

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 2 1987
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Henderson Scott Farm Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Juncture of NC 119 and SR 2135 not for publication

city, town Melville Township vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Alamance code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 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
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners (See Continuation Sheet)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Orange County (prior to 1847) / Alamance County

street & number Orange County Courthouse, King Street / Courthouse Square

city, town Hillsborough / Graham state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Carl Lounsbury, Alamance County
title Architectural Heritage

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives
& History, Dept. of Cultural Resources

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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1. Anderson Hughes (Jim) Scott
P O Box 400, Rt. 1
Haw River, NC. 27258
2. Ralph Henderson Scott
P O Box 401, Rt 1
Haw River, NC 27258
3. Mayo Tate Scott
P O Box 401, Rt. 1
Haw River, NC 27258

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The Store/House (#6) faces east and was moved in 1950 to its present site which slopes slightly to a pond in the rear yard. In front of the house is a large evergreen tree planted by the Rudolf Kronbergs who have occupied the house since 1951. There is a gravel driveway off of SR 2135 in front of the house. In the back yard is a vegetable garden and a grapevine. A frame chicken house (#7) built by the Kronbergs in the 1950s is in the west corner of the backyard. Beyond the backyard there are many acres of woodlands.

Adjacent to and north of the Kronberg house is a family park shaded by many large oak and pine trees. There are picnic tables, a basketball goal and a brick barbecue pit. The park has been used by the Scott family over the last few years for recreation and political gatherings.

Ralph Scott's House (#8) faces west and stands on an expansive grassy lawn shaded by many large oak trees and a couple of large magnolia trees. The house is set several hundred feet from NC 119 and is approached by a semicircular driveway in front and a side driveway to the north. A number of outbuildings are located directly behind and east of the main house. These include two dairy barns (#10 and #12), a sheep barn (#9), a garage (#13), an equipment shed (#14), a chicken house (#16), an outdoor restroom (#15) and a privy (#17). Beyond a barbed wire fence along the north edge of the farm is a field for grazing cattle. In the backyard is a vegetable garden. Beyond the garden is open land and woodlands.

Ten of the seventeen buildings in the district are contributing.

Inventory List of Buildings at the Henderson Scott Farm Historic District
One house and six outbuildings are Non-Contributing because they were built post-1936.

1. First Henderson Scott House, 1836, Contributing

The First Henderson Scott House, a Federal style house, has a one and a half-story, three-bay wide, one-bay deep frame gable-roofed main block with a full facade engaged porch and rear (north) shed and a gable-roofed (south) side wing. A breezeway on the west rear connects the main block and the wing. As originally constructed, the house consisted of the present main block with a hall-and-parlor plan and a detached kitchen (now part of the wing) once connected to the main block by a breezeway. The main block rests on a foundation of common bond brick and sheet tin covers the crumbling bricks in some places. A root cellar beneath the main block is original. The house is covered with weatherboard and roofed with sheet tin. The six-over-six sash windows and the board-and-batten doors of the house and wing are original. Their surrounds are plain board.

The east front elevation has a board-and-batten door flanked by two six-over-six sash windows in the main block and two six-over-six sash windows in the south side wing. The full facade engaged porch is supported by simple replacement poles.

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On the south side of the main block, two windows flank the original single shouldered brick chimney laid in six to one bond. In the attic there is a smaller four-over-four sash window. In the east side wing there is a chimney like that in the main block and a window west of the chimney.

The shed-roofed rear (west) wing extends about two-thirds the length of the main block; this wing is connected to the main block and porch by a breezeway. There is a door from the main block to the breezeway and a single glass pane and paneled door from the kitchen wing to the breezeway. In the kitchen wing a window is north of the door.

On the north side of the house there is a single window in the first story and a four-over-four sash window in the attic. A board-and-batten door to the root cellar is very deteriorated.

Though Walter Scott expanded the house in 1915, the interior retains most of its Federal style features including two simple tripartite mantels. Fifteen inch boards sheathe the walls, floors and ceilings. The original hall-and-parlor plan of the main block has been only slightly altered by the addition in 1915 of a partition wall of tongue-and-groove boards to close off the north room (the original hall) from the entrance. The original enclosed stairway to the attic is located on the west wall, opposite the offset front entrance. A board-and-batten door opens into the stairway from the north room. In the attic the original pegged rafters are visible. The walls and floors have been left unfinished. In the one-room wing, the 1915 extension has tongue-and-groove boards covering the floors and walls.

