



Shaw House Sketches

LETTER FROM THE CO-PRESIDENTS

It has been a very busy autumn for the MCHA as we fulfill our mission “to collect, preserve, and share the rich historical legacy of the Moore County area.”

We challenged visitors at a “What is it?” booth at both the Malcolm Blue Farm and the Southern Pines Autumnfest. We displayed an assortment of artifacts for people to guess what they were. The favorite one? The glass mouse-trap.

On October 12, the cool temps and sunny skies drew a record breaking 1,200 attendees to our annual Shaw House Heritage Fair. We could not have asked for a better day. Visitors and vendors remarked how much fun they had at the event. Our treasure sale was very successful as was the tag sale the very next week-end. We would like to thank all of our fair sponsors and donors for helping us make the fair such a success.

A HUGE thank you to all of our volunteers for their countless hours and dedication in manning booths, planning details, printing posters, pricing items, moving heavy boxes, setting up tables, etc. We continue to be an outstanding and successful organization because of the continued support of many passionate people. If you know of someone who would like to be a member, please have them contact the Shaw House.

Thank you for all you do,

Kate Curtin and John Jackson, Co-Presidents



NEWS

Historic Preservation Award

An award has been established by the Board of the MCHA to assist other organizations involved in historical preservation. The 2019-2020 award of \$500 is being made to assist in the completion of the Robbins Railroad Depot. As noted recently in The Pilot, the group has acquired a caboose which will become an attractive accompaniment to the depot after restoration.

Tobacco Barn at Shaw House

The exterior restoration of the tobacco barn has been completed, including permanent chinking of the building both inside and outside. Next on the list is completion of the interior to include a North Carolina agriculture exhibit along with lighting. Funds have previously been donated to assist in this process.

Bryant House Cleanup

Four days of outdoor clearing and cleanup with a bush hog has occurred at the Bryant House. The work was done by Javier Gomez and his coworker, Jose. In addition, an arbor was built and muscadine grape vines were planted. Members who have stopped by the house



were amazed at the difference. Those attending the December 8th Christmas open house will see the difference too. Thank you Gentlemen.

Corn Crib Lean-to

Those attending the holiday events at Shaw House will also notice a new lean-to attached to the corn crib. This was a special project that was proposed by Kai Laton, who is an Eagle Scout from Troop 223. Kai met with some board members, received permission for the project, researched the plans, acquired all the materials, and enlisted manpower from his troop. On August 24, construction took 9 hours, but a total of 75 man-hours of time went into the whole process. A certificate from the MCHA will thank Kai for his project.

Shaw House Commemorative Envelopes

A limited series of 200 envelopes featuring a sketch of the Shaw House were cancelled as part of the Fair on October 12. The postmark was applied by hand using a rubber stamp and ink. The postmark bears the date and the Shaw House as the temporary postal station for that day. After 30 days the postmark is destroyed by the Post Office. The limited numbers make the envelopes collectibles.

Envelopes can be purchased for \$5.00 at the gift shop in the Shaw House. Framed envelopes are also available for \$15.00. They make unique gifts for collectors and historians.



UPCOMING EVENTS

Bryant House Christmas Open House

Sunday, December 8, 2019 from 1 pm to 4 pm. Free Admission

Bryant House, 3361 Mount Carmel Road, Carthage

Come celebrate Christmas the old-fashioned way by visiting the Bryant House and McLendon Cabin, which are owned by the Moore County Historical Association and are near Carthage. This event is free and open to the public, and gives visitors an opportunity to see how settlers and residents decorated their homes for Christmas in the 1700s and 1800s. The Bryant House was built in the 1820s and the McLendon Cabin was built in the 1760s. The McLendon Cabin is the oldest dwelling on its original foundation in Moore County. Refreshments will be served along with live music, demonstrations of old crafts. Both houses will be open for touring.

Members' Christmas Party

Thursday, December 12, 2019 from 5 pm to 7 pm

Shaw House, 110 W. Morganton Road, Southern Pines

Come celebrate an old-fashioned Christmas. The members will enjoy a beautiful buffet provided by the Moore County Historical Association board members. Please join us for an evening to celebrate the Holiday Season.

