

have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important” (NPS 1990:21). The historic district is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of education or of building design and technology.

NRHP Boundary Justification: The NRHP boundary for the PMI Historic District is shown in Figure 13. Note that US 70, which bisects the PMI district and is not specifically mentioned in the 1988 NRHP nomination form, is a non-contributing resource, as it is not associated with the history and significance of the district other than being a through roadway. The boundary drawn as part of the 1988 NRHP nomination follows the legal boundaries and lot lines for historic resources within the district and was drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The southeastern PMI historic district boundary follows the edge of gravel/back of the ditch along Palmer Farm Road (SR 3054). The NRHP boundaries include the academic and residential buildings associated with the history of education at PMI; the farm residence and farm buildings associated with PMI’s agricultural training mission; and Bethany Church and cemetery, which are associated with the school’s founder Charlotte Hawkins Brown and which contain the graves of individuals associated with PMI’s history. No changes to the NRHP boundary as contained in the 1988 NRHP nomination are recommended.

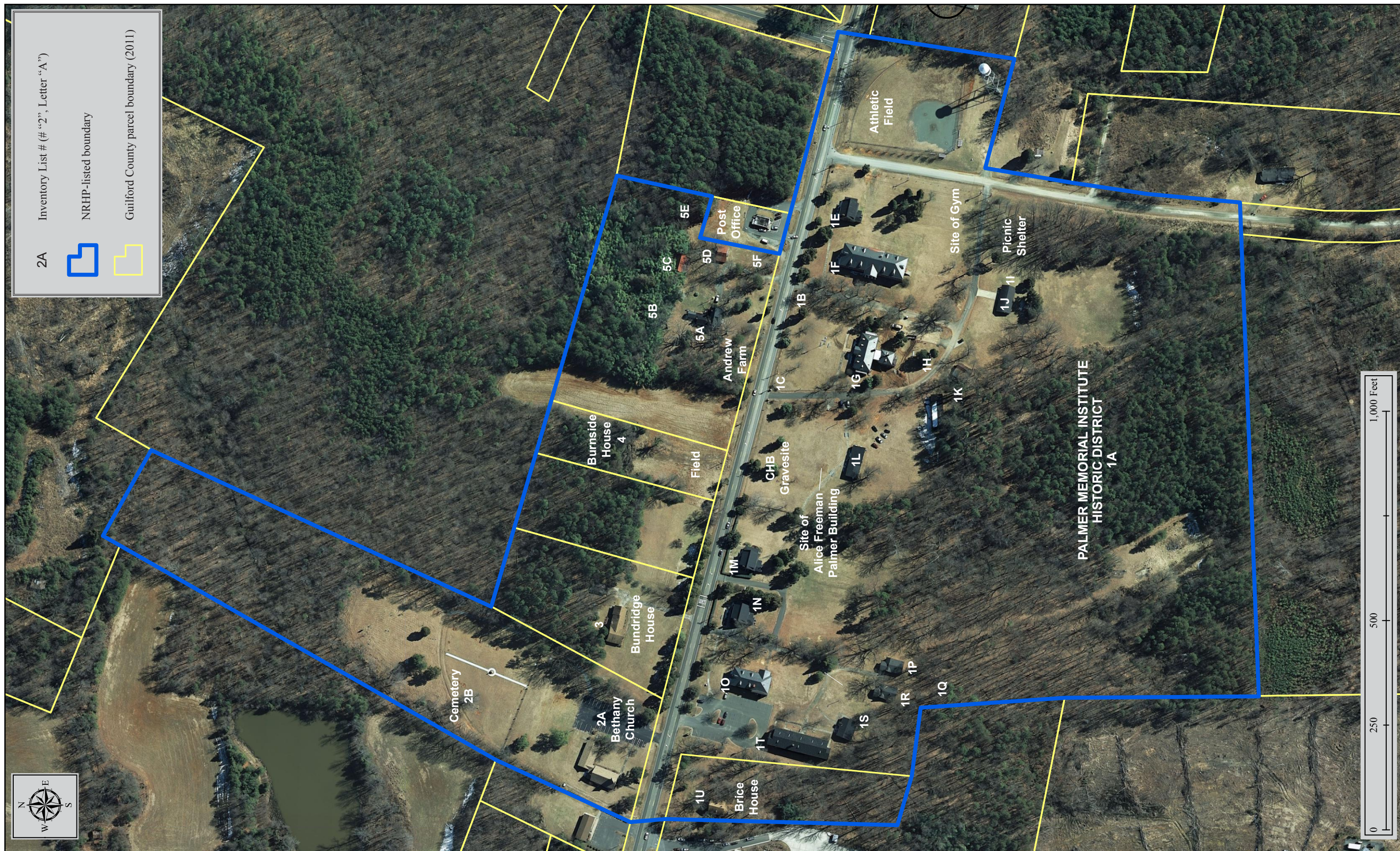


Figure 13. NCDOT Survey #41, Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District (GF-0180), aerial photograph (2010) showing NRHP boundary.

**NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House
(GF-1535), NRHP listed 1994 (Criterion C) and
Guilford County Landmark
6069 Burlington Road, Sedalia vicinity, Guilford
County
Guilford County PIN: 8814355881**



NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), looking northeast.

Location and Setting: The Dr. Joseph A. McLean House is located on the north side of two-lane US 70 (Burlington Road) west of Sedalia in a rural setting in eastern Guilford County (Figures 14–20). The property is bounded by US 70 on the south, open meadows on the east and west, and a cultivated agricultural field to its north. The immediate setting consists of a grass lawn with some mature trees. A board fence runs along the south side near the road and a wire fence runs along the north and east sides. A short unpaved driveway is on the west side of the property. The historic buildings include the main house set close to US 70, with the wellhouse located behind it and the kitchen located behind the wellhouse. The property was accessible for exterior inspection and photography only.

