

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shaw House

other names/site number Old Shaw Homestead

2. Location

street & number 780 Southwest Broad Street N/A not for publication

city or town Southern Pines vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Moore code 125 zip code 28388

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. King
Signature of certifying official/Title

5-3-93
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Shaw House
Name of Property

Moore, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/vernacular Moore County
farmhouse

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE:sandstone

walls WOOD:weatherboard

roof WOOD:shingle

other STONE:sandstone

BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Shaw House

Name of Property

Moore, North Carolina

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

early nineteenth century-1943

Significant Dates

1842

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Physical Description:

1. Shaw House. early nineteenth century. contributing
The Shaw House is a one-and-one-half story, frame farm house with Federal-style and Greek Revival-style details. The house evolved into its present form through at least two additions to its early nineteenth-century form. The present house is L-shaped in plan with an early nineteenth-century one-and one-half-story side-gabled, three-bay wide, one-bay deep, main block and a late nineteenth or early twentieth-century two-bay deep, one-bay wide, one-and-one-half rear (north) ell covered with an intersecting gabled roof. There is a one room, one-story addition on the rear of the west side of the rear ell that dates from the 1920s or 1930s (Please refer to Exhibit A: First Floor Plan).

The present engaged front porch with enclosed porch rooms on the main (south) elevation is an early addition to the main block (photo A). The floor and ceiling of the front porch are sheathed with wide wooden boards. The porch roof is supported by two plain squared timber posts on either side of the wooden steps that lead to the porch. The space between the posts is spanned by a square wooden railing with no balustrade. The porch posts and rails are early twentieth-century replacements of the original ones. The east and west ends of the porch are enclosed to form two single rooms, called "strangers' rooms," that are said to have served as bedrooms for travellers. The east and west elevations are marked by massive, single-shoulder, dressed sandstone and brick chimneys (photo B). The west chimney is marked with the date "Feb. 8, 1842." This has long been thought to be the date of the construction of the house, but may be the date the original main block was expanded by the addition of the front porch and porch rooms. The two-room ell is covered with a gable roof with an interior chimney between the two rooms. There is an attached shed-roofed porch in the northeast intersection of the ell and the house (photo C). This porch, like the front porch, is supported with squared posts and finished with wide wooden boards. There is an enclosed storage room on the east end of the porch.

The exterior of the house is clad with unpainted weatherboard. The corners are marked by narrow corner boards. The present wooden shingles on the roof were installed in 1991 and replicate a typical early nineteenth century roof treatment. The first-story windows of the main block are double-hung wooden sash in a four-over-four pattern with plain wooden surrounds and sills, as are those of the ell. The center front bay has a set of three four-over-four sashes installed about 1946, and it is possible that the other sash dates from this time. The four-over-four sash is an early twentieth-century replacement of the early six-over-six sash that can still be seen in the two "stranger's rooms." Two attic openings of the main block are located in the gable-ends. They are simply framed with plain wooden surrounds and sills and covered with board-and-batten shutters. The first-story windows in the rear ell match those of the main block first story and there are multi-paned

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casements in the attic. The windows in the kitchen room are double-hung wooden sash in a two-over-two pattern with plain wooden surrounds and sills. The two front doors and the "stranger's room" doors have six-panel Federal doors set in Federal-era molded wooden surrounds (photo D). The rear exterior door to the kitchen is a manufactured rustic-pattern, board-and-batten wooden door with a wood-framed screen door sheltered under a wood-shingled awning supported by two wooden posts.

The present interior of the main block of the Shaw House is composed of an unheated central hall flanked by east and west parlors with fireplaces (photo E). The rear ell contains two rooms, each with a hearth off a central chimney. To the east of the two hearths that separate the rooms is a small passage with doors set into angled walls and an exterior door leading to the rear porch.

The interior of the main block retains most of its original Federal-style finish. The walls are sheathed with wide horizontal pine boards, with the exception of the partition walls. The west partition wall has vertical sheathing; the east partition wall (a later replacement) has tongue-and-groove sheathing. The east room is painted but the rest of the Federal sheathing has its original unpainted finish. Original door and window surrounds and baseboards with simple Federal profiles survive in the flanking rooms but not in the center room. (An architectural analysis of the house by Robert P. Burns in 1956 indicates that the center room had been enlarged by moving the partition wall to the east and had been subdivided into two smaller rooms, probably in the late nineteenth century.)¹ The extra partition was gone by 1946 when the Moore County Historical Association purchased the house.

The Shaw House is especially notable for its fine, decorative, carved, cypress-wood fireplace mantels in the east and west parlors. These splendid examples of the mid-nineteenth-century woodcarvers craft are thought to have been carved by the same unknown craftsman whose work is found in at least two other antebellum Moore County houses and to whom some examples of fine early Moore County furniture are possibly attributed.²

The flat-arched fireplace in the east parlor has a tripartite Federal-style mantel with reeded pilasters supporting a geometrically decorated reeded architrave and an elaborately carved frieze and consoles and a molded shelf. The frieze is decorated with raised reeded and scalloped panels and finished with a running ornament of squared bosses (photo G). The mantel in the west parlor is less decorative, with plain pilasters supporting a reeded architrave with a plain frieze and consoles supporting a molded shelf (photo H).

