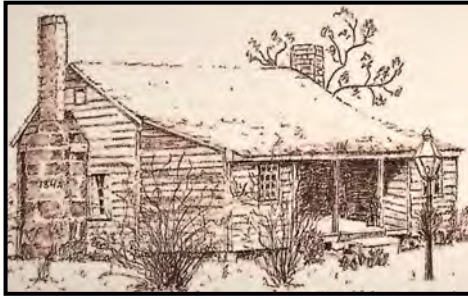


# MOORE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



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



Carthage



Bryant House and McLendon Cabin in Carthage

**APRIL 2026**

## MOORE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PO Box 324  
Southern Pines, NC  
28388

910.692.2051

[www.moorehistory.com](http://www.moorehistory.com)

## 2025 - 2026 DIRECTORS

Bill Britton  
Carolyn Burns  
Carla Butler  
Terry Carpenter  
Trent Carter  
Bradly Dick  
Shane English  
Steve Gaydica  
Michele Horner  
Dorothy Kicklighter  
Cindy Novosel  
Dorothy Shankle  
Hugh Shepard  
Carley Sutton

Wow! It's hard to believe 2026 is passing so quickly! The MCHA has been busy planning activities for the 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and celebration of the MCHA 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.

We want to invite everyone to Clenny Creek Heritage Day on Saturday, April 18, 10:00am to 4:00pm. Heritage Day is held at the Bryant House/McLendon Cabin on Mt. Carmel Rd, Carthage, NC.

The Day will be filled with many activities to include the SCV Scotch Rifleman Campsite, SAR, a Scavenger Hunt, small farm animals, Colonial Crafts, a blacksmith, musicians, Alfred Moore Chapter of DAR, the Deep Creek Colonial Dames, a Children's area, and many more activities. The Moore County Genealogy Society will be available to help you trace your family tree.

Colonial Day will be held at the Shaw House on Saturday, May 30. We will have Colonial Crafters, Hearth Cooking and Loom Demonstrations in the Sanders Cabin.

Author Julia Hans will be available with her new book [\*Postcard History Series Southern Pines\*](#).

The Mission of the MCHA is: *To Collect, Preserve, and Share the Rich History of the Moore County Area.*

We are in need of volunteers to help with our endeavors to keep "history" alive in Moore County. We welcome anyone who has the time and desire to help keep to contact the House (910)692-2051.

Sincerely,  
Dorothy Kicklighter  
President, MCHA



# UP-COMING EVENTS



## Dinner on the Grounds

In the fall of 2025, board member Carla Butler organized a series of five **Ten Plate Dinners** at the Shaw House. Each dinner was prepared by a different local chef, and reflected foods that might have been served at the Shaw House in the mid-19th Century. Each dinner was served in the Shaw House dining room to ten attendees who each paid \$125 or \$200 for the experience. There was no advertising of the event since this was a trial balloon. Attendees learned of the dinners by word of mouth.

All the dinners were an unqualified success, so this year the plan is to try a larger dinner in the late spring. This can best be accomplished outdoors, limiting the numbers to an amount that the special chef feels can best be prepared. The dinner will be advertised to the public, but seating will be limited and on a first come basis.

The dinner will take place at the Shaw House with decorated tables on the lawn **at 5:15 pm on Friday May 1, 2026.**

Guests will mingle on the lawn with glasses of James Creek Cider House cider and appetizers. Alcoholic beverages will not be served, but guests may bring their own wines. The menu will be prepared by chef **Giff Fisher** and will consist of:

<b>Appetizers:</b>	<b>Candied Boar Bacon Oysters Rockefeller Duck/Dove Saute</b>
<b>Soup:</b>	<b>Gazpacho</b>
<b>Main Course:</b>	<b>Venison Carolina Gold Rice Grilled Local Asparagus Our Special Bean Bread</b>
<b>Dessert:</b>	<b>Scottish Strawberry Shortcake</b>

**The cost of the dinner will be \$150 per person and must be paid by check or cash at the time of the reservation.** Included in the charge is a donation to the Moore County Historical Association. Those requesting a donation letter for tax purposes will be mailed a receipt by the Association Treasurer.

In case of inclement weather, the event will be moved into the Shaw House and Garner Cabin.

## Clenny Creek Heritage Day

The annual Clenny Creek Heritage Day event will take place at the McLendon Cabin and Bryant House on 3361 Mt. Carmel Road in Carthage on **Saturday, April 18, 2026, 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 inhabited during the Revolutionary War and both houses were occupied during the Civil War.





## Up-Coming Events



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.



