

MOORE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



Shaw House, Garner House, Sanders Cabin & Tobacco Barn in Southern Pines



Carthage



Bryant House and McLendon Cabin in Carthage

APRIL 2025

MOORE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PO Box 324
Southern Pines, NC
28388

910.692.2051

www.moorehistory.com

2024 - 2025 DIRECTORS

Bill Britton
Carolyn Burns
Carla Butler
Terry Carpenter
Trent Carter
Shane English
Matt Farina
Janet Fowler
Steve Gaydica
Michele Horner
Grace Jones
Dorothy Kicklighter
Cindy Novosel
Dorothy Shankle
Hugh Shepard
Carley Sutton

PRESIDENTS' LETTER

In this letter I want to address the issue of "change." Like it or not, change is all around us. There is the disappearance of trees along route 5 which will be widened to accommodate more traffic. The same is occurring on U.S. 1 where the super-street concept will be put in place. One hears a litany of complaints about the Circle, traffic, housing developments, the loss of small town charm, etc. etc. Change is also coming to the Moore County Historical Association, but all changes are not necessarily bad or disruptive.

In this newsletter you will read about the change in month for the Annual Shaw House Heritage Fair and the reason for the change. There also is a new column on specific artifacts owned by the Association. In conjunction with the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the U.S. in 2026, we will be featuring some new events. Colonial Day will take place on Saturday, May 10, 2025, at the Shaw House. Read about the details inside. After the theft of a gravestone at the Old Scotch Graveyard, security has become a concern. For protection and safety reasons, monitored cameras are now installed at the Graveyard, Shaw House property, and the Bryant House property. Also inside is a request for volunteers for the Association's Vintage Soap Works.

Now, most communications from the MCHA, including newsletters, will come by email. When you see an item from the Association in your server, please open it. Data indicates that 69% of our membership opens our emails; so almost 1/3 of membership is missing out on sponsored activities. The Board also encourages members to participate in getting our messages out to the public. The Association does use various social media outlets, but our announcements are directed toward a general audience. But if each Association member forwarded an announcement to five friends who are not members, we could increase our announcements to a targeted audience by 500%. You know which of your friends might enjoy attending our events, so why not share this information?

Enjoy this newsletter,

Matt Farina and Trent Carter, Co-Presidents



UP-COMING EVENTS



Clenny Creek Heritage Day

The annual Clenny Creek Heritage Day event will take place at the Bryant House Property on 3361 Mt. Carmel Road in Carthage on Saturday, April 19, 2025, from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Admission is free.

Bring all the family 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 McLendon cabin, the oldest Moore County (1760s era) dwelling on its original site. Both historic house museums are owned by the MCHA. The McLendon cabin was occupied during the Revolutionary War and both houses were occupied during the Civil War.

There will be 18th and 19th century crafters demonstrating old-time activities such as quilting, weaving, cooking, woodworking, and living history. Attendees can also sample the farm animal petting area and live music and entertainment. There will also be "camps" of both the American Revolution and the Civil War with reenactors. There will be an exhibit of swords and edged weapons.

New activities this year include an Easter Egg Hunt for children 6-years of age and under at 11:00 am and 2:00 pm. In addition, there will be two Scavenger Hunts with prizes. One hunt is for children for ages 7-years to 17-years old with four winners receiving prizes. For participants 18 years and older, there will be ten winners who will also receive gifts. The prizes will be awarded at 3:30 pm.

The Juniper Grange will be providing food and drink services. The American Heritage Girls will be selling their seed pots.

The parking area is off Richardson Rd., and easily accessible by following the signs to

the designated parking area. Golf cart rides will be available to take visitors to and from the parking area to the grounds. Come and spend the whole day.

Colonial Day at Shaw House

On Saturday, May 10, 2025, there will be a free Colonial Day at the Shaw House property in Southern Pines from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. Events will include Colonial reenactors in period dress, crafts from the period including a blacksmith, and hourly short talks about the time period and events. There will be exhibits and tours. Food and drinks will be available from the Pinecrest High School Wrestling Club.

A Change in Time

This year the 17th Annual Heritage Fair at Shaw House will be held on Saturday, September 13, 2025. The Moore Treasures Sale will be held on Friday, September 12 and Saturday, September 13, 2025. Please mark your calendars since this event is one month earlier than in the past. The reason for the change was the observation that there are multiple competing events on most weekends in October.

