

**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 Scott Farm

and/or common Melville

2. Location

street & number N and S sides of SR 2123, just W of jct. with SR 2124 not for publication

city, town Haw River vicinity of

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

4. Owner of Property

name Robert W. Scott

street & number Rt. 1, Box 393

city, town Haw River vicinity of state North Carolina 27258

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Alamance County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Graham state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1980. Carl Lounsbury, author/surveyor federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Raleigh state NC 27611

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input 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

Inventory of the Farmhouse and Outbuildings:

No. of Resources within property: 21

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	1	buildings
	2	objects
<hr/>	<hr/>	
18	3	total

C 1. The Kerr Scott House, 1919

The Kerr Scott House, facing south, is a vernacular farm house with a one and one-half story frame, center hall plan, hip-roofed main block built in 1919, and an earlier, ca. 1860, one-story frame gable-roofed ell. A three-bay hipped front porch shelters the main facade; it has heavy square-in-plan posts on brick piers. A large hipped dormer projects from the hip roof over the porch. There are two symmetrically placed interior brick chimneys in the main block. The house has a common bond brick foundation, weatherboarded walls, and a standing seam metal roof. The original double hung sash windows in the main block have four narrow vertical panes of glass in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower sash.

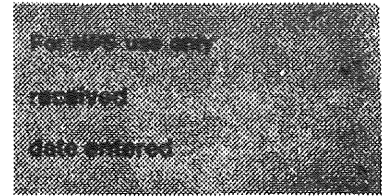
On the front facade of the main block, the centered entrance has narrow sidelights and a door with a large pane in the upper half and a single panel below. East of the door are paired windows. The west bay of the porch has been enclosed. There are six narrow four-over-four sash windows on the north side and three six-over-six sash windows on the west side of this porch room. The east and west elevations of the main block have a single window at the south end and paired windows at the north end.

The rear ell, originally a ca. 1860 dwelling, has a shed porch along the west side. It has simple posts and a shed room at each end. A replacement door leads into the ell, now the kitchen. Just south of the door is an original six-over-six sash window. The north porch room has a similar window, and the north side of the ell has a pair of similar windows. In the 1930s a shed porch was added to the east side of the ell, and it is now enclosed with glass. A flat top metal carport is located at the northeast end of the ell.

The main block contains a center hall with two rooms on each side. The ell contains a living room and kitchen, while the main block rooms are used as bedrooms. The half-story also has a bedroom. The original door and window surrounds throughout the house are plain. Most of the walls, except for the wood paneled living room, are plaster or sheet rock. Some of the wooden floors are covered with vinyl. The main block mantels are simple, plain wooden surrounds. The stairway in the center hall rises south to north, and has a heavy, square-in-plan newel, square balusters, and a thick rounded handrail.

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C 2. The Farm Office, c. 1920s

The Farm Office, at the northern edge of the house yard, is a one-and-a-half story frame, one-bay, gabled-front building with a small one-story shed addition (1950s) on the north side. It is covered with weatherboard and a sheet tin roof. The foundation is common bond brick. The east front elevation has a shed porch with simple square posts, a centrally placed two-panel door, and a four-over-four sash attic window. The south and west elevations each have a six-over-six sash window.

C 3. The Milk House, c. 1920s

The Milk House, just east of the farm house and north of the carport, is a one-story, frame, shed-roofed building. The lower third of the building is brick and the upper two-thirds is weatherboard. A cinderblock shed-roofed pump house, 1950s, is attached to the rear (north) side. On both the east and west sides of the Milk House, there is a door with two vertical panes of glass above two molded horizontal panels. A small two-over-two sash window and a door are on the south side.

C 4. Woodshed, 1930s

A Woodshed, located at the western edge of the house yard, is a small frame structure with a sheet tin-covered roof and vertical siding. It is open on the east side.

