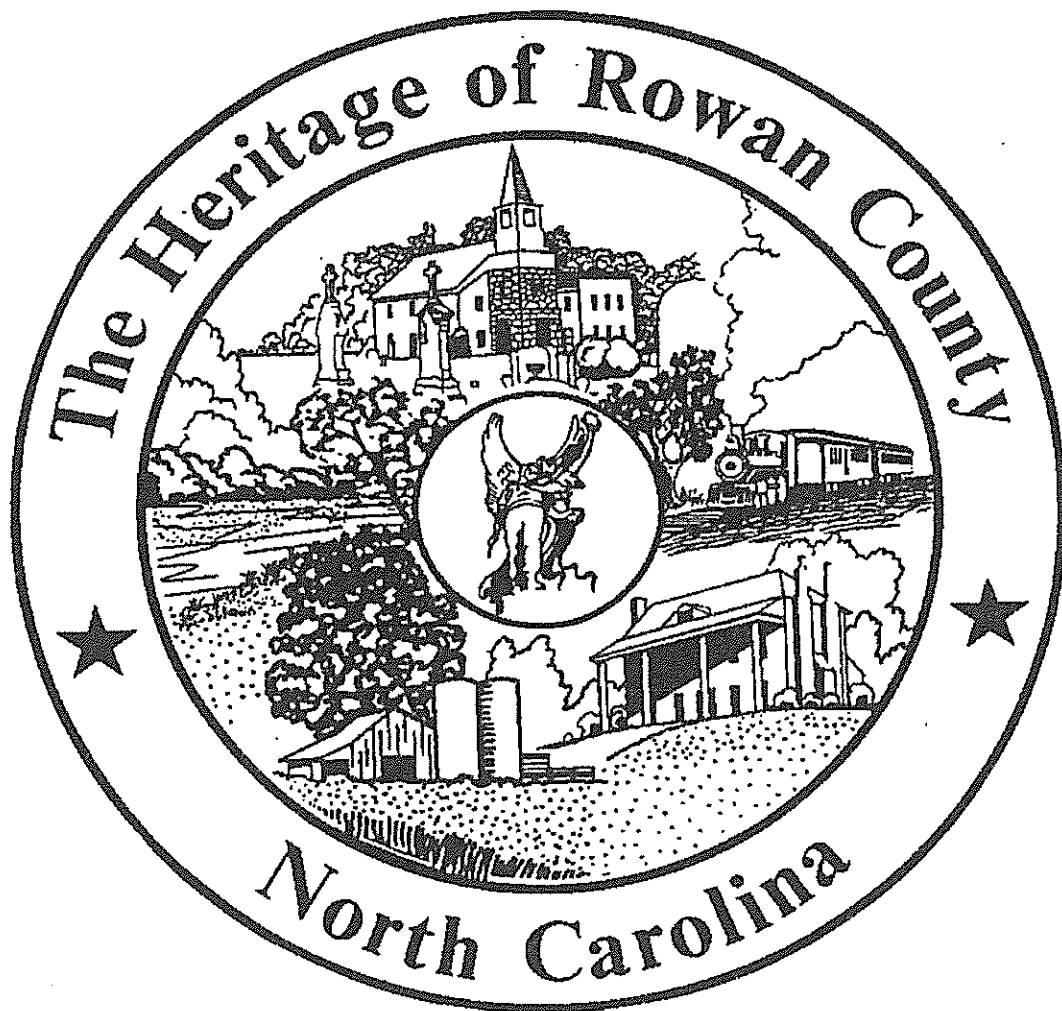


**JOURNAL
OF
THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
ROWAN COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA**



VOLUME 34

2020

Number 2

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROWAN COUNTY
POST OFFICE BOX 4305
SALISBURY, NC 28145-4305

The Genealogical Society of Rowan County was organized on February 24, 1987. The purpose of the Society is to promote genealogical research in Rowan County and the preservation of our heritage. Membership is open to all persons interested in genealogical research and who subscribe to the objectives of the Society. There are four classes of membership, as follows:

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| 1. Individual | - | - | - | - | - \$ 20.00 |
| 2. Family | - | - | - | - | - \$ 25.00 |
| 3. Sponsor | - | - | - | - | - \$ 50.00 |

4. Honorary Life Members (Those whose contribution to the Society in time and effort are so outstanding as to be so recognized by the vote of the Society and are thereafter exempt from annual dues.)

The Genealogical Society of Rowan County functions on a calendar year - January 1 through December 31. Dues are payable by January 1 for the new year. Journals will be published in the last month of each quarter.

Please note meeting dates of the Society: Regular meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month (**January-July and September-November**) 7:00 pm in the Hurley Room at the Rowan County Public Library on West Fisher Street in Salisbury, NC. **Meetings in January and July are social events** held at a local restaurant. Contact Bob Bruce for details at thebruceusa42@hotmail.com **The Society does not meet in August or December.** For information regarding meeting topics and other genealogical classes offered by the Society, visit the Rowan County Library website at www.rowanpubliclibrary.org

EDITORIAL POLICY

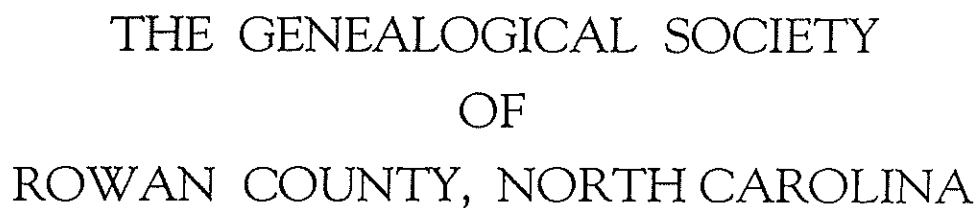
The Journal of the Genealogical Society of Rowan County will publish material of genealogical significance relating to Old Rowan County, North Carolina. Rowan County was created in 1753 from Anson County. Twenty-six counties were subsequently formed from Old Rowan County, including Surry in 1770, Iredell in 1788, Davidson in 1822, and Davie in 1836; therefore, material from these counties may be appropriate for inclusion in the Journal.

Manuscripts submitted for publication will be judged for factual accuracy, sources, style, clarity, and general appeal to membership. Neither the Journal nor the Society can assume responsibility for errors on the part of contributors. Corrections of proved errors will appear in a subsequent issue of the Journal. Any publication submitted to the Journal for review will become the property of the Genealogical Society and be placed in the Edith M. Clark History Room of the Rowan Public Library.

Queries are free to all individual Society members who submit a pedigree chart. Non-members are charged \$4.00 per query.

Correspondence for Queries, letters to the Editor, or material submitted for publication should be mailed to the Editor, The Genealogical Society of Rowan County, Post Office Box 4305, Salisbury, NC 28145.

The Journal for the Genealogical Society of Rowan County is published quarterly and sent the last week of each month (March, June, September, December/Index).



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Reconstruction in North Carolina

1865 - 1877

North Carolina suffered terrible human losses from The War Between the States. More than 30,000 died, almost half from battle deaths and the rest from disease. Untold numbers were wounded or disabled by injury. There were human costs at home as well. With the majority of white men off fighting the war, the women struggled to maintain farms and families. The results often included impaired health and even death to the elderly and weak. The economic costs were in the millions of dollars from property destroyed and looted across the South. The loss of the slaves cost the slaveholders nearly \$200 million in capital investment. Many businesses collapsed with no chance to reopen. Unlike what the Federal Government, with its Marshal Plan, did in Germany and Japan, the South got no help, only more devastation.

At the end of the war the political system in North Carolina was in shambles. Both the state and local government had collapsed. In early 1865, before leaving the state, General Sherman left General John M. Schofield in charge of the state, with orders to maintain law and order. North Carolina, like most of the South, came under military rule.

It was under these circumstances that President Johnson took over the task of bringing the Confederate States back into the union. He issued two proclamations on May 29, 1865; one to the Southern States, the other to North Carolina. The Amnesty Proclamation offered a pardon to all Southerners, except those in positions of leadership and extreme wealth, provided they swore an oath of loyalty to the U.S. and the Constitution. It also allowed those who swore allegiance to retain all their property, except for slaves.

The second proclamation appointed William Holden as the provisional governor of North Carolina. Johnson ordered Holden to call a state convention to restore North Carolina to the Union. The convention had to repel the May 20, 1861 Ordinance of Secession and ratify the thirteenth Amendment, and also cancel the Confederate war debt. They were to provide the election of a new governor, state legislators, and U.S. congressman. The meeting was to be held October 2, 1865.

Johnson knew that the Southern States had never given up their right to govern themselves. The Federal government had no right to determine voter requirements or other questions at the state level. The Constitutional Convention met on October 2, 1865, and adopted the provisions outlined by Pres. Johnson. The Convention also stated to have November elections. Jonathan Worth won the election for Governor.

