Postmaster at that time refused to grant approval for the relocation of the post office until the name the changed. Mr. Moore decided to change the name of the post office to “Eastbrook” – thus how the community is named Eastbrook. The postal service continued at this location for several years until the Eastbrook Post Office was consolidated with the nearby Leland Post Office.

According to postal service records dated December 1898, F.M. Moore was listed as the postmaster of the Phoenix Post Office, which was on the Carolina Central Rail Road (later to become part of the SAL), in an area called “Summerville”. In 1903, Postmaster A.M. Chinnis filed an application requesting to relocate the Phoenix Post Office 1.25 miles to the northwest, where the new post office site was also stated to be 1.25 miles south of the Seaboard Air Line (SAL) tracks. Eighteen years later (July 5, 1921) an “Eastbrook” Post Office was proposed with W.D. Campbell listed as the first Postmaster. On the application, the name “Phoenix Station” appears. Thus the old Phoenix/new Eastbrook Post Office was on the tracks at Summerville, a.k.a. “Phoenix Station”. The new Phoenix Post Office was located in the Phoenix community on Cedar Hill Road.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Herbert Shellars letter dated December 6, 1956
2. Cornelius Thomas of Clarendon
3. Mr. Billy Clemmons 80 years old (born 1930) and a native of Eastbrook
4. Mr. Eulis Willis, Mayor of Navassa, local historian, B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
5. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **EASY HILL**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Easy Hill was a small community located near the intersection of Blackwell Road (SR 1551) and River Road (NC 133) in the northeast area of Brunswick County. How the community received the name is Easy Hill is not known for certain at this time.

Easy Hill appears in applications and updates for other post office sites in northeast areas of Brunswick County dating back to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

A Phoenix Post Office update for 1874 lists Easy Hill as being “10 miles to the southeast”. The Bell Swamp Post Office application of 1875 lists Easy Hill as the nearest post office on the same mail route approximately twelve miles to the northeast. The El Paso Post Office proposal of 1884 lists Easy Hill as being five miles to the east.

An 1885 deed has former Governor Daniel Russell selling a tract of land called the “Easy Hill” tract. The area “known as Easy Hill” formerly belonged to Edward R. Taylor, who was the first postmaster of the Easy Hill community in 1873. The deeds describe the “Easy Hill” as the tract of land located south of the eastern end of what is now currently known as Blackwell Road.

**Sources:**

1. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian
2. Brunswick County deeds and old area newspapers, per research conducted by Dr. David Covington

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **ELAH**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Elah is small community located at the intersection of Lanvale Road (SR 1438) and Old Fayetteville Road (SR 1437) in the northeast area of Brunswick County. This community is said to have received its name after the Valley of Elah where David killed Goliath. Located approximately 250 feet west of the intersection of Lanvale Road and Old Fayetteville Road is one of the community's most notable structures - Elah Missionary Baptist Church.

According to an 80-page history, written by lifetime members John Butler and Catherine Skipper, Elah Missionary Baptist Church is said to have began its gospel ministry prior to 1873. During this time, it was known as "Myrtle Branch Preaching Station" under the support and sponsorship of the Cape Fear Baptist Association. The "Preaching Station" was constituted in 1882 as Myrtle Branch Baptist Church. A building was erected the same year approximately 400 feet west of the present day Ricefield Bridge and on the south side of Old Fayetteville Road. The church was relocated one mile west in 1903 and was given the name of Elah Missionary Baptist Church and has not changed since that time. In 1958 construction on a new sanctuary was completed.

1<sup>st</sup> Samuel 17:

<sup>1</sup> Now the Philistines gathered their forces for war and assembled at Socoh in Judah. They pitched camp at Ephes Dammim, between Socoh and Azekah.

<sup>2</sup> Saul and the Israelites assembled and camped in the Valley of Elah and drew up their battle line to meet the Philistines.

<sup>3</sup> The Philistines occupied one hill and the Israelites another, with the valley between them.

#### Sources:

1. John Butler's and Catherine Skipper's (lifetime members), *History of Elah Baptist Church*.
2. Dr. David Covington for the scriptural and lifetime member references.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



### Unincorporated Community: **EXCELSIOR**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Excelsior is a small, rural community located area at intersection of Kingtown Road (SR 1333) and Myrtlehead Road (SR 1335) near the Columbus County and Brunswick County line. How this community received the name Excelsior is not known for certain at this time; however, it has been suggested that the community may have been given the name by German immigrants who farmed and settled in the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

According to Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (1890), the Excelsior community was inhabited by 75 people and contained the following business/farmers:

- **Manufacturing:** Three (3) blacksmith shops owned by John Russ, Samuel Evans, and L.F. Colement. Two (2) turpentine distilleries owned by B.F. Stone and H.C. Long.
- **Merchants and Tradesmen:** Four (4) general stores owned by N.B. Benet, J.W. King, V. Smith and B.F. Stone.
- **Farmers:** D.D. Butler, B.L. Butler, John Inman, Isacc Jenrette, John W. King, J.F. King, C.C. Little, D.B. McKeithan, V. Smith, and J.A. Thompson.

According to Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (1896), the Excelsior community expanded to over 100 people and contained the following businesses/farmers:

- **Manufacturing:** Four (4) blacksmith shops owned by: John Russ, Samuel Evans, L.F. Coleman, and Hall & Fina.
- **Merchants and Tradesmen:** One (1) general store owned by J.A. Flynn.
- **Farmers:** D.D. Butler, B.L. Butler, John Inman, Isaac Jenrette, John W. King, J.F. King, C.C. Little, D.B. McKeithan, V. Smith, and J.A. Thompson.

Old postal service records from 1896 show a request for a small site change for the Excelsior Post Office. The document later mentions the post office being located in a village of 135 people, and is to serve "about 600 people".

#### Sources:

1. Mrs. Jo Ann Simmons
2. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory website:  
[www.ncgenweb.us/brunswick/direct.html](http://www.ncgenweb.us/brunswick/direct.html)
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **EXUM**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Exum is a small, rural community located at the four-way intersection of Big Neck Road (SR 1335), Little Prong Road (SR 1336) formerly named “Horse Pen Ridge”, Exum Road (SR 1340) and Myrtlehead Road (SR 1335) in the northwest area of Brunswick County. Exum is located on the road that goes from Juniper Creek to Columbus County. A U.S. Geological Survey Map of 1943 confirmed Exum as a community. In years past, this community contained had a post office, cotton gin, saw mill and grist mill.

The community is said to have received its name after a man that came from Florida in 1881 named Mr. Exum. It has been stated that Mr. Exum built a store and cotton gin along Alligator Creek near the intersection of Big Neck Road and Little Prong Road. As time passed, people in the area would say “Let’s take our cotton to be ginned at old man Exum's Cotton Gin”. Therefore “Exum” became the name of this intersection.

According to old postal service records, an application was submitted on December 20, 1899, with Joel W. Bennett listed as the proposed first postmaster, to establish a post office with the name “Exum” to service a community known as “Maxwell”.

*Point of Interest:* It has been stated there was a family feud between the owners of the cotton gin and their neighbors. The feud is said to have occurred after a neighbor took some of their cotton to be “ginned”. As the story was told, the people working at the cotton gin placed their neighbor’s cotton in Alligator Creek, which ultimately resulted in the cotton being destroyed. When neighbor found out what had occurred, they came back later that night and burned the cotton gin to the ground. The cotton gin was never rebuilt after this incident.

#### **Sources:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mr. Nathan Edwards
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **FLOWER'S CORNER**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Flowers Corner is a small, rural community located near the intersection of Green Hill Road (SR 1406) and Town Creek Road (SR 1413) just a few miles south of the Town of Leland in the north-central area of Brunswick County. The community is said to have received its name after the Flower's Family who were large landholders in this area. Brunswick County Court Minutes of September 16-18, 1782 names David and Henry Flowers. The 1800 Federal Census of Brunswick County lists the name James Flowers on page 2. These are the two earliest members of the Flower's Family in Brunswick County for whom we have any record of.

According to old Brunswick County land records, on August 1, 1816, Henry Flowers enters 100 acres of land on Middle Swamp into record. On November 1, 1817, Henry Flowers enters another 100 acres on Middle Swamp which is land he purchased from the Charles Gause Estate.

The 1850 Federal Census of Brunswick County, Town Creek District 3 dated September 1850 listed the head of household for #30 as John J. Flowers age 33. This same census listed the head of household for #90 as William B. Flowers age 29, and head of household for #91 as Bennett Flowers age 55, who might be a son or brother to Henry Flowers.

The 1860 Federal Census for Town Creek dated June 1, 1860 listed the head of household for #65 as John J. Flowers age 43, and head of household for #55 as William B. Flowers age 36.

It is assumed that all of the Town Creek Flowers and related families through marriage can trace their roots back to Flowers Corner and John J. and William B. Flowers.

**Sources:**

1. Brunswick County Court Minutes September 16-18, 1782
2. Brunswick County Land Entries 1794-1820
3. 1850 & 1860 Brunswick County Federal Census Information
4. Mr. Glenn Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **FORT CASWELL**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Fort Caswell's name honors Revolutionary War hero Richard Caswell, who was North Carolina's first governor following the Declaration of Independence.

The fort was constructed during the 1830's. All materials and workers had to be brought from the mainland by boat. The original military reservation extended over 2,800 acres.

From its strategic location on the eastern end of Oak Island, Fort Caswell guarded the entrance to the Cape Fear River and the Port of Wilmington. Confederate forces manned the fort during the Civil War. Thousands of enlisted men trained there in later years. The United States Navy maintained the buildings during World War II. It was so well fortified that it never came directly under attack. As late as 1993, Fort Caswell again became a strategic location for the U.S. military when the Persian Gulf crisis caused hundreds of National Guardsmen to be called into duty in order to load ships for the Gulf at the Sunny Point Military Oceanic Terminal (MOT) near Southport.

In 1949, the property was declared war surplus and 248.8 acres were sold to the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina for \$86,000. Charles B. Deane, U.S. Congressman and secretary for the Baptist State Convention, was instrumental in the Baptists' purchase.

Fort Caswell was transformed into a conference center, hosting spiritual retreats, youth camp, and community concerts. Although Fort Caswell is located on the far eastern tip of the Oak Island near the Town of Caswell Beach, the Fort remains under the jurisdiction of Brunswick County.

**Sources:**

1. Herring, Ethel and Carolee Williams. Fort Caswell in War and Peace
2. Ms. Musette Steck – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **FREELAND and KINGTOWN**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Freeland is a small, rural community located east of the Waccamaw River along Kingtown Road (SR 1333) heading towards Crusoe Island in the northwest area of Brunswick County. How the community received the name Freeland is not known for certain at this time. In the early 1900's and even today, people used the Waccamaw River as a source of food. There is a U.S. Geological Survey Map dated 1943 that shows Freeland as a community.

Old postal service records show a proposed post office called "Freeland", for an area already known as Freeland, dated October 26, 1901. It was stated on the application that the post office would serve an area of 150-200 people. The Freeland Post Office remained in operation from April 14, 1891 until April 21, 1967.

Also, it has been said that the Freeland community was often referred to as Kingtown due to its location along Kingtown Road.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mrs. Jo Ann Simmons
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian
4. Website: <http://www.carolana.com/NC/Towns/home.html>

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: FUNSTON****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Funston is a small, rural community located in the area surrounding the intersections of Funston Road (SR 1518) and River Road (NC 133) as well as Funston Road, Governor's Road (SR 1521) and Daw's Creek Road (SR 1518) approximately twelve miles south of the Town of Leland. The people of this community are mostly white, small landowning farmers who have created a productive neighborhood over the years. In the early 1800's, Funston was known for its turpentine industries, long leaf pines, country grapes, corn, soy beans and tobacco. To this day, the family-owned Funston Farm, LLC, remains the oldest agricultural business in this community. The farm raises cattle, hogs, and pasture grass. The Funston Farm celebrated 100 years of operation in the community on June 10, 2010. At one time, there was a school located near Daw's Creek on the farm now owned by Wilbur and Mary Earp.

According to local legend, the community received the name Funston when a post office was established in the area. As the story goes, the community wanted to start their own post office, but they were faced with a dilemma of coming up with a name for their new post office. It has been said that someone looked in a book and saw the name Fredrick N. Funston (September 11, 1865 – February 19, 1917) who was a commissioned colonel of the 20<sup>th</sup> Kansas Infantry for the United States Army. He was best known for his role during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine-American War. In honor of his service, the community decided to name the new post office after Colonel Funston – thus the name "Funston".

According to postal service records, the Funston Post Office was established on July 17, 1907. It was discontinued on February 21, 1910 when mail was sent to Winnabow for processing. The first postmaster was Isham D. Harrelson who lived in the area. Records indicate an application was submitted on November 24, 1900, for a post office to serve this area. On the application the name "Lusor", not Funston, is proposed for this post office. It was stated that "Lusor" Post Office would serve a community of 300 people. On the application, the name "Lusor" was struck through and name "Funston" written its place. One source lists the duration of this post office from July 17, 1901 (not 1907) until March 15, 1911 (not 1910).

**Sources:**

1. Brunswick County Historical Society News Letter Vol. XIV #1 Feb. 1974
2. Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Earp-Funston Farms, Winnabow, NC
3. Ms. Gail Graham - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
4. Mr. Glenn Kye-Brunswick County Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Rep.
5. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian. Website: <http://www.carolana.com/NC/Towns/home.html>

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **GAUSE BEACH\***

Brief History/Origin of Name

The area referred to as Gause Beach was the center section of what is currently known as the Town of Ocean Isle Beach. Earlier in history, this area was known as the Gause Hills because of the large sand dunes that were located in the area. At one time, these dunes were said to have been the highest points along the coast until they were altered by development. During hurricanes long ago, the elevation of the dunes provided some safety for those that were caught unaware and found themselves stranded on the beach during the storms. Some brief descriptions of the beach were given in various writings of visitors to the area during colonial times including those of Bishop Asbury (circa 1790). The Gause family owned the area, thus the name Gause Beach.

