

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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1. Namehistoric Thomas Scott House

and/or common

2. Locationstreet & number E. side SR 1001 opposite junction w/SR 2334 not for publicationcity, town X vicinity of Greensborostate N. C. code 037 county Guilford code**3. Classification**

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

4. Owner of Propertyname Mr. and Mrs. Parks H. Normanstreet & number 5302 N. Church Streetcity, town Greensboro vicinity of state N. C. 27405**5. Location of Legal Description**courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Guilford County Courthouse

street & number

city, town state **6. Representation in Existing Surveys**Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown
title Gibsonville, Guilford County, N.C. has this property been determined eligible? yes nodate 1979 federal state county localdepository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Division of Archivescity, town Raleigh state N. C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☒ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☒ altered	☐ moved date _____
☒ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Sited on a hilltop overlooking Townsend Lake in a semi-rural area just north of the Greensboro city limits, the Thomas Scott House is a two-story, early nineteenth century brick residence that retains most of its original detail. Although now unoccupied, the house is maintained in good condition by the owners.

The house consists of the brick, two-story, single-pile main block and a rear ell of frame construction. The latter was erected during the late nineteenth century and brick-veneered during the 1960s. A rear porch, which may have been built at the same time as the ell, has been enclosed during the twentieth century.

The gable-roofed main block, which is laid up in 1:4 common bond, rests on a shallow foundation of mortared stone. Two exterior end chimneys, both of which are laid up in 1:4 common bond and have single pairs of stepped shoulders, provide fireplaces for three of the main block's four rooms. A simple gable-roofed stoop erected during the twentieth century shelters the principal entrance to the house; it is not known what type of porch, if any, the house originally possessed.

The front facade of the Scott house has a symmetrical, three-bay division on the first floor and a two-bay division at the second story. The smaller second-story windows, which have six-over-three sash, are placed directly above the six-over-six sash first floor windows, which flank the entrance. The ground floor facade windows are deeply recessed in simple two-part wooden surrounds; the entrance is framed by a more elaborate three-part surround. All three ground floor facade openings are topped with flat arches of radiating stretchers. The second story facade windows are set in plain wooden frames.

Running along the eaves of the facade is the house's most distinctive exterior feature--a handsome, three-part corbeled brick cornice which is set flush with the gable ends. An identical cornice runs along the rear elevation.

The west (left) elevation of the Scott House has one six-over-six sash window forward of the chimney on the first floor, and a pair of louvered vents flanking the chimney at the attic level. On the east (right) elevation there is a door on the ground level forward of the chimney. This opening has a batten door similar to others found inside the house, which suggests that the door is an original feature. A brick, gable-roofed storage structure was built onto the east elevation to the rear of the chimney about 1940. The rear elevation's first floor has been hidden by the ell and the rear porch. At the second story are two six-over-three sash windows corresponding to the two second story openings on the front facade.

The two-room, brick-veneered ell, which was built to furnish a dining room and kitchen, has three tall six-over-six sash windows on its west (left) elevation, and two doors providing access to the enclosed and enlarged porch on the east side. An interior chimney, originally provided fireplaces or stove outlets for both of the ell's rooms.

Like several of the other late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick houses in Guilford County, the Thomas Scott House follows a hall-and-parlor plan on both floors. The first floor hall, the larger of the two ground floor rooms, occupies the west (left)

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side and contains the house's most elaborate interior detail. This room retains its original finish of vertical flush sheathing punctuated by a molded baseboard, a broad chair rail, and a thin ceiling molding. Also remaining are two batten doors; one of these leads to the parlor and the second, which was probably the original rear entrance, now connects the hall with the rear ell. The present front door is an early twentieth century replacement. Thin, three-part moldings enframe all of the hall's doors and windows.

The finest feature of the hall is a notable Federal style mantel. The mantel is composed of a thin, three-part molding that outlines the fire opening; a paneled frieze; and a broad, multi-part molded shelf.

The enclosed stair of the Scott House, which occupies the northwest (left rear) corner of the hall, originally rose from the hall one or two steps to a door, continued along the rear wall to the corner, and rose forward to the second story. At the time of the ell's construction the entrance to the stair was relocated to the dining room, apparently to provide additional living space in the hall. The batten stair door was moved to the dining room, and the original stair opening was sealed; the original boxing along the rear wall of the hall was left in place. The stair now rises in a single run from the dining room in the ell.