### ***Chair caning at McLendon***

In addition, there will be two Scavenger Hunts with prizes. One hunt is for children for ages 6-years to 11-years old with prizes. For participants 12 to 18 years, there will also be different prizes. 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 seedling pots. The Girl Scouts, Scottish Heritage USA, and the Moore County Genealogy Society will also be present.

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 Property**

On **Saturday, May 30, 2026**, the Association’s second Colonial Day event will take place at the Shaw House property in Southern Pines from **9:00 am to 4:00 pm**. The activities are free as a family event.

Activities 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 of the property’s homes and agricultural Museum. Food and drinks will be available from the Pinecrest High School Wrestling Club.

Last year was the Association’s first Colonial Day event and it was well received. This year we hope to expand on the variety of activities. The several mini-talks about Colonial events was also well attended and will continue this year.

### **Moore County Historical Association’s Annual Meeting**

The By-laws of our Association require an annual meeting of the membership which is held in June of each year. This coincides with the fiscal year of the MCHA which runs from July 1st to June 30th. At the meeting, the Board presents to the membership the names of the proposed candidates that will comprise the Board for the next year. The membership present at the Annual Meeting will then vote to approve the newly proposed Board.

The site for the annual meeting varies each year and is often a site of historical significance in Moore County. This year’s meeting will be at the **McLeod House at 383 Sandy Branch Lane off Roseland Road in Aberdeen on Sunday, June 7, 2026, at 2:00 p.m. The house is 1 mile down the dirt road. Look for MCHA signage.** A member of the family, Mollye McLeod will present a short presentation on the history of the house which dates to 1792. An addition was added in 1928.



# ASSOCIATION NEWS



*McLeod Home—1792*

**Members are encouraged to bring their own law chairs to the meeting.** After the meeting, members of the Association will serve beverage refreshments and a tasty dessert.

## Lecture Series

The next lecture sponsored by the Moore County Historical Association is scheduled for **Sunday, June 14, 2026 at the Southern Pines Civic Club from 1:30 pm to 4:00 pm. Socialization begins at 1:30 – 2:00. The presentation will occur from 2:00—3:00 pm with Q&A to follow.**

Historian and local author Dr. Julia Hans will speak about the history of the Penny Postcard in the United States. She will talk about the unique postcard collections at the MCHA and how they helped shape her most recent book with Arcadia Publishing, **Postcard History Series: Southern Pines.**

The new book features more than 200 historic postcards from the MCHA collection and tells the story of Southern Pines from the perspective of penny postcard writers and readers. Au-

tographed copies of her books will be on sale after the talk. **The price of the book is \$24.99. Since we do not have internet access at the Civic Club, please use only cash or check.**

## 80th Anniversary of the Moore County Historical Association

On March 7, 1946, the Moore County Historical Association was formed for the purpose of purchasing the Shaw House and saving it from destruction. The house is the oldest house in Southern Pines on its original foundation and is considered of major historical significance.

The Association's primary founder was Elizabeth (Buffie) Ives who was a "Yankee Lady" with a "Southern Heart." She was the sister of Adlai Stevenson II, who was governor of Illinois, twice a presidential candidate, and ambassador to the United Nations. It was her guiding force that led the Association in the acquisition of the Shaw House, the Alston House (House in the Horseshoe), the Bryant House, and other structures of historical significance. These acquisitions were made not because they were mansions of great importance but because they told the story of "how the people lived."

The Association is the oldest historical association in continuous operation in North Carolina and had never flagged in its efforts to preserve the culture in the entire region.

As members, you should be proud to belong to and support its activities. But with pride, there also come important obligations. These include attending Association events, volunteering if possible, and most important, encouraging your friends and neighbors to join. Preservation is one-half of the coin; education of the next generation is the other side. Only by sparking interest in our children and grand-children can we assure that this Association will carry out its objectives for another eighty years.



# IN MEMORIUM



**Frieda Bryant Bruton** died on Wednesday, March 4, 2026. She was born on June 22, 1935 in Mount Airy, the second child of Agnes Roslund and Walker Bryant. She attended the School of Nursing at UNC Chapel Hill. She met David Bruton there and they were married in Chapel Hill on June 4, 1957. They remained in Chapel Hill for David to attend medical school. This is when Frieda developed her lifelong love for Carolina basketball.

They moved to Baltimore, Md., for David to complete his pediatric residency at Johns Hopkins University. Then the Brutons moved to Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama for him to fulfill his military obligation. The young family then moved to Southern Pines in 1966, where David started Sandhills Pediatrics with Bill Clarke. Frieda started the health occupations program at Pinecrest High School, worked as a bedside nurse at Moore County Hospital, and worked as an instructor in the nursing school at Sandhills Community College. In 2012, she served on the UNC Chapel Hill School of Nursing Alumni Board.

