

## Pottery birthplace, Seagrove area <sup>[1]</sup>

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## State Birthplace of North Carolina Traditional Pottery: Seagrove Area

by Amy Kemp, 2017.

NC Government & Heritage Library.

**See also:** [North Carolina State Symbols and Official Adoptions main page](#) <sup>[2]</sup>

Related entry: [Pottery overview](#); <sup>[3]</sup>[Pottery](#) <sup>[4]</sup>; [Sid Luck](#) <sup>[5]</sup>; [Jugtown](#) <sup>[6]</sup>



Color photograph of an exhibit at the North Carolina Pottery Center in Seagrove, North Carolina. From the North Carolina Digital Collections. Used courtesy of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

The 2005 General Assembly designated the Seagrove Area as the State Birthplace of North Carolina Traditional Pottery ([Session Laws, 2005, c. 78](#) <sup>[7]</sup>).

### Selection as the Birthplace of Pottery

The bill to name Seagrove as the State Birthplace of North Carolina Traditional Pottery was introduced by Senator Jerry Tillman of Randolph County, though it was co-sponsored by all the area's senators. Tillman began his teaching career in Seagrove and expressed a desire to recognize the area's heritage statewide. The bill was unanimously passed by both the Senate and the House.

### About Seagrove Pottery

The area centered around Seagrove (including portions of Randolph, Chatham, Moore, and Montgomery Counties) has

been a center for potters and pottery making for more than 250 years, and is considered the longest continual history of pottery making in the United States. Several families have been creating pottery in this clay rich area of the Piedmont for nine generations.

The original potters of the area were the Native Americans, who first began creating items from clay and hardening them in fire around 3,000 years ago.

The advent of European exploration brought Spanish techniques to America in the 1570's. The first modern potters in the Seagrove area were immigrants from England and Germany that settled before the revolutionary war. Early potters prospered in the area partially due to their access to the Great Wagon Road, which ran from Pennsylvania to Georgia and brought many potential customers through their community. Pottery was popular in this rural area as it provided extra income families while easily fitting around the farming schedule.

Seagrove potters in the mid to late 1700's first produced redware with local clay that, when fired, hardened to a reddish orange color. By the 1800's, however, most had switched to salt glazed stoneware. In the mid 1800's, the construction of the Old Plank road, which ran between Salem (now Winston-Salem) and Cross Creek (now Fayetteville,) gave the potters access to a wider local market and helped form the reputation of the Seagrove community as a leading pottery producer.

For generations, techniques were passed through the generations only by blood or marriage. Today, several area



Color photograph of two cat figurines made by Alice Hussey, 1934. From the collections of the North Carolina Museum of History. Used courtesy of the North Carolina

community colleges teach basics of the craft. Department of Cultural Resources

The Seagrove area is considered to have the highest concentration of potters in the world outside of Japan. At the time of the bill, the town had about 250 residents and about 130 potters within a 15-mile radius. While some use more modern techniques, there are several that continue to use the traditional methods, including digging local clay, mixing their own glazes, and firing pots in wood burning kilns that can reach over 2,400 degrees.

Notable potters of the area include Jacques and Juliana Busbee, who founded [Jugtown Pottery](#) <sup>[6]</sup> in 1917, and Dorothy Cole and Walter Auman, who opened Seagrove Pottery in 1953 and started the Seagrove Potters Museum in 1969.

This rich and unique heritage is currently celebrated in many ways. The annual Seagrove Pottery Festival has been held since 1982, starting as a local gathering of potters to promote tourism for the pottery community. Today it is a two-day event with over 120 area potters and other traditional craftsmen, and has been named one of the Top 20 Events in the Southeast by the Southeast Tourism Society.

The [North Carolina Pottery Center](#) <sup>[8]</sup> was opened in 1998 to promote and preserve the State's unique and long-lasting contribution to this craft. The Pottery Center features both permanent and changing exhibits on local and state pottery and serves as a museum, educational center, and promoter for the industry. It is the only state-wide facility in the nation

devoted solely to pottery. In an average year, the center receives visitors from nearly every state and over 20 countries.

## **North Carolina Session Law**

### **SESSION LAW 2005-78**

#### **SENATE BILL 884**

**AN ACT RECOGNIZING THE SEAGROVE AREA AS THE BIRTHPLACE OF NORTH CAROLINA TRADITIONAL POTTERY.**

Whereas, the art of crafting traditional pottery in North Carolina began around 1750 in the Seagrove area, which today includes portions of Randolph, Chatham, Moore, and Montgomery Counties; and

Whereas, this craft has been carried on for 200 years and, in some cases, by people who represent the eighth and ninth generation of potters in their families; and

Whereas, early families of the Seagrove area associated with North Carolina traditional pottery included the Chriscoe, Cole, Craven, Luck, McNeill, Owen, and Teague families; and

Whereas, the pottery craft is a tradition that encompasses both aesthetic and utilitarian elements in its design; and

Whereas, the annual Seagrove Pottery Festival has become the premier traditional pottery event in the State; and

Whereas, during the festival, thousands of people are drawn to pottery displays, demonstrations of pottery making, and the pottery auction; and

Whereas, plans have been made to establish the Museum of North Carolina Traditional Pottery to preserve and perpetuate the history and tradition of North Carolina traditional pottery; and

Whereas the North Carolina Pottery Museum was established in 1998 to promote an awareness of the history and heritage of North Carolina pottery making traditions; and

Whereas, Seagrove is considered the State's pottery capital; and

Whereas, it is fitting to recognize the Seagrove area as the birthplace of North Carolina traditional pottery; Now,



Color photograph of an exhibit at the North Carolina Pottery Center in Seagrove, North Carolina. From the North Carolina Digital Collections. Used courtesy of the therefore, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** Chapter 145 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

**"§ 145-23. State birthplace of traditional pottery.**

The Seagrove area, including portions of Randolph, Chatham, Moore, and Montgomery Counties, is designated as the official location of the birthplace of North Carolina traditional pottery."

**SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of June, 2005.

s/ Beverly E. Perdue

President of the Senate

s/ James B. Black

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Governor

Approved 10:45 a.m. this 7<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2005

**References:**

Anderson, Mary. "It's official: Seagrove birthplace of pottery," *Courier-Tribune, The* (Asheboro, NC), June 09, 2005.

Gaston, Janice. "Lotta Pottery - Seagrove artisans do their thing - simply and beautifully," *Winston-Salem Journal* (NC), June 03, 2005: 1.

Mercer, Marsha. "Going to Pot in North Carolina." *Gettysburg Times*, June 27, 2006.

North Carolina Pottery Center. <http://ncpotterycenter.org/> [8].

Seagrove Potters. <https://discoverseagrove.com/about/> [9].

**Additional Resources:**

"An Earthly Pursuit," *Our State*, February 2013. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll18/id/107566> [10]

**Subjects:**

[100 North Carolina Icons](#) [11]

[State Symbols](#) [12]

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1 June 2007

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[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/pottery-birthplace-seagrove-area>

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[3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/pottery-overview>

[4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/pottery>

[5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/luck-sid>

[6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/pottery/jugtown>

[7] <https://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/SessionLaws/HTML/2005-2006/SL2005-78.html>

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[12] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/state-symbol>

[13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/government>