Although an accurate determination of the architectural evolution of the Shaw

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House cannot be made without an examination of the crawl space and the attic which is not possible at this time, it appears that the original house was enlarged with the addition of the front porch and "stranger's rooms" on either end of the front porch shortly after the original three-room house was built. In the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the two-room rear ell was probably added to replace a detached kitchen. The mantels of the two rear ell rooms are vernacular versions of the Greek Revival-style pine mantels often found in antebellum rural homesteads. They are composed of a plain architrave surrounding a flat-arched fireplace with a plain, flat entablature surmounted by a narrow mantel shelf (photo F). Since the style of these mantels pre-dates the probable addition of the rear ell, they were probably recycled from another building, possibly the detached kitchen that the ell more than likely replaced.

2. The Site. early nineteenth century. contributing
This level, sandy, wooded lot of approximately one- and-two-tenths acres on the busy corner of Morganton Road and Southwest Broad Street in Southern Pines was once the center of a 2,500-acre holding that Charles Cornelius Shaw (1781-1852), acquired in increments between about 1821 and 1852. The front (south) yard faces Morganton Road, an important late-eighteenth century east-west trade route. The front of the site is heavily shaded with ancient oak trees and mature ornamental plantings. The site is surrounded by wooden fencing that recalls the livestock free-range era in Moore County that lasted until 1909. The fencing and the mature vegetation contribute to the historical integrity of the site, as do the reproduction garden and grape arbor in the side (west) yard and the reproduction wooden-canopied well in the rear (north) yard. Two other historic buildings, the Britt-Sanders Cabin and the Garner House, were relocated on the rear of the site and restored for display.

3. Garner House. early nineteenth century. non-contributing
This twenty-by-twenty-four-foot log, side-gabled, wood-shingled-roofed house is clad with weatherboard (photo I). Moved by the Moore County Historical Association for display on the Shaw House lot in 1987, the Garner House is a rare surviving example of a Highland Scots settlement-era Moore County vernacular dwelling. The southwest (main) elevation is distinguished by a deep engaged front porch supported by four plain posts. The batten front door with its original hand-forged hinges is flanked by paired double-hung windows filled with four-over-four sash with molded wood surrounds and sills. This window pattern is repeated throughout the house. A reconstructed single-shoulder fieldstone and brick chimney flanked by windows on the first and second levels is located on the northwest wall. A centrally-placed batten door sheltered under a wooden awning is the only opening in the southeast wall on which the log construction is exposed on the first story with weatherboard above in the gable end. The first floor has a three-room Quaker plan and the second floor has a single room. The partition walls of

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the first floor are sheathed with vertical, hand-planed, wide pine boards, and the perimeter walls are sheathed in horizontal, hand-planed, wide pine boards. A corner staircase with winders is located in the east corner of the house. The perimeter walls of the second story are unsheathed, revealing the log construction of the house. The fireplace on the first floor features a plain, pegged board mantel with its original paint, and the fireplace on the second floor is finished with hand made brick.

The Garner House was originally located off State Road 1456, north of Robbins, on property that had been purchased by John Garner in 1764. It is unclear whether John Garner built the house in the late eighteenth century or if his son Lewis, born in 1793, built it in the early nineteenth century. Most Garner family members believe the house dates from the early nineteenth century. The Moore County Historical Association moved it in order to rescue it from decay and restored it as an exhibit.

4. Britt-Sanders Cabin. early nineteenth century. non-contributing
This is a small, log, side-gabled, wood-shingled-roofed single-pen house with a loft (photo J). Moved by the Moore County Historical Association for display on the Shaw House lot in 1952, the Britt-Sanders Cabin, also known as the Loom House, is an rare surviving example of an early Moore County log cabin. The cabin is of notched log construction with white chinking. The south (main) elevation is marked by a batten door in a plain surround. A massive, reconstructed single-shoulder fieldstone chimney is located on the west wall. There are no windows in the cabin. The interior fireplace is framed with white clay with a sand hearth. A corner stair to the loft is located in the southeast corner.

The Britt-Sanders Cabin was originally located in rural northern Moore County. Members of the Moore County Historical Association discovered it in a state of advanced dilapidation and purchased it in order to move, restore and display it as an example of a pioneer dwelling.

5. Storage Shed. ca. 1950. non-contributing
This is a small, board-and-batten-clad, side-gabled, wood-shingled-roofed windowless shed with a shed-roofed, unfloored porch supported by two wooden posts on the southwest (main) elevation. Built by the Moore County Historical Association about 1950, the shed is located northwest of the Garner House and is used to store maintenance equipment.

