

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Kerr-Patton House

and or common S. W. Patton House

2. Location

street & number S. R. 2133, NW side .1 mi E of jct. SR 2125

not for publication

city, town Thompson

x vicinity of Hawfields

state N. C.

code 037

county Alamance

code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. David Duffee

street & number P. O. Box 955

city, town Hillsborough

vicinity of

state NC 27278

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Alamance County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse

city, town Graham

state NC 27253

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Alamance County Architectural Heritage has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey & Planning Branch, N. C. Dept. of Cultural Resources

city, town Raleigh

state NC 27611

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Kerr-Patton House nomination consists of a two-story frame Federal farmhouse with added wings, two remaining frame outbuildings and a well along the northeast edge of the one-acre tract, and an arc of a former stage road and Indian footpath which cut across the western side of the site (see site plan). A large frame barn that was likely to have been a part of the property farm now lies on a parcel to the northeast and so is not included in the nomination; its presence serves to reveal more of the former extent of earlier owners' land holdings, however.

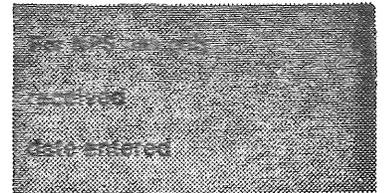
The original ca. 1810-20 house is covered with narrow lapped ^{poplar} boards concealing heavier timber framing and brick nogging. The stepped exterior brick chimney at the northwest end is laid in Flemish bond. On the front (southwest) facade, two windows light the second story, while a single window and later glazed paneled door open to the porch. In the rear, three windows--two above and one below to the right of the rear wing--correspond to those on the opposite side; all windows are of nine-over-six lights. The shed roof of the open porch abuts the side addition (ca. 1850) below the edge of its extended gable roof. That portion's most powerful feature is the pair of random-coursed stone chimneys on the southeast end facing the road; a small gable-roof bulkhead to the cellar intersects the ground level and foundation of the house between the chimneys. The rear (northeast) wing is also protected by a gable roof, this one lower than those on other portions of the evolved house. It is likely that this kitchen wing dates to the late nineteenth century.

The hall-and-parlor plan of the early house was undisturbed by the addition of the one-story wing to the southeast side. Floor joists supporting the attic story of the addition are exposed in the front parlor, and are edged with a profiled wood molding. The original first-floor parlor of the house is sheathed in variable-width, wide-board tongue-and-groove ^{poplar}. The fireplace at the northeast end of the room has a finely-detailed, flat pine mantel with three recessed panels and a shallow cornice/shelf "raised" on flat pilasters at each side. In the front parlor of the addition and the adjoining dining room, the wall is finished with cruder sheathing and simple two-paneled mantels. The kitchen in the rear wing has a mantel that is simpler still, with a flat face relieved only by a thin horizontal molding and shelf.

Upstairs, the single flight of the original stairs rises to a simple three-sided balustrade framing the opening in the floor. The right-hand chamfered newel post is similar to that at the base of the stair. A partition of tongue-and-groove vertical pine separates the two rooms and encloses a stair at the southwest corner of the southeast room alongside the road. In contrast, walls are sheathed with wide horizontal pine boards. Four of the five hearths in the house (all but that in the original parlor) have brick cheeks and fireboxes. The smallest fireplace, in the "master bedroom" at the northwest end of the plan, is framed by a simple pine mantel applied to the pine sheathing of the walls. Here as elsewhere in the house the floors are of wide boards. Hardware varies throughout the house, and includes a selection of styles of nineteenth-century locks and door fixtures, including box locks and simple flat metal pulls. In the upper level of the addition, the stair is enclosed by pine sheathing, and framing on the walls is exposed; quite likely, then, this area, as well as closed portions of the eaves at either end, was used for storage.

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Work done by the previous owner, Mrs. Hilda Brody, includes rebuilding of the foundation (with the original stone) in 1982-84; rebuilding of the stone chimneys since the spring of 1984; and construction of new wood steps to the left side of the front (southwest) porch, rather than before the door opening to the right. Old wallpaper and non-original patches of wood above the wainscoting in the parlor and dining room were removed and the interior generally was swept clean and tidied.