The U.S. Congress believed that Congress, and not the President, should make the decisions when and how to re-admit the Southern States. As a result, Congress refused to accept North Carolina's newly elected representatives and senators. Those radicals in Congress would delay North Carolina's re-admittance to the Union for two and a half years.

Early in 1865, Congress established The Freedmen Bureau. They were to oversee the newly emancipated slaves. Congress extended the program early in 1866 in North Carolina. The Freedmen Bureau lasted until 1868. The Bureau had the authority to parcel out forty-acre plots from abandoned and confiscated lands. However, in North Carolina the Bureau later returned these lands to the former owners. Whites accepted the abolishment of slavery, but most did not agree that the freedmen and women were equal to them. They found the Freedmen Bureau to be meddlesome and believed everyone would find his or her natural place in society if left alone. The carpetbaggers also used the Bureau for their own gain.

In the minds of most white people, the natural place for former slaves was still at the bottom of the social order. Early in 1866 the North Carolina legislature enacted the Black Code, a series of laws that regulated control of the African American population. The Black Code was less rigged than other Southern States. Never the less, it denied the rights of citizenship to free blacks. The Code also placed restrictions on free movement within and outside the state, made it difficult for blacks to purchase and carry firearms, and prohibited interracial marriage. This denial of rights created strong opposition by northerners and blacks.

It was within this atmosphere that the radical Republicans began to exert their power and limit that of the President. When Congress passed the law extending the Freedmen Bureau, Johnson vetoed the bill. Congress overrode his veto.

Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment. Johnson again vetoed it and Congress overrode the President's veto.

It is of note that the Republican Party of the 1860's is not today's Republican party. The Republican party of the 1860's is now the Democrat party of the present time 2020. The Republican Party is the old 1860 Democratic Party, but this is another long story.

With the passing of the 14th Amendment the blacks were guaranteed their rights as citizens with voting rights. The ratification or rejection of the 14th amendment became the main issue in the 1866 North Carolina campaign. Governor Worth was opposed to the ratification of the amendment on the grounds that it was unfair to former southern leaders and was perhaps illegal, as representatives from N.C. were not seated in Congress.

The former governor Holden supported ratification of the amendment. Holden and his followers nominated Alfred Dockery for governor. Worth won easily and the state legislators would reject the 14th amendment. North Carolina was on the road to a long, harsh time ahead.

They used this rejection as a sign that North Carolina and the whole South, except Tennessee, needed firmer treatment with regard to reconstruction. This helped the Federal government pass the Reconstruction Act of 1867. It divided the South into five military districts. The military rule dissolved the civil governments in all Southern States.

North Carolina remained under military rule from March 1867 until July 1868. It was part of the second military district of the Carolinas, under the command of General Daniel E. Sickles. Sickles did not rule with a heavy hand. But when he allowed Freedmen to serve on juries, the President removed Sickles for his actions. Sickles was replaced by General Edward R.S. Canby. Canby was more radical-minded than Sickles. He carried out more of the reconstruction and ordered an election for November 1867 to choose delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Constitutional Convention delegates to the State Constitutional Convention were to draft a new state constitution. After ratification of the new Constitution, the States could elect a governor and legislators. The States newly elected

representatives and senators would be admitted. The state also had to ratify the 14th Amendment.

This Reconstruction Act swept the South clean. The carpetbaggers, scallywags, and free blacks took over local politics. The vote was given to largely illiterate freedmen if they would agree to vote for the Republican Party. Former Confederate soldiers and their families were denied a vote.

This action on the part of the Federal government led to the forming of the Ku Klux Klan (in Greek, Klux means circle). Their purpose was to strike fear into the hearts of their sworn enemies, carpetbaggers and scallywags. The Klan was disbanded on March 1869. The new Klan came into being and was in no way connected with the group of the 1860's, and they should not be confused with one another.

Now back to the Reconstruction Act of 1867. The act created martial law in the South. A two-party system of politics emerged at the time of the delegates election. The Conservative Party was composed mainly of former Whigs and old order Democrats who joined together in an effort to defeat radical reconstruction.

William W. Holden recognized he would never have the support of the Conservative party. He saw the new Republican Party as his chance to win. Members of the Republican Party included unionist whites, called scallywags, freedmen and Northern carpetbaggers, who came South for political and economic gain.

The Republican Party dominated the Convention election by a vote of three to one, mainly due to the registration of more than 70,000 black voters. The new state Constitution of 1868 was an improvement over the old one. This made many changes in state government. Sheriffs and other officers would now be elected. The public school system would be open to all.

Following the Convention, a bitterly fought statewide election in April 1868 resulted in a Republican control of the state government. The election sent sixteen African American men to the North Carolina House of Representatives and then to the state senate. The voters also approved the new state constitution and the 14th Amendment on July 2, 1868. Within three weeks, North Carolina

Republican representatives were seated in the U.S. Congress and North Carolina was officially readmitted to the Union.

This however, did not bring peace to the state. Republican control of the legislature and governorship would be short-lived. The party held the state legislature only until the 1870 election. The corruption and extravagant management of state funds and the selling of votes for favorable legislation, doomed the Republican's hold on government.

The Conservative party regained control of the legislature in 1870. The state was again racked with violence. Governor Holden had illegal charges in his Shoffner Act. The Senate convicted him and voted to remove him from office. North Carolina became the first state to remove a governor from office. Lt. Governor Todd R. Caldwell replaced Holden as governor. In the 1872 election, Caldwell won the governorship by 2,000 votes. The Conservatives, however, won the legislature and sent Merrimon to the United States Senate.

The Conservatives set about making changes to the Constitution in 1873 and 1875. The Reconstruction Era came to a close with the election of 1876. The legacy of The War Between the States and the reconstruction in N.C. with political turmoil, raged during reconstruction years. Most North Carolinians simply tried to survive. The plantation system was gone. With this there was an increase in the number of small farms. The tobacco and textile industry boomed. The 1870 production levels surpassed the 1860s. There were many other facts about the Reconstruction that I have not recorded, but this is the basic outline of what happened from 1865 to 1877.

When Covid19 is over, I plan to research what part Rowan County played in reconstruction; more info to follow.....

The previous text was taken from many resources:

Confederate Veterans Journals

The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson by Brenda Wineapple

National Bedford Forrest and the Ku Klux Klan by Lochlainn Seabrook

History of North Carolina in Reconstruction from Google

Researched and compiled by Ray Barber
In the year of our Lord 2020

FOOTNOTES OF HISTORY

By James Brawley

Reprinted from *The Salisbury Post*, September 20, 1959

Salisbury Mayors: First of a Series

Last Tuesday portraits of Salisbury's past mayors were shown to the public and properly dedicated by Mayor Linwood Foil. A brief sketch of each of Salisbury's mayor's follows:

Dolphin Alston DAVIS (1849-50: 1855-57), born in Cumberland County in 1802 the son of Dolphin Davis, an innkeeper. He moved to Salisbury in 1837 with his wife and two children to become cashier of the Salisbury branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. Davis was for many years a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church and the session's secretary; a stockholder in the Salisbury Cotton Factory; a director of the Salisbury-Taylorsville Plank Road and of the NC Railroad; and a member of the County Commissioners in 1865-68.

John I. SHAVER who served as mayor more times and for a longer period than any other in Rowan's long history was born poor. He became Salisbury's wealthiest and most influential citizen before and after the Civil War. He began life as a blacksmith's apprentice but soon had his own carriage manufacturing plant employing between 40-50 men. During his long and useful life he conducted at different times: an abattoir; owned and operated the Mansion Hotel; contracted the grading for the North Carolina Railroad (now the Southern); owned thousands of acres of good farmland particularly along Grants Creek at Catawba College; built many homes on his numerous lots in the city (his own house being the present Rectory of St. Luke's Episcopal Church erected in 1866.) He died in 1873 leaving a fortune to his son, Edwin Shaver.

Horace H. BEARD (1853-55) was the son of John Beard Jr. and the grandson of John Lewis Beard the first of that family to arrive in Rowan. Horace Beard was an exceptional tailor whose combination home and shop still stands on the corner of North Main and Council Streets where Candy Hall Café is today. Horace Beard was born in 1806, married Margaret L. BURNS of Philadelphia and died in 1858 shortly after leaving the mayor's office. His great grandson is Bryce P. Beard of Salisbury.

Andrew MURPHY (1857-58) was the son of John Murphy who came to Salisbury from Fayetteville in 1808 to open his own business and to serve as cashier of the State Bank branch here. Andrew and his brother, Robert, took over their father's store and ran it successfully before and after the Civil War. He erected in 1855 the beautiful home on Bank and Jackson Street now occupied by his grandson, Spencer Murphy.