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Summary Paragraph:

Thought to be one of the oldest surviving houses in Moore County, the early nineteenth-century Shaw House is an example of the vernacular, frame dwellings erected by the Highland Scots who were the majority of the early Sandhills settlers. It is associated with the Shaws, an important early Moore County family, the members of which contributed greatly to the early nineteenth-century settlement of the county and to the late nineteenth-century development of Southern Pines. The founder of the family was Charles Cornelius Shaw, proprietor of a successful early nineteenth-century lumber and naval stores business. His son, Charles Washington Shaw, known as Squire Shaw, inherited his father's house and became the first mayor of the late nineteenth-century town of Southern Pines that was developed on "Shaw's Ridge," the major part of Charles Shaw's vast, antebellum-era land holdings. Like many surviving rural, antebellum, vernacular houses in North Carolina, the present appearance of the Shaw House evolved in three stages, ending in the early twentieth century. Unlike most, it is graced with a pair of handsome, unusually decorative, Federal-style cypress-wood mantels that place the Shaw House in a select group of three known antebellum Moore County vernacular houses displaying similar mantels that appear to have been carved by the same unknown craftsman. The house is significant both architecturally and for the role of the Shaw family in the exploration and settlement of Moore County. Its period of significance continues from its construction in the early nineteenth century up to 1943, the last year in which the property met the criterion of age. The Shaw House remained in the possession of the Shaw family until 1946, when it was rescued from demolition by a dedicated group of volunteers led by Mrs. Ernest Ives. As such, its present state of preservation is the result of a very early, successful, grassroots, historic preservation effort in North Carolina.

Architectural Context:

The Shaw House appears to have evolved from an early nineteenth-century three-room-wide, one-room-deep house that forms the present main block. As such, the original house would have been similar to the type described by noted local historian Rassie E. Wicker, author of Miscellaneous Ancient Records of Moore County, N.C., as the typical early Moore County house built to replace the single-pen log cabins that housed the county's earliest pioneer settlers. Often, the new house would be built adjacent to the original log cabin which was then used as a detached kitchen. Wicker describes this early Moore County house type as follows:

"A somewhat larger, and later house would be built with a central wide hallway with front and back doors and two bedrooms on one end, and a living room (perhaps also with a bed) at the other. This central hallway, with its two outer doors, afforded a cool spot in the summer. The writer's grandfather's house was of this type, built about 1820. A front piazza was universally attached and this was often

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closed at one end, forming an additional bed-room, generally assigned to "company." The old Archibald McKenzie house (built by James Ray about 1830) is exactly this type."³

Moore County has not had a comprehensive survey of historic architecture so it is not known how many houses of this type survive. The ca. 1836 Blue House in adjacent Scotland County is distinguished by an engaged piazza (but without the enclosed porch ends) sheltering separate entrances to the hall and the parlor. The Blue house type was often built by the Scottish settlers along the Upper Cape Fear River and along the South Carolina border. The Blue House is similar to the Shaw House with its interior wall finishes of wide pine boards with a molded chair rail and with its finely-wrought Federal-style mantel.⁴

The John McLeod House (McLeod Family Rural Complex, NR., 1984), is a ca. 1840 Moore County frame dogtrot house with "stranger's rooms" on either side of the engaged front porch. Its center section is an open passage instead of the central wide hall, but the two end rooms with separate front and rear entrances and the enclosed rooms on either end of the front porch are similar to the basic form of the main block of the Shaw House.

It is impossible to know if the carved cypress-wood mantels in the east and west rooms on either side of the center hall date from the original early nineteenth-century house or if they were added when the stranger's rooms were built. The delicately carved and heavily decorated mantels are similar to those in two other known antebellum Moore County houses with similar mantels dating from around the 1820s to around 1840. The other two houses are the ca. 1820 Bryant House (NR 1980), and a small house known as the Moore Cabin. Although the documentation on the Moore Cabin has been lost, it is thought to have been built between 1830 and 1840, and was probably located about eight miles south of Carthage. The cabin fell into ruin in the 1950s, but the main room containing the carved mantelpiece was retrieved by the North Carolina Museum of History, where it was restored and installed as an exhibit. The carved mantel in the Moore Cabin is not as elaborate as the two in the Bryant House or the two in the Shaw House, but it is thought that the five mantels were produced by the same craftsman who, it is said, was an itinerant who practiced his craft in exchange for room and board.⁵

Exploration and Settlement Context:

The Shaw House has significance in the area of Exploration/Settlement as one of a small number of early nineteenth-century settlement period houses surviving in Moore County. It is also significant to the late nineteenth-century period when railroad development brought resort towns to Moore County. Because of its sandy, barren soil, Moore County and the surrounding counties of southeastern North Carolina, known as the "Sandhills," were settled later than surrounding regions of the state. The Shaw House

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crystallizes in its nineteenth-century history, embodied by father C.C. Shaw and son Squire Shaw, both the pioneering settlement period and the railroad resort development period.