The one-acre site is graced by tall trees and wild grasses; a massive gnarled oak, with 19-foot circumference, stands at the center of the southwest end of the property to the left (west) of the coach roadbed. The small salt house and outhouse at the eastern side of the property are frame with standing-seam metal roofs. The open well house consists of unfinished log posts supporting a vertical board canopy covering the plank wellhead and log hand-crank. The outbuildings appear to be of rather recent vintage, and may date to the time of the addition of the late nineteenth-century rear wing of the house. The former coach road and footpath is overgrown with weeds, but its depth--perhaps three feet, in some places--tells of the passage of many vehicles and years.

Currently the house is stable and in very good cosmetic condition, and the current owner-architect has been making more improvements to the interior. With his knowledge of structures and appreciation for the historic fabric, the work of rehabilitating and maintaining the Kerr-Patton House and its site will surely continue.

There are a total of ⁵ contributing structures in this nomination, including the roadbed of the Great (Indian) Trading Path.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Assoc. w. significant persons

Specific dates ca. 1820, 1830, 1890s **Builder/Architect** Samuel Kerr(?)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

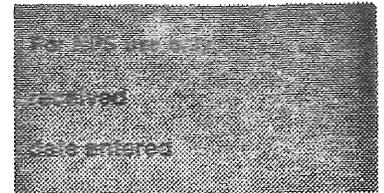
The Kerr-Patton House, located in the Hawfields community of Alamance County, is a substantial and well-preserved Federal farmhouse with Greek Revival and post-bellum Victorian additions. Possibly built between 1809 and 1820 by Exum Elliott, the house was owned by Samuel Kerr (1787-1852) from 1820 until his death. Kerr was the prosperous owner of a 330-acre farm who also manufactured wagons and barrels for the local market. After Kerr's death, his family continued in the house until selling it in 1869. Since then the house has had a number of owners, the one with the strongest local association being Samuel Woods Patton; Patton was a farmer who operated a gristmill on Haw Creek near the house from 1886 until 1908. The significance of the house itself is enhanced by the retention of outbuildings on the site, including an outhouse, salt house, and a well. Further, a curved depression along the southern edge of the property holds information potential as a remaining portion of the old Hillsborough-Salisbury Road and as part of the earlier Great (Indian) Trading Path.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

- A. The Kerr-Patton House is associated with the early settlement of Orange and Durham counties and with agricultural and manufacturing practices in the area.
- B. From 1820 through 1852, the property was associated with Samuel Kerr, his wife, and their extensive household, whose extensive crop production, livestock, and material holdings proved Kerr to be one of the most prosperous farmers in the area; Kerr's various civic and charitable interests suggest that he was also among the most influential and respected.
- C. The simple exterior form of the house, hallmark shouldered brick chimney, later stone chimneys, and fine interior finishes make the house one of the area's best examples of rural Federal and Greek Revival forms and tastes.
- D. The nominated property is likely to yield important information in pre-history and history in that it is cut by a portion of an early stage road following the route of an earlier Indian path.

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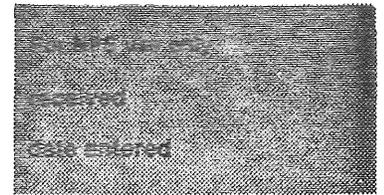
The Kerr-Patton House is located in the Hawfields community of Alamance County near the Orange County line. When the house was built in the early nineteenth century, it was located in central Orange County, but in 1849 Orange was divided to form Alamance County with the new boundary line less than three miles east of the house. The oldest section of the house is a two-story, side-hall plan frame structure with Federal details. Probably less than twenty years after its construction, the house received a story-and-a-half addition which features late-Federal and early-Greek Revival trim; the interior finish of both sections consists of flush sheathing rather than plaster. Soon after the Civil War, a rear ell was added and the interior underwent slight changes. The present porches of the house probably date from this time. The house is well preserved and is typical in its construction and finish of other contemporary dwellings in Alamance County.²

The Kerr-Patton House was probably constructed sometime between 1809 and 1820 by Exum Elliott. In 1809 Elliott acquired two adjoining tracts of land totaling 175 acres of land for \$1,280 to form the house site. The land was situated between Haw Creek, the eastern property line, and Little Creek, the western property line, and just north of the Fork of the two creeks. In 1820, Elliott would sell the same property for \$2,000 with the increase in the land's value perhaps indicating the erection of the house. Elliott presumably farmed his land for a living, although it is possible that he worked as a carpenter. In 1818, Orange County carpenter Robert Eaton took sixteen-year-old George Laws, formerly an apprentice to Elliott, as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, implying that Elliott may also have been a carpenter.⁴ In the 1810 census, Elliott, his wife, and two slaves formed his household; by 1820 the Elliotts had four sons, all less than ten years of age, as well as two slaves.⁵ Nothing else is known of Elliott. Other than the house site, he made no purchases of land in Orange County and he is not recorded in the county after the 1820 census; no will or estate papers could be located.⁶

