

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Dr. David P. Weir House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 223 N. Edgeworth Street not for publication

city, town Greensboro vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Guilford code 081

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 type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<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 Greensboro Woman's Club (attn: Mrs. James W. Miles)

street & number 223 N. Edgeworth Street

city, town Greensboro vicinity of state N. C. 27401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Guilford County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Greensboro state N. C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

An Inventory of Historic Architecture,
title Greensboro, North Carolina has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division
of Archives and History

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

Standing in a broad lawn amidst multi-story office buildings and other surviving residences on the northwest edge of downtown Greensboro, the Dr. David P. Weir House is a two-story, frame structure whose stylish, eclectic details set it apart from most other houses of the period in Greensboro and Guilford County. Resting on a brick foundation covered with stucco, the main block of the house is two rooms deep on both floors and has a low hip roof pierced by two interior chimneys. A one-story kitchen wing at the house's southwest corner may be original to the residence; the house has been expanded by an addition to this wing and the enclosure of the rear porch during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The dominant feature of the house is the porch, which retains its original form and details on the second story. Thin, paired, chamfered posts support the full-facade upper tier, and a plain balustrade runs between them. The wide, boxed eaves are trimmed with a handsome sawnwork drip course. A decorative gable occupies the center bay, and here the drip course rises to a pendant-like ornament below the gable's peak.

In 1961 the Greensboro Woman's Club enlarged the interior by enclosing all the porch's first level except for the bays extending beyond the house on each side. This was done in a relatively sympathetic manner by pushing the original front wall out to the front of the porch and retaining the chamfered posts and most of the entrance. Surviving features of the entrance include sidelights over molded panels and plain, symmetrical moldings with corner blocks; the original transom was omitted. At the time of the enclosure a one-bay, gable-roofed porch with chamfered posts, wide eaves, and a sawn drip course was built to shelter the entry. New paired windows were also installed. These windows, while larger than the original openings which probably resembled the paired 4/4 sash windows seen on the second floor, have the same vertical emphasis of the originals. The only decorative feature added during 1961 was a dentil molding that runs under the eaves of the enclosed and open sections of the porch on the first floor.

The broad eaves of the porch's upper tier carry the delicate sawn drip course along both side elevations of the second story. The north (right) elevation has no other trim of note, but the south elevation is embellished by two bay windows that project from the first story. The smaller of these bays provides additional space for the front first floor room and has exterior aprons with recessed panels; the second bay is attached to the room immediately behind and has a plain finish. Both once had cut-out ornament along the eaves, but much of this detail has been lost. As on the front of the house, windows on the side elevations have 4/4 sash typical of Italianate design.

Additions at the rear of the house have included a two-bay enlargement of the kitchen wing, which gave the kitchen its present "T" shape; the enclosure of the rear porch; and the construction of a shed-roofed bathroom over the porch on the second story.

The 1961 expansion created a large meeting space at the front of the house by pushing out the front wall and removing the partitions that divided the area into two rooms and a center hall. Thick square-in-section posts and pilasters support the house where the original front walls formerly stood. The meeting space displays a combination of original details and features added during the early twentieth century. The handsome

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cornices that recall the former dimensions of the front rooms appear to be original to the house, as do the deep molded baseboards and three-part surrounds. The thinner ceiling moldings appear to date from the early twentieth century. A broad brick fireplace with a round-arched fire opening and corbeled shelf was probably installed during the 1920s. The second fireplace on the north (right) side of the meeting room has been removed.

Behind the front meeting space on the first floor, the house retains its original center hall plan and most of its simple finish. The stair which displays such typical mid-19th century features as a turned newel, turned balusters, and a molded handrail, rises in a tight, steep curve from what is now the front of the hall to a rear landing. Other elements of the first floor finish include molded baseboards, three-part surrounds, and four-panel doors. The mantel in the north rear room, which is similar to the other original mantels that remain in the house, follows the familiar pilaster-and-frieze form and has simple molded trim. The south rear room has a brick fireplace with a corbeled shelf dating from the 1920s.