Rassie E. Wicker's analysis of early tax lists in Moore County published in Miscellaneous Ancient Records of Moore County, N.C., indicates that before 1815, much of the settlement of the county occurred in the more fertile northern sections. Narrow strips of bottom lands along the creeks in the southern half, known as the "Pine Barrens," were claimed, but the section was largely regarded as a livestock range and hunting ground until the 1850s and 1860s, when the lands of the Pine Barrens were considered to be worth the ten cents an acre charged by the state for land grants.⁶

C.C. Shaw and his family were pioneering settlers in the southern "Pine Barrens" of the county. He became the first postmaster of the Solemn Grove Post Office in 1832.⁷ By his death in 1854 he had acquired some 2,000 acres of long-leaf pine forests. C.C. Shaw was one of the most prominent early settlers of southern Moore County.

The nearly seven hundred acres assembled by developer John T. Patrick in the early 1880s for the new town of Southern Pines was originally Shaw family property, some purchased from Shaw's son, Charles Washington (Squire) Shaw, and some from other family members and from interim owners. Squire Shaw was a county justice of the peace and became the first mayor of Southern Pines in 1887, serving until 1896.⁸

Historical Background:

Charles Cornelius Shaw (1781-1852), a first generation American of Scottish descent, was born and raised among the Scottish settlers of Cumberland County. He served in the War of 1812, and after the war, is thought to have settled in Hoke County on the Rockfish River, near its confluence with Sheep Pen Branch.⁹ On March 20, 1821, at the age of forty, he married Mary Ray (1800-1874), a daughter of Col. John Ray. Shortly after their marriage, the couple migrated from Cumberland County to Moore County. Apparently Shaw had prospered in Cumberland County, because in February, 1825, he was able to buy 100 acres in Moore County from Hector McNeill, whose family had started acquiring property in the county as early as 1786.¹⁰ Since the Moore County land title deeds were destroyed in a courthouse fire in 1887, it is impossible to tell exactly which of John McNeill's numerous tracts was purchased by Shaw. However, Rassie E. Wicker states in Ancient Miscellaneous Records of Moore County, N.C. that the purchase was centered around McNeill's Grant No. 2031 entered in 1806, the location of which included "the place where the New Road crosses the Pee Dee Road."¹¹ The Pee Dee Road, long a major north-south connector between northeastern North Carolina and the Cheraw section of South Carolina, was crossed by an east-west route around

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1794. While nearly all of the early roads in Moore County developed along trading or Indian trails, the construction of this east-west route was a deliberate undertaking. It became known as the Morganton Road, but was referred to as the "New Road" in early land transactions.¹² Wicker states that Charles and Mary Shaw built a house located at the intersection of the Pee Dee Trail and the Morganton Road around 1832.¹³ Architectural elements, such as the Federal-style doors, the molded chair rails and baseboards in the east and west parlors, and the ghostmarks of small windows in the walls of the parlors, suggest that the original house dates from that era. In February, 1832, Shaw became the first postmaster of the Solemn Grove Post Office, and apparently at that time, had built or was building his house at the intersection of the Pee Dee and Morganton roads.¹⁴ His first recorded state land grant was entered in 1831 and is seventy-five acres that are described as joining his own land "known by the name of the New Place."¹⁵

Since Charles and Mary Shaw began raising what was to become a family of twelve children in the early 1820s, it is probable that they built a dwelling soon after they purchased the tract of land from McNeill.

Charles C. Shaw began purchasing tracts shortly after his arrival in Moore County. Starting in 1831, he added tracts to the "New Place." By 1842, the probable date of the enlargement of his house at the intersection of the Pee Dee Trail and the Morganton Road, he had added some three hundred and twenty acres to his holdings. Since the Pine Barrens were largely unsuited to the extensive cultivation of crops, much of the agricultural activity of the area involved extracting tar, pitch and turpentine for the navel stores industry of the coastal region of the state. The long-leaf pine forests of the Barrens were quickly claimed by the local settlers, including Charles Shaw, in the 1840s and 1850s. Between 1844 and 1847, he acquired five hundred acres, in one hundred- and two hundred-acre tracts located near the Lower Little River and near Shaddock's Creek. His last land grant was entered on April 27, 1852 for a large tract of six hundred and forty-five acres "between Mc Deeds and Little Creeks."¹⁶ Shaw's land grants between 1831 and his death on November 15, 1852, totaled one thousand three hundred and sixty acres. It is said that his widow, Mary Ray Shaw, possessed a dower of two thousand five hundred acres in 1854.¹⁷

Like many of the other antebellum settlers of Moore County, Charles C. Shaw was a farmer as well as the proprietor of a forest products business.¹⁸ By 1840, nine of his family members were employed in agriculture, and he owned fourteen slaves.¹⁹ By 1850, Shaw owned six horses, six milk cows, twenty-two head of cattle, twenty-five sheep, and forty-five swine for a total cash value of five hundred and fifty-five dollars. His crop totals were small in relation to his thousand-acre holding: he produced one thousand bushels of Indian corn, ten bushels of wheat and seventy-five bushels of rye.²⁰