A partition of vertically laid board sheathing separates the hall from the parlor, the smaller room occupying the east (right) side of the ground floor. This room originally had a finish quite similar to that of the hall, but the flush sheathing has been almost entirely covered with sheet rock. As previously mentioned, a batten door provides outside access to this room along the parlor's eastern wall; this opening, and the front facade window in this room, have thin, multi-part molded surrounds. As in the hall, the finest feature of the parlor is the mantel. The parlor mantel is very similar to the one in the hall, but here the applied molding around the frieze was omitted.

The second floor of the Scott House was originally unfinished, and the brick walls were whitewashed. The walls were plastered, however, during the 1940s. There is a narrow ledge at about chair rail height along the walls of both rooms indicating the point where the thickness of the walls is reduced by one brick. The plan of the second story corresponds to that of the first floor. As on the ground level, the rooms are separated by a partition of vertical sheathing, and access between the rooms is furnished by a batten door. The windows in both rooms are set in plain surrounds. At the northwest (left rear) corner of the west room there is a balustrade along the stair wall consisting of thick posts and handrails and a set of plain balusters set at 45-degree angles to the handrail. Just forward of the balustrade along the west wall is a fireplace; this opening has no mantel, but has a segmental arch laid with headers. The fireplace is built to the same thickness as the lower portion of the wall and is topped with a thin wooden shelf.

The dining room and kitchen in the rear ell contain little of their original finish other than some typical, turn-of-the-century, five-panel doors. The area once occupied by the rear porch was enclosed and made into three small rooms about 1940.

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Two outbuildings worthy of note stand about 75 feet east of the house. One is a frame board-and-batten structure with a mortared stone chimney that is said to have been erected as servants' quarters during the late nineteenth century. The building has a crude interior finish and appears to have always consisted of a single room. Adjacent to this structure is another frame board-and-batten building, probably erected about 1900, which is said to have been erected for use as a smokehouse. The residence of the present owners, a brick ranch style house built during the 1950s, stands a few hundred feet north of the now unoccupied ancestral home.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates ca. 1821 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Thomas Scott House, probably erected during the early 1820s, is one of only fourteen late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick residences known to survive in Guilford County. It is among the best-preserved members of this group, which is the most impressive, best known, and most significant collection of pre-1840 buildings in the county. These houses reflect the continuation of domestic building traditions developed primarily by English Quaker settlers in southeast Pennsylvania who came to piedmont North Carolina during the middle and late decades of the eighteenth century. Surviving examples all date from the post-frontier period, chiefly the early nineteenth century, suggesting a long survival of the Pennsylvania influence. The Scott House, erected for a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian family, is one of only two members of this group not associated with Quakers. Its history suggests that the vocabulary of building commonly associated with Quakers may have been employed by the other groups that came from the North Carolina piedmont--the Scotch-Irish and the Germans (see the Low House, Guilford County). The Scott house has a handsome corbeled brick cornice and retains most of its original interior finish, which is predominantly Federal in character. The house was probably erected by Thomas Scott (1790-1835), a member of a family that had settled in Guilford County during the eighteenth century. Scott was a prosperous farmer and apparently operated a gristmill he had inherited from his father. Scott's descendants have maintained ownership of the property to the present day.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the development and improving economic conditions of the North Carolina piedmont during the first three decades of the nineteenth century.
- B. Associated with Thomas Scott (1790-1835), a prosperous Guilford County farmer and the owner of a grist mill.
- C. The Thomas Scott House embodies distinctive regional characteristics of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick domestic construction in piedmont North Carolina. The house is one of only fourteen brick residences of this period known to survive in Guilford County. The Scott House and the other houses of the group reflect the continuation of residential building practices developed in southeast Pennsylvania and brought to piedmont North Carolina during the middle and late decades of the eighteenth century. The isolation of the piedmont permitted these practices to persist well into the nineteenth century. These practices, reflected in the form, proportions, and interior plan of the Scott House, are primarily associated with English Quakers; the Thomas Scott House is the only early brick house in Guilford County associated with a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian family.