Wanted: A Few Good Men (and Women)

No, this is not a recruitment ad for the U.S. Marines. It is a recruitment announcement for a few volunteers from our membership who have the time, energy and commitment to become volunteers on a regular and long-term period.

The Association has always had many, capable, dedicated volunteers to participate in episodic events such as our holiday parties or the annual meeting. Those volunteers have also spent hours preparing for the annual Moore Treasures Tag Sale. They clean, sort, price and set out the many donated items. It is an exhausting time, but it is once a year.



NEWS



A small cadre of volunteer docents are at the Shaw property every Thursday and Friday afternoon for tours of the property. Similarly a small group are working regularly cataloging items in our archives. But perhaps the smallest group are those few who handle the Association's Vintage Soap Apothecary. Since its inception it has generated almost \$345,000 in sales for the Association and is the main provider of revenue for the annual budget.

It is in this area that we are seeking volunteers. The present volunteers handle the entire operation from receiving orders, printing labels, wrapping special labels around each bar, packing the orders, and delivering orders to local customers or taking orders to shipping sites. Orders usually go out by 48 hours after the order is received. Some volunteers wrap bars at home, nightly while watching TV.

We would love to find a volunteer who has marketing experience, who can handle the business end of the Apothecary. There are limited numbers of customers who order periodically. A manager may also seek out new customers or contact old customers in several states. An additional one or two regular volunteers are being sought to pack soap orders and deliver them locally or to the shipping company. Although orders are not weekly, when there is an order, we want to ship it within the same week.

Interested volunteers should contact Sarah at the Shaw House at 910-692-2051.

Five Bricks for Preservation

Each year the Association makes a \$500 donation to other local preservation projects. This year the MCHA will participate in the Aberdeen Library Brick Project. Five \$100 bricks bearing the Association's name, are being purchased to support the new Aberdeen Public Library.

Kennelwood Logs

At last the logs from the Kennelwood cabin that were donated to the Historical association in the fall of 2023 have been put to use at the Bryant House property. The log cabin was built in 1917 by Mr. and Mrs. Cowgill in what is now Pinewild. Annie Oakley lived in the cabin for a while and taught women how to shoot from the deck of the cabin. The cabin was scheduled to be razed in September 2023 after attempts to preserve it had failed. At the time, the McLendon cabin's back wall appeared to have rot and insect damage to some of the logs. The Association was seeking a source of aged logs for replacement.

A dumpster of salvaged logs was donated to MCHA in October 2023. In the late summer of 2024, an experienced craftsman, Archie McGee, finally had the time to work on the McLendon cabin. He determined only a shallow depth of the cabin's logs were damaged by insects and rot. The logs were faced with a saw and the surfaced replaced and blended in with existing logs. That was most fortunate for the Association, but left most of the Kennelwood logs unused.

This year the salvaged logs are being used to construct three sidewalls for a 12x16 foot storage shed to house donated historic farm equipment. Metal roofing has been ordered and when completed, the shed will blend in with the two historic houses. Since mature logs were used on the Kennelwood cabin in 1917, the age of the logs date back to the early 19th Century and are the same age as Bryant House which was built around 1820.





DOCENT NOTES

By
Steve Gaydica



Shaw House Phoebe And Betty Lamps

The Moore County Historical Association is fortunate to have in its collection two excellent examples of colonial and early American lighting. The first is the Phoebe lamp which currently hangs on the right side of bedroom mantel and the second is the Betty lamp which currently hangs on the right side of the parlor mantel. Both lamps are versions of the earlier simple Crusie lamp which was popular in the 1600's and 1700's. Sometimes the name "Betty Lamp" was used to describe a crusie, phoebe, or a slut lamp. However, there are differences between the lamps as will appear in this article.

These lamps were often carried around the house to light the way; hung on the back of a chair to read or sew; hung on a hook on the wall or on a post or beam in the barn; or from the mantel or stone hearth. Sometimes they were placed on a table stand (sometimes adjustable) made of wood or iron to use for detailed work. They were designed for utilitarian purposes and were rarely ornate or made from fine metals.

The lamps used various fuels. Fish oil had a rank smell, gave off poor light and was smoky, but was readily available if you lived on the coast, a river or a stream. Animal oils or grease were better, but still burned with an odor. With the advent of commercial whaling in the United States in the 17th century, whale oil became the fuel of choice if you could afford it. It burned with the most satisfactory bright light - equal to two ordinary candles.

