



Shaw House Sketches

PRESIDENTS' LETTER

The Mission Statement of the Moore County Historical Association is to collect, preserve and share the rich historical legacy that is Moore County. Members and Friends,

Welcome to a new year, one where we can freely visit friends, businesses and - of course - the buildings of our Association: the Shaw House property homes and exhibits, and the Bryant House buildings. At both sites we have docents at specific days and times to lead you through the people and history of each site, and thanks to the wonderful work of Carley Sutton and Dale Moegling, we have added QR markers at each building for your enjoyment should our docents not be available.

The Shaw and Bryant properties are very important and valuable in recalling hundreds of years of the growth of Moore County, but they are also very vulnerable to vandalism and fire. We now have fire extinguishers and alarm systems in each building, but we are still working towards security lighting and fire suppression systems at each site. As we have noted in the November Presidents' Letter, these systems are going to be costly, and we must consider some sort of fundraising programs.

Now a couple of updates:

The Yadkin Trail markers were turned down by the State as historical markers... of course this is disappointing, but we are continuing to look into correct ways to preserve the now almost one hundred-year-old markers.

The Association now fully owns the Old Scotch Graveyard off Bethlehem Church Road, west of Carthage. Because of some wonderful and selfless donations, the restoration work continues under the watchful eye of Kaye Davis-Brown, as well as the members of the Friends of the Old Scotch Graveyard, and of course, Bill Edsel. Our Annual Members Meeting on Sunday, June 4, 2023, will be held at the OSG, and we will present the restored sacred site to our members and the people of Moore County and the surrounding counties.

The Board works under some fiscal restraints, which is often good, but at times these restraints make it difficult for the Board to easily fund our buildings, records, historic collections and properties. It may seem like the Board is always asking for funds...and that's because we usually are asking for additional funds to carry-on our important work. But we are proud to be able to say that because of our members and their volunteerism and funding



of our projects, the Moore County Historical Association is the oldest continuously operating historical society in North Carolina.

Please remember to talk to your friends and neighbors into joining our Association.

Thank you all,

Gene Schoenfelder, Hugh Shepard



NEWS

New Board Member

Michelle Horner was accepted onto the Board of the Association in November. She has a vast experience in genealogy and has traced her mother's lineage back eleven generations. Michelle has been working on up-dating Tony Parker's book, *Cemeteries of Moore County*. She will transpose present-day names of roads, streets and crossings that may be listed in the book as past names. This will help people interested in genealogy identify the locations of the many cemeteries. The Association will reprint the book in house at a cost of \$15 per book and will sell them at \$45.

Old Scotch Graveyard

In the Wednesday February 15th edition of *The Pilot* newspaper was a long article on the Old Scotch Graveyard that is much worth reading for details. This is a short article about the Graveyard for members who did not read the newspaper article.

The Graveyard, located near Carthage, is now the property of the MCHA. It has been deeded to the Association after a new and corrected survey. Since November, 30 trees have been removed (many dead) and 80 stumps were removed or ground. Brush has been cleared and debris removed. Downed stones have been reset and cleaned. Broken stones are being reset on 21 granite slabs. A metal archway is being installed along with mulching of the cemetery. A chain fence will demarcate the boundary and new signage will be installed. There is ample parking. The Graveyard is located at 113 Scotch Burying Road, just off Bethlehem Church Road (State Road 1263) near Carthage.

This major project has been funded by some very generous donations including \$20,000 from Jordan Lumber Co. Jordan also cleared a fire zone around the cemetery and provided the new survey. The restoration

Welcome New Members!

Mr. Charles Berteau

Ms. Catherine Culler

Mr. Anderson Donan

Ms. Sandra Lunsford

Mr. Scott McLeod

Ms. Anne Mitchell

Mr. Matthew Mutarelli

Mr. Scott White

Mr. Marc Williamson

Ms. Sherry Wright

Thank You For Your Contribution!

