

United State Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or 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 the categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shutt, John Edward Belle, House and Outbuildings

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2177 N.C. Hwy. 801 South not for publication

city or town Advance vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Davie code 059 zip code 27006

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 Place and meets the procedural and professional requirement set for 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.)

Stephen J. Cron SHPD 4/4/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or 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:

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) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

<p>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<p>Category of Property (Check only one box)</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	<p>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">building(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> </tr> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing		2		building(s)			sites	4		structures			objects	6	0	Total
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2		building(s)																		
		sites																		
4		structures																		
		objects																		
6	0	Total																		
<p>Name of related multiple property listing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>		<p>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>																		

6. Function or Use

<p>Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>DOMESTIC: single dwelling</p> <p>DOMESTIC: secondary structure</p>	<p>Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>DOMESTIC: single dwelling</p> <p>DOMESTIC: secondary structure</p>
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7. Description

<p>Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>Other: Story-and-a-jump</p> <p>Other: Hall and Parlor</p>	<p>Materials (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>foundation STONE/ WOOD</p> <p>walls WOOD: weatherboard</p> <p>roof METAL</p> <p>other WOOD: board and batten</p>
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Architectural Classification
 (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Shutt, John Edward Belle, House & Outbuildings Davie Co, North Carolina

Name Of Property

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)

- X 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.
X 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce/Trade

Social History

Period of Significance

1885 - 1932

Significant Dates

1885

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shutt, John Edward Belle (J.E.B.)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9.Major Bibliographic 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 #

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Shutt, John Edward Belle, House & Outbuildings Davie Co, North Carolina
Name Of Property County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman
organization _____ date February 5, 1996
street & number 3041 Cornatzer Road telephone 910-998-4356
city or town Advance state N.C. zip code 27006

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS** map (7.5 or 15 minute series) including the property's location.
- A **sketch** map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name/title _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instruction, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Outbuildings; Davie County, NC

General Description

Located on a flat wooded house lot at 2177 Highway 801 South on the southern perimeter of the town of Advance, the John Edward Belle (J.E.B.) Shutt House and outbuildings give an unblemished example of rural life in Davie County, North Carolina at the turn of the century. The two-acre house-tract is a residual portion of a seventeen-acre tract deeded to J.E.B. Shutt by his father in 1883. On the adjacent lot to the north of the J.E.B. Shutt House complex is the two-story frame commercial/industrial building erected by J.E.B. Shutt around 1905. This building housed his woodshop and undertaking business until his death in 1932. Beyond the shop is a 1922 frame cottage built by J.E.B. Shutt's son Walter. Although the woodshop and cottage properties are not included in this nomination because of ownership and integrity issues, they contribute to the overall setting of the nominated property and give a sense of the historical development of the Shutt family businesses.

In 1885 J.E.B. Shutt (1860-1932) built the hall and parlor style one-story-with-a-loft frame farmhouse that is now the rear (east) block of the present house. A story-and-a-jump house was built immediately adjacent to the earlier house in 1905 and became the main (west) elevation that faces onto the highway. A hand-hewed log and clay wellhouse/smokehouse, a weatherboard woodshed, a granary, and a privy still stand to the east and south of the house as they did in the 1890s. A Shutt house photograph looking up the road north, ca. 1905, shows a stockade fence enclosing a modest yard and vegetable garden and providing privacy to the property. ¹ A single car garage, built ca. 1922, mirroring the house in design and materials, is located on the southeast side of the property. ² Although some of the outbuildings show evidence of slight deterioration, they possess integrity of materials, setting and location. The J.E.B. Shutt House and its intact complex of outbuildings convey a strong sense of its late nineteenth and early twentieth century character, have changed very little in the past 110 years, and remains well kept by family members.

1. John Edward Belle Shutt House 1885 and 1905. Contributing.

In late 1885, J.E.B. Shutt completed a one-and-one-half story timber-frame, weatherboarded, hall and parlor house on property given to him by his father. As was customary for the period, the traditional house form rested on stone foundation piers, and a small root cellar and a detached kitchen were near the rear door. The interior was divided by a central enclosed staircase that led to a sleeping loft under the steep side-gabled roof. The south room, or hall, was heated by a fireplace that was serviced by a single-shoulder brick chimney on the south gable end. The north room,

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or parlor/bedroom, was unheated.