2. Second Henderson Scott House, 1849, Contributing

The Second Henderson Scott House, a simply finished, well constructed Greek Revival style house is a two-story, double-pile, gable-roofed house with stucco covered brick exterior end chimneys (north and south elevations). A screened-in porch (c. 1950) is located on the north elevation. The three bay wide house is covered with weatherboard and a sheet tin roof. All of the windows, except for the four-over-four sash windows in the attic, have the original six-over-six sashes. The windows retain the original blinds and plain board surrounds. The house rests on a foundation of common bond brick.

Originally the Second Henderson Scott House had a full facade one-story hip-roofed porch. An early photograph, ca. 1890, indicates that it had geometric sawnwork between paired posts. According to 'Jim' Scott, the present owner, there was a gable roofed kitchen/dining room wing with a breezeway (both removed in the 1940s) attached to the rear side of the main house. Along the south side of the kitchen wing there was a full porch. An early photograph of Walter Scott's family sitting

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on the porch indicates that there were originally large twelve-over-twelve sash windows. Also according to 'Jim' Scott there was a servants house just north of the dining room/kitchen wing (also removed).

On the main (west) elevation, two windows flank a replacement double door entrance topped with a four light transom. The second floor has three windows.

The chimneys on both the north and south elevations are flanked by windows on the first and second floors and a four-over-four sash attic window.

The rear (east) elevation has the same symmetrical arrangement as the main elevation with windows bracketing a central entrance. The rear entrance has a c. 1950 pedimented entry porch with columns.

Although the house remains basically intact on the exterior, the interior has been substantially altered except for the living room which retains the original simple pier-and-lintel type Greek Revival mantel and plaster walls. The attic has the original fifteen inch oak floor boards and pegged rafters. In 1941 when Jim Scott modernized the interior of the house, he covered the walls with pine paneling, installed new oak floor boards, and covered the ceilings with acoustical tiles. He also changed the floor plan somewhat when he added walls on the first floor to create the dining room and the kitchen in the east corner of the house. He added one bathroom on the first floor and two on the second floor. He also rebuilt the stairway which rises along the rear west wall of the back hall.

3. Smokehouse, c. 1849, Contributing

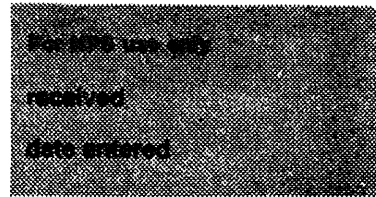
The Smokehouse, ca. 1849, is a gable-roofed frame building with a cross-gable-roofed rear addition sheathed with weatherboards and roofed with sheet tin. The Smokehouse rests on common bond brick piers. The main door on the front is the original board-and-batten with later hinges and lock. The rear addition has a board-and-batten door and a window size opening with a board-and-batten blind. The interior of both rooms (which are not connected by a door) have walls and floors of twelve inch oak boards.

4. Garage, 1918, Contributing

The Garage built in 1918 is a gable-roofed frame building with a rear shed-roofed addition. It has a cement/block foundation, weatherboard siding, and a sheet tin roof. There is a large opening on the northwest side with two later sliding board doors. On both the north and south sides there is a single four-over-four sash window. The interior walls are unfinished and the floor is dirt.

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5. Milk/Butter House, c. 1900, Contributing

The Milk/Butter House, ca. 1900, is of brick construction with a sheet tin covered gable roof. A board-and-batten door with replacement hinges and locks is on the southwest side.