Mr. and Mrs. Ron Atkinson

Mrs. Janet Dickinson

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ford

Mr. Scott McLeod

Ms. Anne Mitchell

Dr. and Mrs. John Monroe

Mr. Bruce Morgan

Ms. Cav Petreson

Mr. and Mrs. Chip Shankle

Mr. Janes Williford

Ms. Sherry Wright





Above: Christmas Open House

Below: Old Scotch Graveyard before and after renovation.



project should be completed by March, but the public may visit the site at any time. The Annual Meeting of the MCHA will be held at the Graveyard on June 4, 2023.

125th Anniversary of the Southern Pines Fire Department

The Southern Pines Fire Department celebrates its 125th anniversary in February 2023. A Memorial Book is being put together to commemorate the department with information from their archives. Since the MCHA Mission Statement includes the sharing of the rich cultural heritage of our area, the Association has donated \$500 towards publication of the book. The donation comes from our annual historic preservation donation fund.

New Coordinator of Docents

Beverly Offutt has been the leader and trainer of docents for the MCHA for many years. Her dedicated work in this role has been a major reason for the success behind the education of the public concerning the Association's properties. Bev is retiring after many years of service. She leaves behind a core of docents who are available for scheduled and impromptu tours of the Shaw site most Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. One of her trained docents, Steve Gaydica, has graciously accepted the Coordinator position. Steve has been a docent for many years and has had a long interest in history. Any member who would like to volunteer as a docent can contact Steve through the MCHA.

Recognition

We all know that behind every successful celebrity or personality there are often unrecognized individuals who have contributed much to the success. Winners of Academy Awards usually try to list many of these individuals. Successful organizations are no different. The success of the MCHA is the result of many members who work "behind the scenes." You may know members of the board whose names often appear in the newsletters, and you may have even talked to some of them at various events. But there are many "unknown to you" members who keep the whole operation of the MCHA running seamlessly. We would like to make you aware of some of them in each future newsletter and recognize them for

what they do. The lists are in no particular order of importance of their selfless contributions.

Sue Pockmire-for formatting and printing the newsletters and for letting the MCHA use her dry basement for the storage of boxes of soap that the Association sells.

Bill Edsel and Kaye Davis-Brown-for their immense work in researching, documenting, and organizing the restoration of the Old Scotch Graveyard as well as the Yadkin Trail markers.

Team Jones, Grace and Jim-for serving on the Board and numerous committees, for organizing the successful heritage events and E-bay sales of items, for setting up chairs for lectures, for sprucing up the outside of the Shaw property, and for unloading and storing of boxes of soap.

THANK YOU, THANK YOU, THANK YOU!

2022 – 2023

Directors

Carla Butler

Trent Carter

Matt Farina

Robert Ferro

Janet Fowler

Michele Horner

Grace Jones

Dorothy Kicklighter

Steady Meares

Dale Moegling

Tony Myers

Cindy Novosel

Curt Quentien

Rachel Ray-Webb

Scott Samuel

Gene Schoenfelder

Hugh Shepard

Carley Sutton

Southern Pines, NC 28388

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MOORE COUNTY
HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

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UP-COMING EVENTS

Southern Pines - Then and Now Exhibit

Opens March 7, 2023 and runs for the rest of 2023, Free Admission

Town of Southern Pines Water Department Building, 180 SW

Broad St., Southern Pines, next to the U.S. Post Office.

Was downtown Southern Pines always the way it appears today? Yes, with the exception of wild pigs running around downtown and in yards. The Moore County Historical Association and the Town of Southern Pines will host a new exhibit that features photographs taken 100 years ago and compares them to photographs of the same locations today. Thanks to the town's preservation efforts, many will be amazed at the number of structures that are still present and thriving.

One photograph of special importance is a 1920 photograph of the Boyd family and hunt passing the Shaw House at the corner of Broad St. and Morganton. This demonstrates that the essence of our town still thrives, not only in its historic structures, but also in its organizations, especially our equestrian community.