**Source:**

1. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **GOOSENECK**

Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



Unincorporated Community: **GORE'S LANDING**

Brief History/Origin of Name

The community of Gore's Landing no longer exists by that name, but according to an old map it seems to have been in the same general area as Howell's Point and present-day Sunset Harbor, all of which have been located across the inlet between Holden Beach and Long Beach. It is suggested that the dredging of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway in the 1930s and the straightening of the Lockwood Folly River's channel may have contributed to the "demise" of Gore's Landing.

According to locals, most of the area was known as Howell's Point until the 1950's when the Boling Family began the development of Sunset Harbor. The road was also referred to as Howell's Point before it became Sunset Harbor (SR 1112).

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Bernest Hewett
2. Mr. Phil Boling
3. Mrs. Eugene Clemmons

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: GRISSETTOWN****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Grissettown is a small, rural community located in and around the intersection of Ocean Highway West (U.S.17) and Longwood Road/Seaside Road (NC 904) approximately seven miles west of the Town of Shallotte, near Doghead Bay, and adjoins the Russtown community. The origin of the community's name is not known for certain at this time; however, it is suggested that the name may be attributed the Grissett Family, who at time may have had large landholdings in the area. The largest landholders in the area were however the Somerset and Frink Families.

The Somerset holdings included, but were not limited to, the area toward the lower or coastal side of the Ocean Highway West, now Lions Paw and Ocean Ridge Golf Courses. Until recently, the Somerset holdings consisted of several hundred acres and included two houses. The Frink Family owned land towards Old Shallotte Road (SR 1316), Russtown Road (SR 1315), and west toward Longwood Road. Their 1920's bungalow still remains; however, a more impressive Greek Revival, two story hipped roofed, double colonnaded structure with full-length shutters and a large kitchen wing to the rear of the house no longer exists as a result of fire some years ago. This house abutted the Old Shallotte Road near the Old Shallotte Baptist Church. The Parker Family, connected through marriage to the Grissett's, once operated a store in this intersection. The store if one of a few remaining buildings in the denoting commerce prior to the U.S. 17 roadway improvements. The more modern Green's Oyster House still operates at the intersection.

**Source:**

1. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - Brunswick County Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **HALES BEACH\***

Brief History/Origin of Name

Ocean Isle Beach, before and during, World War II was named Hale's Beach presumably after Hale's Swamp nearby. During World War II, the only structure on Hale's Beach was a US Coast Guard Camp that was home for 20 men on Gause's Hill. The mission of these Coast Guard men was to ride along the beach every day on horseback and watch for German spies, downed airplanes, submarines, blackout violations, or any suspicious activity. German submarines were sinking ships off shore of Hale's Beach as Allied ships tried to come and go through the deepwater inlet at Southport. All residents along the Carolina coast were required to keep their lights turned off at night during World War II and to continually be on the lookout for German spies and submarines. Ocean Isle Beach was therefore a busy place during World War II even though there was no houses or cottages located on the island.

**Source:**

1. Website: <http://oceanislehistory.com/the-beacon-articles/world-war-ii/>

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **HALF HELL**

### Brief History/Origin of Name

Half Hell appears to be the oldest named community along present-day Midway Road (SR 1500) which was referred to as Half Hell Road for over a century until the 1950's. The community is located in the area of Lewis Loop Road (SR 1506), immediately south of the Town of Bolivia, where name of the lanes and roads reflect the names of early settlers. Families were living on both sides of Half Hell Swamp in the mid-1800's where they farmed and produced naval stores. Boxed pine trees and "tarkle pits" (tar kiln pits) are still in evidence of their livelihood. How the community received the name Half Hell is not known for certain at this time; however, some say the unusual name came from the area's reputation as a place for illegal activities where the constable felt as if he had gone "half way to hell" when he had to go into the area on business.

Another source indicated that the community may have obtained the name Half Hell as a result of its location being the midway point for travelers heading to Southport to pay their taxes.

### Sources:

1. Mrs. Eugene Clemmons
2. Mr. Frank Randolph
3. Mr. Hubert Brittain
4. Mrs. Jo Ann Simmons

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **HENRYTOWN**

### Brief History/Origin of Name

Henrytown is a rural community located along Town Creek Road (SR 1413), just a few miles south of the Town of Leland, in the north-central area of Brunswick County.

Thomas W. “Mr. Tommy” Henry, (January 6, 1868 – May 23, 1937) came to the Town Creek area of what is now known as Henrytown, which is located in the 500 Block of Town Creek Road. Old records indicate Mr. Henry first married Hilda Evans (March 5, 1878 – January 28, 1878) and raised a family. Next, records indicate he married Hilda’s sister, Nyda Evans, (August 21, 1888 – March 8, 1954) and they had a son and daughter together.

The Evans has long been settled in the Town Creek area of Henrytown dating to the late 1700’s. Old maps of the area identify a small country store known as the Evans Store existing in the Henrytown. The Dixie Evans place is on Rock Creek Road (SR 1411) that intersects with the Town Creek Road at Henrytown.

Graves of the Henry’s and the Evan’s Families can be found in the Zion Methodist Church Cemetery located at 6864 Zion Church Road NE in Leland, near Town Creek.

### Sources:

1. Mr. Tom B. Rabon, Winnabow
2. Mrs. Helen Taylor, Winnabow
3. Cemetery, Zion Methodist Church
4. Chapter IV, The Reeves, Mercer, New Kirk Families – The Evans Family of Town Creek are mentioned
5. Mr. Glenn Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Communities: **HICKMAN'S CROSSROADS and IREDELL**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Hickman's Crossroads is a small, rural community located at intersection of Ash-Little River Road (SR 1300), Calabash Road (SR 1300), and Hickman Road (SR 1303), a few miles east of the North Carolina/South Carolina State Line, in the southwestern area of Brunswick County. The name of the community is said to have been derived after the Hickman Family who were large landholders in this of the county. Other large landholders in the area included the McLamb and Bellamy families. The Hardee, Norris and Ward families were, and still to this day, located further north along Ash-Little River Road.

This community has many natural features including the Caw Caw Swamp, which was used in many old deeds and land grants as a "calling" or starting point with some of the documents dating back over 200 years. One of Hickman's Crossroads most notable structures is Andrews Methodist Church located at the crossroad itself. Andrews Methodist Church was a "circuit church" that shared a minister with other churches in the area, namely the Village Point Methodist Church at Shallotte Point. The term "sharing a minister" (the minister traveled on mule or horseback in the early days) meant that parishioners had a sermon or preaching on an alternating pattern of Sundays, quite often using the 2nd and 4th or 1st and 3rd pattern with any 5th Sunday being "Sunday school only."

Iredell is a small, rural community located along Hickman Road and is within close proximity of the Hickman's Crossroad community. How the community obtained the name Iredell is not known for certain at this time. It is possible that the name may have been derived after a family who had large landholdings in the area; however no historical evidence to support this suggestion is present at this time.

#### **Sources:**

1. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **HONEY ISLAND\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **HONEY POND**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Honey Pond was a small, rural community located along Whiteville Road (NC 130) between Big Neck Road (SR 1135) and Mill Branch Road (SR 1331) in the west/central area of Brunswick County. There is very little known history about Honey Pond and whether the community even exists today. How the community received the name Honey Pond is not known for certain at this time; however, it has been said that there were a lot of wild bees that lived in the run of the Wet Ash Swamp which was located adjacent to Honey Pond. It's possible that the name of the community is associated with the bee colony that existed in the Wet Ash Swamp; however, no historical evidence is available at this time to support this suggestion.

**Source:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



**Unincorporated Community: HOOPER HILL and STRAWBERRY HILL LANDING****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Hooper Hill is a community located in the far northeastern area of Brunswick County, on the west bank of the Northwest Cape Fear River, approximately fourteen miles from confluence of the Northwest and Northeast branches of the Cape Fear River. The community derived its name after the owner of the Point Repose Plantation and signer of the Declaration of Independence – Mr. William Hooper. Initially, the community was comprised of black Hooper Family members, who have traced their lineage and name back to Mr. William Hooper. This family has a deed that was passed to them by Mr. Thomas “Hogg” Hooper, one of Mr. William Hooper’s two sons, for the land where the Point Repose Plantation once stood. It’s understood that the plantation house sat on a hill, which was the highest point of the original 1,000 acre tract, thus the name “Hooper’s Hill”.

Today, all that remains of the original 1,000 acre plantation is approximately 300 acres of family land as a result of attrition and technical squabbles. The community and land are now controlled by the Hooper Hill Land Company. In recent years, the community has seen an increase of residential development on family land, especially in the areas of where Mt. Misery Road (SR 1426) and Dogwood Road (SR 1428) intersect.

Strawberry Hill Landing is not a community. It was a popular boat landing on the Northwest Cape Fear River about 18 miles inland from the confluence of the Northeast and Northwest Cape Fear River in Wilmington. The name “Strawberry Hill Landing” was given by the locals as a result of the shape of the landing. Strawberry Hill Landing is not used these days since the access to the site is now under private ownership and the road leading to the landing has been closed.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Eulis A. Willis, local historian, B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Report and Judgement of Land Referee John R. Newton Case: 89-cvs-232 Brunswick County Superior Court
3. Files of Mr. Herbert Willis (a Hooper family member)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Communities: **JINNY’S BRANCH and BRICKLANDING**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Jinny’s Branch and Bricklanding communities lie along Beach Drive (NC 179) and are bounded by Goose Creek, Upper Sauce Pan (“Sasspan”) Creek, and the more recent 1930's Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. It’s been said that the Bricklanding community received its name after the loading or unloading of bricks as cargo or ballast from ships along the creek and sound that is now the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

The Bell Family, who owned the Bell Plantation, which later became the site of the Bricklanding Golf Course, owned the largest tract of land in the Bricklanding community. Hewett, Stanley, Milliken, and Gore were other families in the area that had landholdings. A tidal mill reportedly operated near the area now spanned by the Beach Drive Bridge in the area of the Jinny's Branch Baptist Church.

Today, Bricklanding Road (NC 179) ends at the site of the former Ocean Isle Beach Ferry and fishery, owned by the Stanley’s, where a red pennant flag was raised when the catch of fish, often mullets or spots, was hauled in to be sold. One structure of note in this community was the "Calvin House," or "Rum Runner House." The structure was a circa 1880, 1 1/2 story front center gable house located on a bluff facing the inlet and ocean. The location provided a view of all inlet activity and provided a perfect spot for detecting the unwanted presence of revenue officers during the Prohibition Era. It was said that a light was hung in the upstairs windows to warn the rum runners if the "Law" was waiting. The house offered a full view of the destruction of many vessels on the shifting sandbar, most notably the Greenleaf Johnson, which ran aground in 1912. The house was later owned by a Dr. Horrack of Duke University and more recently the Devane until its demolition for new homes a few years ago.

Jinny’s Branch is a small, rural community located along Bricklanding Road just north of the intersection of Bricklanding Road and Beach Drive (NC 179) within close proximity of the above Bricklanding community. How the community received the name Jinny’s Branch is not known for certain at this time; however, there is a small tributary branch of the Shallotte River that extends into this area of Brunswick County known as Jinny’s Branch.

#### **Source:**

1. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: KENDAL CHAPEL and DARK BRANCH****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Kendal Chapel is a small African-American community located near Orton Plantation along River Road (NC 133) approximately ten miles north of the City of Southport. The community is said to have received their name after the Kendal Plantation, which was originally owned by Maurice Moore, grandson of Sir John Yeaman (sometimes spelled Yeoman), who in 1665 built "Old Charles Town." Maurice Moore later deeded the Kendal Plantation to his half-brother Roger Moore who was known locally as "King Roger of Orton." The Kendal and Lilliput Plantations were acquired later thus adding to the original 8,000 acres that was granted to the Moore Family. The Kendal Chapel community is interchangeably referred to as "Dark Branch." Many of the residents of Dark Branch were uprooted and relocated from the Marsh Branch area of Brunswick County, which is now the site of the Sunny Point-a maintenance dredging military ocean terminal - located just north of the City of Southport.

Some of the elders in this community say that Kendal Chapel is not the community but refers to the Kendal Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church, which was relocated from the Kendall/Lilliput Plantations area, which was already known as the "Dark Branch Community" before the church was relocated. The origin of the name Kendal comes from the Town of Kendal in the Lake District of England.

Old postal service records indicate dated 1906 indicate that a St. Phillip's Post Office requested to move their location one-half mile to northwest. One the application form the name "Dark Branch" is listed as a neighborhood of about 200 people.

**Sources:**

1. Ms. Amelia Josey Smith (93years old) Resident of Dark Branch/Member of Kendall Chapel AME Zion Church/Family Relocated from "Marsh Branch"
2. Mr. Eugene Vaught (76 years old) Resident of Dark Branch/Member of Kendall Chapel AME Zion Church
3. Website:[http://www.brunswickcountync.gov/Portals/0/bcfiles/plan\\_Historic\\_Sites\\_in\\_Brunswick\\_County.pdf](http://www.brunswickcountync.gov/Portals/0/bcfiles/plan_Historic_Sites_in_Brunswick_County.pdf)
4. Ms. Barbara Vaught (Nurse, Educator, Historian) Resident of Dark Branch/Family Relocated from "Marsh Branch"
5. Ms. Gail Graham - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
6. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **LANVALE and EL PASO**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Lanvale is community located along Lanvale Road (SR 1438) in the north-central area of Brunswick County near the Town of Leland. How the community received its name is not known for certain at this time; however, it has been suggested that the name possibly came about as a result of an unknown person who developed the area after the Wilmington Brunswick and Southern (WB &S) Railroad expanded their services into this area of Brunswick County.

On October 26, 1912 a post office opened in the community and operated until it was discontinued on June 15, 1926. Mail was then forwarded to Leland for processing. Records show that the Lanvale Post Office was served by three Postmasters while it operated. The first Postmaster was William E. Maulsby (October 26, 1912), next was Erastus G. Goodman (March 24, 1916), and last was Maria S. Goodman (September 24, 1921).