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The Thomas Scott House was probably built by Thomas Scott (1790-1835), a member of a family settled in Guilford County since the mid-eighteenth century. In 1753 the Nottingham Company, formed of members of the Nottingham Presbyterian Church in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, secured from the Earl of Granville thirty-three grants of 640 acres each in the section of Rowan County which was to form Guilford County in 1771.¹ Thomas Scott's grandfather, Samuel Scott, a member of the Nottingham Company, received two 640-acre tracts located along Reedy Fork Creek.² Samuel Scott returned to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, sometime prior to 1770 when he transferred one 640-acre tract located at the fork of Reedy Fork and Richland creeks to his son William Scott, who had also returned to Pennsylvania.³ William Scott was back in North Carolina by 1779 when he received two land grants, totaling 1,140 acres, from the state of North Carolina.⁴ By 1790 he owned four slaves.⁵ William and his wife Rebecca were the parents of Thomas, Samuel, Adam, William, Mary, Margaret, Rebecca, Nancy, and James Scott. Scott died by February of 1801 when his will was probated. He left considerable property, including the "use of the mansion house, spring house, smoak house," as well as much furniture and livestock to his wife Rebecca, and fifty pounds hard money, a horse and saddle, and a bed to each of his four daughters.⁶ His son Thomas, a minor, was to receive the mill place and mills on each side of Reedy Fork Creek. Scott's widow Rebecca died in 1806, and her will did not dispose of any real estate, only personal property; her son Thomas, still a minor, was to receive his bed and furniture.⁷ Adam Scott served as guardian for his minor brothers Thomas and James; Thomas achieved his majority by November of 1811 when Adam settled his guardian accounts.⁸

The 1815 Guilford County tax list records Thomas Scott as owning 100 acres, valued at \$400.00, and paying one white poll and one black poll; this 100-acre tract probably represented the millsite on Reedy Fork inherited from his father.⁹ In 1815 Thomas sold his elder brother and former guardian Adam twenty-five acres on the south side of Reedy Fork at the mouth of Richland Creek.¹⁰ Thomas married Izabel Lemonds of Rockingham County in 1818, and three years later he purchased from his nephew James Scott, Jr. 192 acres of land in the fork of Reedy Fork and Richland creeks for \$750.00; this property, the present house site, had been part of the 640-acre Granville grant to Samuel Scott in 1753.¹¹

Family tradition assigns the date 1825 to the house, and it is likely that Thomas Scott built the house soon after his purchase of the land in 1821.¹² The two-and-a-half story brick house was quite a substantial structure for its time and locale, and would indicate that Scott possessed considerable wealth, possibly derived from the income of the mills inherited from his father. By 1830 Scott headed a nine-member household and owned thirteen slaves.¹³ Little else is known of Thomas Scott. In 1833 he was a member of nearby Buffalo Presbyterian Church, where his father, brother Adam, and nephew Dr. William D. Scott had served as ruling elders.¹⁴ In 1835, whether due to failing health or simply to supplement his income, Scott rented out eight parcels of his farm, including his orchard and hog lot.¹⁵ Several of the lots were to be sowed with grain and oats, and the rents ranged from \$2.50 for the orchard to \$38.45 for the field lying "east of the barn"; the rents totaled \$108.65 and were due 16 January 1836.

Thomas Scott probably died late in 1835 for his estate sale was conducted by his nephew and administrator, Dr. William D. Scott, on 14 January 1836.¹⁶ Sold were 5 horses, 5 cows, 2 bulls, swine, sheep, a wagon and gig, a set of blacksmith's tools, 27 gallons of brandy, and quantities of pork, oats, fodder, beans, flax, salt, potatoes, and cotton; also sold

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were 71 empty barrels, perhaps used by Scott at his mill. Scott's household goods were numerous and indicate a well-furnished dwelling. Among the items sold were 5 beds, 4 tables, 10 chairs, 1 set of Windsor chairs, 1 lot of chairs, 2 candlestands, 2 chests, 1 bureau, 1 looking glass, a cupboard, a sideboard, a buffet, knives in a knife box, a set of cups and saucers, a glass pitcher, twelve plates, a tea set, a clock and case, books, towels, table cloths, and quantities of kitchen ware. Scott's slaves, Hannah, George, Madison, Pickney, Morrison, and an unnamed boy and woman with three children, were hired out for a year at \$108.00.

