



Shaw House Sketches

PRESIDENTS' LETTER

Much has happened in the two months since the summer newsletter was sent to you. If we borrow the golf format used on the editorial page of The Pilot newspaper, we have had a bunch of "birdies" and one "double-bogey." You can read about the details of the birdies in the News section and the Up-date section of this newsletter, but we will briefly list them here to pique your interest.

Birdie: old logs obtained for replacement of deteriorating logs at McLendon cabin

Birdie: half roof replacement on the Garner house

Birdie: acquisition of Larry Koster Moore County postcard collection

Birdie: Eagle scout constructs four benches for Bryant house and Old Scotch Graveyard

Birdie: 15th Shaw House Heritage Day and Moore Treasures Sale is a success despite weather conditions

Birdie: Association has acquired the service of two archival interns from UNC-Chapel Hill

Birdie: QR code project progressing and is well received

Double-bogey: membership of MCHA is down

Yes, that's correct. Membership renewals are down 30% compared to last year and the reasons are unclear. However, we would like to offer you an incentive to renew your membership and even induce your friends to join as new members.

A television series on longevity and how to increase your life expectancy has identified key factors that are shared by long-lived populations in the world. Among these are regular activities with friends, meeting new people with similar interests, and volunteerism. Who knew that you could increase your life expectancy by bringing a friend and joining the Moore County Historical Association and baking some cookies for the Christmas open house?

Seriously, your Board consists of dedicated members who are active on a number of committees as they work to "share the rich historical legacy of Moore County area" (from our mission statement). We measure our success by membership, and it is disheartening when membership falls. What can you do? The answer is simple. Renew your membership. Attend the Association events like the lecture in November. Bring a friend. Better yet, encourage your friend to join, Still better, gift your friend a membership for the holidays. Even better still, bring a young person to visit the Shaw property. Volunteer to bake some cookies or items for the Christmas open house. Ask a member about joining a committee. No physical labor is involved on most committees!

And what we said is true. Socialization can increase your life expectancy.
Co-presidents, Hugh Shepard and Matt Farina



NEWS

A New Half Roof for the Garner House

The Garner House may have been built in the late 1790s. The original roof was most likely a cedar shingle roof. When the house was moved to the Shaw property site, it arrived with a tin metal roof that had been a replacement roof. In 1987 it was restored, and a new cedar shingle roof was installed. Over the years the shingles have aged, and the back half has developed multiple leaks. The tall trees behind the cabin have not only shaded the north half but have dropped needles and leaves on the back half of the roof. The retained moisture and shade have accelerated that deterioration.

A replacement cedar shingle roof will experience the same problems. Since the back half of the roof cannot be seen from the Shaw property, and since the back portion is not even visible through the tree line, after much discussion it has been decided to replace the back portion with a heavy gauge, brown colored, corrugated screw-down metal roof. The new section will not be visible from the front of the house and even the ridge will be masked with cedar shingles. This new section is expected to last well beyond 50 years. The work will be done on October 25th by Creed & Garner Roofing Co., a supporter of the MCHA.



A Postcard Collection

Larry Koster was a former member of the MCHA before he moved to Michigan again to be with family. He was a computer programmer for IBM when the only language for computers was “machine language.” That was before the Apple logo existed and when Radio Shack just sold stereos! Larry retired from IBM as a Senior Programmer in 1995 after 36-plus years with the company. He moved to Whispering Pines in 1995 and became hooked on local history. In an interview with Deb Salomon from The Pilot, Koster said, “I started researching water-powered mills. One thing led to another.” This meant visiting town offices, courthouses, and microfilms at the Carthage Library.

Larry would eventually publish a number of books, many of which can be purchased at the Shaw House. These include: It Happened in Moore



Above Right: Larry Koster's son, Jim, presents to MCHA President Matt Farina and Archivist Ariel Matthews his father's priceless collection of over 2,000 Moore County vintage postcards.

Welcome New Members!