James H. ENNIS (1858-59; 1865-69) was the reconstruction mayor of Salisbury, but his wise counsel and aggressive leadership, especially in the area of education won him re-election in 1867. Gov. W.W. HOLDEN appointed Ennis mayor in May 1865, and in the next election when the people were finally allowed to vote he was the only candidate put forward. During his second term of office a new charter for Salisbury was granted by the state to increase taxes in order to lay new streets and to improve the town generally. Ennis' home was on the corner of West Bank and South Ellis Streets where Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Collins now reside.

J.J. STEWART (1874-77) was a civic-minded newspaper man who, before being elected mayor, served as superintendent of city schools in 1867. He established the Salisbury Banner in 1853 and operated it until its demise in 1867. Shortly after the War, Stewart also ran the Union Leader, but it dropped after a short time. In 1868 Stewart established the Examiner in a shop over the old Meroney Opera House on North Main Street. James McCorkle was his printer's devil who helped him publish the weekly for ten years, when Stewart combined the Examiner with the Salisbury Truth, Salisbury's first real post-war newspaper. This paper ran until it merged with the Index and was known as the Truth-Index.

*In different hours, a man represents each of several of his ancestors,
As if there were seven or eight of us rolled up in each man's skin –
Seven or eight ancestors at least,
And they constitute the variety of notes for that new
Piece of music which his life is.*

Ralph Waldo Emerson

2307. p. 195. 31 Aug 1848. Samuel Sechler to John A. Freeze and wf Martha Ann for \$285, 71¼ A adj John F. Sechler, Peter Upright, Alex Bostian, Mich^l Albright, and James P. Sechler. Wit: Y. A. Dean. Ack at Feb Ct 1851. Reg 27 Mar 1851.

2308. p. 196. 12 Nov 1849. Jacob File to Henry W. Hill for \$810 at a sale, 150 A on the southwest side of the Yadkin R and west side of Dutch Second Crk adj A. Brown Hill, Pool, and George Frick. Wit: Edward Pool, Jacob Rusher. Ack at Feb Ct 1851. Reg 27 Mar 1851.

2309. p. 197. Dec 26 1850. William B. Atwell of Cabarrus County, NC, to Joseph Atwell for \$75, two tracts: (1) the one half undivided interest of Archibald M. Hargrave and wf Martha in 216 A on the Great Road from Salisbury to Beaties Ford that had been the land of Lock Atwell dec'd on the head waters of Buffalo Crk adj Bottea [?] Ritchey, Michael Albright, and Peter Upright; and (2) 10 A adj Alexander Atwell, James Graham, and Martha Yost that was subject to the life estate of Lock Atwell's widow and had been a conveyance from said [?] Morgan and wf to this Grantor and Joseph Atwell. Wit: John W. Atwell, Arch. Blackwelder. Prvd by John W. Atwell at Feb Ct 1851. Reg 27 Mar 1851.

2310. p. 198. 22 Oct 1850. James L. Beatie/ Beaty of Iredell County, NC, to George Corriher for \$100, his interest in 120 A on Sills Crk adj Marcus E. Reese, Mary Albright, the old Albright Place, David Bradshaw, the Ridge Road, this Grantee, and Henry Corriher. Wit: David Rice, David K. Woods. Prvd by Woods at Feb Ct 1851. Reg 27 Mar 1851.

2311. p. 200. 7 May 1851. Mortgage. Nathan Brown to William A. Walton for \$1, a house and lot where he lived in Gold Hill on the east side of Main Street adj Dr. Boyden and Daniel Kerns. It was opposite J. M. Coffin & Co. Nathan owed Michael Brown \$160 plus \$112 and had until 1 Aug 1852 to repay the debts or Walton was to sell the property. Wit: J. S. Johnston. Ack before James E. Kerr on 7 May 1851. Reg 7 May 1851.

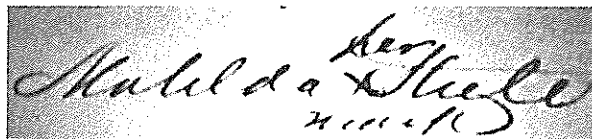
2312. p. 201. 2 Feb 1849. Lease. David (X) Troutman to William Tulour [?] for a yearly rent of \$16 agreed to lease to William Tulour [?] and John Gluyas 10 acres 3 roods and 16 poles on both sides of Little Buffalo Crk. Included was the privilege of all the water and ways on Troutman's property for the purpose of washing, grinding, and mining the ores and the right of working out the creek by paying 1/10 of the gold found in the creek. They had full access from the mill to their mine for the lease term of 30 years. Signed on 6 May 1851. Wit: Joseph A. Worth, William Idler.

A statement was included where Gluyas and Trelour transferred their lease to Charles Cabot for \$300. Wit: Joseph A. Worth, William Idler. Prvd by Worth before Judge John W. Ellis on 10 May 1851. Reg 17 May 1851.

2313. p. 203. 10 Dec 1850. Charles A. Beard to George Wise for \$65, Lots #103 and #111 in the East Sq Salisbury

adj John J. Shaver. Wit: J. S. Johnston. Prvd by Johnston before Judge John W. Ellis on 14 May 1851. Reg 9 Jul 1851.

2314. p. 203. 5 Jul 1850. Matilda (X) Steele to George Wise for \$60, 46 A adj Paul Rodesmith and Leonard Swink. Wit: A. W. Brandon, Mathias Boger. Prvd by Brandon before Judge John W. Ellis on 22 Jul 1850. Reg 19 Jul 1851.



Matilda Steele's name from 39:203

2315. p. 205. 9 Jul 1851. Bill of Sale. William McLean to John W. McLean for \$800, two Negro slaves Jim 25 years old and Harriet 3 years old. Wit: J. F. A. Miller, W^m B. McLean. Prvd by W^m B. McLean before Judge D. F. Caldwell on 12 Jul 1851. Reg 12 Jul 1851.

2316. p. 205. 15 Jul 1851. Mortgage. John L. Wright to A. W. Brandon for \$1, all his property consisting of two tracts in Wilks County, NC, on Rockey Crk or Hunting Crk in the Brushy Mountains 16 miles east and 16 miles southeast of Wilksboro: (1) 115 A adj J. W. Wright and R. M. Wright; and (2) 55 A adj the same persons. Also conveyed were all the debts owed to him as shown on a list of people who included the following: Jas W. Wright, Andrew Johnson, W. W. Wright, Thos. Wright, R. Anderson, L. Landsdown, Jno. Curry, W^m B. Transaid, R. W. Wright, A. Shoemaker, R. Pendergrass, N. Dishman, G. W. Hayes, S. Bile, C. Parker, E. Anderson, J. Cox, D. Sharpe, Mrs. N. Wright, A. Anderson, John Moore, Geo. Jones, N. Johnston, W. Bell, George W. Chambers, [?] Trexler, and Foster & Parson.

Wright owed Jenkins & Roberts \$59.13 plus \$10.02, T. C. McNeely \$9, W^m Ringie [?] \$6, Dr. Summersler [?] about \$10, and Horace H. Beard about \$9 for house rent. The debts were to be satisfied before 15 Jul 1852 or Brandon was to sell the property. Brandon and J. H. Jenkins were to use money collected for Wright to pay Wright's debts. Wit: Jno. S. Johnston. Ack before James E. Kerr on 16 Jul 1851. Reg 16 Jul 1851.

2317. p. 208. 20 May 1851. Bond. Jno. B. Lord, Nathaniel Boyden, and Archibald Henderson were bound to the State of NC for \$4000 to guarantee that Lord properly handled the money as Clerk of Ct of Rowan County. Wit: A. H. Caldwell. Prvd by Caldwell before Judge Will H. Battle on 20 May 1851. Reg 20 May 1851.

2318. p. 208. 20 May 1851. Bond. Jno. B. Lord, Nathaniel Boyden, and Archibald Henderson were bound to the State of NC for \$10,000 to guarantee that Lord properly carried out his duties as Clerk of Ct of Rowan County. Wit: A. H. Caldwell. Prvd by Caldwell before Judge Will H. Battle on 20 May 1851. Reg 20 May 1851.

2319. p. 209. 16 Apr 1851. Mortgage. John Earnheart Jr. to M. L. Holmes and M. L. & R. J. Holmes for \$1, a four horse wagon, four pair harnesses, a grey mare, 2 bay horses, a grey horse, 300 cords of wood cut in the woods, a cow, and a yearling calf. Earnheart owed M. L. Holmes \$40 by note dated 30 Mar 1850 and M. L. & R. J. Holmes \$138.84. The debts were to be paid before 16 Apr 1853 or Holmes was to sell the property. Wit: D. Culp. Ack before James E. Kerr on 21 Apr 1851. Reg 21 Apr 1851.

