



School Groups

The Moore County Historical Association owns and maintains five house-museums built between the 1700s and 1800s. We invite you, in preparing your plans for the school year, to consider visiting one or more of our sites. These historic sites bring history to life and complements your social studies programs. We are a non-profit organization with a mission to protect history and share resources while engaging visitors with memorable experiences. When your students visit either the Southern Pines or Carthage properties, they will take a guided tour through our houses as they compare and contrast the time period in which the people of the past lived and our lives today. Advance planning is extremely important as our sites do require reservations for groups. Our docents want to provide your students with an enjoyable educational program. Admission and the tours are free.

Southern Pines Area

Teachers wishing to bring their class to the Southern Pines location, need to call the office at 910-692-2051 or email us at info@moorehistory.com for special tour arrangements.

Carthage Area

Teachers wishing to bring their class to the Carthage location need to email Kaye Brown at kdavisbrown@yahoo.com for special tour arrangements.

Southern Pines Area

The following house-museums are located on the Shaw House property at 110 Morganton Road, at the corner of SW Broad Street in Southern Pines. Please call (910) 692-2051 or email info@moorehistory.com for special tour arrangements.

- **Shaw House, c. 1820:**

The Historic Shaw House is located on its original foundation at the crossing of the famed Revolutionary Pee Dee and Morganton Roads, Southern Pines, NC. The Pee Dee Road was an ancient Indian Trail and ran between Cheraw, SC, and its northeastern settlements, while Morganton Road ran from the market town of Fayetteville, NC, on the Cape Fear River. The Shaw House is typical of



the antebellum houses which followed the cabins of the early Sandhills settlers. It is less elaborate than the seacoast plantations and has the charm and sturdy simplicity which was characteristic of the Scottish families who settled in this region. Charles C. Shaw, a first-generation Scottish settler, acquired 2,500 acres and built the house around 1820. One of his 12 children, Charles Washington Shaw, inherited the property and lived in the house, becoming the first mayor of Southern Pines in 1887. The house remained in the Shaw family until it was acquired in 1946 by the newly formed Moore County Historical Association in a grassroots effort to ensure its preservation.

- **Sanders Cabin, c. 1770:**

The Britt Sanders Cabin was moved to its present location on the Shaw House grounds in Southern Pines, NC, from rural north western Moore County. It was in a state of advanced deterioration with damaged logs, crumbled roof and a fallen chimney. It took love and determination to raise the money to move it and restore it. There were no windows in the original cabin and the floor was of red clay. The sleeping loft upstairs is typical; the main floor



provided space for living, sleeping, cooking, washing and weaving. The chimney of native river rock is protected from the elements by a wide overhang. Chinking, a sealant for log homes, originally was a mixture of mud, clay and hair and had to be replaced yearly. The entire family worked together and "recreational" activities for the children largely consisted of learning skills. It was a hard existence by our standards, but it was by no means a drab one. The family provided stability and was a cohesive factor in the life of the early settlers.

- **Garner House, c. 1790:**

The Garner House, now on the Shaw House grounds, was originally located off State Road 1456, north of Robbins, NC. The house is unaltered and intact and is one of the finest examples of the typical rural homes of early Moore County that remains today. It is distinguished by wide heart-pine paneling with fine quality moldings at the windows and doors. The original hand-forged hinges and posts are intact.



A corner stairway with winders leads to the second floor, which features exposed log construction and a fireplace with hand-made brick. The stone and brick chimney opens to a fireplace on each floor. The first floor features the original pegged mantels with early blue paint. Much of the furniture is original to the house, including the two painted cupboards and the scrubtop table. The painted sash is also original, and some of the original glass remains on the front of the building.

- **Also on Site: Corn Crib, Tobacco Barn, and Dugout Canoe.**



Carthage Area

The following house-museums are located on the Bryant House property at 3361 Mount Camel Road in Carthage. Please email Kaye Brown at: kdavisbrown@yahoo.com for special tour arrangements.

- McLendon Cabin, c. 1760 and Bryant House, c. 1820

The McLendon Cabin is the oldest house in Moore County on its original location. The circa

1760 structure is typical of the log dwellings built by the early settlers of the region.

When Joel McLendon came to Moore County, North Carolina, in 1758, to claim his grant of 200 acres, he selected a slope overlooking Buck Creek as the perfect site for his home. Although a simple one-room log structure, it was built with the typical integrity of the early



settlers that has preserved it for over 200 years. A little farther downstream he built and operated a grist mill on Buck Creek, which became known as McLendon's Creek, just as the road below his cabin came to be called Joel's Road. In 1787, McLendon sold his property to Robert Graham, whose daughter married Michael Bryant, and their son James succeeded to the land. When James Bryant constructed his larger house, he built it adjoining the McLendon Cabin, where the two houses sit to this day. James Bryant acquired the McLendon Place from his father Michael early in the 19th century with the McLendon Cabin already in place. Bryant later built the manor house there about 1820. Special features include two fine mantels, handmade doors and window sash, hand-hewn heart pine girders and sills. Neither dwelling had been altered prior to restoration and both had been continuously occupied until the 1940s.