In 1820, Elliott sold his 175-acre tract to Samuel Kerr for \$2,000; if the oldest section of the house was not standing at this time, Kerr must have built it soon after he acquired the property. Samuel Kerr (20 January 1787 - 21 July 1852), the son of Nathaniel Green Kerr (1741-1826) and Margaret Barrett Kerr (1755-1848), was born in Randolph County where his father migrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the 1760s. About 1795 Nathaniel and Margaret Kerr moved from Randolph County to the Alamance community in Orange County where Samuel lived with his parents until he began acquiring his own land. In 1818, Samuel Kerr married Mary White (1800-1828), and his 1820 purchase of the land from Exum Elliott was his first acquisition of land. Between 1826 and 1845 Kerr purchased an additional 155 acres adjoining his property to form a farm of substantial size.¹⁰ Samuel and Mary Kerr were the parents of David White Kerr (1819-1879), Margaret Graham Kerr (1822-1892), and Eliza Jane Kerr (1825-?). Through his daughter Margaret's marriage with Henderson Scott, Samuel Kerr would become the great-grandfather of William Kerr Scott, governor of North Carolina from 1968 to 1972.¹¹ After Mary Kerr's death in 1828, Samuel married his second wife, Jane (1800-?), and they were the parents of Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Nathaniel, and William James Kerr.¹²

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From all surviving evidence, Kerr appears to have been a prosperous farmer, a respected citizen of his neighborhood, and a man of some education. He served several times as an estate administrator, as a trustee for the management of property for widows and friends, and as an elder and clerk of Hawfields Presbyterian Church.¹³ The 1830 census recorded Kerr as the head of a large household that included four free children, four free adults, and eight slaves; Kerr had purchased a slave woman, Esther, and her child, Nelly, in 1828 for \$300.¹⁴ Living with Kerr at the time of the 1830 census was his mother, Margaret Graham Barrett Kerr. Some time after the death of her husband, Nathaniel, in 1826, Margaret Kerr had moved into her son's home and lived with him until her death in 1848.¹⁵ No doubt it was to accommodate his mother as well as his own growing family that Kerr added the three-room, story-and-a-half addition to the house, probably some time in the 1830s. When Margaret Kerr died in 1848, her estate consisted of items that would have comfortably furnished her bedroom: a bed and clothing, a bureau and chest, a table, a candlestand, 1 brass candlestick, a cupboard,¹⁶ 3 chairs, a mirror, a mantel clock; a teapot and sugar bowl, and a family Bible.

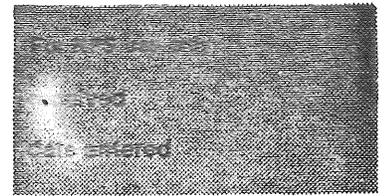
At the time of the 1850 census, Samuel Kerr's household included his wife, six of his children, and eighteen slaves; Kerr owned eight female and ten male slaves whose ages ranged from fifty years to six months.¹⁷ Kerr's 350 acres, of which 225 were improved, were valued at \$3,000, and he owned livestock worth \$450, including 7 horses, 18 cows, 16 sheep, and 60 swine.¹⁸ Kerr and his slaves raised a variety of crops, including several hundred bushels each of wheat, corn, oats, and sweet potatoes, as well as substantial amounts of peas and Irish potatoes; butter, wool, flax, beeswax, and 18 tons of hay were also produced on the Kerr farm.

Between the time of the 1850 census and July 1852, Kerr's wife, Jane, died, and Kerr himself died July 21, 1852, leaving his children Mary, Ann, Nathaniel, and William James Kerr minor orphans. Kerr's oldest son, David White Kerr, was appointed guardian for the orphans and executor of his father's estate.¹⁹ In September 1852, David Kerr conducted a sale of his father's personal property which netted the estate \$1,165.33.²⁰ Samuel Kerr had managed a well-equipped farm as a large number of farm utensils were sold, including seventeen ploughs, a cultivator, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, shovels, axes, and scythes. Kerr appears to have also manufactured wagons and barrels at his farm, as many woodworking and cooper's tools, paint, turpentine, and unfinished parts of barrels, buckets, wagons, and carry-alls were sold at the estate sale; the most expensive items sold were a set of blacksmith's tools for \$37, a buggy for \$30, a wagon for \$25, and a carriage for \$13.50.