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In 1850, Charles and Mary Shaw possessed real estate valued at three thousand dollars. Living with them were seven children: Eliza, age twenty-one; Thomas, age twenty; Margaret, age seventeen; Mary Jane, age fifteen; Daniel, age thirteen; Charles Washington, known as Squire, age eleven; and Christian, age five.²¹ A son, Peter, died in 1826, and daughter, Harriet Carolyn, died in 1846. Three sons, Duncan, John (who later became a physician and successful politician), and Peter Cornelius, lived elsewhere.²²

Thomas Benton Shaw, Daniel Webster Shaw, and Squire Shaw joined various Confederate army troops at the outbreak of the Civil War. Of the three brothers, only Squire Shaw (1839-1917), who served as a First Lieutenant, survived the war and came home to Southern Pines after fighting at Gettysburg, Petersburg, and Bristow Station.²³ His mother and other brothers and sisters at the homestead experienced the war when the Confederate and Union calvarys under the commands of General Joseph Wheeler (who, it is said, took a hasty breakfast at the Shaw homestead) and General Judson Kilpatrick fought skirmishes up and down the Morganton and Pee Dee roads in March of 1865, during the waning days of the conflict. Other Confederate and Union troops used the Pee Dee Road as a route to the Battle of Monroe's Crossroads which took place about eight miles east of the Shaw House.²⁴

Mary Shaw died in 1874, leaving two thousand five hundred acres known as "Shaw's Ridge" to be divided among her eight surviving children. The land was divided as follows: Lot no. 1 to D.S. Ray, only surviving heir of Margaret (Shaw) Ray; Lot no. 2 to Eliza (Shaw) Graham, wife of Neill Graham; Lot No. 3 to C.W. Shaw; Lot No. 4 to Christian A. Shaw; Lot No. 5 to Mary Jane Shaw; Lot No. 6 to Dr. John Shaw; Lot No. 7 to Peter C. Shaw; and Lot No. 8 to Duncan R. Shaw. In 1876, after the allotments were made, Squire Shaw and Christian Anne Shaw traded lots, giving Squire the ownership of the Shaw House.²⁵

In 1877, the Raleigh and Augusta Airline Railroad was extended from Raleigh through the Sandhills region of Moore County to Hamlet, a railroad hub to the south in Richmond County. A railroad station was built at Shaw's Ridge, one of the three export stations built along the line to facilitate the shipping of the region's products of lumber, tar, pitch and turpentine. The other two were Manly, located one mile northeast of Shaw's Ridge, and Blue's Crossing, four miles southeast of Shaw's Ridge.²⁶ In the early 1880s, Governor Vance created the Commission of Immigration as a tool to attract settlers and development to the Sandhills region. In 1882 John T. Patrick, an Anson County native and industrial agent for the Seaboard Airline, was appointed a commissioner. Patrick used his position as a commissioner, together with his status as the railroad's industrial agent, to establish a series of new towns, including Southern Pines and Pine Bluff in Moore County, along the railroad's route. In 1883, Patrick selected the Shaw family acreage as a

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site for the development of what would become Southern Pines. He chose Shaw's Ridge as the site for his new town because of its high elevation and its access to the railroad. It is said that Patrick conceived the town as a health resort because he had met a tuberculosis victim who claimed that the scent of the pine trees that greeted him upon his arrival in Shaw's Ridge cured him of his affliction.²⁷

John Patrick set to work to assemble the parcels necessary to build a health resort. In 1884, he bought the tracts John Shaw and Peter Cornelius Shaw had inherited and later sold to a turpentine harvester, W. O. Robeson. Robeson sold the Shaw tracts to two timbermen, J. E. Buchan and H. A. Bland. This initial purchase totaled five hundred and thirty-two acres that sold for two dollars and fifty cents an acre. Patrick then purchased seventy-three acres from Mary Jane Shaw for four dollars an acre. Finally, he acquired, either by gift or by purchase, another seventy acres from Squire Shaw. The entire six hundred and seventy-five acres Patrick assembled for his new town, initially named Vineland, but soon changed to Southern Pines, was originally Shaw family property.²⁸

Squire Shaw moved his family into the Shaw House shortly before the sale of Shaw's Ridge to John Patrick. In 1884, the occupants of the house included, in addition to Squire, his wife Katie Bethune Blue Shaw, their four children and his two unmarried sisters, Mary Jane and Christian Anne. Squire Shaw served the county as a Justice of the Peace and served as the first mayor of Southern Pines when the town was incorporated in 1887. He then served two-year terms in that office until 1896. Squire Shaw was, by all accounts, a colorful character and had a reputation as a hard-drinking reprobate. He scandalized his friends and family when he left the Bethesda Church, a Presbyterian congregation established near Aberdeen in the late eighteenth century, and the church members of his family had attended since their arrival in Moore County in 1821. After his wife Katie Bethune Blue Shaw's death in 1900, Mary Jane and Christian Anne ran the household for their brother. Mary Jane died in 1911, and Christian Anne died in 1915. Squire Shaw lived in the house until his death on July 15, 1917. He was the last surviving child of the early Moore County settlers, Charles and Mary Shaw.²⁹