Property Description: Set close to the road on a small knoll overlooking US 70, the Dr. Joseph A. McLean house is a dwelling with Greek Revival-style details. This house originated ca. 1830 as a two-story log structure encompassing the current east rooms and center hall, where deep window and door casings reflect the log construction. Around 1850, the building was enlarged with frame construction to its present two-story, three-bay, one-room-deep appearance with a center-hall plan. It was sheathed in plain weatherboard siding, an entrance portico added, and the entire house covered by a low-pitched side-gable roof. An early-twentieth-century, one-story, gable-roofed ell with a central chimney extends from the rear, or north elevation. Sometime later, this was extended on the west by a one-story, shed-roofed ell that contains a single-leaf entrance and brick deck.

Interior-end brick chimneys with a modified common bond are located on the east and west gable ends of the house. The main section of the house features 9/6 double-hung sash windows, while the rear ell features 6/6 windows. A prominent one-story, one-bay pedimented portico, located at the central entrance bay of the façade, is supported by large Doric wood columns with matching pilasters. The central entrance features a single-leaf wood door flanked by four-pane rectangular sidelights. The brick porch floor is not original.

Outbuildings: Probably built as a kitchen around 1850, the single-pen V-notched log house with a second-story loft is located at the north end of the property. The stone chimney on the west gable end has a brick stack and a firebox. A one-story porch that ran along the south façade has been removed, as have later frame additions on the east and west gable ends. According to the National Register nomination description, the interior is crudely finished with a large open hearth and an enclosed corner stair next to the fireplace leading to the loft (Brown and Fomberg 1994).

Located just to the west of the main house's rear ell, is the small one-story frame wellhouse clad with weatherboard. Sheltering the pump, a front-gable roof extends over a stone well as a canopy and is supported by two posts fashioned from tree trunks. There is an entrance on the east. The building appears to date from ca. 1900–1920. A frame garage that stood at the north end of the short driveway was removed sometime after 2010, according to aerial photographs from that year.