6. Henderson Scott Store, 1855, Contributing

The Henderson Scott Store is a sturdy, two-story frame structure of domestic I-house form with simple Greek Revival trim. It retains its original exterior end brick chimneys, laid in common-bond brick, original weatherboard, and an early sheet tin roof. There are a number of original 6/6 sash windows still in place. The store originally sat on the west corner of the crossroads beside the first Henderson Scott House (#1) of 1836. Ralph Scott moved it in 1925 diagonally across the crossroads to the east corner. He built a one-story front porch with a second floor balcony, replaced some of the original sash with 4/4 sash, and entirely remodeled the interior in order to convert it to his residence. Originally the store was one large room on the first floor and had a rotunda with balcony on the second floor. Ralph Scott created a center-hall plan, with a stairway in the hall leading to four bedrooms upstairs. He finished the interior with new plaster walls and trim. In 1950 Ralph Scott moved the store/house again, to its present location on the north corner of the crossroads, in order to construct his present home, a two-story Colonial Revival house on the east corner (#8). The only alteration made to the building following this move was the addition of a small shed porch to the rear. The Rudolf Kronbergs have lived here since 1951, maintaining it very well. The setting has large evergreen trees in the front yard. In 1980 the front porch was enclosed with glass.

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7. Chicken House, c. 1950, Non-Contributing

The Chicken house built by the Kronbergs in the 1950s, is a frame structure covered with vertical boards and topped by a tin-clad shed roof. On the east side there is a four-panel door and a window with three glass panes.

8. Ralph Scott House, 1951, Non-Contributing

The Ralph Scott House is a well-finished two-story frame weatherboarded Colonial Revival style house built in 1951. The main block is five bays long, with a full facade portico and a cross-gable-roofed two car garage attached to the house. All the windows are six-over-six sash with blinds.

Inside there are five rooms on the first floor and four on the second floor. The interior is well finished with typical decorative details of this formal style including wainscoat in the formal dining room, and stairs with delicately turned balusters and a curved hand rail. The floors are covered with oak boards or carpet. Some of the plastered walls are papered.

9. Sheep Barn, c. 1850, Contributing

The Sheep Barn, completely intact, is partially contained within the walls of a larger, later equipment shed, with only the front (west) side visible. The later equipment shed is open on the rear (east) elevation. The original sheep barn is a two-story frame building covered with board-and-batten boards. There are three window size openings on the northeast and southwest sides in the first story and centered openings on the northwest (front) and the southeast (rear) in both floors.

10. Dairy Barn 1, c. 1935, Contributing

Dairy Barn 1, built ca. 1935, was recently converted into a house now occupied by Mayo Scott and his family. It retains its original one-story frame with a gambrel-roofed main block and a gable-roofed wing on its northwest side. It rests on a concrete foundation. The front (southwest) elevation has two replacement six-over-six sash windows flanking a six-panel door. Originally the barn had a row of four-over-four sash windows along the southwest elevation. The interior, originally a single space, now has interior walls. The attic has been left unfinished. The wing is now a garage.

11. Boiler Room, c. 1960, Non-Contributing

A Boiler Room, ca. 1960, northeast of Dairy Barn 1 (#10) was moved to this site from the Scott family owned business, Alamance Foods, located in the nearby community of Burlington, at what is now the Western Electric Plant. It is a frame gable-roofed building with a solid concrete foundation. It is entirely covered with sheet tin.

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12. Dairy Barn 2, c. 1940, Non-Contributing

Dairy Barn 2, built in the early 1940s, is a large white two-story frame building with a sheet tin-covered gambrel roof and a shed-roofed addition on the east side. The building is set at the edge of a field northeast of it. At both ends (north and south), there is a large opening on the first story and a smaller opening on the second story. In the attic on both sides there are three four-over-four sash windows. Along the northwest side of the barn and the southeast side of the shed there are seven four-over-four sash windows in a row. The interior of the barn has feeding troughs along the northwest wall and cow stalls on the opposite wall. In the shed room there are troughs along the southeast wall.

13. Garage, pre-1943, Non-Contributing

A Garage, built sometime before 1943, just southeast of Ralph Scott's house, is a gable-roofed frame building with an open shed on the southeast side. It is covered with board-and-batten and a sheet tin roof and rests on cement piers. The main elevation has two large plywood sliding doors.

14. Equipment Shed, ca. 1943, Non-Contributing

An Equipment Shed, built around 1943, is southeast of the garage. Open on the northeast, it is a frame building with a sheet tin-covered roof.

