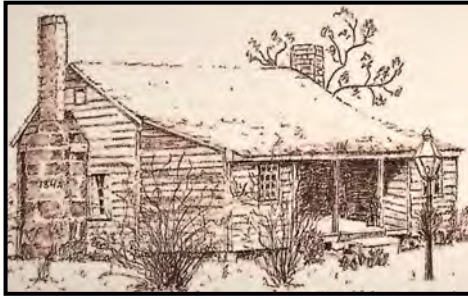


MOORE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



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



Carthage



Bryant House and McLendon Cabin in Carthage

FEBRUARY 2026

MOORE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Moore County Historical Association continues to make progress in preserving the historical aspects of this great county. 2025 has proven to be the greatest year yet in continuing the work first laid down in 1946. Some of the highlights include our first Colonial Heritage Day celebrating our country's rich colonial traditions, and this year's 250th anniversary celebration. Everyone is encouraged to participate and dress in colonial attire and enjoy the sound, food, and demonstrations on this memorable date of 30 May 2026.

Looking toward June we will all come together for our annual conclave business meeting, and elect a new president and board of officers. The Colonial Dames-17th Century honored us in 2025 with a plaque being placed at the Old Scotch Graveyard, with a reception afterwards at the McLendon Cabin. The Association was honored to have this recognition.

In September 2026 we will once again host the Heritage Fair in the same tradition as in the past. We will not only have many of our returning vendors, but will also have some new ones. My congratulations to all those who worked so diligently to make this year's Fair a resounding success. The Christmas season was celebrated with 2 great events: the Members Social Party and Open House. Both events were crowned with an abundance of camaraderie and cooperation. The members brought all kinds of delicious food and many, many cookies.

Special accolades for Debbie Williams who has done an excellent job demonstrating colonial cooking, culminating with scrumptious bread pudding. Jim and Grace Jones have been instrumental in keeping the Shaw grounds clean and are to be congratulated for all their hard work. A very heartfelt thanks to Sarah Mathews whose dedication and commitment to the association makes it possible for the success of our organization. This is especially shown by her hard work in managing our soap sales. Sarah maintains a cheerful attitude even in the midst of irksome tasks and weighty responsibilities.

To all the people who dedicate themselves to MCHA, I say thank you. In conclusion, let us continue to work together as a team and support one another to enhance the work of one and all to the betterment of the MCHA.

Dorothy Kicklighter, President, MCHA



ASSOCIATION NEWS



Old Scotch Graveyard Plaque

On the sunny morning of October 24, 2025, a ceremony was held at the Old Scotch Graveyard by the Deep River Chapter of the Colonial Dames of Pinehurst, NC. A bronze plaque was unveiled which recognized the 250th Anniversary of the Moore County cemetery.

The ceremony began with the echoing sounds of a Scottish bagpiper leading a Scottish Color Guard from the cemetery down to the rock where the plaque was mounted. After an opening prayer, the audience of approximately 75 attendees from chapters around the state recited the Pledge of Allegiance and the American's Creed, and sang the National Anthem.



Mr. William Edsel, who in great part is responsible for the restoration of the Graveyard, was the invited guest speaker. He was followed by a brief talk by one of the members of the Colonial Dames, Ashley Blake Rain, whose distant Blake ancestors are buried in the cemetery.

The plaque was then unveiled. It reads:

The Old Scotch Graveyard

1775 Moore County

Marked By

Deep River Chapter, Pinehurst, NC

National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century



After a closing prayer, the piper led the Color Guard back into the woods of the Graveyard to the sounds of Amazing Grace. Refreshments of mulled cider, cocoa, and homemade period cookies were served at the McLendon Cabin. Docents from the Moore County Historical Association provided tours of the Bryant House.



Piney Bottom Massacre Lecture

On October 26, 2025, The MCHA hosted Matt and Sherry Mutarelli in period dress as they provided a joint presentation of the Piney Bottom Creek Massacre in 1781. The audience of about



ASSOCIATION NEWS



50 attendees at the Civic Club sat in a horseshoe around a table with a large map for orientation. At the open end of the seating was a screen for Power Point images.



Matt Mutarelli and Matt Farina

Matt passed around artifacts for the audience to examine as he and Sherry talked about event that resulted in sometimes brutal fight among Patriot and Tory neighbors in the region that would become Moore County after the American Revolutionary War. In the Q and A that followed, there was considerable discussion of local history. The Association will be presenting other local topics as we celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the United States in 2026.

Tour of the Pacific Northwest and California

The October tour sponsored by Collette and the MCHA was a great success.

In October, 10 MCHA travelers joined other Collette tourist on an adventure to the Pacific Northwest. From the scenic views of the snow-capped mountains in Washington state,

the mighty Pacific ocean along the Oregon coastline, spotting bald eagles on the Rogue River, while on a jet boat cruise, and crossing the Golden Gate Bridge were memorable. However, the highlight was walking among the "giants", the Redwoods, in Founders Grove in northern California. MCHA would like to hear from our members as to tours of interest in 2026 and 2027 so planning can begin for more adventures. Please contact Carolyn Burns at 910-692-2051.