Clenny Creek ~ Heritage Day at the Bryant House & McLendon Cabin

Saturday, April 15, 2023 from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm, Free Admission

3361 Mt. Carmel Road, Carthage, NC

Bring all the family out to visit two Moore County historic homes. It's the annual rite of spring organized by the Friends of the Bryant House presenting the 1820s era furnished James Bryant home and the oldest Moore County (1760s era) dwelling on its original site, the Joel McLendon Cabin. There will be 18th and 19th century crafters, farm animal petting area, live music and food. There will also be "camps" of both the American Revolution and the Civil War with reenactors, demonstrations of old-time activities such as quilting, weaving, cooking, woodworking, and living history.

The McLendon Cabin was occupied during both the Revolutionary and the Civil War and the Bryant House was occupied during the Civil War. Both historic house museums are owned by the Moore County Historical Association. The parking area is off from Richardson Rd., and easily accessible by following the signs to the designated parking area. Golf cart rides are available to take you to and from the parking area to the grounds. Come and spend the whole day! For more information or if you would like to join the Friends of the Bryant House, call (910) 692-2051, visit www.moorehistory.com, or email us at info@moorehistory.com.

Return of the Lecture Series

Sunday, April 23, 2023, from 2:30 pm to 4:30 pm, Free Admission

The Civic Club on the corner of Pennsylvania and Ashe, Southern Pines

The second lecture sponsored by the Moore County Historical Association will feature Andrew Diemer speaking about The Tory War of 1781.

For many a casual scholar of the American Revolutionary War in North Carolina the study of the internal conflicts between Tory colonials (Loyalists) and Whig Colonials (Patriots) begins with the decisive Whig victory at Moore's Creek Bridge and ends with the equally



decisive Patriot Victory at the Battle of King's Mountain. However, the story of the violent rivalry between North Carolinians was far from over. In May of 1781 with both major armies of the southern theater moving out of the state, North Carolina erupted into a brutal guerrilla style war that saw neighbor fight neighbor, families split along political lines, bold night raids, sudden reversals, the successful capture of a Governor, and the bloodiest battle in the history of the state. The Tory War of 1781 is an untapped gold mine of historical perspective not only for North Carolinians seeking to learn more about their past, but for Americans as a whole.

Andrew has a Masters in Teaching with a concentration in History from UNC-Pembroke. He is a Social Studies teacher at Southern Lee High School in Sanford. He has visited over 100 battlefields and has presented to local history groups. Andrew lives in Southern Pines and is an accomplished equestrian.

Annual Meeting of the Moore County Historical Association

Sunday, June 4, 2023, at 2:00 pm, Free Admission

Old Scotch Graveyard, State Road 1263 (Scottish Burying Rd.), off of State Road 1261

(Bethlehem Church Rd.), Carthage, NC, about 1 mile from the Bryant House.

You have been reading about it in this newsletter, and you have seen some before and after photographs of the Graveyard. Now the MCHA invites you to see it in person. The annual meeting to report on the past year's activities and to elect new Board officers will be held at the Graveyard. By June, the extensive rehabilitation of this historic site will be very evident. From the treed hilltop location of the cemetery, the panoramic view is impressive. There will be plenty of parking near the cemetery, but members should bring their own lawn chairs for sitting. Similar to previous annual meetings, the Board will provide strawberry shortcake dessert and refreshments. More details will arrive by mail closer to the date.

UPDATES AND RECAP OF EVENTS

November Lecture

The Association's lecture series resumed on November 20, 2023 with a presentation by Dr. Matt Farina at the Civic Club. The presentation was titled, Who Was Their Father: The Orphans of Gettysburg. The story centered on how a dead, unidentified Union soldier was identified as Amos Humiston by using 19th-Century social media. The story then followed his three orphaned children. A surprise to the attendees as well as Dr. Farina was the presence of two members of the Humiston family in the audience who saw an announcement about the lecture and attended from Fayetteville.

December Parties

After a two year hiatus, we are happy to report that the Members' Christmas Party at the Shaw House on December 8, 2022 was successful with a plentiful supply of finger foods, cider and wines. The four day power outage before the party may have dampened attendance, but it was nice to see a number of familiar faces. Likewise, the Christmas Open House on December 10th was well attended by the public. All the properties were resplendent in their natural decorations. The same was true in decorations and attendance at the Bryant House on December 4th. Many thanks to the many hands that decorated, started fires in the fireplaces, cooked, served, entertained, and cleaned up.