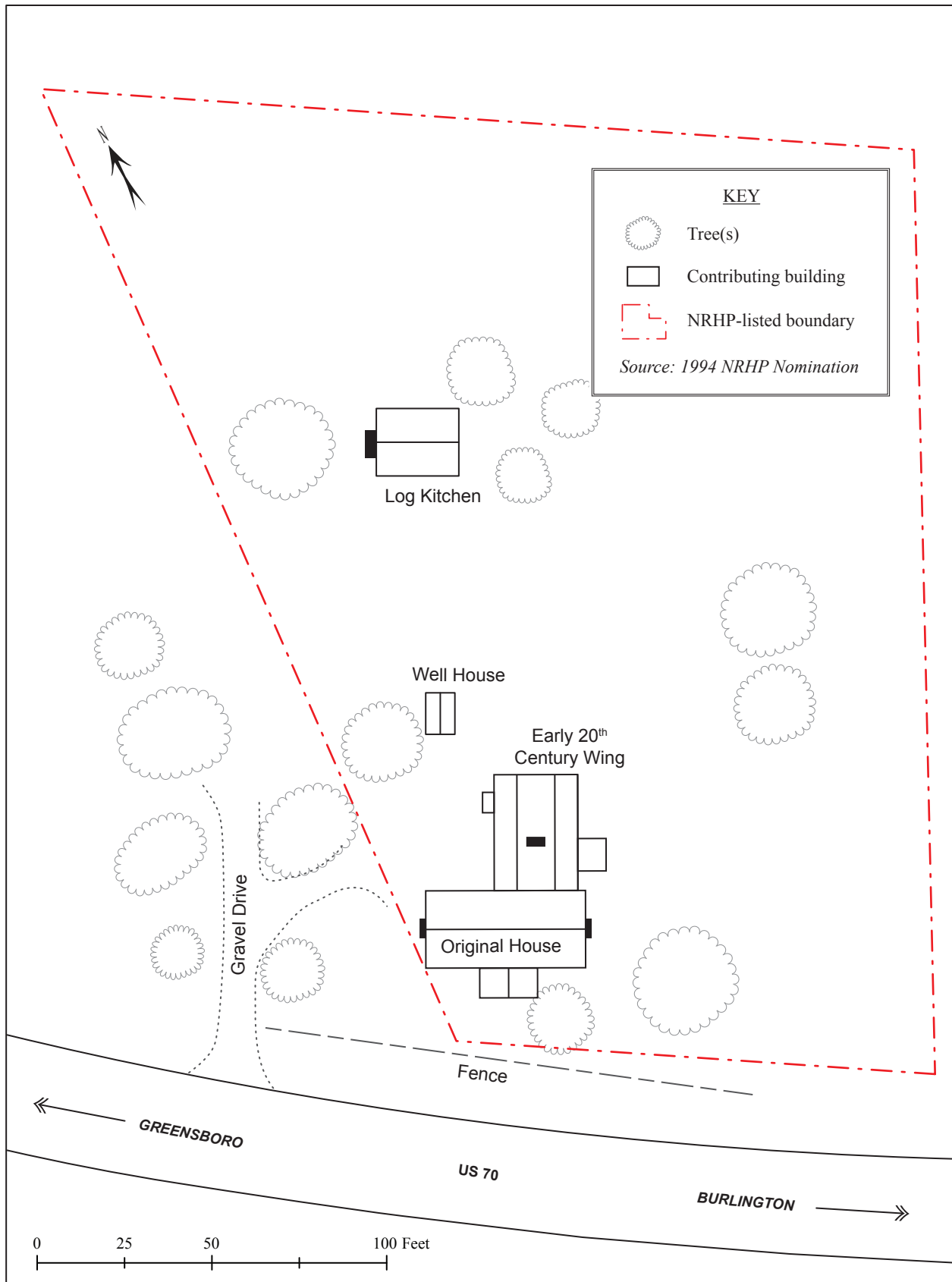


Figure 14. NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), 6069 Burlington Road, Guilford County, site plan and NRHP boundary (Brown and Fomberg 1994).