Household items sold at the estate sale indicate that Kerr had used the earnings from his farming and manufacturing activities to comfortably furnish his home. In addition to the same article of furniture which had belonged to his mother, the five rooms of Kerr's house contained four beds, three chests, two bureaus, two arm chairs, four tables, a mirror, a desk and bookcase, several pictures, and a large map; the unusually large number of fifty chairs in the house sold at the sale would suggest that Samuel Kerr had also made chairs in addition to wagons and barrels. At this death, Samuel Kerr possessed a small library consisting mainly of works of history and religion; two lots of unidentified books, two unidentified volumes, and twenty-two books identified by title were sold at the estate sale. Kerr, a devout Presbyterian, owned A Sketch of the

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Life and Character of the Reverend David Caldwell, Eli Washington Caruther's 1842 biography of a prominent North Carolina Presbyterian educator, as well as various religious works such as "Alexander's Sermons," "Edwards on Redemption," and "Fisher's Catalogue and Confessions." Kerr also owned Oliver Goldsmith's history of Rome, John Marshall's biography of George Washington, and William Henry Foote's Sketches of North Carolina, Historical and Biographical (1846), in addition to a dictionary and an "old" family Bible. Samuel Kerr's substantial collection of books, farming and woodworking tools, and his ownership of eighteen slaves portrays the image of the educated and industrious farmer who formed the solid middle-class citizenry of antebellum piedmont North Carolina.

After their father's death, Mary, Ann, Nathaniel, and William James Kerr probably continued to live in the house with their nineteen-year-old sister Elizabeth; it is also possible that they lived with their half-brother and guardian, David White Kerr. Kerr's guardian accounts from 1852 to 1856 record that ten slaves (Jerry, Mehula, Pat, George, Bettie, Susan, Sidney, Isaac, Ellen, and Henderson) were hired out for the benefit of the estate, but no record was made of any rents received from the house or farm.²¹ Kerr made payments from the estate accounts for the purchase of clothing, furniture, for the payment of taxes, for a subscription to the Raleigh newspaper Spirit of the Age, for a \$5.00 pledge to a church building fund, and for the cost of hauling wheat. Four payments of \$35.00 each in 1855 to Robert Burwell were probably for the education of Mary or Ann (or both) at Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's Female School in Hillsborough,²² a well-known boarding school conducted by Presbyterian minister, Robert A. Burwell.

The guardian accounts refer to a division of land and slaves in 1855, but the details of the division are not known. The youngest child, William James Kerr, who attained his majority in 1862-1863, apparently received title to the house and surrounding 143 acres of land. In 1869, William James Kerr sold the house and land to Thomas B. Thompson for \$826; Kerr reportedly moved to Texas at the time.²³

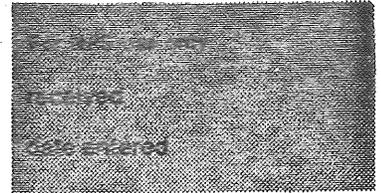
Thomas B. Thompson probably added the rear ell and the porches to the house soon after he acquired the property. Little is known of Thompson, although it is likely that he was a member of the prominent family for which Thompson Township was named and in which the house is located. As a farmer, Thompson must have made substantial improvements to the farm, for he sold the house and 109 acres of the property in 1882 for \$1,500, twice the amount he had paid for the house and 143 acres of land thirteen years earlier.²⁴

The new owner, J. W. Sharp of Orange County, only owned the property for four years before selling it for \$1,000 to Samuel Woods Patton in 1886; the first²⁵ mention of a mill site on the property on Haw Creek occurred in the deed for this sale. Samuel Woods Patton (1855-1934) was a member of the large Patton family which had long been settled in the Hawfields community; various members of the Patton family had owned land adjoining the Kerr-Patton property since at least 1809 when Exum Elliott acquired the house site.²⁶ Patton and his wife, Alice, resided in the house, farming the land and operating the gristmill, from 1886 until 1908 when they sold the house and 160 acres (with the mill site) for \$2,500 to W. M. Mann; the house is still locally known as the S. W. Patton House.²⁷ The Mann family owned the property until 1943 when it was purchased by C. W. Blackwelder whose widow sold the house to the present owner.²⁸ The house remains little changed from its immediate postbellum appearance, and provides a good example of a house inhabited by a prosperous piedmont farmer of the early antebellum period.