In 1905, J.E.B. Shutt built a three-bay-wide, weather-boarded, story-and-a-jump house on the west elevation of his twenty-year-old house and connected the two with a full-facade breezeway that incorporated the original front porch. Like the hall and parlor house, the story-and-a-jump house follows a traditional plan with its center stair hall that divides the single-pile first- and second-story rooms. A single-shoulder brick chimney occupies the north gable-end, and the deeply-overhanging eaves of the side-gable roof are supported by extended rafters. The original wood shingle roof of the 1885 house was replaced with tin to match that of the 1905 house; in 1973 the 1905 roofs of both house blocks were replaced with standing seam metal.³

The front (west) roof porch of the 1885 house was incorporated into the breezeway when the story-and-a-jump house was built. The west (main) elevation of the present compound house faces onto N.C. Highway 801 through a hip-roofed single story porch that spans nearly the entire facade. The four turned porch posts connected by the molded balustrade with turned balusters and molded handrail and foot rail are evidence of J.E.B. Shutt's woodworking skill. The 1905 enclosure of the breezeway with double-leaf wooden doors at the north and south ends resulted in the extension of the east (rear) engaged-roof porch of the 1885 house across its north gable end to the rear elevation of the 1905 house.⁴ Like the breezeway, this north porch is screened. The porch floors are wood, the ceilings are sheathed in beaded board and the north porch walls are covered with board and batten instead of weatherboard.

The fenestration of both house blocks is largely symmetrical. Originally, both first story rooms of the hall and parlor house had six-over-six double-hung wooden sash windows set in broad molded frames with wooden sills. When the story-and-a-jump house was built, the parlor/bedroom was converted into a dining room and the window in its west wall was enlarged to accommodate a door onto the breezeway. At the same time, the original west run of the enclosed stairway was reversed and a simple board and batten door from the breezeway to the stairs was installed. The original hall became the kitchen, accessed from the breezeway through a four-panel door, or from the rear porch through a batten door with an upper light. Finally, the six-over-six sash windows flanking the chimney in the south elevation were replaced with four-over-four sash. The original loft casement window west of the chimney survives.

The central paneled front door of the story-and-a-jump house has two large panes glazed in the door to admit light. The first-story west elevation contains a symmetrically-placed four-over-one sash window on either side of the front door.⁵ The south gable end features four-over-four sash windows on the first and second stories, while the north gable chimney is flanked by

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four-over-one sash on the first story and four-over-four sash on the second story. The second-story main (west) elevation is symmetrical with three unusual coupled two-over-two sliding sash windows. All of the fenestration in the story-and-a-jump house is set in broad molded board surrounds with wooden sills

The simple, well-crafted interiors of both houses reflect the popular house finishes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Davie County. The entrance hall of the 1905 house provides the dominant architectural feature with the craftsmanship of J.E.B. Shutt demonstrated in the turned newel post and the balusters that are highlighted by the flush board wall. He finished the interiors of both houses with wood-sheathed ceilings, pine floors and flush board walls. The woodwork retains its original unpainted finish. The mantel in the 1885 house has molded pilasters supporting an arched frieze, while those in the 1905 house feature broad linear friezes with molded pilasters. Original Carpenter box locks, porcelain door knobs, and wrought-iron hardware complete the interior details.

Plumbing was installed in the present kitchen in February of 1974. Storm windows were installed in the hall and parlor house in 1986. In the fall of 1987, the entire compounded house was rewired, insulated, and thermal heat was installed; and in the spring of 1988, the present dining room was partitioned off along the east wall to accommodate a closet and bathroom. Aside from these concessions to modern living that were accomplished with the least disruption possible, both blocks of the house retain a remarkable degree of interior and exterior integrity.

2. Woodshed. ca. 1890. Contributing.

Located at the northeast corner of the house, the small frame rectangular shed is built of weatherboarding with a shed roof covered with standing-seam metal. The structure continues to be used as a woodshed.

3. Granary. ca. 1900. Contributing.

Located on the southeast side of the house, the granary is a medium sized weatherboarded structure with a front gable roof. Evidence of grain can still be found in the two storage bins inside, and a plank wall ladder still leads to a small loft. A partially collapsed porch is flanked by a framed shed on the west side and an open shed on the east side.

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4. Wellhouse/Smokehouse. ca. 1885. Contributing.

Located on the southeast corner behind the house, the rectangular building is made of half-dovetailed, hand-hewed logs. A weatherboard entrance frames a water well on the west side and a dry well on the east side. The log building has a dirt floor and remnants of wooden shelves around the walls. A gable roof covered with handmade wood shingles was replaced with standing-seam metal ca. 1905 when the house addition was built. In 1974 the kitchen was plumbed and both wells were capped.⁶

5. Garage. ca. 1922. Contributing.

Located on the southeast side of the house the timber-frame single car garage is covered with weatherboard siding. In 1986 the pine plank floor was replaced with gravel and the double vertical weatherboard doors were removed. Standing-seam metal covers a shed roof.⁷

6. Privy. ca. 1885. Contributing.

A weatherboarded frame privy with standing-seam metal covering its shed roof is located to the southwest of the garage. Unlike most such structures in the community, this one was designed as a "two holer."