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bennett
Ms. Catherine Casella
Ms. Connie Craig
Mr. Isaac Dunlap
Mr. Shane English
Ms. Kate Hughes
Ms. Glenda Kirby
Ms. Elizabeth May
Mr. Jeff Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Pate
Ms. Jean Smyth
Mr. Mike Wicker

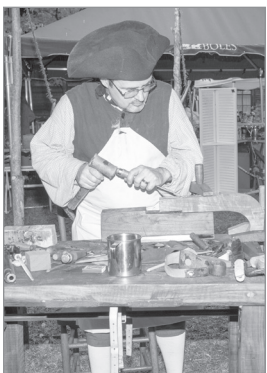
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Mr. and Mrs. Chris Kibler
Mr. Larry Koster
Mr. and Mrs. Jim Kral
Ms. Michelle Liveris
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Ms. Judy Snider
Ms. Mary Stephenson
Dr. Sandy Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. Don Tickle
Mrs. Barbara Williams
Mr. and Mrs. David Young

Thank You For Your Donation!

The Moore County Historical Association gratefully appreciates all the donated items from members and friends to make the Moore Treasures Sale a great success.

Scenes from the Shaw House Heritage Fair.



County, North Carolina; The Post Office of Moore County, North Carolina; The Photographers of Moore County, NC, and Their Postcards; The Hotels and Boarding Houses of Moore County, NC; The Story of Parkewood, NC; The Railroads of Moore County, North Carolina; and More Moore County NC History.

During his research, Koster's attention turned to photographic postcards that depicted local scenes. He began collecting cards from local villages and even found some on a European auction site that had belonged to a Swiss Collector. Larry put many of his collected photographs on a DVD that was given to the MCHA. The Association shared this with The Pilot newspaper which has published a picture occasionally.

One of Larry's sons who lives in Raleigh, visited his father in Michigan recently. Larry made the decision to donate most of his collection of about 2000 postcards to the Moore County Historical Association. They will be cataloged and scanned and will later become available to museums, historical societies and the public.

A Place to Sit

The MCHA would like to thank Colin J. Weber from Troop 223 of the Scouts of America. For his Eagle Scout Project, Colin built four benches for the association. Two of the benches have been placed at the Bryant House, and two have been placed at the Old Scotch Graveyard. A plaque with Colin's name and his Troop has been placed on each bench. Now there is a place to rest and contemplate.

New Executive Officers

The new executive officers for the Board of the MCHA were approved at the July 2023 board meeting. They are as follows:

Co-Presidents: Hugh Shepard and Matt Farina

Vice-President: Trent Carter

Treasurer: Bob Ferro

Secretary: Janet Fowler

Past-President: Gene Schoenfelder

New Board Member

It is with enthusiasm and honor that we welcome Shane English to the Board of the Moore County Historical

Association. Shane is a native of Moore County with long ties to the Sandhills. Employed with First Bank, he has over 30 years in banking with significant experience in strategic planning, team building and leadership development. Shane is a graduate of St. Andrew's University, the Graduate School of Banking at LSU, and the Advanced Management program at the North Carolina School of Banking at Chapel Hill.

Very active in giving back to the community, Shane has served and volunteered time and provided resources on numerous non-profit boards, most recently as Vice President of Friends of Weymouth, Inc. He is a past president of the Southern Pines Rotary Club and Charitable Foundation, served as a founding Board member of Southern Pines Sister Cities, Inc., and is a past Director of the Moore County Chamber of Commerce.

Shane has a passion for the outdoors, the arts and history.

Grant Received

The MCHA has received a grant for \$500 from the Wood Foundation. This has been an annual grant for a number of years from the Wood Estate. The Association is most grateful for this generous donation.

2023 - 2024

Directors

Carla Butler

Trent Carter

Shane English

Matt Farina

Robert Ferro

Janet Fowler

Michele Horner

Grace Jones

Dorothy Kicklighter

Dale Moegling

Tony Myers

Cindy Novosel

Curt Quentien

Rachel Ray-Webb

Scott Samuel

Gene Schoenfelder

Hugh Shepard

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LOGS FROM ANNIE OAKLEY

For the past two years the MCHA has been seeking a source of old logs that could be used to replace some deteriorating logs in the back wall of the McLendon Cabin, but to no avail. In the meantime, large panels of plywood were placed over the wall to slow further deterioration. Then just before the August Board meeting, there was an email from a member of the Sandhills Woman's Exchange inquiring if the Association had room on its property for a log cabin located in the Pinewild community.