Figure 15. NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), 6069 Burlington Road, Guilford County, southwest corner, looking northeast.



Figure 16. NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), 6069 Burlington Road, Guilford County, looking west; visible from left to right are the east elevation of the early twentieth-century rear ell of the main house, the wellhouse, and the log kitchen.



Figure 17. NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), 6069 Burlington Road, Guilford County, looking east; main house and entrance portico are on the right and the rear ell with the west addition is on the left.



Figure 18. NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), 6069 Burlington Road, Guilford County, entrance portico on south façade, looking northeast.



Figure 19. NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), 6069 Burlington Road, Guilford County, log kitchen, south façade, looking north.



Figure 20. NCDOT Survey #45, Dr. Joseph A. McLean House (GF-1535), 6069 Burlington Road, Guilford County, wellhouse with open gable bay off south elevation on the left and entrance on east elevation, looking northwest.

Historical Background: Joseph A. McLean (1819–1896), a locally prominent physician for whose family nearby McLeansville was named, was a descendant of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who immigrated to Pennsylvania during the first half of the eighteenth century. Around 1767, Joseph A. McLean’s grandfather, John McLean Jr. (1724–1807), settled in Guilford County and built a log-and-stone house that stood on part of what is now the former Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, east of the present Joseph A. McLean House. John McLean’s son Marshall McLean (1769–1834) married his second wife Hannah Greer in 1809, and Joseph was born and raised in the old John McLean log-and-stone house (Brown and Fomberg 1994).

Following his graduation from the Caldwell Institute in Greensboro and the University of North Carolina, Joseph A. McLean became the teacher for the sons of the owners of the Alamance Cotton Factory. He also later taught at an academy in Washington, North Carolina, before returning to Greensboro to study medicine under Dr. D.C. Mebane. Following his graduation from the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston in 1848, Joseph began practicing medicine in Greensboro. In May 1850, he married Elizabeth F. Wharton (1827–1904), the daughter of David Wharton and Elizabeth Donnell. Joseph built his house on part of the Wharton property, located to the west of the McLean family homestead, around the time of his marriage. The Joseph A. McLean House is a complete remodeling of an existing log hall-and-parlor dwelling probably built by the Wharton family around 1830. Joseph established his medical practice at his home and also farmed the property. In addition to his medical practice, Joseph also served in the North Carolina House of Representatives session of 1879–1880 (Brown and Fomberg 1994).

Following McLean’s death in July 1896, his widow Elizabeth and their two daughters, Cora L. and Julia W. McLean, both unmarried, continued to live in the house (GCWB G:309). In July 1897, Elizabeth deeded the house and farm to Cora and Julia (GCWB I:629) and her interest in the rest of the Wharton property to her brother-in-law, John C. McLean (1860–1952) (GCWB I:315). John C. McLean later willed the property to his daughter Ethel McLean Price of McDonalds, North Carolina (GCWB 2:59). In 1968, Ethel deeded the property to her brother, another Dr. Joseph A. McLean (1898–1972), a physician living in Ayer, Massachusetts (GCDB 2368:563).

Dr. McLean moved to North Carolina upon his retirement in the mid-1960s, adding a modern kitchen and bathroom to the house around 1965. In 1977, his widow, Caroline P. McLean, deeded the property to her son, Dr. John M. McLean, the present owner (GCDB 2863:750). In 1993, Dr. John M. McLean became the trustee of the Trust of John Marshall and Linda S. McLean (GCDB 4096:1180). Although the house was rented to a contractor in 1994 who was restoring it, the house is currently vacant. What remains of the farm property has been under cultivation by tenants and is scheduled for residential development.

