

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Shaw Family Farms

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Along both sides of SR 1405, 0.3 mi. Southwest of junction with SR 1411 not for publication

city, town X vicinity of Wagram

state N. C. code 037 county Scotland code 165

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name W. G. Shaw, Jr. Mr. James Daschiell Charles F. Murray

street & number Laurel Hill Road Laurel Hill Road McKay Street

city, town Wagram, N. C. 28396 (all 3) vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Scotland County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Laurinburg state N. C. 28352

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

An Inventory of Architectural and Historical Resources in Scotland County, title unpublished. has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal X state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state N. C. 27611

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Shaw Family Farms contain the three frame houses, outbuildings, and the farmlands associated with Dr. Daniel Shaw (1831-1906) and his three sons, Alexander Edwin "Squire" Shaw (1862-1932), John Purcell Shaw (1865-1937), and Dr. William Graham Shaw (1868-19??). They were locally prominent farmers, physicians, citizens and leaders. The Shaws descend from Col. Alexander Shaw (1788-1863), an early and prominent area pioneer who built a highly significant residence. Though razed many years ago, its main parlor is preserved in the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Museum in Williamsburg. Situated on approximately 575 acres southeast of Wagram, the three Shaw houses: The Dr. Daniel Shaw House, a large two-story, double-pile house with a dominant double tier gable portico built about 1885 and inherited by John Purcell Shaw after his father's death; the Alexander Edwin Shaw House, a rambling one-story vernacular frame dwelling with an extensive Victorian wraparound porch also built about 1885; and the Dr. William Graham Shaw House, a one-story house of traditional local form, treated with a variety of simplified Queen Anne elements and built in 1900 comprise a handsome and varied rural grouping of significant farmhouses and support buildings.

While built during a period of just fifteen years, they represent three different housing forms in Scotland County, a county which has a surprising number of noteworthy late 19th and early 20th century farmhouses built with money acquired from a flush cotton economy. A number of notable frame outbuildings complement the farmsteads, especially excellent washhouses at the Dr. Daniel Shaw and Dr. W. G. Shaw houses, a charming pumphouse at the A. E. Shaw House and an exceptional gazebo at the Dr. Daniel Shaw House. Most of the acreage is owned by W. G. Shaw, Jr., who resides in his father's house. Only the Alexander Edwin Shaw House, tenant-occupied for a number of years, has not been well maintained.

Dr. Daniel Shaw House

The largest of the three dwellings, the Dr. Daniel Shaw House, built about 1885, follows a two-story, double pile form much used in the larger Greek Revival houses in southeastern North Carolina. Sheltered under a gable roof pierced by interior chimneys, the five bayby two bay weatherboard house is dominated by a two-tier pedimented porch that shelters the three central bays on the east facade. Turned posts, ornamented with small brackets and connected with a railing of turned balusters, support the porch. The gable features a large, diamond-shaped, louvered vent. The window sash throughout the house are six-over-six with flat surrounds. A returning boxed cornice, cornerboards, and a sill board complete the exterior details. The entrances on each story have sidelights and transoms. A shed room occupies the south end of the rear elevation with a service porch occupying the rest of the elevation. Directly behind the center hall, separated by the depth of the

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rear porch but connected to the house by the porch, is a ten-by-twelve foot building, similar to the house in detail but with six-over-nine window sash. This structure was the house's original kitchen.

The plastered, center hall plan interior is representative of the plain late Greek Revival interiors of the county. The mantels have traditional pilaster-and-frieze forms. The center hall stair, with turned balusters carrying the molded handrail, rises from the front of the hall along the south wall. The second floor plan follows that of the first.