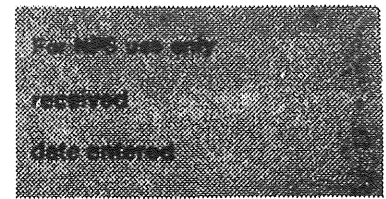
C 5. Dairy Barn 1, 1910

Dairy Barn 1, facing west, is located west of Dairy Barn 2 (#6), the center of the farm yard. It consists of a ca. 1910, two-and-a-half story, gable-roofed, board-and-batten-covered rectangular building (originally the Horse/Mule Barn) constructed of heavy hewn timbers and two long, flanking shed additions (1919) on the north and south sides. The north shed is covered with vertical plank boards and the south shed with board-and-batten. The roof is covered with sheet tin. The foundation is stone.

The gable front (west) elevation has large sliding plank doors in the main block and the south shed. There are two large openings for farm equipment in the north shed. In the main block, there are three symmetrically arranged window-size openings in the second story and the loft. There is a window-size opening centered above the larger openings in the sheds. The east elevation has a similar arrangement of openings as the west side. On the north side of the north shed, there is a large opening for equipment at the east end and two smaller size openings at the west end. The south side has a number of randomly placed openings.

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The interior has a poured concrete floor. The central area of the main block is a single open space. The south shed, used as a milking parlor, has a central feeding trough on an east/west axis. The north shed, used for storing machinery, is a single open space.

C 6. Dairy Barn 2, 1929 and 1941

Dairy Barn 2, located at the center of the farm yard, is a large, frame, T-shaped barn complex consisting of a two-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed rectangular building (1929), a large two-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed wing (1941) centrally attached to the rear (east) elevation, and a one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed wing (1940s) centrally attached to the west elevation. The building stands on a poured concrete foundation. It is covered with weather-board and a sheet tin roof.

There are rows of nine-pane windows (opening like Bahama shutters) on the east and west sides of the main block and on the north and south sides of the east wing. The main block and the wing have shed dormers on either side of the long elevations. Both have three vents with weather vanes at the crest of the roof. The north and south ends of the main block have a large central opening with sliding plank doors flanked by windows. In the second story, there is a door-size opening above the first-story opening. In the loft, there are two windows. The west wing has paired one-over-one sash windows on the north, south, and west elevations and a single one-over-one sash attic window on the west elevation.

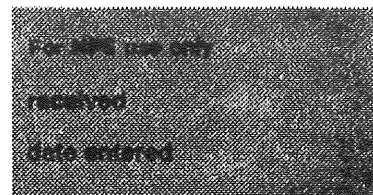
The interior of both the main block and the east wing has centrally located feeding troughs the length of each. The second floor loft of both is a single space. The walls are well finished with horizontal plank boards.

C 7. Equipment Building/Machine Shop, 1941

The Equipment Building/Machine Shop, just south of Dairy Barn 1 (#5), is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, gable-roofed building covered with rough sawn board-and-batten. The south side has six open bays for farm equipment and a shop room at the west end. On the south elevation, two shed dormers flank a door-size wall dormer opening into the loft. The west side of the shop room has a large board-and-batten door with hinges and a twelve-pane window. There are two twelve-pane windows on the west elevation.

C 8. Cow Shed, c. 1940s

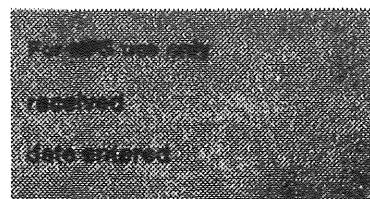
The Cow Shed, just east of the equipment shed, is a simple cedar-pole frame, gable-roofed building covered with board-and-batten. It is open on the south elevation.