15. Outdoor Restroom, c. 1950, Non-Contributing

Outdoor Restroom, ca. 1950s, southeast of Ralph Scott's house, is a weatherboarded frame structure with an asphalt covered roof. It rests on cement blocks. There are two five-panel doors on the main (west) side and a window with vertical panes of glass on the north and south sides. One side was an old smoke house and the other side was a tool shop.

16. Chicken House, c. 1926, Contributing

The Chicken House, ca. 1926, is a small frame building with a shed roof. Along the east side there is a horizontal opening. There is a board-and-batten door on both the north and the south sides.

17. Wellhouse, c. 1926, Contributing

The Wellhouse, built in 1926 and located on the northwest side of the farm driveway, is a gable-roofed weatherboarded frame building with a brick foundation. A five-panel door is on the southeast side.

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

Specific dates 1836–1936 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Henderson Scott Farm Historic District, consisting of seventeen buildings set on 198 acres of gently rolling farmland in the Hawfields community, near the county seat of Graham in Alamance County, has been the seat of the Scott family dynasty for five generations. The earliest buildings were erected by the progenitor of the family, Henderson Scott (1814-1870). His first dwelling, dating from 1836, is one of the earliest hall-and-parlor plan houses in the county. As he prospered, his larger Greek Revival style house, dating from 1849, is one of the earliest two-story, double pile plan houses in the county. A store he built in 1855 was the commercial center of the community in the mid to late nineteenth century. A number of farm outbuildings in the district, including an 1849 smokehouse, an 1850 sheep barn, and dairy barns built in the 1930s, are representative of the farm's function as both a self-sustaining nineteenth century complex and a prosperous agri-business in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district qualifies for the National Register primarily under Criteria A for the statewide political significance of Henderson Scott and the Scott family, and secondarily under Criterion C, for the local architectural significance of the buildings. The farm has continued to expand under Henderson Scott's son and grandchildren throughout the twentieth century, and the period of significance is cut off at 1936 because there is no logically significant break.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A. The Henderson Scott Farm, as the home of five generations of the Scott family beginning with Henderson Scott (1814-1870), is the site most closely associated with this dynasty of statewide significance in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the areas of agriculture and government/politics. The three oldest principal buildings, two houses and a store, and several of the earliest outbuildings, are the buildings most closely associated with Henderson Scott, locally prominent farmer who achieved state significance during the Reconstruction Era because of the circumstances of his death in 1870. He died during the so-called Kirk-Holden War, the climax of the conflict between the Conservatives and the Republicans swept into office after the Civil War. The war resulted in the impeachment of Republican Governor Holden and the return of the Conservatives to power in North Carolina. The farm is the birthplace of three of North Carolina's most influential twentieth century statesmen: member of State Legislature and long-time State Board of Agriculture leader Robert Walter Scott (1861-1929); Governor William Kerr Scott (1896-1958); and Senator Ralph Scott (b. 1903). The Kerr Scott Farm nearby is being nominated to the National Register because of its association with Governor William Kerr Scott throughout his productive years. Senator Ralph Scott's important contribution will be put into historical perspective as time passes.

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- C. The buildings which Henderson Scott built in this district are important examples of rural antebellum architecture in Alamance County. His first house, built in the Federal style in 1836, retains original tripartite mantels, and is one of the earliest hall-and-parlor plan houses extant in the county. His second residence, a well-finished Greek Revival style house built in 1849, is one of the two earliest two-story, double pile houses extant in the county.

CRITERIA EXCEPTION

- B. Since the Henderson Scott Store was moved twice, in 1925 to a different corner of the crossroads and in 1950 to a third corner of the crossroads, it has lost its integrity of location. It does stand quite near its original site, however, and although Henderson Scott would be disoriented if he were to return, he would recognize his store. The store maintains integrity of rural setting and of association with the Scott family. Furthermore, the exterior maintains its physical integrity and still conveys the domestic form and finish which is the most salient feature of its architecture.