2320. p. 210. 5 May 1851. Mortgage. John L. (X) Pinckston / Pinckston to Elijah Rice for \$1, a bay horse, a one horse wagon, a milch cow, 2 sheep, household and kitchen furniture, all farming tools, the hire of a Negro girl until 1 Jan 1852, and his growing crop of corn and oats. Pinckston owed Mathew Plummer a \$25 note dated this date and was to pay the note before 25 Dec 1851 or Rice was to sell the property. Wit: J. J. Bruner. Ack before James E. Kerr on 5 May 1851. Reg 5 May 1851.

2321. p. 211. 17 May 1851. Mortgage. Tobias (X) Eller to Alexander Brown [consideration not given], a horse; 6 hogs; 2 beds and furniture; 4 chairs; 2 chests; and his corn, wheat, and cotton. Eller owed Brown \$100 and was to repay the debt to retain ownership of the property. Wit: Jno. L. Reed. Ack before James E. Kerr on 19 May 1851. Reg 19 Jul 1851.

2322. p. 212. 22 May 1851. Mortgage. Cornelius (X) Allman to H. W. Hill, Jacob File, and Nicholas Bringle for \$1, 32 A on Second Crk adj Widow Starns and George Frick's heirs. File was security for Allman on his notes and Allman owed Henry Jacobs \$63.50, W. J. Plummer \$10 with File and W. H. Temples as security, and Bringle was owed \$24 due 7 months after 4 Mar 1851. The debts were to be satisfied before 22 May 1852 or Hill was to sell the property. Wit: W. W. Emery, Nathan (X) Allman. Prvd by Emery before James E. Kerr on 23 May 1851. Reg 23 May 1851.

2323. p. 214. 19 May 1851. Jno. B. Lord, Clerk of Ct to Moses Josey for \$942, at public sale held on 5 Aug 1850, two adjacent tracts on Deals Crk: (1) 202¼ A adj John Cauble, Michael H. Swink, Lewis Jacob, and Thomas L. Cowan; and (2) 245¼ A adj Lewis Jacobs, Geo. Swink, a church lot, Elizabeth Weant, Alex Weant, Jacob Coughenhour, Jno. Craige and Michael H. Swink. This sale was in accordance with a decree of the Spring Term 1850 Rowan Ct to sell the land of David Pinckston for the benefit of his heirs Mary and Margaret Pinckston who were minors represented by Mishack Pinckston and for David's widow Elyee who had married James W. Clark. Elyee had dower rights in the land. Ack before Judge Will H. Battle on 19 May 1851. Reg 23 May 1851.

2324. p. 215. 9 Jun 1851. Mortgage. John B. Lord to Nathaniel Boyden for \$1, all his interest in two policies of life assurance: (1) The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society for \$7500 dated 26 Jun 1846; and (2) The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$5000 dated 11 Feb 1850. Also conveyed were all his

bonds, notes due him for Negro hire, his horses, carriage, buggy and harness, his mules, 2 Negroes, and all other personal property. The property was to be held in trust for payment of debts in the following order: (1) the debts where Lord was security; (2) the debts due by bonds or notes; (3) accounts owed; (4) the expences of executing this trust; and (5) the subscription of stock to the North Carolina Rail Road Company. Wit: Jno. H. Parker, A. H. Caldwell. Prvd by Caldwell before Judge John W. Ellis on 9 Jun 1851. Reg 9 Jun 1851.

2325. p. 217. 31 May 1851. Mortgage. James B. Nolley to John Rice [compensation not given] his growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, and corn; 2 horses; 3 cattle; 15 hogs; a wagon and gears; a carryall and harness; 2 beds and furniture; all his farming tools; household and kitchen furniture; and a clock. Nolly owed Joseph T. Burris and Jacob Correll \$217 by a note to Burris for \$87.56, and notes of \$100 and \$30 to Correll. The debts were to be satisfied before 31 May 1852 or Rice was to sell the property. Ack before James E. Kerr on 31 May 1851. Reg 10 Jun 1851.

2326. p. 218. 4 Jun 1851. Mortgage. Jas. McWilson to J. E. Moose for \$1, a Negro girl named Caroline and her child George; 2 horses; 3 cattle; 12 hogs; all his household and kitchen furniture; farming utensils; and his growing crop of wheat, corn, and oats. McWilson owed Caleb Klutts \$125 by note dated this date and had until 1 Jun 1852 to repay the debt or Moose was to sell the property. Wit: Jas C. Caldwell. Ack before James E. Kerr on 4 Jun 1851. Reg 10 Jun 1851.

2327. p. 220. 14 Jun 1851. Mortgage. Wiley W. (X) Swink to Moses Rimer for \$1, his crop of corn on 50 A which Swink rented from Mrs. Polly Martin and George Swink, and his crop of wheat growing on Polly Martin's land. Swink owed James Foard 2 notes of \$50 each dated 5 Jun 1851 which were to be satisfied by 1 Jan 1852 or Rimer was to sell the property. Wit: Peter M. Warren. Ack before James E. Kerr on 14 Jun 1851. Reg 20 Jun 1851.

2328. p. 221. 5 Jun 1851. Mortgage. John (X) Hess to Augustus Kesler for \$1, his household and kitchen furniture; a bay mare; 2 cows and calves; corn, wheat, oats, hay, fodder, and straw; cotton; potatoes; 10 hogs; a pair of gears; a scythe; and a cradle. Hess owed Isaac Kesler \$125 dated 7 May 1851 and was to repay the debt by 5 Jun 1853 or Augustus Kesler was to sell the property. Wit: W. A. Waller. Ack before James E. Kerr on 28 Jun 1851. Reg 28 Jun 1851.

2329. p. 223. 28 Jun 1851. Mortgage. John Heilig to Samuel Reeves Sr. for \$1, 148½ A adj W^m Weaver and Willie Holshouser; 2 sorrell mares; a cow; 10 cattle; 10 or 12 sheep; all his household and kitchen furniture; the growing crop of corn, oats, and wheat; and all the rufage. Heilig owed Michael G. Heilig \$120 by note dated this day and was to repay the debt by 18 Jun 1852 or Reeves was to sell the property. Wit: [none given]. Ack before James E. Kerr on 28 Jun 1851. Reg 28 Jun 1851.

Western Carolinian - June 19, 1821

Article Transcribed by Susan Sides

Examination of the Pupils of the Salisbury Academy

MALE DEPARTMENT

1ST Class – David Pool, James Huie, Tobias Lemley, and Hugh Horah; were examined on reading in the Looking Glass. These little boys have been but a short time at reading, and did tolerably well.

2nd class – John Murphy, Thos. Beckwith, Willie Bird, and John Rough, were examined on reading in the English Reader; like the preceding class, acquitted themselves tolerably. No distinction is made in this class.

3rd class – William Locke, William Allernong, John Vogler, John Frohock, and David Woodson, were examined on reading in the English Reader, These boys read with considerable accuracy and propriety, and bid fair to make good readers. Their merits are declared equal.

4th class – William Locke, Henry A. Krider, and William Attenong. These little boys were examined on English Grammar as far as pronouns, and acquitted themselves quite to the satisfaction of the Trustees. No distinction is made. John Vogler and David Woodson also belong to this class but were not examined.

Spelling class, consisting of the members of the foregoing class, was examined on spelling from the book. There was some distinction in the performance of these boys, but the difference in their opportunities has been such as to induce the Trustees to make no distinction.

5th class – Marcus Beard, Archibald Henderson, and Augustus Lemley; were examined on reading, on English Grammar and parsing. In reading and parsing, no distinction was made; but in the recitation of grammar, Marcus Beard is considered best. All did well.

6th class – William Beard, William Murphy, and Charles Savage; were examined on English Grammar and parsing. This class acquitted themselves remarkably well, and is entitled to equal praise.

7th class – Samuel Young was examined on English Grammar and Arithmetic, and performed very well.

8th class – William Murphy, on Latin Grammar. This little boy has been studying the Latin Grammar only about three weeks in which time he has made uncommon progress. The Trustees take a pleasure in expressing their approbation not only of his improvement in his studies, but also of his general good conduct both in and out of school.

9th class – David Kern and Warren Huie, were examined on Latin Grammar and Cordern. They performed very well, and merit equal praise. The uniform good conduct of David Kern, both in and out of school, merits the approbation of the Trustees.

10th class – Leonard Henderson and Adolphus Miller, were examined on Viri Romae and Mair's introduction. These boys stood an excellent examination, and are declared equal in their merits.

11th class – David Fulton, was examined on Virgil. To the knowledge of the Trustees, this boy has made very handsome progress since he has been under the care of the present teacher. He is considerably approved.