Endnotes

1. Photograph ca. 1905, in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.
2. The reference to the date of the outbuildings is based on photographs of the house and surrounding buildings from 1903, 1905, 1931, and 1967 in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.
3. The reference to wood shingle roof replacement is based on photographs of the house and outbuildings ca. 1903, in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.
4. Kirk F. Mohny. The Historic Architecture of Davie County, North Carolina. Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1986), p. 250.
5. Family photographs of the house taken ca. 1908 show four over four sash windows in a front view of the house, the same view in a photograph

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ca. 1931 show four over one sash windows suggesting that the four over one sash windows are replacements.

6. After the wells were capped, a family member stored the wooden windlass, crank and tin bucket from the water well; also in the possession of family members are the windlass, chain, cylinder shelf, and some of the milk crocks from the dry well.
7. Family tradition maintains that J.E.B. Shutt moved the old kitchen (to house a wood turning lathe) and his wood shop to the north side of the property ca. 1905 as attachments to his newly constructed undertaker building. Today the garage, built ca. 1922, stands on the site of the original wood shop.

Statement of Significance

The John Edward Belle (J.E.B.) Shutt House, with its complex of outbuildings, is historically significant to Davie County, North Carolina in the example it serves in architecture and social history and commerce. It offers an unspoiled view of a rural weatherboarded farmhouse representative of the pre-railroad hall and parlor and the story-and-a-jump house style architecture of the late nineteenth century. The J.E.B. Shutt House is architecturally significant and fulfills Criteria C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The house and outbuildings, built from 1885 to ca. 1922, are well preserved and maintained as is the surrounding landscape. The J.E.B. Shutt House is socially and commercially significant and fulfills Criteria A in its association with the development of woodworking shops in Davie County. The house reflects the life of a craftsman and businessman in rural North Carolina and indeed gives a glimpse of the character of many Piedmont area homesteads during the late nineteenth century.

Historical Background, Social History, and Commerce/Trade Contexts

The J.E.B. Shutt House and outbuilding complex is a fully intact example of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic building grouping. During this period, farmhouses in the county reflected the small scale agrarian economy of conservative farmers who chose to build traditional houses using their crafted skills and modest means. ¹ J.E.B. Shutt, a prominent member of the small community of Advance, North Carolina, mirrored this building tradition with his 1885 hall and parlor house that he expanded to a story-and-a-jump house twenty years later.

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Formed from Rowan County in 1836, the Davie County territory was settled near the close of the Revolutionary War. Most early settlers were Scotch-Irish, English, German, and Dutch.² The present population consists of descendants of predominantly German ancestry, including the Shutts who settled near present-day Advance.

The community of Advance, once called Shady Grove for its hearty oaks, foliated shade, and countless groves, is tucked among the gently rolling hills in eastern Davie County, N.C.³ Approximately 800 feet above sea level the Advance community borders on the Yadkin River. The area's soil, loam and sandy with veins of red clay, is fertile and excellent for growing crops and raising livestock. An abundance of shallow, swift streams flow through the Advance area; the Yadkin River, Peoples Creek, and several branches provide natural drainage outlets. Forests of oak and pine are prevalent, with numerous poplar, maple, walnut, ash, and sweet gum trees. Blackberry bushes, scuppernong grapes, honeysuckle, poke weed, and Carolina Allspice bushes thrive in the area. The four seasons are well defined as evidenced by changes in the vegetation. The summers are warm and the winters are comparatively short without extremes. Temperatures are sufficient for growing crops of hay, corn, cotton, and tobacco as well as a variety of vegetables. Rainfall is ample and usually well distributed making the area suitable for agriculture. The Advance village has a population of about 400 people. The residents, most of whom are descendants of earlier settlers, have diversified their agricultural background to include establishment of small businesses and employment with larger companies in the surrounding metropolitan areas of Salisbury, Winston-Salem, and Greensboro. As is typical of most rural communities, the churches and the fire department provide the social setting for neighborhood activities. Advance is one of several communities to have an elementary school and is one of three original locations in the county to have a U.S. Post Office.

During the 1840s and 1850s Davie County experienced an upswing in the economy and a resurgence of agricultural production. The 1860s and the Civil War brought the need for cotton products necessitating cotton gins, of which there were several in the area, including Bailey's in Advance. Saw mill and flour mill businesses were profitable in many areas of the county, as they were statewide. The 1860s also saw the state and Davie County reestablish small textile industries and tobacco factories.⁴ Several of these tobacco factories flourished in Advance until the late 1880s when R. J. Reynolds bought them out.