The second story, which is rented as a residence, follows a center-hall, double-pile plan that has not undergone any change. It retains nearly all of its simple mid-19th century trim, which closely resembles that found on the first floor. Three simple pilaster-and-frieze mantels remain in place; a fourth has been removed.

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1846

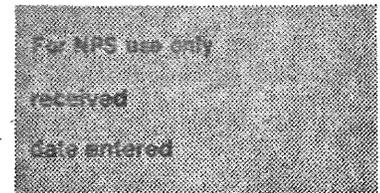
Builder/Architect Alexander Jackson Davis (?)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dr. David P. Weir House, one of ten surviving antebellum structures in Greensboro, displays notable ornamental details that distinguish it from the majority of houses that survive from the period in the city and in surrounding Guilford County. The house may have been built from a plan provided by the well-known New York architect Alexander Jackson Davis, who had designed Blandwood, the Greensboro home of governor John Motley Morehead, in 1844. Davis recorded in his daybook that he provided Weir with a plan during a visit to Greensboro during that year, but it is not known whether Weir eventually used it or how much it was modified in execution. The house does not resemble any of Davis' known works, and has a double-pile, center-hall plan similar to other substantial antebellum houses of the North Carolina piedmont. However, the house displays several decorative features unusual for the piedmont at the time, notably the sawn ornament suggestive of pattern book Gothic cottage character. If the house's design was based on Davis' plan, it is the only surviving house in Guilford County other than Blandwood which is associated with this nationally prominent architect. Whatever the origins of its architectural character, the house is significant because of its connection with Dr. David P. Weir (ca. 1815–1865), a native of Ireland, who established a medical practice in Greensboro by 1840 and served as an official of Edgeworth Female Seminary, a well-known finishing school for girls established by Governor Morehead. In 1851 he helped found the Greensboro Life Insurance and Trust Company. Weir served as the chief operating officer of the firms, which prospered as one of antebellum Greensboro's three banking houses, from 1853 until his death. James F. Jordan, a prominent Greensboro tobacconist, purchased the house from the estate of Weir's widow in 1890. Jordan was reputedly responsible for attracting wealthy northern businessmen such as J. P. Morgan, Henry Frick, and Pierre Lorillard to Guilford County for hunting, and several of these men erected hunting lodges in the county. The Greensboro's Woman's Club bought the house in 1921 and has used the residence as its clubhouse since that time. The Woman's Club has been active in Greensboro's civic affairs, particularly in supporting the arts and in providing financial support for the activities of such organizations as the Girl Scouts and the American Cancer Society.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. Associated with the antebellum growth and development of Greensboro as one of only ten antebellum buildings surviving in the city.
- B. Associated with Dr. David P. Weir, a doctor and businessman who achieved considerable prominence in antebellum Greensboro, and with James F. Jordan, a Greensboro tobacconist who reputedly attracted wealthy northern businessmen to hunt in Guilford County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of the mid-nineteenth century Italianate style with its sawn ornament, paired windows, slanted bays, and multi-part ceiling moldings. Also embodies characteristics of antebellum domestic architecture in the North Carolina piedmont with its typical double-pile, center-hall plan and simple Greek Revival style features.