12th class – James Beckwith was examined on Sallust, Greca Minerva, and Mair's Introduction, and acquitted himself in a very handsome manner. He bids fair to make an excellent scholar. To this class also belongs Milo Giles, whom the Trustees, for good reasons, did not examine publicly, but they can say, with certainty, that he is a very promising scholar, and always exemplary in his conduct, in and out of school. No distinction is made in the merits of this class.

13th class – Pleasant Huie and Thomas Frohock, were examined on Arithmetic, they discovered considerable proficiency in this very useful branch of education, and acquitted themselves with equal credit. They, together with Milus Mull, were also examined on Geography. Each did well, and meet the approbation of the Trustees.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

1ST class – Spelling in one and two syllables – Ann Eliza Long and Elizabeth Pearson. This class, considering their tender age, merited much praise.

2nd class – Spelling in one and two syllables, and reading in the spelling book. Margaret A. Beckwith, Sally Baily, Margaret Pool, Margaret Hough. This class acquitted themselves very well.

3rd class – Spelling in three, four, and five syllables, and reading in Murray's Introduction, Betsey Frohock, Mary Ann Verble, Charlotte Cowan, Margaret Ballard, Elizabeth Pool, Jane Fisher, Catherine Huie, Margaret Allenong, Maria Satterwhite. In spelling, Betsey Frohock and Maria Satterwhite are considered rather the best. In reading, Maria Satterwhite is distinguished, the rest are approved, and nearly equal.

4th class – Reading from Murray's Sequel – Jane Locke, Carolina Chambers, Rebecca Wood, Mary Polk, Christina Mull, Susan Hargrave, Laura Troy, Harriet Long, Mary Ann Hampton – Jane Locke, Susan Hargrave, Laura Troy, Harriot Long, and Rebecca Wood, are considered the best readers: the rest acquitted themselves very well, and are equal.

3rd class – 1st Division – Cummings' Lessons in Geography, as far as Europe – Harriot Long, Mary Polk, Mary Ann Hampton, Christina Mull. This class performed well throughout ; there is no distinction made.

3rd class – 2d Division – Parsing, exercises in Etymology, Willet's Geography of North and South America and Europe – Jane Locke, Susan Hargrave, Laura Troy, Caroline Chambers, and Rebecca Wood. The whole of this class performed very well: they are too nearly equal to make any distinctions.

4th class – Mary Ann McCrackan, Beatrice Mathies, Mary Yarbrough, Mary Kerr, Eliza Miller, and Albertine Utzman. Read in the Ladies' Preceptor, parsed in Murray's Exercises, prose and poetry, and corrected instances of false syn.....

Newspaper is torn at this section. It continues here:

In a class as large as this, and on studies so various, it would be rather unusual that all should be precisely equal, but the difference was not sufficiently striking to induce the Trustees to award separate honors and distinctions, the honors are equal.

5th class – Antoinette Huie, Mary Tent, Letitia Wilson, and Susan Hughes; were examined on reading Goldsmith's History of Greece, parsing, poetry from Murray's Exercises, correcting false syntax, questions from Cummings' Geography, on Asia and Africa, and on Buthe's Compend of Universal History. There are no distinctions made in this class, they were all good, and all equally approved. It is to be regretted that the members of this class spoke in a tone not sufficiently audible to be heard with distinctness by the audience.

6th class – Jane Henderson, Mary Frohock, and Rebecca Fulton, were examined on reading and parsing from Milton, and Mary Frohock and Rebecca Fulton were examined on local philosophy and Ancient Geography, Jane Henderson and Rebecca Fulton on Whelpley History. These young ladies, throughout their studies, (illegible) considerable proficiency and acquitted themselves with much honor. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to make nice distinctions. They are all highly approved, and declared equal.

A class composed of Mary Trent, Antoinette Huie, Letitia Wilson, Susan Hughes, Mary Yarbrough, Mary Ann McCracken, Beatrice Mathieu, Mary Kerr, Eliza Miller, and Albertine Utzman, were examined on the elements of astronomy and the use of the globes. They all performed well, and are highly approved. No distinction is made.

MUSIC

The following young ladies, to wit: Letitia Wilson, Susan Hughes, Mary Yarbrough, and Rebecca Fulton, performed a numbers of airs, marches, battles, duettes, songs, (illegible) in very handsome style, doing much credit to the indefatigable industry and geniuses their instructress and to themselves, and affording an agreeable entertainment to a numerous, polite, and attentive audience. They are distinguished in the order in which their names are placed.

PAINTING

There was a handsome collection of paintings, (illegible) presented for examination, among which the committee would particularly notice the following, to wit: one large colored landscape by Rebecca Fulton, one by Mary Ann McCracken, and two by Mary Kerr. They are all drawn with accuracy, and colored with much truth and softness. Miss Fulton's is thought to possess some points of superiority. Eliza Miller and Susan Hargrave exhibited each two landscapes in shade. Considering the time they have been engaged in this truly elegant art, their pieces were very well done. One large fire screen by Mary Yarbrough, one by Mary Kerr, one by M.A. McCracken and one by Rebecca Fulton. The flowers are very tastefully arranged, and handsomely executed. They are (illegible) nearly equal to justify any preference to either. Mary Ann McCracken, Mary Kerr, Mary Yarbrough, Rebecca Fulton, Susan Hargrave, and Eliza Miller, each presented several beautifully painted satin capes, and some other articles of this kind. Without the hazard of injustice, no difference could be drawn. A piece of embroidery by Miss Fulton, received particular notice, both from the subject and the manner in which the work was executed.

The Trustees take great pleasure in publicly expressing their warmest thanks to Dr. Freeman, for the talents and zeal, both which he has embarked in the arduous duties of the institution. Although he has been with us but a few weeks, yet the improvements of his scholars have been such as plainly to show what may be anticipated from his futures labors. His unwearied efforts to advance his pupils in learning and knowledge, and his constant care to direct them in the paths of virtues and correct principles entitle him to the gratitude of parents and make him a benefactor to the rising generation.

The Trustees also take pleasure in particularly expressing their appreciation of the able and assiduous manner in which the Female Department has been conducted by Miss Slater and Miss Mitchel. Their care to improve the morals, to preserve the morals, and to refine the manners of their pupils, entitle them to the thanks of the Trustees, and merit the grateful regard of the parents and guardians of their tender charges.

The exercise of the School will re-commence on the first Monday in July.

CHRONICLES OF CAROLINA

by **Dr. Archibald Henderson**

~ *The Journal and Sentinel, Winston-Salem, NC*

May 12, 1935

Versatility of Rowan Leader is Pointed Out by Henderson

Although proficient as a Physician and Surgeon,
Dr. Stephen Lee Ferrand Found Time to Take Part in
Every Community Enterprise

The average citizen is one who performs the usual social, political, and religious duties in life without enthusiasm and without notoriety. There is nothing to distinguish him from his fellows. He attends the church with fair regularity, pays his taxes unobtrusively, occasionally attends a meeting of the town school board or the board of aldermen, and possibly, in a blue moon, as we say, writes a letter to the press, calling attention to some public abuse or agitating for some needed reform.

Every now and then, however, some one emerges into the public view who appears to attend to all the social, civic, and religious duties with enthusiasm and fervor. He is the first to organize some new society or organization for the upbuilding of the town. He leads in the movement to raise funds for the erection of a new church. He attends, religiously, as people say, all public meetings having to do with the welfare of the town and county and section where he lives. He takes a leading part in all public entertainments, is manager of the balls, director of the Jockey Club, breeder of blooded horses, is lavish in hospitality, a member of the town council, warden of the church, representative in the legislature, proposer of toasts at political meetings to a better state and a greater nation.

Citizen of Salisbury – Such a man was Stephen Lee Ferrand, who flourished in Salisbury a century ago. In manner and deportment he was the very pink of courtesy, courtly to women, deferential to age, kind to children. The polished manners for which he was noted were no doubt in some measure due to his French ancestry; for I have often heard my father say that Dr. Ferrand's father was a "full-blooded Frenchman." It is believed that this French Huguenot gentleman came to North Carolina during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and took up his domicile in the sleepy little fishing village of Swansborough in Onslow county. Of Stephen Lee Ferrand's youth and early life, little or nothing is known, save that he received an exceptionally good education for the times. It is probable that he was educated at home by a private tutor. Indeed, his education must have been considerably superior to that of the average North Carolina youth of his day. For when he entered Princeton University, he was so well prepared that he was taken without condition into the sophomore class.