Not until the early 1880s and the election of Governor Scales did the state or counties underscore the need for improved highway transportation.⁵ In Davie County this new emphasis on roads would most benefit the farmers who were hoping for better transportation to send their products to market,

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chiefly cotton and tobacco. Among the first major roads in the county was Fulton Road, which, during the early 1900s, was a dirt surface road maintained by the county. By ca. 1930 Fulton Road was a hard surface of sand-clay maintained by the state highway department. Now N.C. Highway 801, the road has an asphalt surface and is a connection between N.C. Highway 64 and N.C. Highway 158. The J.E.B. Shutt House (and shop), which fronts on this major road, made the Shutt business easily accessible for farmers and merchants who sought the talents and materials of his workshop.

From the early surveys in the 1780's to the commissioned work between 1818 and 1884, efforts were made to make a navigable channel down the Yadkin River. ⁶ Because of the potential for commercial navigation on the Yadkin River, Advance was one of several towns along its banks hoping to prosper from development. However, the river's rocky shoals proved to be too much of a barrier for the Yadkin Navigation Company and attempts to channel the river were halted. Still, by 1887 three ferries crossed the Yadkin River in the proximity of Advance: the Bailey Ferry was northeast of the commercial area of Advance, the Ellis Ferry was east of Advance near the community of Elbaville, and the Fulton Ferry was southeast of Advance and a popular route to Lexington, N.C. ⁷ During this time Advance (renamed from Shady Grove in 1877 when the community applied for a U.S. Post Office) flourished as a farming community and a locally important manufacturing center boasting several small factories producing wood products, tobacco products, and small farm tools. Wood products, such as furniture, grain cradles, coffins, and building materials, were the domain of the Shutt family who operated wood shops for nearly a century. John Edward Belle Shutt, son of John Wesley Shutt (1823-1888) and Mahala (Mahaley) Jane Sidden (1827-1870), in addition to maintaining a subsistence and cash crop farm, continued the family craftsman tradition with the 1898 establishment of his woodworking shop in an outbuilding adjacent to his house. He expanded his business into a separate commercial building on an adjacent lot to the north around 1905. Although this building still stands, its condition has deteriorated, thus compromising its early 1900s character.

In a remarkable state of preservation, the J.E.B. Shutt House parallels the late nineteenth and early twentieth century boom era when the Advance population began to increase, as a growing number of industries and commercial enterprises thrived and the railroad promised a boost in the economy. A division of the Southern Railway System, the North Carolina Midland Railroad, built in 1891, entered Davie County in the Advance area. ⁸ The railroad brought trade and commerce to the town as the train depot area became the social and commercial hub for travelers and merchants alike. Incorporated in 1893, Advance commercial enterprises began to expand, and by the early 1900s, community businesses included a number of industries and about a half dozen general stores, several millinery and

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confectionery stores, two livery stables, a blacksmith shop, several distilleries, feed and flour mills, cotton gins, three churches, several "primary" schools, a high school academy, and a post office.⁹ Merchants in Advance manufactured and shipped tobacco products, small farm tools, whiskey, lumber, furniture, flour, wool, and produce. The Shutt family, prominent citizens in the community since 1855, contributed to many facets of the town's development including commerce, manufacturing, and education. John Wesley Shutt began in Davie County as a farmer but soon became noted as a craftsman and carpenter.¹⁰ His eldest son, J.E.B. Shutt, built and operated a wood shop where he manufactured and sold household furniture and farm implements. He furthered his enterprise by combining his blacksmith skills with woodworking to repair farm equipment and build wagon wheels, and later added to his expertise that of a licensed undertaker and coffin and casket dealer. His brother, George Henry Clay Shutt was proprietor of a scythe factory; made and shipped grain cradles; and made wooden barrels for the local distilleries.¹¹ The family's interest in education was fundamental to G.H.C. Shutt when, in 1894, he helped to organize and became a shareholder in the Shutt School, also known as the South Advance Academy.¹² Another brother, Jacob Samuel Alexander Shutt, followed his father as a carpenter, building cabinets and other wooden products.