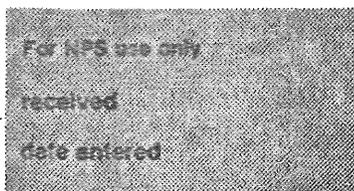
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Dr. David P. Weir (b. ca. 1812-1815 - d. 29 January 1865), was a native of Ireland, but nothing is known of his early life, medical training, or of his arrival in the United States.¹ Weir had settled in Greensboro by 1840 where he was connected in some capacity, probably as treasurer, with the Edgeworth Female Seminary.² The seminary, established in Greensboro in 1840 by John Motley Morehead, governor of North Carolina from 1841 to 1844, was a well-known finishing school for girls until its demise in 1871.³ At the death of the school's first principal, Mary Ann Hoye, in October 1844, Dr. Weir temporarily served as head of the school until 1845 when Dr. Gilbert Morgan was appointed president of the school.⁴ In addition to his services to Edgeworth, Dr. Weir apparently established himself in Greensboro as a doctor of some repute; in 1923 one writer referred to the doctor as "the Dr. Weir whose eminence among medical men of a previous generation lingers faintly in the memories of Greensboro people of today."⁵

By 1844 Dr. Weir no doubt had comfortably established himself in Greensboro society with his medical practice and connection with Edgeworth Seminary. It is likely that Dr. Weir first considered building a house when he met New York architect Alexander Jackson Davis, who was visiting Governor Morehead in February of 1844. Davis, who with his former partner Ithiel Town had designed the state capitol in Raleigh in 1833, was in North Carolina to inspect the campus of the state university in Chapel Hill before planning new buildings there.⁶ On 4 February 1844 Davis arrived in Greensboro with Morehead for a three-day visit during which Davis was to examine the governor's home, Blandwood, and suggest improvements.⁷ Davis's daybook records his meeting of Dr. Weir and other friends of Governor Morehead, and Weir apparently took advantage of the acquaintance to secure a plan for a house from Davis. In so doing, Weir joined the very small number of North Carolinians who had ever patronized a professional architect. On 5 February 1844, Davis recorded in his daybook, "Dr. Weir, for whom I made a plan of dwelling 25.00."⁸ Dr. Weir certainly must have been caught up in the enthusiasm of Morehead and Davis over the plans for Blandwood, for he had paid a considerable sum of money for a house plan at a time when he owned no land in Greensboro on which to build. Unfortunately, Davis's drawings for this house have not survived so its resemblance to the house later built by Dr. Weir is unknown.

If Dr. Weir was not already a firmly established figure in Greensboro society by 1844, he certainly obtained for himself a socially and financially secure position in 1845 with his marriage to Susan Dick Humphreys (1826-1890), the widow of Absalom T. Humphreys. Susan Dick was the daughter of Judge John M. Dick, a wealthy Greensboro lawyer and superior court judge who had served several terms in the state legislature.⁹ Her brothers, James W. and Robert P. Dick, were both prominent lawyers in antebellum Greensboro with Robert Dick later serving as a justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court from 1868 to 1872 and then as federal judge in Greensboro from 1872 until 1898.¹⁰ In 1842 Susan Dick married Absalom T. Humphreys who was the son of Henry Humphreys, one of Guilford County's wealthiest citizens.¹¹ Henry Humphreys had made a fortune as the owner of the Mt. Hecla cotton mill, the first cotton mill in North Carolina operated by steam power. At his death in 1840, Humphreys left most of his real estate and one-third interest in the Mt. Hecla mill to Absalom. Absalom Humphreys died in the fall of 1844, leaving Susan a wealthy and childless widow only eighteen years old; quickly recovering from her bereavement, she married Dr. Weir in October of 1845.¹²