Following Squire Shaw's death, the homestead passed to his daughter, Mary Katherine Shaw Newton.³⁰ Early in 1946, it was learned that the homestead was to be demolished and the land sold. On March 7, 1946, a group of some thirty concerned Southern Pine citizens, led by Mrs. Ernest Ives, met to discuss ways of saving the property. At the time of the meeting, Mrs. Ives had, upon the advice of George Maurice, a Vice-President of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, personally secured a ninety-day option on the property and negotiated a purchase price of five thousand dollars, which was one thousand dollars less than the asking price. The group agreed that if the homestead could be acquired, it would be

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restored as an example of an early Scots homestead and that the Aberdeen Garden Club would restore the rose and herb gardens. The group met again in the following week, and on March 22, 1946, formed the Moore County Historical Association, Inc.³¹ On June 26, 1946, the Association purchased the homestead from Mary Katherine (Shaw) Newton and her husband, Scott R. Newton, for the sum of five thousand dollars.³² Shortly after the Association purchased the homestead, a tea room was installed in the center room and the property was opened for tours. The historic Shaw homestead and tea room has attracted thousands of visitors since it was opened by the Association. In addition to tours and meals, the Association sponsors arts and craft demonstrations, lectures, pageants and antique shows. In 1952, the early nineteenth-century Britt-Sanders Cabin from northern Moore County was moved to the rear of the property. There it was restored and is presently referred to as the Loom House, since it was used as a loom house on its original site after a larger house was built to replace it. The Association has furnished it with an early nineteenth-century weaving loom and a spinning wheel. In 1987, the Garner House, a rare example of an early nineteenth-century log structure that was typical of many early Moore County homes, was moved from a site near State Road 1456 to the rear of the Shaw property. The wide board heart pine panelling, the molded window and door surrounds and the cast latches and hinges of Garner House are original and have been restored.³³

The Moore County Historical Association continues to maintain the property and use it for many educational and community purposes. It is open Wednesday through Sunday during every week of the year and staffed with trained docents who present guided tours to visitors. Presently, the Shaw House is threatened with the proposed widening of Morganton Road which fronts the property.

End Notes:

1. Robert P. Burns, Jr. Measured drawings of the Shaw House, Southern Pines, North Carolina State University School of Design, Sept. 20, 1956.
2. Conversation with Ms. Adele Ray, Moore County Historical Society. Ms. Ray is coordinating an exhibition of early Moore County furniture and has, together with other members of the Association, noted that some examples resemble the craftsmanship of the Shaw House and Bryant House mantels.
3. Wicker, Rassie E. Miscellaneous Ancient Records of Moore County, N.C. Moore County, N.C. The Moore County Historical Association, 1971. p. 490.

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4. Bisher, Catherine W. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill, N.C., The University of North Carolina Press, 1990. pp. 21 and 117.

5. National Register nomination for the ca. 1820 Bryant House. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

6. Wicker, p. 475.

7. Wicker, p.329.

8. National Register nomination for the Southern Pines Historic District, 198 . (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

9. Macauley, Charles. "The Shaw Homestead." an article in an unnamed publication dated March 14, 1924. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

10. Wicker, pp. 328-329. Also, Land Records Division, North Carolina Secretary of State's Office. Raleigh, North Carolina. (copies of the references to the Mc Neill's land grants on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

11. Ibid. File No. 2069. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

12. Wicker, pp.351-352.

13. Ibid. p. 328.

14. Wicker, p. 328.

15. Land Records Division, Grant No. 2890. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

16. Land Records Division, North Carolina Secretary of State's Office, Raleigh, N.C. Charles C. Shaw assembled the following tracts: Feb. 22, 1831, No. 2840, 75 acres joining his own land; Feb. 21, 1837, No. 3064, 245 acres joining his own land; Dec. 19, 1844, No. 3526, 100 acres, north side, Lower Little River; Jan. 6, 1845, No. 3254, 200 acres near McKinnon's corner; March 31, 1847, No. 3619, 100 acres on Shaddocks Creek; April 21, 1852, No. 3911, 640 acres between Mc Deed's and Little Creek. (copies on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

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Office.)