There is also documentation of an earlier post office named El Paso which operated in the same vicinity as the Lanvale Post Office. Records show that an El Paso Post Office was established on August 13, 1877, discontinued November 4, 1878, re-established on June 12, 1884, and finally discontinued on December 31, 1909. Postal service records indicate that three Postmasters served the El Paso community while it operated. The first Postmaster was William W. Drew August 13, 1877, the second was Carrie C. Drew June 12, 1884, and third was John J. Knox June 24, 1902.

The WB & S Railroad stopped at the El Paso Post Office at the John J. Knox place. The Knox House still exists today at 7941 Ocean Highway East, just south of Lanvale Road on Ocean Highway (U.S.17). After the WB&S Railroad was discontinued, the WB&S Bus Line was established. Stops on the bus line were from Wilmington south on Ocean Highway as far as Winnabow.

**Sources:**

1. Brunswick County Historical Society Newsletter Vol. XIV 1974
2. Ms. Helen Taylor, Winnabow, NC
3. Mr. Tom B. Rabon, Sr., Winnabow, NC
4. Mr. Glenn Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
5. Website: [www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **LENNON CROSSROADS**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Lennon Crossroads is not a community in the traditional sense, but rather a “T Junction” along the Old Georgetown Highway that once abutted the Lennon Family Farm. When referring to the location of Lennon Crossroads, people often consider the intersection of Old Lennon Road (SR 1504), Zion Hill Road (SR 1114), and Southport-Supply Road (NC 211) as the actual crossroad; however, the “true” Lennon Crossroad is located behind Virginia Williamson Elementary School along an abandoned part of the Old Georgetown Highway.

Established in 1879, the Lennon Farm operated in Brunswick County for over 125 years until the death of Tolman Clarence Lennon, grandson of Franklin Pierce Lennon, in 2007. The farmstead was established as result of a marriage between Franklin Pierce Lennon and Mary Catherine Stanaland. Prior to their marriage, property was under the ownership of Mary Stanaland’s family. Upon its inception, the Lennon Farm is said to been comprised of approximately 1,600 acres. The boundaries of the farm are said to have extended to the Lockwood Folly River on the north, to the Old Georgetown Highway on the south, to land now owned by Avalon Land Development to the east and to property owned by the Tolman Clarence Lennon heirs and known as the Nancy Bell Tract on the east. The original Lennon Family Farmhouse, built in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, still remains at 901 Old Lennon Road in Supply. In 2001, the current owners remodeled the farmhouse by adding an expansion onto the rear of structure.

In addition to farming, the Lennon’s are also said to have been involved in several different business operations and political aspects within Brunswick County. Most notable was Mr. Joseph Oran Lennon, son of Franklin and Mary Catherine Lennon, who is said to have been the first magistrate of Brunswick County and quite the entrepreneur. He owned several saw mills and timbering businesses as well as a horse/mule trading business. His son, Tolman Clarence Lennon, operated the Lennon Egg Farm from early 1950’s until the year 2000. According to family members, the Lennon Egg Farm had over 30,000 chickens at any given time and was the main supplier of eggs in Brunswick County for more than 50 years. In addition to family egg business, Mr. Tolman Lennon also raised hogs, cows, corn and soybean for sale.

Over time, the Lennon Farm has been subdivided and sold off to different private owners. Today, land that was once part of the family farmstead is now the location of several residential subdivision developments such as: Old Georgetown Subdivision; Avalon Development; Palmetto Creek Subdivision; Lennon Hills Subdivision; and Virginia Williamson Elementary School. The Lennon’s still owns several large tracts of the original farmstead along Old Lennon Road and Southport-Supply Road (NC 211); however, growth in surrounding area may soon result in these last remaining tracts being developed.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

*Interesting Note:* It's been said that the Lennon Family can trace their heritage back to a Mr. John Lennon and his two brothers who supposedly immigrated from the country of Ireland to the Cape Fear Region in the 1700's. One of the brothers is said to have married a Ms. Anne Moore - family member of the owners of the Orton Plantation.

**Sources:**

1. Mrs. Nancy Lennon Moore
2. Mr. Raybon Moore
3. Mr. Bernest Hewett

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **LITTLE BEACH\***

Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunscoco.net](mailto:plan@brunscoco.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **LITTLE PRONG**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Little Prong is a small, predominately African-American community located along Little Prong Road (SR 1136) between Kingtown Road (SR 1333) and Big Neck Road (SR 1335) in northwest area of Brunswick County. How the community received the name Little Prong is not known for certain at this time.

Prior to the Civil War, Little Prong was a racially segregated community where the African-Americans lived west of Horse Pen Branch and whites lived east of Horse Pen Branch. Some years ago, there was a school in this community but it no longer exists.

Today, Little Prong Baptist Church is the main place of worship for this community.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mr. Nathan Edwards

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



Unincorporated Communities: **LONG BEACH and YAUPON BEACH**

Brief History/Origin of Name

The long western stretch of Oak Island was once a quiet strip of sand and maritime forest. It was perfect for fox hunts and fish camps, and perhaps a little “moonshining”. Cattle grazed in the marshes; alligators lurked in the creeks.

In 1938, Ernest F. Middleton, a timber exporter from Charleston, bought thousands of acres of the island and began to develop "Blue Water Beach." Unbeknownst to him the strand had been called Long Beach for more than a century. Local outrage convinced him to retain the original name.

Dance bands at the pavilion, bath houses and a canteen soon enticed visitors to motor over the rickety drawbridge and rutted dirt roads to build beach houses.

Middleton's resort, devastated by Hurricane Hazel in 1954, was quickly rebuilt by people who "loved their beach." It was incorporated as the Town of Long Beach in 1955.

In 1999, Long Beach and Yaupon Beach merged with Oak Island to form Town of Oak Island.

**Source:**

1. Harper, Jim. *"Oak Island: A History"*. Insert in State Port Pilot, Spring 1995 pp. 42-45

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **LONGWOOD**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Longwood is a community located at the intersection of Longwood Road (NC 904) and Ethridge Road (SR 1308) in the far western area of Brunswick County. In the early 1900's, the area that would become known as Longwood was a predominately all-white community. Around 1920, the Jackson Brothers' Lumber Company purchased a tract of land from William Asbury "Jinx" Long. The Jackson brothers referred to this purchase as "Long's Wood" after the family who sold the property, thus the community name "Longwood". After the purchase, the Jackson Brothers' Lumber Company moved their timber operation to Longwood and began harvesting the pine timber in the area. Majority of the employees brought into to harvest the pine timber were African-Americans. Today, Longwood remains a predominately African-American community. There is still one section of the community called "The Quarters" which houses African-Americans and was built by the Jackson Brothers' Housing Complex.

In 1925, the Jackson Brothers' Lumber Company recorded a map in the Brunswick County Register of Deeds at Map Book 1, Page 111 which identified 112 buildings (e.g. houses, horse stables, machine shops, power plant, and repair shop) in Longwood area. Longwood was one of the first communities in Brunswick County to have a central water system as a result of logging industry in the area. In the early 1900's, there was a railroad track in community which allowed transported lumber and other commodities to Whiteville and other parts of Brunswick County. In 1925, a "Longwood" post office application was proposed to serve a community of 500 people.

During the 1950's and 1960's, Longwood was the center of trade for that area of Brunswick County. Historically, Longwood Road served as the "main-street" for the community. At one time, Longwood Road was lined with a tractor dealership, a gas company, several garages and general stores, as well as, a hardware store for shopping. Today, only one general store remains in the community. One of the most prominent places to have existed in the community was the Longwood Baptist Church.

In addition to the Jackson brothers, the Butler Family was also a prominent landowner in the Longwood area. The Butlers had several children, all of whom died of diphtheria, except for two sisters – Bessie and Mary Ellen. Bessie married William Asbury "Jinx" Long and Mary Ellen married George B. Ward. Descendants of the two families still live in the Longwood area. North and adjacent to Longwood is a small dam that was built to control the water flow into Scippio Swamp for a grist mill, which was operated by Fannie Rhodes. This is now known as Lake Butler in recognition of the Butler Family. The grist mill was used for providing ground up corn to the Longwood area.

#### Sources:

1. Mr. Bobby Long – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mr. Herbie Ward
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **MACO**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Maco is a small crossroad community located near the intersection of Andrew Jackson Highway (U.S. 74/76) and Maco Road (NC 87) in northeastern Brunswick County. In 1867, the area was known as Farmer's Turnout and was originally a stop on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. Around 1890, Farmer's Turnout was renamed "Maraco" after the MacRae Co., who was a major development company that owned land in the vicinity. Locals gradually shortened the name to Maco, according to historian William S. Powell.

Hugh MacRae settled several immigrant colonies on his other lands (e.g. Castle Hayne) but there is no documentation indicating immigrants were used to settle the Maco area. The area was heavily Irish-Catholic, though.

*Interesting Fact:* One of the most famous ghost stories in Southeastern North Carolina, "the Maco Lights", originated out of the Maco community. According to legend, in 1867, a brakeman named Joe Baldwin died while frantically waving his lantern, trying to avert a rear-end collision between his stranded caboose and a fast-moving freight train behind him. The trains crashed, and Baldwin's body was found near the tracks, beheaded in the accident. Ever since (the story goes), Baldwin's headless ghost walked the tracks, bearing a ghostly lantern, either looking for his head or still trying to head off the crash.

Major James Reilly, who surrendered Fort Fisher in 1865, later moved to Farmer's Turnout and donated the land for a Catholic church and its school. Maco thus had one of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, St. Paul's the Apostle, which was built in 1882, served until about 1902, and was disassembled around 1940. Its graveyard is still standing and locals say this is where the famous ghost of Joe Baldwin is going in search for his head.

#### **Sources:**

1. Wilmington Star Newspaper - MyReporter.com website
2. Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **MAKATOKA**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Makatoka is small, rural community located in the areas surrounding the intersection of Makatoka Road (SR 1342), Exum Road (SR 1340), and Camp Branch Road (SR 1340) in the far north-central area of Brunswick County. The origin of the community name is not known for certain at this time; however, it is suggested that the name Makatoka may be derived from one of the Cape Fear Indian tribes that once inhabited the area.

Old postal service records show that a post office was established on January 30, 1891 in the Makatoka community with George W. Martin as the first postmaster. The name he chose for the post office was his own, but it was rejected by the Postal Service - the application that was submitted for the post office shows the name "Martins" written in. The site of this post office, however, is listed as "New Boston". The Makatoka Post Office was discontinued June 15, 1931. Other postmasters at this location included Christopher C. Little, Asa M. Bennett, James M. Bennett and J. Ben Gray.

About 1910, Makatoka was established as a railhead for the men worked in the Green Swamp cutting cypress and working for the Waccamaw Lumber Company in Bolton. There were other smaller camps in the swamp, but Makatoka (often called Makatoky by nearby residents) was the main one and had a commissary, a small "hotel," a blacksmith shop and a railroad repair shop. All that remains of the commercial activity in this community is the hotel, which has been converted into a private residence. The residences in Makatoka were wood cabins of two or three rooms. The camp had running water and there were also pipes running to various other camps. The company train ran twice a day to the town of Bolton, where supplies could be purchased. Children went to school at "New Life School" in Exum. Rural electricity was not present until the 1940's. A number of the local people lived by hunting and trapping.

#### Sources:

1. Rick Murray, *"Tales of the Green Swamp"*
2. Mr. Wes Taukchiray – Historian, Researcher for Legal Aid of North Carolina

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **MALMO**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Malmo is a small, rural community located near the intersection of Andrew Jackson Highway (U.S. 74/76) and Malmo Loop Road (SR 1417) just a few miles east of the Towns of Northwest and Sandy Creek, in the northwest area of Brunswick County. How the community received the name Malmo is not known for certain at this time; however, it is suggested that name may be associated with the placement of a post office in the community.

Old postal service records show an application for a proposed post office called “Malmo” stamped June 27, 1888. The proposed postmaster on the application was listed as Carl Waldemar Seier. According to locals, Ludwig Hansen was the instigating force behind bringing a post office to this area of Brunswick County. Listed on the post office application was the name “Hansenville”, but the “ville” was struck out, leaving only the name “Hansen” behind. Finally, the name “Malmo” was written in.

Malmo is the capital of the country Sweden, yet Hansen was from the country Denmark and part of a larger local Danish community that included a man named Hans Kure, of Kure Beach fame. It is suggested that Hansen was the force behind the settlement of Malmo after he established a factory in the community for his Spiritine Chemical Company, which manufactured products such as wood preservatives and ointments from distillation of entire longleaf pine trees.

#### **Sources:**

1. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian
2. Brunswick County Vital Records, old newspaper accounts, deeds, and biographies all researched by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: MIDDLE RIVER****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Middle River is a predominately African-American community located near the intersection of Middle River Road (SR 1448), Little Macedonia Road (SR 1343), and Green Swamp Road (NC 211), approximately two miles north of Supply, in the north-central area of Brunswick County. It has been stated that this community received its name after a river that marks the southern boundary of the community.

Since the early 1900's, Middle River has remained a community of small farms and day labors, many of which worked on nearby farms to supplement their income. They bought their supplies and food items from stores located near the Lockwood Folly River Bridge: J. M. Parker's, Odell Blanton's, George Kirby's and J. J. Hawes'.

Historically, Little Macedonia Baptist Church has served as the focal point of the community. Many of the deceased from this area are buried in the nearby Galloway East and Clay Branch cemeteries.

**Source:**

1. Mrs. Gwen Causey - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **MIDWAY**

### Brief History/Origin of Name

Midway community is located “mid-way” between the City of Southport (Smithville until 1887) and the Supply community - hence the name “Midway”. Within the memory of those born in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there has always been some mercantile business at the intersection of Southport-Supply Road (NC 211) and Midway Road (SR 1500), but never many residences. However, with the future opening of the second bridge to Oak Island, commercial and residential activity in the Midway community is anticipated to grow rapidly.

In addition to the above, it has been stated that at one time the intersection of Southport-Supply Road and Midway Road was known as the Bishop community and that the Midway community was located further north at the intersection of Old Ocean Highway (U.S. 17 Business) and Midway Road.