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C 9.	<p><u>Gas/Oil House</u>, c. 1940s</p> <p>The Gas/Oil House, just west of the equipment shed, is a one-story, frame, shed-roofed building covered with random-width board siding. On the north and south sides, the windows have four panes. On the east side, a door has a glazed upper half and two vertical panels below.</p>	7	3
C 10.	<p><u>Calf Barn</u>, c. 1920s</p> <p>The Calf Barn, north of Dairy Barn 2 (#6), is a small one-story, rectangular-shaped, frame building with a sheet tin-covered roof. It is covered with vertical board siding. Along the south side, there are nine window-size openings and a door-size opening in a row.</p>		
C 11.	<p><u>Pump House</u>, c. 1940s</p> <p>The Pump House, just west of Dairy Barn 1 (#5), is a cinderblock building with gable ends sheathed in boards. There is a door-size opening on the south side.</p>		
C 12.	<p><u>Corn Crib</u>, c. 1910</p> <p>The Corn Crib, north of Dairy Barn 1 (#5), is a two-story, gable-roofed building covered with vertical board siding. There is an opening (door removed) on the south side.</p>		
C 13.	<p><u>Milking Parlor</u>, c. 1951</p> <p>A Milking Parlor, just east of Dairy Barn 2 (#6), is a concrete block building with gable ends sheathed in board. It has a poured concrete foundation. The roof is covered with sheet tin. On the north and south sides, two four-light windows flank a modern aluminum and glass door. They are covered by a shed roof overhang, supported by metal poles. On the west side, there is a dormer-like projection with a plank door. The rooms on the north and south ends each have two centrally-placed troughs on a north/south axis. A pole frame cow shed, with a tin-covered gable roof, is attached to the north side of the Milking Parlor.</p>		
C 14.	<p><u>Silo 1</u>, c. 1941</p> <p>A Silo of terra cotta blocks is located on the west side of Dairy Barn 2 (#6).</p>		
NC 15.	<p><u>Silo 2</u>, 1965</p> <p>A Silo of precast concrete with a metal dome is located at the northern edge of the farm complex.</p>		

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C 16. Cow Shed 1, 1950s

A Cow Shed is one of four identical cow sheds which are parallel to one another (on a north/south axis) and situated on an area of concrete pavement just north of Dairy Barn 2 (#6). They are of pole construction with a sheet tin-covered gable roof. The Cow Sheds are long, narrow structures with central feeding troughs.

C 17. Cow Shed 2, 1950s

Cow Shed 2 is like Cow Shed 1 (#16).

C 18. Cow Shed 3, 1950s

Cow Shed 3 is like the above Cow Sheds.

C 19. Cow Shed 4, 1950s

Cow Shed 4 is like the above Cow Sheds.

NC 20. Prefabricated Metal Feed Storage Bin, 1960s

NC 21. Prefabricated Metal Feed Storage Bin, 1960s.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1919–1958 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Governor William Kerr Scott House is historically significant as the home of former North Carolina governor and United States Senator, W. Kerr Scott (1896–1958). Scott is considered one of the most important governors in the history of North Carolina. It is also the birthplace of W. Kerr Scott's son, also a former North Carolina governor, Robert Walter Scott (1929–). W. Kerr and Robert Scott are the only father and son governors to have been elected by popular vote. W. Kerr Scott lived in his farmhouse from 1919 until his death in 1958. The house was the site of numerous important social and political gatherings while W. Kerr Scott served as governor from 1949–1953. Robert W. Scott was born in the house in 1929 and lived here until he began college in 1947. The house, which has local architectural significance, is a one and one-half story vernacular frame farmhouse built by Kerr Scott in 1919 as an expansion of a log dwelling (now the rear wing of the T-shaped house) built by his ancestor, Charles J. Kerr, ca. 1860. Included in the nomination are approximately 243 acres, comprising the farmhouse, all of the outbuildings associated with the dairy farm, and much of the pastureland historically associated with the farm. The farm is owned by former Governor Robert W. Scott and has been home base for the Scott family for sixty-seven years, and its rural setting influenced both Kerr and Bob Scott in formulating their political programs.

Criteria Assessment:

- B. The farm has statewide significance because of its association with the life of former North Carolina governor W. Kerr Scott. W. Kerr Scott served as governor from 1949–1953 and as a United States Senator from 1954–1958. This dairy farm was a showcase example of a progressive dairy farm, and therefore the entire farm is tangible evidence of W. Kerr Scott's philosophy and contribution to North Carolina agriculture. His accomplishments on his own farm served as a model during his terms as governor and senator.
- C. The farmhouse has local architectural significance because it is representative of rural North Carolina farmhouses of the early 20th century. It features the characteristic deep hip roof and full-facade shed porch.

Criteria Exceptions:

- G. The Kerr Scott Farm has achieved its primary historical significance by association with the productive years of Governor W. Kerr Scott in the 1940s and 1950s. Although this period of significance is within the past fifty years, this property is eligible for the National Register because of the exceptional importance of Gov. W. Kerr Scott. The period of significance continues until his death in 1958 because the property remained his primary residence, and he took an active role in the operation of the farm throughout his political career. Scott's farm was so closely associated with his political activities that he was known as the "Squire of Haw River." The barns, silos, milking parlors and other dairy buildings that make up the farm date from Scott's productive years, and therefore contribute to the historical significance of the property.