To date, there has been no archaeological work done to determine the age or the extent

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of the significance of the historic road which cuts the site. Reference is made to "The Great Trading Path" in Turner's Church in the Old Fields; the "...ancient and well-known Indian trail" later evolved into the road which would cross between present Alamance and Orange counties. On William Luther Spoon's map of Alamance County dated 1893 the road clearly crossing the S. W. Patton property was labeled the Melville and Mt. Willing Road.³⁰ Today the roadbed is overgrown with weeds, but the depth of the depression--perhaps three feet--tells of the passage of many vehicles and feet.

Notes

¹ Author's interview with Peter Kaplan, Survey Specialist, Survey and Planning Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Raleigh, 6 July 1982.

² Carl Lounsbury, Alamance County Architectural Heritage (N.p.: Alamance County Historic Properties Commission, 1980), 188.

³ John McCracken et al to Exum Elliott, 20 May 1809, Orange County Deeds, Book 13, p. 481; James and Fisher Clendennen to Exum Elliott, 1 September 1809, Orange County Deeds, Book 13, p. 482; microfilm copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Orange County Deeds.

⁴ James H. Craig, The Arts and Crafts in North Carolina, 1699-1840 (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Old Salem, Inc., Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, 1965), 342.

⁵ Third Census of the United States, 1810: Orange County, North Carolina, 832; Fourth Census of the United States, 1820: Orange County, North Carolina, 300; microfilm copies of the National Archives manuscripts, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

⁶ The 1830 census index shows one Exum Elliott living in Perquimans County and two men by that name living in Pasquotank County.

⁷ Exum Elliott to Samuel Kerr, 1 November 1820, Orange County Deeds, Book 20, p. 54.

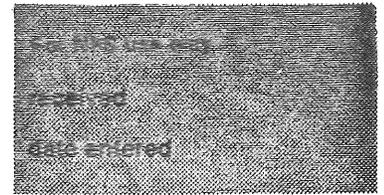
⁸ Herbert Snipes Turner, The Scott Family of Hawfields (N.p.: Privately printed, 1971), pp. 23-29, hereinafter cited as Turner, The Scott Family.

⁹ Turner, The Scott Family, 29.

¹⁰ Johnston Freeman to Samuel Kerr, 30 March 1826, Orange County Deeds, Book 22, p. 58; Anna Pugh to Samuel Kerr, 27 November 1826, Orange County Deeds, Book 22, p. 190; James Webb to Samuel Kerr, 6 February 1827, Orange County Deeds, Book 23, p. 109; James and William Johnston to Samuel Kerr, 24 March 1840, Orange County Deeds, Book 29, p. 134; Martin Gaskill to Samuel Kerr, 3 March 1845, Orange County Deeds, Book 32, p. 3.

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¹¹ Margaret Graham Kerr (1822-1892) and her husband Henderson Scott were the parents of Robert Walter Scott (1861-1929) who served several terms in the state legislature (House and Senate) in addition to being a trustee of North Carolina State College (now University) and a longtime member of the state Board of Agriculture. His son, William Kerr Scott (1896-1958), served as governor of North Carolina from 1950 to 1954, and as United States Senator from 1955 to 1958. William Kerr Scott was the father of Robert W. Scott (1929--), governor of North Carolina from 1968 to 1972.

¹² Turner, The Scott Family, 29; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Alamance County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 12, State Archives, hereinafter cited as Seventh Census. Turner does not mention Kerr's second wife or the children by her as listed in the 1850 census and is incorrect in noting that William James Kerr, born in 1841, was the son of Kerr by his first wife, Mary, who died in 1928.

¹³ See Orange County Deeds, Book 22, pp. 205, 425; Book 27, p. 129; Book 28, p. 93; Book 29, p. 480; Alamance County Deeds, Book 1, p. 40, microfilm copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Alamance County Deeds; Herbert Snipes Turner, Church in Old Fields (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1962), 245.

¹⁴ Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: Orange County, North Carolina, 278; Samuel Hunter to Samuel Kerr, 30 June 1828, Orange County Deeds, Book 23, p. 454.

¹⁵ Turner, The Scott Family, 23; Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: Orange County, North Carolina, 278.

¹⁶ Orange County Estates Records, folder for Margaret Kerr, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹⁷ Seventh Census, 1850: Alamance County, Slave Schedule, 103.

¹⁸ Seventh Census, 1850: Alamance County, Agricultural Schedule, 139.