The citizens of Davie County were experiencing the effects of the economic recovery that started in the post-bellum period when John Edward Belle Shutt and Florina Jane Sink (1863-1944) were married on February 19, 1885.¹³ In October of the same year the Shutts completed their simple hall and parlor weatherboarded frame homestead on seventeen acres deeded to J.E.B. Shutt from his father.¹⁴ The 1900 U.S. Census lists J.E.B. Shutt as a farmer, father of seven, and owning real estate in the community.¹⁵ J.E.B. Shutt grew and sold corn, wheat, and cotton, and harvested hay, oats, rye, and flax for the farm. He also owned a small number of chickens, two horses, a cow, and several hogs. In addition to his farm J.E.B. Shutt operated a small wood shop next to his house. Family records show that in July, 1905, J.E.B. Shutt built a story-and-a-half house adjacent to the 1885 house, using materials from his property as well as chimney brick from Winston, N.C. and window shutters from High Point, N.C.¹⁶ J.E.B. Shutt's trade prospered with the arrival of the railroad, and by the early 1900s his woodworking and shop business equalled his farming income. He attended undertaker school in Lexington, N.C. and, ca. 1905, he obtained an undertaker's license. The 1910 U.S. Census lists J.E.B. Shutt as a "farmer and undertaker"; his was the only undertaking establishment in the northeast part of Davie County.¹⁷ J.E.B. Shutt first appears in the North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory in 1916 where he is listed as an undertaker.¹⁸ By the 1920 U.S. Census, J.E.B. Shutt had established his reputation as an undertaker and skilled craftsman and was listed as

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"undertaker and local shop" under occupation. ¹⁹ Invoices from his business indicate that J.E.B. Shutt patronized local manufacturers and merchants, as well as others from as far south as Asheboro, N.C.; as far west as Louisville, Ky.; and as far north as Richmond, Va. ²⁰ North Carolina State Vital Statistic records and personal ledgers show that J.E.B. Shutt was an undertaker/dealer in coffins from ca. 1905-1931. ²¹ After selling his undertaker franchise, ca. 1929, J.E.B. Shutt continued, with his son Walter Wesley Monroe Shutt, to sell coffins and work in the woodworking trade for several years. ²² John Edward Belle Shutt died on June 8, 1932, leaving behind a legacy of craftsmanship and entrepreneurial success; his son Walter continued the family woodworking shop (known as Grandy Shutt's Wood Shop) until his death in 1973.

The J.E.B. Shutt House, including its outbuildings and Woodshop/Undertaking Building was willed to his son, Walter Wesley Monroe Shutt (1895-1973) to be inherited after the death of his mother. On February 3, 1915, Walter Wesley Monroe Shutt married Lelia Hazel Sheek (1896-19__) and they built a house on a tract north of the Woodshop/Undertaking Building. ²³ Laura Eugenia Shutt (1893-1980), a sister to Walter, continued to live in the J.E.B. Shutt House until 1974, when declining health necessitated her relocation to a health care facility. Of the original J.E.B. Shutt property a four-acre lot across N.C. Highway 801 in front of the house, and a four-acre lot adjacent to the house, were purchased by William J. (1911-1985) and Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman from Lizzie Cornelia S. Byerly (1886-1968), eldest daughter of J.E.B. Shutt. Upon the death of Walter W.M. Shutt, the remainder of the J.E.B. Shutt seventeen-acre tract was divided among the survivors. Now owned by Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, a daughter of Walter W.M. Shutt, the J.E.B. Shutt House and outbuilding complex has been maintained in its original state. ²⁴ Over the years the house has been leased as an antique shop and gift shop; however, for the past few years it has been leased as a single family residence. The J.E.B. Shutt House and outbuilding complex is an intact reminder of the emergence of a nineteenth-century, middle-class, subsistence-farm family who forged a successful business through inherent skills, careful management, and prosperous ventures.

Architectural Context

During the 1880s Davie County experienced a resurgence in the economy and new farmhouses began to appear throughout the county. The traditional single pile form with gable chimneys, a symmetrical front elevation with a central entrance, and a hip-roofed porch was the popular form of farmhouse. ²⁵ With the expansion of the railroad and the availability of machine-made sawn, turned, and molded woodwork, exterior and interior

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architectural details became more conveniently available. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Davie County, the Greek Revival style was being succeeded by the Italianate style which was followed by the Queen Anne style. Rarely did the rural house reflect the full expression of an architectural style but rather builders adapted details to traditional house forms. The post-bellum farmhouses in Davie County applied details of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles onto traditional house forms. The J.E.B. Shutt House form and simple stylistic details of both the 1885 block and the 1905 block are products of this post-war rebuilding era.

The J.E.B. Shutt House, a typically conservative dwelling, blends delayed architectural details of Greek Revival and simple Italianate in the 1885 block with simple Queen Anne detail in the 1905 block.²⁶ As such, the J.E.B. Shutt house personifies the traditional farmhouses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and relates to their characteristics in general form and detail. The house is also a reflection of J.E.B. Shutt's craft in that while the 1891 extension of the Southern Railroad allowed more access to manufactured goods, including mass-produced millwork, he elected to produce the woodwork for his new addition in his shop.