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The W. Kerr Scott home in Alamance County is a remodeled extension of a farmhouse built in the 1860s by Charles J. Kerr, the youngest son of David W. Kerr. Charles Kerr occupied the house for about twenty years before he acquired the property through a division of his father's estate.¹ The Kerr and Scott families, early settlers in the part of Orange County that became Alamance County in 1849, intermarried, thus Charles Kerr was a distant relative of the man who became the house's namesake.

W. Kerr Scott lived and worked on the family farm in Hawfields until he left for the State School of Agriculture in Raleigh (presently North Carolina State University). In 1917, Scott graduated with a B.S. degree in agriculture. Shortly after graduation, he was appointed Special Emergency Food Production Agent—a position from which he resigned to join the army even though his appointment entitled him to a military draft exemption.² After World War I, Scott bought land, tools, and animals to begin his own farm. Shortly thereafter, in 1919, Scott married his childhood sweetheart, Mary E. White (1897-1972), a schoolteacher. Before the marriage, however, Kerr Scott and some neighbors built a large addition to the antebellum farmhouse that was to be their home. The property at that time was owned by his father, Robert W. Scott. In later years, Kerr Scott's wife, Miss Mary as he called her, recalled the 1919 remodeling and how she brought lunch from her home near Hawfields Presbyterian Church to her future husband and their friends while they worked on the house.³ The blocky four-room with attic addition became the main section of the house. Its high hip roof and large, bungalow-style front porch were features typical of many early twentieth-century North Carolina farmhouses. This new section was joined to the c. 1860 farmhouse which then functioned as the rear wing, making the enlarged house T-shaped. The 1919 section follows a center hall plan and contains four symmetrically placed rooms and stairs to a spacious attic bedroom. The center hall terminates in the living room which is located in the front (south) half of the ell. The kitchen is located in the rear half of the ell. During the remodelling indoor plumbing and electricity were introduced and the log walls of the old house were sheathed with weatherboards. The original logs are visible now only in the cellar.

Scott was a farmer and he also earned additional income as an Alamance County farm agent beginning in 1920. In 1930, Scott was Master of the North Carolina State Grange. Illustrative of his leadership ability, Scott set the record for the largest growth in Grange membership.⁴ Kerr Scott's first significant involvement in politics came in 1932 when President-elect Franklin Roosevelt invited him to attend a meeting of national farm leaders to discuss the effects of the depression on the country's farmers. From this meeting came ideas eventually incorporated into New Deal agricultural policies. President Roosevelt appointed Scott the Southern Regional Director of the Farm Debt Adjustment Administration. Scott characterized his experience as New Deal administrator as "both heart-rendering and happy. . . , heart-rendering because of the misery, want and hunger we saw on every side; happy because of the fear we were able to lift from the eyes of tens of thousands of men, women and children."⁵

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Scott's experience with New Deal policies set the stage for his election in 1936 to the office of North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture. Scott served the state in this capacity for just over eleven years. In February 1948, Scott announced his resignation as commissioner and his decision to run for governor. Scott challenged the candidate favored to win the Democratic nomination, Charles M. Johnson, State Treasurer for sixteen years. Scott defeated Johnson by appealing to the large number of rural voters and by exposing the fact that, under Johnson, approximately \$100 million of public funds were not drawing interest. Scott promised to seek legislation requiring that certain funds be invested in interest bearing accounts. Scott's platform, called the "Go Forward" plan, also appealed to many rural voters as it focused on issues of concern to them such as the need for better roads, schools, hospitals, and increased telephone and electrical services.