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In 1836, at the age of 22, Henderson Scott purchased a tract of land at a crossroads then called 'Burnt Shop', located in the sparsely settled Hawfields community in what was then Orange County. (1) He built a one and a half-story frame hall-and-parlor plan house, one of the earliest of its type in Alamance County, and a store on what was then the heavily traveled Hillsborough-Salisbury Road. The house (#1), stands on the northwest side of NC 119; the store, no longer standing, was on the southeast side of the road. (2) Henderson Scott's store became the center of the Hawfields community, settled in the eighteenth century primarily by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who formed Hawfields Church in 1755, later building the present Sanctuary in 1855 (3).

Scott's business thrived and he was able to build a larger two-story frame house (#2) in 1849, the year he married Margaret Kerr (Graham) Glass (1822-1892). Carl Lounsbury, in Alamance County Architectural Heritage, writes that the Second Henderson Scott House and one other house in the county are the only mid-nineteenth century houses which are double-pile in plan and also two stories. The double-pile plan was generally limited to one-story houses. (4) Both were well finished with stylish details including Greek Revival mantels and are representative of the types of homes constructed by well-to-do Alamance County farmers in the mid-nineteenth century.

Unlike his neighbors who were primarily farmers, Henderson Scott's main source of income was from his store and other business enterprises. In the early 1850s, he also operated a tanyard and a blacksmith shop (now destroyed) which were located on the northwest side of NC 119 near a pond. (5) In the early 1850s he built and operated stores in the nearby towns of Mebane and Melville. In 1855, he built a larger two-story store (#6) adjacent to his first house (#1). This store was considered by Henderson Scott to be one of the finest in the state when it was built. (6) In 1855, he purchased the old Hawfields church building and moved it to Melville where he manufactured plug chewing tobacco. (7)

Between 1852 and 1857, Henderson Scott wrote a series of letters to his nephew John Mebane Allen who lived in Arkansas. Eight of those letters saved by John Mebane Allen's descendents were later compiled in a book, Grandfather's Letters, along with other letters written to John Mebane Allen by relatives and friends living in the Hawfields community. They gave a vivid account of Henderson Scott's business enterprises at 'Burnt Shop'. In a letter dated September 28, 1853, Scott reported on his tanyard: 'I have got a good deal of leather, some thousand or fifteen hundred worth of tan', and about his stores he wrote, 'I have employed Mr. Thompson [a clerk and manager at the Melville store] for another year and I give him \$200, and have employed Mr. Hunter [also a clerk at the Melville store] and give him \$155 a year.' (8) On September 29, 1854, he wrote: 'I am doing well with my store and my tanyard. I have sold more goods in the last two months than I ever did in my life. I think I will make about \$1100 or \$1500 clear on my tanyard this year if nothing happens.' (9) He wrote on May 9, 1855: 'I am building me a store house at home. I want to take the old store house for a leather and shoe shop. I am putting me up a fine storehouse.' (10) On January 26, 1857, he wrote: 'I am now selling goods in my new store house which is a very good one, one of the finest in the state.' (11) According to Jim Scott, Henderson Scott's grandson, the

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store (now the Rudolf Kromberg house which is located on the northwest side of NC 119) had a rotunda and second floor balconies on all four interior walls. Jim Scott said that at some point Henderson Scott operated a post office in the back of the store.

In 1851 Henderson Scott encouraged Dr. Alexander Wilson of Hillsborough to begin a classical school at 'Burnt Shop'. Dr. Wilson purchased fifty acres of land and built a house just south of the First Henderson Scott house. (12) Over the next few years, Henderson Scott boarded many students from Dr. Wilson's school (now destroyed) in his home. In a letter to John Allen dated February 25, 1853, Henderson Scott reported: 'We have not got an empty bed in the place. There are twenty one beds filled up with two in a bed, so you may guess what sort of family I have tonight.' (13)

In 1855 the North Carolina railroad came through Alamance County where Burlington is now located. Alamance County had been formed in 1849 from Orange County because the population in the southwestern part of Orange County had grown large enough to support a new county seat. (14) The building of a new railroad about fourteen miles northwest of Hawfields and the completion of a new brick Hawfields Church just two miles northwest of the Henderson Scott farm indicate that the community was probably a prosperous one. (15) Henderson Scott's businesses at his homeplace thrived as a result of the growth of the community and the close proximity of the new railroad.