Santa's elves have been very busy in and about Southern Pines gathering pine cones, greenery, magnolia leaves and many other beautiful things to adorn the grounds and the Shaw House, Garner House and Sanders Cabin. If any of you



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Ms. Danielle Beliveau
Ms. Mary Ellis, Pineconefections
Ms. Susan Gibbs
Mr. Kia Lanton

THANK YOU DONATIONS

Mr. and Mrs. William Bryant,
Ms. Marie Hardister, Mr. Morgan Jackson,
Ms. Harriett Riley,
Ms. Jean Riordan, Ms. Pat Terrill

SHAW FAIR Sponsors

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Ms. Marilyn "Polly" Cummings,
Ms. Janet Cunningham,
Dr. and Mrs. Matt Farina, Ms. Johanna Herring,
Ms. Patricia Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Kelly,
Ms. Barbara Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lawrie,
Ms. Sandra Lee, Ms. Michelle Liveris,
Mrs. Dorothy Shankle, Mrs. Joyce White,
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Worth
Mr. Greg Zywockinski



Corn Crib - Kai Laton and Troop 223.



Shaw Fair - Tom Imars, Town Crier announcing the news throughout the day, and Nancy Farina with the Weavers Guild.



Tobacco Barn Restoration - Ted Lawrence who originally restored the Barn with son Thad Lawrence and Josh Smith of N.C. Cedar who did the current restoration. (Left) the men "daubing" between the logs to seal the structure.



Autumnfest - Moore County Historical Association's "What is it booth" with Hugh Shepard, Jim Jones, and John Jackson, current Co-President.



have beautiful natural items in your yard, we would love to have them for our decorating. You may leave any donated items on the porch at the side of the Shaw House.

Shaw House Christmas Open House

Saturday, December 14, 2019 from 1pm to 4 pm. Free Admission

Come join us for a Christmas Open House in the Sandhills to celebrate our dwellings: the Shaw House circa 1821, the Garner House, and Sanders Cabin circa 1700s. All dwellings are on the same site and will be decorated in era-style natural products and/or homemade items. There will be tours of the three houses as well as demonstrations. The Garner House and Sanders Cabin were both built and occupied in the Robbins area and then moved to Southern Pines. They are now house museums, maintained and managed by the Moore County Historical Association.

Also, within the Shaw House is our Gift Shop, making it the perfect place to look for those one of a kind gifts for the holidays. We have a collection of special soaps, note cards, and books on the history of Moore County. Come join us in kicking off this holiday season to celebrate a very unique time and place in history. Light refreshments will be served.

Cora's Ring

A coming attraction for MCHA in early 2020.

A movie titled "Cora's Ring," has been filmed in part at the Bryant House and McLendon Cabin this past summer. The short narrative film is by writer and filmmaker, Nancy Christensen King, and is produced in collaboration with the Fuquay-Varina Writers' Guild. Many people from Moore County play parts in the preparation and filming. Ms. King chose the two buildings for the site of her movie.

Plot: After a car accident occurs while on the way to the rehearsal dinner for her son's upcoming wedding, Jill awakens to find herself transported to the past. Lost and in need of assistance, she meets Cora, a mother whose oldest son has just been taken by Confederate soldiers who were passing through on their march to Raleigh. Though desperate to return to her own place in time, Jill agrees to help Cora and embarks on the perilous journey across war-torn North Carolina to find Cora's son, Edward. Risking her life to help a stranger, Jill clings to the hope that somehow she too can find her way back home.

George Brinell Scottish Poetry Presentation

Thursday, January 9, 2020 at 3:30 to 4:30 pm. Free Admission

Givens Memorial Library, 150 Cherokee Road, Pinehurst

George Brinell will discuss Scottish poetry, since January is the birth month of Scottish poet, Robert Burns.

EVENT RECAP

Clenny Creek Day

The Bryant House and McLendon Cabin welcomed a steady stream of visitors from all over Moore County and beyond to Clenny Creek Day, Saturday, April 20, 2019. This 14th anniversary was dedicated to Bob Davis, a direct descendant of the Bryants, who was born in the house in June 1925. New attractions this year included blacksmithing by Steve Thomberg, lathe wood-working by Archie McGee, and chainsaw wood-carving by Woody Hedgpeth. Proceeds from this free family-oriented event, organized by the Friends of the Bryant House, are used for repairs and maintenance of the two historic houses. Next year marks the 200th anniversary of the Bryant House, so there is hope that a special celebration can be held.