17. Genealogical research in the possession of the Moore County Historical Association, Southern Pines, N.C. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)
18. U.S. Census Tract, 1850, Moore County, Agricultural Schedule.
19. U.S. Census tracts, 1840, population schedule for Moore County.
20. U.S. Census tracts, 1850, agricultural schedule for Moore County.
21. U.S. Census, 1850.
22. Genealogical research in the possession of the Southern Pines Historical Association.
23. Hutterhauer, Helen G. Young Southern Pines. Southern Pines, N.C., Morgan/Hubbard, 1980. pp. 3-9.
24. Wellman, Manly Wade. The County of Moore. Southern Pines, N.C., Moore County Historical Association, 1962. pp. 61-64.
25. The Collection of Moore County Deeds, the North Carolina State Library, Book 59, pp. 44-45 (Charles C. Shaw's original will and the original of the title exchange between Christian A. Shaw and Squire Shaw were destroyed in the Moore County Courthouse fire of 1889. The intents of those documents were filed in a deed dated June 11, 1914.) (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)
26. Alexander, p. 12.
27. Alexander, pp. 12-17.
28. Hutterhauer and Wellman.
29. Hutterhauer.
30. Moore County Register of Deeds, Book 103, page 79. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

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31. various newspaper articles, March, 1946. (copies on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

32. Moore County Register of Deeds. Book---, page 79. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office.)

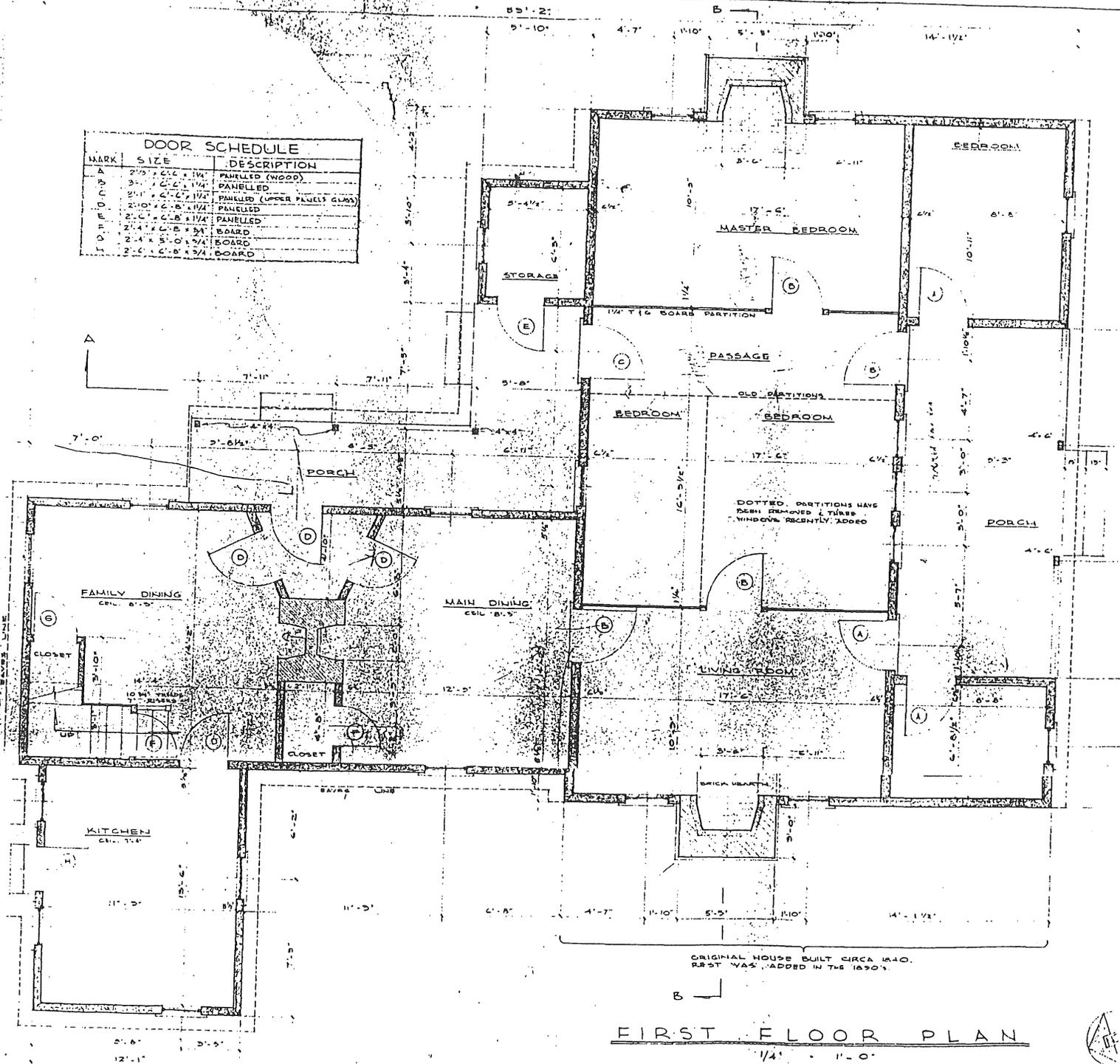
33. Various newspaper clippings. (copies on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

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Exhibit A: Photocopy of an original Drawing by Robert P. Burns of the Shaw House: reduced fifty percent from the original.



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9. Major Bibliographical References:

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, N.Y., 1986.

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News and Observer. Raleigh, North Carolina.