Her community interests included the Moore County Board of Health, Moore County Historical Association, Southern Pines United Methodist Church and Moore County Public Schools. She volunteered for these organizations at various times in her life. She also grew peaches with her husband, selling them at their farm on Niagara-Carthage Road.

Services were held at Someday Farm, 4497 Niagara-Carthage Road, Carthage, on Saturday, March 7. Donation may be made to the Frieda Bruton Nursing Scholarship at Sandhills Community College at 3395 Airport Road, Pinehurst, NC 28374. Frieda was preceded in death by her husband of 66 years, David.

Frieda was exceptionally kind, exceedingly wise, and loved family more than anything. She was an excellent seamstress, a skilled

gardener, a gifted nurse, a great card player and a world traveler. She enjoyed the simple yet beautiful things: a James Taylor song, a glass of red wine, a perfect Carolina Blue sky after a basketball victory. She brought love and joy to every conversation.



## Participation with MCHA

Frieda joined the Board of MCHA in 1991 and managed the docents. There were 28 regular docents who logged in over 1000 hours in that year. Counting docents, there were 73 volunteers. She was active in many activities and spearheaded the search for a tobacco barn now located on the Shaw property. In June 2002 Frieda served as 3rd Vice-President and 2nd Vice-President in 2004.

In 2006 she and Dorothy Shankle served as co-presidents for the Anniversary of the Association. Frieda continued as a board member and active volunteer for a number of years. There is a deep sense of loss of her friendship that is felt by many longtime members of the Association.



## A SLICE OF HISTORY



### How Lake Placid Club Helped Secure the First U.S. Winter Olympic Games

*(Editor's note: I spent much of my life in upstate New York. I still own two summer weeks at the Lake Placid Club Lodges. I did not realize how the LPC and Pinehurst Resort had parallel development until I moved to Southern Pines and read about local history. My brother sent me this article and its author, Dan Thompson of NYSGA, graciously gave me permission to use it in our newsletter.)*

There are very few places where golf and the Olympic Games are connected by more than coincidence. The Lake Placid Club is one of those sacred grounds. Here, golf courses don't just sit near Olympic venues. They provided the foundation that made them possible.

As the 2026 Olympic Winter Games unfolded on the global stage in Italy, we are reminded how one NYS Golf Association Member Club offers a truly unique story steeped in the early beginnings of these international games. Here, golf and winter sport evolved together, on the same grounds, leaving a legacy that New York State golfers are still reminded of each season.

The story begins with **Melvil Dewey**. Best known as the creator of the Dewey Decimal System, Dewey was also a reformer, educator, and believer in the power of environment, structure, and physical activity. After serving as chief librarian at Columbia University and later as director of the New York State Library, he turned his focus to the Adirondack Mountains.

In 1895, he founded the Lake Placid Club on a parcel of land across Mirror Lake from what is now Main Street. What started as a wilderness retreat quickly became something far more ambitious. By the early 20th century, the

Club had grown into a lavish mountain community that eventually encompassed roughly 9,600 acres including the Adirondack Loj and main entry point to the famed High Peaks region.

At its height, the Club included hundreds of buildings, its own theater, library, boathouses, tennis courts, golf courses, farms, workshops, a fire department, and a school (now known as the Northwood School). It employed more than 1,100 people and could host more than 1,500 guests at a time. It operated like a village unto itself, renowned well beyond the Adirondack park. While Dewey's contributions are widely acknowledged, his legacy is complicated by his recognized character flaws and controversial viewpoints.

The Lake Placid Club's golf courses were designed during the Golden Age of golf architecture, and both layouts reflect the belief that sport should challenge, engage, and reward thoughtful play.



*The first tee on the Links Course. Note the 70 and 100 meter ski jumps miles away in the distance.*

The Links Course was designed in 1909 by Seymour Dunn, a master Scottish golf instructor and club maker who resided in town. Though Dunn settled in the U.S. at a young age, his work spanned Europe and America, including private courses for European royalty. True to Dunn's roots, the Links Course is laid out in the

classic style. Wide, open fairways, large, undulating greens and native areas throughout. Dunn was especially known for his par threes, and the Links Course features six of them, including the striking 9th and 11th. The finishing hole, guarded only by natural contours and the smallest green on the course, demands precision to the very end.