Scott's term as governor was a great success. Approximately eighty-five percent of all the "Go Forward" proposals were enacted into law. W. Kerr Scott's accomplishments, in addition to progress in the above named issues, included the appointment of more women to state boards and commissions than made by any previous governor, the appointments of the first woman as a Superior Court judge and the first black to the State Board of Education, and an unprecedented surplus of \$40 million in the State Treasury.⁶

Governor Scott finished his term in January, 1953; six months later, one of North Carolina's seats in the United States Senate was vacated by the death of Senator Willis Smith. The former governor accepted the challenge of running for higher office. Scott defeated Alton Lennon in the 1954 Democratic Primary and went on to win a full term in the general election.⁷ Scott served on the Senate Agricultural Committee but reportedly was frustrated by his relative lack of influence upon that body.⁸ While in office, Senator Scott suffered a heart attack and died in April, 1958.

W. Kerr Scott's success and popularity as a public servant caused one editor to brand him "the Andrew Jackson of North Carolina Politics."⁹ Scott was regarded as a populist politician, one concerned especially with the welfare of rural citizens. Scott was himself a successful farmer whose policies were influenced by his agricultural heritage. Throughout Scott's political career, he maintained a dairy farm which grew from 224 acres in 1919 to 1,300 acres by 1948.¹⁰ He named his farm "Melville," according to a local tradition, after one of his registered Jersey bulls. Scott's innovative and modern farming techniques earned him Man of the Year awards from the Progressive Farmer in 1937 and from the North Carolina State Grange in 1940.¹¹

Scott was also known as the "Squire of Haw River," and many social and political gatherings took place at his farmhouse. As Scott's wife Mary once explained, "I love to entertain people. . . , we've always done a lot of that anyway. You see, Kerr was brought up in such a big family that he still likes to have lots of people around." The Scotts entertained local well-wishers as well as important political figures. As

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one reporter noted, "The Hawfields home always had its welcome sign out to all who cared to call. . . . I had to stop running stories on him often when he [Scott] was at home, because he never had a free minute when the people knew about it. . . ."12

The Scott family tradition of integrating successful farming and political careers was carried on by Robert (Bob) Walter Scott (1929-), the youngest of three children born to W. Kerr and Mary White Scott. Bob Scott started his college career as a pre-medical student at Duke University (1947-1949) but transferred to North Carolina State University where he was graduated with a B.S. degree in animal husbandry. While a senior at State, he proposed to Jessie Rae Osborne who was, like his mother, a schoolteacher. They were married on September 1, 1951.¹³ Following graduation, Scott served as a special agent in the Counter Intelligence corps in the United States Army (1953-1955). After his military duties, Scott ran Melville Farm from a modest new home planned and built by Jessie Rae while her husband was in service. Robert Scott's house stands a short distance from his father's home which is now occupied by Mary Scott Cagle, granddaughter of Kerr Scott, and her husband, Chris.¹⁴

Between 1960 and 1964, Bob Scott served on various national, state, and local committees, including the North Carolina Seashore Commission, the North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development, and as the chairman of his Democratic precinct. From 1961 to 1963, Scott was Master of the North Carolina Grange.¹⁵

In 1964, Bob Scott was elected lieutenant governor in his first bid for public office. Scott, who defeated H. Clifton Blue, former House Speaker, in the Democratic Primary and went on to win the general election, served under Governor Dan Moore from 1965 until 1969. In the 1968 State Democratic Primary, Scott defeated J. Melville Broughton, Jr., who was also a son of a former governor, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Although Scott failed to receive a majority of votes, Broughton declined a run-off election. Scott, at age thirty-nine, became governor of North Carolina when he defeated James Gardner in the general election.¹⁶

Scott's administration was characterized by progress made in planning for the future of the state. The major accomplishments of his administration were the reorganizations of state government and higher education systems. Scott considered the restructuring of sixteen college campuses under a central board of governors (which reviews budgets and programs) one of his most significant achievements as governor. In an assessment of his term, Scott said: "I feel that the consolidation of our system of higher education will be the hallmark of my administration."¹⁷

Other accomplishments during Scott's four years include installation of kindergartens in public schools; an expanded community college system; a 211 percent increase in appropriations to the State Bureau of Investigation; support for legislation regulating air, water, and soil pollution; and the building of more roads than any previous administration, including that of his father. In order to fund

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these programs, the legislature raised the gasoline tax and enacted into law Scott's proposal for a tax on tobacco and soft drinks. As governor, Scott also supported prison reform, rehabilitation programs, and fund raising efforts on behalf of the arts.¹⁸

After Scott's term expired, he returned to his dairy farm in Haw River but continued to be active in public life. From 1973 to 1975, Scott was executive vice-president of the North Carolina Agribusiness Council. In 1977 President Jimmy Carter appointed Scott the Federal Co-chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission. In June, 1979 Scott resigned from that position to campaign for a second term as governor.¹⁹ Scott lost the 1980 election to James B. Hunt, Jr., the incumbent governor and the first eligible to run for a second consecutive term.