Although J.E.B. Shutt was not a trained architect, evidence shows he had some knowledge of the architectural fashions of the day. This is exemplified by the entrance hall staircase which reflects the craftsmanship of J.E.B. Shutt while conveying his effort to achieve style. J.E.B. Shutt demonstrates his independence from the pure Greek Revival and Italianate styles through several characteristics in design. While the existence of both paired and single doors reflect the Greek Revival and the Italianate styles, five-panel doors are predominant instead of the more traditional one, two, and four panel doors of the Greek Revival style. The large panes of the front door and north side breezeway double doors express the Italianate detail. The simple door and window surrounds deviate from the typically ornate Greek Revival and Italianate houses. Although the characteristics of the mantels deviate from the more ornate Greek Revival and Italianate styles, the basic post and lintel mantelpieces are indicative of that style. Similar to many houses in the area, such as, the J.W. Jones, the J.L. Davis, and the G.H.C. Shutt houses featured in Mohney's book, *The Historic Architecture of Davie County*, the hip-roofed porch extends over most of the front elevation with four posts linked by a balustrade support. The turned post and balustrades feature J.E.B. Shutt's artistry in decorative detailing which are typical in the Queen Anne houses. The ornateness of J.E.B. Shutt's spindlework compared to houses in the area can be placed between the decorative work in the A.C. Wood and G.H.C. Shutt houses, and the simplistic work in the J.W. Jones and the J.L.

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Davis houses. ²⁷

The expansion of the railroad brought the evolution of massed-plan houses and a variety of building materials and products. By the mid-1900s the more flexible interior plans of massed-plan houses, which could adapt to span two-room depths, had replaced the once popular hall and parlor and story-and-a-half house designs.

Endnotes

1. Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina. (3rd ed; Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), pg. 523-524.
2. James Wall. History of Davie County in the Fork of the Yadkin. (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1985), pp. 19-40.
3. James Carswell, "The Comely Town of Advance," Davie Record, September 14, 1905.
4. Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, pg. 510-511.
5. Ibid, p. 518.
6. Wall, History of Davie County, pp. 94-100.
7. J. T. Alderman. 1887 Davie County Map. Martin Historical Collection. (Davie County Public Library, Mocksville, N.C.)
8. Wall, History of Davie County, pp. 333-334.
9. Author's interview with Oscar B. Poindexter, Jr., Shutt relative and local historian, Advance, N.C. Interview notes on file at offices of Survey and Planning Branch, N.C. State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.
10. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. Shady Grove Township, Davie County, North Carolina. p. 112.
11. Family records and photographs in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C. maintain that the Shutt School or South Advance School operated between 1894 and 1905. Built by the Shutt

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family with G. H. C. Shutt as a shareholder, the one room school was open for grades one to seven. Miss Tullah Byerly was one of last teachers.

12. Wall, History of Davie County, p. 222.
13. Marriage Records of Davidson County: 1881-1900, Vol. 2, p. 195.
Davidson County Court House, Lexington, N.C.
14. Deed Book 12, p. 264. Deed Book 1, p. 357 (Old Court House). Office of the Register of Deeds, Davie County Administration Building, Mocksville, N.C. Family records show in an 1883 survey of property that J.E.B. Shutt was deeded Lot # 3 of the Shutt Plots.
15. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Shady Grove Township, Davie County, North Carolina. Sheet # 15; Supervisors District # 8; Enumeration, District # 73. Although the 1900 census listed seven children born to J.E.B. and Florina Jane Shutt, an eighth child, Charlie Adam was born in 1902.
16. Receipts from John Edward Belle Shutt family records in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.
17. Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Shady Grove Township, Davie County, North Carolina. p.149.
18. North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory. News and Observer, publisher: Raleigh, N.C. 1916, p. 211.
19. Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. Shady Grove Township, Davie County, North Carolina. p. 252.
20. John Edward Belle Shutt business ledgers and records in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.
21. N. C. State Vital Statistics, Death Records volumes 1915-1929: J.E.B. Shutt, Undertaker. Office of Register Deeds, Davie County Administration Building, Mocksville, N.C.
22. Family records show that J.E.B. Shutt sold his undertaker franchise to Kirkman and Timberlake in Lexington, N.C.
23. Register of Marriages, p. 76 D. Davie County Administration Building, Mocksville, N.C.

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24. Biographical information and historical data collection are based on the collaborative efforts of Brenda D. Zimmerman and Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman researching Shutt genealogy, the data in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.
25. Mohney. The Historic Architecture of Davie County, p. 16.
26. Ibid, p. 16.
27. Ibid, pg. 245, 246, and 250.

Major Bibliographical References

Davie County Records, Office of Register of Deeds, Davie County Administration Building, Mocksville, N.C.