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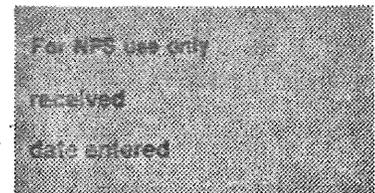
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Dr. Weir and his bride must have contemplated building a house soon after their marriage, for in April of 1846 Dr. Weir purchased six acres of land in Greensboro from the trustees of Greensboro Female College.¹³ The large lot was located on the block bounded on the south by Main Street (now Friendly Avenue), Edgeworth Street on the east, Spring Street on the west, and the lands of other property owners on the north (Bellemeade Street was later cut through the block to the north of the Weir property); Weir soon purchased another five acres nearby.¹⁴ Weir's property was in a little-developed area north of Greensboro Female College. Dr. Weir probably had his house built soon after his purchase of land, but it is unknown whether he used the plan provided by Alexander Jackson Davis two years earlier. The exterior is unlike Davis's known works and the center-hall, double-pile plan of the interior is a typical one for antebellum North Carolina. Features of the house which were unusual for North Carolina at the time include the bay window, the sawnwork trim, the center gable of the porch, the paired window sash, and the handsome, ornamental plaster ceilings. Perhaps these features were taken from Davis's 1844 plan by Weir or his builder and applied to a typical North Carolina house form. The builders of the house are unknown, but possible candidates include Joseph and William Conrad, the contractors who built the Davis-designed addition to Morehead's house, Blandwood. The Conrads were completing their work at Blandwood in May of 1846, just as Dr. Weir was acquiring his house site.¹⁵ Dr. and Mrs. Weir evidently lavished their attention on the grounds of the house for it was reported that the "sunken gardens bordered in dwarf boxwoods were almost photographic in their perfection."¹⁶ Mrs. Weir is said to have had a studio on the grounds where she painted pastoral scenes and seascapes.¹⁷

At the time of the 1850 census, Dr. Weir was identified as a doctor with property worth \$4,700 and the head of a household composed of his wife, sons Samuel and John, Lucy Crowder, a forty-year old lady perhaps serving as a governess to the Weir children, and James Cummings, an eighteen-year old medical student; Dr. Weir owned eight slaves at the time of the census.¹⁸ In 1851 Dr. Weir turned his attention from his medical practice to join a number of prominent Greensboro men in founding the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company which issued fire insurance; Weir served several years as director of the company.¹⁹ In the same year Weir was involved in the chartering of the Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company. Weir, Morehead, and six former members and two current members of the legislature were among the twenty-two incorporators of the company. Although a number of life insurance companies had previously been chartered in North Carolina, the Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company was the first insurance company in North Carolina to be granted permission from the state legislature to include a trust operation similar to a banking operation.²⁰ The trust provision allowed the company to accept money in trust to accumulate interest as well as to invest it; the company was also allowed to issue certificates, acceptable as currency, for up to the amount of its deposits.²¹ The trust provision of the company's charter initially faced opposition in the legislature, but with the influence of Representative D. F. Caldwell and Senator John A. Gilmer, both men being Guilford County's representatives as well as incorporators of the company, the charter was secured intact. Dr. Weir had written in October of 1852 to Caldwell, "We desire very much to have that bill passed, if possible, as it is--we believe it could result in general good, and be a source of commerce as well as profit to its members."²² Within its first year of business, the company received \$143,383.54 in deposits.²³ Weir served the company both as president and director, but his greatest involvement was as the secretary and treasurer of the company, a position

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he held from about 1853 until his death in 1865. Dr. Weir oversaw the day-to-day business of the company in its insurance and discounting operations, and with the advice of the directors, invested the company's funds in such enterprises as the North Carolina Rail Road, the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, and the Deep River Navigation Company. The insurance company was described as one of antebellum Greensboro's three banking houses, doing a "safe and prosperous business."²⁴ By 1859 the company held \$447,059.03 in deposits.²⁵

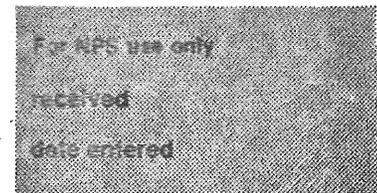
At the time of the 1860 census Dr. Weir no longer identified himself as a physician but as the cashier of the insurance company. That Weir's real estate was valued at \$12,000 and his personal property at \$30,500 would indicate his involvement with the insurance company had been a profitable investment. At this time Weir's household consisted of his wife, children Samuel, John, Lizzie, and seventeen slaves.²⁶ In 1860 Dr. Weir decided to diversify his business interests and, in partnership with Francis A. Garrett, he purchased for \$4,000 the Gibson Hill Gold Mining Company property consisting of 200 acres on the North Carolina Rail Road east of Greensboro; nothing is known of the gold mine's operation, but the land was still owned by Weir at his death.²⁷ The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 apparently did not affect the insurance company's operations and Dr. Weir continued as secretary-treasurer. In 1864 Weir borrowed \$11,500 from the company to invest in a trading company dealing with the scarce and valuable commodities of cotton, cotton fabrics, and bacon. The arrival of Union troops in 1865, however, relieved the trading company of most of its assets, and Weir lost his investment.²⁸