Lecture on Mary Bayard Wootten

On September 15, the excellent lecture by photographic archivist at UNC, Stephen J. Fletcher, at the Campbell House was attended by 80 people. He presented the life and career of Bayard Wootten and showed many photographs of hers pertaining to Moore County. According to The Pilot, dated May 7, 1948, Bayard Wootten visited Southern Pines, to include the Shaw House. Visitors had the opportunity to view a number of her photographs at the Campbell House and the Shaw House throughout September.

Continued in Next Section

2019 – 2020

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CONTINUED PAST EVENTS OVERVIEW

Malcolm Blue Festival and Southern Pines AutumnFest

On September 28 in Aberdeen and on October 5 in Southern Pines, members of the MCHA manned booths where information about the Association was available. Crowds were attracted to the booths by “What Is It?” items. Events like these make the general public aware of the MCHA and encourage membership and participation. Special thanks to Jim Jones, Kate Curtin, Eileen Malan, Judy Snider, John Jackson, and Hugh Shepard.

Shaw House Heritage Fair

On October 12 over 1200 attendees sampled a great festival at the Shaw House property. The perfect weather encouraged 230 more attendees than last year. There was blacksmithing, re-enactors, weaving looms for children, country music from several groups, and a variety of vendors from food to antiques. People could dress up in vintage clothing and be photographed or could purchase a hand-cancelled envelope, featuring the Shaw House. A sampling of people indicated they were first-time visitors. Many took advantage of the variety of raffle items and treasure sales. The newly repaired and chinked tobacco barn was on display. The calf, goats, bunnies, and baby ostrich were special attractions. A complete financial report on the Fair will appear in a future newsletter. Many members participated in this event led by the co-chairs Grace Jones, Heather Jackson, and Sue McCain. They were joined by many others, especially John Jackson, Kate Curtin, Dorothy Shankle, Joyce White, and Carolyn Burns. Dorothy Kicklighter handled the raffle. The Fair was a record-breaking success. Thank you everyone.

NEWS FOR HISTORICAL ITEM COLLECTORS

Counterfeit Confederate Money

In March 1862, an unusual ad appeared in Northern newspapers. It promised “perfect fac-similes” of Confederate currency. The New York Tribune praised the replicas for their high quality and low prices. Five cents bought you one; two dollars bought a hundred; fifteen dollars bought a thousand. The word “counterfeits” never appeared. These were “Mementos of the Rebellion,” sold by a Philadelphia shopkeeper named Samuel Curtis Upham.

Upham was a respectable small-business owner of a stationery store and devoted Northern patriot, but he was also an entrepreneur with an eye for easy profit. The Civil War offered him a business opportunity of a lifetime: the ability to forge money without breaking the law. Confederate currency, issued by a government that was emphatically not recognized by the Union, had no legal status in the North. This meant Upham could



sell his “fac-similes” with impunity. Over the next 18 months he built the most notorious counterfeiting enterprise of the Civil War — one that also happened to be perfectly legal. His forgeries flooded the South, undermining the value of the Confederate dollar and provoking enraged responses from Southern leaders.

Upham first got the idea on Feb. 24, 1862. That day, the *Inquirer’s* editors had printed a copy of a five-dollar Confederate note. Philadelphians had never seen Rebel money before and were fascinated by it. He raced to the *Inquirer’s* offices, bought the plate of the note, and printed 3,000 copies on French letter paper. They sold extremely well. Along the bottom of each bill, he included a thin strip that read, in small print, “Fac-simile Confederate Note,” with his name and address. The tags could easily be clipped off, transforming the “fac-simile” into an excellent counterfeit.

After his first print run, Upham rapidly expanded his inventory. In early 1862, most Northerners still expected the war to be brief and glorious. They wanted “mementos of the Rebellion” before the Union crushed it. By the time Upham launched his publicity campaign, however, his business had clearly evolved from a modest retail operation into a high-volume wholesaling enterprise. No one needed 1,000 souvenirs: people were clearly using his products for a less innocent purpose. By April, Upham’s fakes began appearing in Richmond. The Confederate Treasury Department persuaded the editors of the *Richmond Daily Dispatch* to inform the public about the new threat. “This note is well calculated to deceive, and in nearly every particular is a fac-simile of the original,” they wrote, condemning the forgeries as “Yankee scoundrelism.”