Because the wicks burned up, we are not positive what wick material was used. Most likely wicks were made of cotton or other natural fibers that were readily available. Sometimes wicks were pieces of twisted cotton rag as were used in slut lamps.

Slut Lamp

The most basic and primitive oil lamp, used from ancient times to the 1900's, was a shallow dish filled with oil or grease with a partially submerged wick or rag. Slut (sometimes spelled "slutt") lamps also could be made by dipping a rag in grease, fat or lard, stuffing it into a bottle mouth, and lighting it. The term "slut lamp" eventually became synonymous with lamps using grease as fuel.



Lamp with a Rag Wick, 1070–945 BC or earlier from the Metropolitan Museum of Art Collection. Used with permission – in public domain. This lamp has the remains of linen rags that were soaked in flammable oil and lit. It was found in a pit dug into the Sankhare Temple site at Thebes in Egypt.

Crusie Lamp

The simple Crusie Lamp is basically a formed metal bowl designed to hold fuel with a channel in the bowl to hold a wick. The Crusie lamps used in colonial New England were similar to those of the Scottish Highlands. The word "crusie" is of Scottish origin and seems to have been derived from "cruse", a vessel for oil. In Cornwall they were called "chills", and in the Channel Islands they were called "cressets". The designs remained the same, but some lamps had multiple channels to accept more than one wick to increase the light. Another type of Crusie lamp was the Double Crusie or Phoebe lamp which had a one slot

smaller bowl within another large slot bowl so that the lower and larger one might catch the dripping from the upper one in which the light burned. The Shaw House Phoebe has reflectors which could be polished to give off some reflective light.



(LEFT)

The Shaw House Double Crusie or Phoebe Lamp (Gift of Ms. Ann Wickens)

(RIGHT)

The Shaw House Betty Lamp (Gift of Dr. Robert and Mrs. Jane Wetmore)

Betty Lamps

Betty lamps evolved in the 1700s as an improvement on the Crusie Lamp and were probably the most widely used early lighting device in Colonial and Early America. There is some conjecture as to the origin of the word "betty." It has been suggested that the origin of the name most likely comes from the German word "besser" which means "better", since the Betty lamp was considered superior to slut and crusie lamps.

It has also been suggested that the word "betty" came from the "bette" which is the old German form of the word "bed." A Betty lamp could be used to light the way to the bed. English speakers would have pronounced the word "bette" as "betty".

The body of a Betty lamp is cast with one solid piece of sheet metal usually made of steel, tin, brass or iron with a nose or spout for the wick. The larger the size and better the material used for the wick, the better the light output. However, unlike the open Crusie or Phoebe, the Betty lamp added a cover to the top to confine the heat, decrease smoke, and make the fuel burn more efficiently. These lamps often have a hanging hook or can sit on a flat surface.

More importantly, the addition of a wick holder inside the oil reservoir allowed oil from the wick to run back into the lamp's bowl, preventing it from dripping onto the ground or floor to be wasted. Although an improvement, Betty lamps were still messy, so were most often used by farmers and tradesmen rather than in finer homes. The simple Betty Lamp produced excellent light for that period of time. While more efficient, the Betty Lamp did not replace the Cruise Lamp. Both were very common and used well into the 19th century.



(FAR RIGHT) Lighted Betty lamp from the collection of James and Beth Boyle-used with permission of Wiki Media Commons

Conclusion

Colonial and early American lighting was not limited to the use of lamps. Readily available products from the forest (particularly longleaf pine forests) such as resin, fatwood (also known as fat-lighter, light-wood and heart pine), pine knots, candle-wood and rush were used as lighting fuels. Candles made from tallow, animal grease, bee's wax, bayberries and spermaceti (found in the head of a whale) were also used.

All of these devices and fuels used for lighting Colonial and Early American homes had limitations. The fuels when burned often smelled, burned unevenly, smoked, were expensive or were not readily available. Today with the advent of electricity and the various types of light bulbs and fixtures readily available, we take reliable lighting in our homes for granted.

Special thanks to Ms. Paula Caddell, Curator of the MCHA, for reviewing this article and teaching me so much about our artifacts. The Association is truly blessed to have such a fine collection.