The Mountain Course followed in 1910, originally laid out by Alexander H. Findlay, one of the earliest champions of golf in America. In 1931, it was remodeled by Alister MacKenzie, whose work also includes Augusta National and Cypress Point. Shorter but more exacting than the Links, the Mountain Course demands straight driving and smart placement. Tree-lined fairways, blind shots, elevation changes, and smaller, sloping greens reward commitment. From the 4th tee, players look out toward Mt. Marcy, the highest peak in New York State. The course is also home to one of golf's rarest features: back-to-back par fives over 600 yards, Nos. 10 and 11.



What truly sets the Lake Placid Club apart is the role that the golf courses played in shaping the path towards eventually hosting not one, but two Winter Olympics. As early as the 1910s, winter visitors were arriving in growing numbers. Members skated on Mirror Lake and skied and tobogganed directly on the hilly golf courses. Fairways doubled as winter trails long before that idea was common elsewhere. The founder's son, **Dr. Godfrey Dewey**, would say the Club had become "the leading winter sports center in the United States."

That momentum wasn't isolated to the Club either. Nearby Saranac Lake was building its

own winter identity through the Winter Carnival (established in 1897), which brought residents outdoors for speedskating and athletic contests. Still, the scale and organization of winter activity at the Lake Placid Club was unmatched. They built a ski jump on a knoll between what are now the 17th and 18th holes of the Mountain Course. A long toboggan chute began near the course and ran downhill toward the former Algonquin



*The original Lake Placid Club which contained Tiffany stained glass windows inside and a small library that was reported as the birthplace of the Dewey Decimal System.*

Clubhouse site, a fast and thrilling ride that became part of local lore. As winter participation grew, ski jumping became permanent. In 1916, the Club constructed a jumping tower on the golf course itself. In 1921, a larger, permanent structure rose at Intervale, the site of today's Olympic ski jumps.

Lake Placid-born Olympian **Art Devlin** later captured the Club's impact: "The Lake Placid Club pioneered winter sports in America. Before the Club, there was no such thing." The Club's influence reached its peak through (Godfrey) Dewey, who played a central role in securing the third Olympic Winter Games for Lake Placid in 1932. It was the first time the Winter Olympics were held in the United States.

Without the Lake Placid Club's land, facilities, and national reputation, Lake Placid would not have qualified to host the Games.

Nearly fifty years later, the town hosted the Winter Olympics of 1980 where Team USA notably defeated the formidable Soviet Union Hockey Team during the "Miracle On Ice" game, and



## A Slice Of History



went on to capture the Gold medal. Once more, the Club was at the center of events, serving as headquarters for the International Olympic Committee and being located half a mile away from “Herb Brooks Arena” named after the coach who led the Americans to victory.

That connection these days isn't quite as strong, but it hasn't faded. Some athletes who have trained and competed in Lake Placid over the decades continue to play the Lake Placid Club courses. Past Olympians annually tee it up here, including in organized tournaments that bring winter sport legends back onto the land that shaped their competitive lives. Skiers, skaters, and hockey players who once chased medals now test themselves against Dunn's par threes and MacKenzie's demanding finishes.

Like many grand resorts, the Lake Placid Club began to struggle as travel patterns changed in the mid-20th century. Membership declined, and long seasonal stays gave way to shorter visits. After serving the 1980 Olympic Games, the Club closed. Fires and demolition followed, and the last buildings from the old resort were removed in 2002. But the land and golf courses endured.

Today, 45 golf holes remain active (two full courses and a short nine-hole course), as part of the resort owned and operated by **Art Lussi** of the Crowne Plaza Hotel. The Lussi family purchased the historic property in 1996. Each spring, summer and fall, they treat thousands of visitors to the historic golf courses, incredible high peak views and fresh Adirondack air. In winter, they return to their earliest role, welcoming cross-country skiers, snowshoers, and sledgers.

### III Olympic Winter Games Issue

1932 marked the third time the Winter Games were held, and the first time the event was held in the United States. The games were held in Lake Placid, a small town in the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York that was home to less than 3,000 year round residents.

The Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce asked the village postmaster to suggest a commemorative stamp for the event. A New York congressman helped persuade reluctant officials, and the stamp was approved.



The 2¢ Winter Olympic Games stamp was issued just days before the opening ceremonies, and sold only in Lake Placid and Washington, D.C. Demand for the stamp was heavy from the moment the Lake Placid Post Office opened at 7 a.m. until mid-morning, when its entire supply of 400,000 stamps was exhausted. State police were called in to control the crowd.

Postal officials were soon embarrassed to learn the stamp design contained an error. Ski jumpers do not use poles, but the athlete pictured on the 2¢ stamp is clearly grasping a pair as he flies mid-air.