The Kennelwood cabin was built by Darthea Crocker Cowgill and her husband in 1917. Darthea was one of the founders of the Sandhills Woman's Exchange in 1923. The cabin reportedly was later occupied by Annie Oakley for a while. Annie reportedly taught women how to shoot on a deck at the cabin. The cabin was to be demolished at the end of August, but two groups were desperately attempting to preserve the cabin and have it moved to a new location. The Pines Preservation Guild and the Sandhills Woman's Exchange hoped to delay the demolition and raise funds to move and restore the structure. The MCHA had no location for the cabin, but the Board agreed to assist in fund-raising by making our membership aware of events and seeking donations.

Although a two week delay in demolition was granted, it became apparent that options were very limited. The village of Pinehurst was not interested in the project. Adjoining land owned by the Pinehurst Golf group was not available to the Exchange. Two private land locations were proposed, and funds were committed to moving the cabin. However, the process of excavating under the cabin and securing Pinewild's approval to cut down trees and shrubbery on private properties for vehicle clearances in moving the cabin, could not be quickly done. The next best thing everyone felt was to preserve at least some of the cabin, namely some of the logs that could be used in preserving the McLendon cabin.

The MCHA had committed funds to "purchase" the logs from the demolition contractor and to move the logs to the Bryant House property. But then, we were informed that the estimated cost of identifying and putting aside the desired logs could run as much as \$15,000. This was unacceptable and it appeared the whole preservation effort would fail. But then, the spirit of Annie Oakley stepped in!

Matt Farina called to cancel the arrangements for a dumpster he had made independently with Stephen Farr. Stephen asked if it was true that Annie had been involved with the cabin because his



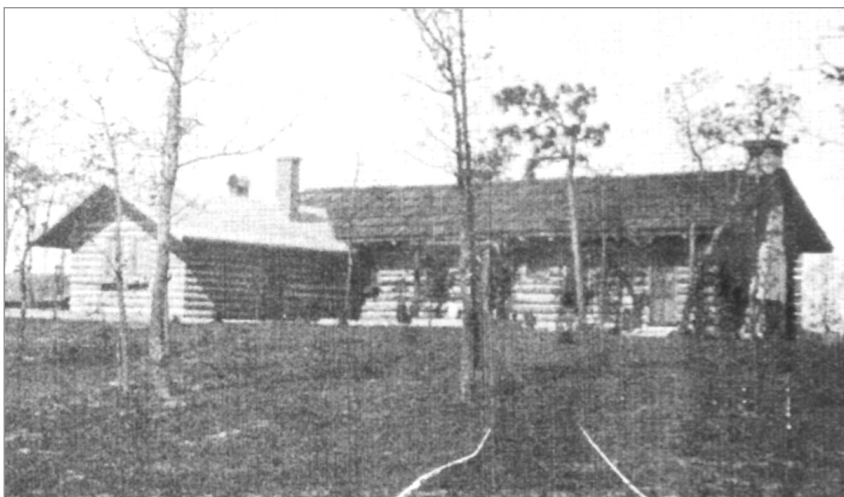
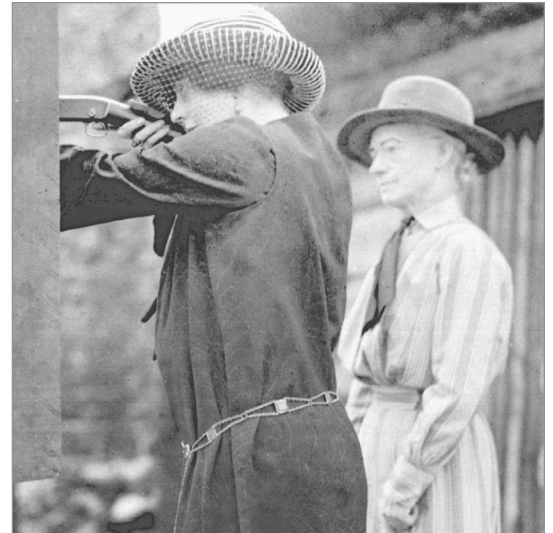
wife, Amanda, was an Oakley fan. He too, felt the quoted price was rather high, and asked the name of the demolition contractor. It turned out that it was the same company that was renting the dumpster. Stephen said he would get back to the Association. A few days later Stephen replied that Amanda was the C.O.O. of STS Waste and that the salvage of some of the logs was of historic importance. The marked logs were put aside as the cabin was demolished several days later. STS Waste in an extremely generous gesture indicated that the preservation of the selected logs and their delivery to the Bryant House property would be a donation to the Moore County Historical Association. The gift has been recognized by the Association.