A SLICE OF HISTORY



THE FISH CAR ERA

If you have lived where you could observe railroad freight trains, you may have seen special cars designed to haul grains, coal, scrap metal, automobiles, lumber, chemicals, and cattle, but you probably never saw a fish car. The first railroads in the U.S. appeared in 1830. By 1869, the first transcontinental railroad ran from Council Bluffs, IA to Oakland, CA. Just five years later, in 1874, Dr. Livingston Stone of the U.S. Fish Commission was tending 35,000 shad fry in a unique challenge to get the fish fry to California safe and sound for planting in the Sacramento River and other Pacific coastal streams. Why? By the late 1860s, fishermen were wiping out the East Coast salmon and shad. Congress charged the new Commission of Fish and Fisheries with the task of "supplementing declining native stocks of coastal and lake food fish through fish propagation."

The fish were carried in open milk cans, and Stone changed the water every two hours, if water was available. After days of this round-the-clock care, most of the shad fry arrived safely. As a result of the successful experiment, a new species was established on the West Coast for commercial fishermen and sports anglers. This was the beginning of the "Fish Car Era."

The problem in 1872, when the U.S. Fish Commission was first set up, was how to quickly move fish from hatcheries to far-off waters across the country. Fish were generally first planted in areas near the rearing stations due to transport limitations.

Pioneers like Stone and others soon devised techniques to safely carry fish long distances. In 1879, Stone successfully shepherded a shipment of striped bass from New Jersey to California. The milk cans containing the fry

were cooled by ice. Fellow passengers were hired by Stone to help aerate the water by hand. A few years later he took another shipment of fish across the country with a new aerating device. A cylinder with tiny holes in the bottom was filled with water and held over the cans, releasing a fine spray of air-enriched water. It was clear that fish could be effectively transported by rail. The water in fish containers required frequent aeration, and adding ice allowed the colder water to absorb more oxygen and also reduced the oxygen needs of the fish. The water had to be kept from slime and impurities, and it was helpful to confine the fish without food for a few days.

The containers were shipped in baggage cars now accompanied by government fish culturists who were called "messengers." With success, the volume of such traffic steadily rose. In 1881, the Fish Commission Decided to purchase a "fish car" specifically equipped for carrying fish. In 1882, the Commission invested \$7,334 in a new and improved version. Fish Car No. 2 was built by the B&O Railroad and was reinforced to carry as much as 20,000 pounds of fish, water, and special compartment for ice.



From that time on, Federally raised fish travelled first class in railroad cars designed for their health and comfort, along with their human at-

tendants. A third coach was added in 1884 and was also designed to carry fish eggs which would hatch in transit. The first trial came in 1886 when 600,000 shad eggs were sent from the Battery Station on the Susquehanna River in Maryland to Portland, Oregon. The eggs hatched and became thriving fry by the time they reached their stocking destination in the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

The rise in the number of government hatcheries prompted the purchase of another fish car in 1893 that had cedar tanks, an air pump to aerate the water, and other special equipment. At the turn of the century, two more cars were added. Cars crisscrossed the country en route as long as 10 days from April to November with fish losses of only 1%.

Each car now was carrying 150 10-gallon containers holding some 15,000 3-inch fish. The five man crew included a fish car "captain," several "messengers," and a cook.

Fish delivery service was free of charge. A shipment would be picked up by recipients at the railroad station nearest to where the fish were being stocked. The recipients would be notified ahead by telegraph. Railroads welcomed the fish cars, generally charging only 20-cents a mile to haul the cars and their crews. The railroads so appreciated the benefits of having the waters along their routes stocked for free that they levied no charge for up to 50% on the annual fish car mileage.

The uniquely outfitted cars themselves became attractions at exhibitions such as the New Orleans Exhibition of 1885, the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 and in the 1901 Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, NY.

The modern "Fish Car Era" in 1916 introduced the first steel car with more capacity, and it replaced the wooden cars. Manual aeration was replaced by electric or et aerators.

A 1923 report indicated that over the previous 20 years the output amounted to 72,281,380,861 fish distributed by cars traveling 2,029,416 miles. Most of the shipments were freshwater fish—pike, perch, shad, whitefish, trout, carp, land-locked salmon, and others. Regional resources were exchanged. Lobsters and blue crabs were carried from Woods Hole to San Francisco, and Dungeness crabs from San Francisco to the Chesapeake Bay. Such "transfers" to enrich the aquatic potential of one region or another were common.