Yadkin Trail Marker Project

The Association now owns the four surviving Yadkin Trail markers. The State Historical Advisory Committee has rejected our request to have them designated as state historic markers. While we are disappointed that state historic marker signs will not identify them, the Association now has more leeway on how to preserve, landscape and identify them. We are seeking advice on how to clean and preserve the concrete slabs. The centennial of the markers will occur in 2027.

Kenneth Black Cemetery

Although not owned by the Association, we have maintained and landscaped the cemetery for a number of years. The developer of the large project off 15-501 Highway has planned a park around the location of the cemetery. Grading of the land would have resulted in the cemetery sitting at the bottom of a 15-foot bowl. The advice of the Association was sought. In order to not disturb the identified and unidentified graves, 15 feet of soil has been placed atop the cemetery to make it level with surrounding land. However, a company that was familiar with cemetery work, took GPS markings of the stones and removed them to safe storage. Eventually, after landscaping, the stones will be replaced to the correct GPS locations. The developer has assumed cost of all this and will be responsible for subsequent maintenance. The Association will later assist in historical signage for the cemetery.

THE HISTORY OF 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY MEDICINE



A Slice of History

Hippocrates (400BC) and Galen (100 AD) believed illness and health were related to a balance between four bodily fluids or “humors”: blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. When these humors were not in balance, disease occurred. Medical treatments were designed to restore balance by decreasing the humor that was felt to be excessive. Excesses were removed by bleeding, purging and sweating. This system, based on humoral balance, stood unchallenged for over 15 centuries.

In the 17th-Century, the terms acidity, alkalinity, saltiness, tension and relaxation were introduced to describe imbalances that produced illness, but the treatment methods remained unchanged. During the mid-18th Century, the discovery that a muscle contracted when its innervating nerve was pinched, and insight gained from pathologic study of diseased tissues by gross and microscopic exam, modified the concept of what caused disease. The anatomic exam and the microscope showed a rich nerve supply to organs, and in inflammation, an increase in circulating blood supply and blood cells at the site of infection. But what caused the inflammation in the first place?

Edinburgh’s Dr. William Cullen believed that nerve irritation could alter bodily fluids to cause illness. The French school of Dr. Francois Broussais believed that all irritation, and hence all disease, resulted from irritation of the gut, and therefore all treatments involved the gut. Dr. John Brown, also from Edinburgh, went further and stated that any excessive stimulation could cause over-excitement or inflammation in the body. Conversely, too little stimulation resulted in lethargy and weakness. It thus seemed logical that each organ could be easily irritated, resulting in an excess of circulating blood. Immoderate food or drink, overexertion, exposure to foul air or putrid matter, or contact with cold air or cold water, could push the patient into acute inflammation.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, called the Father of American Medicine and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, believed the cause of inflammation or fever to be nervous irritability, and thus any excessive stimulation could cause over-excitement or inflammation in the body. Hence it seemed logical that bleeding such a patient would reduce inflammation. Rush was a strong proponent of “heroic therapy” consisting of bleeding, blistering and purging. It was called heroic because of the strength of its combined actions. His extensive writings in medicine influenced American medicine for almost 100 years from 1750 to 1850. Rush bled George Washington of 1.7 liters of blood (1/3 of his total blood volume) in his final illness which was probably a complicated streptococcal infection.

“There is but one exciting cause of fever and that is stimulus; and that consists in a preternatural and convulsive action of the blood vessels.....All those local affections we call pleurisy, angina, phrenitis, internal dropsy of the brain, pulmonary consumption, and inflammation of the liver, stomach, bowels and limbs, are symptoms only of an original and primary disease in the sanguiferous system.” (Rush)

If you take your thumb and rub back-and-forth with pressure for several minutes on the underside of your forearm, what happens? The area turns red and slightly puffy, begins to feel warm, and may even begin to hurt a little. You have just demonstrated that excessive



irritation has caused four cardinal signs of inflammation—*rubor*, *tumor*, *calore* and *dolore*—described by the ancients and still used today. And if your thumbnail abraded the skin and skin bacteria (not known to the ancients) started an infection, you would have proven their belief that excessive irritation caused disease.