¹⁹ Alamance County Court Minutes, 30 August 1852, p. 224, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. David W. Kerr had to give security of \$20,000 as his father's executor and \$8,000 as guardian for the children.

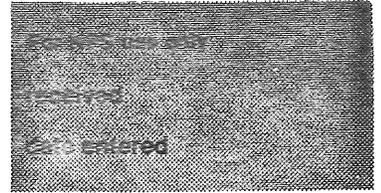
²⁰ Alamance County Inventories and Accounts of Sales, 1849-1854, p. 387, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

²¹ Guardian Accounts for Alamance County, 1849-1868, pp. 149, 154-157, Archives, Division of Archives and History.

²² The Reverend and Mrs. Robert A. Burwell conducted their famous school in Hillsborough from 1837 to 1857, see William S. Powell, ed., Dictionary of North Carolina Biography (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1979), I, 286.

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- ²³W. J. Kerr to Thomas B. Thompson, 8 September 1869, Alamance County Deeds, Book 11, p. 537; Turner, The Scott Family, 29.
- ²⁴T. B. Thompson to J. W. Sharp, 30 March 1882, Alamance County Deeds, Book 11, p. 539.
- ²⁵J. W. Sharp to S. W. Patton, 16 March 1886, Alamance County Deeds, Book 11, p. 543.
- ²⁶Jack Randolph Howard, Alexander Patton of Haw Old Fields (Baltimore: privately printed, 1980), 13, 30. When Elliott acquired the property in 1809, it adjoined Alexander Patton's land and when William James Kerr sold the house and land in 1869, it was bounded by the property of James C. Patton.
- ²⁷S. W. Patton to W. M. Mann, 14 October 1908, Alamance County Deeds, Book 36, p. 117.
- ²⁸W. M. Mann to Dora Mann, 18 October 1913, Alamance County Deeds, Book 51, pp. 334-337; Dora Mann to C. W. Blackwelder, 16 September 1943, Alamance County Deeds, Book 141, p. 194.
- ²⁹Herbert Snipes Turner, D.D., Church in the Old Fields: Hawfields Presbyterian Church and Community in North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., Copyright 1962, pp. 13-14.
- ³⁰Spoon's map was drawn for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, for whom he worked as an engineer. Spoon was a life-long resident of Alamance County. A copy of the map and information about William Luther Spoon are available from the present owner David Duffee, and from the previous owner Mrs. Hilda Brody.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lounsbury, Carl, Alamance County Architectural Heritage (N.p.: Alamance County Historic Properties Commission, 1980).
 Turner, Herbert Snipes, The Scott Family of Hawfields (N.p.: Privately printed, 1971).
 Alamance County Censuses, Deeds, Inventories and Accounts of Sales, 1850-1943.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 1.286
 Quadrangle name Mebane, NC Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>651980</u>	<u>3988045</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at point N 24°30' W, extending S/SE 174.20', then NW 295.69', then N/NW 185.20', then SW 250.87' to the point of the beginning, as described in deeds of Thompson Township, Alamance County, North Carolina.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

Historical statement: Marshall Bullock; supplemented by Diane H. Filipowicz
 name/title Architectural Description: Diane H. Filipowicz/Preservation Planner, Arch. Historian

organization N C Department of Cultural Resources date July 1982/August 1985
 street & number 109 E. Jones Street telephone 919/733-6545
 city or town Raleigh state NC 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Pica, Jr. date 10-10-85
 title State Historic Preservation Officer

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

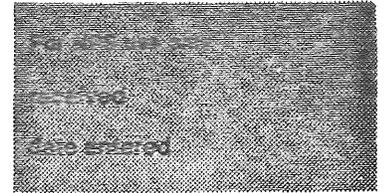
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