Built in 1929, Fish Car No. 10 was 81 feet long and cost \$59,000. It could hold 325 cans containing 34,000 3-inch fish or 500,000 1-inch fish along with its own generator for aerating devices. Alas, in 1928, 27,000 brook and rainbow trout were transported from Michigan to Dayton, Ohio by airplane with no loss. More important were truck deliveries in 1932 which were becoming more efficient and cheaper, at about one-fourth the cost by rail. The last fish car was taken out of service in 1947.



Some state governments ordered their own fish cars used for stocking lakes and rivers within their own boundaries. Pictured to the right is the Wisconsin Department of Commerce fish car which has been restored and is a tourist attraction especially for railroad enthusiasts.





A SECOND SLICE OF HISTORY



THE FOUNDING OF OUR HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN 1946

In the February newsletter there was an article on honoring Buffie Ives as the founder of the MCHA. A short time later, we received a handwritten letter relating how the writer was instructed to contact about 10 local luminaries for a meeting in the old library to discuss how to save the old Shaw House. The writer stated that Buffie helped develop the Shaw House, but she did not found the MCHA.

When I joined the Board in 2019, all the information I was provided identified Buffie as the founder. Could the writer be correct? Word of mouth local histories sometime were incorrect, such as the article I wrote in a 2024 newsletter that corrected the story that most of the uranium in the Hiroshima bomb came from Moore County, I delved into archives of *The Pilot* which fortunately are on-line now.

I entered "Elizabeth (Buffie) Stevenson Ives" into the search window for 1946 and got "nothing found" as the response. It was the same for 1945 and 1947. Was the Association's claim about the founder incorrect? I was truly at a loss, but then I thought that in 1946, the identifier for women was chauvinistic even though Rosie the Riveter helped win the war. I searched for "Mrs. Ernest Ives" and hit the mother lode. Her identity was wife of Ernest.

What follows is a synopsis of contemporaneous articles in *The Pilot* in a sequential order. My second search header was "Moore County Historical Association." Throughout 1945, references to Mrs. Ives were only on the social pages.

March 8, 1946: Mrs. Ernest Ives of Southern Pines talked to the Home and Garden Club about the restoration of the old Shaw house.

March 15, 1946: Some thirty people met at

the Southern Pines library to discuss a new project: the purchase and restoration of the old Duncan Shaw house. People from the three towns of Aberdeen, Southern Pines and Pinehurst assembled at the invitation of Mrs. Ernest Ives, who is, more than anyone else, responsible for the interesting suggestion.

The meeting was called to order by temporary chairman Leland McKeithen who asked Mrs. Ives to describe her plan. She told of her interest in the history of old Scots families of this region and described how she and Mrs. John Boyd had often wondered about the Shaw house and if there were not some way in which it could be preserved as one of the few remaining old homes of this section.

She said that a few weeks ago, encouraged by talks with lawyer Leland McKeithen, George Maurice vice-president of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities for the Eighth District, and builder John White, she took practical steps to bring her dream into being. She secured a 90-day option on the purchase of the building. The original price of \$6,000 was reduced by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Newton, by a thousand dollars when they understood for what purpose the building was being bought.

George Maurice then told of his Society's great interest in the plan to restore this old Moore County home. Rassie Wicker, historian, said that he was greatly struck with the museum aspect of the plan. If the plan went through, the Aberdeen Garden Club would take this as their project: to restore the original herb and rose gardens. Many others took part in the discussion. Mrs. R.N. Page, Sr. recalled that the house had been built by her great grandfather on the land purchased from the old McNeill grant in 1810.

The chairman then asked the gathering if they wished to go on record as favoring the plan and the response was enthusiastic. McKeithen was elected permanent chairman with Mrs. Ernest

Ives secretary, and committees were appointed to study every angle of the question.

March 22, 1946: Mrs. Ernest Ives, one of the citizens most interested in preserving the history of the old Scots families of the Sandhills, feels that the plan has aroused wide interest throughout the various communities, and has expressed the hope that all interested residents attend Thursday's meeting.

April 12, 1946: At the meeting a week before at the library "a group of leading men and women of the county, including representatives of the Board of County Commissioners, heard the charter of the new organization read by J. Talbot Johnson of Aberdeen and adopted it, thus bringing into being the Moore County Historical Association.

April 19, 1946: The charter bearing the seal of North Carolina was returned to the thirty-some members gathered in the library. The balance of the evening included discussion of the Shaw House project. Rassie Wicker was then called on to tell about his search for information on the early settlers and made a fascinating talk.