Upham’s business grew considerably; in an advertisement in late May, he claimed to have sold half a million notes in the past three months. He now offered fourteen varieties of Confederate notes and postage stamps printed on real banknote paper. Ingeniously, he even fulfilled orders through the mail.

Southerners responded with outrage. They became convinced that Upham belonged to a covert Union plot to devalue the Confederate dollar. For the Philadelphia shopkeeper to be able to advertise his counterfeits openly and send them through the mail meant the authorities must have given him permission or possibly, material support. Moreover, Union troops spent counterfeit Confederate cash in large quantities — evidence of “a deep laid scheme on the part of the thieving, counterfeiting North ... to undermine the Confederate currency.” In the summer of 1862, a Southern journalist observed Union soldiers “fortified with exhaustless quantities of Philadelphia Confederate notes,” which they used to buy everything from horses to sugar to tobacco.

In August 1862, President Jefferson Davis discussed the threat in a message to the Confederate Congress. Counterfeit Confederate notes were “publicly advertised for sale” and furnished to “the soldiers of the invading army” with the full “complicity” of the Union government. “Printed advertisements have been found stating that the counterfeit notes, in any quantity, will be forwarded by mail from Philadelphia.” By then, forged bills had been found in Atlanta, Savannah, Montgomery, and other cities of the Deep South.

Hamstrung by a disorganized government and mounting logistical challenges, the Confederacy couldn’t staunch the surge of counterfeit currency. Despite Southern claims, however, it’s unlikely that the Union government ever actively promoted the forging of Confederate money. Federal authorities most likely found it easier to ignore the forging of Southern bills than to take a position either for or against it. They certainly never interfered with Upham, who freely continued forging Confederate cash until August 1863. By that time, the value of the Southern dollar had fallen by ninety percent, and was hardly worth counterfeiting.

Upham wasn’t the only reason behind this collapse. Fake cash plagued the Confederacy from the beginning, supplied by Northern and Southern counterfeiting gangs. Gross mismanagement of Southern finances led to runaway inflation, which posed an even greater danger to the Confederate dollar. Upham’s impact was significant. He later estimated that he had produced \$15 million worth of Confederate bills. If all of that ended up in the South, it would have made up almost 3% of the total money supply — a large amount for a single counterfeiter. He had become one of the strangest success stories of the Civil War; a legal counterfeiter driven by patriotism and personal gain, who struck at the financial heart of the Confederacy from the safety of downtown Philadelphia.

(Editor’s note: This report was prompted by the purchase of Confederate currency from MCHA by antique dealer, Paul Brill.)

Published by the

Moore County
Historical Association
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Southern Pines, NC 28388
910.692.2051
www.moorehistory.com

Mister Tufts' Trolley



A Slice of History



Tufts Trolley at Southern Pines Depot.

One has to admire James Walker Tufts' insight that resulted in a seven-mile-long trolley line from the Southern Pines train depot to his new village of Pinehurst. After arriving from an 18-hour train ride from New York City, Northerners could board the trolley and enjoy a pleasant 20-minute ride through the Sandhills to their Pinehurst destination.

The trolley was just part of the dream of Tufts in the early 1890's. While making his fortune in the soda fountain business in Boston, Tufts had wintered in Florida for his health. While traveling through the Carolinas, he envisioned building a New England-style village midway between the northern states and Florida that offered folks of modest income a pleasant spot to rest and recuperate. In the spring of 1895, after looking at several Sandhills locations, Tufts signed a contract with Catherine and L. A. Page of Aberdeen to buy 600 acres west of Southern Pines. Within a year Tufts had purchased close to 6,000 acres total.

A crew of 142 men worked on the trolley route, installing seven and a half miles of hand-drawn copper trolley wire on 560 cypress poles, and 5,000 pounds of spikes and 14,500 cross ties for the rail bed. The route was completed in four months, but for a few weeks, before the power plant was completed, the trolley car was horse-drawn. It was completely operational with electricity from the Pinehurst power plant in early 1896. A copy of the trolley map, located in the Tufts Archives in Pinehurst, shows the southbound track leaving the Southern Pines depot on Broad Street, turning north on Wisconsin Avenue and making a loop to the Piney Woods Inn, a 210-room hotel that overlooked downtown Southern Pines. The track then continued north through the Von Herff experimental farm and the Van Lindley fruit orchards.