On 29 January 1865 Dr. Weir died, "of consumption," leaving all his possessions to his wife and naming his brothers-in-law Robert and James Dick as his executors.²⁹ Although the Dicks were unsuccessful in recovering \$1,600 owed Weir at his death or any of the \$11,500 trading company investment, by 1867 the estate was able to pay off Weir's \$11,500 debt to the insurance company (which was to fail in 1869). The inventory of real and personal property taken at Weir's death shows that in addition to his house and interest in the Gibson Hill gold mine, he also owned 109 acres of land in Guilford County and 31 shares of stock in the North Carolina Rail Road, the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, and the Piedmont Rail Road. According to the inventory, Dr. Weir had been able to furnish his house quite comfortably; the "Parlor furniture" consisted of six brocade-covered chairs, a sofa, damask curtains and carpet, a rosewood center table, two small tables with lamps, five paintings and a portrait of the Weirs' daughter Lizzie (perhaps painted by Mrs. Weir). The "Sitting room" contained six horsehair-covered chairs, two rocking chairs, six reception chairs, a marble-top table, and a piano. The dining room was furnished with a set of dining tables and twelve chairs, silver flatware, and much china, including a dinner set, breakfast, supper, and preserve plates. The bedrooms held five beds, a lounge, a secretary, and a number of washstands, wardrobes, and chairs.

In 1867 Weir's executors were forced to hold an estate sale to satisfy debts, but Mrs. Weir was able to purchase for \$2,452.25 all the contents of the house, 77 volumes of her husband's books, his railroad stock, and the garden and stable lots which were not part of the house lot.³⁰ In 1869, again in order to settle debts, Weir's executors sold the house and four-acre lot to Mrs. Weir for \$1,350.³¹ At the time of the 1870 census, Mrs. Weir's real estate was valued at \$10,000 and her personal property at \$1,200; living in her household were her two children and seven relatives.³² An 1877 map of Greensboro identified the house and lot as belonging to "Mrs. S. A. Weir" and showed three large outbuildings (no longer standing) near the rear of the house.³³

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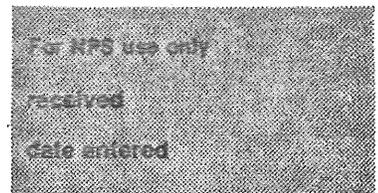
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In 1881 Mrs. Weir married David B. Bell of Halifax County, but it is not known where the Bells resided.³⁴ An 1882 map of Greensboro still identified the house as "Mrs. Weir's."³⁵ Between 1882 and 1890 Mrs. Bell sold two lots from the property, reducing her four-acre yard to one-an-a-half acres. Mr. Bell died in 1886, and Mrs. Bell was living in the house when she died in 1890.³⁶ The 1890 inventory of the house's contents was nearly identical to the inventory made in 1866 at Dr. Weir's death; the contents were sold at an estate sale for \$712.³⁷