By the mid-19th Century, inflammation was subdivided into direct inflammation where the stimulus was obvious such as a burn or injury (a bullet as an external stimulus) and thus required the skills of a surgeon, and indirect inflammation, such as diarrhea or pneumonia, that involved internal organs where there was no obvious stimulus and therefore was off-limits to surgical intervention. Wounds became infected because the deeper tissues were exposed to air with the injury. Something was in the air that excited the tissues causing inflammation.

Indirect inflammation occurred when an individual inhaled a poisonous vapor or mist that was filled with particles from decomposing matter or ingested these particles. These were called miasmatic diseases. They were caused by environmental factors such as contaminated water, foul air or poor hygiene. The disease malaria (from Latin meaning bad air) was believed to be caused by inhaling foul odors from a swamp. Pneumonia was believed to be caused by inhaling night air or cold air. Some of these beliefs still exist today. Did your mother say to you, “Don’t go outside without a hat, or you’ll catch a cold!” Microscopic life had been seen as well as some bacteria, but these were not believed by most to be causes of disease.

Direct inflammation due to trauma was treated by direct intervention. Gunshot and arrow wounds were not as common as simple injury due to accidents. Burns were treated with salves and wraps. Small lacerations were sutured or pinned together. Larger wounds may have been allowed to granulate (new tissue forming at the base and edges) and scar. Dressings or bandages were kept moist and changed periodically. White pus was expected and was interpreted as a good sign. Foul-smelling pus meant gangrene and was usually fatal. If amputation could be performed above the infection, it was usually used as a last resort. Until the mid-19th Century there was little effective anesthesia for such procedures. Bleeding was controlled by tourniquets, compresses or heat cautery to try to seal the bleeding vessels. Simple fractures were splinted. Major compound fractures and overt crush injuries were treated by amputation, if treated at all. Major head, chest, abdominal or pelvic wounds were usually fatal and were not treated.

Indirect inflammation was treated with “medications.” There were a number of broad categories of medications. There were purgatives (potassium salts and ipecac) to induce vomiting, and cathartics (mercuric salts, calomel, blue mass, magnesium salts) to induce diarrhea. These were used to flush out poisons in the gastrointestinal tract. There were diaphoretics (antimony, Dover’s powder) to induce sweating and secrete poisons in the sweat. Diuretics were used to increase urine production to eliminate poisons. There were counter-irritants that were applied to the skin to blister it or irritate it (mustard plaster) in the belief that the inflammation of internal organs could be diluted or diffused by a competing skin irritant.

Anodynes (opium, morphine) relieved pain. Depressants (antimony tartrate, ipecac) were sedatives to suppress headache, agitation or insomnia as signs of central nervous system irritation. Conversely, there were stimulants such as brandy, gin, whiskey, wine and spirits of ammonia to arouse the patient from lethargy. Astringents (alum, silver nitrate) could decrease oozing of blood or secretions from a wound. Finally there were escharotics (nitric acid, bromine, silver nitrate) to cauterize infected tissues.

There were two major non-medicinal treatments that were used. Bleeding was done by making a series of shallow cuts on the arms to allow venous blood to drip into a basin. Cupping was performed by heating glass or metal cups over a flame and then placing them on the skin in the region of the inflammation (for example, on the chest for pneumonia). As the cups cooled, a vacuum was created in the cup and the negative pressure drew blood into the skin under the cup, creating a small hematoma. This was done in the belief that poisons would be drawn from the site of the infection to the hematoma.

Since most diseases were felt to have a common pathway, treatments were often similar. Diagnosis was made clinically with some specific diagnoses recognized. Most diagnoses however were made on individual physician experience. Treatments also were variable in doses of medications used, and aggressiveness in use of medications. This resulted in considerable physician to physician variability.

Thus by the start of the Civil War, the practice of medicine was a disorganized mixture of disease and treatment philosophies. Oliver Wendell Holmes stated, “I firmly believe if the whole materia medica, as now used, could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind – and all the worse for the fishes.”