Statement of Integrity: The Joseph A. McLean House retains its integrity of setting, location, design, association, workmanship, and feeling. The removal of the garage, removal of later additions to the kitchen, and the brick porch floor are the only observed alterations to the property’s historic resources.

NRHP Criteria Assessment: The Joseph A. McLean House is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A. According to the NRHP: “[t]o be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property’s specific association must be important as well” (NPS 1990:12). Research conducted for the National Register nomination and as part of the 2012 survey did not establish any important event or pattern of events associated with this property.

The Joseph A. McLean House is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion B. According to the NRHP: “[f]or a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity

and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group" (NPS 1990:15). Although its original owner, Dr. Joseph A. McLean, was a locally prominent physician who also served a one-year term in the North Carolina House, he is not known to have been a historically significant individual. None of the subsequent owners of the property are known to have been significant either.

The Dr. Joseph A. McLean House is **eligible** for continued listing in the NRHP under Criterion C on the local level as embodying the elements of the nineteenth-century Greek Revival Style in Guilford County. According to the NRHP "[f]or a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (NPS 1990:18). Elements of the Greek Revival Style present on this house are the portico with Doric columns, the paneled door with sidelights and central entrance, and the window moldings. According to the 1994 NRHP nomination, "In rural eastern Guilford County, only six dwellings, including the Dr. Joseph A. McLean House, may be described as Greek Revival . . . As in the western part of the county, most of the Greek Revival-style dwellings are simply-detailed frame I-Houses with exterior end chimneys. Of these, only the McLean House remains relatively intact and is especially notable for its original front porch, as none of the others retains Greek Revival-style porch elements" (Brown and Fomberg 1994:8.5).

The 1975–1977 Guilford County architectural survey identified the Greek Revival Style as an important one in the county's early-to-mid-nineteenth century architectural history (Smith 1979). The Dr. Shubal Coffin House, located on Main Street in Jamestown, is considered the purest expression of this style in Guilford County, with its two porticos with paired Doric columns on both the façade and on one of the side gables, the central door with sidelights, and Greek-style window architraves. Like the McLean House, the Coffin House is a remodeling of an earlier dwelling. As stated in *Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture in High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville and Guilford County* (1979), "Not everyone, of course, who built Greek Revival houses took to the style with the enthusiasm, boldness, and relative proficiency of Shubal Coffin's unknown builder. The Elihu Mendenhall House, the Jesse Benbow House; Alexander Martin House, a handsome brick structure; and the smaller farmhouses around the county, such as the (Dr. Joseph) McLean House are chaste, restrained Greek Revival structures in form, plan, and detail, and are more expressive of the Guilford citizen's preference in architecture as in lifestyle for simplicity, modesty, and the fundamental elements." (Smith 1979:17). The Dr. Joseph A. McLean House retains the integrity necessary to convey its significance under Criterion C.

The Joseph A. McLean House is **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion D. According to the NRHP: "[f]or a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important" (NPS 1990:21). The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

NRHP Boundary Description and Justification: According to the 1994 NRHP nomination, the Dr. Joseph A. McLean House boundary is described: "Beginning at a point in the north side of US 70 that is 232 feet north 64 degrees 51' west of the southeast corner of lot 7 in block 241 of Guilford County tax map 18-1175, proceed 285 feet north 26 degrees; thence 250.23 feet north 58 degrees 31' 20" west; thence 285 feet due south; thence along the north side of US 70 to the point of beginning. The boundaries

encompass all of the property historically and currently defined as the Dr. Joseph A. McLean House lot” (Brown and Fomberg 1994:10.1). This boundary is the same as the Guilford County Landmark boundary and contains the main house and associated outbuildings and their immediate setting. The NRHP boundary does not include the driveway or fence along US 70. The southern NRHP boundary is the north side of the US 70 right-of-way (Figure 21). The NRHP boundary for the Joseph A. McLean House was drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. No changes to the current NRHP boundary as contained in the 1994 nomination are recommended.