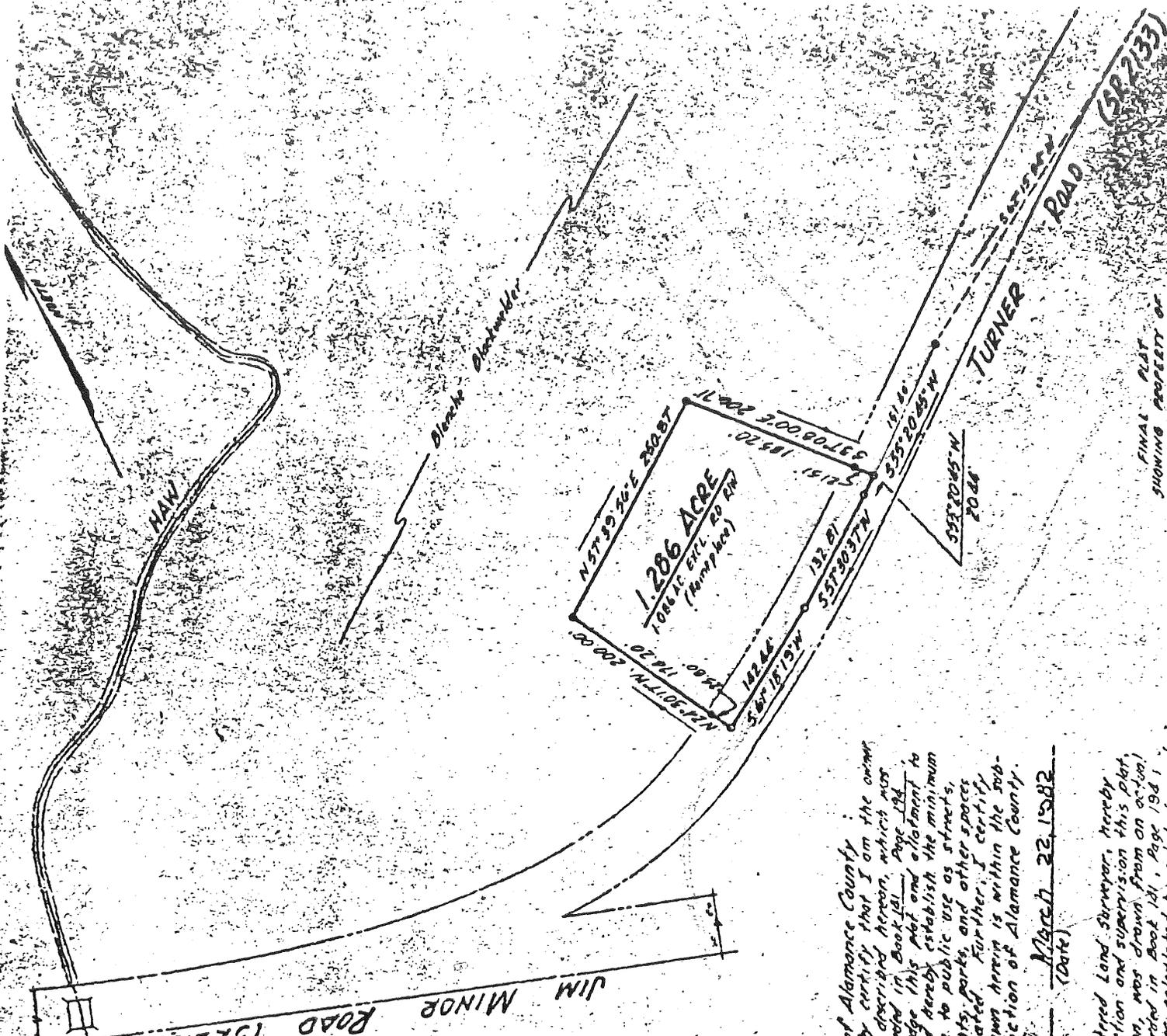
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