In 1890 Susan Weir Bell's executor sold the house to James F. Jordan for \$5,000.³⁸ Jordan, a prominent Greensboro tobacconist, was a city commissioner and a director of the chamber of commerce; he also served several terms as sheriff of Guilford County.³⁹ Jordan was described as a leading sportsman of Greensboro and as "one of the best marksmen in the South."⁴⁰ Through his interest in hunting, Jordan reputedly was responsible for attracting wealthy northern businessmen, including J. P. Morgan, Jay Gould, Clarence H. MacKay, Henry C. Frick, and Pierre Lorillard, to Guilford County to hunt and to build hunting lodges.⁴¹ It was during the Jordan family's ownership that the backyard was subdivided into six building lots. In 1921 Jordan's widow Mary sold the house and lot, now reduced to a plot only 100 feet by 180 feet, to M. W. Gant. That same year Gant sold the house for \$20,150 to the Greensboro Woman's Club, the present owner, for use as a clubhouse. The Greensboro Woman's Club had been organized in 1909 with 157 charter members.⁴³ The Woman's Club has been active in many aspects of Greensboro's civic affairs, particularly in supporting art and music activities and aiding other organizations such as the American Cancer Society and the Girl Scouts. In 1961 the Woman's Club enlarged the interior of the house by enclosing the first level of the two-story front porch; this was accomplished by pushing out the original front wall and retaining the original sash and trim. The club also enlarged the kitchen to the rear of the house. At some point in the house's history, three of the first-floor mantels were removed and a rear porch enclosed. Aside from these changes, the house remains much as built by Dr. Weir and as one of the very few antebellum structures in Greensboro.

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NOTES

¹Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Guilford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 171; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Guilford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 171; Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Seventh or Eighth Census, with appropriate schedules. Both censuses record Weir as a native of Ireland; in 1850 his age is given as 35 and in 1860 as 47.

²A receipt acknowledging payment for tuition, books, piano lessons, etc., from July 1840 to January 1842 at the Edgeworth School by General John M. Logan of Greensboro for his daughter is signed by D. P. Weir and is in the collection of the Greensboro Public Library; xerox copy in the Weir House file.

³Ethel Stephens Arnett, Greensboro, North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955), 74-75, hereinafter cited as Arnett, Greensboro.

⁴Arnett, Greensboro, 75; Sallie Walker Stockard, The History of Guilford County, North Carolina (Knoxville, Tennessee: Gant-Ogden Co., 1902), 90.

⁵Max T. Payne, "Greensboro Boasted Life and Fire Insurance Companies Long Before Outbreak of Civil War," Greensboro Daily News, 18 February 1923, xerox copy in Weir House file.

⁶See John V. Allcott, "Architect A. J. Davis in North Carolina," North Carolina Architect, XX (November-December, 1973).

⁷William Bushong, "History of Blandwood, A Research Report presented to the Greensboro Preservation Society," Typescript, March 1979, p. 31, copy in the Research Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Bushong, "Blandwood."

⁸Information provided by Catherine Bishir, Head, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, from a microfilm print of Davis's daybook entry, A. J. Davis Daybook, New York Public Library.

⁹Bushong, "Blandwood," 15; Arnett, Greensboro, 424; the 1860 census for Guilford County (p. 169) showed that Judge Dick owned real estate valued at \$27,000 and personal property worth \$45,000.

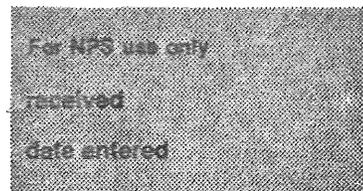
¹⁰John P. Wilson, "The Organization, Operation, and Demise of the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company," Typescript, 20 August 1964, Exhibit IV, copy in the John P. Wilson Papers, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Wilson, "The Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance Co."

¹¹Bushong, "Blandwood," 13-15.

¹²Guilford County Marriage Bonds, Wills, and Estates Papers, folders for Absalom T. Humphreys, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Guilford County Marriage Bonds, Wills, or Estates Papers.

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¹³ Trustees of Greensboro Female College to David P. Weir, 25 April 1846, Guilford County Deed Book 30, p. 185; microfilm copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Guilford County Deeds.

¹⁴ See Guilford County Deeds, Book 30, pp. 238, 425, 459.