At this point, Farina remembered that 29 years earlier he had purchased and stored away in 1994, a sheet of 20 postage stamps which were issued by the U.S. Postal Service. The sheet was titled "Legends of the West" and one of the stamps honored Annie. Farina also had a set of First Day of Release postmarks for the set. The stamp sheet was framed, and it and the 20 commemorative envelopes were presented to Amanda in thanks. As the photographic collection of the Association is being cataloged by our archivist, we will make copies of any pictures of Annie for our benefactors.

The manner in which this whole event changed from dismal despair to unexpected preservation of part of a historical cabin in a few days certainly seemed as if Annie herself somehow got involved.



Annie Oakley in Piinehurst.



Kennelwood Cabin around 1920



Some of the logs rescued and stacked at Bryant House

Published by the

Moore County
Historical Association
PO Box 324
Southern Pines, NC 28388
910.692.2051
www.moorehistory.com

NOVEMBER 2023 PART 3

THE HISTORY OF 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY MEDICINE



A Slice of History

The armies of the North and South were unprepared for the Civil War. The leaders expected a short war with a few battles. In the Revolutionary War, 2% of soldiers died on the battlefield, but the mortality in field hospitals was 25%. Worse yet, disease deaths were ten times the death rate of enemy fire. During the Mexican War from 1846-48, 100,000 soldiers were sent to Mexico. Some 1500 were killed in action, but 10,000 died from disease. It was America's deadliest war by percentages. The first Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) produced more casualties than the entire Mexican War. Manassas was a disaster. Inadequately prepared and poorly trained physicians could not handle the 2494 wounded with virtually no medical supplies on hand, no provisions for hospital or aid stations, and no evacuation plan for the wounded. The Civil War resulted in more casualties than all other wars in which Americans have fought to date ---COMBINED. Using computerized 1860 and 1870 census data, analysis suggests the mid-range figure was 750,000 deaths. The U.S. population in 1861 was 10% of the population today, so in today's terms, deaths would be equivalent to 7.5 million men.

Even before Bull Run, some physicians and civilians had become outraged over the conditions of camps in Washington, and this led to the establishment of the United States Sanitary Commission in June 1861, modeled after a similar organization established in Britain during the Crimean War. Within a few months the Commission had organized more than 7000 volunteer auxiliaries which raised funds and funneled food, clothing and medical supplies to ten regional depots. The Commission wanted to provide military physicians up-to-date medical knowledge on hygiene and sanitary conditions for soldiers. Congress refused to support measures it deemed were offensive to the army's Medical Department. Later the Commission's recommendation began to be taken seriously.

After Bull Run, Lincoln appointed Gen. George McClellan as army commander. McClellan was a US military observer in the Crimea, and he saw the effects of poor medicine. He demonstrated his understanding and respect for the Medical Department. The army began to screen military doctors, camps were moved away from marshes and troops were vaccinated against smallpox. After a concerted effort by the Sanitary Commission, the old Surgeon General was forced to retire, and William A. Hammond became Surgeon General on 25 April 1862 with the strong support of the Commission. Hammond was promoted over other senior officers and earned their animosity. He had served 11 years as a military physician and then joined the faculty at the University of Maryland Medical School. He was an expert on hospital design and had done nutritional research. Armed with the Medical Reform Law which Lincoln had just signed, he promptly went to work reforming the Medical Corps.