Christmas Holiday summary

The weather was perfect for the members' Christmas celebration at the Shaw house. Nature again cooperated two days later for the Christmas open house at the Shaw property for the general public. Unfortunately that was not the case for the Bryant house event which was canceled because of cold, wind, and icy precipitation in weather forecast.

The house was decorated with cedar branches, pinecones, holly branches, and a cedar Christmas tree with homemade ornaments. Fires were started in the two working chimneys to provide a warm and cosy atmosphere. Candle lanterns marked the walkway to the Shaw front porch.



ASSOCIATION NEWS



Christmas Photos



America 250th NC

The MCHA has reserved one of the free traveling exhibits provided by the N.C. Department of Natural & Cultural Resources. It is titled **“When Are We Us?”** and it will be displayed in Moore County at various locations from February 3 to March 13, 2026.

Locations will include the Aberdeen Lake Recreational Center, the Moore County Senior Center, the Southern Pines Public Library, and the Records Office in Carthage. The scheduled dates will be listed in an upcoming article in The Pilot newspaper. Information can also be obtained by calling the MCHA at 910-692-2051.

The exhibit tells the story of seven everyday North Carolinians and extraordinary leaders who petitioned, protested, and organized to expand democracy. It explores change, freedom, civic responsibility, and overcoming challenges by telling the stories of these seven who raised their voices to call out injustice and fully participate in our democratic society.

The exhibit is part of North Carolina’s commemoration of America’s 250th anniversary. We hope you will visit one of the sponsored sites during the six week period it will be available locally.



DOCENT NOTES

By Steve Gaydica



Salesman Samples

The Moore County Historical Association is blessed to have two excellent examples of salesman samples. Salesman samples are scaled-down versions of real commercial products used to demonstrate their features and functionality to retailers or potential customers. The samples are made to 1:6 scale or 1:8 scale when compared to the actual product, machine, or piece of equipment. These highly detailed replicas were typically labeled with a product name and company logo, and often came in customized travel cases that could be used to enhance the display, or hold several versions of the same item in a range of colors, styles, or finishes. They are also often confused with demonstration models, patent models, children's toys, or doll furniture.

After the Civil War and into the early decades of the 20th century, industrial manufacturers of everything from farm equipment, household appliances to furniture put thousands of itinerant salesmen on the road to introduce their company's products to country store owners, homeowners, dealers, and farmers in more rural parts of the country. The salesman traveled by rail and/or horse drawn wagon.

Being able to put a product in a potential buyer's hands is a powerful sales tool, but at that time this was not an easy nor cost-effective way for a salesman to handle traveling from town to town selling large-size products possibly. Salesman samples allowed the salesman to create interest in the newest products, demonstrate full functionality, and then take orders for products that could be shipped directly to the buyer at a later date.

Salesman samples were made for a wide range of products by a number of different manufacturers. Some examples of products are: stoves, furniture, washing machines, working typewriters that fit your hand and farm equipment.

Salesman samples generally fall into one of two categories: those that work and those that do not. Working samples, more common before 1920, can help date a piece. Usually, the more a vintage salesman sample remains true to the original product and its working features, the higher its value to collectors. Salesman samples are often confused with a doll or children's toy because of their size, but the difference and value are all in the details. Unlike toy versions of household items aimed at children, many salesman's samples were highly detailed with working parts so they could be used to demonstrate the full functionality of the product, and will almost always have the name of the product or company logo on it, whereas a toy would not.

Because of the expense in producing the samples, the advent of better printing techniques and color reproduction found in catalogs (think Sears and Montgomery Ward), and changes in marketing strategies, salesman samples fell out of favor.



A SLICE OF HISTORY



The Moore County Historical Association has two salesman samples both on display in the Shaw House. The first is a Victorian style chestnut dresser (circa 1890's) which is located on the chest in the parlor. The dresser stands 22 inches in height, has a width of 13.75 inches and a depth of 7.5 inches. The sample is not marked or stamped, but I was able to find an identical sample for sale on the internet which means that it was not a "one off".

Victorian Dresser Salesman Sample



(Gift of Mrs. Edith Smith)

The second sample is a working White Mountain Junior Ice Cream Maker which is located on the top shelf of the step back cupboard in the dining room. The ice cream maker stands about 9.5 inches in height with a diameter of 5.25" measured at the top of the bucket.



White Mountain Junior Ice Cream Maker – side view.



A SLICE OF HISTORY



Parachute Wedding Dresses of World War II

World War II officially ended on the deck of the battleship USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945, eighty years ago last fall. During the war, the 82nd Airborne trained in our area at Fort Bragg and Camp McCall. This story is reminiscent of that time.

In the years during and immediately following World War II, it was not uncommon for brides to wear wedding dresses crafted from repurposed parachutes. While a lot of wartime ingenuity was a result of limited resources and rationing, in many cases, the reason behind parachute dresses was more sentimental.