Bob Scott returned to his dairy farm. In 1982 he sold the dairy operation to a family member, but continues to own the Governor Kerr Scott House and the house he and his wife built on the adjoining tract.²⁰ (Chris and Mary Scott Cagle live in the Governor Kerr Scott House; Bob and Jessie Rae Scott now live in Raleigh and use their farmhouse as a weekend retreat.) In the spring of 1983, Bob Scott was appointed President of the North Carolina Community College system, which is the third largest community college system in the United States.²¹ As head of the 58-campus college system, Scott is promoting greater cooperation between the community colleges and the state university system.²² Bob Scott's knowledge of the inner workings of the North Carolina General Assembly and the budgetary process has enabled community colleges in North Carolina to expand their services as well as maintain the quality of their existing curriculums. Community colleges are now offering technical training for workers who previously held positions in traditional North Carolina industries such as textiles, furniture and agriculture. A plan designed to combat the state's illiteracy problem is currently underway at all of the community colleges. Seminars to assist small businessmen are being offered at some schools. The community colleges have designed special training programs for workers relocating with their companies to North Carolina. This has been an incentive for new industries to move to North Carolina. Other programs have opened the doors to minority students and the handicapped.²³ Throughout his career, Bob Scott has proven that he is deeply committed to education. His current position enables him to work for quality, affordable education for North Carolina residents across the state.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Alamance County Wills (loose), Alamance County Records, State Archives, Raleigh, will of David W. Kerr (administrative papers); data supplied by Robert W. (Bob) Scott. Typed copy of notes, undated, in Survey and Planning file entitled Kerr Scott Farm, cited as Scott notes; and Alamance County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Alamance County Courthouse, Graham, Deed Book 9, pp. 158, 161, hereinafter cited as Alamance County Deed Book.

²D. L. Corbitt (ed.), Public Addresses, Letters and Papers of William Kerr Scott (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1957), xiv-xv, hereinafter cited as Corbitt, Public Addresses of Kerr Scott.

³Scott notes. See also Corbitt, Public Addresses of Kerr Scott, 328-329. Charles J. Kerr sold the house and property to Robert W. Scott, Jr. on March 21, 1910. Robert, Jr. sold it to his father on November 28, 1916. Robert, Sr. ("Farmer Bob"), transferred it to his son W. Kerr Scott on October 28, 1920. Alamance County Deed Book 9, p. 158; Deed Book 40, p. 270; and Deed Book 95, p. 340.

⁴Corbitt, Public Addresses of Kerr Scott, xiv; and Beth G. Crabtree, North Carolina Governors 1585-1958: Brief Sketches (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1958), 131, hereinafter cited as Crabtree, Governors.

⁵Corbitt, Public Addresses of Kerr Scott, xvi.

⁶See "A Governor's Last Look: Address to the People, December 30, 1952" and "A Report to the People, December, 1952," in Corbitt, Public Addresses of Kerr Scott, 327-332, 451-462 respectively. See also Crabtree, Governors, 131-132.

⁷John L. Cheney, Jr. (ed.), North Carolina Government 1585-1974 (Raleigh: Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), 726, 746-747. Governor William B. Umstead had appointed Alton Lennon to fill Smith's seat until the next general election. See also William Armstrong (ed.), "A Son who was Governor Recalls the Father who was also Governor," We the People of North Carolina, XXXIII (June, 1975), hereinafter cited as Armstrong, "A Son who was Governor."

⁸Armstrong, "A Son who was Governor."

⁹Smithfield Herald, April 18, 1958.

¹⁰Marjorie Hunter, "Kerr Scott," The News and Observer (Raleigh), April 18, 1948, hereinafter cited as Hunter, "Kerr Scott." See also "A Governor's Last Look" in Corbit, Public Addresses of Kerr Scott, 327-329.