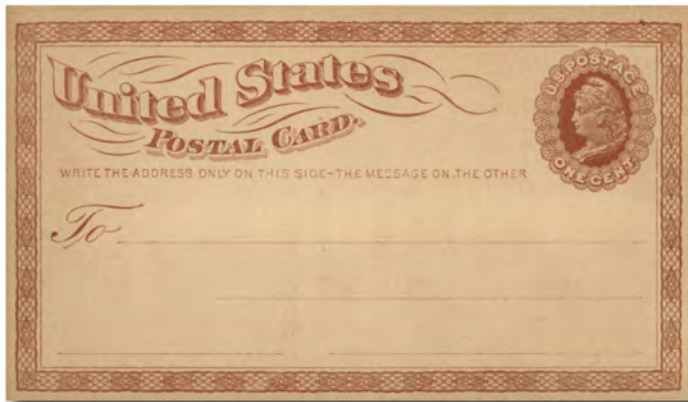
## Another Slice Of History



### America's First Post Cards

The postcard's origins trace back to the mid-19th century, when Austria issued the world's first official postal card on October 1, 1869 called the *Correspondenzkarte*. It was a plain, pre-stamped card designed for brevity and convenience, and it was an immediate success, with millions sold in the first year alone. The idea spread quickly, and the founding of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1874, established by the Treaty of Bern, helped standardize international postage rates and rules, making cross-border mail easier than ever.

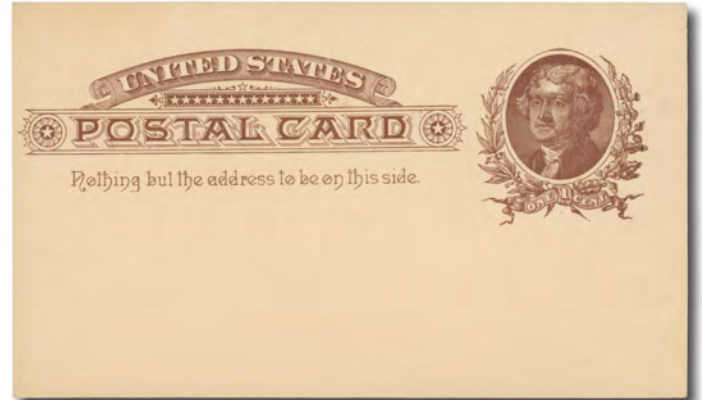
But even before the UPU was established, the United States had already taken its own early steps. In late February 1861, Congress passed an act permitting privately printed cards to be sent through the mail, though the outbreak of the Civil War shortly after pushed the idea into obscurity for nearly a decade.



#### **1873 1-cent Liberty sold for \$450.00**

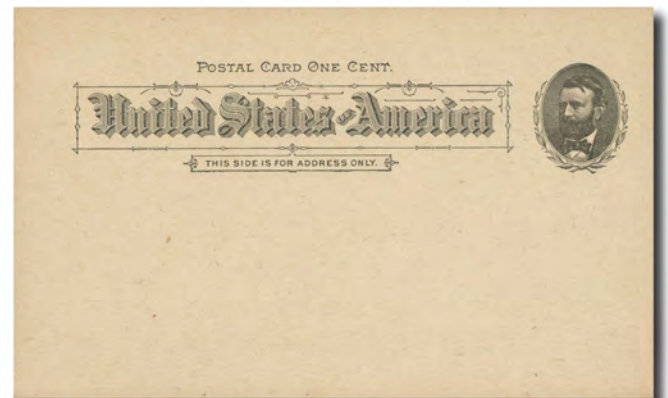
On May 1, 1873, Congress authorized the Post Office to produce and sell government-printed postal cards, with a pre-printed stamp included. These simple, utilitarian cards put affordable and convenient written communication into the hands of everyday Americans in a way that hadn't existed before. It was a genuinely new idea for Americans. For just one cent, you could send a short message anywhere in the country

without needing an envelope, and millions of people took advantage of it immediately.



#### **1885 1-cent Thomas Jefferson**

The country was still rebuilding after the Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant was in the White House, and the transcontinental railroad was only four years old when this card was first issued. The decorative border, the scrollwork lettering, and the classical portrait all reflect the design sensibilities of the Victorian era, when even everyday objects were made to look beautiful.



#### **1891 1-cent Grant**

Though private publishers wouldn't achieve postal rate parity until the Private Mailing Card Act of 1898, the 1873 government cards laid the foundation for the American postcard story.

(Information from Mystic Stamp Company—USA)