### Sources:

1. Mr. Hubert Brittain
2. Mr. Bernest Hewett
3. Mr. Frank Randolph
4. Mrs. Jo Ann Simmons

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **MILL BRANCH**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Mill Branch is a small, rural community located along Mill Branch Road (SR 1331), between Big Neck Road (SR 1335) and Whiteville Road (NC 130) in the west-central area of Brunswick County. It has been said that the community received its name after a grist and saw mill that were once located in this area of county. There is a bay adjacent to Mill Branch called "Mill Bay". People in this community farmed, worked at a local saw mill, went to church and had their corn ground up at Mill Branch.

Old postal service records show an application for a proposed post office dated 1906 with Sam Mintz listed as the proposed postmaster. The post office was proposed to service an area called "Mintz".

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



### Unincorporated Community: **MILL CREEK**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Mill Creek is a small, rural community located near the intersection of George II Highway (NC 87) and Funston Road (SR 1518) in central Brunswick County. Local legend claims that Mill Creek received its name after a creek that runs from Town Creek through the community. At the end of the creek there was an old “grist mill” where corn was ground into grits and corn meal, thus giving the community its name - Mill Creek. The Mill Creek Farm Supply store continues to serve the community and neighboring communities located on George II Highway.

Mill Creek is considered a thriving, predominately white farming community. Today, most of the residents of this community raise cattle, hogs, soybeans, and corn. In the earlier years, the area was known for its tobacco crops. One of the most notable buildings in this community is the Mill Creek Missionary Baptist Church. This church was established in 1776 and constituted in 1800 by a part of the congregation of Lockwood's Folly meeting house who withdrew for the purpose of establishing a new congregation. The church was a member of Cape Fear Association (1836-88, 1895-98); a member of Old Brunswick Association (1889-94); a member of Cape Fear - Columbus Association, 1899; and of Brunswick Association, 1899.

#### **Sources:**

1. Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Willetts
2. Mrs. Wana Batson
3. Ms. Gail Graham - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
4. Mrs. Elizabeth Willetts
5. Website: <http://www.mcbcbolivia.com/>

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **MONOGRAM**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Monogram is a community located along Shell Point Road (SR 1132) between the Shallotte River and upper bounded by Gray's Bridge and Civietown with the lower boundary being Windy Point. How the community received the name Monogram is not known for certain at this time.

According to old postal service records, in 1916 a post office was proposed for a community located 300 yards east of the Shallotte River. On the application the name "Sam's Branch" was proposed, but it was later struck through and its place the name "Monogram" was written. Effie Chadwick was the proposed postmaster for this post office. The application further stated that the post office would serve a population of 80 to 100 persons.

Some of the first settlements in the Monogram community were made by Captain James S. Chadwick (1840-1920) and Fletcher Hewett along the banks of the Shallotte River. Goods were brought to the area by sail and delivered on a boat owned by Capt. Chadwick. Tar Landing was one of the areas encompassed by Monogram is said to have received its name after the naval stores that loaded from the point where Shallotte River channel comes close to the bank. The slop of the land made loading and unloading of goods easier, thus the name Tar Landing.

On a portion of the Chadwick place, later to be bought by Henry Williams in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, Mr. Williams constructed a log cabin and a pond with a dam that overflowed into the creek abutting the Chadwick cemetery and home place of Fletcher Hewett. The Shell Point area had Shell Point Baptist Church and the Chadwick Landing and Seafood House.

Other surnames in the area included Davis, Lewis, Mooney, and Robinson.

#### **Sources:**

1. Williams, Sonny. *Grandpa Was a Whaler: History of The Chadwicks in NC and U.S.*
2. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **MYRTLE HEAD\***

Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunscoco.net](mailto:plan@brunscoco.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **NEW BRITTON**

Brief History/Origin of Name

New Britton is a small, rural community located at the intersection of Little Prong Road (SR 1336) and Kingtown Road (SR 1333) in the western area of Brunswick County. In the late 1800's, Kingtown Road was known as the New Britton Road which continued until it crossed the Waccamaw River at a place called the New Britton Ferry. The community once had a church and school to serve its population.

Today, the New Britton Baptist Church, located at the intersection of Little Prong Road and Kingtown Road, serves as the main place of worship for this community.

**Source:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **NEW HOPE**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

New Hope is small, rural community located in the areas surrounding the intersection of Bell Swamp Connection Road (SR 1406) and Cherrytree Road (SR 1406) in the north-central area of Brunswick County. The name of the community dates back to the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, when a Union Sunday School named “New Hope” was established. The school was conducted by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Andrew Jackson Potter, and Mrs. Sarah Taylor, wife of Edward F. Taylor, and remained in service for several years until it was abandoned due to lack of interest from the community. Records kept of the school indicate that Sarah Taylor suggested the name “New Hope” to represent the Union Sunday School; however, the reason she selected this name is not known for certain at this time.

On July 20, 1894, a new church organization was established in the former Union Sunday School and had an enrollment of 70 members. The small schoolhouse proved to be inadequate in space to accommodate the organization’s growing membership. Faced with the dilemma of finding a venue where the entire organization could meet, a neighbor named Mr. Peadrick offered his newly constructed house as a meeting place. In the following months, a revival was conducted by Rev. P.H. Hoge, D.D. who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

On Friday, October 19, 1894, New Hope Presbyterian Church was organized by a commission from the First Wilmington Presbyterian Church and was composed of Rev. P.H. Hodge, D.D., Rev. A.D. McGlure, D.D., ruling elder B.F. Hall and S.N. Northrop. The name “New Hope” was unanimously adopted as the name of the church and became the first Presbyterian Church in Brunswick County. Land for the construction for the construction of the Church was provided by Mr. Peter Lewis Seller’s family. The people in the community took a deep interest in the construction of the new church; either by giving their time, hauling material or helping two regular carpenters, Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Cleve Lewis.

In the early 1900’s, the community constructed a two-room schoolhouse named “New Hope School”. The New Hope School was located a short distance from the New Hope Presbyterian Church and functioned as a school until is closed in 1928.

#### **Sources:**

1. Mr. Glenn Kye - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Taylor F. Helen (Church Historian), *A Brief History of New Hope Presybertian Church* October 1994

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **OAKGROVE**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Oakgrove is small community located near the intersection of Mt. Pisgah Road (SR 1130) and Ocean Highway (U.S.17) a few miles east of the Town of Shallotte in central Brunswick County. The community is said to have received the name Oakgrove after a school that was located on Empire Road (SR 1133).

The original school building is currently located on property off Holden Beach Road (NC 130) approximately five miles from the Town of Shallotte. The Oakgrove Church which was located at the crossroad of Empire Road and Holden Beach Road was moved to its present location on Holden Beach Road during the 1980's.

**Source:**

1. Mrs. Ouida Hewett

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **OLD CUMBEE PLACE**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Old Cumbee Place is not a traditional community, but rather a large family homestead located off Town Creek Road (SR 1413), a few miles south of the Town of Leland, in the north-central area of Brunswick County.

According to Brunswick County Land Entries from the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century, the earliest record of the Cumbee Family (a.k.a. Cumbo, Cumbow, Combo, and Camboo) dates back to 1794-1820.

Land archives of Brunswick County show that on January 30, 1801, Reuben Cumbo registered 50 acres on both sides of Lewis Branch, which flows into Town Creek. April 30, 1803 Charles Gause registered 75 acres near Head of Bull Pond Branch which bordered property owned by Solomen Cumbos. November 5, 1804, Henry Leonard registered 50 acres on both sides of Lewis Branch which bordered properties owned by General Smith and Reuben Cumbow. March 22, 1813, Absolum Combo registered 50 acres in the Fork of Scraping Hold Branch which bordered property owned by John Founds. Lastly, on August 16, 1819, Absolum Cumbow registered 100 acres on the Eastside of Scraping Hold Branch, which flows into Town Creek.

According to the 1860 Federal Census for the Town Creek District, a man named Icesom Comby (Cumbee) was listed with his family as having lived in household #76, age 58, born 1802.

Most Cumbee's from the Town Creek area can trace their roots to Iceson Comby and the related families through marriage. Mr. Albert Cumbee, Grandson of Iceson Comby was the last Cumbee to live at the Old Cumbee Place.

There is an old cemetery nearby on Paper Company Land.

#### **Sources:**

1. Brunswick County Land Entries 1784-1820
2. 1850 & 1860 Federal Census Brunswick County
3. Mr. Glenn Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **OLD SHALLOTTE\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

In the earliest reference in 1734, a traveler crossed the Shallot River on Simmon's Ferry, with a settlement near the ferry called Shallotte. By 1807, a bridge spanned the Shallot River where the ferry once was. By the 1830s, what was named Lockwood Folly for a brief period of time was now called Shallotte, the river was now called the Shallotte River, and a post office was established there in 1837. Shallotte was incorporated in 1899. Recent findings of old maps of this area indicate that the Shallot River was so named as early as 1733 (on Edward Moseley's map) - so, the name of Shallotte probably goes back well before the 1730s.

The first name for Shallotte was actually Lockwood Folly. Recent US Postal Records research has uncovered this information - Lockwood Folly was granted its first post office on February 21, 1837. On December 13, 1837 the US Post Office Department accepted an application for changing the name to Shallotte. This Post Office was active until December 29, 1858, apparently when it closed down. Interestingly, a second town named Lockwood Folly was granted a new Post Office on September 4, 1857 - clearly while the first Shallotte Post Office was in operations and therefore a second location and second town. This second Lockwood Folly town was soon renamed to Shallotte on April 26, 1859 - almost four months after the first Shallotte Post Office was closed down-hence the name "Old Shallotte."

Francis Asbury circa 1760 (pre-Revolution) complained in his diary that the people of Brunswick mispronounced "Charlotte".

### Source:

1. Website: [http://ncvisitorcenter.com/Brunswick\\_County.html](http://ncvisitorcenter.com/Brunswick_County.html)
2. Ms. Musette Steck - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



**Unincorporated Community: OLD TOWN****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Old Town or "Old Charles Town" (as the settlement was originally named) is largely a diverse community located on the west bank of the Cape Fear River and on the north bank of the Indian River, known as present-day Town Creek), in Winnabow. It has been suggested that the community received its name after the belief that Old Charles Town. Old Town is the oldest, if not the first English attempt to inhabit the Lower Cape Fear Region. John Vassal, a contractor with William Hilton, led the first European settlers to the region, landing on May 29, 1664. By 1665, Charles Towne was incorporated into a county called "Clarendon." However, despite its fruitful and fragile beginning, the settlement soon failed.

According to legend, all was not lost with the first 17<sup>th</sup> Century settlement's attempt of Old Charles Town, even though many of the European settlers either moved away or were driven off by the Native Indians to other areas such as Albemarle County, North Carolina and into Virginia. Some, including the West Africans from Barbados, who were brought to this area as experienced rice growers/slaves, continued to live among the Native American Indians tribes, specifically the Saponas, Sugar Loaf, Winnebaw, Tuscaroras, Cherokees and other tribes. The Europeans did not return to this area again for another fifty-eight years until the Moore's Family arrived.

In 1725, Governor George Burrington granted 9,000 acres to the Moore's, with Colonel Maurice Moore receiving 7,000 of those acres. Within a few years, plantations and large residences were constructed and today, much of the rich heritage, culture, crafts, languages, beliefs and traditions remain in the community. The Old Town community prides itself on having two churches 1) Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church originally located in Lee Buck but later rebuilt along River Road (NC 133) during the 1960's and 2) Moore's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church.

Moore's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church was founded in 1874 by a "freedman" known as Moses A. Moore after James Walker Hood brought African Methodist Episcopal Zionism to eastern North Carolina in 1864. The establishment of the church predates the 1894 deed in which a Mr. Matthew Jordan and his wife, Marina, sold Moore's Creek A.M.E. Zion Church the one acre of land for \$4.00 where the Church is currently located.

**Sources:**

1. Rev. Aaron Moore, member of Old Town community and great-grandson of Moses Moore (one of the founders of Moore's Chapel AME Zion Church in 1874) and an activist/historian.
2. Mr. Marvin R. Graham – local historian
3. Mr. Leroy Fields (93 years old) member of Old Town community
4. Ms. Gail Graham - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **ONION\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

Onion was a community located in the far northeast area of Brunswick County. At this time, there is very little known historical information on this community other than the fact there was a post office in this area. Old postal service records show that there was a post office located in the Onion community from 1885 until it was discontinued 1898. Four postmasters served the Onion community who included Duncan McFadyen (January 8, 1885), Charles C. Williams (March 5, 1894), Samuel J. Rowell April 27, 1894), and John C. Rowell (May 31, 1895). The post office was discontinued on April 21, 1898 when mail was sent to Viola for processing.

### Source:

1. [www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **PHOENIX**

### Brief History/Origin of Name

Phoenix is a small community located near the intersection of Mt. Misery Road (SR 1426) and Cedar Hill Road (SR 1430) in the northeast area of Brunswick County. In 2001, the Town of Navassa annexed the Phoenix community into their jurisdiction territory. This community is now represented as District 3 on Town Council.

It has been stated that the Phoenix community received their name by a man named Frances M. Moore (~1914). Mr. Moore is said to have owned a house in the area and was a well known merchant, rice planter and leader in local politics. In 1911, his plantation house at Meares Bluff (Navassa) Station burned to the ground. When he rebuilt his new house, Mr. Moore was said stated that the new house reminded him of the sacred Egyptian bird – “Phoenix” arising out of the ashes. At the time when this story was told, the area known as Phoenix consisted of two stores, a railroad station, and five or six homes. The merchants of this community depended mostly on trade from the employees of the Navassa Fertilizer factory which was located three miles east of the Phoenix Community on the Northwest Cape Fear River.

Old postal service records indicate that in 1874, Postmaster Joseph J. Gay signed an update for the Phoenix Postal Service. Joseph J. Gay was also listed as first postmaster for Leland in 1898. The postal records further show the post office was named “Phoenix” and that the local area it served was called “Summerville”.