One 1947 wedding dress that's now in the Smithsonian's collection was made from a nylon parachute that aided one Major Claude Hensinger in his escape from a bomber plane that caught fire; the parachute not only deposited him safely on the ground, but also served as a pillow and blanket while he waited for rescue. When he returned to the U.S., he proposed to his girlfriend Ruth, suggesting she use the parachute that had saved his life to make her gown.



The elegant dress was modeled after the one in the 1939 film *Gone With the Wind*; Ruth

hired a seamstress to make the bodice, then ruffled the strings of the parachute to make a gathered skirt and train.

Another dress acquired by the San Diego Air and Space Museum has a similar backstory: The parachute used to make it saved the life of groom Chuck Martin during a training flight on a bomber at the end of the war. His bride, Carolyn, altered it herself using the skills she learned in an eighth grade sewing class. A more elaborate dress in storage at the National Museum of the United States Air Force was made from strips of nine different parachutes used in combat. Of course, sometimes the parachute fabric (usually nylon) was simply what was available — but it still made for a good story. When two Holocaust survivors got married in 1946 at a displaced persons camp run by Allied forces in Celle, Germany, groom Ludwig Friedman purchased a parachute for fabric, and bride Lilly Lax hired a seamstress using her cigarette rations. The dress was worn by two more brides in similar camps afterward, and is now among the artifacts at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Lily and Ludwig Friedman wedding at Bergen-Belsen Displaced Persons Camp



Another Slice Of History



400th Anniversary of the Pilgrims Landing at Plymouth

On a recent trip to Williamsburg, VA with the Colonial Dames 17th Century I heard that some had planned to be at Plymouth Colony for the 400th Anniversary of the landing in November 2020. The actual landing had occurred on November 11, 1620. But in March 2020, the Covid shut-down was announced and the Plymouth Thanksgiving event was canceled.

The U.S. Postal Service issued a new anniversary stamp in 2020, but the celebration of its release was also canceled. One hundred years earlier on December 21, 1920, three stamps were issued to honor the 300th anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing

After setting sail from Plymouth, England, on September 16, 1620, passengers of the *Mayflower* first caught sight of land at Cape Cod. Many of those on board were religious separatists who sought to escape the Church of England, which was ruled by King James I. The ship landed at New England in November, despite the fact that their intended destination was Virginia. A stormy journey and navigational miscalculations had thrown the travelers severely off-course, and after 66 days at sea, they were eager to set foot on solid ground. The first stamp in the set honors the famous *Mayflower* that carried 102

brave travelers to America. The second stamp pictures the historic landing of the Pilgrims. Its image was inspired by old federal bank notes



The third and final stamp in the set pictures the first major political event of American history – the signing of the Mayflower Compact. A painting by American artist Edwin White greatly influenced its design.



The Pilgrims first arrived in America on November 11, 1620. Before going ashore, 41 of the male passengers signed the Mayflower Compact, agreeing to follow the laws they would eventually set. They spent about a month collecting firewood and scouting for a place to build a settlement. Around December 10 they found a spot they liked and returned to the *Mayflower*. The Pilgrims then sailed the ship to Plymouth Harbor and came ashore on December 21.



Another Slice Of History



Few realized that day the impact of their historic document. The Compact was a foundation that we now see must have influenced the Founding Fathers as they formed the United States Constitution. Free men, cherishing and preserving their freedom more than self-gain, made America a haven for pilgrims from many lands over many centuries.

On November 21, 1970, the U.S. Postal Service issued a 6-cent stamp honoring the 350th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.



The U.S. Postal Service issued the following **forever** stamp to commemorate this defining moment in American history – and its 400th anniversary – the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Harbor in late December, 1620.

The stamp shows the ship *Mayflower* as it sits in Plymouth Harbor, where over 100 exhausted immigrants to the New World dropped anchor after a treacherous sea journey of 66 days.

Writing on medium.com, the stamp's designer – Greg Breeding, art director of the USPS – talks about his close collaboration with Greg Harlin, who created the original art. Harlin noted the

use of strong vertical lines of the ship contrasting with the horizontal lines of the landscape shows how form can stir emotions “and in this instance a sense of beautiful but foreboding awareness.”

While the Pilgrims didn't know what dangers and challenges awaited them on those dark shores, the stamp's artwork conveys the feeling.



Sunlight breaks through the clouds at dawn as the landing party's boat starts for the shore. And it reflects on the water. In adding this element, artist and designer purposely brought light, and with it a sense of hope, to the darker scene of water, clouds, ship and shore.

Since the Covid-19 pandemic shutdown had started in March 2020, relatively few Americans saw this stamp in their post offices and were unaware of its release.

Today's value for a single, mint-condition stamp:

1920 One-cent stamp—\$7.50

1920 Two-cent stamp—\$10.95

1920 Five-cent stamp—\$55.00

1970 Six-cent stamp—\$0.40

2020 Forever stamp—\$3.75