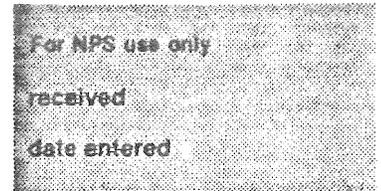
Several significant outbuildings remain on the farmstead. In front of the house is an octagonal gazebo. A large spear-shaped finial crowns the wood-shingled roof. Lattice walls enclose a sun-filtered interior. The handsome washhouse is covered with latticework; only the west (rear) wall and the lower third of the gable ends are weatherboarded. A small, single-room frame dwelling, having an exterior end brick chimney, sits southwest of the house; this was the cook's house. The large commissary, seventeen feet wide and fifty feet deep, is at the head of the lane leading to the house. This gable front, frame, weatherboard, three-bay wide structure has a covered wagon pull-through in the center, separating the front store from the rear warehouse section. Other outbuildings include a small, frame gable-roofed shed and a new metal barn. The Dr. Daniel Shaw house is located in a large wood lot, sheltered by many large trees and reached by a picturesque drive.

Alexander Edwin Shaw House

The Alexander Edwin Shaw House, located on the same side of the road as the Dr. Daniel Shaw House, four-tenths of a mile southwest, was built about the same time as his father's large Greek Revival style farmhouse. This house is a particularly unusual variation of the rambling single-pile frame dwelling that was not uncommon in the county during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. At the core of the T-plan, three bay wide by ten bay deep frame house is a single-pile house with a two-room ell on the rear southwest elevation. From the front southeast parlor projects a forty-five foot deep, two-room-with hall, wing. The front of this projecting wing is a three-sided bay crowned by a gable decorated with an ornamental spandrel, a round-headed louvered vent and saw-tooth gingerbread under the corner cornices. A hipped roof porch wraps completely around the projecting wing and across the two front north bays of the core block. The supporting turned posts are connected with spindle frieze of short turned balusters; the railing, presumably of similar turned balusters, has been lost. A similar porch occupies the north elevation of the rear ell and has a shed canopy to shelter the adjacent well. Other exterior details are simple cornerboards supporting the frieze and the returning boxed cornice, and the six-over-six window sash in plain surrounds. The plastered

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interior has traditional detailing. A frame, weatherboarded, six feet square pumphouse, covered with a pyramidal roof of wood shingles and crowned with a wooden finial, is the only distinguished surviving outbuilding. Other more recent outbuildings include a deteriorated and insignificant tractor shed and two circular corrugated metal silos. The house, occupied by tenants, is in a deteriorated but very intact and restorable condition.

Dr. William Graham Shaw House

Dr. William Graham Shaw's house, located across SR 1405 from the Dr. Daniel Shaw House and one hundred yards southwest, is a noteworthy example of a house type that was common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Scotland County. The one-story, double-pile form, contained under a hip roof pierced by interior chimneys, was built by both the poor and middle class to varying levels of architectural refinement in the county. Here, it is given a handsome Queen Anne character with an unusually tall roof, twin, decorated front gables with spandrels, a projecting northwest front bay and a wrap-around porch supported by pairs of simple pillars on brick pedestals. Unlike the two earlier Shaw houses, this one has German siding. The frame, four bay by four bay main block is enlarged with a two-room ell on the rear southeast corner. In about 1912-1915 a new kitchen/dining ell was built on the rear northeast corner and connected to the rest of the house with porches. These porches have since been enclosed. The window sashes are two-over-two with flat surrounds and retain the original shutters.

The center hall plaster interior is representative of the fine Colonial Revival interiors of its day, displaying characteristic woodwork, with a mantel with overmantel in the front parlor. Interesting here are four variations of traditional sheathed wainscoting: (1) horizontal boards, and beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing applied (2) horizontally, (3) vertically and (4) diagonally.

The complement of outbuildings here is the largest of the three individual Shaw Farms. Most notable is a weatherboard-and-lattice washhouse which is almost identical to the one at his father's house across the road. A large, gable front barn/stable with a center passage and attached side pens and sheds stands at the rear of the complex. The frame structures, sided with wide sheathed boards, is still in use. A smaller frame building, also gable front and sheathed, served a dual purpose with half being a garage and the other half a crib. Adjacent to this is the frame, ca. 1930s, car garage. Other outbuildings include the small frame gable-roofed smokehouse; the grape arbor; a very small five feet square structure, formerly the Wagram Police Station, having six-over-six window sash and asphalt brick siding which was moved here and converted into a playhouse; and two frame board-and-batten chicken houses with shed roofs.