In addition to operating his store and his tanyard, Henderson Scott was also a farmer. In 1850 Scott's farm consisted of 800 acres of land. He raised eleven sheep and seventy swine and he grew 150 bushels of wheat, 1250 bushels of corn and seven tons of hay. (16) By 1860 Scott had increased his land to 1400 acres. His livestock, valued at \$1000, included twenty sheep and seventy-five swine. He grew 400 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of oats and \$2000 of the cash crop, tobacco. (17) A sheep barn he built in the 1850s (still standing) is located behind Ralph Scott's 1951 house, on the east side of NC 119. He apparently preferred his other businesses to farming. In his letters to John Allen, he spoke enthusiastically about his businesses and usually reported that there were problems with his farm --- either labor was too high or it wouldn't rain. (18) While he was busy tending to his businesses, he hired a Mr. Gibson to manage his farm. Though Henderson Scott owned slaves, seventeen in 1850 and thirty-six in 1860 (most of them were female), he also hired Negroes to do farm labor. (19) In a letter written on February 25, 1853, he complained to John Allen that labor had gone up and he blamed it on wages paid by the North Carolina Railroad which was being built nearby. He also stated in the same letter that he would make next to nothing on his farm. (20)

In the spring of 1857, Henderson Scott had an accident that crippled him for the rest of his life. He was thrown from a mule and broke his ankle which never completely healed. (21) In 1870 Henderson Scott and eighty-one other Alamance County men were arrested by the Republican Governor William Holden who believed they were associated with the K. u Klux Klan and responsible for the death of a black Alamance County Republican office holder. Holden did not think that the county officials and courts

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were doing their job, so he sent 1000 soldiers led by Colonel George Kirk to force the men from their homes and make them walk to the county jail. (22) As a result of having to walk a great distance, Henderson Scott's ankle became worse and his leg had to be amputated. He died soon after from shock. (23)

The so-called Kirk-Holden War, military arrest of Alamance County men, was the climax of the conflict between the Conservatives and the Holden Republicans. It also coincided with the 1870 regular and general elections. (24) The Conservatives whose weapon for maintaining white supremacy was the secret society, the Klu Klux Klan, accused Holden of using military arrest (granted to him in the Shoffner Act) to weaken their power in the elections. Holden was criticized by many North Carolinians because he refused to release the men after receiving writs of habeas corpus from state and federal judges. Finally President Grant ordered Holden to release them. The Conservatives won a majority of the seats in the elections and they began impeachment proceedings against Holden. One of the charges was Holden's illegal arrest of Alamance county men. (25) Henderson Scott's death and the fact that he was not associated with the K u Klux Klan were brought up in Holden's impeachment trial. (26) As a result of the Kirk-Holden War the Shoffner Act was repealed and secret societies were outlawed by the state. (27)

Henderson and Margaret Scott had nine children. One of them, Robert Walter Scott (1861-1929), inherited the family homeplace. In 1880 Robert Walter Scott bought the nearly 600 acres of land which had been divided up among his brothers and sisters from his father's estate. (28) In 1880 he owned \$1100 of livestock which included forty-one sheep, thirty-two swine and 125 chickens. (29) While his father had been the businessman, Robert Walter Scott, 'Farmer Bob' as he became known throughout North Carolina, focused primarily on farming and politics. His goal as a farmer and throughout his political career remained the same: to stay abreast with the latest methods of farming and to develop new ones. He began his education at Hughes Academy in the Cedar Grove community, and then attended Bingham Military School and University of North Carolina which he left before graduation to return home and manage the family farm. In 1881, he traveled to several thriving farms in Pennsylvania in order to study better methods of crop cultivation and rotation. (30) In 1886 he took a trip as far west as Illinois while selling tobacco. He wrote to Elizabeth (Hughes) Scott (whom he had married in 1883) that he had sold 4500 lbs and anticipated selling as much as 6000 or 7000 lbs before he came home. (31) Later he raised a herd of purebred Jersey cows, some of the best Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs on his 1000 acre farm which became one of the largest in the state. (32)

Walter Scott's political career began in 1888 when the Farmers Alliance of Alamance County supported his candidacy on the Democratic Party ticket for the State House of Representatives. He was elected and served a total of three terms. In 1901 he was elected to the State Senate for one term, then again in 1928. From 1901 until his death in 1929, he was on the State Board of Agriculture as chairman of the Test Farm Committee.