Hammond set up procedures to evaluate volunteer physicians based upon uniform clinical standards already in use for regular Army surgeons. Army surgeons had to prove their medical ability by passing a pre-enlistment written and oral exam that was more severe than that required by any medical school in antebellum America. The surgeons in volunteer regiments were usually appointed by state governors and were often political appointments. State appointed medical officers would now have to meet more strict military criteria. Some governors complained, and by the end of 1862, Hammond was ordered to lower the passing grade for the exam.

Since there was no English language book on military hygiene, Hammond wrote and published the 600-page *Treatise on Hygiene*. This was followed by a 350-page book on basic human physiology. He saw to it that others published books on minor surgical procedures, bandaging, and day-to-day



hospital management. He improved the system for tabulating medical information and statistics on diseases and injuries in the Army. This ultimately resulted in the six-volume compendium, *The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*. He founded the Army Medical Museum as an educational endeavor to improve medical and surgical care. This has been transformed into the world-renowned National Museum of Health and Medicine of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Hammond urged physicians to use the microscope and made available as standard supply, new instruments such as stethoscopes, specula to look at ears, stomach pumps, hypodermic syringes, and the thermometer. Hammond also set up a board of pharmacological experts to simplify the list of drugs available. He ordered tartar emetics (antimony and potassium) and calomel (mercuric chloride) stricken from the formulary as purgatives. He instituted widespread treatment of malaria with quinine and the prophylactic use of quinine to prevent malaria for regiments operating in swampy areas.

However, one of the greatest achievements was the evolution of the large, general hospitals in metropolitan areas. Military hospitals had been small and based on the number of men in a regiment. Critics of civilian hospitals pointed to “hospitalism,” with foul air and body secretions as a cause of disease. But with a different architectural design, crowding was reduced, odors were eliminated with circulation of fresh air, and efficiency improved by economies of scale. The pavilion system of multiple wards branching out from a central interconnecting building provided airy, well-lit, easily cleaned hospitals. Within a week of his appointment, Hammond drafted plans for the Satterlee Hospital in Philadelphia consisting of 28 pavilions with 1344 beds and 2 interconnecting corridors, 740 feet in length. By war’s end it had 3500 beds, each with 1100 cubic feet of ventilated space, and was a city unto itself with a weekly newspaper, barbershops, and flush latrines. By June 1863, there were over 84,000 beds in 182 facilities.

Hammond set up the first specialty hospitals, including ones for smallpox victims, eye and ear disorders, and dermatologic disorders, in the belief that physicians would develop an expertise in these areas that had not been previously obtainable. The most famous of these was the US Army Hospital for Diseases and Injuries of the Nervous System, headed by Silas Weir Mitchell. This was a precedent-setting specialty hospital for nerve injuries and disorders that was constructed and staffed under the direct supervision of Hammond. Weir Mitchell and William Hammond became the cofounders of American neurology, and the studies at the Turner’s Lane Hospital laid the groundwork for the development of neurology, as the first medical specialty in the United States.

Hammond also attempted to establish a separate Ambulance Corps with trained personnel to evacuate the wounded from the battlefield, but he was unsuccessful in convincing the Secretary of War Stanton due to their antagonistic natures. However, he appointed his friend, Dr. Jonathan Letterman, as Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. Letterman was able to convince the army commander, Gen. George McClellan, to establish a trained ambulance corps that was separate from the Quartermaster Corps. Letterman also instituted a medical triage system and a graded hospital system from an aid-station right behind the battle lines to large corps hospitals where trained surgeons were concentrated. This evacuation, triage, graded hospital system is used by every modern army today.

Less than a year after his appointment as Surgeon-General, Hammond was ordered to “inspect” all the small hospitals in the west. Stanton appointed a new “acting Surgeon-General” and appointed a commission to investigate Hammond. He was court-martialed on charges of bureaucratic irregularities and was found guilty over canned beef stock that was not purchased from the lowest bidder. The long court martial (4 months) ended in May 1864, with a guilty verdict and “conduct unbecoming to an officer” after 2 hours of deliberation. Hammond was relieved of his duties and the acting Surgeon-General was appointed fulltime.

The next newsletter will summarize the advances in medicine that occurred after the war that profoundly affected the medical field into the 20th Century.



Satterlee General Hospital in Philadelphia



Surgeon-General William A. Hammond