In the field south of the Dr. W. G. Shaw House and about 400 yards from it stands a simple tenant house.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect *UNKNOWN*

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

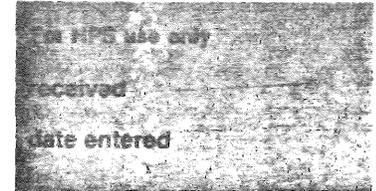
The Shaw Family Farms consist of three late-19th century farmhouses with their adjacent farm outbuildings on approximately 575 acres of fields, pastures and wooded lands. The houses, adjacent to each other, were built by Dr. Daniel Shaw (1831-1906) and two of his sons, Alexander Edwin "Squire" Shaw (1862-1932) and Dr. William Graham Shaw (1868-1934). The elder Dr. Shaw's house was also the residence of his bachelor son John Purcell Shaw (1865-1937). Thus these houses and the lands were the residences of the three Shaw brothers from the late-19th century into the 1930s and are the finest collection of neighboring family farms in Scotland County. The Shaws, prominent county farmers, physicians, citizens and leaders, are descended from Col. Alexander Shaw (1788-1863). The houses, their outbuildings and lands are associated with the practice of agriculture in Scotland County from the late 19th century into the 1930s. They also represent three popular house forms in the county: (1) the large two story double pile block here given a central two-tier porch and late Greek Revival trim; (2) the rambling single pile house with extensive porches supported by turned posts with spindle friezes and balustrades; and (3) the one-story double-pile block sheltered under a dominant hipped roof and finished in a modest turn of the century eclectic fashion. Included here also are a number of outbuildings including a lattice-enclosed gazebo and two lattice-screened washhouses of unusual charm and presence. The largest tract included in this nomination, 415 acres, remains in the Shaw family.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Shaw Family Farms are associated with the continuous and evolving practice of agriculture in Scotland County and separately and, more significantly, collectively represent the development of a family farm complex.
- B. The Shaw Family Farms are associated with the lives of four members of the Shaw Family who were prominent on a county level as farmers, physicians, politicians, and citizens. Dr. Daniel Shaw (1831-1906) built the largest of the three houses which was later the residence of his bachelor son John Purcell Shaw (1865-1937). Dr. Shaw's sons, Alexander Edwin Shaw (1862-1932) and Dr. William Graham Shaw (1868-1934) built nearby.
- C. Dating from the final decade and a half of the 19th century the three houses on the Shaw Family Farms are representative of the three house types popular in the county in the late-19th century: (1) the large two-story double pile form here given an impressive two-tier porch; (2) a rambling one-story house whose principal distinction resides in the expansive wraparound porch of turned posts with spindle friezes and brackets; and (3) the one-story double-pile plan under a high hipped roof with eclectic turn of the century finish.

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The Daniel Shaw House was built near the Scotland County (formerly Richmond County) community of Wagram in the early 1880s.¹ Shaw was a prominent area physician and planter. Two of his sons, Alexander Edwin Shaw and William Graham Shaw, Sr. later built nearby houses. These three houses form a cluster with local historical importance in a number of areas.

Daniel Shaw was born in present day Scotland County in 1831. He was the third of seven children of Colonel Alexander and Sarah McIntosh Shaw. Alexander Shaw (1788-1863) was a prominent planter while his brother Angus was the community physician. Daniel was educated at the College of Charleston and received his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College. He married Mary Eliza Purcell (1838-1900) on October 14, 1858. She was the eldest child of Alexander Torrey Purcell and Harriet McIntyre Purcell. They had six children Alexander Edwin, John Purcell, William Graham, Harriet McIntyre, Sallie May, and Daniel.²

Daniel Shaw began acquiring land in the Wagram area in the 1850s. The 1870 census credits him with the ownership of 300 acres, valued at \$800. In 1880 he owned 260 acres, valued at \$1,000. He grew 25 bales of cotton and 700 bushels of corn in the latter year. In 1905 Shaw owned 608 acres, valued at \$1,600.³ A progressive farmer Shaw "advocated many advanced ideas and was one of the first men to recommend the rotation of crops." He was best known, however, as a physician. His office was located in the home. Shaw was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years. He died April 30, 1906 at the age of 75.⁴

