

History Quiz On Moore

BY VETA GORMAN

Questions on Moore County History:

Most of the answers to these questions may be found in Manly Wade Wellman's two books: "The County of Moore, 1847-1947," and "The Story of Moore County," and some in Emma G.B. and Thomas C. Richardson's: "History of Aberdeen."

1. It's supposed to be a fable, but what was the name of a famous tree in Moore County?

2. Make a guess as to the salary paid public school teachers in 1850.

3. What were the "Rasp" and the "Picayune?"

4. How did Moore County (and North Carolina) vote February 28, 1861 in the "Secession Convention?"

5. Who was Marie Boozer?

6. Name three of the Scottish Isles from whence came early Moore County settlers.

7. Who were Moore County's first settlers?

8. In Fayetteville's present restoration, two important "finds" have been made concerning the first half of the 19th century. What are they?

9. Solemn Grove Academy was Moore County's first chartered school. Approximately where was it located?

10. Who was the first large planter of cotton in Moore County?

11. What Moore County town grew at the end of an experimental railroad where wagons were pulled by mules over long planks?

12. At a Democratic Convention, the three candidates for the presidential nomination were able to call each other "cousin" because of mutual family ties in North Carolina, one with Moore County. Who were they?

13. The newly-freed slaves who had attended Bethesda Presbyterian Church formed their own church. What was its name?

14. Aberdeen used to have a hotel—Powell Hotel—which later became a teacherage. Where was it located?

15. What nationally famous man was the first minister of The Village Chapel in Pinehurst?

16. What sign, erected on the grounds of the Southern Pines Railroad Station in 1904, caused trouble with a neighboring town?

17. Who is credited with the re-

establishment of the dwindling pottery industry in Moore County?

18. What famous Scotswoman lived for awhile in Moore County (as it was then) and attended Barbecue Church?

19. What Moore County man, a Carthage aviator in World War I had a hospital named for him and at what place was it erected?

20. Who is considered the first commercial peach grower in the Sandhills?

21. What town in Moore County was first named Vineland?

22. What Black man, sentenced for murder, challenged the Sheriff's authority?

23. What was Montevideo Park?

24. Early in the history of Aberdeen, Blacks took an active part. Name the man who represented his race on the first Aberdeen Town Board.

25. What present day Moore County town was called Winder and changed it to honor the name of another Seaboard Air Line Railroad executive?

Answers to questions on Moore County History:

1. The Cornwallis Tree in Carthage was so called for a newly planted tree in Mrs. George Glascock's yard. After British troops camped in the yard, a horse bit off its top. It recovered and lived many years, until a tenant, not knowing the significance, cut it down for "pulling the field."

2. Cornwallis' crest was found on a comb at the roots some time after the British left. Cornwallis is said never to have visited Moore County.

3. Public School teachers received \$31 per month. They taught two or three months. Most were young men.

4. The Rasp and the Picayune were early Carthage newspapers, William Pinckney Martin, editor. He later raised and commanded the first regiment from Moore in the War Between the States.

5. Overwhelmingly against. However, on May 20, another vote was taken. North Carolina voted to be out of the Union and against the Northern states.

6. Marie Boozer, or Mary, was a beautiful companion of many great men during the Civil War era. In Moore County's history she accompanied General Judson Kilpatrick as he went through the Malcolm Blue farm and the site

of Solemn Grove Academy to Charles Monroe's home, where Kilpatrick was routed out of the house by Wade Hampton's Patriot troops, fleeing in his night shirt, leaving pretty Marie behind.

7. John and Thomas Richardson, followed by the Quaker-turned-Presbyterian Tysons and other English, Irish and Highland Scots.

8. The wooden water pipes that brought water down from Haymount Hill and the well-preserved portion of the Plank Road were recently uncovered.

9. The exact spot is not definite but it was on Bethesda Road about three miles toward Southern Pines from Malcolm Blue Farm.

10. Governor Benjamin Williams bought seed from his friend General Harrington, which was the first sizeable cotton crop in Moore.

11. West End grew at the end of a road planned for testing its workability rather than connecting it to a specific place. Repairs would prove too expensive, and Frank Page purchased it for the steam railroad out of Aberdeen.

12. Adlai Stevenson (Illinois), Alben Barkley (Kentucky), and Richard Brevard Russell (Georgia) all had roots in Iredell County and Stevenson's "other home" sometimes was with his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ives of Southern Pines.