The track then turned behind the present WEEB radio property and



traveled on the south side of the Yadkin Road (Midland Road). After crossing the present traffic circle land, the trolley headed into Pinehurst, which, at that time, was gated and fenced due to wild boars.

The trolley paused first at the Holly Inn and then traveled to other village destinations. In 1898, a spur line went to the Pinehurst golf course clubhouse, and then the Carolina Hotel when it opened in 1901.

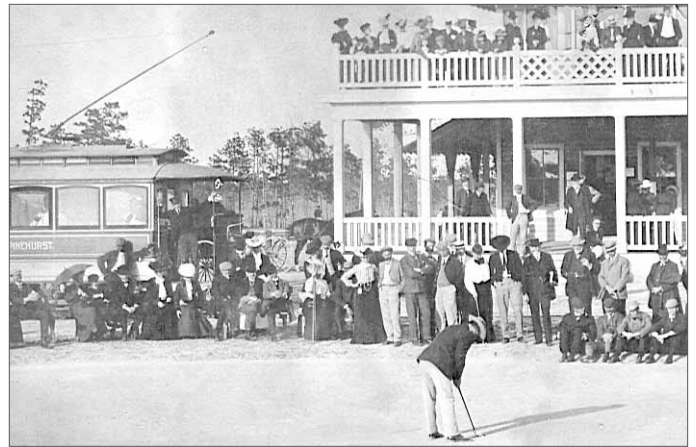
A winter trolley schedule shows seven daily departure times from Pinehurst and Southern Pines. "The cars are heated by electric current and are comfortable on the coldest days. Fare 15 cents or eight ride tickets for \$1.00." During the off season, income for the trolley came from hauling peaches at 2 cents per crate and dewberries at 2 ½ cents per crate from the Van Lindley orchards to the Southern Pines depot. The 1903 Pinehurst Outlook newspaper stated that, "during the past summer the Pinehurst Electric Railroad transported for shipment from the fruit farms along its route, 8,000 crates of pears, 7,500 crates of peaches and 4,000 crates of dewberries." One of the fruit packing sheds was near the entrance to the present day Mid-South Club on Midland Road.

The trolley never showed a profit but was worth the business it brought to the village of Pinehurst. However, a sign placed at the Southern Pines depot may have been the undoing of the trolley line. In the summer of 1904, the depot agent found a "Pinehurst Junction" sign displayed at his station. Locals did not take kindly to the wording. Southern Pines merchants and hotelkeepers viewed with resentment the loss of revenue from guests who stopped only briefly on their doorsteps and then departed for Pinehurst. Tufts' trolley would never be the same after September 1905, when the trolley tracks along Broad Street in Southern Pines were torn up and never rebuilt, although a trolley line did run in Pinehurst from the hotels to the golf clubhouse until 1910. By then cars were coming of age and the Stanley Steamer soon became the transportation mode around the village of Pinehurst.

Jean Barron Walker, November 2019



Trolley Barn to left of Pinehurst Power Plant. Now the Pinehurst Brewery.



Trolley at Pinehurst golf clubhouse.

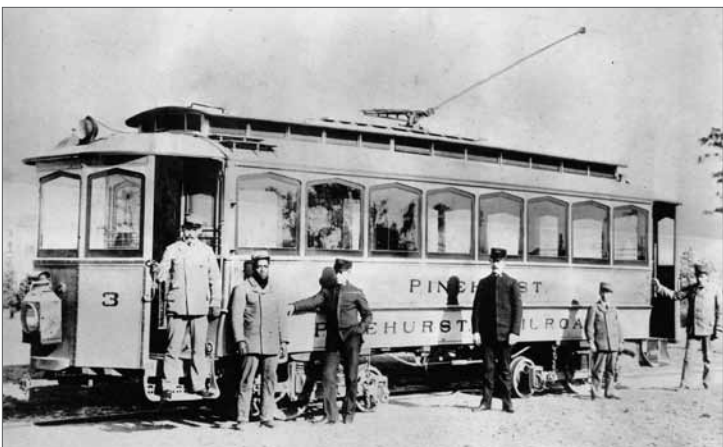


Photo of all the trolley motormen.



Trolley on Broad Street in Southern Pines.