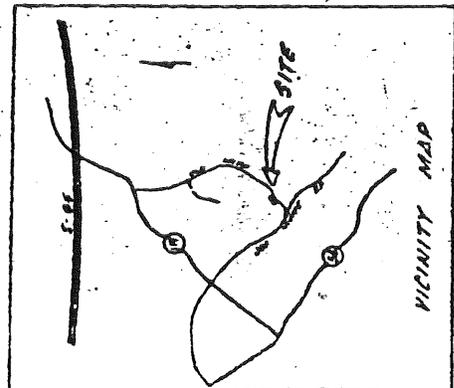


Continuation sheet Bibliography Item number 9 Page 1

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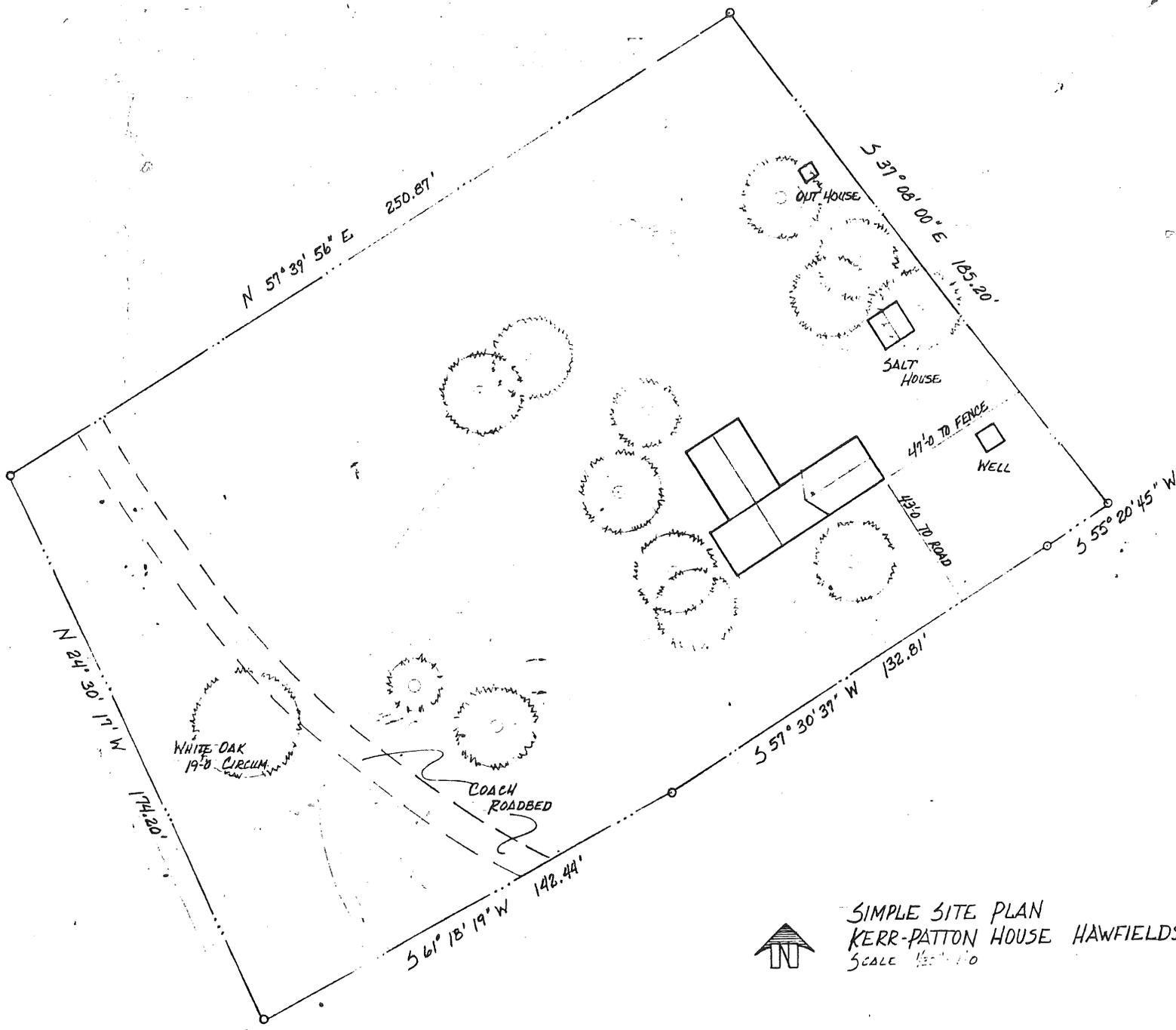
FINAL PLAT
SHOWING PROPERTY OF
BLANCHE BLACKWELDER
(SR 2135)



State of North Carolina of Alamance County
I Blanche Blackwelder hereby certify that I am the owner
of the property shown and described herein, which was
conveyed to me by deed recorded in Book 141, Page 124,
and that I hereby acknowledge this plat and allotment to
be my free act and deed and hereby establish the minimum
building lines, and dedicate to public use as streets,
alleys, crosswalks, easements, parks, and other spaces
to-ent as shown or indicated. Further, I certify
that the property as shown herein is within the sub-
division jurisdiction of Alamance County.

Blanche Blackwelder, March 22, 1982
(Owner) (Date)

William J. Golden, Registered Land Surveyor, hereby
certifies that under my direction and supervision this plat,
which was prescribed herein, was drawn from an actual
survey, and that the reference recorded in Book 141, Page 124,
and the date of closure or calculated by latitudes and
bearings, as shown, is correct, and that the boundaries not surveyed
shown on the broken lines, and that this plat was



SIMPLE SITE PLAN
 KERR-PATTON HOUSE HAWFIELDS
 SCALE 1/2" = 10'