### Sources:

1. Letter from Herbert Shellams of Chapel Hill NC dated December 6 1956 and postmarked Acme NC
2. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: PINEY GROVE****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Piney Grove is a small, rural, predominately African-American community located near the intersection of Old Ocean Highway (U.S. 17 Bus.) and Piney Grove Road (SR 1445) a few miles west of the Town of Bolivia in central Brunswick County. African-Americans began settling Piney Grove after the Civil War during the years of Reconstruction. By the early 1900's, there were enough residents in Piney Grove to sustain two churches. St. John Missionary Baptist founded in 1902 by the first settlers and Randolph Chapel Free Will Baptist, founded in 1904 by four families from Greenville, N.C., is now Piney Grove Free Will Baptist.

Today, Piney Grove has Friendship Holiness Church. Cedar Hill Methodist Church no longer exists. Due to its close proximity to the Town of Bolivia and Brunswick County Government Complex, the community also has several professional offices and small businesses. After 100 years, there are still descendants of the Bryant, Evans, Hankins, Johnson, Randolph, and Smith families living in the Piney Grove community.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Frank Randolph
2. Members of Piney Grove FWB Mrs. Hewitt-S. Breen HS

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **PROSPECT\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **RABONTOWN**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Rabontown is a small, rural community located near the intersection of Town Creek Road (SR 1413) and Green Hill Road (SR 1406) in north-central area of Brunswick County. Rabontown was started by George Washington Rabon (April 11, 1826- October 8, 1923) after moving from Scraping Hole Branch in the very early 1900's. He built a home and raised livestock in the area now considered the 2400 block of Town Creek Road.

The house where Mr. George Washington Rabon lived stood where the large power lines cross the field about 100 feet back from the road; the barns stood across the road in back of a field and was located immediately east of the Paper Company Rabon Road. The original house burned in the early 1940's. Soon thereafter a second house was built, but it burned also.

The Rabon Cemetery is located about a half-mile east on the north side Town Creek Road. George Washington Rabon, his wife and all his children, but two, are buried in this cemetery. The first burial was a daughter named Annaliza Rabon Wolf, wife of Arthur Samuel Wolf. She died in 1911. On the south side of the road between the cemetery and a home site, George Washington Rabon gave land to Town Creek Baptist Church.

All the Rabons of Town Creek and related families through marriage can trace their roots back to George Washington Rabon. His grandsons were Mr. Frank Rabon and Robert Lee Rabon, Sr.

The name Rabon is of English Heritage.

#### **Sources:**

1. Rabon Family history as told by Mr. Frank Rabon
2. Mr. Robert Lee Rabon, Sr.
3. Mr. Wilbur Earl Rabon, son of Mr. Frank Rabon
4. Mr. Glenn Kye - Grandson of George Washington Rabon & B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **RED BUG**

### Brief History/Origin of Name

Red Bug is a small community located between Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) and Holden Beach Road (NC 130) just north of the Town of Shallotte. In the early 1900's, Red Bug was a small farming community centered around the Red Bug School and Letties Grove Holiness Church – thus the name Red Bug. The property for the church and cemetery was given by Benjamin Lehew (1832-1898) and his wife, Julia A. Hewett (1830-1908). Many of their descendants are buried in this cemetery.

Today this cemetery goes by dual names, Lehew Cemetery and Chapel Hill Cemetery. Others living in the community were the Gray and Blanton families. Letties Grove Church once stood where the Highest Praise Worship Center now stands. The church's name was changed from The Holiness Church to Letties Grove in honor of the wife of a pastor, Rev. Gillard Lewis.

### Sources:

1. Mrs. Gwen Causey - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Mrs. Ouida Hewett

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: REGAN****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Regan is a small, rural community located at the intersection of Ash-Little River Road (SR 1300) and Pireway Road (NC 904) in the western area of Brunswick County. In the early 1900's, the community had a school and post office located at this intersection. The first postmaster for this community had the last name of Jenerette and his wife was supposedly named Amaretto Regan Jenerette. In honor of his wife, the post office was named "Regan". Over time, the name of the Ash-Little River Road and Pireway Road intersection became known as Regan as a result of the post office's name.

Old postal service records show an application for a post office at Regan, dated June 29, 1898. The proposed postmaster on the application was listed as Isaac Jenrette. As with all applications during this time period, it was sent care of the nearby postmaster. In this case, the nearby postmaster was a Mrs. A.C. Jenrette from Iredell, which was stamped as being located 4.5 miles to the south. It's been suggested that A.C. Jenrette might have been Amaretto Regan Jenerette for whom the post office and Regan community are named after.

In the early to mid 1900's, Brunswick County was a predominately poor, rural county. The only place where a person could sell commodities was in Columbus County. As a result, Pireway Road was used by merchants and farmers to carry cotton, tobacco, corn and sweet potatoes to Columbus County for sale. Pireway Road was also used by people traveling from Longwood to Tabor City, North Carolina (Columbus County) by crossing over the Waccamaw River at the Pireway Ferry.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Bobby Long - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Ms. Kathy Formyduval
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



### Unincorporated Community: **ROYAL OAK**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Royal Oak is a small, rural predominately African-American community located on Makatoka Road (SR 1342), formerly known as the old Richland Neck Road, between the Prospect community and Supply in central Brunswick County. The community owes its name to the Royal Oak Branch, a tributary off the Lockwood Folly River.

Today, the Royal Oak Community is focused around Big Macedonia Baptist Church. People of this community bury their dead in the Galloway Cemetery East and the Clay Branch Cemetery located nearby. In the mid-1900's, the Royal Oak Community had a school located near the church. Royal Oak always remained a farming community and many of the people worked as day laborers on nearby farms. They bought their supplies and food from stores located near the Lockwood Folly River Bridge: J. M. Parker's, Odell Blanton's, George Kirby's and J. J. Hawes'.

An interesting landmark of the community was a gigantic oak tree, known locally as the Big Oak. It was located at the intersection of the old Georgetown Road and the Richland Neck Road within sight of Supply where Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) and Southport-Supply Road (NC 211) intersect. An article in the April 28, 1892 edition of "The Southport Leader" states "...at Mr. McKeithan's beautiful residence at the junction of the Wilmington, Georgetown and Southport Road, is that tall, grand, gigantic oak that has withstood the storms and frosts of nearly a hundred winters. This old monarch of the forest, measures somewhere near seven feet in diameter at the ground, while its branches cover nearly one-quarter of an acre". Mr. A. S. Galloway held school here for three months during the winter. The Big Oak no longer stands...a victim of many hurricanes...but still remembered by many who past by on their way to the Courthouse at Lockwood Folly River or to the schoolhouse or to church or to the stores located on the banks of the Lockwood Folly River just a short mile or two away.

#### Source:

1. Mrs. Gwen Causey - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **ROYSTER\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **RUSSELLS CREEK\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunscoco.net](mailto:plan@brunscoco.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **RUSSTOWN**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Russtown lies between the communities of Longwood and Grissetown in the southwestern area of Brunswick County and includes the intersection of five separate roads (Bellamy, Gore, Russ, and Russtown) known as "Five Points". The area became known as Russtown due to the Russ Family being the largest landowners in the area and their surname was most common. Originally, the Russ' Family landholdings extended to the current Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) and were known as the "Russ Farm." Other families in the area with large landholdings included the Wards, Stanaland's, and Tripp's. Descendents from these families still reside in the Russtown area.

In recent years, Russtown became known for its restaurant business endeavor, Sim's Barbecue, later to become The Silver Coast Winery. It was also the home of the Apollo Sun Club, likely the first clothing-optional community in Brunswick County.

**Sources:**

1. Brunswick County Register of Deeds, Marriage Records and Property Deeds
2. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **ST. PHILLIP\***

### Brief History/Origin of Name

In 1741, all lands west of the Cape Fear River were incorporated into a new parish called St. Philip, thinking this would appease the people living in the area. Unfortunately, the remainder of the community did not appease the residents of the community and for the next twenty years, the people of Brunswick Town and other areas along the west side of the Cape Fear River pursued their independence. Finally, on March 9, 1764 Brunswick County was officially established out of part of New Hanover County.

It is known from postal records that there was a post office located in the St. Phillip community from 1890 until it was discontinued 1908. Five Postmasters served the St. Phillip Community they were Julius W. Taylor (May 7, 1890), Enoch M. McClammy (July 18, 1891), Samuel B. Northrop (October 10, 1891), Frederic Kidder (March 3, 1892) and Yancey C. Rich (July 22, 1906). The post office was discontinued on 29-Feb-1908 and all mail was routed through Wilmington for processing.

### Sources:

1. [www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Brunswick%20County.pdf)
2. [http://ncvisitorcenter.com/Brunswick\\_County.html](http://ncvisitorcenter.com/Brunswick_County.html)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Communities: **SANDY HILL and MERCER LANDING**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Sandy Hill and Mercer Landing are communities located near the Lockwood Folly River across from Varnamtown in the south-central area of Brunswick County. It has been said that Mercer Landing took on the name of its owners, Mercer. How Sandy Hill received its name is not known for certain at this time.

**Source:**

1. Mr. Ennis Swain

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: SEASIDE****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Seaside was a small port and stopping point near the Georgetown Road (NC 179) and Seaside Road (NC 904) or “Shell Road” as it was sometimes called. The area’s largest commercial endeavor was owned by the Brooks Family and extended several generations. A modest wharf for cargo ships and sloops, an ice house and a store as well as two residences, along with a folk Victorian one-story and a one-story Greek Revival made up the Brooks Estate. These structures were located adjacent to the creek and sound, now the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and the end of Seaside Road coming south from Grissettown. The Brooks Family also owned and operated facilities at the Port of Wilmington and distributed goods from place to place by steam and sail. Also, the Bland Family was a well-known name in the area with significant landholdings.

Old postal service records indicate a post office was proposed in 1899, with the Geo. E. Brooks listed as the proposed postmaster. However, the name requested for the post office was “Tubbs”, more than likely because the nearest river listed on the application was “Tubbs Sound”. When “Tubbs” was rejected as the name for the post office, the name “Seaside” was written in its place. The application indicates the post office was proposed to service an estimated 200 people.

One of the most notable structures in the area is the Gause Family’s original burial Mr. Tomb which consists of a simple raised brick capped burial site and is located near the intersection of Hale Swamp Road (SR 1154) and Beach Drive near the Town of Ocean Isle Beach.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **SECESSION**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Secession is a small, rural community located near the intersection of Holden Beach Road (NC 130) and Boone's Neck Road (SR 1137). The community is said to have received its name after a two room school that was located off Seashore Road (SR 1139) in the Supply- Holden Beach area of Brunswick County.

The name Secession later was adopted as the precinct name which covered parts of Supply, Holden Beach, Boones Neck, Cedar Grove and Varnamtown in Brunswick County. Due to development over the years, Secession has been divided into two separate precincts in order to accommodate growth in that area.

**Source:**

1. Mr. Ennis Swain

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



Unincorporated Community: **SHADY FOREST**

Brief History/Origin of Name

No historical information regarding the origin of this community is known at this time. Anyone with information regarding the historical origin of this community is encouraged to contact the Brunswick County Planning & Community Development Department at 910-253-2025 or email [plan@brunsko.net](mailto:plan@brunsko.net)

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: SHALLOTTE POINT and BOWEN'S POINT****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Shallotte Point (a.k.a. Village Point, Bowen's Point, Pigottsville, and "the Point" ) all refer to the same area of Brunswick County beginning at White's Mill, running down the Shallotte River to its mouth, including Monk Island, (now considered part of Holden Beach), up Sauce Pan ("Sasspan") Creek to Goose Creek and back to Copas Creek just outside of the current Town of Shallotte. It's been said that the Shallotte River received its name after the green onion "shallots" that grew in the area and were eaten by the natives and early settlers. The river was later referenced as the Shallotte River by the French who visited and mapped the area in 1730. Based on these maps, it's clear that the Shallotte River and surrounding area was known by non-natives during the Colonial Period of American history and possibly even earlier. The early existence of the Shallotte River has been documented on a map created by Henri Mouzon dated 1730.

Shallotte Point and surrounding waters were known for its clams and oysters along with other seafood exports to the New York market. The Point begins with the earliest settlement around 1790 and likely before, with the construction of the Russ House, later to be called the Tripp House, located adjacent to the Washington Oak - alleged to be a stopping point by President Washington on his Southern tour in 1791. It was purchased by John R. Chadwick and a "Mr. Pigott" circa 1840. There were two Pigotts mentioned at the time, Elijah and John D Pigott. Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. Pigott, married Curtis Tripp in 1860, and the house took on the name Tripp House. There are seven structures remaining at the Point area proper, those being: Captain A. Milliken House – Captain of the Schooner, George Slover – circa 1928, (as seen on the Shallotte Town Seal); The Elijah Pigott House, 1845; Captain Bloodgood, a one story seaside cottage circa 1870; The Leonard, a one story coastal cottage located at Cotton Patch, circa 1880; Charlotte Pigott Tripp (The Charles' House), a 1 1/2 story shingled cottage circa 1860s; The Folk Victorian (The Boyd Cottage), a 1 1/2 story Pigott cottage adjacent to the river, circa 1870; and the Pigott House at Cotton Patch, circa 1900.

The area had a wharf with other dock locations for freight, one of those docks being called Sleight's Wharf, along with a fish factory, small salt works, and later several charter fishing operations such as the "Lucky" owned by Captain Harry Chadwick and the "Bon Jon" operated by Captain Archie Caison. There was even a hotel (The Anchor Hotel) with the allure of the often touted healing waters of the Shallotte River attributed scientifically to the reed which grows there. The upper area, called the Village, contains the marsh area known as "the swash" that enhances the once picturesque Methodist Church (circa 1870) which still exists. There was a Pigottsville Post Office, a steam mill, and small store in the community. Old postal service records indicate the post office began in 1901 to serve approximately 200 individuals.

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

The upper area was nearest Copas Creek and Shallotte with the primary owners being John W. Stanley, who operated a small store and owned one of the first cars in the area. Mr. Stanley's mother operated the White Mill in Copas around the time of the Civil War, and the family is buried nearby at the Middle Dam. A tar kiln on Copas Road can be attributed to either the Stanley or the A. S. White from the period of naval stores operations. On each side of the Middle Dam, being Wild Horse Point to the upper and Holden Family to the lower, was a form of sunken or excavated structures attributed to the Spanish or Native Americans but likely early settlers. The remains are of a cement tabby type mixture and logs.