13. Faith Presbyterian Church in Aberdeen was formed sometime before the Courthouse fire of 1889 destroyed all records. The congregation had "nothing but faith" on which to start a church where they could worship "under their own vine and fig tree." Two acres were deeded to the church by John Blue.

14. The Piggly-Wiggly now occupies the site of the former hotel and teacherage.

15. Dr. Edward Everett Hale (nephew of Statesman Edward Everett and grandnephew of Revolutionary martyr spy Nathan Hale) was the Village Chapel's first minister. He was author of "Man Without a Country" and a friend of James Tufts.

16. "Pinehurst Junction" on the grounds of the Southern Pines Depot was planted overnight, supposedly by C.W. Cutter, a

temporary manager of the Village of Pinehurst.

17. Jacques and Juliana Royston Busbee came to Moore County looking for pottery she had seen in a fair. She found Josh Sheffield (Josh Shuffle) and other potters and started Jugtown.

18. Flora MacDonald stayed awhile at her sister's home at Cameron Hill (now Harnett County) near the home of Kenneth Black.

19. The James McConnell Hospital was completed during the winter of 1916-1917, opened in April 1917 and was part of the Farm Life School. It was said to be in the shape of an airplane; the "wings" housed the patients, the "nose" was the lobby, and the "tail" held the operating rooms.

20. J.V. Lindley in 1893 purchased land and was planting peaches as soon as the land was ready. He had land on both sides of Midland Road about 1 1/2 miles from Southern Pines on the trolley car lines.

21. Vineland was the name John T. Patrick gave his health resort, Southern Pines. The vines were a subject of ridicule by John D. Cameron in the House of Representatives when he described it as a place "where a pea vine wouldn't grow and a grape vine cannot sprout."

22. In June 1868, Benjamin Douglas was sentenced to be hung for murder, but he requested a new trial on the grounds that the sheriff, Kenneth Worthy had not received pardon for supporting the Confederacy, holding the office illegally when he summoned the jury. Worthy applied for this pardon at the same time that Douglas appealed. Worthy was named sheriff and in 1869 publicly conducted the hanging.

23. A real estate promoter in the later twenties, sold the idea of a park between Aberdeen and Southern Pines on what was then US 1, and is now Poplar Street. A semi-circular covered bench and wall, and several stanchions are all that remains.

24. S.D. McLeod was a Black and served on the first Aberdeen Town Board, and represented the large number of lumber and turpentine workers of the Black community.

25. Winder is Vass. William Worrell Vass was paymaster on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

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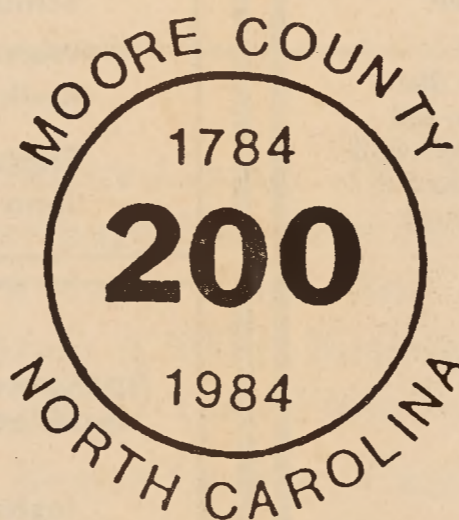
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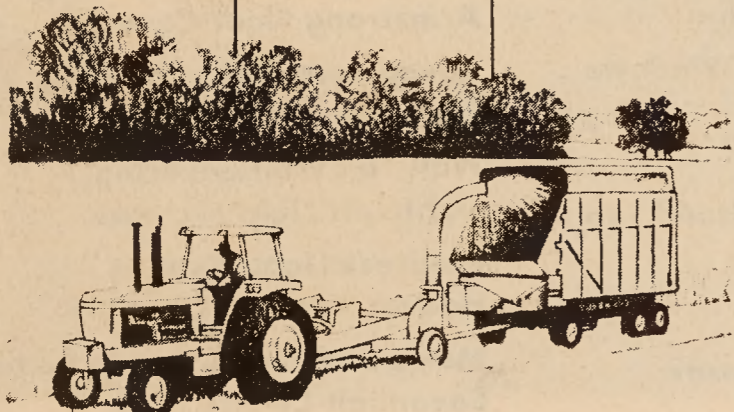


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