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Elizabeth Hughes Scott, like her husband, was devoted to the improvement of farm life. She wrote articles for the Progressive Farmer magazine on various subjects of interest to farm housewives. (33) She died in 1914.

A year after Elizabeth Scott's death, Walter Scott married Ella Anderson, a graduate of Salem College. She taught the Scott children in private schooling, a free school at the church in the Session House, and later in Hawfields School after public school came. They moved across the street to the First Henderson Scott House. Walter Scott only slightly altered the house by adding partition walls inside and extending the detached kitchen to the west corner of the main block and building a rear shed-roofed addition and a porch.

Robert Walter Scott divided the nearly 1000 acres of contiguous land surrounding his homeplace among his surviving children. (34) Wooded land went to the daughters and open land to the sons. Walter and Elizabeth Scott had nine children. They were Fannie Josephine Scott, Robert Walter Scott Jr., James Edwin Scott, Margaret Kerr Scott, Dr. Samuel Floyd Scott, Governor William Kerr Scott, Henry Alvord Scott, Elizabeth Hughes Scott Carrington, Senator Ralph Henderson Scott, Agnes White Scott Haesler and Anderson Hughes Scott. All of their children made outstanding contributions to their community and state.

One son, Henry Alvord Scott, graduated from UNC, and came back home to run the farm. He lived at the homeplace and when he married, he brought his bride there. Later he built another house.

One son, William ^{Kerr} Scott (1896-1958), is considered, especially as an advocate of the common man, one of North Carolina's five most outstanding governors. Like his father he was a farmer first. After graduating from North Carolina State College and serving as a private in field artillery during World War I, he bought a farm in 1919 which is located approximately two miles north of the Henderson Scott Farm. He served as County Agent and Regional Director of the Farm Debt Adjustment program and was the State Commissioner of Agriculture from 1937 to 1949. During his term as Governor from 1949 to 1953, he introduced one of the most progressive plans ever, the "Go Forward" program. He proposed spending State surplus revenue on services for the aged, dependent, handicapped and mentally ill. He was also responsible for paving many secondary roads, 'getting North Carolina out of the mud' and the rural electrification program. He was a United States Senator at the time of his death in 1958. The W. Kerr Scott Farm is being nominated to the National Register as a separate individual nomination.

Governor Kerr Scott's son, Robert Walter Scott (b. 1929) was also a governor of North Carolina. He served from 1969 to 1973 and is especially noted for his focus on higher education in North Carolina, his reform of the North Carolina prison system and his reorganization of the state government. He lives at the Kerr Scott farm where he was born.

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Now living at the homeplace are two of Walter and Elizabeth Scott's children, Senator Ralph Scott and Anderson Hughes 'Jim' Scott, a grandchild, Mayo Scott, his wife Monica and their two young children and Rudolf and Katrina Kromberg who were sponsored by the Scott family when they immigrated to the United States from Latvia in 1942. Senator Ralph Scott (b. 1903) owns the 1855 store, the house he built in 1951 and the surrounding land. Jim Scott (b. 1911) owns the First and Second Henderson Scott Houses and the surrounding land. Mayo Scott owns a house converted from a dairy barn and situated on less than an acre of land within Ralph Scott's property on the east side of NC 119.

In 1927 Henry and Ralph Scott started a retail milk plant on their farm and by 1935, they expanded the operation and built a new plant in Burlington. Two of the dairy barns they built on the farm in the 1930s and 1940s still stand. Ralph Scott later incorporated the prosperous dairy business and became the president and manager of Melville Dairy, Inc. That same business is currently operated by Ralph Scott's son, R. Henderson Scott Sr.

Ralph Scott graduated from North Carolina State College in 1924. A year later he married Hazeleene Tate. They moved the 1855 store from its original location, to the southeast side of NC 119 where the present Ralph Scott house stands. They remodeled the interior, changing the floor plan. They resided in the 1855 store/house which they moved again in 1951 to its present location on the northwest side of NC 119 while their new house, completed in 1951, was being built.