One other area located more towards the Goose Creek and the Central Point areas is known as "the Bay", and the only remaining structures there are the Richard Pigott House (circa 1920), relocated Dr. William R. Goley House (circa 1900), and the John M. Chadwick House.

*Point of Interest:* There is portion of land along the eastern bank of the Shallotte River, across from the Shallotte Point community, known as "holler'n point". The name is said originated after locals would wade out into the shallow waters of the Shallotte River and "holler" a message across to the Shallotte Point community. This form of communication was much easier than having to walk around the entire river in order to deliver a message.

*Point of Interest:* Bowen's Point is the actual point of land, or cape located at Shallotte Point. Legend has it that during the ownership of the "Point" by a Capt John R Chadwick (ca 1840) the Bowen Family lived there or possibly operated their boat from that location while Capt. John R. Chadwick was shipwrecked for several years due to a shipwreck that occurred on a voyage to the Caribbean. Eventually, Capt. John R. Chadwick returned to Brunswick County; however when he returned he found this area had been named Bowen, presumably as a result of the sale of land or a claim on the property during his absence.

### Sources:

1. Sonny Williams. *Grandpa Was a Whaler: History of The Chadwicks in NC and U.S.*
2. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
3. Mrs. Jo Ann Simmons
4. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: SNOWFIELD****Brief History/Origin of Name**

As early as 1807, an area around Town Creek was referred to as the Snowfield Tract. Today, Snowfield is small, rural African-American community located in the area around the intersection of Snowfield Road (SR 1522) and Old Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) just a few miles south of the Town of Leland in the north-central area of Brunswick County. It's been said that community received their name after an elderly man with the last name of "Snow" who lived in the area and planted corn crops which were not very popular or successful for that area. As the story was told, when people travelling along the Old Georgetown Road were ready to get off near the Town Creek area, they would say to the driver "put me off at old man Snow's field". Hence the community name - Snowfield.

The community has three churches that protect and service the Snowfield and Spring Hill communities. The communities have a very close relationship and are almost inseparable. The first church to be built was St James A.M.E. Zion Church located on Old Town Creek Road (SR 1412) second was the Holy Covenant United Holiness Church, and third was the New Hope Freewill Baptist Church which was built in the 1980's.

**Sources:**

1. Ms. Dorothy Mae Brown - Resident of Snowfield Community (78 years Old)
2. Ms. Willistine McMillian- Resident of Snowfield Community/Educator/Social Works Major/Historian/Activist/Recorder of Cemeteries/etc.,
3. Ms. Margaret James - Resident of Spring Hill Community
4. Ms. Annie Bell Robinson - Resident of Snowfield Community (Mother of Dorothy Mae Brown) and (92 or 96 years Old)
5. Ms. Gail Graham - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
6. Mr. Glenn Kye – B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **SPRING HILL**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Spring Hill is largely an African-American community located off Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) approximately nine miles south of the City of Wilmington and one mile south of the Bellamy Plantation. According to local legend, the original African American population in this area carved out the community on a hill with “crew tools” which were used on the plantations. The name Spring Hill is said to have been derived after the fresh water springs that were located on the hill as the community. These fresh water springs remained in use until the 1970’s.

Spring Hill appears on the Winnabow U.S. Geological Survey Map in Brunswick County but it is not located in Winnabow. This community is home to the Shelton Herb Farm which is located on an old family plantation.

**Sources:**

1. Ms. Margaret James - Member of Spring Hill
2. Ms. Willistine McMillian - Member of the Snowfield Community and educator
3. Ms. Margaret Shelton - Shelton Herb Farm
4. Ms. Gail Graham - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **SUBURB**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Suburb was a small, rural community along Midway Road (SR 1500) with little known history of its origin. Some have suggested it could have been in the area of Rutland Chapel and the store of Green Lewis. An application for a post office, at “Clifford”, and to be called “Clifford”, is dated December 16, 1897. Later on the application the name Clifford is struck through and its place is the name “Suburb”. The application describes the area as a “thickly settled rural district” and the post office would serve 100 or more people.

On a 1908 Bolivia post office update, a post office named Suburb is listed as being 4.5 miles due south. On a 1912 Southport post office update, Suburb is stated to be 10 miles northwest.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Hubert Brittain
2. Mrs. Eugene Clemmons
3. Mr. Bernest Hewett
4. Mr. Frank Randolph
5. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **SUNSET HARBOR**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Sunset Harbor is a densely settled community Located along the banks of the Lockwood Folly River, just a few miles south of Varnamtown. Prior to being called Sunset Harbor, the community was referred to as Howell's Point until the area was bought in 1950 by a member of the Boling Family from Asheboro, N.C., who had heard of the potential sale while in Little River, South Carolina on a fishing trip. Disagreements among the owner family put the question of how to use and divide the land in the hands of the court where the decision was made to sell it. The Boling's liked the name Howell's Point but in the 1950's it had no commercial appeal, so they took the advice of a marketing agency and renamed the area, Sunset Harbor.

Other development along Sunset Harbor Road is due to large national timber companies selling hundreds of acres of land. Sunset Harbor was named for the vantage point it gives to watch the sun set across the broad marshes and harbor of Lockwood Folly River.

**Sources:**

1. Mr. Phil Boling
2. Mr. Bernest Hewett

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

**Unincorporated Community: SUPPLY****Brief History/Origin of Name**

Supply is a community located at the intersection of Ocean Highway (U.S. 17), Southport-Supply Road (NC 211) and Green Swamp Road (NC 211) near the geographic center of Brunswick County. At the close of the Revolutionary War there were no towns in Brunswick County. There still was limited shipping activity at the Old Town of Brunswick, but it had been almost totally abandoned during the conflict. In 1804 the Reverend Francis Asbury, the noted Methodist bishop and circuit rider, described Brunswick as "an old town; demolished houses, and the noble walls of a brick church: there remained but four houses entire." The town had become nothing more than a memory. If another town was to replace the old, the new site of the courthouse at Lockwood's Folly was the logical location.

In the early 1800s, roads were constructed from Wilmington to Shallotte and onto Georgetown, South Carolina, an important Naval Stores area. These roads were mostly sand and nearly impassable; therefore, river trade was the easiest way mode of transportation. A trading post was established in the 1820s well up the Lockwood Folly River, near the new road between Wilmington and Shallotte. This trading post was originally called the "Old Georgetown Way," even shortened to "Old G.W.," but locals finally named it Supply in the late 1860s. As late as 1898, Supply was listed on a post office update called Lockwood's Folly.

In 1804, Daniel Bellune offered for sale or lease his plantation, tavern and ferry "on Lockwood's Folly adjoining the Brunswick County Courthouse." According to Bellune, the place was ideal for a store, and the fact that it was accessible to boats drawing between four and five feet gave substance to his claim. In 1791, a traveler described the area as a "lonely part of the world," where "the sand is very barren and the country, consequently, but thinly settled." The courthouse was located there from 1805 to 1810. A post office was established there temporarily in 1837, and again in 1857 and 1858. A trading center developed to supply the needs of the neighboring inhabitants. For obvious reasons it was called "Supply." In the early 1900's, Supply had six stores, two turpentine distilleries, two sawmills and a cotton gin.

Early dredging operations on the Lockwood Folly River facilitated easier shipping up and down the river as far up as the current Southport-Supply Road Bridge. Small boats called "sharpies" or "schooners" plied the river carrying out turpentine, lumber, shingles and farm products and bringing in hardware, cloth, etc. These small "sharpies" stopped at several landings on both sides of the river.

The Supply Landing was located at the Upper Bridge just south of the current bridge over the river near Supply. This was by far the busiest of all the landings. A petition to the Board of County Commissioners dated May 19, 1902 requested the Commissioners' provide and keep up a sufficient draw bridge across the Lockwood Folly River at Supply in order to allow the necessary and convenient passage of vessels and boats. A number of reasons were given among which are the following:

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



The natural place for a landing is above the bridge, where the bank is high and is never overflowed, while the landing (Doe Creek) below the river is low and is always overflowed...

There are five stores above the bridge, and also two sawmills and 1 cotton gin and a great number of people who patronize these places of businesses... Person living above the bridge and all who make shipments from Supply by water are compelled to unload their freights above the bridge and then cart it down to the present landing...

Apparently the petitioners' request was ignored. A photo taken of the bridge in 1914 does not indicate the addition of a draw.

The area of Lockwood Folly River near the current Southport-Supply Road Bridge has historically always been of importance. The old courthouse site was located south of Southport-Supply Road and north of the mouth of Doe Creek. The first bridge over the river existed prior to 1784, at which time it was referred to as the "Old Bridge." This bridge was located adjacent to the courthouse site.

### Sources:

1. Dr. Lawrence Lee, *The History of Brunswick County North Carolina*
2. Frank E. Galloway, "Lockwood Folly River." Brunswick County Historical Society Newsletter, August, 1987
3. Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations (1837-1950) provided by Dr. David Covington, local historian

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Communities: **THOMASBORO and CEDAR BAY**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Thomasboro and Cedar Bay communities are located in the area that encompass the intersection of Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) and Pea Landing Road (SR 1304) and includes the area of Doghead Bay- just below Grissettown- and areas down near Hickman Road (SR 1303). The area may well be called Thomasboro because of the Thomas Family who owned Hickory Hall in Calabash around 1900. Hickory Hall was built circa 1800. This is just one possibility for how Thomasboro received its name. At this time, it is not known for certain how the Cedar Bay community received their name.

The junction of No. 5 School House Road (SR 1305) is close by, so named for the simple clapboard sided school building dating to around the turn of the century. No. 5 Schoolhouse Road also abuts the "Gwynn Farm," a very large commercial farm consisting of small tracts purchased by Mr. Gwynn who was in the oil and gas distribution business. There were a few old buildings and home sites on some of these various tracts comprising the farm. Along the road is a small cemetery where many of the McLamb Family are buried. The McLamb Family had considerable landholdings in the area.

Pea Landing Road is located a short distance west from the intersection of Longwood Road and Ocean Highway and runs through what was once referred to as the Stone Tract, named after the Stone Family and then onto Calabash ending at what was considered to be the Calabash waterfront. The road permitted travel between the logging operations of Longwood (Jackson Brothers) down to Calabash which was another point of interest in the logging activities of the area. In earlier times, where Dockside Restaurant now stands, was a steam mill that supplied logs by sliding them into the river and floating them to Little River Neck. The Stone Tract later became owned by various entities, including the Canal Wood Corp., International Paper, and Federal Paper. The Stone holdings extended on towards Little River, South Carolina, where they had other holdings, as well as the holdings in Shallotte. The intersection itself still has the Baptist Church and the small Acme Oil Co. Much of the community has changed due to the highway improvements and widening that demolished many structures.

#### **Source:**

1. Mr. Ronald C. Hobbs - B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **TOWN CREEK**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Town Creek is located in the northeast area of Brunswick County. How the community received the name Town Creek is not known for certain at this time.

A map dated 1662, by Nicholas Shapley of Massachusetts Bay, identified Town Creek as “Indian River”. In 1663, colonists from Massachusetts Bay settled in the Town Creek area, but after a short while they returned back home. The reason for their leaving is not known for certain at this time; but it has been suggested may have received word that the area was granted to others. In any event, they were bitter in their departure, leaving behind a notice, posted at the point of Cape Fear, damning both the harbor and the soil and advised all who might come later to stay away. But the malediction was in vain, as others soon came to the Town Creek area.

Old land records show that a Robert Potter (c. 1708 – c. 1757) received 345 acres in a land grant from King George II on Old Town Creek called also called Rattle Snake Branch, dated April 20, 1745.

Additionally, postal service records indicate that a post office was established in the community on October 1, 1872 and discontinued on February 15, 1875, only to be re-established on April 19, 1875 and finally discontinued March 31, 1931 when mail was sent Leland for processing.

**Sources:**

1. Dr. Lawrence Lee. *The Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Day* pg. 42
2. Dr. Lawrence Lee. *The History of Brunswick County* pgs. 13-14
3. New Hanover County Register of Deeds Office-Land Grants
4. Mr. Tom B. Rabon Sr., former Postmaster, Winnabow, NC
5. Brunswick County Historical Society Newsletter Vol. XIV #1 Feb. 1974
6. Mr. Glenn Kye- B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Communities: **VARNAMTOWN and DIXON LANDING**

Brief History/Origin of Name

Varnamtown is a community located along the banks of the Lockwood Folly River near the Holden Beach area of Brunswick County. On September 22, 1988, Varnamtown became an incorporated town. The community was originally inhabited by Varnams, Galloways, and Dixons. At one time a portion of the area was referred to as "Dixon's Landing".

Mr. W. Harry Varnam operated a store which received supplies and freight from Wilmington during the early 1900s. The North Carolina Highway Department erected a sign at Stanbury Road which stated, "Varnam's 1 mile", referring to Varnam's store at the end of Stanbury Road.

The area received recognition from Varnam's store and activities associated with the river. Varnamtown is known for fishing, shrimping and the oyster and clamming industry.

**Source:**

1. Mr. Ennis Swain

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

### Unincorporated Community: **WINNABOW**

#### Brief History/Origin of Name

Winnabow is a community located near the intersection of Ocean Highway (U.S. 17) and Governors Road (SR 1521). How the community received the name Winnabow is not known for certain at this time; however, it has been suggested that the name may be derived after one of the Cape Fear Indian tribes who once inhabited the area, possibly the Congarees. In “Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Days” by Lawrence Lee, states the Cape Fear Indians were members of the Siouan language group. The Waccamaws of the lower Waccamaw River, as also the Winyaws and other tribes of the area were Siouan.

In the late 1730’s Jeremiah and Magdalen Lewis Bigford purchased land on Old Town Creek from Nathaniel Rice, with the name Winnabugh. They sold the land several years later and moved to Bladen County.

A post office was established on August 1, 1882, named Winnabow and is still active.

The Winnabow Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. was incorporated on 14 July 1960.