May 3, 1946: Chairman of the finance committee, J. Talbot Johnson, read a letter from a New York banker announcing an anonymous gift. The bank official described his client as "a little lady from upper New York state who has many happy memories of Southern Pines and the Moore County hounds." She planned to give the association a very generous check. Directors of the association were then proposed and elected as follows:

Clyde Shaw from Carthage; Leland McKeithen and Rassie Wicker from Pinehurst; Mrs. Ernest Ives, Mrs. James Boyd, Frank Buchan, and John Ruggles from Southern Pines; W.P. Saunders from Robbins; Mrs. Robert Stewart from Pinebluff; George Maurice from Eagle Springs; Mrs. Lula McPherson Guthrie from Cameron; and Talbot Johnson from Aberdeen.

Leland McKeithen was elected president, with three vice-presidents: George Maurice, Clyde Shaw and Mrs. Lula McPherson Guthrie. John Ruggles was elected treasurer and Mrs. Ernest Ives secretary.

May 24, 1946: This was the last meeting of the Association before the expiration of the option to purchase the Shaw House. At the previous meeting, the fund was \$1,500 short of the purchase price. The Association announced the receipt of its first gift: an abstract of a deed for 6 lots in Southern Pines, made by C.W. Shaw, owner of the Shaw House, on January 24, 1902.

May 31, 1946: The finance committee reported the fund now had \$4,500 and expected to shortly have the full amount for the Shaw House. It was voted to borrow the last \$500 from the bank in anticipation of additional donations. The board was urged to title the property. The property lines were to be confirmed so that a garden could be placed on the west side of the house. Membership was already at 80.

October 25, 1946: The Association's first fall meeting was this week. The cypress roof shingles were delayed because of wet weather in harvesting the wood. Work on the Shaw House was progressing.

June 27, 1984: This article featured a commentary on the founding of the Association by Elizabeth Ives herself some 38 years later. She said she was informed that the Shaw House was to be sold to make place for a gas station. She immediately sought the advice of George Maurice in the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. He instructed her to talk to McKeithen, Buchan, Johnson, McPherson, Boyd, Wicker and others to meet and discuss how to proceed. Ives said that meeting occurred Nov. 7, 1946, but it actually was Oct. 7, 1946. The rest of the article dealt with the process of preserving the house.

So, the more complete story indicates that Ives was the main impetus to rescue the Shaw House with important advice and support from local leaders and historians. She may have floated a "trial balloon" to the garden club in late February and saw an enthusiastic response to her idea. That enthusiasm must have been present at the March library meeting. The support was crucial from community leaders. Ives then acted quickly and a 90-day option to purchase was obtained by March 15.

Although not stated, Ives' friend, Katharine Boyd, was probably the "Yankee lady from upstate New York" who donated \$1000 to the stalled preservation fund. If true, Johnson and McKeithen must have suspected or known who was the anonymous donor in May. That donation rescued the option. So, in the Association's history, Ives was the primary founder.

DEADLINE APRIL 10 FOR BOOKING PACIFIC NORTHWEST & CALIFORNIA

The Moore County Historical Association (MCHA) continues to work with Collette Tours. The Pacific Northwest & California trip planned for October 12-19 is filling fast. Please log on to gateway.gocollette.com/link/1298612 for additional information. About \$700 deposit will be required to secure your seat.

As a reminder, suppose you want to travel, help MCHA but not during October? Please log on to gocollette.com, select the trip you (including your friends and neighbors....anyone) desire, then call 800-340-5158 into Collette call center to book with Collette, the person calling will get a \$50pp discount and MCHA will get a contribution from Collette. The caller must say they are with the Moore County Historical Association organization and provide this number to get connected with the the Association's account: 16418-366.

Finally we are searching for new trips and adventures. The travel committee hopes to have one trip within the USA and one international trip per year. Please give us your thoughts as to an excellent trip for the association to plan for 2026. Members have suggested for consideration a trip to Japan, Antarctica, Greece and Australia for international trips. For trips in the USA, a Christmas trip to New York or Chicago, a trip to canyon land in the west are under consideration. Because of booking demands, a trip now must be planned 12-18 months in advance.

Thank you for supporting the travel committee with your suggestions and most of all thank you for traveling with Collette.

Walker Oldham
Tour Director
910-638-1450 Cell and Tex