Ralph Scott was elected to his first term in the State Senate in 1951. He served thirteen terms between 1951 and 1979 to 1980. In 1963 he was President Pro Tempore of the State Senate. His career in the Senate is especially noted for his support of agriculture and the public school system. He is now retired and lives at his home (#8) here.

Anderson Hughes (Jim) Scott, the youngest child of Robert Walter and Elizabeth Scott, inherited the family homeplace, the Second Henderson Scott House and the First Henderson Scott House. In 1931 Jim Scott married Josephine Kimrey. He graduated from North Carolina State University in 1933. Except for a brief period from 1947 to 1953 when they lived in Raleigh while Jim Scott managed the Smith-Melville Dairy, they resided in the 1849 house. In 1941, they modernized the interior of the house, changing the floor plan and refinishing the walls, floors and ceilings. Like his father and his grandfather, Jim Scott founded his own business, Alamance Frozen Foods in Burlington, and has served several terms on the Alamance County Board of Education. He now lives on the farm in the 1849 house.

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Footnotes

(1) Herbert S. Turner, The Scott Family of Hawfields (compiled by Herbert S. Turner and printed by the Scott family, 1971) p. 106. A deed for the property could not be found in either the grantee or grantor index for Orange County. However this information has been handed down to Henderson Scott's descendents, and recorded by Herbert Turner in his book.

(2) *ibid*, p. 107.

(3) Herbert S. Turner, Church in the Old Fields: Hawfields Church and Community in North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1962).

(4) Carl Lounsbury, Alamance County Architectural Heritage (Alamance County: The Alamance County Historic Properties Commission, 1980) p. 72.

(5) Turner, The Scott Family of Hawfields, p. 107.

(6) *ibid*, p. 111.

(7) *ibid*, p. 112.

(8) Grandfathers Letters: Letters written to John Mebane Allen by relatives and friends of the Hawfields (collected and arranged by Elizabeth White Furman) p. 24-25. The original letters are in the North Carolina Archives, Raleigh.

(9) *ibid*, p. 49.

(10) *ibid*, p. 65.

(11) *ibid*, p. 88.

(12) Turner, The Scott Family of Hawfields, p. 107.

(13) Grandfathers Letters, p. 24.

(14) Walter Whitaker, Centennial History of Alamance County 1849-1949 (Charlotte: The Dowd Press, Inc., 1949) p. 181.

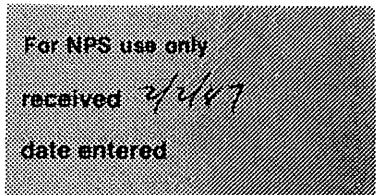
(15) Turner, Church in the Old Fields: Hawfields Church and Community in North Carolina.

(16) Agricultural Schedule, 1850.

(17) Agricultural Schedule, 1860.

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(18) Grandfathers Letters, p. 32.

(19) Slave census for 1850 and 1860. It was common practice to hire out slaves owned by neighboring farmers. Henderson Scott owned a few slaves for domestic purposes but for the most part he hired the slaves of other farmers to do farm labor. See The Scott Family of the Hwafields, p. 110.

(20) Grandfathers Letters, p. 24.

(21) Turner, The Scott Family of Hawfields, p. 107.

(22) Hugh Talmage Lefler, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press) p. 496.

(23) Turner, The Scott Family of Hawfields, p. 115.

(24) Lefler, p. 495.

(25) *ibid*, pp. 498.

(26) Turner, The Scott Family of the Hawfields, p. 115.

(27) Lefler, p. 499.

(28) Turner, The Scott Family of the Hawfields, p. 123.

(29) Agricultural Schedule, 1880.

(30) Turner, The Scott Family of the Hawfields, p. 123.

(31) *ibid*, p. 127.

(32) Interview with Anderson Hughes Scott, 4/10/86.

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W. KERR SCOTT
Governor. 1949-1953.
United States Senator.
1954-1958. N. C.
Commissioner of Agri-
culture. 1937-1948.
Birthplace is nearby.