Born in Onslow County – As stated on his tombstone, Stephen Lee Ferrand was born in Swansborough, Onslow county, North Carolina, on November 18, 1787. He was the son of Guillaume Ferrand, a native Frenchman, and Mary Williams. This Mary Williams, who was born about 1755, was twice married - first to John Backus of Carteret county in

1774, by whom she had three children: Rev. John Backus, Charlotte Backus, who was married to a Mr. Waring about the year 1800, and Kitty Backus, who was married to a Dr. Chapman of New Berne, father of Dr. Samuel Edward Chapman; and second, to William Ferrand, by whom she had three children: Stephen Lee Ferrand, William Pugh Ferrand, and Eugene Ferrand. The parents of Mary Williams were Colonel John Williams and Ferebee Savage Pugh, daughter of Francis Pugh and Ferebee Savage of Bertie county. This Ferebee Savage, a close relative of the Randolph's of Virginia, was the daughter of Thomas Savage who, at the age of eight, came to Virginia with Captain John Smith in 1607.

Colonel John Williams was the son of Isaac Williams, the grandson of Benjamin Williams who came to North Carolina as early as the year 1735. After selling his lands to William Whitfield at White Hall, Colonel John Williams settled in New Berne. In Bertie county records and among his friends, he was known as Berkshire Williams, to indicate Berkshire, England, as the ancestral home of his family. The five children of Colonel John Williams and Ferebee Savage Pugh were: Ferebee Pugh Williams, born at Fort Barnwell on May 20, 1746; Ann Williams; Colonel John Pugh Williams; Benjamin Williams, born in New Berne January 1, 1752, who became governor of North Carolina; and Mary Williams, the mother of Stephen Lee Ferrand.

About 1766 Ferebee Pugh Williams, Stephen Lee Ferrand's aunt, was married to a Mr. Lee, who was undoubtedly Stephen Lee. In his will, January 25, 1772, he makes mention of his wife Ferebee, and his four children: a son, Stephen, and three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Ferebee Lee. Stephen Lee was one of the legatees and devisees of Anne Carter of Onslow County, whose will was made July 21, 1770; and he was one of the executors of Anne Carter's estate. This probably connects Stephen Lee, through Ann Carter, with the Lees and Carters of Virginia, of which family Robert E. Lee was a representative. Stephen Lee Ferrand was named for his uncle by marriage, Stephen Lee.

The children of Stephen and Ferebee Pugh (Williams) Lee were Sarah, who was married to John Haywood, treasurer of North Carolina; and Mary, who was married to Dr. John Leigh. Wheeler, in his "Reminiscences," says that John Haywood's first wife was Sarah Leigh; but the spelling, it appears, should be Sarah Lee. After the death of her first husband, Stephen Lee, Ferebee Pugh Williams Lee was married to Dr. Isaac Guion of Onslow county, but originally from New Rochelle, New York. The children by this marriage were: Isaac Lee Guion; Elizabeth Pugh Guion, who was married to Frank Hawks, father of the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, historian of North Carolina; John Williams Guion; a fifth child, name unknown; and Alexander Henderson Guion.

The widow of Francis Pugh, born Ferebee Savage, it appears, was subsequently married about 1737-40 to Thomas Barker of Massachusetts, then living in Edenton. Thomas Barker's brother, John, was married to a Miss Harvey, stepdaughter of Chief Justice Christopher Gale. Thomas Barker and his wife, Ferebee Savage Pugh, had one daughter, Elizabeth, the famous Betsy Barker, a great beauty. Peyton Randolph of Williamsburg, Virginia, was her guardian, and Thomas Jefferson was one of her suitors. In 1760 Betsy Barker was married to Colonel William Tunstall of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

The wife of Francis Pugh, who died about 1773, mentions in her will the children, Job, Thomas, and girls, whose names are not given. The "unborn child" mentioned in the will eventually received the name of Francis; and as a young man was married to Mary Whitmell, daughter of Thomas Whitmell and Elizabeth Hunter Bryan. A descendant of Betsy Barker and William Tunstall was the famous Confederate spy, Virginia Carolina Tunstall, afterwards Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and later Mrs. Clay Clopton. She was considered in her day, it has been said, the "most accomplished woman in America." *Harper's Magazine* on one occasion, I believe, referred to her as "the greatest traitor in petticoats" and "the power behind the Confederate throne."

Princeton Graduate – After receiving an exceptionally fine preparatory education, Stephen Lee Ferrand entered Princeton University half-advanced, that is, he entered the sophomore class, in November 1802. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1805. After receiving his academic degree at Princeton, young Ferrand decided to embrace the profession of medicine. Accordingly, he entered the Columbia Medical College, where he studied for three years, being graduated from that institution in 1808. It is believed that immediately upon graduation, he settled in Salisbury.

Lover of Horseflesh – He was a great lover of horseflesh; and took an active part in the life of the turf, of which Salisbury was an active center. According to old citizens of Salisbury, whom I interviewed many years ago, Ferrand became a member of the Rowan County Jockey Club, the first organization of the kind organized in Salisbury. Dr. Ferrand was a constant visitor at the home of General John Steele, leading turfman of Salisbury. General Steele owned a number of famous horses, notably Esmeralda and Statesburg; and he ran them in the famous races of the day, in North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, and other states. Dr. Ferrand entered enthusiastically into the racing activities of Salisbury upon settling there; for I learned from *The Minerva*, of Raleigh, issue of November 3, 1808, that Ferrand ran one of his own horses in the Salisbury races in 1808. Ten years later he was still actively interested in horse racing, being a prominent member of the second organization of turfmen in Salisbury, described as a "sporting club" and officially designated "The Salisbury Jockey Club." In its membership were many of the most prominent figures of Salisbury and Rowan county. Among them may be mentioned the following, which I found in old records of the club still preserved: S.L. Ferrand, Charles Fisher, John Lawson Henderson, John McClelland, Alexander Long, Michael Brown, Joseph Chambers Jr., John Beard, William Chapman, Moses A. Locke, John Giles, Robert Macnamara, and Jesse A. Pearson.

About the time he joined the Salisbury Jockey Club, Dr. Ferrand began to pay court to one of the daughters of General John Steele, Margaret Gillespie. A year later they were married. The original marriage bond still preserved in the courthouse at Salisbury, bears the date February 27, 1819. According to the record in the old family Bible, the date of the wedding was March 3, 1819.

Their married life was an unusually happy one, as they were very congenial in tastes and sympathies; but it had only the brief span of five years. Margaret Gillespie Steele was born January 31, 1790; and died, as did her infant also on May 13, 1824. A quotation may suitably be made here from the obituary by the Rev. Jonathan Otis

Freeman of the Presbyterian Church, who was described by Dr. Ferrand as "a polite scholar, an accomplished gentleman and a true divine." I quote from the obituary:

"Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record a more unequivocal and decisive evidence of the power of religion in removing the powers of death than was displayed in the last moments of this excellent woman. In the meridian of her days, with a mind of uncommon intelligence formed of relishing the purest enjoyments of life, and blessed with a large share of its comforts, she met the approaches of death with a calmness and fortitude which religion alone can inspire. Circumstances of a peculiar nature proved to her that she had but a few hours to live. In this situation the peace of mind, the entire and cheerful resignation and the will of heaven; the gentle and almost divine counsels and admonitions that fell from her dying lips; the sweetly tender and affectionate solicitude for others, while her own last great and solemn change was approaching, her clearness and strength of mind and meekness and composure of spirit which continued to the last expiring moment and shed a mild radiance over her dying bed and proclaimed to all who witnessed the scene that there is in religion, in the religion of Jesus, a glorious and happy reality."

This obituary appeared in the *Western Carolinian* of May 25, 1824. Some account of the Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman, distinguished teacher and preacher, may be found in the work by Vass, "Presbyterian Church in New Bern," Rumble's "History of Rowan County," and Coon's work on the schools of North Carolina.

Great Physician – Dr. Ferrand achieved a great reputation as a physician in Salisbury and throughout Western North Carolina. Old citizens still give traditional testimony to the wonderful cures he effected, his remarkable powers as a diagnostician, and his almost uncanny skill in the field of internal medicine. Salisbury was justly famous at this period for two geniuses in medicine: Dr. Ferrand as physician, and Dr. Pleasant Henderson as a surgeon. It may be of interest to read the following quotation from a letter of Robert B. Vance, father of Zebulon Baird Vance, governor and United States senator, to Miss Anna E. Patton of Asheville, written from Salisbury on December 12, 1817. It opens in a jocular style:

"Ungrateful Anna:

- Perhaps you wish to know why I dated it (the letter) from Salisbury. It is because my friend and fellow student Dr. Burns after leaving Dr. Harris went to Salisbury and commenced practice with Dr. Ferrand, an eminent practitioner of this place, who was chosen to represent the borough in the state legislature. In his absence more business devolved on Dr. Burns than he could attend to, and he requested me to come and assist him until Dr. Ferrand returned, which will be about Christmas, when I expect to return to Dr. Harris"

Dr. Ferrand, like his father-in-law, General Steele, took the greatest interest in farming and in the promotion of scientific agriculture. On July 4, 1821, a number of prominent planters of Rowan county met in Salisbury and adopted a constitution for the Rowan Agricultural Society. The following were elected officers: Charles Fisher, president; S.L. Ferrand and Robert Moore, vice presidents; John Beard Jr., Secretary; Michael

Brown, treasurer; James Martin, Alfred Macay and Thomas Chambers, committee of correspondence.