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Wellman, Manley Wade. The County of Moore, 1847-1947. Moore County Historical Association, Southern Pines, N.C., 1962.

The Pilot-Southern Pines. Southern Pines, North Carolina.

Wellman, Manley Wade. The Story of Moore County. Moore County Historical Association, Southern Pines, N.C., 1974.

Wicker, Rassie E. Miscellaneous Ancient Records of Moore County. The Moore County Historical Association, Southern Pines, N.C., 1971.

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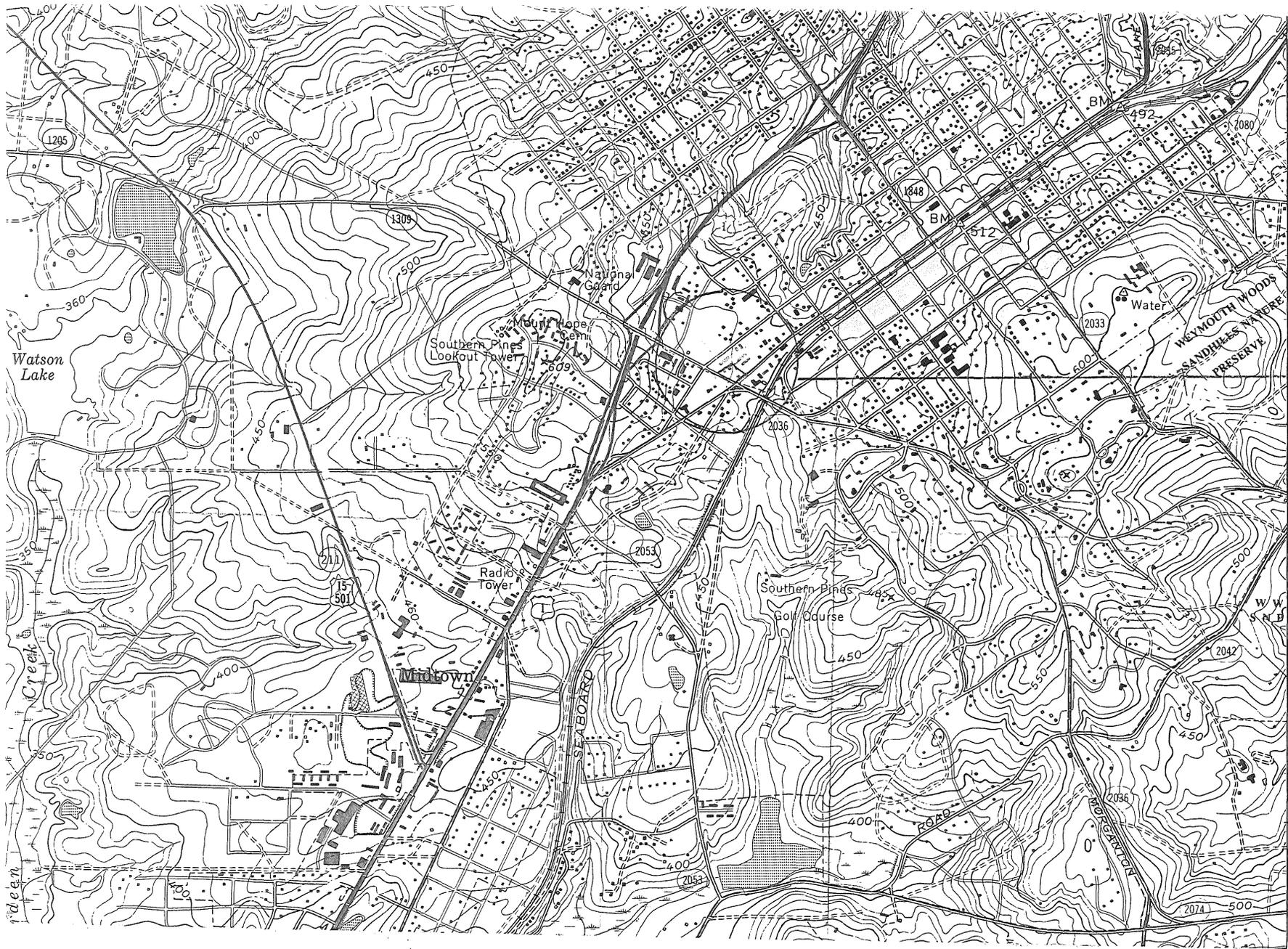
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Geographical Data:

Boundary Description. The property shown on the attached survey entitled "Moore County Historical Association, Old Shaw Homestead, Southern Pines, Moore County, North Carolina," dated June, 1992 and drawn to a scale of 1"=30' is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Boundary Justification: The block is the remaining portion of the 2500-acre holding of Charles C. and Mary Shaw, Moore County pioneers, and was the home of Squire Shaw, a founder and first mayor of Southern Pines.



3894
3893
3892
3891

Shaw House
Southern Pines
Moore Co., NC
Quad:
Southern Pines, NC
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
17/645560/3892660