¹⁵ Bushong, "Blandwood," 35.

¹⁶ Arnett, Greensboro, 285.

¹⁷ Arnett, Greensboro, 285.

¹⁸ Seventh Census, 1850: Guilford County, Population Schedule, 171; Slave Schedule, 564 (microfilm copy of slave schedule, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh).

¹⁹ Wilson, "The Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance Co.," 2.

²⁰ In 1860 the company was one of only thirty life insurance and trust companies in the country, Wilson, "The Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance Co.," 1.

²¹ The Greensboro Public Library has a number of \$1.00 and \$2.00 certificates issued by the company in its collection; the certificates are signed by Dr. Weir and the \$2.00 bills feature his portrait; xerox copies in the Weir House file.

²² Wilson, "The Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance Co.," Exhibit V.

²³ Arnett, Greensboro, 437.

²⁴ Wilson, "The Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance Co.," 9.

²⁵ Weekly Message (Greensboro), 12 December 1859, p. 4, c. 6.

²⁶ Eighth Census, 1860: Guilford County, Population Schedule, 171, Slave Schedule, 378 (microfilm of slave schedule, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh).

²⁷ John Boon to D. P. Weir and F. Garrett, 11 June 1860, Guilford County Deeds, Book 37, p. 788; Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for D. P. Weir.

²⁸ Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for D. P. Weir, see the enclosed Superior Court documents of Robert P. Dick, executor, vs. John A. Lambeth which discuss Weir's involvement with the trading company.

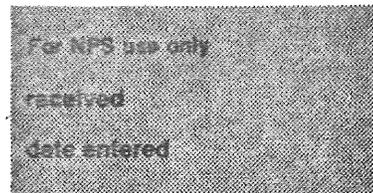
²⁹ Western Democrat (Charlotte), 7 February 1865, p. 3, c. 5; Will of David P. Weir, 6 January 1863, probated February 1865, Guilford County Wills.

³⁰ Guilford County Estates Papers, folder for D. P. Weir.

³¹ Robert P. Dick to Susan Weir, 22 May 1869, Guilford County Deeds, Book 41, p. 391.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page

³²Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Guilford County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 416, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

³³C. M. Ward, Map of the City of Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1877), reproduced on the cover of The Greensboro Atlas (Greensboro: Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, 1967).

³⁴Guilford County Marriage Register, 1867-1888, p. 126, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

³⁵"Gray's New Map of Greensboro. Guilford County, North Carolina, 1882," photostatic copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

³⁶Halifax County Estates Papers, folder for D. B. Bell, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

³⁷Guilford County Estates Papers, Folder for Susan J. Bell.

³⁸W. S. Rankin to James F. Jordan, 15 April 1890, Guilford County Deeds, Book 82, p. 185.

³⁹Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1889), pp. 323, 328, 331; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1896 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1896), pp. 307, 312; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1897 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1897), pp. 308, 312; Arnett, Greensboro, 186, 373.

⁴⁰Arnett, Greensboro, 373.

⁴¹Arnett, Greensboro, 373.

⁴²M. W. Gant to Woman's Club of Greensboro, Inc., 28 May 1921, Guilford County Deeds, Book 365, p. 520.

⁴³Arnett, Greensboro, 310.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Greensboro

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached plat map. The acreage comprises the urban lot on which the house stands.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

Description and criteria assessment by Peter R. Kaplan, Preservation Planner
name/title Significance statement prepared by Marshall Bullock, Researcher

organization N. C. Division of Archives and History date

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina

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. Pien, 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

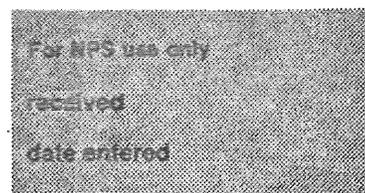
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet BIBLIOGRAPHY Item number 9 Page 1

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Guilford County Tax Maps
Sheet 21