Legislator – In 1817 Dr. Ferrand represented the borough of Salisbury in the state legislature. He took a prominent part in political affairs in the county; and in 1821 successfully joined with James Martin Jr., Moses A. Locke, Henry Sleighter, and Samuel Lemley in publicly requesting the gifted Alfred Macay, because of his youth and inexperience, to withdraw from the race for the legislature, in favor of Charles Fisher, whose talents, age and experience were needed in the projected convention. Dr. Ferrand was prominent in all public occasions and celebrations; and on July 4, 1820, in a public meeting in Salisbury celebrating the anniversary of American independence proposed the following toast: "The land that we live in – renowned for the heroism of its sons and renowned for the loveliness of its daughters."

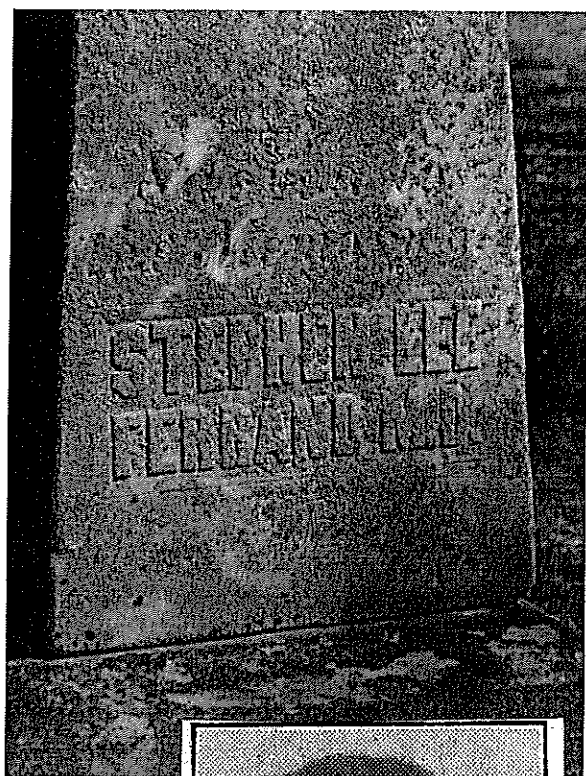
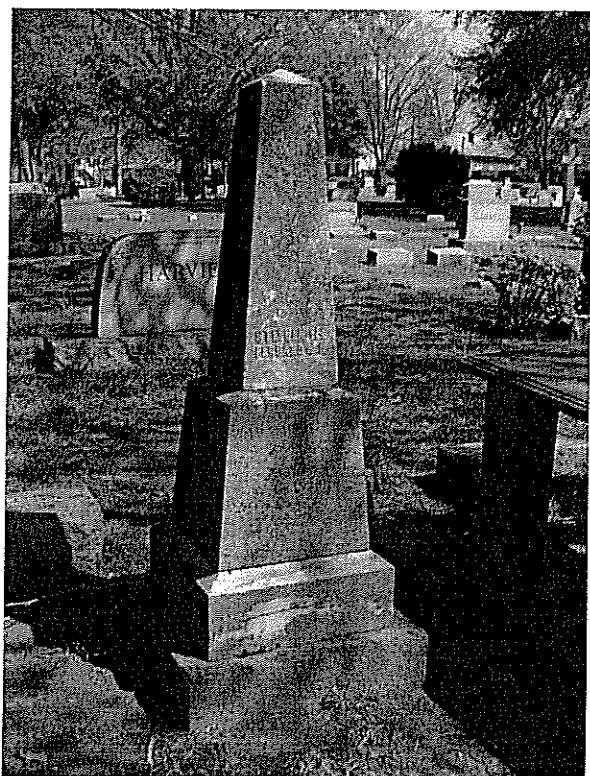
It is a mark of Dr. Ferrand's catholic tastes and wide range of interests that he was equally active in the cause of church, education, and the theatre. On January 8, 1822, when the Salisbury Bible Society was organized, as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, with Dr. Jonathan Otis Freeman as president, Dr. Ferrand was elected one of the managers. Dr. Ferrand was for some a years a justice of the peace for Rowan county and also one of the seven "wardens of the poor." He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and was a delegate for St. Luke's Parish to the convention of the Episcopal Church held at Washington, NC on April 21, 1825. He was active in maturing plans for the erection of St. Luke's Church in Salisbury, and in 1827, along with John McClelland and John Beard Jr., constituted a committee of the vestry to contract for the materials to be used in building the church; eighty thousand bricks, and a large quantity of pine and oak lumber, including planks, scantling, flooring and shingles.

Dr. Ferrand was very active in the social life of Salisbury; and took a leading part in the many balls, given during the earlier decades of the last century. In 1817 he was often manager of balls given at Mr. Huie's Assembly Room; and I have seen a number of original invitations bearing his name. In 1818 he was one of the six managers of the Salisbury Jockey Club Ball given at John Howard's on October 29, and of another given at Mrs. Holton's on October 30.

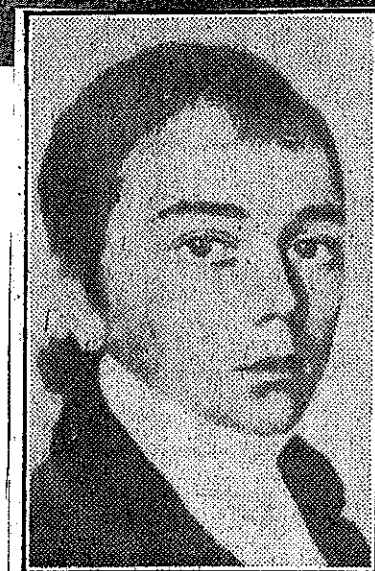
Academy Lottery – In 1812 Dr. Ferrand was a leader in raising funds, through a lottery, to build the Salisbury Academy. An amateur dramatic society, the Salisbury Thespian Society, of which Dr. Ferrand was a leading member, petitioned the legislature to incorporate the Salisbury Thespian Society as an aid in raising funds for an academy building. Many plays, over a number of years, were produced by this amateur society, which was incorporated by the legislature in 1833. The principal figures of the Salisbury Thespian Society, as shown in the original records in my possession, were: John Lawson Henderson, president, John Giles, Stephen Lee Ferrand, Alexander Long, James Martin, Alfred Macay, Thomas L. Cowan, Alexander Graham, Charles Fisher, John Fulton, Robert Macnamara, Michael Brown, John McClelland and William C. Love. By means of the lottery conducted by the Salisbury Thespian Society and the money raised by their theatrical productions, they were enabled to announce in the *Raleigh Register* of December 10, 1814, that "the main building of the Salisbury Academy will be completed and ready for the reception of a school by the first of January, 1815."

Stephen Lee Ferrand died, universally mourned, on November 15, 1830. He was buried in the old family burial ground at "Steeleworth," one mile north of Salisbury.* In his will he left the whole of his estate, both real and personal, with inconsiderable exceptions to his two daughters, Mary Steele and Ann Nessfield. To his nephew, Samuel Edward Chapman, who afterwards became widely known as a successful physician, he bequeathed his riding horse and bridle, and all his medical books, surgical instruments, medicine, and shop furniture.

At Stephen Lee Ferrand's death, passed a highly cultured gentleman, a gracious man of the world, a devoted Christian, an eminent physician, and a model citizen.



**Note: The family graves at Steeleworth were moved to Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Salisbury, NC, sometime during the early 1900s.*



The above photo is from a miniature of Dr. Stephen Lee Ferrand, painted while he was a student at Princeton.