#### **Sources:**

1. Samuel A’Court Ashe – *Indians on the Cape Fear* Volume 1, pg 86
2. Dr. Lawrence Lee -*The Lower Camp Fear in Colonial Day*, pgs 72 and 73
3. Mr. Tom B. Rabon Sr. – Past Postmaster – Winnabow, NC
4. Brunswick County Register of Deeds – Paper of Incorporation
5. Mr. Wes Taukchiray – Historian, Researcher for Legal Aid of North Carolina

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.

Unincorporated Community: **WOODBURN**

### Brief History/Origin of Name

Woodburn was a community located where Village Road (SR 1472), S. Navassa Road (SR 1435), and Old Fayetteville Road (SR 1437) intersect in northeastern area of Brunswick County. Today, Woodburn is located in Town of Leland. Some old-timers still refer to the Town of Leland as Woodburn.

Woodburn, a family name, was a subdivision of the Belvedere Plantation. The plantation was home to Benjamin Smith, who was a North Carolina governor and a friend of George Washington. The nation's first president visited Mr. Smith in the spring of 1791 in what is now considered the Belvedere Height's neighborhood in Leland.

John Swann Jr. bought lot number 4 from John F Burgwin on March 1, 1818 and kept the land in his possession until his death in 1856. In his will John Swann left his "Woodburn Lands" to his wife Frances.

### Sources:

1. Mr. Eulis A Willis, *Navassa the Town and its People*. B.C. Historical Resource Survey Steering Committee Member
2. Will of John Swann
3. Wilmington Star Newspaper – MyReporter.com website

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\*Community identified by Historical Reference Map, G.P. Stout, 1982.



# Brunswick County Cemetery Project



Brunswick County GIS Department





**BRUNSWICK COUNTY CEMETERY PROJECT LIST**

<b>CEMETERY NAME</b>	<b>ALIAS</b>	<b>CLOSEST STREET</b>	<b>ID</b>
ALLEN		RIVER RD SE	389
ALLEN HEWETT & WIFE		GREEN SWAMP RD	384
ANDREW A. EDWARDS		GALLOWAY RD NE	383
ANDREW JACKSON POTTER		ROCK CREEK RD NE	275
ANGELA FAYE	STANLEY	MCMILLY RD NW	124
ANTHONY	N. MULBERRY RD	N. MULBERRY RD NW	113
ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH		MIDWAY RD SE	107
ARNOLD	CLEMMONS	LEWIS LOOP RD SE	255
AZOR JAMES SMITH FAMILY		LONGWOOD RD NW	86
BACHELOR SWAMP		STANLEY RD SW	410
BALD HEAD ISLAND GRAVES		W BALD HEAD WYND	242
BALLARD		BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	298
BEAVER DAM	McKEITHAN-DOSHER-SMITH	CINNAMON FERN DR SE	167
BECK	BENNETT	BENNETT TRL SW	174
BECK		OCEAN HWY W	203
BELLAMY	GORE	RUSSTOWN RD NW	104
BELLAMY		W. TANGLEWOOD DR SW	181
BELVILLE	HAWKESWATER	RIVER RD	318
BENJAMIN POTTER		TOWN CREEK RD NE	274
BENJAMIN SIMMONS		MT. PISGAH RD SW	338
BENNETT		EXUM RD NW	76
BENNETT	MANLEY	HICKMAN RD NW	172
BENNETT	FRINK	OLD GEORGETOWN RD SW	188
BENNETTOWN		ASH-LITTLE RIVER RD NW	108
BENTON	BETHEL PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH	HICKMAN RD NW	171
BENTON	MINTZ	ANGELS GIFT TRL NE	306
BENTON & WILLIAMS		LANVALE RD	22
BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH	BETHEL	BETHEL RD SE	294
BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH		GOOSE NECK RD	25
BETHLEHEM CHURCH	COMMUNITY MISSION CHURCH	LEE BUCK RD SE	280
BIGGS		BENSON RD NE	341
BINGHAM FIELD		GLADSTONE CIR SW	201
BLAND	GORE	NO. 5 SCHOOLS RD NW	130
BLANTON	HARDEE	ROBERT BLANTON RD NW	215
BONVILLE		ROCK CREEK RD NE	329
BOWLING		CARNEY'S BRANCH TRL SE	99
BROOKS	PARKER	OCEAN ISLE BEACH RD SW	132
BROWN	BREWINGTON	RIVER RD SE	75
BROWN		SAW MILL RD	264
BROWN		MERCERS MILL TRL SE	348
BROWN'S CHAPEL		E LEONARD ST	408
BRUNSWICK MEMORIAL GARDENS		OCEAN HWY W	131
BRYANT		LEE BUCK RD SE	322
BRYANT		LAUREL WAY NE	279
BURTON		BURTON TRL	312
CAISON CEMETERY		HOLDEN BEACH RD SW	266

## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
CAMP BRANCH BAPTIST MISSIONARY CHURCH		CAMP BRANCH RD NW	217
CAPE FEAR MEMORIAL PARK		SOUTHPORT-SUPPLY RD SE	166
CARL WILSON FAMILY		LONGWOOD RD NW	293
CARLISLE		ASH-LITTLE RIVER RD NW	102
CARROLL		GREEN LOOP RD NE	363
CARTER	MATHEWS	BACON'S WAY NE	287
CEDAR HILL		CEDAR HILL RD	295
CHADWICK		HIDDEN SHORES DR SW	153
CHADWICK	GORE	OCEAN HWY E	283
CHAPEL HILL	LEHUE	OCEAN HWY W	114
CHINNIS	SUE	TRUCKING LN NE NEAR POND	16
CHRISTIAN CHAPEL AME ZION CHURCH		BEHIND 5701 OCEAN HWY E	254
CHRISTIAN HOPE CHURCH		MACO RD NE	36
CHRISTOPHER C. LITTLE		EGYPT RD NW	365
CLARIS HORNE GRAVE		BEACH DR SW	205
CLAYBRANCH		LITTLE MACEDONIA RD NW	386
CLEMMONS CEMETERY		LAWNIE DALE CIR SW	234
CLEMMONS-PARKER CEMETERY	EBBIE CLEMMONS	MT. PISGAH RD SW	236
COLLUM		GREEN HILL RD NE	327
COLONIAL CEMETERY		ORTON RD SE	390
COMMUNITY CHAPEL -- B	SMITH FAMILY - B	MALMO LOOP RD NE	291
CONCORD UNITED METHODIST CHURCH		SOUTHPORT-SUPPLY RD	218
CONWAY FAMILY	WILLIAMS	BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	23
COSTON		BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	371
COX		PELICAN CIR SE	164
CR JOHNSON		BELL SWAMP RD NE	377
CRYSTAL SPRINGS MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH		BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	26
CUMBEE HEWITT		BEE TREE FARM RD NE	356
DAILEY		CHERRYTREE RD NE	135
DAMASCUS ROAD		OAK LN	357
DAVID ISAAH FULFORD		BOWMAN ST SW	180
DAVID SPIVEY		MYRTLEHEAD RD NW	50
DAVIS	VALENTINE	VALENTINE WAY	352
DAVIS CEM	MOORES CHAPEL	RIVER RD SE	194
DIXON CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH		STANLEY RD SW	162
DREW	PRE CIVIL WAR	OLD OCEAN HWY	94
DREW		PLANTATION RD SE	219
EDWARDS		ALLIGATOR RD NW	373
EDWARDS ESTATE CEMETERY		PHOBE CT SW	272
ELDA MILLIKEN		PROJECT RD NW	388
ELI MILLIKEN	FERRELL COLEMAN	OUR PARADISE LN NW	391
ELIJAH C. SIMMONS FAMILY		LITTLE PRONG RD NW	68
ELIZA ROBINSON		HOLDEN BEACH RD	126
EVANS		FRIENDSHIP LOOP	82
EVANS		EVANS RD NE	146

## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
EVANS		KINGTOWN RD NW	334
FAITH COMMUNITY CHAPEL		SUNSET HARBOR RD SE	123
FAITH FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH	OLD LELAND BAPTIST CHURCH	PARKER TRL	220
FARMERS CHAPEL BAPTIST CHURCH		MACO RD NE	28
FIELDS	MEARES	FIELDS CEMETERY TRL NE	3
FOREST LAWN		FOREST LAWN LN NE	71
FORMYDUVAL		WHITEVILLE RD NW	369
FRED CUMBEE		TURNPIKE RD SW	116
FRINK		PEARL BLVD	235
FULLWOOD-MONROE	MONROE-FULLWOOD	ZION HILL RD SE	346
G.F. SPIVEY		GREEN SWAMP RD	251
GAINEY		LEWIS SWAMP RD NE	328
GALLOWAY	RUSS	GREEN SWAMP RD	92
GALLOWAY		GREEN SWAMP RD	93
GALLOWAY		ISLAND DR SE	165
GALLOWAY	ALEXANDER D. MCKEITHAN	GALLOWAY RD NE	380
GALLOWAY CEMETERY WEST	OLD GALLOWAY	BIG MACEDONIA RD NW	91
GANEY		ORCHARD LOOP RD	43
GANUS	JENERETTE	ETHERIDGE RD NW	111
GAUSE	STANLEY	JOHNNIE MAE DR NW	84
GAUSE		CHERRYTREE DR NE	136
GAUSE		LIVE OAK DR & SEASIDE RD	191
GAUSE'S MR. TOMB		HALE SWAMP RD SW	292
GEORGE GRANDLE LEE		OLD CC RD NW	65
GEORGETOWN	HOLDEN	STANLEY RD SW	161
GILBERT		GILBERT RD SE	144
GORE		PEA LANDING RD NW	344
GOSHEN BAPTIST CHURCH		MT. MISERY RD NE	248
GOSPEL CENTER BAPTIST CHURCH		STANLEY RD SW	160
GOVERNOR FRINK		GREEN SWAMP RD	385
GREER	WILLIAMS	CARNEY'S BRANCH TRL SE	148
GRIFFEN	BOZEMAN	GRIFFEN CEMETERY RD NW	89
GRIMES		LEE BUCK RD SE	325
GRISSETT		STONE CHIMNEY RD SW	227
GRISSETT CEMETERY		EMPIRE RD SW	267
GRISSETT-MULBERRY		MULBERRY ST	268
GURGANUS		CEMETERY WAY SW	154
H.C. WILLIAMS CEMETERY		CANNA PL SW	232
HALL PLANTATION		CEDAR HILL RD	34
HANKINS		BRYANT-HANKINS DR NE	87
HARVELL		MIDWAY RD SE	149
HAW HILL	DAVIS	RIVER RD SE	321
HENDERSON		PHARVIEW DR SW	317
HENRY	ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	MACO RD NE	29
HENRY EVANS HIERS		WOLFRIDGE RD NE	42
HENRY GAINEY		BREMAN LN NE	39
HEWETT CEMETERY		OLD SHALLOTTE RD NW	122

## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
HEWETT CEMETERY		IBIS CIR SW	197
HEWETT COMMUNITY	STEVENS	SOUTHPORT-SUPPLY RD SE	120
HICKMAN	RHUS	GEORGE II HWY SE	79
HILL & FRINK		HEWETT FARMS RD SW	176
HILLARY RUSSELL OWEN	RICE'S CREEK	GORDON LEWIS DR SE	409
HINTON FULFORD		OCEAN STATION RD SW	407
HOBSON	MEARES	BEACH DR	189
HOLDEN		STONE CHIMNEY RD SW	119
HOLY BETHEL		OCEAN HWY W	204
HOLY LIGHT HOLINESS CHURCH		BIG NECK RD NW	140
HOOPER		HOOPER RD NE	4
HUGHES		ACEFORD RD NW	85
HUGHES		CHESTNUT OAK DR NW	366
HUMMINGBIRD LN		HUMMINGBIRD LN NE	311
INDIGO FIELD		KINGTOWN RD NW	296
INMAN CEMETERY - A		OLD KING RD NW	59
INMAN CEMETERY - B		OLD KING RD NW	60
ISSAC SKIPPER		KILIANS WAY NE	340
IVEY		PIREWAY RD NW	342
JACOBS	WILLETTS	NORTHWEST RD	11
JAMES GALLOWAY		EMPIRE RD SW	303
JAMES HENDER JOHNSON	JOHNSON	TODD RD SW	134
JAMES THARP		BELL SWAMP RD NE	376
JAMES WALKER HEWETT FAMILY	HEWETT	HOLDEN BEACH RD SW	159
JD GALLOWAY		GILBERT RD SE	397
JENKINS		LEO'S DR NE	8
JENKINS		ROCK CREEK RD NE	330
JENNIES BRANCH BAPTIST CHURCH		BEACH DR SW	177
JOB HOLDEN	ELIZABETH HOLDEN	CARSTENS WAY SE	271
JOHN M. POTTER		TOWN CREEK RD NE	273
JOHN N. SMITH	SMITH	E. OWEN ST	185
JOHN SKIPPER		BEAR TRAP DR NE	48
JOHNSON		EVANS RD NE	147
JOHNSON		SAW MILL RD	265
JOHNSON		JOHNSON TRL SE	333
JONES	HOLY COVENANT UNITED HOLY CHURCH	SNOWFIELD RD SE	139
JORDAN	BROWN	BLUE BANKS LOOP RD	304
JORDAN	WATSON	MACO RD NE	326
JOSEPH HEWETT		KINSTON ST SW	184
KENNIE BENTON - A		MILLER TRL NE	37
KENNIE BENTON - B		MILLER TRL NE	38
KING		KINGTOWN RD NW	62
KING MEMORIAL GARDENS	KING	BLUFF DR NE	249
LANCASTER		TURNPIKE RD SW	240
LARRY RUSS FAMILY		RUSS RD NW	112
LAW		LAW RD SE	1
LEBANON BAPTIST CHURCH		FUNSTON RD SE	74

## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
LELAND BAPTIST	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LELAND	VILLAGE RD	40
LENNON		OLD LENNON RD SE	361
LEONARD	GOLEY	MAIN STREET SHALLOTTE	125
LEONARD		LIVE OAK ST SW	179
LESH		GILBERT RD SE	106
LEWIS	BETHEL PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH	HICKMAN RD NW	170
LILLIPUT		RIVER RD SE	193
LITTLE PRONG		LITTLE PRONG RD NW	70
LITTLE PRONG RD	BERT EDWARDS	LITTLE PRONG RD NW	52
LOCK		HOOPER RD NE	300
LONG		ASH-LITTLE RIVER RD NW	80
LONG		BENTON RD SE	97
LONG		ASH-LITTLE RIVER RD NW	394
LONGWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH		LONGWOOD RD NW	339
LUDLUM		WHITEVILLE RD NW	395
LUDLUM		WHITEVILLE RD NW	396
M.C. COLEMAN		WHITEVILLE RD NW	88
MAGNOLIA PLANTATION	WILLIAM MEARS	DANIELS RD NE	313
MARCER		MIDWAY RD SE	83
MARY E. WHITE		COPAS RD SW	364
MARY JANE POTTER		ROCK CREEK RD NE	351
MAULTSBY	MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH	OLD OCEAN HWY	95
MCKAY	ELVINGTON	MIDWAY RD SE	150
McKEITHAN		GALLOWAY RD NE	67
McKEITHAN		ASHLONG TRL NW	101
MCKINNEY		OAK LN	370
MCLAMB	ANDERSON	HICKMAN RD NW	169
MEARES		DAVIS CREEK DR	30
MEARES		LIBERTY LANDING RD SE	284
MEDLIN		GOOSE NECK RD	6
MILES POTTER		TOWN CREEK RD NE	137
MILL CREEK	WILLETTS	GEORGE II HWY SE	72
MILLER		BRYANT-HANKINS DR NE	151
MILLER	MONNING	BRYANT-HANKINS DR NE	152
MILLER FAMILY		MILLER TRL NE	225
MILLIGAN	SIMMONS	STOUT RD NW	221
MILLIKEN	STANLEY	GOOSE LN SW	196
MILLIKEN		DALES HAVEN RD NE	261
MILLIKEN		MIDDLE DAM RD SW	270
MINTZ		LEHERSCHALL HALL TRL NE	20
MINTZ		MINTZ CEMETERY RD NW	121
MORSE PLANTATION	DAVIS	CLARENDON AVE	222
MOSES MCKEITHAN		BELL SWAMP RD NE	375
MOSQUITO BRANCH	SPENCER FAMILY	SOUTHPORT-SUPPLY RD SE	343
MOUTH OF THE JUNIPER		KINGTOWN RD NW	336
MT. CALVARY		CEDAR HILL RD	33
MT. GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH		OCEAN HWY E	252
MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH		OLD OCEAN HWY	96

## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH		MT. ZION CHURCH RD NW	110
MURRELL		BUTLER RD NE	308
MURRILL		MURRILL LN	286
MYRTLE HEAD	LITTLE CYPRESS	PARKER RD NW	45
NATHAN EDWARDS		LITTLE PRONG RD NW	332
NELSON	SKIPPER	OLD FAYETTEVILLE RD NE	141
NEW BRITTON BAPTIST CHURCH		KINGTOWN RD NW	69
NEW CUMBEE	HEWETT	LULA TRL SW	247
NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH		MT. MISERY RD NE	263
NEW HOPE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		CHERRYTREE DR NE	142
NEW LIFE BAPTIST CHURCH - A		EXUM RD NW	54
NEW LIFE BAPTIST CHURCH - B		EXUM RD NW	53
NEW LIFE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP		STONE CHIMNEY RD SW	404
NORTHWOOD		N. FODALE AVE	186
OAK GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH		HOLDEN BEACH RD	127
OAK LAWN	JOHNSON CHAPEL AME ZION	CANAL DR NE	17
OCEAN VIEW PENTECOSTAL FWB CHURCH		1738 STANBURY RD SW	223
OLD ENGLISH FIELD		MAPLE ST	415
OLD MEDLIN		BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	316
OLD NORTHWEST	VERNON	NORTHWEST RD	315
OLD PINEY GROVE		GREEN HILL RD NE	63
OLD SHALLOTTE BAPTIST CHURCH	FRINK	DARTMOOR WAY SW	202
OLD SMITHVILLE BURYING GROUND		E. MOORE ST	187
OLD ST. MARY'S CHURCH		GOVERNORS RD SE	64
OLD TOWNE		RIVER RD SE	320
OLD WILLETTS		DAWS CREEK RD SE	324
OTTAWAY FAMILY		MACO RD NE	353
PATTERSON		KOOLABREW DR NW	243
PEACE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH		OCEAN HWY E	58
PEADRICK		MAULTSBY RD NE	354
PELLOM	PELHAM	PELLOM-WRIGHT LN NE	233
PERKINSVILLE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH		GOOSE NECK RD	245
PHELPS		EASTWIND DR SW	360
PHELPS	MT. PISGAH	TURNPIKE RD SW	238
PHELPS	HEWETT	JUNIOR LN SW	269
PIERCE		BEACH DR SW	192
PIGGOTT		BUTTERCUP LN NW	244
PINEY GROVE	CUMBEE	BEE TREE FARM TRL NE	46
PINEY GROVE COMMUNITY	RANDOLPH	GALLOWAY RD NE	382
PIVER		WHITEVILLE RD NW	105
PLEASANT VIEW		OLD GEORGETOWN RD SW	190
POINT REPOSE		BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	302
POTTER		NORTHWEST RD	310
POTTER'S FIELD #1		E MOORE ST SE	414

## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
POTTER'S FIELD #2		RIVER RD SE	374
POTTER-SKIPPER		GULLY CREEK TRL NE	288
POTTER-SMITH FAMILY		NORTHWEST RD	9
PRICE		RIVER RD SE	129
PRICE FAMILY		FRIENDLY LN NE	31
PRIOR LEWIS		ANTENNA FARM RD SE	399
PROSPECT BAPTIST CHURCH COMMUNITY		MAKATOKA RD NW	90
PRUITT	PIGGOTT	MYRTLEHEAD RD NW	331
PURPORTED CEMETERY		BLACKWELL RD SE	66
PURPORTED CEMETERY	JACKSON	MACO RD NE	157
PURPORTED CEMETERY		ROCK CREEK RD NE	367
PURPORTED CEMETERY		GRANDIFLORA DR	372
PURPORTED CEMETERY		GREEN SWAMP RD	387
PURPORTED CEMETERY		GREEN LEWIS RD SE	226
PURPORTED CEMETERY		DANIELS RD NE	229
PURPORTED CEMETERY		RIVER RD SE	256
PURPORTED CEMETERY		TOWN HALL DR	277
PURPORTED CEMETERY		KENDALL CHAPEL RD SE	301
PURPORTED CEMETERY		PEA LANDING RD NW	314
PURPORTED CEMETERY		BETHEL RD SE	345
PURPORTED CEMETERY	WOLFE	GREEN HILL RD NE	411
PURPORTED CEMETERY	POTTER	TOWN CREEK RD NE	412
PURPORTED CEMETERY	CATO MOURING	SHADY LOOP LN NE	413
RABON		TOWN CREEK RD NE	281
RALEIGH B. HEWETT		RB LN SW	237
RALPH KING FAMILY		OLD KING RD NW	61
RANDOLPH	WILLIAMS	TOBE'S RD NE	224
REAVES	ST. ANNA'S	OLD GEORGETOWN RD SW	175
REAVES-HICKMAN		DAN REAVES RD SE	145
REDMON MERCER		OLD OCEAN HWY	109
REEVES CHAPEL		CEDAR HILL RD	359
REGISTER	DAVIS	TODD RD SW	178
REYNOLDS		BELL SWAMP CONNECTION RD NE	55
REYNOLDS	ARNOLD	GEORGE II HWY SE	379
RICHARD SULLIVAN		ANGELA DR NE	57
RILEY HEWETT		TURKEY TRAP RD SW	156
RILEY SELLERS		TURNPIKE RD SW	117
ROACH	JESSIE LANCASTER	ROBINSON DR	406
ROBBINS		BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	5
ROBBINS		ANDREW JACKSON HWY	10
ROBBINS	ROBINSON	CEDAR HILL RD	13
ROBBINS	ROBINSON	CEDAR HILL RD	14
ROBBINS	BENFIELD	GREEN LOOP RD NE	362
ROBBINS-HATTEN		BROOKLYN ST	35
ROBINSON		SEASHORE RD SW	182
ROBINSON	WILLIAMS	DOGWOOD RD NE	259
ROSS		NEW BRITTON LOOP NW	200
ROURK CEMETERY		POWELL ST	206
ROYAL GOVERNOR NATHANIEL RICE		DOVE HAVEN LN SE	355



## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
ROYAL OAK	LONG	EDGARWOOD WAY SW	118
RUM-NELSON		PEA LANDING RD NW	207
RUSHER BAY	HILL	HALE SWAMP RD SW	133
RUTLAND AME CHAPEL		MIDWAY RD SE	100
SABBATH HOME BAPTIST CHURCH		SABBATH HOME RD SW	183
SAMUEL BENNETT JR FAMILY PLOT		VILLAGE POINT RD	231
SAMUEL BRYANT		CHIMNEY WAY SW	403
SELLERS MEMORIAL		MAIN STREET IN SHALLOTTE	115
SHADY REST		BROWN RD SE	98
SHARON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH		HOLDEN BEACH RD SW	155
SHELL POINT BAPTIST CHURCH		CANNA PL SW	239
SHILOH METHODIST CHURCH		MACO RD NE	47
SILENT GROVE	OXPEN	OXPEN RD SW	158
SIMMONS		WHITEVILLE RD NW	257
SIMMONS		KINGTOWN RD NW	335
SKIPPER		MT. MISERY RD	19
SKIPPER		NORTHWEST RD	260
SKIPPER	SANDY CREEK	MACO RD NE	228
SKIPPER HILL	McKOY	BLUE BANKS LOOP RD	7
SMITH		WHITEVILLE RD NW	258
SMITH		OUR PARADISE LN NW	392
SMITH		LONGWOOD RD NW	398
SMITH		ASH-LITTLE RIVER RD NW	241
SMITH		ACEFORD RD NW	309
SMITH FAMILY CEMETERY -- A	COMMUNITY CHAPEL -- A	MALMO LOOP RD NE	289
SMITH S.	IVEY	WHIP-POOR-WILL RD NW	103
SNEED		OLD FAYETTEVILLE RD	358
SPRING BRANCH		RIVER RD SE	319
SPRING GREEN MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH		PORT ROYAL RD	24
ST. JAMES AME ZION CHURCH		TOWN CREEK RD NE	44
ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL MEMORIAL GARDENS		POWELL ST	208
ST. MARY'S BAPTIST CHURCH		BEHIND 5701 OCEAN HWY E	253
ST. PHILIPS		ST. PHILLIPS RD SE	378
ST. THOMAS	CLAIRMONT	CHAPPELL LOOP RD SE	41
STANALAND-FRINK FAMILY	HOLY BETHEL	CLUBHOUSE RD	199
STANLEY		BYPASS WAY NE	81
STANLEY	PRINCE	ASH-LITTLE RIVER RD NW	347
STANLEY		HOGAN CT	216
SULLIVAN	VINES	CHERRYTREE RD NE	323
SUMMERVILLE AME ZION		DOGWOOD RD NE	27
SWAIN		MIDWAY RD SE	195
SWAIN		TRAILS END SE	246
SYKES		WOODMAN CIR NE	2
THARP		HICKMAN RD NW	209
THARP		TOWN CREEK RD NE	282
THE HEWETT FAMILY CEMETERY		OUIDA TRL SW	350

## Unincorporated Communities & Cemeteries

CEMETERY NAME	ALIAS	CLOSEST STREET	ID
THOMAS	SIMMONS	PARKSIDE LN	212
THOMAS		WORRELL LN NW	400
THOMAS ELI McKEITHAN FAMILY		GALLOWAY RD NE	78
THOMAS FAMILY CEMETERY		TRADERS LANE EXT	198
THORTON		ANDREW JACKSON HWY	262
TIMMONS	WRIGHT	PELLOM-WRIGHT LN NE	305
TOWN CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH		GREEN HILL RD NE	51
TROY		IDLE WAY NE	368
UNION CHAPEL INDEPENDENT CHURCH		BOONES NEXK RD SW	230
UNITED FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH		MT ZION CHURCH RD NW	381
VARNAM		STANLEY RD SW	163
VEREEN	LEONARDS LANDING	VEREEN RD NW	401
WADDELL-GRAINGER	OLD FAYETTEVILLE ROAD	OLD FAYETTEVILLE RD	32
WANET	SELLERS	KEITH RD NE	297
WARD		ZION CHURCH RD NE	138
WARD		ANDREW JACKSON HWY NE	307
WARD	GEORGE	DANIEL BUTLER RD NW	213
WATERS	PHOENIX	CEDAR HILL RD DOWN RD	15
WATSON-BENTON	BENTON-WATSON	COLON MINTZ RD NE	278
WESCOTT		MR. GLENNFIELD CIR SE	168
WESTMORE		BLUE BANKS LOOP RD NE	299
WESTON		CEDAR HILL RD	18
WHISPERING PINES		CALABASH RD NW	173
WHITE		CHERRYTREE DR NE	143
WHITE		MAIN ST	210
WILLETTS	ROBBINS	GEORGE II HWY SE	73
WILLETTS		DAWS CREEK RD SE	349
WILLETTS FAMILY	ELVINGTON	GEORGE II HWY SE	56
WILLIAMS		MT. MISERY RD NE	12
WILLIAMS		RANDOLPHVILLE RD NE	77
WILLIAMS		SOUTHPORT - SUPPLY RD SE	337
WILLIAMS (NEW)		MT. MISERY RD NE	21
WILLIAMS		MT. MISERY RD NW	214
WILLIE FULWOOD	SLAVE CEMETERY	STONE CHIMNEY RD SW	405
WILSON		BEACH DR	211
WOODBURN	BELVEDERE PLANTATION	LEE DR	285
WOODBURN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		VILLAGE RD	250
WOODSIDE		OLD LENNON RD SE	402
WRIGHT		WHITEVILLE RD NW	393
YOUNG	HARRISON	WOLFRIDGE RD NE	290
YOUNG		GREEN HILL RD NE	276
ZION HILL BAPTIST CHURCH		ZION HILL RD SE	128
ZION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH		ZION CHURCH RD NE	49