Thomas Scott must have been a widower with grown children at the time of his death, for no petition for dower or appointments of guardianship appear in his estate papers or in the court minutes. Dr. William D. Scott, as administrator, apparently continued renting the farm for the benefit of the estate; in October of 1838 he sold the produce of the farm, including thirty-six barrels of corn and lesser quantities of oats, hay, and wheat, for \$152.00.¹⁷ In February of 1839 Thomas Scott's real estate was divided among his heirs: William, Robert, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Emily Scott, and Alexander McNeely and his wife Epsie Scott, the daughter of Thomas.¹⁸ The relation of the other heirs to Scott is unknown. Scott's 305 acres on the south side of Reedy Fork Creek at the junction with Richland Creek were divided into six parcels of near-equal size and value except for the fifty-one acre house site which was valued at \$775.00, nearly twice the value of the other tracts. Elizabeth Scott received the house tract, but apparently the heirs traded or rearranged the land division among themselves; family tradition maintains that Epsie Scott McNeely inherited the house and she was living in the house prior to February of 1843 when she died, leaving her husband Alexander and infant son Thomas as her heirs.¹⁹ Alexander McNeely continued living in the house and quickly remarried in May 1843 to Malvina Scott Donnell, Epsie Scott McNeely's first cousin.²⁰ Alexander McNeely then died sometime before November of 1843. In January of 1844 Malvina McNeely received her widow's dower of 108 acres, "including the Dwelling House or Mansion of said Alexander McNeely dec'd in which he most generally Dwelt next before & at the time of his decease and all the out Houses Buildings & improvements thereinto belonging. . . ."²¹ Alexander McNeely died a prosperous farmer and owner of four slaves. Sold at his estate sale were 37 barrels of corn, quantities of wheat, oats, hay, bran, flax, cabbage, peas, onions, meal, cotton, brandy, and much livestock, including 4 horses, cows, geese, and swine.²² With McNeely's small family, the furnishings of the house were not as numerous as at Thomas Scott's death eight years earlier; sold at McNeely's sale were 2 beds, 3 mirrors, 1 dresser, 1 press, 1 walnut table, 6 chairs, 1 bureau, 1 patent clock, 1 book, 1 pair of window curtains, and 2 pairs of brass candlesticks. Also sold were many kitchen and farming utensils and two slave girls who brought the estate \$495.00. A slave boy and girl were hired out for \$58.00.

Malvina McNeely and her stepson likely continued living in the house until 1846 when Malvina married T. Green Wharton, a farmer who lived in the Brick Church community of Guilford County.²³ Thomas McNeely probably resided with the Whartons although he was not listed in their household at the time of the 1850 census. Thomas's guardian was his uncle James McNeely until his death in 1846 when he was succeeded by Samuel McNeely, also an uncle to Thomas.²⁴ The guardian accounts from 1848 to 1855 show that two slaves were regularly hired out, bringing the estate from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per year. The yearly income of the estate for these years ranged between \$350.00 and \$600.00; \$37.00 was spent each year for the clothing, board, and schooling of Thomas.

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Thomas McNeely had reached his majority and was married by the time of the 1860 census when he was listed as a twenty-one year old farmer with real estate valued at \$4,000 and personal property worth \$2,700.²⁵ McNeely was aided on his farm by laborer Laborn Harris and his family. No doubt Thomas was living in the brick house built by his grandfather, although it was still owned by his stepmother, Malvina Wharton. During the Civil War Thomas McNeely served in Company I, Sixty-third Regiment, Fifth North Carolina Cavalry.²⁶

In April of 1866 Thomas purchased for \$500.00 the dower interest of Malvina Wharton in his father's estate, consisting of 100 acres on Reedy Fork Creek with the house and referred to in the deed as the "Thomas Scott Place."²⁷ Thomas experienced some financial difficulties of an unknown nature after purchasing the house, for on 15 February 1869 S. O. M. Simpson, B. W. Reed, and William Moore "met at the dwelling house of Thomas McNeely and did lay off and allot unto him Real Estate and Personal Property according to Article 10 of the Constitution of North Carolina. . . ."²⁸ Article ten of the state constitution of 1868 provided for the exemption of personal property worth \$500.00 and real estate worth \$1,000 of an individual from any forced sale in the collection of a debt.²⁹ McNeely's exempted real estate consisted of the 138-acre house site, valued at \$966.00 and an additional 101 acres valued at \$33.00. Exempted personal property, valued at \$495.00, included his farming tools, bacon, molasses, wheat, oats, corn, several cows, pigs, sheep, a mule, a horse, a buggy, and wagon; household furnishings retained by McNeely consisted of 4 beds, 10 chairs, 2 quilts, a safe, a folding leaf table, a dressing table, a lounge and table, a clock, cooking utensils, and two guns.