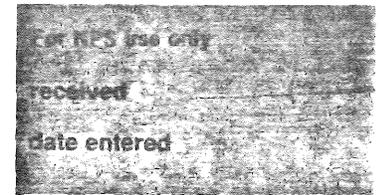
Daniel Shaw's second son John Purcell Shaw never married. He lived with his father and continued to occupy the house after the death of Daniel Shaw. "He early chose farming as his work and became a great success. He was the leading businessman, merchant, and financier of his section and was one of the largest landowners anywhere [in Scotland County]."⁵ A 1915 tax list for Scotland County does not list acreage but it does list aggregate of personal and real estate. John P. Shaw owned property valued at \$10,515 in that year. He also owned about \$8,000 worth of property with his brother William G. Shaw. In 1925 John owned \$48,177 worth of property and jointly owned another \$40,000. These figures declined some during the Depression but Shaw was still one of the wealthiest men in eastern Scotland County. He was born in 1865 and died in 1937.⁶ His sister Sallie May Kirkman owned the house after John Shaw's death. She sold it to Walter Thaddeus Crump in 1946.⁷ Crump continued to farm the property until his death in 1961. James Daschill purchased the house in 1976.⁸

Alexander Edwin Shaw, the eldest of Daniel Shaw's children, built his nearby house in the middle 1880s. He was a planter and political figure. He served as a magistrate for the Spring Hill Township for nearly fifty years. He was elected to the North Carolina General Assembly in 1917 and 1919, as a Democrat. He married Helen Geneva Russell. They had seven children, but only three, Daniel Russell, Alexander Edwin, II, and Mary Burrows lived to reach maturity. A second marriage, to Addie Roan, produced no children. A. E. Shaw died in 1932 at the age of 70. His son Alexander Edwin Shaw, II (1899-1934) lived and was a pharmacist in Wagram. Charles Murray presently owns and rents the house built by A. E. Shaw.⁹

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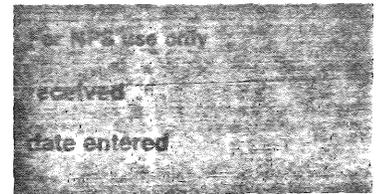
Dr. William Graham Shaw was the third child of Dr. Daniel Shaw. He was born February 23, 1868. He was educated at Davidson College and received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1892. In 1900 he married Mary Cattie Cooley, daughter of James L. and Frances Johnson Cooley. Around this time he built the third of the three adjacent Shaw homes. Shaw was an outstanding physician and was considered the dean of Scotland County doctors at the time of his death in 1934. He was elected president of the Scotland County Medical Society in 1908. He made a number of other contributions to Scotland County. He served for many years as the chairman of the Scotland County Board of Education and was called "the father of Scotland County's public school system." Dr. Shaw was particularly interested in improving educational opportunities for blacks and the Shaw School, originally a school for black children grades one through twelve, was named after him. Dr. Shaw served as chairman of the Scotland County Democratic Executive Committee. He was a founder of the Bank of Wagram and later served as vice-president and director. He had farming interests and as an adjunct to his medical practice he owned a drug store in Wagram. He and his wife had two children, Mary Eliza Shaw, born in 1901, and William Graham Shaw, Jr., born in 1903.¹⁰

William Graham Shaw, Jr. still lives in the house built by his father at the turn of the century. He attended the University of North Carolina and married Annie Parker Winborne of Edenton on December 26, 1934. Mrs. Shaw taught school in the Wagram area. Mr. Shaw is a "farmer, ginner, political, religious, and cultural leader." He has been a success as a farmer and as a businessman in a number of related ventures. He served on the Scotland County Board of Education from 1943 until 1965, and was chairman from 1953 until 1965. He was vice-chairman of the Consolidated Board of Education in 1965 and 1966. He also was a trustee of the Scotland County Memorial Hospital, director and chairman of the Board of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, president of Scotland County Farmers Club, and chairman of the Scotland County Democratic Executive Committee. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife have three daughters. Mr. Shaw has purchased much of the land associated with the Daniel Shaw homeplace and the A. E. Shaw homeplace and owns over 400 acres.¹¹ His home is the only one of the three Shaw houses still owned by a descendant of its builder.