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¹¹Eighty-Fifth congress, 2nd Session, William Kerr Scott: Memorial Address Delivered in Congress (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958), 22.

¹²Daily News (Burlington), April 19, 1958; and Hunter, "Kerr Scott."

¹³Memory F. Mitchell (ed.), Addresses and Public Papers of Robert Walter Scott, Governor of North Carolina 1969-1973 (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1974), xxvi-xxvii, xxx-xxxii, hereinafter cited as Mitchell, Public Papers of Robert W. Scott.

¹⁴Mitchell, Public Papers of Robert W. Scott, xxxiii; Nancy and Bruce Roberts, The Governor (Charlotte: McNally and Loftin, 1972), 141, hereinafter cited as Roberts, The Governor; and Tax Map of Alamance County, Mebane Quadrangle, in Kerr Scott Farm File, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. Bob Scott received the property by inheritance in 1972 upon the death of his mother. See Alamance County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Alamance County Courthouse, Graham, Will Book 14, p. 92.

¹⁵Mitchell, Public Papers of Robert W. Scott, xxxiii. See also Scott notes.

¹⁶Scott notes; Mitchell, Public Papers of Robert W. Scott, xxii-xxiii; and Cheney, North Carolina Government, 423-424.

¹⁷Quote taken from Mitchell, Public Papers of Robert W. Scott, xxxviii. For reorganization of state government and consolidation of the university system see pp. 600-666, and pp. 678-684 respectively.

¹⁸Mitchell, Public Papers of Robert W. Scott, xxxiv-xxxvii; Roberts, The Governor, 14-24; and H. G. Jones (ed.), The Portrait of Robert W. Scott; proceedings of a presentation ceremony, May 4, 1973 (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1973), 5-6.

¹⁹Janice and Walter Faulkner, "Look Who's Running For Governor," Tarheel: The Magazine of North Carolina (November/December, 1979), 30.

²⁰Greensboro Daily News, August 3, 1982, B-2.

²¹News and Observer (Raleigh, NC), March 2, 1983, A-1.

²²Telephone Interview with Robert W. Scott, Raleigh, North Carolina, September 5, 1986; and News and Observer, March 4, 1984, A-1.

²³Interview with Scott; and The Pilot (Southern Pines, North Carolina), March 7, 1984, A-1.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 243

Quadrangle name Mebane Quad

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the Kerr Scott Farm, outlined in red on the attached tax map, include all of the acreage originally associated with Kerr Scott with the exception of Parcel No. 1, containing a newer residence. It consists of Parcels 2 and 2A, Sheet 10-16, except for the approximately 50 acre continuation of Parcel 2A on the south side of SR 2123.

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

name/title Jerry Cross and Pat Dickinson, Section 8; Cynthia Craig, Section 7

organization Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, Div. of Archives & History date 1986

street & number 109 E. Jones St. 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. Fair
 title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 9, 1987

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

W. Kerr Scott Farm Historic District
 Alamance County
 N side SR 2123 at SR 2124
 Melville TN
 WELLSVILLE FIRE DISTRICT

Inventory List

- 1-10. Kerr Scott House — C
- 2- Farm Office — C
- 3- The Milk House — C
- 4- Woodshed — C
- 5- Dairy Barn 1 — C
- 6- Dairy Barn 2 — C
- 7- Equipment Building / Machine shop — C
- 8- Cow Shed — C
- 9- Gas/oil House — C
- 10- Calf Barn — C
- 11- Pump House — C
- 12- Corn Crib — C
- 13- Milking Parlor — C
- 14- Silo 1 — C

- 15- Silo 2 — NE
- 16- Cowshed 1 — C
- 17- Cow shed 2 — C
- 18- Cow shed 3 — C
- 19- Cow shed 4 — C
- 20- Storage Bin 1 — NE
- 21- Storage Bin 2 — NE

13-14

Buildings not to scale

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. CAROLINA	
SHEET NO.	TOWNSHIP
10-16	MELVILLE
	DATE: 1059
SCALE: 1" = 660'	
ALEXANDER JOHNSON & ASSOCIATES - DECATUR, GA.	