Thomas McNeely and his family lived in the house until his death in 1881; his heirs were his widow Addie and children Rufus, Jim, Charles, and Collie.³⁰ McNeely's estate sale, which netted \$701.45, indicated he had recovered sufficiently from his 1869 debts to comfortably furnish his home; sold were 1 bed, 2 chests, 1 bureau, 18 chairs, 1 set of chairs, 5 tables, 2 safes, a clock, 2 washstands, a cookstove, a sewing machine, and 5 lots of books. Farm items sold included 12 plows, 2 wagons, 2 mules, several cows and hogs, and oats, fodder, shucks, and hay. Most of the items were purchased at the sale by McNeely's widow and his son Rufus who eventually received title to the house and farm.³¹ The present owner of the house is the grandson of Rufus McNeely. During the last decades of the nineteenth century the Scott House received a one-story frame addition to the rear, probably added by Rufus McNeely. Otherwise, the house remains intact as a fine example of early Federal architecture in Guilford County, and is particularly important as one of the few antebellum brick structures in the county.

Although the Thomas Scott House possesses a degree of local historical significance, it is important primarily because of its architecture. The Thomas Scott House is one of the few late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick houses of the late Georgian and Federal styles standing in Guilford County. The Scott House is among the most intact of these early brick residences, which form the most cohesive collection of pre-1840 buildings in Guilford.³² Six of these fourteen houses--the John Haley House, in High Point, the Mendenhall Plantation in Jamestown, the John B. Low House near Whitsett, the Beeson House near High Point, the Shaw-Cude House near Colfax, and the Charles Benbow House near Oak Ridge--have already been listed in the National Register.

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The Scott House is a distinctive member of the group because it is one of the few houses in the group associated with a Presbyterian rather than a Quaker family, and because it is laid up in common bond rather than Flemish bond. Another distinctive feature of the house is its handsome corbeled brick cornice. The house's hall-and-parlor plan and simple, predominantly Federal trim are typical features of the other houses in the group.³³

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NOTES

¹ S. M. Rankin, History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People, Greensboro, N. C. (Greensboro: Jos. J. Stone & Co., 1933), 14, hereinafter cited as Rankin, Buffalo Church; for a brief discussion of the land holdings of Lord Carteret, the Earl of Granville, in colonial North Carolina see Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1954), 145.

² Samuel Scott to William Scott, 17 September 1770, Guilford County Deeds, Book 1, p. 184, microfilm copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Guilford County Deeds; this deed records the details and boundaries of the two Granville grants made to Scott on 13 December 1753 from Granville's land agent, Francis Corbin.

³ Samuel Scott to William Scott, 17 September 1770, Guilford County Deeds, Book 1, p. 184; Samuel Scott identified himself as formerly of Rowan County, North Carolina, but presently living in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Scott's other son, Samuel, Jr., had remained in North Carolina, see Rankin, Buffalo Church, 27.

⁴ Guilford County Deeds, Book 2, p. 19.

⁵ Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908), 155.

⁶ Will of William Scott, 8 November 1798, probated February 1801, Guilford County Will Book A, 349, in Irene B. Webster, Guilford County, North Carolina, Will Abstracts, 1771-1841 (N.p.: Irene B. Webster, 1979), 57, hereinafter cited as Webster, Guilford County Wills. The architectural features of the Thomas Scott House belong to the early nineteenth century and would seemingly exclude any chance of the house being the mansion house of William Scott. However, William Scott's house may have been located north of Reedy Fork Creek at the site identified on the 1808 Price-Strother map of North Carolina as simply "Scotts." See W. P. Cumming, North Carolina Maps (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1966), Plate IX.

⁷ Will of Rebecca Scott, 1 January 1806, probated May 1806, Guilford County Will Book A, 356, in Webster, Guilford County Wills, 58.

⁸ Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for William Scott, receipt of settlement, 17 November 1811, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Guilford County Estates Papers. Thomas Scott's great-great-great-grandson and present owner of the house, Parks H. Norman, Jr., gives Scott's birthday as 15 November 1790, Parks H. Norman, Jr., to Larry E. Tise, 7 June 1976, letter in the Scott House file, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

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⁹William Perry Johnson, ed., 1815 Tax List of Guilford County, N. C. (Raleigh: N.p., 1975), 25. Thomas could also have received the land from his mother before her death.

¹⁰Thomas Scott to Adam Scott, 14 December 1815, Guilford County Deeds, Book 12, p. 143. This was Thomas's first recorded real estate transaction.

¹¹James Scott, Jr., to Thomas Scott, 27 November 1821, Guilford County Deeds, Book 15, p. 462; Guilford County Marriage Bonds, microfich index, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Guilford County Marriage Bonds. The bond is dated 26 May 1818; Rankin, Buffalo Church, 41, gives the bride's name as Sarah Lemmons.