SIGNATURES FROM THE LOOSE ESTATE PAPERS OF ROWAN COUNTY -

Mr F Hardie	John Cunningham
Benjamin Smith	Lewis Colding
Jonathan Parret	David Smith
John Williams	Nancy Mitty Nancy Coale
Robert Wilson	Isaac Kesler Seal
J. Thompson	Amos Seal
Jeff. Haden	Joel Reid Seal
John Rodgers	Peter Williamson Seal
Hy. Coats	Thomas Brown Seal
James Thinson	Jacob Baker Seal
Richard Hodge	Jacob Phifer Seal
John H. Hodge	Samuel Hodge Seal
Leonard Hoffer	Wm. Knox Seal
Mary C. Hodge	Mrs Barber Seal
Mrs. Morgan	William Wood Seal
Alfred A. Goodman	Michael Gilhaugh Seal

LOOSE ESTATE PAPERS #2
John BARGER - 1871

State of North Carolina
Rowan County

Probate Court

In the Matter of Administration
on the Estate of John BARGER

Before

A. Judson MASON
Judge of Probate

Monroe BARGER being duly sworn says

That John BARGER, late of said County died on the 6th of Decr. 1871 without leaving a last will and testament. The Personal estate of the said John BARGER is worth about \$3500. and Leah BARGER, Monroe BARGER, Elizabeth LYERLY, Sally RICE, Esther LONG, Daniel BARGER, Anna ROBINSON, - Nathan NEELY, Julius NEELY, Margaret NEELY, Franklin NEELY, Lilly Grace NEELY are his heirs at law and entitled to the said Estate. - Leah BARGER, the widow of said John BARGER is entitled to Administer on his Estate but relinquishes her right in favor of her oldest son, Monroe BARGER, who asks for letters of Admrs. on the estate of the said John BARGER

Sworn & subscribed
before me January 9th 1872

Monroe Barger

A. Judson MASON
Judge of Probate

LOOSE ESTATE PAPERS #2
Samuel BARGER - 1850

Paul A. SIFFERD, Guardian, in account with Jacob, Mary, Clotilda and Leroy BARGER, minor heirs of Samuel BARGER, deceased, to wit:

To amount returned to February Session 1852	\$199.34
Interest on said amount to Febr'y '54	<u>21.61</u>
	\$223.95

CONTRA

Paid to Amelia BARGER pr. Order of Court	\$24.00
Paid to C.C.Clerk for Acct & services	<u>.20</u>
	\$24.20
	<u>\$199.75</u>

P.A. SIFFERD Guar.

Sworn to and Subscribed in open Court
James E. KERR, CLK.

Monroe BARGER & others - Ex Parte

Petition for Partition of Land

Final Decree

The commissioners who were heretofore appointed by this Court to divide the lands specified in the petition, having filed their report, and the division made by them appearing to be just and equitable, the said report is in all respects confirmed; and it is further ordered that the said report be certified by the Clerk of this Court and enrolled in his office, and that it be also registered in the Registers Office of Rowan County. And it appearing that the said Commissioners, in their said report, have charged the more valuable dividends with certain sums of money to be paid to the dividends of inferior value respectively, for equality of partition, as follows, that is to say.

Lot N^o 1 allotted to Elizabeth LYERLY pays to Lot N^o 7 allotted to Daniel BARGER, the sum of One Hundred and Seventy five dollars & 60 cts (\$175.60) and Lot N^o 1 as aforesaid pays to Lot N^o 5 allotted to Anna ROBINSON, Twenty six dollars & 80 cts (\$26.80)

Lot N^o 2 allotted to Esther LONG pays to Lot N^o 5 allotted to Anna ROBINSON Twenty two dollars & 80 cts (\$22.80). And Lot N^o 2 as aforesaid pays to Lot N^o 6 allotted to Sallie RICE Fifteen Dollars & 60 cts (\$15.60)

Lot N^o 3 allotted to Monroe BARGER pays to Lot N^o 6 allotted to Sallie RICE One Hundred and twenty two dollars & 90 cts (\$122.90)

Lot N^o 4 assigned to Nathaniel A. NEELY, Julius N. NEELY, Daniel F. NEELY. Margaret NEELY & Lilly G. NEELY pays to Lot N^o 6 allotted to Sallie RICE Thirty four dollars & 40 cts (\$34.40)

It is ordered and adjudged that the said several terms with interest thereon from the 1st day of January 1873, be paid out of the said Shares upon which they are charged in said report, to the said shares in favor of which they are charged in said report.

It is further ordered that writs of venditions exponas be issued accordingly for the said terms of money against the Lots of Land on which they are charged. It is further ordered and adjudged that the costs of this Suit, to be taxed by the Clerk, be paid by the parties to the Petition in proportion to their respective interests in the land divided, and that execution ipue therefore, unless Monroe BARGER Adm of John BARGER, from whom the lands descended pay the costs out of the Carpus of the Estate in his hands.

John A. BOYDEN

Clerk of Rowan Superior Court



June 2020 - Message from the Editor:

Hello Friends!

In order to reduce weight and mailing costs, the detailed description of publications for sale by the Genealogical Society will not be included in June and September issues. The full list of publications for sale was in the March Journal, and will again be listed in the December issue. The general list of publications for those who want to purchase any items is included in this Journal and will also be available in September.

If you have any questions, concerns or contributions, feel free to email or write any time. Thank you for your membership and support!

**With Warm Regards,
Leslie Black, Editor**



ORDER FORM FOR PUBLICATIONS

AVAILABLE THROUGH THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROWAN COUNTY

Mail orders to: Post Office Box 4305, Salisbury, North Carolina 28145-4305 - Tax #56-1608800

1860 Rowan County Census and Mortality Schedule	\$28.00	\$_____
1870 Rowan County Census and Mortality Schedule	26.00	_____
1880 Rowan County Census and Mortality Schedule	26.00	_____
1900 Rowan County Census – Vol 1/28.00 _____ Vol 2/28.00 _____ Set/50.00		_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume I	28.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume II	35.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume III	25.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume IV	24.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume V	24.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume VI	29.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume VII	25.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume VIII	28.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume IX	28.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume X	28.00	_____
Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume XI	28.00	_____
Rowan County Cemetery Indices – Volume 1: A-La	20.00	_____
Rowan County Cemetery Indices – Volume 2: Le-Z	20.00	_____
Plus Postage - \$5.00 per volume		_____
Rowan Memorial Park Cemetery Book #1	35.00	_____
Abstracts of Deed Books #_____ Years _____	35.00 each	_____
Index of Loose Estate Papers for Rowan County	20.00	_____
Rowan County Court of P & Q Sessions 1817-1818	25.00	_____
Rowan County Court of P & Q Sessions 1815-1816	25.00	_____
Heritage of Rowan County –	75.00	
Plus \$6.00 postage, North Carolina residents please add 7.5% tax - \$5.63		_____
Early Landowners/Rowan County - Klutz Maps – includes tax and postage - 35.00		_____
Digital Journal Copies – Series 1, Series 2 or Series 3, \$20 each which includes storage drive and postage		_____

June 2020

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
OR RENEWAL
for 2020

Date _____

Membership is open to anyone who is interested in genealogical research and the promotion of genealogy in Rowan County.

_____ New Member

_____ Renewal

Name _____ Telephone _____

Street Address _____ Email: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

_____ Individual Membership \$20.00

_____ Family Membership \$25.00

Please list family members included in this application:

_____ Sponsor \$50.00

Surnames you are researching (please limit to 10):

Checks should be made payable to: **The Genealogical Society of Rowan County**
Mail to: Post Office Box 4305; Salisbury, NC 28145-4305

TRADE POLICY FOR THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROWAN COUNTY

GSRC will trade with any other genealogical society in North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Tennessee **for an equal sized Journal**. Please send a copy for review.

All other Journals will be reviewed by active members before trading. Other interested states are invited to join our membership and receive our Journal as individuals.

Dues are payable on or before January 1 for the following year. If not received by March 1, your name will be dropped from the mailing list. If membership is reinstated later you will be required to pay postage for back issues. The current postal rate is \$2.25 per issue.

RESEARCHERS

Please send what information you have available to the following researcher if you would like more in-depth research done on a particular topic. Please contact Ms. Finnie regarding fees.

Cathy Finnie
225 Acorn Oaks Drive
Salisbury, NC 28146
laterragenealogy@gmail.com

Those wishing to give research help to others, please feel free to contact the Society and have your name added to the list. There are always members living away that need your help.

ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Genealogical Society of Rowan County
Post Office Box 4305
Salisbury, NC 28145-4305
Dues: \$20.00 individual
 \$25.00 family

North Carolina Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 1492
Raleigh, NC 27602

Dues: \$40.00 Individual -
Renewals postmarked before
10 January may deduct \$5.00.

**PLEASE CONTACT THESE ORGANIZATIONS DIRECTLY
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF ROWAN COUNTY
POST OFFICE BOX 4305
SALISBURY, NC, 28145-4305

Return Service Requested

June 2020

OFFICERS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROWAN COUNTY 2020

President	Bob Bruce thebruceusa42@hotmail.com
Vice President	Gretchen Witt Gretchen.Witt@rowancountync.gov
Recording Secretary	Margaret Velardo mvelardo41@yahoo.com
Treasurer	Susan G. Sides susansides@carolina.rr.com
Membership Chairman	Barbara Bruce babsaroo@hotmail.com
Journal Editor	Leslie A. Black mapablak@gmail.com

NOTE: The Genealogical Society of Rowan County now has an email.

If you have questions, concerns or queries, please contact us at:

GenSocRowan@outlook.com