The three Shaw house form a distinctive cluster with a number of important historic associations. The Shaws were important in medicine, agriculture, business, education, politics, and cultural activities. The three houses are occupied and in good repair, and are among the most historically important houses in eastern Scotland County.

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NOTES

¹Scotland County was formed from Richmond County in 1899. William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 443.

²Angus Wilton McLean and others, Lumber River Scots and Their Descendants (Richmond: William Byrd Press, 1942), 135-138, hereinafter cited as McLean, Lumber River Scots; William Graham Shaw, Jr., "Colonel Alexander Shaw," Unpublished genealogical sketch.

³Richmond County Deed Book V, p. 80; Book V, p. 85; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Richmond County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Richmond County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule; Scotland County Tax List, 1905.

⁴McLean, Lumber River Scots, 135-136.

⁵McLean, Lumber River Scots, 136, 138; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Scotland County, North Carolina, Population Schedule; Scotland County Deed Book N, p. 285; Book N, p. 428.

⁶McLean, Lumber River Scots, 138; Scotland County Tax Lists, 1915, 1925, 1935.

⁷Scotland County Will Book 2, p. 245; Scotland County Deed Book V, p. 363; Book 2C, p. 164.

⁸Telephone interview with Mrs. William G. Shaw, Jr., September 3, 1981, notes in file, hereinafter cited as Shaw interview.

⁹McLean, Lumber River Scots, 136-138; News and Observer (Raleigh), July 24, 1932; Shaw interview.

¹⁰McLean, Lumber River Scots, 138-139; News and Observer (Raleigh), June 12, 1934; Shaw interview; Encyclopedia of American Biography (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1936), 231-233.

¹¹William S. Powell, North Carolina Lives: A Tar Heel Who's Who (Hopkinsville, Ky.: Historical Record Association), 1962, 1095; Shaw interview; Lumber River Scots, 139-140; Scotland County Deed Book T, p. 80; Book V, p. 131; Book V, p. 363.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 584.34 acres 574.34

Quadrangle name _____ See continuation sheets Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets

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

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Architectural description by Thomas Butchko (consultant); Statement of significance and criteria assessment by Davyd Foard Hood; Historical Research by Jim Sumner

organization Division of Archives and History date October 14, 1982

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N. C.

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *William S. Price, Jr.*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date July 22, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

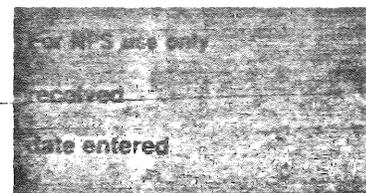
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Page 1

Encyclopedia of American Biography. New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1936.

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News and Observer (Raleigh). July 24, 1932; June 12, 1934.

Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.

_____. North Carolina Lives: A Tar Heel Who's Who. Hopkinsville, Ky.: Historical Record Association, 1962.

Richmond County Records. Deed Books. Microfilm copies. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

Scotland County Records. Deed Books, Tax Records, Will Books. Microfilm copies. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

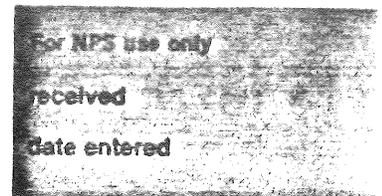
Shaw, William Graham, Jr. "Colonel Alexander Shaw." Unpublished genealogical sketch. Copy in file.

Shaw, Mrs. William Graham, Jr. Telephone interview with. September 3, 1981. Notes in file.