¹²H. McKelden Smith, ed., Architectural Resources, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979), 103; Parks H. Norman, Jr., to Larry E. Tise, 7 June 1976.

¹³Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: Guilford County, North Carolina, 145, microfilm copy of National Archives manuscript, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹⁴Rankin, Buffalo Church, 126-127.

¹⁵Guilford County Inventories and Lists of Sales, 1830-1843, X-9, pp. 20-27, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹⁶Guilford County Inventories and Lists of Sales, 1830-1843, X-9, pp. 20-27; William D. Scott was not appointed administrator of Scott's estate until February of 1836 when he signed an \$8,000 bond, Guilford County Court Minutes, 1832-1837, February term, 1836, p. 401, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹⁷Guilford County Inventories and List of Sales, 1835-1842, p. 206, 20 October 1838, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹⁸Division of Thomas Scott's Land, February 1839, Guilford County Deeds, Book 24, pp. 376-377 (gives plat of land); the marriage bond of Epsie Caroline Scott and Alexander McNeely is dated 15 July 1838, Guilford County Marriage Bonds.

¹⁹Epsie Scott McNeely was dead by 20 February 1843 when her husband qualified as administrator of her estate, Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for Epsey Carolina McNeely. There are no recorded transactions by Thomas Scott's heirs involving the land described in the land division, but Epsie and Alexander McNeely apparently were in possession of the house at her death.

²⁰The marriage bond of McNeely and Malvina R. Donnell is date 10 May 1843, Guilford County Marriage Bonds.

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²¹ Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for Alexander McNeely; McNeely's only recorded purchase of land in Guilford County was for 208 acres on the south side of Reedy Fork Creek in 1842 (Allen Peebles to Alexander McNeely, 13 May 1842, Guilford County Deeds, Book 27, p. 101), yet at his death in 1843 he owned 300 acres in Guilford and 100 acres in Rockingham County; the additional Guilford County acreage evidently included that originally belonging to his first wife Epsie from her father's estate.

²² Guilford County Estates and Sales, 1843-1845, pp. 84; 166, 23 March 1844, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

²³ Malvina McNeely and T. G. Wharton were married 26 February 1846 by the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, Guilford County Marriage Bonds.

²⁴ Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for Alexander Mc Neely; Guilford County Guardian Docket, X-17, 1850-1856, pp. 114, 186; 327, 408, 487, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

²⁵ Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Guilford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 7, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. Guilford County Marriage Bonds record Thomas McNeely's marriage on 24 March 1859 to Jenety Busich of Rockingham County, but in the 1860 census his wife is named Sarah and at his death his widow was named Addie.

²⁶ Rankin, Buffalo Church, 206.

²⁷ Thomas G. and Malvina Wharton to Thomas S. McNeely, 26 April 1866, Guilford County Deeds, Book 41, p. 483.

²⁸ Thomas McNeely Homestead Esemption, 15 February 1869, Guilford County Deeds, Book 41, p. 67.

²⁹ John L. Cheney, Jr., ed., North Carolina Government, 1584-1974, A Narrative and Statistical History (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), 865.

³⁰ Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for Thomas Mc Neely.

³¹ The present owner, Parks H. Norman, Jr., is the son of Janet L. McNeely Norman, who inherited the house from her father Rufus McNeely. Parks H. Norman, Jr., to Larry E. Tise, 7 June 1976.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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³²Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 12-13.

³³This paragraph is based on a comparison of the fourteen late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick houses known to survive in Guilford County. All but the Shaw-Cude House near Colfax are described in Smith, Architectural Resources. The Shaw-Cude House is described in the National Register nomination prepared for the property in 1981.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See plat map, 19.64 acres

Quadrangle name Lake Brandt

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7
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6	0	8	5	6	0
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4	0	0	3	4	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
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6	0	8	7	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	0	0	3	4	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
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6	0	8	9	0	0
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4	0	0	2	8	1	0
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D

1	7
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6	0	8	8	0	0
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4	0	0	2	7	4	0
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E

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Verbal boundary description and justification See attached plat map. The acreage being nominated is all of the 192-acre tract purchased by Thomas Scott in 1821 that is still owned by his descendants, consisting of the 19.64 acres outlined in red on the attached tax map.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Description and criteria assessment - Peter R. Kaplan, Preservation Planner
Significance Statement - Marshall Bullock, Researcher

organization N. C. Division of Archives and History date _____

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N. C.

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. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date May 23, 1984

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

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Continuation sheet

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