Lefler, Hugh Talmage, and Newsome, Albert Ray. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina. 3rd ed; Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973.

Photographs of J.E.B. Shutt house 1894, 1903, 1905, 1931, 1967, 1970, 1994 in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee (1993). A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Mohney, Kirk F. (1986). The Historic Architecture of Davie County, North Carolina, Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Co.

N. C. State Vital Statistics, Death Records volumes 1913-1929: J.E.B. Shutt, Undertaker. Office of Register Deeds, Davie County Administration Building, Mocksville, N.C.

Shutt, John Edward Belle: business ledgers and family records in the possession of Edith R. Shutt Zimmerman, Advance, N.C.

United States Census: 1860, 1900, 1910 and 1920. Shady Grove Township, Davie County, North Carolina. Davie County Public Library, Mocksville, N.C.

Wall, James. (1985) History of Davie County in the Fork of the Yadkin, Spartanburg: The Reprint Co.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Davie County Map G/8-13/B-4. The J.E.B. Shutt house lot boundary PIN is 5789-38-5288.

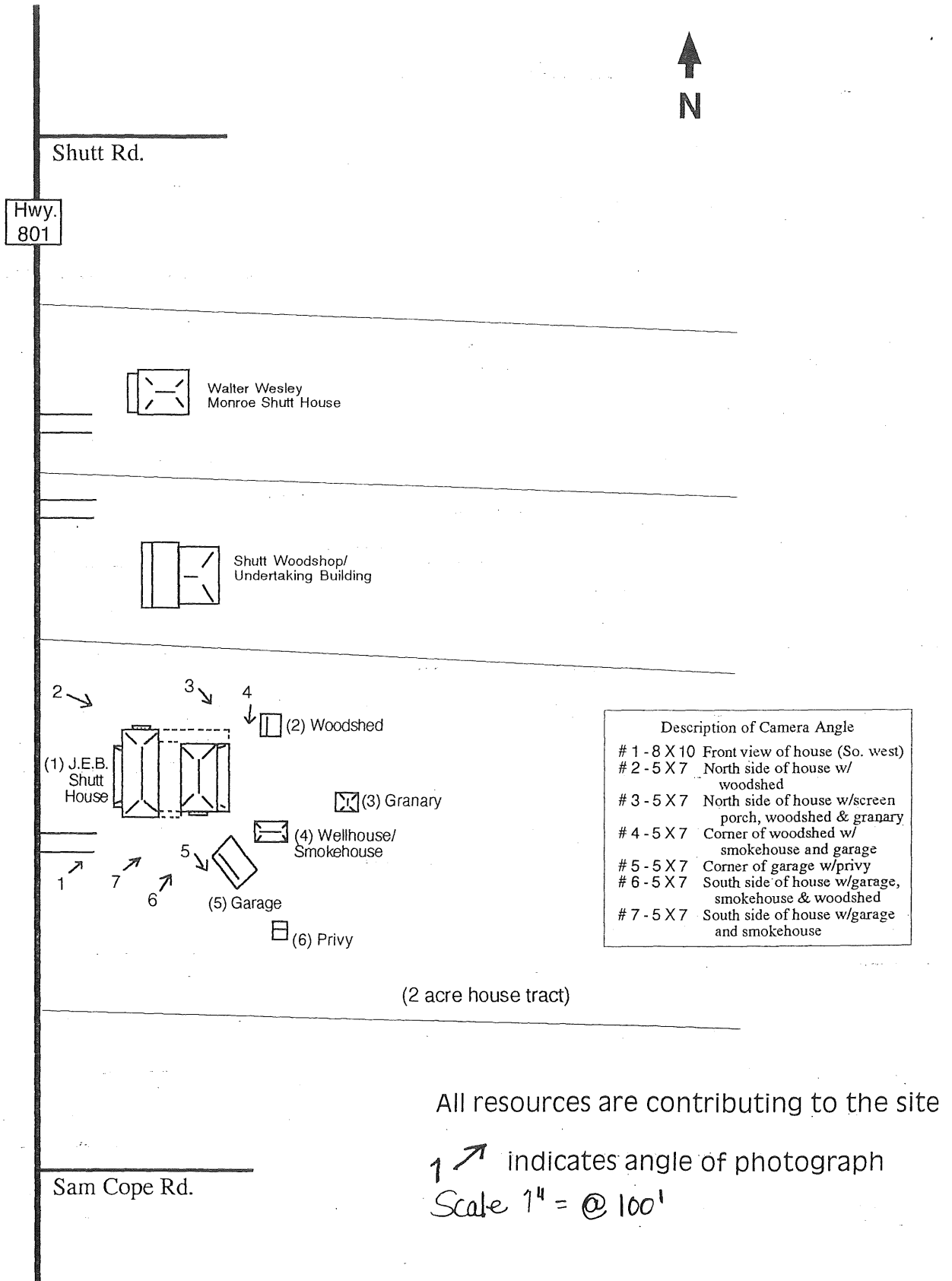
Boundary Justification

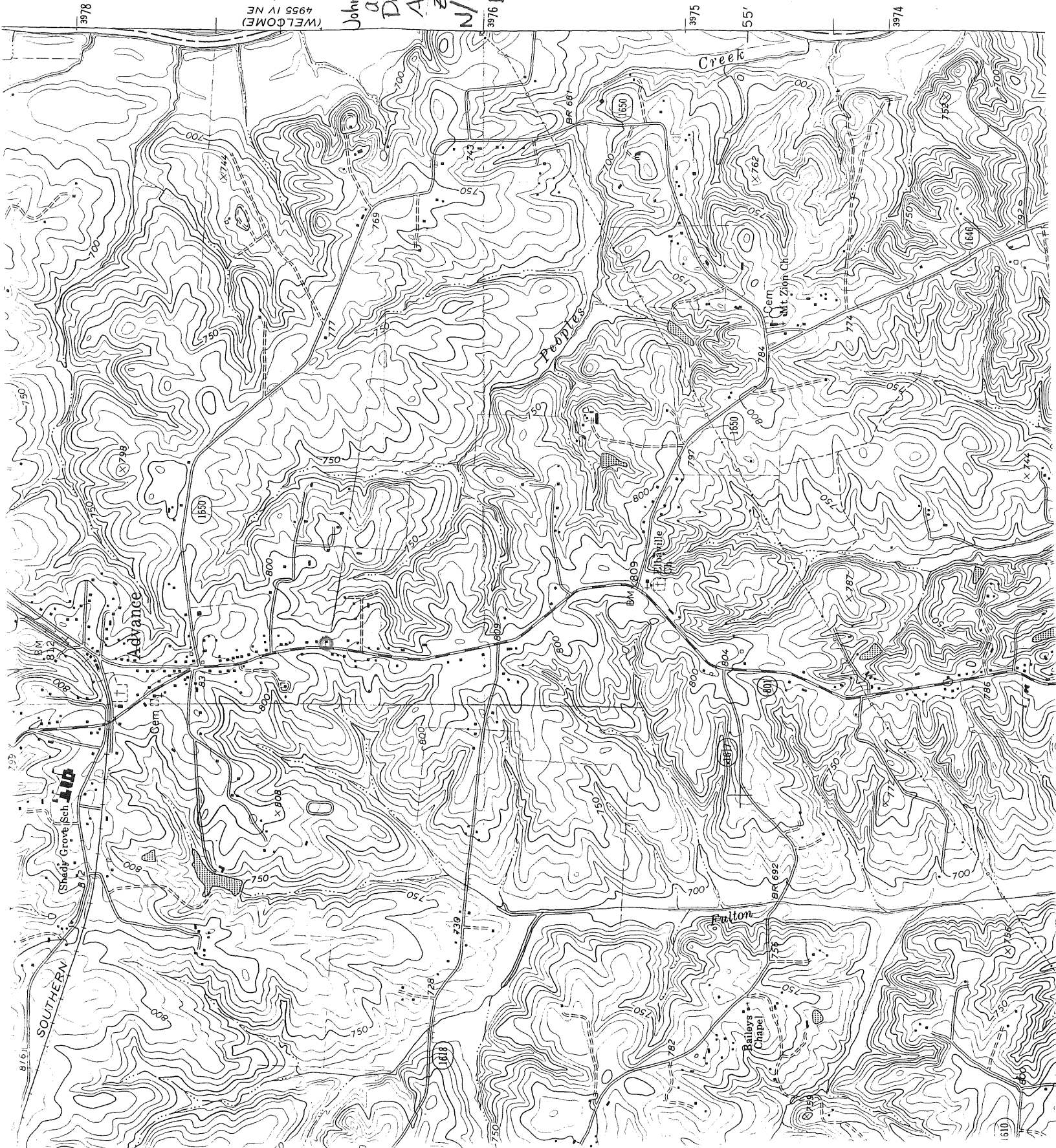
The nominated property encompasses the residual two-acre tract containing the J.E.B. Shutt House and outbuildings that retain integrity from the period of significance.

John Edward Belle Shutt House & Outbuildings

2177 N.C. Hwy. 801 S
 Advance, Davie Co., N.C.

Sketch Map with Enlarged Photographs





(WELCOME)
4955 IV NE

John Edward Belle Shutt House
and Outbuildings
Davie County, NC
Advance Quad

Zone 17

N/3976780

3976 E/553300