United States Census Office. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Richmond County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Richmond County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Scotland County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

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Silver Hill Quadrangle
Zone 17 Scale 1:24000

	Latitude	Longitude
A	34° 52' 45"	79° 24' 41"
B	34° 53' 03"	79° 24' 02"
C	34° 52' 56"	79° 23' 12"

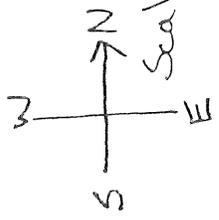
Laurinburg Quadrangle
Zone 17 Scale 1:24000

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- D 17 646300/3859240
- E 17 645590/3859240

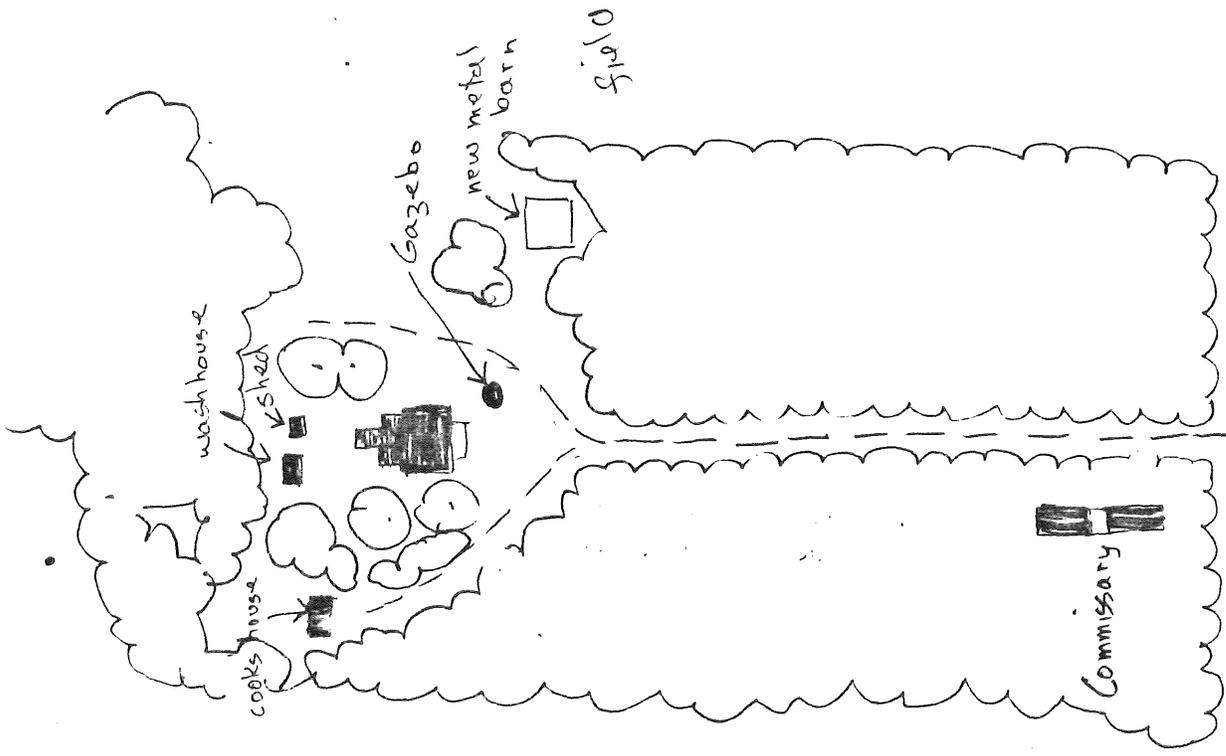
Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated consists of three tracts: 1) a 415.54 acre tract owned by W. G. Shaw, Jr. and listed as lot 15 on Tax Map 411 in the Tax Collectors Office in the Scotland County Courthouse in Laurinburg; 2) a 121-acre tract owned by Charles Murray and listed as lot 21 on Tax Map 413; and 3) a 47.8-acre tract owned by James Dasohiell and listed as lot 17 on Tax Map 411. The total acreage is about 584.34 acres. A copy of the Tax Maps is included.

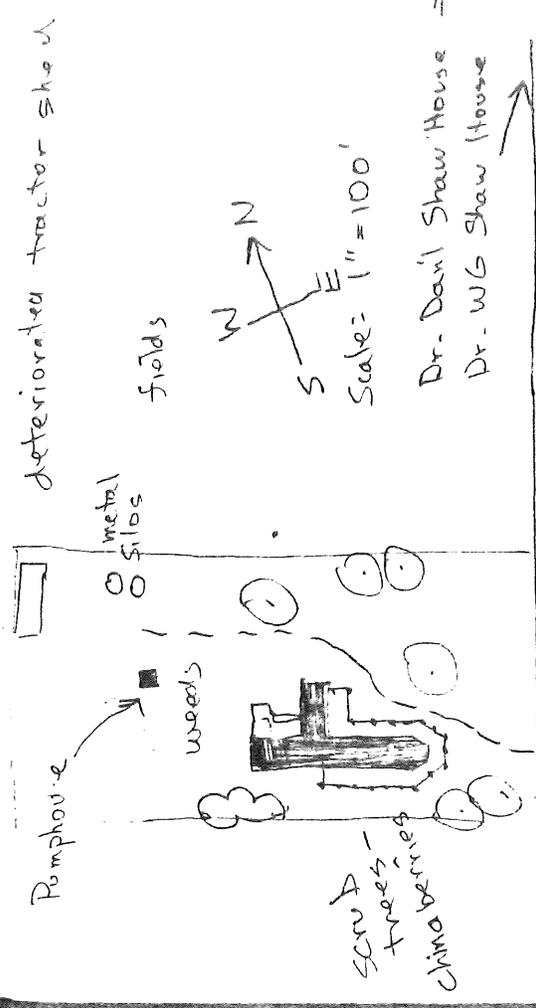
Dr. Daniel Shaw House



Scale: 1" = approx. 125'

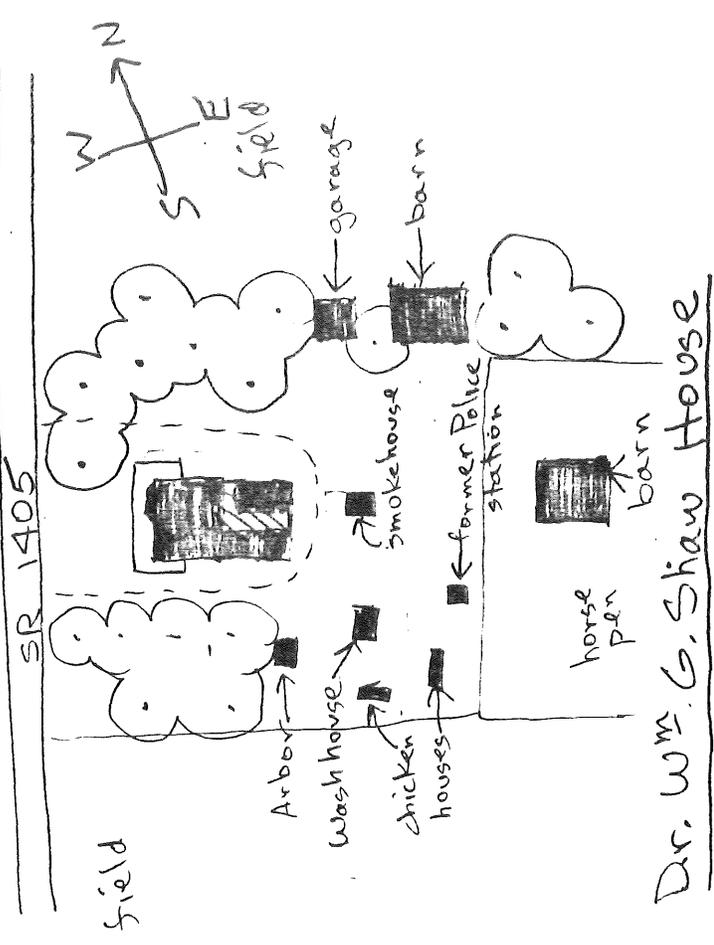


Dr. Wm. G. Shaw House



Alexander Edwin "Squire" Shaw House

Dr. Daniel Shaw House



Dr. Wm. G. Shaw House

